ASX Announcement
30 April 2024

MARCH 2024 - QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

KEY POINTS

Ironstone Well-Barwidgee

- Late in the quarter an RC drilling program comprising approximately 4,500m commenced at the Ironstone Well – Barwidgee Gold Project, located approximately 50km south of the Jundee gold operation (ASX: NST) in the northern Yandal Belt.
- Drilling progress has been slower than anticipated due to a significant rain event in March, however, results from the first three holes at Oblique have been received and have confirmed that mineralisation **extends at least 500m north of any previous Yandal drilling** at the prospect. Notable intercepts include:
    - **15m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 74m (24IWBRC0002),
        - including **3m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 79m
    - **3m @ 1.5/t Au** from 66m (24IWBRC0001),
- Following completion of RC Drilling at Oblique, drilling will test the nearby Quarter Moon prospect. Both prospects are located approximately 5km from the Company's 268,000oz Flushing Meadows Mineral resource (see table on Page 10).
- A diamond drilling program is scheduled to commence in May, testing for deeper extensions of Oblique and Quarter Moon and to provide structural information at New England Granite ahead of RC drill testing.
- Other progress during the Quarter includes the completion of a drone magnetic survey over Oblique to provide better resolution of alteration and structural controls, the completion of a ground gravity survey over the northern half of the project and the commencement of a comprehensive soil sampling program to test emerging gold targets and as a first pass screen for other commodities.

Gordons

- A soil sampling program commenced over the lesser explored areas of Gordons to assist in geological interpretation and future drill targeting.

Corporate

- **Approx. $7.3m in cash and cash equivalents** available at the end of the Quarter.
- During the quarter, the Company completed a $2.5m "top-up" placement to enable expanded and accelerated exploration across key prospects. Yandal Resources is well funded to continue a high level of exploration activity through 2024.

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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/mepOJy

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "**Yandal Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide a summary of operational and corporate activities undertaken during the quarter ending 31 March 2024.

The Company remains focused on exploring its portfolio of highly prospective 100% owned gold projects located in the Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts in Western Australia (Figure 1).

March Quarter Operational Summary and 2024 Outlook

During the March Quarter, the Company concentrated its exploration efforts on advanced prospects within the Ironstone Well–Barwidgee Project located in the northern Yandal Belt.

Preparations were made for an extensive drilling campaign covering Quarter Moon, Oblique, and New England Granite. Drilling operations commenced in March 2024; however, progress was hindered by a significant rain event affecting the northern Goldfields, leading to slower-than-expected progress. Now that ground conditions have improved, drilling progress is expected to normalise.

Additional progress made during the Quarter at Ironstone Well includes the completion of a drone magnetic survey over Oblique to enhance the resolution of magnetic alteration and structural controls. Further, a gravity survey covering the northern half of the project was completed, and a comprehensive soil sampling program commenced, which will aid in the assessment of emerging gold targets and other commodities of interest.

A soil sampling program commenced over the lesser explored areas of Gordons to aid in geological interpretation and future drill targeting.

In February, the Company concluded a "top-up" capital raising of $2.5m, providing the necessary funding to expand and accelerate exploration activities in our primary target areas and to advance new and emerging targets.

IRONSTONE WELL-BARWIDGEE

The 100% owned IWB Gold Project covers approximately 370km² of contiguous, highly prospective and under-explored tenure located between the Jundee and Bronzewing mines in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt (Figure1).

Yandal has an established Resource of 268,000oz of gold at Flushing Meadows and considers there to be strong potential to make new discoveries and expand this resource base within its' extensive tenure holding. Refer to the ASX announcement of 4 November 2020 for details of the Flushing Meadows Resource.

The project area has several prospects where limited historic and YRL drilling has returned robust gold intercepts, indicating the potential for large scale discoveries which are the focus of ongoing exploration. These prospects include Quarter Moon and Oblique, which together with the nearby Flushing Meadows deposit, have the potential to develop into a gold "camp" as well as the earlier stage New England Granite towards the southern end of the project.

