ASX Announcement
9th January 2019

Gordons Exploration Update

- **High grade gold returned from RC drilling includes**
  - **8m @ 7.33g/t Au from 35m including 1m @ 47.96g/t Au from 36m; and**
  - **3m @ 18.30g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 26.04g/t Au from 34m**
- **Mineralisation open in most directions and follow up drilling to commence in February 2019**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activity at the Gordons Gold Project located in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie-Boulder Region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

A total of 888m of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling was completed at the Gordons Dam prospect in December 2018 with final 1m assay results received in early January 2019 (Table 1). The aim of the program was to locate the source of previously identified oxide gold in shallow saprolitic clays and thin palaeochannel sediments. The drilling was part of the WA Government's co-funded exploration incentive scheme, approved for a reimbursement of up to $30,000 of direct drilling costs.

Significant gold mineralisation has been intercepted within the oxidised palaeochannel material and also in transitional and fresh rocks, including primary hematite altered felsic porphyry and sheared mafic volcanics. The primary mineralisation is believed to be structurally controlled with a steep east dip and a north-westerly strike orientation. The highest grade gold mineralisation intercepted occurs within supergene palaeochannel sediments above contacts between felsic porphyry and sheared mafic rock units with minor sulphides.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"The new results are highly encouraging as we have improved our understanding of the mineralisation system substantially. Bedrock intercepts in both porphyry and sheared basalt directly below high grade oxide gold suggests we could be onto a system of significant size.

The new high grade oxide intercepts have shown the mineralised footprint within palaeochannel sands and clays to be significantly larger than the original zone 300m long by 50m wide. Further assessment of the surrounding historic exploration results and geo-data sets is underway to determine the significance of the new results.

Being so close to the large porphyry hosted Kanowna Belle mine certainly gives us confidence to pursue additional drilling at depth".

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	53,308,348
Share Price	$0.20
Market Cap	$11M
ASX Code	YRL

