

RC Drilling Intercepts Shallow Gold at Siona

Siona RC Drilling Results

- Assay results have been received from all nine shallow RC holes completed southwest of the main Siona mineralised structure; significant Intercepts include:
 - **17m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 37m in **26IWBRC0084** (ETW*¹ 15m), including
 - **3m @ 5.0g/t Au** from 42m,
 - **13m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 45m in **26IWBRC0074** (ETW*¹ 11m), including
 - **2m @ 8.1g/t Au** from 45m,
 - **10m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 36m in **26IWBRC0086** (ETW*¹ 8m), including
 - **1m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 36m,
 - **2m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 40m
 - **10m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 58m in **26IWBRC0080** (ETW*¹ 9m), including
 - **1m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 67m, and
 - **15m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 48m in **26IWBRC0076** (ETW*¹ 13m).
- The RC holes were designed to test mineralisation below several shallow high-grade intercepts west of the main mineralised structure identified in previous YRL drilling.
- Results have demonstrated a coherent horizontal (flat) zone of gold mineralisation within the upper regolith profile occurring broadly to the southwest of the Primary Siona mineralisation.
- Further drilling is needed to assess if the mineralisation reflects a shallow dipping primary structure.

*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/yV054r>

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

Board and Management

Chris Oorschot	Managing Director/CEO
Greg Evans	Non-Exec Chair
Katina Law	Non-Exec Director
Chris Newman	Non-Exec Director
Greg Fitzgerald	Company Secretary

Commenting on the Siona RC drilling results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"Our previous RC and diamond drilling across the Siona gold discovery (in late 2024 and early 2025) included a number of mineralised intervals that were either outside of, or presenting a different geometry relative to the main Siona mineralised trend. These nine shallow RC holes were focussed on a possible trend situated to the southwest of the main mineralised structure.*

The results show an almost horizontal zone of gold mineralisation that includes some discrete higher-grade intervals. The shallow nature and consistent geometry are very encouraging and will certainly add to the Mineral Resource potential of the Siona Prospect. Given the oxide nature of these intercepts, further drilling is needed to determine if these intercepts are associated with a primary mineralised structure."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Siona Prospect, part of the New England Granite (NEG) target area within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project (see **Figures 4 and 5**).

The small RC drilling program at Siona was designed to test several shallow high-grade intercepts from previous RC drilling across the late 2024 gold discovery (see ASX releases **21 May 2025, 15 April 2025, 11 December 2024, and 25 November 2024**). Assays from all nine RC holes have been received, with numerous significant intercepts indicating the presence of a shallow flat dipping plane of mineralisation situated to the south-west of the main Siona mineralised trend. Further drilling will be completed in 2H CY2026 to verify if the mineralisation is associated with a primary mineralised structure or if it represents a blanket of secondary mineralisation. Results will feed into an updated exploration target for the Siona Prospect that will be published in Early August.

RC drilling to complete the small Salusa RC program will recommence in the coming weeks. The broader air-core program at NEG is scheduled to commence once final heritage approvals are received.

