ASX Announcement

23 March 2026

2026 Exploration Underway Across The Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project

Exploration camp and core yard operational, RC and diamond drilling have commenced with the first heritage survey of 2026 starting this week.

- The June quarter will see circa 30,000 metres of exploration drilling (a combination of RC, diamond and air-core) programs completed across Arrakis, Flushing Meadows and the New England Granite target area, designed with the objective to:
    - assess the scale of gold mineralisation across recent discoveries within the Ironstone Well - Barwidgee Gold Project,
    - and continue to unlock large-scale gold discoveries within the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia.
- The newly sourced 21-person exploration camp and core yard infrastructure to support drilling programs are now fully operational, including an on-site and at capacity 65kl diesel fuel storage facility.
- RC drilling has commenced at Salusa, following up high-grade intercepts from the 2025 air-core program.
- The RC rig will then mobilise to Arrakis to test southeast striking extensions of the current 1.2km mineralised structure of the Arrakis gold discovery.
- Diamond drilling has also commenced at the large-scale, early-stage Nayla target area co-funded by the Western Australian state government's **Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS)**.
- Diamond drilling will then immediately progress to Flushing Meadows to assess mineralisation continuity within fresh rock below the current 268koz MRE (Table 2).
- Broad-scale and extensive air-core drilling is scheduled across both the western side of the NEG target area and the combined Flushing Meadows and Giedi-Prime target area. Drilling aims to assess large-scale structural targets in line with the Company's key objective of unlocking new, larger-scale gold discoveries within the Yandal Greenstone belt.

For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at https://yandalresources.com.au/link/epQa1r

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Commenting on the commencement of drilling, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"The exploration team have worked incredibly hard to establish the exploration camp and core yard over the summer months. With this key infrastructure in place, the 2026 drilling program has commenced and is now accelerating with multiple rigs now drilling on site. Programs early in the first half of 2026 will focus on understanding the mineralisation potential of both our recent gold discoveries and below the shallow Mineral Resource at Flushing Meadows.*

At Arrakis, we want to continue extending mineralisation to the southeast and determine the scale of higher-grade mineralisation within the mineralised system.

A rapid follow-up test for high-grade mineralisation continuity at Salusa will also be completed; a positive result would confirm a second discovery within the New England Granite and a third discovery for Yandal over just 18 months. More broadly, at NEG, we are focused on completing the air-core program across the western margin of the intrusive complex, which aims to assess several structural targets where we see potential for a large-scale gold discovery.

Drilling will also return to the Flushing Meadows deposit as the Company seeks to understand mineralisation within the fresh rock domain and assess the potential for further Mineral Resource growth across the Company's single largest gold resource. With heritage surveys scheduled this week, we are also planning additional first-pass air-core drilling across the broader area east of Flushing Meadows and the Geidi Prime target area. This air-core program will test several large conceptual structural targets and continue our focus on delivering new gold discoveries within the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia.

We have a 65kl diesel facility on site and aim to have two RC rigs and one diamond rig operating from early April, subject to ongoing diesel supply for which we are working hard with our suppliers to ensure continuity of delivery."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (IWB) Gold Project (see Figures 11 and 12).

The first half of 2026 will see approximately 10,000m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling, 5,000m of diamond drilling (DD) and 15,000m of air-core (AC) drilling combined across all three areas. Drilling activities will be focused across three priority areas: the Flushing Meadows deposit (see Figure 2), the New England Granite (NEG) target area and the Arrakis gold discovery.

The 21-person exploration camp and core yard are operational (see Figure 1), enabling the commencement of exploration activities for 2026.

An RC and DD rig has mobilised to IWB and commenced drilling. A second RC rig will then mobilise to IWB in early April. RC drilling commenced at the Salusa within the NEG target area, then shift to Arrakis.

In addition to the above, a small EIS co-funded diamond drilling program is underway. The two-hole, 800m DD program will look to confirm the presence of an intrusive complex northwest of the NEG. The Nayla target area was defined in early 2025 following a review of NEG and Siona analogues across the IWB.

Exploration and drilling activities are scheduled to continue as planned over the coming months. The new exploration camp includes 65kl of diesel storage, which was filled prior to the commencement of drilling; however, program timing, sequencing, and costs remain subject to the availability of diesel. Management will continue to monitor these factors and will adjust operational plans as required to mitigate cost escalation or scheduling impacts.

The 2026 exploration strategy and schedule are centred around **two key aims**:

- **consolidating and delineating the scale of recent gold discoveries** within the IWB Gold Project;
- and **unlocking new discoveries** within the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia.

***Figure 1**: An aerial photo looking north over the newly installed 21-person exploration camp (Stilgar's Camp) and core yard within the IWB gold project.*

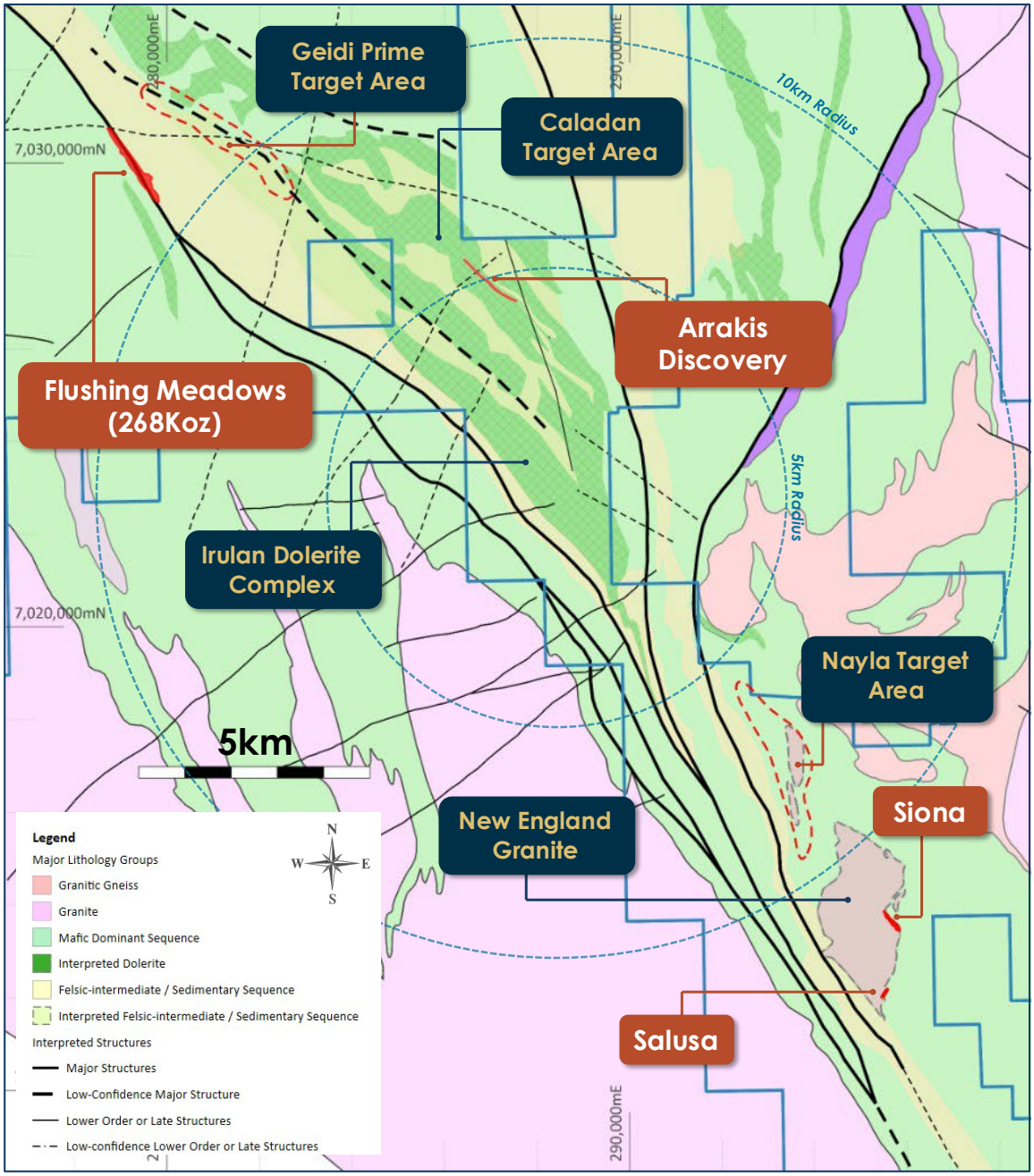
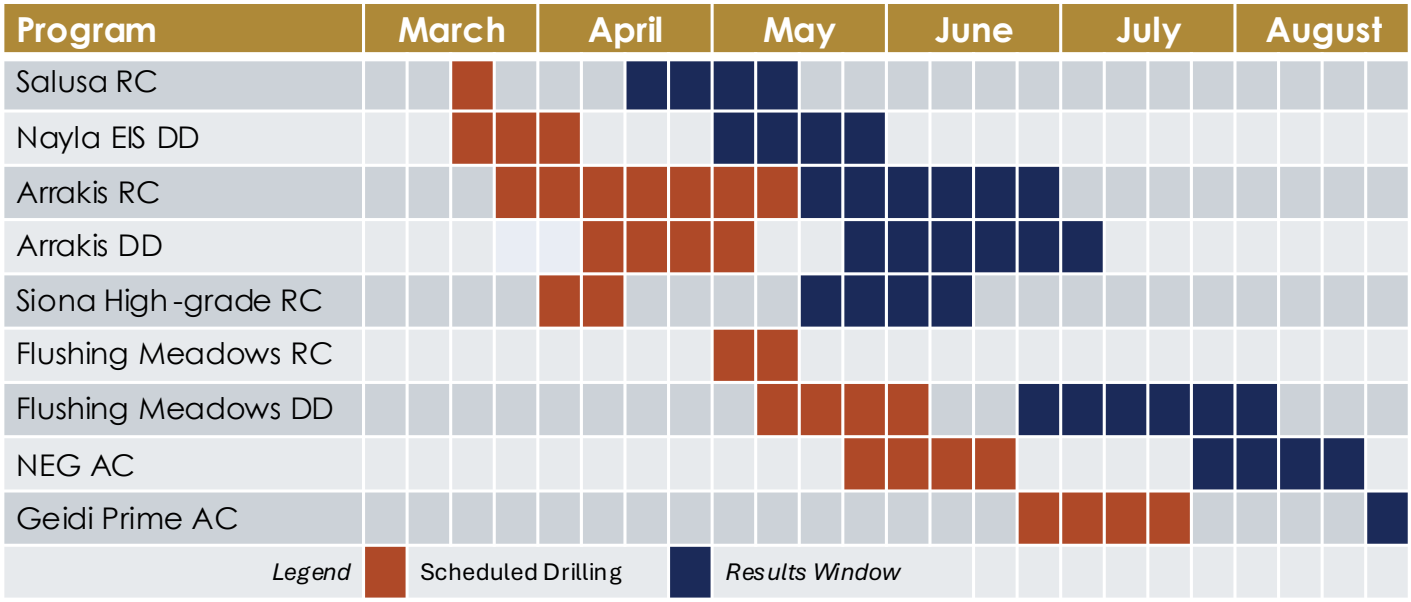


***Figure 2**: Yandal Resource priority exploration target areas for 2026 from the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, situated in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt.*

2026 Exploration Schedule

***Table 1**: Proposed indicative exploration schedule for the first six months of 2026.*



The proposed schedule for the first half of 2026 is designed to assess the mineralisation potential of both recent gold discoveries (Arrakis and Siona) and below the current Flushing Meadows deposit (268koz @ 1.1g/t Au, see ASX release 4 November 2020). The schedule will also continue a strong focus on unlocking new large-scale gold discoveries within the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia. The proposed schedule will allow an assessment of the mineralisation potential of the IWB Gold Project by mid-2026. This will then facilitate a strategic review of the opportunity, cost and timeframes of more advanced drilling across recent or new discoveries in the second half of 2026 and early 2027.

