ASX Announcement

24 September 2024

Exploration Update

Diamond Drilling Confirms Gold Mineralisation Hosted Within the New England Granite Prospect

- Initial results from two diamond holes primarily drilled to obtain structural information at the large-scale New England Granite Prospect have intersected significant gold mineralisation.
- Results are highly encouraging given the early stage and large scale of the Prospect, and demonstrate the potential for mineralisation to occur in several different settings; significant intercepts include:
    - 3.3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 345.3m in 24YRLEIS0002,
        - Including 0.9m @ 1.8g/t Au from 347.6m
    - 2.9m @ 0.5g/t Au from 286.2m in 24YRLEIS0002,
    - 3.8m @ 0.4g/t Au from 384.1m in 24YRLEIS0002,
        - Including 0.3m @ 1.9g/t Au from 385.5m,
    - 0.5m @ 2.2g/t Au from 393.2m in 24YRLEIS0002,
    - 8.0m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137.0m in 24YRLEIS0001,
    - 9.5m @ 0.3g/t Au from 151.0m in 24YRLEIS0001,
- These results demonstrate that mineralisation and broad low-level gold anomalism occur within the New England Granite intrusive body, with higher grades associated with narrow shear zones providing a clear targeting model moving forward.
- The New England Granite Prospect diamond drilling is co-sponsored under the Western Australia State Government Exploration Incentive Scheme.

Next Steps

- Follow-up RC drilling across the New England Granite Prospect has commenced.
- Results for the recently completed diamond drilling at Quarter Moon are expected in the coming weeks.
- First pass AC drilling will commence across the Irulan and Caladan targets in early October.

For further information or to ask questions concerning this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at https://investorhub.yandalresources.com.au/link/Wrv3aP

Contact Us
A: Level 1 Unit 5/62 Ord Street,
West Perth WA 6005
T: +61 (0)8 9389 9021
E: yandal@yandalresources.com.au
yandalresources.com.au | ASX:YRL

Commenting on the new target areas, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: "*The exploration team is very pleased with results from our two Exploration Incentive Scheme diamond holes completed at our New England Granite Prospect. This program was designed to confirm the potential of the New England Granite Prospect to host gold mineralisation and provide structural data to assist in designing a broader RC program. Seeing evidence of mineralisation and a clear structural context is an encouraging result, given the scale of the targeted intrusive host and the extent of shallow transported cover.*

Both holes have significantly improved our understanding of the source of the broad-scale regolith anomaly across the eastern margin of the 4km long and 2km intrusive body. Going forward, our focus will be to broadly test the anomalous margin with RC drilling targeted at interpreted cross-cutting structures. We have more than 4km of anomalous intrusive margin; it is an extensive exploration search space, so we are only just getting started across the New England Granite Prospect."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that **assay results** from the **Exploration Incentive Scheme** (**EIS**) co-sponsored **diamond drilling** program across the **New England Granite Prospect (NEG)** (E53/1843) have been received. NEG is part of the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (**IWB**) Gold Project within the Yandal Greenstone Belt. NEG is located 75km south of the Jundee Mining Centre and 45km north of the Bronzewing Mining Centre, currently operated by Northern Star Resources (ASX: NST), see **Figure 1**. The Company is targeting granite-associated gold at NEG, a mineralisation style that has produced significant gold deposits elsewhere in the Yandal Belt and Northeastern Goldfields.

Two 400m deep diamond holes, 24YRLEIS0001 and 24YRLEIS0002, have been drilled, with the program **co-sponsored** under the Western Australian Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DEMIRS**) EIS. The **NEG** prospect presents a 4.2km long, 2km wide granitoid, covered by 6-20m of transported cover and exhibits strong regolith gold anomalism in historical drilling proximal to the eastern intrusive contact (see **Figure 2**). **24YRLEIS0001** was designed to test the southeastern margin of the **NEG** intrusive adjacent to the Barwidgee Shear Zone. **24YRLEIS0002** was designed to test the eastern margin of the **NEG** intrusive adjacent to and interpreted northwest structure.

Results from the diamond drilling demonstrate that the **NEG** Intrusive body has the potential to host mineralisation both around the intrusive contact and within the granitoid. This **expands the exploration search space** to include structures within the NEG, not just the intrusive contact. Structural trends observed within the diamond core enable the delineation of more discrete targets across the Prospect that will be targeted in the current RC program.

New England Granite Diamond Drilling Results

The diamond drilling aimed to **define the geometry of the intrusive contact**, determine the **source of the broad regolith anomalism**, and better **understand geological structures interacting with the intrusive** body. The observations and data from the diamond drilling would then be used to inform a broader-scale test across what is a relatively large exploration search space.

