

High-Grade Gold Intercepted in RC Drilling at Siona

- Further assay results from the initial follow-up RC program across the emerging **Siona Gold Discovery** have been received. Eleven **RC holes** have been completed across Siona for **2,250m** of drilling, testing approximately **500m of strike**.
- **24IWBR0050**, located approximately **80m along strike of 24IWBR0044** returned an intercept of:
 - **17m*1 @ 4.9g/t Au** from 85m (*estimated true width of 8-10m*), including
 - **1m*1 @ 61.9 g/t Au** from 85m, within a higher-grade intercept of
 - **6m*1 @ 12.8g/t Au** from 85m.
- Higher-grade results demonstrate **potential for zones of high-grade mineralisation within both broad lower-grade mineralisation** across Siona.
- **24IWBR0048** drilled 50m south of **24IWBR0044** returned an intercept of:
 - **23m*1 @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 102m (*estimated true width of 12-18m*), including:
 - **15m*1 @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 105m,
- **24IWBR0049** completed down-dip of **24IWBR0044** returned an intercept of:
 - **43m*1 @ 0.4g/t Au** from 93m (*estimated true width of 18-24m*),
- **Visible gold** was observed in RC chips from intervals in both **24IWBR0050** and **24IWBR0051**; see **Figures 6 and 7**.
- Results demonstrate **mineralisation continuity** along more than **300m of strike**, with additional results expected from RC drilling completed to the southeast of **24IWBR0039** in the coming weeks.
- RC drilling has been paused for 2024 due to inclement weather impacting road conditions and will re-commence in early 2025
- RC drilling in early 2025 will continue to **test structural targets and regolith anomalies** proximal to Siona along the eastern margin of the New England Granite to **understand the broader mineralisation potential across the large-scale target area**.

*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.

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For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at <https://investorhub.yandalresources.com.au/link/8r6G1P>

Commenting on the new results and observations, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr. Chris Oorschot, said: "Siona infill RC drilling continues to demonstrate mineralisation continuity along strike and has extended mineralisation beyond the extent of discovery holes 24IWBRC0039 and 24IWBRC0044. Mineralisation is now confirmed along more than 300m of strike.

It is also encouraging to see higher-grade intercepts across Siona, which are supported by the observation of visible gold. Given the structural nature of the orogenic gold systems, higher-grade zones are likely, and to see evidence of such at this early stage is an excellent result.

Heavy rainfalls across the project area have resulted in a pause in current RC drilling. However, this will give the Exploration Team time to consolidate results and prepare for drilling to re-commence in early 2025. The Exploration Team is looking forward to continue testing structural and geochemical targets proximal to Siona in the new year."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received the additional assay results from the initial follow-up RC program at the Siona Gold Discovery hosted within the New England Granite that commenced earlier in November. Eleven **RC holes** were drilled as part of the initial follow-up RC drilling program for a **total of 2,250m** (See **Figure 1**).

The New England Granite (**NEG**) target area (within E 53/1843) is part of the broader **Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (IWB) Gold Project** (see **Figure 9**), located approximately **45km north** of Northern Star's (ASX: NST) **Bronzewing** mining complex and **75km south** of the **Jundee** mining centre (ASX: NST), within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Results confirm that Siona **mineralisation is sub-vertical**, dipping variably to the northeast or southwest along the northwest strike and parallel to the granodiorite-basalt contact. These results have also **confirmed mineralisation continuity along the strike** to the northwest, between the discovery holes **24IWBRC0039 and 24IWBRC0044** and extended mineralisation further to the northwest. The current round of results also includes some **higher-grade intercepts from 24IWBRC0050**. These higher-grade results demonstrate the potential for zones of high-grade mineralisation within a broader lower-grade envelope.

While the follow-up RC program has been expanded, recent heavy rainfall across the Wiluna and Leinster region and forecast rainfall has resulted in the Company pausing the current drilling program to allow roads to recover and access for heavy vehicles to be re-established. **RC drilling, along with diamond drilling, will restart in January 2025.**

