ASX Announcement
8 December 2020

Metallurgical testing of bedrock samples return highly encouraging results - Gordons Dam Gold Prospect

- **Up to 97.53% gold recovery from conventional gravity and cyanide leach processing of primary RC drill samples**
- **Samples were taken from 89-101m down hole and demonstrate the potential of the prospect to host both oxide and primary mineralisation amenable to processing utilising a conventional crushing, grinding and gravity circuit followed by standard carbon in leach gold extraction**
- **Follow-up test work is planned upon the return of assays from the current diamond core drill hole program[1]**

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"These results are excellent as they provide us with increased confidence to continue expanded exploration drilling programs with the knowledge that if economic mineralisation is discovered, there are potentially several suitable third party processing options available within economic haulage distance. Currently there are five operating processing plants within 100km of the Gordons Dam deposit.

Gravity gold recoveries were also encouraging returning values from 36.36 – 54.38% at a grind size of 106 microns.

The current diamond drilling program was planned to intersect oxide and primary mineralisation identified with earlier RC drill holes and sample composites will be selected for comprehensive follow-up test work when assays are available in early 2021".

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to announce completion of initial metallurgical test work on primary rock samples from the Gordons Dam gold prospect. The prospect is part of the 100% owned Gordons gold project located in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie-Boulder Region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Individual 1m bulk residue samples were collected from three intervals from reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes that intersected primary gold mineralisation beneath the north eastern end of the Gordons Dam high-grade palaeochannel within a granite porphyry host rock (Figure 2).

The results confirm high gold recoveries using conventional gravity and cyanide leach techniques that are in use at a number of third party processing facilities within haulage distance of the deposit.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 18 November 2020.

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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	$0.45
Market Cap	$42M
ASX Code	YRL

