ASX Announcement

25 November 2024

Further RC Results from the Emerging Siona Gold Discovery

Follow-up RC Program Expanded

- The first assay results from the follow-up RC program across the emerging **Siona Gold Discovery** have been received. Ten **RC holes** have been completed across Siona for **2,200m** of drilling, testing approximately **500m of strike**.
- **24IWBRC0039 re-entry** extended the original intercept by 29m to:
    - **107m[*1] @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 96m to EOH (*estimated true width of ~30m*), including:
        - **5m[*1] @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 109m, and
        - **33m[*1] @ 1.4g/t Au** from 139m
- A scissor hole to the **24IWBRC0039** intercept returned:
    - **35m[*1] @ 1.0g/t Au** from 122m in **24IWBRC0046** (*estimated true width of ~28m*), including
        - **28m[*1] @ 1.4g/t Au** from 131m, and
- **24IWBRC0047**, located approximately **40m along strike of 24IWBRC0039** returned an intercept of:
    - **80m[*1] @ 1.0g/t Au** from 67m (*estimated true width of ~28m*), including
        - **5m[*1] @ 3.2 g/t** Au from 109m, and
        - **33m[*1] @ 1.4g/t** Au from 83m
- The interpreted geometry of mineralisation is sub-vertical, dipping variably to the southwest or northeast and striking to the northwest.
- **The RC program at Siona has been extended, and preparations are being made for diamond drilling.**
- Drilling focus will now shift to **testing structural targets proximal to Siona**

*[*1] All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as the true width is uncertain; an estimate of true width is provided for the primary Siona intercepts.*

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

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Commenting on the new results and observations, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: "These initial results and geological observations enable *the exploration team to verify the approximate geometry of mineralisation at Siona. This confirms the current geological model the technical team is applying to target further mineralisation across Siona, and we are looking forward to seeing further results over the coming weeks.*

With the approximate geometry of mineralisation confirmed, RC drilling will now focus on testing the broader extent of mineralisation and targeting potential parallel positions while the team awaits further results. Testing these Siona adjacent positions will provide an early indication of the magnitude of the broader mineralised system across the New England Granite.

Mineralisation is very visual, which is excellent, as it allows the team to make real-time interpretations and decisions regarding the current drill program. The exploration team will continue to refine and expand the drilling program as geological observations are made."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received the first assay results from the follow-up RC program at the Siona Gold Discovery that commenced earlier in November. A total of ten RC holes have been drilled since RC drilling commenced, for a total of 2,200m. In addition to this, five of the six remaining RC holes from the October RC drilling program testing structural targets across the large-scale New England Granite target area (**NEG**) have also been received.

The New England Granite target area (within E 53/1843) is part of the broader **Ironstone Well–Barwidgee** (**IWB**) **Gold Project** (see **Figure 6**), located approximately **45km north** of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Bronzewing** mining centre and **75km south** of the **Jundee** mining centre (ASX: NST), within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

The first results from the follow-up drilling at **Siona** confirm mineralisation is sub-vertical and dipping variably to the northeast or southwest along strike. Results have also confirmed mineralisation continuity along the strike to the northwest. Geological observation for completed RC holes suggests mineralisation strikes parallel to the northwest-trending granodiorite-basalt contact.

The current follow-up RC program has been expanded and will focus on testing structural targets proximal to Siona while the exploration team waits for additional results. RC drilling will continue through to late December. In addition to RC drilling, **preparations are being made for the mobilisation of a diamond rig to Siona**.

