ASX Announcement
2 March 2021

Multiple high-grades confirm gold shallow discovery

- **Assay results from shallow RC drilling at the Sims Find prospect, located 47km north of Bronzewing, demonstrate the potential of a >10km long priority target zone. Best results include;**
  - **8m @ 24.30g/t Au from 9m including 1m @ 129.00g/t Au from 12m** (YRLRC457)
  - **3m @ 20.85g/t Au from 30m including 1m @ 62.25g/t Au from 30m** (YRLRC447)
  - **5m @ 6.53g/t Au from 17m including 1m @ 30.40g/t Au from 17m** (YRLRC445)
  - **2m @ 12.27g/t Au from 37m including 1m @ 24.03g/t Au from 37m** (YRLRC432)
  - **2m @ 9.06g/t Au from 48m including 1m @ 17.90g/t Au from 48m** (YRLRC450)
  - **7m @ 3.50g/t Au from 23m including 1m @ 12.05g/t Au from 26m** (YRLRC433)
  - **5m @ 3.33g/t Au from 22m including 1m @ 8.15g/t Au from 23m** (YRLRC440)

- **The mineralisation is currently defined over 400m of strike and is open in all directions;**

- **Numerous historic reconnaissance drill holes within the >10km long target zone contain significant intercepts greatly enhancing the prospectivity;**

- **Air-core and RC drilling is in the advanced planning stage to test multiple large scale exploration targets as part of the Company's 100,000m program for 2021.**

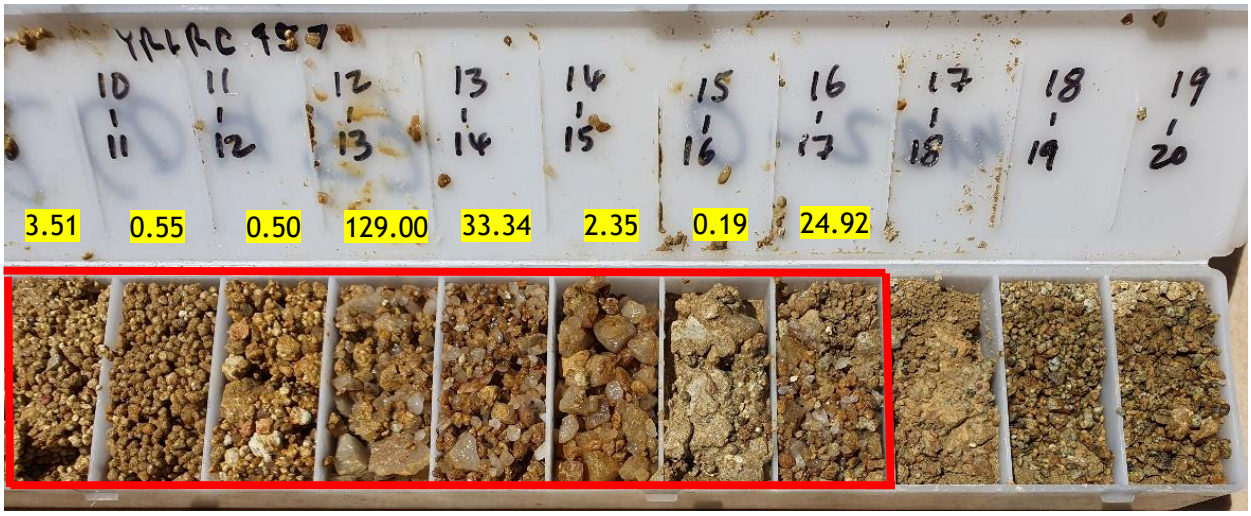

Figure 1 – Sims Find RC drill chips from hole YRLRC457 showing the downhole interval (8m @ 24.30g/t Au from 9m) associated with quartz veining within an intrusive dolerite in the transitional weathering zone.

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	92,890,541
Share Price	$0.40
Market Cap	$37M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"It is really quite astounding that we have been able to generate these high-grade intercepts and improve the prospectivity at Sims Find and the immediate adjacent areas with our first drill program. The area has seen fractured ownership in the past which has hampered effective exploration.

We have an incredible opportunity to take a big picture view with our consolidated ownership of the area and leverage off a number of highly anomalous historic intercepts to explore for major deposits along strike and at depth".

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report that it has intersected significant high-grade gold mineralisation at the Sims Find prospect within the 100%-owned Barwidgee gold project in Western Australia (Figures 1-6).

