

Exploration Update – Yandal Gold Projects

- RC drill intercepts continue to support the potential for an initial shallow open pit mine development at Flushing Meadows including;
 - 12m @ 3.44g/t Au from 47m including 1m @ 17.47/t Au from 54m (YRLRC183);
- Reconnaissance Air-core drilling directly along strike both 1km north and 2km south of the Flushing Meadows Resource returns numerous significant intercepts for priority follow-up;
- Flinders Park RC drill intercepts demonstrate Resource potential including;
 - > 4m @ 2.75g/t Au from 45m including 1m @ 6.97g/t Au from 46m (YRLRC160).

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report further 1m sample assay results from reverse circulation ("RC") and Air-core ("AC") drilling at the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee gold projects located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

A number of priority prospects occur proximal to a >50km long section of the regionally extensive Barwidgee Shear Zone, are located 60km south-east of the mining town of Wiluna and are within close proximity to a number of gold development projects and operating mines (Figure 1).

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"Our reconnaissance drilling on the Barwidgee Shear Zone along strike from Flushing Meadows is starting to pay dividends with the discovery of two new areas of significant mineralisation. The Northern Target area is open in all directions with initial grades up to 4.27g/t Au returned.

In the Southern Target area significant mineralisation was returned from four separate AC drill lines covering a strike length of 1km with initial grades up to 2.91g/t Au.

Historic reconnaissance drilling had been completed in both areas however it is considered to have been largely ineffective as in most cases the holes were vertical and not deep enough to penetrate depletion zones within the extensively weathered terrain.

Follow-up AC and RC drilling to test the new target areas are at the advanced planning stage and will be included in ongoing Resource expansion and discovery programs for the 2020 field season. The Company is due to receive one more batch of 1m samples later this month from Flushing Meadows drilling completed in the December Quarter 2019 and once results are interpreted, new drilling will commence".



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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)
Barwidgee (100% owned)
Mt McClure (100% owned)
Gordons (100% owned)
Shares on Issue 66,847,975
Share Price \$0.23
Market Cap \$15M
ASX Code YRL



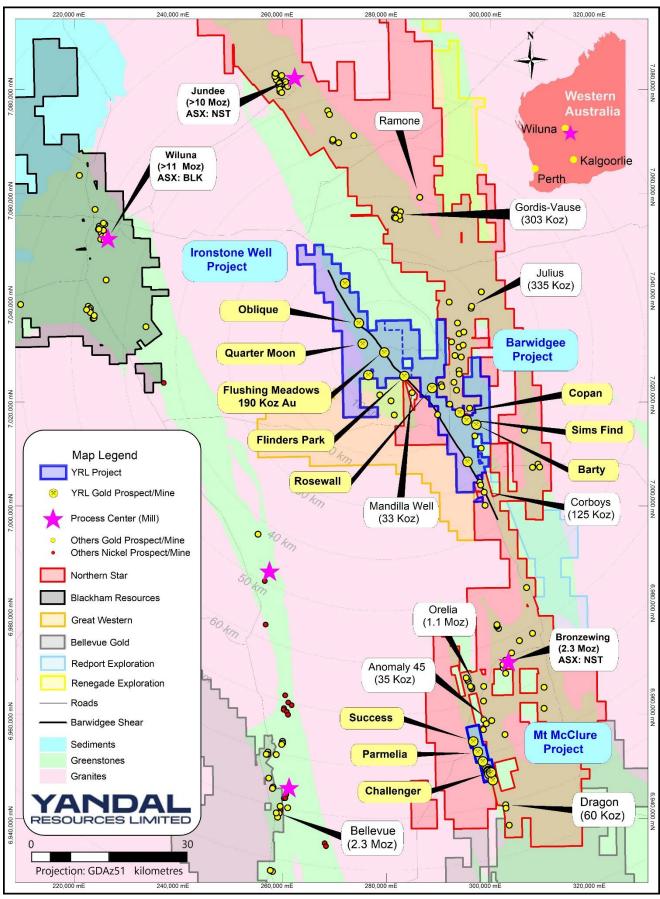


Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and project tenure.



