

High-Grade Gold Confirmed and New Zones Identified at Malone, Meuleman and Zoehrer Prospects

Malone Prospect

- **3.58m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 206.42m including **0.58m @ 8.2g/t Au** (YRLDD021)
- **7.00m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 271.00m including **1.00m @ 6.9g/t Au** (YRLDD021)
- **4.00m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 87.00m including **1.00m @ 5.5g/t Au** (YRLDD022)
- Holes were following up previous high-grade intercepts including **5m @ 7.7g/t Au** from 210m (YRLRC0727)

Meuleman Prospect

- **4m @ 5.1g/t Au** from 44m including **2m @ 9.7g/t Au** (YRLRC0823)
- Single first pass RC hole adjacent to Alderman Felsic-Mafic contact
- **Prospect is mostly untested and remains open north and south and down-dip**

Zoehrer Prospect

- **12m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 184m including **1m @ 8.4g/t Au** (YRLRC806*)
- Located 1.6km NW along strike from Gordon Sirdar mine
- **Proximity to operating mine and anomalism in surrounding holes supports potential for significant mineralisation**

Strong work pipeline planned for the current quarter with preparations underway to commence follow-up drill testing of key prospects at Mt McClure and Ironstone Well/Barwidgee and Gordons Projects

*4m composite results previously reported.

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, “Yandal Resources” or the “Company”) is pleased to report further high-grade intercepts from aircore (“AC”), reverse circulation (“RC”) and diamond drilling (“DD”) programs completed over several prospects within the Company’s 100% owned Gordons Project, located approximately 30km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Commenting on the encouraging results, Yandal Resources’ Managing Director Mr Tim Kennedy said: *“We are very pleased with these final assays from drilling at Gordons, as they clearly highlight the high-grade quality and potential scale of our targets within the Gordons Gold Project.”*

The Malone Prospect, located 500m west of the Gordons Dam gold deposit, continues to shape as an exciting opportunity, with the latest drilling confirming the previously intersected high-grade mineralisation and suggesting a potential southern extension.



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

Tim Kennedy	Managing Director/CEO
Greg Evans	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	116,091,553
Share Price	\$0.15
Market Cap	\$17.4M
ASX Code	YRL

A single RC hole at the Meuleman Prospect returned the impressive intersection of 4m @ 5.1g/t Au, and given the prospect remains open to the north and south and down dip, we view this as a potentially new area of significant high-grade gold mineralisation.

Zoehrer results are also highly encouraging as they outline a new area of high-grade mineralisation strategically located between the Star of Gordon prospect and the Gordon Sirdar underground gold mine. Very little effective historic drilling has been completed in this area, and a systematic program of follow-up drilling is being planned for this quarter.”

