

AC drilling confirms extensions to key mineralised structures at the Ironstone Well/Barwidgee Project

Key Points:

- Final assay results received from the recent 101-hole (4,970m) reconnaissance air-core (AC) drilling program testing target areas at **Ironstone Well/Barwidgee** and **Mt McClure** Gold Projects.
- Broad spaced drilling at **Ironstone Well/Barwidgee** has:
 - Confirmed north-west and south-east extensions to the **Quarter Moon** mineralised structure, and;
 - Returned gold anomalism at **Roland Garros** adjacent to a target highlighted by independent consultant Mike Outhwaite during the regional targeting study.
 - **At Mt McClure**, anomalous results have been returned from three geochemical and structural targets in the hanging Wall sequence.
- RC program to enable an initial MRE at the **HMS Sulphur** prospect complete (refer to ASX 31 May 2023).

Commenting on the recent results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director Mr Tim Kennedy said: *"This air-core program was reconnaissance in nature, designed to test a number of target areas for prospective geology and evidence of mineralisation. At Ironstone Well/Barwidgee it was very encouraging to see a strong geochemical response, up to 3.2g/t Au, approximately 700m north along strike from Quarter Moon. This adds further strike potential to the prospect which is regarded as high priority, and was already earmarked for RC drill testing in Q3-Q4 once heritage approvals have been received. Several lower order intercepts from a single traverse drilled at Roland Garros indicates that this prospect, which is situated along a splay structure in the hanging wall sequence to the Flushing Meadows Resource is prospective and warrants further work. The drilling at Mt McClure returned positive results from three of the eleven targets tested. Given the largely conceptual nature of most of the targets and the very preliminary nature of drilling, this is a good hit rate. We intend on following up each of these targets once the results have been fully interpreted."*



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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	157,803,079
Share Price	\$0.068
Market Cap	\$10.7M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, “Yandal Resources” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise that it has received final assay results from the air-core drilling program completed at the Ironstone Well/Barwidgee (IWB) and Mt McClure (MMC) Gold Projects in the March quarter.

The air-core program comprised 101 holes for 4,970m. At the IWB Project, broad spaced (nominally 800m x 100m) drilling was undertaken as an initial test of the strike extension to structures controlling known mineralisation. At the Mt McClure Project, initial air-core traverses were completed over a series of targets in the hanging-wall sequence to the Mt McClure “line of lodes” focusing on structurally bound demagnetised zones and untested surface geochemical anomalism.

Collar locations and all significant assay results are provided in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