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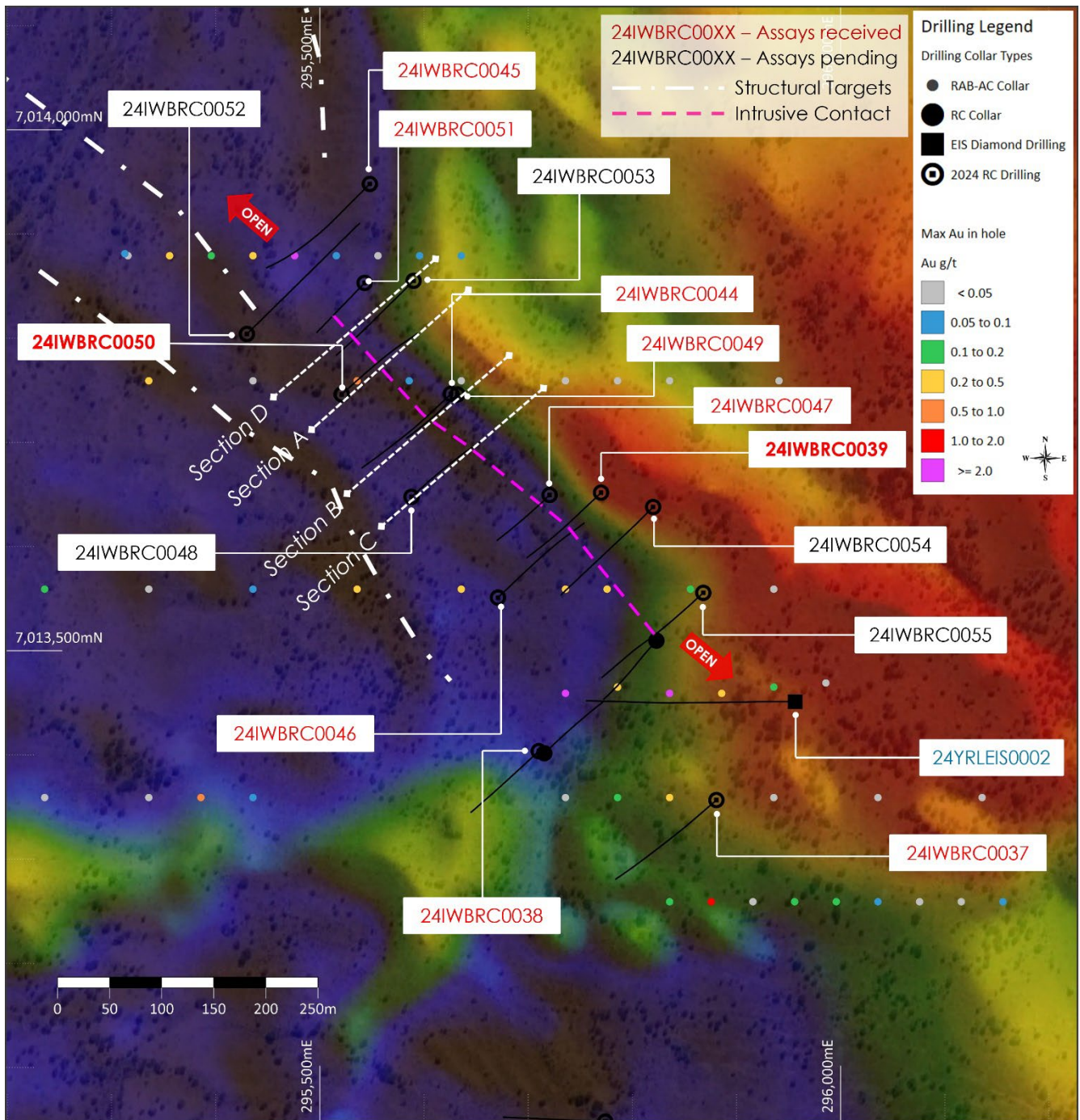


Figure 1: Plan view over the emerging *Siona* discovery area displaying all drilling and drill traces. Previous RAB and AC drilling collars are colour-coded by max Au (g/t) in the hole. A simple projection of the granodiorite-basalt contact is shown in dashed magenta. Underlying the plan is a composite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

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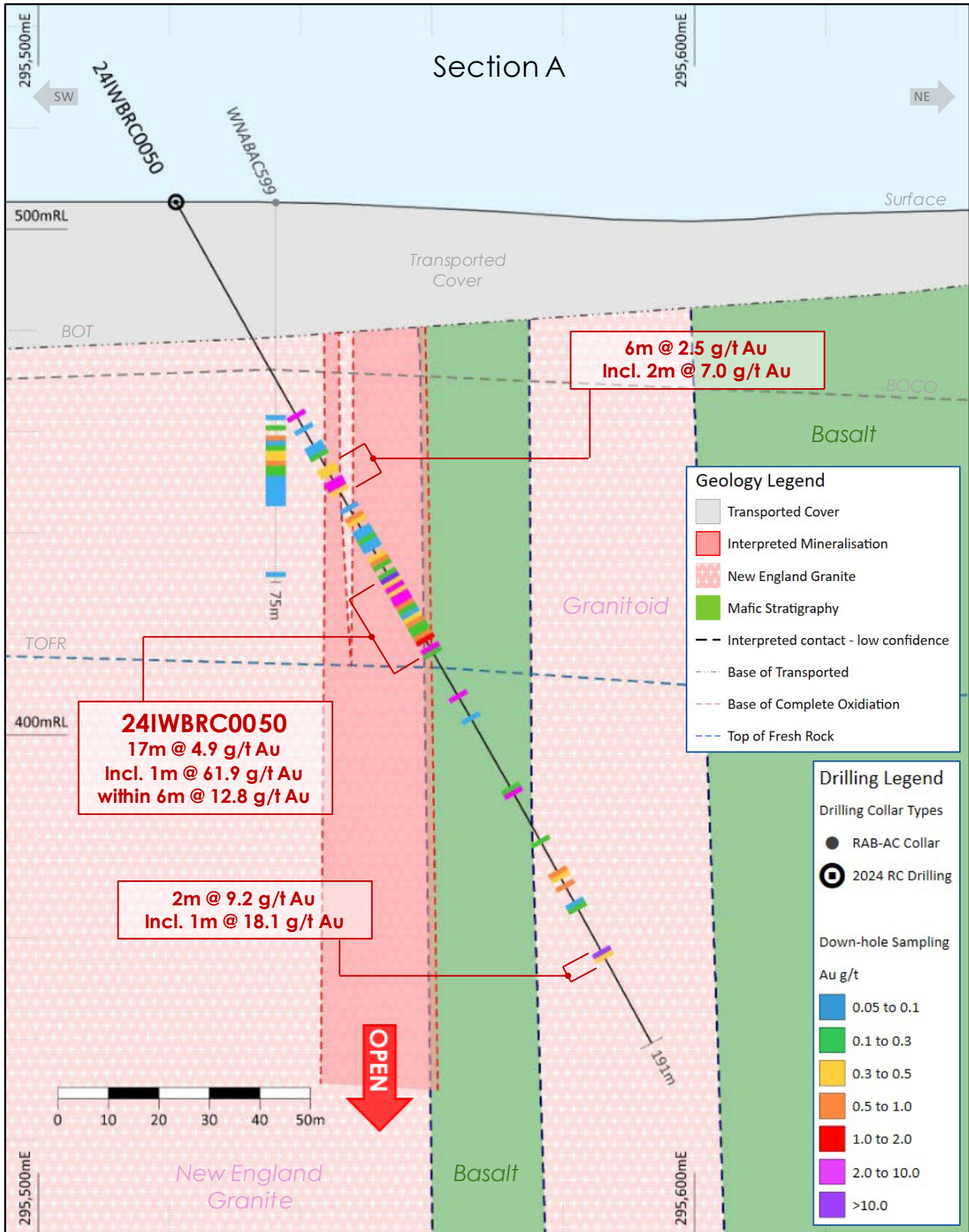