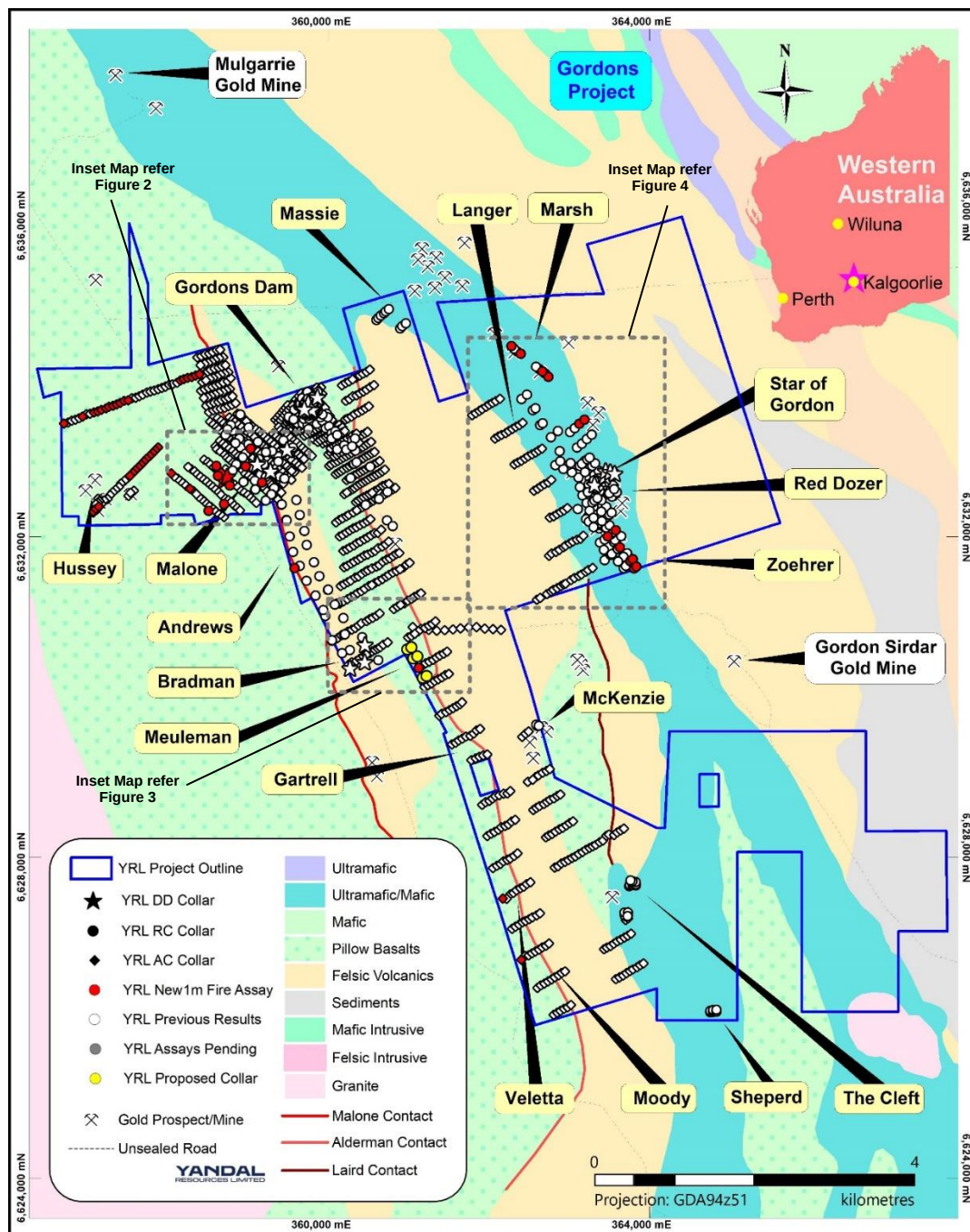


Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects, drill collars, new results covered by this release (red dots) and proposed drilling (yellow dots) in relation to project tenure, regional geology and local infrastructure.

Drilling was completed in Q1 and Q2 2022 and included first pass AC programs testing new areas and follow-up RC and DD testing previously identified mineralisation.

The location of drill holes covered by this release are shown in Figure 1 and hole location details are provided in Table 4. All significant DD, RC and AC assay results are provided in Tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Malone Prospect (Figures 1 & 2)

Results have been received for the RC and diamond drilling programs completed in the June Quarter 2022 including holes testing high grade mineralisation previously intercepted at the **Malone Prospect** which included:

- **5m @ 7.7g/t Au** from 210m *including 1m @ 15.4g/t Au* from 212m (YRLRC0727); and
- **3m @ 8.8g/t Au** from 190m *including 1m @ 19.4g/t Au* (YRLRC0811)

These two intercepts are situated approximately 30m from each other in the footwall to the Malone felsic-mafic contact adjacent to a prominent flexure, an ideal location for localising gold mineralisation. The recent diamond holes were drilled in close proximity to these intercepts and designed to provide further lithological and structural information with a particular focus on confirming mineralisation controls and geometry.

Results from the diamond holes confirmed high-grade mineralisation returning intercepts of:

- **3.58m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 206.42m including **0.58m @ 8.2g/t Au** (YRLDD021)
- **7.00m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 271.00m including **1.00m @ 6.9g/t Au** (YRLDD021)
- **4.00m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 87.00m including **1.00m @ 5.5g/t Au** (YRLDD022)

Data indicates a broad westerly apparent dip of mineralisation though structural core logging shows that individual high-grade zones are generally associated with steeply dipping and north to north-north-west trending quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins within the host mafic lithology.

Immediately following the diamond drilling, four RC holes were completed on three 100m spaced lines north-west and south-east of high-grade intercepts in YRLRC0727 and YRLRC0811, testing for strike extensions of mineralisation. Initially six holes were planned in this location however the final two holes could not be completed as the rig was scheduled to move to another job.

Hole YRLRC0819 drilled on the southern step-out line intersected 2m @ 2.1g/t Au potentially representing a southern extension of mineralisation. Of the three holes drilled on the northern step-out lines only YRLRC0822 intersected anomalism (1m @ 0.7g/t Au) and the current interpretation indicates they may be located west of the north-north-west trending high-grade mineralisation intersected in the initial discovery holes. Follow-up drilling is being planned.

