ASX Announcement
23 August 2021

High-Grade Extensions at Depth and Along Strike Increase Size Potential at Sims Find

- Reconnaissance RC drilling at the Sims Find gold prospect has returned high-grade intercepts at depth and up to 1.4km north west along strike from known mineralisation. Highlights include;
  - **6m @ 8.97g/t Au** from 172m including **1m @ 40.02g/t Au** (YRLRC1011)
  - **1m @ 10.25g/t Au** from 81m (YRLRC1007)
- High-grade mineralisation has now been intersected over 1.8km along strike, to maximum vertical depths of 250m and is open in all directions
- The results improve the prospectivity of the greater Sims Find area and preparation has commenced for a detailed drone magnetic survey over a 7km by 4km area to assist with new target generation ahead of follow-up RC drilling
- High-impact RC drilling has commenced at the Mt McClure gold project to test for extensions to known mineralisation

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"Sims Find is a high-grade system and the new results demonstrate the depth and strike potential could be far greater than we initially thought. The high-grade nuggetty nature of the mineralisation will require us to conduct infill drilling to generate robust estimates on the continuity and grade of the most promising lodes.

Initially we conducted detailed drilling over 400m of strike on 50m spaced lines which returned some spectacular results up to 129g/t Au[1]. This follow-up program was much more widely spaced at 400m along strike and it has returned similar results directly along strike from a limited number of holes.

We interpret the same mineralising system is present within the widely spaced drilling areas as there is in the closer spaced drilling areas. By increasing the density of drilling it is likely we can increase the number of high-grade intercepts.

The controlling structures and features of the Sims Find mineralisation are not well understood and future exploration programs will be directed towards understanding the geological framework of the greater area including the margins to the intrusive granite to the south which is known to host historic mineralisation".

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 2 March 2021.

Registered Address
Yandal Resources Limited
ACN 108 753 608 ABN 86 108 753 608

A 159 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009
P PO Box 1104
Nedlands WA 6909

Board Members

Lorry Hughes	Managing Director/CEO
Tim Kennedy	Chairman
Katina Law	Non-Executive Director
Bianca Taveira	Company Secretary

T +61 8 9389 9021
E yandal@yandalresources.com.au
W www.yandalresources.com.au

Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)
Barwidgee (100% owned)
Mt McClure (100% owned)
Gordons (100% owned)

Shares on Issue	100,439,953
Share Price	$0.51
Market Cap	$52M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its 100% owned Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects in Western Australia (Figure 1).

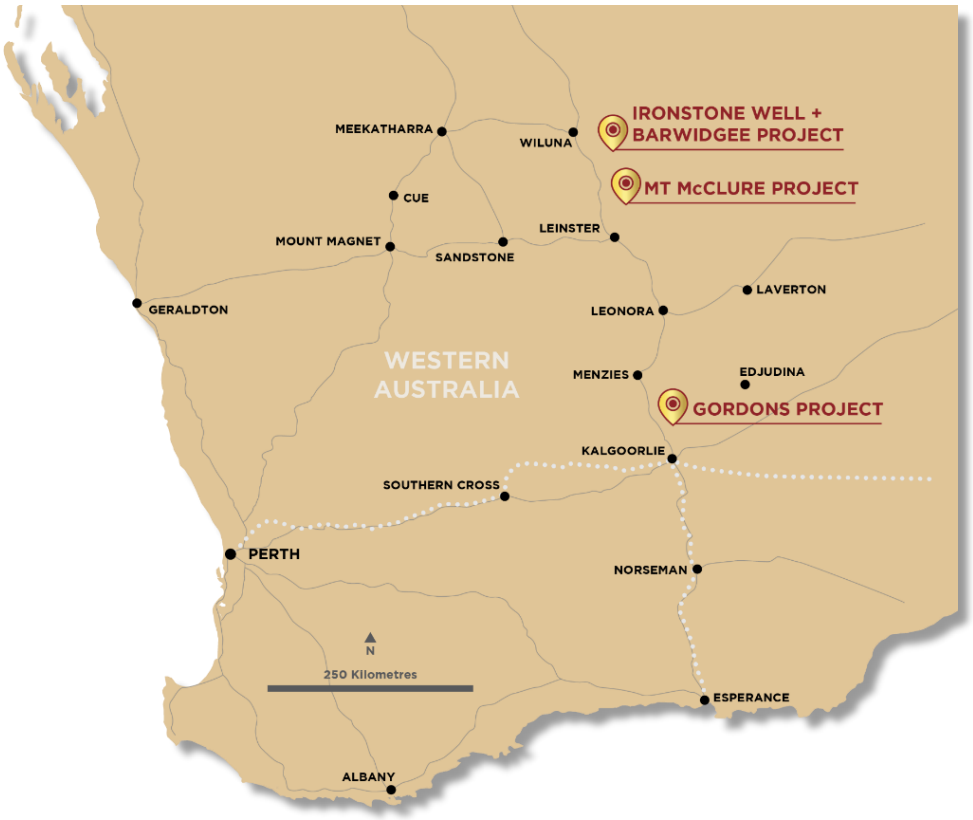

Figure 1 – Yandal Resources' gold project locations.

Barwidgee Gold Project – Sims Find and Cash Prospects

At the **Sims Find Prospect** results have been received from the final eight reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes completed in the June Quarter as follow-up to earlier shallow high-grade RC intercepts[1] completed along strike and beneath historic workings (Figures 2-6).

The holes were drilled on three 400m spaced lines north west along strike of the Sims Find historic shallow underground workings and beneath the workings themselves to test for large-scale mineralisation extensions. Several high-grade intervals were returned including;

- **6m @ 8.97g/t Au** from 172m including **1m @ 40.02g/t Au** and **1m @ 10.89g/t Au**
  2m @ 1.49g/t Au from 182m including **1m @ 2.81g/t Au**
  2m @ 2.21g/t Au from 293m including **1m @ 4.28g/t Au** (YRLRC1011)
- **2m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 22m including **1m @ 1.98g/t Au**
  2m @ 2.86g/t Au from 207m including **1m @ 5.59g/t Au** (YRLRC1013)
- **1m @ 10.25g/t Au** from 81m
  1m @ 1.17g/t Au from 102m (YRLRC1014)

The results are considered to be highly encouraging as the limited drilling has intersected high-grades within a mineralised system extending over 1.8km in strike and to depths exceeding 250m vertically (Figures 3-4). All new results are listed in Table 1.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 22 December 2020 , 2 March 2021 and 1 July 2021.