Figure 2: Cross section A, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in 24IWBR0050, including 17m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 85m down-hole to bottom of the hole. The mineralisation is open downhole, down dip and along strike. See Figures 1 and 6 for the location of the section in the plan. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.

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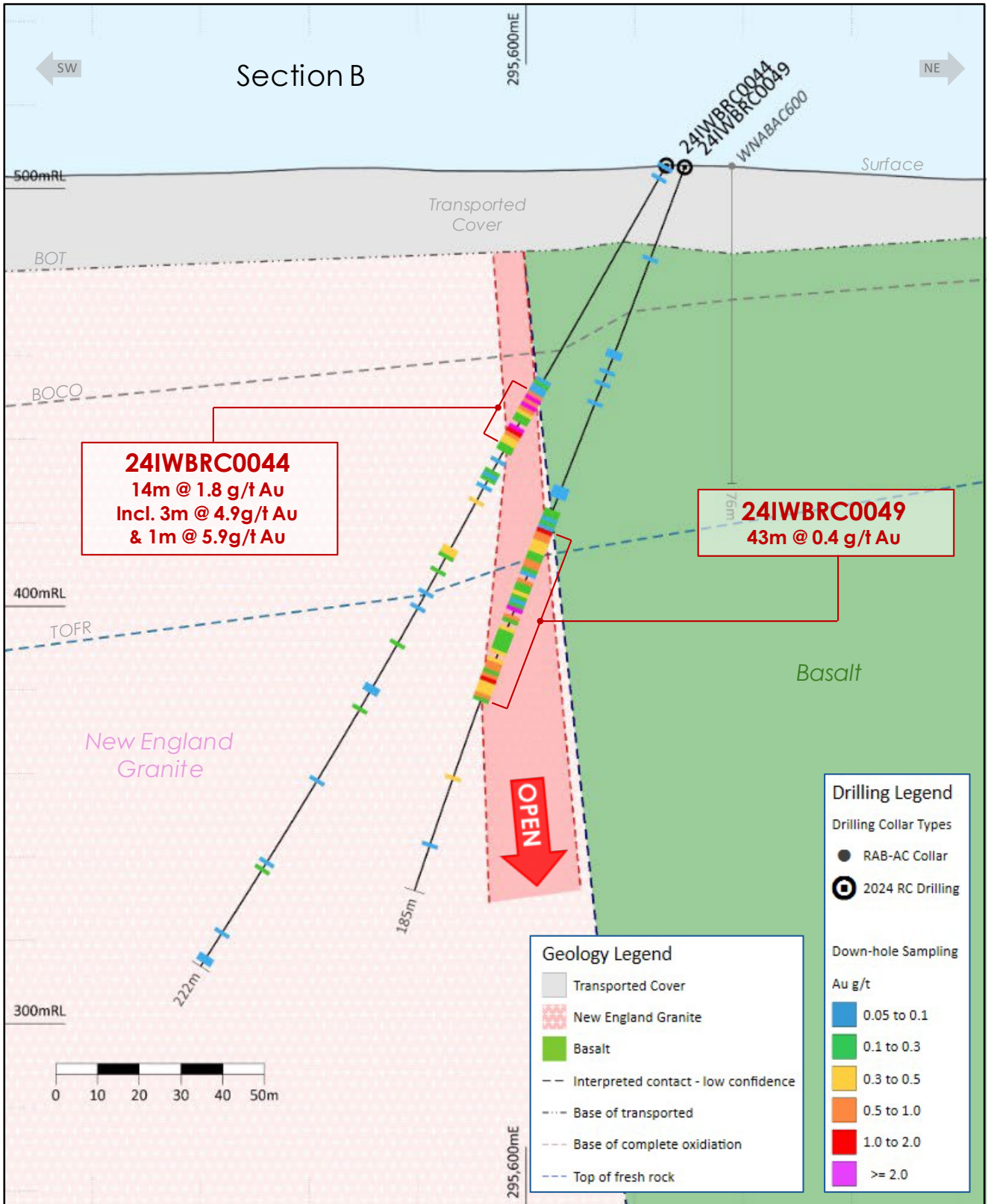