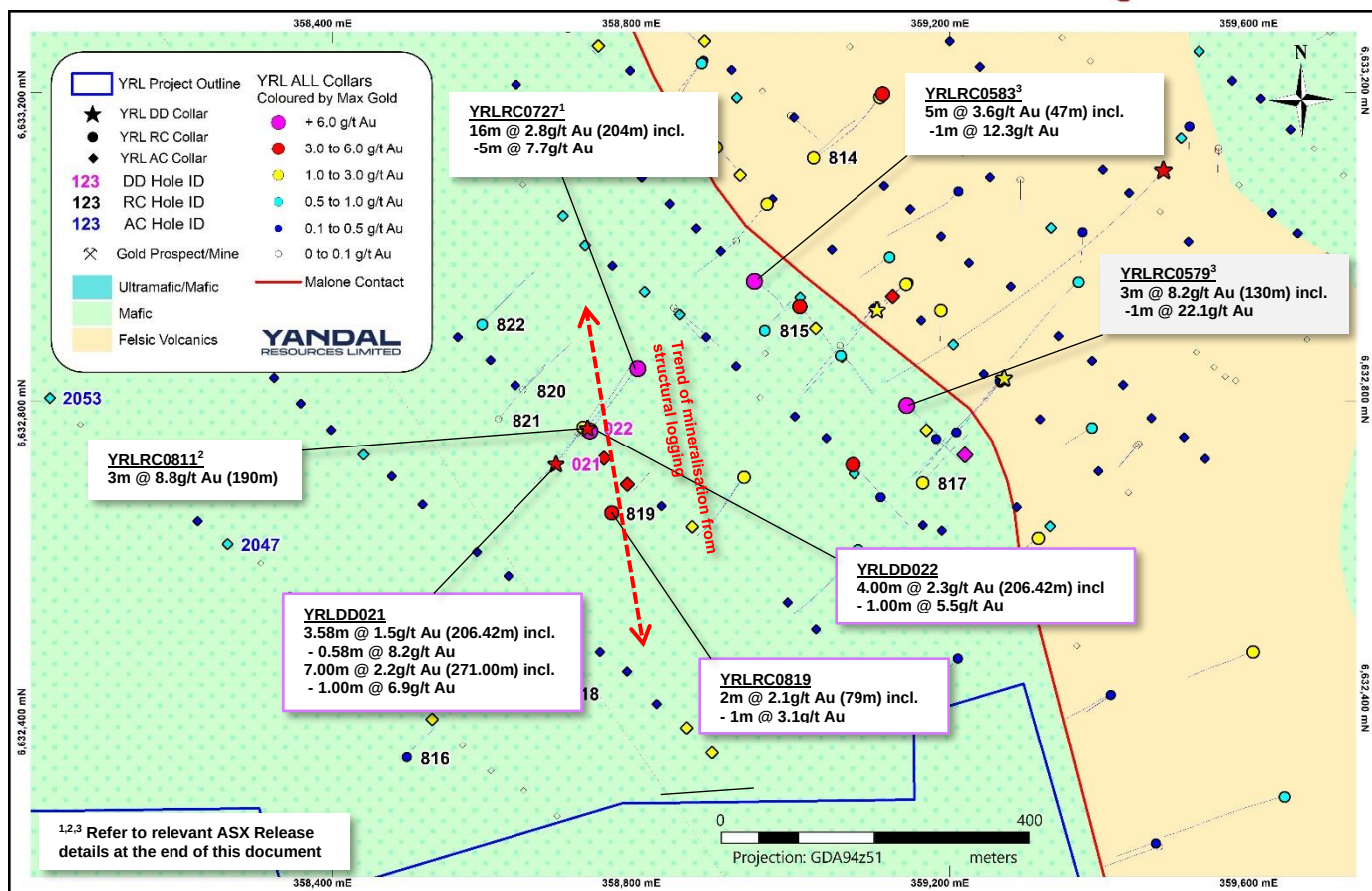


Figure 2 – Malone prospects drill collar location map with new results labelled with hole ID; coloured by maximum gold grade (g/t Au) projected to the drill collar with interpreted geology (Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for new results).

Meuleman Prospect (Figures 1 & 3)

The Meuleman Prospect is located approximately 3.5km south-south-east of Malone. The prospect was identified during systematic aircore testing along the Alderman contact which returned an intercept of 8m @ 1.7g/t Au from 52m including 4m @ 2.6g/t Au (YRLAC0898 4m composites – reported 23 May 2022).

A single RC hole was drilled at the end of the recent RC program at Malone to test the mineralisation in YRLAC0898 and returned a very encouraging intercept:

- **4m @ 5.1g/t Au** from 44m including **2m @ 9.7g/t Au** (YRLRC0823)

This area which occurs adjacent to a prominent flexure in the felsic-mafic contact similar to Malone is mostly untested by historic drilling though one nearby shallow RAB drilled on a broad spaced traverse in 1992 did return up to 0.23g/t Au (WAMEX Accession number 97877). This prospect is also located 740m south-east of an intercept of 16m @ 1.3g/t Au (YRLDD0015) reported in the March quarter 2022).

The Meuleman Prospect remains open to the north and south and down dip and is potentially an emerging new area of significant high-grade mineralisation. Follow-up RC drilling is being planned.

