ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 08 April 2025

Yundamindra Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

STRONG GOLD MINERALISATION EXTENDED IN MAIDEN DIAMOND DRILLING

DEPTH POTENTIAL CONFIRMED AT THE F1-FAULT PROSPECT, LANDED AT LAST

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drill-hole 25YMD003, the first diamond cored drill-hole to be completed at the F1-Fault Prospect at Landed at Last – and the deepest hole drilled to date at the prospect – has intersected strong gold mineralisation extending 40m down-dip of the nearest historical drill-hole.
- **The intersection was achieved 200m west of the 'Main' Landed at Last trend where recent drilling by ARI has returned a series of spectacular results[1]. The system remains open along strike to the east and west and at depth.**
- Assays from hole 25YMD003 include:
    - **14.80m @ 3.10g/t Au from 87m down-hole, including:**
        - **2.15m @ 5.49 g/t Au from 90m; and**
        - **2.25m @ 9.76 g/t Au from 99m.**
- The results confirm the significant untested potential of the F1 structure, which has a current **strike length of over 300m** and extends to **a depth of at least 80m** down-dip from surface.
- Several similar parallel structures, the F2 and F3 Faults, remain untested despite each hosting a number of associated historical workings.
- Arika's Yundamindra Project is located immediately along strike to the south of the recently announced $44M Guyer JV between Iceni Gold (ASX: ICL) and Gold Road (ASX: GOR) (refer ICL ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2024).
- The F1-Fault is one of a series of second order linking structures which cross-cut the 'Main' Landed at Last lode on the Western Limb of the Yundamindra Project, and sits towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – **a highly mineralized +16km long structural corridor with numerous high-grade historical workings** developed on multiple parallel and cross-cutting structures.
- The Yellow Brick Road corridor has received only limited shallow historical drilling around the areas of historical workings and **remains largely untested below 50m vertical depth**.
- The ore-hosting structures between the old workings remain unexplored.
- Arika's recent assessment of surface geochemistry has identified numerous peak gold-in-soil anomalies well away from the historical workings and previous drilling – all of which are considered priority targets.
- Drilling planned to re-commence shortly to follow up latest results and begin testing new targets.
- Assays also awaited from recent diamond drilling at Pennyweight Point.

[1] Refer to ARI ASX Announcement dated 25 March 2025

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to report assay results from the recently completed diamond drilling campaign at the F1-Fault Prospect, part of the **Yundamindra Gold JV Project**, located 65km south-west of Laverton in the world-class Eastern Goldfields mining district of Western Australia.

The most recent drilling program at the F1-Fault comprised a single diamond cored drill-hole for a combined total of 201.8m (60.1m of mud rotary pre-collaring and 141.7m of HQ diamond coring) (refer Plate 1 core tray photos below).

The drilling was designed to test for depth extensions beyond the known limits of the near-surface mineralisation and to:

- Confirm host rock lithologies;
- Identify key structural controls;
- Provide insights into geotechnical aspects for future mining studies; and
- Identify potential multi-element alteration signatures associated with the mineralised zone to assist with ongoing exploration of the broader project area.

Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said:

"We are very encouraged by the assay results received from our first-ever diamond drilling into the F1-Fault Prospect at Landed at Last. Assays have returned a thick intercept of strong gold mineralisation including two high-grade intervals which have extended the known mineralisation at depth.

"Obtaining diamond drill core is a very valuable asset for our technical team in order to advance our understanding of the host rock lithologies and identify key structural controls that host the mineralisation at the F1-Fault and broader Landed at Last prospect. This information will enhance our ability to target mineralised extensions along strike and at depth, as well as to help prioritise the vast pipeline of targets identified from the geophysics and geochemical reviews completed recently.

"The F1-Fault – which remains open along strike and at depth and already extends over a strike length of 300m and to a depth of at least 80m down-dip – is a highly mineralised structure cross-cutting the Landed at Last lode. Two additional cross-cutting structures, the F2 and F3 Faults, have also been identified along the Landed at Last lode, which currently extends along strike for over 800m and depth of at least 150m. Both of these Faults remain untested, despite hosting significant historical workings.

"Together with the remarkably shallow nature of historic drilling across the project, with very few holes drilled below 50m, this further enhances the potential we see across Yundamindra. We look forward to following up these results and re-commencing drilling shortly."

The F1-Fault is one of several north-east trending second order linking structures which cross-cut the 'Main" Landed at Last mineralisation towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – a strongly mineralised structural corridor which extends for more than 16km along the western flank of the Yundamindra Syncline (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Drilling to date has been focused only on the F1-Fault. No drilling has been undertaken on the F2 or F3 structures (refer to Figures 2 and 3 below).

The corridor is defined by two major NW-SE trending structures, with numerous NE- SW linking faults. Both the NW-SE and NE- SW fault orientations carry significant gold mineralisation. However, previous work has only focused on shallow oxide ore around the historical workings with limited to no drilling having ever been undertaken to test for depth or strike extensions.

The Yundamindra Project is contiguous with the recently announced $44 million Guyer JV between Iceni Gold (ASX: ICL) and Gold Road (ASX: GOR) (refer to Figure 1).