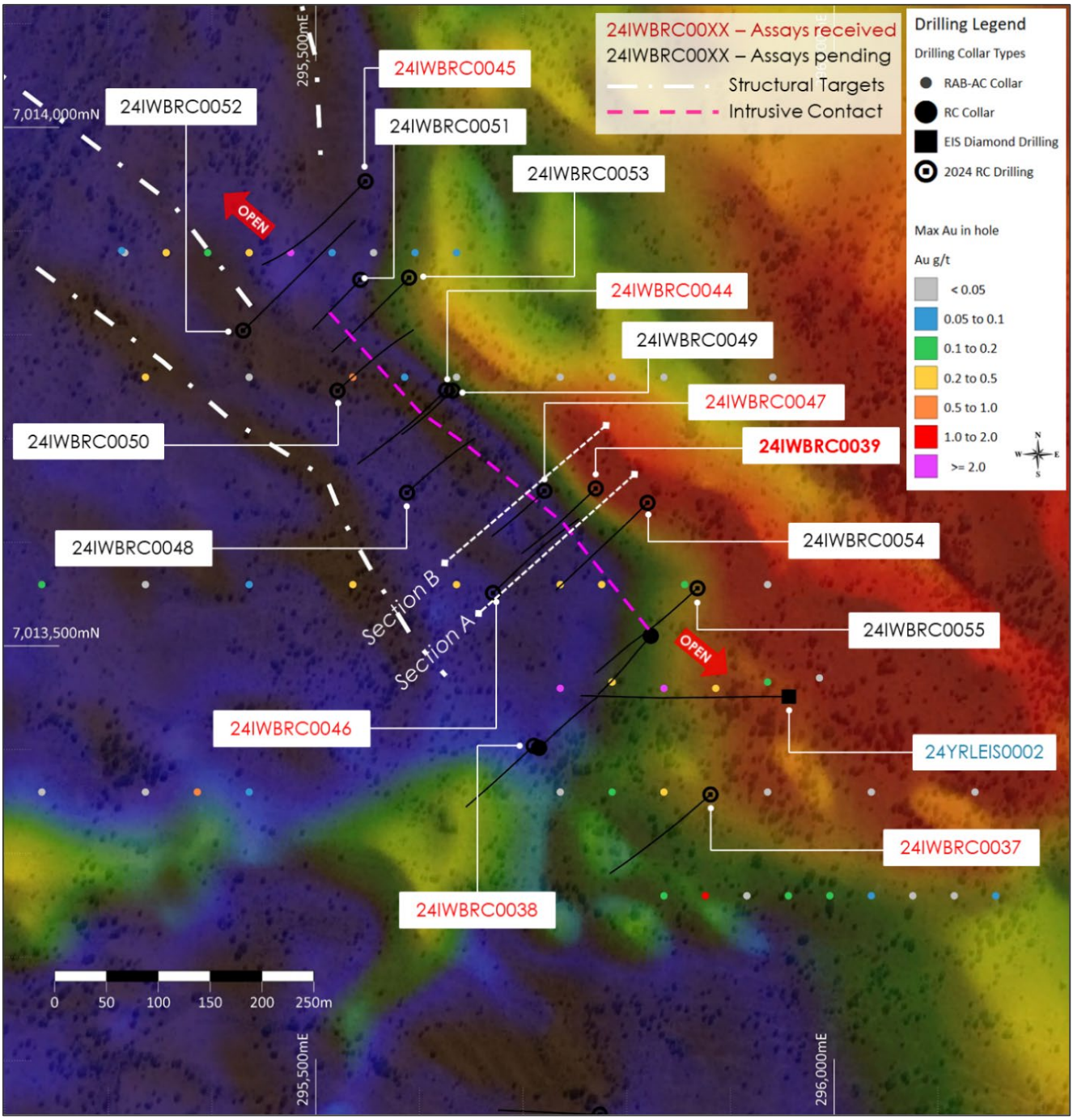

Figure 1: *Plan view over the emerging* ***Siona*** *discovery area displaying all drilling and drill traces. Previous RAB and AC drilling collars are colour-coded by max Au (g/t) in the hole. A simple projection of the granodiorite-basalt contact is shown in dashed magenta. Underlying the plan is a composite aerial magnetic image (total magnetic intensity and reduce-to-pole first vertical derivative).*

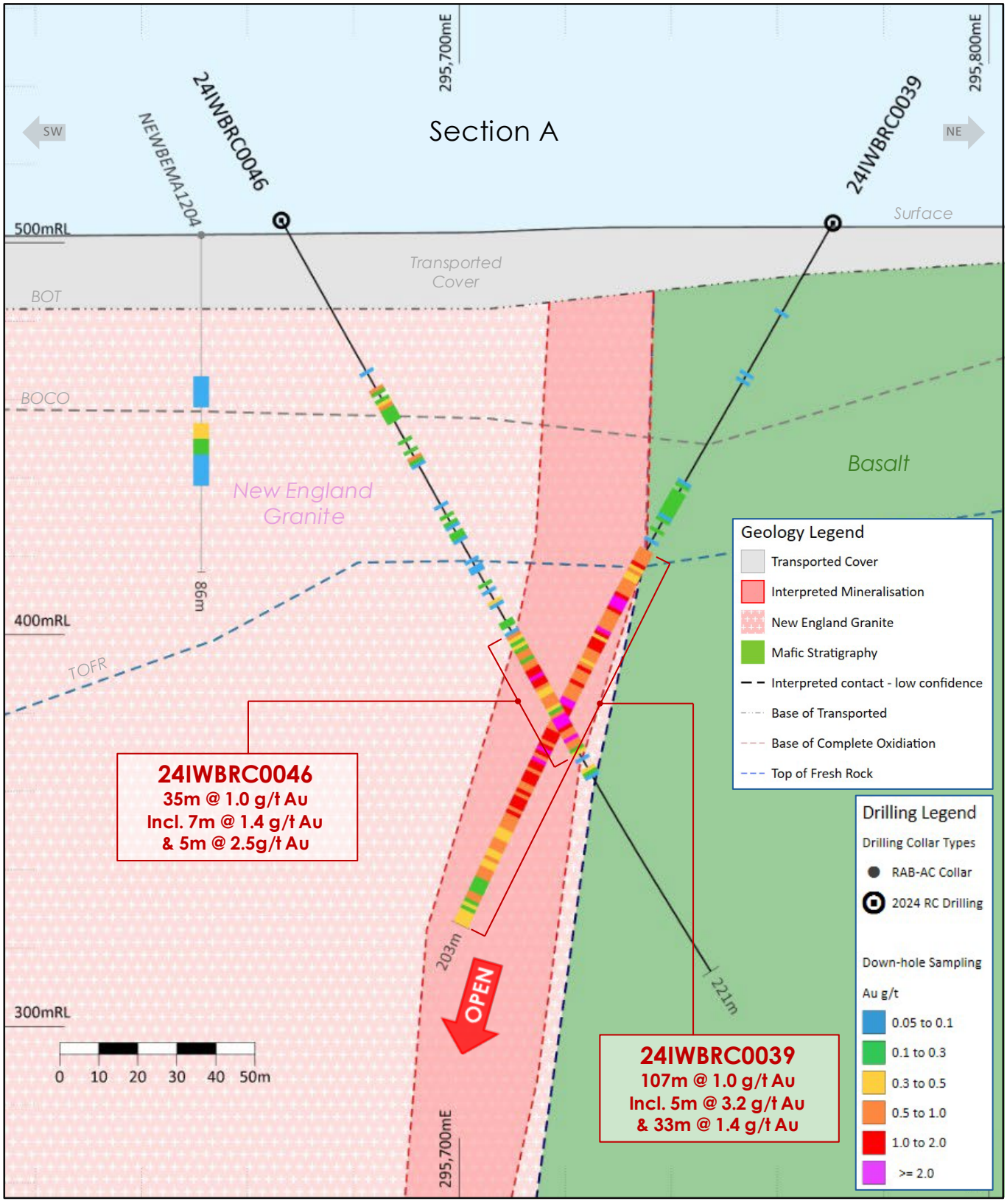

***Figure 2**: Cross section A, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in **24IWBRC0039**, including **107m @ 1.0g/t Au from 96m** down-hole to bottom of the hole. The mineralisation is open downhole, down dip and along strike. See **Figures 1 and 4** for the location of the section in the plan. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.*

