ASX Announcement

23 February 2023

RC drilling at Mt McClure confirms and extends mineralisation at Gilmore, Challenger and HMS Sulphur

Results include high-grade gold up to 14.4g/t Au at Gilmore

Key Points:

- Final assay results received from the recent 34-hole (4,736m) RC program testing Resource expansion targets at Mt McClure.

- Step out drilling down-dip at **Gilmore** has identified a high-grade extension to mineralisation. Intercepts include:
  - **3m @ 4.9g/t Au** from 113m including **1m @ 14.4g/t Au** from 113m (YRLRC1117);
  - **4m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 116m including **1m @ 6.7g/t Au** from 45m (YRLRC1118);
  - **Intercepts are 50m apart along strike and remain open down-dip**

- Mineralisation at **Challenger North** and **Challenger South** has been extended down-dip with intercepts of:
  - **9m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 142m including **5m @ 1.7g/t Au** and **1m @ 3.7g/t Au** (YRLRC1106)
  - **5m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 124m including **1m @ 3.6 g/t Au** (YRLRC1110)

- Results at **HMS Sulphur** in the footwall to the north-west of Success confirm continuity of shallow mineralisation. New intercepts include:
  - **11m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 64m including **4m @ 2.9g/t Au and 1m @ 5.6g/t Au** (YRLRC1098);
  - Mineralised horizon **confirmed over 600m of strike** and open to the south

- Leapfrog 3D modelling to evaluate potential high-grade plunging shoots, similar in style to those being mined at the nearby +1Moz Orelia mine (ASX NST), is progressing well.

- 8,000m aircore program currently underway testing high potential targets at Mt McClure and Ironstone Well/Barwidgee.

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

Commenting on the recent results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director Mr Tim Kennedy said: *"This RC program was the first drilling designed to test targets arising from the completion of the maiden Resource Estimates by Yandal at the Success, Parmelia and Challenger deposits in the September Quarter 2022. The program was focussed on testing relatively shallow positions along strike and down-dip of the Resource envelopes and emerging prospects.*

We're pleased to receive very encouraging intercepts at Challenger North and South, HMS Sulphur immediately north of Success and high-grade gold up to 14.4g/t Au on two intersections at Gilmore toward the southern end of our tenure. Importantly, the mineralisation at HMS Sulphur and Gilmore is shallow and does not form part of our current Resource inventory and further drilling is being planned to assess the potential of each.

As we move forward, we are undertaking a "Leapfrog" 3D modelling exercise before conducting deeper drilling. This will help us identify potential high-grade plunging shoots, similar to the nearby Orelia deposit, which is currently being mined by Northern Star. We know that these higher-grade shoots can have extensive down-plunge continuity, and targeting this possibility at our deposits will enable us to maximize our chances of success in deeper drilling.

We're also eagerly anticipating results from the current aircore program at Mt McClure, which is testing high-priority targets including demagnetised zones associated with cross-structures and soil geochemical anomalism in the hanging wall sequence, to the east of the main Mt McClure mineralised trend. This program holds great potential, and we are excited about the possibilities it presents for Yandal in the near future.

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received final assay results from the Mt McClure RC drilling program completed in the December Quarter 2022. Mt McClure is located in the southern Yandal Greenstone Belt of Western Australia (Figure 1) and includes approx. 60km^2 of tenure (incl. applications) 10km south-west from the historic Bronzewing mine and adjacent to the Orelia development both owned by Northern Star Resources (ASX: NST).

The recent RC program comprised **34 holes for 4,736m** and was designed to test targets with the potential to add to the 136,000 Au Resource inventory(1) at Mt McClure.

Holes were completed adjacent to the Success, Parmelia and Challenger Resource envelopes as well as at the emerging HMS Sulphur, Gilmore and Caroline Prospects (Refer to Figure 1). The program returned several highly encouraging intercepts, notably identifying high-grade mineralisation at depth beneath Gilmore, extending mineralisation down dip at Challenger and confirming strike continuity of the HMS Sulphur footwall zone.

A list of all significant intercepts (+0.1g/t Au) and collar locations from the program are provided in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

The Company is also progressing a 3D Leapfrog modelling exercise which is designed to identify potential high-grade plunging shoots within the broader mineralised zone, such as those described at the nearby +1Moz Orelia Deposit (ASX:NST), which may warrant deeper drill testing.

(1) For details of MRE's refer to YRL's ASX Announcements dated 22 August 2022, 6 September 2022 and 20 September 2022

