

Exploration Update:

Second Diamond Core Results from Flushing Meadows

- Yandal has received assay results from the second diamond hole, **26IWBR0098DA**, completed below the shallow 268koz Au Flushing Meadows deposit.
- Significant Intercepts from **26IWBR0098DA** diamond core include:
 - **4.8m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 175.2m (ETW*¹ 4.5m), including
 - **1m @ 6.5g/t Au** from 178m
 - **2m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 188m, and
 - **2.2m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 225.2m,
- These intercepts follow previously reported results*² from the **26IWBR0098DA** RC pre-collar of:
 - **20m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 55m in **26IWBR0098DA** (ETW*¹ 18m), including
 - **1m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 55m, and
 - **9m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 64m
- The cumulative results from **26IWBR0098DA** provide further evidence of primary fresh rock mineralisation continuity at Flushing Meadows and highlight the presence of multiple parallel mineralised structures within the hanging-wall, above and east of the current Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Four initial follow-up RC holes have been completed adjacent to **26IWBR0098DA** and **26IWBR0099D** to assess mineralisation continuity of the recently identified parallel hanging-wall mineralisation into fresh rock.
- Results from the remaining six Flushing Meadows diamond holes and the four follow-up RC holes are anticipated in August.

*¹ ETW - Estimated True Width

*² see ASX release **15 June 2026**

For further information or to ask questions in response to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at <https://yandalresources.com.au/link/PB2ZQP>

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Board and Management

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Katina Law	Non-Exec Director
Chris Newman	Non-Exec Director
Greg Fitzgerald	Company Secretary

Commenting on the Flushing Meadows drilling results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: *"It is becoming very clear from these initial results that mineralisation constrained within the current Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate only captures a small part of the Flushing Meadows mineralised system. Results have both demonstrated strong mineralisation continuity within fresh rock below the current MRE, and identified several new, parallel and shallow mineralised structures that remain open at depth and along strike. The early exploration successes provide confidence that Yandal can apply its systematic and geologically driven approach to expanding the scale of the deposit."*

In parallel with the diamond drilling proximal to the currently defined Flushing Meadows deposit, our large-scale air-core program across the broader Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target area is progressing nicely. Results from the program will help to define the scale of the Flushing Meadows mineralised system, and determine if the large-scale Giedi Prime target area, which exhibits many similar structural features to Arrakis and Flushing Meadows, hosts a mineralised system.

The extensional RC drilling south-east of the large offsetting Scytale shear zone at Arrakis has provided a hard boundary to primary mineralisation continuity along strike to the southeast. However, the higher-grade mineralisation adjacent to the Scytale Shear Zone suggests the structure may play an important role in localising higher-grade mineralisation. The recently completed RC drilling 900m south of Arrakis testing the parallel Anders regolith anomaly, could provide validation of this concept as the best air-core intercept for this regolith anomaly is immediately adjacent to the projection of the Scytale Shear Zone."

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

Results from **Flushing Meadows** diamond hole **26IWBRC0098DA** have been received. Assays from 26IWBRC0098DA include several significant intercepts (see **Figure 1**), with the most significant results associated with heavily deformed and altered sedimentary units. Results continue to demonstrate multiple sub-parallel zones of mineralisation in the hanging wall (above and to the east) of the current 1.9km striking Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**). These early results provide a strong pathway to build on the current Flushing Meadows MRE (see **Figure 2**).

In addition to diamond drilling, a broad (800m spaced lines) air-core drilling program is continuing across the **Flushing Meadows** and **Giedi Prime** target areas with approximately 8,000m drilled across 89 holes (see **Figure 3**).

At **Arrakis**, all results from nine RC holes completed to test for southeast Arrakis extensions beyond a large offsetting north-south striking shear zone "Scytale Shear Zone" have been received, with results returning only low-level (0.1-0.3g/t Au) gold anomalism within the targeted stratigraphy. Results suggest that the offsetting Scytale Shear Zone bounds the primary Arrakis mineralisation to the south-east (see **Figure 4**).

Six additional RC holes have been completed to test a parallel regolith anomaly (**Anders Prospect**) located approximately 900m south of the Arrakis Prospect (see **Figure 4**).