Figure 3: Cross section B, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in 24IWBR0049, including 43m @ 0.4g/t Au from 93m down-hole, this intercept is reported using a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au. The mineralisation is open downhole, down dip and along strike. See Figures 1 and 6 for the location of the section in the plan. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.

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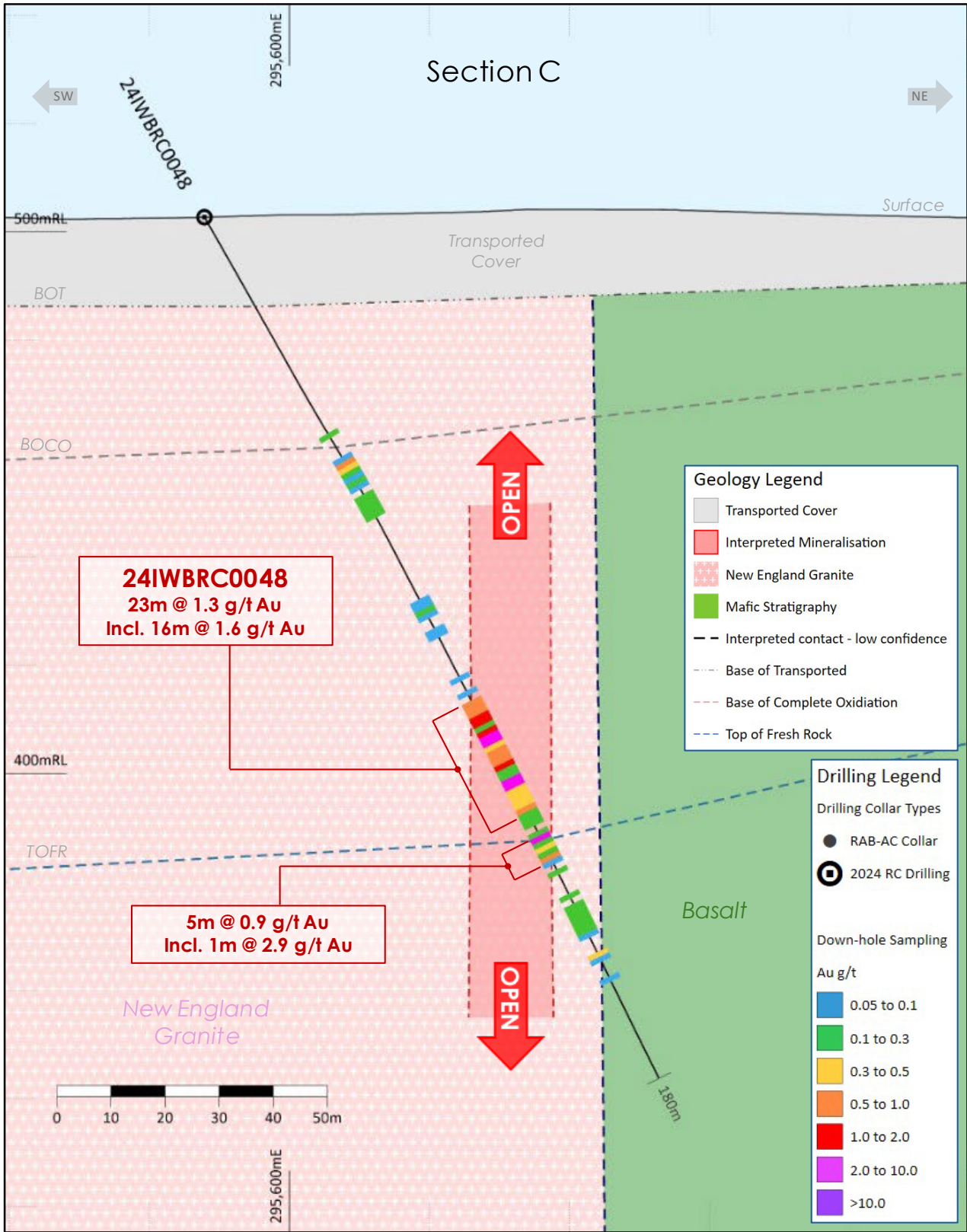


Figure 4: Cross section C, across Siona, showing mineralisation intercepted in 24IWBRC0048, including 23m @ 1.3g/t Au from 102m down-hole. The mineralisation is open downhole, down dip and along strike. See Figures 1 and 6 for the location of the section in the plan. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.