Individual 1m assay results have been received from AC and RC drilling at the Flushing Meadows North, Flushing Meadows, Flushing Meadows South, Flinders Park and Copan prospects. The drilling was completed in the December Quarter 2019 and comprised 17 RC holes for 2,003m and 44 reconnaissance AC holes for 4,600m (Figures 2 - 4)¹.

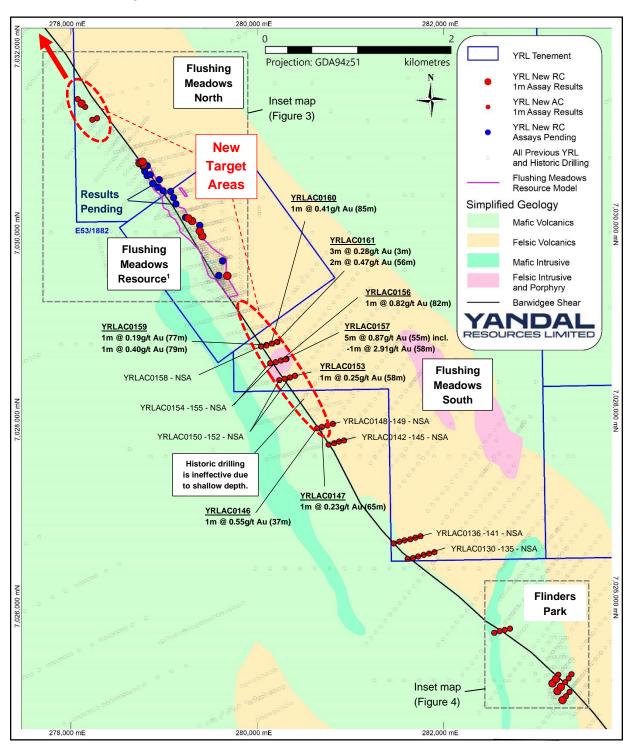


Figure 2 – Flushing Meadows North to Flinders Park prospect collar plan over a bottom of hole geology interpretation showing the location of recently completed RC and Air-core ("AC") holes plus new 1m results from the Flushing Meadows South prospect. New 1m results from Flushing Meadows North and the Flushing Meadows Resource area are included in Figure 3 and results from the Flinders Park prospect are included in Figure 4.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcements dated 27 November and 11 December 2019.



Flushing Meadows North Prospect

A reconnaissance drilling program comprising four AC holes for 451m and one RC hole for 102m was completed to test an area 1km north of the Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource envelope (Figure 3). All holes retuned significant mineralisation defining a new zone with a current interpreted strike length of 300m.

The new mineralisation is open in all directions and will be aggressively targeted with new AC and RC drill programs commencing in the March Quarter.

Flushing Meadows Resource

Results have been received from a further nine RC holes for 1,205m which were completed from 60 – 174m depth in areas within and adjacent to the Flushing Meadows Resource¹. Highlights include;

- 12m @ 3.44g/t Au from 47m including 1m @ 17.47/t Au from 54m (YRLRC183);
- 5m @ 1.97g/t Au from 9m and 3m @ 2.25g/t Au from 23m (YRLRC0182);
- 3m @ 3.27g/t Au from 24m including 1m @ 8.37g/t Au from 25m (YRLRC0181);
- 4m @ 2.39g/t Au from 36m including 1m @ 7.03g/t Au from 36m (YRLRC0167); and
- 11m @ 1.80g/t Au from 112m including 8m @ 2.32g/t Au from 115m (YRLRC0164).

Individual 1m samples from a further 16 RC holes completed within the Flushing Meadows Resource area have been submitted to assay laboratories and results are expected in February.

Flushing Meadows South Prospect

Thirty two reconnaissance AC holes were completed for 3,318m to target new mineralisation within 4km of strike of the Barwidgee Shear Zone immediately south of the Flushing Meadows Resource (Figure 2). Significant mineralisation was intersected on four separate lines over 1km of strike with individual grades up to 2.91g/t Au.

A number of holes intercept mineralisation above 60m vertical depth and these will be targeted for followup to test the potential to define a shallow Resource.

Flinders Park Prospect

A combination AC and RC drilling program was completed in order to better understand the complex geometry of the mineralisation encountered to date. Eight AC holes for 831m and five RC holes for 518m were drilled on the historic Melrose in order to assess the influence of interpreted off-setting faults.