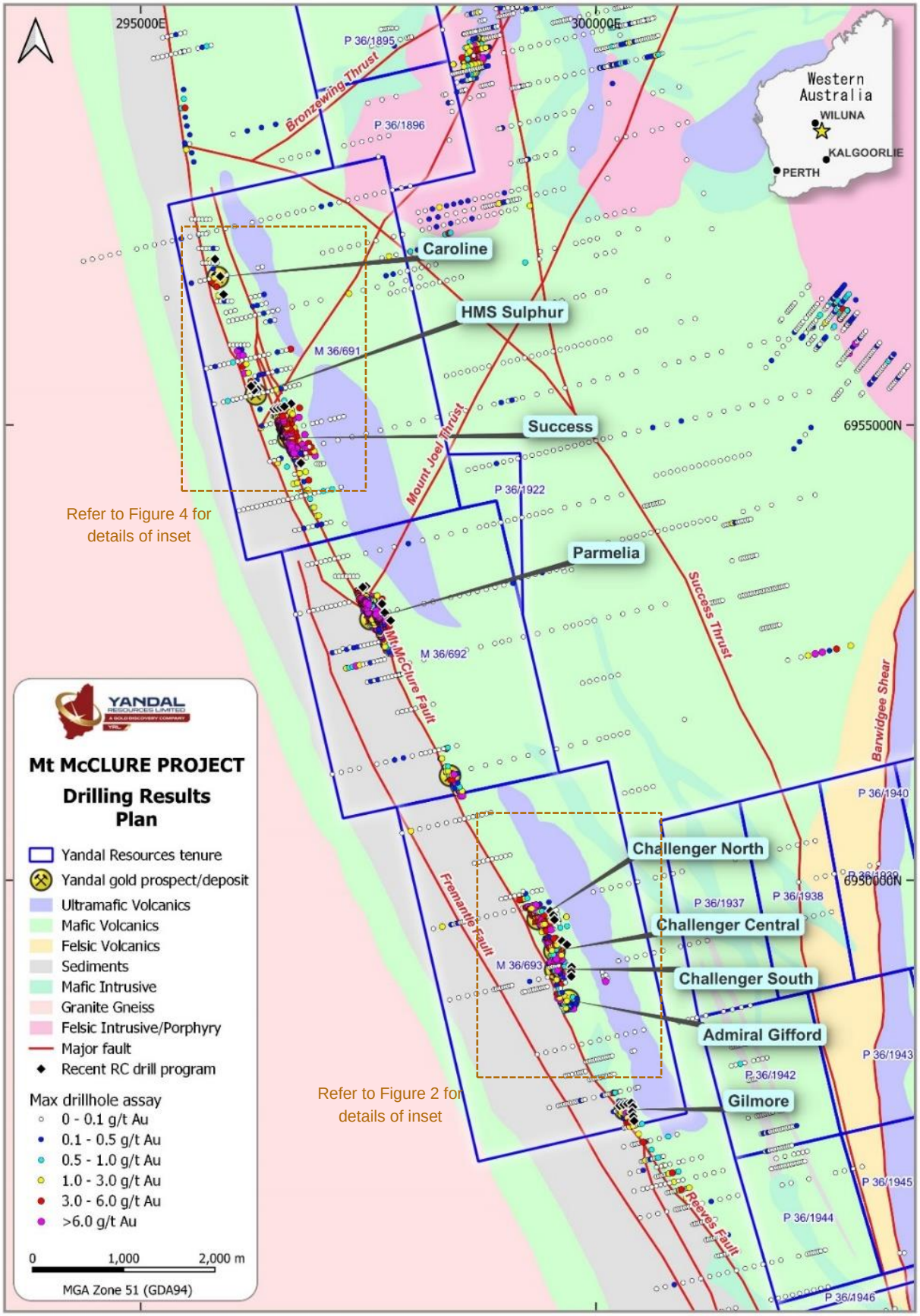


Figure 1 – Location map of Mt McClure Project, key prospects and recently completed RC drilling (black diamond symbol) in relation to project tenure and regional geology

Technical Summary

Gilmore

Gilmore is located approximately 1km south-south-east along strike from the Challenger group of deposits towards the southern end of Yandal's lease boundary (Figures 1 & 2). The prospect comprises a zone of strongly anomalous gold in historic drilling over a total strike length of 350m, including a central zone covering 250m of strike defined by closer spaced drilling on 25m – 50m centres. Drilling by Yandal in 2021-2022 in the central zone confirmed strong shallow mineralisation returning intercepts including **6m @ 2.8g/t Au from 54m** (YRLRC0416) and **14m @ 1.2g/t Au from 29m** (YRLRC0424), **5m @ 1.4g/t Au from 45m** and **3m @ 2.5g/t Au from 90m** (YRLRC1086).

The recent drilling was designed to test down dip of previous drilling on 50m centres over the entire strike of the central zone as well as add another traverse of drilling 25m to the north.

The down dip drilling successfully intersected the mineralisation zone on all sections. Of particular note are YRLRC1117 and YRLRC1118 drilled 50m apart and approximately 40m down-deep of previous drilling which intersected high-grade mineralisation including:

- **3m @ 4.9g/t Au** from 113m *including* 1**m @ 14.4g/t Au** (YRLRC1117) and;
- **4m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 116m *including* **1m @ 6.7g/t Au** (YRLRC1118)

The line of holes immediately to the north of the central zone also intersected the mineralised horizon, though results were generally of lower tenor than results to the south. An updated geological model will be completed prior to planning the next round of drilling at Gilmore.

Challenger

Challenger comprises three historic open cut pits (Challenger North, Challenger Central and Challenger South) and one unmined satellite deposit (Admiral Gifford) (Figures 1, 2 & 3). There is significant mineralisation remaining beneath the base of historic open cut pits which together with mineralisation at Admiral Gifford comprise the 44,000oz Au Challenger Mineral Resource(1). Within the MRE envelopes there is potential for higher-grade shoots, though drilling density is not sufficient to determine their orientation. The purpose of this round of drilling was to test immediately beneath the MRE envelopes in selected positions on nominal 20m to 40m down-dip step-outs from previous drilling.

At both Challenger North and Challenger South three holes were drilled on three sections approximately 50m apart with each hole intersecting the mineralised horizon. The best result at Challenger North was from the centre hole YRLRC1106 which intersected **9m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 142m including **5m @ 1.7g/t Au**. This result together with an historical intercept down dip and 75m to the south in gcmCHLC3 (**13m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 168m including **2m @ 4.3g/t Au)** potentially support a southerly plunge to the lode, though further 3D interpretation is required to confirm this**.** At Challenger South the best result came from the northern hole YRLRC1110 which intersected **10m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 124m including **5m @ 2.2g/t Au** hole and a second lower zone of mineralisation of **7m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 137m including **3m @ 2.0g/t Au**.

Two holes were drilled downdip at Challenger Central on sections 50m apart with each hole intersecting low grade mineralisation (< 1.0g/t Au).