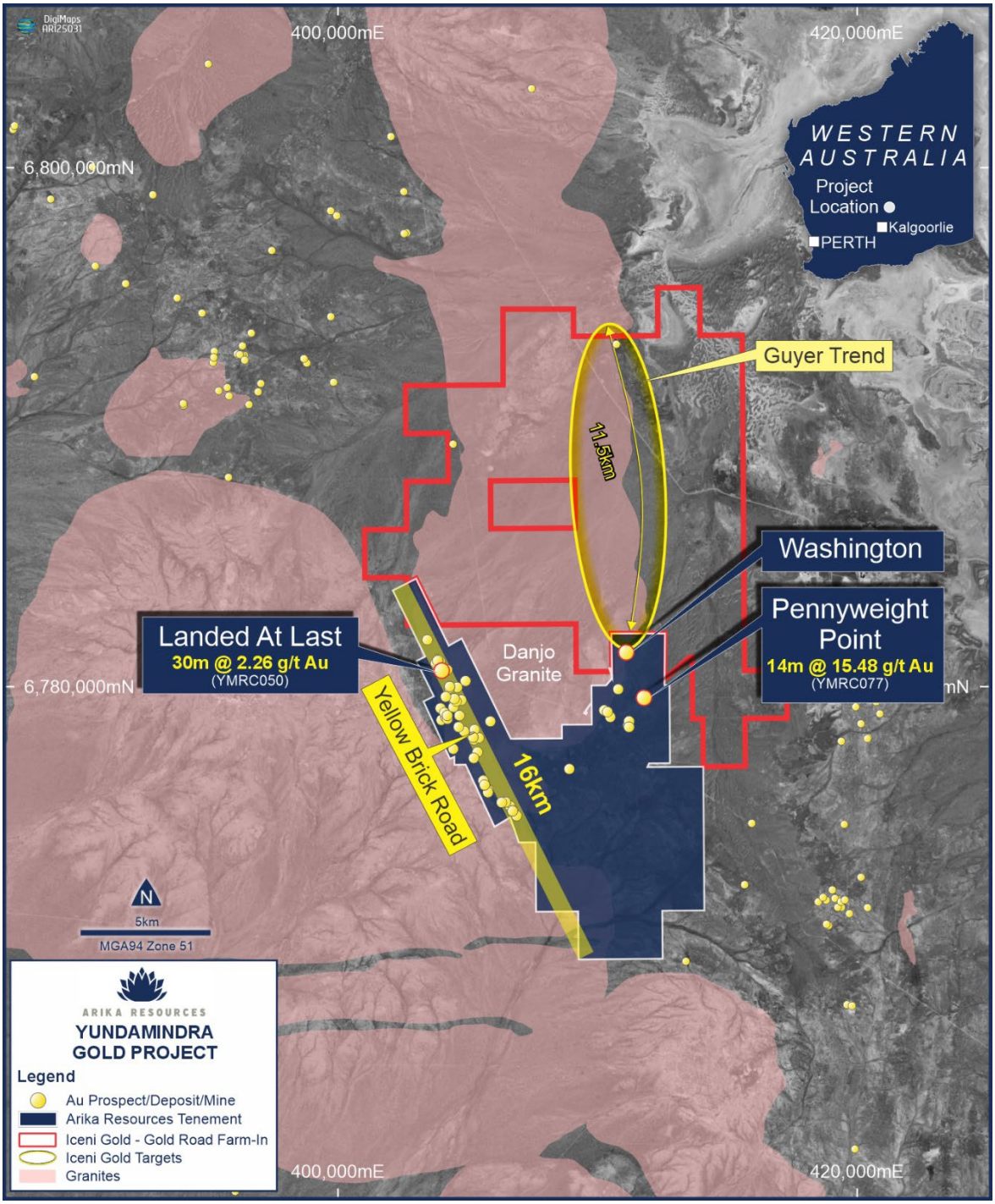

Figure 1: Yundamindra Gold Project showing prospect locations and competitor tenure, including the recently announced $44M Gold Road 'Guyer' JV between Iceni Gold (ASX: ICL) and Gold Road (ASX: GOR). The F1-Fault Prospect is located within the Landed at Last area towards the northern end of the 'Yellow Brick Road' – Western Corridor.

Drilling Results Summary – F1-Fault

Diamond cored drill-hole 25YMD003 was designed to test for a depth extension of gold mineralisation hosted within the F1-Fault about 40-50m down the interpreted dip plane beneath historical drill-hole LW97A and previous Arika RC hole YMRC049, within the central part of the known zone of mineralisation.

The F1-Fault is a relatively tabular, steeply dipping to sub-vertical, intensely altered/deformed zone striking ENE-WSW (~060-240 degrees) hosted entirely within quartz-monzodiorite (note: petrological verification in progress). It has a current drill-defined strike length of ~300m but has only been drill tested to a maximum depth of 40-50m below surface.

Numerous historical prospector-scale workings occur along the central zone where the F1 lode presumably outcropped, however the structure can be mapped in detailed geophysical data (aeromagnetics), extending under shallow cover well beyond the eastern and western limits of the old workings.

The F1-Fault structure is one of several parallel faults which cross-cut the main Landed at Last lode orthogonal to that structure.

Despite the presence of several substantial old workings along the F2 and F3 Faults, drilling to date has been restricted to the F1-Fault (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

25YMD003 tested the F1-Fault some 300m west of the main 'Landed at Last' line of workings.

The hole traversed quartz-monzodiorite over its entire length with zones of deformation marked by varying degrees of foliation (defined by biotite after ferromagnesian minerals?) +/- silicification, zones of tectonic breccia with milled matrix containing dark green chlorite and trace very fine-grained disseminated pyrite throughout.

Gold mineralisation is located immediately after a 2m down-hole interval of tectonised breccia/cataclasite, representing a major Fault Zone (F1-Fault) comprising potassic altered 'Quartz Monzodiorite' that occurs from 85-87m. The ore zone is weakly preferentially weathered, with strong to intense soft talcy (high Magnesium) chlorite - 'sausserite' alteration (yellowish coloured wash) with trace very fine-grained disseminated pyrite.

Quartz veining is generally rare in the mineralised zone with millimetre sized discontinuous stringers. Multi-element assays suggest that common gold pathfinder elements such as As, Pb and Sb are not anomalous although this study is ongoing.

The main gold zone is terminated adjacent to another narrow fault identified between 101.15-101.25m with a strongly deformed selvedge 101.25-101.80m containing weak anomalous gold followed by a zone of sporadically healed fractured and strongly foliated quartz monzodiorite +/- local silicification with weak anomalous Au and finally a relatively unaltered hard quartz monzodiorite from 121.94m.

There are further zones of strong to intense foliation deformation accompanied by local silicification and trace quartz stringers and weak gold anomalism particularly from 189.95-194.05m. The significance may indicate further mineralised fault structures nearby (refer to Plates 1 and 2).

Arika's latest drilling at F1-Fault has now confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation continuously over a strike length of at least 300m and to at least 80m down-dip. The system remains open both along strike and at depth.

Figure 2 presents a prospect location plan over gold-in-soil geochemistry showing the F1, F2 and F3 Faults in relation to the Landed at Last, Queen of Poland, Bonaparte and Golden Treasure prospects located to the north and south respectively. The ore hosting structures between these known occurrences remain largely unexplored.

Figures 3 to 5 present a Drill-hole Collar Plan showing the relationship between the F1, F2, F3 Faults and the 'Main' Landed at Last trend, a Vertical Longitudinal Projection and schematic Cross-Section (X-S) repectively. Plate 1 presents core tray photos of the mineralised interval from diamond drillhole 25YMD003 showing the distribution of gold grades over respective sample intervals.