The Company continues to work diligently with the Kultju Native Title group to facilitate cultural heritage surveys across our ground. The sequence of programs and the drilling schedule have been designed based on heritage surveys in place and planned surveys.

2026 Exploration has commenced with a small RC program at Salusa (within the NEG target area) to follow-up several shallow high-grade air-core intercepts from late 2025. The RC rig will then mobilise to Arrakis, and once heritage clearance is received, shift to Flushing Meadows to complete RC pre-collars ahead of the DD program.

The DD program will commence at Nayla, an early-stage target area, where two 400m deep Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded DD holes will be completed. Diamond drilling will then re-commence at Flushing Meadows after heritage clearance is received, post the March survey.

AC drilling will commence across the west side of the NEG target area once heritage clearance is received. Following this, the air-core rig will mobilise to the combined Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target area.

Approximately 10,000m of RC drilling, 5,000m of DD and 15,000m of AC drilling are scheduled to be completed by the end of June 2026.

New England Granite Target Area RC and Air-Core Drilling

A small but high-impact 600m RC program has commenced, and aims to assess the continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation intercepted in air-core drilling in late 2025 (see ASX release dated 19 January 2026), including:

- **6m @ 6.3 g/t Au** from 36m in **25IWBAC173**, including
  - **2m @ 18.2 g/t Au** from 36m,

Drilling will look to test down dip within fresh rock below the 25IWBAC173 intercept (see Figures 3 and 4), and along strike to the northeast and southwest. Verification of mineralisation continuity would confirm Salusa as a new gold discovery within the NEG target area.

The potential of the New England Granite intrusive complex to host mineralisation was first demonstrated by Yandal Resources following the Siona gold discovery in late 2024 (see ASX release dated 24 October 2024). Subsequent drilling, including AC, RC, and diamond drilling, has shown that mineralisation occurs wherever the host granitoid is deformed, with higher grades associated with higher veining density. Given the scale of the intrusive complex (approximately 2km by 4km in area), there remains substantial capacity for the NEG to host multiple large-scale mineralised positions across the more than 5.5km of variably deformed intrusive margin that remains largely untested.

AC programs designed across the western side of the NEG target area will commence once final heritage clearance has been received. The program will be focused on systematically testing the intrusive margin at a broad scale to assess several structural targets (see Figure 5, NEG01-04), with the aim of identifying new large-scale gold discovery opportunities.

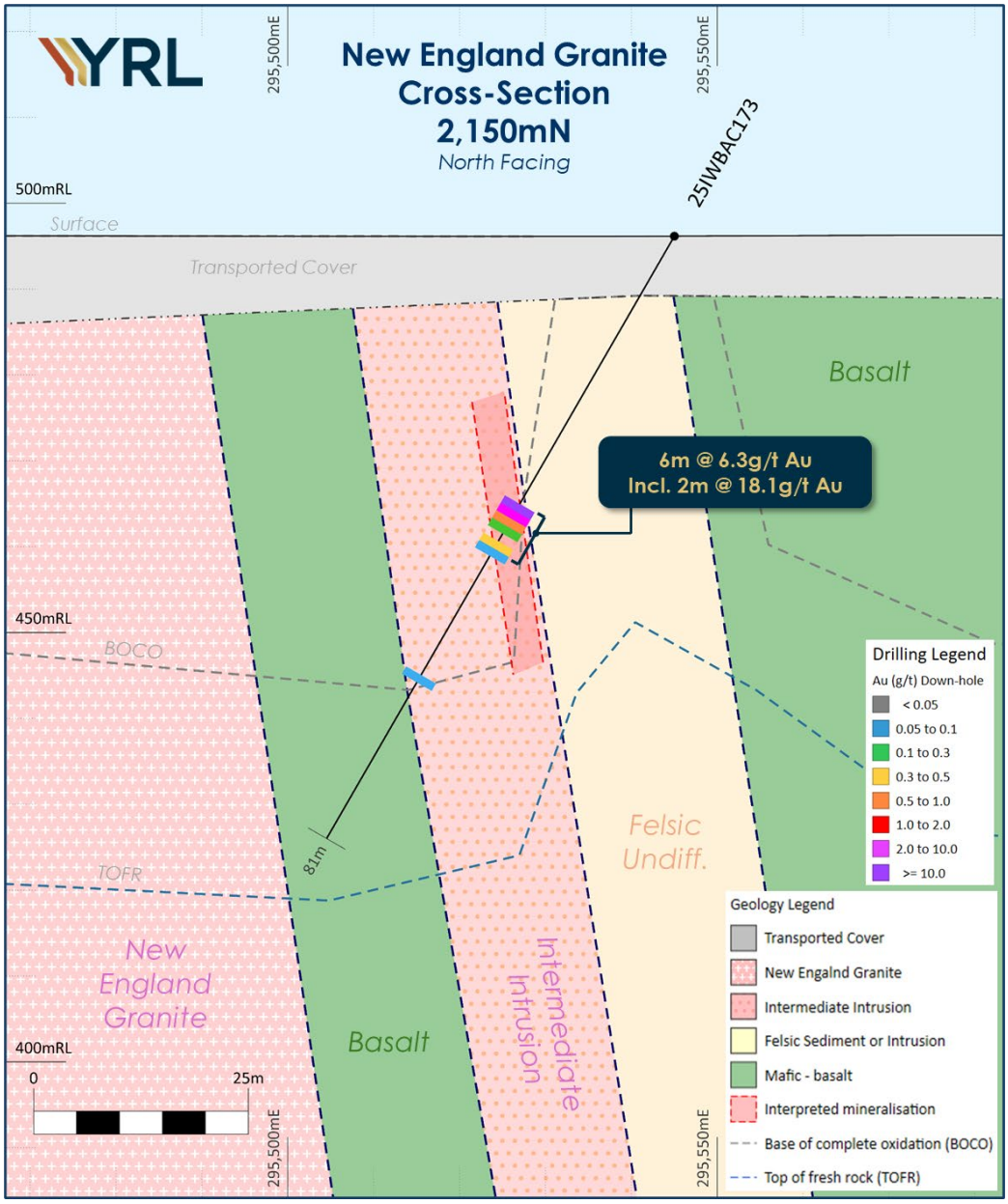


Figure 3: *Cross-section showing AC drilling results from 25IWBAC173, with a simple preliminary interpretation of geology. The section location is shown in Figure 2. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane.*

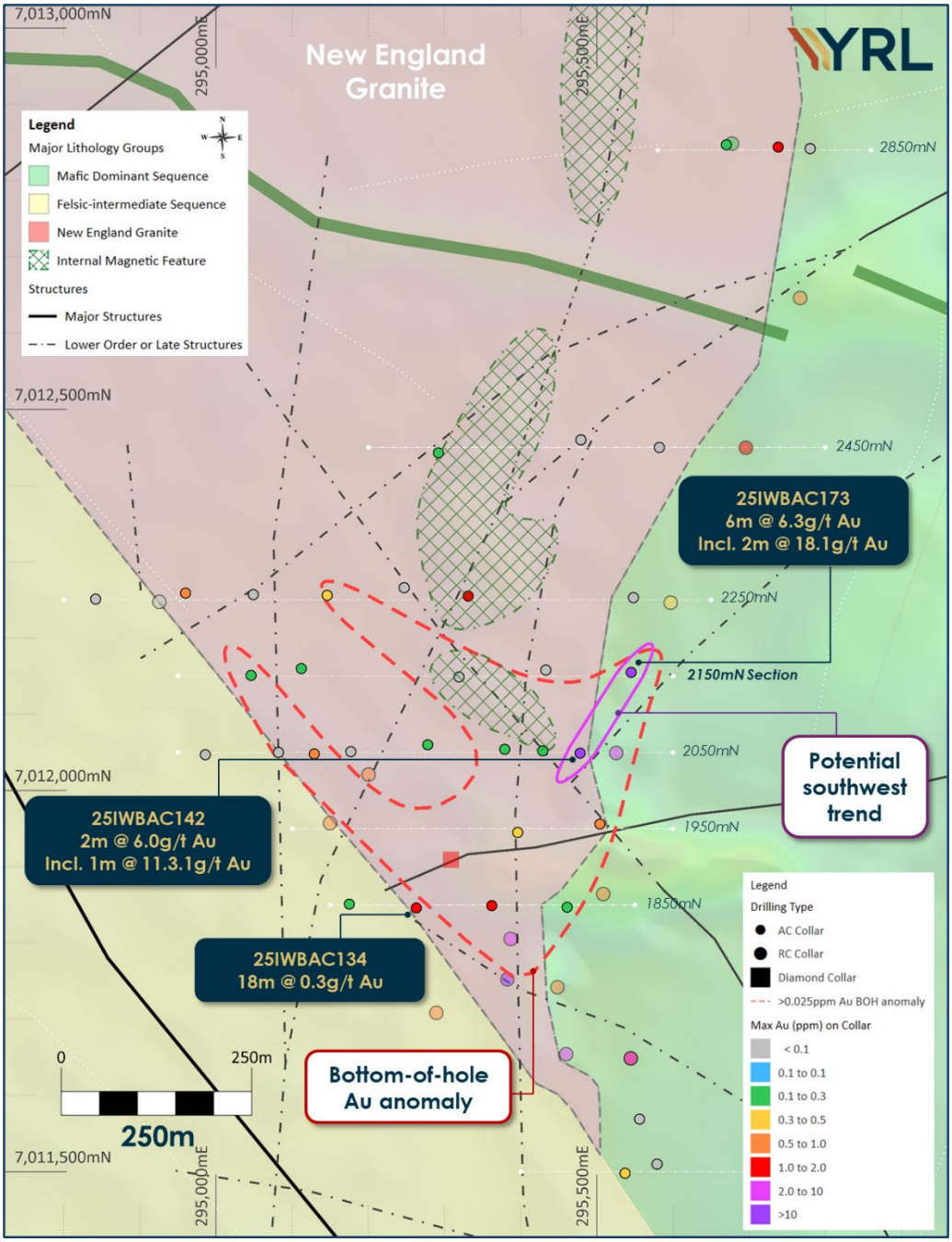


***Figure 4**: Plan showing Yandal drilling completed across the Salusa Prospect, located on the southern point of the NEG target area. The plan shows the AC drilling lines completed overlying a simplified bedrock geology plan with interpreted structures. The location of the 2150mN section is also shown.*