(1) Refer to the YRL ASX Announcement of 22 August 2022 for details of the Challenger Resource

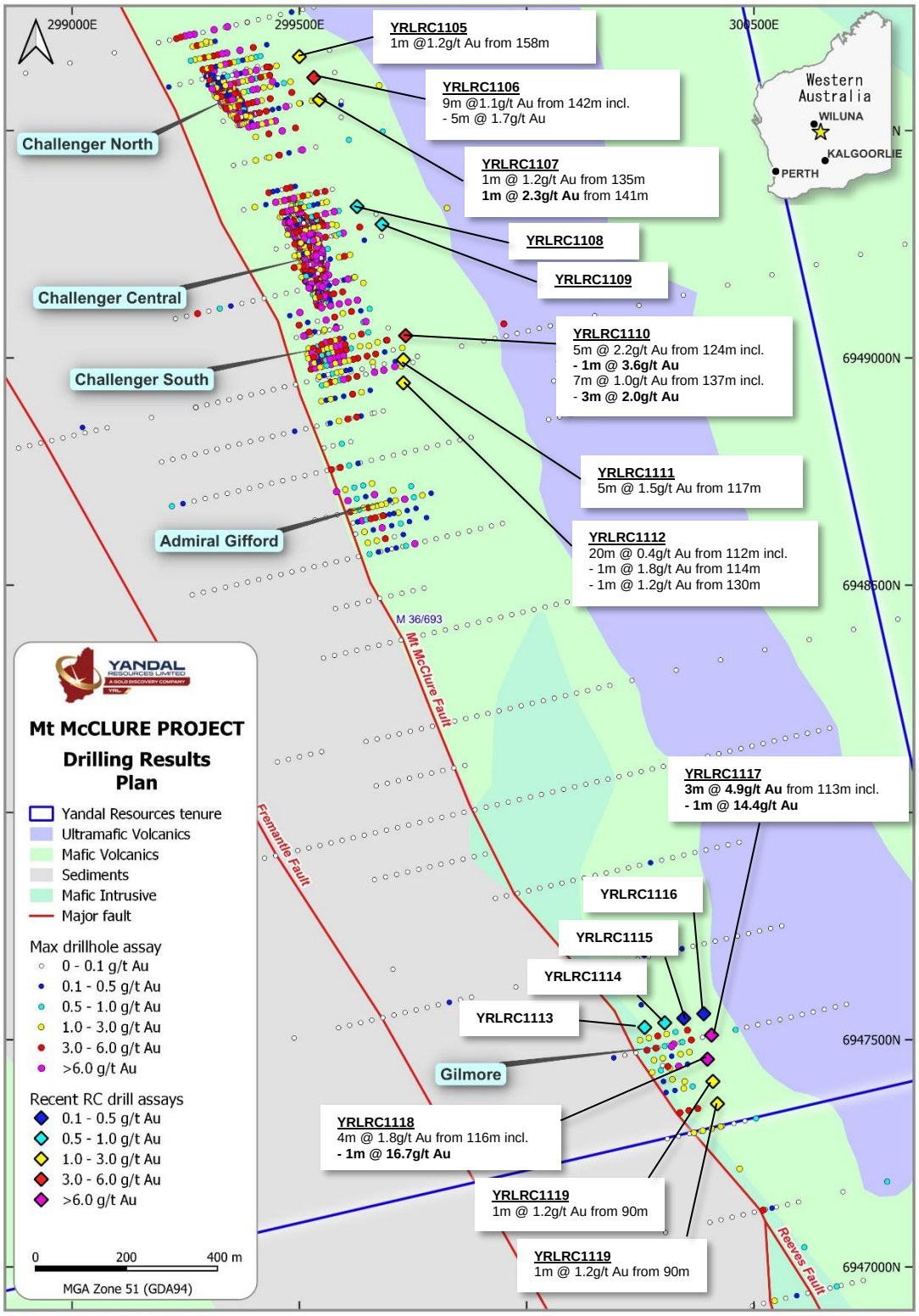


Figure 2 – Southern drill hole plan from Challenger to Gilmore showing recently completed RC collars (labelled), and significant intercepts (+1g/t Au) over geology.