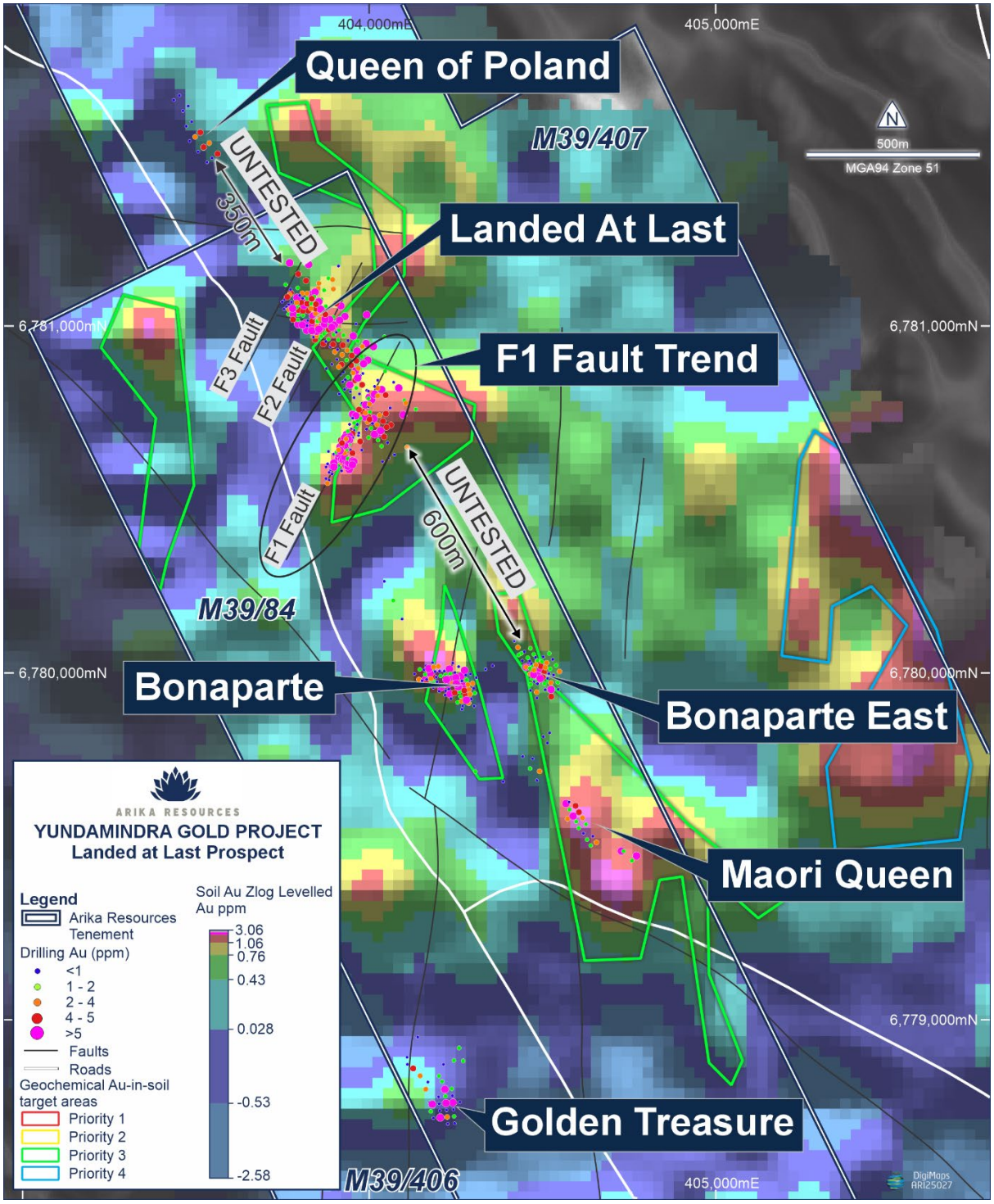

Figure 2: F1-Fault, Landed at Last and nearby prospects with historical and recent drilling over recently compiled surface geochemistry. Note the lack of drilling beyond the known historical workings and numerous untested large scale peak gold-in-soil geochemical targets to the immediate east and west of the 'main' trend.

A summary of drill-hole collar locations and results for all holes are presented in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Note: All intersections represent down-hole lengths. The holes were designed to test the targeted primary structures orthogonal to strike and based on current interpretation true widths are estimated to be approximately 60% of the downhole intercepts for most of the holes noting local variations in dip and strike. The intersection achieved by 25YMD003 is interpreted to represent a true width of the mineralised zone at this location due to a flexure or flattening of the ore hosting structure (Refer X-S Figure 5).

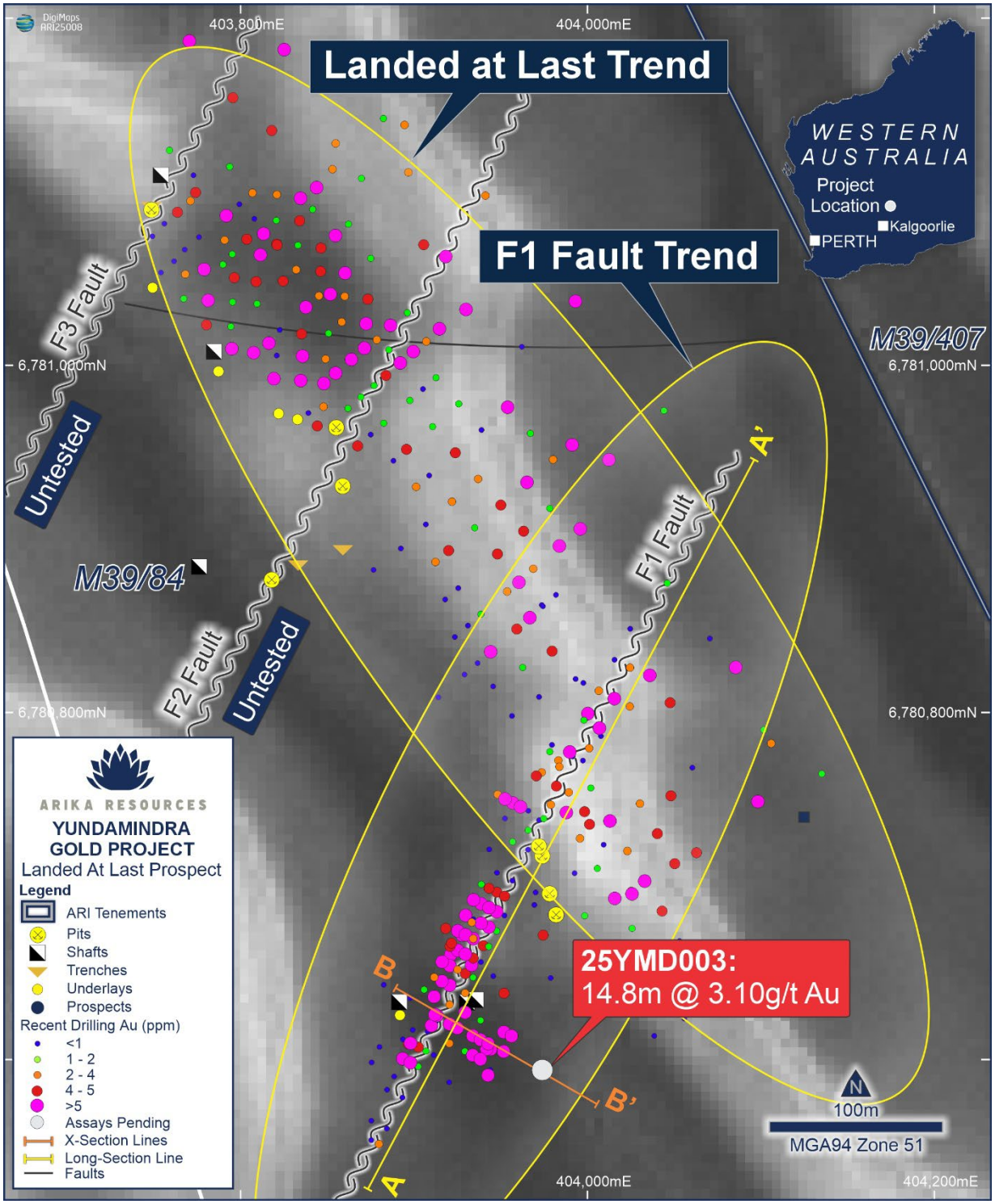

Figure 3: F1, F2 and F3 Faults showing relationship to the 'Main' Landed at Last Trend with recent drill collars including diamond drillhole **25YMD003** and historical drilling over TMI.

Note the limited drilling north and south along strike from the central area and the complete lack of drilling along the recently recognised 'F2 Fault and F3 Faults', parallel structures to the well mineralised 'F1-Fault'.