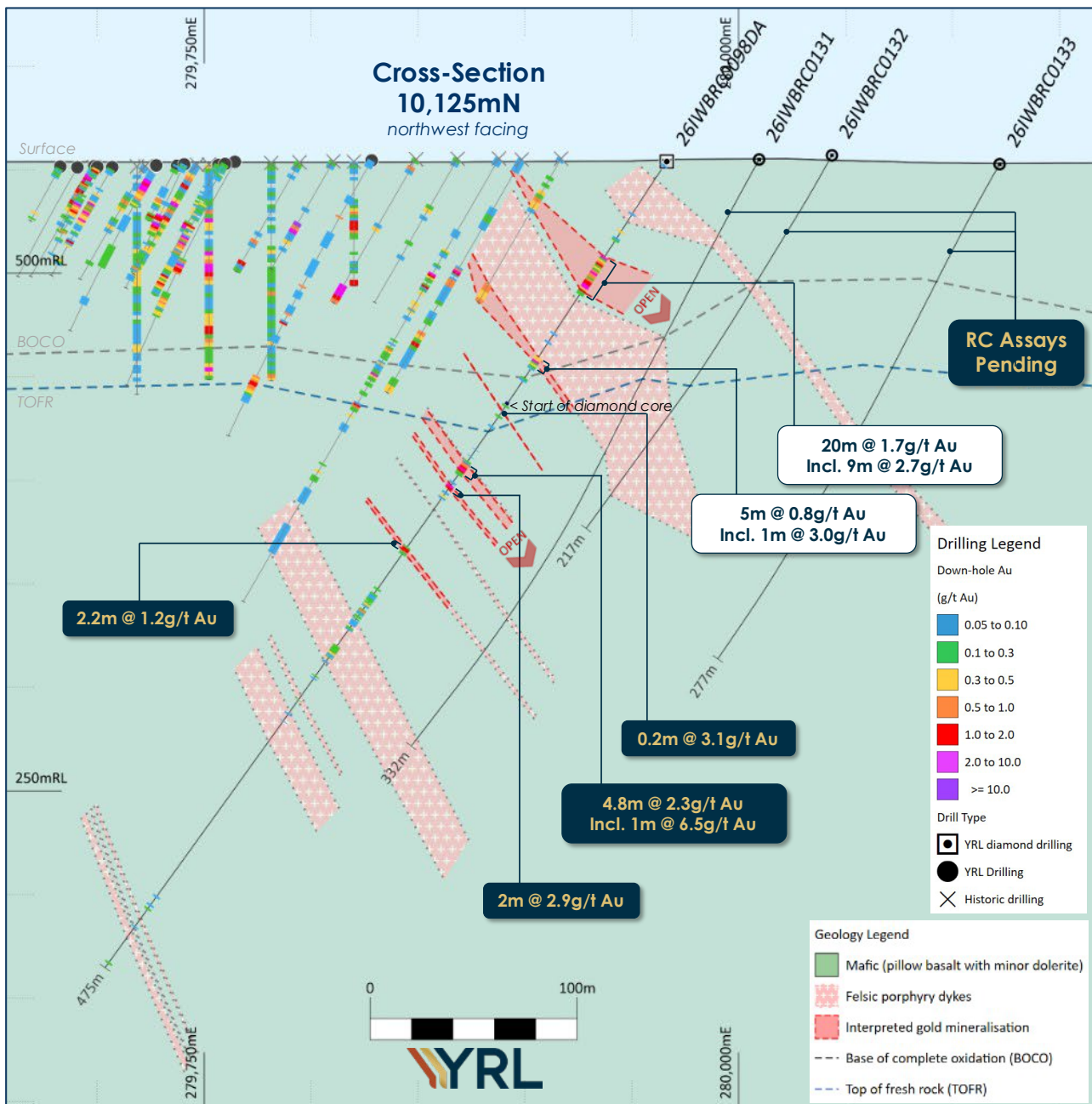


Figure 1: 10,125mN cross-section showing mineralised intervals from 26IWBR0098DA at Flushing Meadows. The section location is shown in **Figure 2**. The section shows all drilling within +/- 25m of the section plane.

26IWBRC0098DA Diamond Core Results

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

The key aims of the framework program included:

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

All results from **26IWBRC0098DA** diamond core samples have been received (see **Tables 3 and 4**). This represents the second of eight diamond holes completed, with results from the remaining six holes anticipated through August. Significant intercepts from 26IWBRC0098DA (see **Figure 1**) include:

- **0.2m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 144.3m,
- **4.8m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 175.2m (ETW*¹ 4.5m),
 - Including **1m @ 6.5g/t Au** from 178m
- **2m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 188m, and
- **2.2m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 225.2m

^{*1} ETW - Estimated True Width

These results follow previously released intercepts from the 26IWBRC0098DA RC pre-collar that included:

- **20m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 55m (ETW*¹ 18m), including
 - **1m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 55m,
 - **9m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 64m
- **5m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 113m (ETW*¹ 4m), including
 - **1m @ 3.0g.t Au** from 115m

The above results build on previous observations demonstrating sediments as the primary host for fresh rock gold mineralisation, with similar mineralisation intercepted within the previously reported results from **26IWBRC0095D** located 400m to the north. Narrow higher-grade intervals (3-7g/t Au) are linked to 5cm to 30cm wide veins or intervals of strong silica alteration within the sedimentary units.

Significantly, all the primary mineralised intercepts are positioned outside of the current Flushing Meadows MRE. The majority of mineralised intercepts are in the hanging-wall of (above and to the east of) known mineralisation, presenting several new and untested mineralised structures that remain open at depth and to the southeast.

Four RC holes have recently been completed below reported RC pre-collar intercepts from **26IWBR0098DA** and **26IWBR0099D** to assess the continuity of parallel mineralisation into fresh rock (see Figure 2). Further follow-up RC targets will be refined as diamond drilling results are received across late July and throughout August.