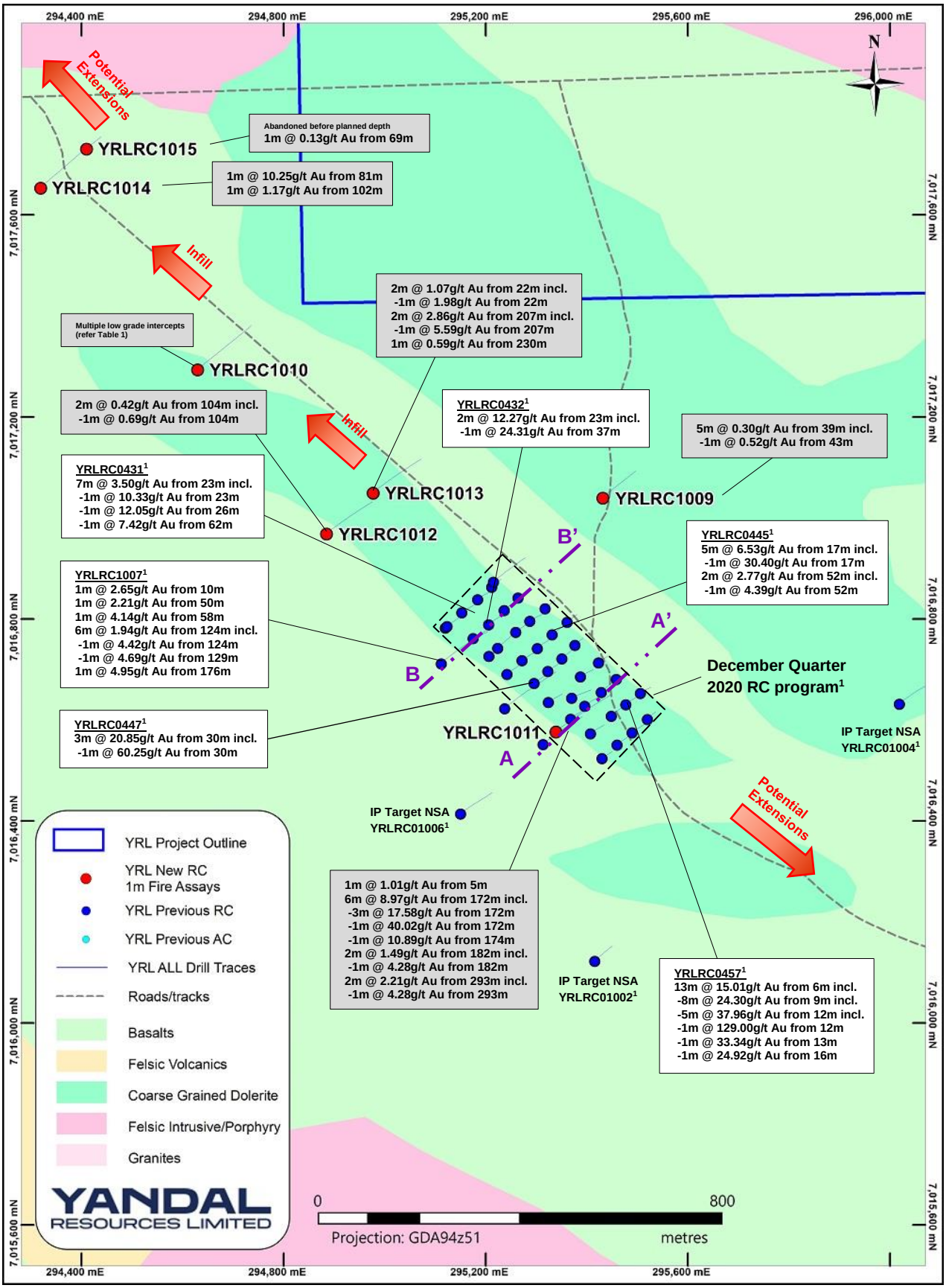

Figure 2 – Sims Find prospect plan showing interpreted geology, selected RC intercepts from the last two programs and the location of schematic cross sections (Figures 3 & 4). Refer Table 1 for all results. The grey text boxes are new results and the white text boxes are previously released results by Yandal Resources.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 22 December 2020 , 2 March 2021 and 1 July 2021.

