ASX Announcement

6 July 2026

Arrakis Diamond Drilling Results Demonstrate

High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Continuity at Depth

Arrakis Drilling Highlights

- Yandal has received all assay results from priority intervals derived from diamond drilling completed across the Arrakis gold discovery.
- Significant Intercepts from diamond drilling include:
    - **11.5m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 347.6m in **26IWBRC0066D** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
        - **5.0m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 348m,
    - **18.0m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 290.0m in **25IWBRC0050D** (ETW*[1] 8m), including
        - **4.1m @ 5.7g/t Au** from 301.7m,
    - **21.7m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 366m in **26IWBRC0066D** (ETW*[1] 16m), including
        - **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 370m, and
    - **10.2m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 240.8m in **26IWBRC0068D** (ETW*[1] 8m), including
        - **3.8m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 242.3m
- Assay results from diamond drilling validate the presence of a steep plunging high-grade domain of mineralisation to the south between **6050mN** and **6200mN**, approximately 100-150m in strike.
- Results also demonstrate the re-occurrence of significant gold mineralisation at depth on the **6,550mN** section, below an interpreted cross-cutting shear zone.
- Further results from extensional RC drilling to the south-east and targeted close-spaced drilling are anticipated soon.
- An exploration target for the Arrakis Gold Discovery will be prepared and published in late July.

*[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/P4zOle

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Commenting on the results from the diamond drilling, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"Our diamond drilling program has very successfully demonstrated that the Arrakis mineralised system remains open at depth, with several intercepts demonstrating a now familiar style of high-grade mineralisation more than 250m from surface. Of particular significance is the intercept from 26IWBRC0066D where both high-grade and broader low-grade mineralisation was intercepted below an interpreted shallow-dipping shear zone associated with lower-grade mineralisation.*

These lab results combined with geological observations are also enabling the Exploration Team to identify broad geological and structural features that control the geometry of mineralisation. Understanding these controls is critical for building a predictive model that can be used to target higher-grade gold mineralisation across the Arrakis discovery and the broader IWB Gold Project."

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 **(IWB)** Gold Project (see **Figures 5 and 6**). Four diamond holes (with RC pre-collars) were completed across the Arrakis Prospect in May. Results from priority intervals in all four holes have been received (noting that the results from intervals sampled outside of the targeted Arrakis structure have not yet been received). Results demonstrate (see **Tables 2 and 3**) strong mineralisation continuity at depth, confirming depth continuation of the southern high-grade zone with an approximate strike length of 100-150m, and showing strong mineralisation below a cross-cutting shear zone first observed in diamond hole **25IWBDD0012** (see **ASX release 15 January 2026**). Combined results show that mineralisation remains open at depth, with a clear opportunity to target high-grade mineralisation at greater depths. This will be supported by an ongoing targeted infill RC program that aims to further refine the geometry and extent of higher-grade trends at the late 2025 discovery.

Targeted RC drilling across the currently defined 1.3km striking primary Arrakis mineralisation, combined with diamond drilling results and extensional RC drilling to the south-east (results anticipated soon), will inform an Exploration Target for the discovery that will be published in late July.

Arrakis Diamond Drilling Results

A total of four diamond holes (with RC pre-collars) were completed across the Arrakis Prospect in May (see **Tables 2 and 3**). Assay results received to date are from priority intervals identified in the diamond core that were interpreted as the targeted Arrakis structure. Results from sampled intervals outside of the priority zone have not yet been received. Diamond holes 26IWBRC0066D (**6,350mN**), 26IWBRC0068D (**6,550mN** see **Figure 3**) and 26IWBRC0070D (**6,750mN**) were designed to assess the continuity and geometry of higher-grade mineralisation at depth. Diamond hole 25IWBRC0050D was a short tail completed on an RC hole from late 2025 that failed to reach the designed target depth. Significant intercepts from each diamond hole are detailed below:

- **11.5m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 347.6m in **26IWBRC0066D** (ETW*[1] 10m), including
    - **5.0m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 348m,
- **18.0m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 290.0m in **25IWBRC0050D** (ETW*[1] 8m), including
    - **4.1m @ 5.7g/t Au** from 301.7m,
- **21.7m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 366m in **26IWBRC0066D** (ETW*[1] 16m), including
    - **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 370m,
- **5m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 313m in **25IWBRC0050D**
- **10.2m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 240.8m in **26IWBRC0068D** (ETW*[1] 8m), including
    - **3.8m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 242.3m, and
- **1.2m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 323.1m in **26IWBRC0070D**

*[1] *ETW - Estimated True Width*

The results from the **26IWBRC0066D** have successfully confirmed significant mineralisation continues below an interpreted shear zone linked to reduced mineralisation as first identified in drillhole 25IWBDD0012 (see **Figures 1, 4 and 5**). This observation has broader implications for the discovery, as the shallow-dipping shear zone likely interacts with the broader mineralised system (see the longitudinal section in **Figure 4**).

The results from **25IWBRC0050D** continue to support the presence of a higher-grade mineralised domain with a possible sub-vertical plunge and an approximate strike length of 100m to 150m adjacent to the interpreted Scytale shear zone to the south (see longitudinal section in **Figure 2, 4 and 5**). This higher-grade domain remains open at depth and provides a clear target for deeper exploration.

Interpretations suggest the limited gold mineralisation intercepted in **26IWBRC0070D** is linked to this same shear zone evident in **Figure 1**, and that significant mineralisation is likely to continue at depth below this structure (see **Figures 4 and 5**).