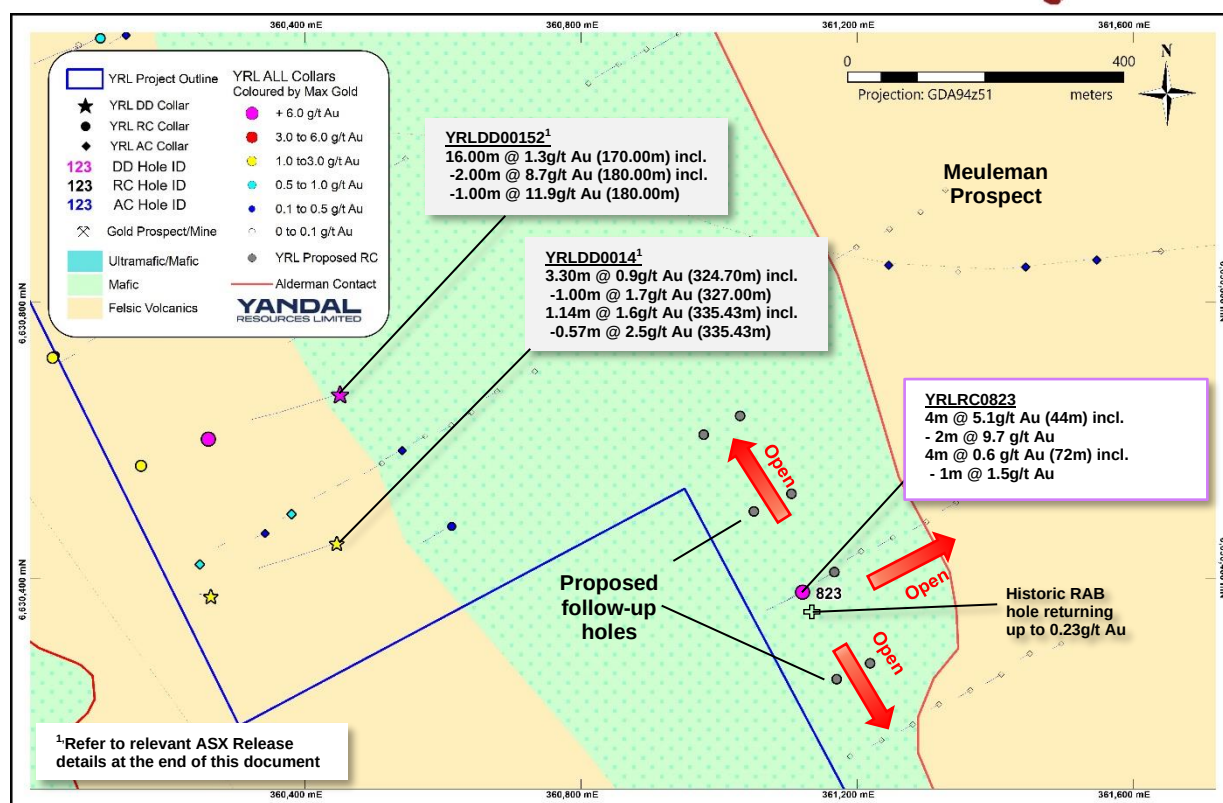


Figure 3 – Meuleman drill collar location map with new results labelled with hole ID; coloured by maximum gold grade (g/t Au) projected to the drill collar with interpreted geology and proposed follow-up holes (Refer to Table 2 for all new RC results).

Zoehrer, Star of Gordon & Marsh Prospects (Figures 1 & 4)

Final 1m re-split RC assay results from anomalous initial 4m composite sampling at Zoehrer, Star of Gordon and Marsh reported in May 2022 have been returned. A full listing of new significant results is provided in Table 2.

Of particular note are the results returned from the **Zoehrer Prospect**, located ~1.6km directly north-north-west along strike from the Gordon Sirdar underground gold mine, currently operated by FMR Investments who are mining around 60,000t per month from an underground operation.

Results confirm an area of high-grade mineralisation include a number of encouraging intercepts as outlined below;

- **12m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 184m *including 1m @ 8.2g/t Au* (YRLRC0806)
- **17m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 132m *including 2m @ 3.5g/t Au* (YRLRC0805A)

These results are considered significant as they are strategically located between the Star of Gordon prospect and the Gordon Sirdar mine. There is little effective historic drilling in this area, particularly to the east and follow-up drilling is being planned.