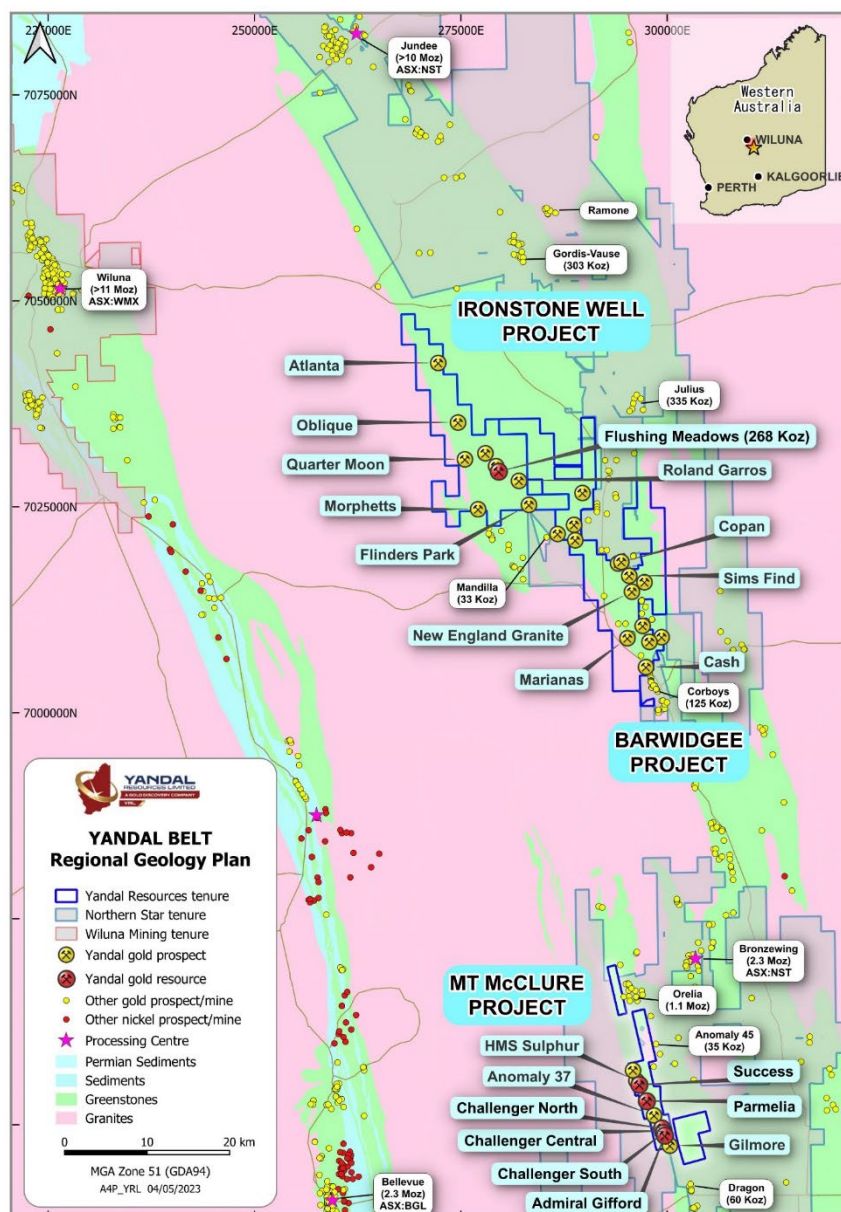


Figure 1 – Location map of Ironstone Well/Barwidgee (IWB) and Mt McClure (MMC) Gold Projects showing key prospects and occurrences in relation to project tenure and regional geology

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Ironstone Well/Barwidgee

The 100% owned IWB Gold Project covers approximately 370km² of contiguous, highly prospective and under-explored tenure located between the Jundee and Bronzewing mines in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Yandal has an established Resource of 268,000oz⁽¹⁾ of gold at Flushing Meadows and considers there to be strong potential to make new discoveries and expand this resource base within the extensive tenure holding.

The project area has several prospects where limited historic and YRL drilling has returned highly encouraging intercepts including Quarter Moon, Oblique, New England Granite and Sims Find which are the subject of ongoing exploration.

In this recent drilling program, broad spaced traverses were completed testing structures along strike from known mineralisation at Quarter Moon and Marianas and as a first pass assessment of interpreted splay structures at Roland Garros, along strike from mineralisation at Wimbledon (ASX:NST).

(1) Refer to the YRL ASX Announcement of 4 November 2020 for details of the Flushing Meadows Resource

Quarter Moon Extensions

At **Quarter Moon** gold has been defined along a strike length of 1,000m with previous historic and YRL drilling returning intercepts including:

- 3m @ 11.0g/t Au from 80m (CYPFRC6)
- 6m @ 3.4g/t Au from 142m (GCMQTM6)
- 12m @ 2.0g/t Au from 5m (YRLRC0479)

Historic drilling along strike has been predominantly shallow (<50m) and therefore largely ineffective in this deeply weathered area (up to 120m). One air-core traverse was drilled north-west and two air-core traverses were drilled south-east of Quarter Moon along the Moilers Fault, a subsidiary structure of the regional Barwidgee Shear, for potential extensions of the mineralised system (Figures 1 and 2).

The north-western most line (700m north of Quarter Moon) and the south-eastern most line (1,600m south of Quarter Moon) each returned anomalous gold values which are interpreted as the likely extension of the mineralised structure at these locations. Of particular significance is the intercept in YRLAC1064 which returned **6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 19m** including **3m @ 1.9g/t Au**.

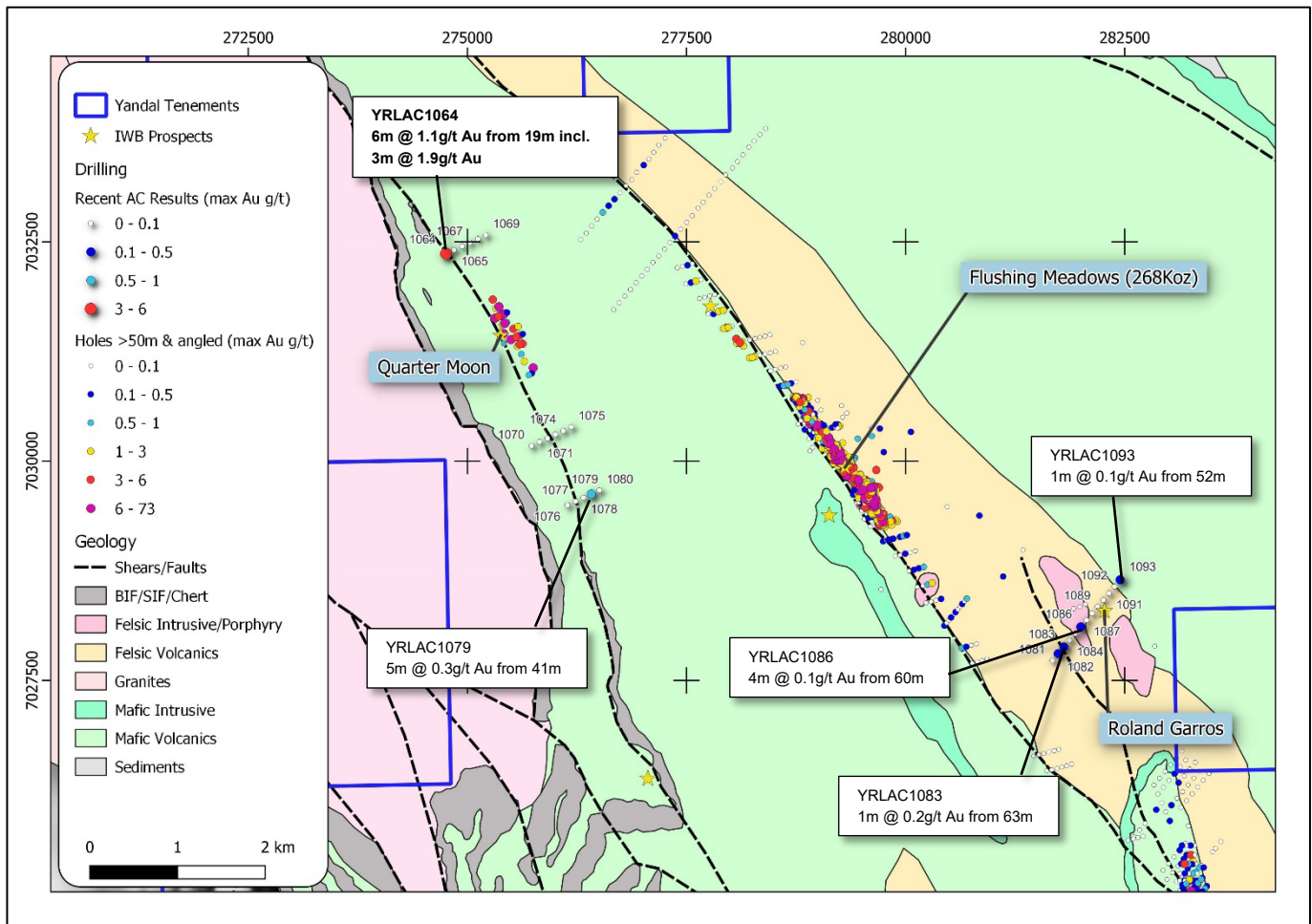
Follow-up exploration is currently being planned.

Roland Garros

Roland Garros is an early-stage prospect located on an interpreted splay structure extending north of the high-grade mineralisation at Flinders Park (previous intercepts incl **20m @ 3.2 g/t Au** YRLRC0474) and located in the hanging wall of the Flushing Meadows deposit (Figure 2). Despite the targets proximity to known mineralisation the structure has not been subject to effective drill testing. A single reconnaissance air-core line was completed across the structure as an initial test for evidence of alteration and mineralisation.

The line returned several anomalous gold results and drilling also highlighted that the area is subject to particularly deep weathering (four holes in excess of 110m), suggestive of possible stratigraphic complexity, strong alteration or broad deformation. The Roland Garros target is also situated adjacent to a regional target generated by independent consultant Mike Outhwaite (Lithify Pty Ltd) during the recent

regional targeting exercise. Further detailed interpretation will be completed prior to planning the next phase of exploration across the Roland Garros Prospect.



Marianas

The **Marianas Prospect** is situated approximately 4km north-west along strike of the Corboy's deposit (ASX: NST), straddling the granite-greenstone contact along the Barwidgee Shear. Reconnaissance style mostly RAB drilling in the late 1990's, intersected up to **7m @ 4.3g/t Au including 1m @ 24.5g/t Au** from 20m (Hole ERAB67, Open file report A57221). Mineralisation was thought to be associated with a granodiorite quartz porphyry which has intruded the main granitic body marginal to the granite-greenstone contact.

Yandal's recent program comprised four air-core traverses approximately 400m apart covering 1.2km of strike along the structure. No significant results were returned from the recent program. The broader area remains of interest due to the paucity of drilling and prospective geological setting, however it is of lower priority as the tenor of results did not improve on historical drilling in the area.

Mt McClure

The Mt McClure Project (MMC) is located 15km south-west of the historic Bronzewing gold mine and 10km from Orelia gold mine both owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST) (Figure 1).

The greater MMC gold camp, which covers a strike length of some 30km and the Orelia mine (+1Moz), has a total gold endowment in excess of 1.8Moz gold.

Yandal's MMC Project covers a total strike length of 17km of prospective stratigraphy. It includes several historical open cut pits from which a total of approximately 100,000z of gold was mined to maximum vertical depths between 60m to 100m, mostly in the early 1990's, and at a time when the gold price was much lower than at present. In the September 2022 Quarter, Yandal announced Initial Mineral Resource Estimates totalling 2.25Mt @ 1.9g/t Au for 136,000oz⁽²⁾ beneath the Success, Parmelia and Challenger historic open pits and one satellite deposit.

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

Most exploration within Yandal's tenure including the Company's recent Phase 1 MRE expansion drilling has focussed on the main line of mineralisation hosting the previously mentioned deposits with little effective exploration in the hanging wall and footwall stratigraphy. Elsewhere in the belt, including the major Orelia deposit, mineralisation occurs higher up in the "hanging wall" stratigraphy which in Yandal's tenure has only been subject to limited historic exploration. The deposits at Mt McClure are also often spatially associated with north-west and/or south-west trending later cross faults.

A total of eleven targets were tested in this program (MMCAC1 – MMCAC11), the majority of which are situated in the underexplored hanging wall, east of the main line of mineralisation generally in locations proximal to cross-cutting (conjugate) faults and/or areas exhibiting demagnetisation, potentially representing alteration associated with mineralisation.

Of the eleven targets tested, three returned significant gold results (>0.1g/t Au). At target **MMCAC4**, 5 holes tested a historical soil geochemical anomaly extending over an area of 300m x 300m (peak value 176 ppb Au against a background of less than 10ppb Au) on the northern margin of a granitic intrusive coincident with a structural intersection. This same intrusive is host to significant mineralisation at the "Anomaly 45" prospect, immediately to the east of Yandal's tenure (Figure 3). Hole YRLAC1154 returned 8m @ 0.2g/t Au from 48m. Of note, the 5 other holes in this target had an average bottom of hole "blade refusal" depth of approximately 40m. In contrast YRLAC1154 had a blade refusal depth of 127m indicating much stronger weathering. Additionally, there was significantly more quartz noted in the hole. These observations together with the anomalous gold results potentially indicate proximity to a large structure and/or mineralising system.

Four holes tested target **MMCAC6**. This target is on the southern margin of the same granitic intrusion as MMCAC4 and is coincident with the intersection of two structures, one being the north-east trending structure hosting the nearby Anomaly 45 deposit on the northern margin of the intrusion. Hole YRLAC1157 returned a very encouraging result of 4m @ 0.4g/t Au from 52m.

Target **MMCAC8** is located immediately south of Success and comprises an interpreted fault bounded demagnetised zone within a mafic intrusive in the Success hanging wall sequence. Four holes tested the feature for evidence of alteration and mineralisation. The eastern most hole, Hole YRLAC1130, returned 4m @ 0.1g/t Au from surface and 4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 64m. Given the compelling setting of the target and these encouraging first pass results, further work is being planned.

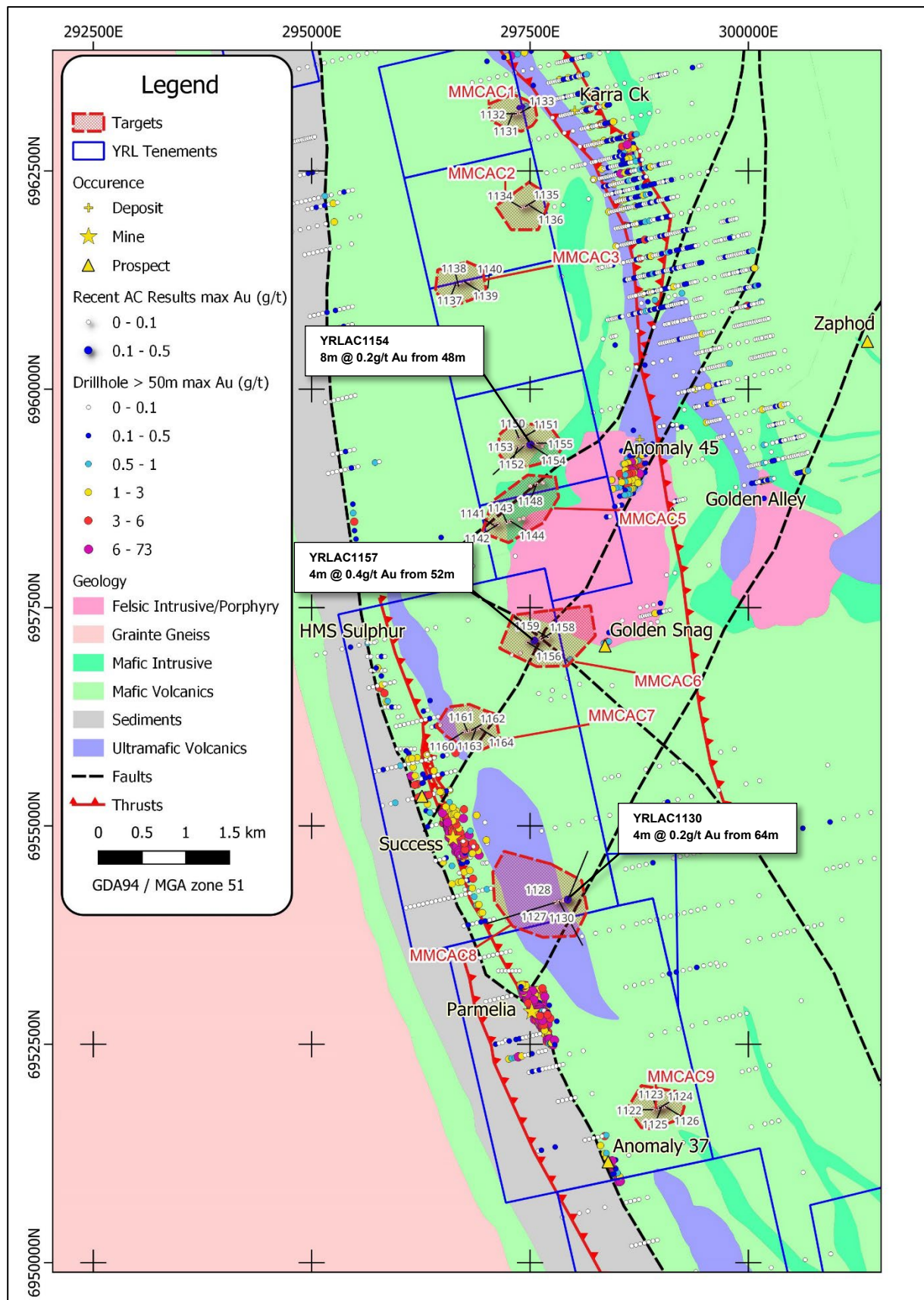


Figure 3 – Mt McClure drill hole plan showing targets (red dashed areas) and recent air-core holes returning significant (+0.1g/t Au) results (labelled) from the recent program superimposed over regional geology

HMS Sulphur

Reverse-circulation (RC) drilling across the HMS Prospect at the MMC Gold project is complete with 2,576m drilled across 30 holes. Assays results are expected within the next 4-6 weeks.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Company has a very active Q1-Q2 2023 planned with priority exploration activities, including;

1. Receive results from RC drilling at the HMS Sulphur Prospect at MMC that will enable an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for that prospect.
2. Complete 3D modelling of historic and recent drilling data at MMC to establish controls on potential higher-grade plunging shoots for follow-up drill testing.
3. Follow-up significant air-core drill results over structural and geochemical targets at Mt McClure and Ironstone Well/Barwidgee.
4. Arrange access approval for drill testing targets at Ironstone Well/Barwidgee, including Quarter Moon, Oblique and the New England prospects.
5. Follow-up of targets highlighted in the recent independent geological targeting studies at Gordons (completed by Ben McCormack of Outlier Geoscience) and Ironstone Well/Barwidgee (completed by Mike Outhwaite of Lithify Pty Ltd).

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

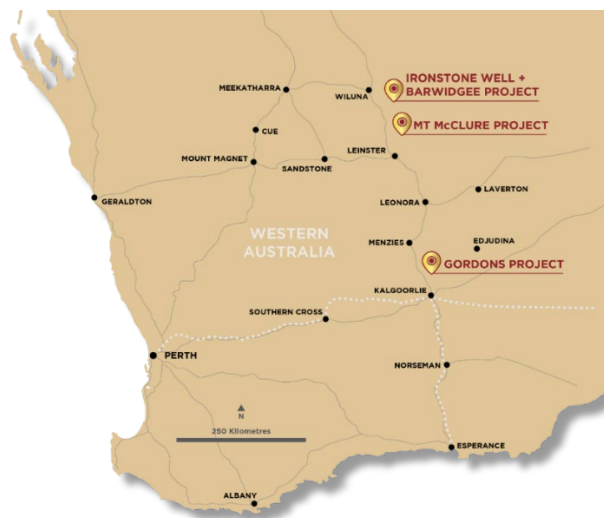
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About Yandal Resources Limited

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
Gordons									
Gordon's Dam ⁵				365	1.7	20,000	365	1.7	20,000
Grand-total⁶	2,141	1.3	91,000	7,835	1.3	333,000	9,976	1.3	424,000

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. Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 April 2023 for full details. 6. All Resources are reported as global estimates, 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 reviewed or compiled by Mr Christopher Oorschot, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Oorschot is the Exploration Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee and holds options in the Company. Mr Oorschot 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 Oorschot 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, Mt McClure and Gordons Dam Mineral Resource Estimates 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 mineralization 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'.

YRL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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 1a – Ironstone Well/Barwidgee - 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
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1064	1m individual	18	24	6	1.1	
		including	19	21	2	1.9	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1065					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1066					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1067					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1068					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1069					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1070					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1071					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1072					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1073					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1074					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1075					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1076					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1077					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1078					NSA	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1079	1m individual	41	46	5	0.3	
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1080					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1081					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1082	4m composite	40	44	4	0.3	
	YRLAC1082	4m composite	52	56	4	0.1	
	YRLAC1082	4m composite	60	64	4	0.2	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1083	1m individual	63	64	4	0.2	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1084					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1085					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1086	4m composite	44	48	4	0.1	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1087					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1088					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1089					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1090					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1091					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1092					NSA	
Roland Garros	YRLAC1093	1m individual	52	53	1	0.1	
Marianas	YRLAC1094					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1095					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1096					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1097					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1098					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1099					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1100					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1101					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1102					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1103					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1104					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1105					NSA	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Marianas	YRLAC1106					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1107					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1108					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1109					NSA	
Marianas	YRLAC1110					NSA	

Table 1b – Mt McClure - 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
MMCAC11	YRLAC1111					NSA	
MMCAC11	YRLAC1112					NSA	
MMCAC11	YRLAC1113					NSA	
MMCAC11	YRLAC1114					NSA	
MMCAC11	YRLAC1115					NSA	
MMCAC11	YRLAC1116					NSA	
MMCAC10	YRLAC1117					NSA	
MMCAC10	YRLAC1118					NSA	
MMCAC10	YRLAC1119					NSA	
MMCAC10	YRLAC1120					NSA	
MMCAC10	YRLAC1121					NSA	
MMCAC9	YRLAC1122					NSA	
MMCAC9	YRLAC1123					NSA	
MMCAC9	YRLAC1124					NSA	
MMCAC9	YRLAC1125					NSA	
MMCAC9	YRLAC1126					NSA	
MMCAC8	YRLAC1127					NSA	
MMCAC8	YRLAC1128					NSA	
MMCAC8	YRLAC1129					NSA	
MMCAC8	YRLAC1130	4m composite	0	4	4	0.1	
		4m composite	64	68	4	0.2	
MMCAC1	YRLAC1131					NSA	
MMCAC1	YRLAC1132					NSA	
MMCAC1	YRLAC1133					NSA	
MMCAC2	YRLAC1134					NSA	
MMCAC2	YRLAC1135					NSA	
MMCAC2	YRLAC1136					NSA	
MMCAC3	YRLAC1137					NSA	
MMCAC3	YRLAC1138					NSA	
MMCAC3	YRLAC1139					NSA	
MMCAC3	YRLAC1140					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1141					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1142					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1143					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1144					NSA	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
MMCAC5	YRLAC1145					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1146					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1147					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1148					NSA	
MMCAC5	YRLAC1149					NSA	
MMCAC4	YRLAC1150					NSA	
MMCAC4	YRLAC1151					NSA	
MMCAC4	YRLAC1152					NSA	
MMCAC4	YRLAC1153					NSA	
MMCAC4	YRLAC1154	4m composite	48	52	8	0.2	
MMCAC4	YRLAC1155					NSA	
MMCAC6	YRLAC1156					NSA	
MMCAC6	YRLAC1157	4m composite	52	56	4	0.4	
MMCAC6	YRLAC1158					NSA	
MMCAC6	YRLAC1159					NSA	
MMCAC7	YRLAC1160					NSA	
MMCAC7	YRLAC1161					NSA	
MMCAC7	YRLAC1162					NSA	
MMCAC7	YRLAC1163					NSA	
MMCAC7	YRLAC1164					NSA	

Table 2a –Ironstone Well/Barwidgee Project AC collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1064	AC	7032365	274757	245	-60	72
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1065	AC	7032408	274848	245	-60	90
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1066	AC	7032450	274938	245	-60	62
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1067	AC	7032492	275029	245	-60	78
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1068	AC	7032534	275120	245	-60	72
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1069	AC	7032577	275210	245	-60	65
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1070	AC	7030175	275733	245	-60	41
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1071	AC	7030218	275823	245	-60	43
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1072	AC	7030260	275914	245	-60	50
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1073	AC	7030303	276004	245	-60	35
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1074	AC	7030346	276095	245	-60	36
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1075	AC	7030388	276185	245	-60	53
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1076	AC	7029498	276143	245	-60	13
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1077	AC	7029541	276234	245	-60	55
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1078	AC	7029583	276325	245	-60	40
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1079	AC	7029625	276415	245	-60	58
Quarter Moon	YRLAC1080	AC	7029667	276506	245	-60	49
Roland Garros	YRLAC1081	AC	7027727	281678	220	-60	99
Roland Garros	YRLAC1082	AC	7027804	281742	220	-60	64
Roland Garros	YRLAC1083	AC	7027881	281807	220	-60	120

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Roland Garros	YRLAC1084	AC	7027957	281871	220	-60	120
Roland Garros	YRLAC1085	AC	7028034	281935	220	-60	90
Roland Garros	YRLAC1086	AC	7028110	282000	220	-60	90
Roland Garros	YRLAC1087	AC	7028187	282064	220	-60	114
Roland Garros	YRLAC1088	AC	7028264	282128	220	-60	72
Roland Garros	YRLAC1089	AC	7028340	282192	220	-60	7
Roland Garros	YRLAC1090	AC	7028417	282257	220	-60	15
Roland Garros	YRLAC1091	AC	7028493	282321	220	-60	57
Roland Garros	YRLAC1092	AC	7028570	282385	220	-60	121
Roland Garros	YRLAC1093	AC	7028647	282450	220	-60	53
Marianas	YRLAC1094	AC	7009134	294893	240	-60	6
Marianas	YRLAC1095	AC	7009184	294980	240	-60	6
Marianas	YRLAC1096	AC	7009234	295067	240	-60	25
Marianas	YRLAC1097	AC	7009284	295153	240	-60	15
Marianas	YRLAC1098	AC	7009259	295109	240	-60	27
Marianas	YRLAC1099	AC	7008144	295580	240	-60	44
Marianas	YRLAC1100	AC	7008194	295667	240	-60	61
Marianas	YRLAC1101	AC	7008244	295753	240	-60	57
Marianas	YRLAC1102	AC	7008294	295840	240	-60	64
Marianas	YRLAC1103	AC	7008491	295380	240	-60	18
Marianas	YRLAC1104	AC	7008541	295467	240	-60	45
Marianas	YRLAC1105	AC	7008591	295553	240	-60	49
Marianas	YRLAC1106	AC	7008641	295640	240	-60	39
Marianas	YRLAC1107	AC	7008837	295180	240	-60	30
Marianas	YRLAC1108	AC	7008887	295267	240	-60	47
Marianas	YRLAC1109	AC	7008937	295353	240	-60	28
Marianas	YRLAC1110	AC	7008987	295440	240	-60	20