Ground Gravity Survey

Recently acquired ground gravity data collected across the IWB Gold Project, infilling and expanding the datasets acquired in 2024 and 2025, have been processed. The updated dataset and imagery will be used to:

- Refine the stratigraphic and structural interpretations around Arrakis and Flushing Meadows; and
- Generate new early-stage exploration targets within the IWB Gold Project.

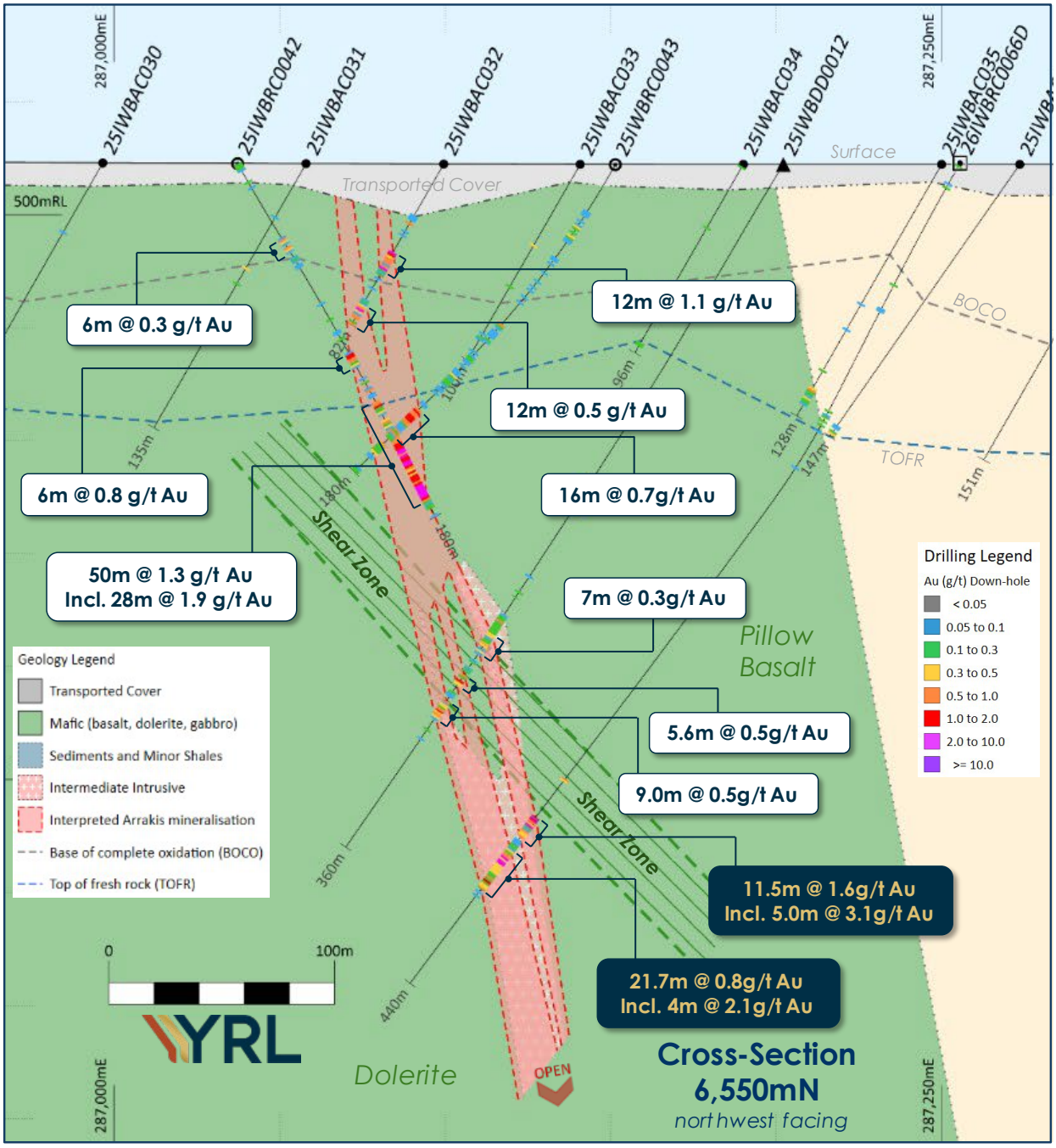

***Figure 1**: 6,550mN cross-section showing the completed section and all drilling results from 26IWBRC0066D, the deepest intercept to date across the late 2025 gold discovery. The section location is shown in **Figures 4 and 5**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 50m of the section plane.*