RC hole YRLRC0160 returned 4m @ 2.75g/t Au from 45m downhole and was located 200m north east of the best intercept at the prospect to date (15m @ 2.03g/t Au from 77m)¹. Further RC and AC drilling is planned to improve the geological interpretation of the known mineralisation zones.

Copan Prospect

Two RC holes for 178m were completed at the Copan prospect (Figure 1) to confirm the location of historic mineralisation. Both holes intercepted significant mineralisation up to 2.82g/t Au. Further drilling is in the advanced planning stage.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 November 2019.



All 1m results above a 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off for downhole RC intervals and above a 0.20g/t Au lower cut-off for downhole AC intervals are included in Table 1 with some intervals highlighted in Figures 2 - 4.

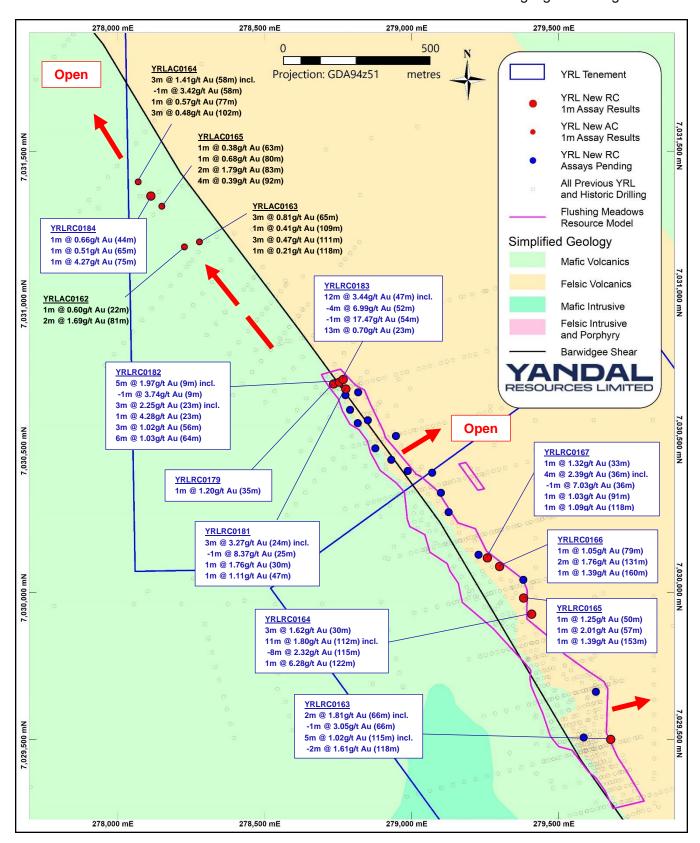


Figure 3 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan showing the collar locations of new RC holes with selected downhole 1m intervals (>0.50g/t Au), proposed RC holes (4m assays pending) and historic holes.



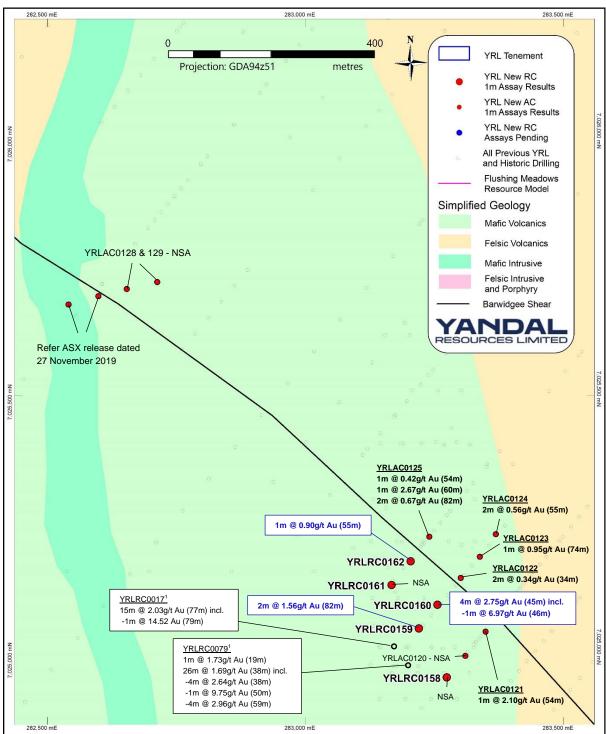


Figure 4 – Flinders Park prospect collar plan showing recent RC and AC drilling and selected downhole 1m intervals (>0.50g/t Au for RC samples and >0.20g/t Au for AC samples) ¹.