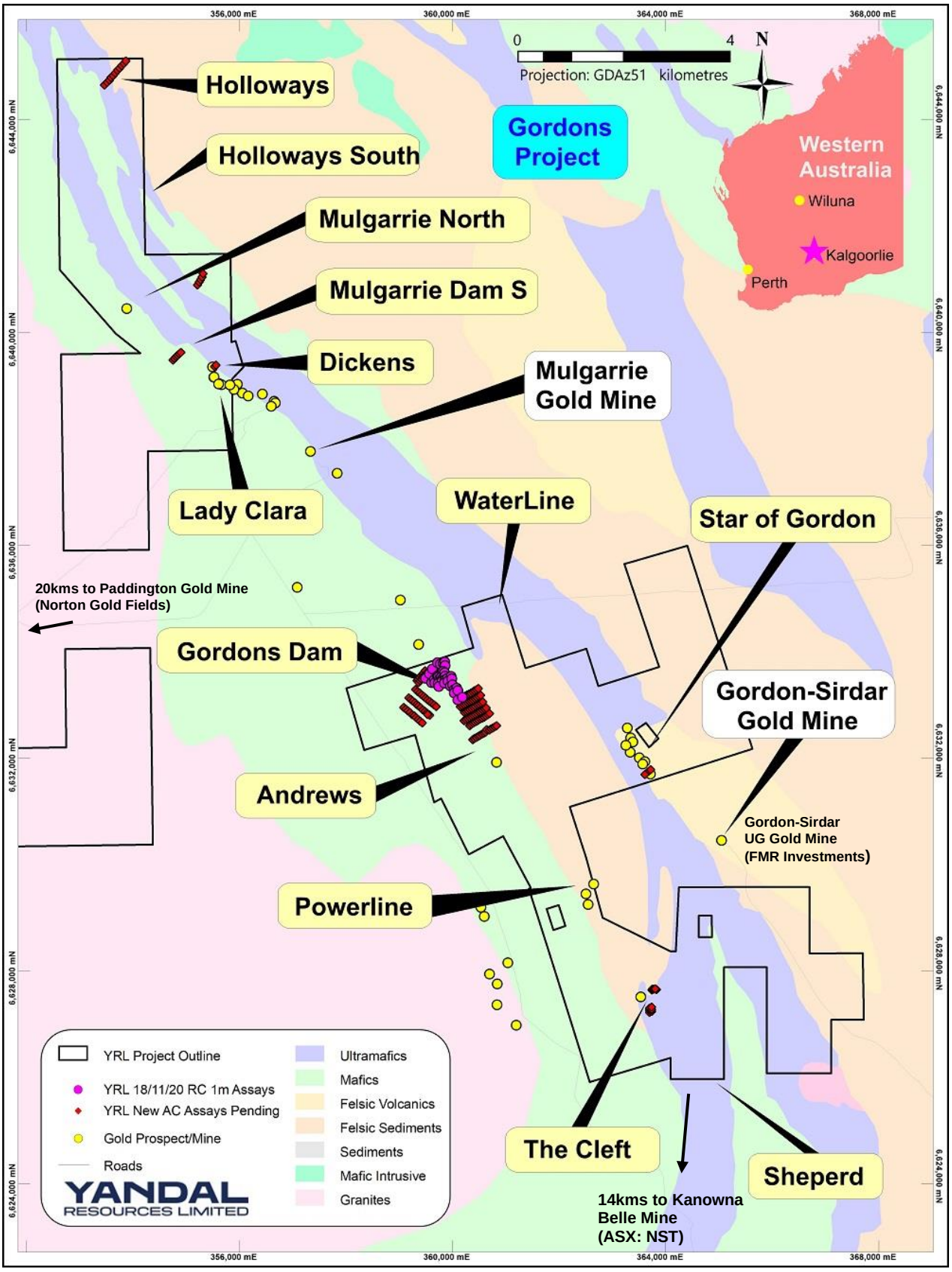

Figure 1 – Location map of the Gordons Dam prospect within the Gordon project tenure showing recently completed RC hole collars in purple (results announced 18 November 2020) and recently completed Air-core hole collars in red (results pending).

Metallurgical recovery tests were completed on three primary samples (YRC32055, YRC02502 and YRC01705) at a grind size of 80% passing 106 microns. The gravity recoverable component was obtained using a conventional Knelson concentrator. A conventional 48 hour cyanide leach test was then carried out on the residual material from the gravity circuit with solution assays taken at periodic intervals to determine leach kinetics.

Table 1 contains head grade analysis; Table 2 contains gravity and cyanide leach recoveries and Table 3 contains RC hole collar details and original assayed grades for the respective samples.

