**ASX Announcement**
4 November 2019

# Drilling Returns High Grades - Gordons Gold Project

- **Bedrock gold up to 16g/t intersected in shallow RC drilling at the Gordons Dam prospect**
- **Mineralisation is open and demonstrates the potential to define a deposit at depth beneath high-grade palaeochannel sediments up to 48g/t Au**[1]
- **Anomalous gold intersected over 400m strike length in first pass air-core drilling to test priority SAM survey targets at the Gordons Dam South prospect**

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

Six RC holes for 594m were completed at the Gordons Dam, Lady Clara and Dickens Custer prospects and 26 AC holes for 1,236m were completed at the Gordons Dam South and Gordons Dam West prospects (Table 1).

Results from the most advanced prospect, Gordons Dam, are particularly encouraging as high-grade primary mineralisation has been intersected for the first time within fresh porphyry rocks. To date primary mineralisation has been discovered from drilling over an area of approximately 200m by 200m, it is open in all directions and there is limited drilling beneath 80m depth.

**Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:**

*"To intersect double digit grades at depth gives us further encouragement the geological mechanisms in place at Gordons Dam are potentially favourable to host a significant gold deposit. We have high-grades with lower disseminated grades over substantial widths within structurally complex porphyry, intermediate and mafic rock types.*

*Our understanding of the geometry and the location of the best mineralisation is unclear as our current data is insufficient to construct a predictable geological model. It is likely that further RC drilling plus some oriented diamond core drilling in the next phase of work will improve the geological interpretation and exploration targeting".*

[1] Refer to YRL announcement dated 6 May 2019,


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**Board Members**

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| Lorry Hughes | Managing Director/CEO |
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| Kelly Ross | Non-Executive Director |
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**Gold Projects**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ironstone Well (100% owned) | |
| Barwidgee (100% owned) | |
| Mt McClure (100% owned) | |
| Gordons (100% owned) | |
| Shares on Issue | 64,447,903 |
| Share Price | $0.26 |
| Market Cap | $17M |
| ASX Code | YRL |

## 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 1-3). To date significant oxide gold has been discovered within clays and palaeochannel sediments with associated primary mineralisation within structurally controlled mafic and porphyry rocks.