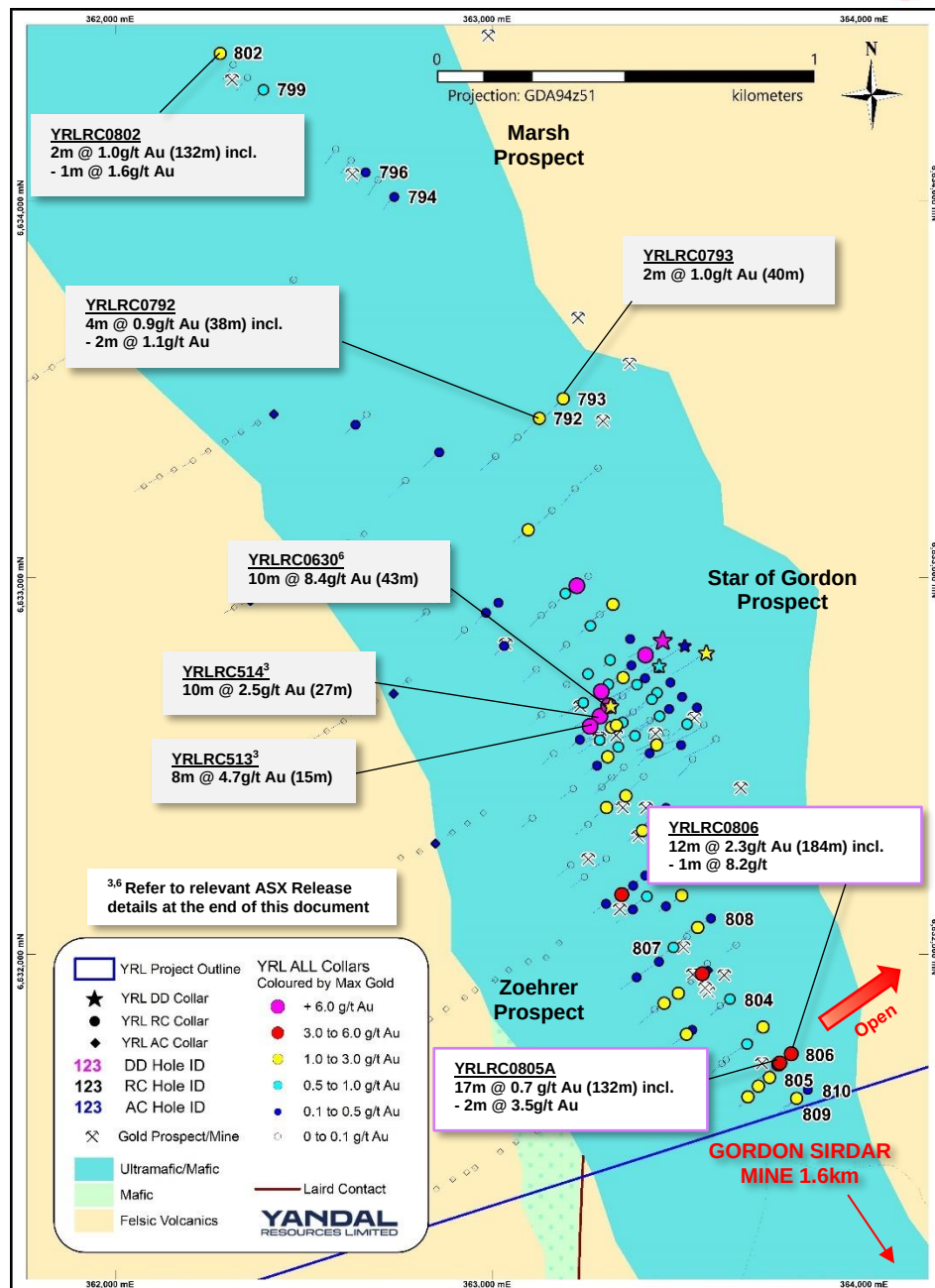


Figure 4–Zoehrer, Star of Gordon and Marsh Prospect drill collar location map with new 1m re-split assay results labelled with hole ID; coloured by maximum gold grade (g/t Au) projected to the drill collar with interpreted geology (Refer to Table 2 for all new RC results).

September Quarter Exploration Plans:

Key exploration activities planned during the current quarter include;

1. Aircore and RC programs to test priority targets at Ironstone Well and Barwidgee *including* Cash, Sims Find, New England Granite, Newport, Flushing Meadows, Flinders Park, Quarter Moon and Oblique. Commence drilling pending receipt of heritage approvals.
2. RC drilling programs at Mt McClure testing target areas adjacent to historic open cut mines and commence aircore drill testing of structural targets identified from aeromagnetic data
3. Review historic and recent drilling data at the Mt McClure Project to establish controls on potential higher grade plunging shoots and the potential for establishing an initial Mineral Resource Estimate at Success and Challenger.
4. Finalise follow-up drilling at the Gordons Project including tests of the newly identified high-grade mineralisation at the Meuleman Prospect and Zoehrer Prospects

Previous YRL ASX releases referenced in this report:

- (1) YRL ASX announcement dated 29 March 2022
- (2) YRL ASX announcement dated 23 February 2022.
- (3) YRL ASX announcement dated 22 December 2020, 2 March 2021, 1 July and 11 & 23 August 2021.
- (4) YRL ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020
- (5) YRL ASX announcement dated 10 November 2021
- (6) YRL ASX announcement dated 28 September 2021

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

For further information please contact:

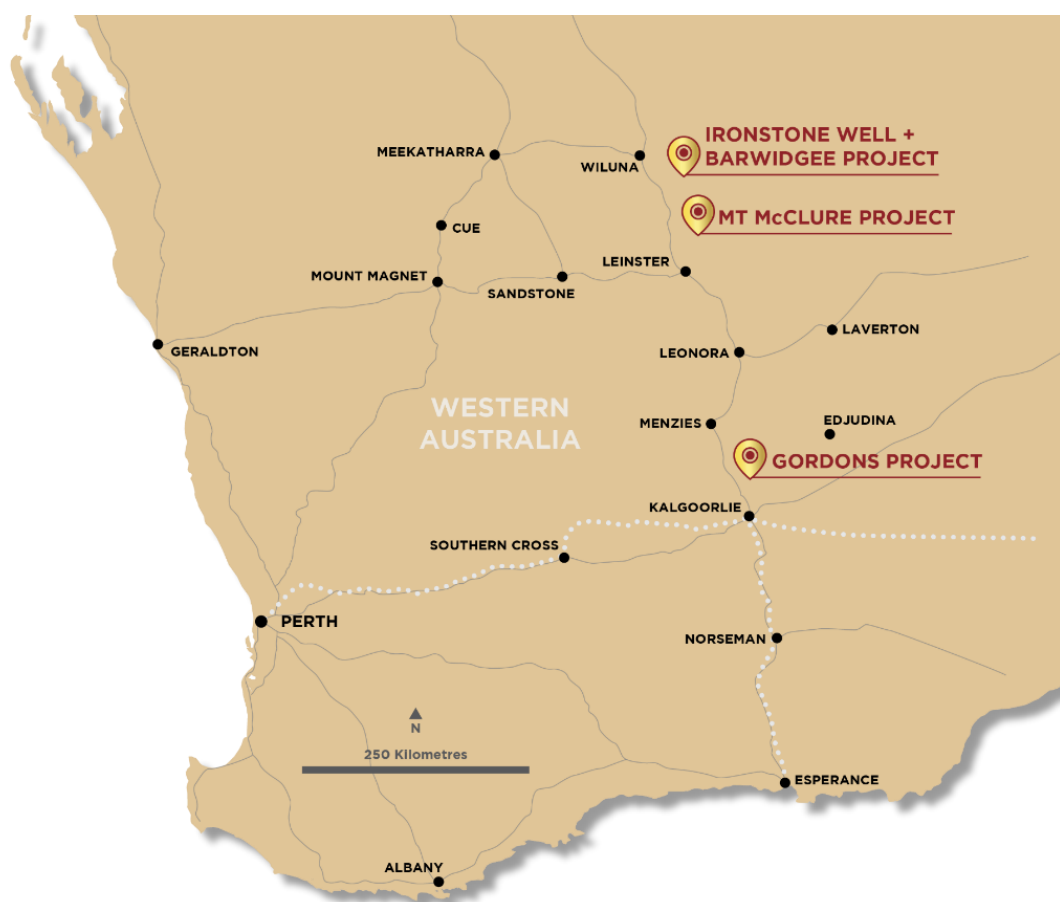
Tim Kennedy
Managing Director
Yandal Resources Limited
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

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

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.