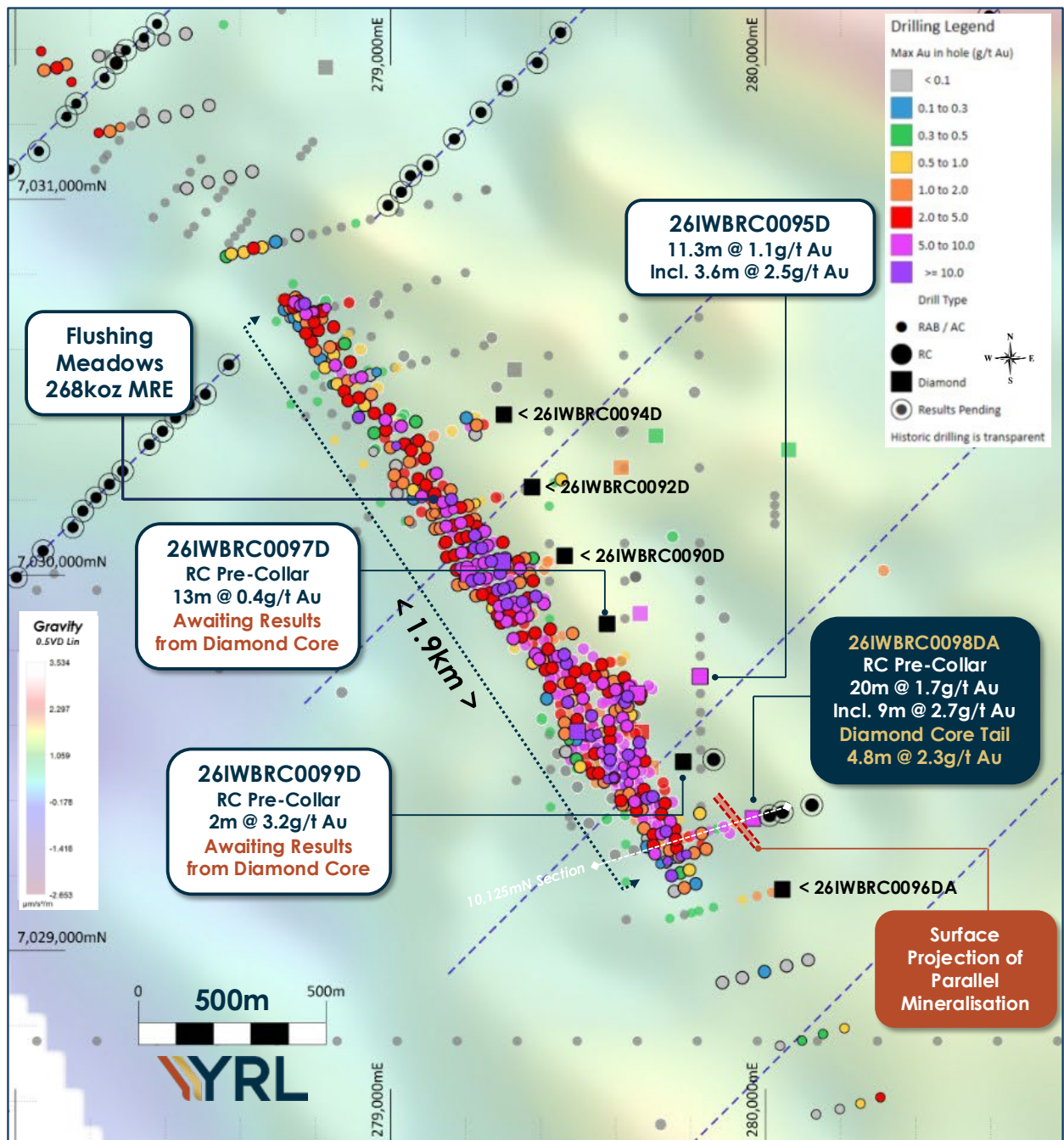


Figure 2: Flushing Meadows collar plan overlaid on a ground gravity image (BA267 0.5VD non-linear colour scale, with northeast shading). All Yandal drilling is plotted, with only effective (>20m down-hole depth) historic drilling displayed. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in

the hole. The section lines for **Figure 1** are also displayed. The diagram shows that previous drilling has been very ineffective around the current MRE, particularly to the east and southeast.

Flushing Meadows And Giedi Prime Air-core Program

The large-scale air-core program across the broader Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target area is ongoing, with approximately 8,000m across 89 holes now completed (see **Figure 3**). The program is designed to map out the boundaries of the Flushing Meadows mineralised system and complete the first test across the Giedi Prime gravity target area, first identified in 2024. First results are anticipated in September.

