ASX Announcement
27 November 2019

Exploration Update – Yandal Gold Projects

- **New drilling results from oxide and primary zones indicate potential for substantial Resource expansion at the Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit;**
- **1m assay results are pending from a number of significant 4m composite intervals including;**
  - **72m @ 1.18g/t Au from 16m including 20m @ 3.48g/t Au from 52m (YRLRC133);**
  - **12m @ 3.07g/t Au from 4m including 4m @ 7.30g/t Au from 8m (YRLRC139);**
  - **36m @ 1.12g/t Au from 76m including 12m @ 2.82g/t Au from 100m (YRLRC146);**
  - **8m @ 4.17g/t Au from 36m including 4m @ 8.18g/t Au from 36m (YRLRC149);**
- **New metallurgical test work initiated on a primary intercept with grades up to 7.08g/t Au from 128-132m downhole.**

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report further 1m and 4m composite sample assay results from reverse circulation ("RC") and Air-core ("AC") drilling at the Flushing Meadows and Flinders Park prospects located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

The prospects occur within the regionally extensive Barwidgee Shear Zone, are located 60km south-west of the mining town of Wiluna and are within close proximity of a number of gold development projects and operating mines (Figure 1).

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"We have completed just over 5,000m of the current 20,000m drilling program to test several priority Yandal Belt prospects. Results to date suggest Resource expansion is likely. Flushing Meadows mineralisation is open down dip and we have intersected significant gold in the primary zone. It is encouraging that high grades are present at depth within parts of the mineral system explored to date and further drilling is warranted to determine the potential to define high quality underground Resources.

New gold intercepts within the oxide zone increase the potential to define shallow Resources that can be exploited via open pit mining methods particularly as a number commence from surface. We look forward to receiving the individual 1m results from these holes in the coming weeks and those from new deeper drilling across the deposit over the coming months".

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	66,447,903
Share Price	$0.26
Market Cap	$17M
ASX Code	YRL