Table 2b –Mt McClure AC collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
MMCAC11	YRLAC1111	AC	6948945	300025	257	-60	26
MMCAC11	YRLAC1112	AC	6948954	300064	257	-60	27
MMCAC11	YRLAC1113	AC	6948963	300103	257	-60	42
MMCAC11	YRLAC1114	AC	6948972	300142	257	-60	27
MMCAC11	YRLAC1115	AC	6948981	300181	257	-60	28
MMCAC11	YRLAC1116	AC	6948965	300108	77	-60	24
MMCAC10	YRLAC1117	AC	6949423	300187	257	-60	49
MMCAC10	YRLAC1118	AC	6949434	300235	257	-60	51
MMCAC10	YRLAC1119	AC	6949445	300284	257	-60	39
MMCAC10	YRLAC1120	AC	6949456	300333	257	-60	39
MMCAC10	YRLAC1121	AC	6949468	300381	257	-60	40
MMCAC9	YRLAC1122	AC	6951750	298908	257	-60	32

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
MMCAC9	YRLAC1123	AC	6951761	298956	257	-60	41
MMCAC9	YRLAC1124	AC	6951767	298981	257	-60	46
MMCAC9	YRLAC1125	AC	6951773	299005	257	-60	23
MMCAC9	YRLAC1126	AC	6951784	299054	257	-60	43
MMCAC8	YRLAC1127	AC	6954121	297788	257	-60	76
MMCAC8	YRLAC1128	AC	6954133	297836	257	-60	46
MMCAC8	YRLAC1129	AC	6954144	297885	257	-60	51
MMCAC8	YRLAC1130	AC	6954155	297934	257	-60	87
MMCAC1	YRLAC1131	AC	6963144	297297	257	-60	80
MMCAC1	YRLAC1132	AC	6963155	297345	257	-60	78
MMCAC1	YRLAC1133	AC	6963166	297394	257	-60	78
MMCAC2	YRLAC1134	AC	6962081	297399	257	-60	67
MMCAC2	YRLAC1135	AC	6962093	297447	257	-60	64
MMCAC2	YRLAC1136	AC	6962104	297496	257	-60	77
MMCAC3	YRLAC1137	AC	6961208	296652	257	-60	49
MMCAC3	YRLAC1138	AC	6961220	296701	257	-60	43
MMCAC3	YRLAC1139	AC	6961231	296749	257	-60	49
MMCAC3	YRLAC1140	AC	6961242	296798	257	-60	52
MMCAC5	YRLAC1141	AC	6958442	297087	257	-60	3
MMCAC5	YRLAC1142	AC	6958453	297135	257	-60	8
MMCAC5	YRLAC1143	AC	6958476	297233	257	-60	13
MMCAC5	YRLAC1144	AC	6958487	297281	257	-60	13
MMCAC5	YRLAC1145	AC	6958509	297379	257	-60	17
MMCAC5	YRLAC1146	AC	6958521	297427	257	-60	45
MMCAC5	YRLAC1147	AC	6958894	297503	257	-60	25
MMCAC5	YRLAC1148	AC	6958911	297576	257	-60	37
MMCAC5	YRLAC1149	AC	6958928	297649	257	-60	35
MMCAC4	YRLAC1150	AC	6959444	297373	257	-60	42
MMCAC4	YRLAC1151	AC	6959461	297446	257	-60	39
MMCAC4	YRLAC1152	AC	6959332	297360	257	-60	27
MMCAC4	YRLAC1153	AC	6959349	297433	267	-60	38
MMCAC4	YRLAC1154	AC	6959366	297506	257	-60	127
MMCAC4	YRLAC1155	AC	6959383	297579	257	-60	58
MMCAC6	YRLAC1156	AC	6957102	297473	257	-60	27
MMCAC6	YRLAC1157	AC	6957121	297551	257	-60	70
MMCAC6	YRLAC1158	AC	6957139	297629	257	-60	49
MMCAC6	YRLAC1159	AC	6957157	297707	257	-60	22
MMCAC7	YRLAC1160	AC	6956071	296735	257	-60	55
MMCAC7	YRLAC1161	AC	6956082	296783	257	-60	62
MMCAC7	YRLAC1162	AC	6956093	296832	257	-60	52
MMCAC7	YRLAC1163	AC	6956105	296881	257	-60	67
MMCAC7	YRLAC1164	AC	6956116	296929	257	-60	50

Appendix 1 – Mt McClure and Ironstone/Barwidgee t JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr Christopher Oorschot, 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 Exploration Results .