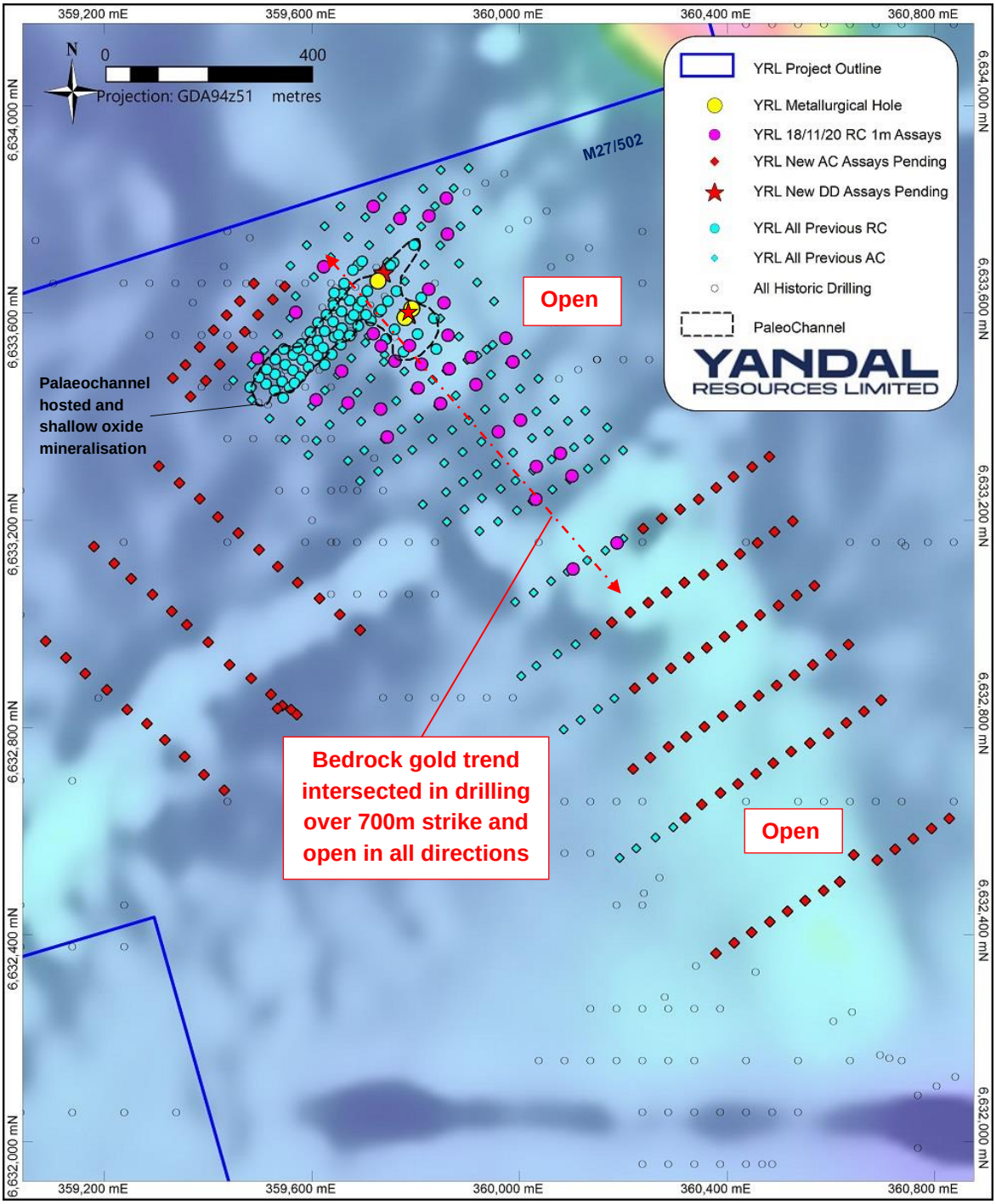

Figure 2 – Gordons Dam prospect collar plan over a 1VD magnetic image showing the location of recently announced RC holes *(Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 18 November 2020)*, RC holes subject to metallurgical test work, new AC holes with results pending, new diamond holes currently being drilled and all other holes as per the legend.

Table 1 – Gordons Dam head grade analysis.

Analyte	Units	YRLRC0320 YRC32055 (89 – 90m)	YRLRC0024 YRC02502 (91 – 92m)	YRLRC0019 YRC01705 (100 – 101m)
Au - Original	g/t	3.89	4.16	3.23
Au - SFA (75µm)	g/t	2.53	2.85	3.02
As	ppm	<10	10	10
Ag	ppm	0.9	7.2	4.2
Al	%	10	9	8
Ba	ppm	1100	800	800
Be	ppm	<5	<5	<5
Bi	ppm	<10	100.00	<10
CTOTAL	%	0.84	0.96	0.96
CORG	%	<0.03	0.03	<0.03
Ca	ppm	2	3	2
Cd	ppm	<5	<5	<5
Co	ppm	10	15	10
Cr	ppm	40	60	60
Cu	ppm	486	3948	594
Fe	%	2.9	2.8	2.5
Hg	ppm	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
K	%	4	3	2
Li	ppm	10	20	10
Mg	%	6400	7200	6400
Mn	ppm	600	600	400
Mo	ppm	20	10	<5
Na	ppm	3	3	3
Ni	ppm	10	15	10
P	ppm	700	600	500
Pb	ppm	5	35	10
Sb	ppm	<0.1	0.4	0.1
SiO_2	%	62.4	63.2	64.6
Sr	ppm	280	280	400
S_{TOTAL}	%	1.28	1.04	0.98
$S_{SULPHIDE}$	%	1.22	0.92	0.90
Te	ppm	3.6	9.8	1.6
Ti	ppm	3200	3000	2600
V	ppm	72	72	54
Y	ppm	<100	<100	<100
Zn	ppm	32	66	44

The overall gold recoveries for the primary granite porphyry samples were excellent and averaged 96.35%. Maximum gold recovery of 97.53% was returned from sample YRC32055 sampled from 89-90m downhole.

