ASX Announcement
1 December 2021

High-Grade Depth Extension Confirmed at Star of Gordon Prospect

RC drilling at the Star of Gordon prospect has confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation at vertical depths beneath 160m

- Results have been received from RC drilling at a number of high-priority gold prospects within the Gordons gold project near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, highlights include

  Star of Gordon Prospect – RC drilling

  - **1m @ 19.8g/t Au** from 159m (YRLRC668) located ~200m directly down dip from an earlier RC intercept of **10m @ 8.4g/t Au** from 43m including **1m @ 52.5g/t Au** (YRLRC630)[1]
  - Mineralisation is open in all directions
  - Infill and extensional RC drilling in the discovery area is ongoing with 22 holes completed – results pending
  - Diamond drilling planned to commence in December

  Andrews Prospect – RC drilling

  - **40m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 64m including **4m @ 2.4g/t Au** (YRLRC670 – 4m composite assay)
  - 16 RC holes completed with results pending

  Bradman Prospect – RC drilling

  - **11m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 257m including **3m @ 5.8g/t Au** from 261m (YRLRC646)[1]
  - Two RC holes completed with results pending
  - Diamond drilling planned to commence in December.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"The 20g/t Au intercept located over 200m down dip from a 52g/t Au intercept elevates the prospectivity of the Star of Gordon prospect considerably. After the initial discovery intercept we completed three vertical reconnaissance holes and have confirmed that high-grade mineralisation is open at depth.

Initial infill and extensional RC drilling is complete and the first diamond holes to examine the structural controls to the mineralisation are planned to commence shortly. The prospect is situated directly along strike from the Gordon Sirdar underground gold mine which is currently operating at depths exceeding 600m. We believe there is excellent potential to expand the Star of Gordon mineralisation along strike and down dip".

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 28 September 2021.

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	Non-Executive Director
Tim Kennedy	Chairman
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	103,088,135
Share Price	$0.38
Market Cap	$40M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the 100%-owned Gordons gold project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

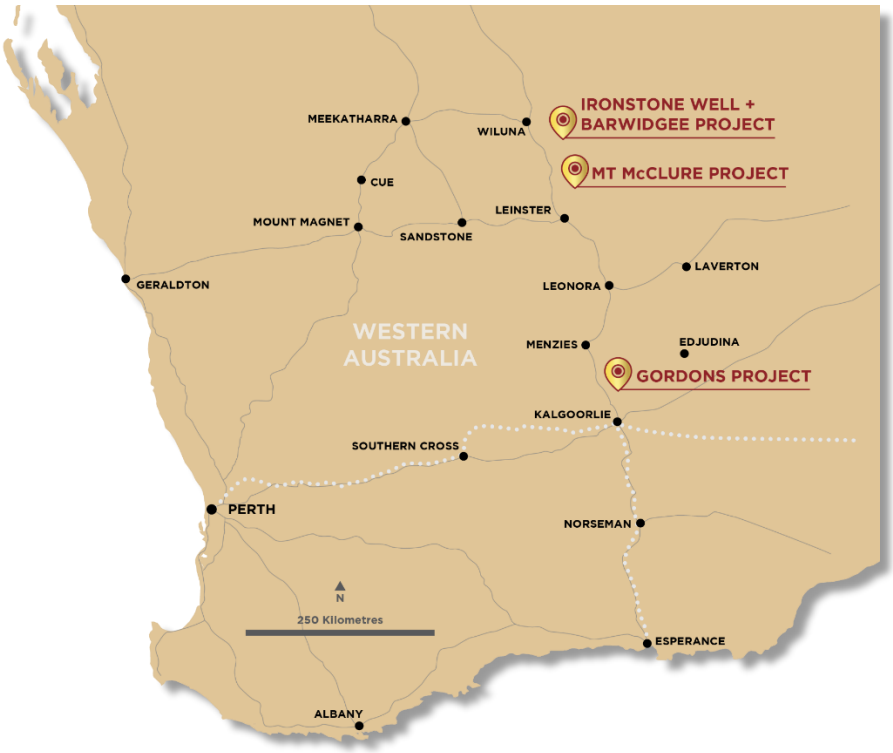

Figure 1 – Yandal Resources' gold project locations.

Star of Gordon Prospect

The prospect is located 2km directly NNW along strike from the Gordon Sirdar underground gold mine which is owned and operated by FMR Investments Pty Ltd ("FMR") (Figure 4). FMR are currently mining ~60,000t of ore per month using conventional underground mining methods and transporting the ore via road haulage for processing at their mill in Coolgardie.

