ASX Announcement
4 July 2019

Exploration Update – Yandal Gold Projects

- **Final RC drill results confirm widespread oxide gold mineralisation on 100m spaced sections over 800m of strike at Flushing Meadows including;**
  - **12m @ 3.02g/t Au within 18m @ 2.26g/t Au from 91m (YRLRC0056);**
- **Mineralisation occurs in multiple zones from shallow depths, is continuous along a total strike length of 1.7km and is open in a number of directions;**
- **2,430m of infill RC drilling on 50m by 40m centres completed – results pending;**
- **A promising intercept of 26m @ 1.69g/t Au from 38m (YRLRC0079) was returned from reconnaissance RC drilling at Flinders Park.**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report 1m assay results from reverse circulation ("RC") drill programs at the Flushing Meadows, Flinders Park and Rosewall prospects located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

The prospects occur within the regionally extensive Barwidgee Shear Zone, are located 60km south-west of the mining town of Wiluna and are within close proximity of a number of gold development projects and operating mines (Figure 1).

Flushing Meadows Prospect

Individual 1m assays have been returned from a program of 29 angled RC holes for 2,587m which were drilled approximately 100m apart along strike and 40m apart down dip[1]. Significant mineralisation was returned on all drill lines with most areas open in both the up dip and down dip directions as indicated by earlier 4m composite results[1]. All 1m results above a 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off are included in Table 1 with some intervals highlighted in Figure 3 and on a cross section view in Figure 4.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"We continue to be encouraged by the oxide assay results at Flushing Meadows in particular the identification of multiple parallel gold zones that have received limited exploration. Mineralisation is open in most directions and once we compile the pending results from the 50m infill and initial reconnaissance programs, multiple targets to expand the system will be tested.

Our current priorities are to assess the potential for shallow oxide open pits, progressively explore to expand the mineralisation footprint along strike, then as our geological and structural understanding of the system grows test the best targets at depth".

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 13 June 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	$0.20
Market Cap	$11M
ASX Code	YRL