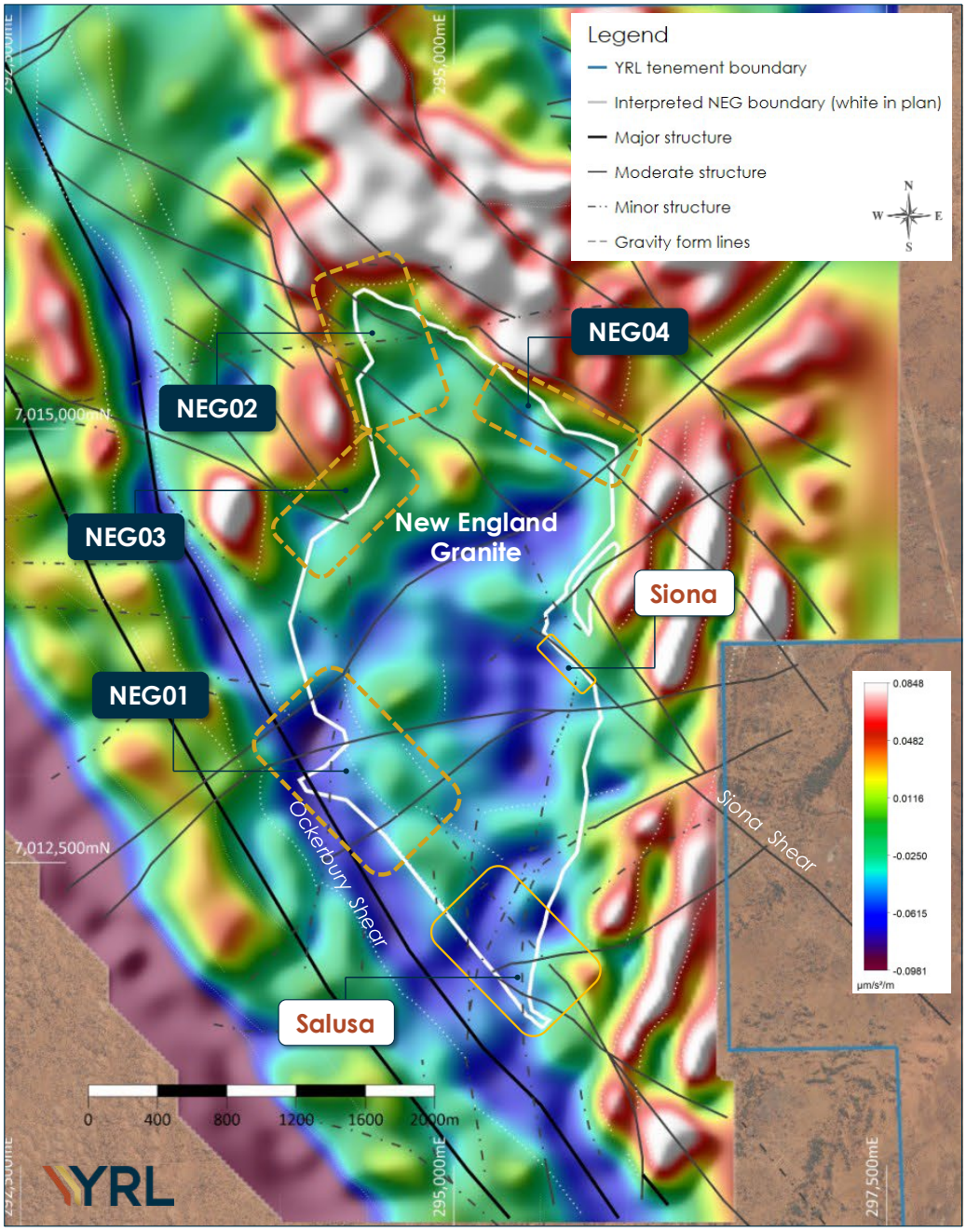


***Figure 5**: Plan showing processed infill ground gravity dataset (BA267 1VD northwest shade linear colour scale) across the New England Granite area. The plan includes the updated interpretation of the intrusive margin and a preliminary interpretation of structures interacting with the intrusion. Western targets NEG01, NEG02, and NEG03 will be tested in the June Quarter. Broad structural targets, including Salusa and NEG01-NEG04.*

Arrakis RC and Diamond Drilling

RC drilling will commence at Arrakis following the completion of the follow-up Salusa RC program. The initial focus will be on assessing the continuation of primary mineralisation to the southeast, where it remains open (see Figures 6 and 7). The program will utilise several 100m spaced lines to systematically confirm the position and geometry of the Arrakis structure to the southeast. RC drilling will then focus on targeted RC drilling to assess the geometry and scale of high-grade mineralisation within the Arrakis mineralised system.

DD will commence at Arrakis once the Nayla EIS co-funded drilling program and Flushing Meadows framework program are completed, and will include several diamond tails and two deep diamond holes to test below 25IWBDD0012 and 25IWBRC0053 (see Figure 7).

Both the RC and DD programs are designed to assess the scale of mineralisation and the viability of targeting and including both shallow and deeper mineralisation within future programs.

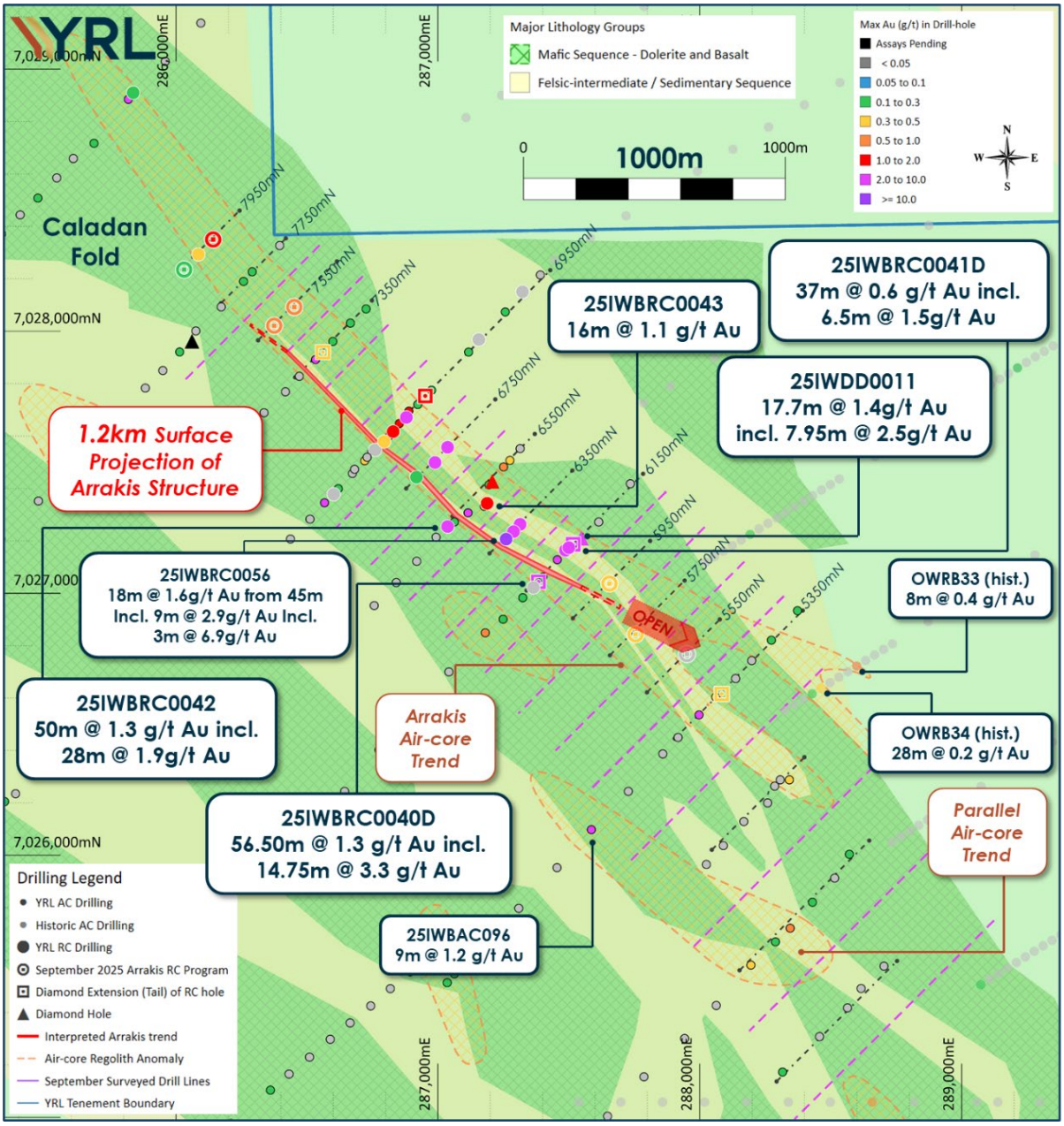


Figure 6: *A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation. All Yandal drilling is plotted along with all historic drilling with end-of-hole depths >20m. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. Dashed yellow polygons represent air-core regolith anomalies (Results include ~4m @ 0.1 g/t Au or greater, with the upper profile or the bottom-of-hole sample is 0.1g/t Au or greater). Dashed purple lines represent heritage-surveyed 100m-spaced lines to support 2026 drilling.*

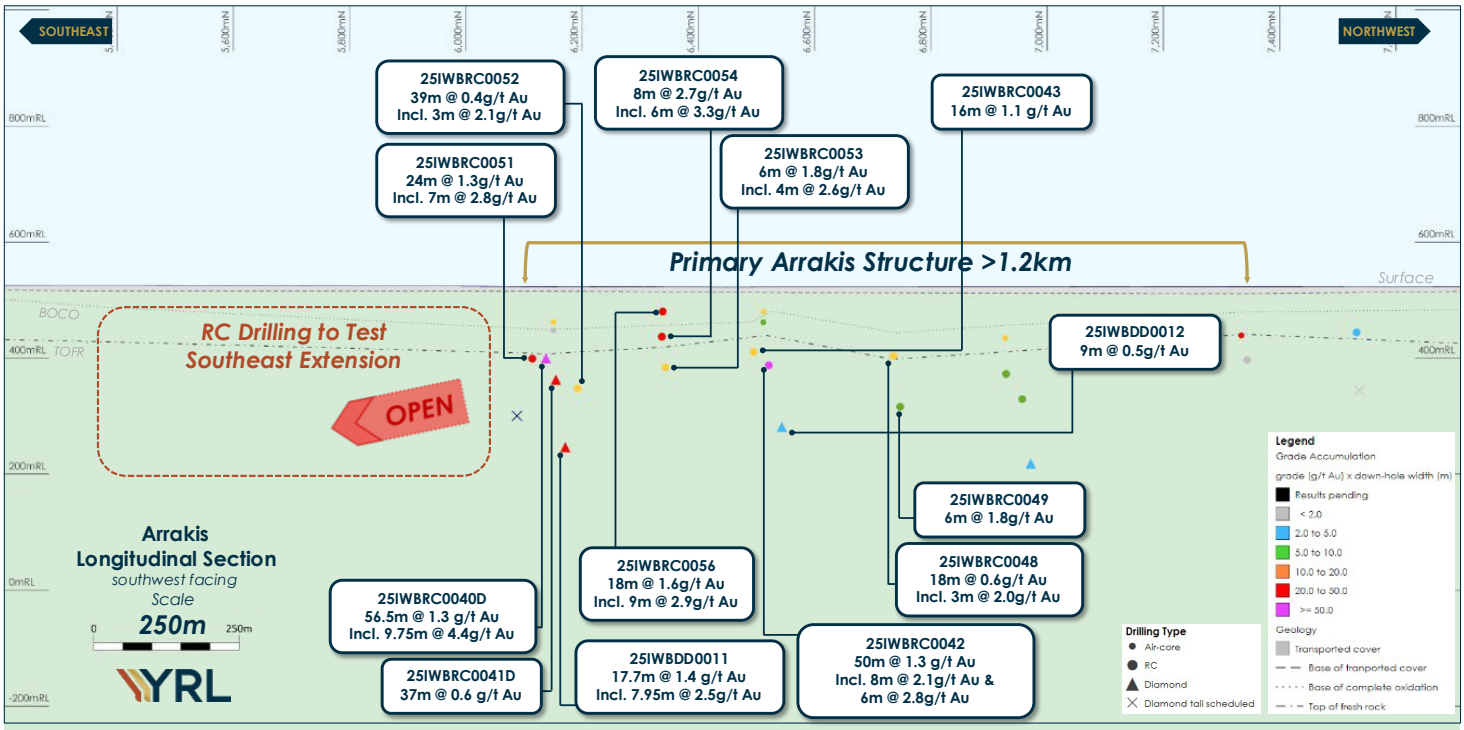


Figure 7: A longitudinal section **displaying intercept midpoints within the main Arrakis mineralised structure** (intercepts from subordinate structures are excluded). Grade accumulation (length multiplied by Au grade) is based on down-hole length, with no true width correction applied. This longitudinal section has been prepared to show the distribution of recent intercepts across the interpreted Arrakis trend. While there is some preliminary evidence of mineralisation continuity, additional drilling is needed to confirm mineralisation continuity on a larger scale. For this reason, grade contours and high-grade plunge interpretations have not been applied.

