

Exploration Update

First 2024 RC Results from Oblique Extend Mineralisation 500m North of Previous Yandal Drilling

- Assay results have been received from the first three RC holes completed across Oblique Prospect in 2024 as part of a larger 4,500m RC 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:
 - **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),
- An Infill drone magnetic survey has been completed, improving the resolution of aerial magnetics across the Oblique prospect.
- A large ground gravity survey was completed at Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project that will significantly contribute to developing additional early-stage exploration targets.
- Large-scale soil sampling program across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project is 60% complete.
- An intense rainfall event during March led to various logistical challenges, resulting in operational delays during late March and April. However, ground conditions have since improved, allowing exploration activities to proceed without hindrance.

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

Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director, Mr Tim Kennedy, said: *It is very satisfying to see a compelling intercept in these early results, particularly given the difficult weather conditions endured by the team in March. These initial results demonstrate the under-explored nature and potential scale of the Oblique Prospect, with a material intercept 500m north of any previous RC drilling by the Company; we look forward to providing further updates as more results are received.*

The drone magnetic survey provides significantly improved magnetic resolution across the Oblique Prospect, enabling the team to interpret structures across the Prospect with more confidence in the future. Furthermore, we eagerly await the processed ground gravity data

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Greg Evans	Non-Exec Chairman
Katina Law	Non-Exec Director
Chris Oorschot	Technical Director
Greg Fitzgerald	Company Secretary

over what is a very under-explored portion of the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project. Gravity data will enable the team to resolve major structures and stratigraphic units, providing a better definition of emerging targets where aerial magnetics is obscured by deep weathering and transported cover.

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received initial assay results from the first three holes of the 4,500m RC drilling program across the **Oblique** and **Quarter Moon** (E 53/1882) Prospects. The **Oblique** and **Quarter Moon** (E 53/1882) Prospects form part of the broader Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (**IWB**) Gold Project (see **Figure 3**).

In addition to drilling results, the Company has been actively acquiring further prospect and regional scale datasets, including:

- The completion of a drone magnetic survey across the Oblique Prospect,
- The acquisition of ground gravity data across the northeastern half of the IWB project,
- The acquisition of ground gravity data across the New England Granite Prospect,
- The collection of soil samples across the northwestern half of the IWB Project.

Early results from drilling across **Oblique** have confirmed the presence of oxide/transitional mineralisation similar in style to mineralisation from 2023 drilling more than 500m to the south, associated with a northwest-striking OBL01 structure.

The ongoing RC program aims to:

- Follow up on several shallow intercepts from the 2023 RC drilling program,
- Further test around several anomalous historic shallow RAB holes to the north that coincide with interpreted northwest striking structures comparable to the **OBL01 structure**,
- Complete several diamond pre-collars in preparation for diamond drilling in May.

The Company is well-funded and focused on making significant gold discoveries on its portfolio of highly prospective 100% owned gold projects in the Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts in Western Australia.

RC Drilling Results

The ongoing **Oblique** and **Quarter Moon** RC program comprises **4,500m of drilling** (including diamond pre-collars). Results from the first three RC holes completed have been received. These holes are located at the northern end of the Oblique Prospect (see **Figure 1**) and were drilled as exploration holes to test for interpreted northwest striking structures comparable to OBL01 proximal to historic RAB anomalies.

Significant intercepts are summarised below, illustrated in **Figure 2** below, and listed in **Tables 1 and 2**.

- **15m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 74m** in 24IWBR0002,
 - including **3m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 79m
- **3m @ 1.5/t Au from 66m** in 24IWBR0001,

The results build on previous RC drilling completed in October 2023 (see ASX releases of 25 October 2023 and 12 January 2024).