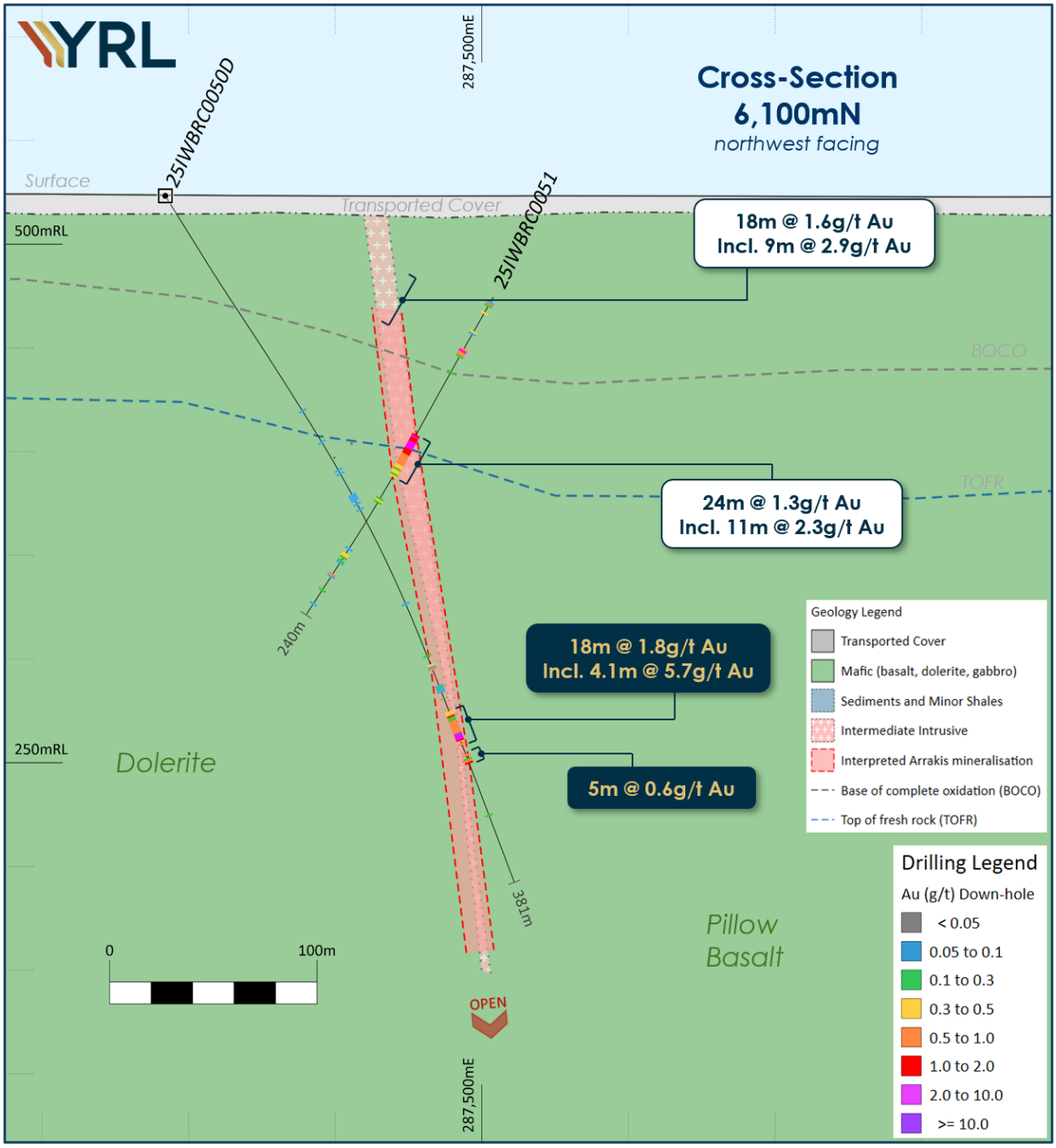

***Figure 2**: 6,100mN cross-section showing the completed section and all drilling results from 25IWBRC0050D. The section location is shown in **Figures 4 and 5**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.*

