ARIKA RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE: 25 November 2025

Yundamindra Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

EXTENSIONAL DRILLING AT LANDED AT LAST TRIPLES MINERALISED STRIKE LENGTH TO OVER 2.5 KILOMETRES

Wide-spaced step-out drilling intersects broad zones of mineralisation well away from previously tested areas, establishing a major new target area for ongoing exploration

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant new assay results confirm that shallow gold mineralisation extends continuously along the Landed at Last structure for at least 2.5km** at the northern end of the Yellow Brick Road (YBR)/Western Corridor. New results include:
  - **15m @ 0.47g/t Au from 44m (25AYRC118), including:**
    - **9m @ 0.60g/t Au from 50m, and**
    - **2m @ 1.78g/t Au from 56m**
  - **19m @ 1.00g/t Au from 33m (25AYRC122), including:**
    - **14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 37m, and**
    - **1m @ 4.64g/t Au from 49m**
  - **6m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 24m (25AYRC125), including:**
    - **1m @ 4.74g/t Au from 24m, and:**
  - **8m @ 2.14g/t Au from 184m (25AYRC125, newly discovered footwall lode), including:**
    - **6m @ 2.81g/t Au from 186m, and**
    - **1m @ 9.87g/t Au from 190m**
  - **6m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 79m (25AYRC127), including:**
    - **4m @ 2.18g/t Au from 80m, and**
    - **1m @ 4.54g/t Au from 83m**
  - **34m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 27m (25AYRC128), including:**
    - **1m @ 4.64g/t Au from 59m**
- These latest results continue to build upon the recently reported assays from Landed at Last including:
  - **24m @ 1.57g/t Au from 101m (25AYRC0113), including:**
  - **19m @ 1.20g/t Au from 56m (25AYRC0112), including:**
  - **12m @ 0.96g/t Au from 123m (25AYRC117), including:**
  - **40m @ 0.50g/t Au from 24m(25AYRC108), including:**
- New results **confirm Landed at Last as a priority focus for further exploration and near-term resource delineation drilling**.
- Drilling continues to **highlight the substantial scale of the opportunity at Yundamindra**, with each round of assay results delivering multiple mineralised intercepts.
- **Drilling is progressing at Pennyweight Point** testing for down-plunge extensions to a series of exceptional intersections achieved from recent RC and diamond drilling.
- ~20,000 metres drilled to date as part of the latest program, with assays awaited for 30 holes.

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) ("Arika" or "Company") is pleased to report latest assay results from ongoing drilling at the **Yundamindra Gold JV Project**, located 65km south-west of Laverton in the world-class Northeastern Goldfields mining district of WA. Figure 6

This release provides a summary of the most recently received preliminary results for holes 25AYRC118-25AYRC135 inclusive, which were designed to test for strike extensions to the 'Main' Landed at Last structure over the 2.5km long zone between the Queen of Poland and Golden Treasure Deeps historical workings, located at the northern end of the Yellow Brick Road, Western Corridor.

The drilling has successfully confirmed continuity of mineralisation over the full 2.5km strike length tested with each of the holes completed reporting broad zones of low-medium grade gold mineralisation with narrower, internal higher-grade intervals at shallow depths. The zone remains open north and south along strike and at depth.

The results include 1m individual assays and 4m composite assays. Anomalous results reported from 4 metre composite samples will be re-split and re-submitted on a 1m basis to refine the distribution of gold mineralisation within each of these samples.

Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said:

"These extensional, step-out drill-holes at Landed at Last have delivered outstanding results, serving to highlight yet again the enormous scale and under-explored nature of the Yundamindra Gold Project.

"This is the first-ever drill testing of these step-out areas between known mineralised occurrences. Just one hole was completed on each section in what amounts to very wide-spaced reconnaissance drilling.

"Importantly, the drilling has shown that this mineralisation is hosted by the same structure that hosts the gold at Landed at Last, opening up a prospective corridor with confirmed continuous mineralisation that now extends over 2.5km.

"The results reaffirm Landed at Last, at the northern end of the Yellow Brick Road, as a priority focus for further exploration, and we look forward to getting the rig back there as soon as we can.

"At the moment, drilling is continuing at Pennyweight Point, where we are drilling to test for extensions of some exceptional thick, high-grade results reported last year. We are looking forward to seeing what this can deliver."

Arika launched an extensive step-out drilling campaign in June, with over 20,000m drilled to date. The aim of the program is to test the depth and strike extents of multiple known gold occurrences and newly defined targets throughout the Yundamindra area, demonstrating the scale of the opportunity at the project.

Drilling has continued to systematically test multiple gold targets, including:

- The 'Yellow Brick Road' – Landed at Last Trend within the Western Corridor
- The 'Emerald City Trend' – South-Central Complex; and
- Most recently, along the 'Red Brick Road' – Pennyweight Point Trend within the Eastern Corridor.

To date, a total of 164 holes for ~20,000 metres have been completed as part of the program, with assays awaited for 30 holes or approximately 4,000 metres. A summary of drill-hole collar locations and preliminary results for all holes are presented in Appendix 1, Tables 1

Figures 1 to 8 present Prospect Location Plans, Drill-hole Collar Plans, Long Section (Vertical Longitudinal Projection), Cross-Sections and Regional Project Location plans respectively.