Individual 1m fire-assay results have been received from three vertical reverse circulation ("RC") holes completed to provide an initial test for continuity of mineralisation down dip from earlier high-grade RC intercepts (Figures 2 & 3). Hole YRLRC0668 returned a highly encouraging downhole intercept of;

- **1m @ 19.8g/t Au** from 159m (YRLRC668)

The result is considered to be highly significant as it demonstrates the potential for high-grade mineralisation to extend for over 250m down dip from surface. Hole YRLRC0669 drilled 50m to the SE on an adjacent section also intercepted the mineralised zone with results including;

- **6m @ 0.1g/t Au** from 169m
- **1m @ 0.2g/t Au** from 179m at end-of-hole (YRLRC669)

It is interpreted that hole YRLRC0669 may not have been drilled deep enough and intersected the top of the target mineralisation zone as it is likely the mineralisation is influenced by faults, porphyry intrusive units or a plunge component offsetting its location.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 28 September 2021.

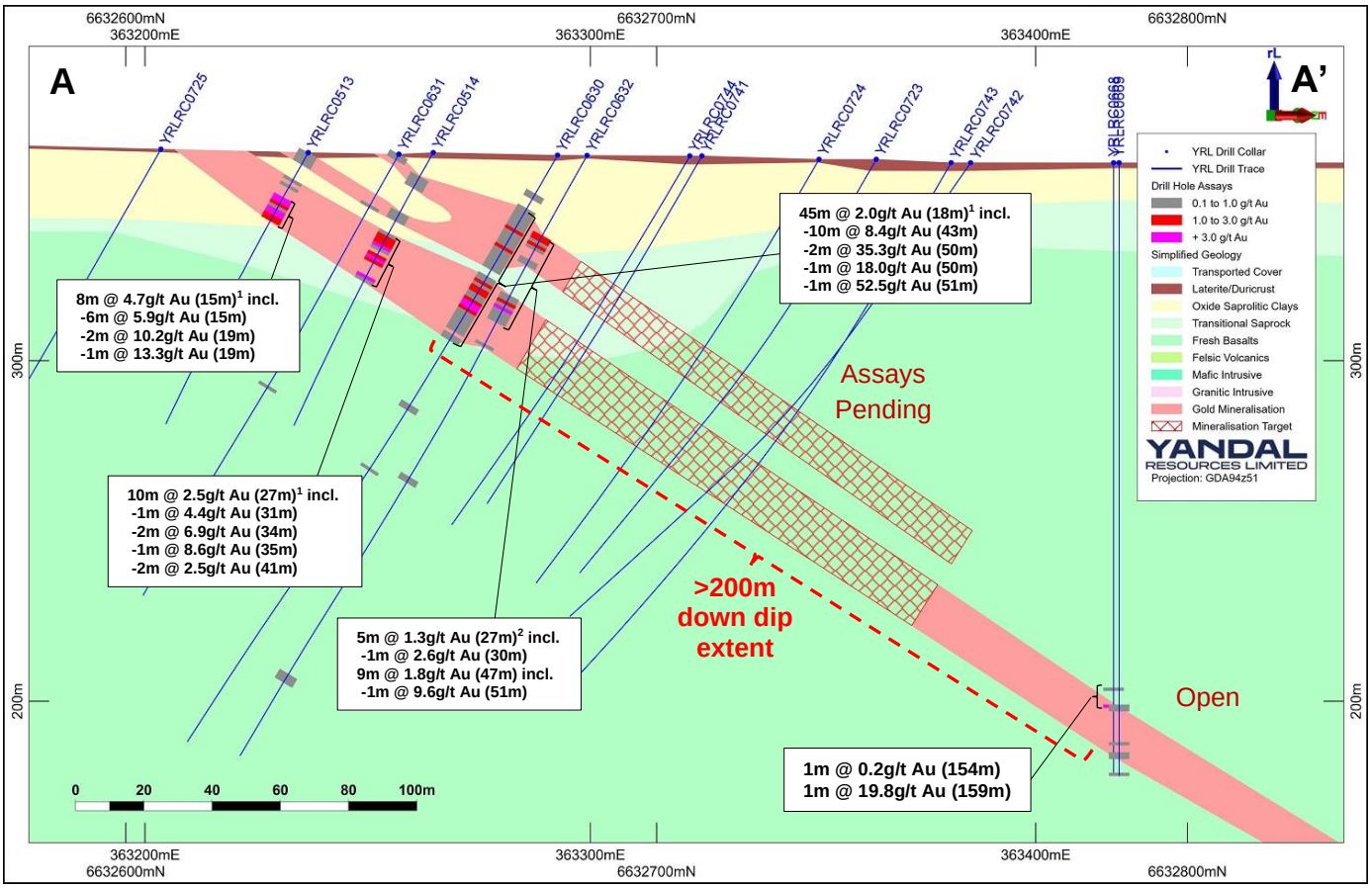

Figure 2 – Schematic cross section plan of the Star of Gordon gold prospect showing holes 50m either side of the section line (refer Figure 3 for location).

In addition field duplicate resampling of the very high-grade mineralisation within the interval **10m @ 8.4g/t Au** from YRLRC0630[1] returned consistent results confirming the very high-grades from 50-52m including results up to **75.0g/t Au** (Table 1).

