ASX Announcement
17 November 2021

Newport Gold Anomaly Underscores Potential of Yandal Belt Projects

- Results from first pass reconnaissance AC drilling have outlined a new +3km long anomaly at the Newport prospect directly along strike from the Flushing Meadows gold deposit located 60km SE of Wiluna in Western Australia, highlights include
  - **8m @ 482ppb Au** from 37m including **1m @ 2,620ppb Au** and **3m @ 1,360ppb Au** from 78m including **1m @ 3,150ppb Au** (YRLAC1002)
  - **11m @ 185ppb Au** from 33m including **1m @ 1,430ppb Au** (YRLAC1006)
  - **2m @ 695ppb Au** from 91m including **1m @ 1,400ppb Au** (YRLAC1007)
  - **12m @ 396ppb Au** from 40m including **4m @ 1,150ppb Au, 8m @ 486ppb Au** from 76m including **4m @ 992ppb Au** and **4m @ 350ppb Au** from 96m (YRLAC1014)[1]
  - **1m @ 890ppb Au** from 40m and **1m @ 70ppb Au at end-of-hole** (YRLAC1024)
- The Newport anomaly is open both north and south along strike with the south extensional zone representing a priority target located in the immediate footwall of the +2km long Flushing Meadows deposit.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"The delineation of the Newport anomaly so close to the Flushing Meadows Resource affirms our strategy of conducting thorough drill testing in prospective areas where historic reconnaissance drilling was too shallow to be effective. We believe there are outstanding opportunities within our ground to make large gold discoveries in the shadows of known deposits under surficial cover by initially drilling to bedrock.

Historically it was common for explorers in the region to complete vertical reconnaissance holes to shallow set depths such as 20m and take composite samples using a parts-per-million laboratory detection limit. We believe in most areas this method was ineffective due to a lack of understanding about the highly mobile nature of gold in the extremely weathered upper parts of the subsurface.

All our reconnaissance drilling in the Yandal Belt is designed to be angled, completed to the top of fresh rock (often >100m vertical depth) and samples are analysed using a parts-per-billion detection limit.

The next phase of exploration within the Ironstone Well and adjoining Barwidgee projects is to commence new heritage surveys in conjunction with the Kultju Native Title Holders as part of work program approvals prior to follow-up drilling.

I look forward to building and fostering excellent working relationships with all stakeholders within the Company's project areas for mutual benefit, particularly as we advance toward Resource growth and development activities".

[1] Assays are derived from 4m composite sampling.

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	101,788,135
Share Price	$0.45
Market Cap	$46M
ASX Code	YRL

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

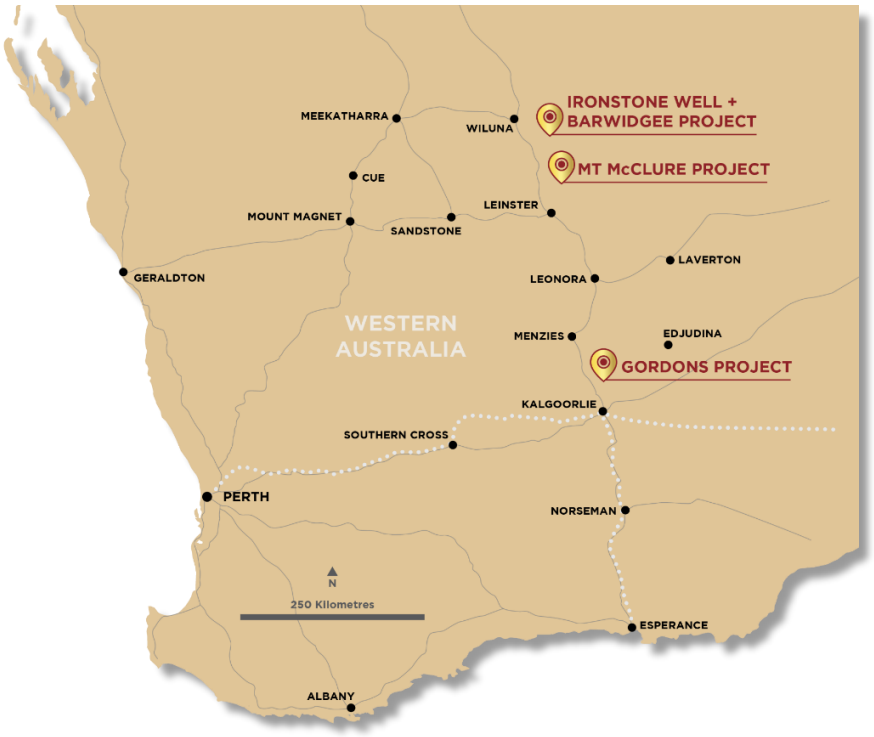

Figure 1 – Yandal Resources' gold project locations.

Ironstone Well Project – Newport Prospect

The Newport prospect is situated immediately along strike from the Company's Flushing Meadows gold deposit which is located ~60km SE of the mining town Wiluna. Final assay results have been received from 63 Air-core ("AC") drill holes (5,394m) which were completed in the June Quarter 2021[1].

A number of highly anomalous gold results were returned from assaying both initial 4m composite samples and some individual 1m samples including;

- **8m @ 482ppb Au** from 37m including **1m @ 2,620ppb Au** and **3m @ 1,360ppb Au** from 78m including **1m @ 3,150ppb Au** (YRLAC1002)
- **11m @ 185ppb Au** from 33m including **1m @ 1,430ppb Au** (YRLAC1006)
- **2m @ 695ppb Au** from 91m including **1m @ 1,400ppb Au** (YRLAC1007)
- **12m @ 396ppb Au** from 40m including **4m @ 1,150ppb Au, 8m @ 486ppb Au** from 76m including **4m @ 992ppb Au** and **4m @ 350ppb Au** from 96m (YRLAC1014)
- **1m @ 890ppb Au** from 40m and **1m @ 70ppb Au at end-of-hole** (YRLAC1024)

The anomalous results define a coherent mineralised zone that when combined with some earlier reconnaissance AC and RC results extends for ~3km of strike and up to ~200m wide (Figures 2 & 3).

The mineralisation occurs directly along strike and is possibly part of a continuation of the Flushing Meadows gold deposit which is interpreted to be related to the regionally extensive Barwidgee Shear Zone. An initial Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") containing 268koz of gold above a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade was compiled in 2020 and mineralisation it is open at depth[2].

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 1 July 2021, [2] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020.

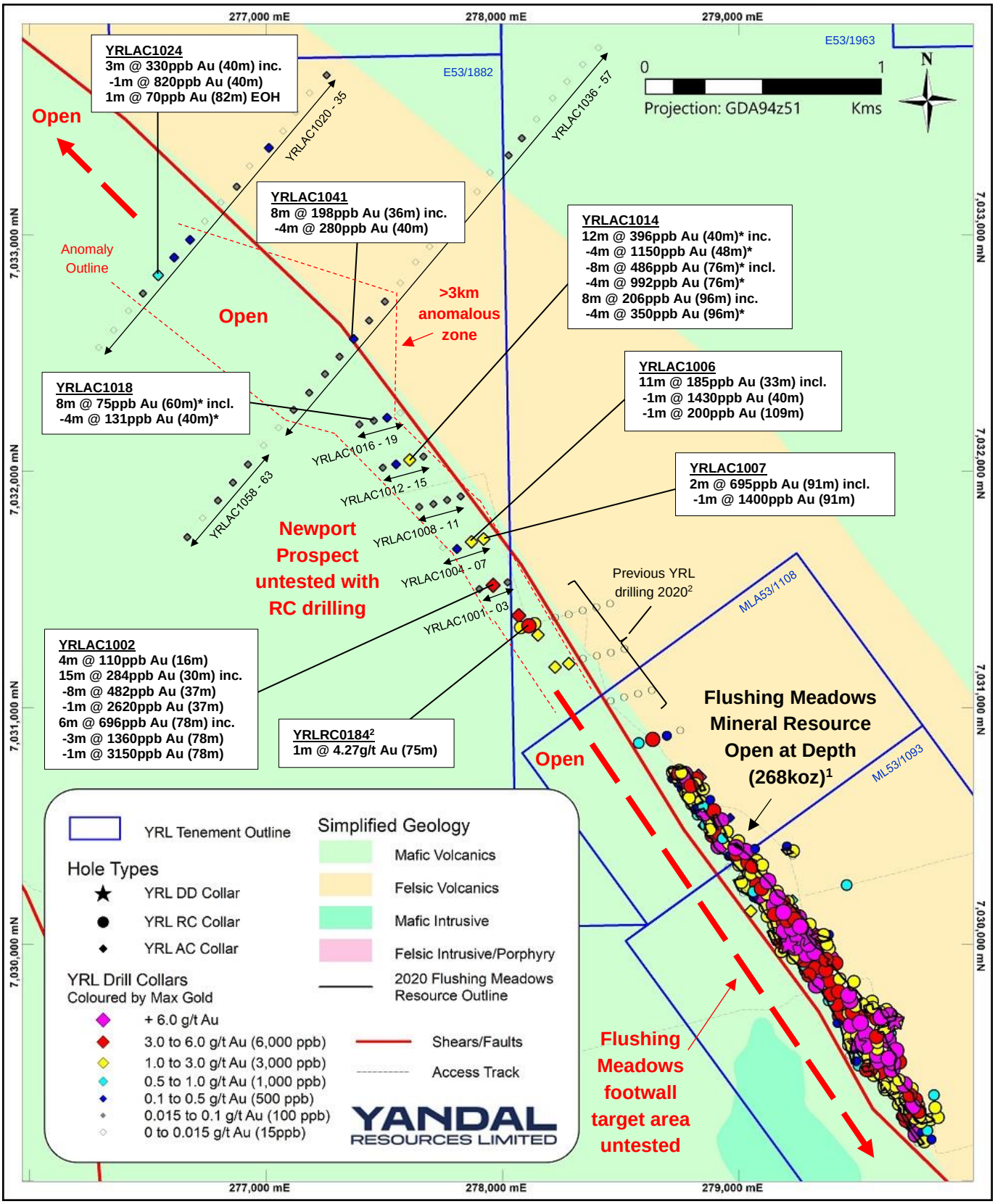

Figure 2 – Plan view of effective drill collar map for the Newport prospect in relation to the Flushing Meadows gold deposit and tenements. Hole collars are coloured by maximum gold grade projected to the drill collar. Refer to Table 1 for all current results.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020, [1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 18 February 2020, * 4m composite sample.

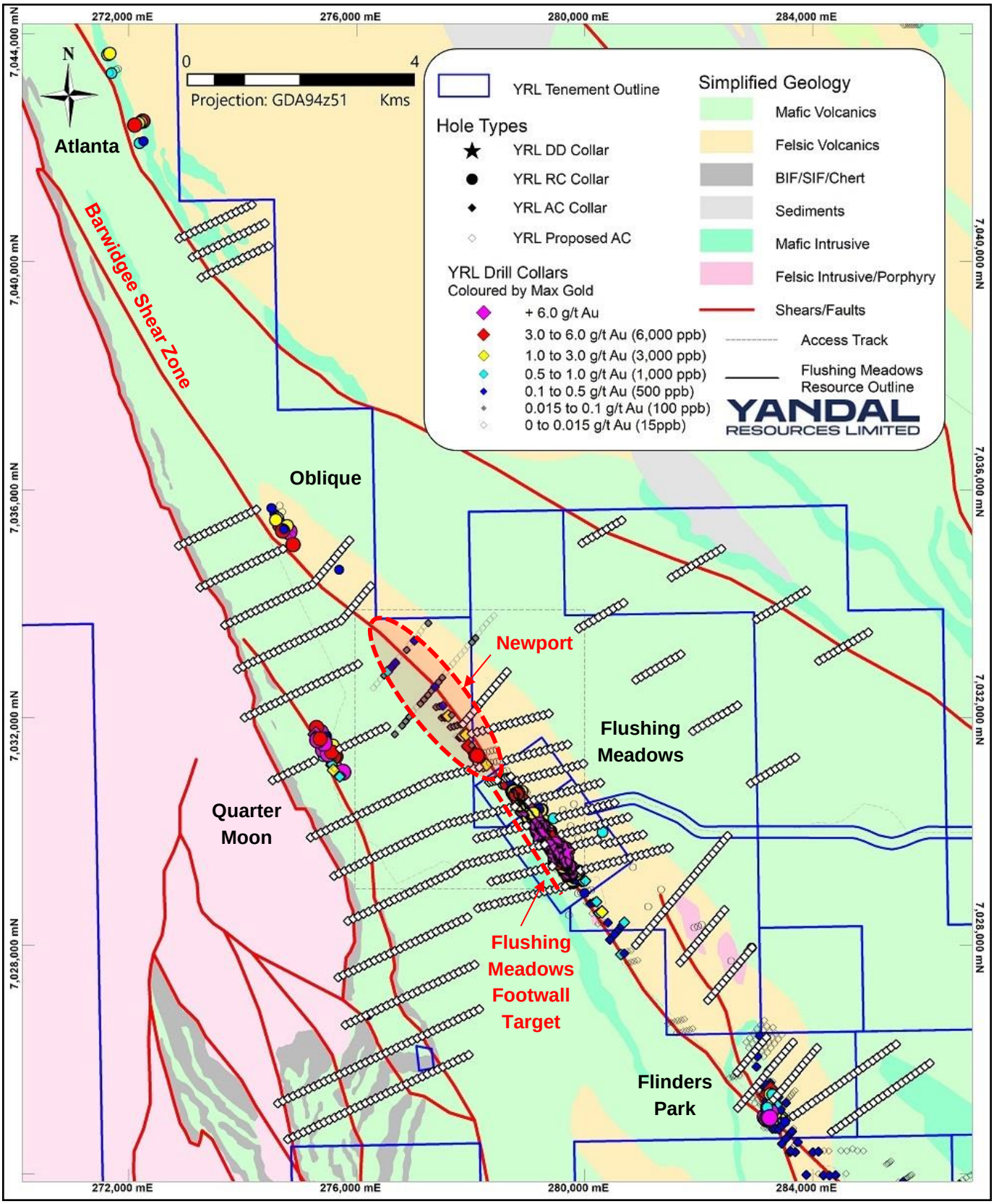

Figure 3 – Plan view drill collar map of Yandal's current priority exploration target areas surrounding the Flushing Meadows gold deposit. White diamonds are currently proposed reconnaissance AC and RC collar locations planned for heritage surveys as part of work program approvals by stakeholders.

The Ironstone Well and adjoining Barwidgee projects are located on the Barwidgee Pastoral Lease which is also within the Kultju Determination Area whereby, Kultju Native Title Holders ("Kultju") are federally recognised to hold native title rights. The Company executed an Exploration and Prospecting Deed of Agreement with the Kultju in October 2021 and preparation to conduct new heritage surveys over intended work areas is well advanced.

Subject to completion of heritage surveys and other regulatory approvals, it is anticipated drilling will recommence at the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee projects in the March Quarter 2022.

Next Steps

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

- Receive and interpret pending AC, RC and diamond drill assays from the Malone, Gordons Dam, Star of Gordon, Andrews, Bradman, Challenger, Parmelia, Success and HMS Sulphur prospects;
- Commence diamond drilling at the priority Star of Gordon, Gordons Dam and Bradman prospects;
- Compile a MRE and commence open pit optimisation studies for the Gordons Dam prospect;
- Commence detailed planning and execution of heritage surveys over key prospect areas within the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee projects including priority areas within, adjacent to and along strike from the Newport, Flushing Meadows, Oblique, Quarter Moon, Flinders Park and Sims Find prospects.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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Table 1 – AC drill collar locations, depth, orientation individual and 4m composite down hole assay results (as indicated) - Ironstone Well gold project.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 ppb	Au2 ppb
Newport Prospect Downhole AC Intervals (>15ppb Au)										
YRLAC1001	7031507	277903	102	-60	255	58	60	2	30	
						95	96	1	30	
YRLAC1002	7031522	277961	114	-60	255	**12**	**24**	**12**	**52**	
				including		**16**	**20**	**4**	**110**	
						30	**45**	**15**	**284**	
				including		**37**	**45**	**8**	**482**	
				including		**37**	**38**	**1**	**2550**	**2620**
						49	**50**	**1**	**100**	
						78	**84**	**6**	**696**	
				including		**78**	**81**	**3**	**1360**	
				including		**78**	**79**	**1**	**3150**	**3070**
						88	97	9	29	
						101	102	1	40	
YRLAC1003	7031537	278019	63	-60	255	0	4	4	20*	
YRLAC1004	7031673	277746	117	-60	255	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1005	7031688	277804	108	-60	255	24	26	2	20	
						55	**56**	**1**	**240**	
YRLAC1006	7031703	277862	114	-60	255	**33**	**44**	**11**	**185**	
				including		**40**	**41**	**1**	**1430**	**1370**
						109	**110**	**1**	**200**	
YRLAC1007	7031718	277920	105	-60	255	**50**	**57**	**7**	**36**	
				including		**56**	**57**	**1**	**150**	**160**
						91	**93**	**2**	**695**	
				including		**91**	**92**	**1**	**1290**	**1400**
						96	98	2	35	
						102	103	1	20	
YRLAC1008	7031854	277648	109	-60	255	41	42	1	40	
YRLAC1009	7031869	277706	46	-60	255	36	40	4	38	
						43	**46**	**3**	**33#**	
YRLAC1010	7031884	277764	92	-60	255	0	4	4	24	
						29	30	1	40	
						51	52	1	90	
						88	**92**	**4**	**17*#**	
YRLAC1011	7031899	277822	114	-60	255	36	44	8	64*	
						108	112	4	23*	
YRLAC1012	7032020	277491	102	-60	255	**88**	**92**	**4**	**59***	
YRLAC1013	7032035	277549	105	-60	255	0	4	4	35*	
						72	76	4	25*	
						92	**96**	**4**	**111***	
YRLAC1014	7032050	277607	111	-60	255	0	4	4	51*	
						40	**52**	**12**	**396***	
				including		**48**	**52**	**4**	**1096***	**1150***
						76	**84**	**8**	**486***	

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 ppb	Au2 ppb
				including		**76**	**80**	**4**	**955***	**992***
						96	**104**	**8**	**206***	
				including		**96**	**100**	**4**	**350***	**339***
YRLAC1015	7032065	277665	112	-60	255	**84**	**100**	**16**	**24***	
				including		**96**	**100**	**4**	**76***	**75***
YRLAC1016	7032202	277393	90	-60	255	48	52	4	35*	
						76	80	4	26*	
YRLAC1017	7032217	277451	103	-60	255	72	76	4	59*	
YRLAC1018	7032232	277509	109	-60	255	**60**	**68**	**8**	**75***	
				including		**60**	**64**	**4**	**131***	**122***
YRLAC1019	7032247	277567	25	-60	255	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1020	7032527	276293	93	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1021	7032603	276357	54	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1022	7032680	276421	102	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1023	7032757	276486	94	-60	220	**93**	**94**	**1**	**30#**	
YRLAC1024	7032833	276550	83	-60	220	**40**	**43**	**3**	**330**	
				including		**40**	**41**	**1**	**820**	**890**
						82	**83**	**1**	**70#**	
YRLAC1025	7032910	276614	102	-60	220	89	90	1	20	
						101	**102**	**1**	**150#**	**160#**
YRLAC1026	7032986	276678	57	-60	220	32	33	1	30	
						43	**44**	**1**	**180**	**200**
						49	**50**	**1**	**300**	
						52	53	1	30	
YRLAC1027	7033063	276743	64	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1028	7033140	276807	76	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1029	7033216	276871	36	-60	220	0	1	1	80	
						28	29	1	20	
YRLAC1030	7033293	276936	90	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1031	7033369	277000	75	-60	220	**56**	**64**	**8**	**81***	
				including		**56**	**60**	**4**	**139***	**145***
YRLAC1032	7033446	277064	108	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1033	7033523	277128	101	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1034	7033599	277193	103	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1035	7033676	277257	72	-60	220	4	8	4	17	16
						40	44	4	35	39
YRLAC1036	7032187	277054	70	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1037	7032264	277118	94	-60	220	**92**	**94**	**2**	**81#**	**80#**
YRLAC1038	7032340	277183	90	-60	220	52	88	36	17*	
YRLAC1039	7032417	277247	99	-60	220	28	52	24	23*	
YRLAC1040	7032493	277311	90	-60	220	52	56	4	18*	15*
YRLAC1041	7032570	277375	108	-60	220	**12**	**16**	**4**	**68***	**64***
						36	**44**	**8**	**198***	
				including		**40**	**44**	**4**	**280***	**250***
						88	92	4	20*	22*
YRLAC1042	7032647	277440	60	-60	220	44	48	4	17*	
YRLAC1043	7032723	277504	102	-60	220	68	72	4	16*	