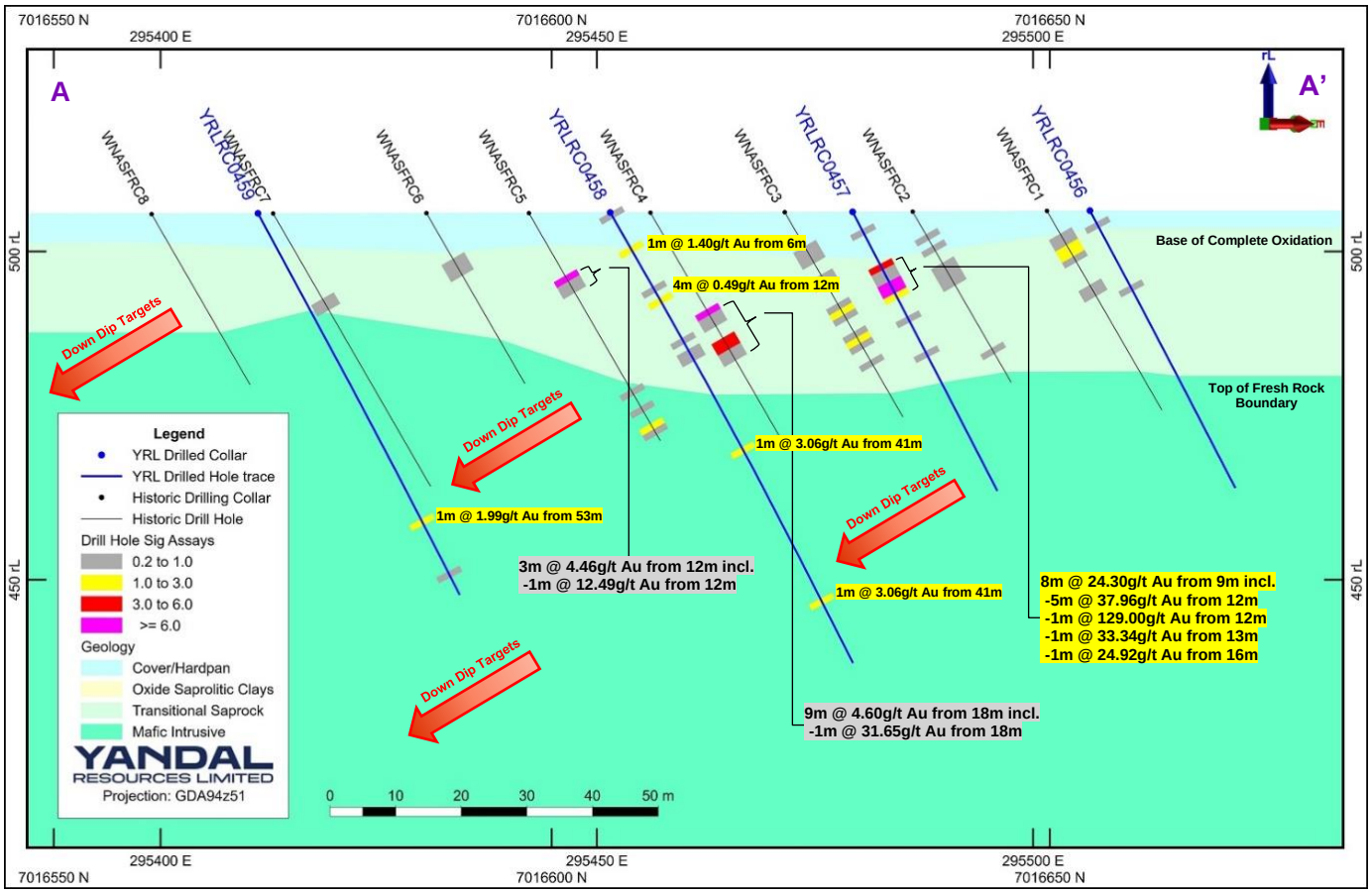

Figure 2 – Sims Find prospect schematic cross section plan (A – A', refer Figure 4 for location) over interpreted geology and weathering domains. Grey intercepts are historic.

A total of 39 angled reverse circulation ("RC") holes for 2,458m at downhole depths between 18-102m were completed at the Sims Find prospect during the December Quarter 2020 with initial 4m composite samples reported in December 2020[1].

The holes were designed to confirm and extend historic mineralisation in the vicinity of the historic Sims Find and Lady Lila shallow underground workings that were mined briefly in the 1930's[2]. Significant mineralisation has been confirmed occurring in multiple parallel quartz veins, sulphides and shears within a large coarse grained intrusive dolerite rock unit Figures 1 & 4).

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 22 December 2020, [2] Refer to YRL's Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018.

