ASX Announcement
17 March 2020

Exploration Update – Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit

- **Shallow RC drilling returns one of the best downhole intercepts to date;**
  - **5m @ 5.84g/t Au from 33m including 1m @ 21.06g/t Au from 33m; and**
  - **9m @ 5.14g/t Au from 41m including 3m @ 11.55g/t Au from 42m (YRLRC187);**
- **10,000m drilling program to commence as part of open pit mining feasibility study work streams including Resource and Reserve definition, grade control simulation, metallurgical, geotechnical and hydrogeological studies.**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report further 1m sample assay results from reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at the Flushing Meadows prospect within the Ironstone Well gold project located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

The drilling was completed in the December Quarter 2019 to expand and upgrade the initial Mineral Resource Estimate[1] ("MRE") and to support open pit mine development activities at the prospect. Flushing Meadows is located 60km south-east of the mining town of Wiluna and is within close proximity to a number of gold development projects and operating mines (Figure 1).

Gold assay results from 16 RC holes for 1,542m are reported above a 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off grade in Table 3 with important intervals highlighted in Figure 2.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"These high-grade results from shallow depths are encouraging and continue to demonstrate the potential to define an economically robust open pit mine.

Drilling will resume at the prospect shortly to provide essential geological data for a feasibility study and submission of a Mining Proposal to the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety. The majority of the drilling will be RC to infill areas likely to be included within an open pit design, including a program of close spaced "Grade Control Simulation" holes aimed to improve confidence in modelled grade and continuity.

Work on a number of other activities to support development has also commenced including stakeholder engagement, environmental assessment, new tenement applications and discussions with third party processing facilities. We expect to submit the Mining Proposal in the December Quarter 2020".

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 24 September 2019.

Registered Address
Yandal Resources Limited
ACN 108 753 608 ABN 86 108 753 608

A 159 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009
P PO Box 1104
Nedlands WA 6909

Board Members

Lorry Hughes	Managing Director/CEO
Katina Law	Chair
Kelly Ross	Non-Executive Director
Bianca Taveira	Company Secretary

T +61 8 9389 9021
E yandal@yandalresources.com.au
W www.yandalresources.com.au

Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	66,847,975
Share Price	$0.14
Market Cap	$10M
ASX Code	YRL