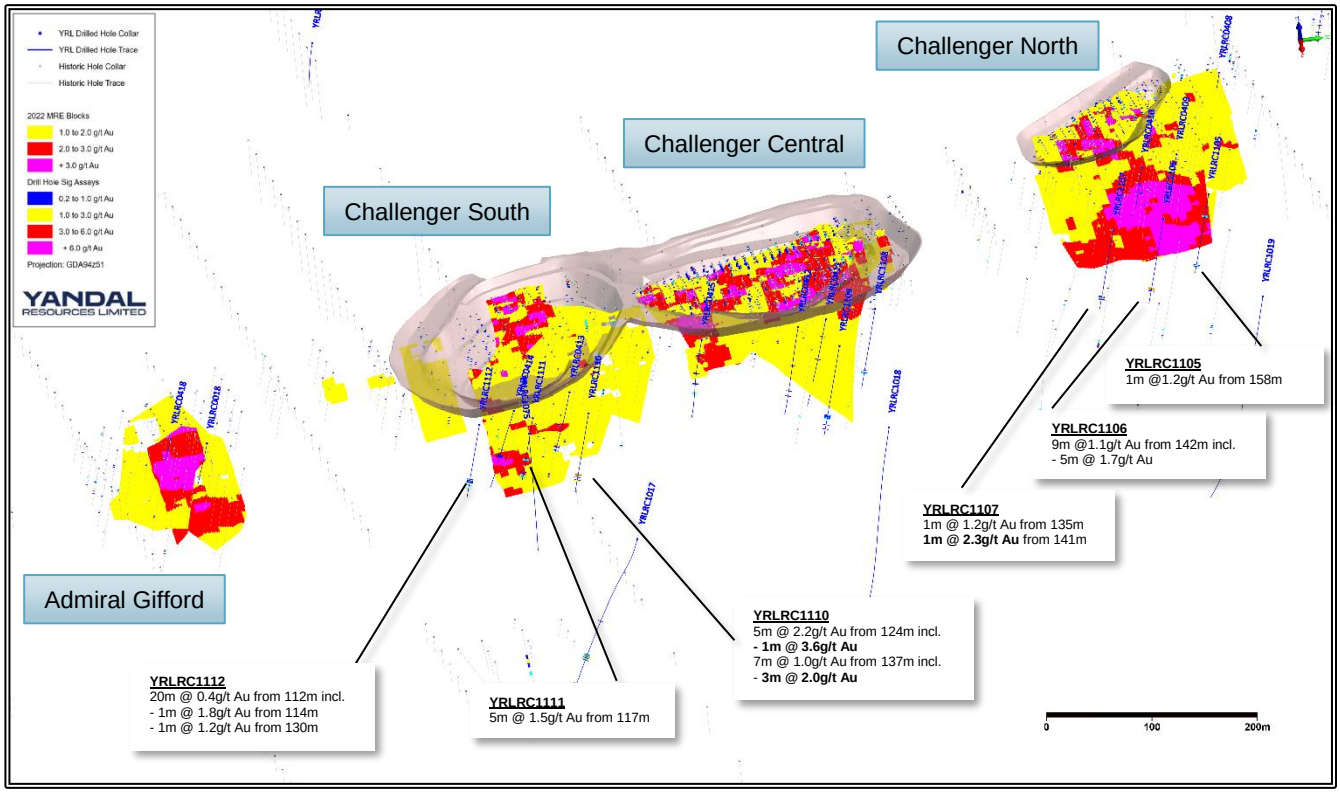


Figure 3 – Challenger oblique long-section viewing from above to the north-west showing Yandal drilling and key recent intercepts, historic drilling, and August 2022 MRE outlines and historic open cuts.

HMS Sulphur

The HMS Sulphur Prospect is located immediately to the north-west of the Success deposit, in the footwall stratigraphic position (Figures 1 & 4). Initial drilling in the area by the Company in 2021 following up historic drill hole anomalism returned a number of intercepts in the area including **11m @ 2.6g/t Au from 73m including 8m @ 3.3g/t Au** (YRLRC401)[(1)]. In the September Quarter 2022 drilling by the Company returned further encouraging intercepts including **14m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 113m including 2m @ 6.4g/t Au** (YRLRC1076).

The recent RC program included four holes on two 50m spaced infill traverses north along strike from YRLRC401 (Figure 4). The program successfully confirmed continuity of mineralisation along the HMS Sulphur horizon returning a best intercept of **11m @ 1.5g/t Au from 64m including 1m @ 5.6g/t Au** in YRLRC1098**.** A similar width of mineralisation, though at lower grade was intercepted 40m down-dip in YRLRC1097 (11m @ 0.6g/t Au from 104m). The traverse 50m further to the north also intersected the zone of mineralisation but also at lower grade.

Drilling to date has confirmed that the HMS Sulphur mineralised horizon extends from immediately northwest of the Success open cut over at least 600m of strike.

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

Success, Parmelia and Caroline

A total of five holes were drilled at **Parmelia** (Figure 1). Two holes were drilled oblique to section (due to access constraints) testing the northern extension to mineralisation. Both holes intersected mineralisation with the best intersection of **3m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 103m including **1m @ 3.2g/t Au** coming from YRLRC1088. The location of this intersection indicates a possible redevelopment or down-dip continuation of the "upper lens" seen further to the south at Parmelia. A narrow intersection in YRLRC1089 of **1m @ 2.3g/t Au** is likely the down-dip continuation of the lower lens. Three holes were drilled on sections 100m apart down dip in the central part of Parmelia. The best result was from YRLRC1092 which intersected the upper lens (**1m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from 163m) and lower lens (**4m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 198 including **2m @ 3.3g/t Au**). Historically the richest part of Parmelia occurred when the upper and lower lenses merged forming a thick flat plunging lode that was thought to close off down-dip of the merge point. Drilling by Yandal has confirmed that mineralisation reforms into two separate lodes down-dip of the merge point leaving open the possibility for a repeat of the merging of lenses at depth.

At **Success**, a traverse of five holes was drilled 25m to the north of the MRE envelopes to test for a potential northern extension. All holes intersected low-grade mineralisation indicating either a fault offset or a pinching out of mineralisation along strike. A single vertical hole was drilled at the southern end of the Success pit targeting the interpreted projection of a possible south-plunging high grade shoot evident in the MRE model. The hole (YRLRC1087) intersected low grade mineralisation, possibly indicating that the hole has "clipped" up-dip of any plunging higher grade zone. Further 3D modelling is required before undertaking any follow-up drilling.

Three holes were drilled on three sections 200m apart at **Caroline** located at the northern end of Yandal's mining leases approximately 600m north of HMS Sulphur and in the same footwall stratigraphic position. Previous drilling by Yandal and earlier explorers has returned low grade intercepts at this location. As gold depletion is common in the upper portion of the regolith at Mt McClure, deeper holes were drilled to determine if grade and thickness of mineralisation at Caroline showed any evidence of increasing at depth. The best result was **1m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 113m (YRLRC1095) and consequently this prospect has been down-graded.

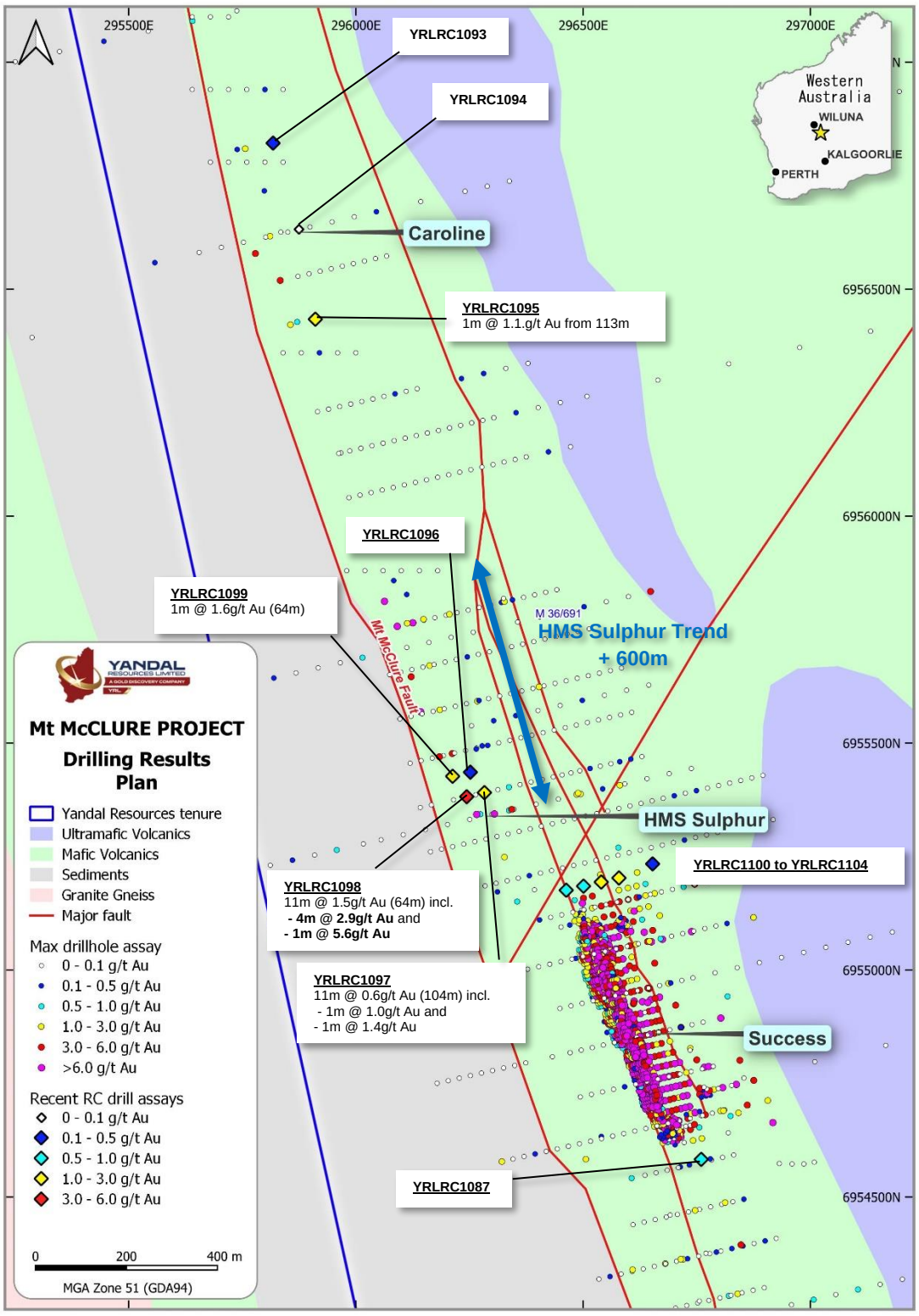


Figure 4 – Northern drill hole plan from Caroline to Success showing recently completed RC collars (labelled) and new intercepts (+1g/t Au) over geology.

3D “Leapfrog” Modelling

Yandal is currently completing a three dimensional “leapfrog” model at Mt McClure to aid future drill targeting with a particular emphasis on defining potential plunging high-grade shoots. The results of the recently completed RC program are currently being incorporated into the model and key findings from this modelling will be reported in due course.

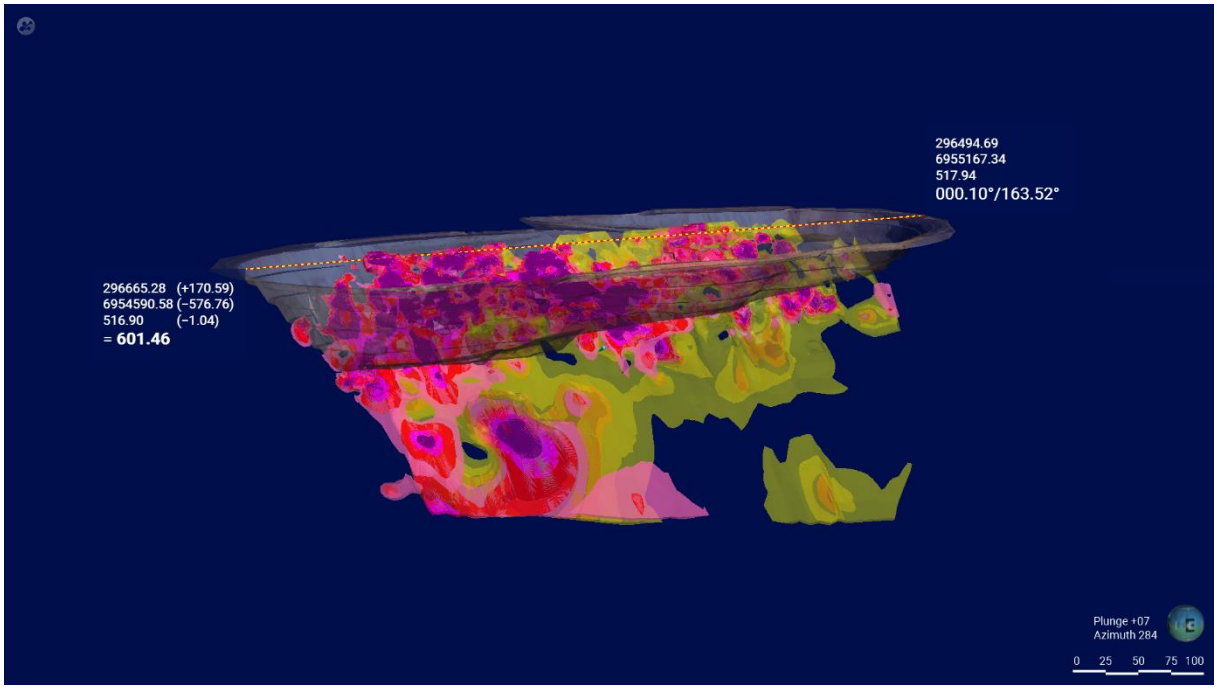


Figure 5 – Oblique view to north-west of preliminary 3D “Leapfrog” grade model of Domain 1 and 2 at Success. Grade ranges in 0.5g/t increments from +5g/t Au (dark purple) to +1g/t Au (kaki). Historic open cut pit displayed in grey outline.