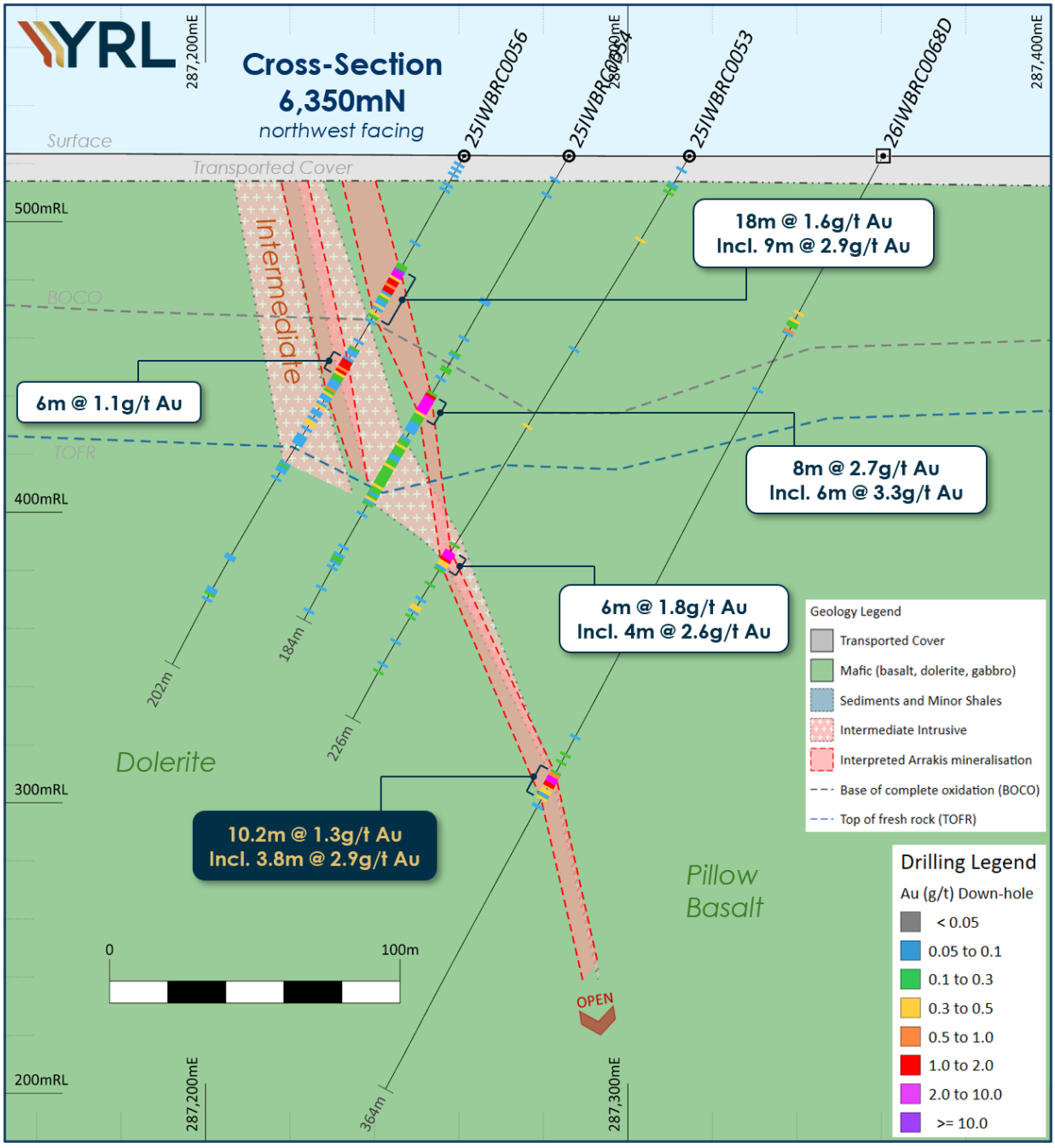

***Figure 3**: 6,350mN cross-section showing the completed section and all drilling results from 25IWBRC0068D. The section location is shown in **Figures 4 and 5**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.*

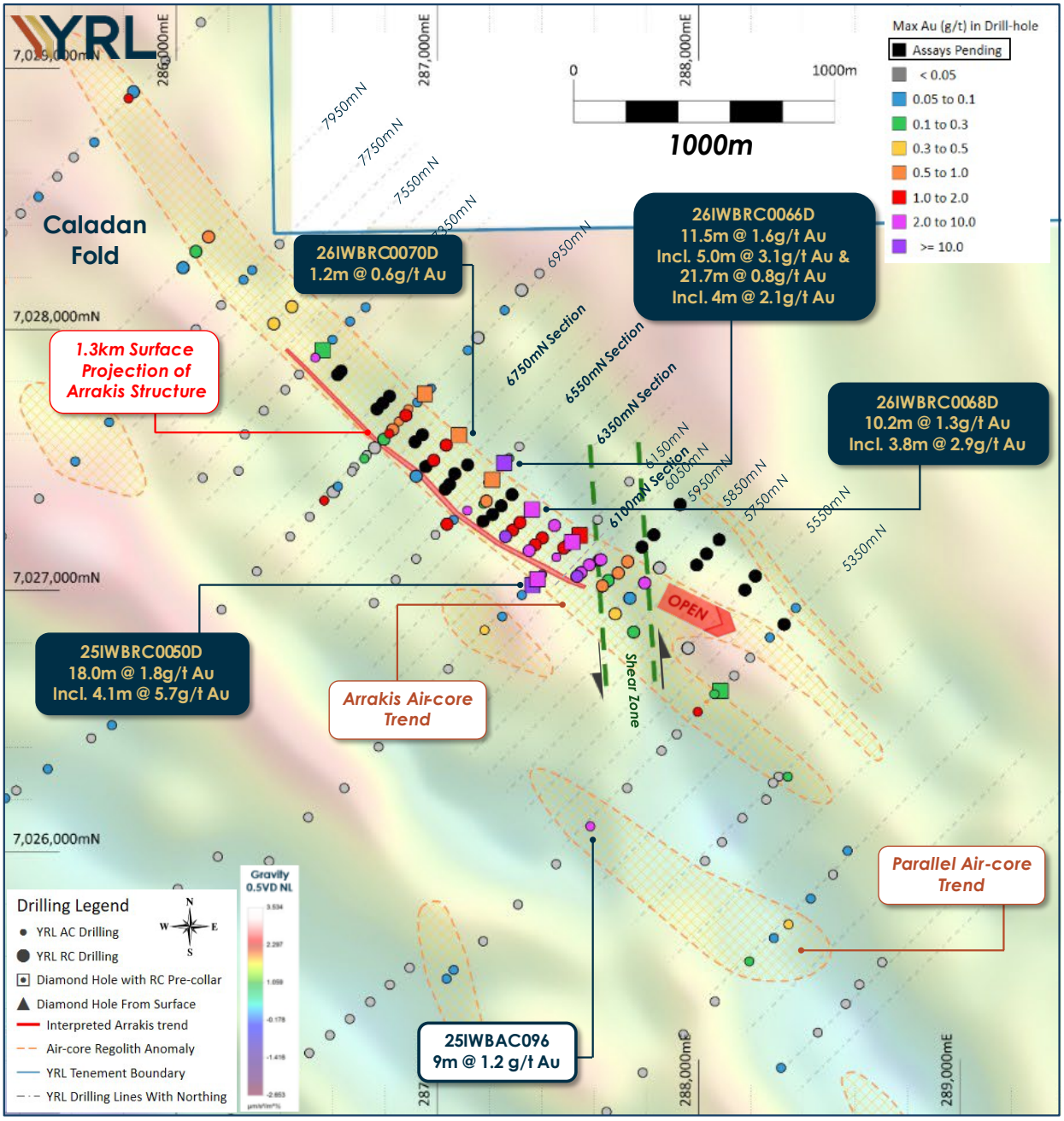

Figure 4: *A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect overlying an updated ground gravity image (BA267 0.5VD linear colour scale, with northeast shade). All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. Dashed yellow polygons represent air-core regolith anomalies.*