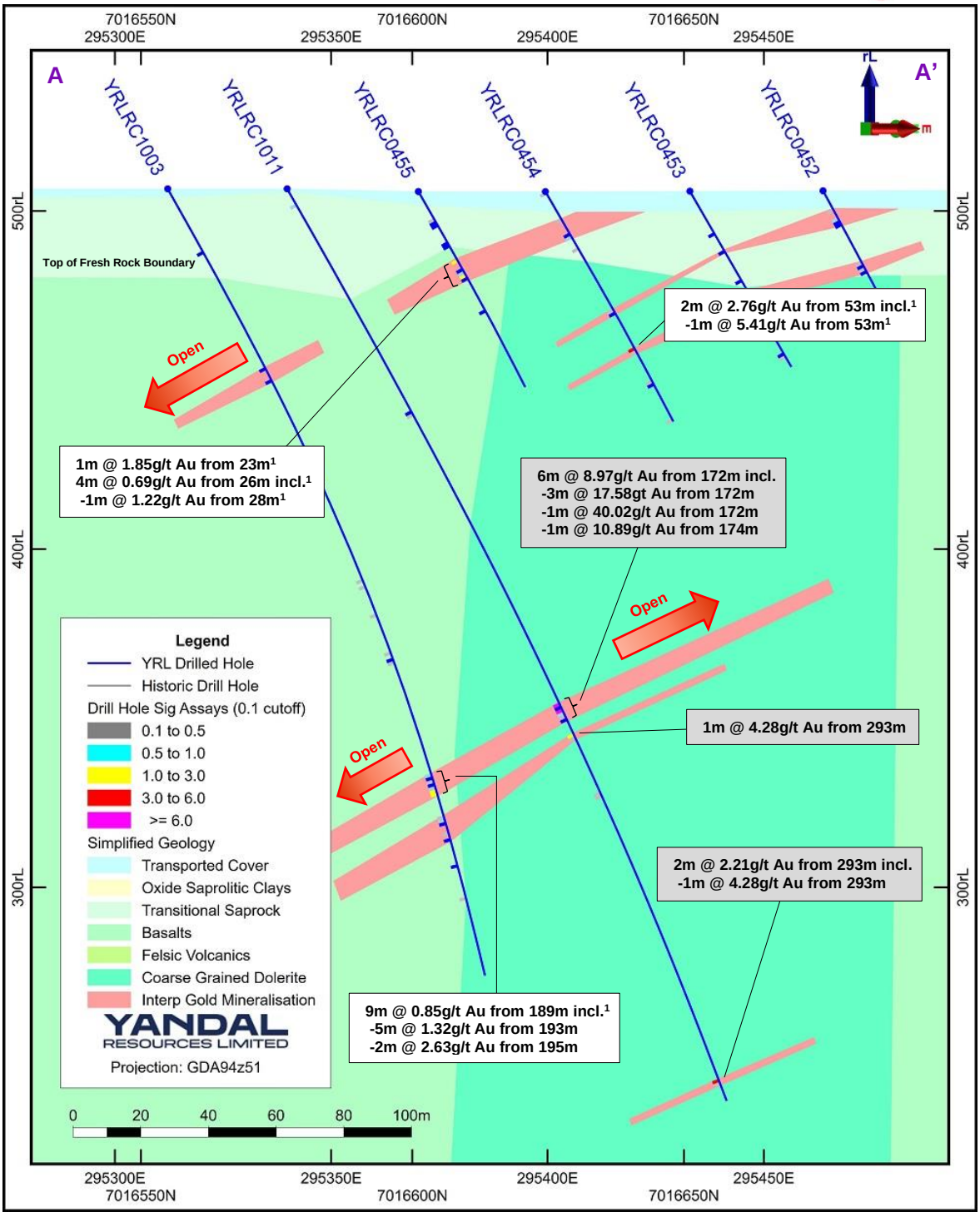

Figure 3 – Sims Find prospect schematic cross section plan (A – A', refer Figure 2 for location) over interpreted geology, weathering domains and interpreted mineralisation envelops. The grey text boxes are new results and the white text boxes are previously released results by Yandal Resources.

The earlier closer spaced RC drilling returned some spectacular shallow intercepts within multiple quartz veins, sulphides and shears hosted within a dolerite and basalt sequence. Similar geology has been observed within the new holes providing strong encouragement for the identification of additional high-grades with infill and extensional drilling. Highlights from the December Quarter 2020 RC drilling included;

- **8m @ 24.30g/t Au** from 9m including **1m @ 129.00g/t Au** from 12m (YRLRC457)[1]
- **3m @ 20.85g/t Au** from 30m including **1m @ 62.25g/t Au** from 30m (YRLRC447)[1]
- **5m @ 6.53g/t Au** from 17m including **1m @ 30.40g/t Au**[1]from 17m (YRLRC445)[1]

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 22 December 2020 , 2 March 2021 and 1 July 2021.

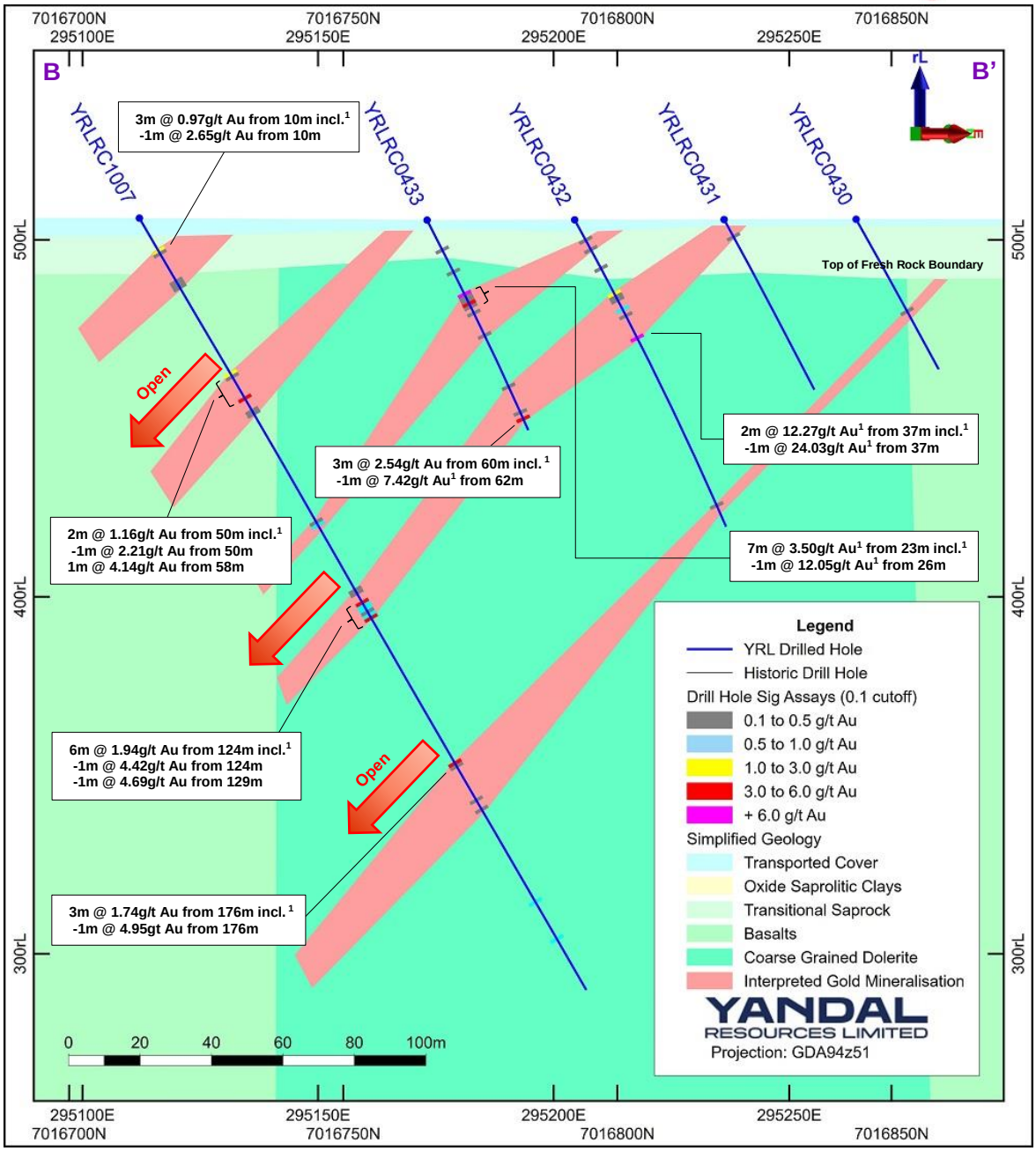

Figure 4 – Sims Find prospect schematic cross section plan (B – B', refer Figure 2 for location) over interpreted geology, weathering domains and interpreted mineralisation envelopes. Drilling results on this section have all been previously released by Yandal Resources.

A downhole televiewer three-dimensional logging program was conducted on a number of recent holes to assist with the compilation of a robust geological interpretation of the structural aspects controlling the high-grade mineralisation[1]. The logging confirmed a consistent perpendicular to hole axis south westerly dip of the narrow mineralisation zones and will be used for follow-up target generation at depth and along strike.