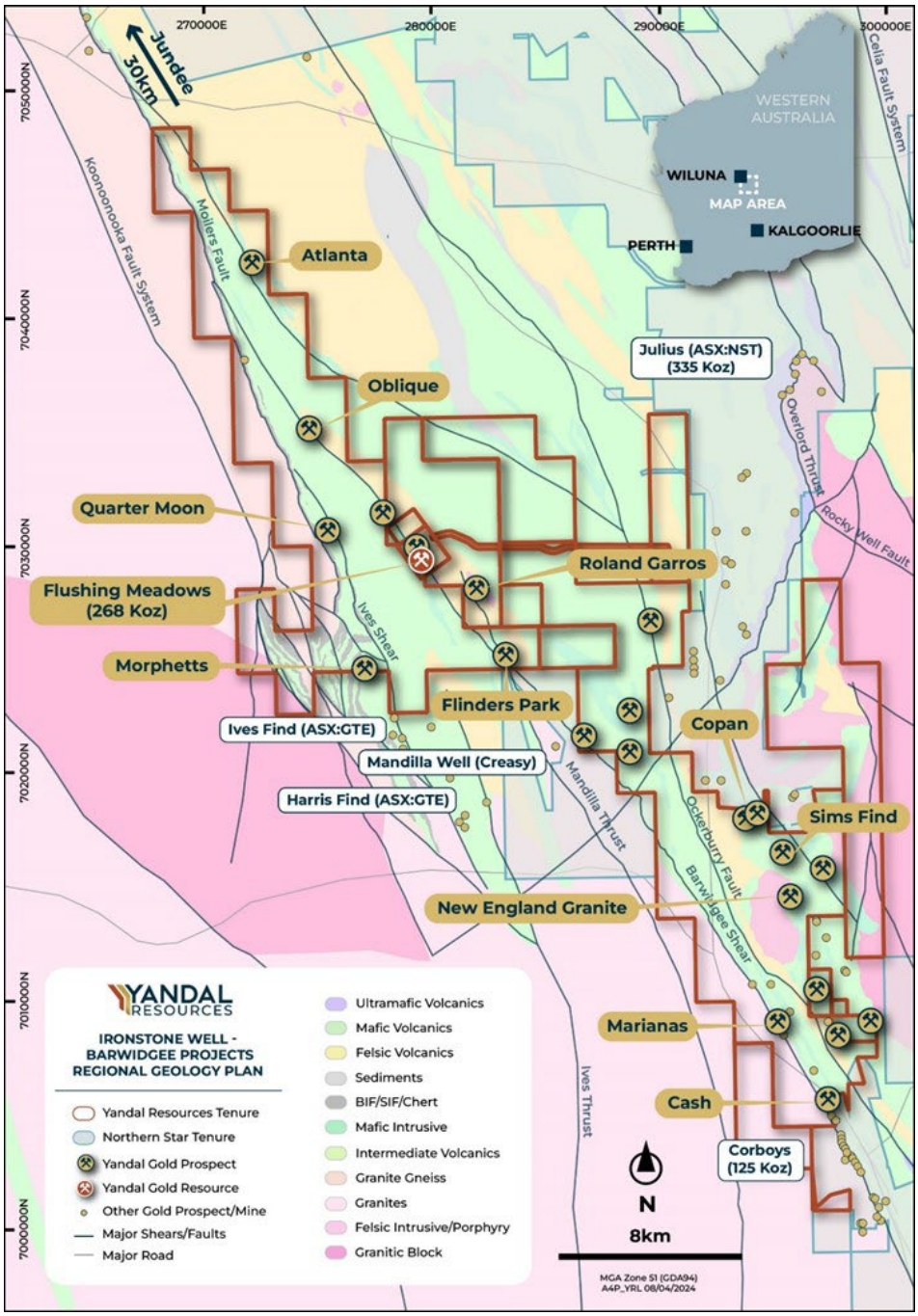

Figure 1: Ironstone Well / Barwidgee Project Overview showing the outline of YRL tenure, regional interpreted bedrock geology, and the location of prospects discussed in this report. Dashed red line is a circle with a 5km radius highlighting the proximity between the Flushing Meadows Deposit and the Oblique and Quarter Moon Prospects.

Drilling

In March 2024, an RC drilling program of approximately 4,500m commenced at the Oblique and Quarter Moon Prospects.

RC drilling at Oblique will follow up a number of significant intercepts from the phase 2 RC drilling completed in the previous quarter (See ASX release 12th January 2024), including;

- **24m @ 1.8 g/t Au** from 60m (YRLRC1177),
- **3m @ 11.4 g/t Au** from 102m (YRLRC1175),
  - **including 2m @ 16.9 g/t Au from 102m**
- **9m @ 1.9 g/t Au** from 63m (YRLRC1171),
  - **including 2m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 66m**
- **13m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 93m (YRLRC1169)

In addition, RC drilling will also test regolith anomalies across the northern half of the prospect (see Figure 2).

Subsequent to quarters end, the Company received results from the first three holes in the current program. **The results confirm the presence of broad and high-grade mineralisation 500m north of any previous RC drilling completed by Yandal Resources.** Notable intercepts include (Figure 2 and Figure 3):

- **15m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 74m (24IWBRC0002),
  - including **3m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 79m
- **3m @ 1.5/t Au** from 66m (24IWBRC0001),

Full details of the initial RC results are available in Yandal's ASX release of 29th April 2024.

A diamond drilling program at Oblique, Quarter Moon and New England Granite prospect will follow in May. Diamond drilling at Oblique and Quarter Moon will include several broad-spaced holes as a framework program to test the depth extensions of mineralisation within fresh rock and the broader scale and strike extents of the mineralised systems.

Two 400m deep diamond holes are planned across the New England Granite Prospect and are co-funded under the Geological Survey of Western Australia Exploration Incentive Scheme. The two holes will test the sheared southern margin of the granitoid adjacent to the Barwidgee Shear Zone and the anomalous eastern margin. The resultant data will assist in the design of a broader RC program across the prospect scheduled for the June Quarter.