MARCH QUARTER EXPLORATION PLANS

The Company has a very busy Q1 2023 planned with priority exploration activities, including;

1. Complete 3D modelling of historic and recent drilling data at Mt McClure to establish controls on potential higher grade plunging shoots for follow-up drill testing.
2. Aircore drill testing of new structural and geochemical targets at Mt McClure and Ironstone Well/Barwidgee (drilling underway).
3. Integration of new high resolution aeromagnetic survey data and RC follow-up along the high-grade Sims Find trend and other advanced prospects at Barwidgee.
4. Complete a targeting study at Ironstone Well/Barwidgee assessing some of the lesser explored areas along potential 2nd and 3rd order structures in preparation for future drill testing.
5. Review of key prospects at Gordon’s and drill hole planning.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

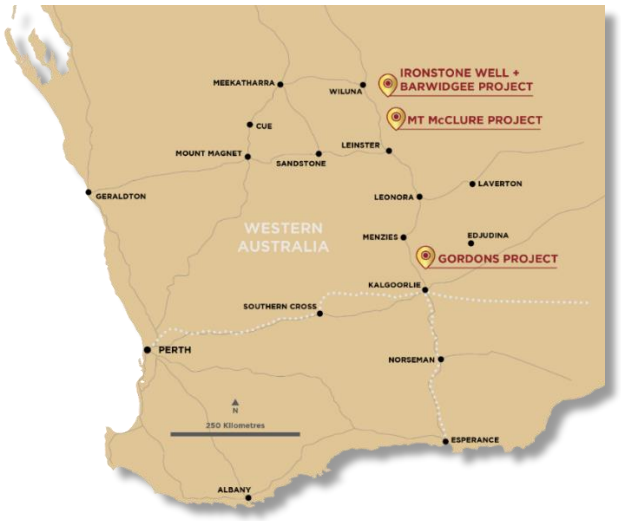
For further information please contact:

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

Greg Fitzgerald
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' gold project locations.

Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Summary

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Ironstone Well									
Flushing Meadows[1]	2,141	1.3	91,000	5,245	1.1	177,000	**7,386**	**1.1**	**268,000**
Mt McClure									
Challenger[2]				718	1.9	44,000	**718**	**1.9**	**44,000**
Success[3]				1,255	1.9	75,000	**1,255**	**1.9**	**75,000**
Parmelia[4]				252	2.1	17,000	**252**	**2.1**	**17,000**
Sub-total - MMC				2,225	1.9	136,000	**2,225**	**1.9**	**136,000**
Grand-total[(5)]	**2,141**	**1.3**	**91,000**	**7,470**	**1.3**	**313,000**	**9,611**	**1.3**	**404,000**

Due to the effects of rounding totals may not represent the sum of the individual components

[1] Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 for full details. [2] Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 22 August 2022 for full details [3] Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 September 2022 for full details.[4] Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 20 September 2022 for full details [5] Resources are reported as global resources and not constrained by optimised pit shells.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by full-time employees of Yandal Resources Limited under the supervision and direction of Mr Tim Kennedy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kennedy is the Managing Director of the Company, is a full-time employee of the Company and holds shares and options in the Company.