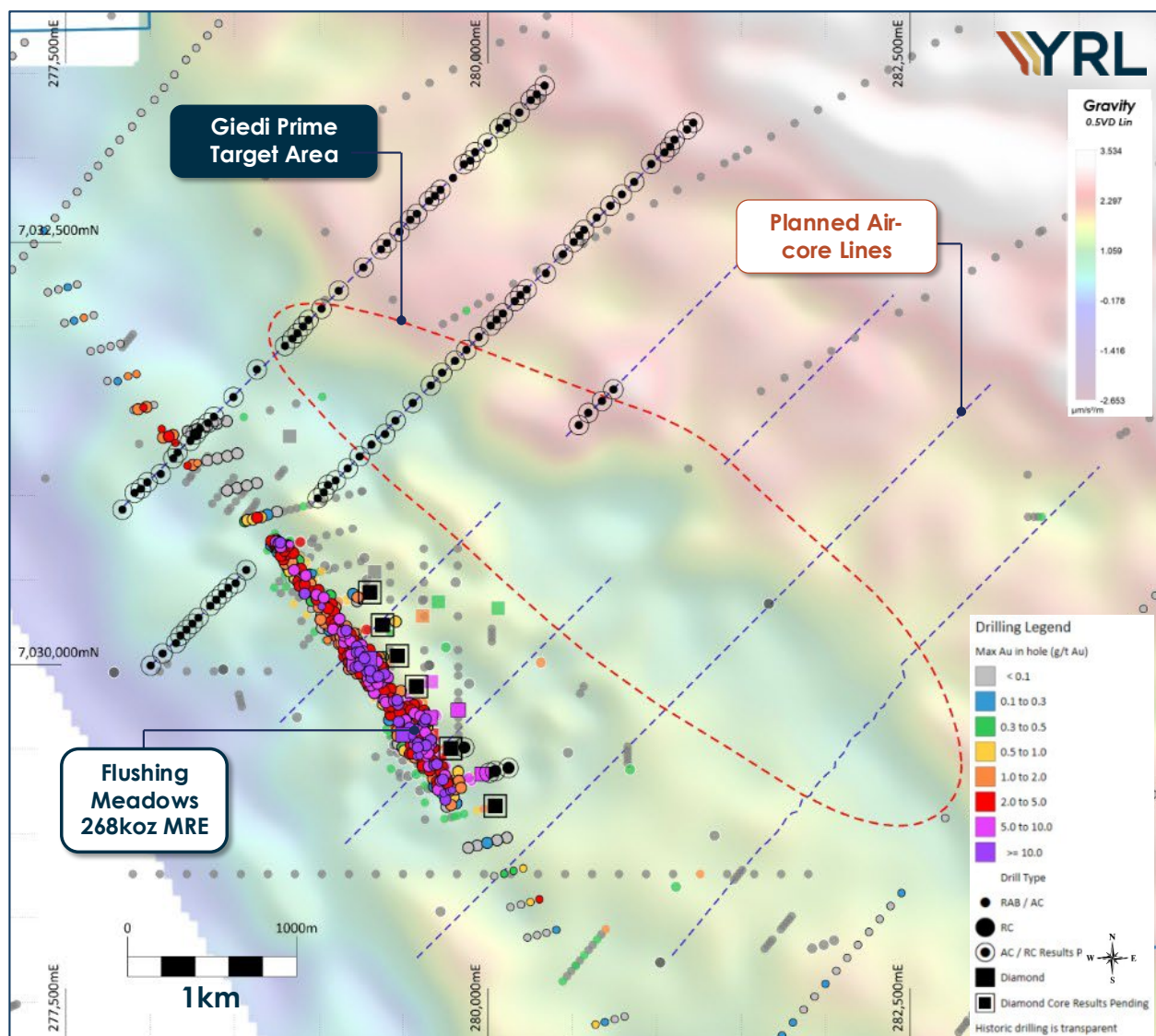


Figure 3: Broader scale plan showing the Flushing Meadows and Giedi Prime target areas overlaid on a ground gravity image (BA267 0.5VD non-linear colour scale, with northeast shading). All Yandal drilling is plotted, with only effective (>20m down-hole depth) historic drilling displayed. Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. The plan shows the completed air-

core lines along with planned air-core lines. The figure also shows previous drilling has been very limited around the currently defined Flushing Meadows deposit and the Giedi Prime target area.

Arrakis South-East Extensional and Parallel RC Drilling

All results from nine RC holes completed over 200m spaced lines southeast of the offsetting Scytale Shear Zone have been received. No significant intercepts were identified within the assay results. Low-level gold anomalism (0.1-0.3 g/t Au) was associated with logged geological structures (see Figure 4). Results indicate the Scytale Shear Zone bounds the southeastern limit of the Arrakis mineralised system.

Six RC holes have been completed below the Anders regolith anomaly, which parallels the Arrakis trend approximately 900m to the south (see **Figure 4**). The RC drilling includes RC holes testing the fresh rock positions below previously reported air-core intercepts (see ASX release **18 August 2025**) such as **9m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 97m in **25IWBAC096**, including **1m @ 7.7g/t Au** from 100m. Assay results are expected in August.