Drilling activities at the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee projects are planned to resume late in the March Quarter 2020 to allow prospect areas to dry after significant rain events over the last few months.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 November 2019.



Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the remainder of the March Quarter include;

- Receive and review pending 1m results from the Flushing Meadows deposit;
- · Commence AC and RC drilling at the Gordons project;
- Commence AC and RC drilling at the Yandal projects including the Barty, Oblique, Quarter Moon and Barwidgee Shear Zone prospects;
- Receive and review pending metallurgical test work results for Flushing Meadows primary mineralisation.

For and on behalf of the Board

Lorry Hughes

Managing Director & CEO

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Table 1 – RC and AC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole assay results for the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee gold projects.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Flushing Mea	dows Prospe	ect RC Inter	vals (>0.5	0g/t Au)					
YRLRC0163	7029502	279678	162	-60	255	66	68	2	1.81
					including	66	67	1	3.05
						115	120	5	1.02
					including	118	120	2	1.61
						126	127	1	0.81
YRLRC0164	7029928	279409	174	-60	255	21	22	1	0.64
						30	33	3	1.62
						41	43	2	0.57
						112	123	11	1.80
					including	115	123	8	2.32
					including	122	123	1	6.28
						138	143	5	0.78
						146	148	2	0.62
						153	154	1	1.16
YRLRC0165	7029983	279382	168	-60	255	50	51	1	1.25
						57	58	1	2.01
						105	108	3	0.86
						111	116	5	0.91
						149	151	2	0.82
						153	154	1	1.39
						159	160	1	0.69
						167	168	1	1.26*
YRLRC0166	7030090	279300	167	-60	255	79	80	1	1.05
						110	111	1	1.23
						131	133	2	1.76
						151	152	1	0.95
						154	155	1	0.66
						160	161	1	1.39
YRLRC0167	7030119	279259	162	-60	255	33	34	1	1.32
						36	40	4	2.39
					including	36	37	1	7.03
						73	74	1	0.95
						77	78	1	0.52
						85	86	1	0.55
						91	92	1	1.03
						118	119	1	1.09
						134	137	3	0.91
YRLRC0179	7030711	278736	60	-60	255	35	36	1	1.20
YRLRC0181	7030694	278777	90	-60	255	24	27	3	3.27
					including	25	26	1	8.37
						30	31	11	1.76
						47	48	1	1.11



Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLRC0182	7030717	278755	102	-60	255	9	14	5	1.97
					including	9	10	1	3.74
						23	26	3	2.25
					including	23	24	1	4.28
						56	59	3	1.02
						64	70	6	1.03
YRLRC0183	7030726	278768	120	-75	255	47	59	12	3.44
					including	52	56	4	6.99
					including	54	55	1	17.47
						65	78	13	0.70
Flushing Mead	dows North	Prospect RO	Interval	s (>0.20g	/t Au)				
YRLRC0184	7031350	278114	102	-60	255	44	45	1	0.66
						65	66	1	0.51
						75	76	1	4.27
Flushing Mead	dows North	Prospect AC	Interval	s (>0.20g	/t Au)				
YRLAC0162	7031178	278228	120	-60	255.5	22	23	1	0.60
						81	83	2	1.69
YRLAC0163	7031195	278279	120	-60	255.5	65	68	3	0.81
						109	110	1	0.41
						111	114	3	0.47
						118	119	1	0.21
YRLAC0164	7031399	278071	109	-60	255.5	58	61	3	1.41
					including	58	59	1	3.42
						102	105	3	0.48
YRLAC0165	7031316	278151	102	-60	255.5	63	64	1	0.38
						80	81	1	0.68
						83	85	2	1.79
						92	96	4	0.39
						77	78	1	0.57
Flushing Mead	dows South	Prospect A	C Interval	s (>0.20c	ı/t Au)		. 0	•	0.01
YRLAC0130	7026470	281611	120	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	/t Au
YRLAC0131	7026478	281669	90	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	/t Au
YRLAC0132	7026495	281724	96	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	/t Au
YRLAC0133	7026515	281785	96	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0134	7026530	281841	102	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0135	7026545	281900	102	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0136	7026636	281462	78	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0137	7026654	281522	96	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0138	7026668	281579	108	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0139	7026675	281644	139	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0140	7026698	281695	90	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0141	7026713	281750	90	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0142	7027695	280764	102	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0143	7027710	280823	86	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0143	7027710	280876	96	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0144	7027727	280929	96	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0146	7027869	280641	96	-60	255.5	37	38	1	0.55



Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLAC0147	7027885	280692	96	-60	255.5	65	66	1	0.23
YRLAC0148	7027900	280752	96	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0149	7027917	280810	90	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	•
YRLAC0150	7028386	280234	102	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0151	7028400	280292	108	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0152	7028415	280348	120	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	g/t Au
YRLAC0153	7028434	280404	108	-60	255.5	58	59	1	0.25
YRLAC0154	7028567	280137	120	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	g/t Au
YRLAC0155	7028578	280197	120	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	g/t Au
YRLAC0156	7028596	280251	120	-60	255.5	82	83	1	0.82
YRLAC0157	7028610	280305	120	-60	255.5	55	60	5	0.87
					including	58	59	1	2.91
YRLAC0158	7028748	280038	78	-60	255.5	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	ı/t Au
YRLAC0159	7028757	280097	117	-60	255.5	77	78	1	0.19
						79	80	1	0.40
YRLAC0160	7028779	280154	120	-60	255.5	85	86	1	0.41
YRLAC0161	7028797	280211	120	-60	255.5	1	4	3	0.28
			1 - 3			56	58	2	0.47
Flinders Park	Prospect RO	C Intervals (:	>0.50a/t A	\u)					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
YRLRC0158	7024955	283274	90	-60	219	N	lo result a	above 0.50g	ı/t Au
YRLRC0159	7025050	283220	85	-60	219	46	49	3	0.54
TREREGUIO	7020000	200220	- 00	- 00	210	82	84	2	1.56
YRLRC0160	7025096	283256	103	-60	219	45	49	4	2.75
TREREGUIO	7020000	200200	100	- 00	including	46	47	1	6.97
						58	59	1	0.77
						97	98	1	0.51
YRLRC0161	7025134	283167	120	-60	219			above 0.50g	
YRLRC0162	7025180	283204	120	-60	219	55	56	1	0.90
Flinders Park						33			0.00
YRLAC0120	7024997	283310	90	-60	219	N	lo result a	above 0.20g	g/t Au
YRLAC0121	7025044	283349	90	-60	219	54	55	1	2.10
YRLAC0122	7025148	283301	90	-60	219	34	36	2	0.34
YRLAC0123	7025189	283338	90	-60	219	74	75	1	0.95
YRLAC0124	7025233	283369	120	-60	219	55	57	2	0.56
YRLAC0125	7025228	283228	120	-60	219	54	55		0.42
11(2)(00120	. 020220	200220	120		2.0	60	61	1	2.67
						82	84	2	0.67
YRLAC0128	7025708	282654	102	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
YRLAC0120	7025700	282713	129	-60	255.5			above 0.20g	
Copan Prospe				1 30				00 0208	<i>y 1</i> . •••
YRLRC0185	7017556	293633	120	-60	90	58	59	1	2.82
	7017000	200000	120	- 50	30	104	106	2	1.01
YRLRC0186	7017560	293660	58	-60	90	49	50	1	1.50
TILLINGUIOU	7017300	290000	- 50	-00	30	51	52	1	0.53

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 and RC drilling, 4m composite samples are submitted are analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit), 1m samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish gold analysis (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 or >0.2g/t Au 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.

September 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table

Material	l:			Inferred		Total			
Туре	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'.

