

Shallow Resource definition and discovery drilling to continue at the Gordons Dam gold project

Mineralisation is open in all directions and is currently defined over 700m strike length

- New shallow high grade RC drill intercepts include;
 - 1m @ 5.27g/t Au within 9m @ 0.72g/t Au from 32m (YRLRC0301)
 - 1m @ 22.29g/t Au within 23m @ 1.54g/t Au from 40m (YRLRC0307)
 - 1m @ 5.99g/t Au within 19m @ 0.96g/t Au from 31m (YRLRC0311)
- Previously released shallow high grade RC drill intercepts to be included in planned initial Mineral Resource Estimate include;
 - 1m @ 47.96g/t Au within 8m @ 7.33g/t Au from 35m (YRLRC0019)¹
 - 3m @ 18.31g/t Au within 8m @ 7.47g/t Au from 34m (YRLRC0024)²
 - 4m @ 13.16g/t Au from 35m (KESGR1321)³
 - 10m @ 3.98g/t Au from 32m (KESGR1323)³
 - 5m @ 4.79g/t Au from 36m (KESGR1340)³
 - 4m @ 11.80g/t Au within 10m @ 6.02g/t Au from 30m (KESGR1345)³
- 1m assay results from 65 Air-core holes completed along strike and adjacent to known mineralisation are pending;
- New broad zones of primary gold mineralisation returned RC drill holes targeting primary structures to be followed up with a new 8,500m Air-core and RC program scheduled to commence on 18 August.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"Drilling continues to provide strong encouragement that there is a significant gold deposit to be discovered at the Gordons Dam prospect. High-grades from shallow depths and widespread anomalous gold in primary rocks over a 700m strike length is what we have so far.

I think it is clear that the gold mineralisation discovered to date within shallow palaeochannel sediments and in adjacent supergene and primary rocks, has the potential to be included in a Mineral Resource Estimate. We plan to systematically expand our understanding of the mineralisation system through aggressive drilling, robust QA/QC sampling programs and the compilation of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in the December Quarter".

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 February 2020, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 May 2020, ³ Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018.



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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	80,217,610
Share Price	\$0.26
Market Cap	\$21M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, “Yandal Resources” or the “Company”) is pleased to report new 1m sample assay results from recent reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling at the Gordons gold project located in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie-Boulder Region of Western Australia (Figures 1-3 and Table 1)¹.

Gordons Dam Prospect

Significant oxide and primary gold assays have been returned from individual 1m samples from RC drilling completed in June 2020 (Figures 1 and 2)¹.