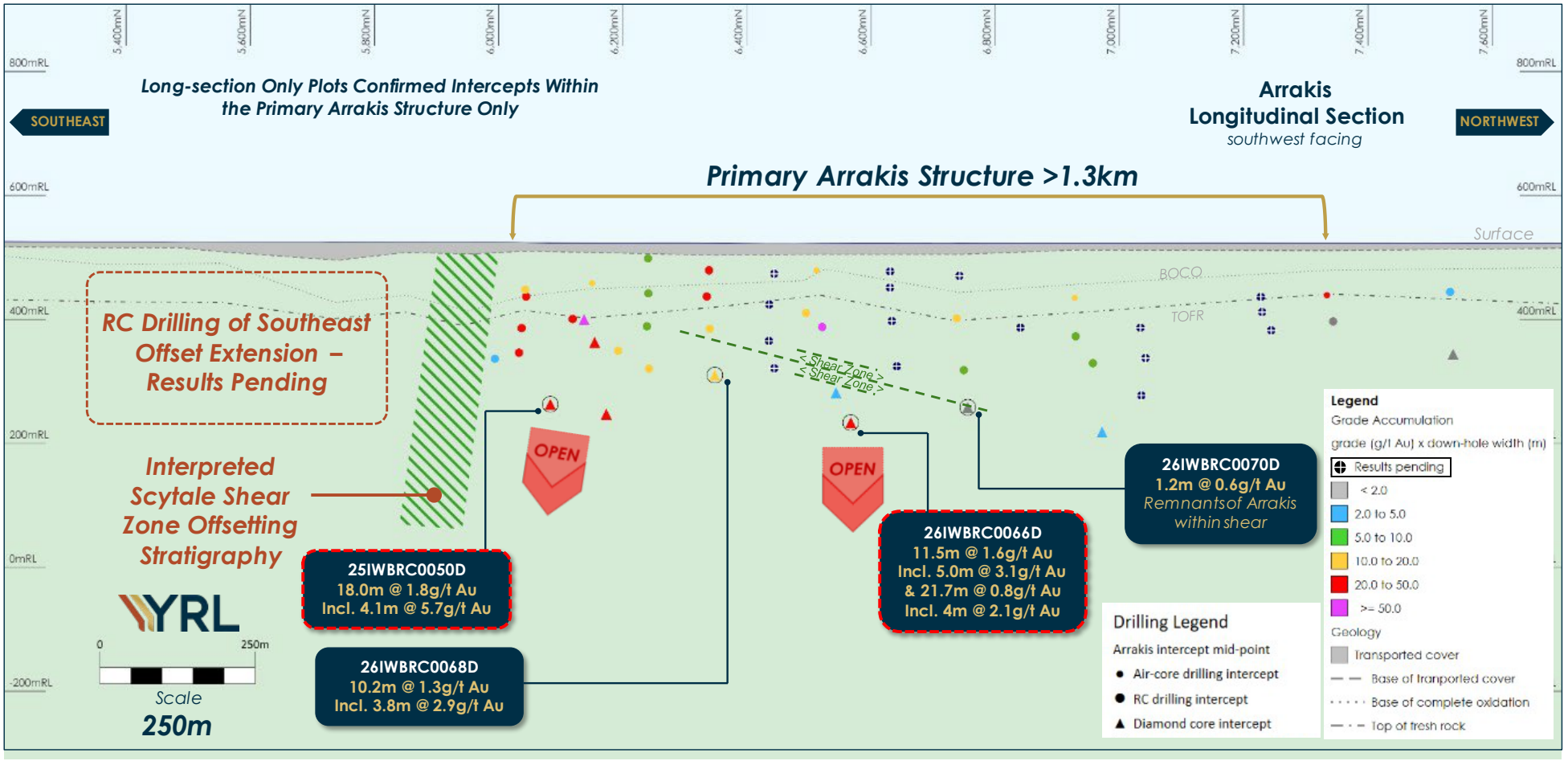

Figure 5: A longitudinal section displaying intercept midpoints within the main Arrakis mineralised structure (intercepts from subordinate structures are excluded). Grade accumulation (length multiplied by Au grade) is based on down-hole length, with no true width correction applied. This longitudinal section has been prepared to show the distribution of recent intercepts across the interpreted Arrakis trend.

Next Steps and Looking Ahead

The active exploration programs across the IWB Gold Project are advancing well, and the Company maintains a strong cash position while continuing its busy exploration schedule into 2H CY 2026. The exploration schedule for the remainder of 2026 will be updated following a strategic review in late July.

The notable near-term activities and news flow from exploration drilling programs 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;
- RC testing of parallel air-core anomalies will commence in July.
- Development of an exploration target for the Arrakis discovery is underway and will be finalised in late July.