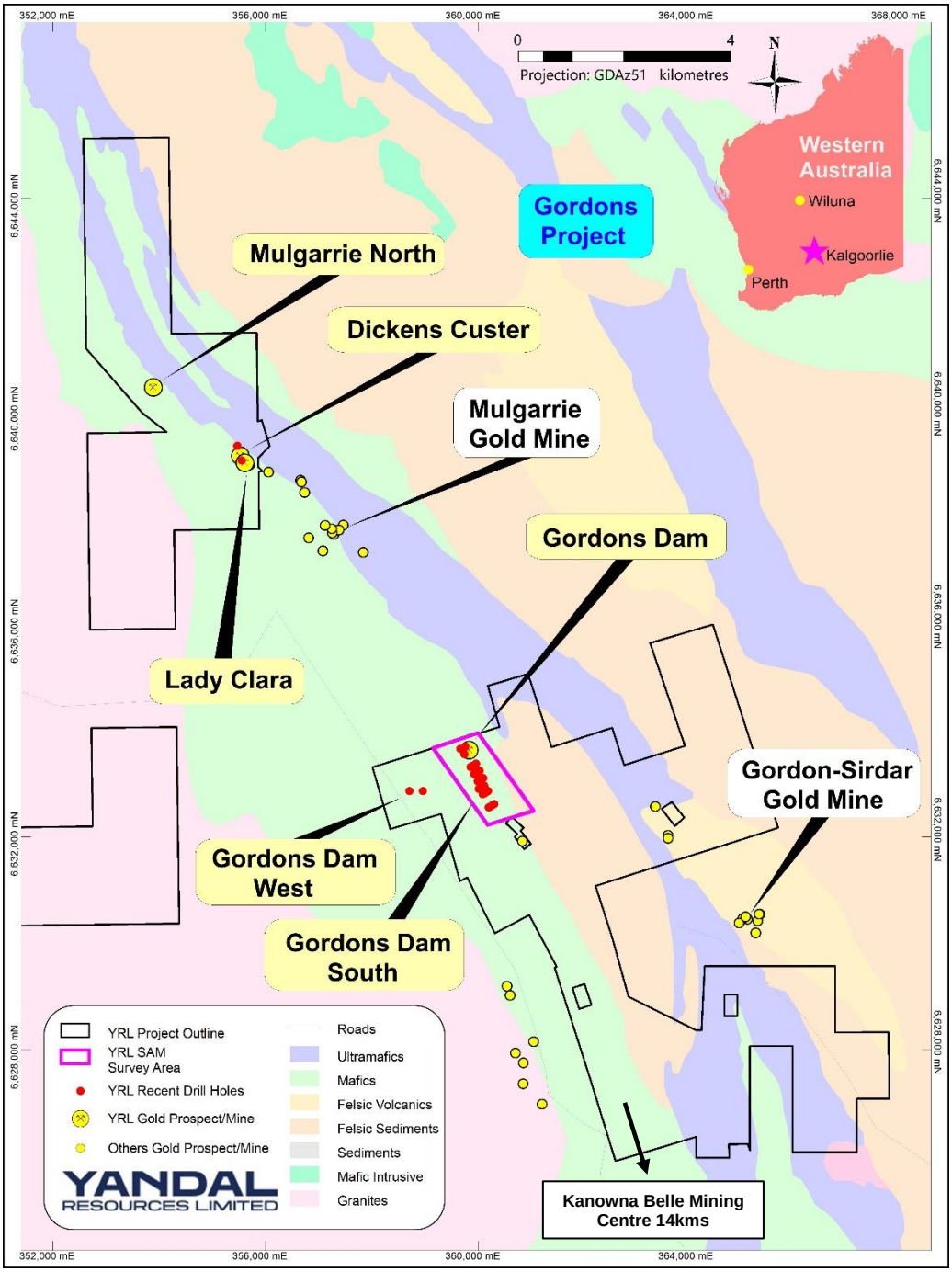


**Figure 1 –** Regional geology map of the Gordons gold project showing new drill collar locations.

Four angled RC holes for 432 were completed (maximum depth 162m) to test for extensions to bedrock gold mineralisation intersected in recent AC and RC drilling[1, 2].

[1] Refer to YRL announcement dated 6 May 2019, 9 January 2019 2019 & YRL's Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018

Hole YRLRC0111 was drilled beneath AC hole YRLAC0044 (7m @ 0.56g/t Au from 49m) and returned **1m @ 15.96g/t Au within 7m @ 3.06g/t Au from 61m downhole**.

Hole YRLRC0112 was drilled beneath AC hole YRLAC0047 (5m @ 2.44g/t Au from 40m) and returned **5m @ 2.61g/t Au within 11m @ 1.40g/t Au from 49m downhole**.

Hole YRLRC0114 was drilled beneath RC hole YRLRC0019 (15m @ 0.95g/t Au from 80m and 8m @ 1.16g/t Au from 100m) and returned **1m @ 4.70g/t Au within 2m @ 2.48g/t Au from 98m and 2m @ 2.33g/t Au within 7m @ 0.97g/t Au from 121m downhole**. Hole YRLRC0113 was abandoned at 90m downhole depth due to difficult drilling conditions and redrilled as YRLRC0114.