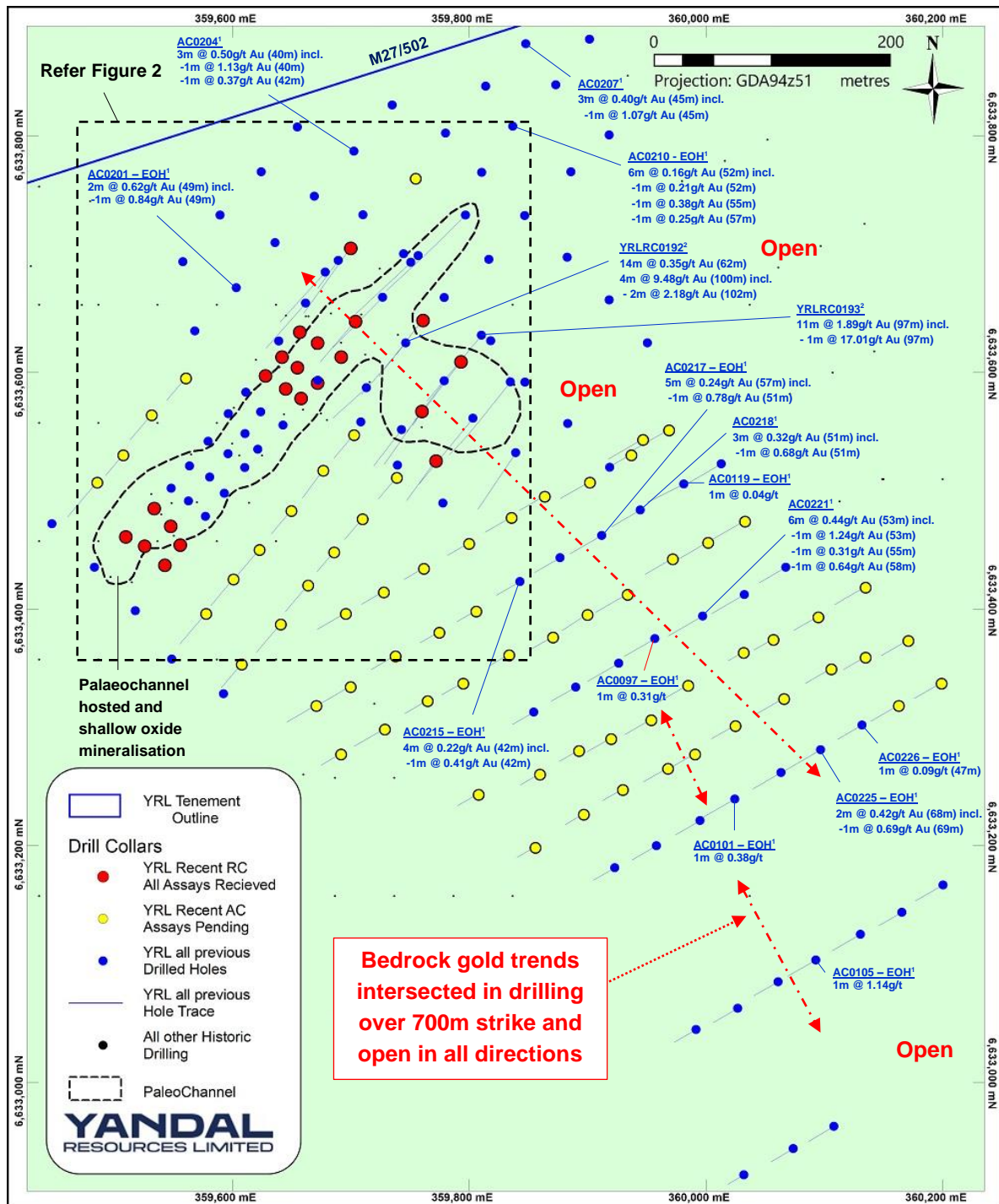


Figure 1 – Gordons Dam prospect collar plan showing location of new RC holes (Red), new AC holes with results pending (Yellow) and all other holes with selected downhole intervals (Blue and Black). Refer Figure 2 for new results.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 30 June 2020, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 May and 9 June 2020.

