ASX Announcement
9 December 2022

New RC drill results at Ironstone Well and Barwidgee confirm potential of several high priority prospects

Key Points:

- Final assay results have been received from the recent exploration RC program testing new and emerging prospects at Ironstone Well and Barwidgee in the Yandal Greenstone Belt.
- Intercept of **3m @ 3.6g/t Au from 138m** including **1m @ 7.2g/t Au** (YRLRC1045) located 2km along strike from **Sims Find** confirms potential of high-grade structure.
- Broad spaced drilling at **Cash** (along strike from NST's Corboys deposit) confirms mineralisation along granite-greenstone contact with intercepts including **2m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 96m including **1m @ 6.9g/t Au** (YRLRC1036).
- First pass drilling at New England Granite confirms mineralisation within an intercept of **4m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 43m (YRLRC1044)
- Broad shallow mineralisation including **15m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 33m including **4m @ 1.8g/t Au** (YRLRC1056) intersected at Flinders Park located 5km SE along strike from Flushing Meadows Resource (268koz).

Commenting on the recent results, Yandal Resources' Managing Director Mr Tim Kennedy said:
"These RC results confirm the highly mineralised nature of the Company's Yandal tenure. In particular, the holes completed at the high-grade Sims Find prospect highlighted the strike extent of the mineralised structure which has now been confirmed at over 2.4km. Now that we have the benefit of detailed aeromagnetic data which indicates a correlation between magnetic signature and zones of higher-grade mineralisation, further targeted drilling can be planned at Sims Find. At the Cash Prospect we were able to confirm that the Corboys mineralised structure along the granite-greenstone contact continues through our tenure. Our drilling at Cash remains broad spaced and mineralisation remain open along strike providing plenty of upside for this prospect. Planning for the next round of drilling at these and other priority prospects is currently underway."

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Gold Projects
Ironstone Well (100% owned)
Barwidgee (100% owned)
Mt McClure (100% owned)
Gordons (100% owned)

Shares on Issue	157,803,079
Share Price	$0.11
Market Cap	$17M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received final assay results from the RC drilling exploration program completed at Ironstone Well and Barwidgee in August and September. Both of these contiguous 100% owned projects are strategically located in the highly mineralised Yandal Greenstone Belt, some 30km SSE from the +10Moz Jundee Gold Mine (ASX: NST) (Figure 1).