The test work has demonstrated rapid leach kinetics at the grind size of 80% passing 106 microns. Overall gold recoveries are considered adequate and no issues with deleterious elements were identified. The gravity and cyanide gold recoveries are considered favourable for existing third party carbon-in-leach processing plants in the region.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 8 October 2020.

Table 2 – Gordons Dam gravity recovery and cyanide leach extraction test work.

Leach Time (hours)	Units	YRLRC0320 YRC32055 (89 – 90m)	YRLRC0024 YRC02502 (91 – 92m)	YRLRC0019 YRC01705 (100 – 101m)
0 (Gravity)	%	46.11	36.36	54.38
2	%	90.78	93.01	86.61
4	%	91.04	94.79	90.48
8	%	93.91	96.57	91.76
24	%	96.76	96.57	94.52
48	%	97.53	97.00	94.52
Gold Head	g/t	2.53	2.85	3.02
Gold Calc.	g/t	2.84	3.34	3.47
Reagent Consumption				
Cyanide	kg/t	0.85	0.85	0.67
Lime	kg/t	0.24	0.32	0.32

** Note; gold recoveries shown are gravity plus leach recoveries.*

Table 3 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole assay results for metallurgical samples.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Gordons Dam Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0320	6633610	359793	150	-60	215	89	90	1	3.89[1]
YRLRC0024	6633594	359778	120	-60	216	91	92	1	4.21[2]
YRLRC0019	6633691	359622	72	-60	220	100	101	7	3.23[2]

*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 AC and RC drilling, 4m composite samples are submitted are analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit), 1m samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. 3. g/t (grams per tonne). 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.15g/t or as indicated. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.*

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the December and March Quarters at the Gordons project include;

- Receive and review pending results from the AC program and compile a maiden MRE for Gordons Dam;
- Complete three hole diamond drilling and sampling program and commence 10,000m follow-up RC program;
- Prepare and commence 10,000m follow-up AC program;
- Commence feasibility and mining approval activities.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 13 August 2020, [2] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 9 January 2019.

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.

November 2020 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	89,853	1.26	3,631	86,671	1.23	3,422	**176,524**	**1.24**	**7,054**
Oxide	2,015,900	1.33	86,071	2,246,845	1.10	79,389	**4,262,745**	**1.21**	**165,420**
Transition	35,223	1.20	1,360	1,160,471	1.10	40,966	**1,195,695**	**1.10**	**42,325**
Fresh				1,751,484	0.95	53,440	**1,751,484**	**0.95**	**53,440**
Total	**2,140,976**	**1.32**	**91,062**	**5,245,471**	**1.05**	**177,217**	**7,386,448**	**1.13**	**268,352**

** Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 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'.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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Appendix 1 – Gordons Gold Project
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.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a sample scoop thrust into the RC sample bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. 1m single splits taken using a cone splitter at time of drilling, if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb or lower depending on location), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 4.0kg for 4m composites and 3.0-4.0kg for 1m samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC and AC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Routinely regular standards are submitted during composite analysis and standards, blanks and duplicates for 1m samples. Based on statistical analysis and cross checks of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	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.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 3.0-4.0kg sample was pulverised to produce 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 102m. • Metallurgical test samples have been collected from mineralised intervals as indicated in Table 3. Composite sample weights varied between 15 - 20kg. All samples were from mineralised primary material. Refer to figures in the body of this announcement for further details.
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).*	• RC drilling with a 6' ½ inch face sampling hammer bit. AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit.
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.*	• RC and AC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes or (sample bags for RC) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). • RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions and powerful drilling rig the geologist believes the RC and AC samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these are recorded on geological logs.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• RC and AC drill chip logging is routinely completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine software on