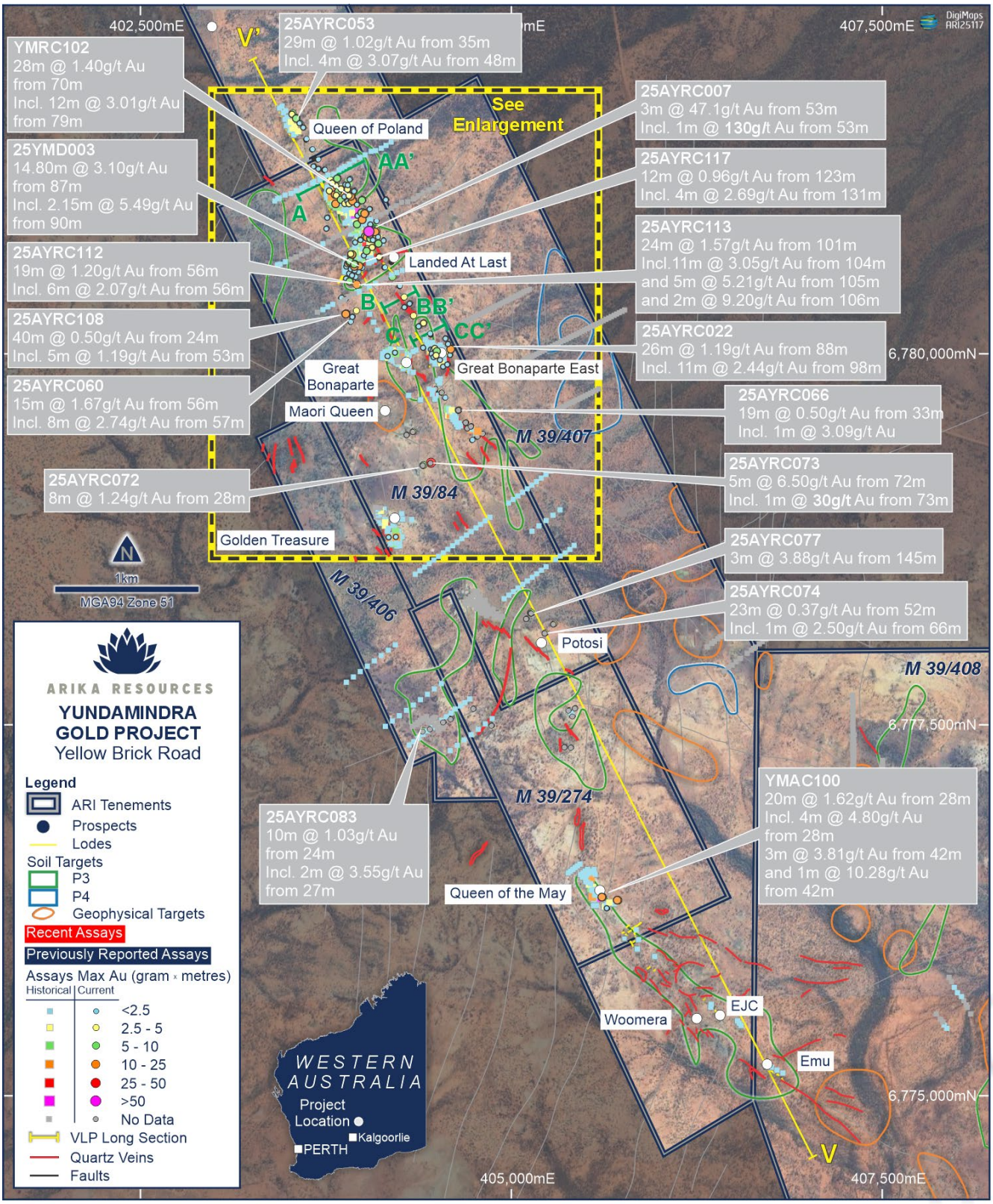

Figure 1: Yellow Brick Road, Western Corridor Yundamindra Gold Project showing key prospect locations, previous intersection summaries,2025 RC and diamond drillholes, 2024 RC holes and historical drilling, gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies and geophysics structural targets. Please refer to Figure 2 enlargement for recent results.

Drilling Results Summary

Yundamindra is dominated by the Danjo Granite Dome in the central-north of the project area and the Bulla Rocks Granite Dome to the west. The domes are flanked to the east and west by attenuated greenstone belts occupying NE and NW striking shear zones displaying multiple ~NE-SW striking second and third order linking structures. The eastern and western shear zones converge south of the Danjo dome in the Southern Complex which is characterised by a widespread array of N-S striking, possible axial-planar shears, and major E-W trending cross-cutting faults.

These major structural trends are described as the Yellow Brick Road - Western Corridor, Red Brick Road – Eastern Corridor and Emerald City - South Complex respectively.

Arika's recent drilling along the Yellow Brick Road, the subject of this release, has been focused on expansion by testing strike extensions to establish the continuity of ore-hosting structures between known occurrences, including:

- **Depth extensions**: to confirm the continuity of ore hosting structures well below the depth of historical workings and previous shallow drilling.
- **New targets**: First-pass drill testing of newly identified geochemical/geophysical/geological targets.

The results presented in this release relate to a series of first phase, wide-spaced holes designed to test for strike extensions of the Landed at Last structure in areas previously untested by drilling.

Single holes were drilled along 80m spaced sections approximately 1km north and south along strike of the main Landed at Last gold occurrence.

The drilling has successfully confirmed continuity of the Landed at Last ore hosting structure over the approximate 2.5km strike length extending from the Queen of Poland in the north to the Golden Treasure Deeps historical workings in the south, with broad zones of low-medium grade gold mineralisation displaying narrower, internal higher-grade intervals, identified at shallow depths in most holes.

Importantly, a previously unknown zone of strong gold mineralisation was identified below the main Landed at Last lode in hole 25AYRC125. ***This new discovery*** represents a high-priority target and will be the focus of follow-up drill testing in the area. Results include:

- 8m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 184m (25AYRC125), including:
  - 6m @ 2.81 g/t Au from 186m, and
  - 1m @ 9.87 g/t Au from 190m