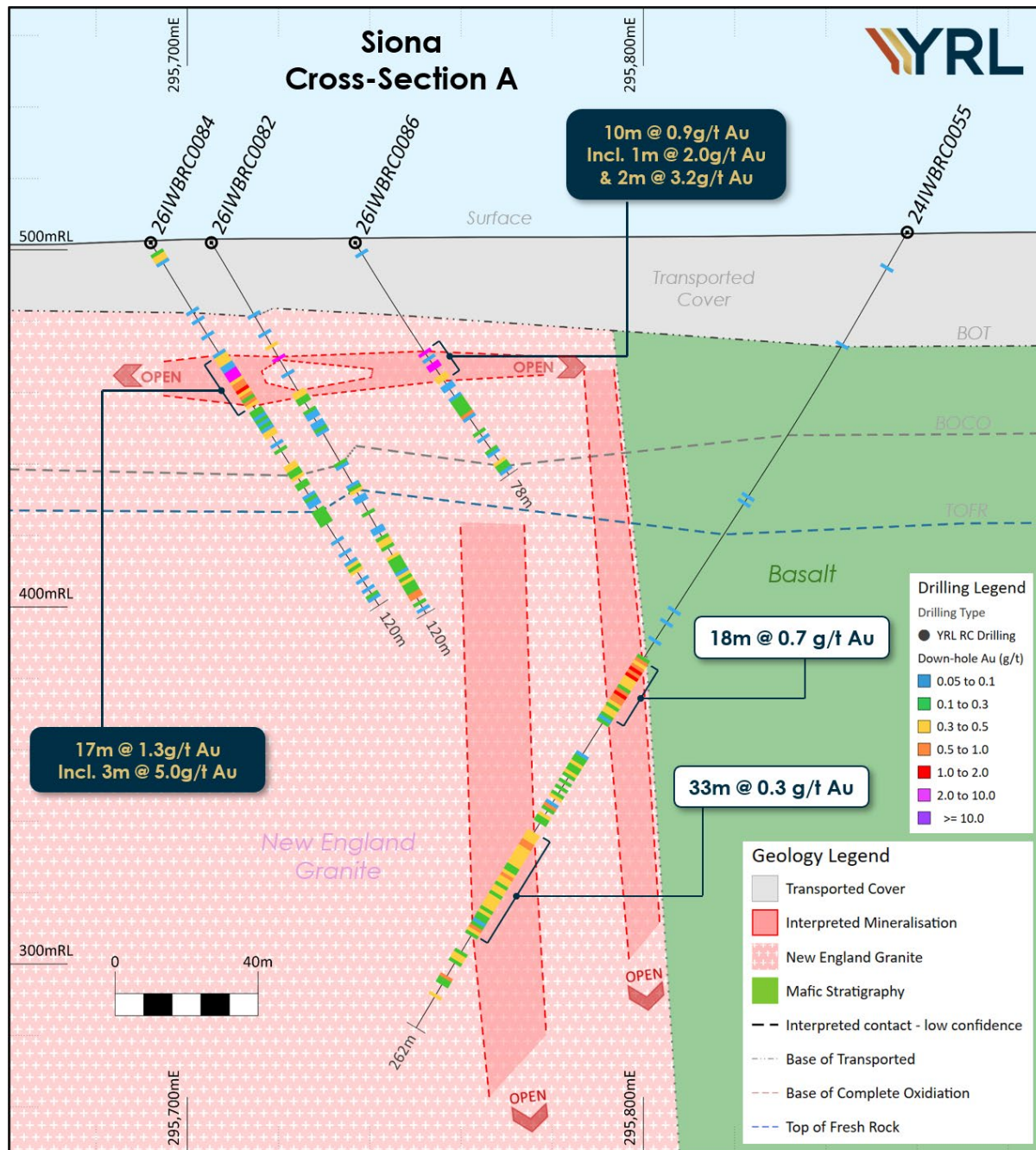


Figure 1: Siona cross-section showing mineralised intercepts from 26IWBR0082, 26IWBR0084 and 26IWBR0086. The section location is shown in **Figure 3**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 12.5m of the section plane.

Siona RC Drilling Results

The Siona RC Program was completed to follow-up on several previously reported Siona intercepts that are situated outside of the main mineralised trend. A total of nine RC hole for approximately 950m were drilled (see **Figure 2**). Results from all nine RC holes have been received (see **Tables 2 and 3**). Significant intercepts from the RC drilling include:

- **17m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 37m in **26IWBRC0084** (ETW*¹ 15m), including
 - **3m @ 5.0g/t Au** from 42m,
- **13m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 45m in **26IWBRC0074** (ETW*¹ 11m), including
 - **2m @ 8.1g/t Au** from 45m,
- **10m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 36m in **26IWBRC0086** (ETW*¹ 8m), including
 - **1m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 36m,
 - **2m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 40m
- **10m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 58m in **26IWBRC0080** (ETW*¹ 9m), including
 - **1m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 67m,
- **15m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 48m in **26IWBRC0076** (ETW*¹ 13m)
- **2m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 33m in **26IWBRC0088**, and
- **1m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 37m in **26IWBRC0082**

Figure 1 demonstrates the flat lying nature of the mineralisation in cross section, that appears to be gently dipping (~10°) to the northwest. The mineralisation intercepted currently sits to the southwest of the currently defined Siona mineralisation.