In light of the encouraging results, to assist with compilation of regional geological interpretation and new exploration targets surrounding the Sims Find prospect, preparation has commenced to complete a detailed drone magnetic survey once approvals are in place.

The survey will extend over a 7km by 4km area, cover possible strike extensions of the Sims Find mineralisation and include the margins of 4km long intrusive granite located only 1km to the south (Figures 5 & 6).

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 22 December 2020 , 2 March 2021 and 1 July 2021.

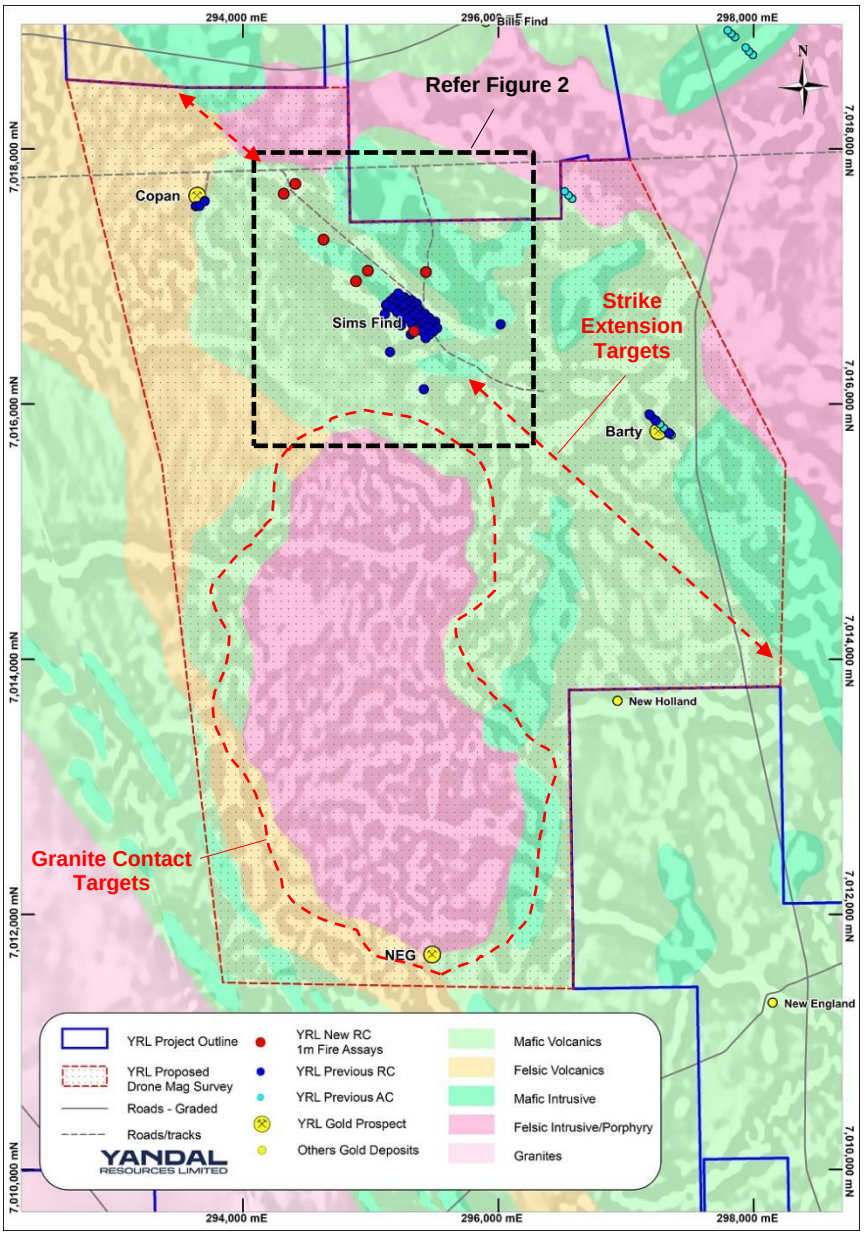

Figure 5 – Sims Find prospect plan showing interpreted regional geology over regional magnetics, RC collars from the last two programs and the area for a proposed detailed drone magnetic survey.

At the **Cash Prospect** one 304m RC hole was completed beneath historic workings which is located 1.5km north along strike from Northern Star Resources Ltd's (ASX: NST, or "Northern Star") Corboys gold deposit (Figure 6). A number of significant intervals were returned from the upper section of the hole including;

- **2m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 26m including **1m @ 1.90g/t Au**
  3m @ 2.26g/t Au from 56m including **1m @ 4.55g/t Au** (YRLRC1016)

Recent RC drilling by Northern Star has returned downhole intercepts including 34m @ 4.0g/t Au[1], 5m @ 21.1g/t Au[1] and 26m @ 3.4g/t Au[1]. All results from hole YRLRC01016 are tabulated in Table 1 and refer to ASX announcement dated 1 July 2021 for a more detailed location map.

[1] Refer to Northern Star Resources Ltd's ASX announcement dated 3 March 2021.

