ASX Announcement
22 October 2020

Exploration Update – Yandal Gold Projects

- **New 12,500m RC and Air-core drilling program to test priority Brownfields targets at the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure projects to commence**
- **RC drilling for groundwater and dewatering test work as part of the Flushing Meadows open pit feasibility study to be included and is planned to commence in November**
- **Geotechnical diamond core drilling[1] returned a number of significant mineralised intervals from transitional and primary zones at Flushing Meadows including;**
  - **9.90m @ 1.88g/t Au from 119.10m including 1.00m @ 10.52g/t Au (YRLDD003)**
  - **9.00m @ 2.11g/t Au from 89.00m including 1.00m @ 8.84g/t Au (YRLDD004)**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration and development drilling activities at key prospects within the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia (Figure 1).

Ironstone Well Project

A combination air-core ("AC") and reverse circulation ("RC") drill program totalling ~6,200m is planned to be completed prior to mid-December and will test a number of targets on the prospective Barwidgee Shear Zone along strike from the Flushing Meadows gold deposit and at the Quarter Moon, Oblique and Flinders Park prospects (Figures 1-3). Significant historic mineralisation has been intersected at all these prospects[2] and the purpose of the program will be to confirm some historic mineralisation and if successful design new more comprehensive Resource confirmation RC programs.

As part of the current Flushing Meadows open pit feasibility study a water bore will be installed and various dewatering tests conducted utilising recently equipped diamond holes as monitoring bores[1]. The approximate location of the planned water bore is shown in Figure 2.

Half diamond core sample assay results have been returned from transitional and primary zones within and beneath the current Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") (Figure 2). A number of significant intercepts were returned from four diamond holes that were completed primarily for geotechnical and hydrogeological purposes. Quarter core oxide intercepts from these holes were reported on 23 September 2020 and have been included in Table 1 with the new transitional and primary results.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 23 September 2020, [2] Refer to YRL Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 and lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	92,705,644
Share Price	$0.62
Market Cap	$57M
ASX Code	YRL

The assay results from the diamond holes will not be included in the current MRE update as the compilation of it is well advanced and the diamond hole collar locations have not currently been adequately surveyed. It is intended that the holes will be included in subsequent MRE updates when accurate differential global positioning system surveys are available.

Remaining core from mineralised oxide intervals has been dispatched to a metallurgical laboratory in Perth for physical and gravity-leach testing.

