ASX Announcement

15 June 2026

Flushing Meadows RC Pre-collar Intercepts Broad and Shallow Oxide Gold Mineralisation

Flushing Meadows RC Pre-collar Highlights

- Yandal has received assay results from all eight RC pre-collars completed across the Flushing Meadows deposit ahead of the deeper diamond drilling program.
- Significant Intercepts from the RC pre-collars, all **located outside of** the current Mineral Resource, include:
    - **20m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 55m in **26IWBRC0098DA** (ETW*[1] 18m), including
        - **1m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 55m,
        - **9m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 64m
    - **2m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 4m in **26IWBRC0099D**, including
        - **1m @ 5.8g/t Au** from 6m, and
    - **13m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 95m in **26IWBRC0097D** (ETW*[1] 9m)
- The wide, shallow oxide gold intercept from 26IWBRC0098DA is located outside of the Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and remains untested to the south and at depth.
- The delineation of shallow, broadly parallel mineralisation would provide a strong opportunity to build on the current 268koz Flushing Meadows MRE
- Follow-up RC drilling will be scheduled for late June or early July

Flushing Meadows Diamond Drilling

- Seven of the eight diamond holes drilled have been completed below the shallow Flushing Meadows 268koz MRE. Assay results from the first diamond hole are expected soon.

*[1] *ETW - Estimated True Width*

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

Contact Us

A: Suite 1, Level 3, 1138 Hay Street,
West Perth WA 6005
T: +61 (0)8 9389 9021
E: yandal@yandalresources.com.au
yandalresources.com.au | ASX:YRL

Commenting on the Flushing Meadows drilling results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"The result from 26IWBRC0098DA provides the first evidence of additional mineralised structures outside of the footprint of the current Flushing Meadows deposit. The shallow, broad nature of the oxide intercept demonstrates the potential for further exploration to build on the 268koz Mineral Resource.*

With seven of the eight diamond holes completed, we are looking forward to the result from the first diamond hole 26IWBRC0095D."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Flushing Meadows deposit within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project (see **Figures 4 and 5**).

The drilling program across Flushing Meadows commenced with the completion of RC pre-collars down to fresh rock ahead of diamond core drilling. Assays from all eight RC pre-collars have been received, with several significant intercepts demonstrating potential for additional mineralisation to the east (or in the hanging wall of) the current 268koz MRE (**see Figures 1, 2 and 3**). These positive results follow observations from diamond hole 26IWBRC0095D that demonstrated multiple parallel structures both above and below (in the footwall and hanging wall of) the targeted Flushing Meadows structures (see **ASX release 9 June 2026** and **Figure 2**).

Yandal Resources is awaiting assays from the first diamond hole, 26IWBRC0095D; however, the reported RC results provide early evidence of potential parallel mineralisation. Based on geological interpretations, including recently acquired infill ground gravity data, the intercept from 26IWBRC0098DA is interpreted to be open to the south and at depth. Further drilling is needed to understand how the intercept relates to drilling completed to the north, with the closest hole along strike being 26IWBRC0099D, which also intersected shallow gold mineralisation.

Currently seven of the eight 200m spaced diamond holes have been completed at Flushing Meadows below the 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). This includes 1,015m of RC pre-collars and ~2,000m of diamond drilling. The drilling program at Flushing Meadows commenced in late April and was designed to assess the continuity of mineralisation below the shallow MRE, which strikes for over 1.9km at surface.

In addition to diamond drilling, a broad (800m spaced lines)10,000m air-core drilling program is underway across the Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target area.