The strongly weathered and oxidised nature of the intercepts currently makes it difficult to determine if the mineralisation is linked to a primary mineralised structure or if it represents a blanket of secondary mineralisation within the regolith profile (supergene gold).

Further RC drilling will be scheduled for the second half of 2026 to determine if the mineralisation represents primary mineralisation and if the flat dipping gold mineralisation continues over the main Siona mineralised trend.

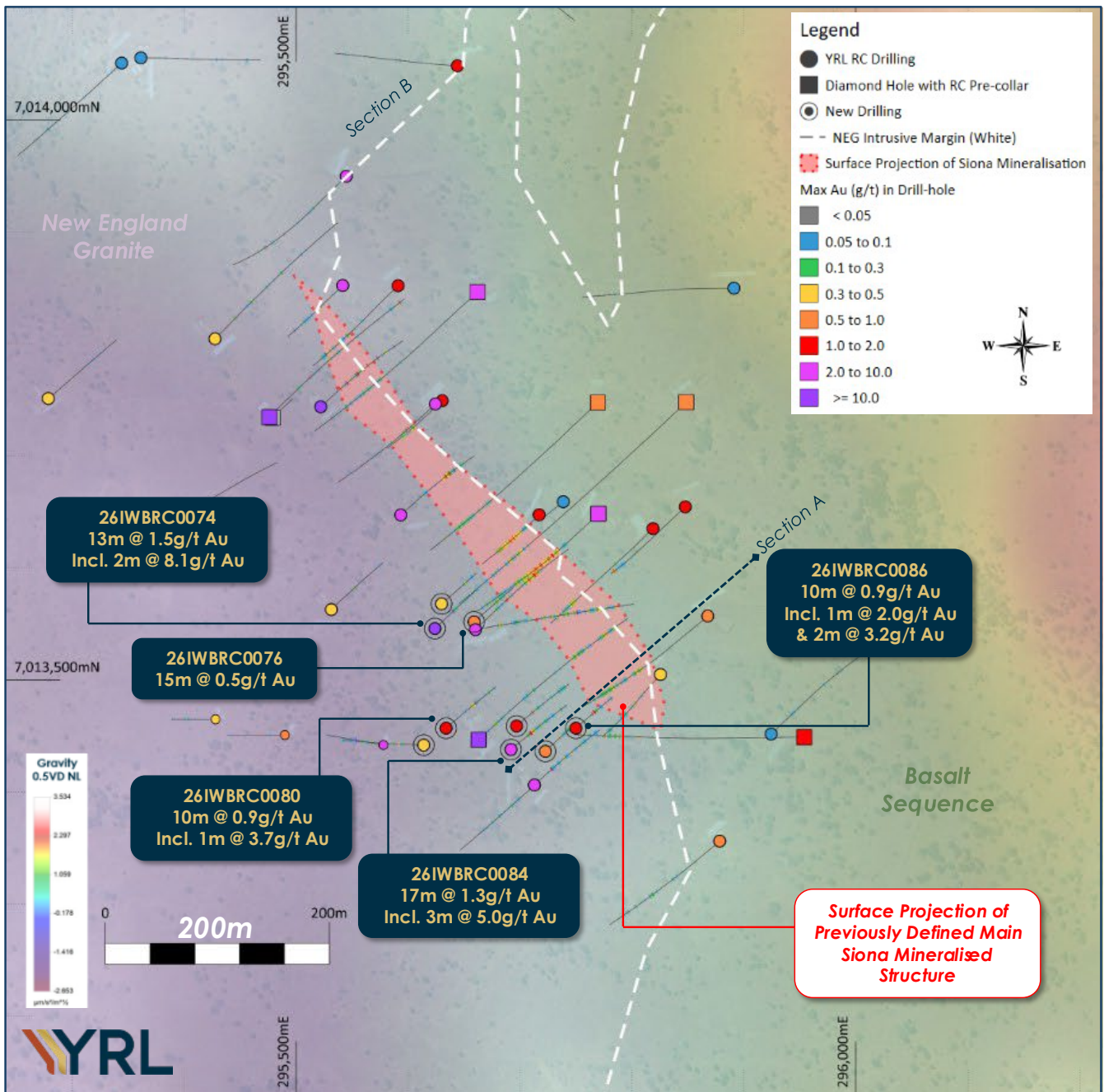


Figure 2: Siona collar plan overlaid on a ground gravity image (BA267 1VD linear colour scale, with northeast shading). All Yandal drilling is plotted. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The section lines for cross-section A (**Figure 1**) are also displayed. See **Figure 3** for the location of Siona within the NEG target area.

