ASX Announcement
21 April 2022

Exploration Update - Mt McClure Gold Project

RC Drilling Confirms Depth Extensions to Mineralisation

- Results have been received from 18 RC holes (4,969m) drilled in the December Quarter 2021 testing mineralisation beneath three historic open pits and one recently defined prospect.
- Drilling has confirmed gold mineralising systems extend to significant depths (up to 240m down-dip) beneath each historic open pit.
- Further interpretation incorporating all historic drilling data is currently being undertaken to determine controls on higher grade zones.
- The potential to compile an initial Mineral Resource Estimate from existing drilling beneath the Success and Challenger pits is being evaluated.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Tim Kennedy commented:

"At the key Success, Parmelia and Challenger open pits we have confirmed the mineralised envelopes are predictable, continue to considerable depths and remain open beneath 250m. We know from historic drilling beneath the pits there is potential for high-grade zones however these zones are likely to have a plunge component which cannot be resolved with the current broad spaced (400m) deeper drill pattern. A review of all drilling, including shallower historic holes will be aimed at providing us with sufficient information to predict and test plunging higher-grade shoots.

"Also of particular interest is the area immediately beneath the Success and Challenger pits where a substantial amount of historic drilling was undertaken. Data validation and recent drilling by Yandal indicates there may be opportunity to compile an initial Mineral Resource Estimate based on existing drilling. This opportunity is being evaluated and forms part of the "important next steps" detailed further in this announcement."

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

Shares on Issue	116,091,553
Share Price	$0.26
Market Cap	$30M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report that it has confirmed and extended significant mineralisation at a number of prospects within the 100%-owned Mt McClure gold project in Western Australia (Figures 1-6). The project is located 20km via existing haul roads from the Bronzewing processing facility owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST).

Eighteen angled reverse circulation ("RC") holes for 4,969m between 170-400m depth were completed in the December Quarter 2021 to validate and extend known mineralisation at four prospects[1]. The program was designed as a follow-up to initial confirmation drilling completed by the Company between 2019-2021[1] and substantial historic drilling completed between 1990 – 2011[2]. Though the drilling program did not locate high grade zones, it did confirm the mineralisation to a down-dip extent up to 300m beneath the pits (Success).