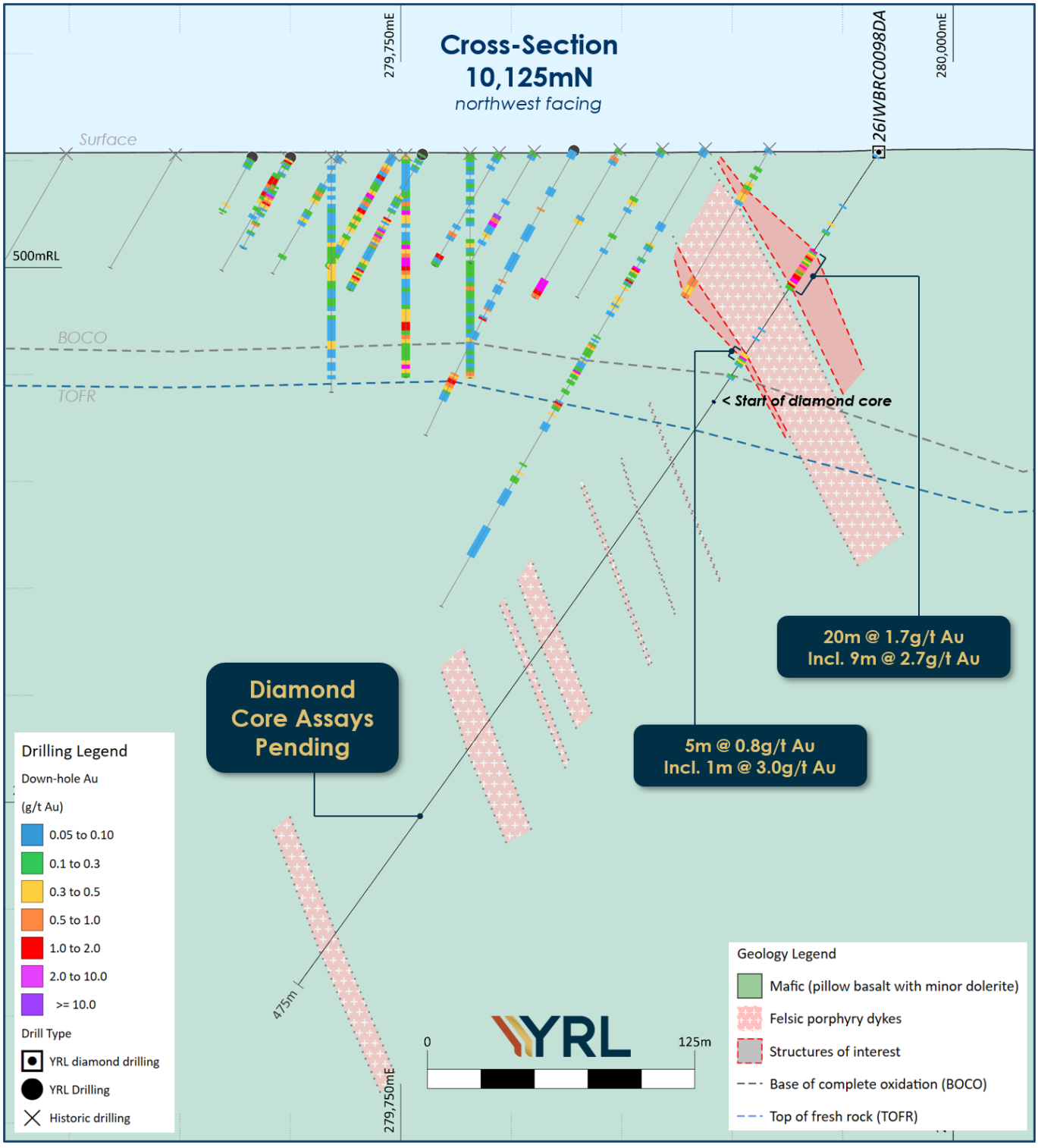

***Figure 1**: 10,125mN cross-section showing logged structures from 26IWBRC0098DA. The section location is shown in **Figure 3**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 12.5m of the section plane.*

Flushing Meadows RC Drilling

The Flushing Meadows framework diamond drilling program commenced in late April. The program will see eight 200m-spaced diamond holes completed below the current Flushing Meadows MRE, covering 1.6 km of strike (See ASX release 4 November 2020). Diamond drilling is targeting down-dip intercepts, approximately 100m below the fresh rock boundary.

The key aims of the framework program included:

- 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 eight RC pre-collars spaced approximately 200m along strike, to support this deeper diamond program, have been received (see **Tables 3 and 4**). Significant intercepts from the RC drilling include:

- **20m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 55m in **26IWBRC0098DA** (ETW*[1] 18m), including
  - **1m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 55m,
  - **9m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 64m
- **5m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 113m in **26IWBRC0098DA** (ETW*[1] 4m), including
  - **1m @ 3.0g.t Au** from 115m
- **2m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 4m in **26IWBRC0099D**, including
  - **1m @ 5.8g/t Au** from 6m
- **13m @ 0.4g/t Au f**rom 95m in **26IWBRC0097D** (ETW*[1] 9m), and
- **2m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 112m in **26IWBRC0097D**

The two significant intercepts from 26IWBRC0098DA bound a thick partially weathered porphyry intrusion (see **Figure 1**).

