

Exploration Update

Oblique RC Drilling Confirms the Continuity of Wide Oxide Mineralisation within the OBL01 Structure, and Further Extends Mineralisation to the North

- All assay results have been received from the RC drilling program completed across the Oblique Prospect in 2024 as part of a larger 4,500m RC and 2,800m diamond drilling program.
- The **results confirm the continuity** of broad and higher-grade mineralisation associated with the **OBL01** structure at the Oblique Prospect:
 - **28m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 50m (24IWBRC0012),
 - including **4m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 51m and
 - **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 71m
 - **9m @ 1.8/t Au** from 34m (24IWBRC0011),
 - including **1m @ 10.2g/t Au** from 34m
- RC drilling has again **extended oxide mineralisation** 150m to the north at Oblique with:
 - **7m @ 0.9 g/t Au** from 47m (24IWBRC0018),
 - **3m @ 1.4 g/t Au** from 73m (24IWBRC0018),
- These results are in addition to initial results (*reported 29th of April 2024*) from the north of Oblique suggestive of another mineralised structure and include:
 - **15m @ 1.7g/t** from 74m (24IWBRC0002)
 - including 3m @ 5.3g/t Au from 79m
- The diamond drilling program at Oblique is progressing well. Four of five diamond holes are complete, and the first diamond core samples will be dispatched for analysis this week. Initial diamond logging has identified numerous intervals of interest, with several different styles of veining and alteration observed.
- Quarter Moon RC drilling results are expected in late June.

For further information or to ask questions in relation to this announcement, please visit our Investor Hub at <https://investorhub.yandalresources.com.au/link/mPqm8P>

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Board and Management

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

Commenting on the new results, Yandal Resources' Technical Director, Mr Chris Oorschot, said: "The latest round of Oblique RC results are very encouraging. Closer spaced drilling within and to the south of the OBL01 structure has confirmed the interpreted geometry and mineralisation continuity of the structure. RC drilling results from the north of Oblique build on the **15m @ 1.7g/t** result from late April, displaying similar geological characteristics to the OBL01 structure 500m to the south.

While we were receiving these results, diamond drilling has been progressing well, with the team focused on collecting detailed information concerning stratigraphy, structure, alteration and geological timing relationships that will provide invaluable context to assay results and allow an effective evaluation of the Oblique Prospect's broader potential.

The Yandal exploration team is well placed to realise larger-scale discovery opportunities across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project as we head into the second half of 2024 with the ongoing diamond drilling program, combined with some exceptional conceptual targets derived from the recently acquired ground gravity data and the soon to be received regional soil results."

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received all assay results from the eighteen holes completed across the Oblique Prospect, part of a larger 4,500m program across both the Oblique and Quarter Moon Prospects. The **Oblique** and **Quarter Moon** (E 53/1882) Prospects form part of the broader Ironstone Well-Barwidgee (**IWB**) Gold Project (see **Figure 8**).

In addition to drilling results, the Company has completed **four of five diamond holes** across the **Oblique Prospect**. The first batch of diamond core samples is scheduled to be dispatched to the lab for analysis this week.

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 2024 **Oblique** RC program comprised **2,450m** of drilling for a total of 18 holes (including five diamond pre-collars with 516m drilled). Results from all RC holes have been received. The holes were designed to identify **OBL01 parallel structures to the north**, then test the **continuity** and **extend drilling** within the **OBL01** mineralised structure (see **Figure 1**). RC drilling was successful in achieving both objectives.

Significant intercepts are summarised below, illustrated in **Figures 1 to 6** below, and listed in **Tables 1 and 2** at the end of this document.

Drilling to the north of Oblique has confirmed an **OBL01-like** structure up to 650m from any previous drilling completed by the Company in 2023. Notable intercepts include:

- **15m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 74m in 24IWBRC0002 (**Figure 3**) *(previously reported on the 29th of April 2024)*
 - including **3m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 79m

And

- **7m @ 0.9 g/t Au** from 47m (**Figure 4**) and
- **3m @ 1.4 g/t Au** from 73m both from 24IWBRC0018,

These results suggest that mineralisation is associated with a dextral offset in stratigraphy (based on historic surface mapping) and the core of the large-scale magnetic anomaly coincident with the prospect (See **Figure 1**).

RC drilling within and to the south of the **OBL01** structure resulted in several intercepts, including:

- **28m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 50m in 24IWBRC0012 (**Figure 6**)
 - including **4m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 51m and
 - **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 71m

This result **extends oxide mineralisation 50m south** of the previously reported:

- **24m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 60m in YRLRC1177 *(previously reported on the 12th of January 2024)*

Results such as:

- **9m @ 1.8/t Au** from 34m in 24IWBRC0011 (**Figure 5**)
 - including **1m @ 10.2g/t Au** from 34m
- **7m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 20m, and
- **4m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 76m in 24IWBRC0011 (a vertical hole)

confirm mineralisation continuity within the interpreted **OBL01** structure, which is associated with a wide interval of oxidised and deformed quartz veining and/or microcrystalline chert with evidence of strong alteration, including sulphide alteration (now oxidised).

The results build on previous RC drilling completed in October 2023 (see ASX releases of 25 October 2023, 12 January 2024, and 29 April 2024). Once the diamond drilling phase of the program testing the broader mineralised system at Oblique has been completed (refer to section below), our mineralisation model for the prospect will be updated, and further drill testing is planned.

Oblique Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling commenced on May 24th at the Oblique Prospect and underpins the Company's strategy to understand the broader potential of the Oblique mineralised system. Four of five planned diamond holes have been completed, which will test the stratigraphy and structures along an 800m strike length, providing invaluable insights into the structural, stratigraphy, and alteration styles across Oblique. **Figure 2** highlights the projected pierce points of diamond drilling within the **OBL01** structure.