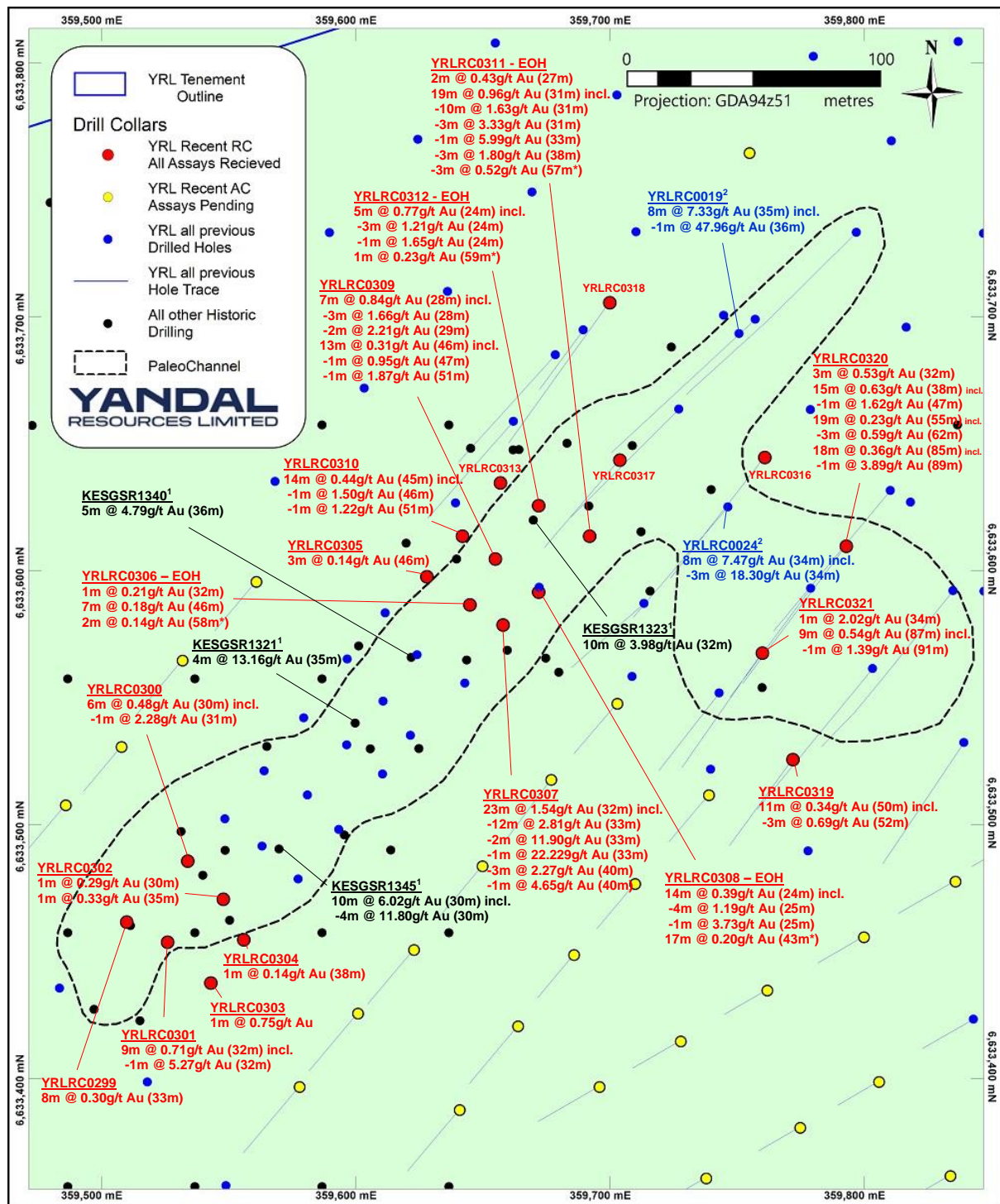


Figure 2 – Gordons Dam prospect collar plan highlighting the known palaeochannel and proximal oxide and primary mineralisation trends. Hole collars shown in yellow are AC with results pending.

Twenty one RC holes for 1,632m were completed to test for extensions adjacent to and along strike from mineralisation hosted within shallow oxidised palaeochannel sediments, felsic porphyry and mafic rocks.

Fifteen vertical RC holes for 900m were completed to a set depth of 60m each and were designed to target sub horizontal supergene oxide and palaeochannel hosted mineralisation known to occur along a nominal strike length of ~400m oriented southwest to northeast. The holes were positioned on a regular 25m by 20m grid and designed to provide sufficient quality and close spaced geological data to be included in a Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”).

¹ Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 February 2020.