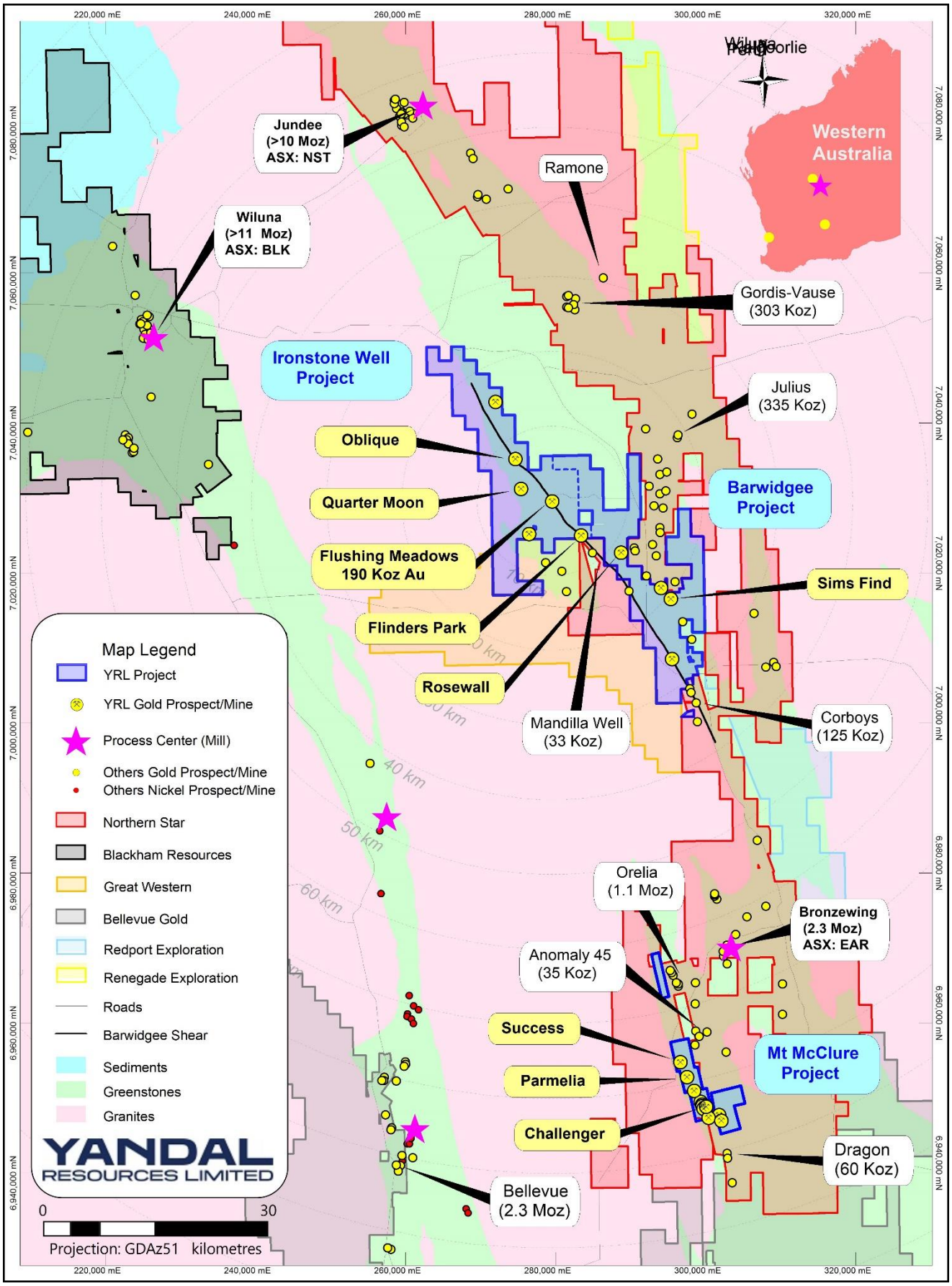


Figure 1 – Location map of key prospects within the Ironstone Well, Barwidgee and Mt McClure gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and project tenure.

Flushing Meadows Prospect

A total of 41 RC holes for 3,699m have been completed as part of the current program with individual 1m assays returned from 16 holes and 4m composite assays returned from 25 holes. The holes were designed to infill and expand known mineralisation within the 190,000 ounce Flushing Meadows Mineral Resource Estimate[1] area (Figures 2 and 3).