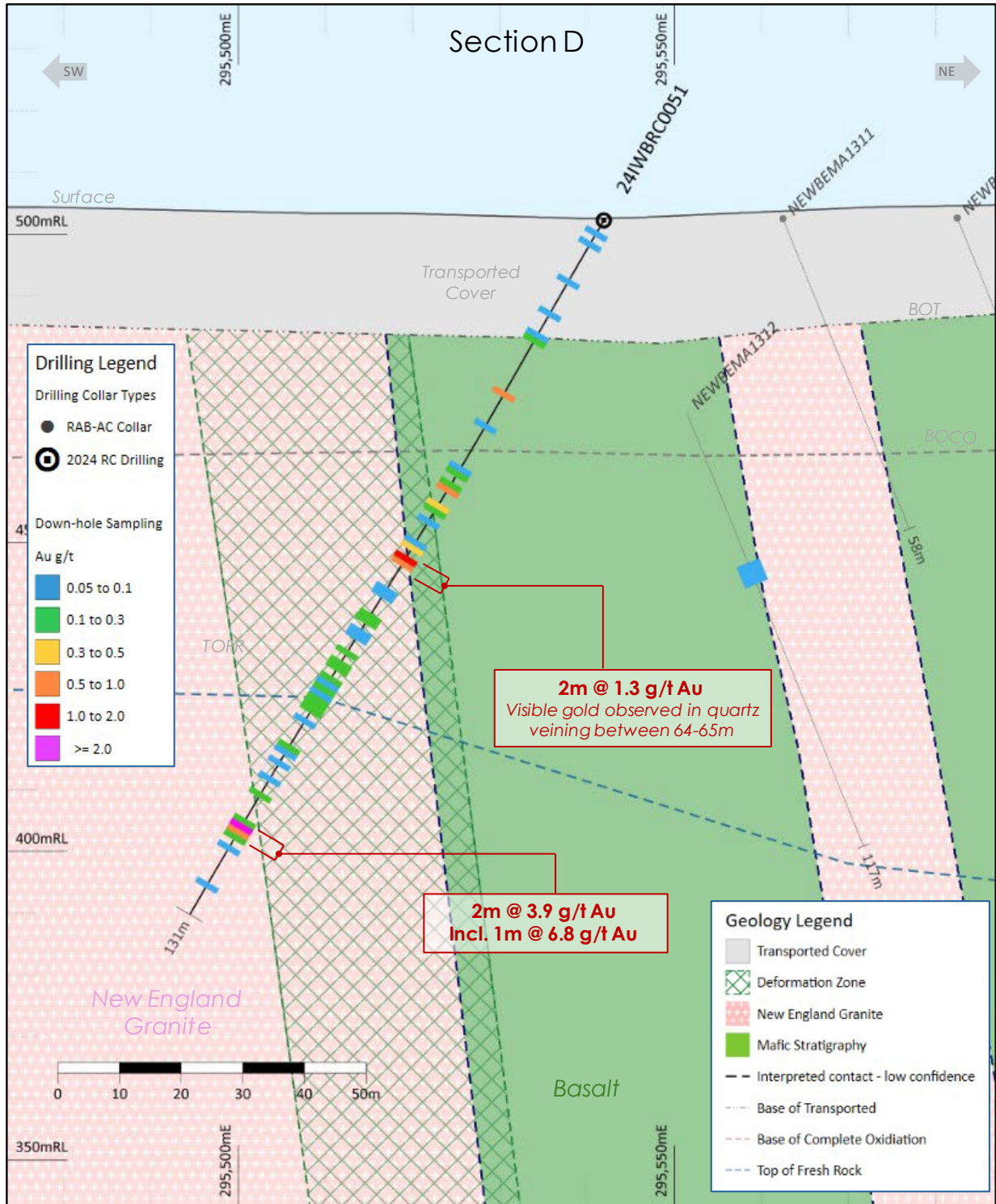


Figure 5: Cross section D, across Siona, showing RC drilling results from 24IWBR0051. See Figures 1 and 6 for the location of the section in the plan. The section shows all drilling +/-25m away from the section plane.