Initial results have been received for the two-hole, 800m diamond drilling program at the New England Granite Prospect (see **Figures 1 and 2**). Results show numerous intervals of gold anomalism hosted within the granitoid; higher-grade intervals of note within **24YRLEIS00002** include:

- 3.3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 345.3m in 24YRLEIS0002,
  - Including 0.9m @ 1.8g/t Au from 347.6m
- 2.9m @ 0.5g/t Au from 286.2m in 24YRLEIS0002,
- 3.8m @ 0.4g/t Au from 384.1m in 24YRLEIS0002,
  - Including 0.3m @ 1.9g/t Au from 385.5m
- 0.5m @ 2.2g/t Au from 393.2m in 24YRLEIS0002,

These results demonstrate that mineralisation and broad low-level gold anomalism occur within the NEG intrusive body, with higher grades associated with increased vein/fracture density or frequency (see **Figure 3**). Significantly, this **veining and fracturing are spatially associated with narrow shear zones**.

Within **24YRLEIS0001**, higher grade intervals of note include:

- 0.7m @ 1.3g/t Au from 105.5m in 24YRLEIS0001
  - Including 0.4m @ 1.7g/t Au from 105.5m
- 8.0m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137.0m in 24YRLEIS0001,
- 9.5m @ 0.3g/t Au from 151m in 24YRLEIS0001

The 9.5m @ 0.3g/t interval occurs within heavily deformed and altered granodiorite adjacent to the sheared intrusive contact with a heavily deformed and altered intermediate volcanic and clastic sequence (see **Figure 4**).

Key Insights

Results and geological observations from the diamond drilling demonstrate that the **NEG** Intrusive body has the potential to host mineralisation both around the intrusive contact and within the granitoid, confirming primary mineralisation within fresh rock. This **expands the**

exploration search space to include structures within the NEG, not just the intrusive contact. Structural trends observed within the diamond core also enable the delineation of more discrete targets across the Prospect.

The southern and eastern intrusive contacts appear sub-vertical or steeply dipping to the northeast and east, respectively. The southern intrusive contact is heavily sheared, with sub-vertical foliation and veins evident in the heavily altered footwall intermediate unit.

The shears within 24YRLEIS0002 strike to the northwest and dip between 55° and 65° to the northeast. The frequency of veining and fracture around these shears correlates with an increase in grade. The observations from logged shear zones enable the extrapolation of the structures along strike where they may interact with intrusive contact or other structures. This interaction presents **priority follow-up targets for RC drilling** (See **Figure 2**). Aerial magnetic interpretations suggest several similar trending features crosscut the granitic body regularly, often with a spatial correlation to regolith anomalism with historic RAB and AC drilling. The interaction of these features with the intrusive margin also presents discrete targets of interest.

Observing mineralisation within the intrusive also presents an **opportunity to target structural features, such as cross-cutting structures, structural jogs, or compositional variation within the large NEG intrusive body**. A review of all available aerial magnetic and gravity datasets is underway to identify discrete structural targets within the NEG.

Next Steps

The EIS diamond drilling has fulfilled the program objectives, **demonstrating that the primary source of regolith anomalism** is??across the eastern margin of the New England Granite. The drilling has also allowed the exploration team to **assess the ideal drilling direction** to test the intrusive. The projection of several structures observed within the diamond core has also resulted in several more discrete targets.

Follow-up RC drilling has commenced. The RC drilling will focus on testing the anomalous intrusive margin more broadly, focusing on where northwest striking structures interact with contact. The 2,500m program is expected to take ten days to complete. In addition, selected samples from the diamond drilling program will be submitted for multi-element analysis.