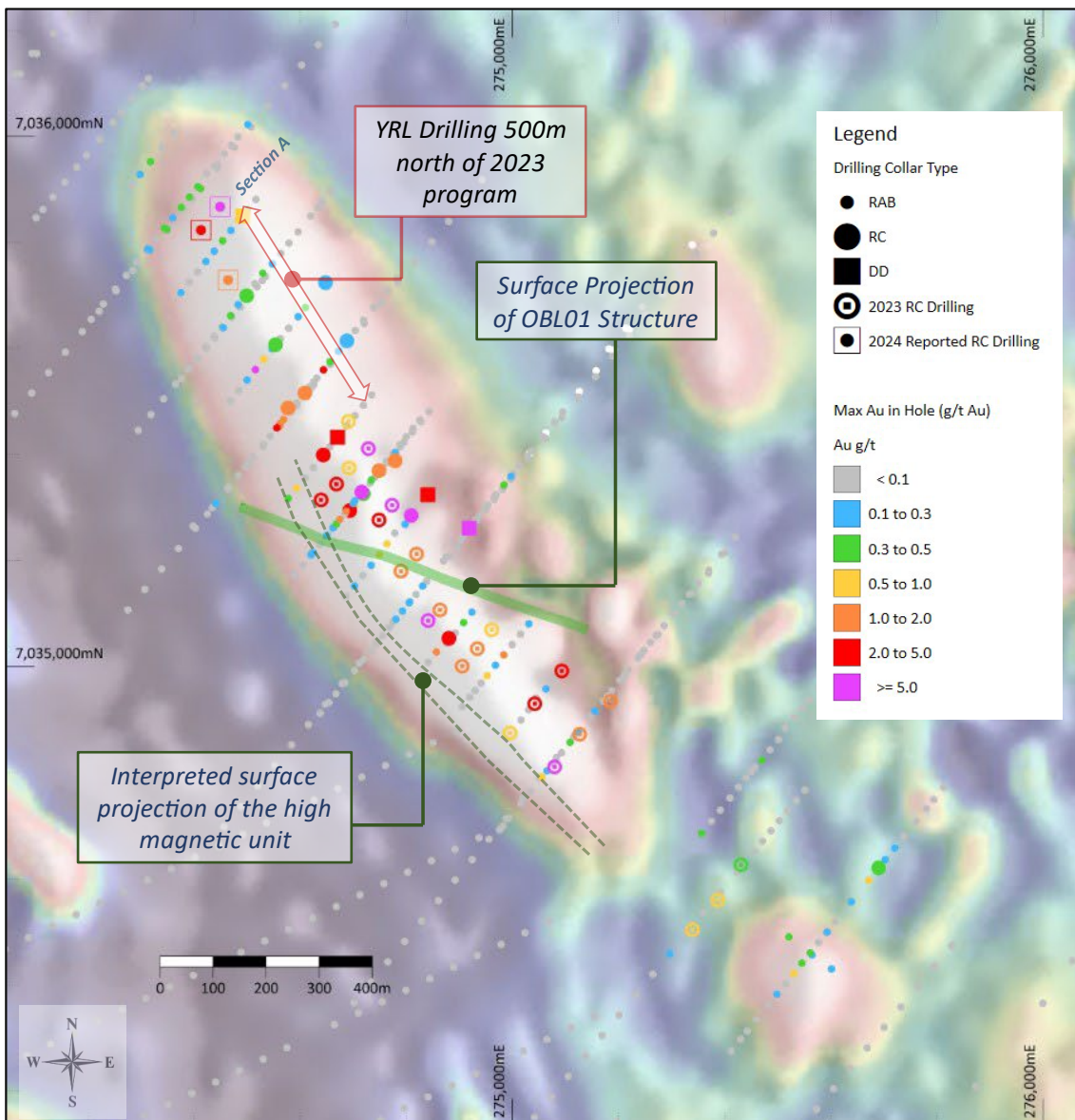


Figure 1: A Collar plan for the Oblique Prospect displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a composite aerial magnetic image e (RTP 1VD non-linear and RTP 2VD non-linear). Interpreted surface projections of the magnetite-chlorite altered unit and the projection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