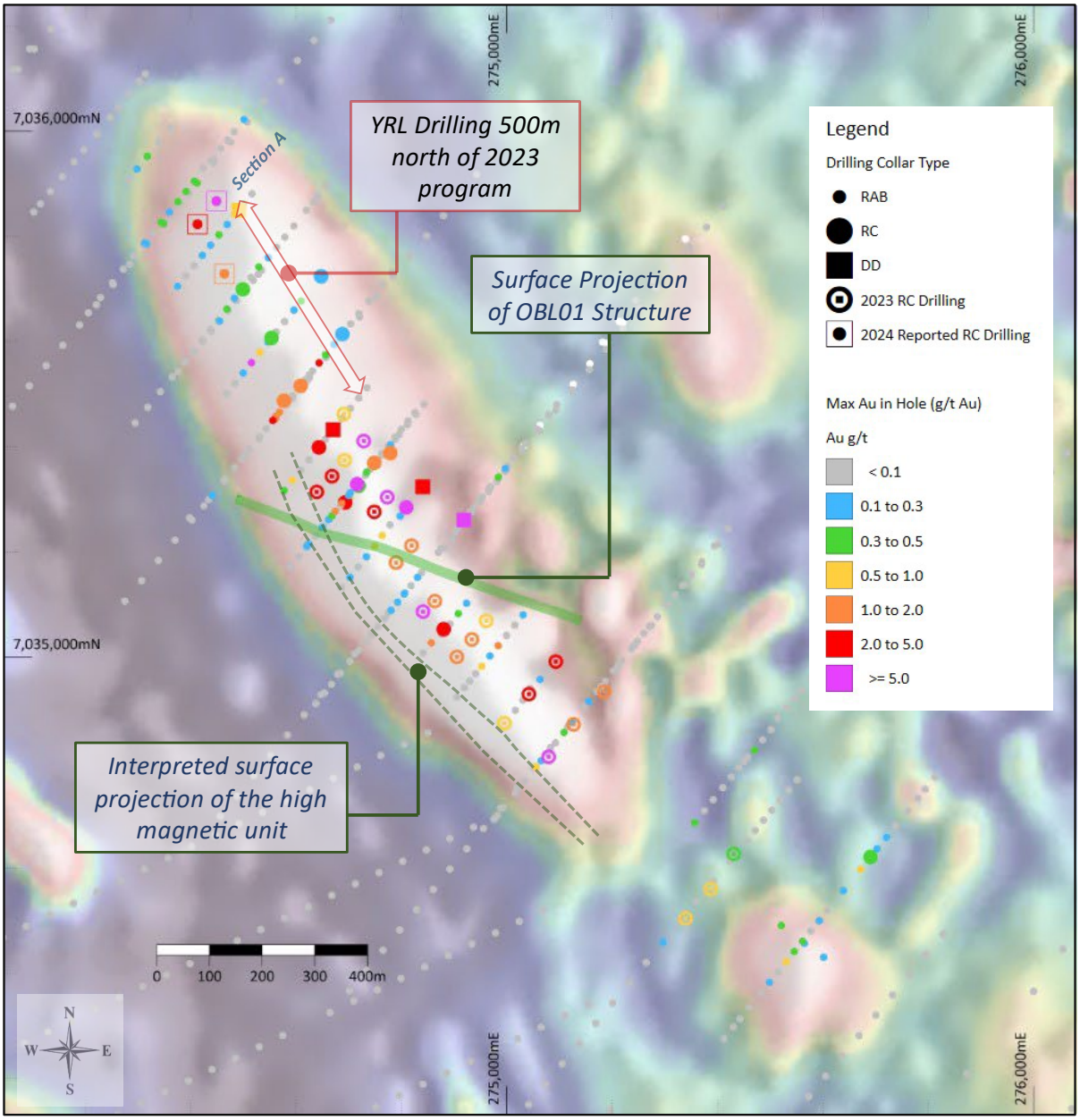

Figure 2: *A Collar plan for the Oblique Prospect displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a composite aerial magnetic image e (RTP 1VD non-linear and RTP 2VD non-linear). Interpreted surface projections of the magnetite-chlorite altered unit and the projection of the OBL01 structure to the surface (based on drilling intercepts) are also plotted and labelled.*

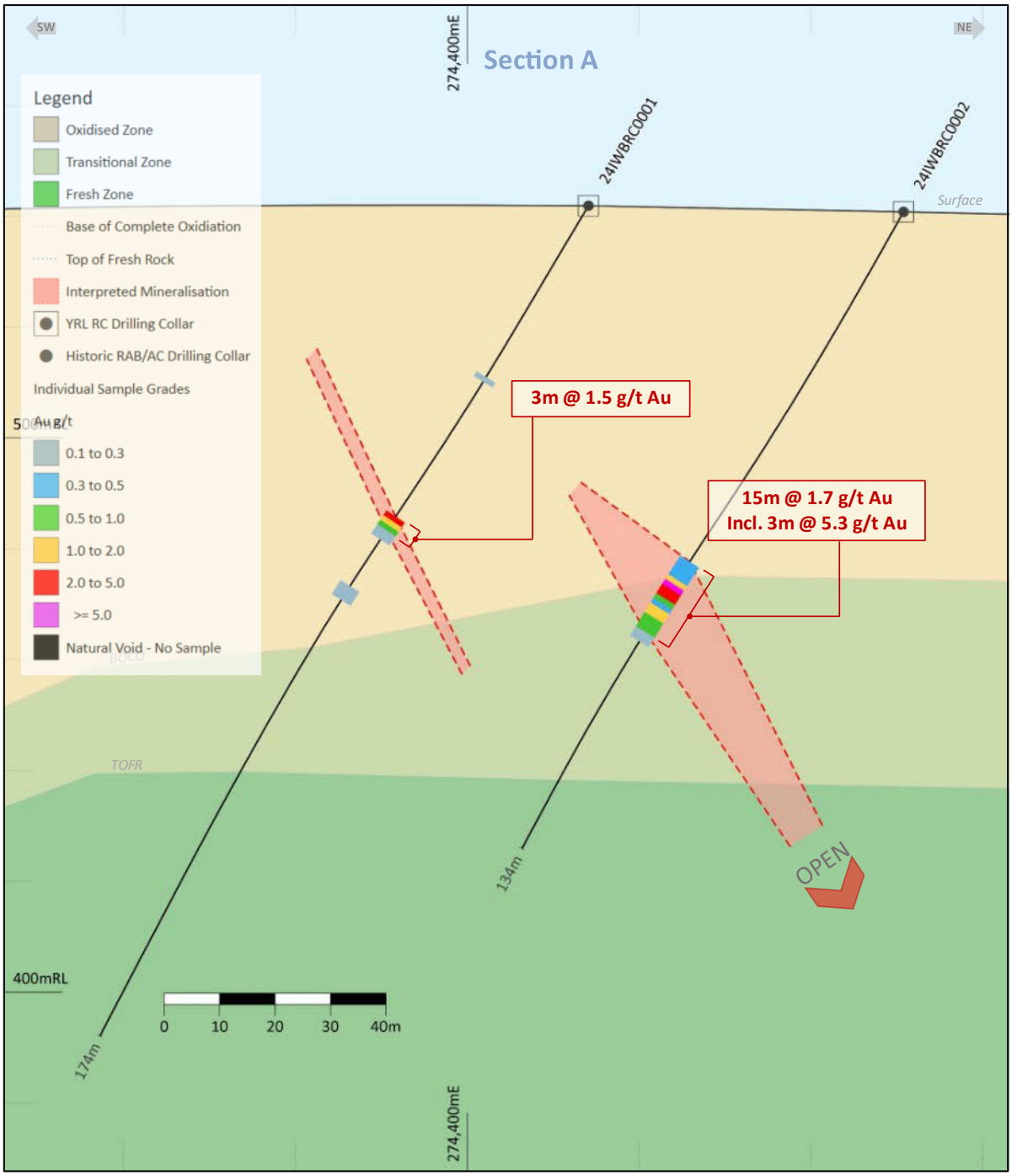

Figure 3: *Oblique cross-section A (see Figure 2 plan for section location), showing RC drilling results from 24IWBRC0001 and 24IWBRC0002, with a preliminary interpretation of mineralisation (red polygons).*

Soil Sampling

Following a successful orientation soil program across selected areas of the Ironstone Well–Barwidgee Gold Project (IWB) last quarter, a large-scale follow-up soil program has commenced. The program will comprise approximately 1800 samples on 400m x 200m spaced grid across much of the northern part of the project (refer to ASX Announcement 26 February 2024). This work will result in a consistent and comprehensive geochemical dataset across a significant portion of IWB and will assist in ongoing targeting for gold, lithium and other commodities. Approximately 60% of the planned samples have been collected with the program expected to be complete by mid May 2024 (Refer to Figure 4).

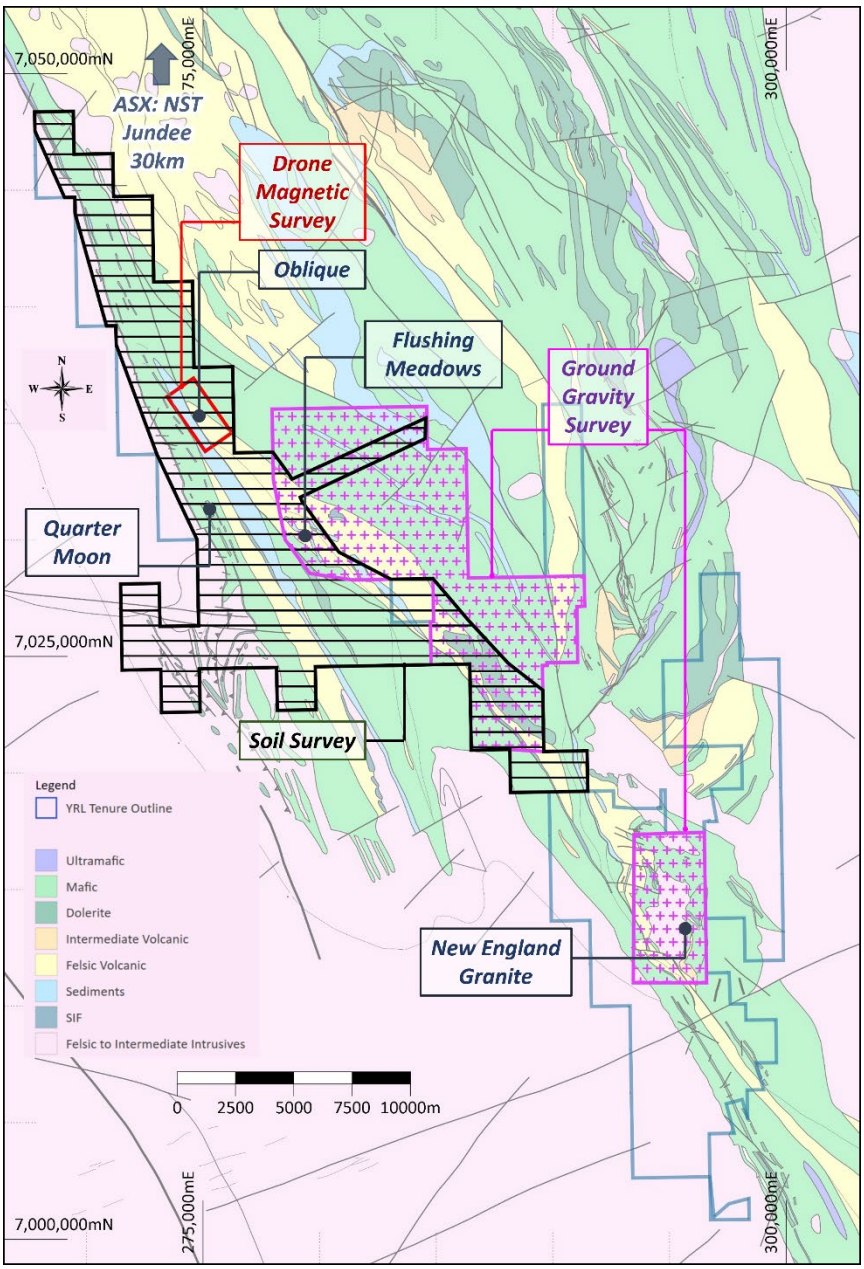

Figure 4: *Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project Overview showing the location of soil, drone magnetics and gravity surveys commenced during the March 24 Quarter.*

Drone Magnetics

A drone aerial magnetic survey was completed over the Oblique Prospect to improve the resolution of aerial magnetic data from a line spacing of 100m down to a 25m line spacing. Process data has been received, and interpretations are underway (Refer to Figure 4).

Gravity

A broad-scale ground gravity survey was recently completed across the northeastern half of the IWB Project and a smaller area around the New England Granite Prospect (see Figure 4). The survey utilised 200m by 200m spaced gravity stations across a portion of the

northeastern IWB project area, which has poor aerial magnetic resolution due to deeper weathering and transported cover/paleochannels. The data set will significantly boost the Company's ability to interpret major stratigraphic packages and regional structures in a poorly understood portion of the project. Data from the ground gravity survey is currently being processed.

GORDONS

A soil sampling program was commenced across the eastern half of the Gordons Gold Project. The program aims to build a comprehensive surface geochemical dataset that can be interrogated to aid in exploration targeting, focusing on emerging targets in the south of the Project. The program will collect 100m spaced samples on 400m spaced lines across selected areas of the Project. Initial results from the soil sampling program are due before the end of July.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Company is well funded after a top-up capital raise of $2.5 million in February 2024 and has a very active H1 CY 2024 planned with priority exploration activities, including;

1. Completion of the current RC program. Follow-up diamond drilling is scheduled for May across Oblique and Quarter Moon;
2. The refinement of exploration targets for follow-up RC drilling across the 4.2km eastern granite margin of the New England Granite (NEG) Prospect is underway. This will be assisted through Exploration Incentive Scheme co-funding to support the completion of two deep (400m) diamond holes across the NEG prospect. Drilling is scheduled for late May and June.
3. The soil sampling program will be completed before the end of April; initial laboratory results are expected in June.
4. The recently acquired ground gravity data is scheduled for processing in early May. Once processed, this will be incorporated into a review of emerging and conceptual exploration targets across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project will commence.

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Capital Raising

During the quarter, the Company completed a placement raising $2.5m (before costs). The placement was oversubscribed and strongly supported by major shareholders and had significant interest from new investors. This was a "top up" of the November 2023 capital raising in response to positive drilling results announced in January. The 31.2m placement shares were priced at $0.08. In addition, 1.9m shares were issued to MST Financial Services

Pty Ltd at an issue price of $0.08 per share as payment of fees owing for services rendered as the sole lead manager to the placement.

Funds raised will be used to expand and further accelerate exploration, including:

- RC and diamond drill testing and Mineral Resource Estimation related activities at Exploration Targets within the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project and;
- advancement of high priority targets at the Mt McClure and Gordons projects.

Issued Capital

Other than the securities issued pursuant to the capital raising outlined above, the only other movements in securities on issue during the quarter were the issue of 700,000 options under the Company's Employee Incentive Scheme with full details provided in Appendix 3G on 1 March 2024.

As at 31 March 2024, the Company had the following securities on issue:

Type of Security	31 March 2024	31 December 2023
Ordinary shares	267,807,614	234,726,156
Options	76,466,071	75,766,071
Performance rights	375,000	375,000
TOTAL	344,648,685	310,867,227

Summary of Exploration Expenditure

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.3.1, Yandal confirms that as disclosed in the Cashflow Report (item 1.2(a)), Yandal's exploration expenditure for the quarter was approximately $736k, details of the exploration activities underlying this expenditure are as set out in the Activities Report.

Payments to Related Parties and their Associates

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5, $171k was paid to related parties or their associates during the quarter, comprising Executive Director salaries, Non-executive Director fees and superannuation.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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About Yandal Resources Limited

Yandal Resources was listed on the ASX in December 2018 and has a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the highly prospective Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts of Western Australia.

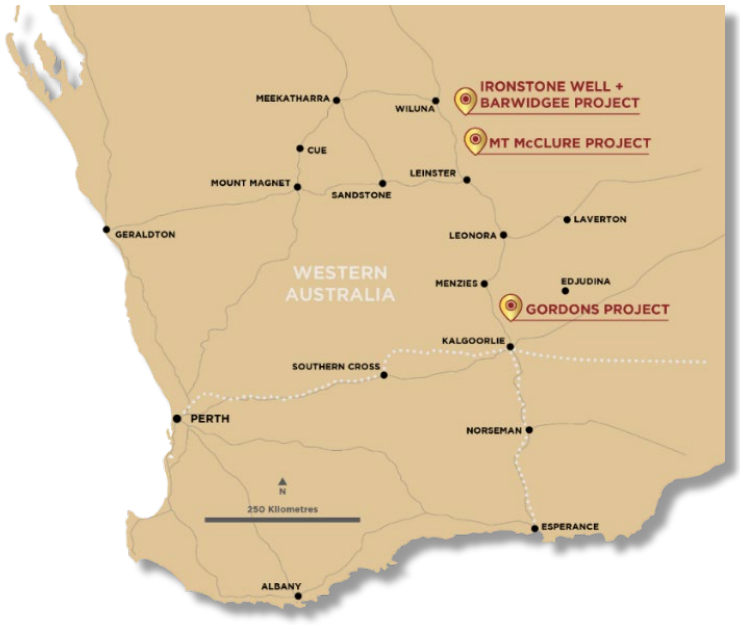

Figure 5: Yandal Resources' gold project locations.

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 Exploration Manager and Technical Director for 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.

Tenement Schedule as at 31 March 2024

Locality	Tenement ID	Status	Holder	Ownership at Quarter End	Interest acquired during the Quarter	Interest disposed during the Quarter	Notes
Ironstone Well Gold Project							
Oblique/Quarter Moon	E53/1882	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Flushing Meadows	E53/1963	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Wiluna	ELA53/2191	Application	Legendre	100%	-	-	1
Wiluna	ELA53/2192	Application	Legendre	100%	-	-	1
Wiluna	ELA53/2193	Application	Legendre	100%	-	-	1
Wiluna	ELA53/2194	Application	Legendre	100%	-	-	1
Flushing Meadows Haul Rd	LA53/222	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Ironstone Well	M53/1093	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Ironstone Well	ELA53/2334	Application	Yandal	100%	100%	-	
Flushing Meadows	MLA53/1108	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Lupton Well	ELA53/2295	Application	Yandal	100%			
Newcombe	ELA53/2304	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Barwidgee Gold Project							
New England	E53/1843	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
New England	P53/1638	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
New England	P53/1639	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mazzucco	P53/1704	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Greenstone Hill	P53/1714	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Greenstone Hill	P53/1715	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure Gold Project							
Success	M36/691	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Parmelia	M36/692	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Challenger	M36/693	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1892	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1893	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1894	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1895	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1896	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Success	P36/1922	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1934	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1935	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1936	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1937	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1938	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1939	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1940	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1941	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1942	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1943	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	

Tenement Schedule as at 31 March 2024

Locality	Tenement ID	Status	Holder	Ownership at Quarter End	Interest acquired during the Quarter	Interest disposed during the Quarter	Notes
Mt McClure	P36/1944	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1945	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt McClure	P36/1946	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons Gold Project							
Mt Jewell	E24/198	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt Jewell	E27/536	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt Jewell	P27/2206	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt Jewel	MLA27/518	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mulgarrie	E27/570	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	E27/601	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Wild Dog	E27/602	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt Vetters	E27/605	Granted	Yandal	0%	-	100%	
Gordons	LA27/100	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	LA27/101	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	M27/11	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mulgarrie	M27/237	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Kanowna	M27/502	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	M27/522	Application	Yandal	100%	100%	-	
Gordons	P26/4577	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2456	Granted	Moho/Yandal	100%	-	-	2
Mulgarrie	P27/2234	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Kanowna	P27/2325	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Mt Eba	P27/2331	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2332	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2338	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2339	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2340	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2341	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2342	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2343	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2344	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2345	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2346	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2354	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2355	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2356	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2357	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2358	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2359	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2360	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2361	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2362	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	

Tenement Schedule as at 31 March 2024

Locality	Tenement ID	Status	Holder	Ownership at Quarter End	Interest acquired during the Quarter	Interest disposed during the Quarter	Notes
Gordons	P27/2363	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2364	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	P27/2461	Granted	Yandal	100%	-	-	
Gordons	ELA27/701	Application	Moho	100%	100%	-	3
White Dam							
White Dam	ELA26/229	Application	Yandal	100%	-	-	

Notes:

1. In July 2022, a Purchase agreement was executed with Bruce Legendre to acquire these tenements when they are granted.
2. In November 2021, a Heads of Agreement was executed with Moho Resources Limited that provides for Yandal Resources to acquire a 100% interest in the gold and related metals rights over granted Tenements.
3. In June 2023, a purchase agreement was entered into with Moho Resources for Yandal Resources to acquire 100% interest in the tenement upon grant, with Moho retaining a gold royalty and certain non-gold rights.

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

Mr Christopher Oorschot, Exploration Manager and Technical Director of Yandal Resources, compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC 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 (YRL) RC 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 sample and a duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates. • 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. • Historic core sampling procedures are unknown and are assumed to be industry standard at that time. Historic core samples have not been retained by the project and are unavailable for review.
	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 metre drilled: a primary sample and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more	• For all results, RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a portion, between 1-3kg 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
	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. • For historical RC drilling, a 5' ¼ inch 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 reasonably controlled as much as reasonably possible. • There is currently not enough data to assess if lower samples recoveries produce a sampling bias within deeper drilling, noting that major shears bear water and volume loss is associated with these structures. The Company aims to assess this through the use of diamond drilling. • For historic RC drilling, exact records of measures applied to manage or monitor sample recoveries have not been preserved. It is assumed that previous project operators used industry standard procedures comparable to those used by YRL above.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For YRL drilling, all RC holes have been logged in full by a qualified and experienced geologist. RC chips and fines from each 1m interval drilled are inspected and logged for colour, weathering, lithology, deformation, veining and mineralisation. All 1m samples are wet-sieved and retained in labelled and annotated chip trays. Chip trays are stored on-site for review and transported to Perth for long-term storage. The quality of logging information is considered sufficient to support appropriate 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. • In addition to geological logging, the magnetic susceptibility of each interval is measured using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 1-3kg 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. Historical samples were likely collected using either a rig-mounted or portable riffle splitter. • For all YRL RC drilling, samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, crushed to <10mm and pulverised to nominally 85%, passing 75µm. Best practice preparation (comparable to the above) is assumed for historic RC drilling. • Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs across 5% of all submitted YRL samples. For historic RC drilling, the frequency of repeat analysis is not documented. • Field duplicates are routinely collected at an initial rate of 1 duplicate for every 50 samples collected. Additional duplicates are then collected across intervals of interest to produce. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate given the fine to medium-grained nature of the sampled material. The average weight of 1m samples after the most recent RC program was 2.3kg.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For YRL RC Drilling, 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 once all samples for a program are received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC protocols applied to historic RC samples are assumed to be industry standard for the time and likely similar to protocols used by YRL above. • The drone aerial magnetic survey on the Oblique Prospect utilised a line spacing of 25m with a line direction of 055°-235° and a tie-line spacing of 250m with a tie-line direction of 045°-325°. The sensor height was a targeted 25m with an aircraft height of 45m. The survey totalled 177 line kilometres. A PAS H100 Rotary Wing unmanned helicopter with a brushless electric motor and lithium Ion battery was used at a survey speed of 15m/s. The helicopter was equipped with a Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer with a sensitivity of 0.0006nT. The aircraft's location was recorded using an onboard uBlox GNSS receiver with multi-constellation tracking, with sub 1m accuracy. Data quality control measures include checking line specifications had been met at the end of each day, visual inspection of magnetic and ancillary data channel profiles and preliminary grid, measurement and analysis of magnetic noise levels, and close inspection of various horizontal and vertical navigation parameters. Diurnal base station data was checked to ensure survey flight coverage and for magnetic storms or cultural activity.
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. • Several historic RC holes have been twinned to validate historic results. A comparison of results from twinned intercepts shows comparable results in line with grade variation associated with the orogenic gold system. The twinned holes confirmed the results and the spatial location of mineralisation within the historic RC drilling. • For YRL RC Drilling, primary sampling and logging data are entered into .xlsx spreadsheets and retained on the company server located in the Perth office. The data is validated and imported into the YRL cloud-hosted MX Deposit Database. Historical RC drilling data is collated and verified by YRL geologists before being imported into the 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, accurate to within 3-5m. RLs are determined using a detailed surface DTM; all holes will be surveyed by DGPS upon completion of the program. • 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 will be surveyed by DGPS, and topographic measurements are of high quality and precision for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. Data from aerial magnetic surveys has been used to generate a topographic surface model, this model is used to validate the RL of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes in topography. • Historical drilling was located using various survey methods and multiple grids, including local grids, geographic coordinates and historic UTM grids. These have all been transformed into the same grid coordinate system used by YRL, UTM MGA94 Zone 51s. Historic collars have been adjusted so the RLs match the YRL topographic surface model.
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.*	• Holes were variably spaced to allow an assessment of the program's aims. At Oblique, the line spacing was variable; however, the ultimate aim is to complete drilling on an approximate 50m by 50m spacing. All collar details/coordinates have been previously reported. • The hole/data spacing and distribution given for RC drilling completed at Oblique is sufficient to establish a preliminary assessment of the degree of geological and grade continuity; the current spacing of intercepts is not appropriate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • Only significant gold intercepts have been reported, meaning all intervals >0.3 g/t Au. 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, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Only 1m 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. 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. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts have been previously reported.
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 Oblique RC drilling, the orientation of all sampling is at a high angle to the main mineralised trend and the orientation of stratigraphic horizons. Drill holes have been drilled on a -60° angle perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation and stratigraphy. The mineralisation geometry is relatively simple and planar (based on interpretations using previous drilling, new results, and comparisons to adjacent mined deposits). As such, the sampling orientation is believed to be appropriate and unbiased. For Oblique, the orientation of drilling relative to the geometry of mineralisation and stratigraphy is unlikely to produce a material sampling bias as sample lengths are interpreted to be close to the true width.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All YRL samples were collected on-site under the supervision of the supervising geologist. Calico bags are tied, grouped into larger bags tied bags, and then placed into sealed bulker bags. The labelled bulker bags are then transported to Perth directly to the laboratory for analysis via a commercial freight company or by YRL geologists. Where a commercial freight company is used for transport, consignment notes, and confirmation of receipt by the lab were monitored. • For historic RC sampling, measures to ensure sample security are assumed to be of industry standard for the time and likely similar to those applied by YRL, as per the above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 commissioned but are scheduled prior to any further work being completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Oblique Prospect is located in the exploration lease **E 53/1882**. This tenement is wholly owned by Yandal Resources Limited. • The tenement is in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
.Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous operators who have completed exploration across the Oblique Prospect include Newmont, Wiluna Mines, Cyprus Gold, Great Central Mines, Australian Resources Limited, and Eagle Mining Corp. Work completed by these operators included limited RAB/AC drilling, RC drilling, and limited diamond core drilling. The RC drilling and data appear to be of a high quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Oblique 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 a sequence of intermediate volcaniclastic units and meta-sedimentary units, variably intruded by intermediate intrusive. Mineralisation is structurally controlled but focussed around a laterally continuous magnetite-chlorite altered unit.
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*	• All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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. These intervals have been reported as a composite where the intercept includes more than one sample. Composites may include up to 2m of internal waste, and the final composite grade must exceed 0.3g/t Au. Several broader intercepts using a >0.1 g/t Au cut-off grade have also been reported, where the final composite grade is equal to or greater than 0.3 g/t Au. Only 1m 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. All intercepts are reported in grams per tonne (g/t). If a single composite includes a material high sub-interval, this has been reported. Reported composite intervals were calculated and reviewed by Mr Christopher Oorschot. All significant intercepts have been previously reported. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Based on current interpretations, the intercept (down-hole) lengths for Oblique are close to the true widths of mineralisation. Current analysis suggests that the true width is approximately 85% to 100% of the intercept length, subject to variation in the dip of mineralisation and drilling. As intercept lengths are close to the true width of mineralisation, true widths have not been reported. • Drilling directions are approximately orthogonal to the geometry of mineralisation based on current interpretations.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• See Figures in the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• An Exploration Target has previously been reported for the Oblique Prospect; see ASX release on 20th of October 2023. Data received from the recently completed RC program was reviewed against the Exploration Target. The previous Exploration Target for the Oblique Prospect is maintained. • Pegasus Airborne Systems completed a drone aerial magnetic survey on the Oblique Prospect in March 2024. The survey utilised a line spacing of 25m with a line direction of 055°-235° and a tie-line spacing of 250m with a tie-line direction of 045°-325°. The sensor height was a targeted 25m with an aircraft height of 45m. The survey totalled 177 line kilometres. The data was acquired between the 2nd of March and the 4th of March. A PAS H100 Rotary Wing unmanned helicopter with a brushless electric motor and lithium Ion battery was used at a survey speed of 15m/s. The helicopter was equipped with a Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer with a sensitivity of 0.0006nT. The aircraft's location was recorded using an onboard uBlox GNSS receiver with multi-constellation tracking, with sub 1m accuracy. Data quality control measures include checking line specifications had been met at the end of each day, visual inspection of magnetic and ancillary data channel profiles and preliminary grid, measurement and analysis of magnetic noise levels, and close inspection of various horizontal and vertical navigation parameters. Diurnal base station data was checked to ensure survey flight coverage and for magnetic storms or cultural activity. Collected data was processed by Terra Resources to produce a range of raster grids that will be used to interpret stratigraphy and structures across the Oblique Prospect.

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
		• Further work across the Oblique Prospect includes:
		  ○ Additional RC drilling is currently underway,
		  ○ Follow-up diamond drilling scheduled for May 2024,
		  ○ Regional soil sampling program covers the oblique prospect and surrounds,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

YANDAL RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
86 108 753 608	31 March 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(736)	(2,542)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(43)	(131)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(225)	(442)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	31	80
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other – net GST (paid) / refunded	34	(32)
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(939)**	**(3,067)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(7)	(15)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(7)**	**(15)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	2,496	6,496
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(26)	(335)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**2,470**	**6,161**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,757	4,202
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(939)	(3,067)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(7)	(15)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	2,470	6,161

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**7,281**	**7,281**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	7,261	5,737
5.2	Call deposits	20	20
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**7,281**	**5,757**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	171
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(939)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(939)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	7,281
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	7,281
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	7.7

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer: N/A	

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 30 April 2024

Authorised by: .....The Board of Directors.....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.