Yandal Resources' gold project locations.

Table 1 – Summary of significant Diamond drilling assay results (>1g/t Au).

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Malone	YRLDD021	individual	71.00	73.77	2.77	1.7	
		<i>including</i>	113.50	113.88	0.38	1.7	
		individual	206.42	210.00	3.58	1.5	
		<i>including</i>	206.42	207.00	0.58	8.2	
		individual	271.00	278.00	7.00	2.2	
		<i>including</i>	273.00	276.60	3.60	3.3	
		<i>including</i>	275.00	276.00	1.00	6.9	
Malone	YRLDD022	individual	87.00	91.00	4.00	2.3	
		<i>including</i>	87.00	90.00	3.00	3.0	
		<i>including</i>	87.00	88.00	1.00	5.5	
		individual	136.00	139.00	3.00	1.0	
		<i>including</i>	137.00	138.00	1.00	2.5	
		<i>including</i>	188.00	188.50	0.50	1.0	
		<i>including</i>	190.50	191.00	0.50	1.3	

Table 2 – Summary of significant RC drilling assay results (>0.1g/t Au).

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Andrews	YRLRC0813A	1m single	80	84	4	0.7	
Malone	YRLRC0814	1m single	76	77	1	0.3	
		1m single	85	94	9	0.4	
		<i>including</i>	88	90	2	1.2	
		1m single	176	177	1	0.7	
Malone	YRLRC0815	1m single	68	71	3	0.3	
Malone	YRLRC0816	4m	92	96	4	0.1	
Malone	YRLRC0817	1m single	32	33	1	1.0	
		1m single	56	57	1	0.5	
		1m single	86	87	1	0.6	
		1m single	125	126	1	1.1	
Malone	YRLRC0819	1m single	78	80	2	2.1	
		<i>including</i>	79	79	1	3.1	
		1m single	146	148	2	0.4	
Malone	YRLRC0822	1m single	48	49	1	0.7	
Marsh	YRLRC0794	1m single	60	63	3	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Marsh	YRLRC0796	1m single	56	57	1	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported
Marsh	YRLRC0799	1m single	46	48	2	0.4	4m comp. prev. reported
Marsh	YRLRC0802	1m single	57	58	2	1.0	4m comp. prev. reported
		<i>including</i>	58	59	1	1.6	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	65	66	1	0.3	4m comp. prev. reported
Meuleman	YRLRC0823	1m single	44	48	4	5.1	
		<i>including</i>	45	47	2	9.7	
		<i>including</i>	45	46	1	18.2	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
		1m single	72	76	4	0.6	
		including	74	75	1	1.5	
		1m single	119	120	1	0.8	
Star of Gordon	YRLRC0792	1m single	38	42	4	0.9	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	39	41	2	1.1	4m comp. prev. reported
	YRLRC0793	1m single	40	42	2	1.0	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0804	1m single	19	24	5	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	113	115	2	0.4	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0805	1m single	42	52	10	0.6	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	50	51	1	3.9	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	87	88	1	0.4	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	112	113	1	0.5	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	117	118	1	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	122	126	4	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0805A	1m single	20	21	1	0.4	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	26	27	1	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	45	55	10	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	98	100	2	0.3	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	123	127	4	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	132	149	17	0.7	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	135	137	2	3.5	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	152	155	3	0.5	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	152	153	1	1.0	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	162	166	4	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0806	1m single	162	163	1	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	168	169	1	0.8	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	174	203	29	1.2	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	177	179	2	1.6	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	184	196	12	2.3	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	185	186	1	5.0	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	191	196	5	3.4	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	195	196	1	8.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0807	1m single	76	84	8	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0808	1m single	101	104	3	0.3	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0809	1m single	48	49	1	0.3	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	140	151	11	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	150	151	1	1.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Zoehrer	YRLRC0810	1m single	29	32	3	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	179	180	1	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported
		1m single	184	188	4	0.1	4m comp. prev. reported

Table 3 – Summary of significant AC drilling assay results (>0.1g/t Au).

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Malone	YRLAC2047	1m single	59	60	1	0.5	4m comp. prev. reported
Malone	YRLAC2053	1m single	60	64	4	0.4	4m comp. prev. reported
		including	60	61	1	1.0	
Malone	YRLAC2054	1m single	49	51	2	0.6	4m comp. prev. reported
Malone	YRLAC2059	1m single	53	56	3	0.3	4m comp. prev. reported
Malone	YRLAC2062	1m single	56	57	1	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Malone	YRLAC2063	1m single	53	54	1	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Malone	YRLAC2064	1m single	57	58	1	0.2	4m comp. prev. reported
Malone	YRLAC2067	1m single	46	48	2	0.9	
		including	46	47	1	1.6	
Malone	YRLAC2067	1m single	54	56	2	0.2	
Malone	YRLAC2085	1m single	43	44	1	0.1	
Malone	YRLAC2085	1m single	63	64	1	0.1	
Hussey	YRLAC2096	1m single	51	52	1	0.3	
Hussey	YRLAC2098	1m single	49	50	1	0.3	
Hussey	YRLAC2098	1m single	52	53	1	0.2	
Hussey	YRLAC2098	1m single	58	59	1	0.2	
Hussey	YRLAC2100	1m single	62	63	1	0.3	