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

- Core samples from diamond holes 26IWBRC0098DA and 26IWBRC0099D are with the lab and prioritised, with results expected in late July.
- Air-core drilling has commenced over the broader Flushing Meadows and parallel Giedi Prime target area, with first results expected late July.
- A small program of follow-up RC drilling will commence at Flushing Meadows in the coming week, looking to test below recently reported intercepts from RC pre-collars in 26IWBRC0098DA and 26IWBRC0099D.

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 July;
- Assay results from the Siona oxide RC drilling program are anticipated soon.
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the New England Granite target area will commence once final heritage clearance is received.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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About Yandal Resources Limited

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

Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project

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

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

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

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

Mt McClure

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

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

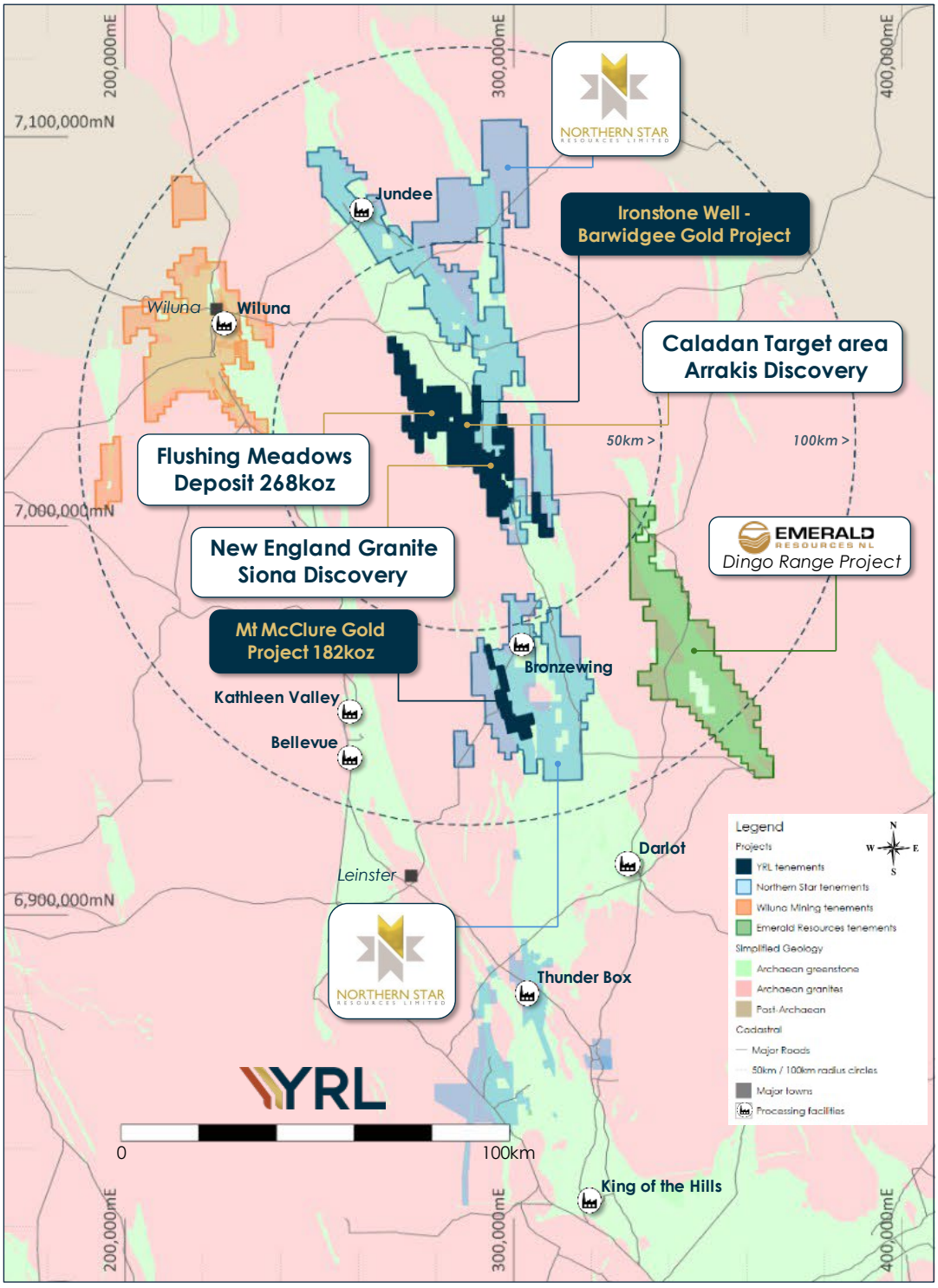


***Figure 7**: Yandal Resource exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

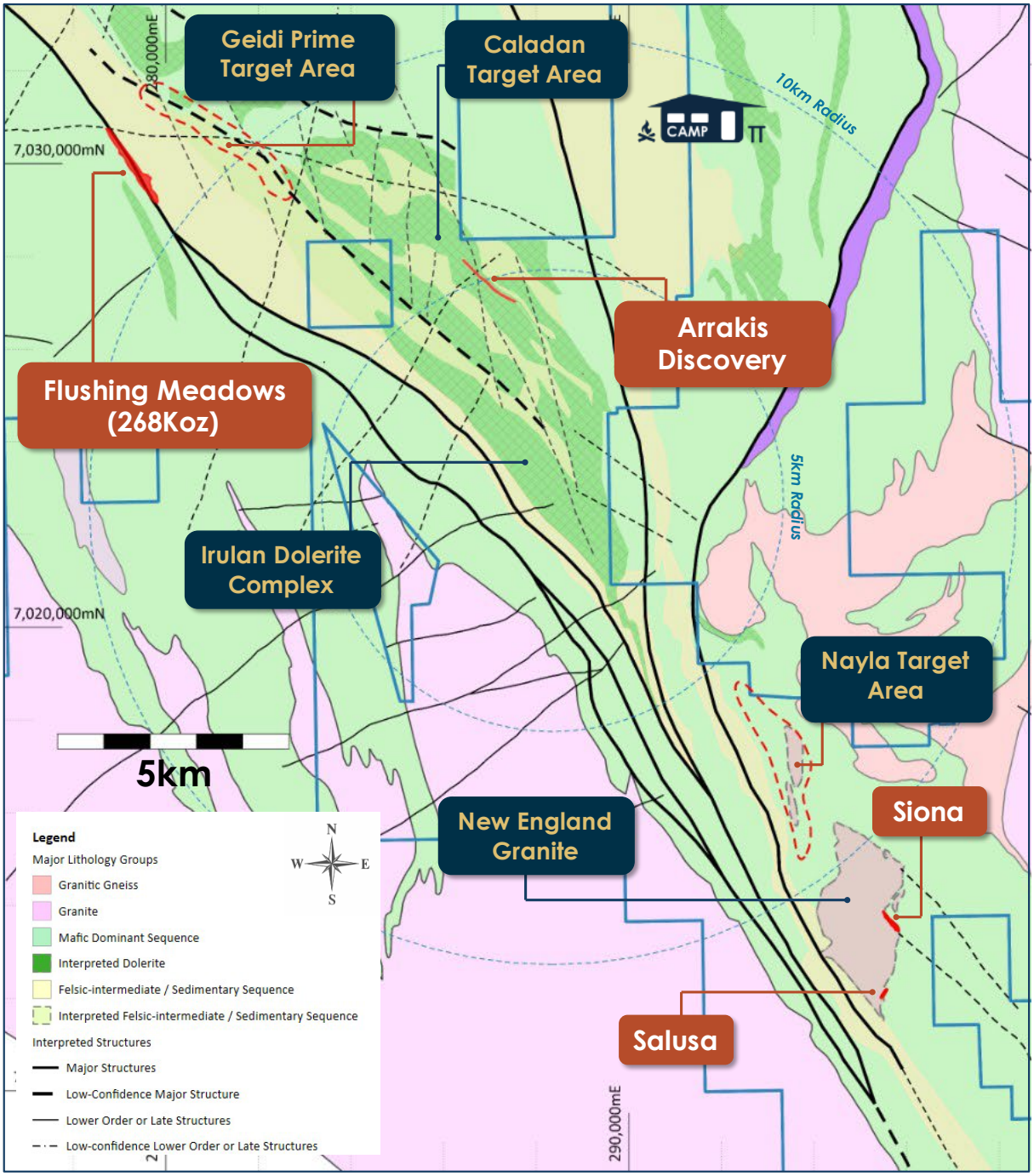


***Figure 8**: Yandal Resource exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.*

Table 1 – 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 2 – 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
26IWBRC0070D	RCD	287082	7027596	524.1	225.7	-59.9	150	453.0

Table 3 – Arrakis Prospect - Summary of significant diamond and 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
25IWBRC0050D	Half HQ Core	264.8	268	3.20	0.4	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0050D	Half HQ Core	**290.0**	**308.0**	**18.0**	**1.8**	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0050D	Including	**301.6**	**305.7**	**4.1**	**5.7**	Fresh rock