Flushing Meadows Framework Diamond Drilling Program

The Flushing Meadows framework program will include up to eight 200m spaced diamond holes covering 1.6km of strike below the current Flushing Meadows MRE (See ASX release 4 November 2020). The program will utilise RC pre-collars with diamond tails to test the full width of mineralisation (see Figure 9). The program will include approximately 1,100m of RC drilling and 2,300m of diamond drilling. Diamond drilling will target intercepts approximately 100m below the fresh rock boundary with an average end-of-hole depth of 420m. Historic drill lines will be utilised to minimise ground disturbances (see Figure 8). The program is scheduled to commence in early May once all heritage approvals are received.

The core aims of the framework program include:

- Completing the first effective and systematic test of primary fresh rock mineralisation across the Flushing Meadows deposit,
- Assess the potential for high-grade mineralisation within fresh rock, and
- Identify key stratigraphic, intrusive and structural controls on mineralisation to inform a preliminary geological model.

Results from the framework diamond drilling program will enable an assessment of mineralisation potential below the current 268koz Flushing Meadows MRE.

Flushing Meadows and Geidi Prime Air-Core Program

The proposed Flushing Meadows AC program will commence in May or June and will see 100-200m-spaced holes completed across six 800m spaced lines (see Figure 8). The program will look to test for mineralisation parallel to Flushing Meadows and also test the Geidi Prime target area, a large-scale gravity-derived target (see ASX release 11 June 2024). The domain between Flushing Meadows and Geidi Prime has seen minimal effective historic drilling, and this proposed air-core program will provide the first systematic and effective test across both target areas (see Figure 8).

Geophysical interpretations and recent geological insights from the Siona and Arrakis gold discoveries suggest the potential for additional mineralised positions east of Flushing Meadows. The Geidi Prime target represents a 4.5km-long flexure along a second-order structure and a major gravity edge that shares common structures with both Flushing Meadows and Arrakis. The area to be tested by air-core presents another opportunity for Yandal Resources to delineate new large-scale exploration targets within the IWB Gold Project, as it looks to continue making new Discoveries in the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia.

Both the framework diamond program and broader air-core program will be completed in parallel with ongoing exploration programs across the recent Arrakis Gold discovery and New England Granite target area.

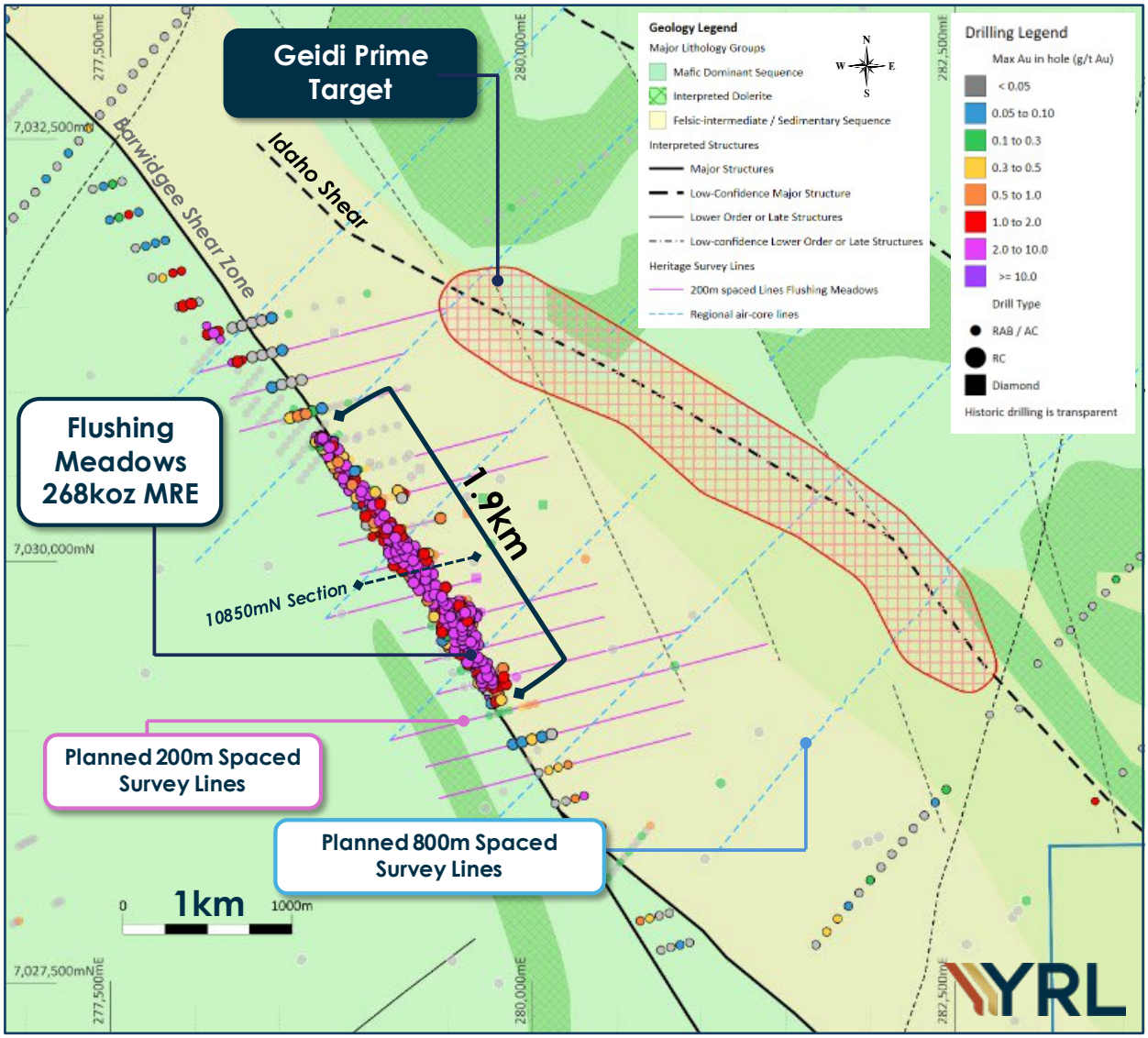


***Figure 8**: A collar plan over the Flushing Meadows deposit, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation. All effective drilling is plotted (>20m down-hole depth). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole.*

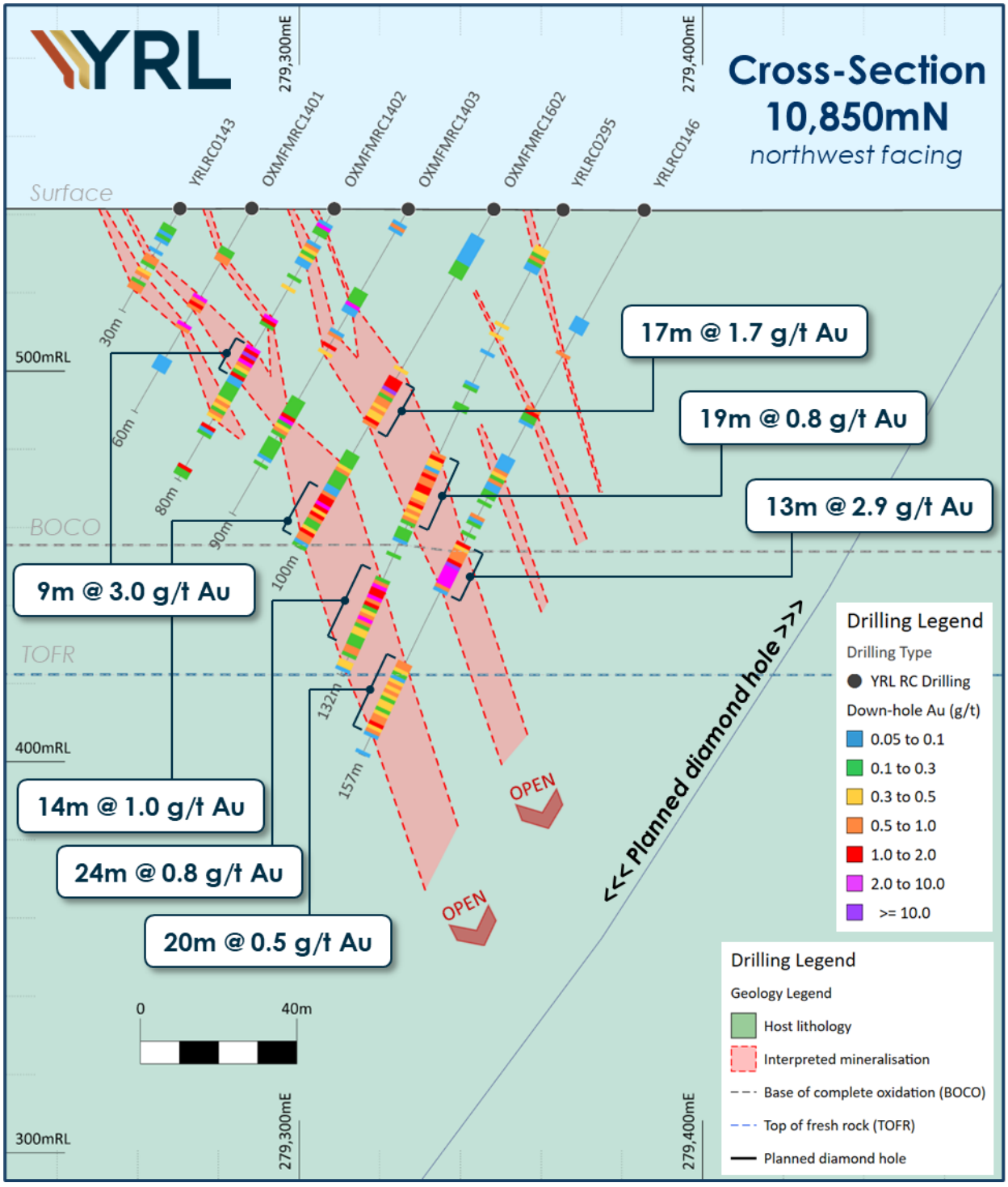


***Figure 9**: 10,850 mN cross-section from Flushing Meadows (see figure 8 for section location), showing all drilling within +/- 12.5m envelope, with a simple interpretation of mineralisation and the position of proposed diamond drilling. All results have been previously reported; see ASX releases dated 1 April 2019, 11 December 2019, and 23 June 2020.*

Nayla Target Area EIS Co-funded Diamond Drilling

An early-term diamond drilling program will be completed in the Nalya target area. The program will include two 400m deep diamond holes. The program is co-funded through the Western Australian government's Exploration Incentive Scheme. Nayla presents a large-scale geological target area with strong similarities to the adjacent New England Granite target area, which hosts the late 2024 Siona gold discovery.