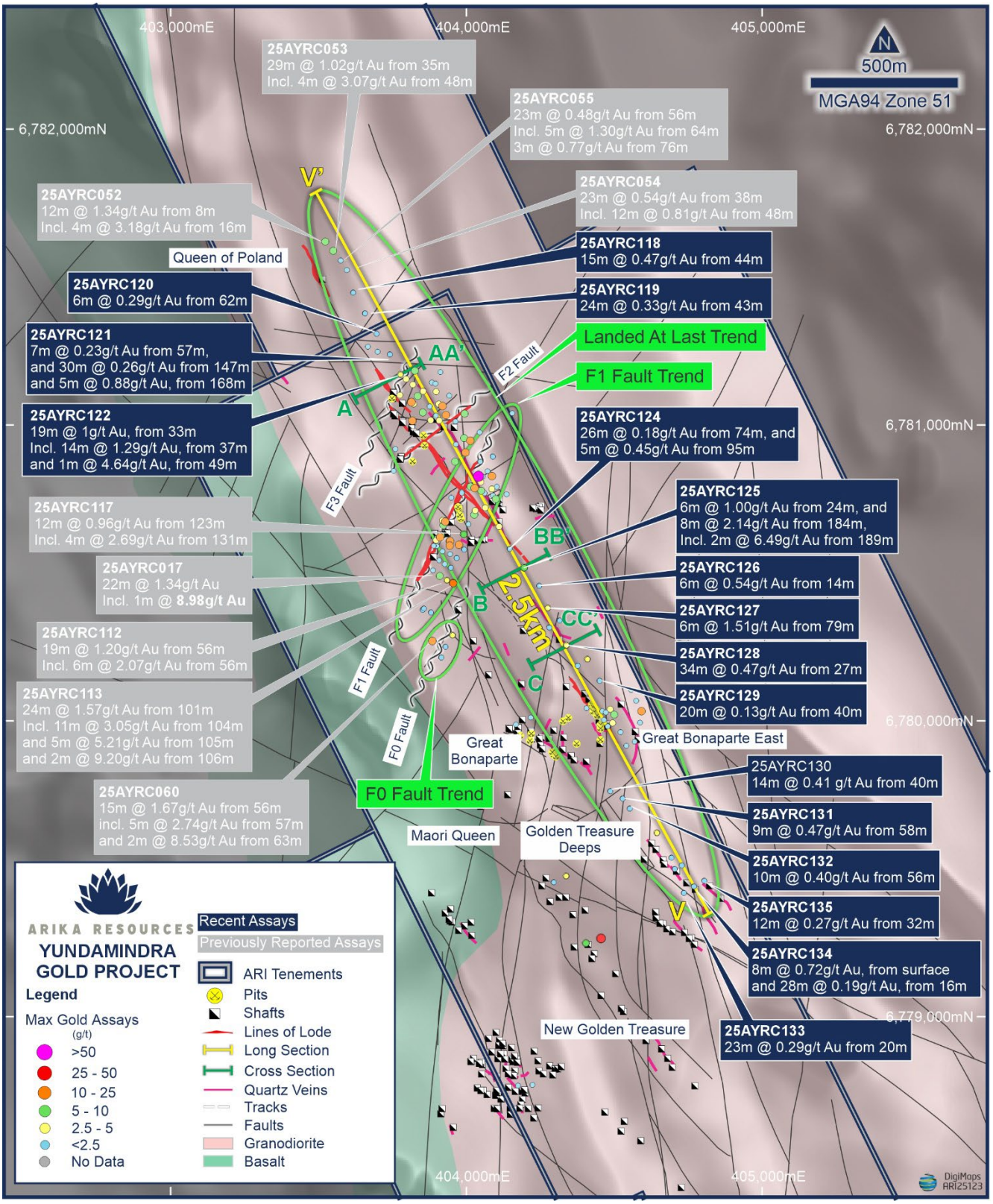

Figure 2: Enlargement of the Landed at Last area showing key prospects, principal structural relationships over simplified geology and TMI. Latest results from extensional drilling to the north and south of Landed at Last are highlighted in red call-out boxes.

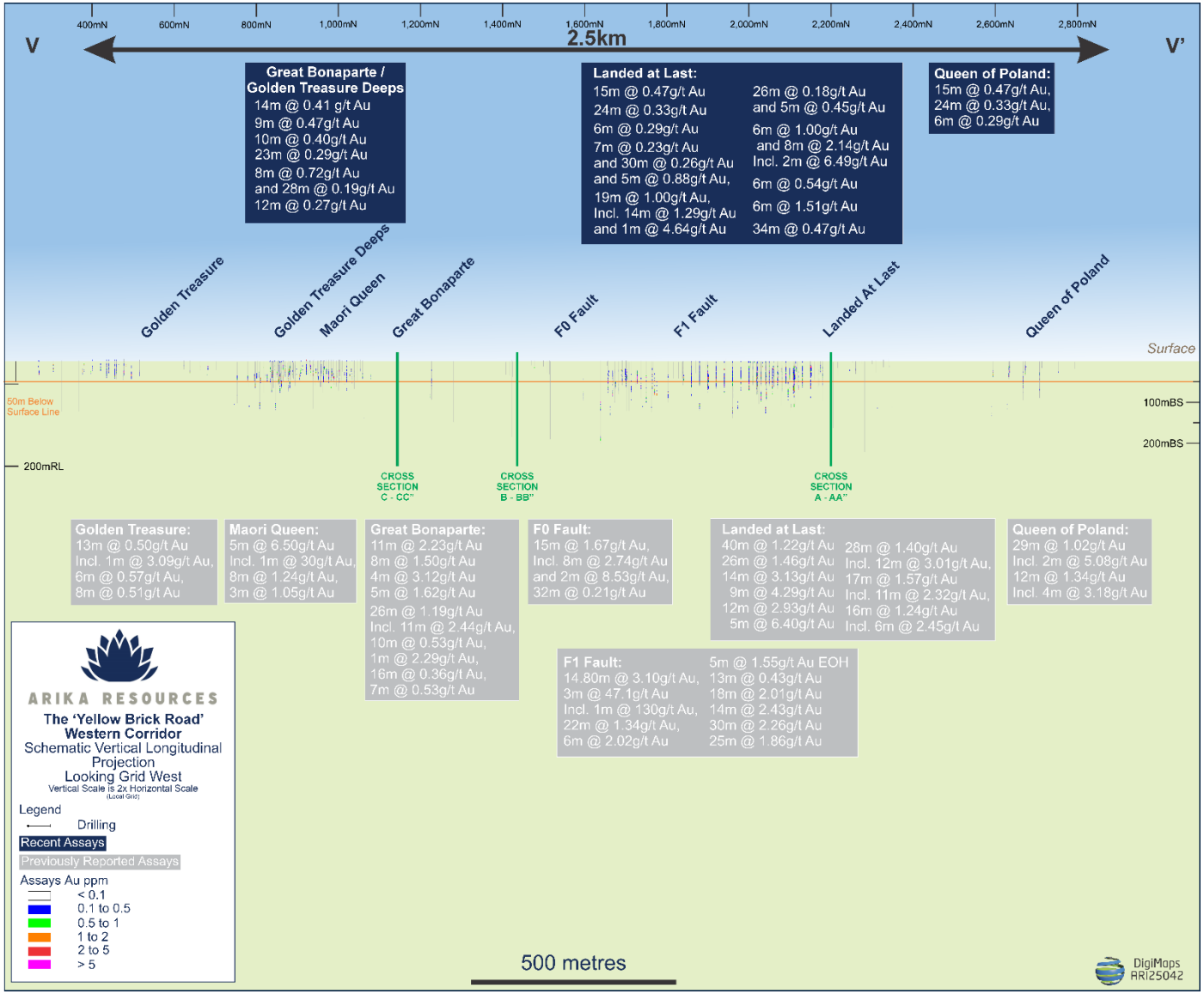

Figure 3: Yundamindra Gold Project - Vertical Longitudinal Projection of the Landed at Last ore hosting structure looking (local grid) west showing recent results, Arika's 2025 RC and Diamond drilling, 2024 RC drilling, and historical holes. NOTE the lack of drilling beneath 50m vertical depth.