Preliminary logging indicates that the stratigraphy is dominated by a bimodal sequence of variably altered fine-grained andesite and an intermediate tuff characterised by medium to coarse-grained volcanic laths.

Several different styles of structure and alteration have been observed, including:

- Altered and sulphide-bearing shear zones (**figure 7A**),
- Deformed quartz veining (**Figure 7B**),
- Massive to semi-massive pyrite dominant sulfides typically adjacent to or containing quartz veining and/or microcrystalline cherts. Equivalent sulphide alteration has been observed in RC drilling previously and is typically correlated with low-level anomalous gold values only (**figure 7C**).

Samples from the first diamond hole are being cut and sampled and scheduled to be dispatched for analysis this week.

Next Steps

The diamond rig is likely to **finish at Oblique** in the next week. It will then move to the Quarter Moon Prospect before mobilising down to the New England Granite Prospect to complete two co-sponsored Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) holes in late June through early July. Follow-up drilling at Oblique is being assessed and will be finalised and scheduled once all diamond core results have been received.

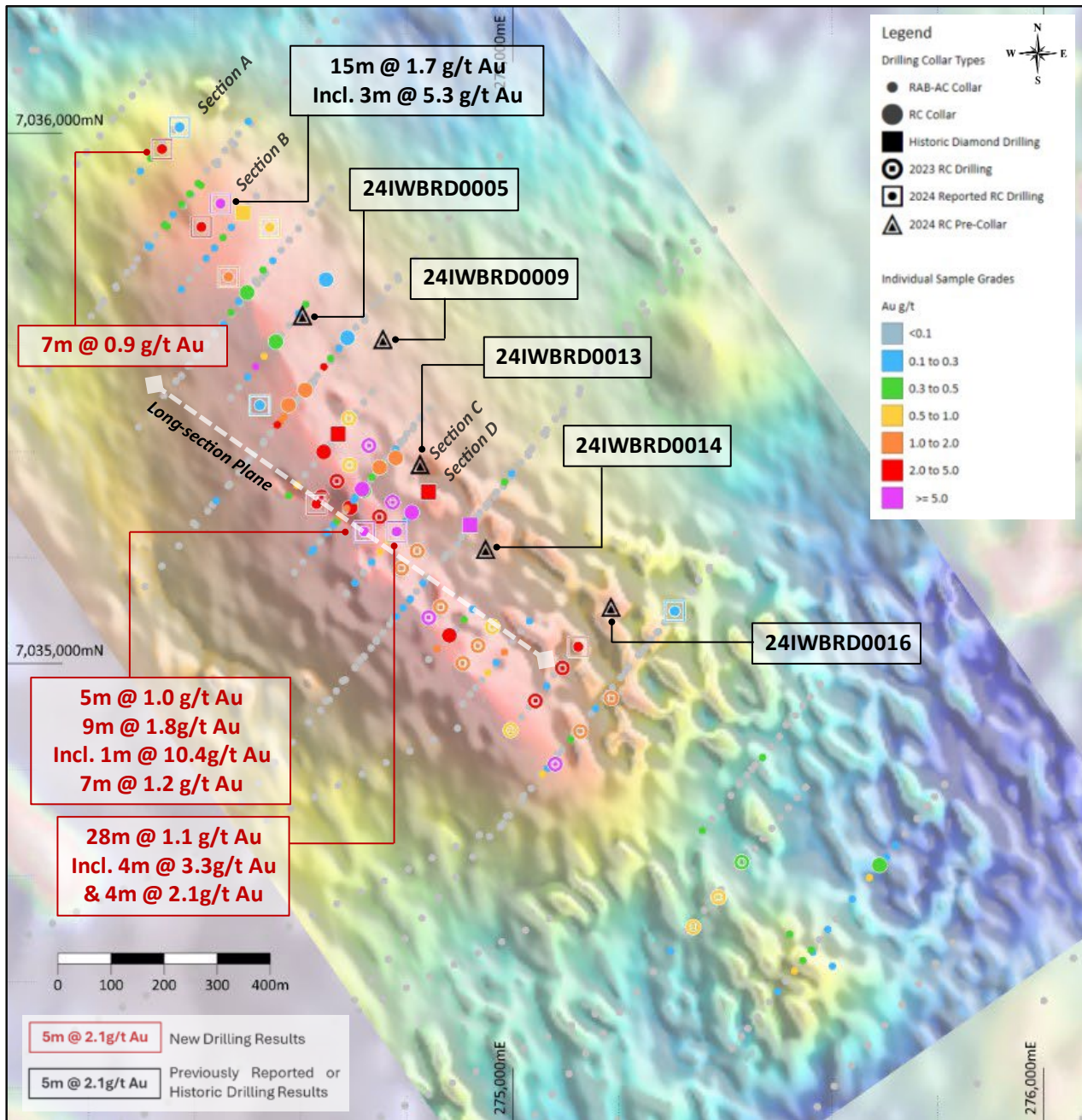


Figure 1: A Collar plan for the Oblique Prospect displaying all drilling collars, colour-coded by max Au in hole (g/t Au), overlying a composite aerial magnetic image e (RTP 1VD non-linear and RTP 2VD non-linear). Diamond pre-collars and section/longitudinal section positions are labelled.