The Nayla target area is located approximately 3km northwest of the New England Granite. Historic drilling (predominantly RAB drilling) suggests regolith anomalies are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies. Geophysical interpretations (magnetics and gravity) demonstrate similarities with the adjacent NEG intrusive complex. Furthermore, the target area resides below shallow-transported cover. The extent of the granite intrusion associated with the Nayla target area is poorly defined (see Figure 10). Structural interpretations suggest northwest-trending structures comparable to the Siona Shear Zone may also cut across the target area, with several interpreted structures associated with regolith anomalies.

The EIS co-funded diamond drilling program aims to confirm the presence and type of intrusive present within the Nayla target area and test for the presence of northwest strike shears comparable to the Siona Shear Zone. Positive confirmation of both aims would then justify further drilling (AC and RC) across the target area in the second half of 2026.

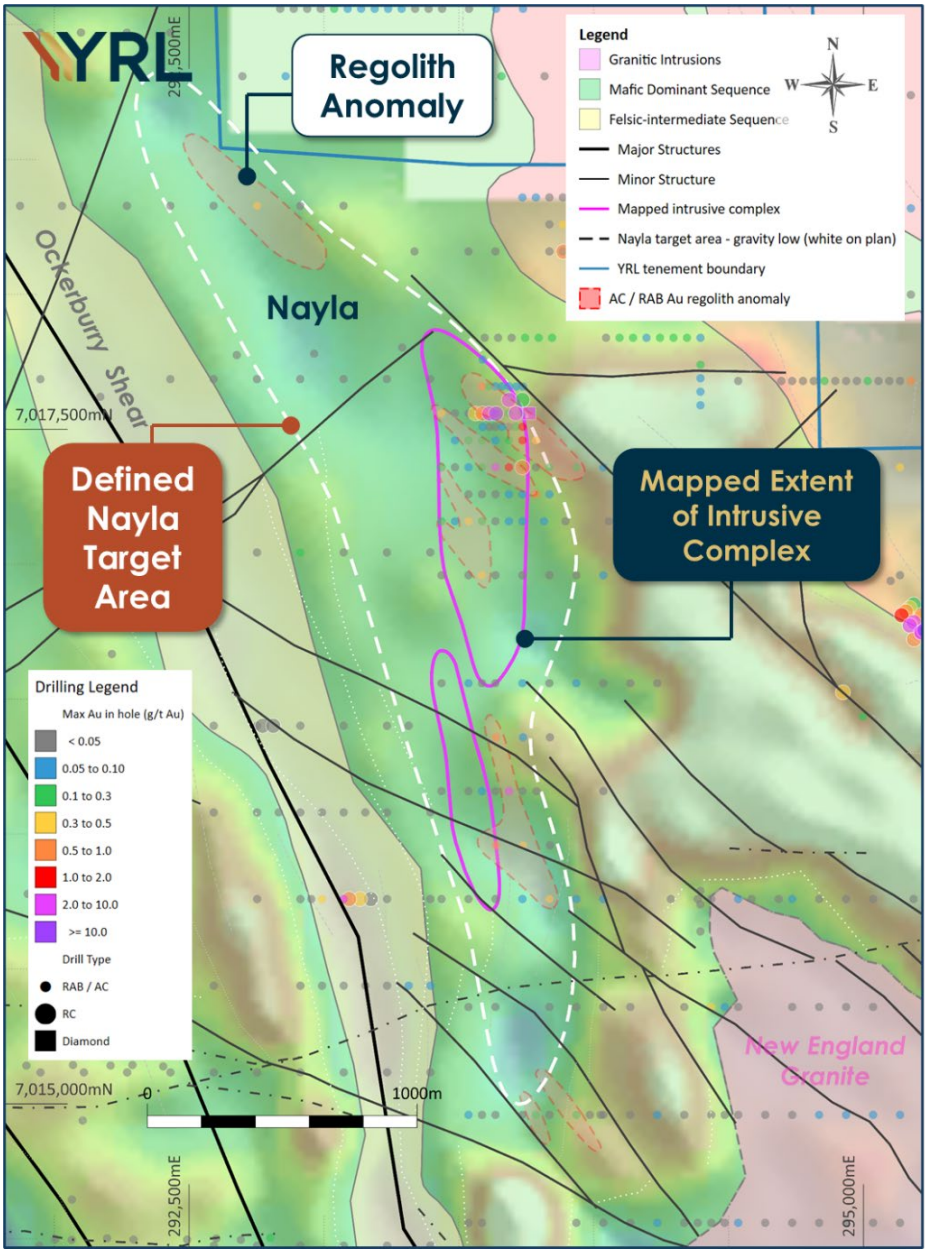


***Figure 10**: A collar plan over the Nayla target area, showing simplified bedrock geology interpretation over ground gravity (TMI 1VD image). All historic drilling is plotted with collars that are thematically coloured by the maximum Au (g/t) in the hole. See Table 3 for collar locations and historic data sources.*

Looking Ahead

The Company maintains a strong cash position and a very active exploration schedule for 2026, as it looks to consolidate recent gold discoveries and target new gold discoveries within the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia. Notable near-term activities and news flow from approximately 10km RC; 5km DD, 15km AC include;

New England Granite Target Area

- Follow-up 600m drilling to the high-grade target (6m @ 6.3g/t Au from 36m, including 2m @ 18.2g/t from 36m) identified at the Salusa prospect has commenced;
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the NEG target area will commence once final heritage clearance is received.

Arrakis Discovery

- RC drilling targeting the southeast extension of the Arrakis structure will commence this week;
- This will be followed by a targeted RC drilling to define the scale and geometry of higher-grade mineralisation across the recent discovery;
- Further diamond drilling is also scheduled for early April or May, designed to assess the depth continuity of higher-grade mineralisation.

Flushing Meadows (MRE 268koz @ 1.1g/t Au, see Table 1)

- Heritage surveys will commence in late March;
- Baseline environmental surveys are scheduled for 2026 across the Flushing Meadows deposit;
- Diamond drilling will commence once all heritage approvals have been received;
- Air-core drilling will be extended over the broader Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target area in May.

Other Exploration

- GSWA EIS co-funded 800m diamond drilling of the Nayla target area has commenced. The program aims to confirm the presence of an intrusive complex interacting with a northwest-striking mineralised structure comparable to the New England Granite.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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About Yandal Resources Limited

Yandal Resources has a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the highly prospective Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts of Western Australia.

Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project

The 100% owned Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (IWB) Gold Project covers approximately 370km² of highly prospective and under-explored tenure located between the Jundee and Bronzewing mines in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. Yandal has an established Resource of 268,000oz of gold at Flushing Meadows (within IBW) and considers there to be strong potential to make new discoveries and expand this resource base within its extensive tenure holding. (Refer to the ASX announcement of 4 November 2020 for details of the Flushing Meadows Resource).

The IWB project area also includes two new gold discoveries, the Arrakis and Siona Prospects, both made within the last twelve months. These outcomes were driven by the execution of a targeted exploration program that followed a systematic, geologically driven strategy that was developed in early 2023. The Arrakis prospect is hosted within the Caladan fold, and the Siona prospect is hosted within the New England Granite.

Both discoveries are currently at an early stage but progressing well, with future activities focused on delineating the scale of each of the newly defined mineralised systems.

The IWB Gold Project also includes several advanced prospects, where limited historic and YRL drilling has returned robust gold intercepts, indicating the potential for shallow oxide mineralisation. Both the early-stage and more advanced prospects are the focus of ongoing exploration.

Mt McClure

The Mt McClure Gold Project, acquired in August 2022, is located ~15km southwest of the historic Bronzewing Mine and includes three mining leases with JORC 2012 Resources totalling 182,200oz Au.

The project has prospectivity for new shallow gold deposits adjacent to current Resources and in the footwall and hanging wall of the stratigraphy. Ground gravity survey data from the prior Quarter support ongoing structural/stratigraphic interpretations for 2026 targeting.