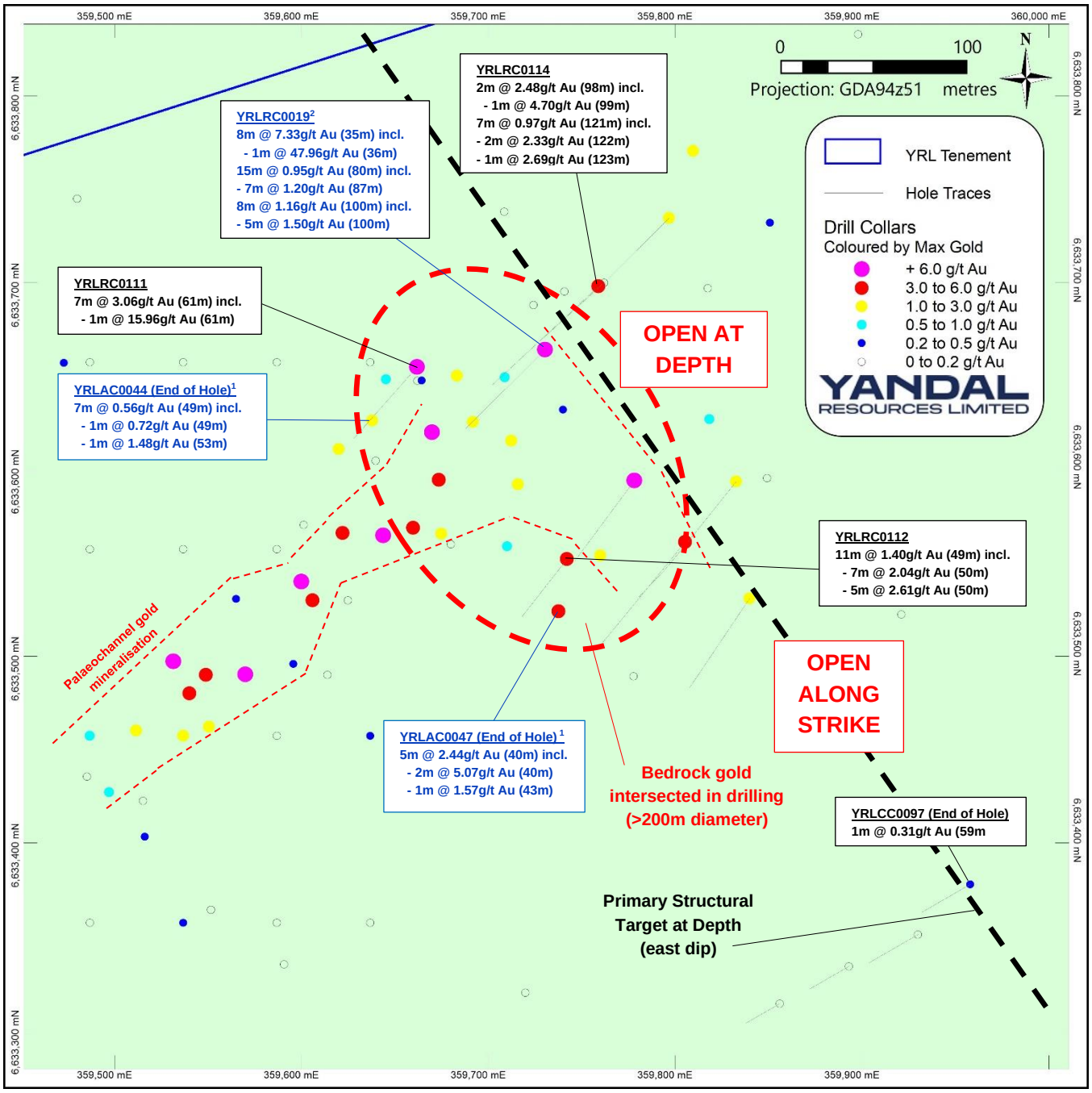


**Figure 2 –** Gordons Dam gold prospect drill collar map with maximum value of gold projected to the collar (Refer to Figure 3 for map location).

[1] Refer to YRL announcement dated 6 May 2019, [2] Refer to YRL announcement dated 8 January 2019.