25IWBRC0050D	Half HQ Core	313.0	318.0	5.0	0.6	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0068D	Half HQ Core	**240.8**	**251.0**	**10.2**	**1.3**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0068D	Including	**242.3**	**246.0**	**3.8**	**2.9**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0066D	Half HQ Core	326.0	237.5	1.5	0.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0066D	Half HQ Core	**347.6**	**359.0**	**11.5**	**1.6**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0066D	Including	**348.0**	**353.0**	**5.0**	**3.1**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0066D	Half HQ Core	367.0	387.7	20.7	0.8	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0066D	Including	**370.0**	**374.0**	**4.0**	**2.1**	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0070D	Half HQ Core	323.1	324.3	1.2	0.6	Fresh rock

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- Gold Discoveries Expanding Across the IWB Project, 9 June 2026
- First Arrakis RC Results Extend High-grade Mineralisation, 28 April 2026
- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- First Arrakis RC Results Extend High-grade Mineralisation, 28 April 2026
- Exploration Update April 2026, 20 April 2026
- 2026 Exploration Commences Across the IWB Gold Project, 23 March 2026
- Arrakis RC Program Maps 1.2km Long Mineralised Structure, 12 February 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 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 diamond drilling across the Arrakis 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 410m (between 381m and 453m). Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to 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.
		• Ground Gravity Data
		  • The 2026 Gravity Survey consisted of both an expansion of the current 200m by 200m grid and infill to a 100m by 100m grid over specific target areas including Arrakis and Flushing Meadows. The surveys used South-North trending lines coincident with GDA94 with a line spacing of 200 or 100 metres and station intervals of 200 or 100metres.
		  • The survey was conducted by Haines Surveys Pty. Ltd.
		  • Southern Geoscience Consultants processed gravity data using the AAGD07 gravity datum and GRS80 ellipsoid heights. Bouguer anomaly data was calculated using a correction density of 2.67g/cm3. A series of geo-tiffs were generated, and various filters and visualisations were applied for use in preliminary interpretation.