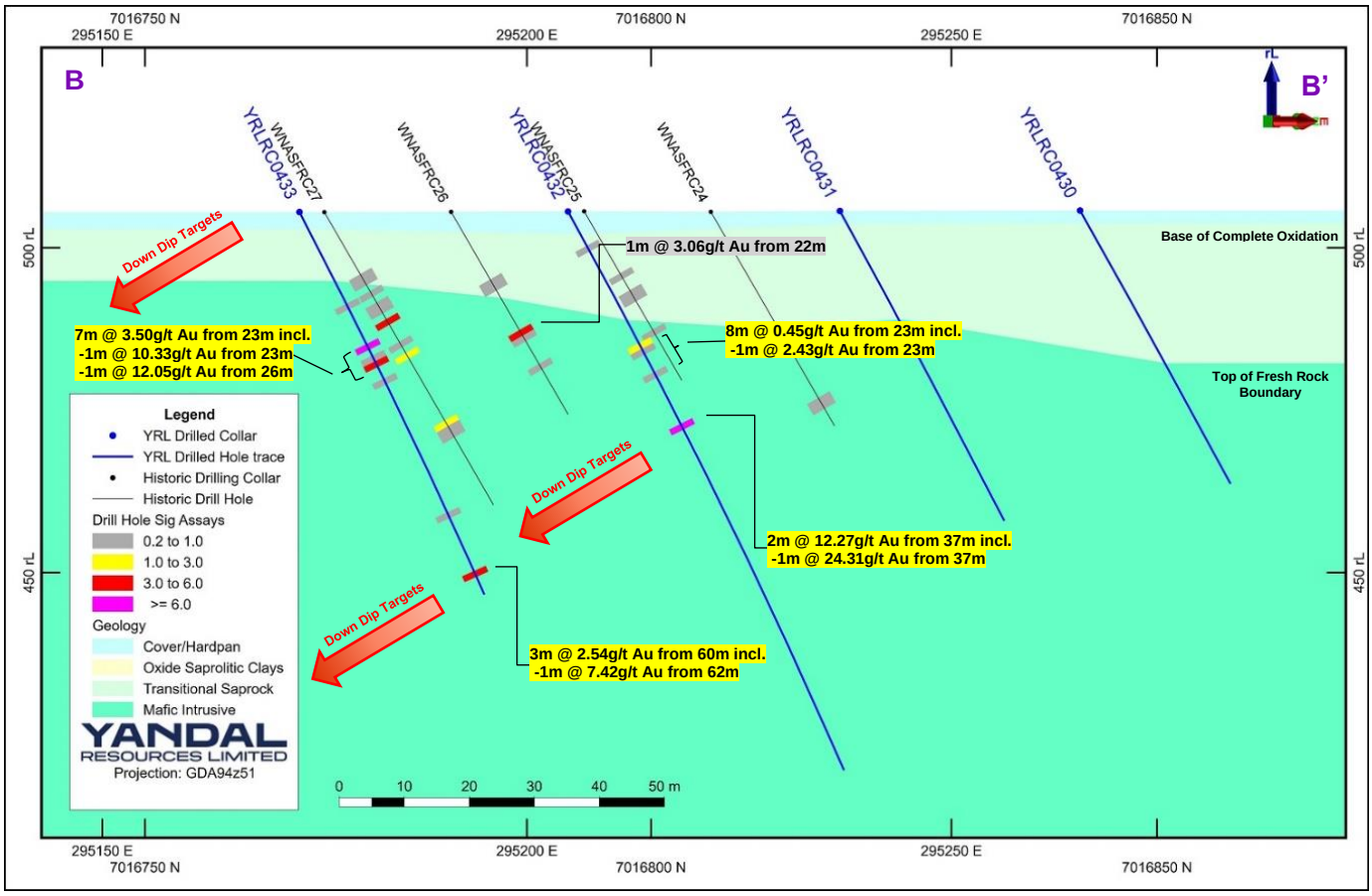

Figure 3 – Sims Find prospect schematic cross section plan (B – B', refer Figure 4 for location) over interpreted geology and weathering domains. Grey intercepts are historic.

Most holes returned significant mineralisation which is interpreted to dip shallowly toward the south west, and strike in a north west direction. The depth of intense weathering is very shallow often less than 7m which is likely to indicate the mineralisation is not strongly influenced by supergene enrichment or depletion effects. Best intercepts included;

- **8m @ 24.30g/t Au from 9m including 1m @ 129.00g/t Au from 12m** (YRLRC457)
- **3m @ 20.85g/t Au from 30m including 1m @ 62.25g/t Au from 30m** (YRLRC447)
- **5m @ 6.53g/t Au from 17m including 1m @ 30.40g/t Au from 17m** (YRLRC445)
- **2m @ 12.27g/t Au from 37m including 1m @ 24.03g/t Au from 37m** (YRLRC432)
- **2m @ 9.06g/t Au from 48m including 1m @ 17.90g/t Au from 48m** (YRLRC450)
- **7m @ 3.50g/t Au from 23m including 1m @ 12.05g/t Au from 26m** (YRLRC433)
- **5m @ 3.33g/t Au from 22m including 1m @ 8.15g/t Au from 23m** (YRLRC440)

There are a number of very high grades in new and historic holes surrounded by lower grades which can be typical of high grade "nuggety" gold mineralisation which is an effect in part caused by the inadequacy of sampling techniques. For example a low-grade assay may not exclusively mean low grade mineralisation due to the typically very small amount (40 or 50 grams) of sample used for assaying.

A number of high and low grade drill intercepts from the current program have been selected for additional and alternative analytical techniques to assist with evaluation of the mineralisation and exploration targeting. In addition for follow-up drilling in proximity to the known mineralisation, 1m sampling will be used instead of 4m composite sampling as a more accurate way to initially test the prospect.

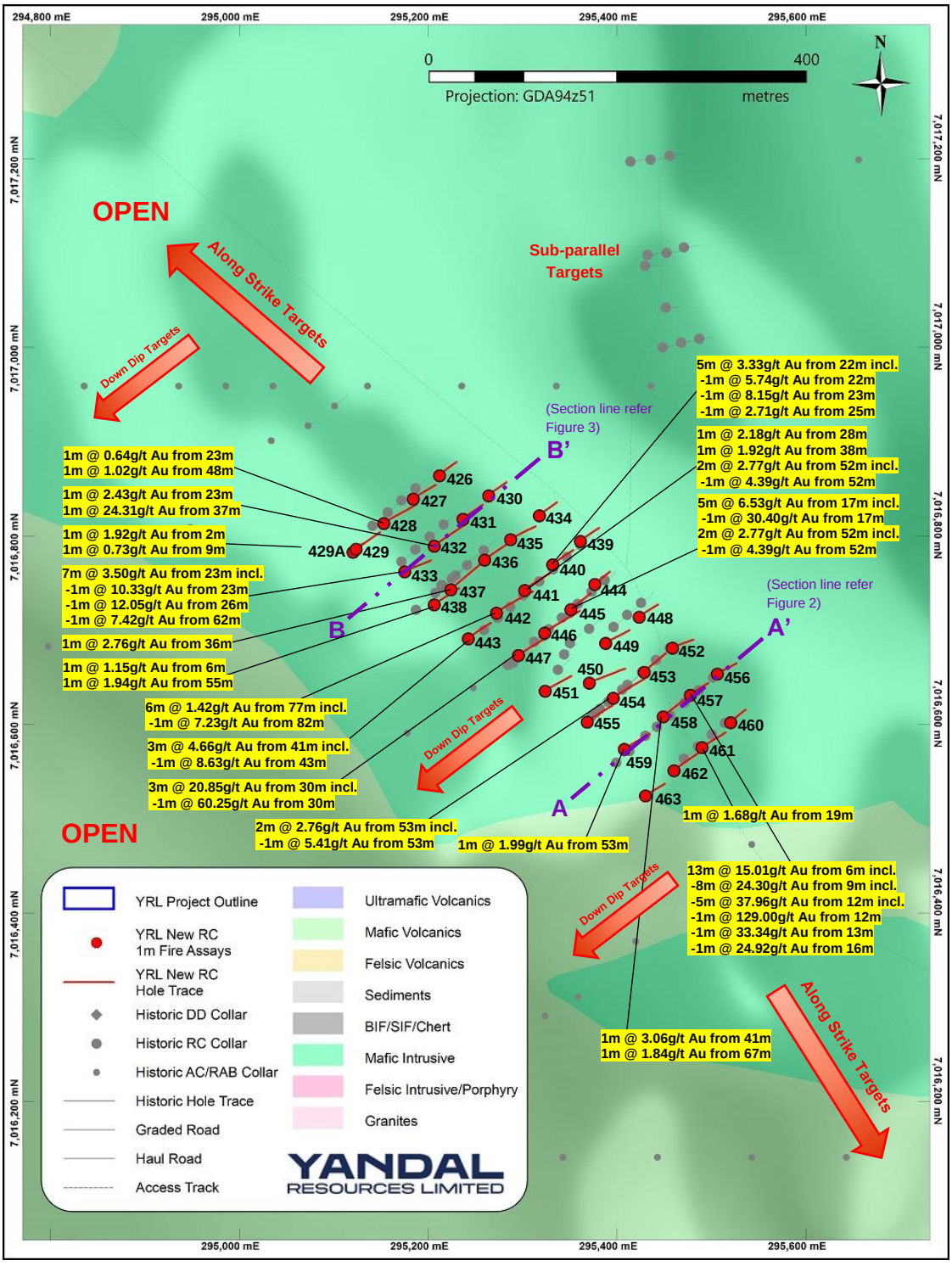

Figure 4 – Sims Find prospect plan (refer Figure 5 for location) showing higher-grade intercepts over interpreted geology and a magnetic RTP image (refer Table 1 for all results).

Regional Exploration

The excellent grades encountered at Sims Find when combined with available historic geo-datasets highlight the prospectivity of areas to the north and south for substantial distances (Figure 5). The historic drilling database is particularly useful and it is clear that numerous anomalous RAB, AC and RC intercepts require follow-up.

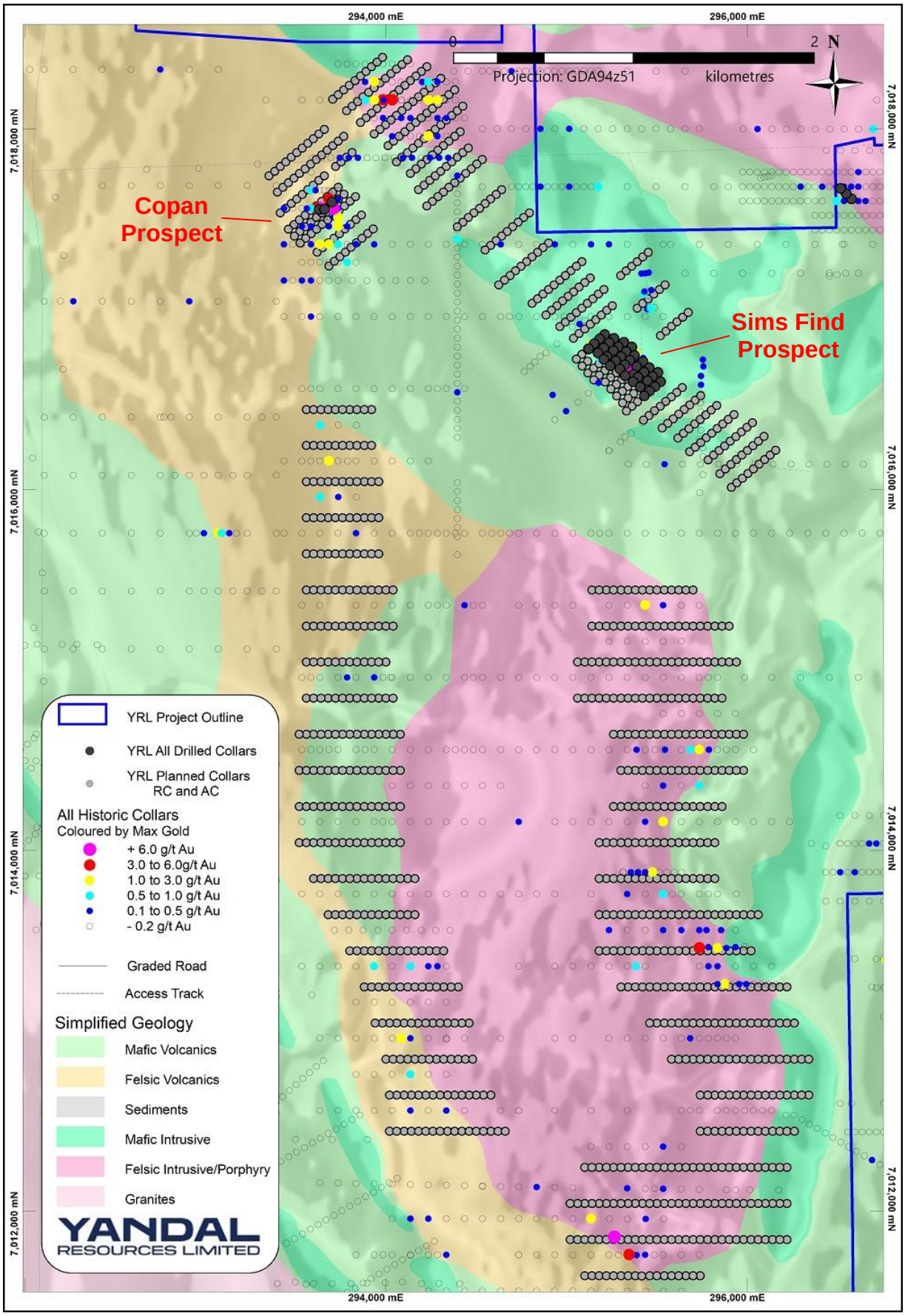

Figure 5 – Location map of Sims Find prospect area, historic and recent drilling collars (black circles) with maximum historic Au project to collar, over interpreted geology and a magnetic RTP image (refer Figure 6 for location).

Apart from the obvious potential of the geochemical and magnetic anomalies in underexplored areas immediately along strike north and south of Sims Find there are numerous historic reconnaissance drill holes with significant gold along parts of a large (4km by 2km) intrusive granitoid contact to the south.

Almost all of the historic drilling is of an early stage or reconnaissance nature and anomalous intercepts have received very little or no follow-up exploration.

The Company is at an advanced stage of reviewing the available geophysical, geochemical and geology datasets in light of the new results and is generating exploration drilling plans to implement in the March and June Quarters 2021.

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the March and June Quarters include;

- Receive and interpret 1m RC assays from Flinders Park, Mt McClure, Rosewall, Oblique and Quarter Moon and commence follow-up RC programs;
- Commence reconnaissance drilling between Flinders Park and Flushing Meadows and along strike from Sims Find;
- Complete 20,000m combined of AC and RC drilling across the Gordons project and assess the potential to compile a maiden MRE for Gordons Dam;
- Commence pit optimisation and technical activities for mining approvals at Gordons Dam.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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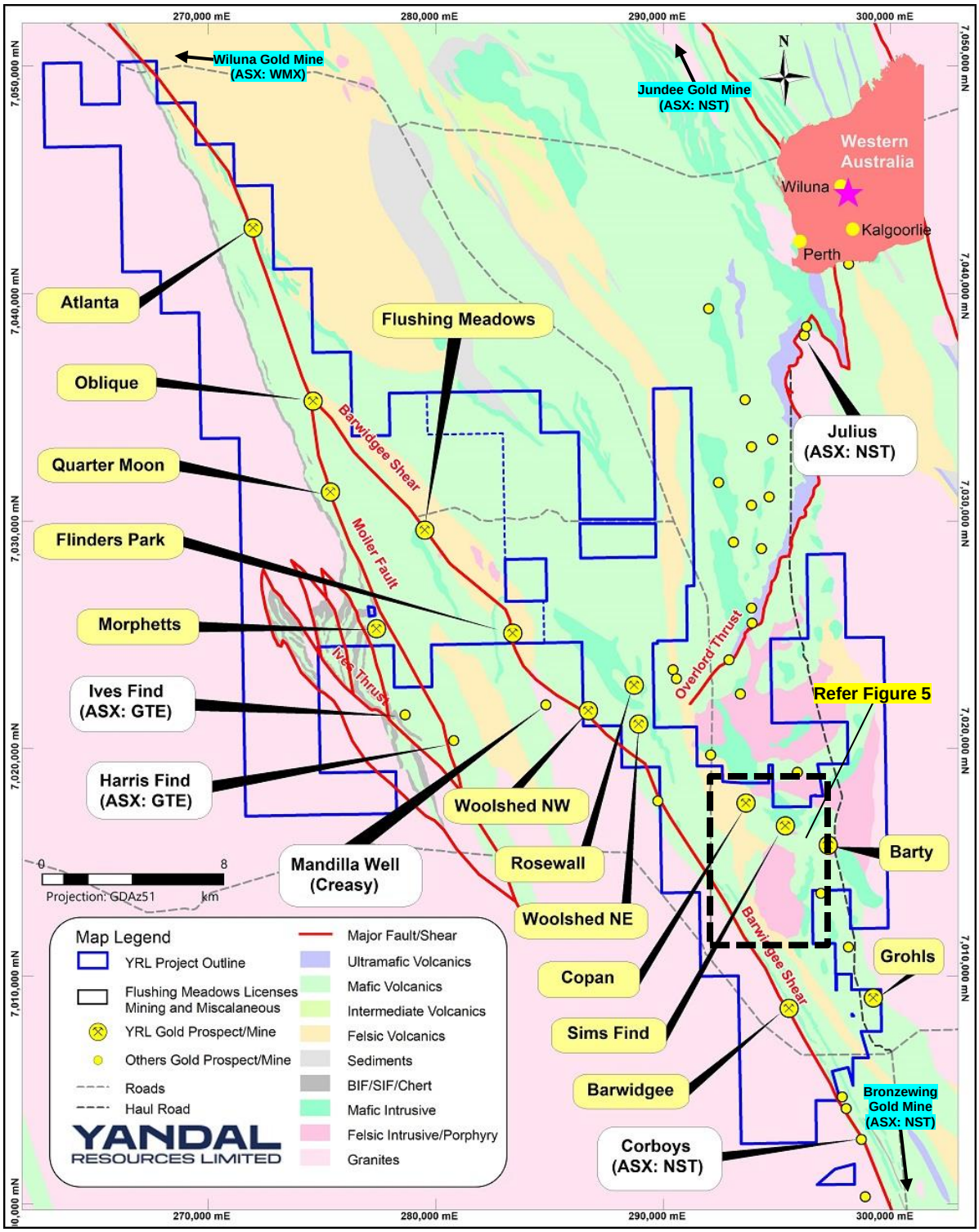

Figure 6 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee gold projects in relation to nearby operating third party gold mines, project tenure and regional geology.

Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and down hole assay results for the Sims Find gold prospect.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
Sims Find RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0426	7016865	295212	48	-60	50	16	17	1	0.16	-
YRLRC0427	7016840	295184	60	-60	50	15	16	1	0.12	-
						23	24	1	0.15	-
						39	40	1	0.12	-
YRLRC0428	7016814	295153	90	-60	50	13	14	1	0.14	-
						16	17	1	0.20	-
						19	20	1	0.16	-
						23	**24**	**1**	**0.61**	**0.64**
						36	37	1	0.38	-
						48	**49**	**1**	**0.93**	**1.02**
YRLRC0429	7016784	295120	78	-60	50	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1.09**	**-**
				including		**2**	**3**	**1**	**1.78**	**1.92**
						9	**10**	**1**	**0.68**	**0.73**
						41	42	1	0.37	-
						51	52	1	0.19	-
						72	73	1	0.10	-
YRLRC0429A	7016787	295124	18	-60	50	7	8	1	0.15	-
						13	14	1	0.12	-
						29	30	1	0.11	-
YRLRC0430	7016844	295264	48	-60	50	29	30	1	0.11	-
YRLRC0431	7016819	295237	54	-60	50	NSA > 0.10g/t Au				
YRLRC0432	7016790	295206	96	-60	50	6	10	4	0.12	-
						15	16	1	0.13	-
						23	**31**	**8**	**0.45**	**-**
				including		**23**	**24**	**1**	**2.42**	**2.43**
				including		**28**	**29**	**1**	**0.54**	**0.45**
						37	**39**	**2**	**12.27**	**-**
				including		**37**	**38**	**1**	**20.19**	**24.31**
						89	90	1	0.19	-
YRLRC0433	7016763	295175	66	-60	50	9	10	1	0.17	-
						16	17	1	0.29	-
						23	**30**	**7**	**3.50**	**-**
				including		**23**	**24**	**1**	**10.33**	**9.60**
				including		**26**	**27**	**1**	**5.81**	**12.05**
						36	37	1	0.19	-
						52	53	1	0.38	-
						60	**63**	**3**	**2.54**	**-**
				including		**62**	**63**	**1**	**5.64**	**7.42**
YRLRC0434	7016822	295318	48	-60	50	0	1	1	0.48	-
						4	5	1	0.14	-
YRLRC0435	7016797	295287	60	-60	50	31	32	1	0.17	-
						35	36	1	0.43	-
						47	50	3	0.10	-
						56	57	1	0.10	-

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
						59	**60**	**1**	**0.20#**	**EOH**
YRLRC0436	7016776	295260	66	-60	50	11	33	22	0.13	-
						37	38	1	0.20	-
						44	45	1	0.12	-
YRLRC0437	7016744	295224	90	-60	50	13	15	2	0.23	-
						36	**41**	**5**	**0.69**	**-**
				including		**36**	**37**	**1**	**2.76**	**2.49**
						47	48	1	0.12	-
YRLRC0438	7016728	295206	66	-60	50	0	1	1	0.12	-
						6	**8**	**2**	**0.71**	**-**
				including		**6**	**7**	**1**	**1.15**	
						13	17	4	0.25	-
						19	21	2	0.10	-
						27	28	1	0.42	0.39
						36	38	2	0.14	-
						42	46	4	0.22	-
						55	**56**	**1**	**1.94**	**-**
						59	56	1	0.16	-
YRLRC0439	7016795	295361	48	-60	50	0	1	1	0.70	-
						31	32	1	0.18	-
YRLRC0440	7016770	295332	54	-60	50	11	17	6	0.07	-
						22	**27**	**5**	**3.33**	**-**
				including		**22**	**24**	**2**	**6.83**	
				including		**22**	**23**	**1**	**3.84**	**5.74**
				including		**23**	**24**	**1**	**8.15**	**7.91**
				including		**25**	**26**	**1**	**2.71**	**-**
YRLRC0441	7016743	295302	66	-60	50	**28**	**33**	**5**	**0.75**	**-**
				including		**28**	**30**	**2**	**1.71**	**-**
				including		**28**	**29**	**1**	**2.18**	**-**
						38	**40**	**2**	**1.09**	**-**
				including		**38**	**39**	**1**	**1.92**	**1.53**
						52	**54**	**2**	**2.77**	**-**
				including		**52**	**53**	**1**	**4.39**	**3.59**
YRLRC0442	7016719	295272	102	-60	50	6	7	1	0.10	-
						16	**18**	**2**	**0.48**	**-**
						46	47	1	0.22	-
						55	56	1	0.17	-
						77	**83**	**6**	**1.42**	**-**
				including		**79**	**80**	**1**	**0.49**	
				including		**82**	**83**	**1**	**0.20**	**7.23**
YRLRC0443	7016692	295242	60	-60	50	12	18	6	0.38	
						41	**44**	**3**	**4.66**	
				including		**41**	**42**	**1**	**0.01**	**5.07**
				including		**43**	**44**	**1**	**7.31**	**8.63**
						47	49	2	0.13	
YRLRC0444	7016750	295376	42	-60	50	0	2	2	0.18	
YRLRC0445	7016723	295351	54	-60	50	0	1	1	0.10	

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
						7	**12**	**5**	**1.00**	
				including		**10**	**11**	**1**	**4.00**	**2.97**
						17	**22**	**5**	**6.53**	
				including		**17**	**18**	**1**	**30.40**	**23.39**
						28	**32**	**4**	**0.21**	
				including		**28**	**29**	**1**	**0.62**	**0.68**
YRLRC0446	7016698	295323	96	-60	50	**12**	**13**	**1**	**1.05**	
						85	**87**	**2**	**1.02**	
				including		**85**	**86**	**1**	**1.91**	
YRLRC0447	7016674	295296	66	-60	50	14	15	1	0.12	
						21	22	1	0.11	
						26	27	1	0.10	
						30	**33**	**3**	**20.85**	
				including		**30**	**31**	**1**	**60.61**	**62.25**
						53	**54**	**1**	**0.11**	
						58	**59**	**1**	**2.50**	**2.53**
YRLRC0448	7016715	295423	48	-60	50	23	25	2	0.11	
						32	35	3	0.34	
YRLRC0449	7016687	295388	60	-60	50	17	22	5	0.36	
						50	**51**	**1**	**0.81**	**0.87**
YRLRC0450	7016645	295371	88	-60	50	**9**	**23**	**14**	**0.66**	
				including		**10**	**11**	**1**	**2.61**	
				including		**18**	**19**	**1**	**2.19**	
						48	**50**	**2**	**9.06**	
				including		**48**	**49**	**1**	**7.43**	**17.90**
						78	**82**	**4**	**0.82**	
YRLRC0451	7016636	295324	66	-60	50	17	37	20	0.22	
						40	43	3	0.18	
						62	63	1	0.32	
YRLRC0452	7016682	295459	48	-60	50	6	12	6	0.25	
						24	28	4	0.19	
YRLRC0453	7016656	295429	60	-60	50	14	15	1	0.26	
						20	21	1	0.20	
						30	31	1	0.32	
						34	38	4	0.08	
						55	57	2	0.28	
YRLRC0454	7016629	295396	78	-60	50	0	1	1	0.19	
						9	10	1	0.13	
						14	**16**	**2**	**0.46**	
				including		**15**	**16**	**1**	**0.64**	**0.71**
						19	20	1	0.12	
						40	42	2	0.23	
						53	**55**	**2**	**2.76**	
				including		**53**	**54**	**1**	**5.41**	**4.24**
						64	66	2	0.24	
						77	**78**	**1**	**0.14#**	**EOH**
YRLRC0455	7016604	295368	66	-60	50	9	12	3	0.25	

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
						17	19	2	0.25	
						23	**24**	**1**	**1.66**	**1.85**
						26	**30**	**4**	**0.69**	
				including		**28**	**29**	**1**	**1.18**	**1.22**
						40	41	1	0.20	
YRLRC0456	7016654	295506	48	-60	50	2	4	2	0.34	
						13	14	1	0.39	
YRLRC0457	7016632	295478	48	-60	50	3	4	1	0.39	
						6	**19**	**13**	**15.01**	
				including		**9**	**17**	**8**	**24.30**	
				including		**12**	**17**	**5**	**37.96**	
				including		**12**	**13**	**1**	**28.73**	**129.00**
				including		**13**	**14**	**1**	**9.73**	**33.34**
				including		**16**	**17**	**1**	**0.12**	**24.92**
						22	25	3	0.15	
YRLRC0458	7016609	295449	78	-60	50	0	1	1	0.27	
						6	**7**	**1**	**1.40**	
						12	**16**	**4**	**0.49**	
						38	**42**	**4**	**0.82**	
				including		**41**	**42**	**1**	**2.61**	**3.06**
						67	**68**	**1**	**1.84**	
YRLRC0459	7016575	295408	66	-60	50	**53**	**54**	**1**	**1.99**	**1.89**
						57	58	1	0.11	
						62	63	1	0.40	
YRLRC0460	7016603	295520	42	-60	50	14	17	3	0.15	
YRLRC0461	7016577	295490	60	-60	50	12	14	2	0.13	
						18	**20**	**2**	**0.96**	
				including		**19**	**20**	**1**	**1.62**	**1.68**
						24	25	1	0.20	
YRLRC0462	7016552	295460	78	-60	50	16	18	2	0.16	
						23	37	14	0.22	
						75	76	1	0.28	
YRLRC0463	7016525	295430	48	-60	50	24	26	2	0.17	
						31	32	1	0.18	