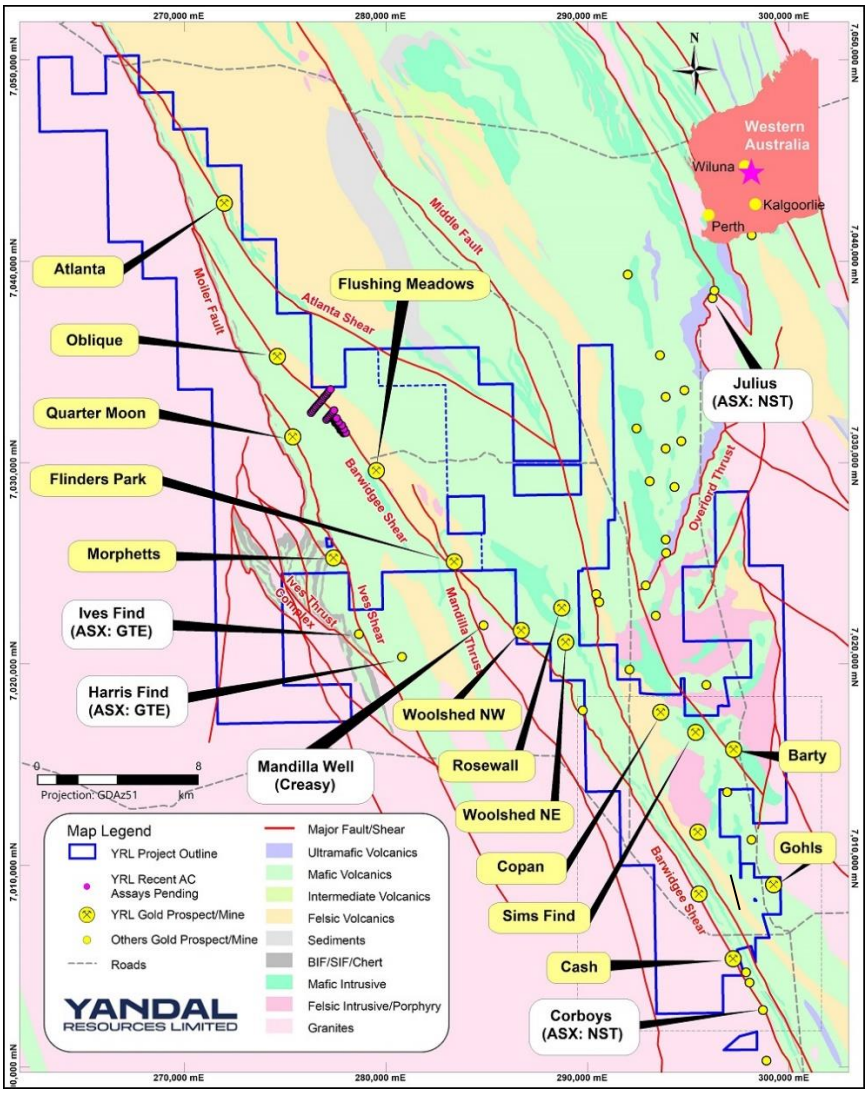

Figure 6 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee gold projects, project tenure and regional geology.

Mt McClure Gold Project – HMS Sulphur, Success and Parmelia Prospects

The 100% owned Mt McClure project is located 20km via existing haul roads from the Bronzewing processing facility owned by Northern Star and contains three historic open pit mines over a 12km long mineralised trend on granted Mining Leases (Figures 1 & 7).

A high-impact RC program has commenced to follow-up a number of significant results returned from a successful RC program completed in the March Quarter[1]. A total of 26 angled RC holes were completed at the HMS Sulphur, Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects which has provided a number of excellent exploration targets beneath and adjacent to the historically mined open pits.

Currently ~4,000m of deep RC drilling holes to a maximum depth of 350m are planned to test the size potential of the highest priority targets, some of which are shown in Figures 8-11. Drilling is expected to be complete by mid-September with results available in the December Quarter.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021.

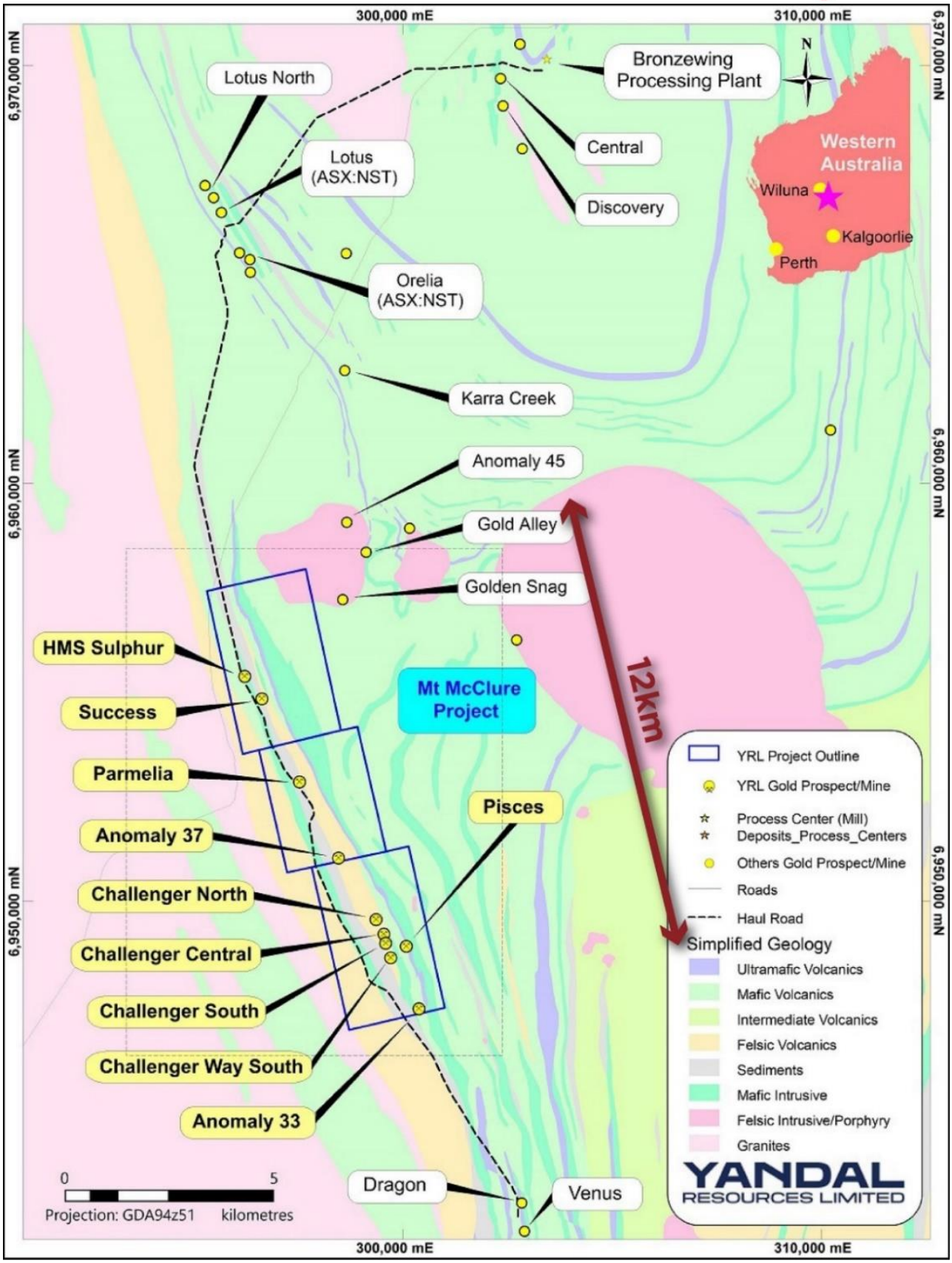

Figure 7 – Mt McClure project plan showing Yandal tenements, regional prospects, geological interpretation and nearby mining infrastructure owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST).

