YANDAL RESOURCES

ASX Announcement

28 April 2026

Arrakis RC Drilling Results Extend High-Grade Mineralisation

RC Drilling Highlights

- Yandal has received the assay results from the first two extensional RC drillholes completed southeast of the Arrakis gold discovery.
- Significant Intercepts from the 6,050mN drill line include:
    - **27m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 87m in **26IWBRC0065** (ETW*[1] 20m), including
        - **2m @ 5.1g/t Au** from 89m, and
        - **5m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 100m
    - **12m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 152m in **26IWBRC0067** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
        - **6m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 152m
    - **3m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 39m in **26IWBRC0065**, including
        - **1m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 39m
- These results from the 6,050mN section extend primary mineralisation approximately 100m to the southeast and confirm the presence of higher-grade mineralisation within fresh rock, further supporting the concept of an underground exploration target within the Arrakis gold discovery.
- Extensional RC drilling a further 100-200m to the southeast (assays pending) suggests the presence of an interpreted north-south offsetting structure. The ongoing extensional exploration RC program will continue to target the untested primary Arrakis structure beyond the interpreted offset.
- Further RC results from the Arrakis extensional drilling program are anticipated in 2-3 weeks' time.
- Three additional diamond drillholes have also been completed at Arrakis, with assay results pending and expected in 4-6 weeks' time.
- This diamond rig is now being mobilised to Flushing Meadows to commence eight 200m spaced exploration holes below the shallow 1.9km striking 268koz Mineral Resource.

*[1] *ETW - Estimated True Width*

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

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Commenting on the extensional results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: "*We are very pleased to start the 2026 drilling campaign with such positive results. These extensional RC drilling results at Arrakis continue to strengthen our confidence in the scale and potential of the early-stage gold discovery made late in 2025. We are now also starting to see strong evidence of mineralisation continuity along strike with our first 100m-spaced drill line, and further evidence of mineralisation continuity down dip.*

Critically, the grade of gold mineralisation appears consistent, typically including a higher-grade zone greater than 2.0 g/t Au within the broader mineralised intercept. This higher-grade mineralisation is occurring within a similar position, both along strike and down dip, providing strong support for pursuing exploration across Arrakis that targets both an open-pit and underground mineralisation opportunities."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Arrakis Prospect within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project (see **Figures 5 and 6**).

RC exploration drilling recommenced at Arrakis in early April. The drilling was designed to extend primary gold mineralisation south-eastward from the 6,150mN section (local grid), utilising 100m-spaced lines. To date, three 100m spaced sections have been completed, which include eight (8) RC holes for 1,800m of drilling. Results from the first two of the eight RC holes have been received and reported below (see **Tables 3, 4 and 5**).

Assay results from the first two holes, located on the 6,050mN section, have been received and are now reported (see **Figures 1, 2 and 3**). These RC results confirm primary mineralisation extends a further 100m to the southeast.

Results also continue to demonstrate a consistently higher-grade (>2.0 g/t Au) zone within broader mineralised intercepts, supporting the concept of an underground exploration target for Arrakis.

Geological logging from both the 5,950mN and 5,850mN sections (**assay results not yet received**) suggests the presence of an offsetting shear zone (see **Figure 4**). The geological interpretations indicate the potential for a broad, 100-200m-wide, north-south-striking shear zone that may offset the Arrakis structure to the north. Extensional RC drilling has now re-focused and is targeting the offset continuation of the Arrakis structure to the southeast.

In addition to RC drilling results, two diamond holes and one diamond tail have been completed across the currently defined Arrakis mineralised structure. All three holes have successfully intercepted the Arrakis structure with assays pending. An Infill ground gravity survey will also commence in early May to support litho-structural interpretations and identify additional discovery opportunities across the Arrakis discovery and the broader Caladan target area.