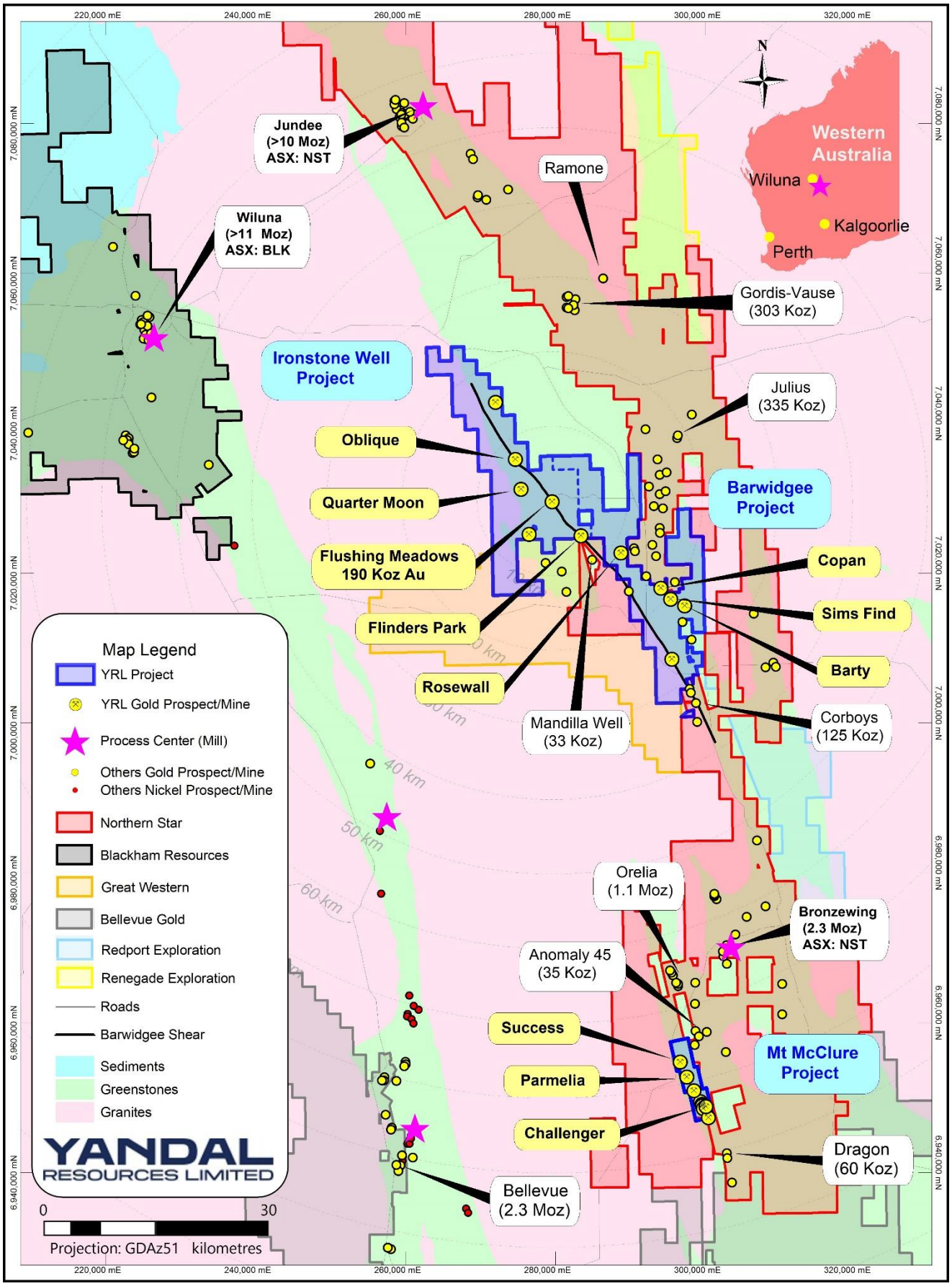

Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and project tenure.