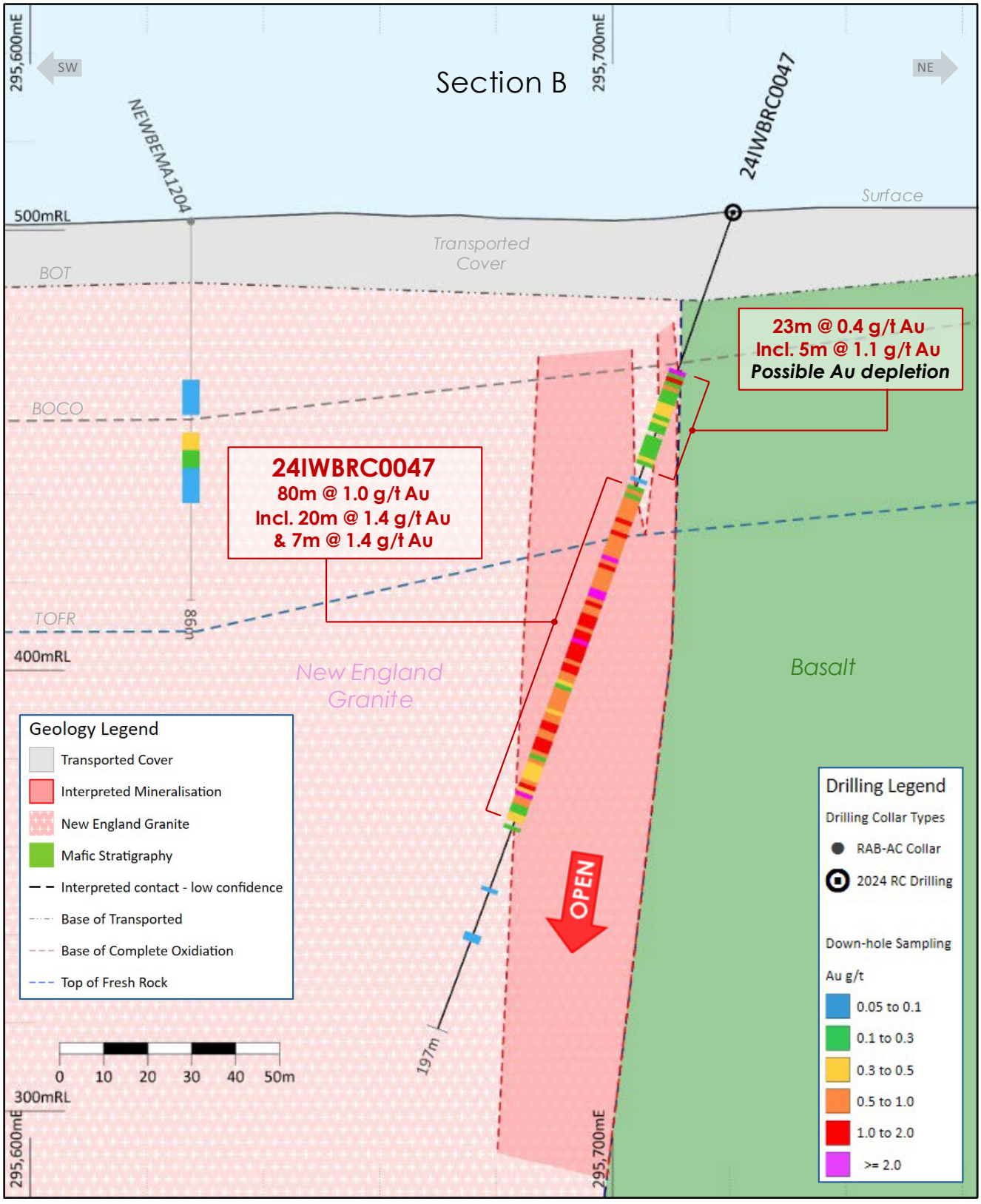

***Figure 3**: Cross section B, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in **24IWBRC0047**, including **80m @ 1.0g/t Au from 67m** down-hole to bottom of the hole. The mineralisation is open downhole, down dip and along strike. See **Figures 1 and 4** for the location of the section in the plan. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.*