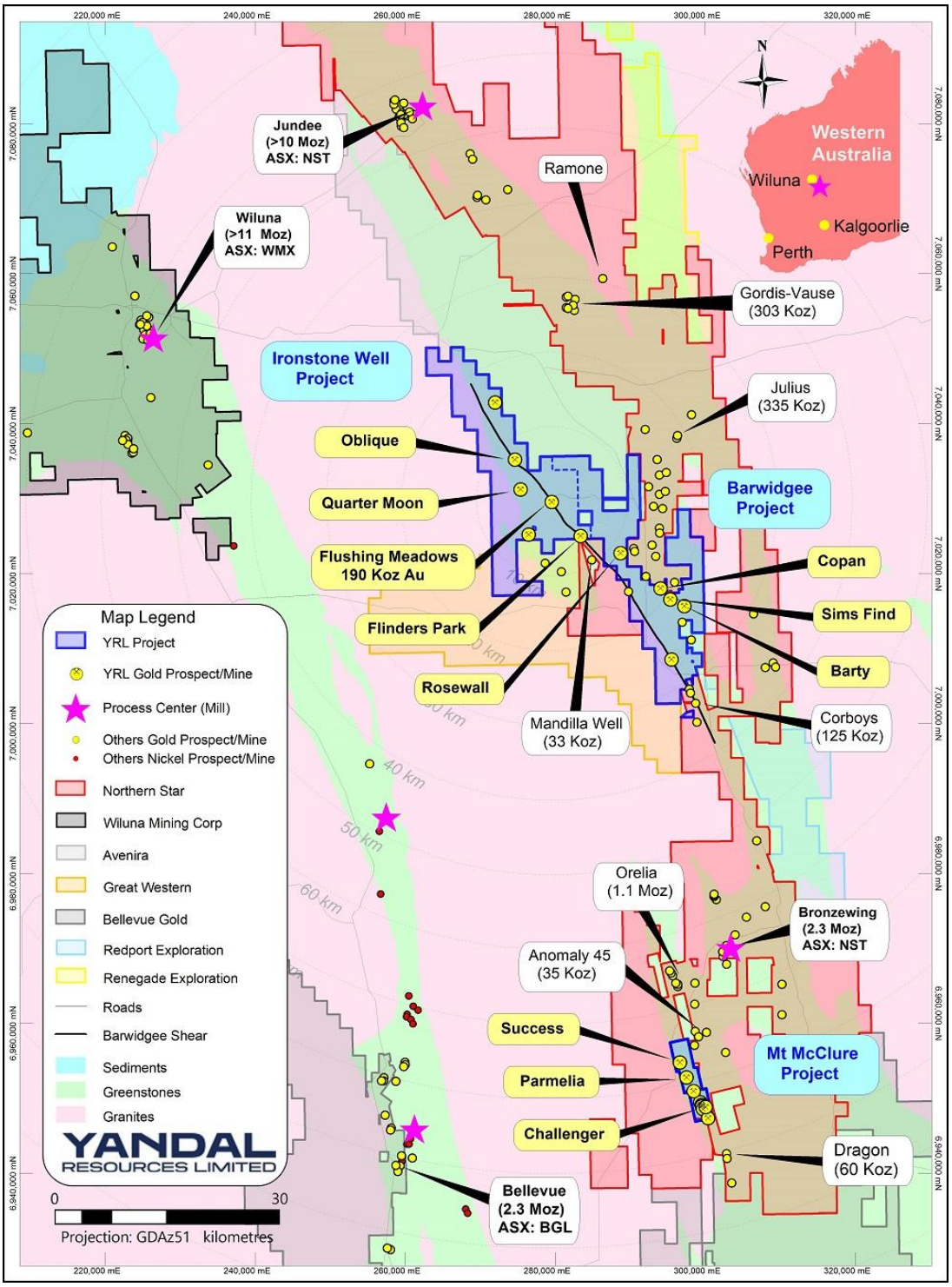

Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and project tenure.