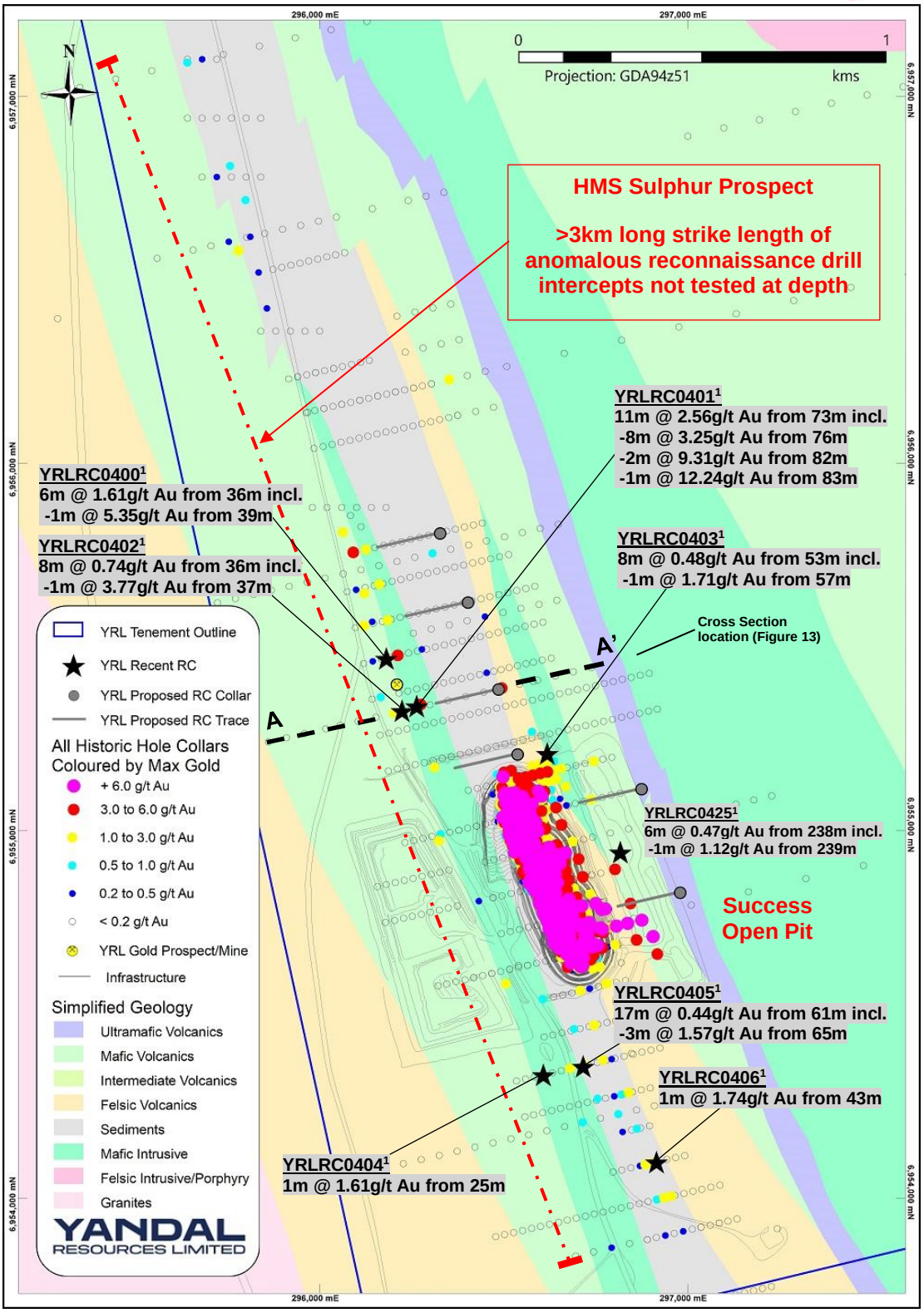

Figure 8 – HMS Sulphur and Success prospect plan with new and historic drill collars, maximum gold values projected to the collar, infrastructure, geological interpretation, cross-section A - A' location (Figure 9) and proposed follow-up high-impact RC drilling traces.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021.

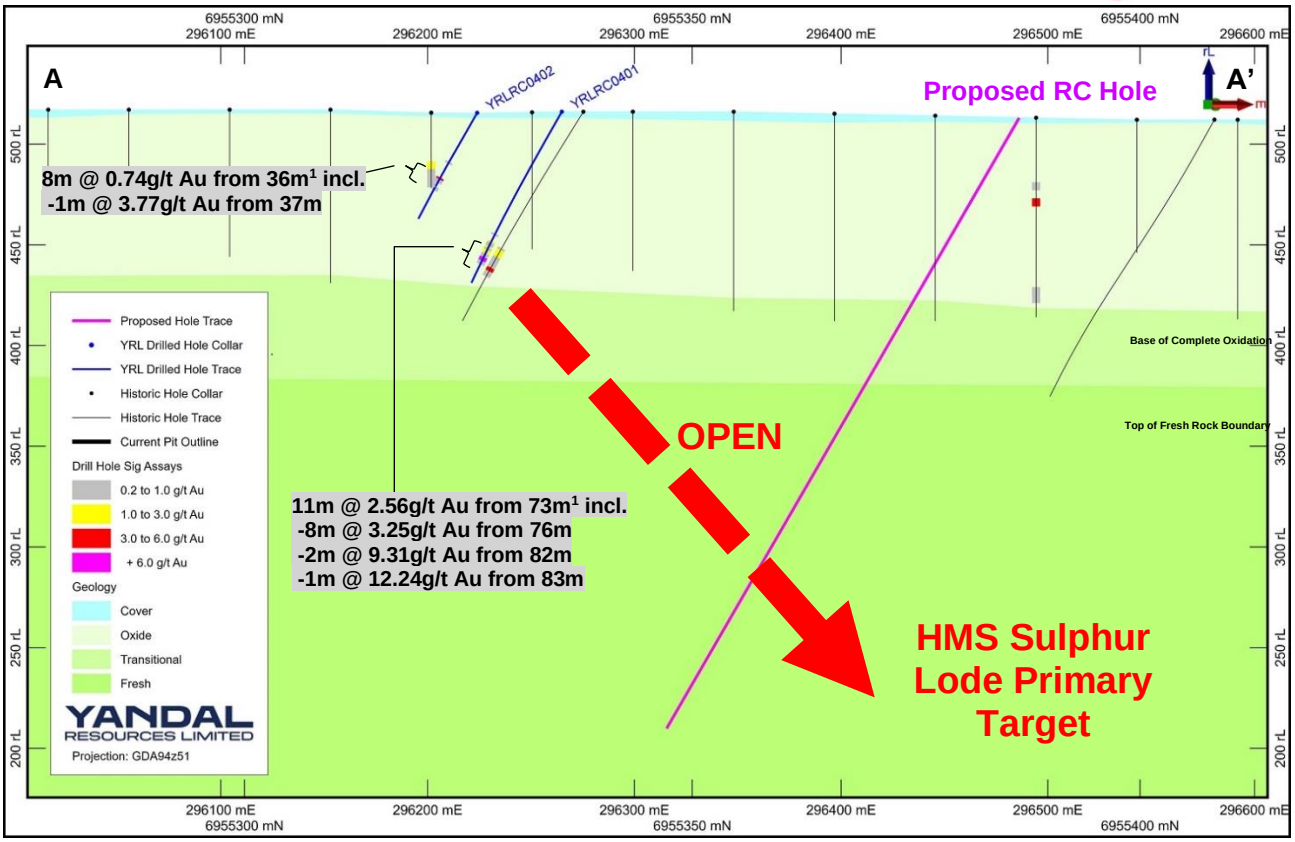

Figure 9 – HMS Sulphur prospect schematic cross section plan (A – A', refer Figure 8 for location) with recent and historic drill traces, grades and interpreted weathering domains.