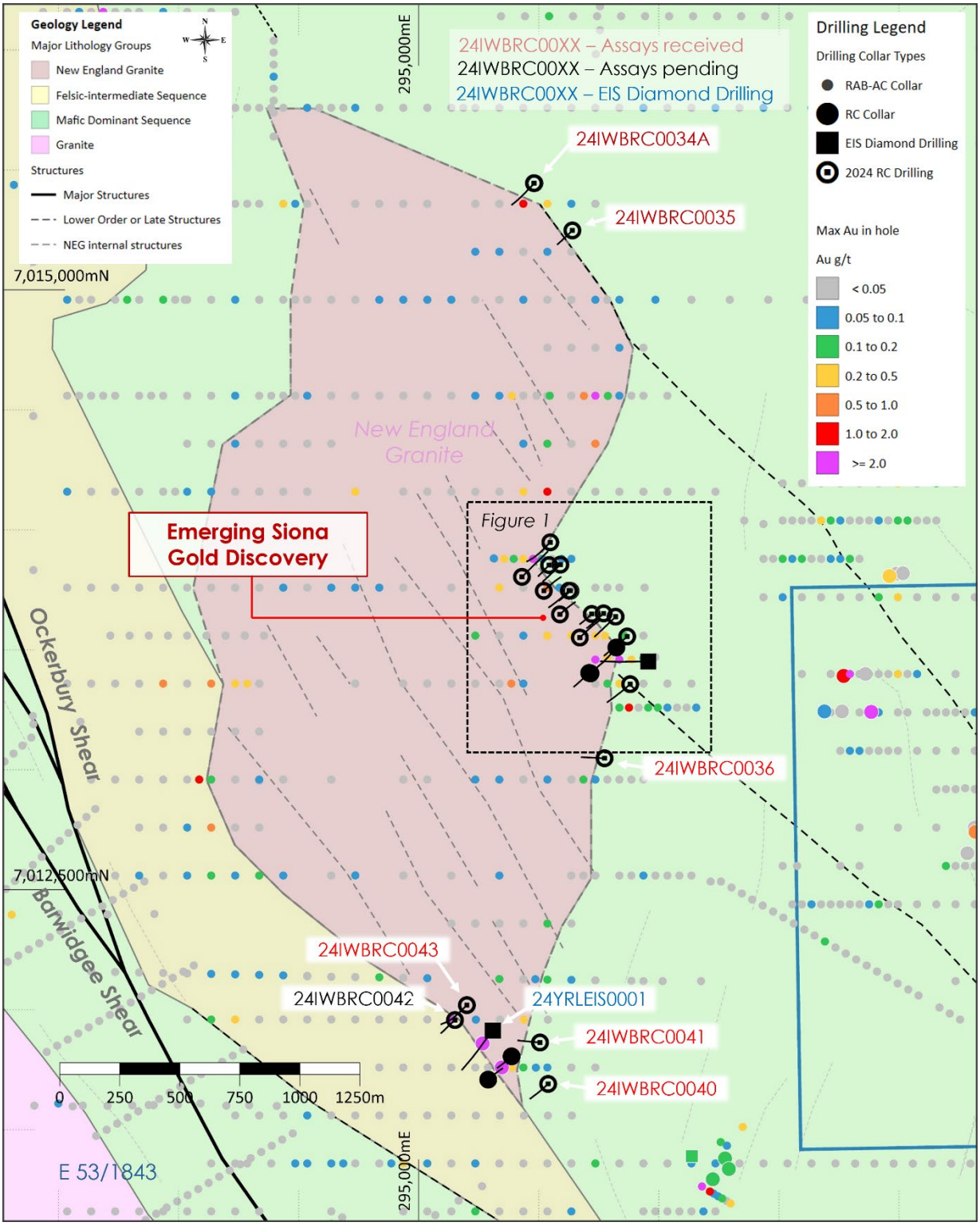

***Figure 4**: A Collar plan for the broader **New England Granite** area displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a simplified interpretation of bedrock geology. Note interpreted northwest trending structures internal to the New England Granite. The inset labelled **Figure 1** shows the extent of the Siona collar plan illustrated in **Figure 1**.*

Siona RC Drilling Results

*[*1] All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as the true width is uncertain. An estimate of true width is provided for primary Siona intercepts.*

The re-entry of 24IWBRC0039 extended the hole 29m to a depth of 203m (see **Figure 2**). Unfortunately, the RC collar became unstable, and the hole had to be abandoned, with the hole ending in mineralisation. Results from the additional 29m drilled extend the original intercept reported to the **ASX on 21 October** to:

- **107m[*1] @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 96m to EOH (*estimated true width of ~30m*), including:
  - **5m[*1] @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 109m, and
  - **33m[*1] @ 1.4g/t Au** from 139m

Interpretations using the results from 24IWBRC0046 and 24IWBRC0047 suggest the RC hole was approaching the edge of mineralisation at 203m. Modelling of the structural granodiorite contact indicated the intrusive contact dips very steeply to the southwest on Section A. The intrusive contact then transitions to the northeast, dipping along strike to the northwest. The approximate true width of mineralisation is interpreted to be approximately 30m within section A; however, additional drilling is needed to validate this.

Results from 24IWBRC0046, a scissor designed to test the approximate dip of mineralisation with **24IWBRC0039** (see **Figure 2**), returned a significant intercept of:

- **35m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 122m (*estimated true width of ~30m*), including,
  - **7m @ 1.4g/t** Au from 131m, and
  - **5m @ 2.5g/t** Au from 145m

Similar to **24IWBRC0039**, gold mineralisation is associated with foliated and/or fractured granodiorite pervasively silica-sericite altered with disseminations or stringers of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Higher-grade intervals are associated with increased quartz veining and increased arsenopyrite.