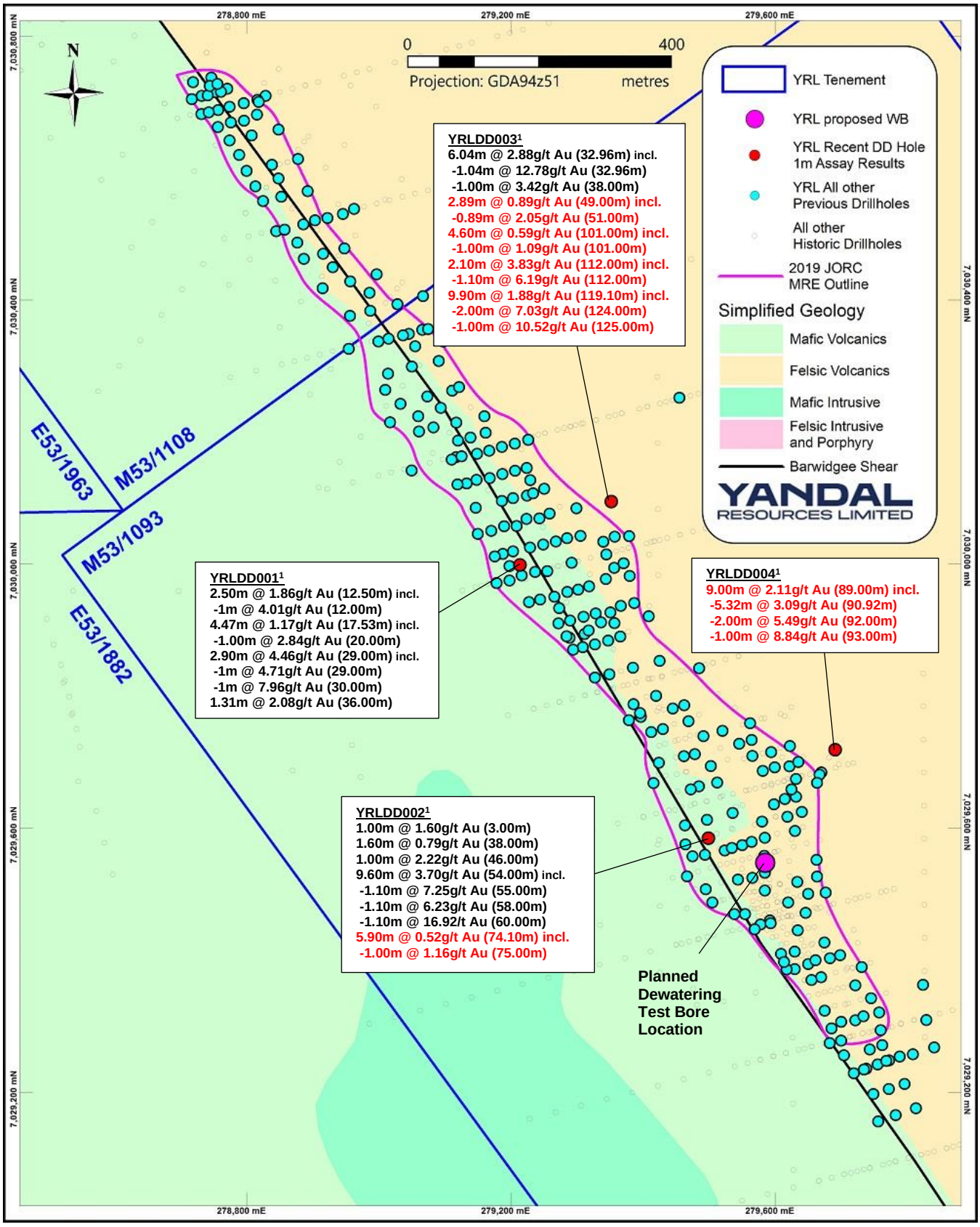

Figure 2 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan showing the locations of completed YRL RC holes with assays received for a pending MRE update, the locations of completed diamond core holes with selected assays shown and the location of a planned dewatering test bore.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 23 September 2020.

Barwidgee Project

Immediately adjacent to the Ironstone Well project, a combination AC and RC drill program totalling ~950m is planned to test priority early stage targets at the Rosewall, Woolshed Well, Copan, Barty and Grohls prospects (Figures 1 & 3).

At the Brownfields Sims Find prospect where historic underground mining and Resource compilation activities has occurred[1], 38 Resource style RC holes for 2,262m drilled on 40m by 80m pattern are planned to confirm the historic mineralisation above 50m depth and for ~300m along strike.

