

High-Grade RC Intercepts Confirm Discovery Potential at the Malone Gold Prospect

- Highly encouraging assay results have been returned from first pass reconnaissance RC drilling at the Malone prospect including;
 - **3m @ 8.16g/t Au** from 130m including **1m @ 22.05g/t Au** (YRLRC0579)
 - **5m @ 3.59g/t Au** from 47m including **1m @ 12.30g/t Au** (YRLRC0584)
 - **18m @ 0.90g/t Au** from 94m including **2m @ 4.67g/t Au** (YRLRC0583)
- Reconnaissance Air-core drilling continues to expand the area of anomalous gold at Malone and provides additional priority RC targets with intercepts including;
 - **34m @ 384ppb Au** from 40m to end-of-hole including **4m @ 3,426ppb Au** (YRLAC0657)
 - **6m @ 243ppb Au** from 84m to end-of-hole including **2m @ 1,009ppb Au** (YRLAC0666)
 - **8m @ 420ppb Au** from 36m including **4m @ 686ppb Au** (YRLAC0653)
- Exploration has ramped-up with the commencement of diamond drilling increasing the rigs in operation at the Malone and Gordons Dam prospects to four.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"These are the highest RC grades to date from the Malone prospect, the results, particularly from within the primary zone give us strong encouragement that further drilling at depth and along strike could significantly extend the mineralisation."

The gold discovered at Malone is interpreted to relate to a well-defined west dipping geological contact between felsic and mafic volcanic rock units which can be traced for 4.5km in strike length within Yandal's ground.

It is interpreted that the high-grades encountered thus far could also be influenced by a cross-cutting east-west oriented structure that can be traced extending in the direction of the Gordons Dam prospect located 500m to the east.

In addition the Air-core program continues to intersect significant gold at or near the fresh rock boundary which could represent mineralisation zones sub-parallel to the Malone contact therefore providing further high-priority RC and diamond drilling targets.

Assay results are pending from 54 RC and 142 Air-core holes which have been completed along the majority of the 4.5km Malone contact zone and adjacent prospect areas.



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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	100,439,953
Share Price	\$0.55
Market Cap	\$55M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, “Yandal Resources” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activity at the 100%-owned Gordons gold project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

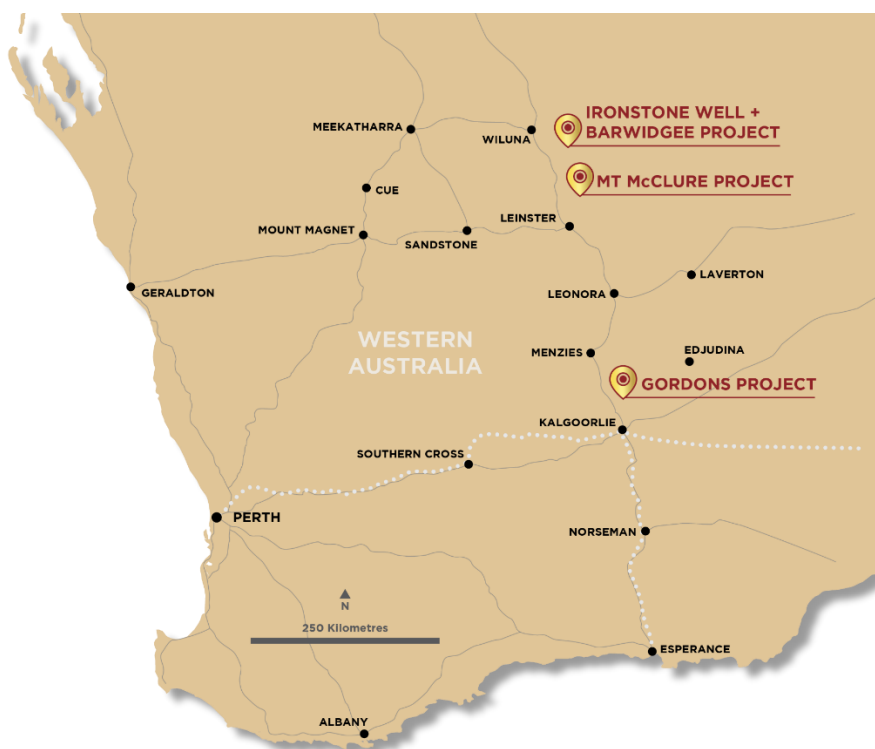


Figure 1 – Yandal Resources’ gold project locations.