Mr Kennedy 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 Kennedy 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 and the Success, Challenger and Parmelia Mineral Resource Estimates at Mt McClure 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'.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Yandal Resources Limited's (Yandal's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Yandal operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Yandal's future performance. When used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Yandal believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Yandal and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Drilling results presented indicate geological potential for mineralisation but there can be no certainty that these results will eventually form part of a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 1 – 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
Success	YRLRC1087	1m individual	100	102	2	0.5	South end of Success. Vert hole in sub-optimal position due to access
	YRLRC1087	1m individual	147	148	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1087	1m individual	154	155	1	0.2	
Parmelia	YRLRC1088	1m individual	**103**	**106**	**3**	**1.4**	Down-dip at northern end of MRE. Holes oblique due to difficult access around historic pit.
	YRLRC1088	including	**104**	**105**	**1**	**3.2**	
Parmelia	YRLRC1089	1m individual	106	107	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1089	1m individual	**136**	**137**	**1**	**2.3**	
Parmelia	YRLRC1090	4m comp	24	28	4	0.2	Approx 40m down-dip
Parmelia	YRLRC1091	1m individual	151	152	1	0.1	Approx 30m down-dip of merged lodes
	YRLRC1091	1m individual	186	187	1	0.2	
Parmelia	YRLRC1092	1m individual	162	169	7	0.3	Intercepts approx. 50m down-dip of MRE. Upper and lower lodes intersected
	YRLRC1092	including	**163**	**164**	**1**	**1.2**	
	YRLRC1092	1m individual	173	174	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1092	1m individual	**189**	**193**	**4**	**1.0**	
	YRLRC1092	including	**189**	**191**	**2**	**3.3**	
Caroline	YRLRC1093	1m individual	116	120	4	0.2	Initial test of down-dip potential of emerging prospect
Caroline	YRLRC1094					NSA	
Caroline	YRLRC1095	1m individual	107	115	8	0.3	
	YRLRC1095	including	**113**	**114**	**1**	**1.1**	
Sulphur	YRLRC1096	1m individual	87	88	1	0.2	Northern infill-line towards north of prospect
	YRLRC1096	1m individual	89	90	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1096	1m individual	93	94	1	0.2	
Sulphur	YRLRC1097	1m individual	104	115	11	0.6	Southern of two 50m spaced infill lines on towards northern end of prospect
	YRLRC1097	including	**107**	**108**	**1**	**1.0**	
	YRLRC1097	including	**109**	**110**	**1**	**1.4**	
	YRLRC1097	1m individual	126	127	1	0.2	
Sulphur	YRLRC1098	1m individual	**64**	**75**	**11**	**1.5**	
	YRLRC1098	including	**67**	**71**	**4**	**2.9**	
	YRLRC1098	including	**69**	**70**	**1**	**5.6**	
	YRLRC1098	1m individual	91	92	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1098	1m individual	95	96	1	0.5	
	YRLRC1098	1m individual	96	97	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1098	1m individual	100	101	1	0.1	
Sulphur	YRLRC1099	1m individual	45	46	1	0.3	Northern infill-line towards north of prospect
	YRLRC1099	1m individual	47	48	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1099	1m individual	52	54	2	0.5	
	YRLRC1099	1m individual	61	66	5	0.5	
	YRLRC1099	including	**64**	**65**	**1**	**1.6**	
Success	YRLRC1100	1m individual	23	27	4	0.3	Traverse of holes located 25m north of the Success Resource envelopes
Success	YRLRC1101	1m individual	24	31	7	0.3	
	YRLRC1101	1m individual	44	45	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1101	1m individual	46	47	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1101	1m individual	51	52	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1101	1m individual	56	57	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1101	1m individual	60	61	1	0.1	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
	YRLRC1101	1m individual	78	79	1	0.1	
Success	YRLRC1101	1m individual	97	98	1	0.1	
Success	YRLRC1102	1m individual	51	52	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	57	62	5	0.4	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	69	70	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	**72**	**73**	**1**	**2.0**	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	73	74	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	75	76	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	88	89	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	91	94	3	0.3	
	YRLRC1102	1m individual	126	128	2	0.7	
Success	YRLRC1103	1m individual	63	64	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1103	1m individual	70	71	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1103	1m individual	106	108	2	0.3	
	YRLRC1103	1m individual	112	113	1	0.1	
Success	YRLRC1104	1m individual	20	26	6	0.5	
	YRLRC1104	including	**21**	**22**	**1**	**1.6**	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	85	86	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	98	102	4	0.4	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	110	111	1	0.4	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	112	113	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	118	119	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	126	128	2	0.4	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	157	159	2	0.3	
	YRLRC1104	1m individual	160	161	1	0.1	
Challenger Nth	YRLRC1105	1m individual	133	134	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1105	1m individual	146	150	4	0.4	
	YRLRC1105	1m individual	156	159	3	0.5	
	YRLRC1105	including	**158**	**159**	**1**	**1.2**	
	YRLRC1105	1m individual	164	165	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1105	1m individual	167	168	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1105	1m individual	173	174	1	0.1	
Challenger Nth	YRLRC1106	1m individual	130	131	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1106	1m individual	**142**	**151**	**9**	**1.1**	
	YRLRC1106	including	**142**	**147**	**5**	**1.7**	
	YRLRC1106	including	**144**	**145**	**1**	**3.7**	
	YRLRC1106	1m individual	154	155	1	0.1	
Challenger Nth	YRLRC1107	1m individual	134	144	10	0.6	
	YRLRC1107	including	**135**	**136**	**1**	**1.2**	
	YRLRC1107	including	**141**	**142**	**1**	**2.3**	
Challenger Cent	YRLRC1108	1m individual	126	133	7	0.3	
	YRLRC1108	1m individual	152	153	1	0.1	
Challenger Cent	YRLRC1109	1m individual	142	151	9	0.4	
	YRLRC1109	1m individual	153	154	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1109	1m individual	156	157	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1109	1m individual	162	163	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1109	1m individual	171	172	1	0.3	

Located immediately beneath Challenger Nth Resource envelopes

Located immediately beneath Challenger Central Resource envelopes

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
	YRLRC1109	1m individual	182	183	1	0.2	
Challenger Sth	YRLRC1110	1m individual	**124**	**129**	**5**	**2.2**	Located immediately beneath Challenger Sth Resource envelopes
	YRLRC1110	including	**126**	**127**	**1**	**3.6**	
	YRLRC1110	1m individual	**137**	**144**	**7**	**1.0**	
	YRLRC1110	including	**139**	**142**	**3**	**2.0**	
Challenger Sth	YRLRC1111	1m individual	102	103	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1111	1m individual	105	106	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1111	1m individual	111	112	1	0.5	
	YRLRC1111	1m individual	115	129	14	0.8	
	YRLRC1111	including	**117**	**122**	**5**	**1.5**	
	YRLRC1111	1m individual	132	133	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1111	1m individual	141	142	1	0.3	
Challenger Sth	YRLRC1112	4m composite	68	72	4	0.1	
	YRLRC1112	4m composite	80	84	4	0.2	
	YRLRC1112	4m composite	92	96	4	0.1	
	YRLRC1112	1m individual	112	132	20	0.4	
	YRLRC1112	including	**114**	**115**	**1**	**1.8**	
	YRLRC1112	including	**130**	**131**	**1**	**1.2**	
Gilmore	YRLRC1113	1m individual	21	22	1	0.1	Traverse is a 25m step-out from the previous northern most drilling at Gilmore
	YRLRC1113	1m individual	30	31	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1113	1m individual	34	36	2	0.1	
	YRLRC1113	1m individual	39	45	6	0.3	
	YRLRC1113	1m individual	53	54	1	0.1	
Gilmore	YRLRC1114	1m individual	55	56	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1114	1m individual	84	86	2	0.3	
Gilmore	YRLRC1115	1m individual	83	84	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1115	1m individual	122	123	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1115	1m individual	127	128	1	0.1	
Gilmore	YRLRC1116	1m individual	117	118	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1116	1m individual	127	129	2	0.3	
	YRLRC1116	1m individual	138	139	1	0.1	Intercepts approximately 40m down dip of previous intercepts at Gilmore
Gilmore	YRLRC1117	1m individual	**113**	**116**	**3**	**4.9**	
Gilmore	YRLRC1117	including	**113**	**116**	**1**	**14.4**	
	YRLRC1117	1m individual	129	130	1	0.3	
	YRLRC1117	1m individual	155	156	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1117	1m individual	158	159	1	0.2	
Gilmore	YRLRC1118	1m individual	**116**	**120**	**4**	**1.8**	
	YRLRC1118	including	**116**	**117**	**1**	**6.7**	
	YRLRC1118	1m individual	126	127	1	0.1	
	YRLRC1118	1m individual	134	135	1	0.3	
Gilmore	YRLRC1119	1m individual	64	65	1	0.1	Down-dip towards southern end of Gilmore. Possible too shallow to have intersected any high-grade extension of YRLRC1117 & YRLRC1118
	YRLRC1119	1m individual	71	72	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1119	1m individual	84	85	1	0.4	
	YRLRC1119	1m individual	89	92	3	0.7	
	YRLRC1119	including	**90**	**91**	**1**	**1.2**	
	YRLRC1119	1m individual	96	97	1	0.2	
	YRLRC1119	1m individual	105	106	1	0.4	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Gilmore	YRLRC1119	1m individual	106	110	4	0.1	
Gilmore	YRLRC1120	1m individual	68	83	15	0.3	Broad intercept located at far southern end of Gilmore.
	YRLRC1120	including	**71**	**72**	**1**	**1.3**	
	YRLRC1120	1m individual	97	98	1	0.3	