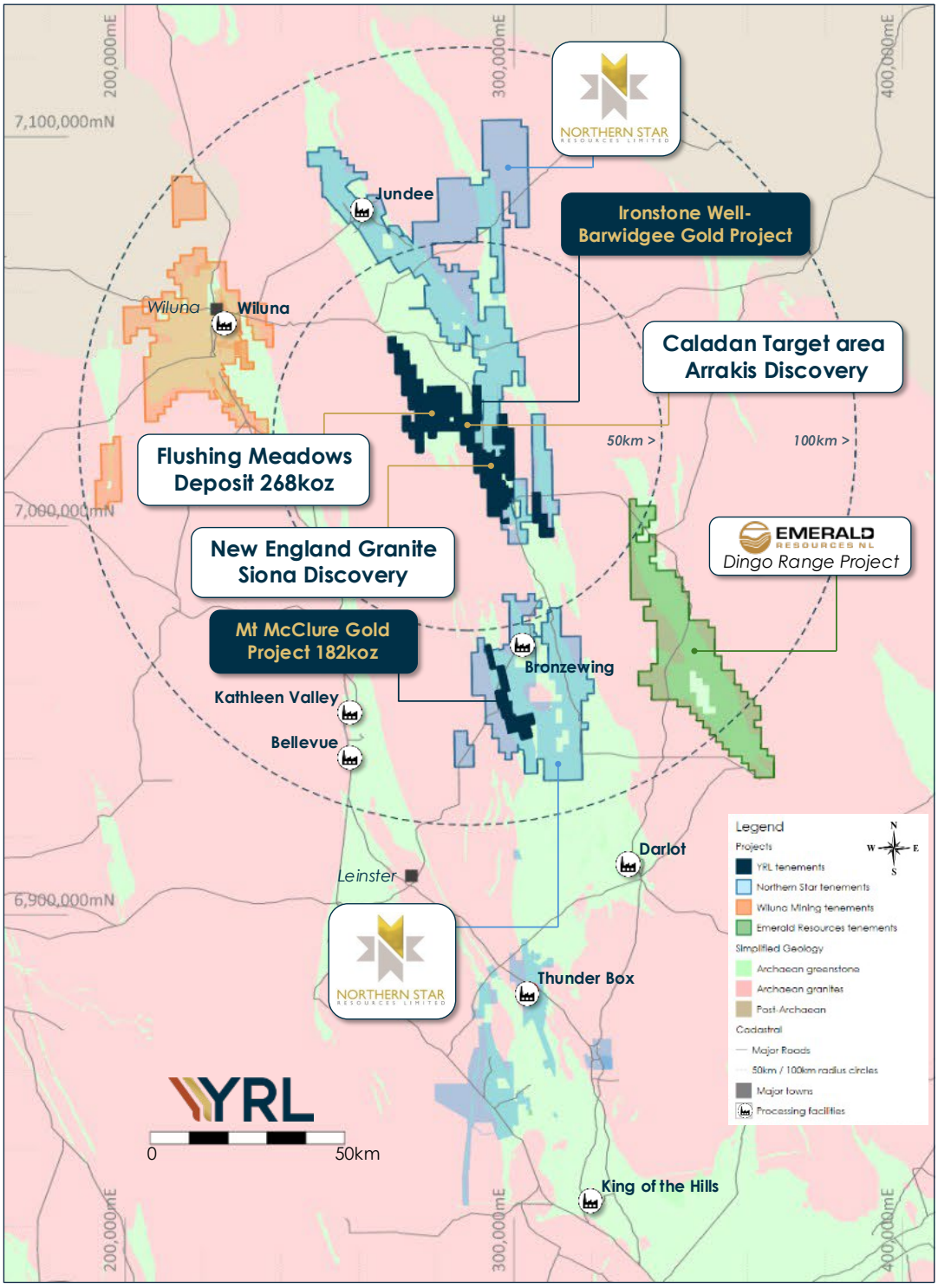

***Figure 11**: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

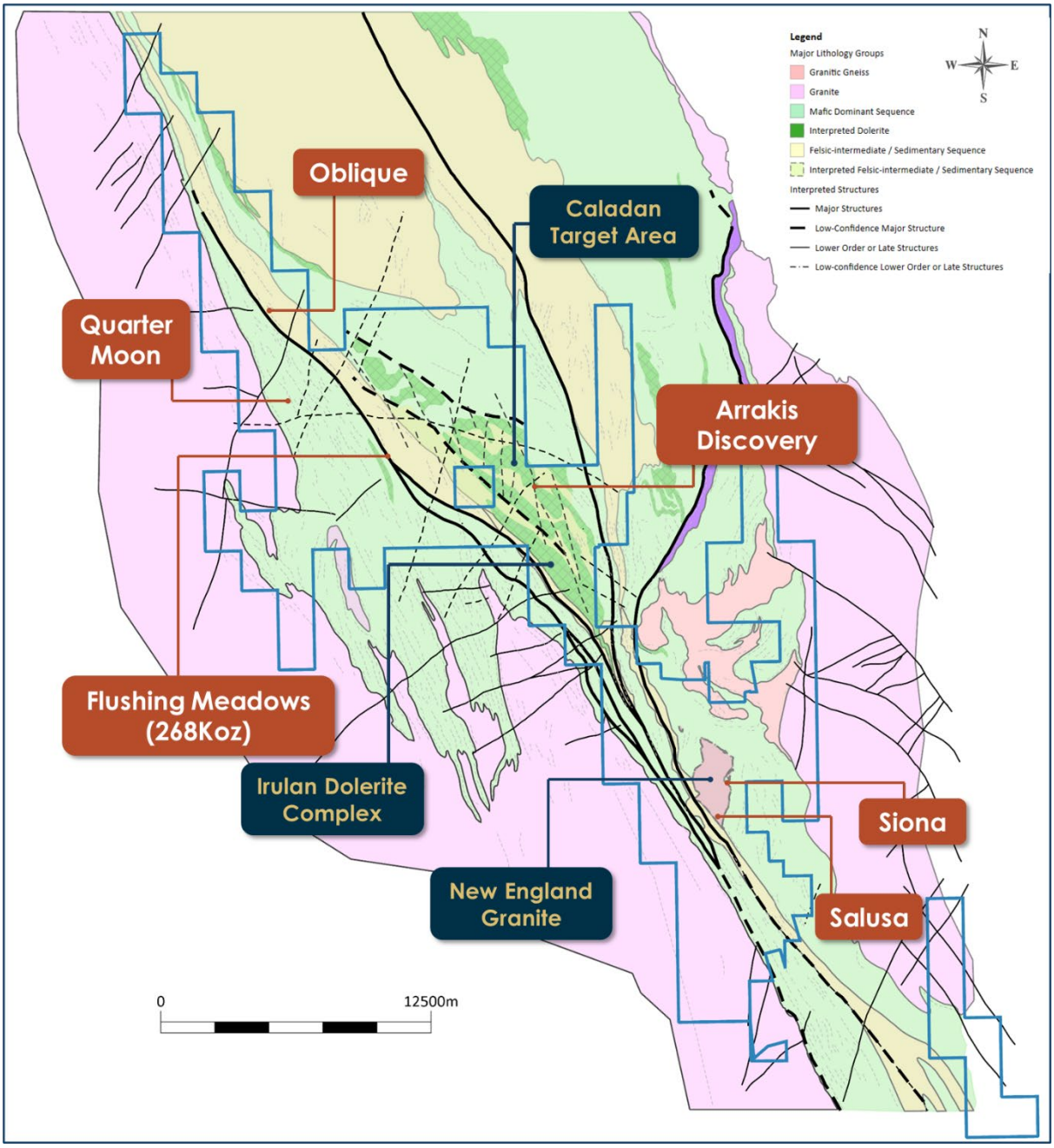

***Figure 12**: Yandal Resource exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

Table 2 – Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Ironstone Well									
Flushing Meadows[1]	2,141	1.3	91,000	5,245	1.1	177,000	**7,386**	**1.1**	**268,000**
Mt McClure									
Challenger[2]				718	1.9	44,000	718	1.9	44,000
Success[3]				1,255	1.9	75,000	1,255	1.9	75,000
Parmelia[4]				252	2.1	17,000	252	2.1	17,000
HMS Sulphur[5]				1010	1.2	39,000	1010	1.2	39,000
Gilmore[6]				134	1.7	7,200	134	1.7	7,200
Sub-total - MMC				3,369	1.7	182,200	**3,369**	**1.7**	**182,200**
Grand-total[7]	**2,141**	1.3	91,000	8,614	1.3	359,200	10,755	1.3	450,200

Due to the effects of rounding, totals may not represent the sum of the individual components.

1. Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 for full details. 2. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 22 August 2022 for full details 3. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 September 2022 for full details. 4. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 20 September 2022 for full details. 5. Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade within this announcement 6. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade within this announcement. 7. All Resources are reported as global estimates, not constrained by optimised pit shells.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information reviewed or compiled by Mr Christopher Oorschot, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Oorschot is the Managing Director of the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Oorschot has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Oorschot consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Flushing Meadows and Mt McClure Mineral Resource Estimates is based on information compiled and generated by Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS"). Both Andrew Bewsher and BMGS hold shares in the company. BMGS consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

YRL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Yandal Resources Limited's (Yandal's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Yandal operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Yandal's future performance. When used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Yandal believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Yandal and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Drilling results presented indicate geological potential for mineralisation but there can be no certainty that these results will eventually form part of a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 3 – Nayla target area historic drilling collar locations with max Au (ppm) and data source.

WAMEX Report ID	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Depth *(m)*	Max Au *(g/t Au)*
A054337	BAC1074	AC	293636	7017509	0	-90	70	0.03
A054337	BAC1075	AC	293661	7017509	0	-90	43	0.06
A054337	BAC1076	AC	293686	7017509	0	-90	74	0.04
A054337	BAC1077	AC	293711	7017509	0	-90	74	0.20
A054337	BAC1078	AC	293736	7017509	0	-90	86	1.72
A054337	BAC1079	AC	293586	7017659	0	-90	111	0.85
A054337	BAC1080	AC	293611	7017659	0	-90	53	0.10
A054337	BAC1081	AC	293636	7017659	0	-90	44	0.08
A054337	BAC1082	AC	293661	7017659	0	-90	47	0.05
A054337	BAC1083	AC	293686	7017659	0	-90	62	0.07
A050895	BAC713	AC	293436	7017559	0	-90	109	0.33
A050895	BAC714	AC	293486	7017559	0	-90	115	0.04
A050895	BAC715	AC	293536	7017559	0	-90	87	0.04
A050895	BAC716	AC	293586	7017559	0	-90	75	0.66
A050895	BAC717	AC	293636	7017559	0	-90	65	65.70
A050895	BAC718	AC	293686	7017559	0	-90	42	0.12
A050895	BAC719	AC	293736	7017559	0	-90	52	0.11
A050895	BAC720	AC	293786	7017459	0	-90	85	0.30
A050895	BAC721	AC	293736	7017459	0	-90	68	1.08
A050895	BAC722	AC	293686	7017459	0	-90	90	0.15
A050895	BAC723	AC	293636	7017459	0	-90	106	0.07
A050895	BAC724	AC	293586	7017459	0	-90	119	0.29
A050895	BAC725	AC	293536	7017459	0	-90	126	0.15
A050895	BAC726	AC	293486	7017459	0	-90	67	0.05
A050895	BAC727	AC	293486	7017359	0	-90	131	0.02
A050895	BAC728	AC	293586	7017359	0	-90	98	0.21
A050895	BAC729	AC	293686	7017359	0	-90	77	1.34
A050895	BAC730	AC	293786	7017359	0	-90	56	0.04
A050895	BAC731	AC	293836	7017259	0	-90	48	0.05
A050895	BAC732	AC	293786	7017259	0	-90	56	0.83
A050895	BAC733	AC	293736	7017259	0	-90	76	0.06

WAMEX Report ID	Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Depth (m)	Max Au (g/t Au)
A050895	BAC734	AC	293686	7017259	0	-90	74	0.05
A050895	BAC735	AC	293636	7017259	0	-90	74	0.03
A050895	BAC736	AC	293586	7017259	0	-90	87	0.03
A050895	BAC737	AC	293536	7017259	0	-90	109	0.03
A050895	BAC738	AC	293536	7017159	0	-90	71	0.44
A050895	BAC739	AC	293486	7017159	0	-90	97	0.06
A050895	BAC740	AC	293436	7017159	0	-90	59	0.10
A050895	BAC741	AC	293586	7017159	0	-90	65	0.10
A050895	BAC742	AC	293636	7017159	0	-90	74	0.04
A050895	BAC743	AC	293686	7017159	0	-90	77	0.06
A62127	BEMA295	AC	292560	7018650	0	-90	86	0.02
A62127	BEMA296	AC	292720	7018650	0	-90	69	0.09
A62127	BEMA297	AC	292880	7018650	0	-90	65	0.01
A62127	BEMA312	AC	294056	7017159	0	-90	21	0.01
A62127	BEMA313	AC	293976	7017159	0	-90	17	0.01
A62127	BEMA314	AC	293896	7017159	0	-90	31	0.01
A62127	BEMA315	AC	293816	7017159	0	-90	72	0.08
A62127	BEMA316	AC	293736	7017159	0	-90	63	0.06
A054337	BR1072	RAB	293450	7017350	0	-90	73	0.05
A054337	BR1073	RAB	293475	7017350	0	-90	54	0.04
A054337	BR1084	RAB	293575	7017500	0	-90	88	0.05
A054337	BR1085	RAB	293600	7017500	0	-90	75	0.08
A054337	BR1086	RAB	293450	7017600	0	-90	92	0.07
A050895	BR278	RAB	293436	7017359	90	-60	86	0.14
A050895	BR279	RAB	293536	7017359	0	-90	131	0.06
A050895	BR280	RAB	293636	7017359	90	-60	101	2.06
A050895	BR281	RAB	293736	7017359	90	-60	54	0.11
A050895	BR282	RAB	293836	7017359	0	-90	48	0.13
A050895	BR283	RAB	293936	7017359	0	-90	50	0.12
A050895	BR297	RAB	293436	7016959	0	-90	83	0.04
A050895	BR298	RAB	293536	7016959	0	-90	91	0.03
A050895	BR299	RAB	293636	7016959	0	-90	67	0.03
A050895	BR300	RAB	293586	7016959	0	-90	84	0.34
A050895	BR301	RAB	293736	7016959	0	-90	72	0.04
A050895	BR302	RAB	293836	7016959	0	-90	75	0.04
A050895	BR303	RAB	293936	7016959	0	-90	44	0.04
A050895	BR304	RAB	294036	7016959	0	-90	44	0.07
A050895	BR305	RAB	294136	7016959	0	-90	22	0.03
A050895	BR323	RAB	293436	7016559	90	-60	115	0.04
A050895	BR324	RAB	293536	7016559	90	-60	140	0.06
A050895	BR325	RAB	293636	7016559	90	-60	84	0.04
A050895	BR326	RAB	293586	7016559	90	-60	91	0.03
A050895	BR327	RAB	293736	7016559	90	-60	59	0.05
A050895	BR328	RAB	293836	7016559	90	-60	80	0.04
A050895	BR329	RAB	293936	7016559	90	-60	67	0.09
A050895	BR330	RAB	294036	7016559	90	-60	57	0.03