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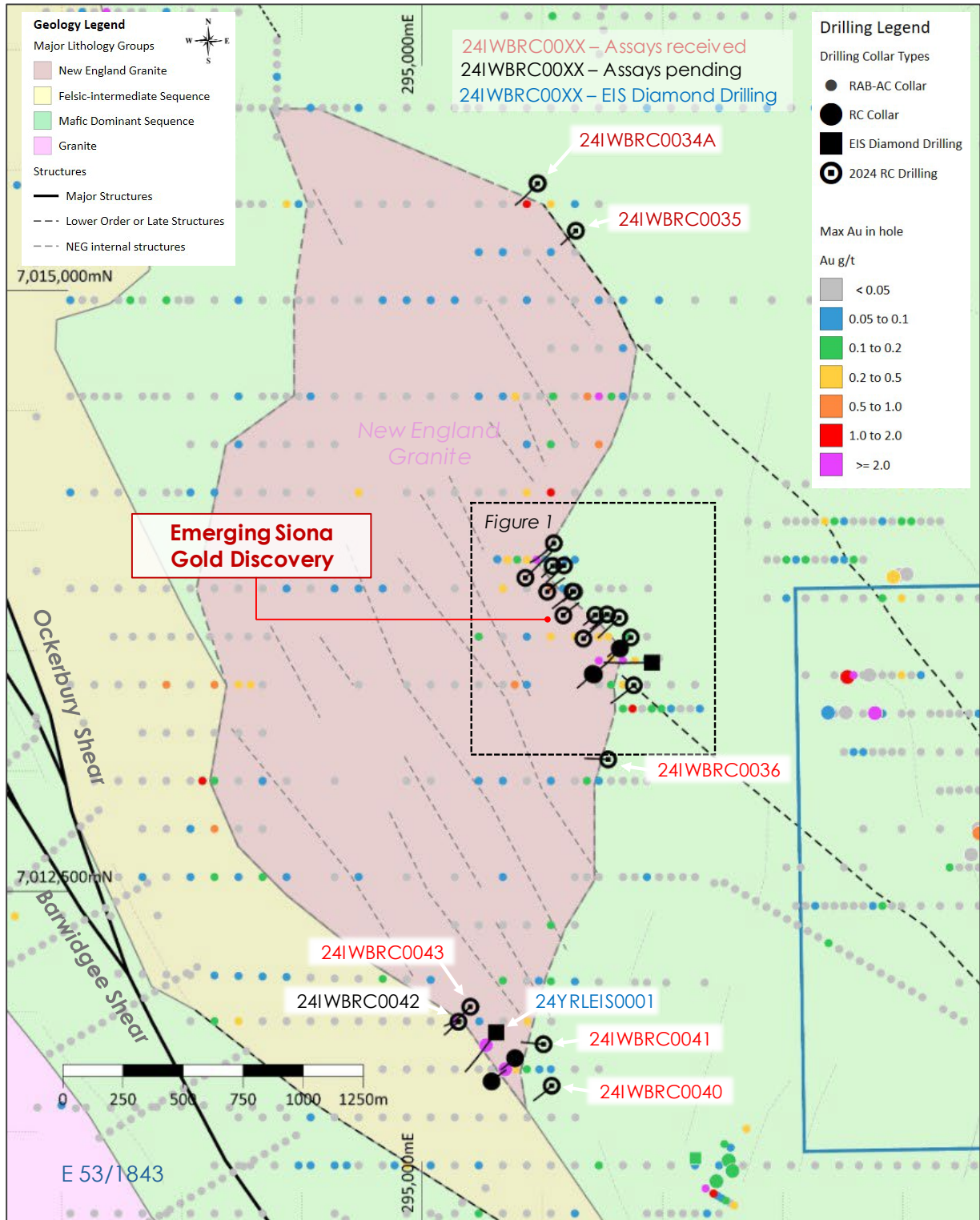


Figure 6: A Collar plan for the broader **New England Granite** area displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a simplified interpretation of bedrock geology. Note interpreted northwest trending structures internal to the New England Granite. The inset labelled **Figure 1** shows the extent of the Siona collar plan illustrated in **Figure 1**.

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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.

RC hole 24IWBR0050 returned the highest-grade intercept from across the emerging Siona gold discovery to date (see **Figure 2**) with an intercept of:

- **17m*1 @ 4.9g/t Au** from 85m (estimated true width of 8-12m), including
 - **1m*1 @ 61.9 g/t Au** from 85m, within a higher-grade interval of
 - **6m*1 @ 12.8g/t Au** from 85m.

The above intercept occurred within moderately to weakly weathered sheared granodiorite. High grades are confirmed by the **observation of visible gold** within several RC intervals. Visible gold was observed in several RC intervals that only returned lower-grade fire assay Au results (see **Figure 7**); duplicate samples from these intervals have been submitted for screen fire analysis. In addition to the above, **24IWRC0050** also yielded several narrower high-grade intervals, including:

- **3m*1 @ 4.8g/t Au** from 63m (estimated true width of 2-3m), including
 - **2m*1 @ 7.0 g/t Au** from 63m.
- **2m*1 @ 9.2g/t Au** from 170m (estimated true width of 1-2m), including
 - **1m*1 @ 18.0 g/t Au** from 170m.

Of note within **24IWBR0050** is the presence of high-grade mineralisation (**2m*1 @ 9.2g/t Au** from 170m) within a broad granitic dyke that is **interpreted to intrude parallel** to the Siona trend. The dyke now presents a **potential host for additional mineralisation adjacent to Siona**.

Results from **24IWBR0050** extend known mineralisation 70m to the northwest of **24IWBR0044**, which intercepted **14m @ 1.8g/t from 63m** (See **ASX release 21 October 2024**).

24IWBR0049 demonstrated a steep north-east dipping contact and returned a broad intercept below **24IWBR0044** (See **Figure 3**) of:

- **43m*1 @ 0.4g/t Au** from 93m (estimated true width of 18-24m).

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24IWBRC0048 located approximately 50m south of **24IWBRC0044**, returned a significant intercept of:

- **23m*1 @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 102m (*estimated true width of 12-18m*), including:
 - **15m*1 @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 105m,

The results from **24IWBRC0048** and **24IWBRC0049** confirm northwest-trending mineralisation continuity between the initial discovery holes of **24IWBRC0039** and **24IWBRC0044** (See **ASX release 21 October 2024**).