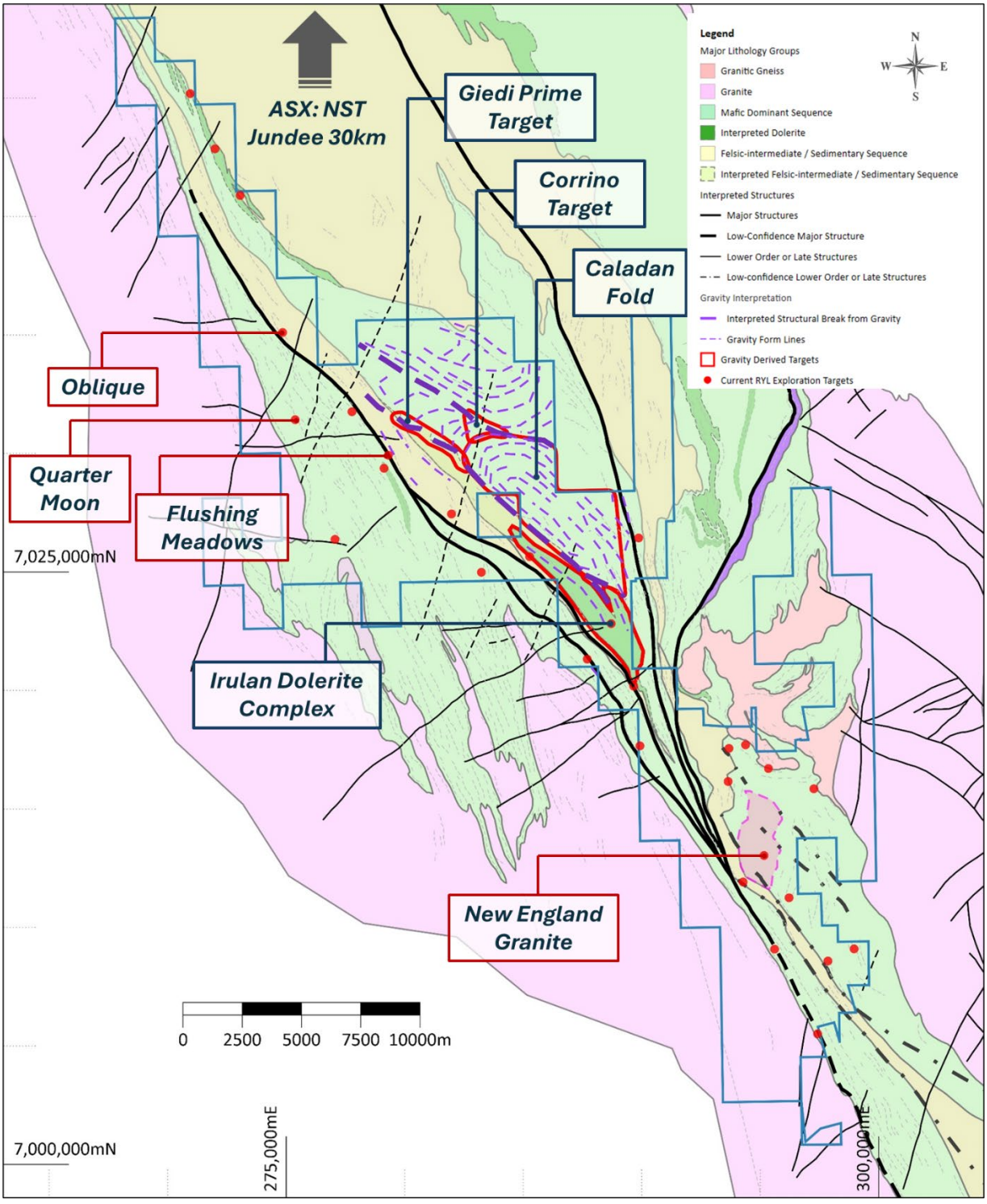


Figure 1: *A simplified geology plan across the IWB Gold Project shows active prospects and exploration target areas.*