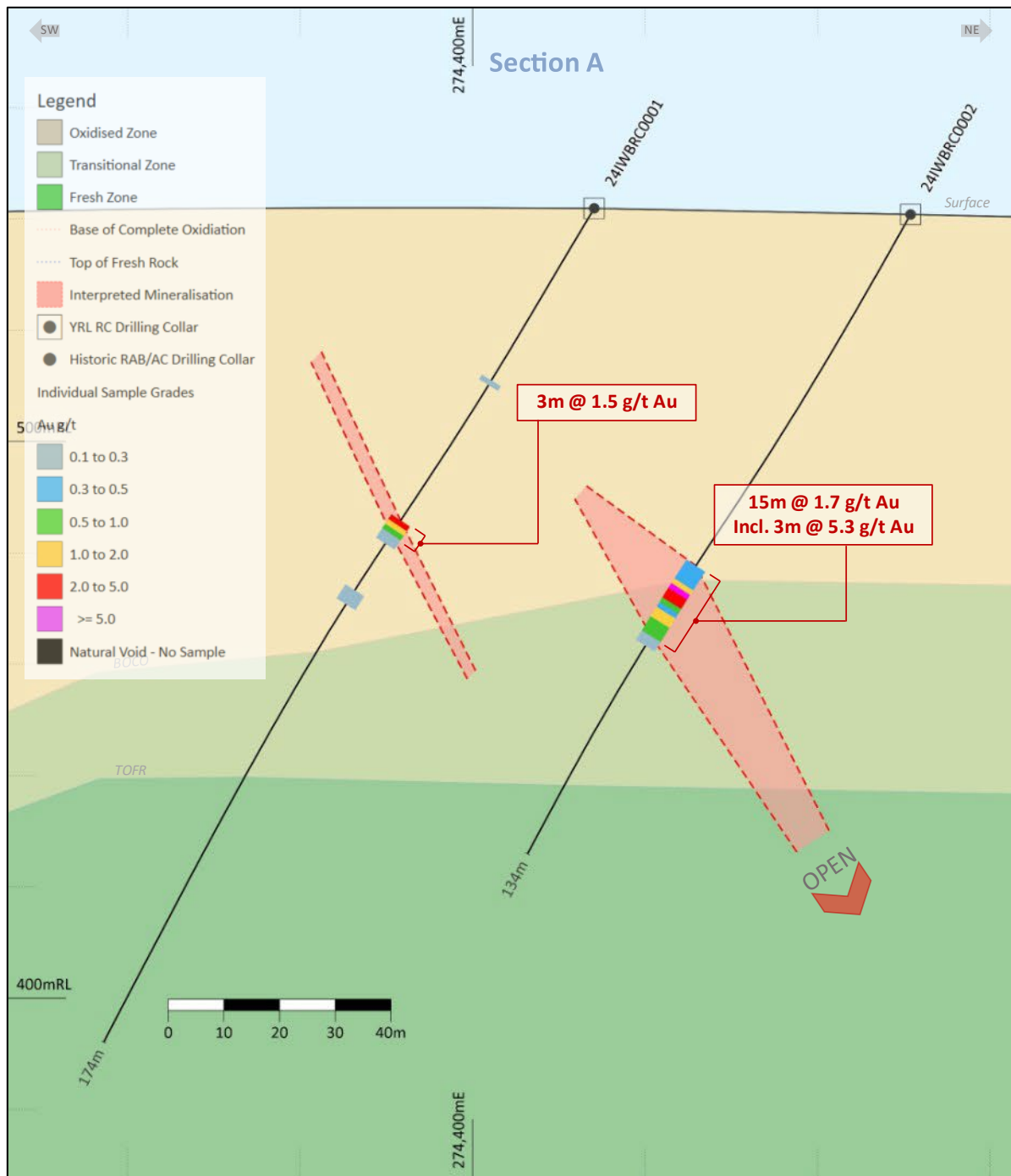


Figure 2: Oblique cross-section A (see Figure 1 plan for section location), showing RC drilling results from 24IWBR0001 and 24IWBR0002, with a preliminary interpretation of mineralisation (red polygons).