Four-metre composite assays from sampling outside the 1m sampled intervals (164-180m YRLRC0667, 140-168m YRLRC0668 and 156-180m YRLRC0669) returned low-level results with only one exceeding 100ppb Au (Table 1). A number of intervals have been selected for individual 1m sampling to assist with interpretation of the mineralisation zones going forward.

Infill and extensional RC drilling is underway with 22 holes for 2,919m completed as part of an ongoing program. Further reconnaissance holes are planned along strike particularly to the north for 2-3km toward the Marsh prospect once all statutory approvals to drill are in place (Figure 4).

The gold mineralisation zone encountered dips shallowly to the east and occurs within sheared basaltic rocks which have been intruded by dolerite and porphyry rocks. Gold is observed to be associated with quartz veins and higher grades are associated with higher vein density. Sulphide minerals present include up to 5% pyrite with traces of arsenopyrite and some fuchsite also noted.

Diamond drilling is planned to commence in December and will aim to provide detailed geological and structural information in the known mineralisation area to improve the understanding of the controls to high-grades and generate new targets.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 28 September 2021, [2] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 11 November 2021.

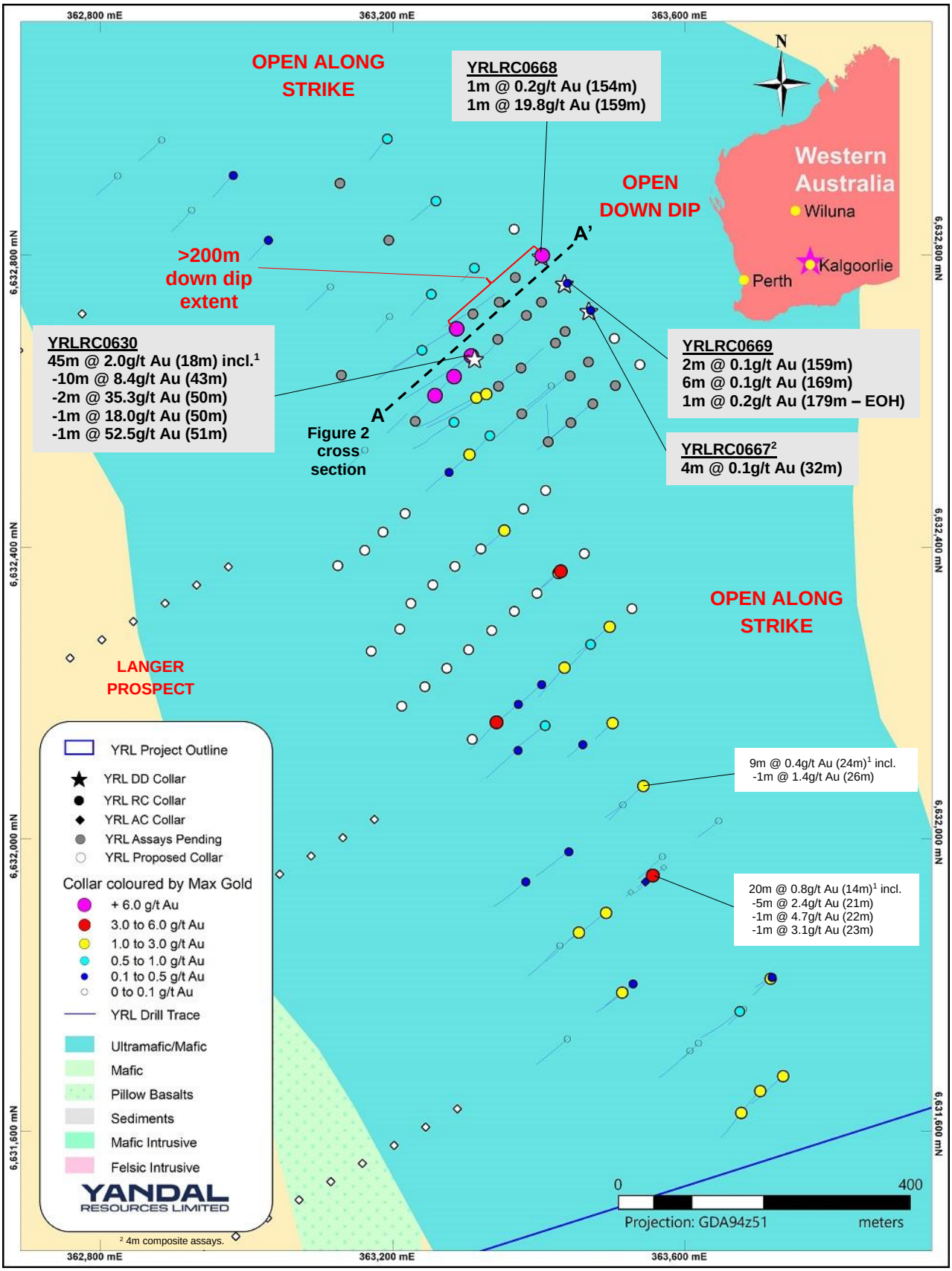

Figure 3 – Plan view drill collar map for the Star of Gordon prospect coloured by maximum gold grade projected to the drill collar, recent/new downhole intercepts and follow-up holes with assays pending (Refer to Table 1 for all new results).