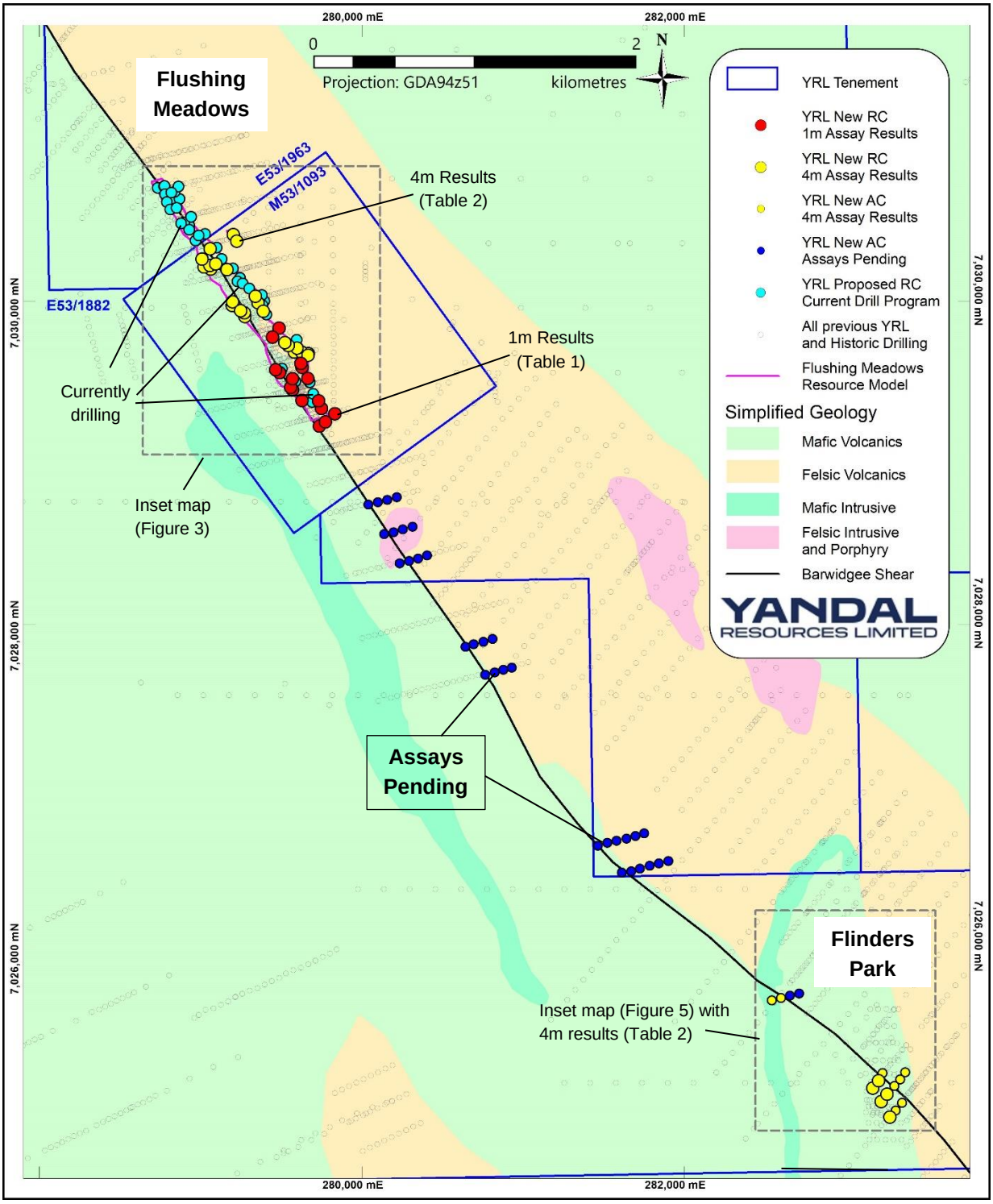


Figure 2 – Flushing Meadows to Flinders Park prospect collar plan over bottom of hole geology interpretation showing the location of recently completed RC and AC holes, planned holes and historic holes.

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

Results received recently have generally confirmed the current geological interpretation which consists of multiple parallel north-east dipping lodes. The lodes are variable in width (2m to >20m), can be delineated throughout the deeply weathered oxide zone and continue into the primary rocks at depth.

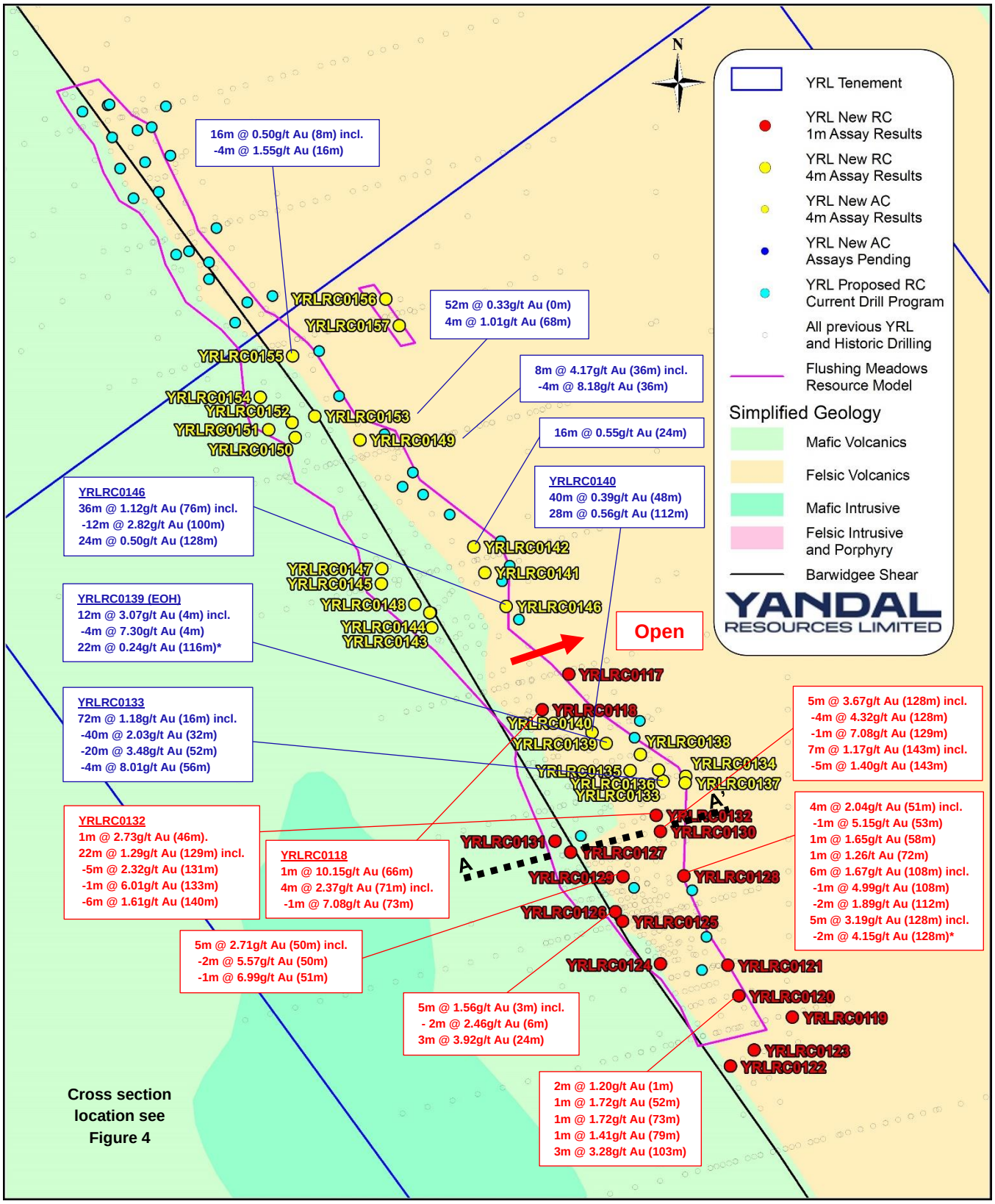


Figure 3 – Flushing Meadows prospect collar plan showing the collar locations of new RC holes with selected downhole 1m intervals (>0.50g/t Au), 4m composite intervals with 1m assays pending and proposed holes.