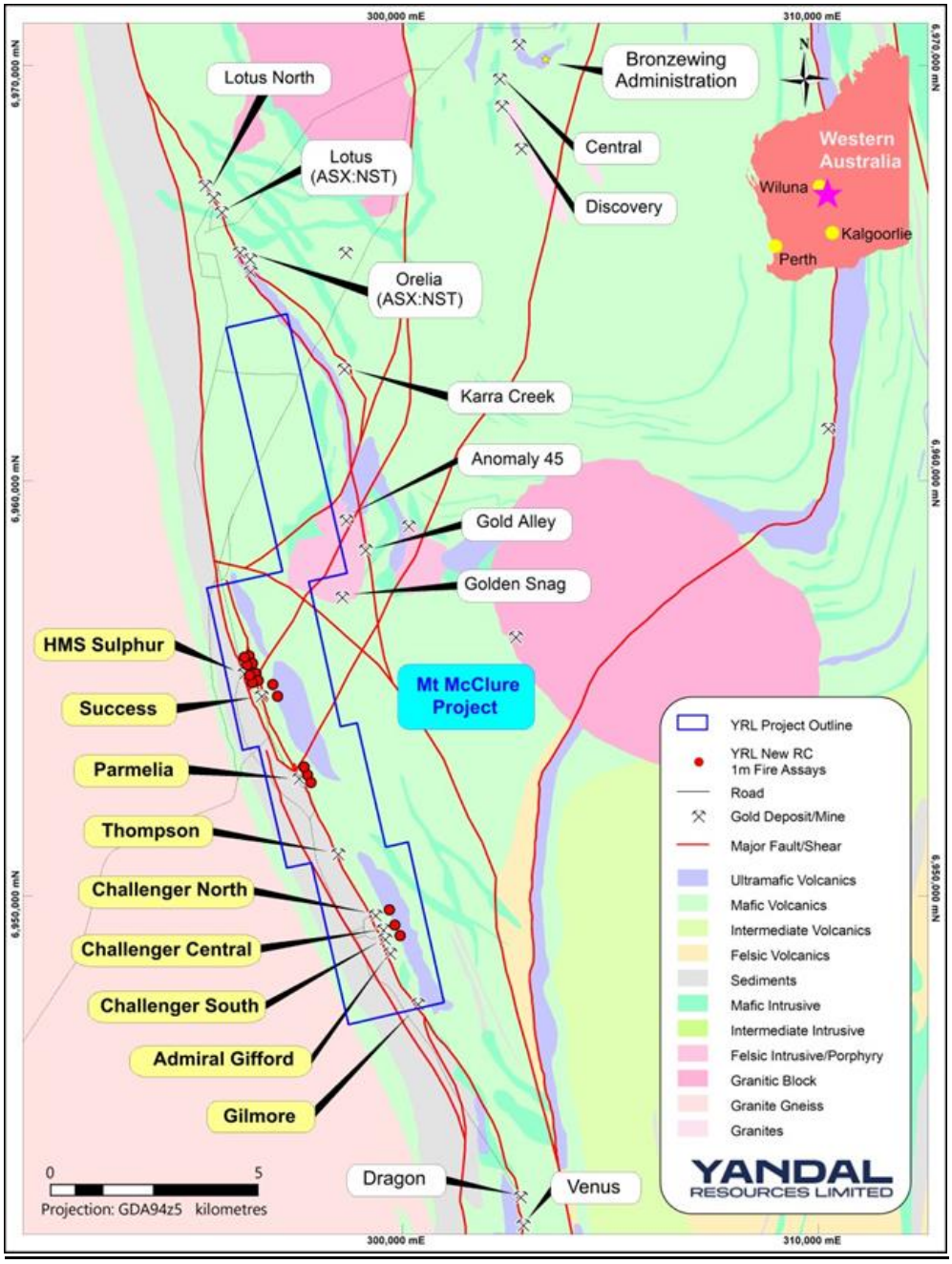

Figure 1 – Mt McClure project plan showing recent drilling, proximity to third party prospects, haulage and processing infrastructure

A full review of the substantial historic drilling database combined with data from recent Yandal Resources drill programs is being undertaken to determine the likelihood and potential location of higher-grade shoots and also the potential to establish an initial Mineral Resource Estimate immediately beneath the base of the Success and Challenger pits.

Success and HMS Sulphur Prospects (Figures 1-3, Table 1)

Two holes for 734m were completed at the **Success Prospect** confirming significant mineralisation continues beneath the ~85m deep historic open pit mine and beyond the limit of previous RC and diamond drilling (Figure 3). Highlights from the current program include;

- **11m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 322m including **2m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 322m (YRLRC1030)