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 28 September 2021.

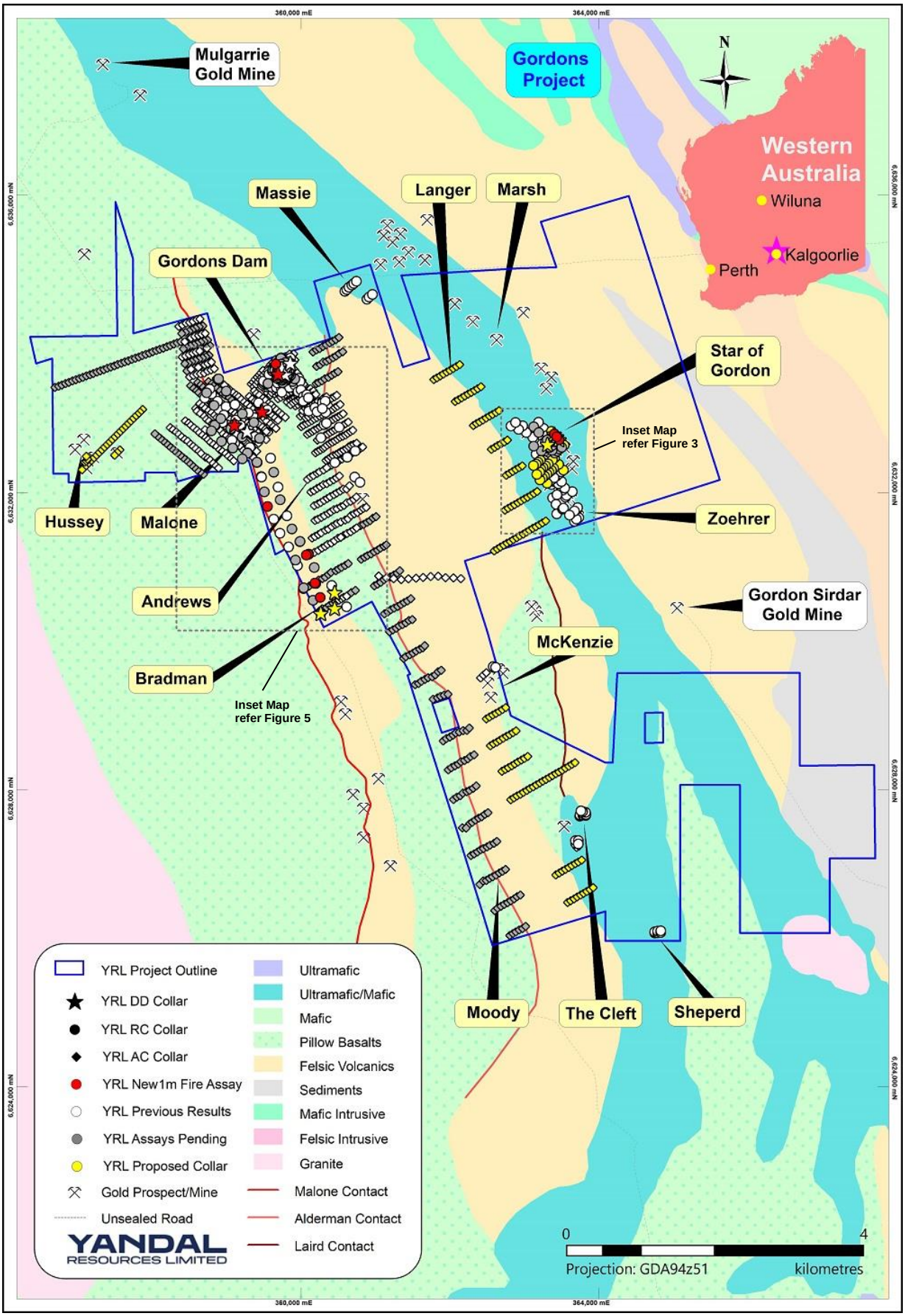

Figure 4 – Location map of key prospects within the Gordons Gold project in relation to nearby operating third party gold mines, project tenure and regional geology.

Gordons Dam, Malone, Andrews and Bradman Prospects

At the **Gordons Dam Prospect** (Figures 4, 5 & Table 1) 4m composite assay results have been received from one RC hole which intersected a number of zones of significant mineralisation including;

- **16m @ 0.2g/t Au** from 72m including **4m @ 0.4g/t Au**
- **20m @ 0.3g/t Au** from 148m including **4m @ 0.8g/t Au** (YRLRC671).

As part of initial pit optimisation studies and mining approvals an additional 50 shallow RC holes for 4,449m have been completed to infill known mineralisation areas and provide sufficient data for the compilation of an initial Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). The initial MRE is planned for completion in the March Quarter 2022.