RC hole **24IWBRC0047** was drilled 40m to the northwest of 24IWBRC0039 and was designed to test the continuity of mineralisation to the northwest, parallel to the structural granodiorite contact (see **Figure 3**), and returned a significant intercept of:

- **80m[*1] @ 1.0g/t Au** from 67m (*estimated true width of ~28m*), including
  - **5m[*1] @ 3.2 g/t** Au from 109m, and
  - **33m[*1] @ 1.4g/t** Au from 83m

Within **24IWBRC0047,** the contact between the host granodiorite and basalt was intercepted within the transitional weathering zone and returned a low-grade intercept of:

- **23m[*1] @ 0.4 g/t Au** from 38m (*using a lower cutoff grade of >0.1 g/t Au*)

This result may suggest mineralisation is present at shallower depths but is possibly depleted relative to mineralisation within fresh rock when the host is completely to partially oxidised.

Significant intercepts are shown in **Figures 1 to 3** and listed in **Tables 2 and 3** at the end of this release. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths as the true width is uncertain. An estimate of true width is provided for primary Siona intercepts.

Geological Observations

Modelling suggests that the **structural granodiorite-basalt contact** is sub-vertical, variably dipping to the northeast or southwest and striking towards the northeast. It is unknown if the intrusive contact is a significant control of mineralisation.

Based on current observations, a broad zone of moderate to intense silica-sericite alteration with fine disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite broadly envelopes mineralisation within the host granodiorite (**New England Granite**). Within this broad envelope is a more intensely deformed (with both brittle and ductile textures) zone characterised by increased sulphides with arsenopyrite as the dominant sulphide phase and increased quartz veining as both laminar veins and irregular fracture fill veins (see **Figure 5**). This more intensely deformed zone correlates with broad intervals of mineralisation when compared to current lab results.

On interpreted sections, the structural granodiorite-basalt contact varies from dipping steeply towards the southwest and northeast along strike from southeast to the northwest (see **Figure 3**). The cause of these subtle dip changes is currently unknown.

Expansion of the RC Program

With the completion of the initial follow-up RC program, RC drilling will now look to begin testing structural targets that are proximal to Siona (see **Figure 1**). These targets include:

- Testing north-west trending magnetic low directly along strike to Siona
- Testing a parallel magnetic low to the southwest and directly adjacent to Siona
- Testing the north-northeast trending intrusive margin directly north of Siona.

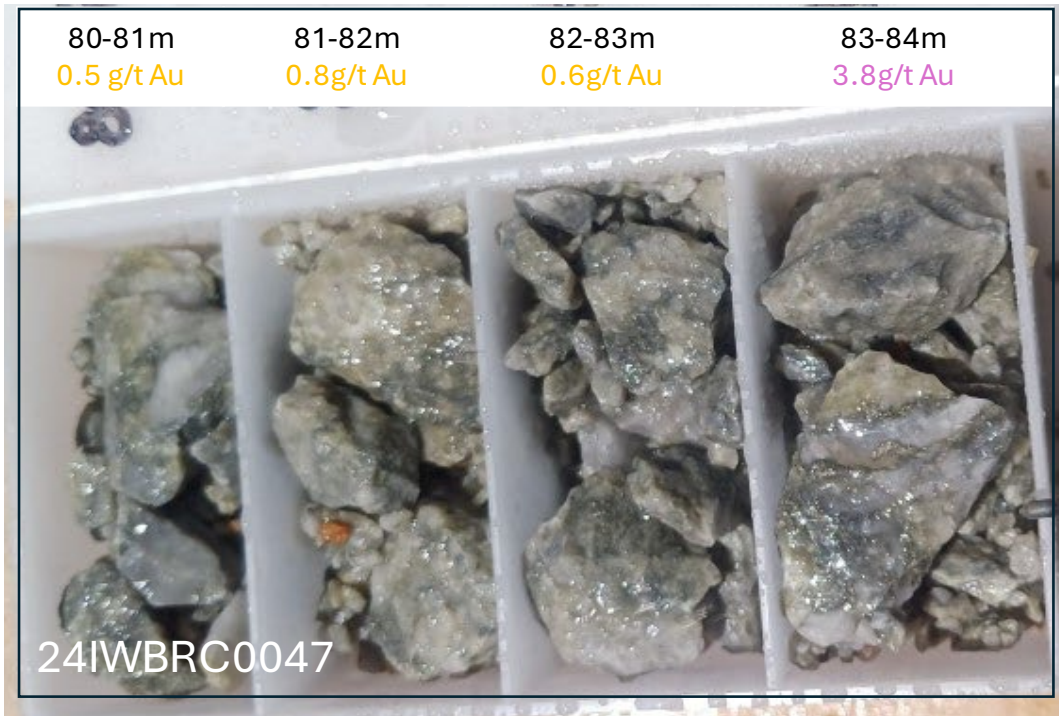

***Figure 1**: RC chips from 24IWBRC0047, 80-84m, showing alteration and veining typical of mineralisation at Siona.*

New England Granite RC results

The results from five of the remaining six RC holes designed to test structural targets across the broader New England Granite target area that were completed in October have been received. They are summarised in **Tables 2 and 3**. Results demonstrate elevated gold associated with several early-stage structural targets across the broad-scale New England Granite. These results will be further assessed as more geological details regarding Siona are received.

Next Steps

Further results from the RC drilling program are expected over the coming weeks.

The exploration team has expanded **the current follow-up RC drilling program at Siona** and **commenced preparation for diamond drilling**. Subject to weather conditions, diamond drilling will commence in either December 2024 or January 2025. While the Company awaits further RC results, drilling will focus on testing structural targets adjacent to Siona.