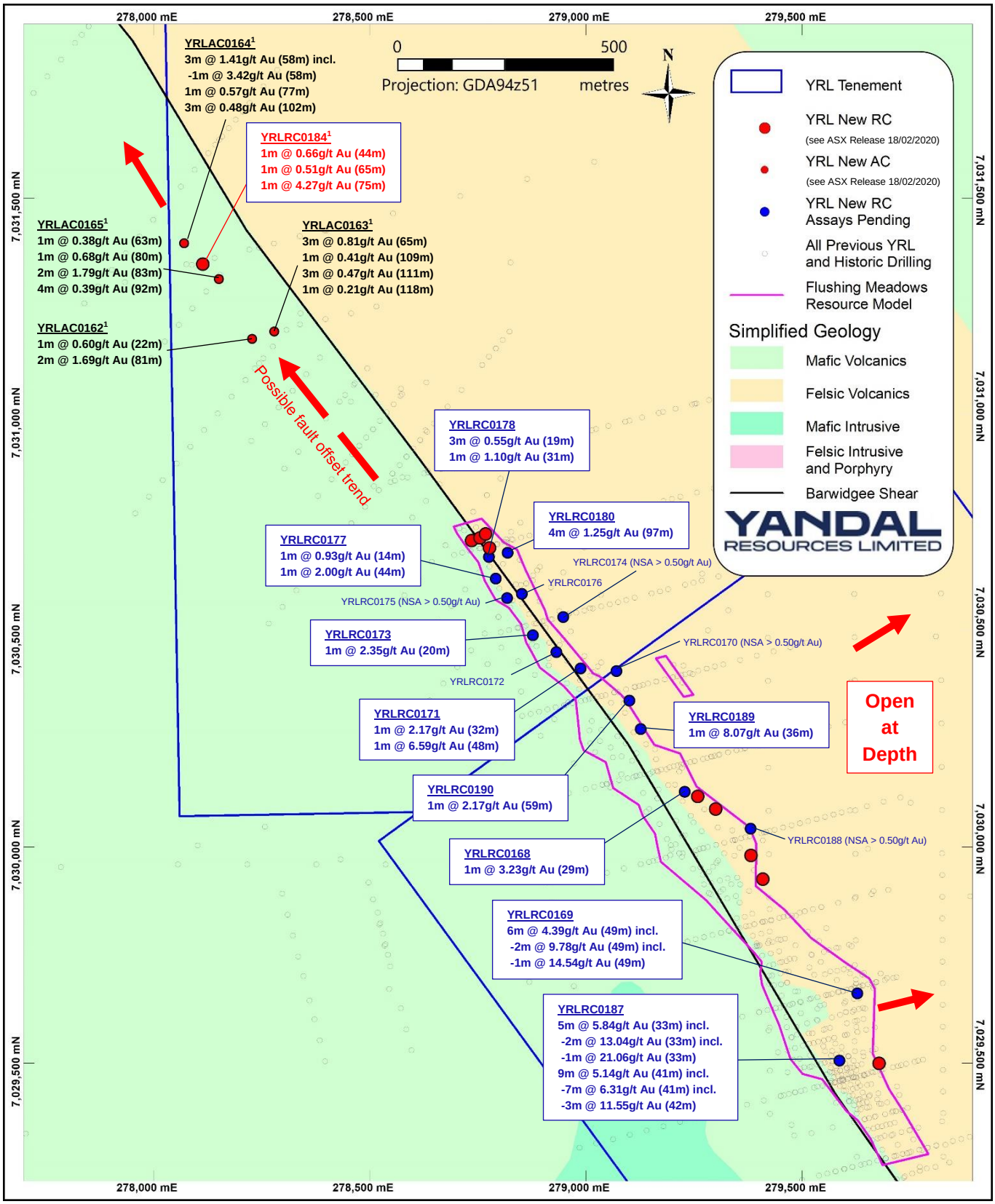

Figure 2 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan showing the collar locations of new RC holes with selected downhole 1m intervals (>0.50g/t Au), some recent expansion and reconnaissance holes (Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 18 February 2019) and historic holes.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 18 February 2020.

Feasibility Study Activities

The Feasibility Study, Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan, contemplate construction of a conventional open pit (only) mining operation with road haulage to third party processing facilities conducted by contractors and managed by Yandal Resources. Work streams are to be conducted by a combination of Yandal Resources personnel and independent resource industry consultants.

Geology and Mineral Resource Estimates

The current JORC Code 2012 MRE for the Flushing Meadows deposit (Tables 1 and 2) was compiled in September 2019 by BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS") with the geological database supplied by Yandal Resources. An upgraded MRE is planned for completion in September Quarter 2020 and will include all prior drilling, including new infill RC drilling (to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources) and close spaced grade control simulation RC drilling planned for the June Quarter 2020.

The close spaced RC drilling program will be designed to reduce assay data density in a number of key mineralised areas of the MRE both above and below the standing ground water table. The aim of the program is to improve confidence in modelling parameters, grade estimation and grade continuity.

Diamond drilling is also planned to provide high quality geological and density data for further Resource, metallurgical and geotechnical studies to assist with open pit mine design and processing parameters.

Table 1 – September 2019 Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Lower Grade Cut-off) – Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 25 September 2019 for full details.

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**

Table 2 – September 2019 Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate (1.0g/t Au Lower Grade Cut-off) – Refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 25 September 2019 for full details.

Material Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz
Laterite	7,064	1.72	390	25,178	1.48	1,196	32,242	1.53	1,586
Oxide	482,328	1.91	29,572	1,071,389	1.65	56,836	1,553,717	1.73	86,408
Transition	111,656	1.86	6,666	466,931	1.53	22,999	578,587	1.59	29,665
Fresh				641,976	1.44	29,804	641,976	1.44	29,804
Total	**601,049**	**1.90**	**36,619**	**2,205,473**	**1.56**	**110,829**	**2,806,522**	**1.63**	**147,439**

Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Study

Independent consultants will be awarded contracts for the completion of suitable geotechnical, groundwater and surface water studies to support the Feasibility Study in the March Quarter 2020.

Ore Processing

In the December Quarter 2019, the Company released the results of early stage metallurgical test work undertaken by ALS Metallurgical laboratories in Balcatta, Western Australia[1]. Results from composited RC drill hole samples representing oxide material above 80m vertical depth at a grind size of 106 micron, returned an average of 94.1% gold recovery from conventional gravity and cyanide leach processing.

A transitional RC drill sample from between 89-94m vertical depth ground to 75 microns returned 84% recovery with gold associated with ~4% pyrite and minor arsenopyrite.

The gravity and cyanide gold recoveries from mineralised oxide and transitional material at the grind sizes tested are acceptable for existing third party carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing plants in the region. Additional test work suitable for inclusion in the Feasibility Study will be completed on diamond core samples and be available in the June Quarter 2020.

During the December 2019 and March 2020 Quarters, additional metallurgical test work was conducted on three mineralised samples from primary zones (128 - 136m down hole depth) in order to determine if significant exploration at depth beneath the planned open pit is warranted in the short term.

It was determined that gold recoveries improved at finer grind sizes so P80 grind sizes of 75 and 45 microns were examined. The gold recovery data for the three primary samples plus the aforementioned oxide and transitional samples are included in Table 3.

Table 3 – Summary of initial gold recovery test work for oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation types at Flushing Meadows gold deposit.

Composite No	Hole Number	Sample down hole depth (m)	Composite Grade (g/t Au)	Calculated grade (g/t Au)	Weathering Type	Grind size (micron)	Arsenic grade (ppm)	Extraction 24 hours (%)	Extraction 48 hours (%)	Residue Solids (g) (g/t Au)
1[1]	YRLRC0026/ YRLRC0044	9-14m plus 14-19m	3.76	4.38	Oxide	106	380	88.1	91.5	0.37
2[1]	YRLRC0032/ YRLRC0058	49-54m plus 55-60m	3.44	3.56	Oxide	106	890	93.7	95.2	0.17
3[1]	YRLRC0043	84-89m	0.89	0.91	Oxide	106	790	93.4	95.6	0.04
4[1]	YRLRC0046	103-108m	4.24	3.75	Trans	106	900	77.5	77.1	0.86
						75		83.2	83.9	0.61
5[2]	YRLRC0130	128-132m	3.95	3.76	Primary	106	1,390	43.9	44.7	1.83
						45		74.8	74.8	0.92
6[2]	YRLRC0128	128-132m	3.52	3.29	Primary	75	3,600	82.1	82.1	0.59
						45		82.2	82.6	0.59
7[2]	YRLRC0132	132-136m	4.24	4.25	Primary	75	18,000	60.8	61.5	1.62
						45		68.7	68.7	1.33

The lower recoveries from the primary material indicate that finer grind sizes or other pre-treatment methods of processing is required to increase gold recoveries through a CIL plant. Further test work on the primary mineralisation will be undertaken after completion of the Feasibility Study and mine approval process for the oxide and transitional ore open pit mine development.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 16 October 2019 and 27 November 2019.

Pit Optimisation and Mine Design

Pit optimisation studies, mine design and Ore Reserve Estimation are to be completed by Intermine Engineering Consultants and utilising information supplied by independent technical consultants, mining and haulage contractors and Yandal Resources.

Environmental, Permitting and Stakeholder Engagement

An initial flora and fauna survey was completed by Botanica Consulting in 2019, and they have been retained to complete Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan and Clearing Permit applications for the project.

The majority of the current MRE is within granted Mining Lease M53/1093, Yandal Resources will apply for a new Mining Lease adjoining M53/1093 to the north west along strike and within Exploration Licence E53/1963.

The Flushing Meadows prospect is located within the Kultju (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC ("Kultju"), Kultju Determination. The Kultju Aboriginal Corporation is an incorporated body under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (Cth) and is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate determined to hold native title rights and interests on trust for the Kultju Native Title Holders. Central Desert Native Title Services Limited ("Central Desert") has been authorised by Kultju Aboriginal Corporation to act as its agent in regards to land access negotiations and agreements.