The combined drilling results to date comprise significant oxide gold mineralisation within a 400m long south west trending palaeochannel located above and adjacent to primary mineralisation within a package of mafic, intrusive porphyry and intermediate rock types. The palaeochannel occurs over a width of ~60m and it is interpreted the gold contained within it has not travelled very far from the primary source. The primary source is likely to be multiple east dipping structural zones influenced by multiple generations of porphyry intrusions, cross structures and thrust faulting.

The structural interpretation of the primary mineralisation is unclear and the assessment of locations for oriented diamond core drill holes are underway. Further RC drilling to infill known mineralisation and to explore for similar primary mineralisation beneath high-grade mineralisation within the palaeochannel are also planned.

**Gordons Dam South Prospect**

The Gordons Dam South prospect is located up to 2km south along regional strike from Gordons Dam (Figures 1 & 3).

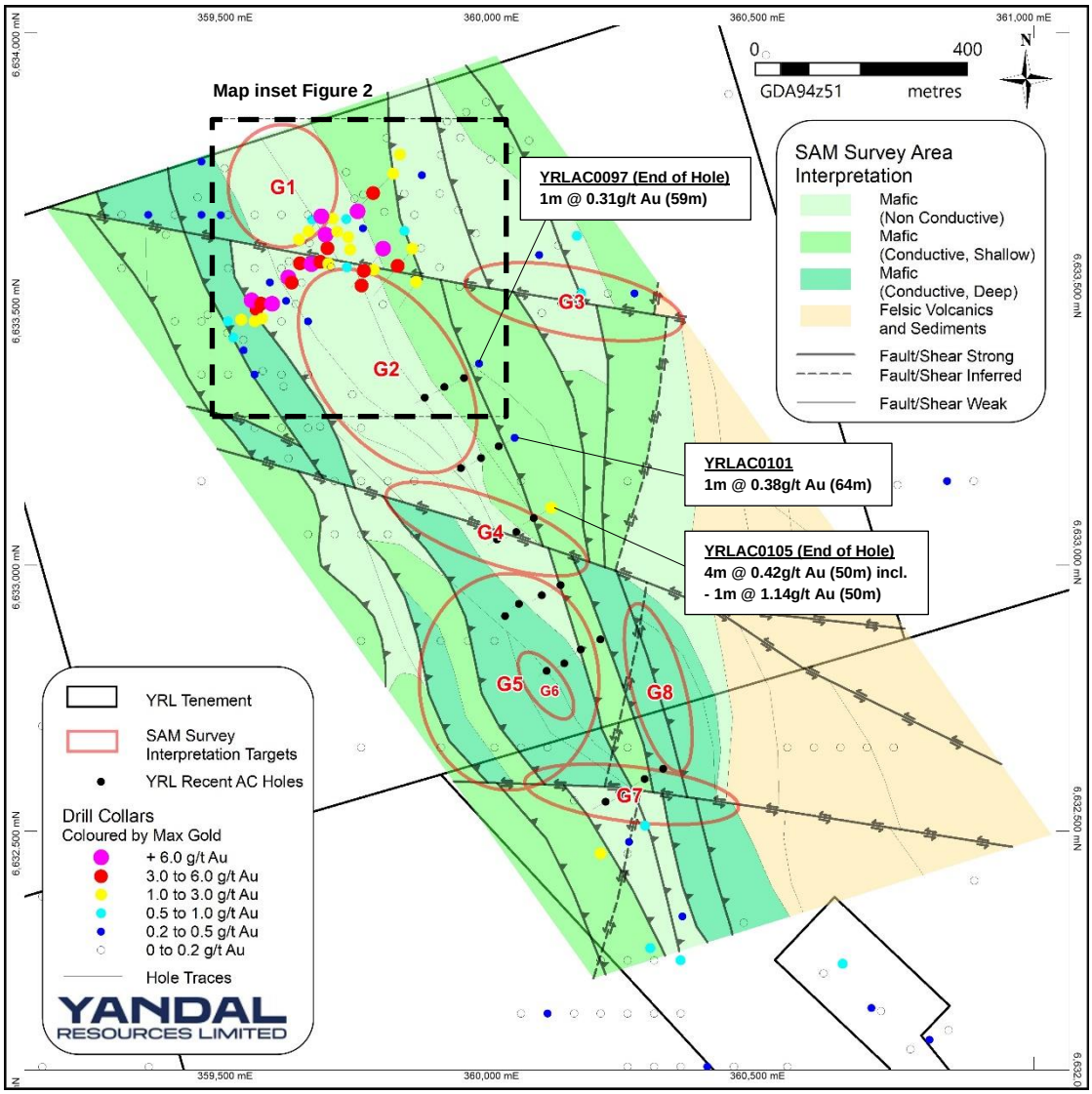


**Figure 3 –** Gordons Dam and Gordons Dam South gold prospect drill collar map with maximum value of gold projected to the collar, SAM survey target areas and interpretation.

Twenty four angled AC holes for 1,140m were completed on six drill lines to provide initial geochemical data over a number of targets interpreted from a recently completed Sub Audio Magnetic ("SAM") survey[1]. Anomalous results were returned on three consecutive drill lines covering ~400m of strike to the immediate south of the Gordons Dam prospect with gold mineralisation located in the most easterly hole on each line.

All significant mineralisation was intersected at the end or very close to the end of hole where AC blade refusal was encountered. Intercepts include;

- **1m @ 0.31g/t Au from 59m (YRLAC0097 – End of hole);**
- **1m @ 0.38g/t Au from 64m (YRLAC0101);**
- **4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 50m (YRLAC0105 – End of hole) including;**