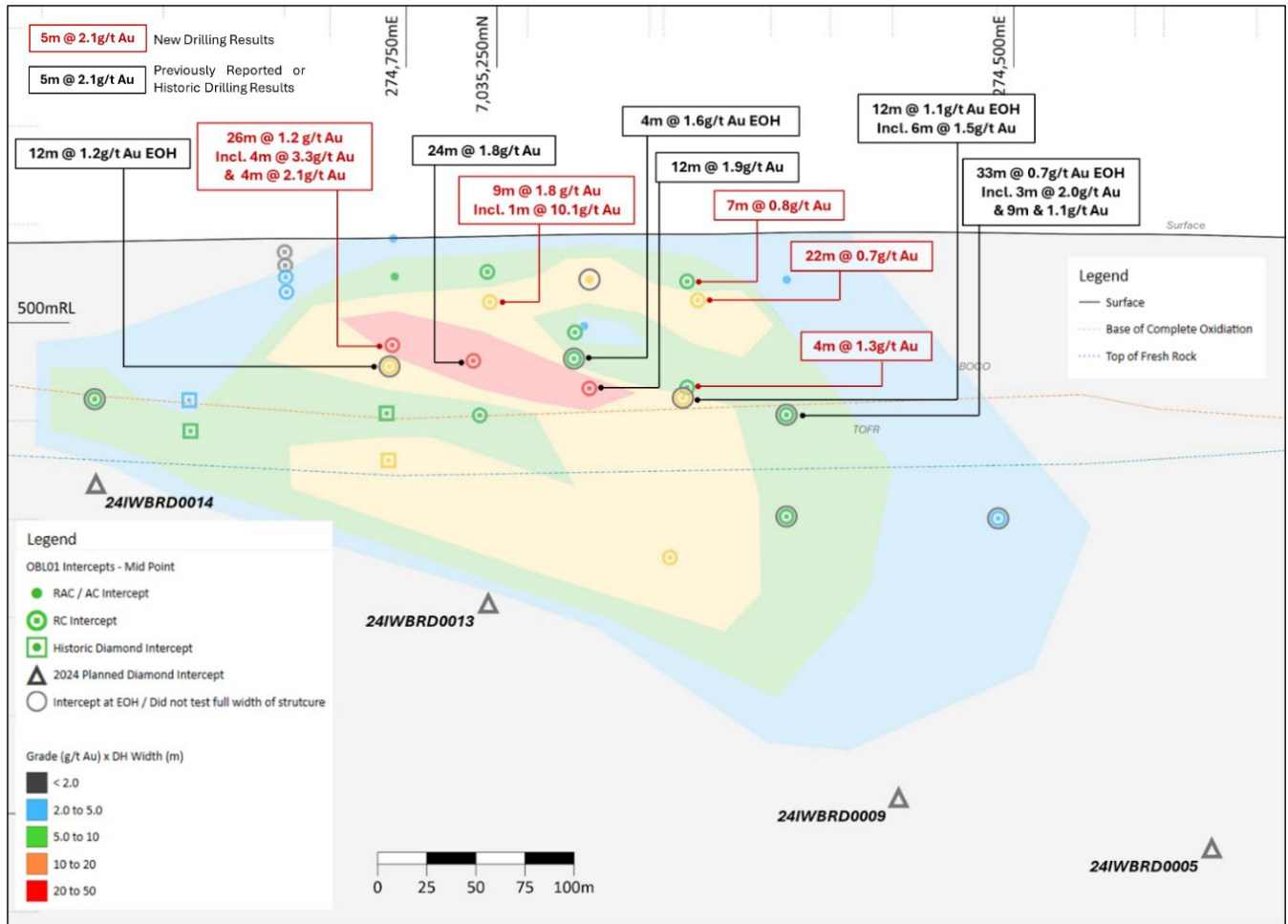


Figure 2: Longitudinal section, southwest facing, showing intercepts within the OBL01 structure and thematically contoured by grade (g/t Au) multiplied by down-hole width (m). The planned position of diamond hole pierce points within the OBL01 structure are also shown.