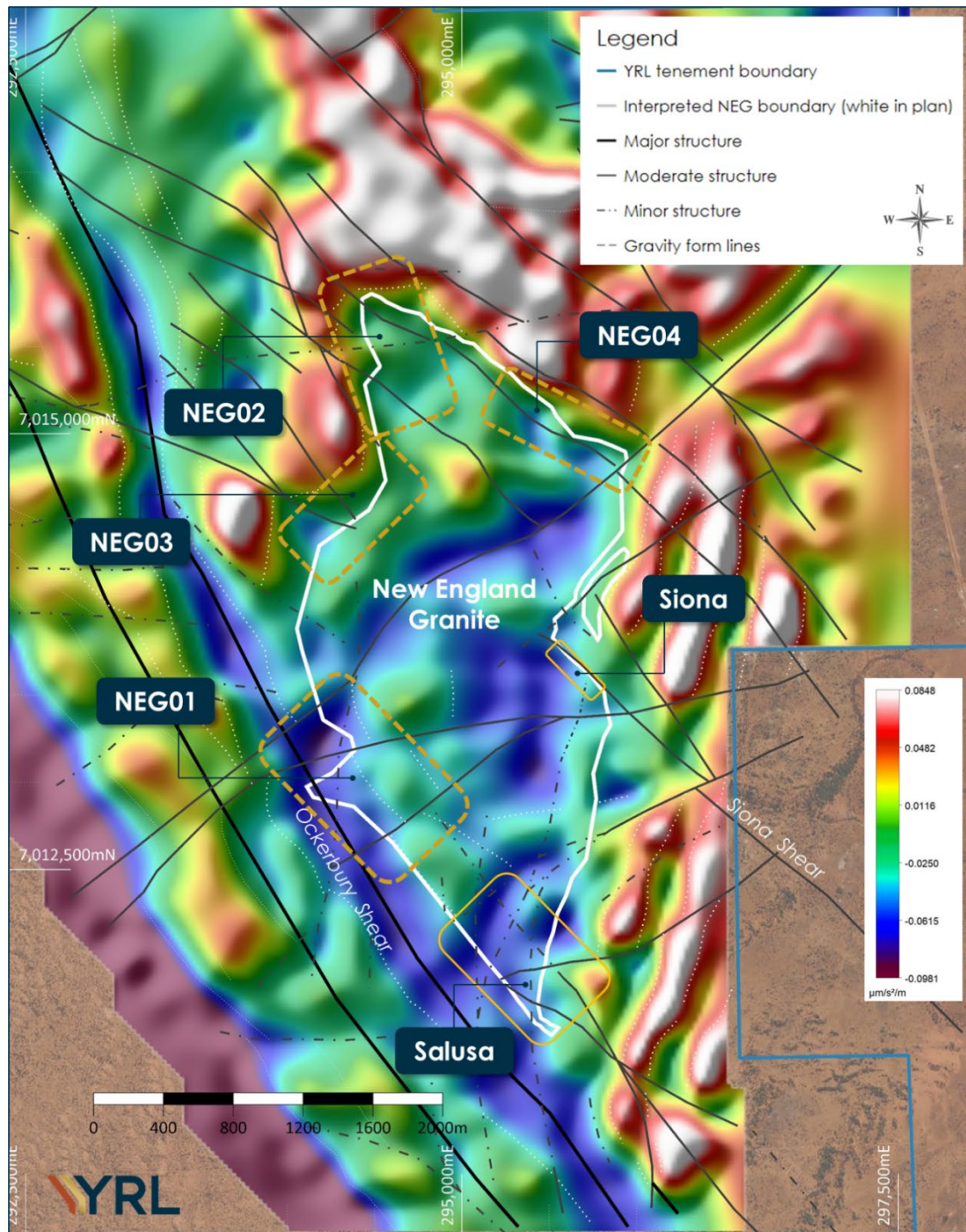


Figure 3: Plan showing processed infill ground gravity dataset (BA267 1VD northwest shade linear colour scale) across the New England Granite area. The plan includes the interpretation of the intrusive margin and a preliminary interpretation of structures interacting with the intrusion. Broad structural targets include Salusa and NEG01-NEG04.

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 to advance 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/early August.

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

- 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;
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the New England Granite target area will commence once final heritage clearance is received.
- Development of an exploration target for the Siona Prospect is underway and will be finalised in late July/early August.

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 two years. 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 support ongoing structural/stratigraphic interpretations for 2026 targeting.