The Company is in the early stages of engagement with Central Desert, the Shire of Wiluna and the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety to work towards the completion of all statutory approvals to mine.

Next Steps

Key exploration and development activities planned during the March and June Quarters include;

- Commence regional Air-core drilling at the Barty, Flushing Meadows North, Oblique, Quarter Moon and Barwidgee Shear Zone prospects;
- Finalise design for infill and grade control simulation RC drilling and diamond drilling at Flushing Meadows;
- Complete Gordons project Air-core and RC drilling;
- Commence all Flushing Meadows Feasibility Study workstreams.

Authorised by Lorry Hughes

Managing Director & CEO

For further information please contact:

Lorry Hughes
Managing Director
Yandal Resources Limited
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Bianca Taveira
Company Secretary
+61 8 9389 9021
yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Table 4 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole assay results for the Flushing Meadows prospect within the Ironstone Well gold project *(Refer to notes on page 8 for additional information).*

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Flushing Meadows Prospect RC Intervals (>0.50g/t Au)									
YRLRC0168	7030130	279228	150	-60	255	**29**	**30**	**1**	**3.23**
						80	81	1	0.72
						110	**113**	**3**	**1.64**
						115	**116**	**1**	**1.02**
						118	120	2	0.67
YRLRC0169	7029664	279628	150	-60	255	**45**	**46**	**1**	**1.02**
						49	**55**	**6**	**4.39**
					including	**49**	**51**	**2**	**9.78**
					including	**49**	**50**	**1**	**14.54**
						60	61	1	0.86
						115	116	1	0.53
						120	121	1	0.61
YRLRC0170	7030409	279071	180	-60	255	No interval >0.50g/t Au			
YRLRC0171	7080412	278987	120	-60	255	**32**	**33**	**1**	**2.17**
						38	40	2	0.52
						48	**49**	**1**	**6.59**
						91	**92**	**1**	**2.53**
YRLRC0172	7030453	278932	90	-60	255	48	49	1	0.65
YRLRC0173	7030492	278878	60	-60	255	**20**	**21**	**1**	**2.35**
YRLRC0174	7030534	278948	78	-60	255	No interval >0.50g/t Au			
YRLRC0175	7030578	278818	60	-60	255	No interval >0.50g/t Au			
YRLRC0176	7030588	278852	90	-60	255	87	88	1	0.54
						89	**90**	**1**	**0.65***
YRLRC0177	7030622	278719	60	-60	255	14	15	1	0.93
						44	**45**	**1**	**2.00**
YRLRC0178	7030673	278776	66	-60	255	19	22	3	0.55
						31	**32**	**1**	**1.10**
YRLRC0180	7030683	278819	120	-60	255	72	73	1	0.53
						80	84	4	0.65
						89	90	1	0.51
						97	**101**	**4**	**1.25**
					including	**97**	**100**	**3**	**1.49**
YRLRC0187	7029507	279586	90	-60	255	**33**	**38**	**5**	**5.84**
					including	**33**	**35**	**2**	**13.04**
					including	**33**	**34**	**1**	**21.06**
						41	**50**	**9**	**5.14**
					including	**41**	**48**	**7**	**6.31**
					including	**42**	**45**	**3**	**11.55**
						69	70	1	0.61
YRLRC0188	7030045	279381	90	-60	255	No interval >0.50g/t Au			
YRLRC0189	7030275	279127	48	-60	255	**36**	**37**	**1**	**8.07**
YRLRC0190	7030341	279101	90	-60	255	**59**	**60**	**1**	**2.17**
						64	65	1	0.66

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
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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'.

*Notes to Table 4 (Below)- 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.*

Appendix 1 – Ironstone Well Gold Projects
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr Trevor Saul, Exploration Manager of Yandal Resources compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter at time of drilling if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 4.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-2.5kg for 1m samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Routinely regular standards are submitted during composite analysis and standards, blanks and duplicates for 1m samples. Based on statistical analysis and cross checks of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 2.0-2.5kg combined from a maximum of 4m was pulverised to produce a 50g sample for Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, with anomalous intervals sampled over 1m intervals and analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 157m. • Metallurgical test samples have been collected from mineralised intervals as indicated in Table 3. Composite sample weights varied between 12.75 - 15kg. All samples were from mineralised oxide and transitional material. Refer to figures in the body of this announcement for further details.
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).*	• For Yandal Resource RC drilling was completed with a 6 1/2-inch face sampling hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). For AC drilling recovery wasn't assessed. • RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry) the geologist believes the RC samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these were recorded on geological logs.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• RC and AC drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative sample placed into chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by 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. • Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. • Mineralisation occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic clays after mafic and felsic sedimentary derived (typical greenstone geology) and mafic volcanic rocks and primary rocks. The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. • The metallurgical test samples are from oxide and transitional mineralisation and are deemed appropriate for a potential open cut mining operation. Sample composite head grades are considered appropriate to approximate open pit feed grades for the said deposit. All the metallurgical test samples are homogenised prior to analysis and processing and ground to 80% nominally passing 106µm (Composites 1-3), 75 µm (Composite 4), 45 µm (Composite 5-7) to simulate appropriate grind size for this initial test work.
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. • For the metallurgical test samples, a screen fire assay technique was utilised on a homogenised 250g aliquot to analyse sample head grades at ALS Laboratories, Perth. A gravity concentrate was completed to determine the quantity of gravity extractable gold. It should be noted that due to mass recovery differentials between operating plant and laboratory scale testing the laboratory scale testing could overstate the amount of gravity gold that could be recoverable in an operating process plant. After the gravity concentrate is removed the extraction of gold over time is determined by assaying the solution after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours using laboratory scale direct cyanide extraction to simulate an industry standard carbon in leach (CIL) process. It is noted that Perth tap water was used in the test.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 4 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 3 results 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. • The location of the holes used for metallurgical samples are referenced to ASX releases dated 16 October and 27 November 2019.
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 3. • 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 updated at the Flushing Meadows prospect only. 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. • The metallurgical test samples have been collected from oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation within the Flushing Meadows gold lodes from within the current Mineral Resource. The individual metallurgical test samples have each been composited from multiple individual mineralised intercepts in accordance with the Figures and Table of ASX announcements on the 16 October and 27 November 2019.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		however most of the companies working in the area are considered leaders in improving the sample security, QAQC procedures and exploration procedures.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling was conducted on M53/1093. The tenement is 100% owned by the Company. As detailed in the Solicitors Report in the Replacement Prospectus tenements M53/1093 is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over the tenement is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to $20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Eagle Mining, Cyprus Gold Australia, Wiluna Mines, Homestake Gold, Great Central Mines, Normandy Mining, Oresearch, Newmont, Australian Resources Limited, View Resources, Navigator Mining, Metaliko Resources and Maximus Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandal Greenstone Belt, a part of the granite / greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Oxide supergene gold intersected from mafic and felsic volcanogenic sediments and schists.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 4 and for metallurgical samples refer to ASX releases dated 16 October and 27 November 2019. • All holes from the current program are listed in Table 4. 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. • No information is excluded. • The individual metallurgical test samples have each been composited from 1m samples within multiple individual mineralised RC drill hole intercepts. Drill hole details are tabulated in Table 3.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 4. • All assay intervals reported in Table 4 are 1m downhole intervals above 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off for 1m RC assays or as indicated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent calculations were applied. • The individual metallurgical test samples have each been composited from 1m individual mineralised samples from intercepts within multiple RC drill holes with composite assays reported and tabulated in the body of the ASX releases dated 16 October or 27 November 2019 and Table 3. No top or lower cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Oxide and Transitional mineralisation 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 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. • Given the highly variable geology and mineralisation including supergene mineralisation and structurally hosted gold mineralisation there is no project wide relationship between the widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 1-2 and Tables 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 are shown in Table 3 for the current drilling. • Location of the prospects are shown in Figures 1-2.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows prospect only. • No historic mining has occurred on any of the prospects.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional exploration including RC and diamond drilling to upgrade the MRE and provide new technical information to complete a Feasibility Study is planned at Flushing Meadows.