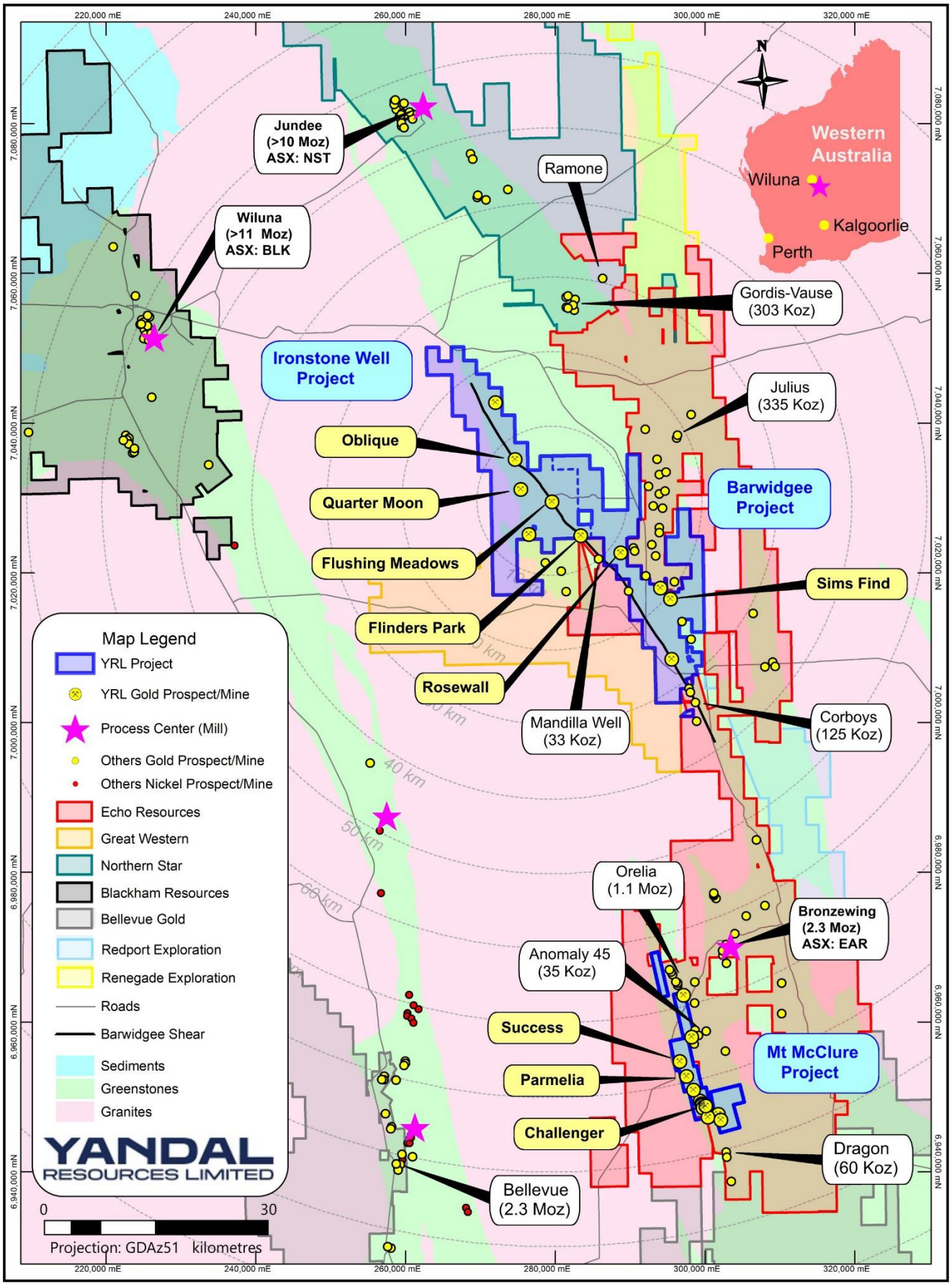

Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and project tenure.

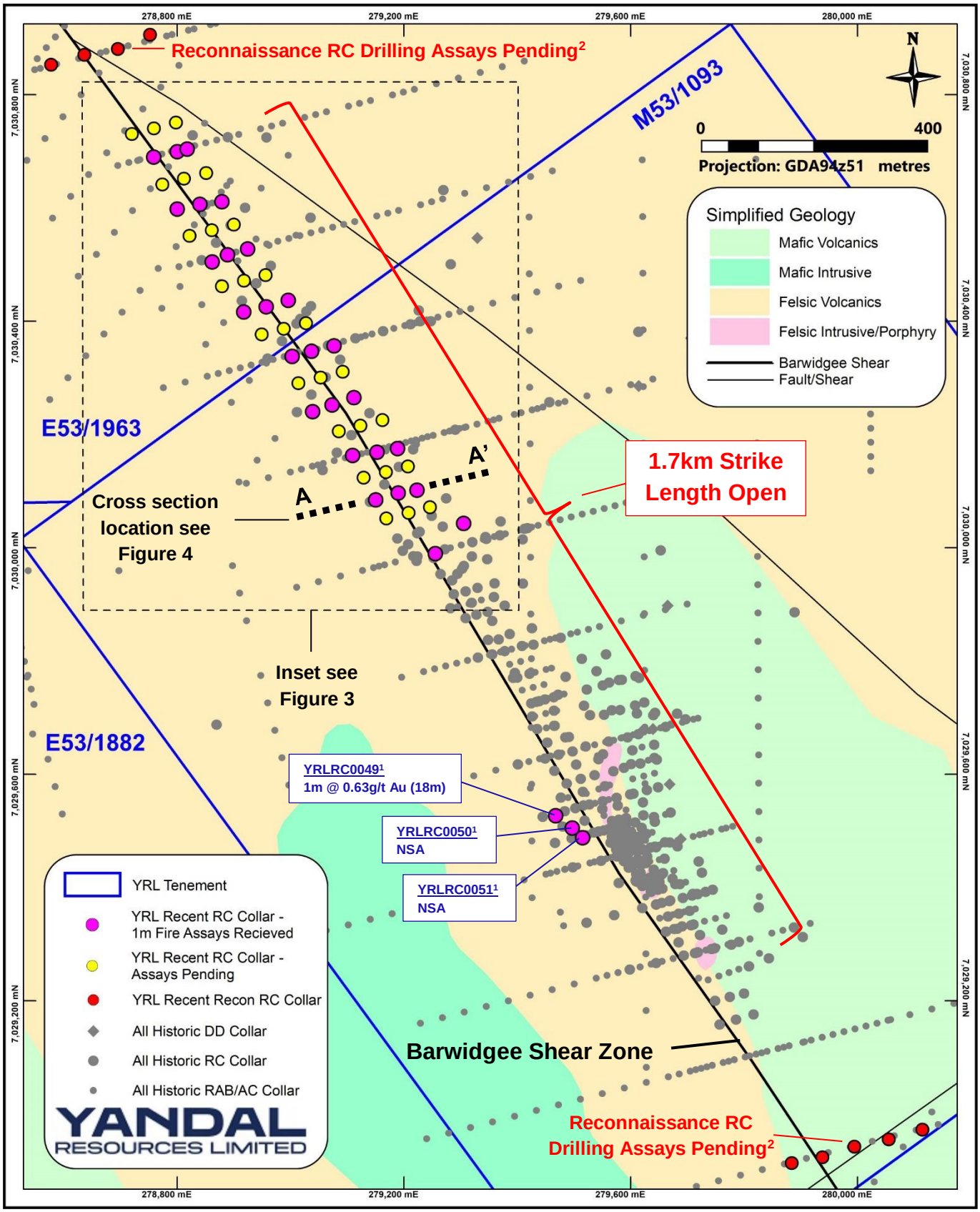

Figure 2 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan over bottom of hole geology interpretation showing the location of recent 100m line spaced RC holes, completed 50m line spaced RC holes[1] (Assays pending) and recent reconnaissance RC holes (Assays pending)[2].

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 13 June 2019, [2] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 20 May 2019

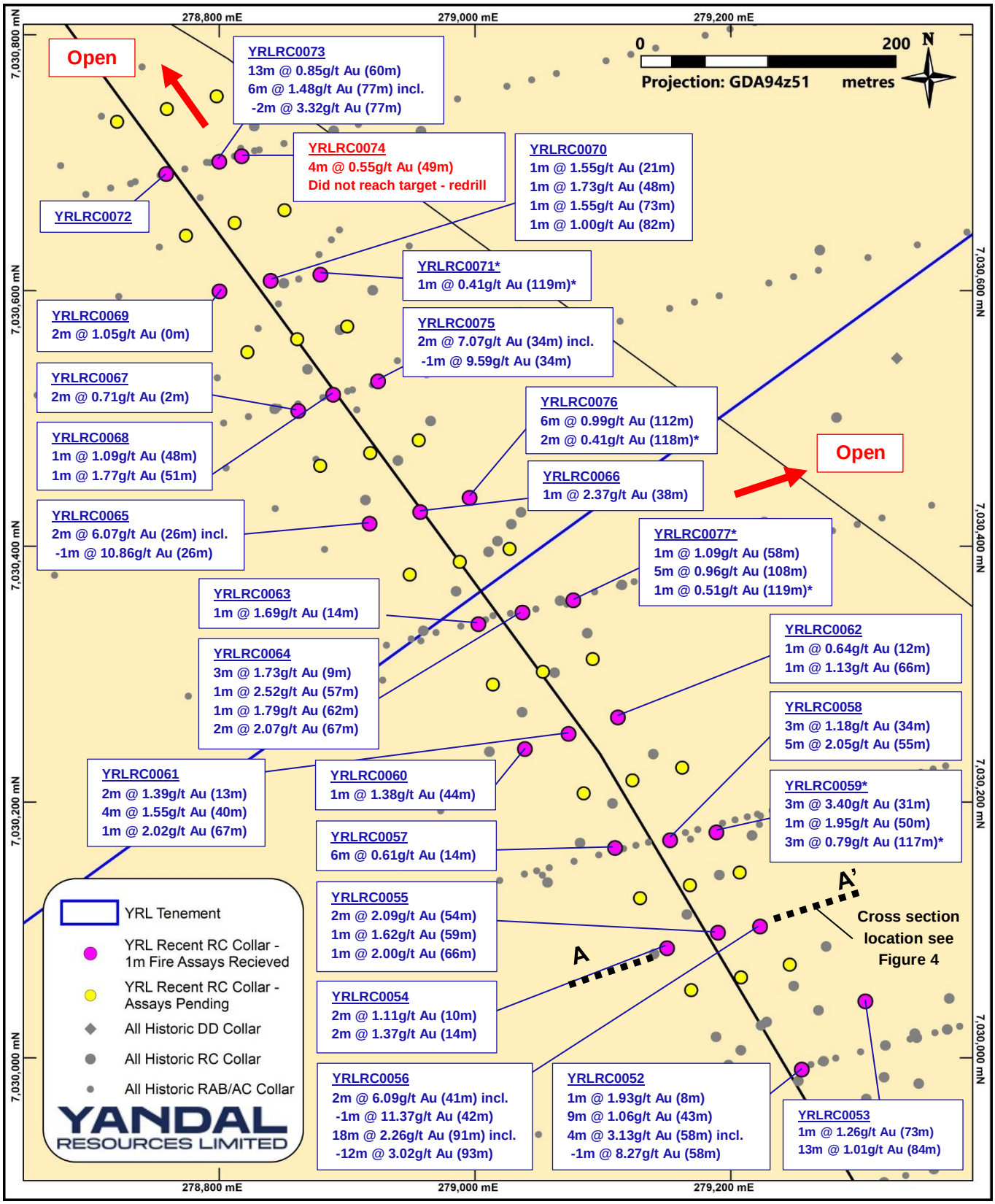

Figure 3 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan showing the collar locations of recent 100m line spaced RC holes with selected downhole intervals (>0.50g/t Au) and completed 50m line spaced RC holes[1] with assays pending. (* denotes mineralisation at the end of hole).

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 13 June 2019

Drilling results to date across the Flushing Meadows deposit show zones of typical supergene gold enrichment, dispersion and depletion which is a result of the deep weathering profile in parts of the Yandal Greenstone Belt. The cross section diagram in Figure 4 below shows gold zones dipping moderately to the east with higher grades concentrated near the base of the completely oxidised zone and some lower grades above.

It is evident from drilling data throughout the deposit there are at least three parallel zones of significant mineralisation which are closely related to the regionally extensive Barwidgee Shear and influenced by undefined cross structures and porphyry rocks (Figures 1 and 2). The definition of these zones can be masked in places by the deep weathering effects, the lack of effective drilling and the drill spacing being too wide to allow interpretation from section to section. There is potential that some additional closer spaced drilling (25-50m) will lead to the definition of new mineralisation targets such as beneath holes YRLRC0053 and 56 for example.

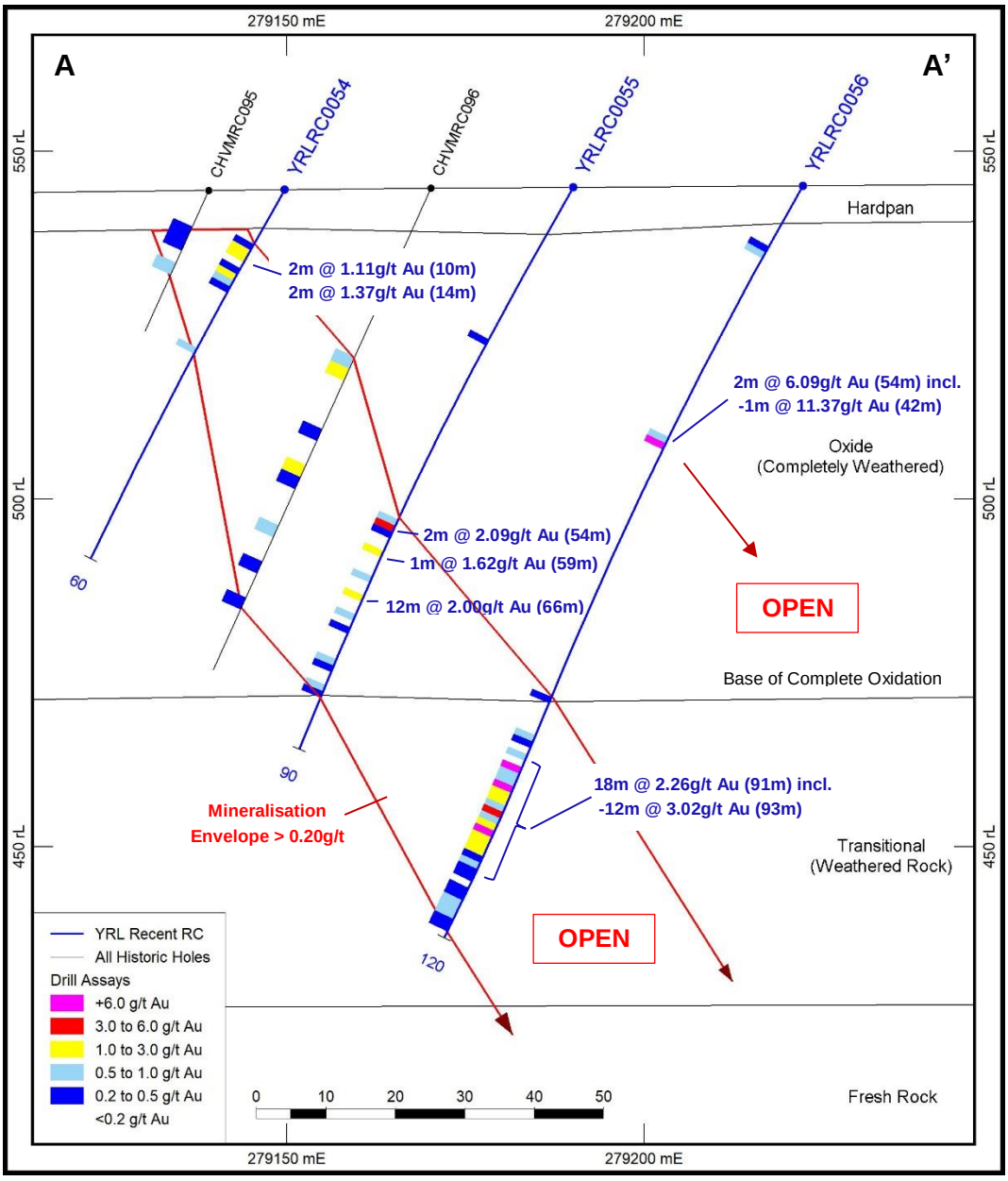

Figure 4 – Flushing Meadows prospect cross section A – A' showing recent and historic drill hole traces, gold grade and rock weathering categories.

Once results are received from the 2,430m of infill RC drilling on 50m line spacings along strike a comprehensive re-splitting and field duplicate sampling program will be undertaken across the deposit to provide additional quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") data to be used in the compilation of Resource Estimates. This data combined with results from routine QA/QC blanks, duplicates and standards will be used to establish Resource modelling parameters.

To support the planned compilation of an initial JORC Compliant Resource Estimate for the Flushing Meadows deposit a differential GPS survey of all available collar locations across the drilling grid was completed at the end of the 50m infill RC drill program. A detailed topographical landform survey was also included which covered an area of 3,200m along strike and 750m wide.

Currently the deposit has a defined strike length of ~1.7km and there are numerous locations where mineralisation is clearly open requiring further drill testing. Once all assays are received and compiled new priority targets will be generated for near term exploration programs.

Flinders Park Prospect

The Flinders Park prospect is located 5km south-east along the Barwidgee Shear from the Flushing Meadows prospect (Figure 1). Three RC holes for 210m to a maximum downhole depth of 90m were completed to test beneath and along strike from shallow oxide mineralisation intercepted in earlier RC and AC programs[1] (Figure 5).

A significant downhole intercept was returned from hole YRLRC0079 which included;

- **1m @ 1.73g/t Au from 19m; and**
- **26m @ 1.69g/t Au from 38m; including**
  - **4m @ 2.64g/ Au from 38m;**
  - **1m @ 9.75g/t Au from 50m; and**
  - **4m @ 2.96g/t Au from 59m.**

The new results indicate structural complexity as holes drilled beneath and along strike of YRLRC0079 and anomalous hole YRLRC0017 (15m @ 2.03g/t Au from 77m[1]) failed to intercept mineralisation above 0.50g/t Au. The Company interprets gold mineralisation to be influenced by a north-south fault, associated splays and the north-east trending Barwidgee Shear. The geology intersected is deeply weathered saprolitic clays after mafic rock types and the gold is significant offset by faults between holes.

The next round of drilling will be designed to test for mineralisation in offset positions to improve the structural understanding of the prospect.

All results are included in Table 1 with some intervals highlighted in Figure 5.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 20 December 2018

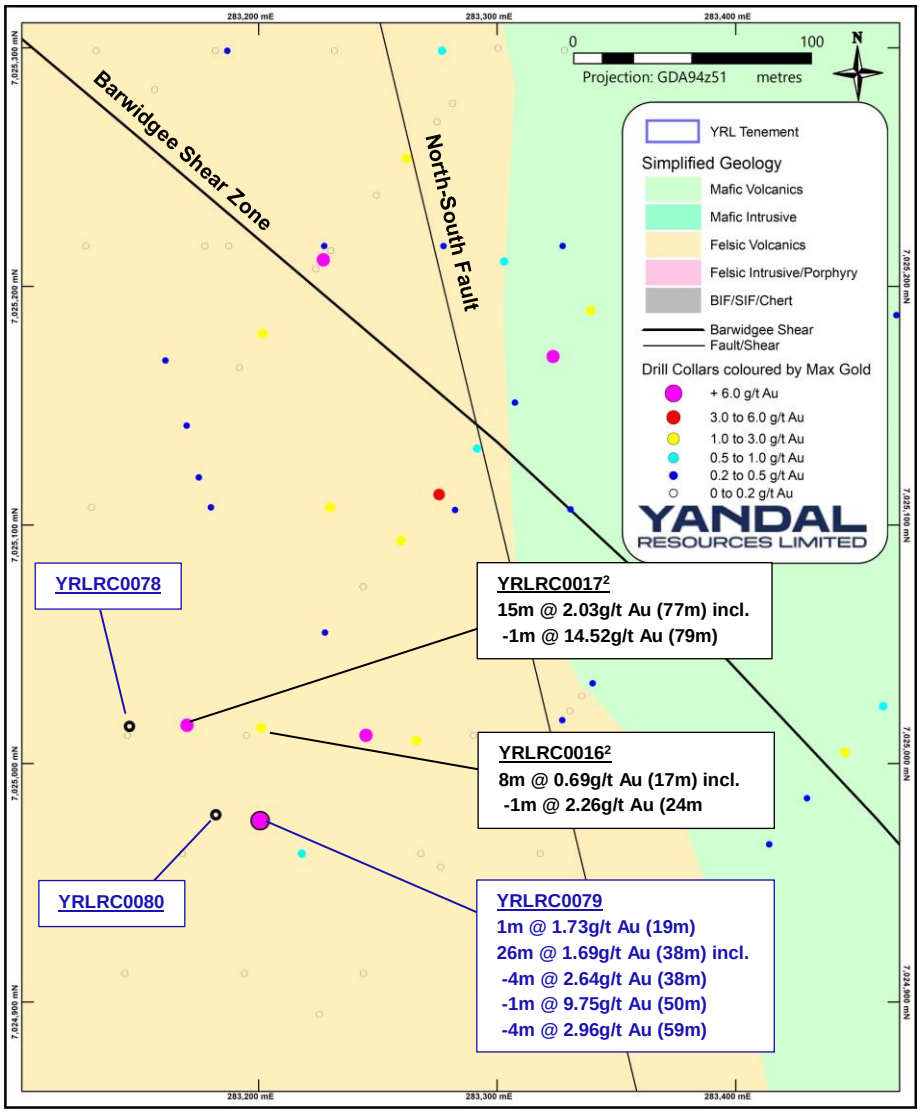

Figure 5 – Flinders Park prospect collar plan showing recent drilling, gold grade projected to the collar location and selected downhole intervals (>0.50g/t Au).