Assay results have also been received from diamond hole YRLDD0012 which was drilled to improve the structural understanding of high-grade mineralisation beneath high-grade oxide intercepts. The hole was drilled towards the NE and returned several significant intercepts including;

YRLDD0012

- **6.15m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 103.00m including **0.45m @ 4.0g/t Au**
- **6.00m @ 0.2g/t Au** from 136.00m including **1.00m @ 0.8g/t Au**
- **1.30m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 150.80m including **0.40m @ 1.1g/t Au**
- **1.50m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 200.80m including **0.30m @ 1.9g/t Au**
- **0.50m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 209.50m

Further target generation at this prospect will be evaluated upon receival and interpretation of all pending RC results.

At the **Malone Prospect** (Figures 4, 5 & Table 1) fire-assay results have been received from diamond holes YRLDD0011 and 13 to test for mineralisation interpreted to be related to a contact between felsic and mafic rocks intruded by later stage porphyry rocks. The holes returned some encouraging results including;

YRLDD0011

- **1.00m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 342.00m
- **1.00m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 355.00m
- **1.00m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 375.00m
- **1.00m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 478.00m
- **0.35m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 533.65m
- **1.40m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 610.30 including **0.70m @ 0.9g/t Au**

YRLDD0013

- **0.95m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 137.35m including **0.40m @ 1.7g/t Au**
- **0.90m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 150.00m including **0.40m @ 1.4g/t Au**

Twenty five RC holes for 3,857m have been completed to test for extensions to mineralisation at depth and along strike from mineralisation related to the Malone felsic-mafic contact – assays pending.

At the **Andrews Prospect** (Figures 4, 5 & Table 1) located immediately south of Malone, 4m composite assay results have been received from 4 RC holes (558m). The holes have returned some encouraging results including;

- **40m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 64m including **4m @ 2.4g/t Au** (YRLRC670)

Sixteen RC holes for 2,738m have been completed to test for extensions to mineralisation – assays pending.