24IWBRC0051, located **70m** northwest of **24IWBRC0050** returned several narrow intercepts of:

- **2m*1 @ 0.9g/t Au** from 63m (*estimated true width of 1-2m*), and
- **2m*1 @ 3.9g/t Au** from 114m (*estimated true width of 1-2m*), including
 - **1m*1 @ 6.8 g/t Au** from 114m.

It should be noted that **visible gold** was observed within **24IWBRC0051** between RC intervals **64-65m** (See **Figure 8**). Additional samples have been submitted for screen-fire analysis from both **24IWBRC0050** and **24IWBRC0051**.

Current results **confirm mineralisation continuity over >300m of strike** parallel to the northwest-trending structural granodiorite-basalt contact.

Significant interceptions are shown in **Figures 1 to 5** 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.



Figure 7: Visible gold evident within and adjacent to an oxidised quartz vein fragment from the 99-100m interval in 24IWBRC0050. The same interval returned an initial 50g fire assay result of 1.7 g/t Au. Additional samples have been submitted for screen-fire analysis.

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Figure 8: Visible gold evident within an oxidised quartz vein fragment from the 64-65m interval in 24IWBRC0051. The same interval returned an initial 50g fire assay result of 0.6 g/t Au. Additional samples have been submitted for screen-fire analysis.

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Next Steps

Further results from the RC drilling program are expected over the coming weeks, and results from the remaining four RC holes drilled as part of the initial follow-up RC program are anticipated before the end of the year.

Recent heavy rainfall across the Wiluna and Leinster region **has impacted access to the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project**. Due to access limitations, which inhibit fuel delivery to the project, and additional forecast rainfall, **RC drilling has been paused until early January 2025**.

The exploration team has expanded **the current follow-up RC drilling program at Siona** and **commenced preparation for diamond drilling**, which is scheduled to begin in January 2025.

RC drilling in early 2025 will continue to **test structural targets and regolith anomalies** proximal to Siona **along the eastern margin of the New England Granite**. This drilling program aims to test positions with similarities to Siona and to **understand the broader mineralisation potential across the New England Granite** target area.

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, including more detailed ground gravity and passive seismic, is also underway.

AC Results

With the prioritisation of RC drilling samples from Siona, the analysis of **AC samples** from the recently completed **air-core program** across the **Caladan** and **Irulan** target areas has been delayed. Measures, including the diverting of air-core samples to a second lab, have been enacted to speed up the delivery of results. It is anticipated that all results will be received by early January 2025.

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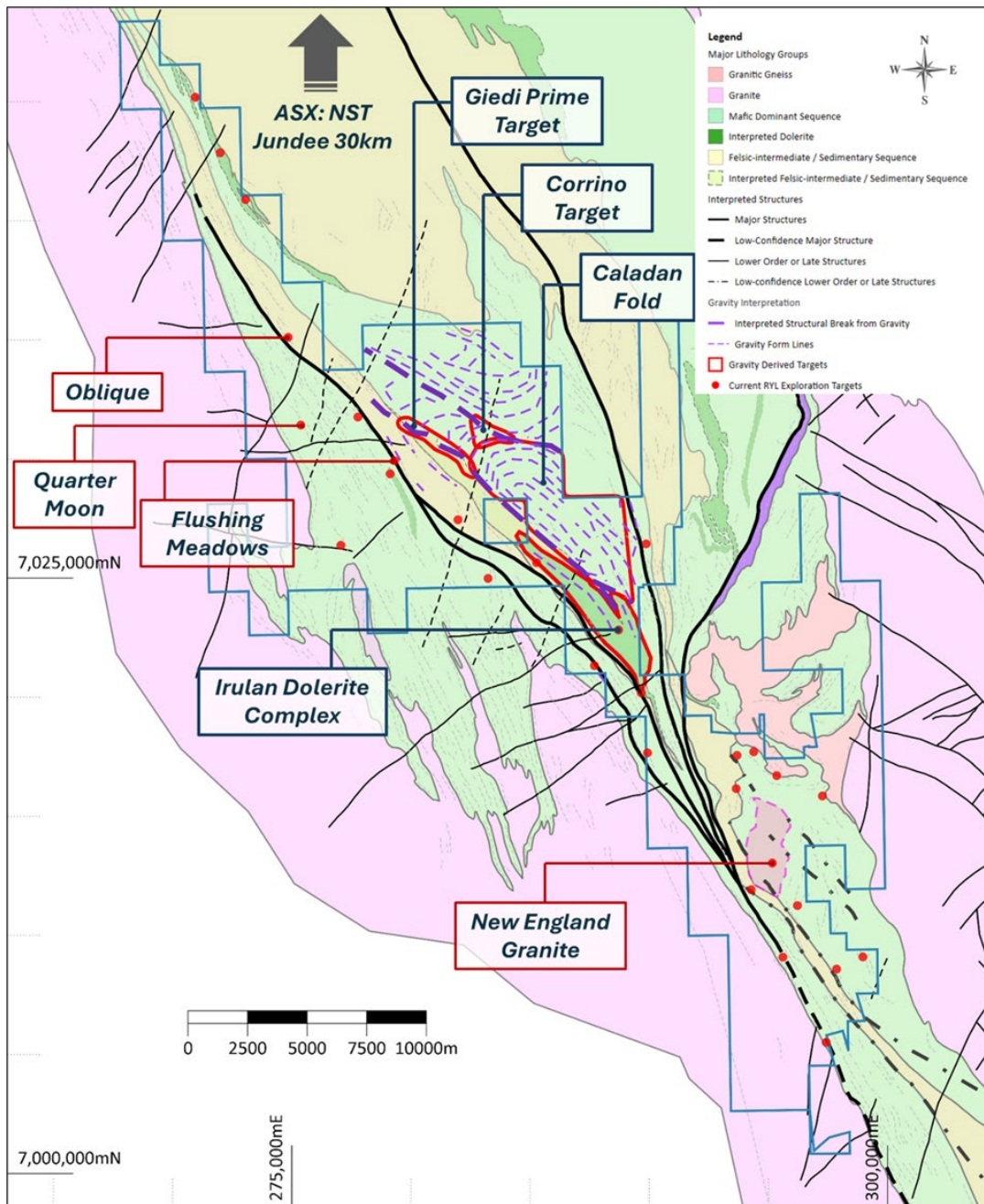