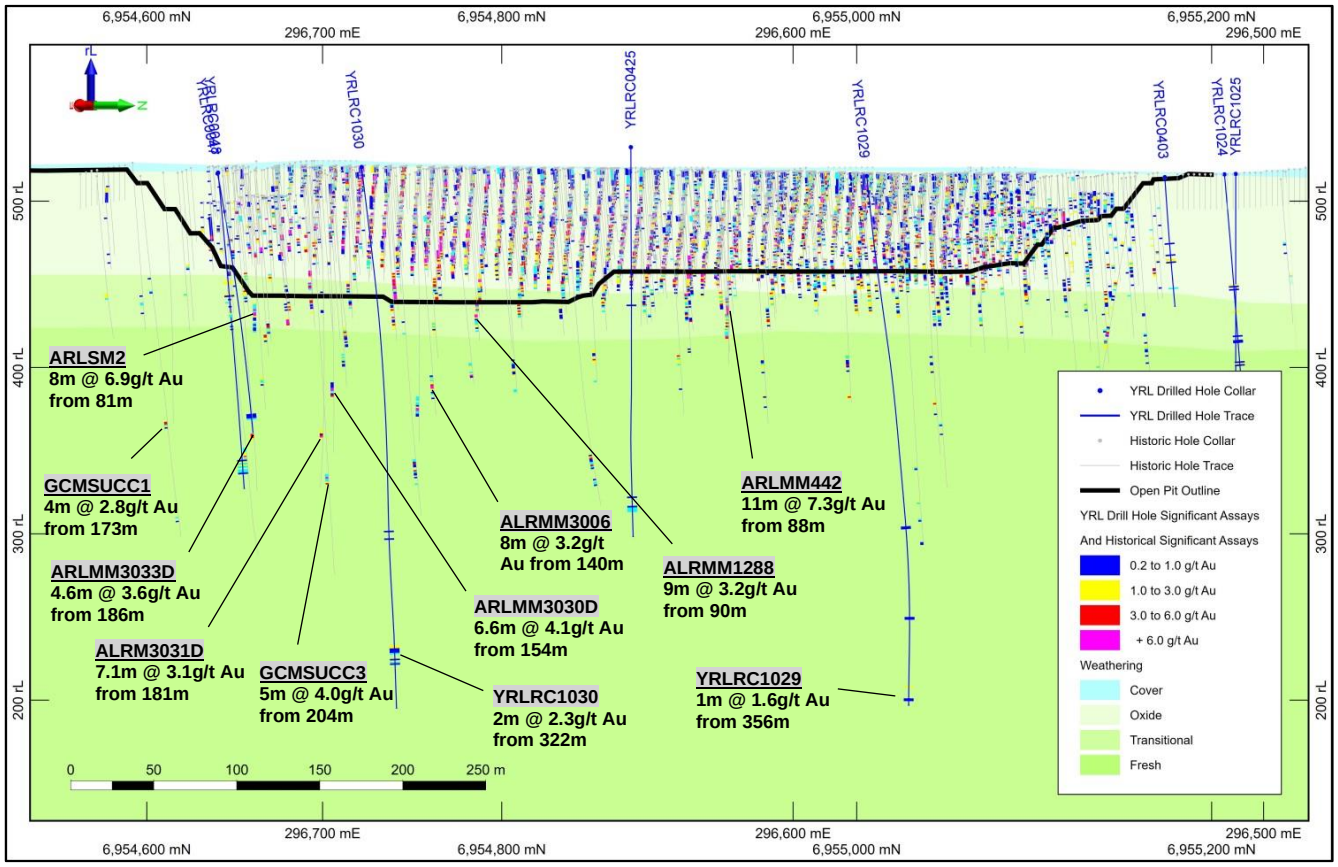

Figure 2 – A schematic long section plan of the Success prospect showing the mined open pit, the interpreted weathering and selected recent and historic drilling

Significant intervals from some of the historic drilling beneath the base of the open pit include[1];

- **8m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 140m (ARLMM3006)
- **6.60m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 154.80m (ARLMM3030D)
- **5m @ 4.0g/t Au** from 204m (GCMSUC3)
- **7.10m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 180.90m (ARLMM3031D)
- **4.6m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 185.90m (ARLMM3033D)

The prospect has been drilled at a maximum drill spacing of ~50m along the entire 600m strike length and at a maximum drill spacing of 40-50m down dip in most areas. Mineralisation has been intercepted at up to 290m vertical depth in places and it is not closed off. Drilling data is being interpreted to better understand the controls to mineralisation and specifically high-grade shoots down plunge. Drill data density and quality is being examined to determine if it would support compilation of an initial Mineral Resource Estimate.

New RC drilling was also undertaken at the **HMS Sulphur Prospect** which occurs ~200m into the footwall of the Success prospect (Figures 1 & 3).

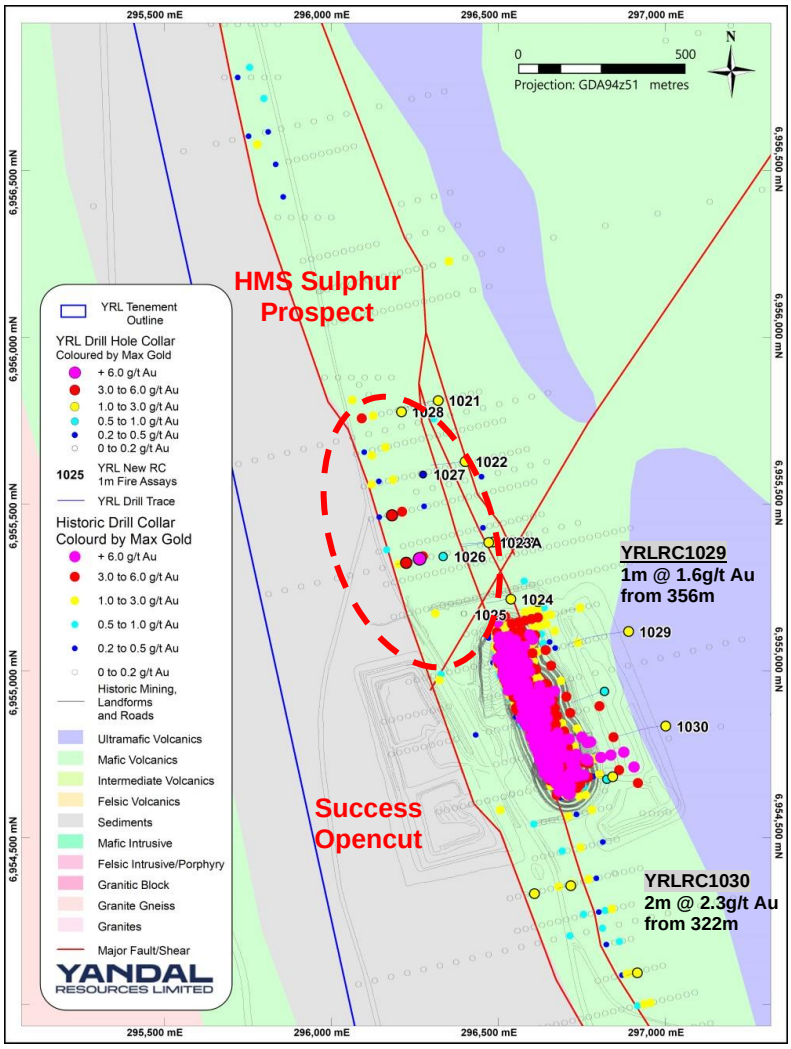

Figure 3 – HMS Sulphur and Success prospect plan with recent and historic drill collars, recent intercepts, maximum gold values projected to the collar, infrastructure and geological interpretation.

Nine RC holes for 1,819m were completed at HMS Sulphur to test for mineralisation down dip at between 200-250m below surface. A number of drilling problems occurred during execution of the program and target depth was not reached in most places. A number of shallow intercepts were returned including;

- **16m** @ **0.4g/t** Au from 40m including **1m** @ **2.6g/**t Au from 45m (YRLRC1021)
- **4m** @ **0.7g/t** Au from 76m including **1m** @ **2.5g/t** from 76m (YRLRC1024)

Notably, these shallow results occur in the northern extensions of the Success mineralised horizon and with the known gold depletion that occurs in this area, are highly significant. Given these encouraging results from what is still early-stage drilling, a follow-up drilling program is being planned.

Parmelia Prospect

At the **Parmelia Prospect** four holes for 1,216m were completed to test for gold mineralisation beneath the shallow Parmelia open pit (Figures 1, 4 & 5). One hole was particularly encouraging and confirmed mineralisation over 240m down dip from the base of the pit.

The interval included;

- **8m** @ **1.2g/t** Au from 267m including **1m** @ **5.0g/t** from 272m (YRLRC1032A)

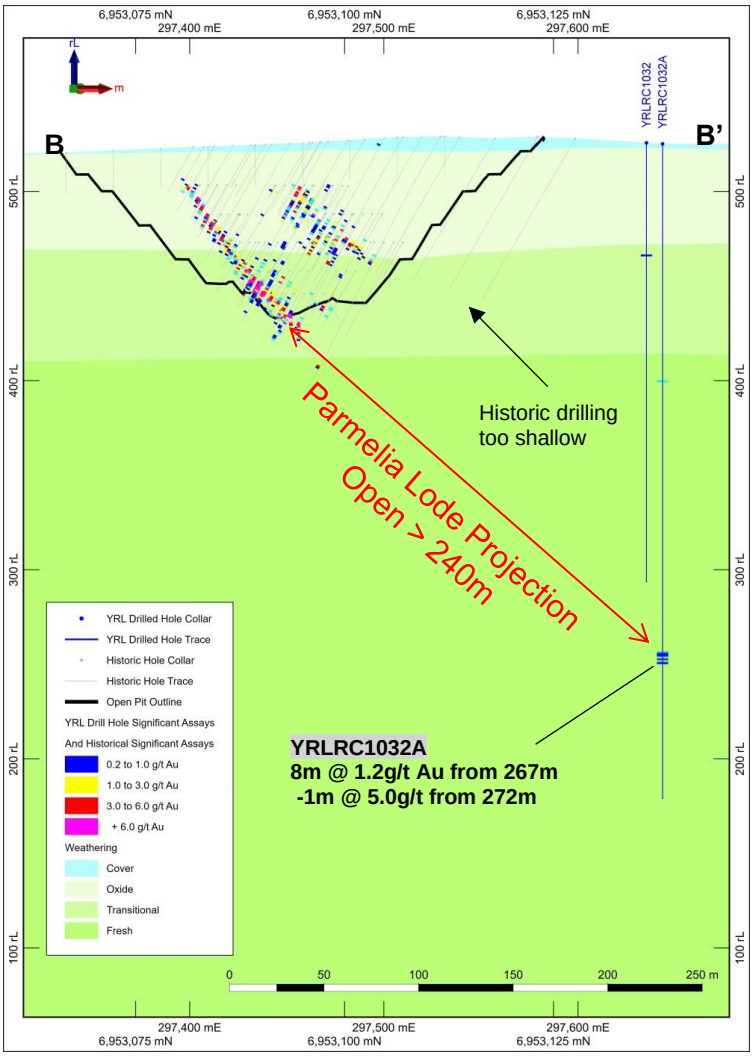

Figure 4 – Parmelia prospect schematic cross section plan (B – B', refer Figure 5 for location) with recent and historic drill traces, grades and selected intercepts.

The area beneath the Parmelia pit has received very little drilling to specifically target depth extensions for the entire ~600m strike length of the known mineralisation, due mostly to a perceived pinching out of gold mineralisation defined by limited depth extension drilling. Historic drilling was too shallow to intersect the gold mineralisation discovered by Yandal Resources with its last two deeper RC programs in this area.

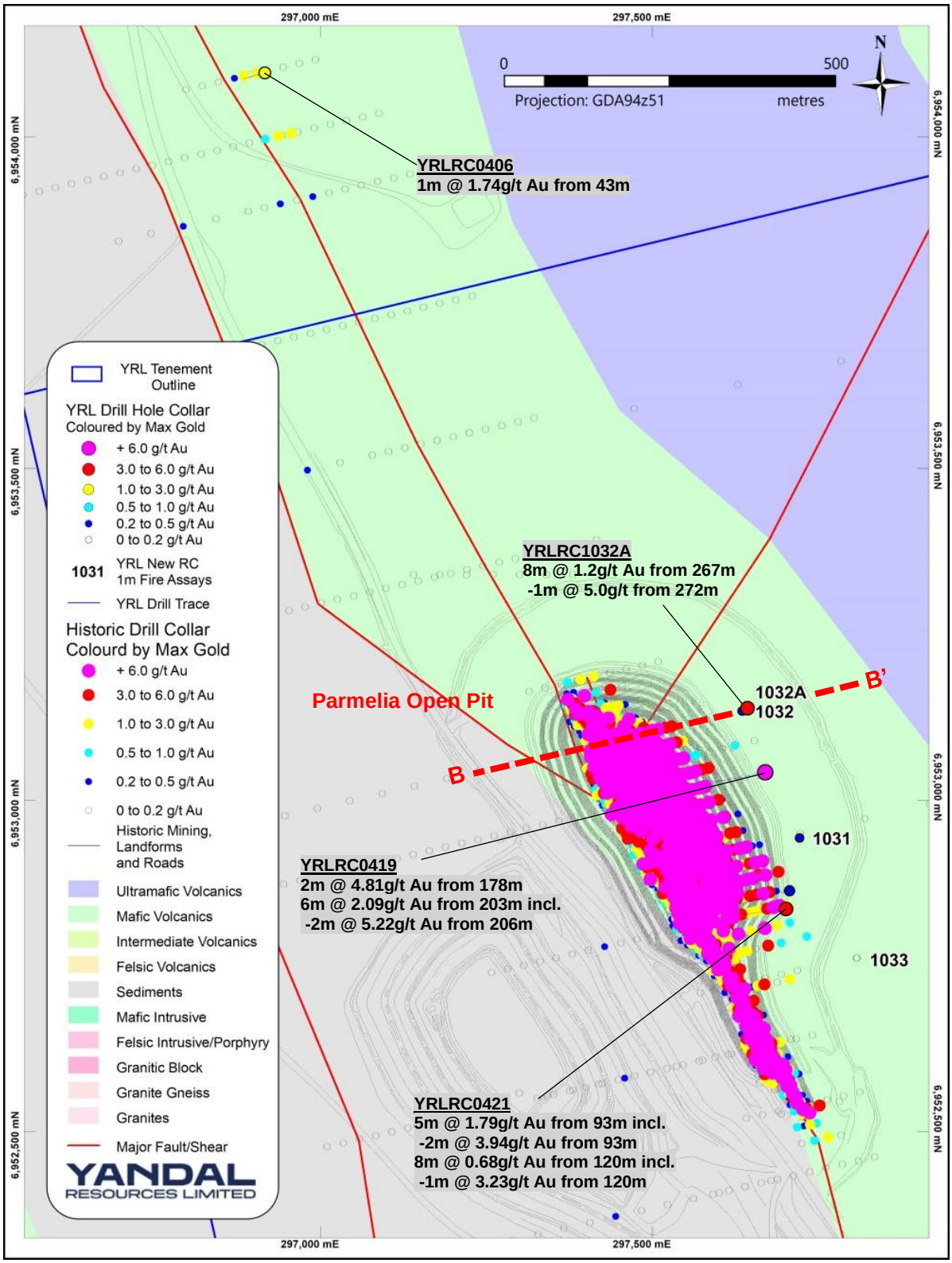

Figure 5 – Parmelia prospect plan with new and historic drill collars, maximum gold values projected to the collar, infrastructure, geological interpretation and cross-section B - B' location (Figure 4).