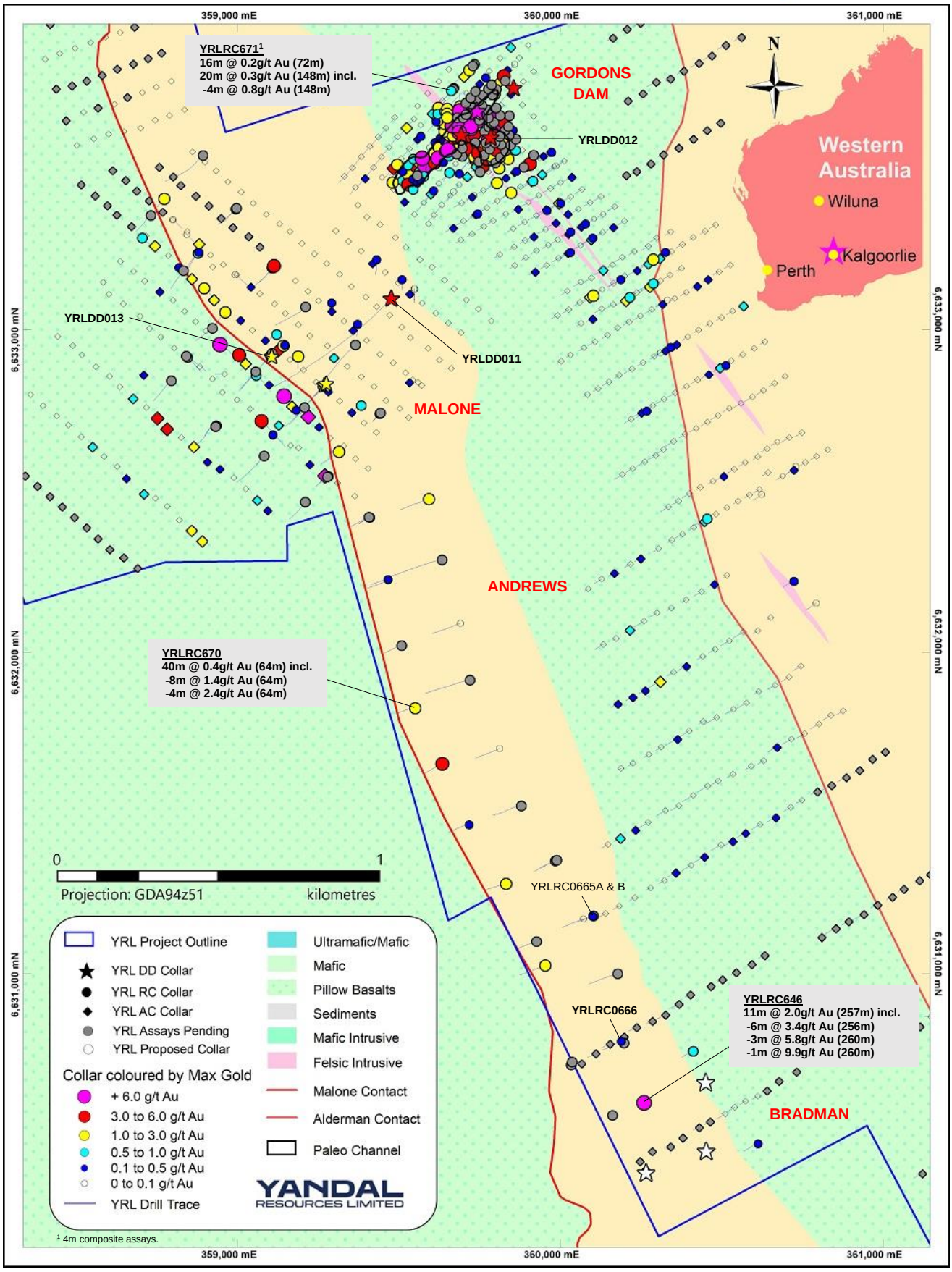

Figure 5 – Plan view drilling collar map coloured by maximum gold grade (g/t Au) projected to the drill collar with interpreted geology for the Gordons Dam, Malone, Andrews and Bradman prospects (Refer to Table 1 for all new results).

At the **Bradman Prospect** (Figures 4, 5 & Table 1) fire-assay results have been received from one RC hole (314m). The hole returned an excellent intercept at depth including;

- **11m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 257m including **6m @ 3.4g/t Au** from 256m and **3m @ 5.8g/t Au** from 260m (YRLRC646)

The potential for high-grade mineralisation was confirmed with the highest individual 1m sample returning;

- **1m @ 9.9g/t Au** from 260m (YRLRC646)

Two RC holes for 542m have been completed to test for extensions to mineralisation and diamond drilling is planned to commence in December – assays pending.

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the December and March Quarters include;

- Receive and interpret pending AC, RC and diamond drill assays from the Malone, Gordons Dam, Star of Gordon, Andrews, Bradman, Challenger, Parmelia, Success and HMS Sulphur prospects;
- Commence diamond drilling at the priority Bradman, Star of Gordon and Gordons Dam prospects;
- Compile an open pit MRE and commence pit optimisation studies for the Gordons Dam prospect;
- Commence detailed planning and execution of heritage surveys over key prospect areas within the Ironstone Well and Barwidgee projects including priority areas within, adjacent to and along strike from the Newport, Flushing Meadows, Oblique, Quarter Moon, Flinders Park and Sims Find prospects.

Table 1 – RC/DD drill collar locations, depth, orientation and down hole assay results - Gordons project.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
Star of Gordon Prospect RC Intervals (>0.1g/t Au)										
YRLRC0667	6632726	363469	180	-90	360	32	36	4	0.1*	
YRLRC0668	6632801	363405	180	-90	360	154	155	1	0.2	
						159	**160**	**1**	**19.2**	**19.8**
YRLRC0669	6632764	363437	180	-90	360	159	161	2	0.1	
						169	175	6	0.1	
						179	**180**	**1**	**0.2#**	
YRLRC0630[1]	6632658	363317	204	-60	240	**18**	**63**	**45**	**2.0**	
						43	**53**	**10**	**8.4**	
						50	**52**	**2**	**35.3**	
						50	**51**	**1**	**17.6**	**18.0**
						51	**52**	**1**	**33.4**	**52.5**
				Field duplicates		**50**	**51**	**1**	**52.0[2]**	**58.5[2]**
				Field duplicates		**51**	**52**	**1**	**51.0[2]**	**75.0[2]**
Gordons Dam Prospect RC Intervals (>0.1g/t Au)										
YRLRC0671	6633749	359670	204	-60	220	**72**	**88**	**16**	**0.2***	
				including		**76**	**80**	**4**	**0.4***	**0.4***
						148	**168**	**20**	**0.3***	
				including		**148**	**152**	**4**	**0.8***	**0.8***
Gordons Dam Prospect Diamond Intervals (>0.1g/t Au)										
YRLDD0012	6633613	359689	261.50	-60	40	0	40.60	Not assayed		
						63.00	65.00	2.00	0.2	
						85.00	85.50	0.50	0.2	
						89.30	89.70	0.40	0.1	
						103.00	**109.15**	**6.15**	**0.4**	
				including		**108.70**	**109.15**	**0.45**	**4.0**	**3.5**
						115.50	122.00	6.50	0.2	
						128.00	**134.00**	**6.00**	**0.2**	
				including		**129.60**	**130.00**	**0.40**	**0.5**	**0.6**
						136.00	**142.00**	**6.00**	**0.2**	
				including		**141.00**	**142.00**	**1.00**	**0.8**	**0.8**
						150.80	**162.00**	**11.20**	**0.3**	
				including		**150.80**	**152.10**	**1.30**	**0.8**	
				including		**150.80**	**151.20**	**0.40**	**1.1**	**1.3**
						170.00	**170.65**	**0.65**	**0.5**	**0.4**
						173.00	173.60	0.60	0.1	
						175.00	176.00	1.00	0.1	
						178.40	181.00	2.60	0.3	
						184.00	184.70	0.70	0.1	
						187.35	190.00	2.65	0.1	
						194.80	195.10	0.30	0.2	
						198.00	**205.60**	**7.60**	**0.2**	
				including		**200.80**	**202.30**	**1.50**	**0.6**	
				including		**202.00**	**202.30**	**0.30**	**1.8**	**1.9**
						209.50	**210.00**	**0.50**	**1.2**	**1.3**