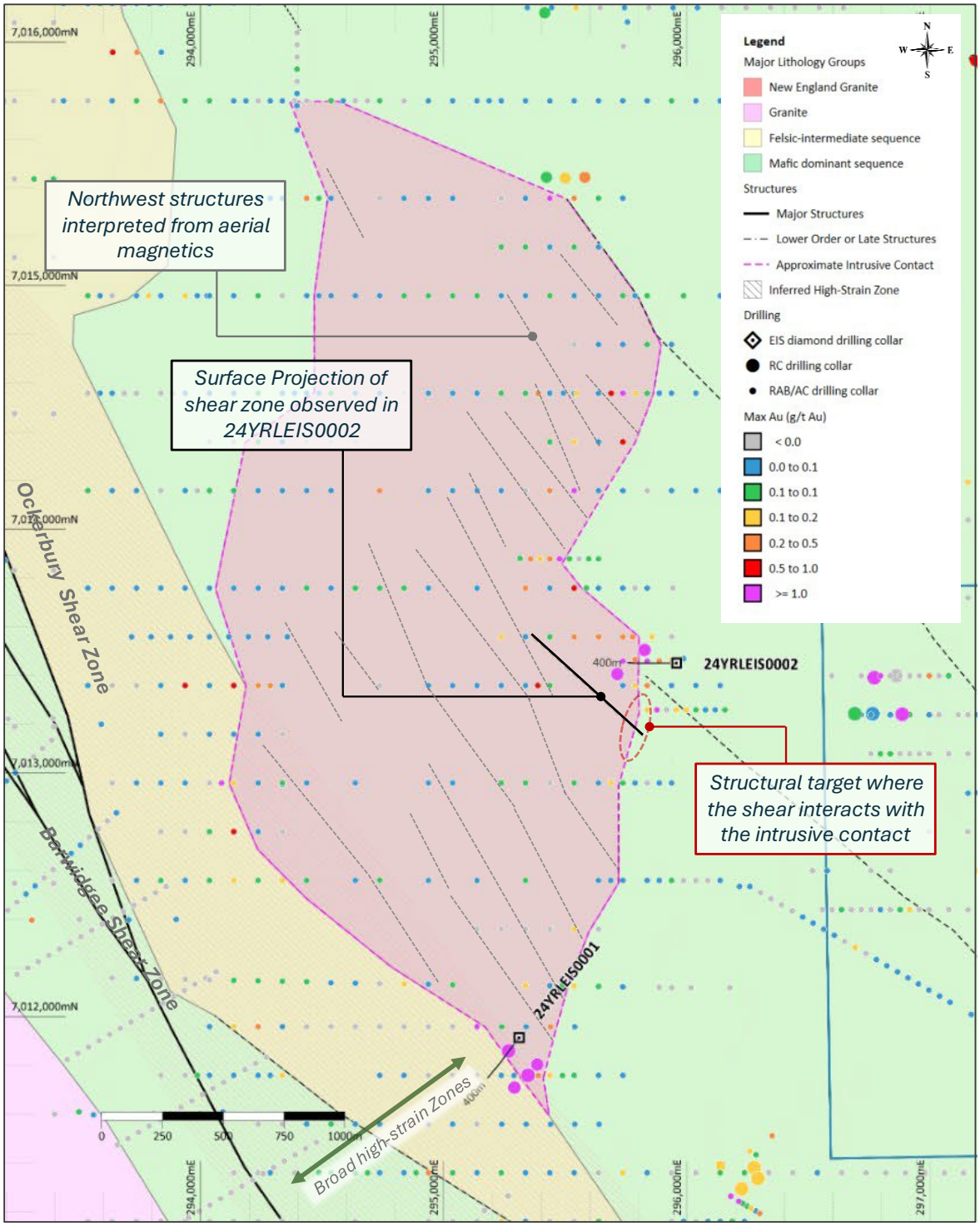


Figure 2: *A Collar plan for the New England Granite Prospect displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a simplified interpretation of bedrock geology. The projection of the shear zone trend identified in 24YRLEIS0002 is also plotted and labelled.*