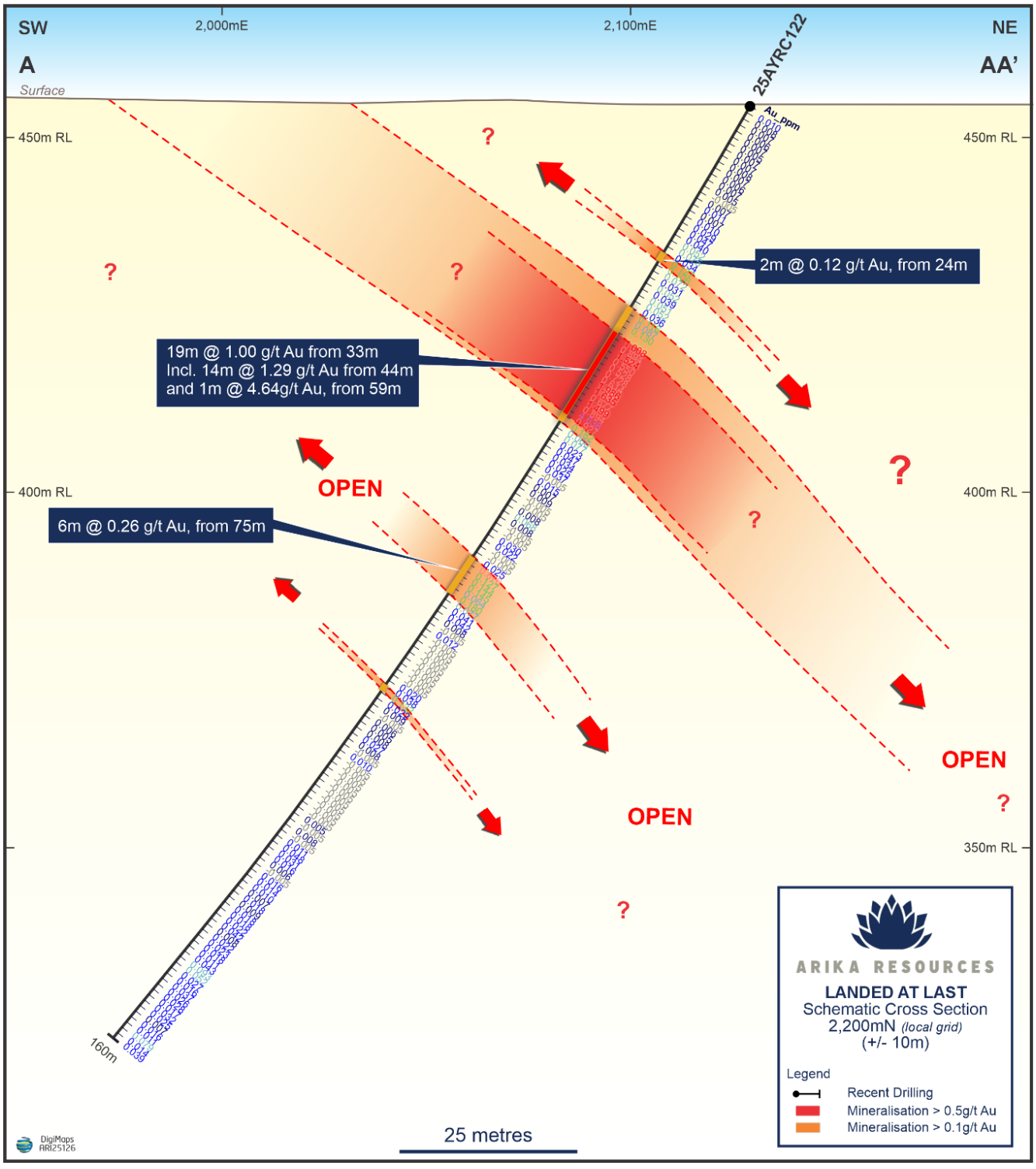

Figure 4: Schematic cross-section Line 2,200mN (Local Grid) showing latest results from extensional drilling

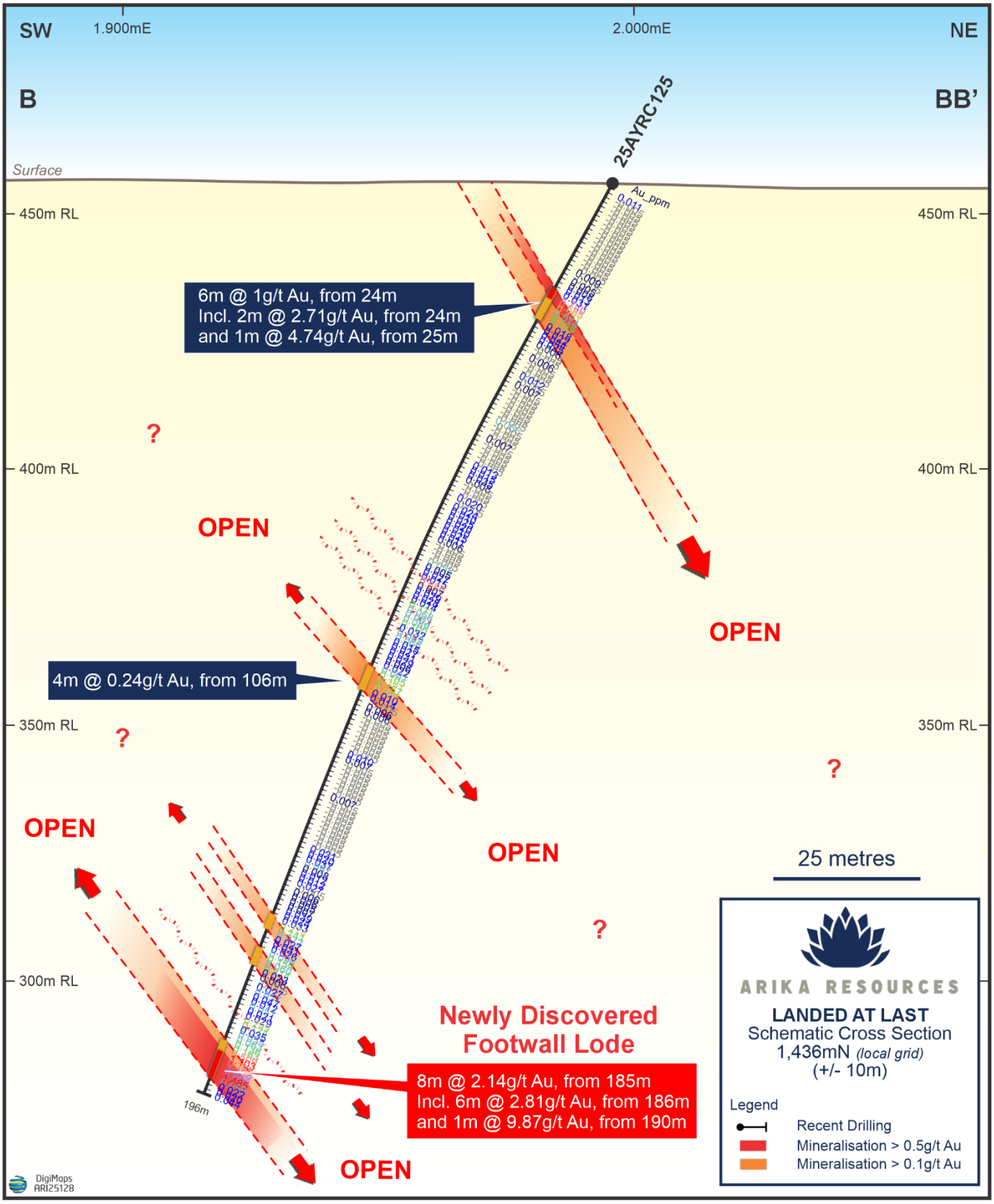

Figure 5: Schematic cross-section Line 1,436mN (Local Grid) showing latest results from extensional drilling