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
						213.70	214.02	0.32	0.3	0.3
Malone Prospect Diamond Intervals (>0.1g/t Au)										
YRLDD0011	6633095	359489	814.30	-60	220	0	71.50	Not assayed		
						88.00	89.00	1.00	0.1	
						96.00	**97.00**	**1.00**	**0.4**	**0.5**
						130.70	131.10	0.40	0.2	
						141.00	142.00	1.00	0.4	
						150.70	151.00	0.30	0.1	
						180.70	181.35	0.65	0.2	
						190.30	341.00	Not assayed		
						342.00	**343.00**	**1.00**	**0.6**	
						349.50	350.40	0.90	0.3	
						353.00	353.70	0.70	0.4	
						355.00	**356.00**	**1.00**	**0.6**	
						360.00	361.00	1.00	0.1	
						370.00	371.00	1.00	0.2	
						375.00	**376.00**	**1.00**	**3.2**	**3.3**
						378.00	379.00	1.00	0.1	
						380.00	380.60	0.60	0.1	
						400.25	400.90	0.65	0.4	0.4
						403.45	403.90	0.45	0.3	
						412.60	413.20	0.60	0.2	
						460.00	460.50	0.50	0.1	
						478.00	**479.00**	**1.00**	**1.1**	
						525.00	526.00	1.00	0.1	
						533.10	**535.00**	**1.90**	**0.3**	
				including		**533.65**	**534.00**	**0.35**	**1.2**	**1.3**
						567.35	568.00	0.65	0.1	0.1
						594.00	595.00	1.00	0.1	0.2
						610.30	**611.70**	**1.40**	**0.5**	
				including		**611.00**	**611.70**	**0.70**	**0.8**	**0.9**
						613.50	614.00	0.50	0.2	0.2
						629.00	630.00	1.00	0.2	
						634.35	634.75	0.40	0.1	
						662.00	662.70	0.70	0.1	
						720.45	721.00	0.55	0.1	
						745.00	746.80	1.80	0.3	
						750.80	751.10	0.30	0.1	
YRLDD0013	6632926	359107	305.50	-60	220	79.00	82.00	3.00	0.3	
						88.00	**89.20**	**1.20**	**0.5**	**0.5**
						96.80	**97.50**	**0.70**	**0.7**	**0.7**
						116.00	116.70	0.70	0.1	
						137.35	**138.30**	**0.95**	**1.1**	
				including		**137.90**	**138.30**	**0.40**	**1.7**	
						140.30	141.00	0.70	0.2	
						150.00	**150.90**	**0.90**	**0.8**	

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azi. (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au1 g/t (FA50)	Au2 g/t (FA50)
				including		**150.00**	**150.40**	**0.40**	**1.3**	**1.4**
						162.50	162.80	0.30	0.1	
						181.00	183.00	2.00	0.1	
Andrews Prospect RC Intervals (>0.1g/t Au)										
YRLRC0665A	6631178	360097	84.0	-60	250	60	64	4	0.1*	
YRLRC0665B	6631178	360097	168.0	-60	250			NSA>0.1g/t Au		
YRLRC0666	6630789	360198	156.0	-60	250	68	76	8	0.2*	
YRLRC0670	6631834	359562	150.0	-60	250	**64**	**104**	**40**	**0.4***	
				including		**64**	**72**	**8**	**1.4***	
				including		**64**	**68**	**4**	**2.4***	**2.3***
Bradman Prospect RC Intervals (>0.1g/t Au)										
YRLRC0646	6630599	360262	314	-90	360	53	57	4	0.1	
						81	84	3	0.2	
						92	105	13	0.1	
						110	112	1	0.4	
						142	144	2	0.3	
						181	187	6	0.1	
						242	243	1	0.1	
						250	251	1	0.1	
						257	**268**	**11**	**2.0**	
				including		**256**	**263**	**6**	**3.4**	
				including		**260**	**263**	**3**	**5.8**	
				including		**260**	**261**	**1**	**9.2**	**9.9**
						284	**286**	**2**	**0.9**	
				including		**284**	**285**	**1**	**1.4**	**1.5**

***Notes to Tables 1-3**; 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), for DD drilling 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. Au1 is the original assay, Au2 is the highest grade from duplicate or repeat samples if they have been completed. 4. g/t (grams per tonne). 5. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.10g/t or as indicated. 6. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation, DD = Diamond. 7. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. **8. # denotes an end of hole assay**. 9. ABD denotes hole abandoned before target depth. 10. NSA denotes no significant assay. 11. * denotes a 4m composite assay unless otherwise indicated.*

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 28 September 2021. [2] Riffle split field duplicates taken to confirm original results.

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.