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.*	a computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for AC and RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative sample placed into chip trays.
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.*	• RC samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter. Wet or dry samples were noted in the logs. • For Yandal Resources Ltd samples, duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the 1m and 4m samples for analyses. • 1m samples were consistent and weighed approximately 3-4 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. RC 4m samples weighed about 2-3kg. • Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that at the Gordons Dam prospect there is sufficient data for a MRE and an initial one is planned upon completion upon receipt of all pending results and QA/QC re-sample and re-assay programs (however the deposit is open in many directions). • Mineralisation mostly occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic and palaeochannel clays after altered mafic, porphyry and felsic rocks (typical greenstone geology). The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. • The metallurgical test samples are from primary mineralisation and are deemed appropriate for a potential open cut or underground mining operation. Sample composite head grades are considered appropriate to approximate open pit feed grades for the said deposit. All the metallurgical test samples are homogenised prior to analysis and processing and ground to 80% nominally passing 106µm to simulate appropriate grind size for this initial test work.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The 1m 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. Initial 4m samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with fire assay checks (0.01ppm detection limit). • 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. Some re-splitting with an onsite three-tier riffle splitter has been undertaken in the palaeochannel area for analyses. A number of samples have been selected for future metallurgical testing. A number of 1m residues from RC assays are planned to be analysed at other laboratories for comparison. • For the metallurgical test samples, a screen fire assay technique was utilised on a homogenised 250g aliquot to analyse sample head grades at ALS Laboratories, Balcatta. A gravity concentrate was completed to determine the quantity of gravity extractable gold. It should be noted that due to mass recovery differentials between operating plant and laboratory scale testing the laboratory scale testing could overstate the amount of gravity gold that could be recoverable in an operating process plant. After the gravity concentrate is removed the extraction of gold over time is determined by assaying the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		solution after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours using laboratory scale direct cyanide extraction to simulate an industry standard carbon in leach (CIL) process. It is noted that Perth tap water was used in the test.
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 1 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 0.15g/t Au lower cut-off was used for Table 1 RC results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.
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. All reported coordinates are referenced to the GDA. The topography is very flat at the location of the Gordons Dam prospect. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot 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. All new holes and some available historic holes have been surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of MRE's. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. 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. • The hole spacing was determined by the Company to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate update if completed at the Gordons Dam prospect only. Some historic holes have been redrilled and sampled for comparative purposes. 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. • The metallurgical test samples have been collected from primary mineralisation within the Gordons Dam gold lodes from within the known mineralised interpretation. The individual metallurgical test samples have each been collected from bulk residues from the original RC sample bag from holes and depths as shown in Table 3.
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 holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures and is appropriate for the current stage of the prospects. 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 Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Sample security for historical samples was highly variable and dependent on the exploration company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		however most of the companies working in the area are considered leaders in improving the sample security, QAQC procedures and exploration procedures.
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 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 was conducted on P27/911. The tenement is 100% owned by the Company and there are no 3rd party royalties. 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 among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barminco Investments, Mt Kersey Mining NL, Gutnick Resources NL, Pacific Arc Exploration, Geopeko, Flinders Resources Ltd, Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd and Windsor Resources NL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Boorara domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane within the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean greenstone belt. The granite-greenstone belt is approximately 600 km long and is characterised by very thick, possibly rift controlled accumulations of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanics, intrusive and sedimentary rocks. It is one of the granite / greenstone terrains of the Yilgarn Craton of WA.
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 3. • All holes reported from the current program are listed in Table 3 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2020. 2019 and in Yandal's Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018. • Other hole collars in the immediate area of the Gordons Dam prospect have been included for diagrammatic purposes and Mr Saul considers listing all of the drilling details 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 close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figures 1 & 2. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 1-3. • All assay intervals reported in Table 3 are typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off for RC drilling. • No metal equivalent calculations were 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').*	• Primary can be oriented in any direction and further orientation studies are required. • Drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Yandal Resources Ltd estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 90-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. • 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 & Table 3.
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 as 1m RC assays > 0.10g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results 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 no historical Mineral Resource Estimates. • There has been no historic mining at the Gordons Dam prospect as it is a new discovery.
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 AC, RC and DD drilling and or geophysical surveys to advance known prospects is warranted. Additional exploration drilling is likely if new programs can be approved by the Company.