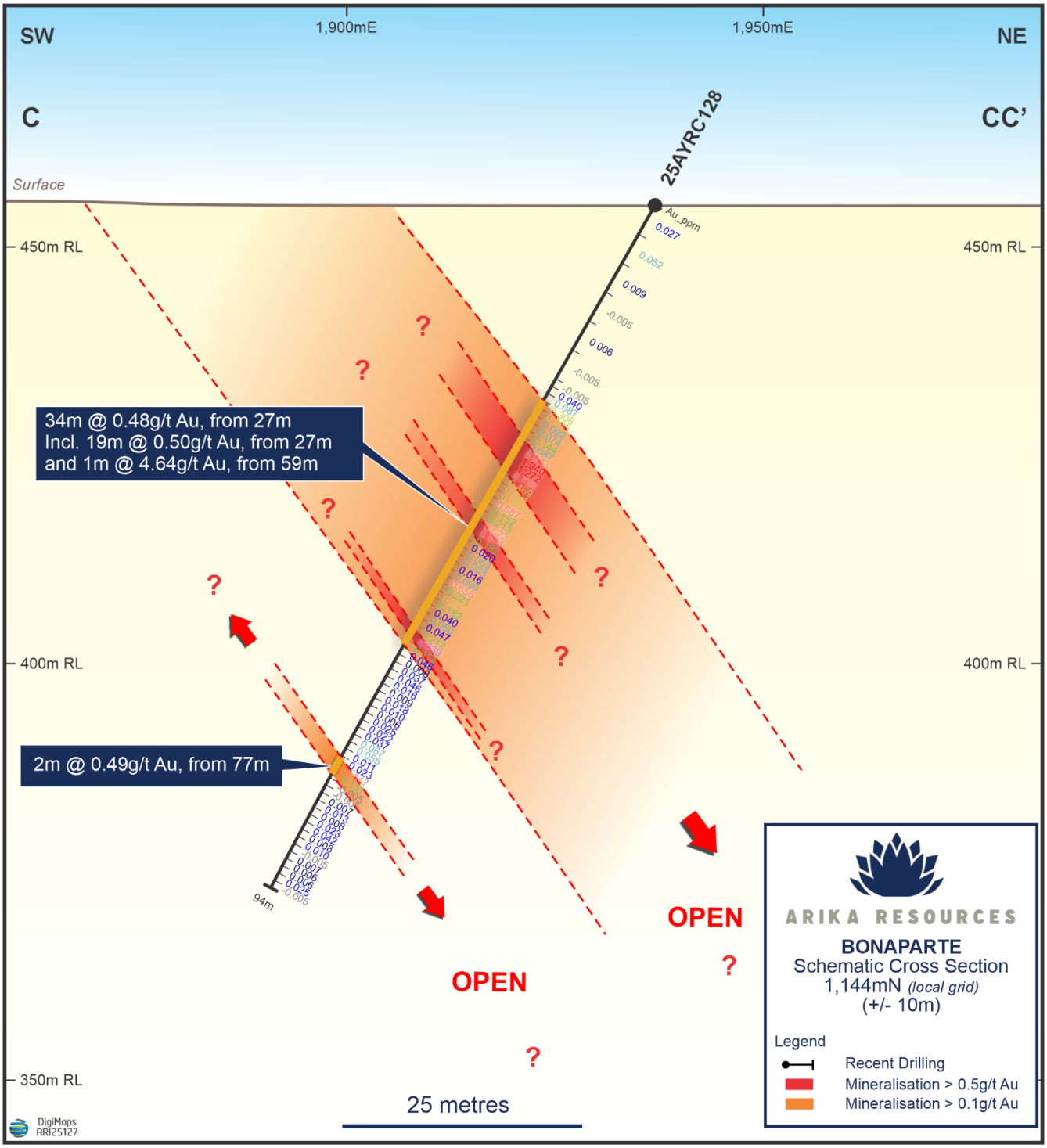

Figure 6: Schematic cross-section Line 1,144mN (Local Grid) showing latest results from extensional drilling

Yellow Brick Road – Western Corridor

Discussion

Gold mineralisation along the Yellow Brick Road has been identified within both granite and mafic rocks, close to the regional contact between the Danjo Granite and a wide sequence of mafic volcanic rocks to the west. Gold occurs within NW trending, shallow east dipping quartz vein filled shears (Landed at Last) and within sub-vertical NE-SW trending, intensely altered shear zones almost entirely devoid of vein quartz (F-Series Faults).

Significant high grade gold mineralisation was discovered historically in areas of isolated outcrop and was subsequently mined from a series of seemingly disconnected deposits spread over a strike length of about 10km along the northern section of the Yellow Brick Road.

Recent work by Arika using detailed aeromagnetic imagery has enabled mapping of the ore hosting structures beyond the known gold occurrences where they are obscured beneath a blanket of surficial cover of variable but shallow depths. These areas between the historical workings have never been effectively tested and are considered to be high priority targets, particularly where NW trending faults intersect with ENE trending linking structures.

As a part of the current campaign, Arika completed a series of single holes along wide, 80m spaced, sections as a first pass test of the interpreted position of the 'Main' Landed at Last structure between the historical workings of the Queen of Poland in the north and Golden Treasure Deeps in the south, a distance of 2.5km's.

The drilling has successfully confirmed continuity of the ore-hosting structure over the full ~2.5km strike length tested with most of the holes reporting wide zones of low-medium grade gold with narrower higher grade internal intervals in the predicted position at each location and at shallow depths, A further highlight has been the discovery of a previously unknown zone of strong gold mineralisation below the 'Main' Landed at Last structure in hole 25AYRC125. The zone remains open to the north and south and up and down-dip.

Next Steps

Yundamindra

- Close-spaced deposit definition sectional and wider extensional drilling is currently in progress at Pennyweight Point.
- Testing of new targets along 'The Red Brick Road Trend' – Eastern Corridor identified from the recently completed geophysical surveys over the Pennyweight Point area will follow.
- Results will be released continuously once data is received and interpreted.

Yundamindra Gold Project

The Yundamindra Gold JV Project is located 65km south-west of Laverton, 250km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 8). 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 several greenstone belts that collectively define the Kurnalpi tectonostratigraphic terrane of the Northeastern Goldfields 'Superterrane'.

[2] 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 2022.134.. 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.