The results of this and earlier programs demonstrate consistent predictability of the location of the gold lodes which bodes well for the success of future infill drilling and updated geological modelling activities.

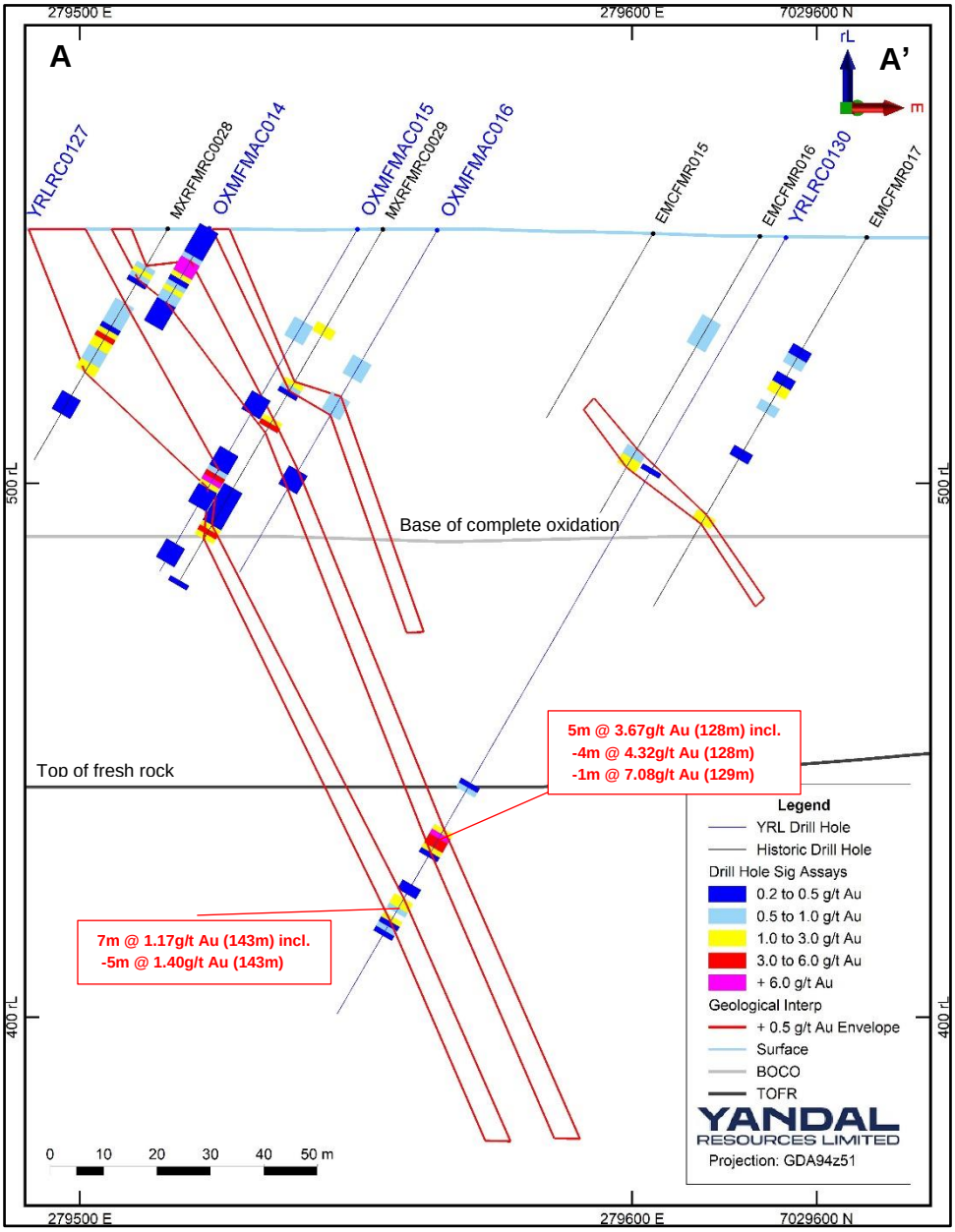


Figure 4 – Flushing Meadows prospect cross section A – A' showing recent and historic drill hole traces, gold grade and rock weathering categories.

At depth, holes YRLRC0128, 130 and 132 returned encouraging results with two higher grade lodes intersected in each hole associated with chlorite altered metabasalt, quartz and disseminated pyrite;

- YRLRC0128 – 6m @ 1.67g/t Au (from 108m) and 5m @ 3.19g/t Au (from 128m – EOH);
- YRLRC0130 – 5m @ 3.67g/t Au (from 128m) and 7m @ 1.17g/t Au (from 128m);
- YRLRC0132 – 5m @ 2.32g/t Au (from 131m) and 6m @ 1.61g/t Au (from 140m).

