ASX Announcement
6 May 2019

Air-core Drilling Results – Gordons Gold Project

- **Significant gold intersected within shallow palaeochannel sediments and primary rocks at the Gordons Dam Prospect - multiple end of hole intercepts point to a potentially large structural target at depth**
- **Supergene gold anomaly confirmed at the Mulgarrie North Prospect**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide results from recent Air-core ("AC") drilling at the Gordons gold project located in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie-Boulder Region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

A reconnaissance program of 28 AC holes for 1,464m was completed at the Gordons Dam and Mulgarrie North prospects to confirm and extend historic and recently reported gold mineralisation[1].

The program returned significant mineralisation from both prospects and provides strong encouragement to conduct follow-up reverse circulation ("RC") drilling upon further refinement of priority exploration targets.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"The Gordons Dam drilling program successfully defined extensions to the oxide and primary mineralisation and has increased the footprint of the known mineralised porphyry rocks which we interpret to have intruded into a major north east trending mineralised shear zone.

Results from our last two programs indicate primary mineralisation is widespread and present within both porphyry and mafic rocks. Once we have completed a full interpretation of the results we will determine whether immediate follow up will involve deeper RC or additional shallow AC drilling along strike to extend the target zone.

We are also assessing the potential to conduct ground based geophysical surveys such as the latest technology Induced Polarisation techniques to improve targeting in this geologically complex area. The surveys can be used to identify gold associated with sulphide minerals at depth".

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 7 March 2019

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	53,478,348
Share Price	$0.19
Market Cap	$10M
ASX Code	YRL

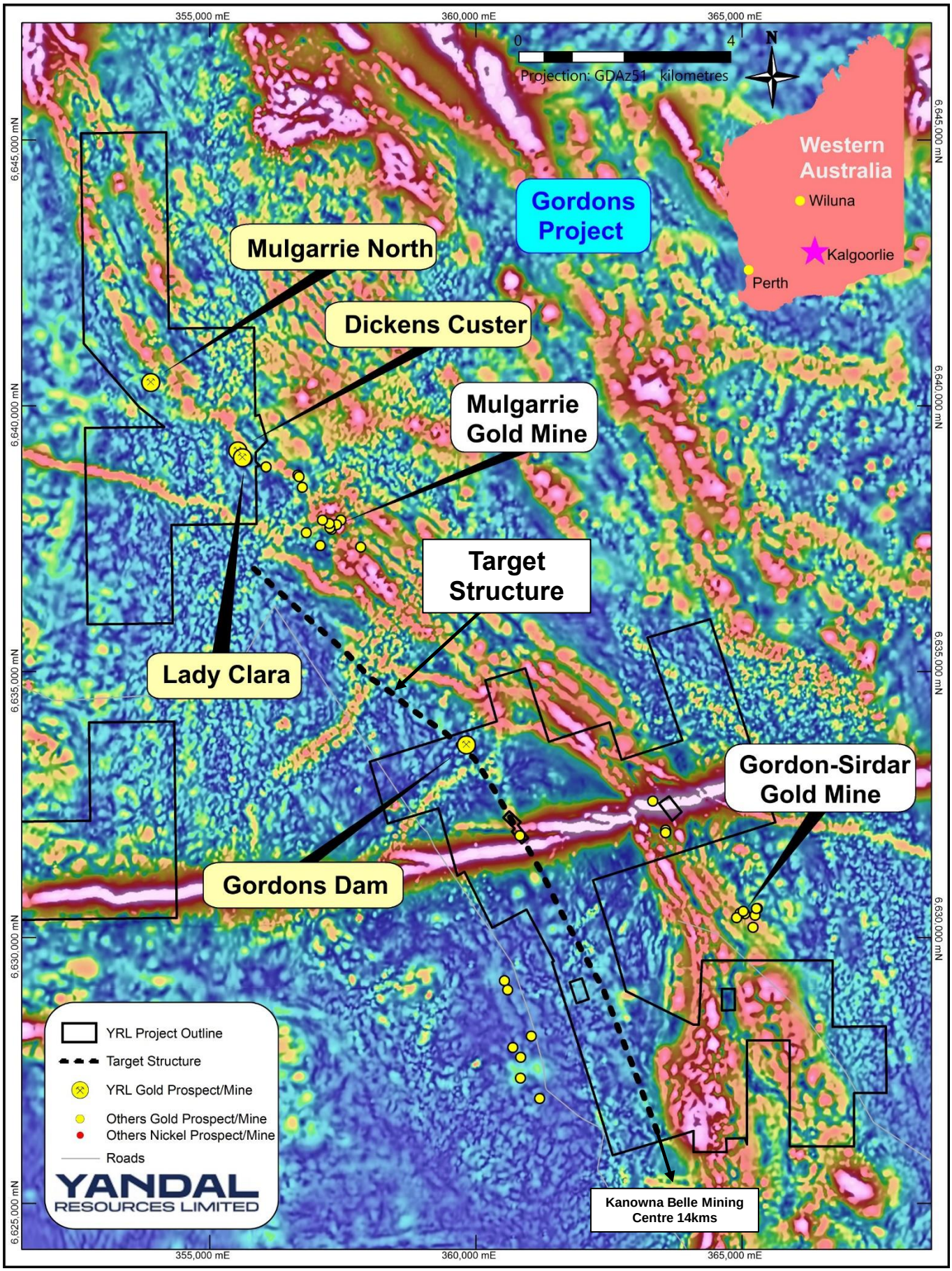

Figure 1 – Location map of the Gordons gold project over a reprocessed magnetic image (first vertical derivative).

Gordons Dam Prospect

The Gordons Dam prospect is located 36km north east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and 24km north along strike from the Kanowna Belle mining centre (Figures 1 & 2). To date significant oxide gold has been discovered within clays and palaeochannel sediments with associated primary mineralisation within structurally controlled mafic and porphyry rocks.

A total of 26 vertical AC holes for 1,330m were completed (maximum depth 60m) to test for extensions to shallow palaeochannel sediment hosted mineralisation identified in historic and recent drilling[1, 2]. In addition the holes were designed to penetrate deep enough to collect samples of the primary rock to map the rock types and generate new RC drilling targets.

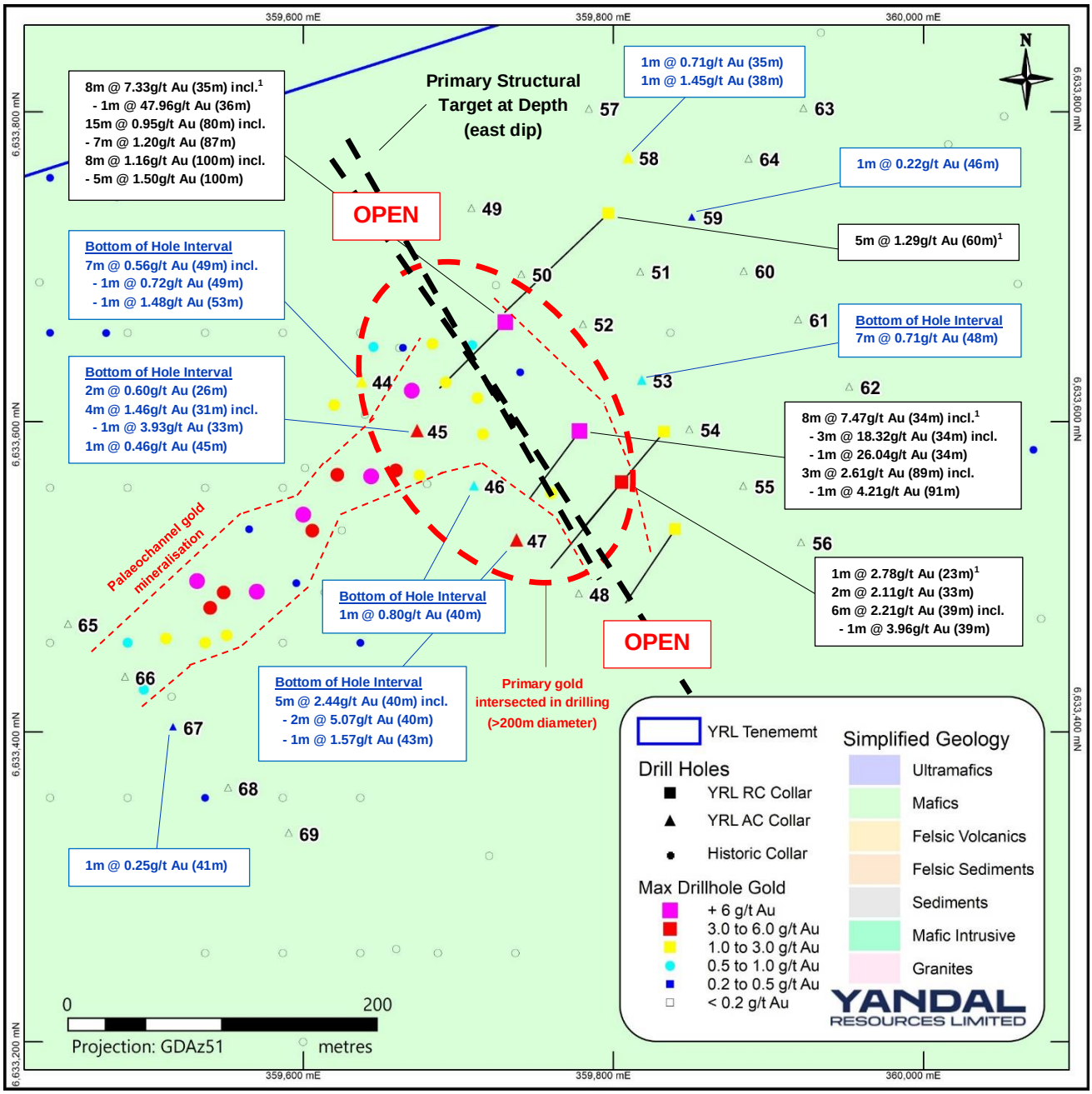

Figure 2 – Gordons Dam gold prospect drill collar map with maximum value of gold projected to the collar.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 8 January & 7 March 2019, [2] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

A key outcome of the program was the discovery of five drilled intercepts with significant gold mineralisation at the bottom of hole. The AC holes were drilled to blade bit refusal and in most cases the sample at the bottom of hole was sufficient enough to reliably interpret the type and structure of the primary rock intersected. Significant intercepts returned from the bottom of hole included;

- **7m @ 0.56g/t Au from 49m (BOH) (YRLAC0044);**
- **1m @ 0.46g/t Au from 45m (BOH) (YRLAC0045);**
- **1m @ 0.80g/t Au from 40m (BOH) (YRLAC0046);**
- **5m @ 2.44g/t Au from 40m (BOH) (YRLAC0047) including;**
  - **2m @ 5.07g/t Au from 40m;**
  - **1m @ 1.57g/y Au from 43m;**
- **7m @ 0.71g/t Au from 48m (YRLAC0053).**

Palaeochannel sediment hosted gold was returned from a number of holes however the extent of the strongly mineralised channel beyond a 400m strike length in this location appears to be limited.

There is however further quality control and quality assurance sampling work required as significant coarse gold was observed in a panned concentrate sample from hole YRLAC0045. The highest chemical assay for this hole was **3.93g/t Au from 32m depth**. This high nugget effect is common in palaeochannel sediment hosted deposits as indicated in the Company's earlier RC drilling program which returned **1m @ 47.96g/t Au from 36m (YRLRC0019)** and was located a further 50m to the north east along the interpreted palaeochannel[1].

The combined drilling results to date are interpreted to indicate a priority bedrock exploration target is present beneath the north eastern end of the palaeochannel. This area currently measures approximately 200m by 180m, is open to the north west and south east, dips moderately to the east and is favourably located in a zone of intense structural disturbance within a major north west trending structure (Figure 2).

As part of additional refinement of the Gordons Dam target at depth including additional areas with the Gordons project, the Company is evaluating the potential to utilise ground based geophysical techniques such as Induced Polarisation surveys ahead of RC drilling. All significant assay results for AC holes from the current program are included in Table 1.

Mulgarrie North Prospect

The Mulgarrie North prospect is located 9km north west from Gordons Dam and 3km north west along strike from the Mulgarrie open pit gold mine which is owned by Norton Goldfields Ltd (Figures 1 & 3). The prospect is situated over part of a 7km long contact zone between north west trending mafic and ultramafic rocks within Yandal Resources' tenements. A significant supergene gold anomaly was defined by limited rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling by North Limited in 1994-5[2].

Two angled AC holes were completed for a total of 134m and successfully intersected shallow oxide gold mineralisation in the vicinity of the of the historic RAB anomaly. Significant downhole intercepts returned included;

- **1m @ 1.20g/t Au from 30m (YRLAC0042);**
- **1m @ 2.32g/t Au from 33m;**
- **1m @ 0.50g/t Au from 46m;**
- **2m @ 2.15g/t Au from 26m (YRLAC0043) including;**
  - **1m @ 3.77g/t Au from 26m.**

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 8 January & 7 March 2019, [2] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

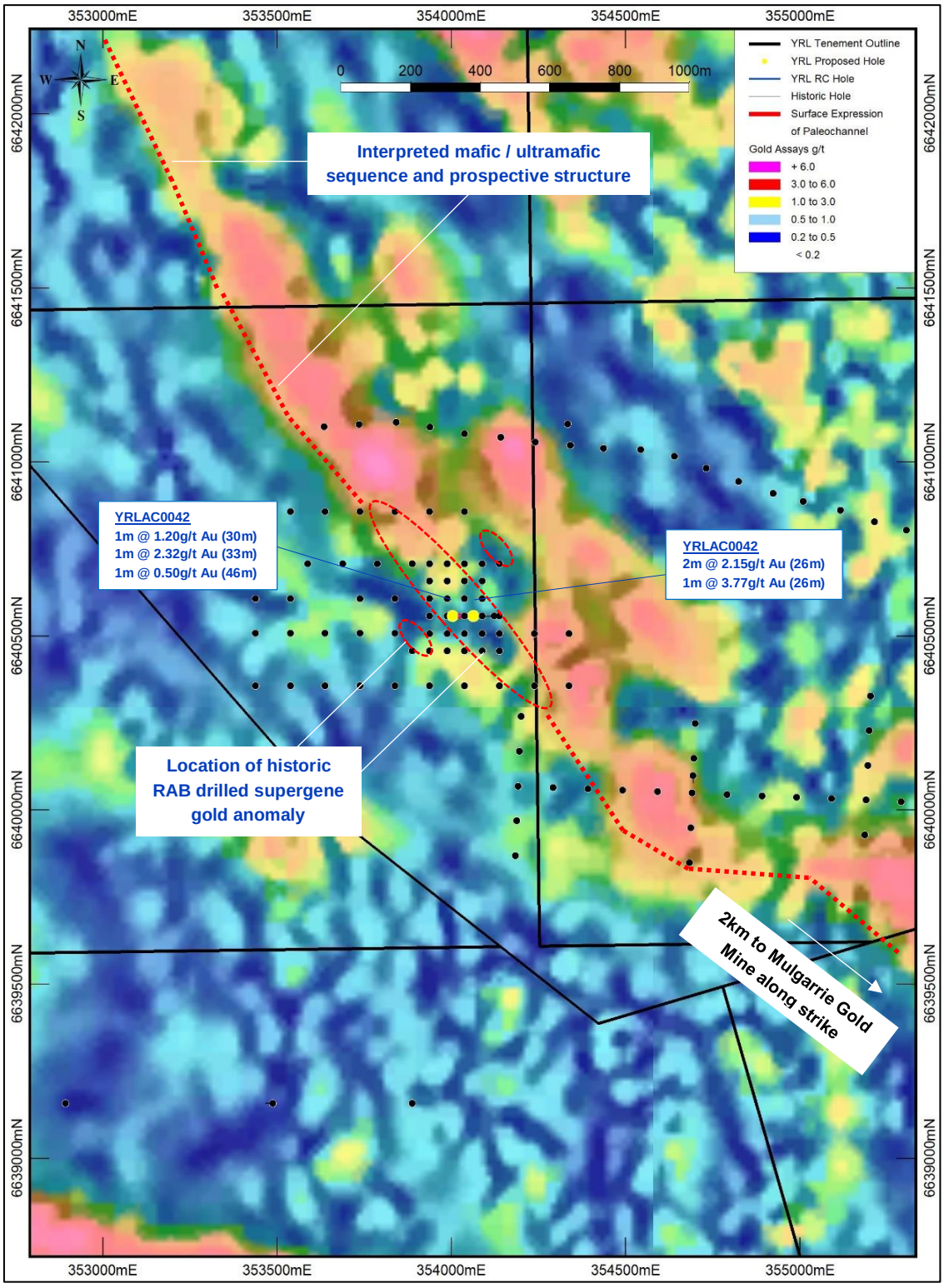

Figure 3 – Plan view of the Mulgarrie North gold prospect with historic RAB and new AC drill collars over a reprocessed total magnetic intensity image (first vertical derivative).

The results have confirmed the prospectivity of the mafic and ultramafic geological contact and further work is warranted along strike as the sequence is underexplored both at surface and at depth. The main gold anomaly only extends for 800m of the 7km strike zone north west of the historic Dickens Custer workings[1]. All significant assay results for AC holes from the current program are included in Table 1.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned for the June Quarter include;

- Design, planning and cost estimate for an IP survey at the Gordons Dam prospect;
- Upon review of results plan specific RC drilling program for September Quarter;
- Geological mapping/sampling and new reconnaissance drill program planning at and along strike from the Mulgarrie North prospects.

For and on behalf of the Board

Lorry Hughes
Managing Director & CEO

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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.

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.

Table 1 – Gordons gold project Air-core drill collar locations, orientation and down hole assay results.

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 (>0.20g/t Au)									
YRLAC0044	6633626	359638	56	-90	360	**49**	**56**	**7**	**0.56***
					including	**49**	**50**	**1**	**0.72**
					including	**53**	**54**	**1**	**1.48**
YRLAC0045	6633594	359673	46	-90	360	**26**	**28**	**2**	**0.60**
						31	**35**	**4**	**1.46**
					including	**32**	**33**	**1**	**3.93**
						45	**46**	**1**	**0.46***
YRLAC0046	6633559	359710	41	-90	360	**40**	**41**	**1**	**0.80***
YRLAC0047	6633524	359738	45	-90	360	**40**	**45**	**5**	**2.44***
					including	**40**	**42**	**2**	**5.07**
					including	**43**	**44**	**1**	**1.57**
YRLAC0048	6633489	359778	45	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0049	6633738	359709	37	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0050	6633695	359741	52	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0051	6633697	359818	45	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0052	6633663	359780	47	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0053	6633627	359818	55	-90	360	**48**	**55**	**7**	**0.71***
YRLAC0054	6633595	359849	59	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0055	6633559	359884	60	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0056	6633522	359921	52	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0057	6633802	359784	53	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0058	6633770	359810	60	-90	360	**35**	**36**	**1**	**0.71**
						38	**39**	**1**	**1.45**
YRLAC0059	6633732	359851	59	-90	360	46	47	1	0.22
YRLAC0060	6633697	359884	57	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0061	6633666	359919	40	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0062	6633623	359952	32	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0063	6633803	359923	57	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0064	6633770	359887	59	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0065	6633470	359448	60	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0066	6633436	359485	60	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0067	6633403	359516	47	-90	360	41	42	1	0.25
YRLAC0068	6633364	359552	47	-90	360				NSA
YRLAC0069	6633335	359591	59	-90	360				NSA
Mulgarrie North Prospect (>0.20g/t Au)									
YRLAC0042	6640561	354007	69	-60	090	**30**	**31**	**1**	**1.20**
						33	**34**	**1**	**2.32**
						46	**47**	**1**	**0.50**
YRLAC0043	6640552	354050	65	-60	090	**26**	**28**	**2**	**2.15**
					including	**26**	**27**	**1**	**3.77**

Notes to Table 1 - 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 2. For AC drilling, 1m individual samples are submitted for priority analysis where 4m composite assays were greater than 100-200ppb Au. All 1m 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 0.20g/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 AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 7. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. Hole BDYC43 is referenced to the AMG Grid. 8. **** Denotes significant mineralised interval at End of Hole****.*

Appendix 1 – Gordons Dam & Mulgarrie North Gold Projects
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 pile which is laid out in individual metres on the ground. 1m single splits taken using the spear if 4m composites are anomalous. 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 collected from samples laid on the ground or collected in sample bags with the composites taken either via spear sampling or splitting. Single metre samples were collected either from the original residue in the field or by collecting a one metre 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 Air-core ("AC") 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 standards 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.
	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.	• AC blade 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 if 4m composite assays were anomalous. AC 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 and fire assayed. 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 60m. • 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. As the data is derived from multiple operators there is inconsistency in sample size, assay methodology and QA/QC procedures along with field procedures and targeting strategy. For a number of drill holes with grades 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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• AC drilling with a 3' 1/4 inch blade 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 from the composite samples are received. Details of historic RAB and AC drilling is unknown. Historical RC drilling used a 5' ¼ inch face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• AC 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 (3m for AC). • AC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • Due to the generally poor/standard drilling conditions around sample intervals due to puggy clays at Gordons Dam the sample recovery wasn't always consistent. The geologist believes the AC samples are reasonably representative, however some bias is probably present due to the poor sample recovery which was logged where encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these were recorded on geological logs. • Historical recording the sample recovery has been 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.*	• AC 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 a Micromine database once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for AC drilling completed during this 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.*	• AC samples taken. • AC 4m composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag or pile. Single splits were collected by spearing individual metres for AC in bags on the ground. Samples collected in reported significant intervals were all dry unless indicated on logs. • For Yandal Resources Ltd AC samples, no duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, standards and blanks inserted for 4m and 1m samples. The duplicate, standard and blank regime is unknown for the historic drilling. • AC 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 and transitional rocks after mafic and felsic porphyry rocks at the Gordons Dam prospect and within clays and quartz within mafic rocks at the Mulgarrie North prospect. • 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. • There is not currently sufficient data in the areas drilled by the AC method to compile a JORC Resource Estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. For AC drilling 4m composites, 1 Standard was inserted every 40 samples and 1 Blank every 80 samples. 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 intercepts reported in Table 1 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 0.20g/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. • Within the report some historic RAB, AC and RC intersections are included in plans in the report 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. This is based on Yandal Resources' geological database which has been well verified in places based on recent drilling results. • 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 mainly flat at the location of the drilling. No down hole surveys were completed for the AC holes. For historic data details are variable regarding downhole surveys. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51 for AC. • 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 to the projects drilling areas by Mr Saul and Mr Dunbar of Dunbar Resources Management (Author of Yandal Resources' Replacement Prospectus and Competent Person) several checks (using a Garmin hand held GPS) were taken on historical drill holes and found that for the holes checked the collar locations have been accurately converted to MGA94 zone 51.
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.*	• Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard exploration style AC 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 mineralisation. AC drilling by itself is not suitable to be used for estimation of a Mineral Resource. Follow-up RC drilling will be used for Resource Estimation purposes if sufficient mineralisation is discovered. • Given the highly variable drilling methods within the project the hole spacing and depths are highly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	variable also. The locations of relevant AC and RC drilling with significant intersections are shown by coloured grade bin on plans and in section for comparison purposes to current AC 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.*	• Current holes are vertical or angled in accordance to Table 1, they are deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential primary dipping structures based on the current geological interpretation. • 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 mineralisation (reconnaissance style) in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected however vertical holes are appropriate to explore for palaeochannel mineralisation as at the Gordons Dam prospect.
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 interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gordons Dam prospect is on P27/1911 and the Mulgarrie North prospect is on P27/2206. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. The tenements are all 100% owned by the Company.
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

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		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. Other hole collars in the immediate area of the Gordons Dam prospect have bene included for diagrammatic purposes and Mr Saul considers listing all of the drilling details is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. Plan view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figure 2. • 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 0.20g/t Au lower cut-off or as indicated. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required. • 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 90-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of AC 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*	• Summary results showing 1m assays > 0.2 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown for relevant historical drilling using the grade range colours in Figure 2.

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	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 or Mulgarrie North prospects. • No historic mining has occurred within the prospect areas.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional exploration including AC & RC 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.