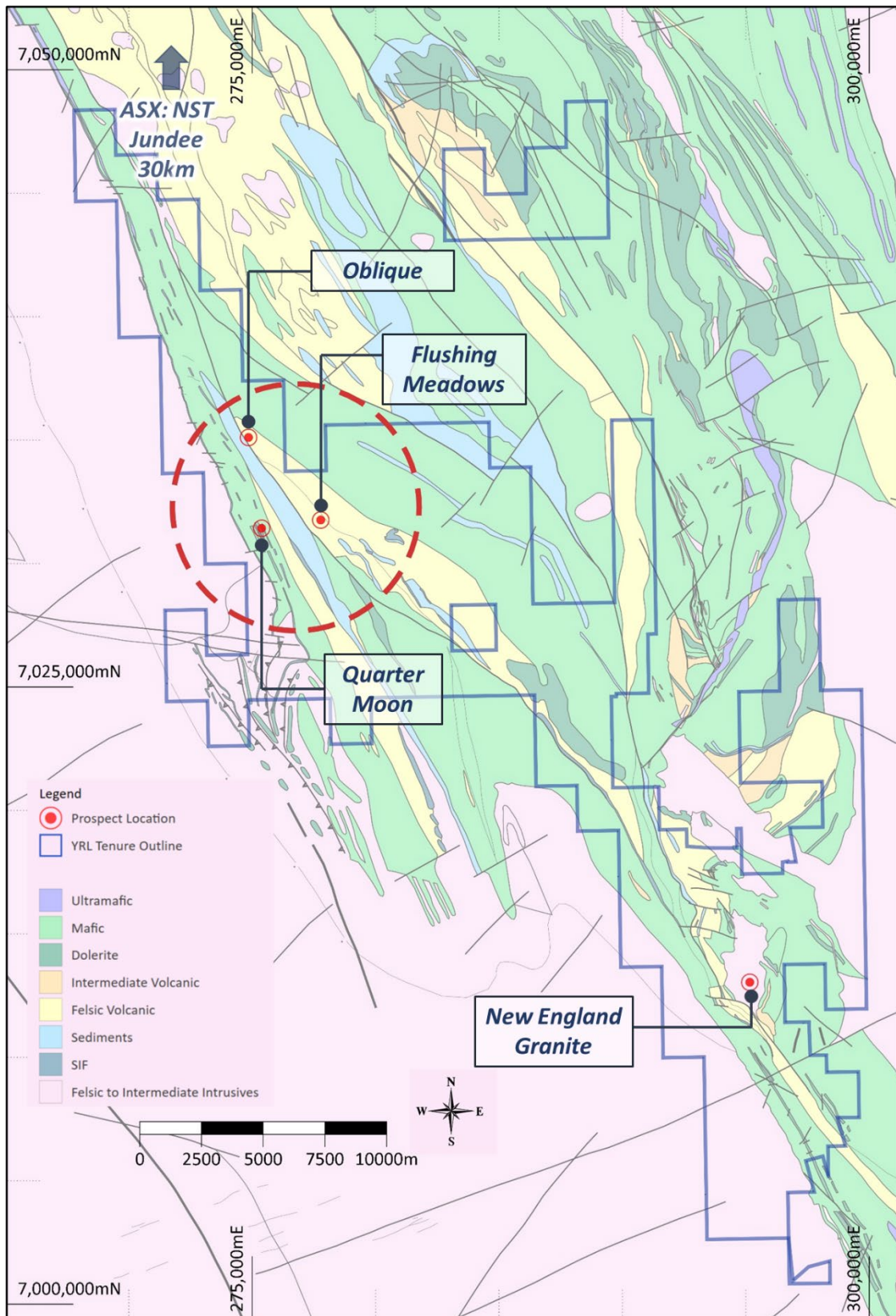


Figure 3: The Ironstone Well / Barwidgee Project overview shows the outline of YRL tenure, regional interpreted bedrock geology, and the location of prospects discussed in this report. The dashed red line is a circle with a 5km radius highlighting the proximity between the Flushing Meadows Deposit and the Oblique and Quarter Moon Prospects.

Mineralisation

The 15m @ 1.7 g/t Au result from 24IWBR0002 is associated with shearing and quartz veining (oxidised to transitional weathering) similar to previous intercepts within the OBL01 structure more than 500m to the south (see **Figure 1**). The mineralised shear and veining are hosted within an intermediate to mafic volcanoclastic lithology. These early results support the interpretation of numerous northwest striking structures similar to OBL1 cross-cut stratigraphy and play a major part in controlling mineralisation across the prospect. Understanding the distribution of these structures will play a key role in evaluating the broader potential of the Prospect. Mineralisation identified in 24IWBR0002 remains open at depth and along strike.

Acquisition of Additional Prospect and Regional Scale Datasets

To aid in developing the Company's understanding of both current exploration prospects and early-stage exploration targets and assist in drill targeting, several initiatives to acquire prospect-to-regional scale datasets were initiated in 2024 (See **Figure 4**). These include:

- The completion of a drone aerial magnetic survey 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 (see **Figure 5**), and interpretations are underway.
- 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.
- A large-scale soil sampling program is underway, with 60% of samples collected (See **Figure 5**). The program covers the north-western half of the IWB project, where an in-situ partially eroded regolith setting dominates. The soil sampling program will provide a comprehensive geochemical dataset from which current and new exploration targets can be assessed.