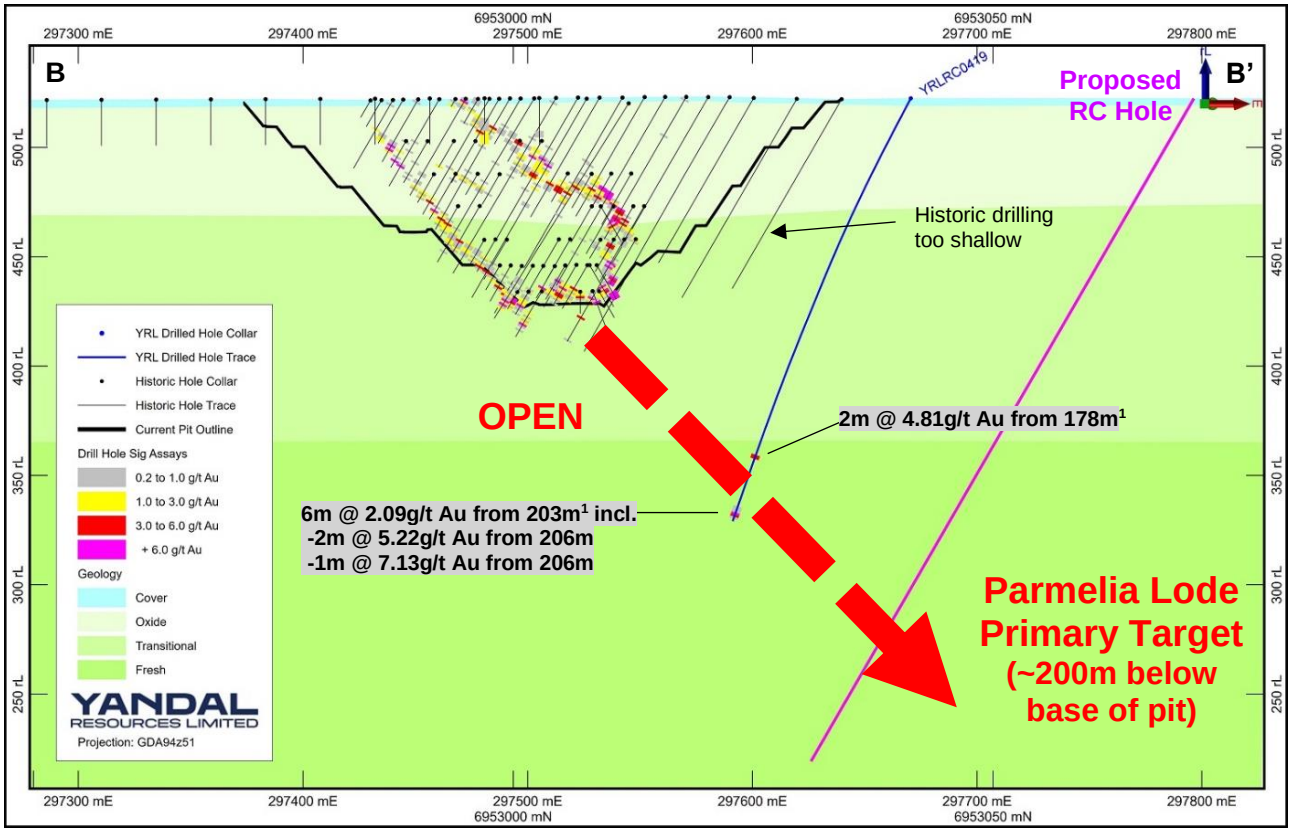

Figure 10 – Parmelia prospect schematic cross section plan (B – B', refer Figure 11 for location) with recent and historic drill traces, grades and interpreted weathering domains.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021.