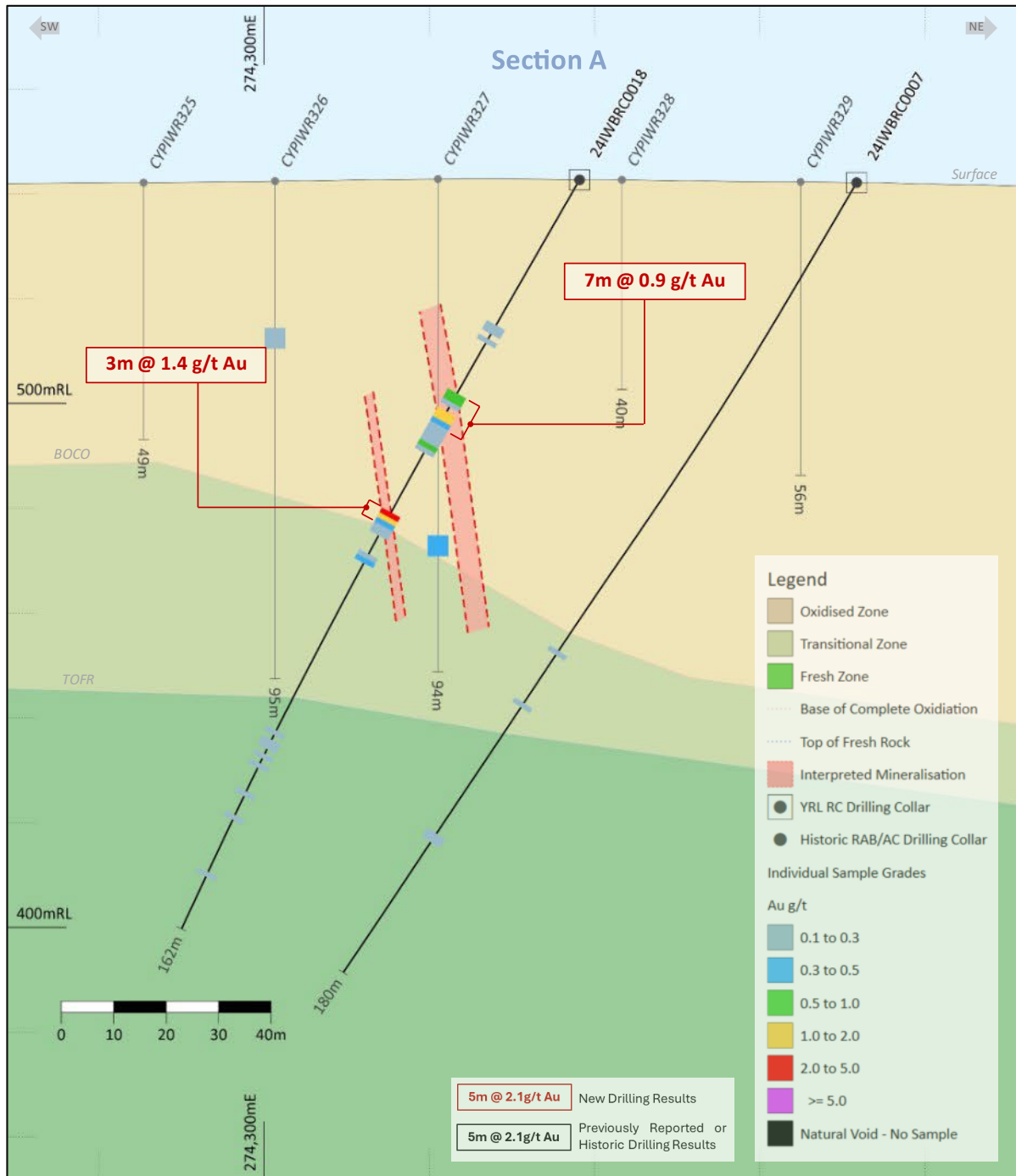


Figure 3: Cross-section A, showing RC drilling results from 24IWBRC0007 and 24IWBRC0018, with a preliminary interpretation of mineralisation. The location of section A is referenced in Figure 1.

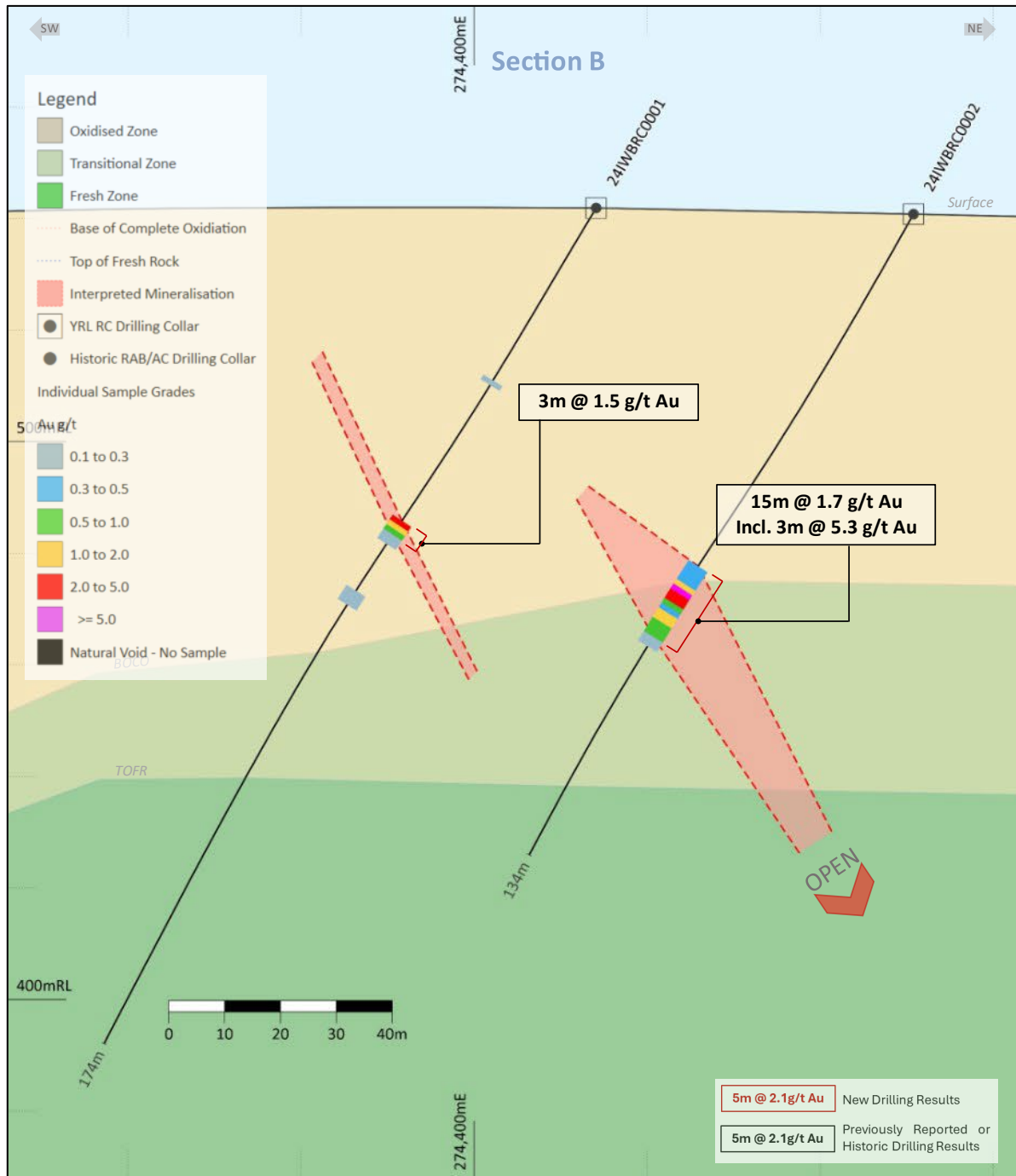


Figure 4: Cross-section B, showing RC drilling results from 24IWBRC0001 and 24IWBRC0002 (previously reported in April 2024), with a preliminary interpretation of mineralisation. The location of section B is referenced in **Figure 1**.