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	C	ommentary
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. Historical drilling at Flushing Meadows 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. Single meter sample weights were usually less than 3kg. Check drilling completed by Yandal Resources compares favourably with some historic drill holes.
	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. Historical sampling has had highly variable QAQC procedures depending on the operator. However, these would usually include submitting regular duplicates, blanks and standards. Sampling equipment (cyclones, splitters, sampling spears) were reported as being regularly cleaned however again this is highly variable depending on the operator. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	•	RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 2.0-2.5kg 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 157m. A number of historic drill hole intervals have been included in the data for the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") where data is considered by the Competent Person to be reliable. 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 on section for comparison purposes, 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. Only RC and Diamond holes have been used for the MRE.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-		RC drilling with a 6' ½ inch face sampling hammer bit. AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit. Historical drilling was highly variable depending on the operators with industry standard drilling methods used (RAB, AC or RC drilling) with sampling usually consisting of a 4m 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 all historic RAB and AC drilling is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	nmentary	
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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. 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 bag meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct san undertaken every RC rod (6m). For AC drilling recovery wasn't assessed. RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry believes the RC samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet san were recorded on geological logs. Historical recording the sample recovery has been highly variable, especially for the RA drilling. More recent RAB, AC and RC drilling has included a visual estimate of the comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. The routine nature as recording wet samples and recovery estimate is unknown. Where wet samples occurred drilling this was noted however historical records are less accurate.	on. The cyclone on the geologist of poor sample mples and these AB, AC and RC he recovery by and accuracy of
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 and AC drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the ge was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine compat the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative nto chip trays. Historic geological logging has been undertaken in multiple ways depending on the drill geologist logging the holes and the exploration company. Most exploration was undercompany defied lithology and logging code however this was variable for each explored explorers undertook geological logging directly into a logging computer / digital system ogged onto geological logging sheets and then undertook data entry of this information	e sample placed ling method, the ertaken using a er. Some of the em while others
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 and AC samples taken. RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag (AC whe ground) and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically to cone splitter. Wet or dry samples were noted in the logs. For Yandal Resources Ltd samples, duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with planks inserted with the 1m and 4m samples for analyses. Im samples were consistent and weighed approximately 2.0-2.5 kg and it is common promoter and then review sampling procedures to suit. AC and RC 4m samples weigh concession on the procession of the review samples were than a common process. The samples weigh concession of the review samples are to suit. AC and RC 4m samples weigh concession of the review of t	was speared on taken by the rig in standards and ractice to review hed about 3kg. dertaken at the demonstrated at lsic sedimentary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Со	mmentary
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. 4m samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with fire assay checks (0.01ppm detection limit). 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. A number of 1m residues from RC assay will be analysed at other laboratories for comparison. Historical assay data used various laboratory techniques and laboratories. QAQC procedures are variable and additional validation work on the QAQC samples is required.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	•	Work was supervised by senior Aurum Laboratory staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality 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 (AC results are reported at a 0.20g/t Au lower cut-off) and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.
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 at various spacings dependent on prospect assessment. 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. Historical drilling was located using various survey methods and multiple grids including local grids, AMG, Latitude and Longitude.
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 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 update 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 JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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	Co	ommentary
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 drilling was conducted on M53/1093, E53/1963, E53/1882 and E53/1843. 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	•	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 prospects as the context is not clear currently due to lack of data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
	dip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole length.	•	No information is excluded.
	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.		
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.	•	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 for 1m RC assays or 0.20g/t Au lower cut-off for AC assays or as indicated.
	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 metal equivalent calculations were applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.		
Relationship between	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	•	Oxide and Transitional mineralisation can be flat lying (blanket like), or in the case of Flushing Meadows have a residual dip component mimicking the primary structures, while mineralisation at depth is
mineralisatio n widths and intercept	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	•	generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required. YRL estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 80-100% of the intercepted widths. Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m.
lengths	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').	•	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 1-4.
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 for all holes as 1m assays > 0.50g/t or > 0.20g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-4.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and diamond drilling to advance known gold mineralisation to a JORC 2012 Resource Estimate ("MRE") update is planned at Flushing Meadows. It is not known whether a MRE is possible at the rest of the Company's prospects at this stage other than the Oblique, Quarter Moon, Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects.