ASX Announcement
10 July 2019

Exploration Update – Flushing Meadows Gold Prospect

- **Reconnaissance RC drilling returns significant oxide mineralisation north and south of Flushing Meadows and verifies the Barwidgee Shear Zone as a high priority exploration target;**
- **Intercepts 200m north of the Resource drilling area have extended the deposit strike length to 1.9km;**
- **4m composite sampling returns bottom of hole 20m @ 0.21g/t Au from 100m in YRLRC0093 located 800m north along strike of the Resource drilling area.**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report assay results from reconnaissance reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at the Flushing Meadows prospect located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

The prospect occurs within the regionally extensive Barwidgee Shear Zone, which is located from 44km to 67km south-east of the mining town of Wiluna and within close proximity of a number of gold development projects and operating mines.

A combination of individual 1m and 4m composite assays have been received from a program of 24 shallow RC holes for 2,641m drilled on four lines 200m apart to the north and on a single line to the south along strike from known mineralisation (Figures 1 & 2). Significant mineralisation was returned on three lines and demonstrates the Barwidgee Shear Zone is prospective well outside historically drilled areas. All results are included in Table 1 with some intervals highlighted in Figure 2.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"We believe there is significant potential along the Barwidgee Shear Zone and related structures as our limited work outside the known prospects has returned excellent results. Geological and structural controls on mineralisation are difficult to interpret due to the deep weathering and the lack of effective drilling but we continue to strike gold along the shear interpreted from magnetics.

Due to the deep weathering causing depletion and supergene enrichment effects on gold mineralisation we believe that to complete an effective test of a prospective zone drill holes need to be at least 50m deep. A review of the database suggests there is about 10km of strike between deposits and prospects that are a high priority target for low cost Air-core drilling in the near term".

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 4 July 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	$0.22
Market Cap	$11.7M
ASX Code	YRL

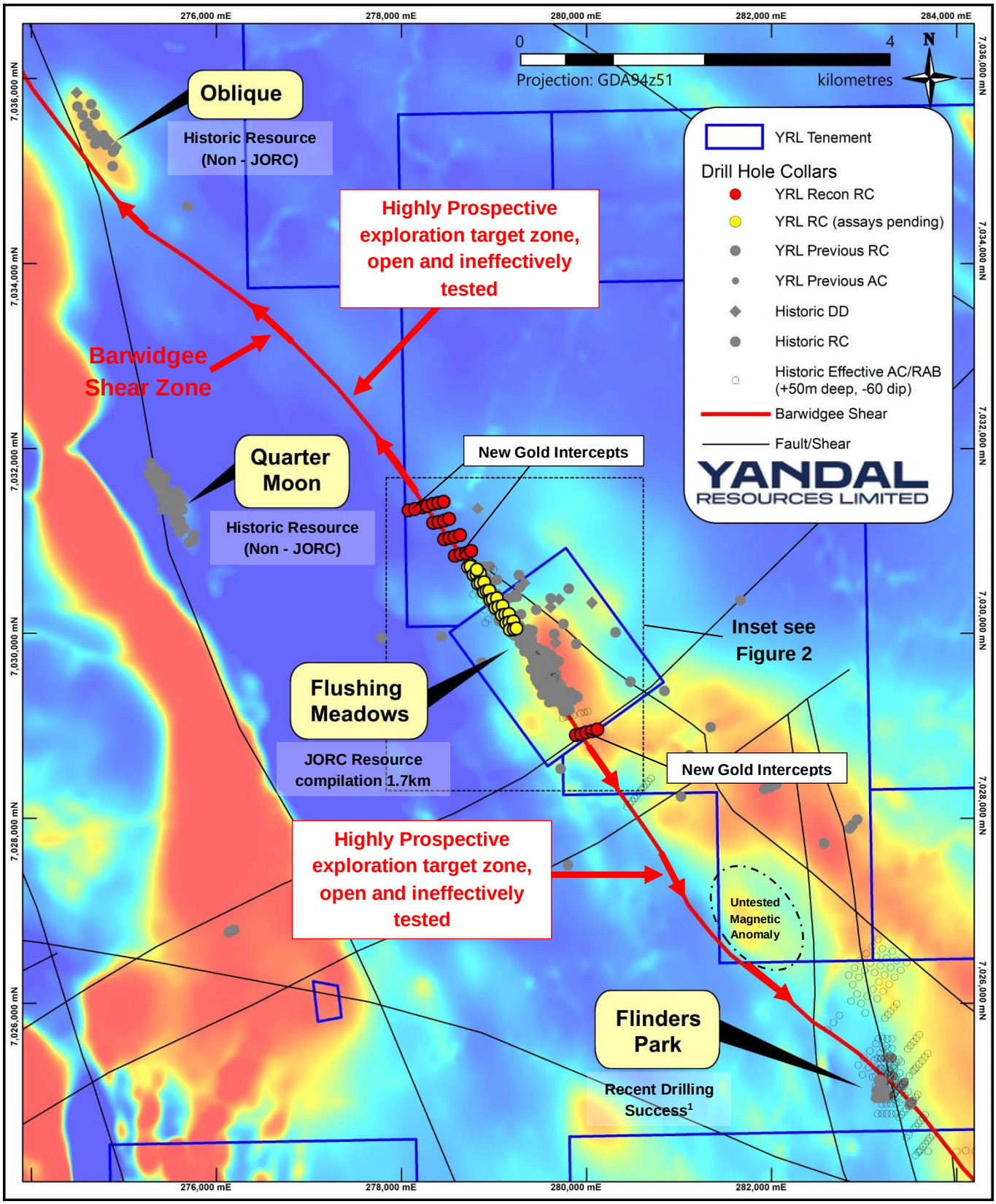

Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects and exploration target areas within the Ironstone Well project, new reconnaissance RC drill collars north and south of the Flushing Meadows gold deposit over a magnetic image.

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd announcement dated 4 July 2019.

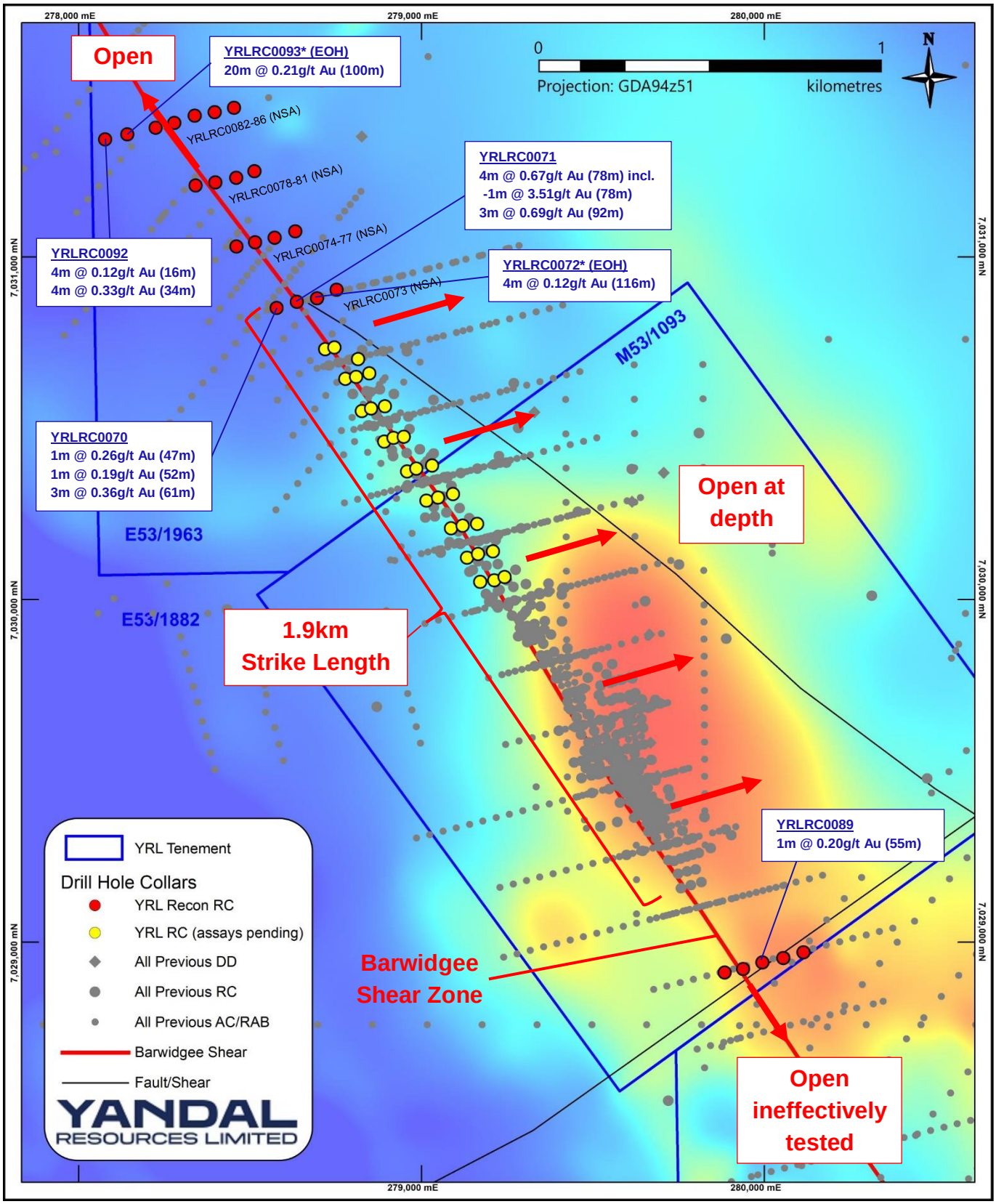

Figure 2 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan showing the location of reconnaissance RC holes and recently completed 50m line spaced RC holes[1] (* denotes mineralisation at the end of hole, NSA denotes no significant assay above lower grade cut-off in accordance with Table 1).

[1] Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 July 2019

To the north of Flushing Meadows an encouraging result of 4m @ 0.67g/t Au (including 1m @ 3.51g/t Au) was returned from the line 200m along strike from well-defined mineralisation. This may represent the northern limit to continuous mineralisation as the next two lines were essentially barren in the interpreted mineralised position. Alternatively, mineralisation could plunge toward the north requiring deeper drilling, or it could be offset to the south-west by crosscutting structures as indicated by the mineralisation intersected in holes YRLRC0092-93 (20m @ 0.21g/t Au from 100m, 4m @ 0.12g/t Au from 16m and 4m @ 0.33g/t Au from 34m) on the northern most line 600m along strike.

It is apparent from a review of the geological database that there are few effective drill holes for 5km directly between Flushing Meadows and the historic Oblique prospect where previous operators defined gold mineralisation extending over a 1km strike length and conducted first pass Resource estimation[1].

To the south one hole YRLRC0089 intersected anomalous mineralisation (1m @ 0.20g/t Au from 55m) in the interpreted position of the Barwidgee Shear Zone. A review of the available data between Flushing Meadows and Flinders Park located 5km to the south, suggests that most historic drill holes were ineffective and the prospect remains open (Figures 1 & 2).

Overall, while the grades of mineralisation intercepted are generally low, they are encouraging from an exploration point of view as gold anomalism is effectively tracking the location of a major gold bearing structure that has the potential to host significant deposits at depth undercover.

Further reconnaissance style drilling will commence immediately after Resource compilation programs are complete at the Flushing Meadows prospect in the September Quarter.

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the September Quarter includes;

- 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, JORC Compliant Resource Estimation and a preliminary economic assessment;
- Review pending results from all projects and generate new exploration plans to implement.

For and on behalf of the Board

Lorry Hughes
Managing Director & CEO

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Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole fire assay and 4m composite down hole aqua regia 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
Flushing Meadows Prospect Extended (>0.15g/t Au) – 1m assays (FA50)									
YRLRC0070	7030855	278578	120	-60	256	**47**	**48**	**1**	**0.26**
						52	**53**	**1**	**0.19**
						61	**64**	**3**	**0.36**
					including	**61**	**62**	**1**	**0.50**
					including	**63**	**64**	**1**	**0.44**
YRLRC0071	7030873	278636	120	-60	256	**78**	**82**	**4**	**0.67**
					including	**78**	**79**	**1**	**3.51**
						92	**95**	**3**	**0.69**
					including	**92**	**93**	**1**	**0.61**
						94	**95**	**1**	**1.38**
YRLRC0072	7030883	278695	120	-60	256	**116**	**120**	**4**	**0.12***
YRLRC0073	7030908	278752	120	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0074	7031034	278460	120	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0075	7031047	278515	120	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0076	7031060	278572	103	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0077	7031079	278632	79	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0078	7031212	278341	109	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0079	7031222	278399	120	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0080	7031235	278459	91	-60	253	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0081	7031254	278513	109	-60	250	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0082	7031381	278225	91	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0083	7031395	278279	91	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0084	7031416	278338	115	-60	255	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0085	7031426	278397	109	-60	255	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0086	7031440	278453	120	-60	255	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0087	7028916	279884	109	-60	255	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0088	7028926	279938	115	-60	256	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0089	7028945	279994	120	-60	253	**55**	**56**	**1**	**0.20**
YRLRC0090	7028958	280055	103	-60	254	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
YRLRC0091	7028975	280114	109	-60	260	No result above 0.15g/t Au			
Flushing Meadows Prospect Extended (>0.10g/t Au) – 4m composite assays (AR50)									
YRLRC0092	7031347	278077	108	-60	255	**16**	**20**	**4**	**0.12**
						48	**52**	**4**	**0.34**
YRLRC0093	7031362	278142	120	-60	255	**100**	**120**	**20**	**0.21***
					including	**104**	**112**	**8**	**0.30**

*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. All composite samples are analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia assay technique with Flame AAS (atomic adsorption spectrometry) finish gold analyses (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. 3. g/t (grams per tonne). 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.5g/t where zones of internal dilution are not greater than 2m. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.*

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 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 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 120m.
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 5 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 software 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). • 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 4m samples were assayed using 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. • 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 0.10 - 0.15g/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 have been 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 200m along strike and 60m 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 sufficient data exists to complete one at the Flushing Meadows prospect. 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 currently.
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 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 as there is a limited amount 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 or 4m downhole intervals above 0.15g/t Au or 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off respectively. • 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 in fresh rock 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 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 1-2.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Summary results showing 1m assays > 0.10 – 0.15g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-2.
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 historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows, Oblique and Quarter Moon prospects. • 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.