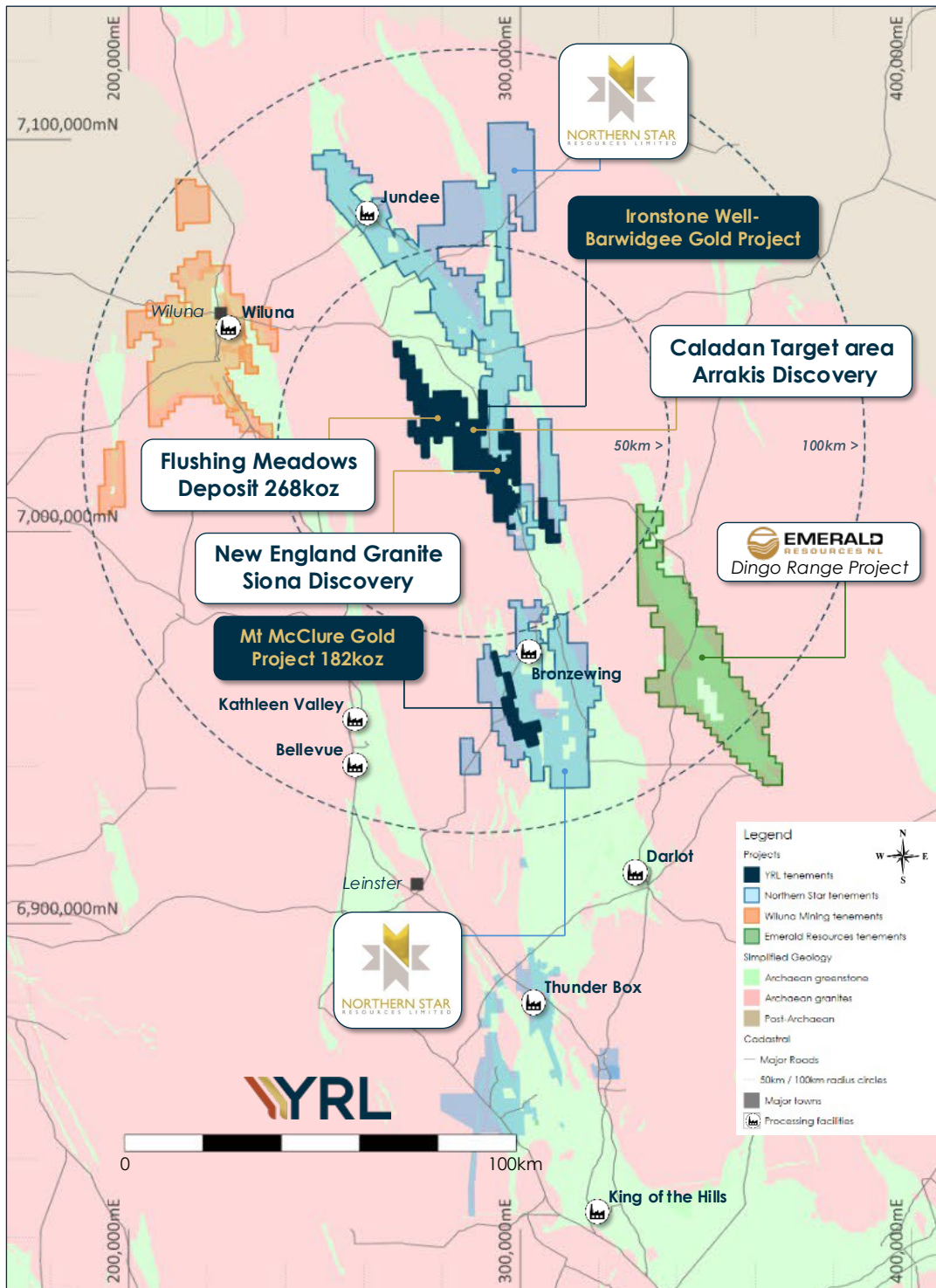


Figure 4: Yandal Resources exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