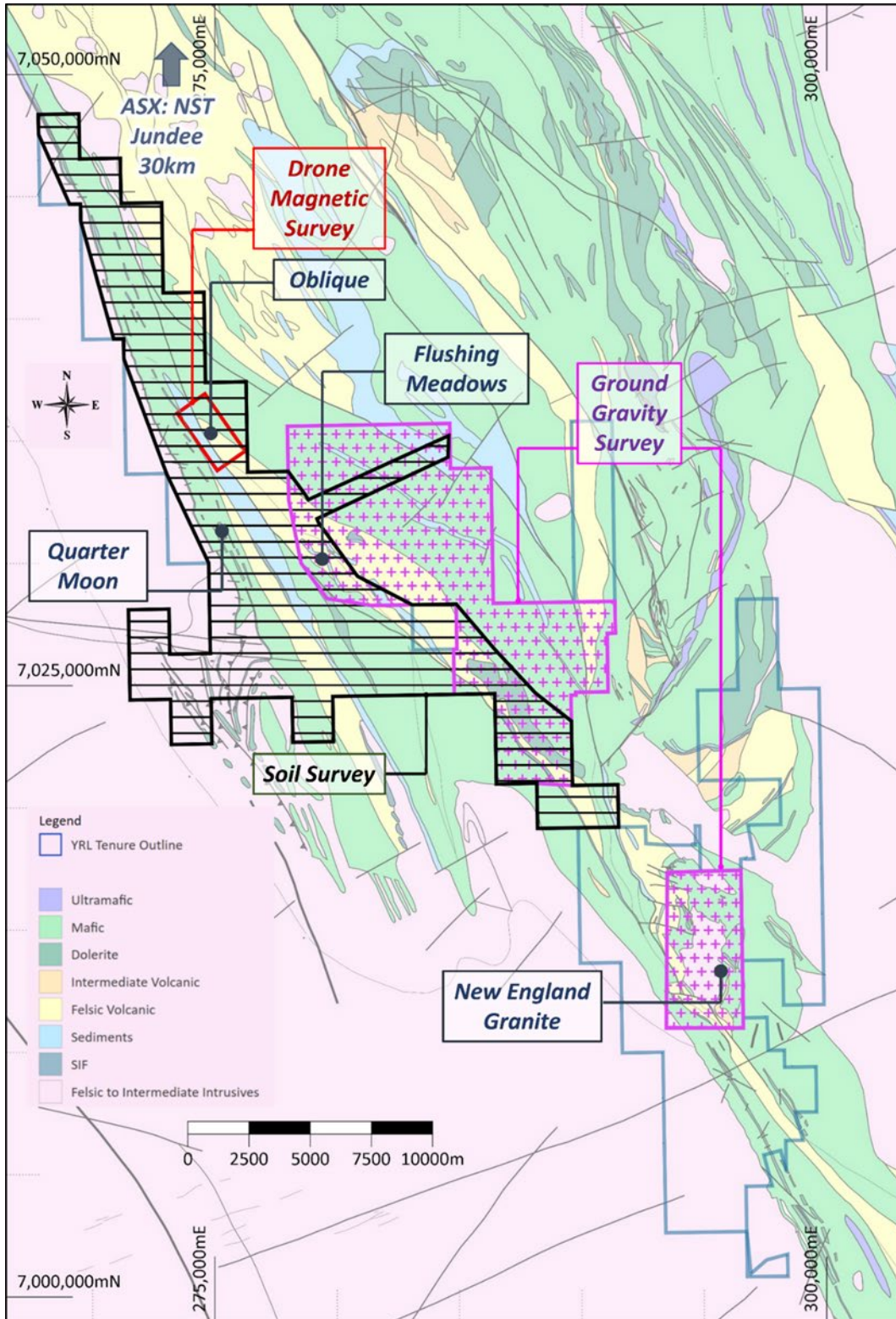


Figure 4: Ironstone Well-Barwidge Gold Project interpreted bedrock geology plan showing the location of geophysical surveys and soil sampling programs.