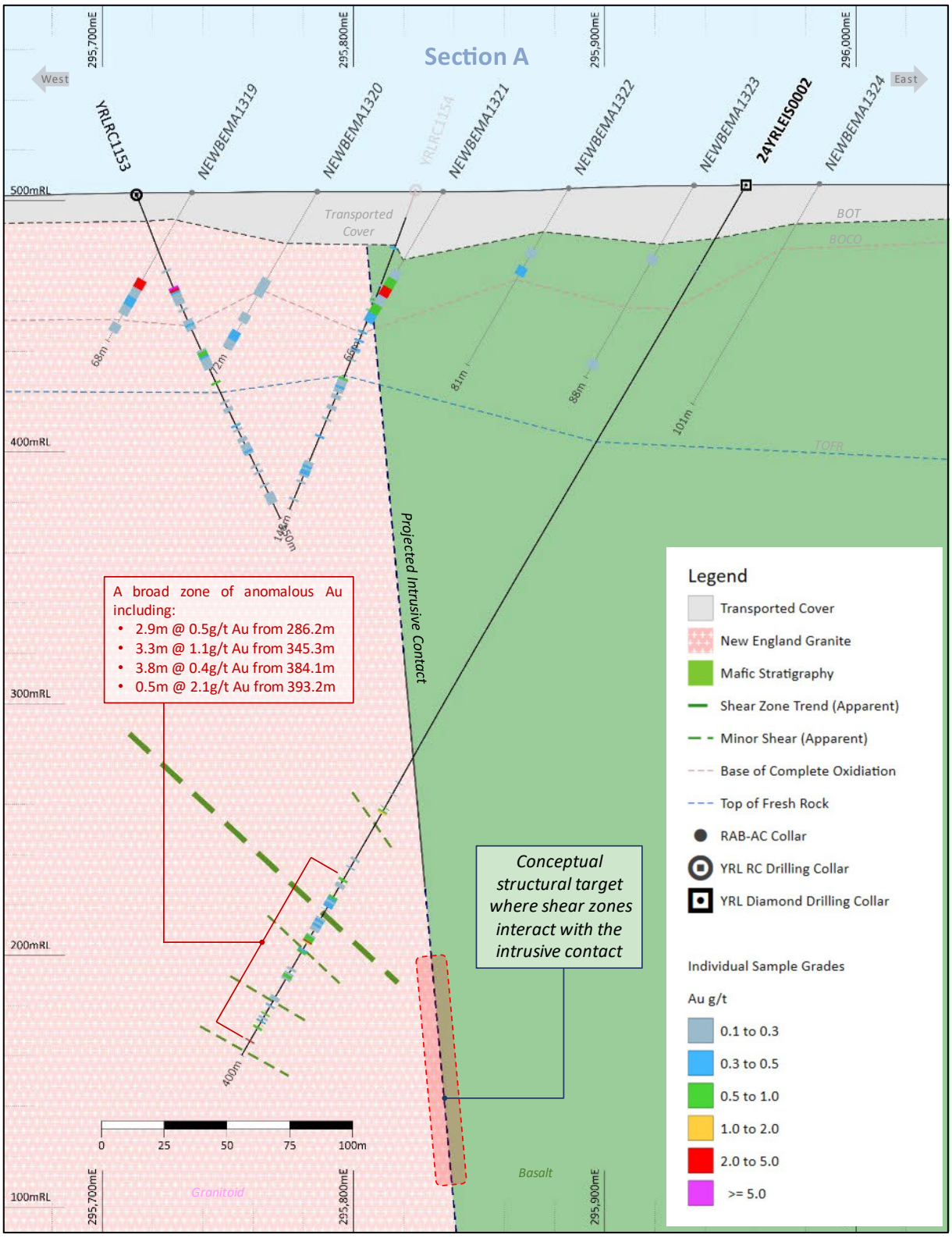


Figure 3: *New England Granite cross section showing diamond hole 24RYLEIS0002 results and interpretation of mineralisation. See Figure 2 for section location.*