Malone and Gordons Dam Prospects

At the **Malone Prospect** (Figures 2 & 3) individual 1m fire-assay results have been received from 13 reconnaissance reverse circulation (“RC”) holes for 1,545m completed during the June Quarter as a follow-up to anomalous Air-core (“AC”) drilling results¹. The holes have returned some highly encouraging results including;

- **3m @ 8.16g/t Au** from 130m including **1m @ 22.05g/t Au** (YRLRC579)
- **5m @ 3.59g/t Au** from 47m including **1m @ 12.30g/t Au** (YRLRC584)
- **18m @ 0.90g/t Au** from 94m including **1m @ 7.22g/t Au** (YRLRC583)
- **7m @ 0.67g/t Au** from 46m including **1m @ 3.35g/t Au** (YRLRC581)
- **5m @ 0.50g/t Au** from 68m including **1m @ 2.03g/t Au** (YRLRC585).

The holes were drilled in a southerly direction to target an interpreted east-west trending structure parallel or sub-parallel to the Gordons Dam palaeochannel located 500m to the north-east. Subsequent to the completion of the south directed holes the mineralised north-south oriented felsic-mafic contact (“Malone Contact”) was recognised.

Recent and future RC/diamond drilling at the Malone Contact is oriented in a westerly direction designed to intersect the interpreted Malone contact mineralisation zones at a perpendicular angle. The mineralisation intersected to date at the prospect is located in multiple zones either within the immediate contact zone and within sub-parallel zones within the mafic footwall rocks. Variable amounts of fine and coarse sulphides with vein quartz have been noted in geological logging.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 1 & 27 July 2021.