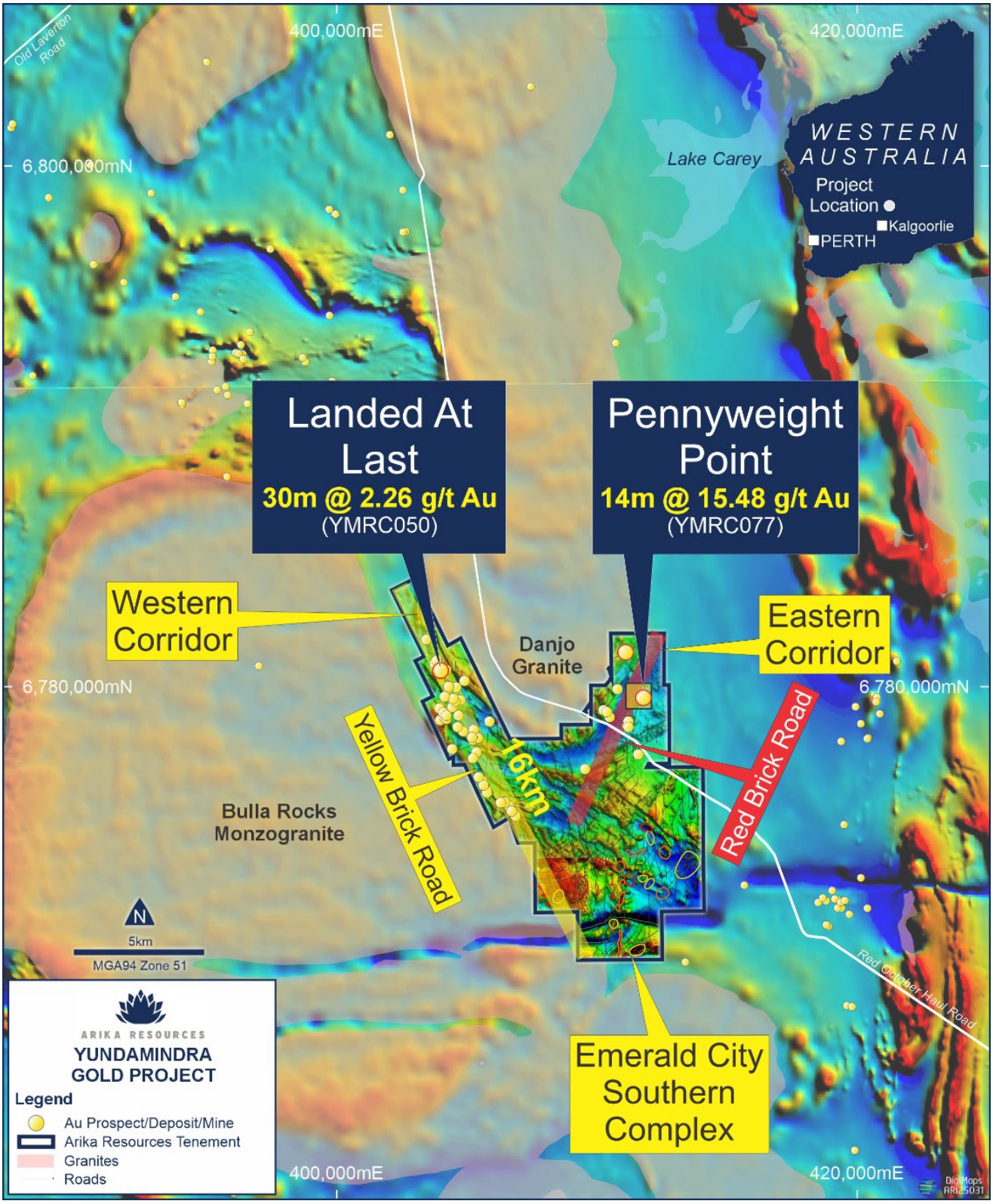

Figure 7: Yundamindra Gold Project showing key target areas and prospects over regional and local TMI.

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 the Danjo Granite Dome, a hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic-

felsic and lesser sedimentary lithologies.

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 near several processing facilities.

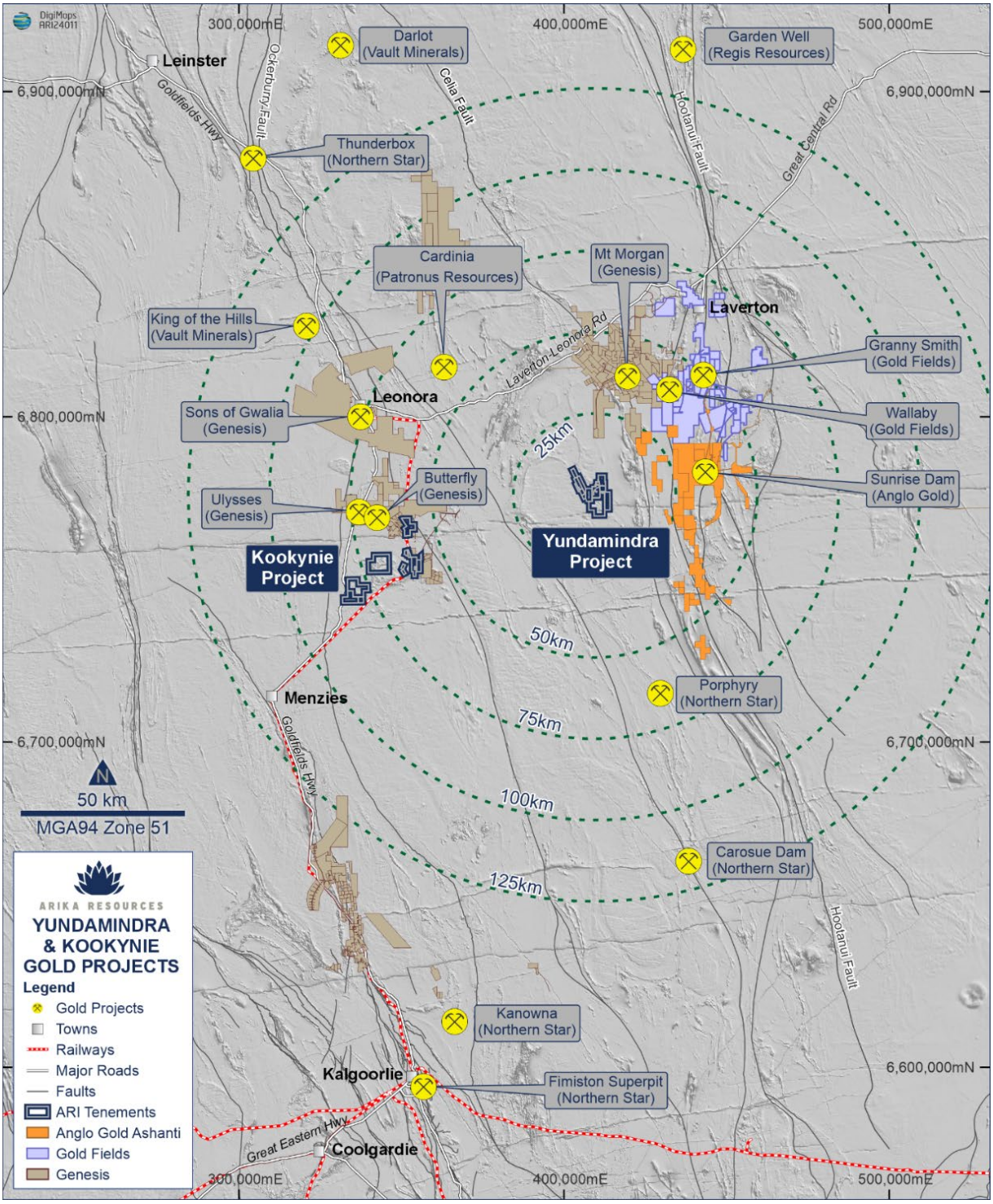

Figure 8: Regional Location Plan showing proximity of Projects to Major Deposits, Mines and Processing Facilities.

Contributors

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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 full-time employee of Arika Resources Ltd in the role of General Manager Exploration and Executive Technical Director. 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.