Figure 9: A simplified geology plan across the IWB Gold Project shows active prospects and exploration target areas, including the New England Granite Prospect to the southeast.

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Looking Ahead

The Company has a very **active end of CY 2024 and start of CY2025** scheduled with **exploration activities and news flow**, including;

1. Further results from the **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 4 weeks;
3. **Diamond drilling at Siona** is scheduled to commence in January 2025;
4. **RC drilling will re-commence** across the New England Granite in January 2025;
5. **Results from the second phase of soil sampling covering the broader Caladan target** have been received and will be released once processing and interpretation are complete.

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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-total⁸	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.

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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. Please note that the final survey of recently completed RC collars by DGPS has been completed, and the below final coordinates will differ from those published in previous announcements.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
Siona	24IWBR0048	RC	295593.5	7013647.4	502.2	46.9	-59.9	180
Siona	24IWBR0049	RC	295630.5	7013749.3	502.8	226.9	-69.3	185
Siona	24IWBR0050	RC	295522.0	7013744.0	502.1	46.0	-60.8	191
Siona	24IWBR0051	RC	295541.7	7013852.2	502.2	225.0	-60.0	131
Siona	24IWBR0052	RC	295427.6	7013804.6	501.6	45.5	-60.0	305
Siona	24IWBR0053	RC	295591.1	7013852.0	502.8	224.5	-59.6	197
Siona	24IWBR0054	RC	295818.9	7013635.2	503.5	225.0	-70.0	353
Siona	24IWBR0055	RC	295867.8	7013557.2	504.9	227.66	-60.3	262

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
24IWBR0048	1m RC	52	54	2	0.7	Oxidised rock
24IWBR0048	1m RC	102	125	23	1.3	Transitional
24IWBR0048	Including	105	120	15	1.6	Transitional
24IWBR0048	1m RC	130	135	5	0.9	Fresh rock
24IWBR0049	1m RC	93	136	43	0.4	Transitional to 100m, then fresh rock, a >0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off grade applied.
24IWBR0050	1m RC	48	49	1	2.2	Transitional
24IWBR0050	1m RC	60	66	6	2.5	Transitional
24IWBR0050	Including	63	65	2	7	Transitional
24IWBR0050	1m RC	71	73	2	0.6	Transitional
24IWBR0050	1m RC	80	82	2	0.5	Transitional
24IWBR0050	1m RC	85	102	17	4.9	Transitional
24IWBR0050	Including	85	91	6	12.8	Transitional
24IWBR0050	Including	85	86	1	61.9	Transitional
24IWBR0050	1m RC	112	113	1	2.3	Fresh rock
24IWBR0050	1m RC	134	135	1	3.3	Fresh rock
24IWBR0050	1m RC	152	156	4	0.5	Fresh rock
24IWBR0050	1m RC	170	172	2	9.2	Fresh rock
24IWBR0050	Including	170	171	1	18	Fresh rock
24IWBR0051	1m RC	32	33	1	0.5	Oxidised rock
24IWBR0051	1m RC	50	51	1	0.5	Transitional
24IWBR0051	1m RC	63	65	2	0.9	Transitional
24IWBR0051	1m RC	114	116	2	3.9	Fresh Rock
24IWBR0051	Including	114	115	1	6.8	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.

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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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 222m (between 126m to 353m. Hole were drilled at an angle of -60° to -70° 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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<i>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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p>	
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For YRL RC drilling, a 139mm diameter face sampling bit and hammer was used.
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1×10^{-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 un-identifiable 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 assessed again once all

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	<i>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	samples for a program are received.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 have been surveyed by DGPS. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool producing azimuth readings relative to true north that is 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 have been 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	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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		<p>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.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Sample security</p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures in the main body of this report, and Tables 2-3.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible gold has been observed within RC chips; in some instances, these observations confirm high-grade gold values from laboratory results; in other cases, visible gold was observed within intervals that only saw low-grade gold in laboratory results. Given the variability between observed visible gold and Au grade, a small program of screen-fire analysis has commenced.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work across Siona includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 January 2025, subject to seasonal rainfall. Geophysical programs to assist in the targeting of additional mineralised structures are being planned.

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