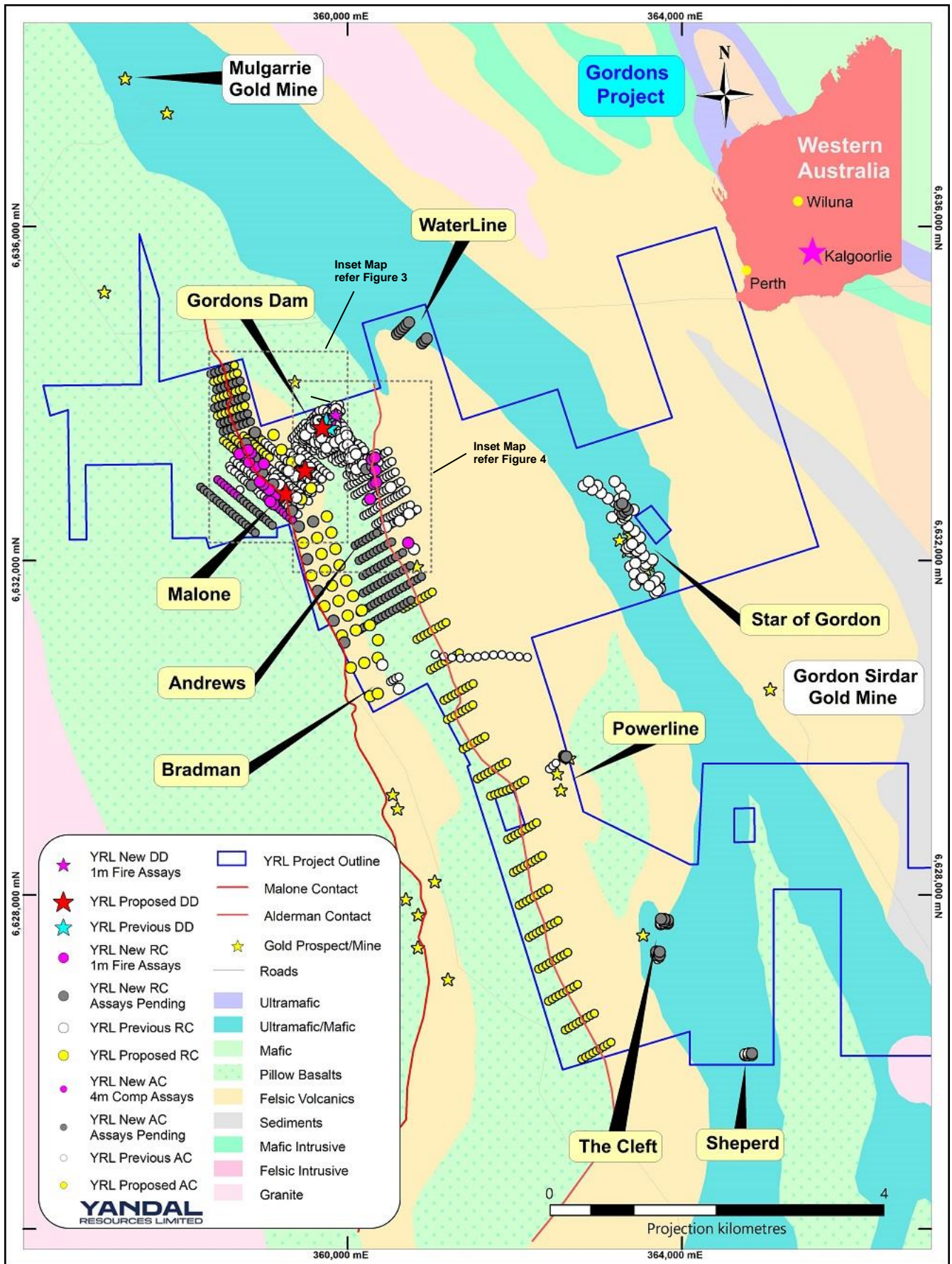


Figure 2 – Location map of key prospects within the Gordons Gold project in relation to nearby operating third party gold mines, project tenure and regional geology.