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 ppb	Au2 ppb
YRLAC1044	7032800	277568	36	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1045	7032876	277632	81	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1046	7032953	277697	107	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1047	7033030	277761	77	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1048	7033106	277825	100	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1049	7033183	277890	80	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1050	7033259	277954	73	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1051	7033336	278018	80	-60	220	12	16	4	16*	14*
						48	52	4	27*	28*
YRLAC1052	7033413	278082	56	-60	220	**52**	**56**	**4**	**54*#**	
YRLAC1053	7033489	278147	80	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1054	7033566	278211	60	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1055	7033643	278275	81	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1056	7033719	278340	60	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1057	7033796	278404	80	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1058	7031727	276668	99	-60	220	20	24	4	20*	18*
YRLAC1059	7031804	276733	95	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				
YRLAC1060	7031881	276797	80	-60	220	36	44	8	24*	
YRLAC1061	7031957	276861	85	-60	220	24	36	12	22*	
YRLAC1062	7032034	276925	60	-60	220	24	28	4	16*	17*
YRLAC1063	7032110	276990	60	-60	220	NSA>15ppb Au				

***Notes to Table 1**; 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 2. For AC and RC drilling, 4m composite samples are submitted are analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit), 1m samples are analysed using a 50g Fire Assay technique 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. ppb (parts-per-billion), 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 unless otherwise indicated.*

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 – Ironstone Well 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.*	• 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC and AC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. 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.
	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.	• 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 (0.01ppb 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 downhole drill depth of 117m.
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 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	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC and AC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes or (sample bags for RC) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). 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	*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, 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	*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.*	• 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 currently there is not sufficient date to compile a MRE. • 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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The composite 4m AC samples were assayed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppb detection limit) for Au with some assayed for Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn. Individual AC samples used the fire assay technique (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia for gold only. 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	*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.*	• 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 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 15ppb Au lower cut-off was used for AC results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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 drilling. No downhole surveys are undertaken for AC drilling. RC drilling utilises 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 future MRE's if warranted.
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 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	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No, drilling angle or vertical holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures and is appropriate for the current stage of the prospects. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. • Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a pastoral station. Once collected samples were wrapped and transported to Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Sample security for historical samples was highly variable and dependent on the exploration company 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 E53/1882, as detailed in the Solicitors Report in Yandal Resources' Replacement Prospectus announced to the ASX on 12/12/2018 there is no third party royalties or encumbrances. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Eagle Mining, Cyprus Gold Australia, Wiluna Mines, Homestake Gold, Great Central Mines, Normandy Mining, Oresearch, Newmont, Australian Resources Limited, View Resources, Navigator Mining, Metaliko Resources and Maximus Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a part of the granite / greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Oxide supergene gold intersected from mafic and felsic volcanogenic sediments and schists.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1. • All holes from the current program are listed in Table 1. Due to the significant number of holes within the project Mr Saul considers the listing all of the drilling is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. Plan view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in the database for specific prospect areas for exploration context. It was not deemed necessary to include a representative cross section diagram in this document for the Flinders Park prospects as the context is not clear currently due to lack of data. • 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 1m downhole intervals above 0.15ppb Au lower cut-off for AC assays or as indicated. • 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 can be flat lying (blanket like), or in the case of Flushing Meadows have a residual dip component mimicking the primary structures, while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required. • YRL estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 60-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of AC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. • Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 1-3 and Table 1.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Summary results for all holes as 4m AC assays > 15ppb Au are shown in Table 1, all holes resampled as 1m samples were originally done in ppm and listed in table as calculated ppb values for consistency for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-3.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows prospect only. • No historic mining has occurred on any of the prospects.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional exploration including 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.