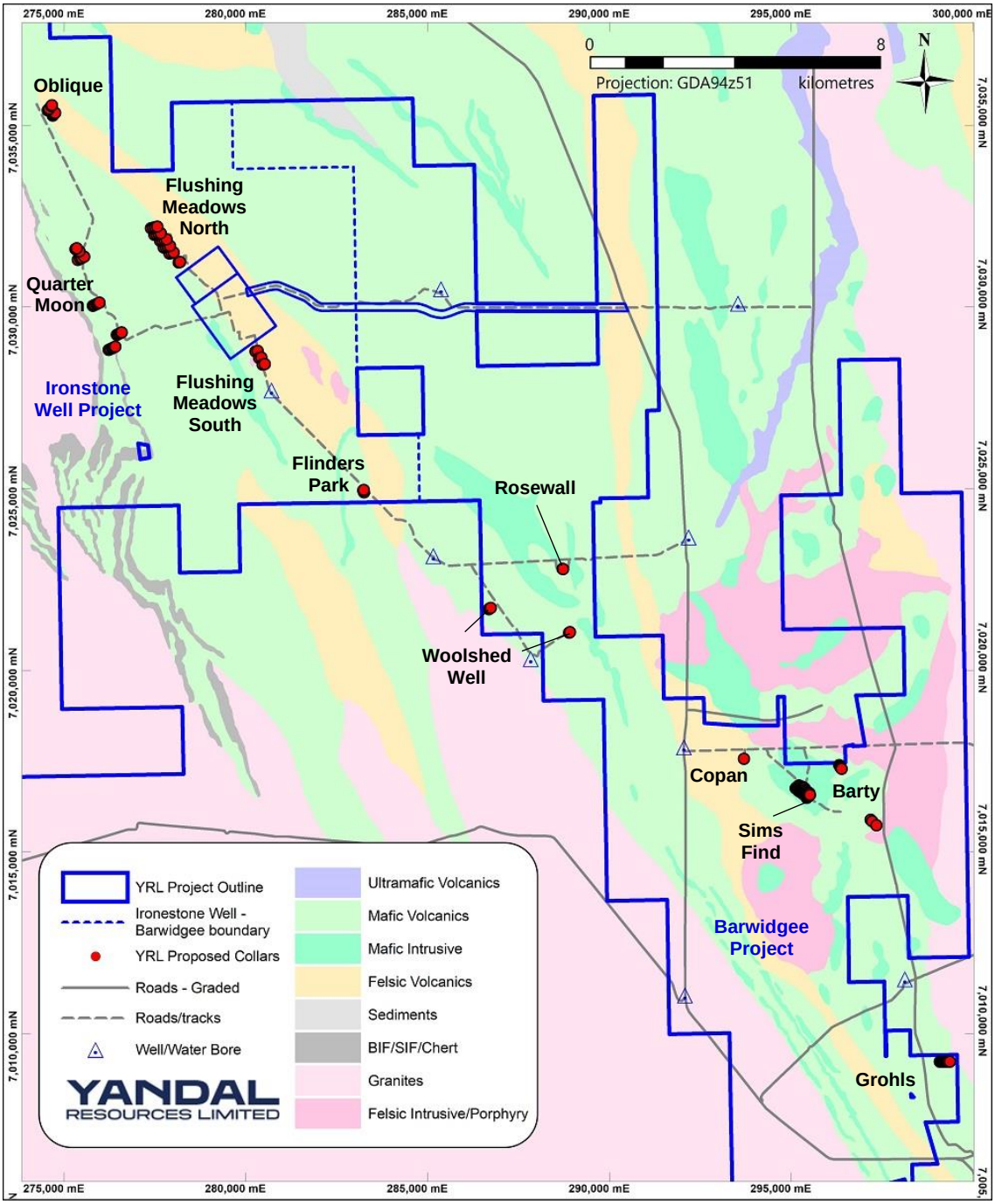

Figure 3 – Location map of key prospects over regional geology to be tested with RC and Air-core drilling at the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee gold projects.

[1] Refer to YRL Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 and lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

Mt McClure Project

Located 20-28km from the Bronzewing processing facility owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST) via an existing haul road, the Mt McClure project represents a clear opportunity to leverage off substantial historic drilling beneath and along strike from the Success, Parmelia and Challenger open pit mines[1] (Figures 1 & 4).

Twenty-six RC holes ranging in depths from 60 - 280m for a total of ~3,000m are initially planned to confirm known mineralisation. If successful immediate follow-up programs will be planned.