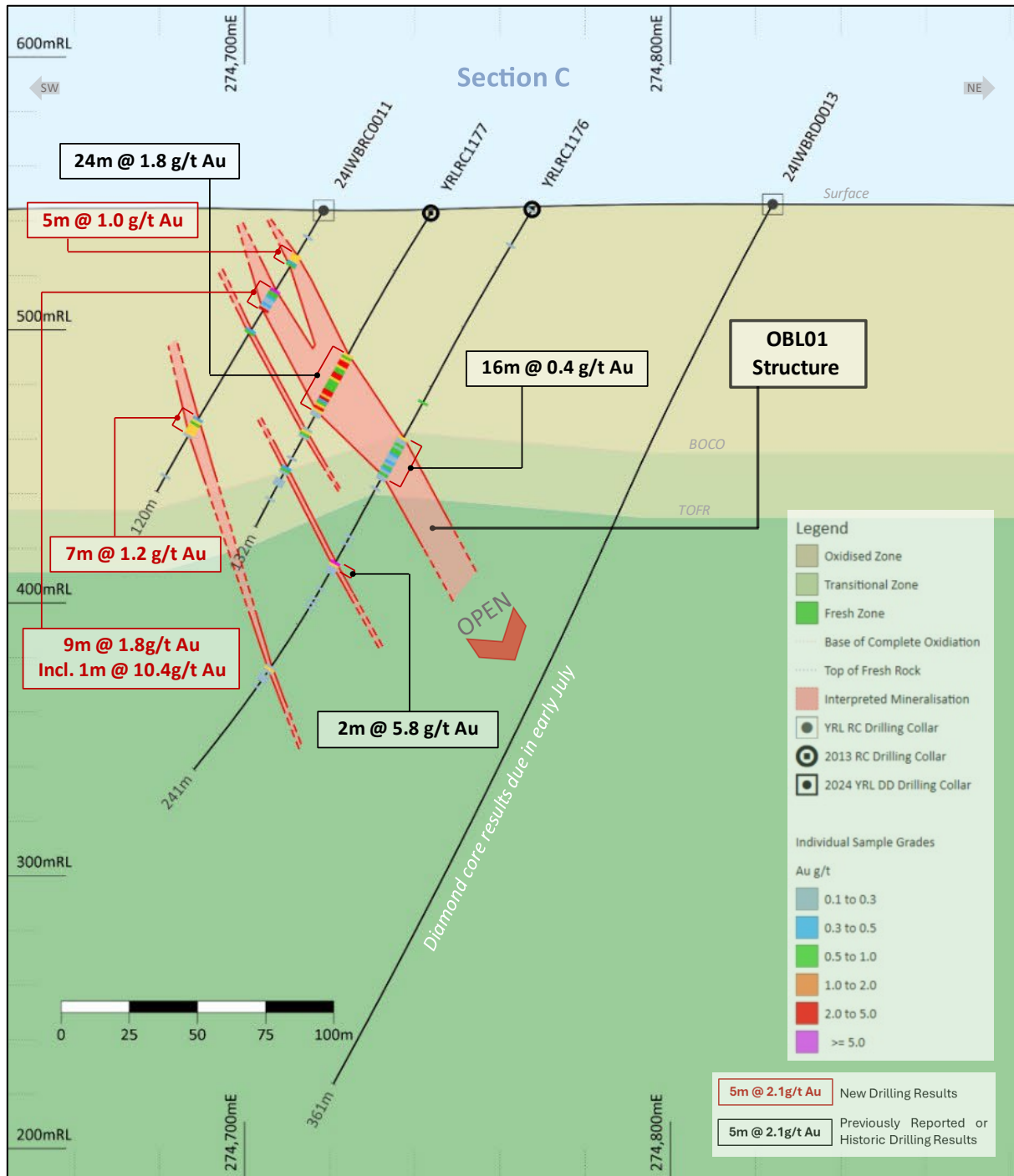


Figure 5: Cross-section C, showing RC drilling results from 24IWBRC0011 and YRLRC1177 (previously reported in January 2024), with a preliminary interpretation of mineralisation. The trace of the recently completed diamond hole 24IWBRC0013 is also plotted on the section (**not yet sampled**). The interpreted OBL01 structure is labelled in the section. The location of section B is referenced in Figure 1.