Individual 1m intercepts from hole YRLRC0130 occur up to 7.08g/t Au at depth which suggest the mineralising systems are present for the generation of higher grades (Table 1).

An initial metallurgical test work program has commenced on a composite sample from hole YRLRC0130 (128-132m) to assess the gold recovery parameters utilising standard CIL/CIP processing methods. This information will be combined with earlier work from October[1], to assist with the design of a more comprehensive follow-up diamond drilling and test work program to support key feasibility studies in 2020.

RC drilling will continue at Flushing Meadows until mid-December and resume in the March Quarter 2020. All 1m results above a 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off are included in Table 1 with some intervals highlighted in Figure 3 and on a cross section view in Figure 4.

Flinders Park Prospect

The Flinders Park prospect is located 5km south-east along the Barwidgee Shear from the Flushing Meadows prospect (Figures 1, 2 and 5). Five RC holes for 518m and six AC holes for 510m to a maximum downhole depth of 120m were completed to test along strike from shallow oxide mineralisation intercepted in earlier RC and AC programs[1].

A number of the holes were drilled on the historic Flushing Meadows grid to test for interpreted north-west striking mineralisation as opposed to recent drilling testing for north-south striking mineralisation. The change in drilling direction was investigated, as strong mineralisation intersected in earlier RC hole YRLRC0079[1] **(26m @ 1.69g/t Au from 38m)** and YRLRC0017[2] **(15m @ 2.03g/t Au from 77m)** indicated the possible presence of faults offsetting mineralisation.

Only 4m composite assay results have been received from the Flinders Park prospect with some anomalous intercepts returned. Best results include;

- YRLRC0160 – 24m @ 0.26g/t Au (from 36m) and 7m @ 0.17g/t Au (from 96m – EOH);
- YRLAC0121 – 4m @ 0.70g/t Au (from 52m); and
- YRLAC0125 – 12m @ 0.34g/t Au (from 52m).

The design of follow-up drilling programs will be completed upon evaluation of the individual 1m results. All results are included in Table 2 with some intervals highlighted in Figure 5.

Flinders Park North Prospect

The Flinders Park North prospect is located up to 2km north-west along the interpreted strike of the Barwidgee Shear Zone from the Flinders Park prospect (Figures 1 and 2). Reconnaissance AC drilling is in progress to test for mineralisation in the vicinity of the interpreted shear zone. To date results have been received from two holes of the fourteen planned. No significant intervals were returned (Table 2).

Next Steps

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

- Complete a significant portion of the current 20,000m RC and AC drilling program prior to the cessation of field activities for the 2019 calendar year;
- Review pending results from all projects and generate new exploration targets to test in the March Quarter 2020;
- Release further metallurgical test work results for Flushing Meadows mineralisation;
- Results of new auger drilling on regional prospects.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 4 July 2019, [2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 20 December 2018.