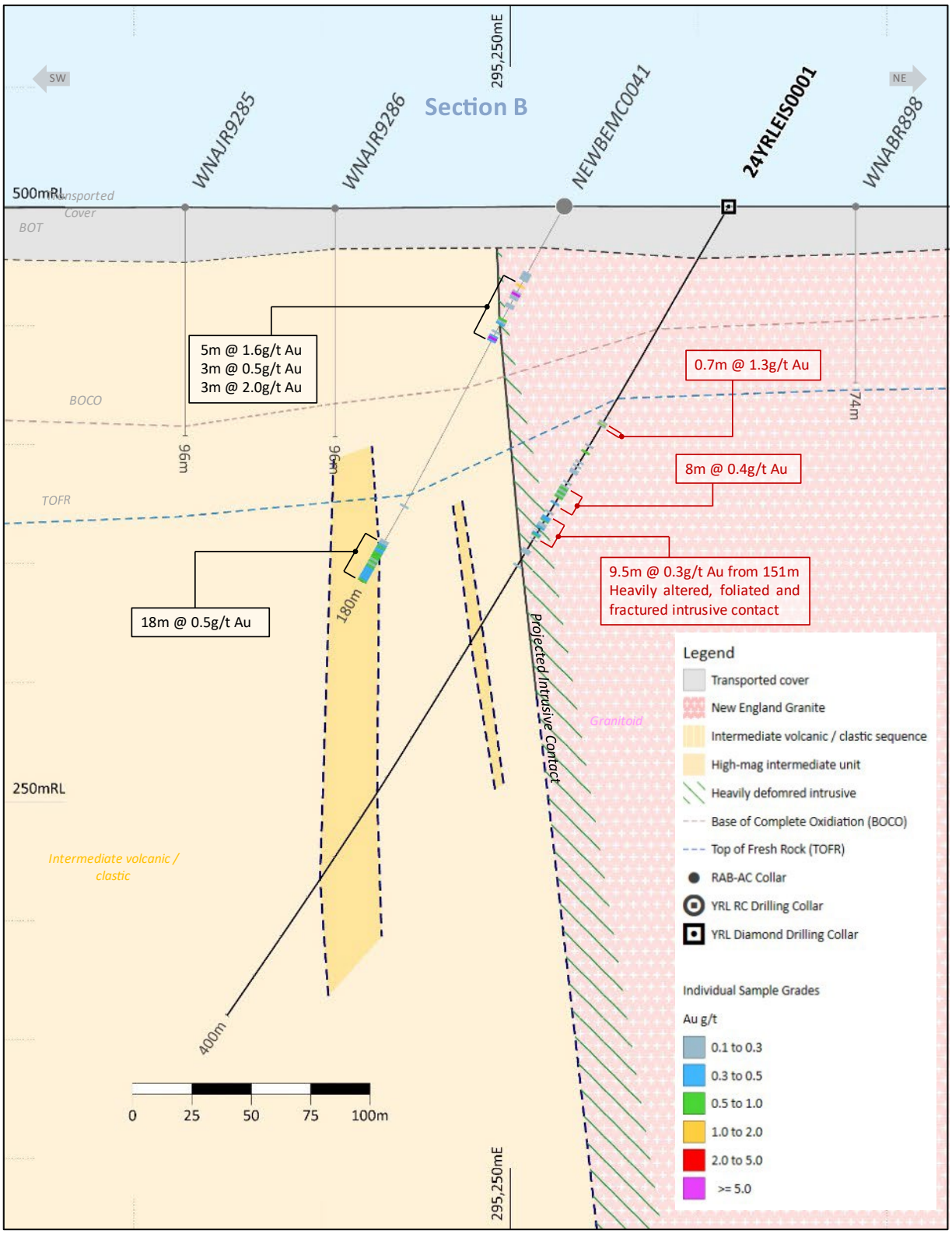


Figure 4: *New England Granite cross section showing diamond hole 24RYLEIS0001 results and interpretation of mineralisation. See Figure 2 for section location.*

Looking Ahead

The Company remains well positioned to maintain a high level of exploration throughout 2024 with priority exploration activities and forthcoming news, including;

1. **Follow-up RC** drilling across the **New England Granite** target area has commenced,
2. The results of the recently completed **diamond drilling at Quarter Moon** are expected in the coming weeks,
3. Line clearing across the **Caladan and Irulan** targets is ongoing in preparation for an **AC drilling program** in early October,
4. A second phase of **soil sampling** covering the broader Caladan target area is complete. Results are expected in 6-8 weeks.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

For further information, please contact:

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

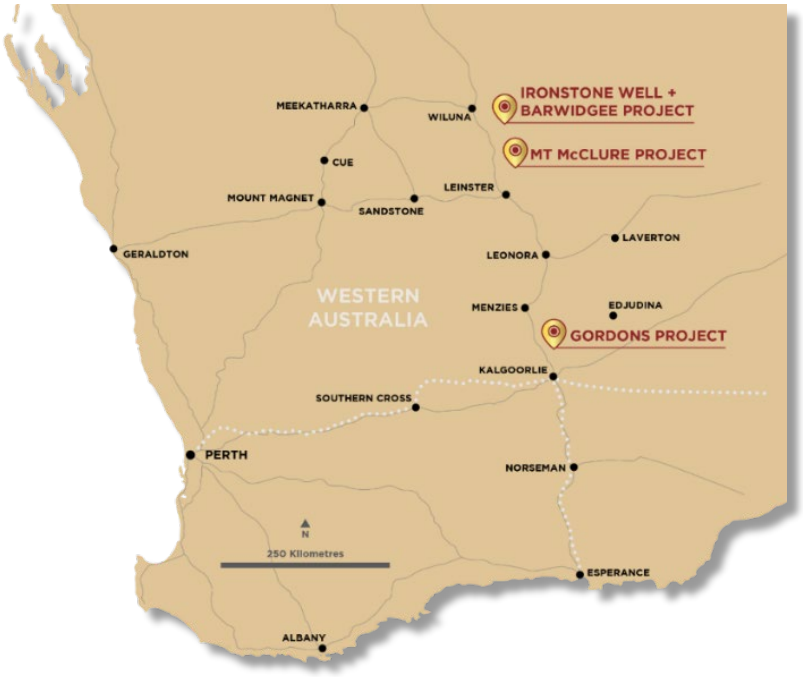
Greg Fitzgerald
Company Secretary
+61 8 9389 9021
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Relevant Previous ASX Announcements

- IWB Soil Results & NEG Diamond Drilling Complete, 12 August 2024
- Gold Coast Investment Showcase Presentation, 20 June 2024
- Drilling at Oblique Confirms Large Scale Potential, 25 October 2023
- Heritage Clearance Received for Drill Testing of Key Prospects at Ironstone Well-Barwidgee, 24 July 2023
- Presentation at RIU Sydney Resources Round-up Conference, 9 May 2023
- Replacement Prospectus, 12 December 2018 Replacement Prospectus, 12 December 2018

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.