WAMEX Report ID	Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Depth (m)	Max Au (g/t Au)
A050895	BR331	RAB	294136	7016559	90	-60	70	0.04
A050895	BR332	RAB	294236	7016559	90	-60	35	0.02
A050895	BR336	RAB	293436	7016159	90	-60	77	0.02
A050895	BR337	RAB	293536	7016159	90	-60	121	0.02
A050895	BR338	RAB	293636	7016159	90	-60	106	0.02
A050895	BR339	RAB	293586	7016159	90	-60	88	0.05
A050895	BR340	RAB	293686	7016159	90	-60	95	2.54
A050895	BR341	RAB	293736	7016159	90	-60	30	0.03
A050895	BR342	RAB	293836	7016159	90	-60	20	0.02
A050895	BR343	RAB	293936	7016159	90	-60	16	0.05
A050895	BR344	RAB	294036	7016159	90	-60	26	0.02
A050895	BR361	RAB	293436	7015759	0	-90	55	0.04
A050895	BR362	RAB	293536	7015759	0	-90	33	0.01
A050895	BR363	RAB	293636	7015759	0	-90	97	0.04
A050895	BR364	RAB	293736	7015759	0	-90	47	0.07
A050895	BR365	RAB	293836	7015759	0	-90	78	0.33
A050895	BR366	RAB	293936	7015759	0	-90	31	0.05
A050895	BR367	RAB	294036	7015759	0	-90	39	0.07
A050895	BR413	RAB	293536	7015359	0	-90	136	0.02
A050895	BR414	RAB	293636	7015359	0	-90	105	0.02
A050895	BR415	RAB	293836	7015359	0	-90	65	0.01
A050895	BR416	RAB	293936	7015359	0	-90	69	0.01
A050895	BR417	RAB	294036	7015359	0	-90	21	0.01
A050895	BR418	RAB	294136	7015359	0	-90	29	0.01
A050895	BR454	RAB	294036	7014959	0	-90	57	0.03
A050895	BR455	RAB	294026	7014959	0	-90	41	0.03
A050895	BR456	RAB	293986	7014959	0	-90	47	0.04
A050895	BR457	RAB	293936	7014959	0	-90	54	0.16
A050895	BR458	RAB	293836	7014959	0	-90	40	0.04
A050895	BR459	RAB	293736	7014959	0	-90	22	0.04
A050895	BR460	RAB	293786	7014959	0	-90	62	0.11
A050895	BR461	RAB	293636	7014959	0	-90	28	0.01
A050895	BR462	RAB	293586	7014959	0	-90	113	0.04
A050895	BR463	RAB	293536	7014959	0	-90	102	0.05
A054337	BR901	RAB	293500	7015800	0	-90	106	0.95
A054337	BR902	RAB	293600	7015800	0	-90	86	0.38
A054337	BR903	RAB	293700	7015800	0	-90	87	0.03
A054337	BR904	RAB	293500	7016200	0	-90	66	0.83
A054337	BR905	RAB	293600	7016200	0	-90	35	0.06
A054337	BR906	RAB	293700	7016200	0	-90	41	0.02
A054337	BR907	RAB	293650	7016000	0	-90	27	0.02
A054337	JC01606	RC	293500	7017400	88	-60	90	17.38
A054337	JC01607	RC	293475	7017400	88	-58	102	3.32
A054337	JC01608	RC	293450	7017400	92	-59	107	0.54
A054337	JC01609	RC	293425	7017400	93	-58	150	0.36
A054337	JC1628	RC	293711	7017559	272	-61	113	6.85

WAMEX Report ID	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Depth *(m)*	Max Au *(g/t Au)*
A058605	JCD1629	DD	293761	7017559	274	-62	247	2.46

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Nayla Target Area Historic Drilling
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 and 2

Mr Christopher Oorschot, Managing Director of Yandal Resources, compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Historic Drilling Across the Nalya target area has been completed by Wiluna Mines Pty Ltd. Great Central Mines Ltd and Normandy Yandal Operations Limited between 1996 and 2000. This includes 118 RAB/AC holes (WAMEX Reports A050895, A054337 and A62127), 5 RC holes (see WAMEX reports A054337) and one diamond hole (see WAMEX report A058605) within the YRL defined target area. • For historic RAB and AC drilling, a majority are vertical with an average end-of-hole depth of 73m. Drilling and sampling methods are not detailed in the Great Central Mines or Normandy Yandal Operations historic reports. Methodologies used by Wiluna Mines is provided by not exhaustive. It is assumed that the Great Central Mines or Normandy Yandal Operations drilling and sampling methodologies are comparable to those used by Wiluna Mines. • For Wiluna Mines, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built 600cfm/250psi drilling rig (bit diameter not specified). 1m samples collected from the cyclone a laid on the ground in drill order. A mix of 6m, 4m and 2m composites was used for sampling across RAB and AC drilling. The full length of each hole is sampled and analysed for gold content, with analysis of bottom of hole samples in RAB and Air-core drilling for arsenic and base metals (Ag, As, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn). Samples were initially mixed by hand whilst on the ground, with care taken to avoid contamination with foreign matter such as soil or vegetation. An aluminium scoop was then used to take a representative sample of each metre sample and place it into an 8"x12" calico bag to form a composite. For wet samples, grab samples were taken by hand to capture a combination of fine and coarse material, with some water if possible. Wet samples are noted on the logging/sampling sheets. Anomalous composites triggered 1m sampling (the trigger for 1m samples was not explicitly stated in the historic reports). Sample weights for RAB/Aircore drilling are typically 2kg (using 8x12" calicos). High-resolution scans of the original handwritten logs have been collated and reviewed. • For Wiluna Mines, Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken primarily by Connector Drilling, with other contractors being McKay Drilling and Drillcorp. All drilling rigs used were 900 cfm/350 psi-capacity rigs with booster/auxiliary compressors, totalling 1800 cfm/900 psi. RC composite samples were taken at an average of 4-metre intervals, with smaller intervals in areas of possible mineralisation. Air-dry samples were passed through a riffle splitter to mix the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample once it was taken from the cyclone. The larger fraction of the sample was placed on the ground, and the smaller fraction was placed into calico bags for later resampling. A 20-25mm diameter PVC pipe, approximately half a metre long, was used to spear the sample and place it in an 18"x12" calico bag. Wet samples were once again taken by hand, usually with material from different parts of the plastic bag to gain a representative sample. Wet samples are noted on the logging/sampling sheets. The full length of each hole is sampled and analysed for gold content. Anomalous composites triggered 1m sampling (the trigger for 1m samples was not explicitly stated in the historic reports). Sample weights for RC samples ranged between 2-5kg (using 8x12" calicos). High-resolution scans of original handwritten logs have been collated and have been reviewed. • For diamond drilling completed by Great Central Mines, the diameter of the core is not stated; the core was halved using a saw, and 1m samples were submitted for analysis. The full length of the hole was sampled but not logged. The YRL team has made unsuccessful efforts to locate the historic core. Original hard-copy logs were not included in the historical WAMEX report; only a simple text file with the primary lithology was provided. • For Great Central Mines, RAB, AC and RC drilling were used to obtain 1m samples via a riffle splitter, producing a 1-2kg sample. The 1m samples were used to create composite samples of various lengths. Composites were then oven-dried, pulverised to a nominal -75 microns, to produce a 40g split, which was then subject to an aqua regia acid digest for Au and As (lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au). 1m intervals from anomalous compositions or zones of geological interest were also submitted for 40g fire assay with the same detection limits. • **Historic drilling data is of a reasonable quality; however, the variation in composite sizes, lab-analysis methods and primary sample collection, combined with a lack of quality control data and spatial inaccuracy of collars, means that the data is only suitable for assessing broad-scale targets and generating broad-scale anomalies.**
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For historic drilling, limited information is reported around measures taken to ensure representative samples were collected. Some limited procedures for collecting samples are noted within historic reports, wet or low-volume samples are noted on the original handwritten logging sheets for a majority of the historic drilling. Field duplicates were used by Wiluna Mines; however, the duplicate performance is not well documented. • In light of the above, data from historic drilling will only be used to identify anomalies and targets, and will not inform any models or Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain	• For Wiluna Mines, RAB, AC and RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, which were initially combined to create a mix of 6m, 4m and 2m sample composites and analysed for gold content, with analysis of bottom of hole samples in RAB and Air-core drilling for arsenic and base metals (Ag, As, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn). For Au analysis, an approximately 2kg sample for RAB/AC or a 2-5kg sample for RC was dried, crushed and pulverised. A 50-gram subsample is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	dissolved in Aqua-Regia solution, followed by extraction into organic solvent. The extract is then analysed by Flame AAS, with a lower detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. Where composites are anomalous for Au, or there is visual evidence of mineralisation in RC drilling, 1m samples are collected and analysed for Au, where a 2m sample is dried, crushed and pulverised. A 50g sub-sample is then fused with litharge and flux. The resultant lead button is cupelled and digested in aqua regia and determined by AAS with a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au. • For Great Central Mines, RAB, AC and RC drilling were used to obtain 1m samples via a riffle splitter, producing a 1-2kg sample. The 1m samples were used to create composite samples of various lengths. Composites were then oven-dried, pulverised to a nominal -75 microns, to produce a 40g split, which was then subject to an aqua regia acid digest for Au and As (lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au). 1m intervals from anomalous compositions or zones of geological interest were also submitted for 40g fire assay with the same detection limits. • For Great Central Mines diamond sampling, core of undisclosed diameter and condition is halved, and sampled at 1m intervals to produce a ~1kg sample. Samples are then oven-dried, pulverised to a nominal -75 microns, to produce a 40g split with a fire assay finish, lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Historic drilling included RAB, AC, RD and diamond drilling. Bit sizes or hole diameters are not referenced within the historic reports.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Samples recoveries for all historic drilling types have not been disclosed within historic reports or drilling records. • RAB and RC drilling completed by Wiluna Mines employed procedures to rifle splint 1m samples directly from the cyclone, the use of a PVC spear to collect materials for composites and noting when wet samples were collected in the original logging sheets. • Due to a lack of data, the comparative analysis of sample recovery and grade could not be completed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	• All historic RAC, AC and RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified geologist, this includes weathering, primary lithology, secondary textures, the presence and approximate proportion of veining and alteration minerals. Logging data is logging is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Magnetic susceptibility of each sample interval is recorded with the original handwritten logs. The make and precision of the instrument used have not been cited in the historic reports. • Historic drilling data is not appropriate for use in Mineral Resource Estimates or Mining Studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historic RAB, AC and RC samples drilled by Great Central mines were collected directly from the cyclone and split using a riffle splitter. For AC/RAB samples collected by Wiluna Mines, samples were collected directly from piles laid on the ground. RC samples collected by Wiluna Mines utilised a riffle splitter to collect samples directly from the cyclone. Most samples were collected dry, with original logging sheets stating where wet samples occurred. • Diamond core sampled by Great Central Mines was halved for sampling; the core diameter is unknown. It is not stated if the core was oriented. • Wiluna Mines collected field duplicates at a ratio of 1 duplicate for every twenty standard samples. QC procedures for Great Central Mines and Normandy Yandal Operations are not referenced within the historic report. • Procedures used for sampling are likely to be industry standard for the time. Given that reports do not provide all the information required to assess the appropriateness and reliability of the samples, the sample results are considered indicative only and will not be relied on for anything beyond identifying anomalies or targets for further drilling. • It is assumed that the historic sample sizes are appropriate, given the grain size of the material being sampled; however, given reports do not provide all the information required to assess the appropriateness and reliability of the samples, the sample results are considered to be indicative only and will not be relied on for anything outside of identifying anomalies or targets for further drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading*	• For Wiluna Mines, multiple labs and analysis methods were applied for RAB, AC and RC drilling samples, see table below. Method descriptions are also provided below. Internal lab QC procedures are not stated within the historic reports. Wiluna submitted field duplicates to an umpire lab at a frequency of 1 to 20. No other QC procedures are reported. The explicit method and lab used for each sample are not stated within historic reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	

Drilling Type	Sample Type	Laboratory	Element	Analysis Code	Analysis Method	Detection Limit (ppm)
RAB	Composite	Amdel	Au	AA7	Aqua regia digest, AAS analysis	0.02
RAB	Bottom of Hole	Amdel	Au	FA1	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RAB	Bottom of Hole	Amdel	Ag, As, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	IC2E	aqua regia digest, ICP-OES finish	0.5,1,1,1,1, 3,1
RAB	Interface	Amdel	Au	FA3	fire assay, graphite furnace or ICP-MS finish	0.001 (1ppb)
RAB	Interface	Amdel	Ag, As, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	IC2E	aqua regia digest, ICP-OES finish	
RAB	Resample	Amdel	Au	FA1	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RAB	Duplicate	Wiluna	Au	FAS3	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RAB	Duplicate	Amdel	Au	FA1	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RC	Composite	Wiluna	Au	FAS3	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RC	Duplicate	Amdel	Au	FA1	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RC	Composite	Amdel	Au	AA7	Aqua regia digest, AAS analysis	0.02
RC	Duplicate	Wiluna	Au	FAS3	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RC	Resample	Wiluna	Au	FAS3	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RC	Resample	Amdel	Au	FA1	fire assay, AAS finish	0.01
RC	Resample - coarse gold	Amdel	Au	FA1S	screen fire assay, AAS finish	0.01

- AAT Gold Aqua Regia Digest - Flame AAS (partial digest)
  - A 50 gram subsample is dissolved in Aqua-Regia solution, followed by extraction into organic solvent. Extract is then analysed by Flame AAS.
- FA1 Gold Fire Assay - AAS Measurement (full digest)
  - The sample is fused with litharge and flux. The resultant lead button is cupelled and digested in aqua regia and determined by AAS. The method is suitable for most types of material. Highly mineralised samples may need pretreatment to obtain suitable fluxing conditions. Pretreatment may incur extra costs.
- FAIS Gold Screen Fire Assay (full digest)
  - As per FAI with prior screening of 1kg of material (usually 80-120 mesh or as specified) with gold being determined on both the plus and minus

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

material (minus in duplicate). Calculations on the weighted proportions give an overall gold result based on the original sample weight. This technique is applicable where known coarse or "nuggetty" gold is present. Screening at other mesh sizes is available if desired.

- FA3 Gold Fire-Assay Extraction and Furnace AAS Measurement (full digest)
  - Preparation as per FA1 but gold is analysed by graphite fumace AAS or ICPMS. Alternatively gold can be measured by flame AAS after an intermediate solvent extraction process.
- IC2E ICP-OES & ICP-MS Analyses (Ag, As, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn) (partial digest)
  - Aqua-regia digest is used to achieve lower levels of detection for a wider range of elements than by Perchloric Acid digest. Pb is solubilised in high concentrations.

- For Great Central Mines, the following tables provide sampling methodologies for each drill type. Company and lab internal QC measures are not stated in the report.
  - AC/RAB Samples (partial digest)

METHOD OF SAMPLING	Dry : Quarter & Cone Wet : Grab sampled
SAMPLE COLLECTION METHOD	4 metres
ASSAY PREPARATION	Oven dried, Pulverised to nominal -75 microns, 400 - 500 gram split
ASSAY SAMPLE WEIGHT	40 grams
DIGEST	Aqua Regia acid digest
ELEMENTS ASSAYED	Au, As
DETECTION LIMIT	0.01 ppm Au, 10 ppm As
LABORATORY	Analabs, Eastern Goldfields

  - RC Drilling Samples (partial digest)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

METHOD OF SAMPLING	Dry : Riffle-split (quartered)
	Wet : Grab sampled
SAMPLE SIZE	1-2 kilograms
COMPOSITE METRES	1 metre splits
ASSAY PREPARATION	Oven dried, Pulverised to nominal -75 microns, 400 - 500 gram split
ASSAY SAMPLE WEIGHT	40 grams
DIGEST	Aqua Regia acid digest, selected repeats fire assay
ELEMENTS ASSAYED	Au, As
DETECTION LIMIT	0.01 ppm Au, 10 ppm As
LABORATORY	Analabs, Eastern Goldfields

- Diamond Drilling Samples (complete digest)

METHOD OF SAMPLING	Core sawn along the long axis, with half assayed.
SAMPLE SIZE	~1 kilogram
COMPOSITE METRES	1 metre
ASSAY PREPARATION	Oven dried, Pulverised to nominal -75 microns, 400 - 500 gram split
ASSAY SAMPLE WEIGHT	40 grams
DIGEST / ASSAY METHOD	Aqua Regia acid digest, fire assay finish
ELEMENTS ASSAYED	Au, As
DETECTION LIMIT	0.01 ppm Au, 10 ppm As
LABORATORY	Analabs, Eastern Goldfields

- Sampling and lab methods used by Normandy Yandal Operations are not stated.
- For all historic sampling, it is assumed methods employed by both the company and laboratory were of industry standard for the time; however, due to a lack of information relating to Quality Control measures, the accuracy and repeatability of samples cannot be assessed, and therefore, results will not be used for anything other than identifying anomalies or targets for further drilling. Results will not be used to inform any Mineral Resource Estimates or geological models.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts cannot be verified due to the historic nature of the drilling and sampling methodologies. • No historic twinned holes have been completed across the Nayla Target area • For Wiluna Mines drilling data, original scans of logging and assay results have been collated and reviewed. For Great Central Mines and Normandy Yandal Operations, all data has been reported within text files, and original logging sheets and lab reports have not been located. • All historic significant intercepts have been previously reported, see ASX release 12 December 2018 "Replacement Prospectus". It is unknown if any adjustments have been made to historic assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The accuracy and quality of historic collar locations are variable. Survey methods are not well-documented in any of the historical reports. Historic collar locations for a range of frilling types have been located in the field and re-surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of +/- 5m. Historic collar locations are typically within ±20 m of the provided coordinates. • Historic collar coordinates were originally reported using AMG AGD84 Zone 51s (EPSG: 20355) • Yandal Resources has since converted these coordinates to MGA GDA 94 Zone 51s. (EPSG: 28351) • RLs are determined using a surface DTM derived from 2024 and 2025 ground gravity surveys and are accurate to within +/- 1m RL. The topography across the target area is flat. Given the poor quality of historic coordinate data and the intended use of the historic drilling data, this topographic control is considered appropriate. • No reliable historic downhole surveys are available for historic drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For historic Rab and AC drilling, the hole spacing varies between 200m (east-west directed lines) with 100m spaced holes across each drill line, down to 50m by 50m spaced holes. • The spacing of historic RC drilling is variable, with only one historic diamond hole being completed. • The hole/data spacing and distribution used for all drilling completed across the Nayla target area **is insufficient** to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity, nor is it appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource. • No significant intercepts are reported within this release. Figure 10 within this release plots all historic collars thematically coloured by maximum Au (ppm). This is used to highlight regolith anomalies or trends of interest.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• A majority of historic RAB and AC drilling is vertical. And drilled on east-west lines. Where holes are angled (RAB, AC, RC and diamond), they have been drilled at approximately -60 to the west. Given the geometry of mineralisation identified in the adjacent NEG target area (typically sub-vertical and striking northwest), the historic drilling geometries are not considered particularly ineffective.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security measures for historic drilling are not stated within the associated historic reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No lab audits or reviews have been reported within historic reports.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Nayla target area is in the exploration lease E 53/1843. Yandal Resources Limited wholly **owns this tenement.** • The tenement is in good standing, and no known impediments exist. • The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the target area.
.Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic Drilling Across the Nalya target area has been completed by Wiluna Mines Pty Ltd. Great Central Mines Ltd and Normandy Yandal Operations Limited between 1996 and 2000. This includes 142 RAB/AC holes (WAMEX Reports A050895, A054337 and A62127), 8 RC holes (see WAMEX reports A054337) and one diamond hole (see WAMEX report A058605) within the YRL defined target area. In addition to drilling these companies also completed, aerial magnetic surveys, field mapping, soil and rock-chip sampling. Historic exploration data is considered to be of a reasonable quality; however, a lack of detailed information regarding sampling methods, quality control methods, and the poor accuracy of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spatial data means the datasets derived from historic exploration are suitable for broad-scale targeting and analysis only.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Nayla target area has the potential to host archaean orogenic gold. The target area is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 6-20m of transported cover.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Figure 10 and previously reported ASX release 12 December 2018 "Replacement Prospectus" • All drilling has previously been reported. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No new exploration results are reported within this release. All results reported have bee previously disclosed or are publicly available.
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Nayla is an early-stage exploration target area; primary mineralisation has not yet been identified. • No drilling intercepts have been reported for the Nayla target area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figure 10 in the main body of this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been previously reported and are publicly available.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Several larger drainage systems transect the Nayla target area.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
		• Further work across the Nayla target area and Salusa Prospect includes:
		  ○ Multi-element analysis of diamond core using pXRF and four-acid digest methods.
		  ○ Subject to future results and geological observations, AC drilling may be completed to determine the location of the intrusive margin.