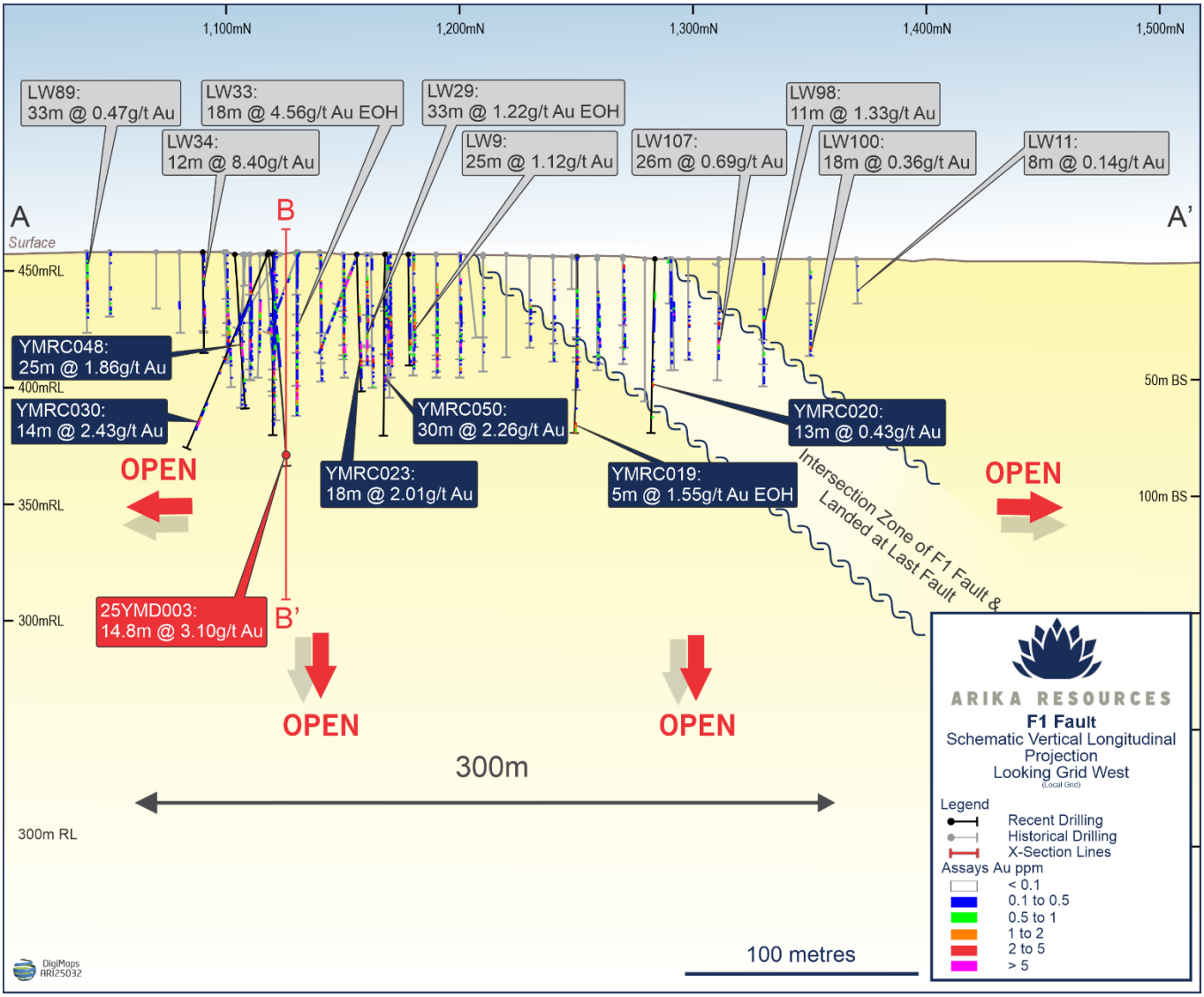

Figure 4: Schematic Vertical Longitudinal Projection (F1-Fault local grid) with recent assay results and historical drilling. **Note the lack of drilling beneath 50m vertical depth**

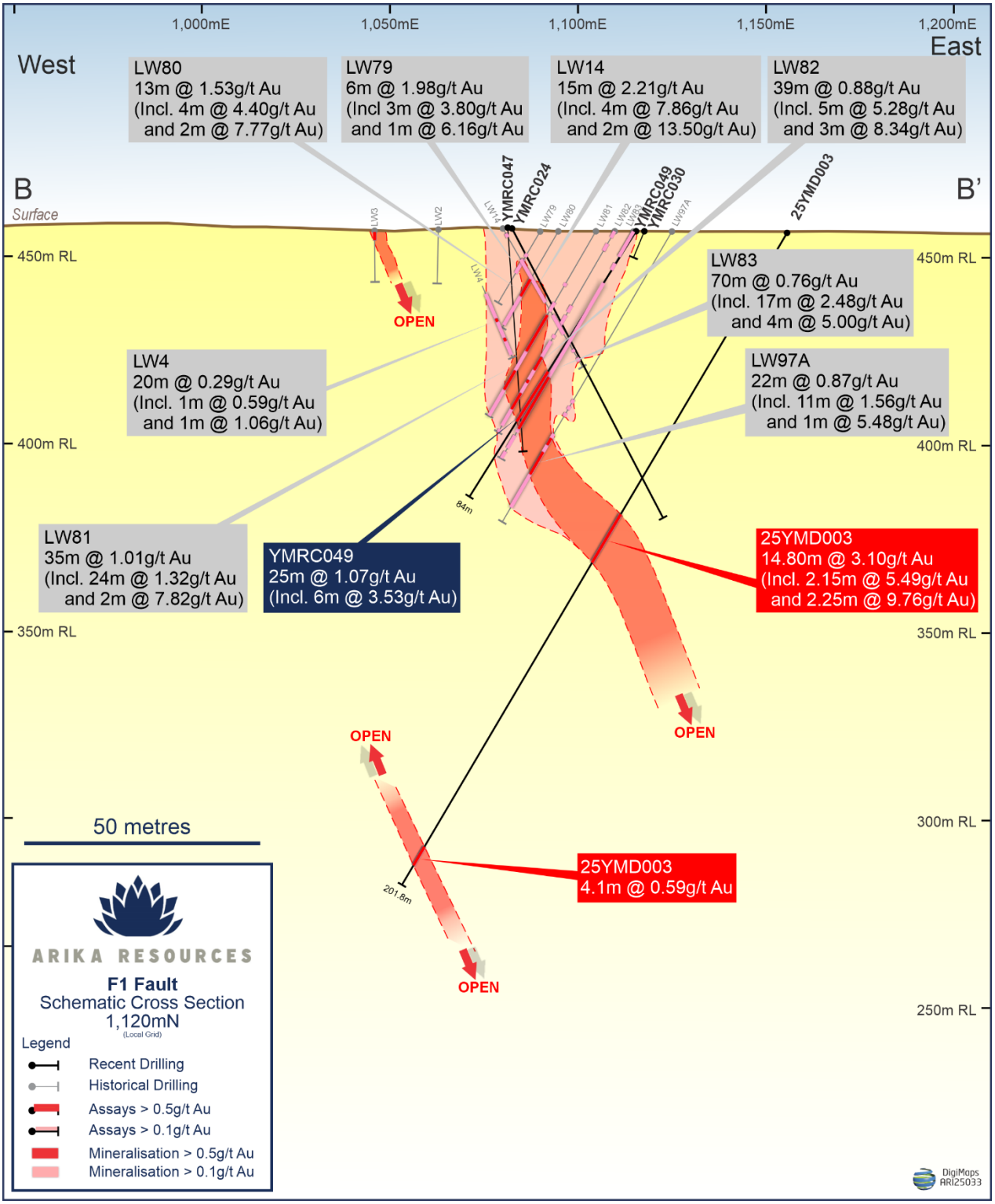

Figure 5: Schematic Cross-Section Line 1120mN (F1 local grid) with recent assay results and historical drilling.

Note: Strengthening of the lode down-dip from the historical drilling and the identification of a previously unknown, deeper, mineralised structure within the footwall to the main lode in hole 25YMD003

Photos of the core from the mineralised zones in hole 25YMD003 are presented in Plate 1 below.

Plate 1: Diamond Drill-hole 25YMD003: 14.80m @ 3.10g/t Au from 87m down-hole depth

Host rock is a strongly hematite altered Quartz-Monzodiorite.

Numbers in yellow superimposed on the core are the reported gold assay grades over each respective sample interval.

Next Steps

Yundamindra

- Diamond drill core from two holes completed at Pennyweight Point is currently being processed. Results from these will be reported once received and fully interpreted.
- Results from ARI's recent review of the historical geochemistry at Yundamindra is being incorporated with our existing geophysical/structural targets.
- An ultra-detailed drone supported aeromagnetic survey is scheduled to commence in the coming weeks over the southern half of the Yundamindra Project area.
- The results from this work will be used to further refine target selection prior to re-commencing drilling.
- RC drilling is planned to re-commence at Yundamindra in the coming weeks.

Kookynie

- A detailed review of the Kookynie Project is underway with a pipeline of multiple new, high-priority gold targets emerging.
- Surface geochemical soil surveys are planned to commence at a number of key prospects in the coming weeks.
- The results from this work will be used to prioritise targets for planned drill testing during Q2/3 2025.