  - **2m @ 0.74g/t Au from 50m; and**
  - **1m @ 1.14g/t Au from 50m.**

Further AC drilling plans are currently under review and will likely involve the extension of multiple lines directly to the east and to infill drill the area north up to the Gordons Dam prospect.

**Gordons Dam West Prospect**

The Gordons Dam West prospect is located 1.5km west from Gordons Dam (Figure 1), Two angled AC holes for 96m were completed and hole YRLAC0119 returned anomalous results from within saprolitic clays including;

- **4m @ 0.15g/t Au from 28m (YRLAC0119) including;**
  - **1m @ 0.28g/t Au from 28m.**

Follow-up AC drilling is at the advanced planning stages.

**Lady Clara and Dickens Custer Prospects**

The prospects are located 2km north west along strike from the Mulgarrie open pit gold mine which is owned by Norton Goldfields Ltd (Figure 1). Two slim line RC holes were completed for 162m to test specific targets beneath historic workings.

At Lady Clara YRLRC0115 was drilled to 90m designed to intersect the interpreted north west strike extension of historic quartz and shear hosted mineralisation. No significant mineralisation was returned but it is possible the hole was not deep enough to intersect the mineralised zone. Subsequent to the completion of the hole it was noted that the mineralised structure north west of the Lady Clara open pit appears sub-vertical and not dipping at 50-60 degrees to the south west as mapped in the open pit.

At Dickens Custer YRL0116 was drilled to intersect mineralisation beneath anomalous rock chip results from a ferruginous chert horizon adjacent to historic workings. The hole interested 1m @ 0.15g/t Au from 61m depth.

Follow-up RC drilling is planned.

**Next Steps**

Given the Company's commitment to budgeted drilling at its Yandal Greenstone Belt projects up until the end of the year, it is likely new programs at the Gordons projects will be completed in the March Quarter 2020.

[1] Refer to YRL announcement dated 15 August 2019.