In addition to the above, the exploration team will commence collecting geochemical data to aid in characterising and targeting mineralisation. The planning of several geophysical investigations is also underway, including more detailed ground gravity and passive seismic

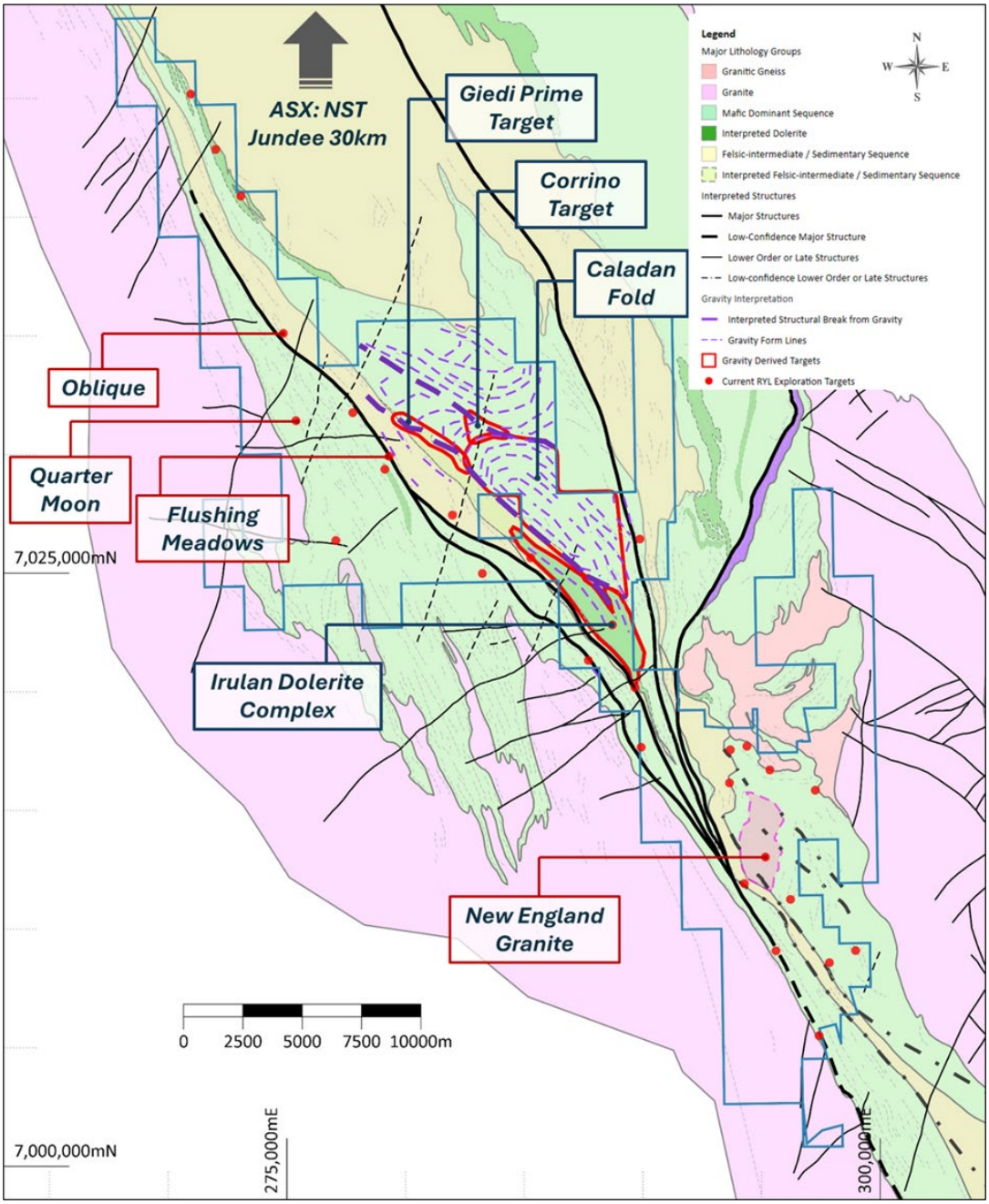

***Figure 2**: A simplified geology plan across the IWB Gold Project shows active prospects and exploration target areas, including the New England Granite Prospect to the southeast.*

Looking Ahead

The Company has a very **active end of CY 2024 scheduled** with **exploration activities and news flow**, including;

1. Results from the **ongoing follow-up RC drilling across Siona** will continue to be received over the coming weeks;
2. **Air-core drilling results from across the Caladan and Irulan target areas** are anticipated in 3-6 weeks;
3. Subject to weather conditions, **diamond drilling at Siona** will commence in December 2024 or January 2025;
4. **Results** from the **second phase of soil sampling covering the broader Caladan target** have been received and will be released once processing and analysis are complete.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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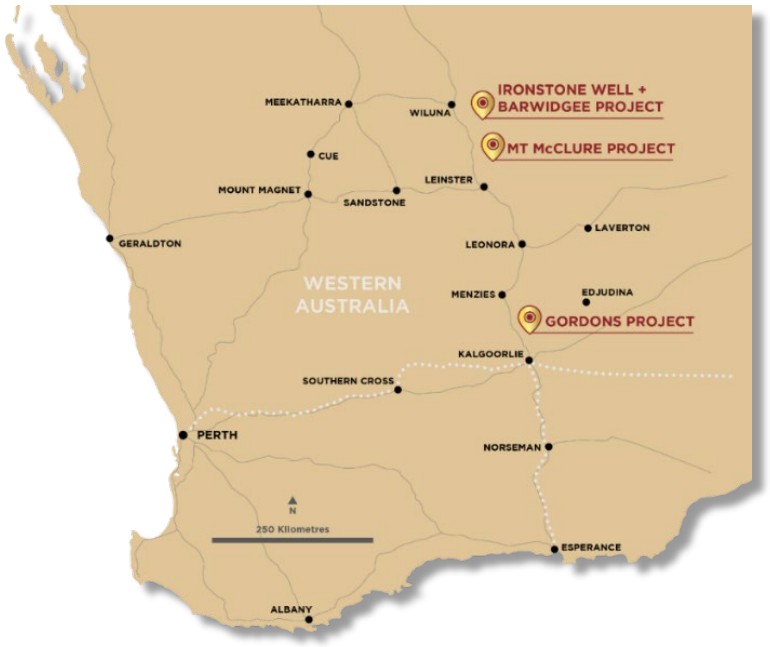
About Yandal Resources Limited

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



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 Estimate.