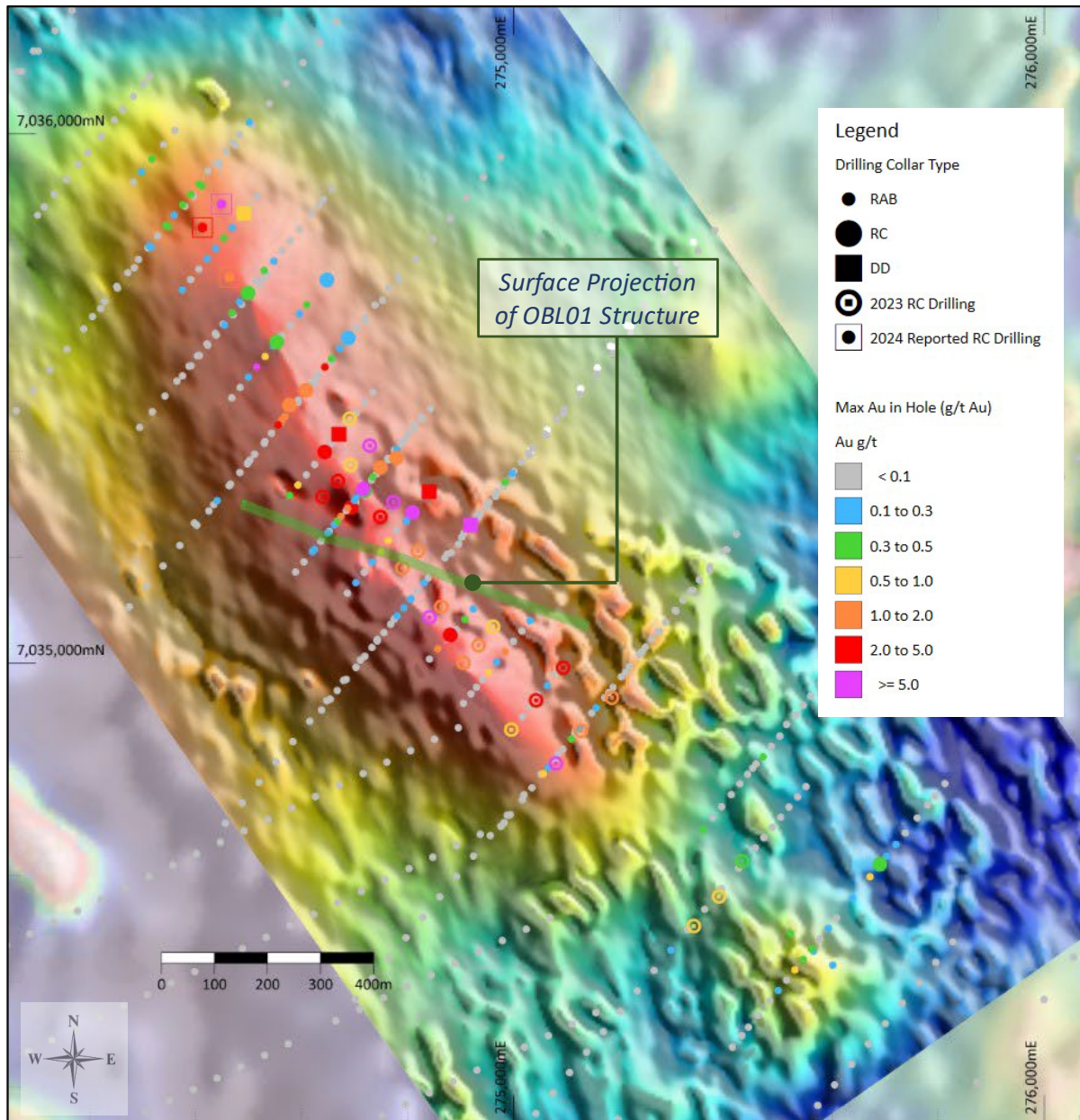


Figure 5: Composite aerial magnetic image (total magnetic intensity reduced to pole & first vertical derivative) derived from the recently completed drone aerial magnetic survey across the Oblique Prospect.

Delays Due to March Rainfall Event

An intense rainfall event during March led to various logistical challenges, resulting in operational delays during late March and April. However, ground conditions have since improved, allowing exploration activities to proceed without hindrance.

Exploration Target

The Exploration Target for the Oblique Prospect remains unchanged with these new results (See **ASX release 25th of October 2023**)

Next Steps

With one RC rig on site, RC drilling across the Oblique and then Quarter Moon Prospects will continue from April to early May. A diamond drilling program will then follow and is currently scheduled for mid-May. Initial diamond drilling across the Oblique Prospect will provide detailed information regarding the host stratigraphy, structures, intrusive types and the nature of the magnetite-rich unit.