**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.

**September 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table**

| Material Type | Indicated | | | Inferred | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Oz | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Oz | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Oz |
| **Laterite** | 10,353 | 1.42 | 473 | 47,824 | 1.13 | 1,730 | 58,177 | 1.18 | 2,203 |
| **Oxide** | 710,322 | 1.55 | 35,444 | 1,803,863 | 1.28 | 74,118 | 2,514,185 | 1.35 | 109,562 |
| **Transition** | 147,552 | 1.60 | 7,609 | 742,181 | 1.24 | 29,612 | 889,733 | 1.30 | 37,221 |
| **Primary** | | | | 1,132,379 | 1.15 | 41,795 | 1,132,379 | 1.15 | 41,795 |
| **Total** | **868,227** | **1.56** | **43,518** | **3,726,247** | **1.23** | **147,236** | **4,594,474** | **1.29** | **190,849** |

** Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 25 September 2019 for full details.*

**Competent Person Statement**

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by Mr Trevor Saul, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Saul is the Exploration Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee 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 information in this announcement that relates to the Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled and generated by Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS"). Both Andrew Bewsher and BMGS hold shares in the company. BMGS consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

**For and on behalf of the Board**

**Lorry Hughes**
**Managing Director & CEO**

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**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)** | | | | | | | | | |
| YRLRC0111 | 6633655 | 359662 | 102 | -60 | 225 | **61** | **68** | **7** | **3.06** |
| | | | | | including | **61** | **66** | **5** | **4.19** |
| | | | | | including | **61** | **64** | **3** | **6.51** |
| | | | | | including | **61** | **63** | **2** | **9.50** |
| | | | | | including | **61** | **62** | **1** | **15.96** |
| YRLRC0112 | 6633552 | 359742 | 78 | -60 | 220 | **49** | **60** | **11** | **1.40** |
| | | | | | including | **50** | **57** | **7** | **2.04** |
| | | | | | including | **50** | **55** | **5** | **2.61** |
| YRLRC0113 | 6633700 | 359762 | 90 | -60 | 220 | abandoned | | | |
| YRLRC0114 | 6633698 | 359759 | 162 | -60 | 225 | 94 | 95 | 1 | 0.55 |
| | | | | | | **98** | **100** | **2** | **2.48** |
| | | | | | including | **99** | **100** | **1** | **4.70** |
| | | | | | | **105** | **106** | **1** | **0.40** |
| | | | | | | **121** | **128** | **7** | **0.97** |
| | | | | | including | **122** | **124** | **2** | **2.33** |
| | | | | | including | **123** | **124** | **1** | **2.69** |
| | | | | | | 131 | 132 | 1 | 0.98 |
| **Gordons Dam South Prospect (>0.20g/t Au)** | | | | | | | | | |
| YRLAC0094 | 6633314 | 359856 | 42 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0095 | 6633334 | 359893 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0096 | 6633351 | 359930 | 60 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0097 | 6633378 | 359958 | 60 | -60 | 240 | **59** | **60** | **1** | **0.31*** |
| YRLAC0098 | 6633182 | 359924 | 42 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0099 | 6633201 | 359962 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0100 | 6633223 | 359995 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0101 | 6633239 | 360025 | 66 | -60 | 240 | **64** | **65** | **1** | **0.38** |
| YRLAC0102 | 6633048 | 359992 | 42 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0103 | 6633062 | 360028 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0104 | 6633088 | 360061 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0105 | 6633107 | 360094 | 54 | -60 | 240 | **50** | **54** | **4** | **0.42*** |
| | | | | | including | **50** | **52** | **2** | **0.74** |
| | | | | | including | **50** | **51** | **1** | **1.14** |
| YRLAC0106 | 6632904 | 360007 | 30 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0107 | 6632927 | 360033 | 30 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0108 | 6632943 | 360076 | 42 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0109 | 6632962 | 360111 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0110 | 6632801 | 360085 | 36 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0111 | 6632815 | 360118 | 36 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0112 | 6632841 | 360149 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0113 | 6632860 | 360186 | 36 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0114 | 6632555 | 360196 | 60 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0115 | 6632568 | 360227 | 48 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0116 | 6632598 | 360269 | 60 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0117 | 6632617 | 360304 | 60 | -60 | 240 | | | | NSA |