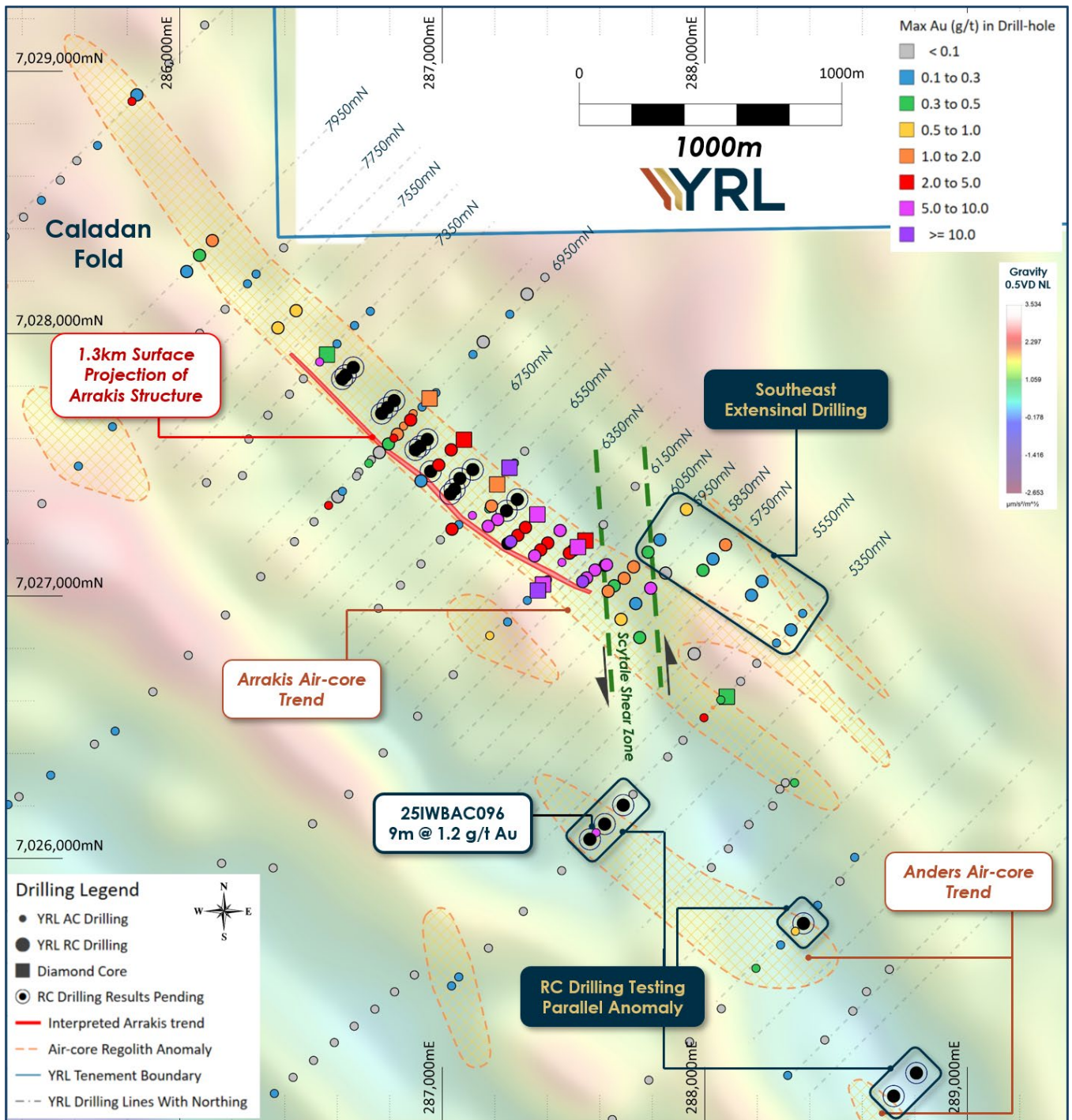


Figure 4: A collar plan over the Arrakis Prospect within the Caladan target area, overlying a ground gravity image (BA267 0.5VD non-linear colour scale, with northeast shade). All Yandal drilling is plotted (historic drilling has been excluded). Collars are thematically coloured by max Au (g/t) in the hole. Dashed yellow polygons represent air-core regolith anomalies (Results include ~4m @ 0.1 g/t Au or greater, with the upper profile or the bottom-of-hole sample is 0.1 g/t Au or greater).

Next Steps and Looking Ahead

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

The notable near-term activities from both completed and ongoing drilling programs include;

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

- Further results from the diamond drilling program are expected throughout August.
- Air-core drilling is ongoing over the broader Flushing Meadows and parallel Giedi Prime target area with first results expected in September.
- Follow-up RC drilling to the 26IWBRC0098DA and 26IWBRC0099D intercepts (see ASX release **15 June 2026**) is complete with results expected in August.

Arrakis Discovery

- Additional assay results from targeted RC drilling to define the scale and geometry of higher-grade mineralisation across the recent gold discovery are anticipated in August.
- Results from RC drilling testing the fresh rock position below the Anders regolith anomaly, 900m south of the Arrakis discovery, are also anticipated in August.

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 has recommenced.
- Follow-up RC drilling testing recently reported oxide intercepts at Siona (see ASX release **13 July 2026**) will commence shortly.
- Further air-core drilling across the western side of the New England Granite target area will commence pending final heritage clearance.

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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 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.