	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• 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. • 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. • Ground Gravity Data • Station repeats occurred at a percentage of ~6.5%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gravity control for base station 2024.0401 (Kooyong GS) was established on the Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07) using a series of A-B ties from gravity station 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal). The values for 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal) were attained from Geoscience Australia in Canberra. • Gravity measurements have been made using Scintrex CG5 Autograv instruments. Readings of 120 seconds were taken at the base station, and readings of 40 seconds were taken at all other gravity survey points. • Base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day's fieldwork. • All Autograv instruments apply an instrument drift correction to their final gravity reading. The gravity post-processing software corrects any residual drifts between base station readings. The instruments also apply Earth Tide Corrections to their final gravity reading at each station. The various instrument calibration constants are contained in the daily gravity data files.
	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.	• 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).*	• YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For all diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced via RC pre-collars, which were 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.*	• 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 with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected before the core is cut and

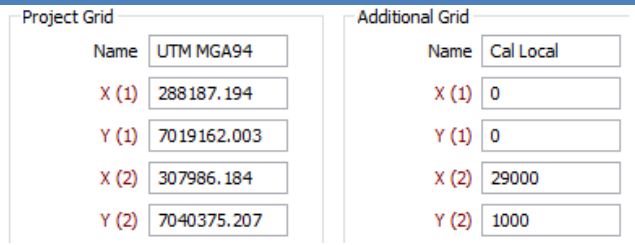
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	retained 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 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 for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 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.
		• Ground Gravity Data
		  • Gravity measurements have been made using Scintrex CG5 Autograv instruments. Readings of 120 seconds were taken at the base station, and readings of 40 seconds were taken at all other gravity survey points.
		  • Gravity control for base station 2024.0401 (Kooyong GS) was established on the Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07) using a series of A-B ties from gravity station 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal). The values for 2015909122 (Wiluna Airport Terminal) were attained from Geoscience Australia in Canberra.
		  • Base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day's fieldwork.
		  • All Autograv instruments apply an instrument drift correction to their final gravity reading. The gravity post-processing software corrects any residual drifts between base station readings. The instruments also apply Earth Tide Corrections to their final gravity reading at each station. The various instrument calibration constants are contained in the daily gravity data files.
		  • Repeated measurements for quality control purposes were completed on ~ 6.5% of stations.
		  • Carrier phase GPS data has been collected using Trimble R8 GNSS series geodetic receivers.
		  • Measurements to existing control have been made using Static techniques. All static baselines have been processed to double difference fixed solutions resulting in horizontal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and vertical precision of approximately 2 cm. • Measurements for detail gravity observations have been made using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) techniques giving horizontal and vertical precision of at least 5 cm. • Static baseline and RTK processing was completed using Trimble Business Centre Version 2.50 software. • Horizontal and vertical control has been established using the AUSPOS online GPS processing service provided by Geoscience Australia. This method provides control within the GDA94 Datum to within +/- 5 cm. It largely replaces the need for finding local survey marks or allows accurate control to be established when local marks are not available. • Since GDA94 and WGS84 (Global Positioning System Datum) are virtually equivalent the GDA94 values can be directly input into the GPS processing software for all calculations. • Vertical control has been converted to an Australian Height Datum (AHD) height using the GDA94 height determined from AUSPOS and the AUSGEOID09 gravimetric geoid.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual 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 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:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		
		• 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.
		• Ground gravity Data
		  • Measurements to existing control have been made using Static techniques. All static baselines have been processed to double difference fixed solutions resulting in horizontal and vertical precision of approximately 2 cm.
		  • Measurements for detail gravity observations have been made using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) techniques giving horizontal and vertical precision of at least 5 cm.
		  • Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 51
		  • Vertical Datum: Australian Height Datum (AHD)
		• Gravity Datum: Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07)

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 Arrakis are variably spaced variably between 100m and 200m, across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • 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.** • 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 3**. • Ground Gravity Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The 2026 Gravity Survey consisted of both an expansion of the current 200m by 200m grid and infill to a 100m by 100m grid over specific target areas including Arrakis and Flushing Meadows. The surveys used South-North trending lines coincident with GDA94 with a line spacing of 200 or 100 metres and station intervals of 200 or 100metres.
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. • Ground Gravity Data • The north-south orientation of the 200m or 100m spaced survey lines with 200m or 100m spaced stations was used. This spacing and geometry are considered sufficient to identify large-scale gravity gradients without incurring bias towards any one trend.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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. • All gravity data was collected by experienced survey technicians and validated and the digital data was delivered directly to the Company upon the completion of the survey.
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 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.

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.	
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. o 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. o 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. o 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* • *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*	• See **Tables 2 and 3.** • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. • 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 3**. • 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, 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. • Individual gravity readings have not been reported, plans within this report provide an adequate overview of the ground gravity data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*	• Caladan
		  ○ 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.
		  ○ Baseline environmental surveys have been completed across the prospect, 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 Caladan target area and Arrakis Prospect includes:
		  ○ Further RC drilling on 100m spaced lines is ongoing,
		  ○ Further diamond drilling is scheduled.
		  ○ 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.