Several significant downhole intercepts were returned from the expected palaeochannel position including;

- **1m @ 5.27g/t Au within 9m @ 0.72g/t Au from 32m (YRLRC0301)**
- **1m @ 22.29g/t Au within 23m @ 1.54g/t Au from 40m (YRLRC0307)**
- **1m @ 5.99g/t Au within 19m @ 0.96g/t Au from 31m (YRLRC0311)**

The Company plans to expand the 25m by 20m MRE drilling grid within the palaeochannel area to the northwest, northeast and southwest as significant shallow oxide mineralisation has been intersected in earlier AC and RC programs including;

- **1m @ 47.96g/t Au within 8m @ 7.33g/t Au from 35m (YRLRC0019)²**
- **3m @ 18.31g/t Au within 8m @ 7.47g/t Au from 34m (YRLRC0024)²**
- **2m @ 5.07g/t Au within 5m @ 2.44g/t Au from 40m (YRLAC0047)²**
- **4m @ 13.16g/t Au from 35m (KESGR1321)³**
- **10m @ 3.98g/t Au from 32m (KESGR1323)³**
- **5m @ 4.79g/t Au from 36m (KESGR1340)³**
- **4m @ 11.80g/t Au within 10m @ 6.02g/t Au from 30m (KESGR1345)³**

Comprehensive quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") sampling and re-assay programs will be completed to assess the repeatability and high nugget distribution of gold recognised in the near surface mineralisation intercepts.

In addition a number of the vertical holes returned significant bottom of hole gold intercepts within primary rock types suggesting multiple underlying primary targets trending beneath the palaeochannel. These include;

- **2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 58m (YRLRC0306)**
- **17m @ 0.20g/t Au from 43m (YRLRC0308)**
- **3m @ 0.52g/t Au from 57m (YRLRC0311)**
- **1m @ 0.23g/t Au from 59m (YRLRC0312)**

Six deeper angled RC holes ranging in depth from 90-150m (total 732m) were completed to target interpreted dipping primary mineralisation related to shears, porphyry and mafic rocks. Several broad low grade intercepts were returned including;

- **3m @ 0.69g/t Au and 1m @ 0.57g/t Au within 11m @ 0.34g/t Au from 50m (YRLRC0319)**
- **2m @ 1.09g/t Au and 6m @ 0.88g/t Au within 15m @ 0.63g/t Au from 38m and**
- **3m @ 0.59g/t Au within 19m @ 0.23g/t Au from 55m**
- **1m @ 3.89g/t Au within 18m @ 0.36g/t Au from 85m (YRLRC0320)**
- **1m @ 1.39g/t Au within 9m @ 0.54g/t Au from 87m (YRLRC0321)**

Approximately 5,500m of follow up RC drilling is planned to commence on 18 August and will aim to expand shallow mineralisation envelopes and test beneath multiple highly anomalous bedrock AC and RC intervals returned from earlier programs.

In July a program of 65 AC holes for ~4,000m was completed at Gordons Dam to explore for new palaeochannel and bedrock mineralisation adjacent to and along strike from known mineralisation. All results are anticipated in August and anomalous results immediately followed up with RC drilling (Figures 1-2).

A new AC program of ~3,000m will commence toward the end of the RC program and will aim to extend the strike of the known mineralisation footprint to the south east. The entire 700m strike length and possible extensions to the south east represent a high priority exploration target for ongoing follow-up to assess the potential to define new Mineral Resources.

All drill hole collar information and 1m sample assay results are included in Table 1.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 30 June 2020, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 May and 9 June 2020, ³ Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018.

Star of Gordon Prospect

Two RC holes for 186m were completed to test specific targets proximal to historic mine workings and along strike from the operating Gordon-Sirdar underground gold mine (Figure 3). Significant mineralisation was intersected in both holes including;

- **2m @ 2.58g/t Au including 1m @ 3.08g/t Au within 5m @ 1.27g/t Au from 32m (YRLRC0314) and**
- **2m @ 1.70g/t Au including 1m @ 1.92g/t Au within 11m @ 0.54g/t Au from 28m (YRLRC0315).**

Up to 500m of follow up RC drilling will be completed at the prospect upon completion of the Gordons Dam RC program in August.

All drill hole collar information and 1m sample assay results are included in Table 1.

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the September Quarter at the Gordons project include;

- Commence and complete new 5,500m RC program at Gordons Dam and Star of Gordon prospects;
- Receive and review pending results from 65 AC holes at Gordons Dam and commence new 3,000m AC program including Cleft prospect;
- Complete comprehensive QA/QC data collection/analyses and commence compilation of a maiden MRE for Gordons Dam;
- Receive RC results and design diamond drill program for Gordons Dam.

Authorised by Lorry Hughes



Lorry Hughes
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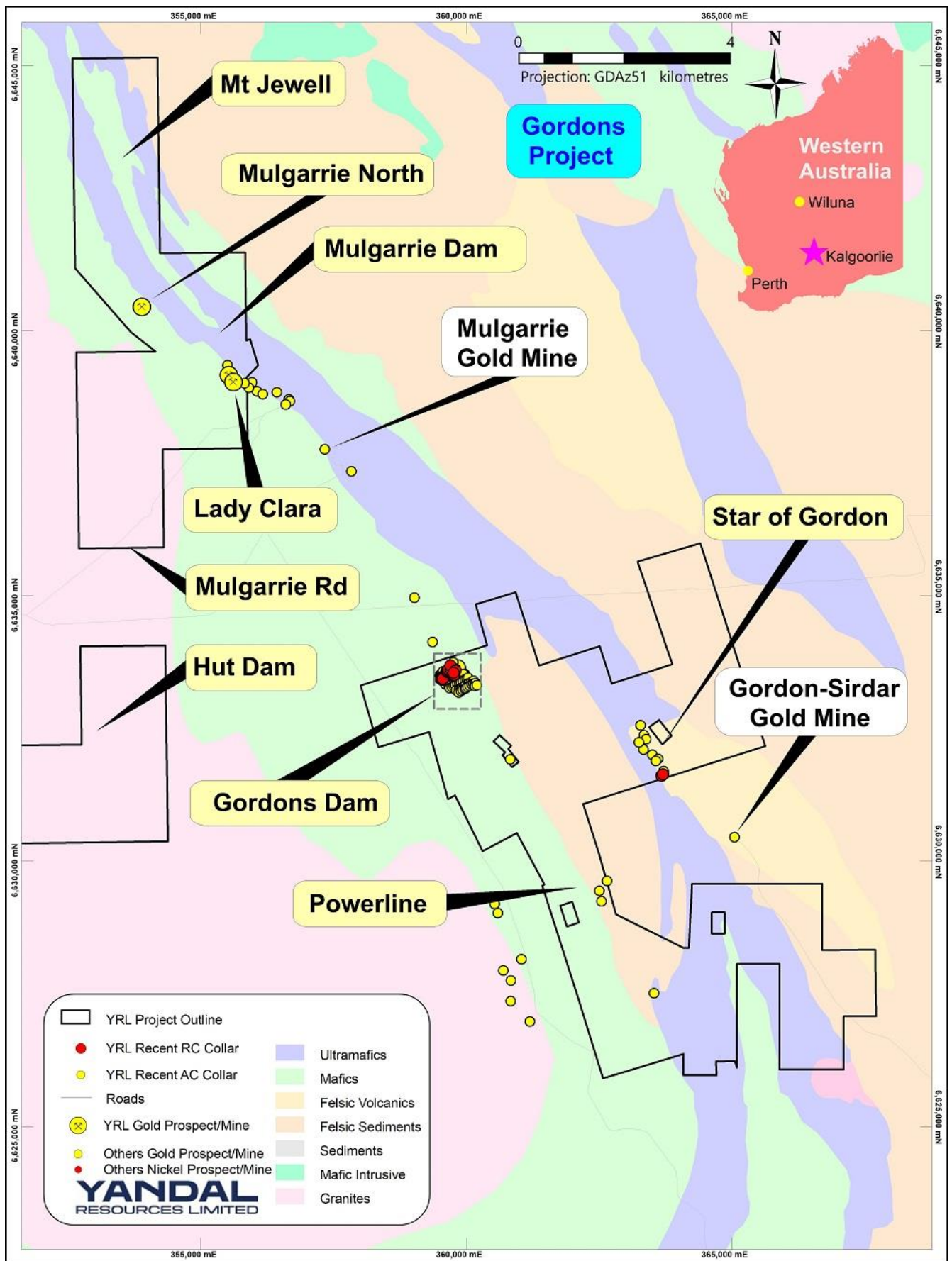


Figure 3 – Location map of key prospects within the Gordons gold project in relation to nearby operating third party gold mines and project tenure.

Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole assay results for the Gordons gold project.

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 RC Intervals (>0.05g/t Au)									
YRLRC0299	6633462	359510	60	-90	360	25	26	1	0.05
						33	41	8	0.30
					including	33	34	1	0.67
					including	37	38	1	0.78
YRLRC0300	6633486	359534	60	-90	360	21	22	1	0.24
						30	36	6	0.48
					including	31	32	1	2.28
						38	39	1	0.09
YRLRC0301	6633454	359526	60	-90	360	17	19	2	0.12
						32	41	9	0.71
					including	32	33	1	5.27
						43	48	5	0.17
					including	44	45	1	0.51
YRLRC0302	6633471	359548	60	-90	360	30	31	1	0.29
						35	36	1	0.33
YRLRC0303	6633438	359543	60	-90	360	40	43	3	0.32
					including	40	41	1	0.75
YRLRC0304	6633455	359556	60	-90	360	38	39	1	0.14
YRLRC0305	6633598	359628	60	-90	360	46	49	3	0.14
YRLRC0306	6633587	359645	60	-90	360	32	33	1	0.21
						46	53	7	0.18
						58	60	2	0.14*
YRLRC0307	6633579	359658	60	-90	360	32	55	23	1.54
					including	33	45	12	2.81
					including	33	35	2	11.90
					including	33	34	1	22.29
					including	40	43	3	2.27
					including	40	41	1	4.65
					including	41	42	1	1.28
					including	57	58	1	0.06
YRLRC0308	6633592	359672	60	-90	360	24	38	14	0.39
					including	25	29	4	1.19
					including	25	26	1	3.73
						43	60	17	0.20*
					including	49	50	1	0.60
YRLRC0309	6633605	359655	60	-90	360	28	35	7	0.84
					including	28	31	3	1.66
					including	29	31	2	2.21
					including	29	30	1	2.75
						46	59	13	0.31
					including	47	48	1	0.95
					including	51	52	1	1.87
YRLRC0310	6633614	359642	60	-90	360	45	59	14	0.44
					including	46	47	1	1.50

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
					including	51	52	1	1.22
YRLRC0311	6633614	359692	60	-90	360	27	29	2	0.43
						31	50	19	0.96
					including	31	41	10	1.63
					including	31	34	3	3.33
					including	31	32	1	3.92
					including	33	34	1	5.99
					including	38	41	3	1.80
					including	49	50	1	0.57
						53	54	1	0.13
						57	60	3	0.52*
					including	58	59	1	1.02
YRLRC0312	6633626	359672	60	-90	360	24	29	5	0.77
					including	24	27	3	1.21
					including	24	25	1	1.65
					including	26	27	1	1.41
						33	34	1	0.62
						47	57	10	0.13
						59	60	1	0.23*
YRLRC0313	6633635	359657	60	-90	360	NSA > 0.05g/t Au			
YRLRC0316	6633645	359761	126	-60	217	37	39	2	0.07
						48	55	7	0.15
						88	89	1	0.14
						93	94	1	0.07
						98	99	1	0.23
						102	103	1	0.10
						109	110	1	0.55
						114	115	1	0.45
YRLRC0317	6633644	359704	96	-60	220	36	38	2	0.18
						41	42	1	0.12
						54	56	2	0.08
						60	64	4	0.12
YRLRC0318	6633706	359700	150	-60	215	100	104	4	0.05
YRLRC0319	6633526	359772	90	-60	215	20	22	2	0.23
						50	61	11	0.34
					including	52	55	3	0.69
					including	60	61	1	0.57
						66	67	1	0.15
						73	74	1	0.17
YRLRC0320	6633610	359793	150	-60	215	32	35	3	0.53
					including	32	33	1	1.13
						38	53	15	0.63
					including	41	43	2	1.09
					including	47	53	6	0.88
					including	47	48	1	1.62
						55	74	19	0.23
					including	62	65	3	0.59

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
					including	69	70	1	0.44
						79	81	2	0.12
						85	103	18	0.36
					including	88	90	2	2.86
					including	89	90	1	3.89
YRLRC0321	6633568	359760	120	-60	215	18	19	1	0.70
						34	35	1	2.02
						64	69	5	0.44
						77	78	1	0.09
						87	96	9	0.54
					including	90	92	2	1.04
					including	91	92	1	1.39
						98	99	1	0.32
Star of Gordon Prospect RC Intervals (>0.05g/t Au)									
YRLRC0314	6631626	363677	96	-60	215	24	30	6	0.25
						32	37	5	1.27
					including	34	36	2	2.58
					including	35	36	1	3.08
YRLRC0315	6631656	363703	90	-60	220	28	39	11	0.54
					including	28	30	2	1.70
					including	29	30	1	1.92
						56	58	2	0.14
						62	66	4	0.49
					including	65	66	1	1.51

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 >0.05g/t or as indicated. 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 – Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit

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

* Report above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, 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 – 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	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 a cone 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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC and AC 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. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 2.0-2.5kg sample was pulverised to produce 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 150m.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling with a 6' ½ inch face sampling hammer bit. AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and AC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes or (sample bags for RC) 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 and powerful drilling rig the geologist believes the RC and AC 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 are recorded on geological logs.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and AC drill chip logging is routinely 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 on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>a computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intervals logged for AC and RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative sample placed into chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the rig 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 standards and blanks inserted with the 1m and 4m 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. RC 4m samples weighed about 3kg. Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that insufficient drill data density is demonstrated at Star of Gordon however the quality of data is sufficient to be used in the compilation of a MRE. At the Gordons Dam prospect there is sufficient data for a MRE and an initial one is planned upon completion of another round of RC drilling and QA/QC re-sample and re-assay programs (however the deposit is open in many directions). Mineralisation mostly occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic and palaeochannel clays after altered mafic, porphyry and felsic rocks (typical greenstone geology). The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Initial 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 assays are planned to be analysed at other laboratories for comparison.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 0.05g/t Au lower cut-off was used for Table 1 RC results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the GDA. The topography is mostly flat at the location of the drilling except for some gentle hills in the Star of Gordon area. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. Grid MGA94 Zone 51. Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. All new holes and some available historic holes will be surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of Mineral Resource Estimates. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Gordons Dam 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, drilling angle or vertical holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures and is appropriate for the current stage of the prospects. 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on P27/911 and E27/601. The tenements are all 100% owned by the Company and there are no 3rd party royalties. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous workers in the area include among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barmingo 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1. All holes reported from the current program are listed in Table 1 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2020 and Yandal's Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018. Other hole collars in the immediate area of the Gordons Dam prospect have been 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 1-3. No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.05g/t Au lower cut-off for RC drilling. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Intercept lengths	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Yandal Resources Ltd estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 90-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. • Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 1-3 And Table 1.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary results for all holes as 1m RC assays > 0.05g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-3.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no historical Mineral Resource Estimates. • Only small scale historic mining has occurred at some of the prospects including Star of Gordon.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional exploration including AC, RC and DD 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.