The result from the RC pre-collar of **26IWBRC0098DA** presents the first indication of mineralised structures outside of the current footprint of the Flushing Meadows MRE. The broad and shallow oxide intercept is open to the south and at depth. The closest drilling to the north is another pre-collar, 26IWBRC0099D, that intercepted **2m @ 3.3g/t** from 4m, located approximately 200m to the north-northwest (see **Figure 3**). Further drilling is needed to understand how the intercept relates to drilling completed to the north. Given the heavily weathered nature of the intercept in 26IWBRC0098DA, supergene enrichment cannot be ruled out until a fresh-rock intercept is completed below the **20m @ 1.7g/t Au** intercept. Follow-up RC drilling will be scheduled for late June or early July.

Seven of the eight diamond holes have now been completed (see **Figure 3**), with all seven holes successfully intercepting the interpreted down-dip Flushing Meadows mineralised structures. Significantly, numerous additional structures of interest have also been identified in both the hanging-wall and footwall of the known mineralised trend (see **Figure 2**).

The first diamond core results from 26IWBRC0095D are anticipated soon, with the remaining diamond core results expected throughout July.

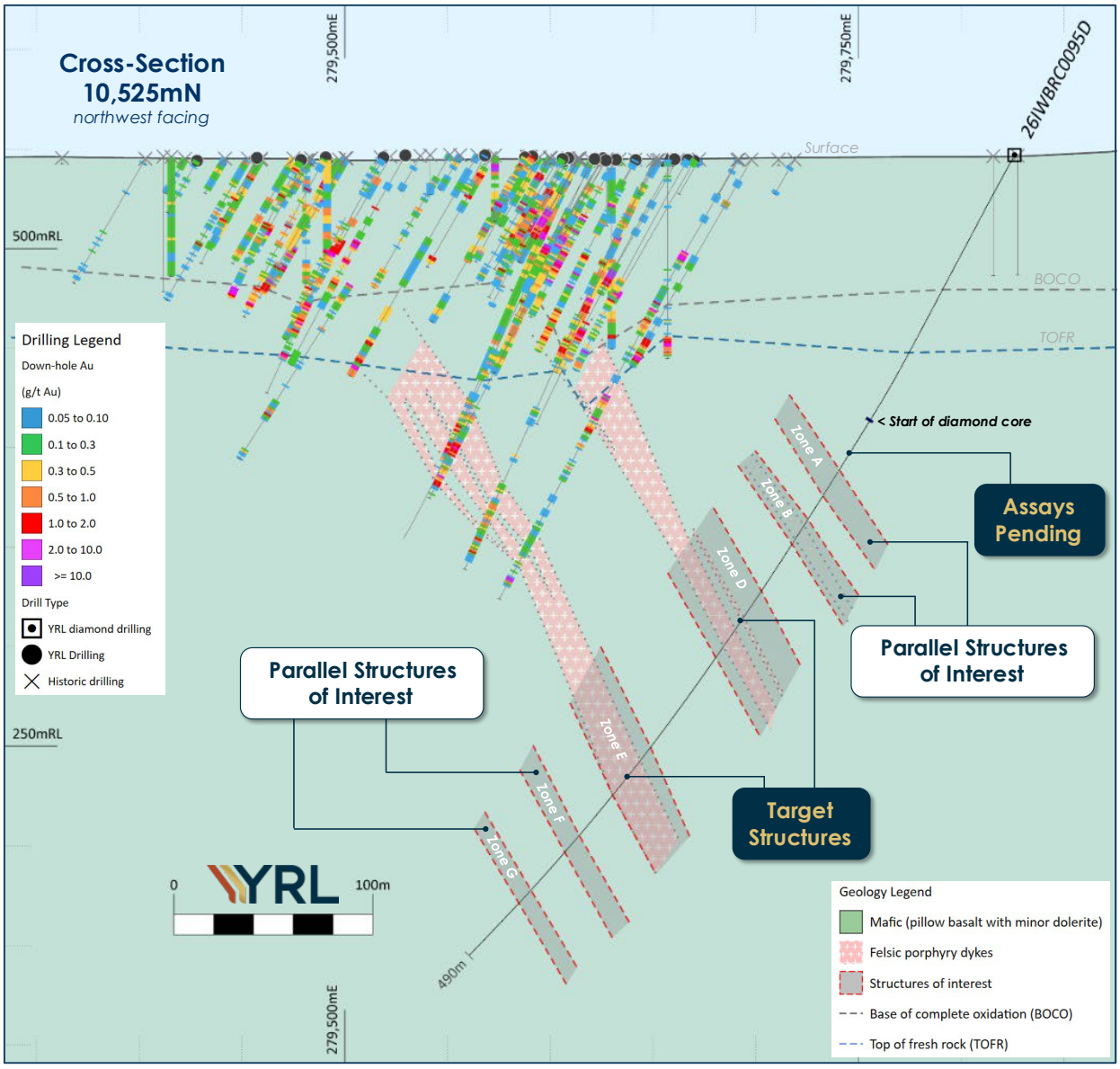

***Figure 2**: 10,525mN cross-section showing logged structures from 26IWBRC0095D. The section location is shown in **Figure 3**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane. See ASX release 9 June 2026 for a geological summary of each interval of interest noted in the cross-section.*