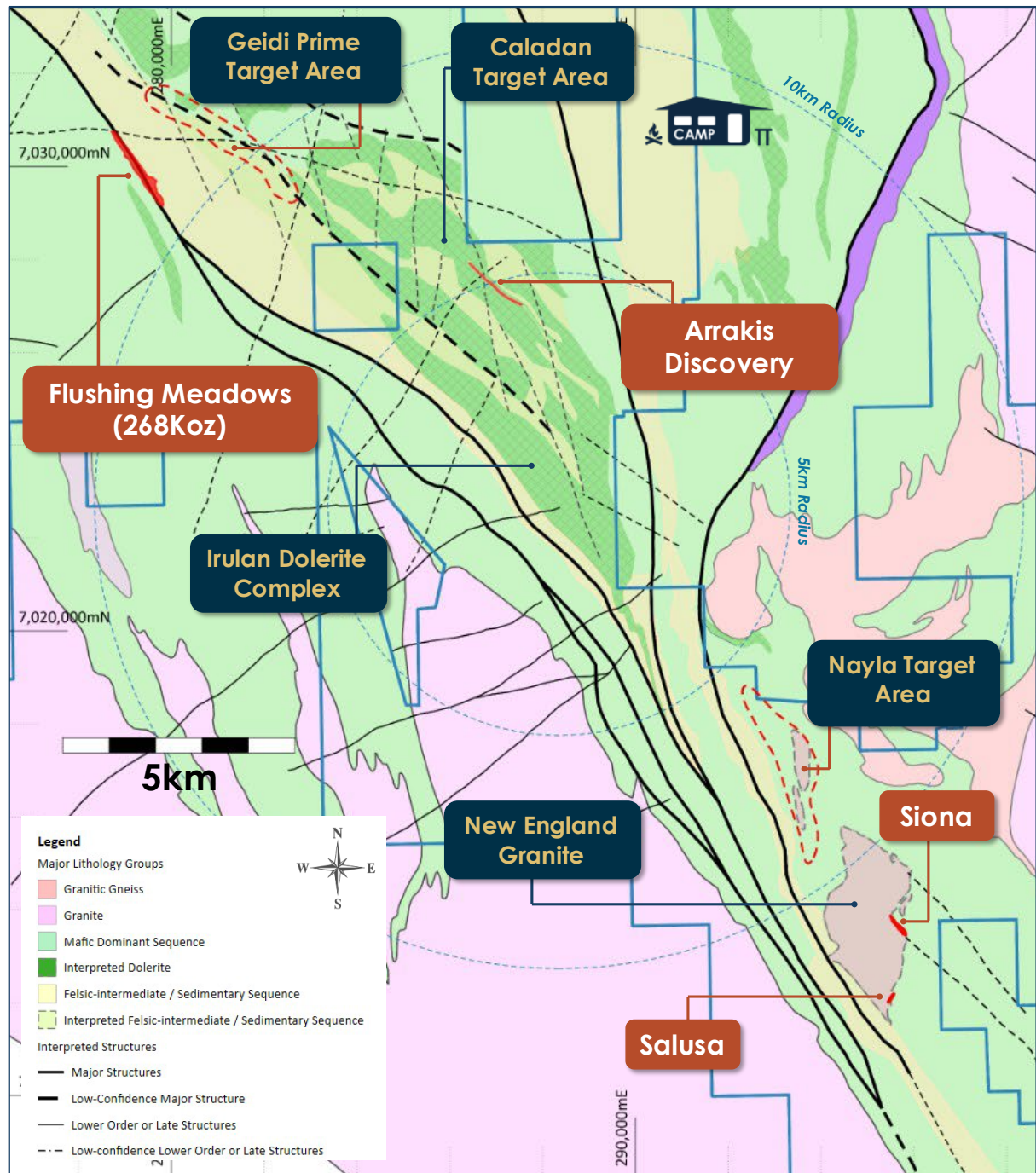


Figure 5: Yandal Resources exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