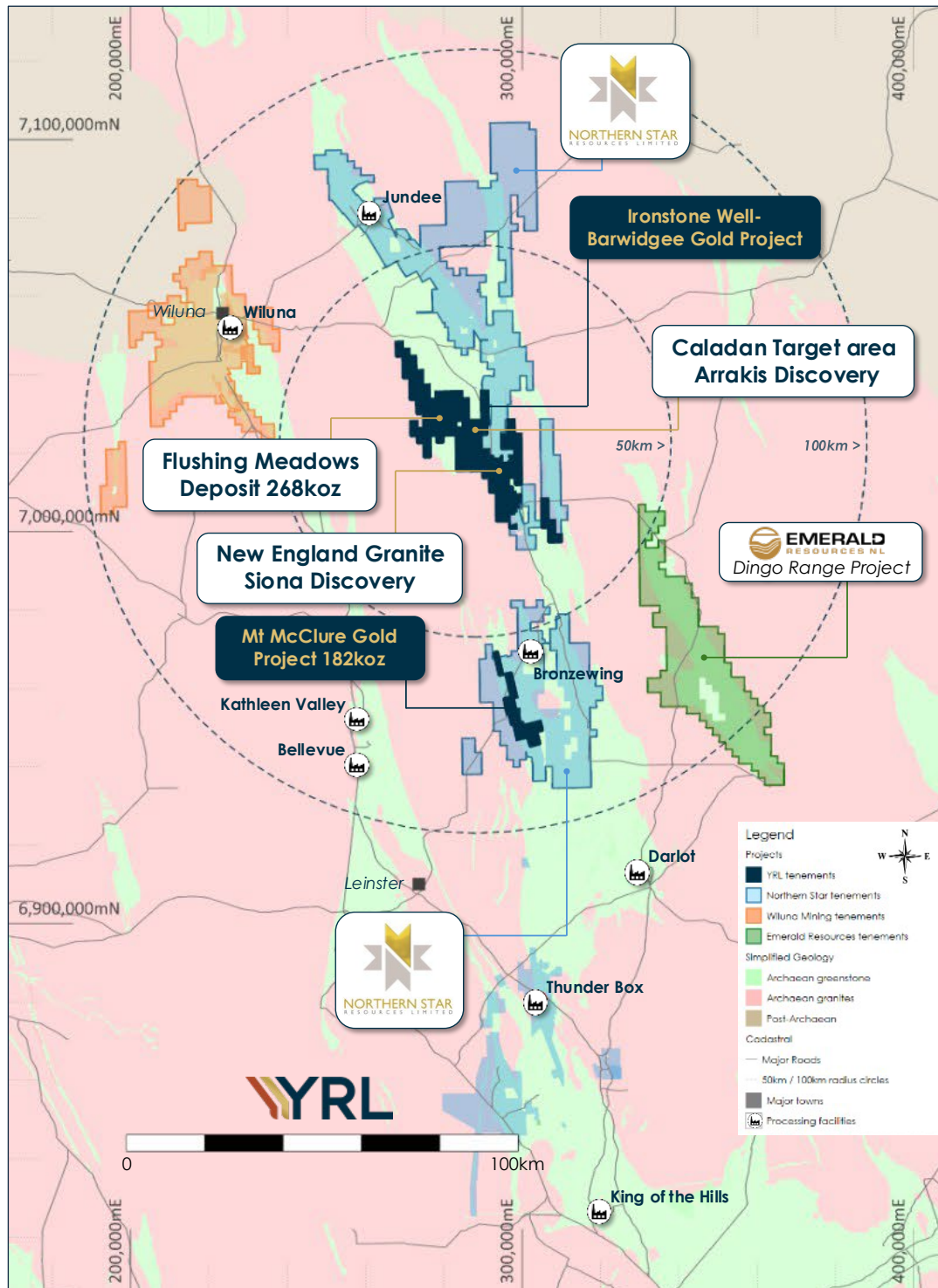


Figure 5: Yandal Resources exploration Project locations within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

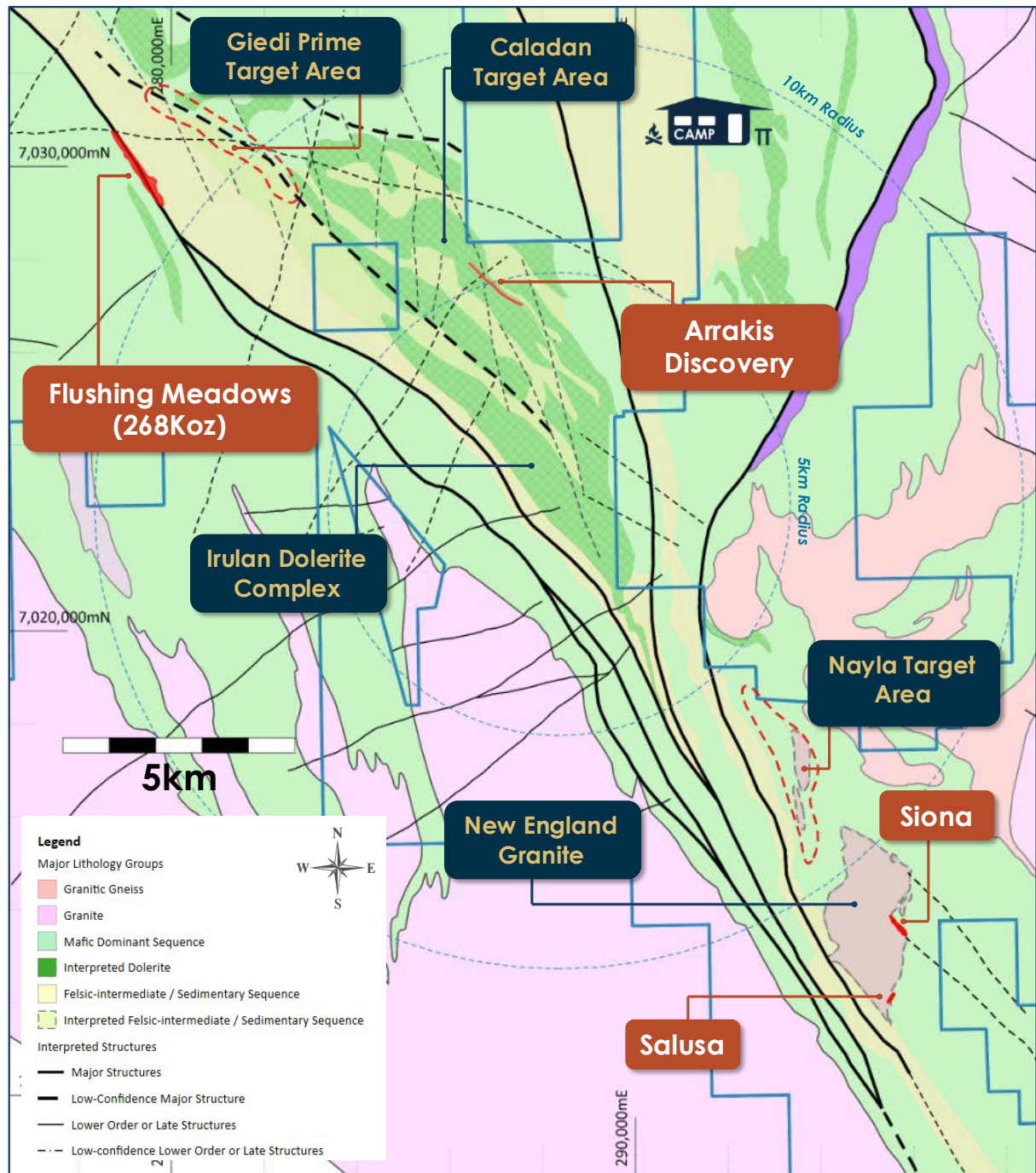


Figure 6: Yandal Resources exploration target areas and prospect locations within the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt. The Arrakis Prospect is located within the Caladan target area.