Each RC hole drilled by Arika was sampled in its entirety from start to finish using a combination of 2m or 4m composites and1m individual samples. For diamond drillholes the diamond cored section of each hole was sampled in its 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 location.

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

TABLE 1: YUNDAMINDRA EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag				
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	LOCAL_E	LOCAL_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays	
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
YELLOW BRICK ROAD	Queen of Poland	**25AYRC118**	RC	2176	2518	403617	6781448	454.1	-60	240	94	33	35	2	0.16	NSR
LANDED AT LAST TREND												**44**	**59**	**15**	**0.47**	**0.39**
											incl	44	47	3	0.51	0.30
											and	45	46	1	1.16	0.28
												50	59	9	0.60	0.47
											incl	56	58	2	1.78	1.14
	Queen of Poland	**25AYRC119**	RC	2160	2439	403657	6781378	454.6	-60	240	82	28	30	2	0.15	NSR
												43	**67**	**24**	**0.33**	**0.14**
											incl	48	49	1	2.15	0.16
												62	66	4	0.67	0.26
											&	65	66	1	1.07	0.47
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC120**	RC	2144	2361	403696	6781309	454.0	-60	240	172	51	52	1	0.11	NSR
												62	**68**	**6**	**0.29**	**0.14**
											incl	67	68	1	0.66	0.40
												98	99	1	0.12	0.26

Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag				
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	LOCAL_E	LOCAL_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays	
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
YELLOW BRICK ROAD												105	107	2	0.22	0.28
LANDED AT LAST TREND																
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC121**	RC	2132	2279	403741	6781239	455.0	-60	240	220	51	52	1	0.30	0.47
												57	**64**	**7**	**0.23**	**0.30**
												97	99	2	0.26	0.18
												105	107	2	0.10	0.10
												123	124	1	0.13	NSR
												132	133	1	0.18	NSR
												134	135	1	0.10	0.11
												143	144	1	0.23	0.23
												147	**177**	**30**	**0.26**	0.12
											incl	168	173	5	0.88	0.24
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC122**	RC	2115	2204	403777	6781171	454.7	-60	240	160	24	26	2	0.12	0.11
												33	**52**	**19**	**1.00**	**0.37**
											incl	37	51	14	1.29	0.45
											and	49	50	1	4.64	1
												75	81	6	0.26	0.10
	Landed at Last F1	**25AYRC123**	RC	2168	1789	404089	6780894	454.1	-60	295	154	49	50	1	0.18	NSR
												98	99	1	0.15	NSR
												104	**107**	**3**	**0.92**	**0.55**
											incl	106	107	1	1.60	0.65
												144	145	1	0.10	0.10
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC124**	RC	2006	1516	404146	6780582	455.6	-60	240	190	**74**	**100**	**26**	**0.18**	**0.13**
											incl	74	76	2	0.28	0.23
											and	78	80	2	0.33	0.30

Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag				
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	LOCAL_E	LOCAL_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays	
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
YELLOW BRICK ROAD												83	89	6	0.13	0.12
LANDED AT LAST TREND												95	100	5	0.45	0.18
												107	108	1	0.31	NSR
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC125**	RC	2001	1436	404195	6780518	456.0	-60	240	196	**24**	**30**	**6**	**1.00**	0.13
											incl	24	26	2	2.71	0.15
											and	24	25	1	4.74	0.15
												86	87	1	0.69	0.31
												91	92	1	0.11	0.15
												95	96	1	0.10	NSR
												106	110	4	0.24	0.28
												159	161	2	0.21	NSR
												165	169	4	0.13	0.15
												179	181	2	0.21	0.12
												184	**192**	**8**	**2.14**	**0.40**
											incl	186	192	6	2.81	0.47
											and	190	191	1	9.87	1.06
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC126**	RC	2000	1356	404246	6780457	456.0	-60	240	178	**14**	**20**	**6**	**0.54**	**0.15**
											incl	14	16	2	1.22	0.19
												22	24	2	0.23	0.14
												107	**115**	**8**	**0.22**	**0.32**
												120	123	3	0.25	0.24
												169	177	8	0.09	0.17
											incl	169	171	2	0.17	0.18
												175	177	2	0.11	0.20
	Landed at Last	**25AYRC127**	RC	1972	1280	404275	6780382	455.1	-60	240	148	**79**	**85**	**6**	**1.51**	**0.40**

Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag				
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	LOCAL_E	LOCAL_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays	
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
YELLOW BRICK ROAD											incl	80	84	4	2.18	0.53
LANDED AT LAST TREND												83	84	1	4.54	0.85
												89	90	1	0.29	0.11
	Bonaparte	**25AYRC128**	RC	1937	1144	404338	6780256	455.0	-60	240	94	**27**	**61**	**34**	**0.48**	**NSR**
											incl	27	46	19	0.50	NSR
											and	50	55	5	0.31	0.18
												58	61	3	1.65	0.21
												59	60	1	4.64	0.45
												77	79	2	0.49	0.38
	Bonaparte	**25AYRC129**	RC	1943	980	404450	6780136	456.5	-60	240	100	**40**	**60**	**20**	**0.13**	**0.11**
												67	68	1	0.11	NSR
	Golden Treasure Deeps	**25AYRC130**	RC	1725	674	404486	6779763	456.3	-60	240	124	24	36	12	0.12	0.11
												40	**54**	**14**	**0.41**	**0.13**
											incl	46	49	3	0.97	0.21
												62	64	2	0.18	0.17
	Golden Treasure Deeps	**25AYRC131**	RC	1740	628	404528	6779738	457.0	-60	240	130	**58**	**67**	**9**	**0.47**	**0.23**
												70	71	1	0.21	NSR
												84	85	1	0.33	NSR
												89	90	1	0.18	NSR
	Golden Treasure Deeps	**25AYRC132**	RC	1736	586	404552	6779704	456.9	-60	240	124	**56**	**66**	**10**	**0.40**	**0.25**
												56	58	2	0.68	0.45
												61	64	3	0.58	0.22

Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag				
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	LOCAL_E	LOCAL_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays	
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
YELLOW BRICK ROAD																
LANDED AT LAST TREND																
	Golden Treasure Deeps	**25AYRC133**	RC	1687	250	404735	6779419	457.3	-60	240	124	**20**	**43**	**23**	**0.29**	**0.26**
	Golden Treasure Deeps	**25AYRC134**	RC	1727	245	404769	6779441	457.0	-60	240	142	0	8	8	0.72	0.14
												16	**44**	**28**	**0.19**	**NSR**
												57	61	4	0.27	0.27
	Golden Treasure Deeps	**25AYRC135**	RC	1766	236	404804	6779460	456.6	-60	240	130	**32**	**44**	**12**	**0.27**	**0.15**
												64	75	11	0.22	0.11
RED BRICK ROAD	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC136	RC			411830	6779573	455.0	-60	300	184		ASSAYS PENDING			
PENNYWEIGHT POINT TREND	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC137	RC			411703	6779596	455.0	-60	300	94		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC138	RC			411769	6779563	455.0	-60	300	136		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC139	RC			411834	6779551	455.0	-60	300	190		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC140	RC			411672	6779637	455.0	-60	300	106		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC141	RC			411686	6779626	455.0	-60	300	106		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC142	RC			411708	6779614	455.0	-60	300	112		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC143	RC			411690	6779606	455.0	-60	300	106		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC144	RC			411638	6779611	455.0	-60	300	94		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC145	RC			411673	6779593	455.0	-60	300	142		ASSAYS PENDING			