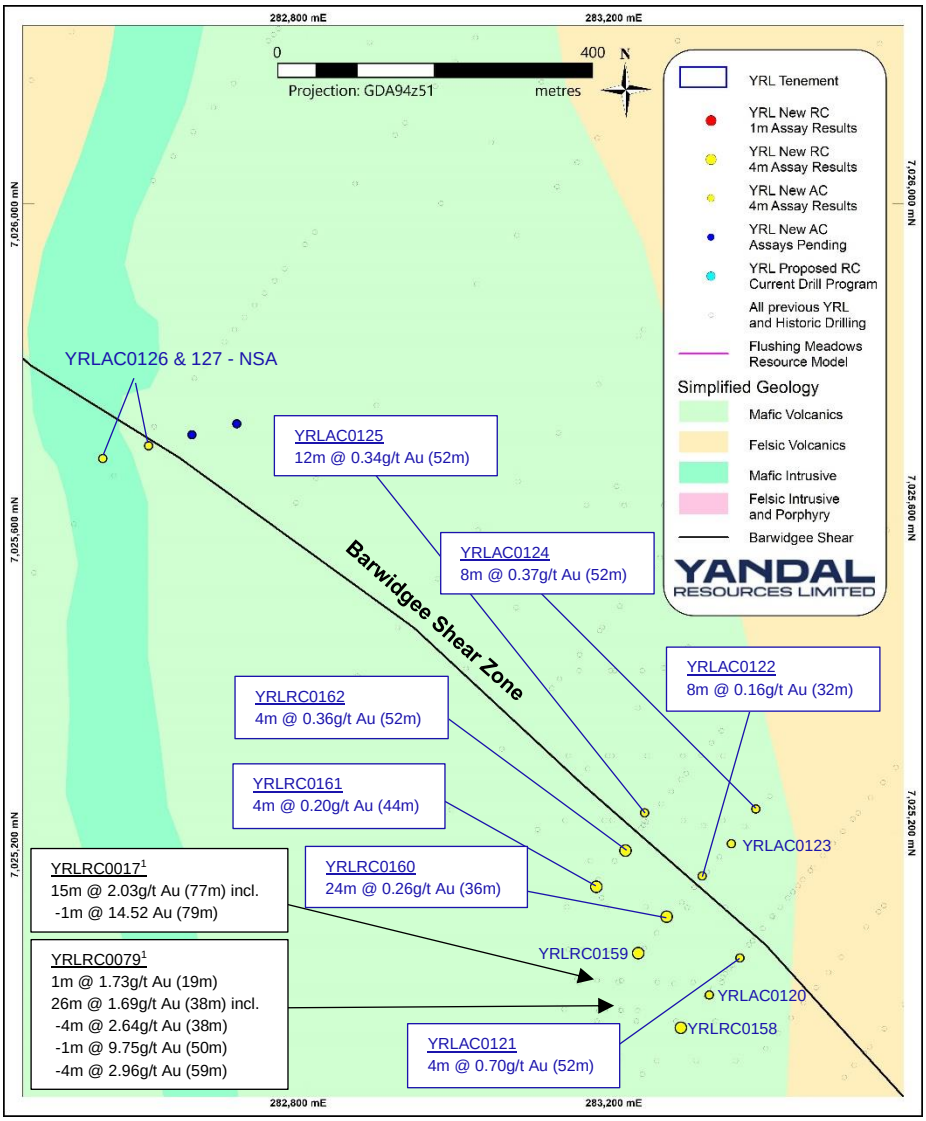


Figure 5 – Flinders Park prospect collar plan showing recent drilling and selected downhole intervals (>0.10g/t Au).

For and on behalf of the Board

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[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 4 July 2019, [2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 20 December 2018.

Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m down hole fire assay results for the Flushing Meadows gold prospect.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Flushing Meadows Prospect (>0.50g/t Au)									
YRLRC0117	7029841	279486	168	-60	255.5	**30**	**31**	**1**	**1.24**
						55	57	2	0.61
						89	91	2	0.67
						125	**127**	**2**	**1.06**
					including	**125**	**126**	**1**	**1.77**
						143	148	5	0.89
						153	154	1	0.72
YRLRC0118	7029786	279445	102	-60	255.5	43	44	1	0.85
						66	**67**	**1**	**10.15**
						71	**75**	**4**	**2.37**
					including	**73**	**74**	**1**	**7.08**
YRLRC0119	7029311	279832	150	-60	255.5	31	32	1	0.64
						69	70	1	0.52
						84	85	1	0.61
						89	**90**	**1**	**2.10**
						118	**125**	**7**	**0.81**
					including	**120**	**123**	**3**	**1.08**
YRLRC0120	7029344	279749	138	-60	255.5	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1.20**
						52	**53**	**1**	**1.72**
						61	64	3	0.83
						73	**74**	**1**	**1.72**
						77	80	3	0.70
					including	**79**	**80**	**1**	**1.41**
						103	**106**	**3**	**2.38**
YRLRC0121	7029391	279732	150	-60	255.5	61	67	6	0.60
					including	64	66	2	0.94
						79	**81**	**2**	**1.99**
						85	**86**	**1**	**1.90**
						109	**111**	**2**	**1.23**
						116	117	1	0.82
YRLRC0122	7029235	279736	60	-60	255.5	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
YRLRC0123	7029260	279773	90	-60	255.5	19	20	1	0.78
						35	36	1	0.57
						47	48	1	0.65
						52	53	1	0.56
						83	**84**	**1**	**1.21**
YRLRC0124	7029393	279628	60	-60	255.5	**13**	**14**	**1**	**1.02**
						18	20	2	0.69
YRLRC0125	7029489	279569	60	-60	255.5	6	7	1	0.77
						9	10	1	0.70
						30	31	1	0.55
						56	**57**	**1**	**1.86**

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLRC0126	7029474	279558	60	-60	255.5	**3**	**8**	**5**	**1.56**
					including	**6**	**8**	**2**	**2.46**
						24	**27**	**3**	**3.92**
YRLRC0127	7029489	279566	66	-60	255.5	No result above 0.5g/t Au			
YRLRC0128	7029529	279664	133	-60	255.5	**51**	**55**	**4**	**2.04**
					including	**53**	**54**	**1**	**5.15**
						58	**59**	**1**	**1.65**
						72	**73**	**1**	**1.26**
						108	**114**	**6**	**1.67**
					including	**108**	**109**	**1**	**4.99**
					including	**112**	**114**	**2**	**1.89**
						128	**133**	**5**	**3.19***
					including	**128**	**130**	**2**	**4.15**
YRLRC0129	7029528	279570	97	-60	255.5	16	17	1	0.62
						27	32	5	0.92
						50	**55**	**5**	**2.71**
					including	**50**	**52**	**2**	**5.57**
					including	**51**	**52**	**1**	**6.99**
YRLRC0130	7029598	279628	168	-60	255.5	119	120	1	0.59
						128	**133**	**5**	**3.67**
					including	**128**	**132**	**4**	**4.32**
					including	**129**	**130**	**1**	**7.08**
						143	**150**	**7**	**1.17**
					including	**143**	**148**	**5**	**1.40**
YRLRC0131	7029583	279465	48	-60	255.5	**15**	**16**	**1**	**1.86**
						34	35	1	0.75
YRLRC0132	7029635	279605	156	-60	255.5	**46**	**47**	**1**	**2.73**
						50	51	1	0.58
						129	**151**	**22**	**1.29**
					including	**131**	**136**	**5**	**2.32**
					including	**133**	**134**	**1**	**6.01**
					including	**140**	**146**	**6**	**1.61**

*Notes to Table 1 - 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 2. For RC drilling, 1m individual samples are submitted for priority analysis where 4m composite assays were greater than 100-200ppb Au. All 1m samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. 3. g/t (grams per tonne). 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.5g/t where zones of internal dilution are not greater than 2m. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.*

Table 2 – RC and Air-core drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 4m composite down hole assay results for the Flushing Meadows and some regional gold prospects.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (AR50)
Flushing Meadows Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0133	7029676	279632	90	-60	255.5	**16**	**88**	**72**	**1.18**
					including	**32**	**72**	**40**	**2.03**
					including	**52**	**72**	**20**	**3.48**
					including	**56**	**60**	**4**	**8.01**
YRLRC0134	7029683	279667	120	-60	255.5	**68**	**120**	**52**	**0.25***
YRLRC0135	7029692	279581	60	-60	255.5	**0**	**44**	**44**	**0.30**
						56	60	4	0.18*
YRLRC0136	7029693	279625	90	-60	255.5	36	40	4	0.12
						52	**76**	**24**	**0.27**
YRLRC0137	7029673	279666	150	-60	255.5	**96**	**120**	**24**	**0.80**
					including	**100**	**104**	**4**	**2.97**
YRLRC0138	7029717	279597	78	-60	255.5	32	40	8	0.33
						56	68	12	0.13
YRLRC0139	7029734	279544	138	-60	255.5	**4**	**16**	**12**	**3.07**
					including	**8**	**12**	**4**	**7.30**
						20	24	4	0.42
						44	52	8	0.13
						64	72	8	0.28
						80	84	4	0.26
						92	96	4	0.27
						116	**138**	**22**	**0.24***
YRLRC0140	7029751	279522	150	-60	255.5	0	4	4	0.21
						16	28	12	0.16
						48	**88**	**40**	**0.39**
						112	**140**	**28**	**0.56**
YRLRC0141	7029998	279356	48	-60	256	No result above 0.1g/t Au			
YRLRC0142	7030038	279339	48	-60	256	**24**	**40**	**16**	**0.55**
YRLRC0143	7029913	279274	30	-60	256	**4**	**24**	**20**	**0.23**
YRLRC0144	7029936	279271	60	-60	256	**20**	**44**	**24**	**0.84**
YRLRC0145	7029981	279196	60	-60	256	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0.22**
YRLRC0146	7029946	279389	157	-60	256	40	44	4	0.11
						56	**60**	**4**	**0.70**
						76	**112**	**36**	**1.12**
					including	**100**	**112**	**12**	**2.82**
						128	**152**	**24**	**0.50**
YRLRC0147	7030004	279197	60	-60	255.5	**4**	**44**	**40**	**0.27**
YRLRC0148	7029949	279248	42	-60	255.5	**0**	**42**	**42**	**0.43***
YRLRC0149	7030203	279163	48	-60	255.5	12	16	4	0.16
						36	**44**	**8**	**4.17**
					including	**36**	**40**	**4**	**8.18**
YRLRC0150	7030207	279063	60	-60	255.5	24	28	4	0.40
YRLRC0151	7030219	279022	60	-60	255.5	0	4	4	0.20
YRLRC0152	7030230	279058	90	-60	256	4	16	12	0.09

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (AR50)
						28	40	12	0.35
						52	60	8	0.15
						88	90	2	0.11
YRLRC0153	7030240	279093	126	-60	256	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0.33**
						68	**72**	**4**	**1.01**
						80	92	12	0.21
						108	116	8	0.12
YRLRC0154	7030269	279009	60	-60	256	36	40	4	0.53
YRLRC0155	7030333	279059	48	-60	256	**8**	**24**	**16**	**0.50**
					including	**16**	**20**	**4**	**1.55**
YRLRC0156	7030421	279203	60	-60	256	24	28	4	0.11
YRLRC0157	7030380	299224	60	-60	256	No result above 0.1g/t Au			
Flinders Park Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0158	7024955	283274	90	-60	219	44	48	4	0.10
						80	**88**	**8**	**0.20**
YRLRC0159	7025050	283220	85	-60	219	24	28	4	0.16
						44	48	4	0.33
						80	**84**	**4**	**0.81**
YRLRC0160	7025096	283256	103	-60	219	**36**	**60**	**24**	**0.26**
					including	**44**	**48**	**4**	**0.88**
						96	**103**	**7**	**0.17***
YRLRC0161	7025134	283167	120	-60	219	44	48	4	0.20
YRLRC0162	7025180	283204	120	-60	219	52	56	4	0.36
						64	68	4	0.10
Flinders Park Prospect Air-core Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLAC0120	7024997	283310	90	-60	219	No result above 0.1g/t Au			
YRLAC0121	7025044	283349	90	-60	219	**52**	**56**	**4**	**0.70**
YRLAC0122	7025148	283301	90	-60	219	**32**	**40**	**8**	**0.16**
YRLAC0123	7025189	283338	90	-60	219	72	76	4	0.33
YRLAC0124	7025233	283369	120	-60	219	**52**	**60**	**8**	**0.37**
YRLAC0125	7025228	283228	120	-60	219	**52**	**64**	**12**	**0.34**
						80	84	4	0.25
Flinders Park North Prospect Air-core Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLAC0126	7025678	282541	120	-60	255.5	No result above 0.1g/t Au			
YRLAC0127	7025694	282599	120	-60	255.5	No result above 0.1g/t Au			

*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) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. 3. g/t (grams per tonne). 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.5g/t where zones of internal dilution are not greater than 2m. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.*

About Yandal Resources Limited

Yandal Resources listed on the ASX in December 2018 and has a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the highly prospective Yandal and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts of Western Australia.

Yandal Resources' Board has a track record of successful discovery, mine development and production.

September 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table

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

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by Mr Trevor Saul, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Saul is the Exploration Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company.

Mr Saul has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Saul consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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	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. • 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 168m. • 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.

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	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 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. • Historical recording the sample recovery has been highly variable, especially for the RAB, AC and RC drilling. More recent RAB, AC and RC drilling has included a visual estimate of the recovery by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. The routine nature and accuracy of recording wet samples and recovery estimate is unknown. Where wet samples occurred in the recent drilling this was noted however historical records are less accurate.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *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 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. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative sample placed into chip trays. • Historic geological logging has been undertaken in multiple ways depending on the drilling method, the geologist logging the holes and the exploration company. Most exploration was undertaken using a company defied lithology and logging code however this was variable for each explorer. Some of the explorers undertook geological logging directly into a logging computer / digital system while others logged onto geological logging sheets and then undertook data entry of this information.
Sub-sampling techniques 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 was speared on the ground) 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. AC and 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 sufficient drill data density is demonstrated at the Flushing Meadows prospect (however the deposit is open in many directions). More drilling is required at the Flinders Park prospect. • Mineralisation mostly occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic clays after mafic and felsic sedimentary derived (typical greenstone geology) and mafic volcanic rocks. The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity.

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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. • 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 (4m samples used a 0.10g/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 on a nominal 100m spaced grid along strike and a nominal 40m down dip. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is mostly flat at the location of the drilling except for some gentle hills towards to the northern end of the drilling area. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. All new holes and some available historic holes 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 & 2. • 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.

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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	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, E53/1963 and E53/1882. Flushing Meadows prospect is on M53/1093 and E53/1963. The tenements are all 100% owned by the Company. As detailed in the Solicitors Report in the Replacement Prospectus tenements M53/1093, E53/1963 and E53/1964 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, being payable to Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. A secondary royalty over these tenements is payable to Maximus Resources Ltd comprising $40 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced, prepaid for the first 5,000 ounces ($200,000) on a decision to mine. The royalty reduces to $20 per ounce for production between 50,000 and 150,000 ounces and is capped at 150,000 ounces. The Rosewall prospect is on E53/1843 which is 100% owned by the Company. • 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 & 2. • All holes from the current program are listed in Table 1 & 2. 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.

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	• *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.*	• No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 & 2 are 1m or 4m downhole intervals above 0.50g/t Au lower cut-off for 1m assays or 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off for 4m assays or as indicated. • No metal equivalent calculations were 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 int eh 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. • Composite drill intercepts and true width appear to be close to each other however it is difficult to compare until the 1m assay data is available. YRL estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 80-90% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width 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 1-5.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Summary results showing 1m assays > 0.50g/t Au and 4m assays > 0.10g/t Au are shown in Table 1 & 2 respectively for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-5.
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*	• There have been historical Mineral Resource Estimates for the Flushing Meadows prospect only. • No historic mining has occurred on any of the prospects.

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	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.