Rosewall Prospect

The Rosewall prospect is located 10km south-east along strike from the Flushing Meadows prospect (Figure 1) and contains anomalous gold related to quartz veining and mafic rocks.

Three RC holes for 364m to a maximum downhole depth of 122m were completed to test beneath and along strike from shallow oxide mineralisation intercepted in earlier AC programs[1] (Figure 6).

The Rosewall gold mineralisation is interpreted to be shallow dipping with a possible south-west shallow plunge. Outcrop mapping and sampling has identified weakly mineralised quartz veins surrounding or encapsulating higher grade quartz veins or zones. Host rocks are weakly weathered mafics which requires RC drilling to penetrate below 20-30m. The prospect is structurally complex and future drilling will seek to test the proposed plunge as well as along-strike positions.

All results are included in Table 1 with some intervals highlighted in Figure 6.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 20 May 2019, [2] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 20 December 2018

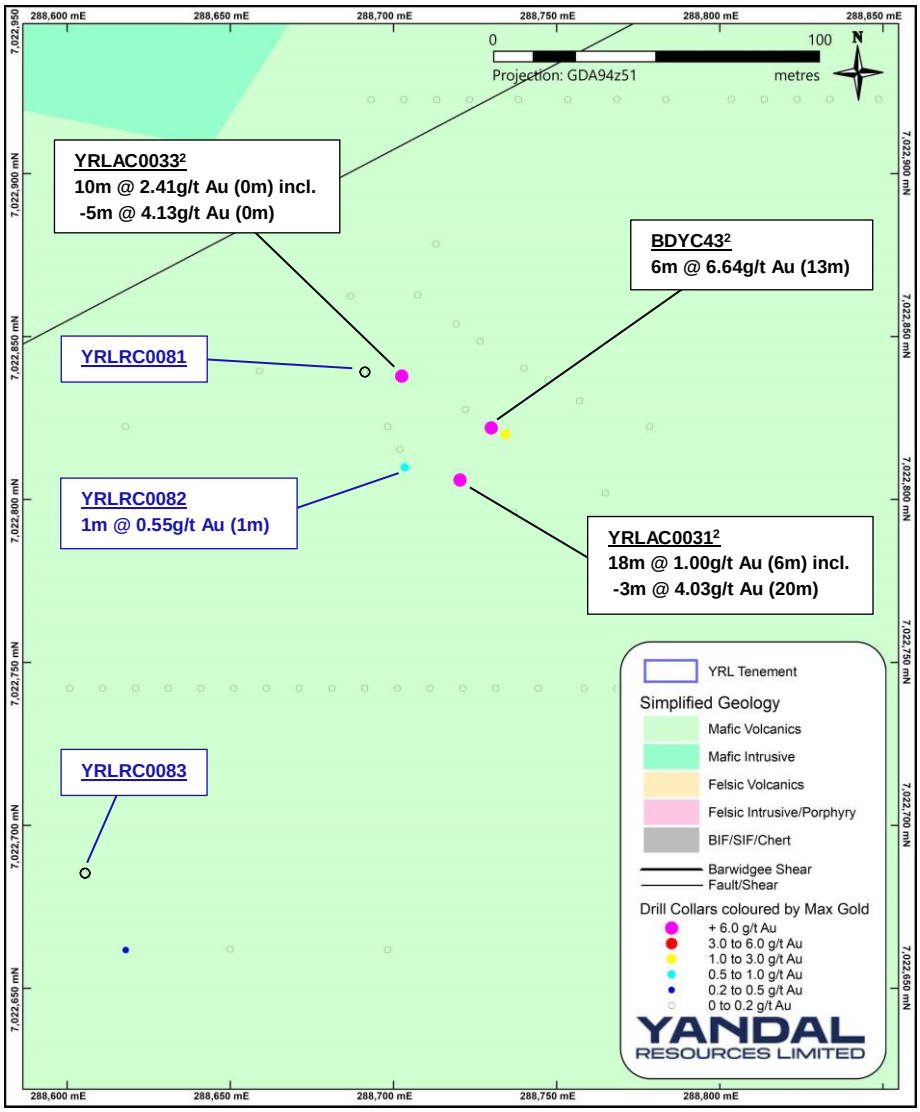

Figure 6 – Rosewall prospect collar plan showing historic and recent drill collars, gold grade projected to the collar location and selected downhole intervals (>0.50g/t Au).