Table 2 –RC collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Success	YRLRC1087	RC	6954574.37	296761.52	257	-90	156
Parmelia	YRLRC1088	RC	6953229.37	297471.36	200	-55	120
Parmelia	YRLRC1089	RC	6953219.29	297433.59	200	-55	174
Parmelia	YRLRC1090	RC	6952853.41	297746.42	257	-60	182
Parmelia	YRLRC1091	RC	6952945.58	297698.10	257	-60	192
Parmelia	YRLRC1092	RC	6953041.09	297657.21	257	-60	210
Caroline	YRLRC1093	RC	6956823.39	295816.66	257	-60	120
Caroline	YRLRC1094	RC	6956629.20	295871.33	257	-60	120
Caroline	YRLRC1095	RC	6956436.83	295908.51	257	-60	120
Sulphur	YRLRC1096	RC	6955434.39	296251.75	257	-60	120
Sulphur	YRLRC1097	RC	6955390.47	296281.36	257	-60	132
Sulphur	YRLRC1098	RC	6955379.49	296243.67	257	-60	102
Sulphur	YRLRC1099	RC	6955423.00	296210.14	257	-60	96
Success	YRLRC1100	RC	6955177.37	296461.28	257	-60	60
Success	YRLRC1101	RC	6955183.33	296499.85	257	-60	102
Success	YRLRC1102	RC	6955197.31	296537.97	257	-60	138
Success	YRLRC1103	RC	6955239.48	296648.00	257	-60	120
Success	YRLRC1104	RC	6955203.40	296576.18	257	-60	162
Challenger Nth	YRLRC1105	RC	6949663.84	299498.05	257	-60	162
Challenger Nth	YRLRC1106	RC	6949619.19	299528.45	257	-60	174
Challenger Nth	YRLRC1107	RC	6949572.57	299537.93	257	-60	162
Challenger	YRLRC1108	RC	6949335.71	299618.12	257	-60	162
Challenger	YRLRC1109	RC	6949295.53	299665.34	257	-60	186
Challenger Sth	YRLRC1110	RC	6949049.86	299730.96	257	-60	162
Challenger Sth	YRLRC1111	RC	6948997.61	299725.79	257	-60	150
Challenger Sth	YRLRC1112	RC	6948947.37	299728.80	257	-60	150
Gilmore	YRLRC1113	RC	6947532.39	300257.47	257	-60	72
Gilmore	YRLRC1114	RC	6947540.83	300299.01	257	-60	102
Gilmore	YRLRC1115	RC	6947552.68	300343.93	257	-60	132
Gilmore	YRLRC1116	RC	6947556.62	300389.58	257	-60	162
Gilmore	YRLRC1117	RC	6947511.61	300396.66	257	-60	162
Gilmore	YRLRC1118	RC	6947460.86	300400.78	257	-60	150
Gilmore	YRLRC1119	RC	6947411.13	300408.62	257	-60	120
Gilmore	YRLRC1120	RC	6947365.17	300417.69	257	-60	102

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 from the individual sample piles or bags 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.*	• RC samples taken. • Through the anticipated mineralised zones, 1m samples were taken directly from the rig collection samples. Elsewhere in the hole, samples were collected by spearing each 1m collection sample 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 use in an MRE if one is compiled in the future.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Mineralisation mostly occurs within oxidised saprock to and fresh coarse meta-volcanosedimentary rocks. 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.* *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 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. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken every meter. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory. A number of samples have been selected for future analyses using different techniques for 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 Tim Kennedy 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 2. • 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 will be dependent on mineralisation continuity. 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.
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. The dip and strike of mineralisation at Mt McClure is relatively predictable and hole orientation was designed to give provide an optimal test. 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. A significant number of historic holes in the database of a shallow reconnaissance exploration nature were drilled vertically which suggests 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 & 2. • 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 Mt McClure project have been included for diagrammatic purposes and the listing all of the drilling details is considered unnecessary 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*	• 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
	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.*	
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 1-4 and Table 1-2.
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 1-4.
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. Updated MRE's were undertaken in 2022 by Yandal Resources Ltd, the details of which are in ASX releases made in August and September 2022 • 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.