November 2020 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	89,853	1.26	3,631	86,671	1.23	3,422	**176,524**	**1.24**	**7,054**
Oxide	2,015,900	1.33	86,071	2,246,845	1.10	79,389	**4,262,745**	**1.21**	**165,420**
Transition	35,223	1.20	1,360	1,160,471	1.10	40,966	**1,195,695**	**1.10**	**42,325**
Fresh				1,751,484	0.95	53,440	**1,751,484**	**0.95**	**53,440**
Total	**2,140,976**	**1.32**	**91,062**	**5,245,471**	**1.05**	**177,217**	**7,386,448**	**1.13**	**268,352**

** Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 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 Australasian 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'.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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

Appendix 1 – Gordons Gold Project
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a sample scoop thrust into the RC 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 or lower depending on location), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 3.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-3.0kg for 1m samples. • For AC drilling samples laid out on the ground and sampled as above. Average weights are 2.0-3.0kg for composites and 3.0-4.0kg for singles. • For diamond drilling ("DD") HQ or NQ is cut in half and assayed.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC and AC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. For all drilling methods, 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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• AC, RC and DD drilling was used to obtain 1m samples (or smaller in the case of DD) from which approximately 2.0-3.0kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit) for AC samples and a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) for RC/DD samples by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag for AC composites and Au only for RC and DD. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth below 250m.
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).*	• RC drilling with a 4' ½ inch face sampling hammer bit. AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit. DD drilling used a roller bit down to hard then HQ and NQ sized rods.
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 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). DD recoveries were estimated by the drillers and written on core blocks. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, AC and DD logging is routinely completed on one metre intervals at the rig or yard by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets and transferred into Micromine software on a computer once back at the office. Logging was qualitative in nature. • 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	*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.*	• DD, AC and RC samples taken. • AC and RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag (RC) or from the ground (AC) and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter for RC. 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 3.0-4.0kg for RC (2.0-3.0kg for AC) 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. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that at the Gordons Dam prospect there is sufficient data for a MRE and an initial one is planned upon completion upon receipt of all pending results 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	*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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The composite 4m AC samples were assayed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit) finish Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn 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). RC and DD sampling assayed for Au only. • 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. Some re-splitting with an onsite three-tier riffle splitter has been undertaken in the palaeochannel area for analyses from RC samples. A number of samples have been selected for future metallurgical testing. A number of 1m residues from RC assays are planned to be analysed at other laboratories for comparison.
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.*	• 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 are reported in Table 1 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 30ppb Au lower cut-off was used for AC results (0.10g/t Au for RC and DD) and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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 the GDA. The topography is very flat at the location of the Gordons Dam prospect. 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 have been surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of MRE's. 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	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • The hole spacing was determined by the Company to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to explore effectively. 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	*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 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	*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 new drilling was conducted on the following tenements; Gordons Project – M27/502, P27/2214, P27/2338, P27/2339, E27/601 and E27/570. The tenements are 100% owned by the Company. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. E27/570 is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") of 2%, being payable to PVW Resources Ltd on all product mined from the tenement. Tenements E24/198, P27/2206, E27/536, M27/237 ("Mulgarrie North Tenements") and E27/601, P27/2325, P27/2331, P27/2340-41, P27/2355-64 are subject to Heads of Agreement announced on 11 November 2021 with Moho Resources Ltd ("Moho"). Should the deal be executed in full, Moho will own !00% of the Ni-Cu-Co-PGE minerals produced and Yandal will retain a 100% interest in the gold and related metals and a 1% NSR on the Ni-Cu-Co-PGE minerals produced.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barminco Investments, Mt Kersey Mining NL, Gutnick Resources NL, Pacific Arc Exploration, Geopeko, Flinders Resources Ltd, Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd and Windsor Resources NL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean Orogenic Gold mineralisation hosted within the Boorara domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane within the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean greenstone belt. The granite-greenstone belt is approximately 600 km long and is characterised by very thick, possibly rift controlled accumulations of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanics, intrusive and sedimentary rocks. It is one of the granite / greenstone terrains of the Yilgarn Craton of WA.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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 1. • All holes reported from the current program are listed in Table 1 or can be viewed in Yandal's other ASX releases during 2019-2021. • 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 2-5. • 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.*	• 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 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off for RC/DD drilling (interval width as indicated for DD drilling). For AC drilling the interval is composited downhole interval as indicated above a 30ppb Au lower cut-off. There is occasionally small samples such as 1m or 2m when the hole was completed to depth that was not a multiple of 4 for AC drilling. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *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 is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required. • 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 80-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of AC and 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 2-5 and Table 1.
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 4m AC assays > 0.1g/t Au are shown in Table 1, all holes as 1m or less RC/DD assays > 0.10g/t Au for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 2-5.
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 characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There have been no historical Mineral Resource Estimates. • There has been no historic mining at the Gordons Dam or Malone prospects as they are new discoveries. There has been minor historic (early 1900's) underground workings on a number of lodes in proximity to the Star of Gordon prospect.
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 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.