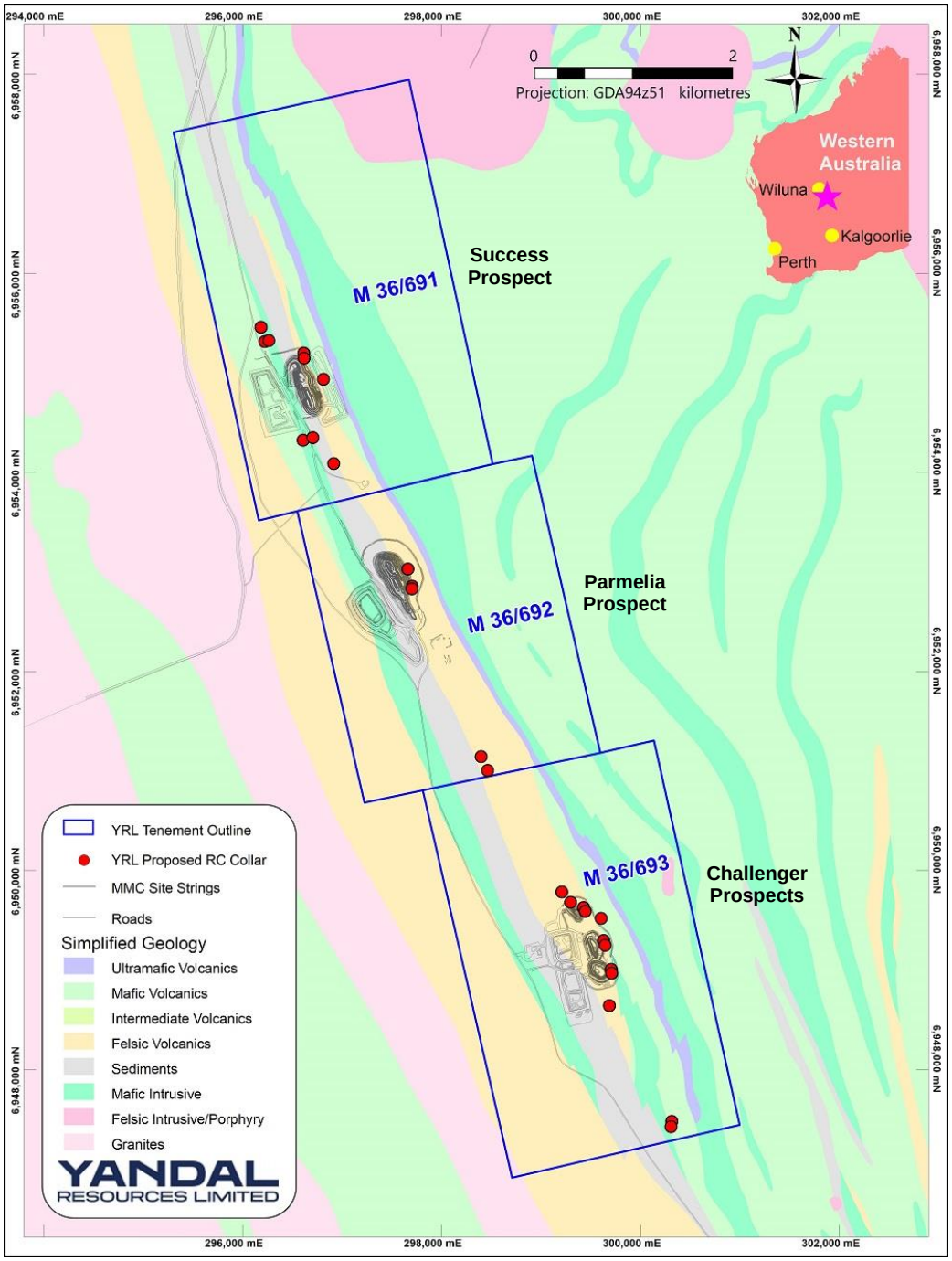

Figure 4 – Location map of planned drill collars over regional geology within the Success, Parmelia and Challenger Mining Leases.

[1] Refer to YRL Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 and lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

Next Steps

Key exploration and development activities planned during the December Quarter include;

- Commence 12,500m RC and AC program in the Yandal Belt;
- Receive and review pending results from the remainder of the RC and AC programs at the Gordons project;
- Complete maiden MRE and diamond drill program for Gordons Dam;
- Conduct sighter metallurgical test work on Gordons Dam mineralised intervals;
- Complete ground water, geotechnical assessment, MRE update, pit optimisation and design for Flushing Meadows.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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Table 1 – Previously released[1] diamond drill collar locations, depth, orientation and down hole assay results from quarter-core samples for the Flushing Meadows prospect shown in black text. New results are shown in red text *(Refer to notes at the base of this table for additional information).*