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

Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
26IWBR00105	RC	287930	7027330	523.7	-60	225	252
26IWBR00106	RC	288079	7027195	524.1	-60	225	247
26IWBR00107	RC	288218	7027056	524.3	-60	225	202
26IWBR00108	RC	287993	7027098	524.1	-55	225	222
26IWBR00109	RC	288031	7027141	524.1	-60	225	222
26IWBR00110	RC	287784	7027167	523.3	-60	225	224
26IWBR00111	RC	287829	7027214	523.1	-60	225	222
26IWBR00112	RC	288178	7027003	524.5	-60	225	202
26IWBR00113	RC	288328	7026871	525	-60	225	202

Table 3 – Flushing Meadows diamond drilling program collar location summary. Please note that collars have not yet been formally surveyed; the coordinates below are derived from a handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5m.

Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Pre-collar Depth (m)	Total Depth (m)
26IWBR00090D	RCD	279464	7030051	542.1	-60	235	122	459.9
26IWBR00092D	RCD	279377	7030234	541.1	-60	235	92	402.4
26IWBR00094D	RCD	279302	7030427	540.4	-60	245	92	453.0
26IWBR00095D	RCD	279825	7029730	547.0	-60	247	152	490.1
26IWBR00096DA	RCD	280044	7029163	554.0	-60	245	150	450.0
26IWBR00097D	RCD	279577	7029870	544.2	-60	245	122	337.0
26IWBR00098DA	RCD	279966	7029352	554.0	-55	255	140	474.8
26IWBR00099D	RCD	279780	7029503	549.0	-60	255	145	399.7

Table 4 – Flushing Meadows and Arrakis - Summary of significant diamond core 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
26IWBRC0105	1m RC	118	120	2	0.4	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0106	1m RC	34	35	1	0.6	Completely Weathered
26IWBRC0106	1m RC	141	142	1	1.1	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0107	NSA					
26IWBRC0108	1m RC	67	69	2	0.4	Moderately Weathered
26IWBRC0109	NSA					
26IWBRC0110	NSA					
26IWBRC0111	NSA					
26IWBRC0112	NSA					
26IWBRC0113	NSA					
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	144.3	144.5	0.2	3.1	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	175.2	180.0	4.8	2.3	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Including	178.0	179.0	1.0	6.5	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	188.0	190.0	1.0	2.9	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	194.0	195.0	1.0	0.4	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	225.2	227.4	2.2	1.2	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	258.0	259.0	1.0	0.4	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	262.0	263.0	1.0	0.6	Fresh Rock
26IWBRC0098DA	Half HQ Core	287.0	288.0	1.0	0.3	Fresh Rock