Table 4 – AC, RC and diamond drill collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Alderman	YRLAC0989	AC	6627504	362170	240	-60	81
Alderman	YRLAC0990	AC	6626742	362403	240	-60	57
Malone	YRLAC2047	AC	6632616	358265	360	-90	65
Malone	YRLAC2053	AC	6632806	358034	360	-90	75
Malone	YRLAC2054	AC	6633430	356694	360	-90	56
Malone	YRLAC2055	AC	6633442	356743	360	-90	64
Malone	YRLAC2058	AC	6633497	356884	360	-90	53
Malone	YRLAC2059	AC	6633515	356926	360	-90	66
Malone	YRLAC2060	AC	6633545	356975	360	-90	59
Malone	YRLAC2061	AC	6633553	357018	360	-90	62
Malone	YRLAC2062	AC	6633569	357067	360	-90	60
Malone	YRLAC2063	AC	6633581	357117	360	-90	58
Malone	YRLAC2064	AC	6633600	357159	360	-90	60
Malone	YRLAC2065	AC	6633619	357218	360	-90	62
Malone	YRLAC2066	AC	6633637	357255	360	-90	50
Malone	YRLAC2067	AC	6633651	357305	360	-90	59
Malone	YRLAC2068	AC	6633669	357351	360	-90	54
Malone	YRLAC2069	AC	6633687	357397	360	-90	37
Malone	YRLAC2070	AC	6633713	357446	360	-90	34
Malone	YRLAC2071	AC	6633721	357496	360	-90	34
Malone	YRLAC2085	AC	6633966	358146	360	-90	67

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Malone	YRLAC2086	AC	6633985	358189	360	-90	46
Malone	YRLAC2087	AC	6634001	358237	360	-90	52
Malone	YRLAC2088	AC	6634010	358289	360	-90	79
Malone	YRLAC2089	AC	6634028	358337	360	-90	51
Malone	YRLAC2090	AC	6634045	358383	360	-90	55
Hussey	YRLAC2091	AC	6632330	357061	225	-60	9
Hussey	YRLAC2092	AC	6632365	357091	225	-60	24
Hussey	YRLAC2093	AC	6632395	357129	225	-60	27
Hussey	YRLAC2094	AC	6633134	357869	45	-60	64
Hussey	YRLAC2095	AC	6633097	357835	45	-60	39
Hussey	YRLAC2096	AC	6633062	357801	45	-60	56
Hussey	YRLAC2097	AC	6633027	357767	45	-60	48
Hussey	YRLAC2098	AC	6632991	357725	45	-60	60
Hussey	YRLAC2099	AC	6632955	357692	45	-60	87
Hussey	YRLAC2100	AC	6632919	357658	45	-60	63
Hussey	YRLAC2101	AC	6632884	357624	45	-60	78
Hussey	YRLAC2102	AC	6632849	357585	45	-60	45
Hussey	YRLAC2103	AC	6632813	357553	45	-60	75
Hussey	YRLAC2104	AC	6632778	357518	45	-60	42
RC Collars							
Andrews	YRLRC0813A	RC	6631625	359571	70	-75	84 ABD
Malone	YRLRC0814	RC	6633116	359023	40	-60	180
Malone	YRLRC0815	RC	6632893	358960	40	-60	102 ABD
Malone	YRLRC0816	RC	6632340	358496	40	-60	204
Malone	YRLRC0817	RC	6632695	359165	40	-60	200
Malone	YRLRC0818	RC	6632424	358690	40	-60	72 ABD
Malone	YRLRC0818A	RC	6632425	358691	40	-60	54 ABD
Malone	YRLRC0819	RC	6632656	358762	40	-60	192
Malone	YRLRC0820	RC	6632815	358647	40	-60	228
Malone	YRLRC0821	RC	6632777	358615	40	-60	252
Malone	YRLRC0822	RC	6632901	358594	40	-60	228
Marsh	YRLRC0794	RC	6634014	362738	220	-60	102
Marsh	YRLRC0796	RC	6634079	362663	220	-60	102
Marsh	YRLRC0799	RC	6634298	362392	220	-60	88
Marsh	YRLRC0802	RC	6634395	362277	220	-60	102
Meuleman	YRLRC0823	RC	6630382	361121	240	-60	120
Star of Gordon	YRLRC0789	RC	6633291	363279	230	-60	120
Star of Gordon	YRLRC0792	RC	6633426	363124	230	-60	120
Star of Gordon	YRLRC0793	RC	6633478	363187	230	-60	120
Zoehrer	YRLRC0804	RC	6631885	363629	230	-60	150
Zoehrer	YRLRC0805	RC	6631711	363758	230	-60	126
Zoehrer	YRLRC0805A	RC	6631715	363761	230	-60	168
Zoehrer	YRLRC0806	RC	6631739	363791	230	-60	210
Zoehrer	YRLRC0807	RC	6632022	363480	230	-60	102
Zoehrer	YRLRC0808	RC	6632099	363578	230	-60	174
Zoehrer	YRLRC0809	RC	6631621	363806	230	-60	151
Zoehrer	YRLRC0810	RC	6631644	363836	230	-60	192

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Diamond Collars							
Malone	YRLDD021	DD	6632720	358690	40.0	-65.0	279.90
Malone	YRLDD022	DD	6632767	358731	40.0	-65.0	261.50

Notes to Tables; 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation drilling 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) and selected intervals are resampling at 1m intervals and analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish gold analysis (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. 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.10g/t or as indicated. 6. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation, DD = Diamond. 5. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 6. # denotes an end of hole assay. 7. ABD denotes hole abandoned before target depth.