Table 2 – New England Granite RC collar location summary for this release. Please note that assays for holes with collar IDs that are **not in bold font** have not yet been received.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	RL *(mAHD)*	Azimuth *(degrees)*	Dip *(degrees)*	Total Depth *(m)*
NEG	**24IWBRC0037**	RC	295880.7	7013356.7	504.9	225.7	-60.5	252
NEG	**24IWBRC0038**	RC	295710.2	7013403.6	506.1	225.9	-59.5	192
Siona	**24IWBRC0039**	RC re-entry	295770.0	7013651.8	505.0	226.0	-60.4	203
NEG	**24IWBRC0040**	RC	295539.1	7011690.5	497.6	225.3	-60.4	204
NEG	**24IWBRC0041**	RC	295505.1	7011863.1	498.3	271.1	-60.8	198
NEG	24IWBRC0042	RC	295151.0	7011956.8	498.8	225.3	-59.9	168
NEG	**24IWBRC0043**	RC	295200.6	7012019.0	499.4	225.4	-60.2	252
Siona	**24IWBRC0046**	RC	295671.0	7013551.0	505.7	46.3	-60.6	221
Siona	**24IWBRC0047**	RC	295720.6	7013649.5	504.1	223.2	-70.5	197
Siona	24IWBRC0048	RC	295588.0	7013647.7	502.8	46.9	-59.9	180
Siona	24IWBRC0049	RC	295632.0	7013746.0	505.2	226.9	-69.3	185
Siona	24IWBRC0050	RC	295521.0	7013746.0	505.4	46.0	-60.8	191
Siona	24IWBRC0051	RC	295543.0	7013853.0	502.6	225.0	-60.0	131
Siona	24IWBRC0052	RC	295430.0	7013804.0	503.3	45.5	-60.0	305
`Siona	24IWBRC0053	RC	295590.0	7013855.0	502.6	224.5	-59.6	197
Siona	24IWBRC0054	RC	295820.0	7013638.0	505.9	225.0	-70.0	353
Siona	24IWBRC0055	RC	295868.1	7013555.6	506.4	227.66	-60.3	In-Progress

Table 3 – New England Granite - Summary of significant RC drilling assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 2m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated. All intercept lengths are reported as down-hole lengths, and an estimate of true width is provided for Siona intercepts.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24IWBRC0037	1m RC	138	139	1	0.6	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0037	1m RC	148	155	7	0.3	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0037	1m RC	208	210	2	0.8	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0038	1m RC	78	79	1	0.6	Transitional
24IWBRC0038	1m RC	88	89	1	0.7	Transitional
24IWBRC0039	re-reported	**96**	**203**	**107**	**1**	Fresh rock – True width ~ 30m
24IWBRC0039	Including	**109**	**114**	**5**	**3.2**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0039	Including	**139**	**172**	**33**	**1.4**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0040	1m RC	196	203	7	0.7	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0041	1m RC	44	45	1	0.5	Oxide
24IWBRC0041	1m RC	52	55	3	0.3	Oxide
24IWBRC0043	1m RC	112	113	1	0.5	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0046	1m RC	**122**	**157**	**35**	**1**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0046	Including	**131**	**138**	**7**	**1.4**	Fresh rock

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24IWBRC0046	Including	**145**	**150**	**5**	**2.5**	Fresh rock
24IWBRC0047	1m RC	38	60	22	0.4	Transitional – uses a >0.1g/t Au lower cutoff grade
24IWBRC0047	1m RC	**67**	**147**	**80**	**1**	Fresh rock from 78m – True width ~28m
24IWBRC0047	Including	**83**	**111**	**28**	**1.4**	Fresh rock