Table 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-total⁷	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 – Siona RC drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
26IWBRC007	RC	295630	7013568	501.9	-60	047	84
26IWBRC007	RC	295624	7013546	501.8	-60	047	114
26IWBRC007	RC	295659	7013552	502.2	-60	047	96
26IWBRC007	RC	295614	7013442	501.6	-60	270	150
26IWBRC008	RC	295634	7013457	501.6	-60	047	114
26IWBRC008	RC	295697	7013459	502.7	-60	047	120
26IWBRC008	RC	295692	7013438	502.4	-60	047	120
26IWBRC008	RC	295750	7013457	503.3	-60	047	78
26IWBRC008	RC	295723	7013436	503.1	-60	047	74

Table 4 – Siona - 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
26IWBRC0072	1m RC	55	59	4	0.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0074	1m RC	45	58	13	1.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0074	Including	45	47	2	8.1	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0076	1m RC	48	63	15	0.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0078	1m RC	36	38	2	0.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0078	1m RC	43	45	2	0.8	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0078	1m RC	90	91	1	1.0	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0080	1m RC	58	68	10	0.9	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0080	Including	67	68	1	3.7	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0080	1m RC	99	101	2	0.4	Fresh rock
26IWBRC0082	1m RC	37	38	1	3.3	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0084	1m RC	4	6	2	0.4	Transported Cover

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26IWBRC0084	1m RC	37	54	17	1.3	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0084	Including	42	45	3	5.0	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0086	1m RC	36	46	10	0.9	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0086	Including	36	37	1	2.0	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0086	Including	40	42	2	3.2	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0086	1m RC	57	58	1	0.6	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0088	1m RC	33	35	2	1.5	Completely weathered
26IWBRC0088	1m RC	51	60	9	0.3	Moderately weathered
26IWBRC0088	1m RC	65	73	8	0.3	Moderately weathered

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Siona RC 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 variably spaced lines covering over approximately 500m of strike across the Siona Prospect. The drilling involved a 139mm face-sampling bit down to depths between 74m and 150m. 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.
	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.
	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	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.
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.
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. - 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 1×10^{-6} SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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. - 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	- 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. - No twinned holes have been completed across Arrakis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- 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. - 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	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- 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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- YRL RC drilling across Siona is variably spaced between 25m and 100m across strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in Table 2 and 3. - 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 3.

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.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No lab audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The New England Granite Prospect is in the exploration lease E 53/1843. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns this tenement. - The tenement is in good standing, and no known impediments exist. - E 53/1843 falls within the Kulju Native Title Claim.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous operators who have completed exploration across the New England Granite Prospect include Newmont, Wiluna Mines, Cyprus Gold, Great Central Mines, Australian Resources Limited, and Eagle Mining Corp. Work completed by these operators included RAB and air-core drilling, with limited RC drilling completed by Newmont in the early 2000s. The RAB, air-core and RC drilling and data are of a high quality.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The New England Granite target area, including the Siona Prospect, hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The Project is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within an interpreted granodiorite intrusion, both internal to the intrusive body and around the intrusive contact where it is deformed. The Archaean rocks are overlain by 6-20m of transported cover.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- See Tables 2 and 3. - All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. - No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 flat nature of the mineralised trend identified in the results reported, the true width of primary mineralisation is approximately 70-90% of the down-hole length, depending on variation in the dip of mineralisation.
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 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.	Nil

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Further work across the Siona prospect and broader NEG exploration target area includes: ○ Further RC drilling ○ AC drilling across the western margin of the NEG target area ○ 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.