Yandal Resources' gold project locations.

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**
Gordons									
Gordons Dam[7]				365	1.7	20,000	**365**	**1.7**	**20,000**
Grand-total[8]	**2,141**	1.3	91,000	8,979	1.3	379,200	**11,120**	**1.4**	**470,200**

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. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade; refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 April 2023 for full details 8. 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 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, Mt McClure and Gordons Dam 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 Estimation.

Table 2: Summary of 2024 diamond drilling across the New England Granite Prospect.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Dip *(degrees)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(m AHD)*
24YRLEIS0001	DD	-59.3	219.3	400.3	295307.9	7011908.9	496.0
24YRLEIS0002	DD	-60.0	270.0	400.0	295954.2	7013448.7	505.6

Table 3 – New England Granite - Summary of significant diamond drilling assay results with a final length weighted composite value >0.3g/t Au and with no more than 2m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated.

Hole ID	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24YRLEIS0001	Half HQ	105.5	106.2	0.7	1.3	Fresh
24YRLEIS0001	Half NQ	119.0	120.0	1.0	0.6	Fresh
24YRLEIS0001	Half NQ	137.0	145.0	9.5	0.4	Fresh
24YRLEIS0001	Half NQ	151.0	160.5	9.5	0.3	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	286.2	289.0	2.9	0.5	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	319.0	323.0	4.0	0.3	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	327.0	333.3	6.3	0.3	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	337.8	340.8	3.0	0.3	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	345.3	348.5	3.3	1.1	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	including	347.6	348.5	0.9	1.8	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	351.2	353.0	1.9	0.5	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	363.0	364.4	1.4	0.7	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	380.8	381.4	0.6	0.5	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	384.1	387.8	3.8	0.4	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	including	385.5	385.8	0.3	1.9	Fresh
24YRLEIS0002	Half NQ	393.2	393.6	0.5	2.2	Fresh

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, YRL 2024 Diamond Drilling, New England Granite Prospect
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 and 2

Mr. Christopher Oorschot, Exploration Manager and Technical Director of Yandal Resources compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Tables 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 (YRL) diamond core samples include HQ2 (63.5mm diameter) and NQ2 (50.5mm diameter) core. The core was halved using a core saw, with the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) sampled. • Before sampling, the core is logged by a company geologist for lithology type, veining, alteration, and deformation. Sample lengths vary subject to logged geological intervals of interest, with a minimum sample length of 0.2 metres and a maximum sample length of 1.0 metres. • Sample quality is considered high.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Sample recovery of each metre drilled was measured and recorded, and high-resolution photos of each tray prior to cutting were obtained. The unsampled half of the drill core is also retained. Intervals where the core is un-oriented have been recorded. • 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 structures sub-parallel to the core axis recorded.
	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	• For all diamond drilling results, HQ2 core and NQ2 core was cut in half and used to obtain 0.2m to 1.0m half core samples. These samples were submitted to a laboratory, where they were dried, weighed, and crushed. The Sample pulp was then split to produce a 50g lead collection fire assay, which was then analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).

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).*	• **YRL** diamond core was drilled using HQ2 (63.5mm core diameter) and NQ2 (50.5mm core diameter) coring bits. For both diamond holes, diamond core drilling commenced from the surface. 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,** diamond drilling core recovery is measured and recorded. The length of core recovered for each metre drilled is measured to the nearest 5cm and entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with information relating to fracture frequency (driller breaks are marked with a red "X"). In addition, dry and wet core photos are collected prior to the cutting of the core and are retained on the company server. • For **YRL** diamond drilling, the orientation of contacts, veins and shears are regularly measured and monitored. • No relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade within the diamond drilling results has been observed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For **YRL** diamond drilling, a full log of all diamond cores was completed by the supervising geologist in the field. Intervals were logged at various intervals based on changes in lithology, deformation intensity, veining types, and alteration. Both planar and linear structural measurements were also collected using a core orientation stand and a kenometer. Logging data was captured in Excel spreadsheets and imported into an MX Deposit database. • All observations are qualitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• The HQ2 (63.5mm diameter) and NQ2 (50.5mm diameter) cores were halved using a core saw, and the right-hand side of the core (looking downhole) was sampled. • Diamond core samples are of high quality; the half core samples are dried at 100°C to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm in preparation for Au analysis. • Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs across 5% of all submitted YRL samples. • No core duplicates were submitted for analysis; the second half of the core will be dispatched to the GSWA core library as per Exploration Incentive Scheme requirements and will be available for follow-up analysis upon request. • When determining sample intervals, core is sampled to contacts where observed so that material from a geological interval of interest is not included within the adjacent geological interval. • Where an interval of interest is observed, samples are collected 6m on either side of the interval of interest. • 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. • Sample lengths and 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 diamond drilling, samples were assayed using a 50g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES finish for gold analysis with a 0.005 ppm detection limit by Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. This is considered a total digest and appropriate for the targeted style of mineralisation. • 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 un-identifiable 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 QAQC performance is monitored upon receipt of each batch of results and assessed once all samples for a program are received. • No duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The alternate half of the core will be retained by the Geological Survey of Western Australia core library as per Exploration Incentive Scheme requirements and will be available for follow-up analysis upon request