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the September Quarter includes;

- Receive and review results from regional prospects and generate new plans to implement in July;
- Receive and review 1m results from the 50m infill drill program at Flushing Meadows and complete comprehensive QA/QC sampling and analysis ahead of geological modelling and JORC Compliant Resource Estimation and a preliminary economic assessment;
- Review pending results from all projects and generate new exploration plans to implement.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 20 December 2018, [2] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 21 March 2019

Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole fire assay results for the Flushing Meadows gold prospect.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (AR50)
Flushing Meadows Prospect (>0.50g/t Au)									
YRLRC0049	7029490	279515	60	-60	256	18	19	1	0.63
YRLRC0050	7029507	279497	60	-60	256	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
YRLRC0051	7029529	279468	48	-60	256	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
YRLRC0052	7029992	279255	120	-61	256	**12**	**13**	**1**	**1.93**
						43	**52**	**9**	**1.06**
						58	**62**	**4**	**3.13**
					including	**58**	**59**	**1**	**8.27**
						94	**95**	**1**	**0.89**
YRLRC0053	7030045	279305	168	-60	256	**73**	**74**	**1**	**1.26**
						84	**97**	**13**	**1.01**
						119	124	5	0.82
						129	130	1	0.63
						143	**144**	**1**	**1.09**
						147	**149**	**2**	**1.33**
						164	165	1	0.86
YRLRC0054	7030087	279150	60	-60	256	**10**	**12**	**2**	**1.11**
						14	**16**	**2**	**1.37**
						26	**27**	**1**	**1.00**
YRLRC0055	7030099	279190	90	-60	256	**54**	**56**	**2**	**2.09**
						59	**60**	**1**	**1.62**
						63	64	1	0.60
						66	**67**	**1**	**2.00**
						76	77	1	0.61
						80	81	1	0.58
YRLRC0056	7030104	279223	120	-60	253	11	12	1	0.68
						41	**43**	**2**	**6.09**
					including	**42**	**43**	**1**	**11.37**
						91	**109**	**18**	**2.26**
					including	**93**	**105**	**12**	**3.02**
						114	117	3	0.76
YRLRC0057	7030165	279109	60	-60	253	14	20	6	0.61
YRLRC0058	7030171	279153	90	-60	256	**34**	**37**	**3**	**1.18**
						55	**60**	**5**	**2.05**
						63	**64**	**1**	**1.01**
						66	67	1	0.62
						84	85	1	0.75
YRLRC0059	7030177	279189	120	-60	256	**31**	**34**	**3**	**3.40**
						50	**51**	**1**	**1.95**
						97	**104**	**7**	**0.59**
						107	**113**	**6**	**0.83**
						117	**120**	**3**	**0.79***
YRLRC0060	7030243	279039	60	-60	255	**44**	**45**	**1**	**1.38**
YRLRC0061	7030254	279073	90	-60	256	**13**	**15**	**2**	**1.39**

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (AR50)
						40	**44**	**4**	**1.55**
						53	54	1	0.82
						57	59	2	0.60
						67	**68**	**1**	**2.02**
YRLRC0062	7030267	279112	120	-60	256	12	13	1	0.64
						14	15	1	0.57
						66	**67**	**1**	**1.13**
						69	70	1	0.84
						95	98	3	0.68
YRLRC0063	7030340	279003	60	-60	256	**14**	**15**	**1**	**1.69**
						21	**24**	**3**	**0.77**
YRLRC0064	7030349	279037	90	-60	256	**9**	**12**	**3**	**1.73**
						45	46	1	0.59
						47	48	1	0.65
						57	**58**	**1**	**2.52**
						62	**63**	**1**	**1.79**
						67	**69**	**2**	**2.07**
						85	86	1	0.94
YRLRC0065	7030419	278918	60	-60	256	**26**	**28**	**2**	**6.07**
					including	**26**	**27**	**1**	**10.86**
YRLRC0066	7030428	278957	90	-60	254	**38**	**39**	**1**	**2.37**
						68	69	1	0.60
						81	82	1	0.55
						83	84	1	0.78
YRLRC0067	7030507	278862	60	-60	256	**2**	**4**	**2**	**0.71**
YRLRC0068	7030520	278889	90	-60	254	48	49	1	1.09
						51	**52**	**1**	**1.77**
						53	54	1	0.89
YRLRC0069	7030600	278800	60	-60	256	15	16	1	0.64
						25	26	1	0.80
						36	**38**	**2**	**1.05**
YRLRC0070	7030609	278840	90	-60	256	**21**	**22**	**1**	**1.55**
						48	**49**	**1**	**1.73**
						51	52	1	0.77
						73	**74**	**1**	**1.55**
						82	**83**	**1**	**1.00**
YRLRC0071	7030613	278879	120	-60	256	**119**	**120**	**1**	**0.41***
YRLRC0072	7030692	278758	60	-60	256	26	27	1	0.76
						46	47	1	0.80
YRLRC0073	7030702	278800	90	-60	256	**60**	**73**	**13**	**0.85**
						77	**83**	**6**	**1.48**
					including	**77**	**79**	**2**	**3.32**
YRLRC0074	7030706	278817	91	-60	255	49	53	4	0.55
YRLRC0075	7030530	278924	120	-60	256	**34**	**36**	**2**	**7.07**
					including	**34**	**35**	**1**	**9.59**
						92	**93**	**1**	**0.97**
						95	**96**	**1**	**1.30**

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (AR50)
						113	114	1	0.50
						116	117	1	0.58
						118	119	1	0.66
YRLRC0076	7030439	278996	120	-60	254	112	118	6	0.99
						118	**120**	**2**	**0.41***
YRLRC0077	7030359	279077	120	-60	256	**58**	**59**	**1**	**1.09**
						108	**113**	**5**	**0.96**
						119	**120**	**1**	**0.51***
Flinders Park Prospect (>0.50g/t Au)									
YRLRC0078	7025016	283145	150	-60	090	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
YRLRC0079	7024976	283200	78	-60	090	**19**	**20**	**1**	**1.73**
						38	**64**	**26**	**1.69**
					including	**38**	**42**	**4**	**2.64**
					including	**50**	**51**	**1**	**9.75**
					including	**59**	**63**	**4**	**2.96**
YRLRC0080	7024979	283182	132	-60	090	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
Rosewall Prospect (>0.50g/t Au)									
YRLRC0081	7022839	288691	90	-60	122	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
YRLRC0082	7022809	288703	60	-60	121	0	1	1	0.55
YRLRC0083	7022685	288605	60	-60	121	No result above 0.5g/t Au			

*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 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 gold assay above 0.50g/t. 5. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.5g/t where zones of internal dilution are not greater than 2m. 6. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 7. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 8. * denotes an end of hole assay.*

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.

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;

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well and Barwidgee 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 bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter at time of drilling if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb)1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 4.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-2.5kg for 1m samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Routinely regular standards are submitted during composite analysis and standards, blanks and duplicates for 1m samples. Based on statistical analysis and cross checks of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	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 combined from a maximum of 4m was pulverised to produce a 50g sample for Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, with anomalous intervals sampled over 1m intervals and 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. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 168m.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling with a 6 1/2 inch face sampling hammer bit.
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 RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill chip logging 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 Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative sample placed into chip trays.
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 mostly dry and noted where wet. • For Yandal Resources Ltd samples, duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the 1m samples for analyses. • 1m 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. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that sufficient drill data density is demonstrated at the Flushing Meadows prospect (however the deposit is open in many directions). More drilling is required at the Flinders Park and Rosewall prospects. • Mineralisation mostly occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic clays after mafic, felsic sedimentary derived (typical greenstone geology). The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity.
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 1m 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. • 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.
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.*	• Work was supervised by senior Aurum Laboratory staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality have been supplied. • Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in the Perth office. • No data was adjusted. • Significant intercepts reported in Table 1 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off was used for Table 1 results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to 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 on a nominal 100m spaced grid along strike and a nominal 40m down dip. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is mostly flat at the location of the drilling except for some gentle hills towards to the northern end of the drilling area. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. All new holes and some available historic holes will be surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of Mineral Resource Estimates. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*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 but nominally 100m along strike and 40m down interpreted dip 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 when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate if completed at the Flushing Meadows prospect only. Some historic holes have been redrilled and sampled for comparative purposes. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource 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 historical hole spacing and depths are highly variable. There are no JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimates within the project.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No, drilling angle holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. • Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	*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 Flushing Meadows prospect is on M53/1093 and E53/1963. The tenements are all 100% owned by the Company. As detailed in the Solicitors Report in the Replacement Prospectus tenements M53/1093, E53/1963 and E53/1964 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over these tenements is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to $20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. The Rosewall prospect is on E53/1843 which is 100% owned by the Company. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Eagle Mining, Cyprus Gold Australia, Wiluna Mines, Homestake Gold, Great Central Mines, Normandy Mining, Oresearch, Newmont, Australian Resources Limited, View Resources, Navigator Mining, Metaliko Resources and Maximus Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a part of the granite / greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Oxide supergene gold intersected from mafic and felsic volcanogenic sediments and schists.
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. Due to the significant number of holes within the project Mr Saul considers the listing all of the drilling 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 the database for specific prospect areas for exploration context. It was not deemed necessary to include a representative cross section diagram in this document for the Flinders Park and Rosewall prospects as the context is not clear currently due to lack of data. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Composite drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other however it is difficult to compare until the 1m assay data is available. 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 1-6.
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 > 0.50g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 2-6.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows prospect only. • No historic mining has occurred on any of the prospects.
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 Flushing Meadows. Additional exploration including AC and RC drilling to expand and infill known mineralisation is planned along strike and at depth at all prospects as mineralisation is open.