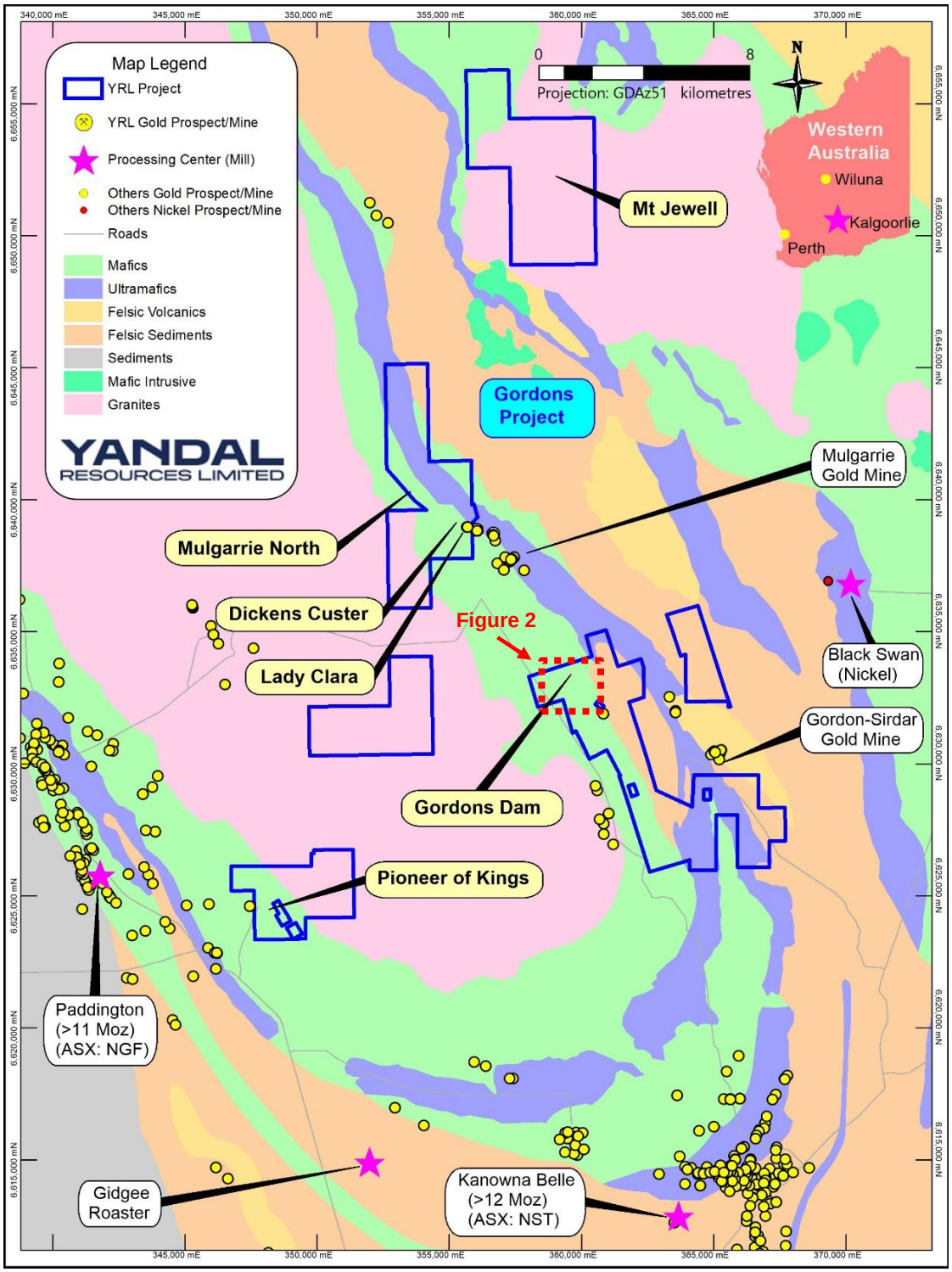

Figure 1 – Location of the Gordons Dam gold prospect within the Gordons project.

The new drilling results are particularly encouraging as consistent gold grades associated with sulphides have been discovered in primary rock for the first time at the prospect. Drill chip logging has confirmed the presence of two different porphyry rock units (one mineralised with hematite alteration; one barren) and a sheared fine grained mafic rock sequence which indicates geological complexity and some similarities to major gold deposits nearby. The mineralised porphyry unit is open and has been intersected over 200m strike length with a considerable down hole width of mineralisation up to 23m thickness in hole YRLRC0019.

Both the palaeochannel hosted and the primary mineralisation are open as there has been insufficient drilling to define the limits in any direction. A plan showing new and historic hole collars, selected significant intercepts and the location of a representative cross section (Figure 3) is presented as Figure 2 for geological context. An important highlight from the program included hole **YRLRC0019** which returned;

- **8m @ 7.33g/t Au from 35m includes 1m @ 47.96g/t Au within palaeochannel sediments; and**
- **15m @ 0.95g/t Au from 80m and 8m @ 1.16g/t Au from 100m within altered felsic porphyry.**