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts from YRL diamond drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of the residual half core, the inspection of core photos and the review of the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, the inspection of the core for visible gold. • For all YRL data, primary sampling and logging data are entered into Excel spreadsheets and retained on the company server located in the Perth office. The data is validated and imported into the YRL cloud-hosted MX Deposits 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.*	• For **YRL** data, all locations are relative to MGA94 Zone 51. The topography across the IWB Gold Project is very flat, with only minor elevation differences between drill holes. This difference is unlikely to impact geological interpretations materially. • For **YRL** diamond drilling, handheld Garmin GPS instruments were used to collect an initial collar location for each collar or pre-collar. The recorded easting and northing locations are accurate to within +/- 5m. A final collar survey was then completed using a DGPS unit (easting, northing, and RL are accurate to within +/- 0.1m). • A topographic surface generated from recently completed geophysical surveys has been used to validate diamond drilling RLs. • All spatial data presented is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• **YRL** diamond at the New England Granite Prospect is positioned to test the eastern and southern margin of the New England Granite intrusive contact. Before completing the diamond drilling, the geometry of the intrusive contact and adjacent stratigraphy was unknown. The spacing of intercepts is broad and insufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity appropriate for the use in a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au with a final length-weighted average grade >0.3g/t Au. These intervals have been reported as a length-weighted composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • Samples of varying lengths were used to calculate the final composite grade reported in this release. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t) Au. If a single composite includes material with a 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**.

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.*	• The orientation of diamond drilling is approximately orthogonal to the strike of the intrusive contact of the New England Granite. This has been verified by analysing downhole structural measurements, including contact, intrusive contacts, vein orientation, and foliations. • Based on the above information, sampling bias due to the drilling direction is unlikely.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL diamond core was transported to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to a secure yard. Sample bags are sealed and grouped into larger poly-weave bags sealed with cable ties. The samples were then transported directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling method or lab have been completed. • The Exploration Manager has reviewed all diamond logging.

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.
.Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Oblique Prospect include Newmont, Wiluna Mines, Cyprus Gold, Great Central Mines, Australian Resources Limited, and Eagle Mining Corp. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB/AC drilling and limited RC drilling. The Aca and RC drilling and data appear to be of a reasonable quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The New England Granite Prospect hosts Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation. The prospect is located within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within an interpreted granodiorite intrusion, both within veining 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*	• See **Tables 2 and 3** • Only significant assay results are reported. • All drilling has been reported within this announcement or in previous announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au with a final length-weighted average grade >0.3g/t Au. These intervals have been reported as a length-weighted composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Samples of varying lengths were used to calculate the final composite grade reported in this release. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t) Au. If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in Table 3. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Based on down-hole structural measurements, the true width of mineralisation is approximately 70-80% of the down-hole length. The relationship between down-hole length and true width for drilling in other structures is likely to be similar but needs to be verified with further drilling.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include,*	• See Figures in the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• An Exploration Target has previously been reported for the New England Granite Prospect; see ASX release on 20th of October 2023. Data received from the recently completed diamond drilling program was reviewed against the Exploration Target. The previous Exploration Target for the New England Granite Prospect has been maintained.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
		• Further work concerning the diamond drilling program:
		  ○ Multi-element analysis of select samples will be completed on some diamond core samples,
		  ○ All lab pulps will be analysed by pXRF once received from the lab,
		  ○ A follow-up structural review of the New England Granite diamond core will be completed in the coming months.
		  ○ Follow-up RC drilling is scheduled for September.