Yundamindra Gold Project

The Yundamindra Gold JV Project is located 65km south-west of Laverton, 250km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure5). The Project is a Joint Venture between Arika Resources Ltd (ASX: ARI) and Nex Metals (ASX: NME), where Arika holds 80% and NME holds 20% with Arika acting as Project manager.

Regionally, it is situated toward the westernmost margin of the Laverton Greenstone Belt (LGB) in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

The Laverton Greenstone Belt is one of the best endowed gold regions in Australia. It hosts two world-class producing mines, namely Sunrise Dam at 8 million oz contained Gold and Wallaby at 7 million oz contained gold (Standing 2008; Austin, 2022)[1], which are located just ~20-30km east of Arika's Yundamindra Gold Project. Total gold production from the belt is estimated to be in excess of 28 million ounces.

The Laverton Greenstone Belt is one of a number of greenstone belts that collectively define the Kurnalpi tectonostratigraphic terrane of the Northeastern Goldfields 'Superterrane'.

The Kurnalpi Terrane is bounded by the regionally recognisable Hootanui Shear Zone to the east and the Ockerburry Shear Zone to the west – long-lived, deep crustal/mantle penetrating structures which, along with their related second order faults, are considered responsible for the development of many of the region's most significant gold deposits.

At the local scale, the Yundamindra Project covers both the south-western and south-eastern flanks and the southern nose of a regional scale synformal fold comprising a central hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic-felsic and lesser sedimentary lithologies (Figure 1 and 2).

This style of structural setting is commonly associated with the development of many of the region's most significant gold deposits. Although the area has had a long history of prospect-scale mining, it has not been subjected to systematic modern exploration and remains under-explored, particularly at depth.

This presents ARI with a unique opportunity to discover significant mineralisation in close proximity to a number of processing facilities.

[1] Standing, Jonathon G, Terrane Amalgamation in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton: Evidence from tectonostratigraphic studies of the Laverton Greenstone Belt. Precambrian Research, V161, Issues 1-2, 15 February 2008, pages 114-134.. Austin, Joseph Martin, Testing the 'terrane-boundary' concept and geodynamics in the NeoArchean: A cse study of the stratigraphy from the West and East Laverton Greenstone Belts. Queensland University of Technology 2022.

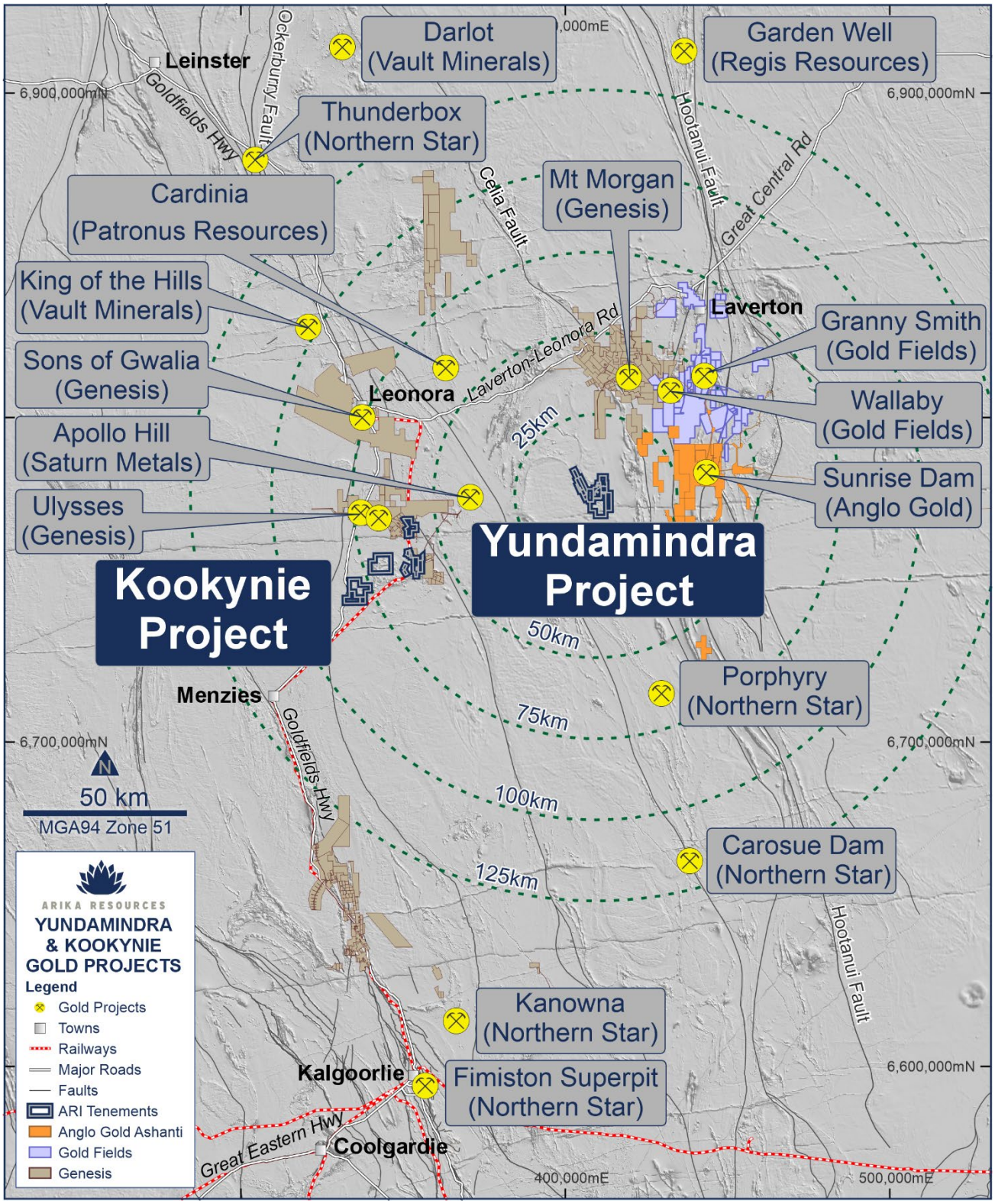

Figure 6: Regional Location Plan showing proximity of Yundamindra to Major Deposits, Mines and Processing Facilities.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Arika Resources Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Steve Vallance, who is a consultant to Arika Resources Ltd. Mr Vallance is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Vallance has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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" (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements:

(a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies.

(b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation, resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which the Company operates or supplies or sells product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes; and

(c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.

The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly recipients are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