Challenger Prospects

Three holes for 1,200m were completed at the **Challenger North, Central and South** open pits to extend mineralisation defined with recent and historic drilling. Highlights include;

- **12m @ 1.2g/t** Au from 255m including **7m @ 1.7g/t** from 259m (YRLRC1017)

Significant intervals from some of the previous drilling completed by Yandal Resources' and historic owners include;

- **7m @ 9.1g/t Au** from 79m (ARLMM1368)[2]
- **9m @ 4.5g/t Au** from 91m (ARLMM1656)[2]
- **5m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 93m (ARLMM3089)[2]
- **7m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 84m (YRLRC409)[1]

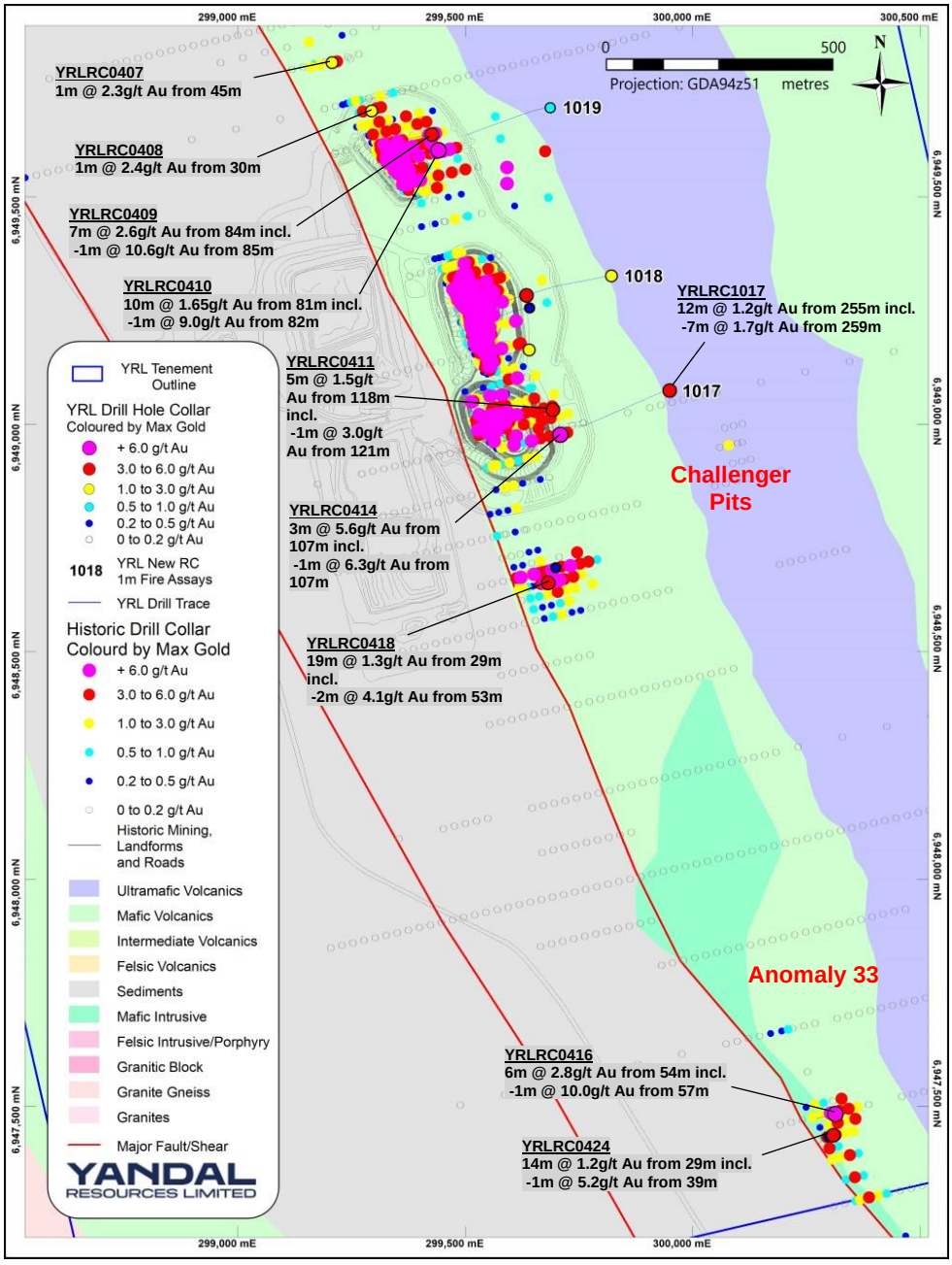

Figure 6 –Challenger and Anomaly 33 Prospect showing Yandal Resources' significant intercept highlights, infrastructure and geological interpretation (Refer Figure 1).