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 – Gordons Gold Project JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	4m composite samples taken with a sample scoop thrust into the RC sample bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. 1m single splits taken using a cone splitter at time of drilling, if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb or lower depending on location), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 3.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-3.0kg for 1m samples. - For AC drilling samples laid out on the ground and sampled as above. Average weights are 2.0-3.0kg for composites and 3.0-4.0kg for singles. - For diamond drilling (“DD”) HQ or NQ is cut in half and assayed.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	For RC and AC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. For all drilling methods, regular standards are submitted during composite analysis and standards, blanks and duplicates for 1m samples. Based on statistical analysis and cross checks of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	AC, RC and DD drilling was used to obtain 1m samples (or smaller in the case of DD) from which approximately 2.0-3.0kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit) for AC samples and a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) for RC/DD samples by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag for AC composites and Au only for RC and DD. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth below 250m.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	- 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	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- 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	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- 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 <i>including</i> duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that at the Gordons Dam prospect there is sufficient data for a MRE and an initial one is planned upon completion upon receipt of all pending results and QA/QC re-sample and re-assay programs (however the deposit is open in many directions). - Mineralisation mostly occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic and paleochannel 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- The composite 4m AC samples were assayed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit) finish Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia for gold only. Initial 4m samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with fire assay checks (0.01ppm detection limit). RC and DD sampling assayed for Au only. - No geophysical assay tools were used. - Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory. Some re-splitting with an onsite three-tier riffle splitter has been undertaken in the palaeochannel area for analyses from RC samples. A number of samples have been selected for future metallurgical testing. A number of 1m residues from RC assays are planned to be analysed at other laboratories for comparison.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	- Work was supervised by senior Aurum Laboratory staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality have been supplied. - Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in the Perth office. - No data was adjusted. - Significant intercepts are reported in Tables 1, 2 & 3 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 100ppb Au lower cut-off was used for reporting AC results (0.10g/t Au for RC and DD) and intersections generally calculated with a maximum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	of 2m of internal dilution.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• 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 Gordons Dam prospect. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. All new holes and some available historic holes have been surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of MRE's. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 4. • 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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• No, drilling angle or vertical holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures and is appropriate for the current stage of the prospects. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. • Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a pastoral station. Once collected samples were wrapped and transported to Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Sample security for historical samples was highly variable and dependent on the exploration company however most of the companies working in the area are considered leaders in improving the sample security, QAQC procedures and exploration procedures.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• 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; Gordons Project – M27/502, P27/2214, P27/2338, P27/2339, E27/601 and E27/570. The tenements are 100% owned by the Company. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. E27/570 is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) of 2%, being payable to PVW Resources Ltd on all product mined from the tenement. Tenements E24/198, P27/2206, E27/536, M27/237 (“Mulgarrie North Tenements”) and E27/601, P27/2325, P27/2331, P27/2340-41, P27/2355-64 are subject to Heads of Agreement announced on 11 November 2021 with Moho Resources Ltd (“Moho”). Under the Agreement, Moho will own 100% of the Ni-Cu-Co-PGE minerals produced and Yandal will retain a 100% interest in the gold and related metals and a 1% NSR on the Ni-Cu-Co-PGE minerals produced.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous workers in the area include among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barminto Investments, Mt Kersey Mining NL, Gutnick Resources NL, Pacific Arc Exploration, Geopeko, Flinders Resources Ltd, Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd and Windsor Resources NL.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Boorara domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane within the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean greenstone belt. The granite-greenstone belt is approximately 600 km long and is characterised by very thick, possibly rift controlled accumulations of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanics, intrusive and sedimentary rocks. It is one of the granite / greenstone terrains of the Yilgarn Craton of WA.
Drill hole Information	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 4. - All holes reported from the current program are listed in Table 1 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2019-2022. - Other hole collars in the immediate area of the Gordons Dam prospect have been included for diagrammatic purposes and Mr Saul considers listing all of the drilling details is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. Plan view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figures 1-4. - No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	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.	- No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Tables 1, 2 & 3. - All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off for RC/DD drilling (interval width as indicated for DD drilling). For AC drilling in Table 2, the interval is composited downhole interval as indicated above a 100pb Au lower cut-off. There is occasionally small samples such as 1m or 2m when the hole was completed to depth that was not a multiple of 4 for AC drilling. - No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	• Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required. • Drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Yandal Resources Ltd estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 80-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of AC and RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. • Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation <i>including</i> supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	• See Figures 1-4 and Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• Summary results for all holes as 4m AC assays > 0.1g/t Au are shown in Table 1, all holes as 1m or less RC assays > 0.10g/t Au are in Table 2 and DD assays >1.0g/t Au in Table 3 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-4.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	• There have been no historical Mineral Resource Estimates. • There has been no historic mining at the Gordons Dam or Malone prospects as they are new discoveries. There has been minor historic (early 1900's) underground workings on a number of lodes in proximity to the Star of Gordon prospect.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Additional exploration <i>including</i> 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.