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4m composite samples were collected with a scoop from either the individual sample piles or bags laid out in drill order on the ground. For AC drilling, if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. 1m single splits taken using a scoop where a full cross section of the sample pile collected from sample piles. The average sample weights is approximately about 1.5-4.0kg for 4m composites and 1.5-3.0kg for 1m samples. Due to recent heavy rains across the Yandal Projects, singles from several anomalous composites could not be collected as sample piles had been washed away, were this has occurred only the 4m composite value have been reported. Historical drilling 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 splitter. Single meter sample weights were usually less than 3kg.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For AC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone and onboard splitter to remove hung up clays where occurred. 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 was subject to a variable array QAQC procedures depending on the project 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, exact procedure are variable depending on the project operator. Standards and replicate assays were applied internally 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drilling was used to obtain a 4m composite sample 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. Any anomalous composites (>0.1ppm Au) triggered the collection of individual 1m samples which were then submitted for 50g fire assay as per the above method with Aurum Laboratories. A number of historic drill hole results have been included in this report where the Competent Person considers data to be reliable. As the data is derived from multiple operators, there is inconsistency in sample method, sample size, assay methodology and QA/QC procedures etc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drilling with a 85mm air-core 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	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC 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 at the end of every rod (6m intervals). AC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. Due to the generally good drilling conditions the AC samples are considered representative given the drilling method and early stage nature of the targets. Samples were mostly dry and any damp or wet samples were noted. Due to the early nature of the targets, there is not enough data to assess and bias between sample recovery and grade etc.
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drill chip logging is routinely completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. Logging is captured via a paper logging sheet or an excel logging sheet and then transferred an Access Database. Logging was qualitative in nature and captured information including weathering, regolith types, primary and secondary lithologies, primary textures and secondary textured, veining and sulphide percentages and types. All 1m AC intervals are inspected, and depending on the regolith type sieved and cleaned, then preserved in chip trays for logging and/or further review. Historic geological logging is variable in quality and detail depending on the drilling method, and the project operator.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC samples taken. 4m composites were collected across the full length of the hole, 4m samples were taken directly from sample piles using a scoop/spear and follow up 1m samples were taken using a scoop/spear. Sample were mostly dry, and any most or wet samples were recorded. Standards and blanks were regularly inserted with the AC composites and single metre sample. 1m samples were varied in weight between 1.5–3.0kg for AC. QAQC performance is reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis. No duplicate were collected due to the early stage of the exploration targets and the inherent variability associated with the drilling method. Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including lab duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that the data is of sufficient quality for use in assessing the presence or absence of gold anomalism to support further analysis of early-stage exploration targets. Gold anomalies mostly occur within saprolite clays or oxidised saprock. The sample sizes are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>considered appropriate given the nature of the host rock, style of mineralisation under investigation and the early stage nature of the exploration targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the historical samples there has been multiple different sampling and sub sampling techniques applied including Diamond core, RC samples (both composites and single meter samples), Air-core and RAB sampling (both composites and single meter samples).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AC 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. This is considered a total digest and appropriate for the targeted style of mineralisation. 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. Historical assay data used various analytical techniques and laboratories. QAQC procedures are variable and additional validation work on the QAQC samples is required.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts from 4m composite are verified in the field when 1m samples are collected. All significant results are verified by comparing raw assays with the logged geology and and a visual inspection of the drill chips either in the field or from chip trays. There are no twinned holes due to the early-stage nature of the targets tested. Assay results are stored as PDF/XL files on company server located in the Perth office. Result are then imported into the company Access database and validated along with all primary logging, and survey data. No data was adjusted. Significant intercepts reported in Table 1 were compiled by Mr Christopher Oorschot of Yandal Resources and were using a length weighted average. A 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off was used for results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution (unless otherwise stated). Where 1m sample results are available these have been used to calculate reported intercepts. For several AC holes, severe weather has resulted in the loss of sample material for 1m analysis, in these instances the 4m composite result has been reported. The result table documents where the result is based on 1m samples or 4m composite samples. 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.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No downhole survey data was collected. All special data is relative to UTM MGA94 Zone 51s.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RL's for drill hole collars have not been reported, topography is relatively flat across all targets tested and not necessary for the interpretation of results given the early stage nature of targets. • Historical drilling was located using various survey methods and multiple grids including local grids, Geographic coordinates and historic UTM grids.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 2. • The hole spacing and distribution is not appropriate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • Some intervals have been reported as length weighted composites, either using 1m samples intervals of 4m composite intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early stage nature of the targets assessed by AC drilling means there is insufficient data to determine if the orientation of drilling achieves unbiased sampling or introduces a sampling bias. Hole geometries were all aligned to be orthogonal to regional structures and the average strike of stratigraphy.
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected on site under supervision of the supervising geologist. Once collected samples were stored in sealed bulk-bags and transported to Perth for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Mt McClure the drilling was conducted on P36/1892-1896, 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. At Ironstone Well/Barwidgee drilling was conducted on E53/1843 The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 is typically hosted within shears, faults and quartz veins with minor sulphides in a range of host rocks including felsic to mafic volcanic and intrusive units and various sedimentary units. .
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 & 2. All holes reported from the current program are listed in Table 2 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2019-2023. Other holes in the immediate area of the prospects have been included for diagrammatic purposes and the listing of all 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 1-3. No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only significant intercepts are reported using a length weighted average. Significant intercepts include any results >0.1ppm Au. Assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. Results have been rounded to one decimal place. All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are typically 1m or 4m composite downhole intervals above 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off or as shown. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the early nature of the targets tested the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is unknown and further data is needed to make any analysis and assessment. • The geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole orientation is unknown for the targets tested and reported. The drilling orientation used is approximately orthogonal to known mineralisation within the region. • The relationship between true width and downhole length is unknown.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 1-3 and Table 1-2.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary results for all AC assays > 0.1g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-3.
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Flushing Meadows Deposit in November 2020. • There has been historic mining at the Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects via open pit methods in the 1990's.
Further work	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.