Refer to Table 1 for a list of all RC drilling collar details and significant intercepts >0.10g/t Au for each prospect tested in the December Quarter 2021.

Previous ASX announcements referenced:

(1) YRL ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021
(2) YRL's Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the June Quarter includes;

- Diamond and RC drill test high-grade mineralisation adjacent to the "Kink Zone" at Malone (Gordons Gold Project)
- Complete Heritage Surveys at Ironstone Well and Barwidgee Projects in preparation for reconnaissance aircore drilling between Flinders Park and Flushing Meadows, along strike from Oblique and Quarter Moon and RC drilling in the vicinity of Sims Find.
- Complete the initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Gordons Dam.
- Review drilling at Mt McClure to establish controls on potential higher grade plunging shoots and the potential for establishing an initial Mineral Resource Estimate at Success and Challenger.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and down hole assay results for the Mt McClure 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)
Success Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC1029	6955116	296875	370	-60	257	244	246	2	0.4	
						282	283	1	0.1	
						307	311	4	0.2	
						337	338	1	0.1	
						356	357	**1**	**1.6**	**1.7**
						365	367	2	0.3	
YRLRC1030	6954834	296980	364	-60	257	246	248	2	0.2	
						251	252	1	0.5	0.5
						322	339	**17**	**0.6**	
				including		322	333	**11**	**0.8**	
				including		322	324	**2**	**2.3**	
				including		332	333	**1**	**2.2**	
Parmelia Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC1031	6952950	297720	298	-90	360	107	108	1	0.2	
						274	276	2	0.2	
YRLRC1032	6953135	297635	232	-90	360	56	60	4	0.1	
YRLRC1032A	6953147	297644	346	-90	360	125	127	2	0.4	
						267	275	**8**	**1.2**	
				including		267	268	**1**	**1.5**	
				including		272	275	**3**	**2.0**	
				including		272	273	**1**	**5.0**	
				including		274	275	**1**	**0.2**	**5.4**
YRLRC1033	6952764	297807	340	-90	360	290	291	1	0.1	
Challenger Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC1017	6949075	299950	400	-60	257	187	188	1	0.3	
						255	267	**12**	**1.2**	
				including		259	266	**7**	**1.7**	
				including		260	261	**1**	**4.3**	**4.4**
				including		265	266	**1**	**2.5**	**2.3**
						316	318	**2**	**1.0**	
				including		317	318	**1**	**1.6**	
						321	322	1	0.3	
						399	400	1	0.1#	EOH
YRLRC1018	6949330	299825	400	-60	257	250	253	**3**	**0.4**	
				including		252	253	**1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
YRLRC1019	6949699	299692	400	-60	257	226	229	3	0.4	
						284	287	3	0.3	
HMS Sulphur Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC1021	6955812	296327	208	-60	257	40	56	**16**	**0.4**	
				including		45	46	**1**	**2.4**	**2.6**
YRLRC1022	6955624	296403	220	-60	257	37	38	1	0.2	
						51	53	**2**	**1.1**	
				including		51	52	**1**	**2.0**	**2.1**
						56	61	5	0.2	

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)
						113	114	1	0.1	
YRLRC1023	6955387	296486	195	-60	257	51	52	1	0.9	
						79	81	**2**	**0.8**	
				including		79	80	**1**	**1.3**	**1.4**
						94	96	2	0.2	
						104	105	1	0.2	0.3
YRLRC1023A	6955390	296489	191	-60	257	40	41	**1**	**1.1**	**1.2**
						43	44	1	0.1	
						96	97	1	0.1	
YRLRC1024	6955210	296538	170	-60	257	76	80	**4**	**0.7**	
				including		76	77	**1**	**2.3**	**2.5**
						94	96	**2**	**0.9**	
				including		94	95	**1**	**1.6**	**1.7**
						110	111	1	0.3	
						113	116	3	0.2	
						127	130	**3**	**0.6**	
				including		128	129	**1**	**1.3**	**1.4**
YRLRC1025	6955177	296393	210	-90	360			NSA> 0.1g/t Au		
YRLRC1026	6955352	296337	207	-90	360	172	173	1	0.1	
						177	178	1	0.9	
						190	191	1	0.1	
						195	199	4	0.3	
						203	206	3	0.3	
YRLRC1027	6955594	296271	210	-90	360	132	135	3	0.2	
YRLRC1028	6955784	296206	208	-90	360	41	42	1	0.2	
						46	48	**2**	**1.1**	
				including		47	48	**1**	**1.9**	**1.8**
						165	166	1	0.1	

Notes to Table 1; 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 2. For AC and RC drilling, 4m composite samples are submitted are analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit), for DD drilling samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. 3. Au1 is the original assay, Au2 is the highest grade from duplicate or repeat samples if they have been completed. 4. g/t (grams per tonne). 5. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.10g/t or as indicated. 6. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation, DD = Diamond. 7. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 8. # denotes an end of hole assay. 9. ABD denotes hole abandoned before target depth. 10. NSA denotes no significant assay.