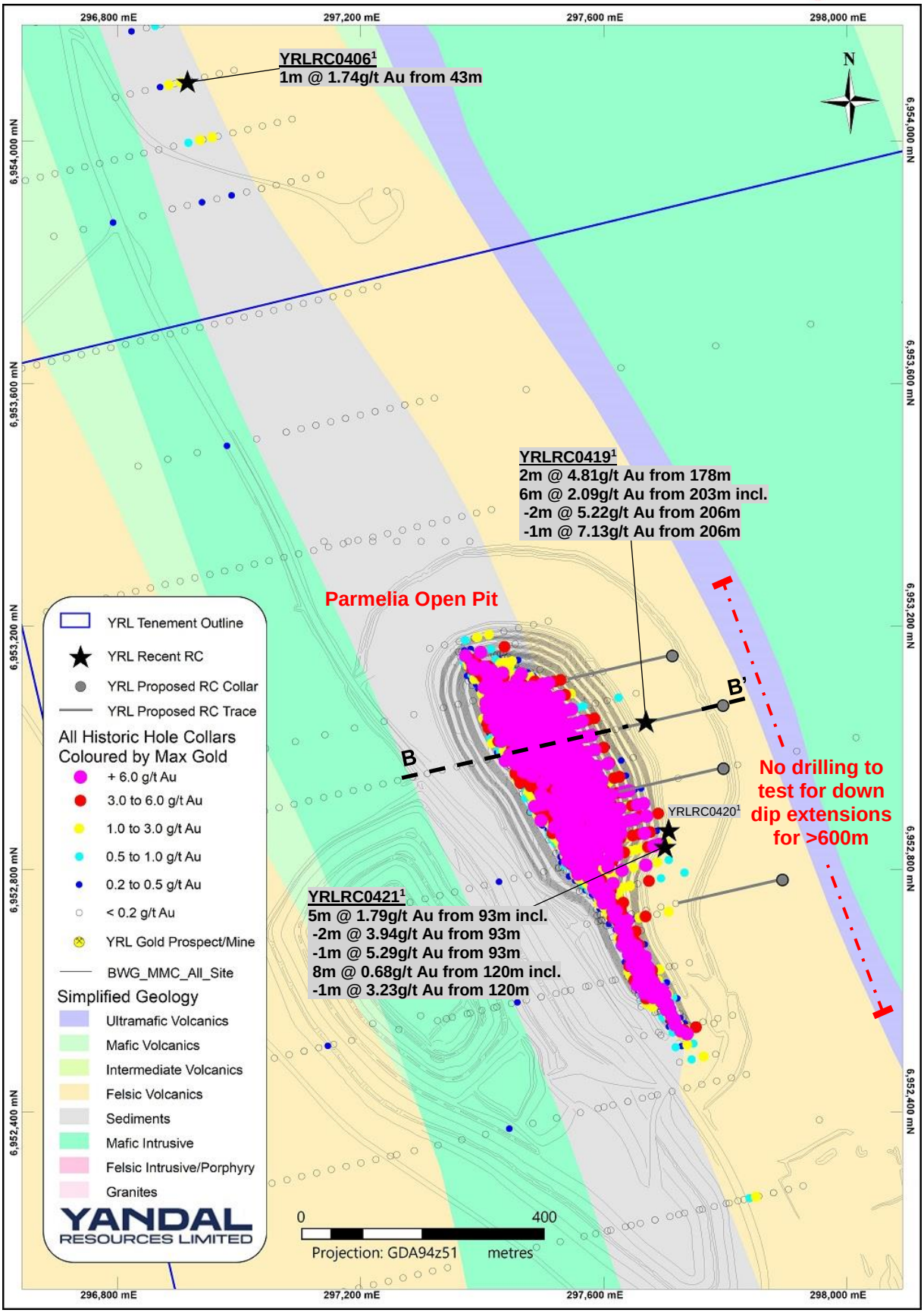

Figure 11 – Parmelia prospect plan with new and historic drill collars, maximum gold values projected to the collar, infrastructure, geological interpretation, cross-section B - B' location (Figure 10) and proposed follow-up high-impact RC drilling traces.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021.

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 Gordons Dam, Malone, Cleft, Sheperd, Waterline, Star of Gordon and Flushing Meadows North prospects;
- Complete two possibly three diamond holes at Malone and one at the Gordons Dam prospect and continue with four rigs to determine target size potential as soon as possible;
- Complete magnetic surveys at Sims Find and RC drilling at Mt McClure ahead of determining follow-up drilling programs.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

For further information please contact:

Lorry Hughes
Managing Director
Yandal Resources Limited
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Bianca Taveira
Company Secretary
+61 8 9389 9021
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Table 1 – New RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole assay results – Barwidgee 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)
Sims Find Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC1010	7016551	295308	280	-60	50	78	79	1	0.20	
						138	139	1	0.11	
						152	154	2	0.15	
						158	160	2	0.22	
						164	167	3	0.10	
						185	186	1	0.10	
						189	192	3	0.16	
						197	198	1	0.17	
						200	202	2	0.14	
						248	250	2	0.34	
YRLRC1011	7017298	294630	300	-60	50	**5**	**6**	**1**	**0.90**	**1.01**
						75	77	2	0.23	
						172	**178**	**6**	**8.97**	
				including		**172**	**175**	**3**	**17.58**	
				including		**172**	**173**	**1**	**15.25**	**40.02**
				including		**174**	**175**	**1**	**7.19**	**10.89**
						182	**184**	**2**	**1.49**	
				including		**182**	**183**	**1**	**2.81**	**2.50**
						201	203	2	0.14	
						293	**295**	**2**	**2.21**	
				including		**293**	**294**	**1**	**4.28**	**3.46**
YRLRC1012	7016576	295341	250	-60	50	68	69	1	0.27	
						104	**106**	**2**	**0.42**	
				including		**104**	**105**	**1**	**0.63**	**0.69**
						142	143	1	0.30	0.28
						146	149	3	0.20	
						234	235	1	0.10	
YRLRC1013	7016974	294885	250	-60	50	17	19	2	0.18	
						22	**24**	**2**	**1.07**	
				including		**22**	**23**	**1**	**1.79**	**1.98**
						148	150	2	0.29	
						154	155	1	0.11	
						174	176	2	0.13	
						202	203	1	0.10	
						207	**209**	**2**	**2.86**	
				including		**207**	**208**	**1**	**3.69**	**5.59**
						212	213	1	0.14	
						230	**231**	**1**	**0.55**	**0.59**
YRLRC1014	7017051	294977	250	-60	50	33	35	2	0.16	
						81	**82**	**1**	**5.31**	**10.25**
						102	**103**	**1**	**1.14**	**1.17**
						107	108	1	0.45	
						117	118	1	0.23	
						162	163	1	0.16	

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)
						203	204	1	0.10	
YRLRC1015	7017655	294319	76	-60	50	69	70	1	0.13	
Sims Find Induced Polarisation Targets RC Intervals (>0.10/t Au)										
YRLRC1009	7017045	295430	180	-60	50	**39**	**44**	**5**	**0.30**	
				including		**43**	**44**	**1**	**0.46**	**0.52**
						166	168	2	0.25	
				including		166	167	1	0.40	
Cash Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC1016	7005575	297420	304	-60	220	**26**	**28**	**2**	**1.18**	
				including		**26**	**27**	**1**	**1.72**	**1.90**
						43	**44**	**1**	**0.28**	
						56	**59**	**3**	**2.26**	
				including		**56**	**58**	**2**	**3.27**	
				including		**56**	**57**	**1**	**4.29**	**4.55**
						188	189	1	0.13	
						246	247	1	0.19	
						278	279	1	0.15	
						282	283	1	0.29	
						285	286	1	0.10	

***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. 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 Australasian 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 – Barwidgee and Mt McClure Gold Projects
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.*	• For Yandal drilling, 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 all prospects 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 Yandal 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 at all prospects 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 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 304m downhole which was at the Cash prospect – Barwidgee project. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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). • 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. • 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	comparison purposes. • Historical assay data used various laboratory techniques and laboratories. QAQC procedures are 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 are routinely surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface if the data is to be used for compilation of MRE's. Any topographic surface wireframes are usually 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• 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 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 new drilling was conducted on the following tenements by project; Barwidgee Project – E53/1843 The tenement is 100% owned by the Company. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. • The Mt McClure project consists of three granted Mining Leases M36/691 – 693, the tenement is 100% owned by the Company. The tenement is in good standing and there is a 1% NSR royalty payable to Northern Star Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the Barwidgee and Ironstone Well 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 in the cash of Sims Find and Cash.
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 prospects at the Barwidgee and Mt McClure project 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 and sections view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figures 2-11. • 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 1-11 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 2-11.
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 – Barwidgee project. • There has been historic mining at Sims Find in the 1930's via shallow underground methods. • There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for The Mt McClure project for the three historic open pits of Success. Parmelia and Challenger. • There has been historic mining at Mt McClure in the 1990's and 2012 via shallow open pit 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.