Collar Location and Orientation												Intersection >0.1g/t Au & >0.1 g/t Ag				
AREA	Prospect	Hole_ID	Type	LOCAL_E	LOCAL_N	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth	From	To	Length	Assays	
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC146	RC			411649	6779583	455.0	-60	300	112		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC147	RC			411683	6779564	455.0	-60	300	106		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC148	RC			411879	6779553	455.0	-60	300	262		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC149	RC			411817	6779538	455.0	-60	300	202		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC150	RC			411821	6779516	455.0	-60	300	220		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC151	RC			411795	6779526	455.0	-60	300	232		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC152	RC			411738	6779540	455.0	-60	300	136		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC153	RC			411774	6779513	455.0	-60	300	172		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC154	RC			411753	6779502	455.0	-60	300	184		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC155	RC			411600	6779565	455.0	-60	300	70		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC156	RC			411628	6779545	455.0	-60	300	100		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC157	RC			411665	6779527	455.0	-60	300	112		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC158	RC			411741	6779488	455.0	-60	300	166		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC159	RC			411780	6779465	455.0	-60	300	184		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC160	RC			411609	6779536	455.0	-60	300	88		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC161	RC			411637	6779523	455.0	-60	300	106		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC162	RC			411671	6779507	455.0	-60	300	112		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC163	RC			411701	6779489	455.0	-60	300	196		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC164	RC			411735	6779472	455.0	-60	300	220		ASSAYS PENDING			
	Pennyweight Point	25AYRC165	RC										IN PROGRESS			

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.*	• All of the samples being reported on in this release were collected utilising industry standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • All of the RC drilling was undertaken by Ranger Drilling, a fully owned subsidiary of the Perenti Diversified Mining Services Group (ASX: PRN) • Reverse circulation (RC) sampling was carried out using a rig mounted METZKE Static Cone Splitter. • Sampling was conducted by the drill offsiders on the drill rig and checked at the end of each rod (6 metres) by both the drilling contractor and the site supervising geologists to ensure that the sample ID's matched the interval that was intended to be represented by that sample ID. No issues were seen or noted by the Competent person during the entire drilling campaign. These samples are kept onsite in a secure location available for further analysis if required. • All RC samples were sieved and washed to ensure samples were taken from the appropriate intervals. The presence of quartz veining +- sulphide presence +- alteration was used to determine if a zone was interpreted to be mineralised. • Sampling was additionally based on geological observations of interpreted intervals. • The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care to ensure that the material being sampled, can be traced back to the interval taken from the drill hole for RC chips. • Samples submitted for analysis weighed on average 3kg. • All samples described in this announcement have been submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation prior to shipment to Intertek Perth for final analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg*	• All of the drilling described in this release was completed utilising industry standard RC drilling techniques.

	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).	• RC drilling used a SREPS 760 downhole face sampling hammer with a nominal bit size of 5.5inch (125mm). • All of the drilling was undertaken by Ranger Drilling using a DRA600 Reverse Circulation Drill Rig with a Sullair 1350cfm/500psi on board compressor mounted on a MAN TGA 41.480 8WD truck combined with an 1150cfm/350psi OX Hurricane Booster /Sullair Auxilliary Compressor mounted on MAN 41.480 8WD truck.
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.*	• Sample recovery size and sample conditions (dry, wet, moist) were recorded. • Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at start of each rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • 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.*	• All recovered samples from RC have been geologically logged to a level where it would support an appropriate Mineral Resource Estimate, mining studies and metallurgical test work. • Logging was qualitative based on the 1 metre samples derived from RC drilling. Representative sample was collected in plastic chip trays which are securely stored on-site for future reference. • Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed. • 100 percent of the drillholes were logged to capture all relevant geological units, structures and intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including*	• RC chip samples were cone split from the drill rig into individual 1m green sample bags pre-numbered for hole depth and neatly laid out in 20m rows adjacent to the drill collar. • A 1m sample was collected at the cone splitter on the RC rig in a pre-numbered calico bag. • All RC samples were dry. All recoveries were >90%. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRM standards were inserted every 25 samples. • 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

	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ● *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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. ● The Competent Person is of the opinion RC drilling and sampling method are considered appropriate for the delineation 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.*	● 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,*	● 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.

	data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ● *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	● For all intercepts, the first received assay result is always reported.
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.*	● Drill hole collars are picked up at the end of each hole by the site supervising geologist using a handheld Garmin GPS. Accuracy is +/-5m. ● GDA94 Zone 51 grid system was used. ● Collars will be picked up by a qualified surveyor using a DGPS (Trimble S7or equivalent). ● 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.*	● Drillholes were designed and drilled to test the validity of historical drilling information and not for Mineral Resource estimation and classification purposes. ● No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage. ● 2m/4m composite and individual 1m interval samples and results described in this announcement were collected from a rig mounted cone splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ● *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	● Drilling was designed as perpendicular as possible to the interpreted structure that hosts mineralisation to avoid introducing any bias. ● The drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not introduced a bias. ● All drillholes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking Gyro survey tool.
Sample security	● *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● The chain of supply from rig to the laboratory was overseen by a contract geologist. At no stage has any person or entity outside of the contract geologist, the drilling contractor, contract courier, and the assay laboratory come into contact with the samples. ● Samples were delivered by Arika field personnel and/or it's contractors to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation then to 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 the company's Database Manager, ERM, and 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 within Mining Leases, M39/84; M39/407; M39/839; M39/410. Arika operates within a Joint Venture Agreement with Nex Metals Exploration (NME) and holds 80% with NME holding the remaining 20%. Please 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. • Mt Burgess Gold Mining Company undertook 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 RC 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 RC and diamond drillholes completed by Arika were surveyed downhole using a north seeking Gyro tool supplied by the drilling contractor.
		• A collar table is supplied in the appendices.
		• A summary of significant intercepts 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, 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.*	• Intercepts are reported as down-hole length on 2m/4m composites and/or 1 metre individual samples from RC drilling. • Gold intercepts have been calculated using the weighted average method for all intervals reporting >0.1g/t Au. • Intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths and average gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.1 g/t and 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and <4m internal dilution. • 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 and 5.0 g/t Au. Generally, no more than 4 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. The downhole length is therefore close to the true thickness.
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.*	• A selection of appropriate maps and sections are included within the body of the report. • Please see main body of the announcement for the relevant figures showing the drillholes completed.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results and all plans are presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of the exploration results being announced.
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*	• 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 results and ongoing interpretation. • Diagrams pertinent to the areas in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.

	commercially sensitive.	