| Hole Id | North (m) | East (m) | Depth (m) | Dip (Deg.) | Azimuth (Deg.) | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au g/t (FA50) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gordons Dam West Prospect (>0.10g/t Au)** | | | | | | | | | |
| YRLAC0118 | 6632864 | 358960 | 60 | -60 | 270 | | | | NSA |
| YRLAC0119 | 6632862 | 358708 | 36 | -60 | 270 | **28** | **32** | **4** | **0.15** |
| | | | | | including | **28** | **29** | **1** | **0.28** |
| **Lady Clara Prospect (>0.10g/t Au)** | | | | | | | | | |
| YRLRC0115 | 6639077 | 355556 | 90 | -60 | 050 | | | | NSA |
| **Dickens Custer Prospect (>0.10g/t Au)** | | | | | | | | | |
| YRLRC0116 | 6639353 | 355475 | 72 | -60 | 050 | **61** | **62** | **1** | **0.15** |

*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 stated lower cut-off grade. 5. Intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.1g/t where zones of internal dilution are not greater 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 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.* | • For AC drilling 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish and fire assay checks 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.<br>• 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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 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 162m.<br>• 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' ¼ inch blade bit.<br>• RC drilling with a 6' ½ inch face sampling hammer.<br>• Slimline RC drilling with a 4' ½ inch ace sampling hammer.<br>• 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. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>*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 and 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 (3m for AC).<br>• AC and RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up.<br>• Due to the generally standard drilling conditions around sample intervals due to puggy clays in places and transitional and primary rocks at depth with RC drilling recovery was reasonably consistent. The geologist believes the 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.<br>• 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.*<br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • AC and 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 a Micromine database once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature.<br>• All intervals logged for AC and RC drilling completed during this drill program.<br>• 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*** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | • AC and RC samples taken.<br>• 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 on the ground. Samples collected in reported |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***and sample preparation*** | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br><br>*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br><br>*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | significant intervals were all dry unless indicated on logs. RC samples collected in the same way except in RC bags.<br>• Duplicates taken on AC and RC samples, 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.<br>• AC and RC 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.<br>• Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory.<br>• Mineralisation is located in intensely oxidised saprolitic clays and transitional rocks after mafic and felsic porphyry rocks at the Gordons Dam prospects and within mafic rocks at the Dickens Custer prospect.<br>• 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. |
| ***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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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.<br>• No geophysical assay tools were used.<br>• 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 and RC 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.<br>• 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.*<br><br>*The use of twinned holes.*<br><br>*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br><br>*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.<br>• Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office.<br>• No data was adjusted.<br>• 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 (or as indicated) 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.* | • 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *Specification of the grid system used.*<br><br>*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Grid MGA94 Zone 51.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard exploration style AC and RC drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1.<br>• The hole spacing was determined 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.<br>• Given the highly variable drilling methods within the project the hole spacing and depths are highly 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.<br>• 4m compositing has been undertaken with anomalous intersections then assayed using the single meter samples. 4m composite assays remain in the database if 1m splits are not taken. |
| ***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.*<br><br>*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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 |
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| ***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.*<br><br>*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 within P27/1911/MLA27/502, Gordons Dam South is within P27/2339, Gordons Dam West is within P27/2214. The Lady Clara and Dickens Custer prospects are within M27/237. 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 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:*<br><br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br><br>*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.<br>• 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 Figures 2 & 3.<br>• 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.*<br><br>*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.* | • No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1.<br>• All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals above 0.20g/t Au lower cut-off or as indicated.<br>• No metal equivalent calculations were applied. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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.<br>• 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.<br>• Given the nature of AC and RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m.<br>• Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths. |
| ***Diagrams*** | *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • See Figures 1-3. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Summary results showing 1m assays > 0.2 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling.<br>• Diagrammatic results are shown for relevant historical drilling using the grade range colours 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 no historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Gordons Dam or Mulgarrie North prospects.<br>• 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).*<br>*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. |