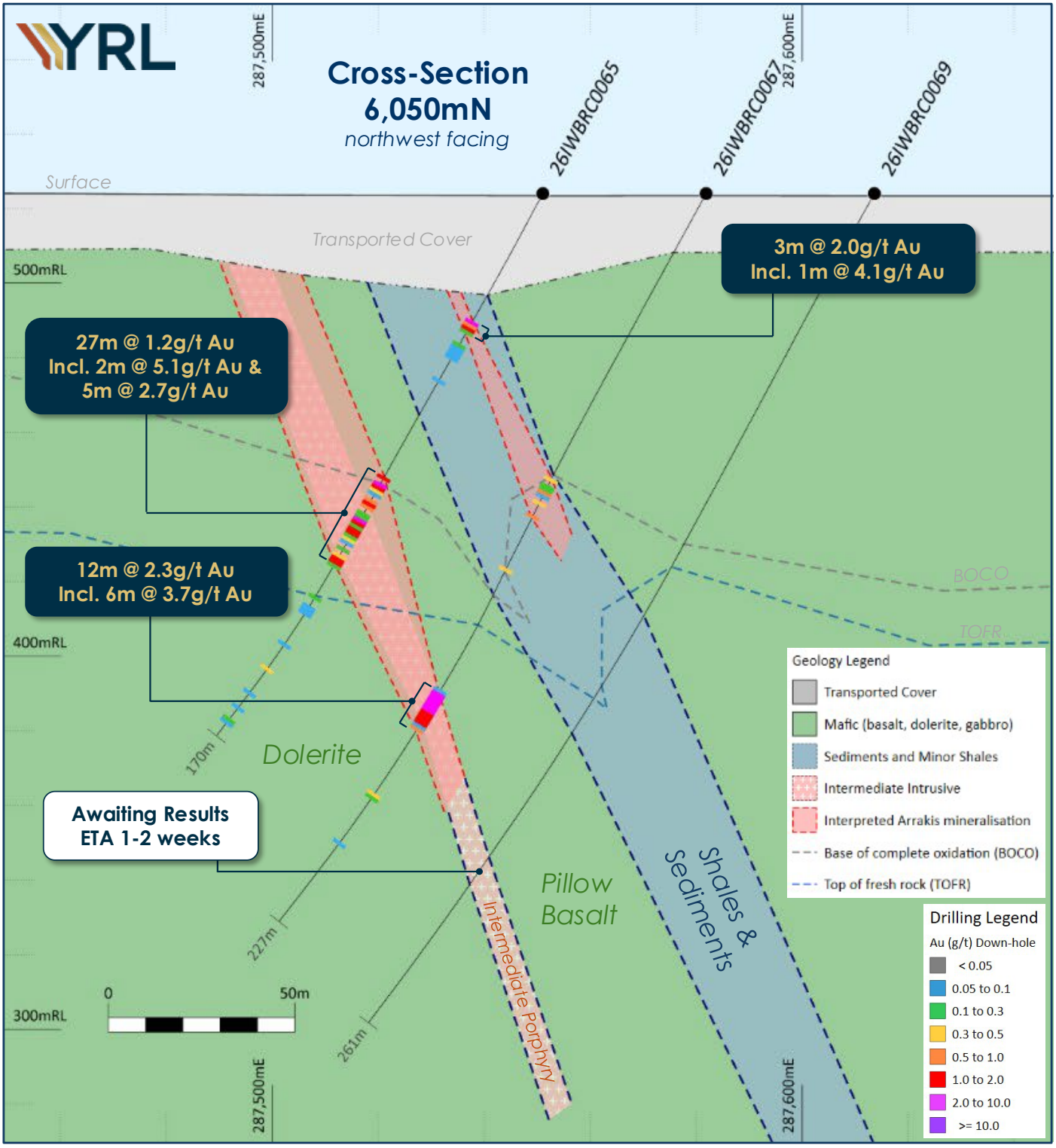


***Figure 1**: 6,050mN cross-section showing all drilling results from 26IWBRC0065 and 26IWBRC0067. Results for 26IWBRC0069 have not yet been received. The section location is shown in Figure 2. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.*

Arrakis Extensional RC Drilling Results

Eight RC holes have been completed on three, 100m spaced lines to identify southeast strike extensions of the primary Arrakis mineralisation through a zone of interpreted structural complexity. Assay results from only the first two Arrakis extensional RC holes have been received from the 6,050mN section (see **Figures 1, 2 and 3**) and include:

- **27m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 87m in **26IWBRC0065** (ETW*[1] 20m), including
  - **2m @ 5.1g/t Au** from 89m, and
  - **5m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 100m
- **12m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 152m in **26IWBRC0067** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
  - **6m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 152m

These results are located between 80m and 130m along strike from 6,150mN section intercepts (previously reported, see ASX releases that include 24 November 2025, 8 December 2025 and 15 January 2026), which included:

- **24m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 136m in **25IWBRC0051** (ETW*[1] 16m), including
  - **7m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 137m
- **17.70m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 309.30m in **25IWBDD0011** (*ETW*[1] *of 12m*), including
  - **7.95m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 310.25m
- **56.50m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 108m in **25IWBRC0040D** (ETW*[1] 32m), including
  - **14.75m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 149m

*[1] *ETW - Estimated True Width m*

These latest results also indicate the presence of a parallel zone of mineralisation above (in the hanging wall of) the Arrakis structure, associated with the interpreted upper margin of a sedimentary package (see **Figure 1**). This includes intercepts of:

- **3m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 39m in **26IWBRC0065**, including
  - **1m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 39m
- **12m @ 0.2g/t Au** from 87m in **26IWBRC0067** *(includes additional internal waste)*

Results from the 6,050mN section continue to demonstrate:

- Strong along-strike mineralisation continuity of gold mineralisation with a consistent mineralisation style and geometry (see **Figures 1 and 3**),
- A consistent >2.0g/t Au higher-grade zone within broader mineralisation associated with the eastern (or hanging-wall) margin (contact) of the mineralised zone.

The continuous nature of mineralisation and relatively simple geometry provide the Company with increased confidence in the geological model underpinning the Arrakis Prospect. Furthermore, the consistent presence of higher-grade mineralisation along the eastern margin supports targeting deeper, higher-grade mineralisation as drilling advances throughout 2026.

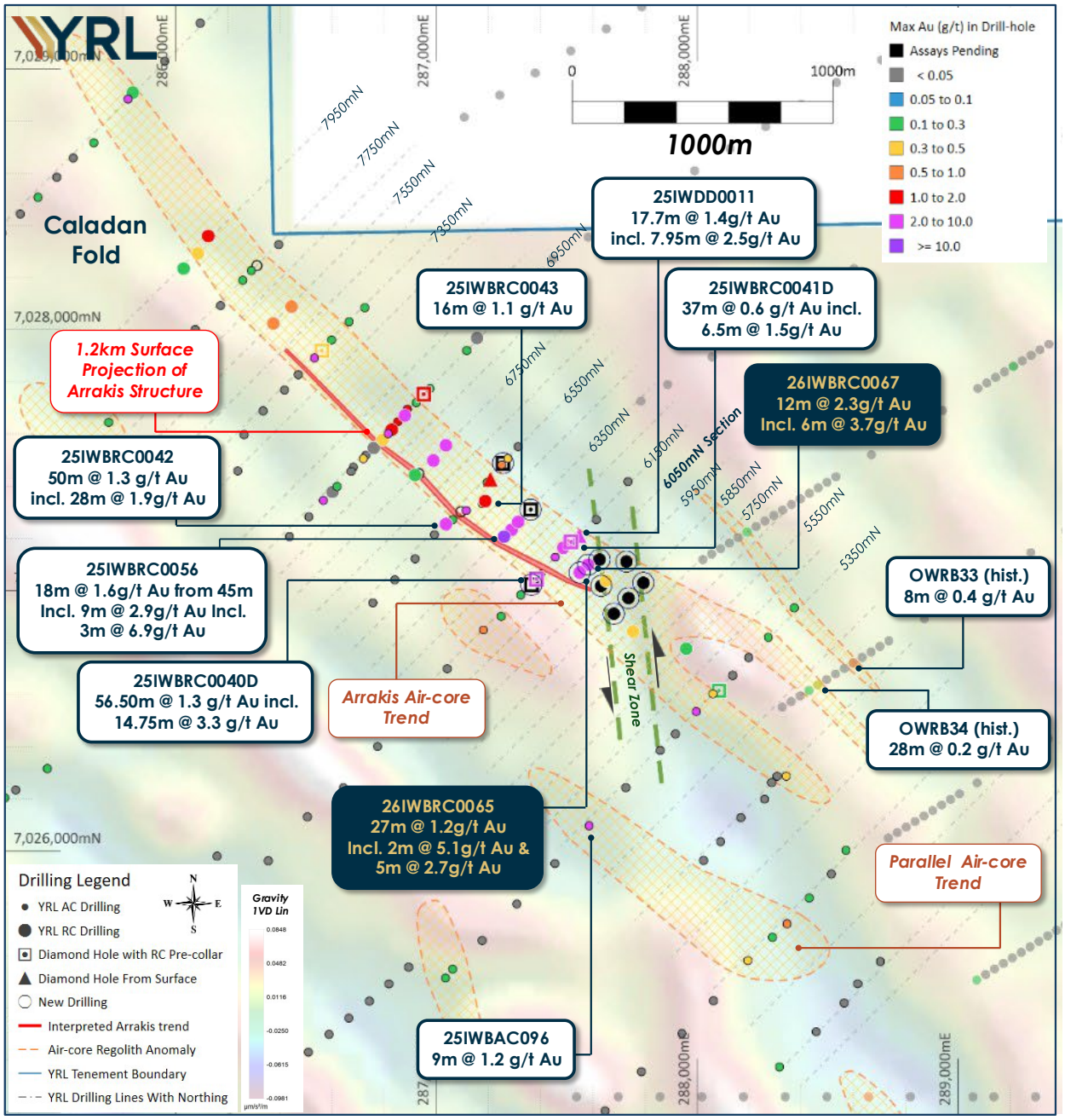


Figure 2: *A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, overlying a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shade). All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. 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).*

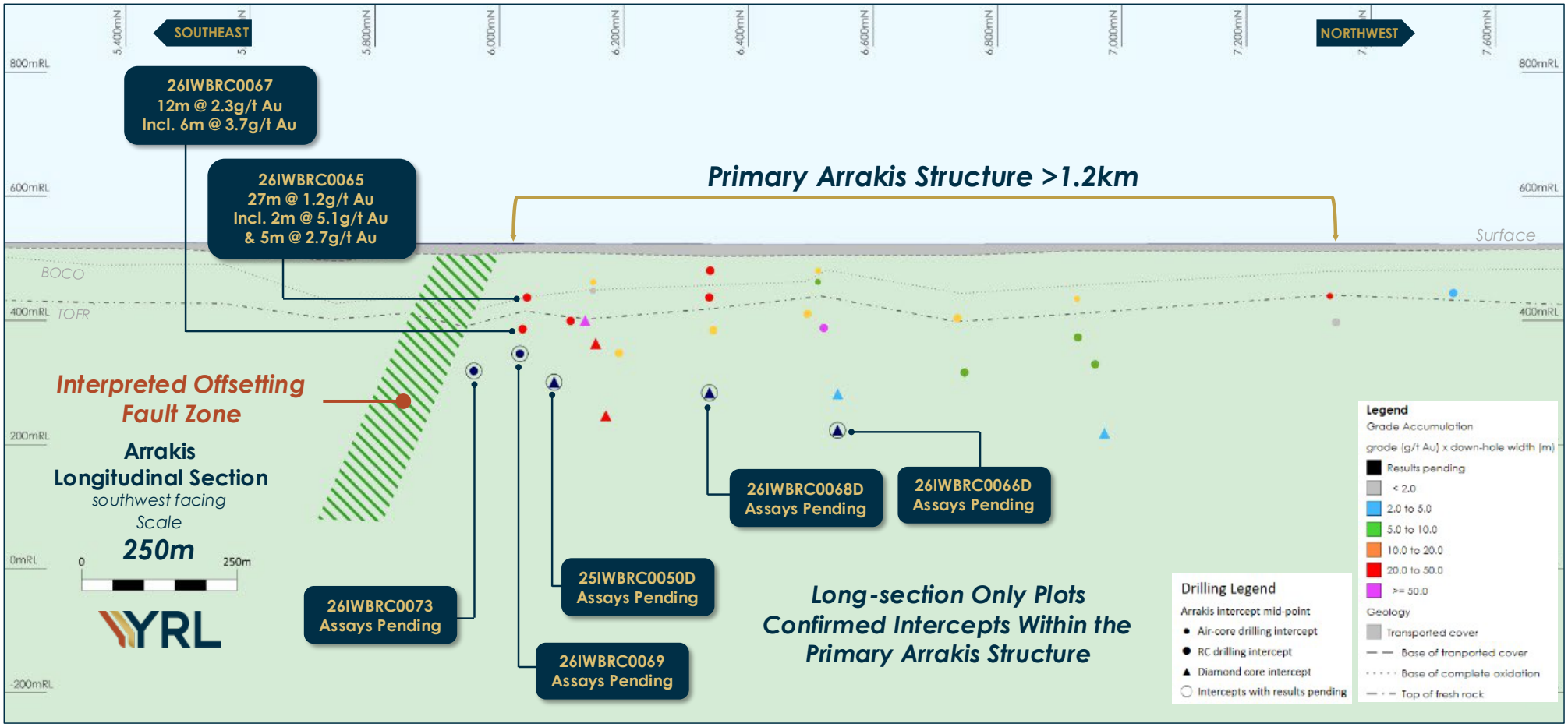


Figure 3: A longitudinal section displaying intercept midpoints within the main Arrakis mineralised structure (intercepts from subordinate structures are excluded). Grade accumulation (length multiplied by Au grade) is based on down-hole length, with no true width correction applied. This longitudinal section has been prepared to show the distribution of recent intercepts across the interpreted Arrakis trend. Grade contours and high-grade plunge interpretations have not been applied due to the early stage of exploration across the late 2025 gold discovery.

Arrakis Diamond Drilling

In addition to RC drilling, two diamond holes have been completed on the 6,550mN and 6,350mN lines to test and assess the continuity of high-grade mineralisation at depth, between vertical depths of 250m and 350m (see **Figures 2 and 3**). 26IWBRC0066D was completed below the previous diamond hole 25IWBDD0012 on the 6,550mN line, and 26IWBRC0068D was completed below RC hole 25IWBRC0053. A diamond tail has been completed on 25IWBRC0050D (targeting an intercept on the 6,100mN line), which failed to reach its target depth during the last RC program of 2025. All three diamond holes have successfully intercepted the Arrakis structure, and assay results are anticipated in 4-6 weeks' time.

Arrakis Offset to the Southeast

The recently completed and ongoing extensional RC drilling combined with litho-structural interpretations using both magnetic and gravity geophysical datasets indicate the potential for a broad 100-200m wide, approximately north-south striking shear zone to cross-cut and potentially offset the Arrakis structure to the north (see **Figure 4** below). The interpreted offset Arrakis target is coincident with a historic regolith Au anomaly (see **Figure 2**) and a parallel As anomaly. Extension RC drilling is now re-focused on targeting this potential offset of the Arrakis mineralisation.

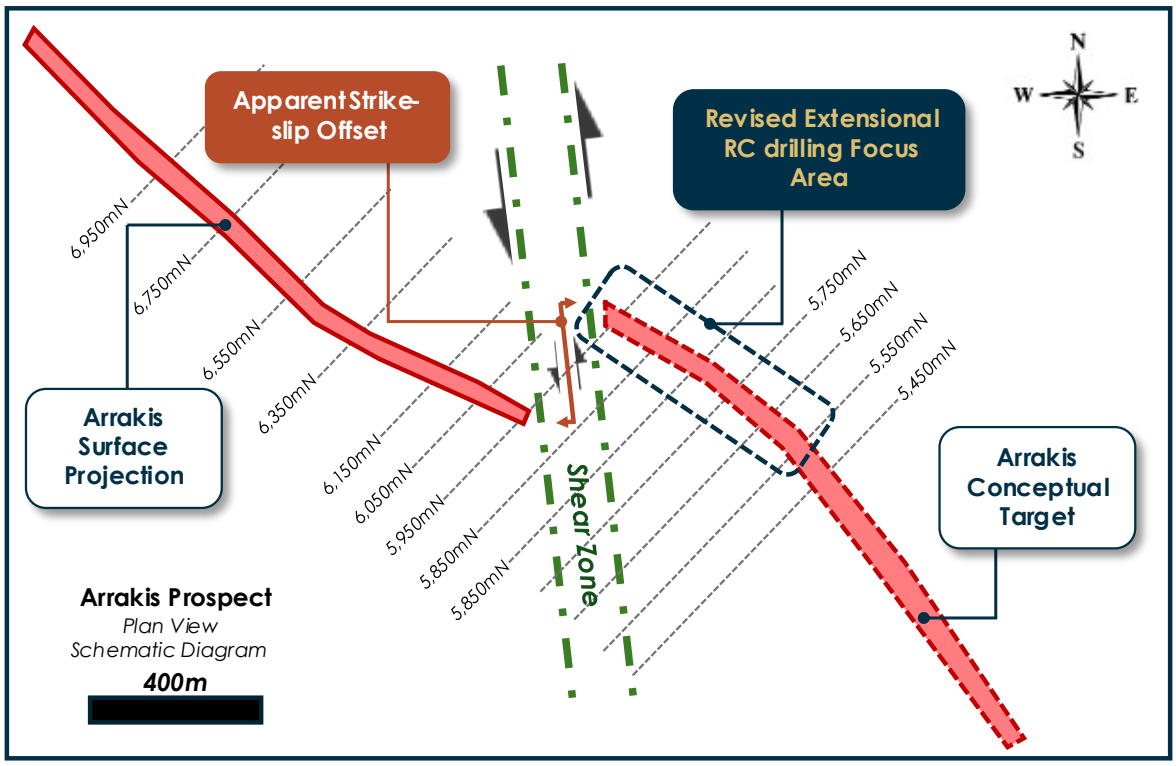


Figure 4: *Schematic plan demonstrating how the north-south striking shear zone may disrupt and displace Arrakis mineralisation, and showing where extensional RC drilling will be re-focused to account for this potential offset.*

Arrakis Geology & Mineralisation Overview

The Arrakis Prospect is located at the centre of the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, within the Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia. The prospect is defined by a >2.2km mineralised trend defined by air-core drilling. The prospect lies beneath 4-20m of transported cover. The depth of weathering varies along strike, with the base of fresh rock typically between 80-120m below the surface. To date, primary fresh rock mineralisation has been defined over more than 1.2km of strike, with true widths ranging from 10m to >30m.

Arrakis mineralisation is hosted within a deformed porphyritic dacite intrusive that varies in thickness both along strike and down dip. The intrusive appears to be broadly intruding parallel to stratigraphy (strataform). Steep north-east dipping mineralisation hosted within the intrusive is bracketed by a sequence of pillow basalts to the east and a dolerite unit to the west.

A compilation of RC and diamond drilling results and geological observations demonstrates two separate styles of mineralisation at Arrakis:

- A broad lower-grade style of mineralisation hosted within a silica-sericite altered dacite porphyritic intrusive unit that has been weakly to moderately fractured. The chlorite-biotite-filled fractures also contain pyrite and minor arsenopyrite. Fine pyrite and arsenopyrite are also disseminated throughout the altered intrusive host. This style of mineralisation is often associated with wider zones of the host intrusive.
- A second style of higher-grade mineralisation is associated with a more intense level of brittle-ductile deformation and strong silica-pyrite-arsenopyrite alteration of the dacitic porphyry, often presenting as a clast-supported breccia, and that is pervasively silica-altered. This style of mineralisation can also be sheared and intercalated (mixed) with the bounding basalts and dolerites. This style of higher-grade gold mineralisation typically occurs on the hanging-wall or eastern margin of the mineralised structure.

Structural observations from diamond drilling indicate strong strike-slip, sinistral shearing. Mineral lineations broadly plunge shallowly to the northwest. Two dominant ductile shear fabrics have been observed: a subparallel fabric and a shallower-dipping, northwest-striking fabric. The latter often exhibits as a mylonite and may offset or structurally control mineralisation.

The position of the dacitic intrusion and the thickness of the higher-grade mineralisation are likely to be structurally controlled.

Next Steps and Looking Ahead

Results from a further six RC holes, along with results from the ongoing extensional RC drilling program, are anticipated over the coming weeks. This will be followed by targeted RC drilling designed to refine geological models across the late 2025 gold discovery of Arrakis.

Results from the three diamond holes completed are anticipated in in 4 to six weeks' time.

An infill ground gravity survey will also shortly commence (in early May) across the Arrakis discovery and broader Caladan target area to aid in refining the litho-structural interpretation and adjacent discovery opportunities.

The active exploration program across the IWB Gold Project is proceeding well, and the Company maintains a strong cash position heading into the busy exploration schedule for 2026.

The notable near-term activities and news flow from the planned circa 10km RC; 5km DD, and 15km AC drilling programs (see **Table 1** below for schedule) include;

Arrakis Discovery

- Further RC drilling results targeting the southeast extension of the Arrakis structure are expected in early May;
- This will be followed by targeted RC drilling to define the scale and geometry of higher-grade mineralisation across the recent gold discovery;
- Results from diamond drilling designed to assess the depth continuity and width of higher-grade mineralisation at depth are expected in 4 to 6 weeks time;

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

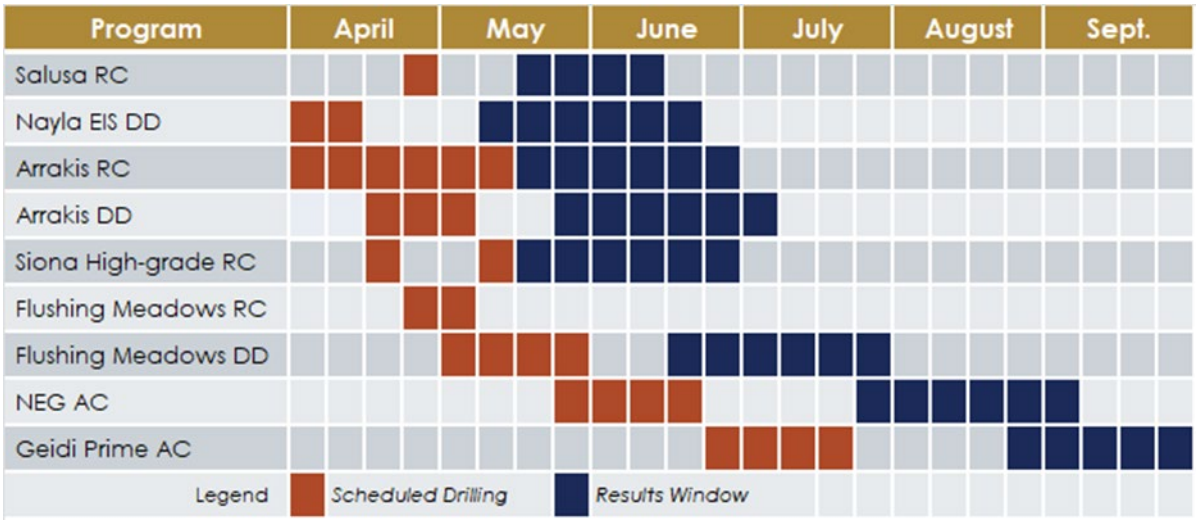
- RC drilling of pre-collars is underway ahead of an eight-hole diamond drilling program below the shallow 1.9km striking deposit that will commence soon;
- Air-core drilling will be extended over the broader Flushing Meadows and parallel Giedi Prime target area during May and June.

New England Granite Target Area

- Drilling of the high-grade target (6m @ 6.3g/t Au from 36m, including 2m @ 18.2g/t from 36m) identified at the Salusa prospect will recommence in the coming weeks as ground conditions improve following recent rainfall;
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the New England Granite target area will commence once final heritage clearance is received.

Other Exploration

- First lab results from the Nayla target area EIS diamond drilling program are anticipated in 4-6 weeks.



Summary Table 1: *Proposed indicative exploration schedule for the six-month period to September 2026.*

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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 81,675oz 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.

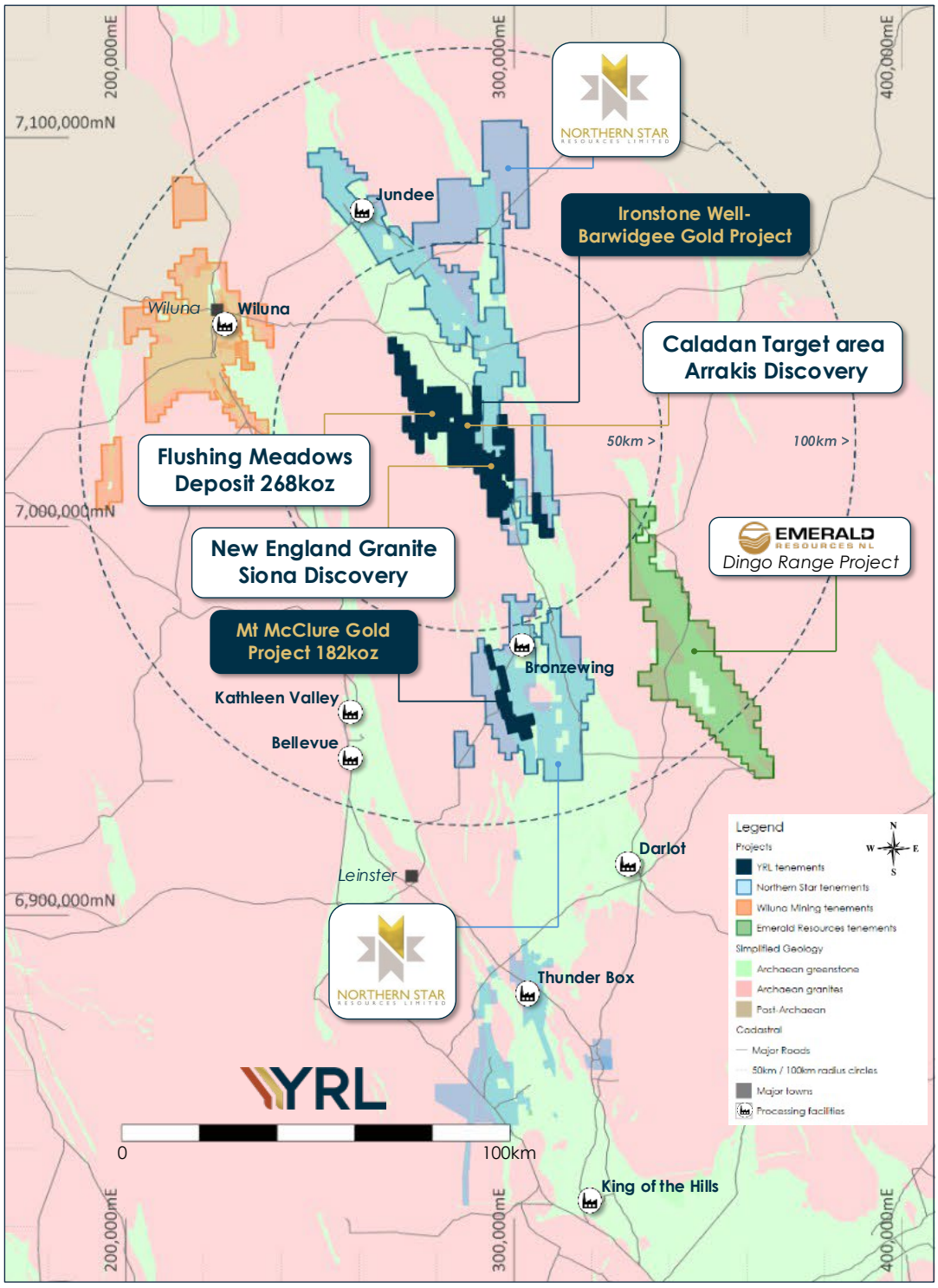

***Figure 5**: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

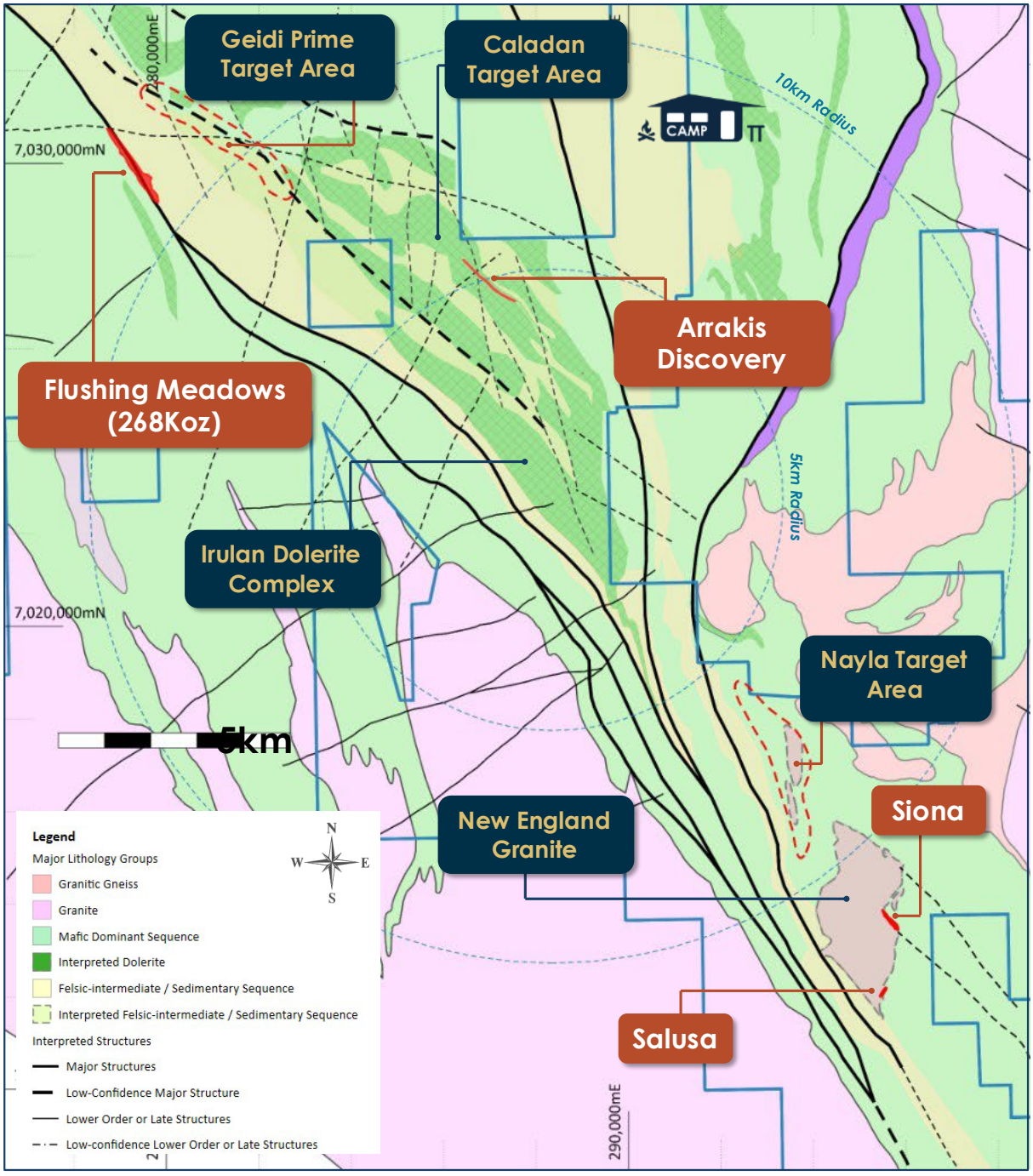

***Figure 6**: Yandal Resource exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

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 of 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 – Arrakis RC drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
26IWBRC0065	RC	287550	7027069	524.0	225	-60	170
26IWBRC0067	RC	287582	7027099	524.0	225	-60	227
26IWBRC0069	RC	287626	7027119	524.0	225	-60	261
26IWBRC0071	RC	287632	7027018	525.0	225	-60	157
26IWBRC0073	RC	287729	7027111	525.0	225	-60	287
26IWBRC0075	RC	287681	7026911	524.0	225	-60	177
26IWBRC0077	RC	287737	7026971	524.0	225	-60	207
26IWBRC0079	RC	287794	7027030	523.6	225	-60	207

Table 4 – Arrakis diamond drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Pre-collar Depth *(m)*	Total Depth *(m)*
25IWBRC0050D	RCD	287365	7027022	523.4	61.3	-57.1	262	381.3
26IWBRC0066D	RCD	287256	7027489	522.8	226.9	-60.5	179	440.5
26IWBRC0068D	RCD	287362	7027310	522.6	224.7	-60.6	103	364.2

Table 5 – Arrakis Prospect - Summary of significant RC assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 4m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0065	1m RC	39	42	3	2.0	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0065	including	39	40	1	4.1	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0065	1m RC	87	114	27	1.2	Mod. weathered, includes 5m of internal waste
26IWBRC0065	Including	89	91	2	5.2	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0065	Including	100	105	5	2.7	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0067	1m RC	152	164	12	2.3	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0067	Including	152	158	6	3.7	Fresh rock

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- Arrakis RC Results Show High-Grade Mineralisation Potential, 15 January 2026
- Arrakis Diamond Drilling Delivers Strong Results, 8 December 2025
- First Arrakis Diamond Results & RC Drilling Underway, 24 November 2025
- Final Arrakis RC Results with Diamond Drilling to Commence, 13 October 2025
- Arrakis Gold Discovery Extended by 400m, 24 September 2025
- Arrakis Gold Discovery Confirmed With 54m @ 1.2g/t Au, 22 September 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Complete & All AC Results Now Received, 17 September 2025
- RC Drilling Commences Across Arrakis, 1 September 2025
- Arrakis Extended to Over 2.2km in Strike, 18 August 2025
- Caladan AC Results Further Extend Arrakis Mineralisation, 31 July 2025
- Caladan AC Shows Early Signs of Scale, 10 July 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Program Commences, 5 June 2025`
- RIU Sydney Presentation, 7 May 2025
- Arrakis RC Drilling Results, 30 April 2025
- Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Exploration Update, 25 February 2025
- Caladan Air-Core Drilling Demonstrates Discovery Potential, 15 January 2025
- Air-core Drilling Commences Across Caladan and Irulan, 10 October 2024
- Oblique Diamond Drilling Results, 3 September 2024
- IWB Soil Results and NEG Diamond Drilling Complete, 12 August 2024
- Large-scale Gold Anomalies Across Emerging Targets, 15 July 2024
- Gold Coast Investment Showcase Presentation, 20 June 2024
- Exploration Update – IWB Ground Gravity Survey, 11 June 2024

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Arrakis RC and Diamond 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.*	• Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling across both 100m and 200m spaced lines covering the Arrakis Prospect, where mineralisation is associated with a >2.2km air-core trend. The drilling involved a 139mm face sampling bit down to between 140m and 286m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to the southwest or northeast. • Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and a duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates. • Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Arrakis Prospect. The drilling involved a mix of RC pre-collars down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5mm) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 395m (between 364m and 440m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to either the southwest or northeast. The core was halved with a core saw, with the right-hand side (looking downhole) sampled. Before sampling, a company geologist logs the core for lithology type, veining, alteration, and deformation. Sample lengths vary according to logged geological intervals of interest, with a minimum of 0.2 metres and a maximum of 1.0 metres. Sample quality is considered high.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For YRL RC drilling, the cone splitter is regularly cleaned and inspected. The 1m bulk samples are laid out in drill order. These bulk samples are regularly inspected for contamination, and the volume of the bulk sample is monitored. These bulk samples are retained until all results are received and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. If the bulk sample appears visually low in volume or weight, this is recorded with the sample details. The same applies to damp or wet samples. • Two splits are collected for each drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. • For YRL diamond drilling, sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray before cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is unoriented have been recorded.

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		• For YRL diamond drilling, when the core is cut for sampling, the same side of the core, relative to the bottom-of-hole orientation mark, is collected for analysis. For intervals without an orientation mark, the core is pieced together, and foliation or common structures are used to approximately orient the core for sampling purposes. • Structural observations have also been recorded where the diamond core is oriented, and the core was routinely checked for any structures sub-parallel to the core axis.
	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 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.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was dispatched to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half-core samples. These samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit.
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).*	• For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer were used. • YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via RC pre-collars, which was completed to fresh rock. Subject to ground conditions, the core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool (Reflex ACT Mk3 NQ/HQ Core Ori kit).
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.*	• For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the RC drilling results has been observed. • For YRL diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked

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		with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected before the core is cut and retained on the company server. • For YRL diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears is regularly measured and monitored. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support 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.*	• For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies. • For YRL diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured directly into an MX Deposit database. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature. • In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
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*	• YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-3kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. A majority of the samples collected were dry; if samples were damp or wet, this was noted in the sample records. • For all YRL RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • For YRL RC drilling, field duplicates were collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. • Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence • For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. • For YRL diamond drilling, the HQ (63.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. The second half of core retains the orientation line, metre marks and is stored in annotated core trays within a secure yard. • When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that

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	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological interval. • Where narrow geological intervals of interest are observed, such as quartz veining, sample lengths are reduced so that only the feature of interest is sampled down to a minimum length of 0.2m. • Diamond core samples are of high quality. • Field duplicates are not collected for YRL diamond core drilling. • For all drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.
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 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.*	• For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed at Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter using a KT-10 V2 instrument with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. • YRL QAQC field protocols include the insertion of commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and blank material at a rate of approximately 1 CRM/blank for every 20 samples collected. CRMs used are unidentifiable by the lab when received. QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and re-assessed once all samples for a program are received. • Laboratory QA/QC protocols involve inserting internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, repeat analysis of pulps and screen tests (the percentage of pulverised material passing 75µm mesh). Laboratory QAQC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QA/QC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and reassessed once all samples for a program are received. • For YRL diamond drilling, no duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The remaining half of the core is available for further analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and, in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. • Significant intercepts from YRL diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual

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	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	inspection of chips and core, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. • No twinned holes have been completed across Arrakis. • For YRL RC drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • For YRL diamond drilling, primary sampling and logging data are captured directly into the MX deposit application and uploaded directly to the cloud-hosted MX Deposit database. • The first lab result for each sample is used for interrogating the data, and no adjustments have been made to the data other than adjusting values below the detection limit to a null value before review.
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.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, which was accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM. A final collar survey is then completed using a DGPS unit (easting, northing, and RL are accurate to within +/- 0.1m). • All Diamond and RC holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool, producing azimuth readings relative to true north that are then converted to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Readings are collected at a maximum spacing of 30m downhole or better. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. • A local grid has been generated for the referencing of drill lines both in the field and in sections. This grid is referenced in the report. The local grid utilised a simple two-point translation from UTM MGA94 Zone 51s to Caladan Local, see translation points below: Project Grid: Name UTM MGA94; X (1) 288187.194; Y (1) 7019162.003; X (2) 307986.184; Y (2) 7040375.207 Additional Grid: Name Cal Local; X (1) 0; Y (1) 0; X (2) 29000; Y (2) 1000 • Data from aerial surveys has been used to generate a topographic surface model; this model is used to validate the RL of surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes in topography.
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*	• YRL diamond and RC across Arrakis are variably spaced variably between 30m and 200m, across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 3, 4 & 5**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution completed across the Arrakis prospect **is NOT sufficient to establish an assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; and is NOT appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.1g/t Au. A length weighted average has been used to calculate the average grade of the composite. Samples of variable length (between 0.3m and 1.0m) were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Tables 5**.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *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.*	• For YRL drilling, holes have been drilled at a -60 ° angle and oriented so as to be orthogonal to the targeted Arrakis trend. This includes both northeast and southwest-directed holes or scissors. Observations from diamond drilling at Arrakis suggest that mineralisation is striking to the northwest and with a sub-vertical dip. No northwest or southeast-directed diamond holes have been completed to adequately test for structure parallel to the drilling direction. Further drilling is needed to determine if sampling bias due to drilling direction is present.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL RC samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulka bags for transport. The labelled bulka bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored. • All YRL diamond core was transported to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to a secure yard for cutting. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID and sealed, and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

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 Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. • The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. • The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources and Great Central Mines. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB drilling. The RAB drilling data is of reasonable quality but considered largely ineffective. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Eagle Mining** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were taken over discrete lithological changes of varying lengths. Holes were terminated once a recognisable saprolitic horizon was intercepted. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Hunter Resources** in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were collected as 4m composites from the transported/residual interface to the bottom of the hole. • For historic **RAB** drilling completed by **Great Central Mines** from 1994 to 1996, derived from WAMEX Reports A044530 and AA048101, samples were collected as 4m composites across the full length of the hole.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is hosted within a dacite porphyry of variable width bracketed by a broad dolerite sequence to the west, and a pillow basalt sequence to the east. Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 4-20m 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*	• See **Tables 3, 4 & 5**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 4m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • Samples of varying length were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first reported assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes a material high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 5**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *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').*	• Initial interpretations across the Arrakis Prospect suggest mineralisation is striking to the northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 60-70% of the downhole width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,*	• See Figures in the main body of this report.

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	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 reported.
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 Caladan target area. • Transported cover is well cemented, and a rock-breaker is needed to construct sumps to hold drilling water.
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 Caladan target area and Arrakis Prospect includes: o Further extensional RC drilling on both 100m and 200m spaced lines is ongoing, o Further diamond drilling is scheduled. o Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC sample pulps is ongoing. o The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis. o The preparation of thin sections on select samples and petrographic analysis. o Infill ground gravity survey will commence in May o Preliminary metallurgical analysis of fresh rock mineralisation will commence this quarter. o The first phase of baseline flora and fauna surveys has been completed, with the second phase scheduled for September/October 2026.