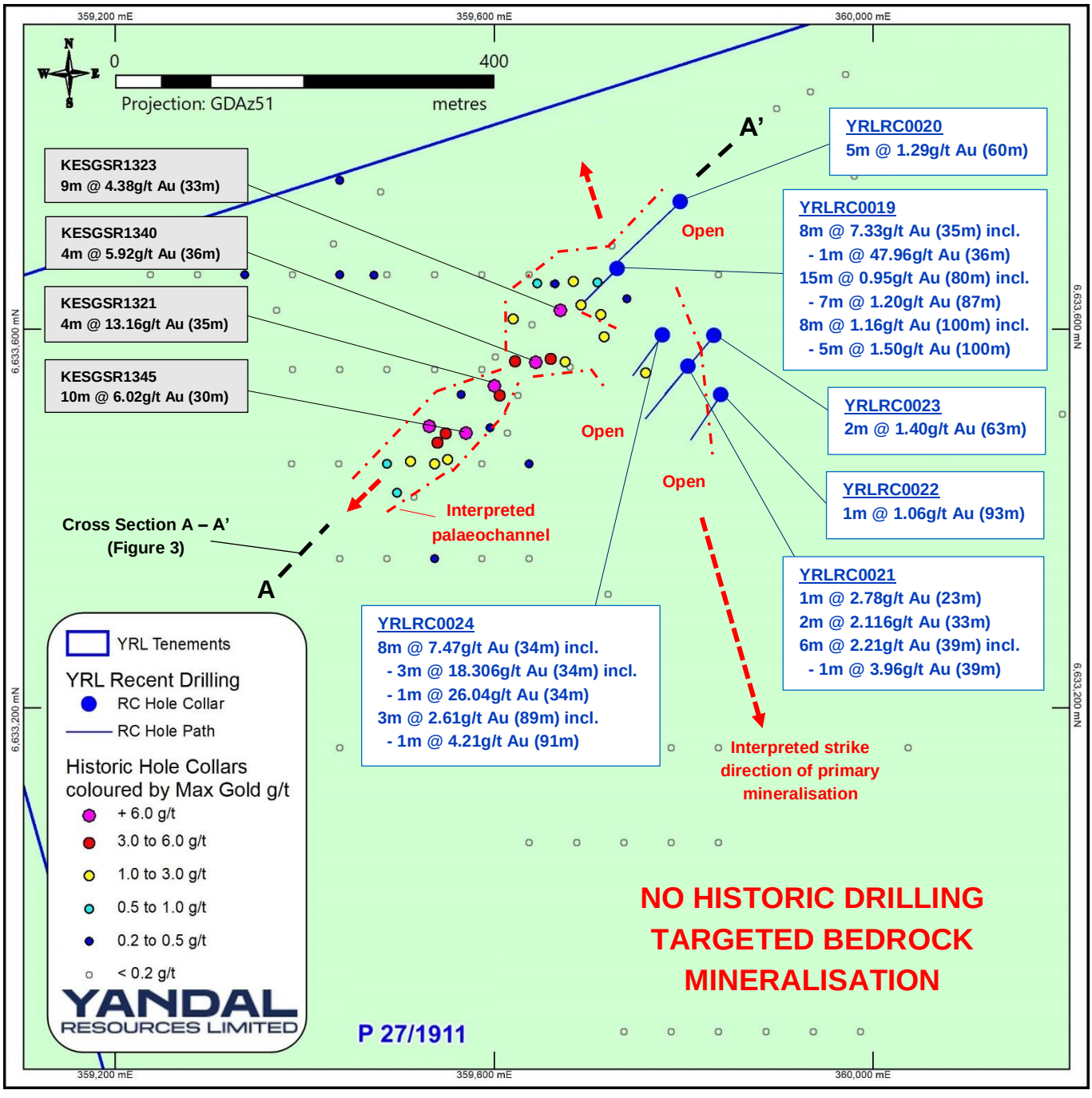

Figure 2 – Gordons Dam gold prospect drill collar plan within the Gordons Project[1].

The prospect area is covered by a 4-10m thick flat lying sheet of recent transported pisolitic gravels with variable induration at surface.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018 and Specific References in this report

Underlying the gravels is a 15-25m thick sequence of transported light brown clays which in places are situated above a mineralised palaeochannel. The palaeochannel is typically composed of 3-6m thick of cream coloured clays with variable 2-6mm diameter granules and pebbles composed of rounded quartz and pisolitic lithic fragments.

Historic Aircore ("AC") and RC drilling completed by Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd ("Kesli") between 2013 and 2016[1] intersected strong gold mineralisation over a south west trending zone approximately 300m long by 50m wide (Figures 2 & 3). Historic RC intercepts include;

- **4m @ 13.16g/t Au from 35m (KESGSR1321); including 1m @ 49.48g/t Au from 35m;**
- **9m @ 4.38g/t Au from 33m (KESGSR1323); including 1m @ 19.40g/t Au from 37m;**
- **4m @ 5.92g/t Au from 36m (KESGSR1340); including 1m @ 13.68g/t Au from 38m; and**
- **10m @ 6.02g/t Au from 30m (KESGSR1345); including 1m @ 39.08g/t Au from 31m.**

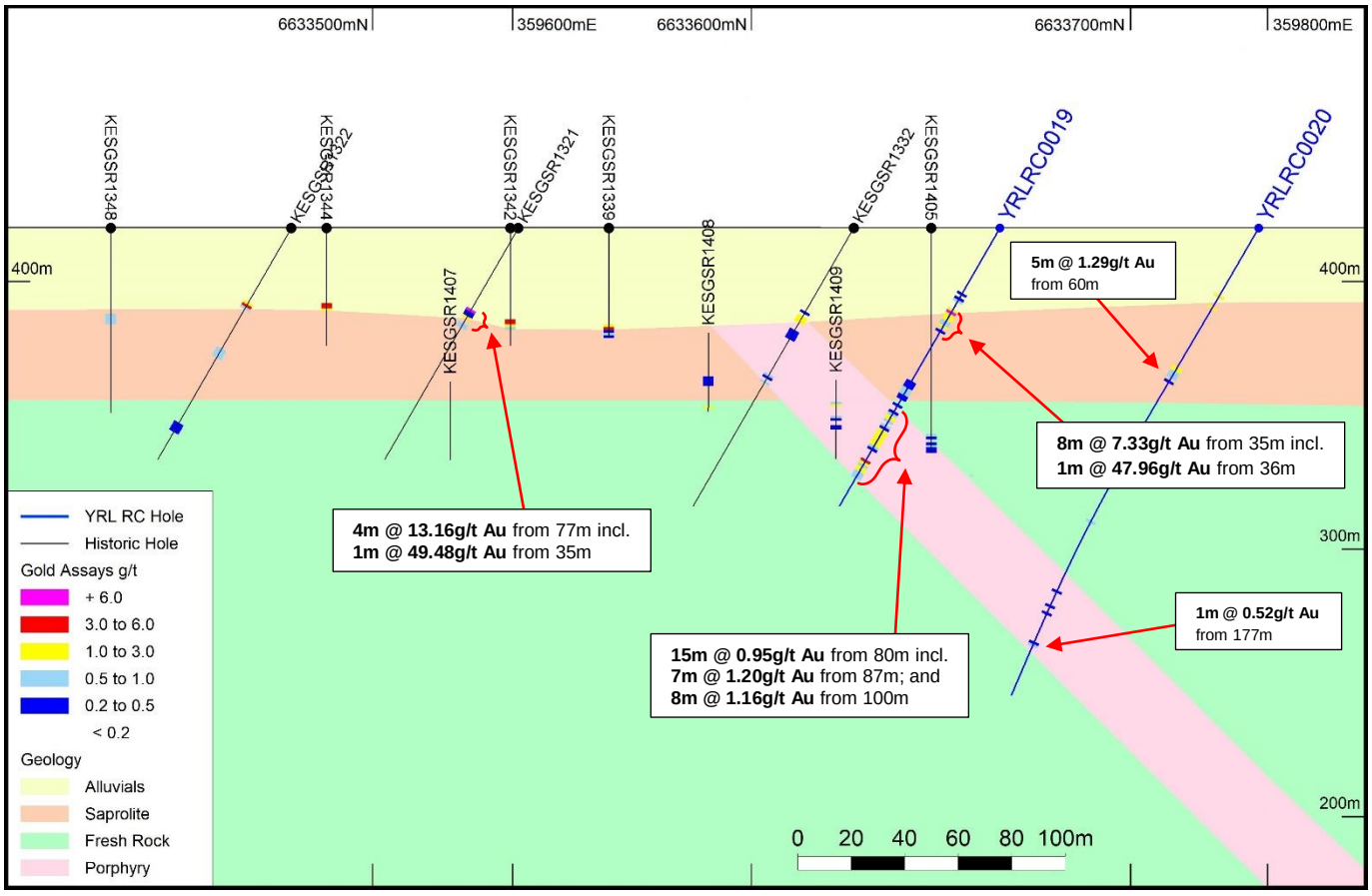

Figure 3 – Gordons Dam prospect schematic cross section plan (A – A')[1].

All significant assay results for new RC holes and the historic Kesli holes discussed in this report are included in Table 1[1].

Next Steps

Follow up exploration has commenced to review available geo-data sets in order to interpret the geology and assay data with the latest information from the current program. The extent of the high grade palaeochannel hosted mineralisation and the bedrock hosted mineralisation are currently unknown and further drilling is required.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018 and Specific References in this report

Follow up AC and RC drilling programs are in the advanced planning stages to confirm the geometry and controls on the mineralisation and are planned to commence in the March Quarter 2019.

Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, orientation and down hole assay results (Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018 and Specific References in this report.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Gordons Dam Prospect (>0.50g/t Au) – current RC program									
YRLRC0019	6633664	359730	120	-60	225	31	32	1	0.70
						35	**43**	**8**	**7.33**
					including	**36**	**37**	**1**	**47.96**
						69	72	3	0.84
						80	95	15	0.95
					including	**87**	**94**	**7**	**1.20**
						100	**108**	**8**	**1.16**
					including	**100**	**105**	**5**	**1.50**
YRLRC0020	6633735	359797	198	-60	225	**29**	**30**	**1**	**1.09**
						34	**35**	**1**	**1.64**
						60	**65**	**5**	**1.29**
					including	**60**	**62**	**2**	**2.38**
						126	127	1	0.52
						177	178	1	0.52
YRLRC0021	6633561	359805	150	-60	220	20	21	1	0.80
						23	**24**	**1**	**2.78**
						33	**35**	**2**	**2.11**
						39	**45**	**6**	**2.21**
					including	**39**	**40**	**1**	**3.96**
						71	**72**	**1**	**1.31**
YRLRC0022	6633531	359840	120	-60	214	**93**	**94**	**1**	**1.06**
YRLRC0023	6633594	359833	180	-60	220	32	33	1	0.79
						63	**65**	**2**	**1.40**
YRLRC0024	6633594	359778	120	-60	216	**34**	**42**	**8**	**7.47**
					including	**34**	**37**	**3**	**18.30**
					including	**34**	**35**	**1**	**26.04**
						89	**92**	**3**	**2.61**
					including	**91**	**92**	**1**	**4.21**
Gordons Dam Prospect (>0.50g/t Au) – historic RC program									
KESGSR1321	6633540	359600	100	-60	225	**35**	**39**	**4**	**13.16**
					including	**35**	**36**	**1**	**49.48**
KESGSR1323	6633620	359670	100	-60	225	**33**	**42**	**9**	**4.38**
					including	**37**	**38**	**1**	**19.40**
KESGSR1340	6633565	359644	44	-90	360	**36**	**40**	**4**	**5.92**
					including	**38**	**39**	**1**	**13.68**
KESGSR1345	6633490	359570	45	-90	360	**30**	**40**	**10**	**6.02**
					including	**31**	**32**	**1**	**39.08**
					including	**35**	**36**	**1**	**9.17**

Notes to Table 1
1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage.
2. For RC drilling, 1m individual samples are submitted for priority analysis and where 4m composite assays were greater than 100ppb Au. All samples are analysed 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
3. g/t (grams per tonne)
4. NSA (No Significant Assay) – No gold assay above 0.5g/t
5. Intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.1g/t where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1g/t Au.
6. Drill type RC = Reverse Circulation
7. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51

For and on behalf of the Board

Lorry Hughes
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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' Board has a track record of successful discovery, mine development and production.

Competent Person Statement

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

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

- Information on historical results for the Gordons project, including Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Geologists Report in the Yandal Resources Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data other than the content of this report that materially affects the information in the Replacement Prospectus, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Replacement Prospectus.

Specific References

A comprehensive list of all references to historic exploration reports for all Company projects is included in the Yandal Resources Limited Replacement Prospectus dated 22nd November 2018. A list pertaining to projects discussed in this report is included below.

- JORC, 2012, Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) [online]. Available from: http://www.jorc.org (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia);
- Yandal Resources Limited Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 and lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018;
- Percival J. and Ruane M., 2016. Combined Annual Report Gordon Sirdar Project between 19 November 2014 and 18 November 2015. Tenements P27/1864, P27/1865, P27/1866, P27/1867, P27/1868, P27/1869, P27/1870, P27/1871, P27/1872, P27/1902, P27/1903, P27/1904, P27/1905, P27/1906, P27/1907, P27/1908, P27/1909, P27/1910, P27/1911, P27/1912, P27/1913, P27/1914, P27/1915.
- Watkins W., 2017. Combined Annual Report Gordon Sirdar Project between 19 November 2015 and 18 November 2016. Tenements P27/1864, P27/1865, P27/1866, P27/1867, P27/1868, P27/1869, P27/1870, P27/1871, P27/1872, P27/1902, P27/1903, P27/1904, P27/1905, P27/1906, P27/1907, P27/1908, P27/1909, P27/1910, P27/1911, P27/1912, P27/1913, P27/1914, P27/1915.
- Sau T., 2018. Combined Annual Report Gordon Sirdar Project between 19 November 2016 and 18 November 2017. C 207/2010 Tenement P27/1911.

A-Number	Author	Date	Report Title	Company/Operator
45436	SEYMOUR K. M.	1995	Annual Technical Report for the Mulgarrie Joint Venture Project between 10 August 1994 and 9 August 1995. Tenements M27/185 M27/171 M27/172 M27/173 M27/149, M27/38 M27/178 EL27/75 EL27/99 Report No. WA95.049 Project No. 812.	DELTA GOLD LTD
47695	MCDONALD I. R.	1996	Sampson Dam Project, Annual Report on Exploration Activity for period 2 December 1994 to 1 December 1995, E27/82.	NORTH LTD
55040	LEGG S. J.	1998	Lignum Swamp, Annual Report for the period 17 October 1996 to 16 October 1997 Exploration Licence: E27/116.	MT KERSEY MINING NL
59329	ARMSTRONG B. J.	1999	Boomerang Dam Annual Report 14 October 1998 to 13 October 1999, P27/1441-1445.	DELTA GOLD LTD
59722	WRIGHT P.	2000	North Kanowna Star Joint Venture, M27/102, Annual Report covering Exploration during the Period 22 May 1998 to 21 May 1999.	NEWCREST MINING LTD
64653	CARNES C. A.	2002	Exploration Licences: E27/116 & 117 'Whiteheads' Surrender Report For The Period 17 October 1994 to 11 August 2000.	GUTNICK RESOURCES LTD
65637	MARTIN A.	2002	Mulgarrie Project, Partial Surrender Report for the period 20 August 1993 to 9 August 2002, E24/75. [Wild Dog North Prospect] [C17/1997].	AURIONGOLD EXPLORATION PTY LTD
65511	JENKINS K., MARTIN A	2002	Gordons Project, Annual Report 31 July 2001 to 30 July 2002 [C337/1994] P27/1274-1299, M27/102, 266.	CYPRUS
67140	LARGE P.	2003	Surrender Report for the period 30 July 1993 to 27 May 2003 Gordons Project P27/1276, 1281, 1282-84, 1286-1287, 1289-1293, and 1295-1299.	PLACER DOME ASIA PACIFIC LTD
69252	SEARSTON S. M.	2004	Annual report for the period 10 August 2003 to 9 August 2004 Mulgarrie Project(C17/1997), E27/99, M27/149, M27/171, M27/178, M27/185, M27/38	PLACER DOME ASIA PACIFIC LTD

A-Number	Author	Date	Report Title	Company/Operator
88801	COXHELL S, RUANE M	2011	Annual Technical Report for the Gordon Sirdar Project between 19 November 2009 and 18 November 2010. Tenements P27/1864, P27/1865, P27/1866, P27/1867, P27/1868, P27/1869, P27/1870, P27/1871, P27/1872, P27/1902, P27/1903, P27/1904, P27/1905, P27/1906, P27/1907, P27/1908, P27/1909, P27/1910, P27/1911, P27/1912, P27/1913, P27/1914, P27/1915.	KESLI CHEMICALS PTY LTD
92379	COXHELL S, RUANE M	2012	Annual Technical Report for the Gordon Sirdar Project between 19 November 2010 and 18 November 2011. Tenements P27/1864, P27/1865, P27/1866, P27/1867, P27/1868, P27/1869, P27/1870, P27/1871, P27/1872, P27/1902, P27/1903, P27/1904, P27/1905, P27/1906, P27/1907, P27/1908, P27/1909, P27/1910, P27/1911, P27/1912, P27/1913, P27/1914, P27/1915.	KESLI CHEMICALS PTY LTD
103201	CHAI A.	2014	E24/145 Annual Report for the period 30 July 2013 to 29 July 2014.	FE LTD

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag for RC drilling. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter. Average sample weights about 4.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-2.5kg for 1m samples. • The sampling techniques for the historical drilling is highly variable with initial composite sample intervals usually being between 3 and 4m composite samples collected from samples laid on the ground or collected sample bags with the composites generated either via spear sampling or splitting. Single meter samples were collected either from the original residue in the field or by collecting a one meter sample from a cyclone / splitter. Composite or 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. Regular duplicates, blanks and standards were taken or inserted in the field at regular intervals and replicate and standard completed by the laboratory at regular intervals. Based on statistical analysis and cross checks of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. Field Standards & replicate assays taken by the rig geo, and laboratory standards and duplicates by the laboratory. • 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 2.0-2.5kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, initially sampled over 4m composite intervals (assayed via Aqua Regia partial digest with AAS determination) then specific anomalous intervals were sampled over 1m intervals. Depending on the hole depth, the maximum composite interval was 4m and minimum was 1m. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 198m. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. • A number of historic drill hole intervals have been included in plans where data is considered by the Competent person to be reliable in Figure 2 & 3. 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 RC holes KESGSR1321, 1323, 1340 & 1345 completed by Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd the sample size, assay methodology is the same as the current program except there was no QA/QC sampling and assaying was completed. For a number of drill holes with grades projected to the collar in Figure 2, they are historical and derived from multiple operators hence there is inconsistency in sample size, assay methodology and QAQC procedures along with field procedures and targeting strategy.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-*	• RC drilling with a 5' 1/4 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 four meter composite sample initially assayed for the entire hole and single meter samples collected and stored on site until the assay results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	from the composite samples are received. The assay sample, usually consisting of a 2 - 3kg sample were crushed, pulverised with a standard analytical technique used. Initial samples would have been assayed via an AA determination with more recent assays from either an ICP-OEX or an ICP-MS.
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 (sample bags) 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 around sample intervals (dry) the geologist believes the samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these were recorded on geological logs. • Historical recording the sample recovery has been very highly variable, especially for the RAB, AC and RC drilling. More recent RAB, AC and RC drilling has included a visual estimate of the recovery by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. The routine nature and accuracy of recording wet samples and recovery estimate is unknown. Where wet samples occurred in the recent drilling this was noted however historical records are less accurate.
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.*	• Drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine computer once back at the office. Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program. • Historic geological logging has been undertaken in multiple ways depending on the drilling method, the geologist logging the holes and the exploration company. Most exploration was undertaken using a company defied lithology and logging code however this was variable for each explorer. Some of the explorers undertook geological logging directly into a logging computer / digital system while others logged onto geological logging sheets and then undertook data entry of this information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by emptying the bulk sample bag into a riffle splitter. Samples collected in mineralisation were all dry. • For Yandal Resources Ltd samples, duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted. 4m and 1m samples were analysed by Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd in Beckenham, Perth, WA. • Samples were consistent and weighed approximately 2.0-2.5 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. • Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. • Mineralisation is located in intensely oxidised saprolitic clays, transitional and fresh porphyry and mafic rock types (typical greenstone geology). The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. • For the historical samples there has been multiple different sampling and sub sampling techniques including RC samples (both composites and single meter samples, AC and RAB sampling (both composites and single meter samples. It is unknown whether duplicate 4m composites were taken in the field, single splits were taken at time of drilling and selected for analysis once 4m composite assays are received. 4m samples were submitted to Aurum Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		consistent and weighed approximately 1.5-2.0 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. Once samples are in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken by the laboratory. • There is not currently sufficient data to compile a JORC Resource Estimate.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The 4m composite samples were assayed by Aqua Regia and the 1m splits by Fire Assay (FAAu50) by accredited Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd in Beckenham, Perth, WA. for gold only. • No geophysical assay tools were used. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory. At least 1 Field Standard or blank and 1 Field Duplicate was submitted with all 1m samples per hole. All standards used were obtained from Geostats Pty Ltd, suppliers of industry standards. • 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 are supplied. • Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office. • No data was adjusted. • Significant intersections in Figures 2, 3 & in Table 1 included in this report have been checked by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off was used for Table 1 results and Intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.1g/t where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1g/t. • For historic drilling shown on Figures 2 & 3 the data has been reported in the same way as above for comparison purposes to the new data. Within the report some RAB and AC intersections are included in Figure 2 as a projection of maximum grade to the collar for diagrammatic purposes and the significant intersection criteria used for as per the grade bins shown. • There has been no adjustment to historic assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Holes were drilled as indicated by the coordinates in Table 1. The topography is flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera every 30m and at end of hole for RC drilling. • 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. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration. • Historical drilling was located using various survey methods and multiple grids including local grids, AMG, Latitude and Longitude. Most common was hand help GPS, less common was mine surveyors. • During recent Field visits by Mr Saul and Mr Dunbar of Dunbar Resources Management (Author of Yandal Resources' Replacement Prospectus) DRM undertook several checks (using a Garmin hand held GPS) on historical drill holes and found that for the holes checked the collar locations have been accurately converted to MGA94 zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and were consistent with industry standard exploration style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • The hole spacing was determined by Yandal Resources Ltd to be sufficient for the current style of exploration and it is of sufficient quality to be used as part of the JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate if sufficient mineralisation is discovered. When combined with confirmed historic drilling results it is uncertain at this stage whether a Resource Estimate can be completed. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not been determined. It will depend on results from all the drilling and geological interpretations when complete. • Given the highly variable drilling within the project the hole spacing and depths are highly variable. The locations of relevant AC and RC drilling with significant intersections are shown by coloured grade bin on section in Figures 2 for comparison purposes to current RC drilling. There are no JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimates within the project. • 4m compositing has been undertaken with anomalous intersections then assayed using the single meter samples.
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.*	• All current holes are angled and it is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential primary dipping structures based on the current geological interpretation. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted steeply dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. • Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected. A significant number of historic holes in the database of a reconnaissance exploration nature were drilled vertically which in Mr Saul's opinion is appropriate in this instance as very flat lying palaeochannel hosted mineralisation has been intersected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a pastoral station. Visitors need permission to visit site. 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*	• The Gordons Dam prospect drilling is located on P27/1911 which is also subject to a Mining Lease Application (M27/502) which are both owned 100% by Yandal Resources unencumbered as detailed in the Solicitors Report in the Replacement Prospectus. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include As noted in the report previous workers in the area include, among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barminco Investments, Mt Kersey Mining NL, Gutnick Resources NL, Pacific Arc Exploration, Geopeko, Flinders Resources Ltd, Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd and Windsor Resources NL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Boorara domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane within the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean greenstone belt. The granite-greenstone belt is approximately 600 km long and is characterised by very thick, possibly rift controlled accumulations of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanics, intrusive and sedimentary rocks. It is one of the granite / greenstone terrains of the Yilgarn Craton of WA.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1. • All holes from the current program are listed in Table 1. Only a select number of historic holes completed by Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd have been included as they formed part of the original targeting and occur on section of the new drilling. Other hole collars in the immediate area of the Gordons Dam prospect have bene included for diagrammatic purposes only and Mr Saul considers listing all of the drilling details is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. Plan view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figure 2 and for a number of holes that are located on the same section as the current drilling in Figure 3. • No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals above 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off or as indicated. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisatio	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Palaeochannel, Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while primary mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
n widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	• Drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Yandal Resources Ltd estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 80-90% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. • Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 1-3.
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 showing 1m assays > 0.5 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling and for the historic RC holes KESGSR1321, 1323, 1340 & 1340 for geological context. • Diagrammatic results are shown for relevant historical drilling using the grade range colours in Figure 2.
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 no historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Gordons Dam prospect. • No historic mining has occurred within the Gordons Dam prospect only prospecting activities.
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 RC drilling to advance known gold mineralisation to a JORC 2012 Resource standard is planned at Gordons Dam. Additional exploration including AC and RC drilling to expand known mineralisation is planned along strike and at depth of the current mineralisation.