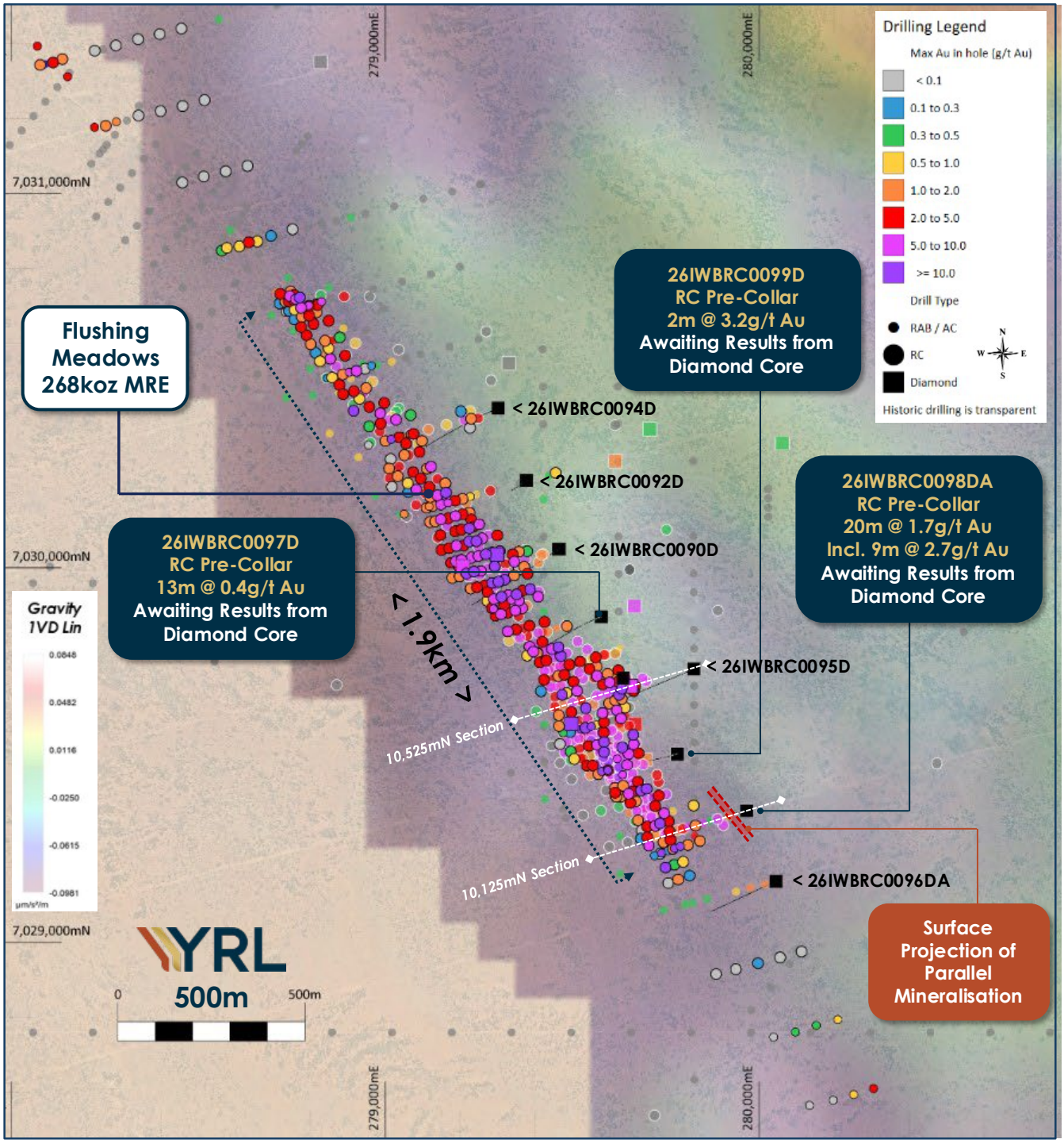

***Figure 3**: Flushing Meadows collar plan overlaid on a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shading). All Yandal drilling is plotted, with only effective (>20m down-hole depth) historic drilling displayed. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The section lines for **Figures 1 and 2** are also displayed. The diagram shows that previous drilling has been very limited in effectiveness around the current MRE, particularly to the east and southeast.*

Next Steps and Looking Ahead

The active exploration programs across the IWB Gold Project are progressing well, and the Company maintains a strong cash position as it pursues its busy exploration schedule into CY 2026.

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

Arrakis Discovery

- RC drilling assay results targeting the southeast extension of the Arrakis structure.
- Additional assay results from targeted RC drilling to define the scale and geometry of higher-grade mineralisation across the recent gold discovery.
- First assay results from diamond drilling designed to assess the depth continuity of higher-grade mineralisation.

Flushing Meadows (MRE 268koz @ 1.1g/t Au, see Table 2)

- Core samples from diamond hole 26IWBRC0095D have been dispatched to the lab and prioritised, with results expected soon.
- Completion of the Diamond drilling program with results from further diamond holes anticipated through July.
- Air-core drilling has commenced over the broader Flushing Meadows and parallel Giedi Prime target area with first results expected late July.

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 June.
- Assay results from the Siona oxide RC drilling program are anticipated in the coming weeks.
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the New England Granite target area will commence pending final heritage clearance.

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

Program (metres)	April				May				June				July				August				Sept.			
Salusa RC (600m)							R	R	R					R	R									
Nayla EIS DD (800m)								R	R	R	R	R												
Arrakis RC (6,000m)					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R											
Arrakis DD (2,000m)									R	R	R	R	R											
Siona Oxide RC (1,600m)							R	R	R	R	R	R	R											
Flushing Meadows RC (1,000m)								R	R	R														
Flushing Meadows DD (2,800m)										R	R	R	R	R	R	R								
NEG AC (5,000m)																			R	R	R	R	R	R
Geidi Prime AC (10,000m)																R	R	R	R	R	R			
Strategic Reviews																								

Legend: Scheduled Activities; R R Results Window

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

Chris Oorschot
Managing Director
Yandal Resources Limited
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Lucas Robinson
Corporate Storytime
+61 408 228 889
lucas@corporatestorytime.com

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.

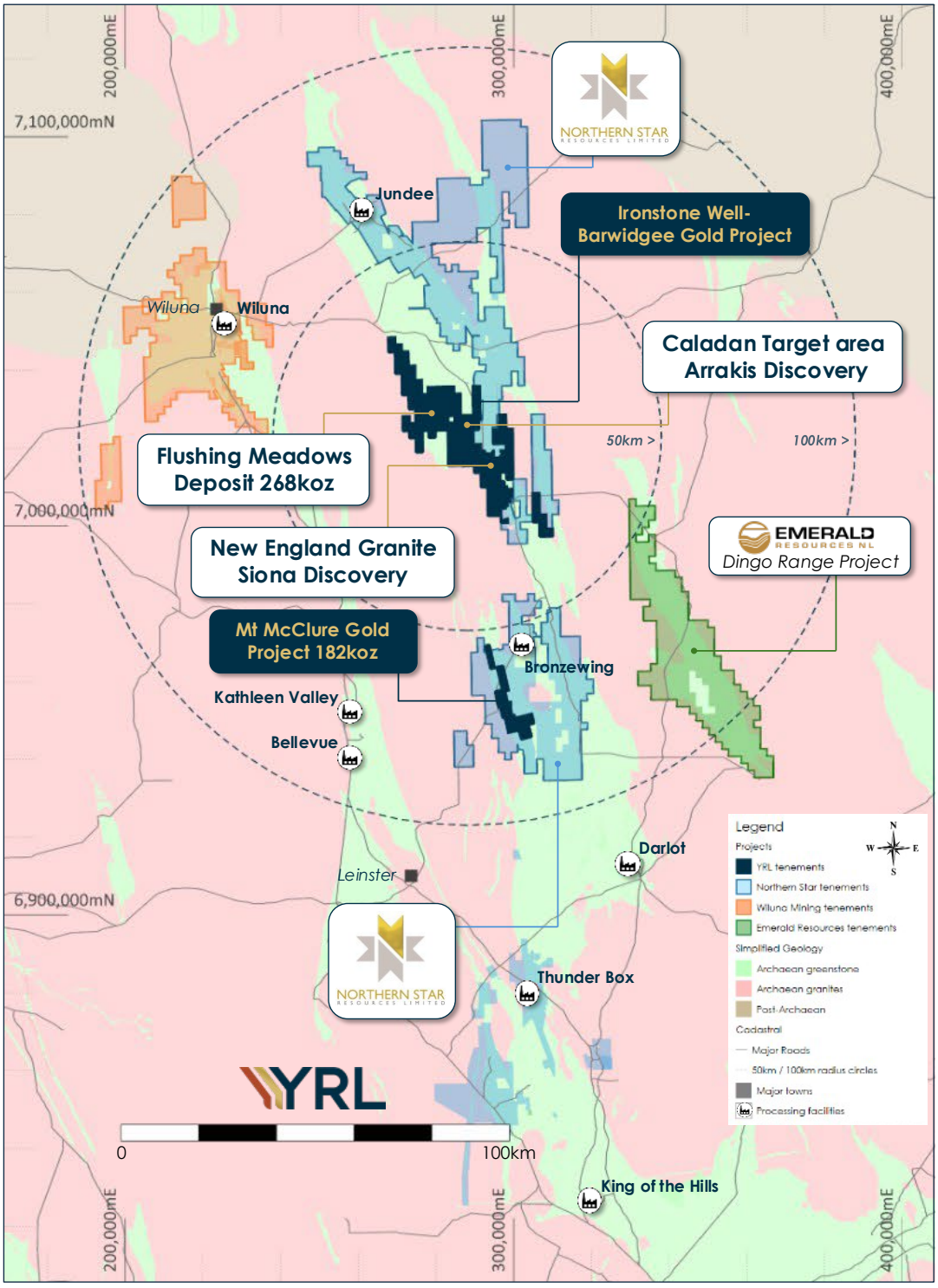

***Figure 4**: Yandal Resources exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

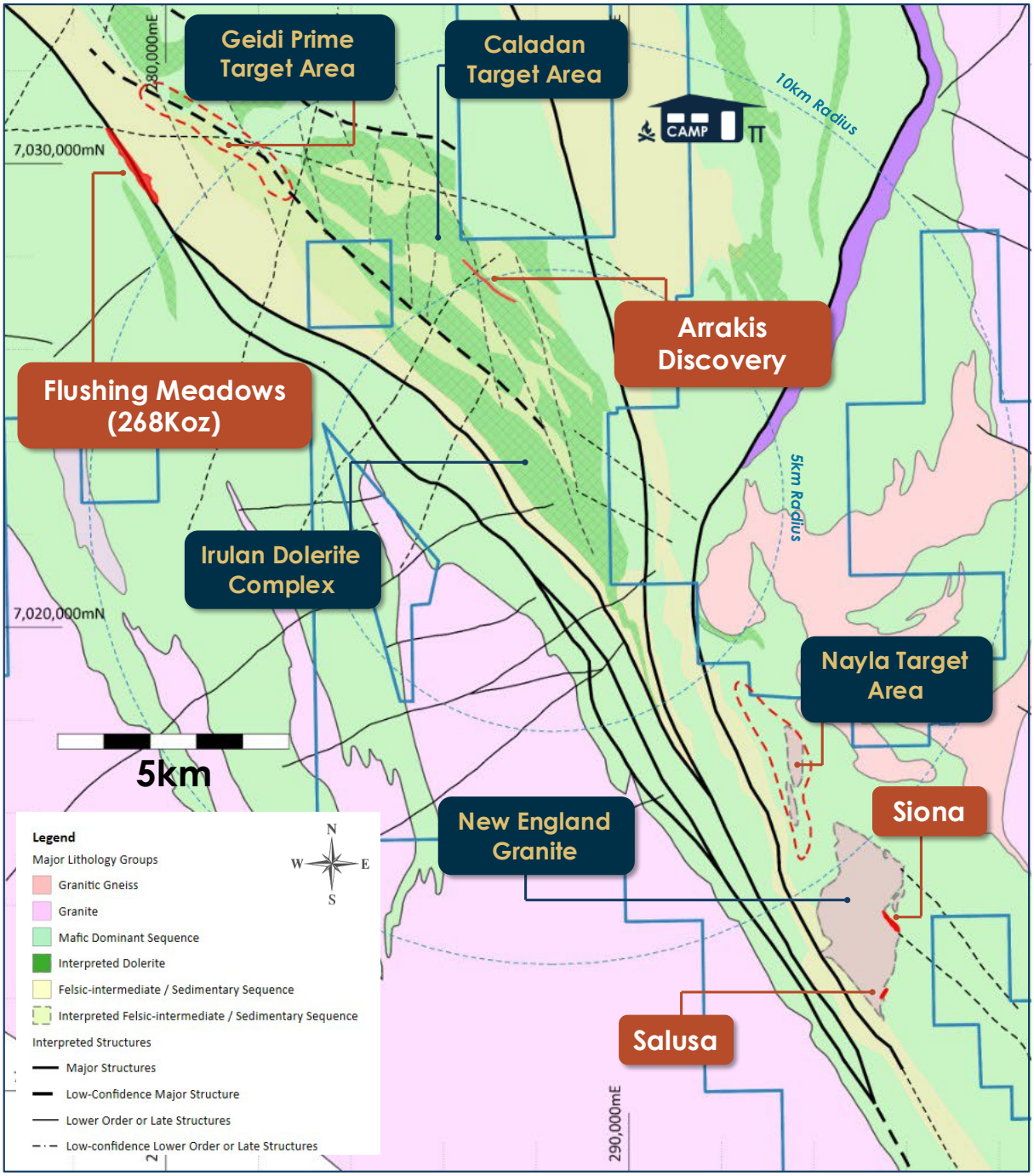

***Figure 5**: Yandal Resources exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

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 – Flushing Meadows 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)*
26IWBRC0090D	RCD	279464	7030051	542.1	-60	235	122	459.9
26IWBRC0092D	RCD	279377	7030234	541.1	-60	235	92	**Underway**
26IWBRC0094D	RCD	279302	7030427	540.4	-60	245	92	453.0
26IWBRC0095D	RCD	279825	7029730	547.0	-60	247	152	490.1
26IWBRC0096DA	RCD	280044	7029163	554.0	-60	245	150	450.0
26IWBRC0097D	RCD	279577	7029870	544.2	-60	245	122	337.0
26IWBRC0098DA	RCD	279966	7029352	554.0	-55	255	140	474.8
26IWBRC0099D	RCD	279780	7029503	549.0	-60	255	145	399.7

Table 4 – Flushing Meadows - 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
26IWBRC0090D	RC 1m	38	39	1	0.3	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0090D	RC 1m	62	63	1	0.8	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0092D	RC 1m	NSA				
26IWBRC0094D	RC 1m	NSA				
26IWBRC0095D	RC 1m	NSA				
26IWBRC0096DA	RC 1m	65	66	1	0.6	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0096D	RC 1m	73	74	1	0.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0096D	RC 1m	102	103	1	0.4	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0097D	RC 1m	8	9	1	1.0	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0097D	RC 1m	19	20	1	0.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0097D	RC 1m	95	108	13	0.4	Weakly weathered
26IWBRC0097D	RC 1m	112	114	2	0.8	Weakly weathered