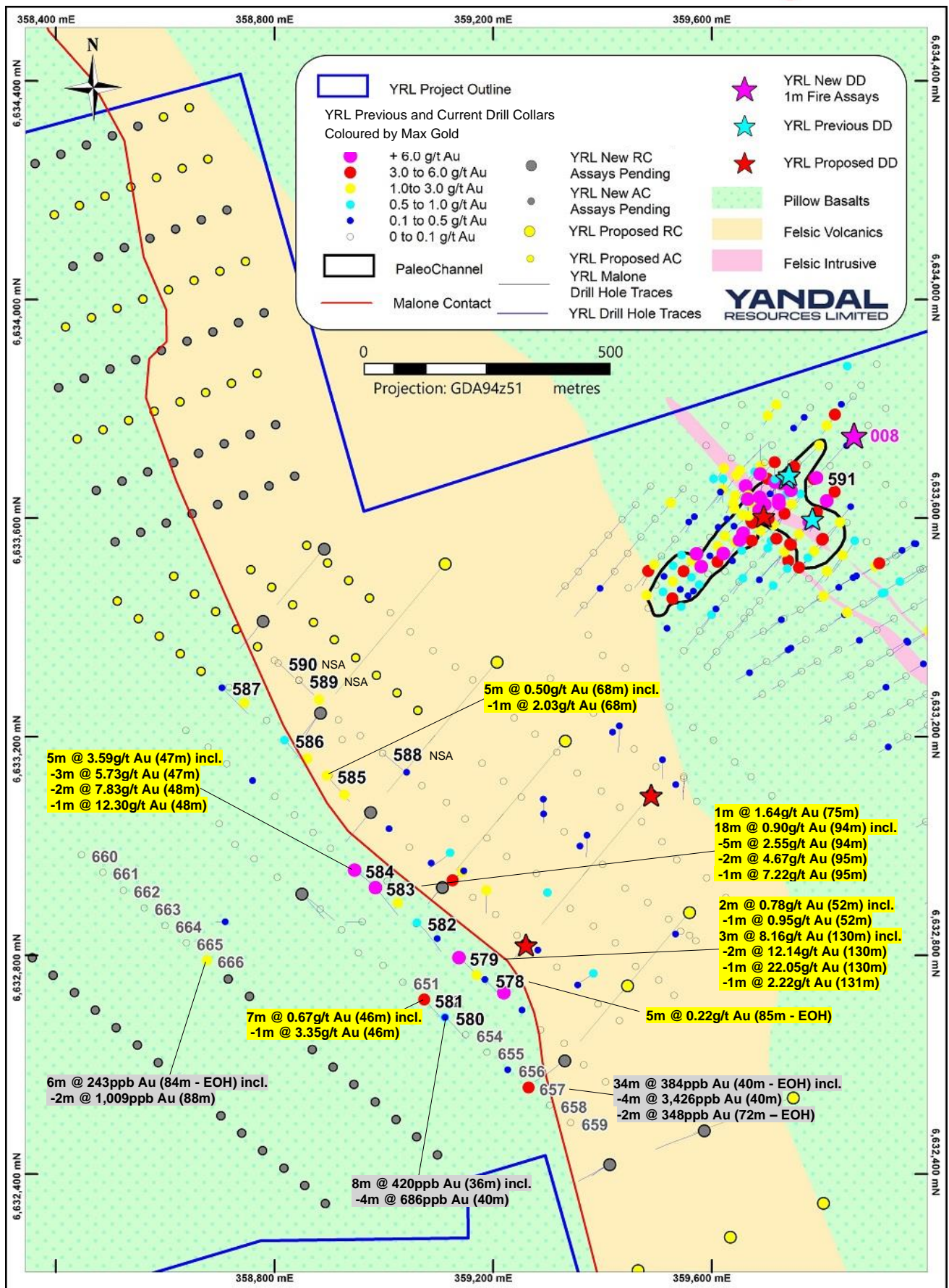


Figure 3 – Plan view drilling collar map coloured by maximum gold grade (g/t Au) for the Gordons Dam and Malone prospects and interpreted geology (Refer to Tables 1 & 2 for all new results).

Four metre composite aqua regia assay results have been received from 16 reconnaissance AC drill holes completed to blade refusal. A number of highly encouraging results have extended the area of anomalous mineralisation including;

- **34m @ 384ppb Au** from 40m to end-of-hole including **4m @ 3,426ppb Au** (YRLAC657)
- **6m @ 243ppb Au** from 84m to end-of-hole including **2m @ 1,009ppb Au** (YRLAC666)
- **8m @ 420ppb Au** from 36m including **4m @ 686ppb Au** (YRLAC653).

To improve the understanding of the Malone mineralisation at depth an initial two hole diamond drilling program has commenced to test beneath the best intercepts to date. In addition results are pending from 52 RC and 142 AC holes completed along the Malone and adjacent contacts. The results when combined with the pending diamond drill hole data should provide the Company with a sound basis to evaluate the size potential of the discovery.

At the **Gordons Dam Prospect** (Figures 2 & 4) individual fire-assay results have been received from eight reconnaissance RC holes and one diamond hole as a follow-up to earlier anomalous AC and RC intercepts¹. The holes have returned some encouraging results including;

- **6m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 1.93g/t Au** (YRLRC550)
- **15m @ 0.22g/t Au** from 141m including **1m @ 1.42g/t Au** and **1m @ 8.21g/t Au** from 177m (YRLRC591)
- **1.30m @ 1.52g/t Au** from 85.70m including **0.40m @ 4.40g/t Au** and
- **1.00m @ 0.82g/t Au** from 115.00m including **0.40m @ 1.44g/t Au** and
- **0.45m @ 2.12g/t Au** from 216.95m (YRLDD008).

Geological and structural interpretation of the results received to date suggest that the highest grade mineralisation is contained within narrow sulphidic quartz veins both within an intrusive granite porphyry and within a deformed pillow basalt sequence. The quartz veins occur at various orientations and are also interpreted to occur parallel to the porphyry contact.

Complicating factors to the interpretation of the mineralisation is the presence of a second unmineralised intrusive porphyry unit and reverse faulting which appear to have offset mineralisation zones.

An additional 240m diamond hole with follow-up RC holes are planned to confirm the current structural interpretation and to evaluate the potential for extensions of high-grade mineralisation at depth.

Further to the south of the Gordons Dam prospect AC holes are planned to initially test the prospectivity of ~8km of strike along the newly defined Alderman Contact (Figure 2).

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the September and December Quarters include;

- Receive and interpret RC and AC assays from drilling completed at the Malone, Cleft, Sheperd, Waterline, Star of Gordon, Sims Find, Cash and Flushing Meadows North prospects;
- Continue focus on drilling with four rigs at the Gordons Dam and Malone prospects and determine target size potential as soon as possible;
- Drill high-impact RC program with potential follow-up diamond drilling at the Mt McClure project.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 1 & 27 July 2021.

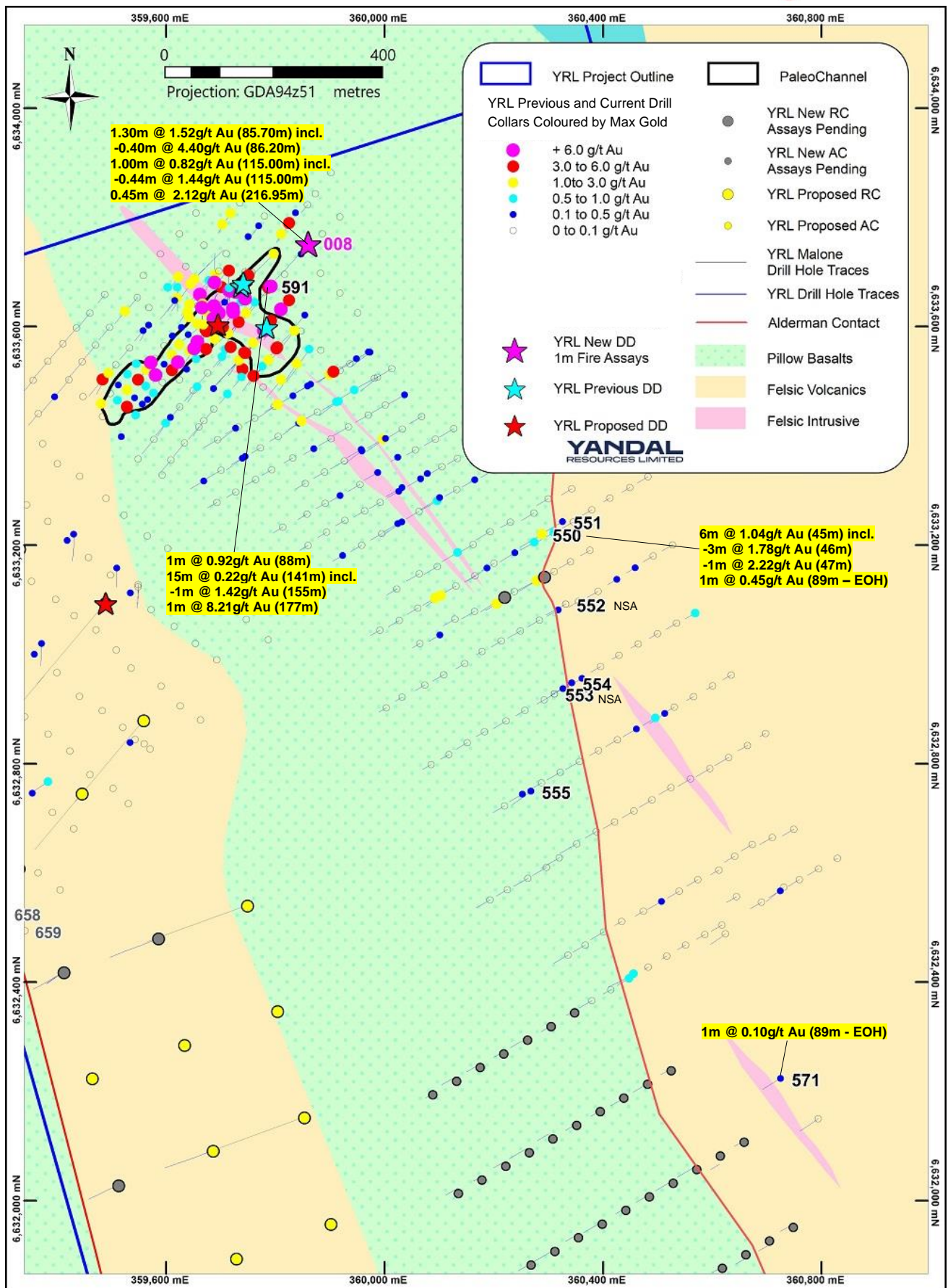


Figure 4 – Plan view drilling collar map coloured by maximum gold grade (g/t Au) for the Gordons Dam prospect and interpreted geology (Refer to Tables 1 & 2 for all new results).

Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and final down hole assay results - Gordons gold project.

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)
Gordons Dam Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0550	6633219	360291	96	-60	240	45	51	6	1.04	
				including		46	49	3	1.78	
				including		47	48	1	2.22	1.93
						89	90	1	0.42	0.45#
YRLRC0551	6633238	360325	102	-60	240	91	92	1	0.35	0.39
YRLRC0552	6633093	360332	90	-60	240				NSA>0.10g/t Au	
YRLRC0553	6632928	360311	60	-60	240				NSA>0.10g/t Au	
YRLRC0554	6632947	360344	90	-60	240	16	17	1	0.42	0.43
						45	46	1	0.12	
YRLRC0555	6632753	360269	90	-60	240	84	85	1	0.13	0.12
YRLRC0571	6632224	360725	90	-60	240	66	67	1	0.09	
						89	90	1	0.10#	
YRLRC0591	6633674	359792	252	-90	0	27	28	1	0.31	
						88	89	1	0.88	0.92
						128	129	1	0.10	
						131	133	2	0.15	
						137	138	1	0.18	
						141	156	15	0.22	
				including		155	156	1	1.35	1.42
						177	178	1	8.21	7.88
						183	184	1	0.20	
						187	191	4	0.12	
Gordons Dam Prospect Diamond Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLDD0008	6633753	359860	342.10	-75	220	46.00	47.50	1.50	0.43	
						85.70	87.00	1.30	1.52	
				including		86.20	86.60	0.40	4.40	4.29
						115.00	116.00	1.00	0.82	
				including		115.00	115.44	0.44	1.44	1.43
						165.10	165.50	0.40	0.18	
						179.50	180.30	0.80	0.59	
				including		179.50	180.00	0.50	0.79	0.82
						182.62	184.00	1.38	0.32	
				including		182.62	183.15	0.53	0.34	
						216.95	217.40	0.45	1.96	2.12
Malone Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0578	6632756	359185	90	-60	130	85	90	5	0.22#	
YRLRC0579	6632796	359138	150	-60	130	21	22	1	0.10	
						52	54	2	0.78	
				including		52	53	1	0.95	0.60
						106	107	1	0.10	
						115	116	1	0.31	0.04
						130	133	3	8.16	
				including		130	132	2	12.14	

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)
				including		130	131	1	9.95	22.05
				including		131	132	1	2.11	2.22
YRLRC0580	6632687	359112	123	-60	130	1	2	1	0.13	0.02
						52	53	1	0.14	
						56	57	1	0.29	
						58	64	6	0.14	
						68	74	6	0.15	
YRLRC0581	6632719	359074	108	-60	130	46	53	7	0.67	
				including		46	47	1	3.09	3.35
						84	85	1	0.16	
YRLRC0582	6632860	359061	150	-60	130	68	69	1	0.77	0.88
						75	79	4	0.24	
						88	92	4	0.13	
						100	101	1	0.17	
						104	105	1	0.16	
						129	133	4	0.11	
YRLRC0583	6632924	358985	144	-60	130	75	76	1	1.47	1.64
						80	81	1	0.25	
						87	90	3	0.29	
						94	112	18	0.90	
				including		94	99	5	2.55	
				including		95	97	2	4.67	
				including		95	96	1	4.25	7.22
YRLRC0584	6632956	358947	120	-60	130	47	52	5	3.59	
				including		47	50	3	5.73	
				including		48	50	2	7.83	
				including		48	49	1	11.45	12.30
						54	55	1	0.10	
						69	74	5	0.30	
						113	114	1	0.15	
YRLRC0585	6633129	358896	150	-60	130	6	7	1	0.12	
						68	73	5	0.50	
				including		68	69	1	1.97	2.03
						76	78	2	0.19	
						84	85	1	0.12	
YRLRC0586	6633194	358819	102	-60	130	59	60	1	0.15	
						66	68	2	0.54	
YRLRC0587	6633290	358704	150	-60	130	94	96	2	0.23	
						114	115	1	0.45	
						124	128	4	0.50	
YRLRC0588	6633170	358998	96	-60	130				NSA>0.10g/t Au	
YRLRC0589	6633303	358845	78	-60	130				NSA>0.10g/t Au	
YRLRC0590	6633335	358807	84	-60	130				NSA>0.10g/t Au	