Looking Ahead

The Company has a very active H1 CY 2024 planned with priority exploration activities, including;

1. Follow-up diamond drilling is scheduled for May across the Oblique Prospect and Quarter Moon Prospects;
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, a review of conceptual exploration targets across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Project will commence.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

For further information, please contact:

Tim Kennedy

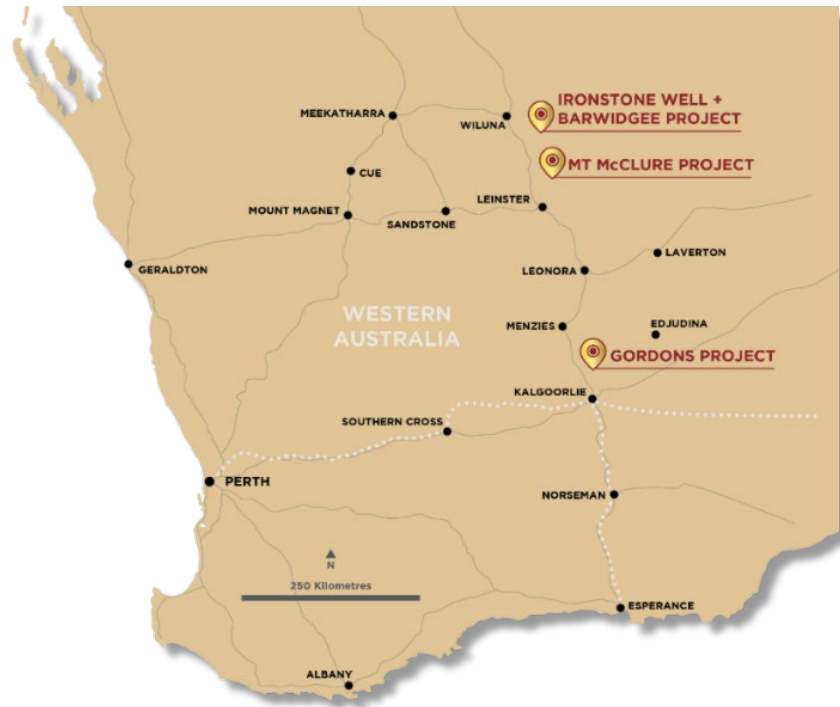
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About Yandal Resources Limited

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.

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 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.

Table 1 – Oblique - Summary of significant RC drilling assay results >0.3g/t Au with no more than 2m of continuous internal waste included unless otherwise stated.

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Oblique	24IWBRC0001	RC 1m	66	69	3	1.5	Oxide
Oblique	24IWBRC0002	RC 1m	74	89	15	1.7	Transition
Oblique	24IWBRC0002	<i>Including</i>	78	86	8	2.7	Transition
Oblique	24IWBRC0002	<i>Including</i>	79	82	3	5.3	Transition
Oblique	24IWBRC0003	RC 1m	65	66	1	0.6	Oxide
Oblique	24IWBRC0003	RC 1m	76	79	3	0.8	Oxide
Oblique	24IWBRC0003	RC 1m	85	86	1	0.5	Oxide
Oblique	24IWBRC0003	RC 1m	163	164	1	0.5	Fresh

Table 2 – Oblique RC collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
Oblique	24IWBRC0001	RC	274413	7035823	220	-60	174
Oblique	24IWBRC0002	RC	274449	7035867	220	-60	134
Oblique	24IWBRC0003	RC	274464	7035729	220	-60	174

**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	<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 (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.
	<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 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
	<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 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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<p><i>coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></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 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.
<p>Logging</p>	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></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 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 a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility metre, with a sensitivity of 1x10⁻⁶ SI Units. Magnetic susceptibility

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	<p>readings are quantitative in nature.</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 1-3kg 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	<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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</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 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. • QAQC protocols applied to historic RC samples are assumed to be industry standard for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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>	<p>time and likely similar to protocols used by YRL above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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, 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 surveyed holes. The terrain around the prospect area is relatively flat, with no severe changes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>in topography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<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"> 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 are supplied in Table 2. 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 are detailed in Table 1.
<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 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.
<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 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.

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Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<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 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 volcanoclastic units and meta-sedimentary units, variably intruded by intermediate intrusive. Mineralisation is structurally controlled but focussed around a laterally continuous magnetite-chlorite altered unit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 1 & 2. • All drilling has been reported, either within this announcement or in previous announcements. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 are detailed in Table 1. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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').</p>	
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures in the main body of this report and Tables 1-2.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results have been reported.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work across the Oblique Prospect includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional RC drilling is currently underway, ○ Follow-up diamond drilling scheduled for May 2024, ○ Regional soil sampling program covers the oblique prospect and surrounds,