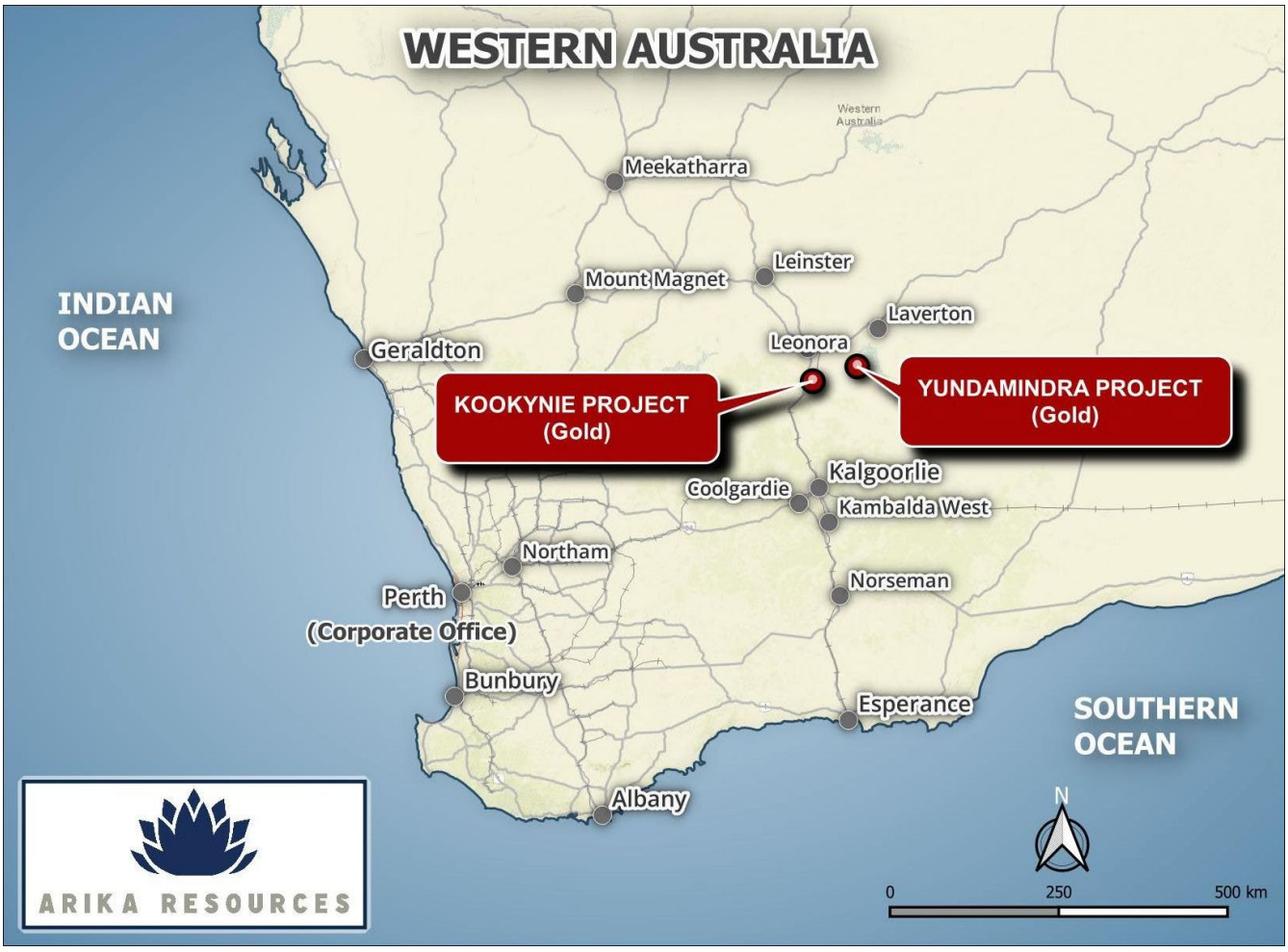
No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Arika Resources Limited

We are focused on delivering value to shareholders through the development and discovery of high-quality gold assets, including the Kookynie and Yundamindra Gold Projects, in Western Australia.

Arika Resources Limited is continuing to build on the potential large-scale gold footprints at the Yundamindra and Kookynie Gold Projects by expanding on known mineralisation and targeting new discoveries through a pipeline of high priority brownfield and greenfield targets.



Appendix One – Significant Intercepts and Collars

Significant intercepts in the table below were calculated on a length weighted average basis. The diamond cored section of each hole was sampled in it's entirety from the start of each cored section to end of hole with sampling guided by geological observations and maximum sample lengths generally not exceeding 1m.

For the low grade envelope this was based on a 1m sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au and for the high grade zone, based on internal intervals reporting assays greater than 0.5 g/t Au, 5.0g/t Au and 10.0 g/t Au respectively. The maximum width of internal waste was generally 4m however the mineralised intervals are based on geological observations and current interpretation. Consequently, in some instances a broader interval of internal waste, interpreted as a 'horse' of limited dip and strike extent may be carried in order to honour the true nature of the ore hosting structure as defined by adjacent drillholes at that particular location.

No top cut-off was applied due to the early nature of the assessment.

TABLE 1: YUNDAMINDRA EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS - F1-FAULT (LANDED AT LAST)

Collar Location and Orientation									Intersection >0.1 g/t Au				Comments
Hole_ID	Type	Section (Local)	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	
LW89	RC	1040	403880	6780551		-60	116	34	**0**	**33**	**33**	**0.47**	
								incl	***4***	***15***	**11**	***0.79***	
YMRC027	RC	1080	403889	6780590	454	-60	116	60	**44**	**52**	**8**	**0.21**	
LW41	RC	1090	403894	6780601	453	-60	116	40	**9**	**16**	**7**	**2.55**	
								incl	***10***	***14***	**4**	***4.22***	
								and	***10***	***12***	**2**	***7.54***	
LW96A	RC	1090	403898	6780598	453	-60	116	40	***27***	***36***	**9**	***2.17***	
								incl	***28***	***32***	**4**	***4.49***	
								and	***29***	***31***	**2**	***6.84***	
YMRC030	RC	1090	403946	6780606	453	-60	239	96	**73**	**87**	**14**	**2.43**	
								incl	***80***	***85***	***5***	***6.40***	
								and	***82***	***85***	***3***	***9.74***	
YMRC028	RC	1100	403896	6780609	454	-60	239	66				***NSR***	**INEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
YMRC045	RC	1100	403897	6780609	454	-60	116	66	**33**	**42**	**9**	**0.47**	
								incl	***38***	***41***	***3***	***1.08***	
									47	**56**	**9**	**0.66**	
								incl	***48***	***53***	***5***	***1.10***	
											0		
LW34	RC	1110	403911	6780614	454	-60	116	34	**9**	**21**	**12**	**8.40**	
								incl	***10***	***20***	***10***	***9.90***	
								and	***13***	***18***	***5***	***16.85***	
											0		
YMRC025	RC	1110	403910	6780615	454	-60	116	54	***20***	***35***	***15***	***0.27***	
								incl	***28***	***29***	***1***	***0.52***	
											0		
YMRC026	RC	1110	403899	6780617	454	-85	116	66	**26**	**27**	**1**	**0.40**	**INEFFECTIVE - vertical**

YMRC029	RC	1110	403944	6780594	454	-60	116	84			***0***		**INEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
YMRC046	RC	1110	403910	6780620	454	-60	116	60	**22**	**48**	**26**	**1.46**	
								incl	***23***	***32***	***9***	***3.61***	
								and	***24***	***26***	***2***	***9.40***	
											0		
											0		
YMRC048	RC	1110	403943	6780591	452	-60	297	78	**30**	**55**	**25**	**1.86**	
								incl	***45***	***52***	***7***	***6.19***	
								and	***48***	***52***	***4***	***8.93***	
											0		
YMRC024	RC	1120	403913	6780622	454	-60	116	120	***8***	***56***	***48***	***0.32***	
								incl	***24***	***28***	***4***	***0.82***	
								and	***40***	***44***	***4***	***0.56***	
											0		
											0		
YMRC047	RC	1120	403913	6780625	454	-60	116	60	**37**	**47**	**10**	**1.28**	
								incl	***40***	***46***	***6***	***2.03***	
								and	***44***	***45***	***1***	***9.15***	
YMRC049	RC	1120	403942	6780606	454	-60	297	84	**30**	**55**	**25**	**1.07**	
								incl	***36***	***42***	***6***	***3.53***	
								and	***37***	***38***	***1***	***9.70***	
LW97A	RC	1120	403952	6780605	454	-60	297	90	**63**	**85**	**22**	**0.87**	
								incl	***64***	***75***	***11***	***1.56***	
								and	***71***	***72***	***1***	***5.48***	
25YMD003	**DDH**	**1120**	**403974**	**6780594**	**454**	**-60**	**300**	**201.80**	**87**	**102**	**14.80**	**3.10**	
								incl	***90***	***92.2***	***2.15***	***5.49***	
								and	***99***	***101***	***2.25***	***9.76***	
LW33	RC	1130	403912	6780636	454	-60	116	50	**32**	**50**	**18**	**4.56**	**END OF HOLE**
								incl	***35***	***46***	***11***	***7.14***	
								and	***39***	***43***	***4***	***16.35***	
LW87	RC	1130	403956	6780614	454	-60	300	80	**47**	**80**	**33**	**1.55**	
								incl	***62***	***75***	***13***	***3.23***	
								and	***64***	***65***	***1***	***8.12***	
									68	***69***	***1***	***5.74***	
LW90	RC	1140	403916	6780645	454	-60	116	55	**32**	**39**	**7**	**1.72**	
								incl	***33***	***39***	***6***	***1.97***	
								and	***34***	***35***	***1***	***5.67***	
LW29	RC	1150	403921	6780654	454	-60	116	52	**19**	**52**	**33**	**1.22**	**END OF HOLE**
								incl	***36***	***52***	***16***	***2.20***	