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

Mr Christopher Oorschot, Managing Director of Yandal Resources, compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Yandal Resources has completed RC drilling across several structural targets within the New England Granite Prospect, including Siona. The drilling involved 5.5-inch face sampling bit down to an average down-hole depth of 210m (between 168m to 266m. Hole were drilled at an angle of -60° either to the southwest or directly west. Groundwater was encountered during the process of drilling; however, water volumes were well managed, and did not impact sample quality. • 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 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. • For historical RC drilling, sampling practices by previous operators are assumed to be industry standard at that time. Sampling procedures would be comparable to those applied by Yandal Resources as per the above but with variations in the type of splitter used, etc. • A majority of historic RAB, air-core and RC drilling data is derived from open file WAMEX reports, A068334, A071954. These results have been previously disclosed in the Company Prospectus.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For YRL RC drilling, the cone splitter is regularly cleaned and inspected. The 1m bulk samples are laid out in drill order. These bulk samples are regularly inspected for contamination, and the volume of the bulk sample is monitored. These bulk samples are retained until all results are received and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis. If the bulk sample appears visually low in volume or weight, this is recorded with the sample details. The same applies to damp or wet samples. • Two splits are collected for each drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively	• For all results, RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-5kg in weight, was crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with an AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold determination with a 0.01ppm detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 was used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. For deeper holes, larger drilling equipment is used, with boosted air pressure, to ensure samples are recovered and groundwater is controlled as much as reasonably possible. • Within the limited drilling completed, there appears to be no correlation between sample recovery and sample grade.
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.*	• 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. • Historic geological logging is limited in detail but provides sufficient information regarding lithology, weathering, and mineralisation. It is assumed that previous project operators used industry standard logging procedures comparable to those used by YRL above. • Data captured through geological logging by a geologist is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of $1x10^{-6}$ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility readings are quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• YRL RC drilling utilised a rig-mounted cone splitter installed directly below and in line with the rig-mounted cyclone. Two 1-5kg sub-samples are collected into calico bags labelled with a unique alpha-numeric ID. Most 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. • Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs across 5% of all submitted YRL samples. • Field duplicates are routinely collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. Additional duplicates are available for collection should they be required. • Sample sizes are appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material. After the most recent RC program, the average weight of 1m samples was 2.9kg.
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)*	• For YRL RC Drilling, RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish for gold analysis with a 0.01ppm detection limit by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, 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 again once all

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	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	samples for a program are received.
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 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, the panning of drill fines to visually confirm gold in samples. • No twinned holes have been completed across the New England Granite Prospect • For YRL RC 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 assay result for each sample is used for the reporting of significant intercepts, and no adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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; all holes will be surveyed by DGPS upon the program's completion. • All 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. • All YRL collars will be surveyed by DGPS, and topographic measurements will be of high quality and precision for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. Data from aerial surveys has been used to generate a topographic surface model; this model is used to validate the RL of surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes in topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For the drilling of structural targets across the New England Granite, holes were variably spaced in order to complete a first-pass test of structural targets. For RC drilling across the Siona Prospect, holes were variably spaced between 30m to 100m along the strike to allow an initial test of strike continuity. Several holes were drilled on the same section, targeting a down dip spacing of approximately 30m to 40m to confirm dip continuity. All collar details/coordinates are supplied in **Table 2**. • The hole/data spacing and distribution used for RC drilling completed at Siona, is sufficient to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; the current spacing of intercepts is not appropriate for estimating a Mineral Resource. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Only 1m

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		samples were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length, where a true width can be estimated the value is detailed in **Table 3**. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes material with a high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported as a sub-interval. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr. Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 3**.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• For Siona drilling, within the broader New England Granite Prospect, the orientation of all sampling is at a high angle to an interpreted northwest offset of the New England Granite intrusive margin. Drill holes have been drilled at a -60° to -70° angle. • Broadly, mineralisation at Siona is sub-vertical and dips steeply to the southwest and northeast. The dip direction varies along strike. The strike on mineralisation is broadly parallel to the northwest striking structural contact between the host granodiorite and hanging wall basalt. Mineralisation appears to be partially controlled by shearing and veining; the geometry of these structures is unknown, and it will be the focus of future diamond drilling. Until such information is obtained, the relations between mineralisation, particularly higher-grade mineralised zones, and the drilling orientation are unknown. Bias due to the drilling orientation will continually be assessed as further results are received.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of a senior geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger poly-weave bags that are cable tied, and then placed into sealed bulker bags for transport. The labelled bulker bags are then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Logging, sampling and QAQC protocols were reviewed by the YRL exploration manager in the field while drilling was in progress. The review concluded that logging, sampling and QAQC protocols/methods were satisfactory and of industry standard. • No lab audits have been completed.

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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 New England Granite Prospect include Newmont, Wiluna Mines, Cyprus Gold, Great Central Mines, Australian Resources Limited, and Eagle Mining Corp. Work completed by these operators included RAB and air-core drilling, with limited RC drilling completed by Newmont the early 2000's. The RAB, air-core and RC drilling and data is of a high 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 internal to the intrusive body and around the intrusive contact where it is deformed. The archaean rocks are overlain by 6-20m of transported cover.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See **Tables 2 & 3**. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

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Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au (unless otherwise stated). These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of continuous internal waste unless otherwise stated, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. • Only 1m samples were used for the reporting of significant intercepts. The first reported assay result was used for all significant intercepts reported. All intercepts have been reported relative to down-hole length. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes a material high-grade sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts are detailed in **Table 3**. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Initial interpretations across Siona suggest mineralisation is sub-vertical and striking to the northwest. Drilling from both the northeast and southwest has been completed to verify this interpretation. The dip has been modelled to shift from steeply southwest dipping to steeply northeast dipping along the strike; variation in dip will affect the estimation of true width relative to downhole widths. A conservative attempt to estimate the true width has been made and is reported in **Table 3**. However, further drilling may prompt a revision of the true width estimate.
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, and **Tables 2-3.**
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	• An Exploration Target has previously been reported for the New England Granite Prospect; see ASX release on 20th of October 2023. The exploration target has been maintained after receiving the new RC drilling results.

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exploration data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work across Siona includes: ○ Assays for recently completed and ongoing RC drilling are expected over the coming weeks and will be regularly reported. ○ The current RC program has been expanded and will now look to test structural targets proximal to Siona. ○ Additional field duplicate samples will be collected and submitted for analysis. ○ Select samples from RC drilling will be submitted for multi-element analysis. ○ Diamond drilling is being designed, and drill sites are being prepared for a program either in December 2024 or January 2025, subject to seasonal rainfall. ○ Geophysical programs to assist in the targeting of additional mineralised structures are being planned.