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0098DA	RC 1m	**55**	**75**	**20**	**1.7**	**Completely weathered**
26IWBRC0098DA	Including	64	73	9	2.7	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0098DA	RC 1m	113	116	3	1.2	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0098DA	Including	115	116	1	3.0	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	**4**	**6**	**2**	**3.3**	**Completely weathered**
26IWBRC0099D	Including	*5*	*6*	*1*	*5.8*	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	21	23	2	0.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	30	32	2	0.4	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	57	59	2	0.7	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	70	73	3	0.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	77	79	2	0.7	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	*132*	*133*	*1*	*0.9*	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0099D	RC 1m	141	143	2	0.3	Fresh rock

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- Gold Discoveries Expanding Across the IWB Project, 9 June 2026
- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- Mineral Resource Update - Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit, 4 November 2020

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 (pre-collar) drilling across 200m spaced lines covering the southern 1.6km of the Flushing Meadow Deposit. The drilling involved a 139mm face-sampling bit down to depths 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 Flushing Meadows deposit. 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 437m (between 337m and 490m). Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to either the southwest. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Deposits 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. • 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 appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• YRL diamond and RC across Flushing Meadows are variably spaced between 30m and 200m across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 3 and 4**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution of recent drilling completed below the Flushing Meadows deposit **is NOT sufficient to establish an assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; and is NOT appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource.** • 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 composite's average grade. Samples of variable length (between 0.3m and 1.0m) were used to report significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all reported significant intercepts. 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, it is reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 4**.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 close to orthogonal to the targeted broader Flushing Meadows mineralised trend. Observations from diamond drilling at Flushing Meadows suggest that mineralisation strikes towards 325° and/or 310° and dips between 60 ° and 70 ° to the east. 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 processed and cut on site within the Company's core processing facilities. 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 Flushing Meadows Project resides over M 53/1093, MLA 53/1108 and E 53/1963. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. ○ Tenement M53/1093 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over the tenement is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd, comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to $20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. • The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration first commenced across the Flushing Meadows deposit area in the mid-1970's and has since seen numerous exploration episodes through to the project's acquisition by Yandal Resources. The exploration area that includes the Flushing Meadows deposit has seen several prospect names, including Melrose, Lake Violet South and Grand Slam. o Previous workers that have completed drilling across Flushing Meadows, including **RAB**, **RC** and **diamond** core, include **Esso Exploration and Production Australia** (WAMEX Report A008229), **Chevron Exploration Limited** (WAMEX Reports A015031, A015237, A015385, A17803, A021101, A024713, A025524, and A031556), **Eagle Mining** (WAMEX Reports A041431, A047699, A054722, and A058600), **Normandy Mining** (WAMEX Report A062410), **Maximus Resources** (WAMEX Report A077931).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Flushing Meadows deposits host Archaean Orogenic gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is associated with felsic porphyry dykes intruding a sequence of pillow basalt flows, separated by intermittent units of iron-rich sediments. The deposits host a 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate, with gold mineralisation occurring from surface.
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 **Tables 3 and 4**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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 4**. • 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').*	• Based on the geometry of mineralisation within the current Flushing Meadows MRE, mineralisation is broadly striking to the northwest (between 310° and 330°) and is dipping moderately to steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 70-90% 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, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 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 reported.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	○ Yandal Resources completed a limited number of metallurgical test work in 2019 at Flushing Meadows (see ASX release 16 October 2019). The small study utilised four composites, three oxide and one transitional composite. The three oxide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	composites generated recoveries between 91.5-95.6% over 48 hours using a 106-micron grind size. The single transitional composite generated a recovery of 83.9% over 48 hours using a 75-micron grind size. ○ Baseline environmental surveys have been completed across the deposit; the final report is in preparation.
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 Flushing Meadows deposits and broader exploration target includes: ○ Completion of the ongoing diamond drilling program, ○ Follow-up RC drilling, ○ Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC sample pulps is ongoing. ○ The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis. ○ The preparation of thin sections on select samples and petrographic analysis. ○ Preliminary metallurgical analysis of fresh rock mineralisation will commence this quarter. ○ The first phase of baseline flora and fauna surveys has been completed, with the second phase scheduled for September/October 2026.