								and	***45***	***46***	***1***	***6.15***	
YMRC023	RC	1160	403921	6780661	453	-60	116	66	**42**	**60**	**18**	**2.01**	
								incl	***43***	***55***	***12***	***2.93***	
								and	***43***	***45***	***2***	***7.22***	
YMRC021	RC	1170	403917	6780676	453	-60	297	90				**NSR**	**INNEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
YMRC022	RC	1170	403927	6780671	453	-60	297	66	**24**	**36**	***12***	**0.35**	**INNEFFECTIVE - incorrect azimuth**
								incl	***25***	***30***	***5***	***0.66***	
YMRC050	RC	1170	403928	6780672	450	-60	116	66	**26**	**56**	**30**	**2.26**	
								incl	***38***	***49***	***11***	***5.24***	
								and	***40***	***44***	***4***	***11.72***	
YMRC051	RC	1170	403918	6780676	452	-60	116	90	**60**	**68**	**8**	**0.95**	
								incl	***61***	***63***	***2***	***3.31***	
LW9	RC	1180	403939	6780679	453	-60	116	46	**21**	**46**	**25**	**1.12**	
								incl	***27***	***44***	***17***	***1.48***	
								and	***37***	***38***	***1***	***6.25***	
LW48	RC	1190	403934	6780692	453	-60	116	61	**24**	**46**	**22**	**0.24**	
									51	**59**	**8**	**2.68**	
								incl	***52***	***58***	***6***	***4.18***	
								and	***55***	***56***	***1***	***6.17***	
LW53	RC	1200	403939	6780701	453	-60	116	61	**51**	**59**	**8**	**0.47**	
								incl	***56***	***58***	***2***	***1.26***	
LW31	RC	1230	403957	6780726	452	-60	116	45	**24**	**28**	**4**	**0.59**	
								incl	***24***	***26***	***2***	***0.96***	
											0		
YMRC031	RC	1240	404025	6780697	451	-60	116	78	**63**	**71**	**8**	**0.55**	
								incl	***64***	***66***	***2***	***1.44***	
YMRC019	RC	1250	403948	6780753	452	-60	116	84	**79**	**84**	**5**	**1.55**	**END OF HOLE**
LW103	RC	1260	403988	6780742	452	-60	300	55	**22**	**39**	**17**	**0.74**	
								incl	***33***	***36***	***3***	***0.74***	
								and	***24***	***25***	***1***	***7.21***	
LW76	RC	1270	403971	6780763	452	-60	300	45	**20**	**32**	**12**	**0.78**	
								incl	***27***	***31***	***4***	***1.72***	
									38	**45**	**7**	**0.37**	
								incl	***40***	***41***	***1***	***0.62***	
YMRC020	RC	1280	403983	6780772	451	-60	116	84	**49**	**62**	**13**	**0.43**	
								incl	***53***	***54***	***1***	***0.78***	

								and	***60***	***62***	***2***	***2.00***	
LW94B	RC	1290	403990	6780777	451	-60	300	55	**21**	**31**	**10**	**0.87**	
								incl	***27***	***28***	***1***	***5.90***	
LW96B	RC	1300	404001	6780779	451	-60	300	50	**28**	**41**	**13**	**0.30**	
								incl	***32***	***33***	***1***	***2.01***	
								and	***40***	***41***	***1***	***1.02***	
											0		
LW107	RC	1310	404007	6780791	451	-60	300	60	**24**	**50**	**26**	**0.69**	
								incl	***31***	***33***	***2***	***2.18***	
								and	***40***	***45***	***5***	***2.24***	
									41	***42***	***1***	***5.84***	
LW98	RC	1330	404016	6780808	451	-60	300	52	**26**	**37**	**11**	**1.33**	
								incl	***28***	***32***	***4***	***3.33***	
								and	***30***	***31***	***1***	***10.50***	
LW100	RC	1350	404025	6780826	451	-60	300	48	**30**	**48**	**18**	**0.36**	
								incl	***43***	***45***	***2***	***1.88***	
LW11	RC	1370	403946	6780648	451	-60	300	25	**17**	**25**	**8**	**0.14**	

Appendix Two – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Results reported on in this announcement relate to samples recovered using Diamond Cored Drilling techniques. • All of the drilling was completed by DDH1 Drilling, Canningvale WA. • All coring was completed in HQ sized core (63.5mm diameter). • Pre-collars were drilled using Mud-Rotary drilling techniques. No sampling of the pre-collared section of the hole was undertaken. • All diamond drill core was logged on-site during the course of the drilling by Company field geologists capturing lithology, structure and geotechnical information. • The entirety of the cored section of the hole was cut in half and sampled for gold and multi-elements. • Sample intervals were determined by the logging, reflecting lithological contacts and alteration/mineralisation boundaries with a maximum sample length of 1 metre. • Samples were delivered to Intertek Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation. • Gold and multi-element analyses were completed by Intertek Perth using 4 acid digest methods. • The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care. • Half core has been retained for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and*	• All of the drilling referred to in this announcement was completed by DDH1 Drilling of Canningvale WA using a Sandvik 1200 truck mounted drill rig. • Pre-collars were completed using Mud-Rotary drilling techniques to variable depths (competent rock). • Diamond coring commenced from the base of the pre-collared section of the hole and

	if so, by what method, etc).	continued to termination depth. ● All coring was completed in HQ sized core (63.5mm diametre).
Drill sample recovery	● *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* ● *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ● *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	● Mud rotary pre-collars were not sampled. ● HQ diamond coring commenced at the base of the pre-collar in competent rock. ● Core recovery was generally excellent. ● Minor core loss occurred in very broken sections of the hole and was verified between ARI's field geologists and DDH1's Supervising Drillers and recorded as a part of the logging process. ● No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/course material.
Logging	● *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ● *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	● The data being reported on is not currently being used in Mineral Resource Estimates. ● Geological logging was completed on-site by ARI's field geologists to a high industry standard level which could support future studies in support of Mineral Resource estimation. ● Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and geotechnical (RQD) aspects. ● The cored sections of the hole(s) were logged in their entirety from the start of coring to the end of hole. ● ●
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ● *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* ● *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ● *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ● *Measures taken to ensure*	● All core is orientated, reconstructed and marked at 1 metre intervals prior to logging, cutting and sampling to ensure samples are representative and that there is no bias introduced into the sampling procedure. ● The entire cored section of the hole was cut in half and sampled. ● Half core samples were delivered to Intertek for preparation and gold and multi-element analyses. ● Half core was retained in the core trays for future reference. ● Selected quarter core samples were taken for petrological studies to guide and support the logging. ● Field blanks and CRM standards were inserted every 25 samples.