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Flushing Meadows Prospect Diamond Drill Intervals (>0.40g/t Au)									
YRLDD001	7030001	279214	130	-75	235	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.76
						10.00	**12.50**	**2.50**	**1.86**
					including	**10.00**	**11.00**	**1.00**	**4.01**
						17.53	**22.00**	**4.47**	**1.17**
					including	**20.00**	**21.00**	**1.00**	**2.84**
						24.00	25.00	1.00	0.43
						29.00	**31.90**	**2.90**	**4.46**
					including	**29.00**	**30.00**	**1.00**	**4.71**
					including	**30.00**	**31.00**	**1.00**	**7.96**
						36.00	**37.31**	**1.31**	**2.08**
					including	**36.00**	**36.40**	**0.40**	**6.50**
						44.80	45.50	0.70	0.79
						60.50	62.05	1.55	0.54
						NSA > 0.40g/t Au from 77.00 – 130.00m			
YRLDD002	7029587	279499	110	-75	235	**3.00**	**4.00**	**1.00**	**1.60**
						11.00	12.00	1.00	0.41
						38.00	**39.60**	**1.60**	**0.79**
					including	**39.00**	**39.60**	**0.60**	**1.63**
						46.00	**47.00**	**1.00**	**2.22**
						54.00	**63.60**	**9.60**	**3.70**
					including	**55.00**	**56.10**	**1.10**	**7.25**
					including	**58.00**	**59.10**	**1.10**	**6.23**
					including	**60.00**	**61.00**	**1.00**	**16.92**
						66.00	69.00	3.00	0.52
						72.00	72.68	0.68	0.70
						74.10	**80.00**	**5.90**	**0.52**
					Including	**75.00**	**76.00**	**1.00**	**1.16**
YRLDD003	7030045	279304	130	-90	360	**32.96**	**39.00**	**6.04**	**2.88**
					including	**32.96**	**34.00**	**1.04**	**12.78**
					including	**38.00**	**39.00**	**1.00**	**3.42**
						49.00	**51.89**	**2.89**	**0.89**
					Including	**51.00**	**51.89**	**0.89**	**2.05**
						101.00	105.60	4.60	0.59
					Including	**101.00**	**102.00**	**1.00**	**1.09**
						112.00	**114.10**	**2.10**	**3.83**
					Including	**112.00**	**113.10**	**1.10**	**6.19**
						119.10	**129.00**	**9.90**	**1.88**
					Including	**124.00**	**126.00**	**2.00**	**7.03**
					Including	**125.00**	**126.00**	**1.00**	**10.52**

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLDD004	7029688	279662	100	-90	360	No assays >0.40g/t Au from 0.00 – 51.10m			
						89.00	**98.00**	**9.00**	**2.11**
					Including	**90.92**	**96.24**	**5.32**	**3.09**
					Including	**92.00**	**94.00**	**2.00**	**5.49**
					Including	**93.00**	**94.00**	**1.00**	**8.84**

*Notes to Table 1 - 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 2. For oxide intervals (black text) ¼ core samples taken using a hammer and chisel through soft material and with electric hammer drill through hard ground, samples have been analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. For transitional and primary intervals ½ core samples taken using core saw and assayed using the same methods. 3. g/t (grams per tonne). 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.4g/t or >0.2g/t Au where zones of internal dilution are not greater than 2m. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. DD = Diamond. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.*

About Yandal Resources Limited

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

Yandal Resources' Board has a track record of successful discovery, mine development and production.

September 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table – Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit

Material Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz
Laterite	10,353	1.42	473	47,824	1.13	1,730	58,177	1.18	2,203
Oxide	710,322	1.55	35,444	1,803,863	1.28	74,118	2,514,185	1.35	109,562
Transition	147,552	1.60	7,609	742,181	1.24	29,612	889,733	1.30	37,221
Primary				1,132,379	1.15	41,795	1,132,379	1.15	41,795
Total	**868,227**	**1.56**	**43,518**	**3,726,247**	**1.23**	**147,236**	**4,594,474**	**1.29**	**190,849**

** Report above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 25 September 2019 for full details.*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by Mr Trevor Saul, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Saul is the Exploration Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company.