About Yandal Resources Limited

Yandal Resources listed on the ASX in December 2018 and has a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the highly prospective Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts of Western Australia.

Yandal Resources' Board has a track record of successful discovery, mine development and production.

November 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table – Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit

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

** Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 for full details.*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by Mr Trevor Saul, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Saul is the Exploration Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company.

Mr Saul has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Saul consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled and generated by Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS"). Both Andrew Bewsher and BMGS hold shares in the company. BMGS consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Appendix 1 – Mt McClure Gold Project
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr Trevor Saul, Exploration Manager of Yandal Resources compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a 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 Mt McClure areas is highly variable with initial composite sample intervals usually being between 3 and 4m collected from samples laid on the ground (RAB and AC) or collected in sample bags with the composites taken either via spear sampling or splitting (RC). Single metre samples were collected either from the original residue in the field or by collecting a one metre sample from a cyclone / splitter. Single meter sample weights were usually less than 3kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Routinely regular standards are submitted during composite analysis and standards, blanks and duplicates for 1m samples. Based on statistical analysis and cross checks of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. • Historical sampling has had highly variable QAQC procedures depending on the operator. However, these would usually include submitting regular duplicates, blanks and standards. Sampling equipment (cyclones, splitters, sampling spears) were reported as being regularly cleaned however again this is highly variable depending on the operator. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m 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 210m. • 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 or plan 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. For DD drilling detailed geological logs have been recorded for geology, geotechnical and structural aspects. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill programs with a representative sample placed into chip trays. • Historic geological logging has been undertaken in multiple ways depending on the drilling method, the geologist logging the holes and the exploration company. Most exploration was undertaken using a company defied lithology and logging code however this was variable for each explorer. Some of the explorers undertook geological logging directly into a logging computer / digital system while others logged onto geological logging sheets and then undertook data entry of this information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter for RC. • Duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the RC and DD samples for analyses. • 1m samples were consistent and weighed approximately 3.0–4.0kg for RC, it is common practice to review sample results and then review sampling procedures to suit. • Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that the data is of sufficient quality for a MRE is one is compiled in the future as the deposit is open in many directions. • Mineralisation mostly occurs within moderately oxidised saprock and fresh coarse grained dolerite as the weathering profile is very shallow. The sample sizes are 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

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.	satisfactory. A number of samples have been selected for future analyses using different techniques for comparison purposes. • Historical assay data used various laboratory techniques and laboratories. QAQC procedures are 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 handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Holes were drilled at various spacings dependent on prospect assessment. All reported coordinates are referenced to the GDA. The topography is very flat at the location of the prospect. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. All new holes and some available historic holes have been surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of MRE's. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration. • Historical drilling was located using various survey methods and multiple grids including local grids, AMG, Latitude and Longitude.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • The hole spacing was determined by the Company to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate update if completed. Some historic holes have been redrilled and sampled for comparative purposes. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not been determined. It will depend on results from all the drilling and geological interpretations when complete. • Given the highly variable drilling within the project the hole spacing and depths are highly variable. The locations of relevant drilling with significant intersections are shown by coloured grade bin on plans for comparison purposes to current RC drilling. There are no JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimates within the project.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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. A significant number of historic holes in the database of a reconnaissance exploration nature were drilled vertically and shallow which in Mr Saul's opinion suggest they were largely ineffective.
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 M36/691, 692 and 693. There is a royalty payable to Northern Star Resources Ltd equal to 1% of the gross sales proceeds from minerals recovered by Yandal Resources. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Great Central Mines, Normandy Mining, Oresearch, Newmont, Australian Resources Limited, View Resources, Navigator Mining and Metaliko Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a part of the granite / greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Oxide supergene gold and primary mineralisation with quartz veins and minor sulphides in a dolerite host rock.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1. • All holes reported from the current program are listed in Table 1 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2019-2021. • Other hole collars in the immediate area of the 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 diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figures 1-6. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off or as shown. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required as some oxide is steeply dipping. • Drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Yandal Resources Ltd estimates that the true width is variable. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width of assay interval is 1m (max. 1m). • Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 1-6 and Table 1.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Summary results for all RC assays > 0.10g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-6.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects. • There has been historic mining at the Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects via open pit methods in the 1990's.
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.