	that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ● *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	● GEOSTATS standards or CRMs of 60 gram charges of G919-3 (Au grade of 0.87ppm Au), 916-2 (Au grade of 1.98ppm Au) and 918-2 (Au grade of 1.43ppm Au) and 919-8 (Au grade of 0.57ppm Au) were used in alternating and sporadic patterns at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 25 samples submitted. ● Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples are pulverised utilising Intertek preparation techniques. ● HQ sized core was chosen for this program over standard NQ2 sized core in order to recover larger sized samples. ● The Competent Person is of the opinion the drilling sampling and analytical methods are appropriate for the delineation and determination of gold mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ● *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ● *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	● Samples were delivered to Intertaek Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation. ● Gold and multi-element analyses were undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth, using routine fire assay and multi element analysis by FA50/OE04 and 4A/MS48 ● This near-full digest is considered sufficient for this stage of exploration and the weathered nature of the samples. ● Gold analysis was undertaken with 50-gram Fire Assay with OES finish. The detection limit for gold via this method is 5ppb (0.005ppm). ● Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the inhouse procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. ● Multi-Element analyses were carried out combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-OES & ICP-MS. Element analyses include: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. ● The analytical method employed is appropriate for the styles of mineralisation

		and target commodity present. ● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used. ● QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols. ● No external laboratory checks have been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	● *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* ● *The use of twinned holes.* ● *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* ● *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	● No umpire analysis has been performed. ● Data was collected on to standardised templates in the field and data cross checks were performed verifying field data and assay results. ● No adjustment to the available assay data has been made. For all intercepts, the first received assay result is always reported. ● Intersections reported are checked and verified by alternative company personnel typically Senior Supervising Geologists and the Exploration Manager/GM-Exploration.
Location of data points	● *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* ● *Specification of the grid system used.* ● *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	● Drillhole collars are captured initially using handheld Garmin GPS unts with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres. ● Drill hole collars will be surveyed using a DGPS. ● GDA94 Zone 51 grid system was used, collars will be picked up by a qualified surveyor using a DGPS (Trimble S7). ● The surveyed collar coordinates are sufficiently accurate and precise to locate the drillholes
Data spacing and distribution	● *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* ● *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* ● *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	● The program is early stage exploration and the drillhole spacing is relatively wide. ● Mineral Resource Estimates are not currently being undertaken. ● . ● No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage. ● No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ● *If the relationship between*	● Holes were designed to test the target horizon orthogonal to both strike and depth to avoid introducing any bias. ● The drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not introduced a bias.

	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.	• All drillholes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking Gyro survey tool.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody from rig to the laboratory was overseen by the Company's Site Supervising Geologist.At no stage has any person or entity outside of, the contract geologists, the drilling contractor, contract courier, and the assay laboratory come into contact with the samples. • Samples were dispatched to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie for preparation then to Intertek Perth (Maddington) for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit of the results, beyond the laboratory internal QAQC measures, has taken place. • QA/QC data is regularly reviewed by ARI and it's Contract Database Manager (ERM) • Results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling being reported on in this announcement was undertaken entirely within Mining Lease, M39/84. • Arika operates within a Joint Venture Agreement with Nex Metals Exploration (NME) and holds 80% with NME holding the remaining 20%. • Refer to announcement "Metalicity Achieves Earn-In On The Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects" dated 21st December 2023. • No impediments exist to obtaining a license to operate over the listed tenure at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Arika Ltd has completed a review of historical data and made corrections to previously supplied data from the JV partner NME. • The Yundamindra areas has been subject to multiple phases of exploration since discovery of gold before 1899. Further small-scale mining occurred until the 1940's. Exploration activities between the

		late 1970's into the early 1980's was completed by Pennzoil Australia, Kennecott Exploration with Hill Minerals, and Picon Exploration. From 1985 to 1994 Mt Burgess Gold Mining Company un dertook significant exploration drilling to generate resource estimates for the western and eastern lines of mineralisation in 1988 and 1989 respectively. Sons of Gwalia entered into a JV with Mt Burgess in the mid 1990's which lasted until 1999 then held the project tenements outright until 2003 which included exploration activities a re-optimisation study in 1997 on part of the Western Line of mineralisation as well as further resources estimates. Saracen Gold held the project tenements from 2006 until 2010 until it entered into a JV with NME. NME controlled the project outright from 2013 until entering into a JV with Arika in 2019.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*.	• Yundamindra: • The Yundamindra Project lies within the Murrin-Margaret sector of the Leonora-Laverton area; part of the north-northwest to south-southeast trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The Murrin-Margaret sector is dominated by an upright, north to north-northwest trending asymmetric regional anticline (Eucalyptus Anticline) centred about the Eucalyptus area. The western limb of the regional anticline has been intruded by granitoids (Yundamindra area). Strike-slip faulting is dominant along the eastern limb. • The Yundamindra Project encompasses zones of gold mineralisation occurring along the margin of a regional scale hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic lithologies. The contact is sub-divided into two 'lines' of mineralisation, western and eastern. • The Western Line consists of a north-northwest trending zone of generally continuous, east dipping quartz reefs and quartz filled shears in granitoids, near the contact between a large hornblende granodiorite pluton and a thin remnant greenstone succession. The lode generally strikes parallel to a

		regional north-northwest schistosity in the mafic succession immediately to the west. Folding and faulting has dislocated the continuity of the lode in places and produced domal structures. ● The Eastern Line encompasses the eastern portion of the arcuate granodiorite/greenstone contact with gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the mafic succession and within quartz vein/stockwork within granodiorite. ● All exploration targets, prospects and deposits are interpreted as orogenic shear-hosted exploration targets for gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	● *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ● *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	● All discussion points are captured within the announcement above. ● For all drilling, dip and azimuth data is accurate to within +/-5º relative to MGA UTM grid (GDA94 Z51). ● For all drilling, down hole depth and end of hole length is accurate to with +/- 0.2m. ● All drillholes were surveyed downhole using a north seeking Gyro tool supplied by the drilling contractor. ● A combined collar and summary of significant intersection table is supplied in the appendices. ●
Data aggregation methods	● *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* ● *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results,*	● Intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths on a maximum of 1 metre samples.. ● Gold intercepts have been calculated using the length-weighted average method. Specific higher grade intervals within an interval have been described as part of the overall intercept statement. ● Intercepts are reported as down-hole length and average gold intercepts are

	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.*	calculated and presented at a 0.1 g/t, 0.5 g/t, 5.0 and 10.0 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut has been applied ● Intercepts were defined geologically based on an interpretation of the target zone at a given location. Length weighted grades were then calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au for the low grade envelope and internal zones of greater than 0.5 g/t Au 5.0 g/t and 10.0 g/t Au respectively Generally, no more than 2 metres of internal material that graded less than 0.1 g/t Au was included except where a Raft or 'Horse' of lower grade country rock was interpreted as being within the targeted lode zone as defined by adjacent holes. ● Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. ● No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ● *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ● *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	● ● All holes reported here are designed to intersect the target zone/mineralisation orthogonal to both strike and dip. ● Based on current interpretation true widths are estimated to be approximately 60% of the reported downhole intercepts for most of the holesd noting local variations in both dip and strike of the targeted lode. ● For hole 25YMD003 the downhole length is interpreted to be close to the true thickness due to a flexure/flattening of the lode structure at this location..
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.*	● Please see main body of the announcement for the relevant figures showing the drillholes completed.
Balanced reporting	● *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	● All results have been presented and all plans are presented in a form that allows

	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.	for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database. • All material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Yundamindra Gold Project have been disclosed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow up exploration activities will include, but not limited to RC and diamond drilling and planned for the remainder of 2025 pending outcomes from the drilling interpretation. • Diagrams pertinent to the areas in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.