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), for DD drilling 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. Au1 is the original assay, Au2 is the highest grade from duplicate or repeat samples if they have been completed. 4. g/t (grams per tonne). 5. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.10g/t or as indicated. 6. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation, DD = Diamond. 7. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 8. # denotes an end of hole assay. 9. ABD denotes hole abandoned before target depth. 10. NSA denotes no significant 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.

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'.

Appendix 1 – Sims Find 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.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a scoop being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. For RC drilling 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter at time of drilling, if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 3.0-4.0kg for 4m composites and 3.0-4.0kg for 1m samples. • Historical drilling at Sims and the surrounding areas is highly variable with initial composite sample intervals usually being between 3 and 4m collected from samples laid on the ground or collected in sample bags with the composites taken either via spear sampling or splitting. Single metre samples were collected either from the original residue in the field or by collecting a one metre sample from a cyclone / splitter. Single meter sample weights were usually less than 3kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC 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. • Historical sampling has had highly variable QAQC procedures depending on the operator. However, these would usually include submitting regular duplicates, blanks and standards. Sampling equipment (cyclones, splitters, sampling spears) were reported as being regularly cleaned however again this is highly variable depending on the operator. 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 or smaller samples from which approximately 1.0-3.0kg 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. • A number of historic drill hole intervals have been included in the figures for diagrammatical purposes where data is considered by the Competent Person to be reliable. As the data is derived from multiple operators there is inconsistency in sample size, assay methodology and QA/QC procedures along with field procedures and targeting strategy. For a number of drill holes with grades on section for comparison purposes, they are historical and derived from multiple operators hence there is inconsistency in sample size, assay methodology and QAQC procedures along with field procedures and targeting strategy.
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. • Historical drilling was highly variable depending on the operators with industry standard drilling methods used (RAB, AC or RC drilling) with sampling usually consisting of a 4m composite sample initially assayed for the entire hole and single meter samples collected and stored on site until the assay results from the composite samples are received. Details of all historic RAB and AC drilling is unknown. Historical RC drilling used a 5' ¼ inch face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 appropriately powered drilling rigs the geologist believes the RC samples are representative. At depth there was not many wet samples as the drilling was not that deep and water was kept out, these are recorded on geological logs. • Historical recording the sample recovery has been very highly variable, especially for RAB, AC and RC drilling. The routine nature and accuracy of recording wet samples and recovery estimate is unknown.
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.*	• RC 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 a computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. For DD drilling detailed geological logs have been recorded for geology, geotechnical and structural aspects. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill programs with a representative sample placed into chip trays. • Historic geological logging has been undertaken in multiple ways depending on the drilling method, the geologist logging the holes and the exploration company. Most exploration was undertaken using a company defied lithology and logging code however this was variable for each explorer. Some of the explorers undertook geological logging directly into a logging computer / digital system while others logged onto geological logging sheets and then undertook data entry of this information.
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 for RC. • Duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the RC and DD samples for analyses. • 1m samples were consistent and weighed approximately 3.0–4.0kg for RC, it is common practice to review sample results and then review sampling procedures to suit. • Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that the data is of sufficient quality for a MRE is one is compiled in the future as the deposit is open in many directions. • Mineralisation mostly occurs within moderately oxidised saprock and fresh coarse grained dolerite as the weathering profile is very shallow. The sample sizes is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. • For the historical samples there has been multiple different sampling and sub sampling techniques including core, RC samples (both composites and single meter samples, Aircore and RAB sampling (both composites and single meter samples.
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*	• The RC 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. A number of samples have been selected for future analyses using different techniques for comparison purposes. • Historical assay data used various laboratory techniques and laboratories. QAQC procedures are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	variable and additional validation work on the QAQC samples is required.
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 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off was used for results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. • For historic drilling the data has been used in the same way as above. The Yandal Resources' geological database has been well verified in places based on recent drilling results. • There has been no adjustment to historic assay data. • It is unknown whether there is bias between historical and recent RC drill sampling and it is not relevant at this stage. • More drilling will be required to explore the full extents of the mineralisation.
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 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. • Historical drilling was located using various survey methods and multiple grids including local grids, AMG, Latitude and Longitude.
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. 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. • Given the highly variable drilling within the project the historical hole spacing and depths are highly variable.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 E53/1843. The tenement is 100% owned by the Company. 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 and primary mineralisation with quartz veins and minor sulphides in a dolerite host rock.
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 reported from the current program are listed in Table 1 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2019-2021. • 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 1-6. • 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 typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off or as shown. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. 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. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width of assay interval is 1m (max. 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 1-6 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 RC assays > 0.10g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-6.
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 Sims Find. • There has been historic mining at Sims Find in the 1930's via underground methods.
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.