Mr Saul has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Saul consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled and generated by Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS"). Both Andrew Bewsher and BMGS hold shares in the company. BMGS consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Appendix 1 – Flushing Meadows Gold Prospect
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr Trevor Saul, Exploration Manager of Yandal Resources compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Samples were taken from HQ-3 core in oxide material using a chisel and hammer to take ¼ core or slightly less. Transitional and primary cores the subject of this release were cut in half with an Almonte core saw and sampled. The sample length varied from 0.10 – 1.50m depending on geology and core loss encountered. The most common interval was 1.00m. Average sample weights about 1.0 - 1.5kg for 1m samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Diamond core is routinely representative, core loss is recorded on logs and in core tray on core blocks. Regular standards and blanks were submitted with ¼ core and ½ core samples. No duplicates taken due to loss of sample as sample through mineralisation is retained for detailed metallurgical sampling. Based on the location of the holes (although not DGPS collar surveyed) compared to the drill hole database, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain variable thickness samples from approximately 1.0 -1.5kg to produce a 50g sample analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 130m down hole.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling used the HQ-3 triple tube method to produced 61mm thick core on average.
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.*	• Diamond core recovery and meterage was calculated by the drillers based on drilling rods and core returned. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every rod or run. • DD core was geologically and geotechnically logged and recovery visually checked. Core was plastic wrapped. • The core recovery was highly variable around upper highly oxidised mineralised intervals due to significant clays. Core recovery was minimal in transitional and primary zones.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Diamond core logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geotechnical engineer and geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for the drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core ¼ core and ½ core samples taken. • Diamond core samples were collected from the core trays using a chisel and hammer in heavily weathered (oxidised) areas and a core saw for competent cores. Core recovery was noted on the logs. • Standards and blanks inserted with the samples for analyses. • The sample length varied between 0.10m and 1.50m so weights varied up to ~1.5kg. • Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. • Mineralisation occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic clays after mafic and felsic sedimentary derived (typical greenstone geology) and mafic volcanic rocks and primary rocks. The sample size is commonly used in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia for gold only. • No geophysical assay tools were used. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory.
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.*	• Work was supervised by senior Aurum Laboratory staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality have been supplied. • Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in the Perth office. • No data was adjusted. • Significant intercepts reported in Table 3 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 0.40g/t Au lower cut-off was used and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Holes were drilled at various spacings dependent on prospect assessment but according to Figure 2. The topography is mostly flat at the location of the drilling except for some gentle hills towards to the northern end of the drilling area. Down hole surveys utilised a reflex easy shot digital camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation and the drill direction is generally perpendicular to the interpreted dip of the mineralisation. The holes have not yet been surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of Mineral Resource Estimates. The topographic surface surrounding the holes has been generated by using the hole collar surveys from numerous nearby holes. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. • The hole spacing was determined by Yandal Resources Ltd to be sufficient when designed by geotechnical and ground water consultants to meet the key purpose of the drilling which is geotechnical and hydrogeological evaluation. The samples are appropriate for inclusion in resource estimates as they are high quality. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not been determined. It will depend on results from all the drilling and geological interpretations when complete.
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.*	• No, drilling angle or vertical hole are deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. • Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a pastoral station. Once collected samples were wrapped and transported to Kalgoorlie for sampling then to Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits have been commissioned.

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 drilling was conducted on M53/1093. The tenement is 100% owned by the Company. As detailed in the Solicitors Report in the Replacement Prospectus tenements M53/1093 is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over the tenement is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	$20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Eagle Mining, Cyprus Gold Australia, Wiluna Mines, Homestake Gold, Great Central Mines, Normandy Mining, Oresearch, Newmont, Australian Resources Limited, View Resources, Navigator Mining, Metaliko Resources and Maximus Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a part of the granite / greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Oxide supergene gold intersected from mafic and felsic volcanogenic sediments and schists.
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.*	• See Table 1. • All holes from the current program are listed in Table 1 and the collar location shown in Figure 2. Due to the significant number of holes within the project Mr Saul considers the listing all of the drilling is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. Plan view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in the database for specific prospect areas for exploration context. It was not deemed necessary to include a representative cross section diagram in this document. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are downhole intervals above 0.40g/t Au lower cut-off at variable sample lengths as shown. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied. • No top cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Oxide and Transitional mineralisation can be flat lying (blanket like), or in the case of Flushing Meadows have a residual dip component mimicking the primary structures, while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping towards 60-80 degrees toward the north east. Further orientation studies are required. • YRL estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 90-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of diamond drilling, the minimum width of sample is 0.10m for this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
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.*	• See Figures 1-2 and Table 1.
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.*	• Summary results for all holes with assays > 0.40g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling and shows the remaining hole depths with samples yet to be analysed. • Location of the prospects are shown in Figures 1-2.
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.*	• There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows prospect. • No historic mining has occurred on any of the prospects.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional exploration including RC and diamond drilling to upgrade the MRE and provide new technical information to complete a Feasibility Study is planned at Flushing Meadows.