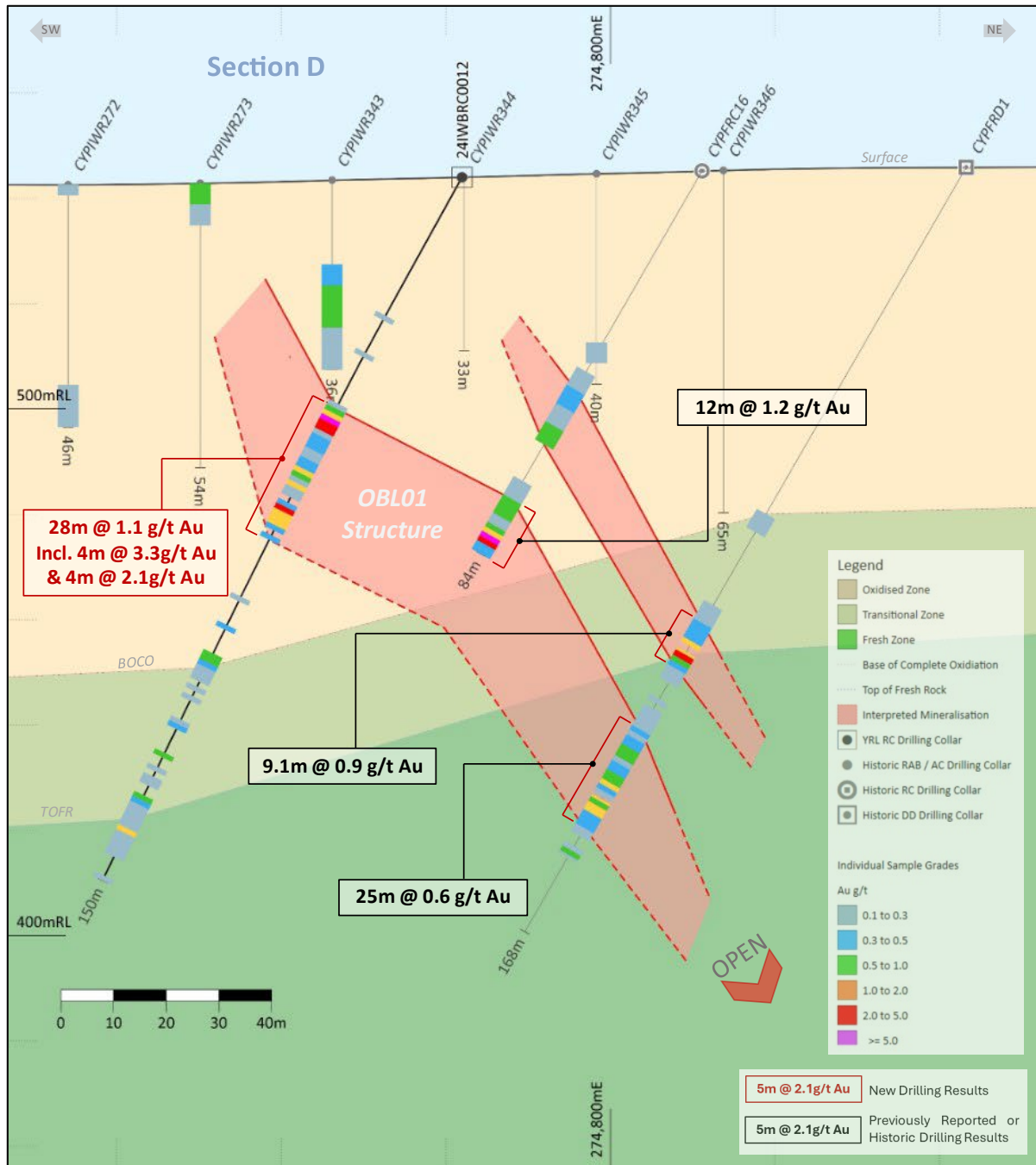


Figure 6: Cross-section D, showing RC drilling results from 24IWBRC0012 and 24IWBRC0002 (previously reported in April), with a preliminary interpretation of mineralisation. The interpreted OBL01 structure is labelled in the section. The location of section B is referenced in **Figure 1**.



Figure 7: A. An example of an altered shear zone within NQ2 core 24IWBRD0005. B. An example of a deformed and altered early quartz veining within NQ2 core from 24IWBRD0005. C An example of massive to semi-massive sulphide (pyrite dominant) intercalated with narrow quartz veins and/or micro-crystalline chert within NQ2 core from 24IWBRD0009.

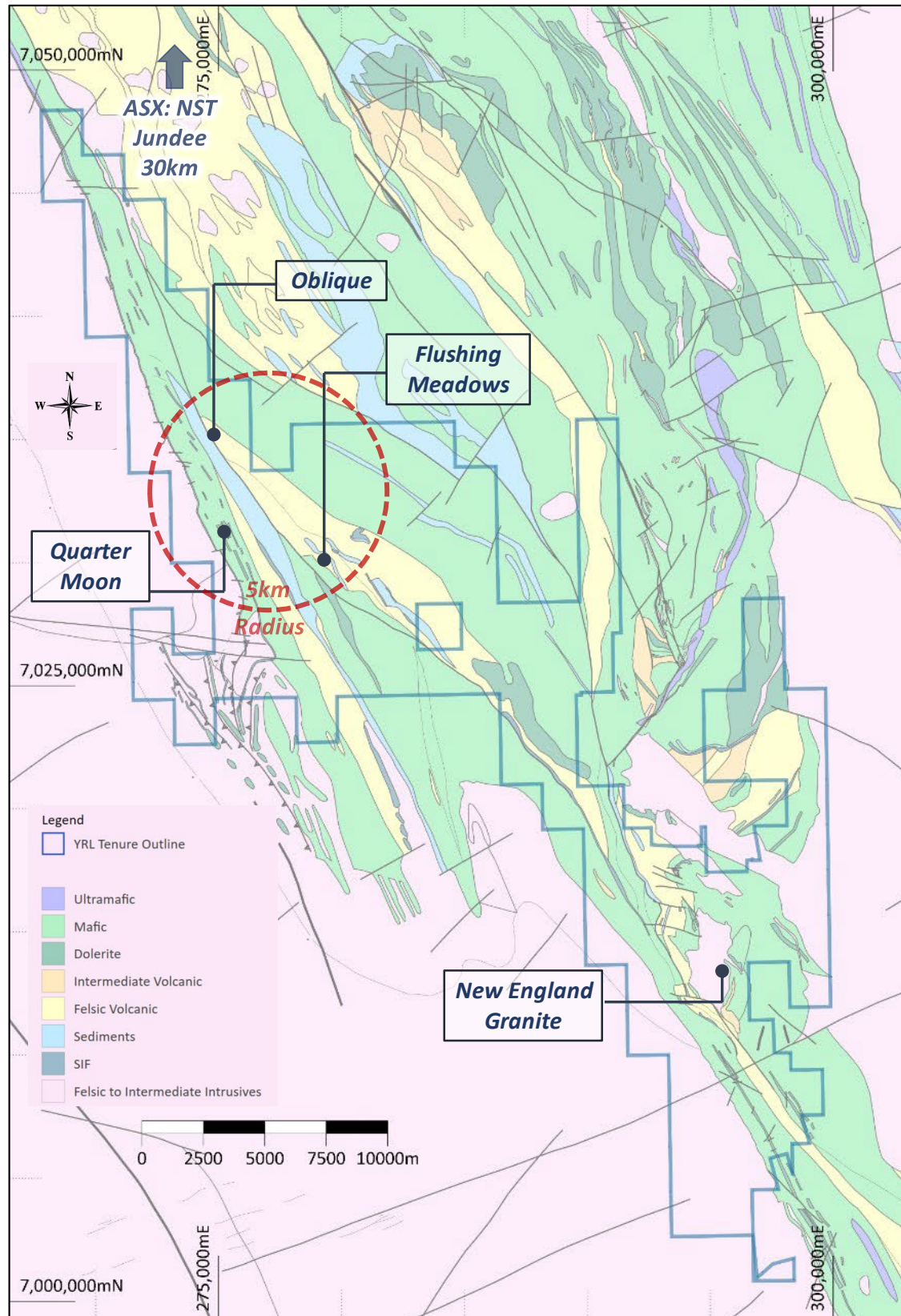


Figure 8: The Ironstone Well / Barwidgee Project overview shows the outline of YRL tenure, regional interpreted bedrock geology, and the location of prospects discussed in this report. The red circle with a 5km radius highlights the proximity between the Flushing Meadows Deposit and the Oblique and Quarter Moon Prospects.

Looking Ahead

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

1. **Regional soil sampling results** are anticipated shortly and will be released once these large datasets have been processed and a preliminary interpretation completed;
2. Receiving **RC results for the Quarter Moon** prospect in the latter half of June,
3. The completion of diamond drilling at Oblique and the start of diamond drilling at the Quarter Moon Prospect, with **initial assay results expected in early July**;
4. The mobilisation of the diamond rig to the **New England Granite Prospect** in late June to early July.
5. An **assessment of historical exploration work across** the recently identified conceptual targets, including the **Caladan Fold** and **Irulan Dolerite Complex**, derived from the 2024 ground gravity survey across the Ironstone Well-Barwidgee Gold Project, is underway (see ASX announcement dated 11 June 2024).

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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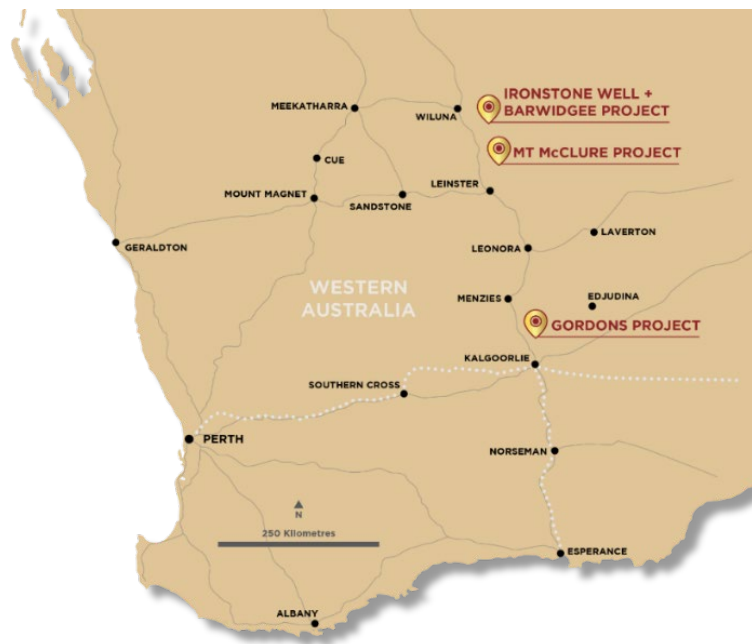
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About Yandal Resources Limited

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 RC collar location summary for this release. Note that grey text represents results that have previously been released on 29/4/2024)

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mAHD)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
Oblique	24IWBR0001	RC	274413	7035823	542	219	-59	174
Oblique	24IWBR0002	RC	274449	7035867	541	221	-61	134
Oblique	24IWBR0003	RC	274464	7035729	543	218	-61	174
Oblique	24IWBR0004	RC	274542	7035822	542	220	-60	136
Oblique	24IWBR0005	RC Pre-Collar	274603	7035657	545	223	-60	114
Oblique	24IWBR0007	RC	274372	7036011	542	223	-60	180
Oblique	24IWBR0008	RC	274523	7035487	546	223	-60	222
Oblique	24IWBR0009	RC Pre-Collar	274755	7035612	545	220	-60	102
Oblique	24IWBR0010	RC	274630	7035301	545	360	-90	100
Oblique	24IWBR0011	RC Water Bore	274720	7035249	544	225	-60	120
Oblique	24IWBR0012	RC	274781	7035249	544	221	-61	150
Oblique	24IWBR0013	RC Pre-Collar	274825	7035376	546	223	-61	90
Oblique	24IWBR0014	RC Pre-Collar	274948	7035216	543	223	-59	102
Oblique	24IWBR0015	RC	275123	7035032	538	222	-60	186
Oblique	24IWBR0016	RC Pre-Collar	275184	7035108	539	218	-62	108
Oblique	24IWBR0017	RC	275305	7035099	538	219	-61	180
Oblique	24IWBR0018	RC	274339	7035970	543	224	-60	162

Table 2 – 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. Note that grey text represents results that have previously been released on 29/4/2024.

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24IWBR0001	1m RC	66	69	3	1.5	Oxide
24IWBR0002	1m RC	74	89	15	1.7	Transitional
24IWBR0002	Including	78	86	8	2.7	Transitional
24IWBR0002	Including	79	82	3	5.3	Transitional
24IWBR0003	1m RC	65	66	1	0.6	Oxide
24IWBR0003	1m RC	76	79	3	0.8	Oxide
24IWBR0003	1m RC	85	86	1	0.5	Oxide
24IWBR0003	1m RC	163	164	1	0.5	Oxide
24IWBR0004	1m RC	97	100	3	0.5	Transitional
24IWBR0004	1m RC	114	118	4	0.4	Fresh
24IWBR0005	1m RC	14	15	1	0.5	Oxide
24IWBR0007	1m RC	NSA				
24IWBR0008	1m RC	NSA				
24IWBR0009	1m RC	NSA				
24IWBR0010	1m RC	15	16	1	0.9	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBR0010	1m RC	20	27	7	0.8	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBR0010	1m RC	39	41	2	0.4	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBR0010	1m RC	61	62	1	0.5	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBR0010	1m RC	66	67	1	0.3	OBL01, Oxide

Hole ID	Sample type / Sub Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
24IWBRC0010	1m RC	73	74	1	0.3	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBRC0010	1m RC	76	80	4	1.3	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBRC0010	1m RC	93	97	4	0.5	Oxide
24IWBRC0011	1m RC	19	24	5	1.0	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBRC0011	1m RC	34	43	9	1.8	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBRC0011	Including	34	35	1	10.2	Oxide
24IWBRC0011	1m RC	51	53	2	0.6	Oxide
24IWBRC0011	1m RC	89	96	7	1.2	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	50	78	28	1.1	OBL01, Oxide
24IWBRC0012	Including	51	55	4	3.3	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	Including	71	75	4	2.1	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	96	97	1	0.4	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	102	105	3	0.5	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	117	118	1	0.3	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	123	124	1	0.5	Oxide
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	132	134	2	0.4	Transitional
24IWBRC0012	1m RC	139	140	1	1.9	Fresh
24IWBRC0013	1m RC	1	2	1	0.5	Transported
24IWBRC0014	1m RC	90	102	12	0.4	Transitional
24IWBRC0015	1m RC	86	87	1	1	Oxide
24IWBRC0015	1m RC	93	94	1	1.8	Oxide
24IWBRC0015	1m RC	106	107	1	2.4	Transitional
24IWBRC0015	1m RC	111	116	5	0.7	Fresh
24IWBRC0015	1m RC	136	140	4	0.6	Fresh
24IWBRC0015	1m RC	181	182	1	0.9	Fresh
24IWBRC0016	1m RC	NSA				
24IWBRC0017	1m RC	NSA				
24IWBRC0018	1m RC	47	54	7	0.9	Oxide
24IWBRC0018	1m RC	58	59	1	0.7	Transitional
24IWBRC0018	1m RC	73	76	3	1.4	Transitional
24IWBRC0018	1m RC	83	84	1	0.4	Transitional

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 and duplicate sample. The primary 1m samples are then sent to a lab for further analysis. The duplicate samples are retained on-site unless they are submitted as routine duplicates. For historical RC drilling, sampling practices by previous operators are assumed to be industry standard at that time. Sampling procedures would be comparable to those applied by Yandal Resources as per the above but with variations in the type of splitter used, etc. 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 drilled metre: a primary and a secondary sample. The Secondary sample is retained on-site and may be used to collect additional field duplicates to verify lab results, logged geology or any other form of analysis
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively 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
	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).	<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.
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For YRL holes, RC drilling recoveries are visually assessed by the supervising geologist, and any low-volume or weight samples are recorded, along with any damp or wet samples. Drill depths are routinely verified at the completion of each drill rod (every 6m). The cone splitter is checked for each drill site to ensure it is completely upright and level. Sample collection from the splitter by drilling off-siders is monitored for any inefficiencies. For deeper holes, larger drilling equipment is used, with boosted air pressure, to ensure samples are recovered and groundwater is reasonably controlled as much as reasonably possible. There is currently not enough data to assess if lower sample 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	<p>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</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

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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 appropriate given the fine-to-medium-grained nature of the sampled material. After the most recent RC program, the average weight of 1m samples was 2.3kg.
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
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>time and likely similar to protocols used by YRL above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts from YRL RC drilling are verified by YRL geologists through the visual inspection of chips, reviewing the spatial location of mineralisation relative to previous intercepts, and in the case of high-grade gold intercepts, the panning of drill fines to visually confirm gold in samples. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</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 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	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</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

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	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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 .
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<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.
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>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <p>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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.	<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	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<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 focused around a laterally continuous magnetite-chlorite altered unit.
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</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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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> <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>	<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 (with the exception of 24IWBRC0010 which was drilled vertically as a temporary water bore to support diamond drilling). 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 significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures in the main body of this report and Tables 1-2.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results have been reported.

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Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	<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.
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"> Diamond drilling is 80% complete, First diamond core sample results are due in early July, Regional soil sampling program covers the oblique prospect and surrounds, with result imminently.