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, Flushing Meadows Diamond Drilling and Arrakis 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	<i>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.</i>	- Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling across 200m spaced lines targeting the offset southern extension of the Arrakis stratigraphy. The drilling involved a 139mm face-sampling bit down to depths between 202m and 252m. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to the southwest or northeast. - Yandal Resources (YRL) RC drilling samples were collected via a rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting approximately 12.5% of the total sample volume. Two splits are collected for each metre: a primary and a duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates. - Yandal Resources has completed diamond drilling across the Flushing Meadows deposit. The drilling involved a mix of RC pre-collars down to fresh rock, followed by HQ (diameter of ~63.5mm) diamond core drilling to an average down-hole depth of 437m (between 337m and 490m). Holes were drilled at an angle of -60 ° to 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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	- For YRL RC drilling, the cone splitter is regularly cleaned and inspected. The 1m bulk samples are laid out in drill order. These bulk samples are regularly inspected for contamination, and the volume of the bulk sample is monitored. These bulk samples are retained until all results are received and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. If the bulk sample appears visually low in volume or weight, this is recorded with the sample details. The same applies to damp or wet samples. - Two splits are collected for each drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. - For YRL diamond drilling, sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray before cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is unoriented have been recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- For YRL diamond drilling, when the core is cut for sampling, the same side of the core, relative to the bottom-of-hole orientation mark, is collected for analysis. For intervals without an orientation mark, the core is pieced together, and foliation or common structures are used to approximately orient the core for sampling purposes. - Structural observations have also been recorded where the diamond core is oriented, and the core was routinely checked for any structures sub-parallel to the core axis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was dispatched to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. - For all YRL diamond drilling results, HQ core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half-core samples. These samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer were used. - YRL diamond core was drilled using HQ (63.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For 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. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. - No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the RC drilling results has been observed. - For YRL diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected before the core is cut and retained on the company server. - For YRL diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears is regularly measured and monitored. - No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and sulphide species. All 1m samples are sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are transported to Perth for long-term storage and are available for review. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation studies. - For YRL diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured directly into an MX Deposit database. - Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature. - In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of 1×10^{-6} SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <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</i>	- YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-3kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. A majority of the samples collected were dry; if samples were damp or wet, this was noted in the sample records. - For all YRL RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. - For YRL RC drilling, field duplicates were collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence - For labs used by YRL, internal lab quality control measures include lab duplicates and the insertion of lab standards and blanks. - For YRL diamond drilling, the HQ (63.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. The second half of core retains the orientation line, metre marks and is stored in annotated core trays within a secure yard. - When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	interval. - Where narrow geological intervals of interest are observed, such as quartz veining, sample lengths are reduced so that only the feature of interest is sampled down to a minimum length of 0.2m. - Diamond core samples are of high quality. - Field duplicates are not collected for YRL diamond core drilling. - For all drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. - Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- For YRL RC drilling, samples were assayed at Intertek Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia. At the lab, samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for lead collection fire assay, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. - For YRL diamond drilling, samples were assayed at Intertek 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 QA/QC 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. QA/QC 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 QA/QC results are reported with each batch. Laboratory QA/QC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and reassessed once all samples for a program are received. - For YRL diamond drilling, no duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The remaining half of the core is available for further analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	- Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and, in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, visually confirming gold in samples. - Significant intercepts from YRL diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips and core, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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. - For Arrakis, a local grid has been generated for the referencing of drill lines both in the field and in sections. This grid is referenced in the report. The local grid utilised a simple two-point translation from UTM MGA94 Zone 51s to Caladan Local, see translation points below: Project Grid <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>UTM MGA94</td></tr><tr><td>X (1)</td><td>288187.194</td></tr><tr><td>Y (1)</td><td>7019162.003</td></tr><tr><td>X (2)</td><td>307986.184</td></tr><tr><td>Y (2)</td><td>7040375.207</td></tr></table> Additional Grid <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Cal Local</td></tr><tr><td>X (1)</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Y (1)</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>X (2)</td><td>29000</td></tr><tr><td>Y (2)</td><td>1000</td></tr></table>	Name	UTM MGA94	X (1)	288187.194	Y (1)	7019162.003	X (2)	307986.184	Y (2)	7040375.207	Name	Cal Local	X (1)	0	Y (1)	0	X (2)	29000	Y (2)	1000
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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.	- 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. - YRL diamond and RC drilling reported across Flushing Meadows and Arrakis occur on approximately 200m spaced lines along strike. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in Tables 2, 3 and 4. - The hole/data spacing and distribution of recent drilling completed below the Flushing Meadows and Arrakis 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																				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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 0.1 g/t Au. A length-weighted average has been used to calculate the composite's average grade. Samples of variable length (between 0.2m and 1.0m) were used to report significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all reported significant intercepts. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, it is reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in Table 4 .
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	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 and Arrakis mineralised trends. 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- All YRL RC samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulka bags for transport. The labelled bulka bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored. - All YRL diamond core was processed and cut on site within the Company's core processing facilities. Cut core is then placed into sample bags with a unique numeric ID and sealed, and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 Flushing Meadows Project resides over M 53/1093, MLA 53/1108 and E 53/1963. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. - Tenement M53/1093 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over the tenement is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd, comprising \$40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces (\$200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to \$20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. - The Caladan target area, including the Arrakis Prospect, resides in the exploration leases E 53/1843, E 53/2304, E 53/2192 and E 53/1882. Yandal Resources Limited wholly owns these tenements. - The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. - The Kultju Native Title Corporation holds native title over the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Exploration first commenced across the Flushing Meadows deposit area in the mid-1970's and has since seen numerous exploration episodes through to the project's acquisition by Yandal Resources. The exploration area that includes the Flushing Meadows deposit has seen several prospect names, including Melrose, Lake Violet South and Grand Slam. - Previous workers that have completed drilling across Flushing Meadows, including RAB, RC and diamond core, include Esso Exploration and Production Australia (WAMEX Report A008229), Chevron Exploration Limited (WAMEX Reports A015031, A015237, A015385, A17803, A021101, A024713, A025524, and A031556), Eagle Mining (WAMEX Reports A041431, A047699, A054722, and A058600), Normandy Mining (WAMEX Report A062410), Maximus Resources (WAMEX Report A077931). - Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Caladan target area include Eagle Mining, Hunter Resources and Great Central Mines. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB drilling. The RAB drilling data is of reasonable quality but considered largely ineffective. - For historic RAB drilling completed by Eagle Mining in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were taken over discrete lithological changes of varying lengths. Holes were terminated once a recognisable saprolitic horizon was intercepted. - For historic RAB drilling completed by Hunter Resources in 1995, derived from WAMEX Report A047408, samples were collected as 4m composites from the transported/residual interface to the bottom of the hole. - For historic RAB drilling completed by Great Central Mines from 1994 to 1996, derived from WAMEX Reports A044530 and AA048101, samples were collected as 4m composites across the full length of the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Flushing Meadows deposits host Archaean Orogenic gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Mineralisation is associated with sedimentary units between pillow basalt flows, which have then been intruded by a series of porphyry dykes. The deposits host a 268koz Mineral Resource Estimate, with gold mineralisation occurring from the surface. - 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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- See Tables 2, 3 and 4. - 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 4. - 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 the geometry of mineralisation within the current Flushing Meadows MRE, mineralisation is broadly striking to the northwest (between 310° and 330°) and is dipping moderately to steeply to the northeast. The drill direction is broadly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. True widths are approximately 70-90% of the downhole width. - 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.
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.	- Yandal Resources completed a limited number of metallurgical test work in 2019 at Flushing Meadows (see ASX release 16 October 2019). The small study utilised four composites, three oxide and one transitional composite. The three oxide composites generated recoveries between 91.5-95.6% over 48 hours using a 106-micron grind size. The single transitional composite generated a recovery of 83.9% over 48 hours using a 75-micron grind size. - Baseline environmental surveys have been completed across the deposit; the final report is in preparation. - Several larger drainage systems transect the Caladan target area. - At Arrakis, the transported cover is well cemented, and a rock-breaker is needed to construct sumps to hold drilling water.

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 Flushing Meadows deposits and Arrakis Prospect includes: ○ Follow-up RC drilling at Flushing Meadows ○ Ongoing AC drilling across the broader Flushing Meadows target area ○ Routine down-hole pXRF analysis of RC and core sample pulps is ongoing. ○ The submission of select samples for multi-element analysis. ○ The preparation of thin sections on select samples and petrographic analysis. ○ Preliminary metallurgical analysis of fresh rock mineralisation will commence this quarter. ○ The first phase of baseline flora and fauna surveys has been completed, with the second phase scheduled for September/October 2026.