Table 2 – AC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and composite down hole assay results for Gordons gold project.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 ppb (AR50)	Au2 ppb (AR50)
Malone Prospect AC Intervals (>30ppb Au)										
YRLAC0651	6632751	359035	92	-90	360	0	4	4	29	26
						80	92	12	27#	
YRLAC0652	6632719	359074	88	-90	360	0	4	4	37	33
						12	20	8	35	
						56	84	28	64	
YRLAC0653	6632687	359112	45	-90	360	12	20	8	51	
						36	44	8	420	
					including	40	44	4	686	664
YRLAC0654	6632655	359150	64	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0655	6632623	359189	75	-90	360	60	68	8	23	
						72	75	3	35#	
YRLAC0656	6632591	359227	70	-90	360	56	60	4	170	163
YRLAC0657	6632558	359265	74	-90	360	40	74	34	384#	
					including	40	44	4	3,426	3,260
					including	72	74	2	348#	326#
YRLAC0658	6632526	359304	72	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0659	6632494	359342	55	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0660	6632984	358447	55	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0661	6632952	358486	67	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0662	6632919	358524	62	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0663	6632887	358562	69	-90	360	60	68	8	35	
YRLAC0664	6632855	358600	96	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0665	6632823	358639	82	-90	360				NSA>30ppb Au	
YRLAC0666	6632791	358677	90	-90	360	84	90	6	243#	
					including	88	90	2	1,009#	975#

Notes to Table 1 and 2: 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 and 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. 11. * denotes a 4m composite 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'.

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	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-3.0kg for 1m samples. For AC drilling samples laid out on the ground and sampled as above. Average weights are 2.0-3.0kg for composites and 3.0-4.0kg for singles. For diamond drilling ("DD") HQ or NQ is cut in half and assayed.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC and AC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. For all drilling methods, 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.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC, RC and DD drilling was used to obtain 1m samples (or smaller in the case of DD) from which approximately 2.0-3.0kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit) for AC samples and a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) for RC/DD samples by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag for AC composites and Au only for RC and DD. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 218m.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling with a 4' ½ inch face sampling hammer bit. AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit. DD drilling used a roller bit down to hard then HQ and NQ sized rods.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). DD recoveries were estimated by the drillers and written on core blocks. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC, AC and DD logging is routinely completed on one metre intervals at the rig or yard by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets and transferred into Micromine software on a computer once back at the 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	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD, AC and RC samples taken. AC and RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag (RC) or from the ground (AC) and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter for RC. 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 3.0-4.0kg for RC (2.0-3.0kg for AC) and it is common practice to review 1m 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 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composite 4m AC samples were assayed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit) finish Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn 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). RC and DD sampling assayed for Au 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. Some re-splitting with an onsite three-tier riffle splitter has been undertaken in the palaeochannel area for analyses from RC samples. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 are reported in Tables 1 & 2 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 30ppb Au lower cut-off was used for AC results (0.10g/t Au for RC and DD) and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	internal dilution.
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Tables 1 & 2. The hole spacing was determined by the Company to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to explore effectively. 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	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new drilling was conducted on the following tenements: Gordons Project – M27/502, P27/2214, P27/2338, P27/2339 and E27/570. The tenements are 100% owned by the Company. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. E27/570 is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 2%, being payable to PVW Resources Ltd on all product mined from the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous workers in the area include among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barmenco 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Tables 1 and 2. All holes reported from the current program are listed in Tables 1 and 2 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 - 4. No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Tables 1 & 2. All assay intervals reported in Tables 1 & 2 are typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off for RC/DD drilling (interval width as indicated for DD drilling). For AC drilling the interval is composited downhole interval as indicated above a 30ppb Au lower cut-off. There is occasionally small samples such as 1m or 2m when the hole was completed to depth that was not a multiple of 4 for AC drilling. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 but probably around 80-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of AC and 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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 1-4 and Tables 1 and 2.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary results for all holes as 4m AC assays > 30ppb Au are shown in Table 2, all holes as 1m or less RC/DD assays > 0.10g/t Au for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-4.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no historical Mineral Resource Estimates. • There has been no historic mining at the Gordons Dam or Malone prospects as they are new discoveries.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.