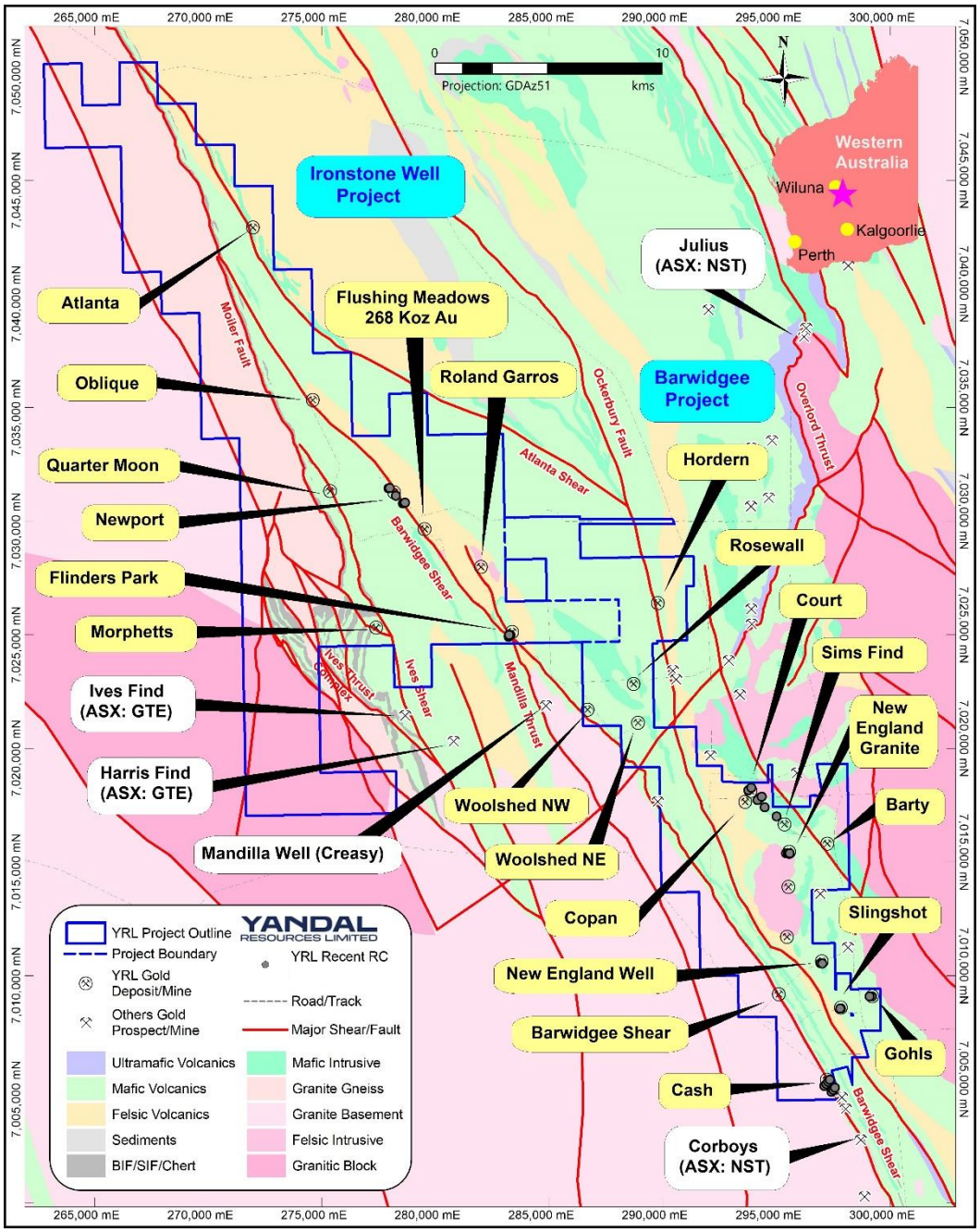


Figure 1 – Location map of Ironstone Well and Barwidgee Projects, key prospects and recently completed RC drilling in relation to project tenure and regional geology.

In August and September 2022, the Company completed an RC program comprising 34 holes for 5,555m testing 8 prospects along key structures and emerging gold trends. Several target areas were not able to be tested to the full extent initially planned due to incomplete heritage assessment, though it is anticipated that full heritage access will be forthcoming in 2023.

Several highly encouraging intercepts were returned from the program highlighting a potential extension to the Sims Find structure and confirming mineralisation at the emerging Cash and New England Well prospects. Key results are summarised below. A list of all significant intercepts (+0.1g/t Au) and collar locations from the program are provided in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

Sims Find

The Sims Find Prospect is located along a north-west trending subsidiary structure parallel to the regional scale Ockerbury Fault. Previous drilling by Yandal intersected high-grade gold associated with stacked quartz lodes occurring in a mafic dolerite host rock over a strike length of approximately 400m. Interestingly, mineralisation was found to be dipping to the west in contrast to most mineralisation in the project which is mostly concordant with the general regional westerly dipping stratigraphy. Broad spaced (400m) step-out drilling to the north-west along the interpreted Sims structure in 2021 intersected gold mineralisation (up to 10.5g/t Au YRLC1015) some 1.2km from Sims Find. The recently completed program comprised 7 holes that both infilled and stepped out from the previous broad spaced drilling (refer to Figure 2). Most holes intersected gold mineralisation with the most significant result coming from the furthest step-out hole YRLRC1045 located approximately 2km NW along strike of Sims Find which intersected:

- **3m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 138m *including* **1m @ 7.2g/t Au** (YRLRC1045)

Due to the relatively low drilling density along the majority of the Sims Find structure the continuity of mineralisation cannot be established, however the recently flown detailed aeromagnetic survey does suggest a correlation of high-grade mineralisation with magnetic lows potentially representing magnetite destruction of the host rock due to mineralising fluids. Further geological interpretation which will include 3D magnetic inversion modelling to establish any correlation between high-grade mineralisation, will be undertaken prior to further drill targeting along the structure.

Cash

The Cash Prospect is located immediately NW along strike from the Corboys deposit currently under evaluation by Northern Star (ASX: NST). Like Corboys, Cash is situated on a flexure in the sheared granite-greenstone contact.

Prior to the termination of drilling in the region in mid-2021 due to heritage issues, Yandal was only able to complete one RC hole to test the prospect which returned up to 4.6g/t Au over 1 meter (YRLRC1016). Notably the drill hole intersected a felsic porphyry, a similar lithology to that described at the Corboys deposit.

The recently completed program tested the prospect with seven holes on two 400m spaced traverses across the granite contact. YRLRC1036 confirmed mineralisation along the contact intersecting **3m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 96m including **1m @ 6.9g/t Au.** This result together with an intercept of **3m @ 2.3g/t Au from 26m** in YRLRC1016 indicate a mineralised structure that is at least 400m long and remains open to the NW along strike for at least 2km's on Yandals' tenure.

Follow-up drilling is being planned to test the structure further along strike.

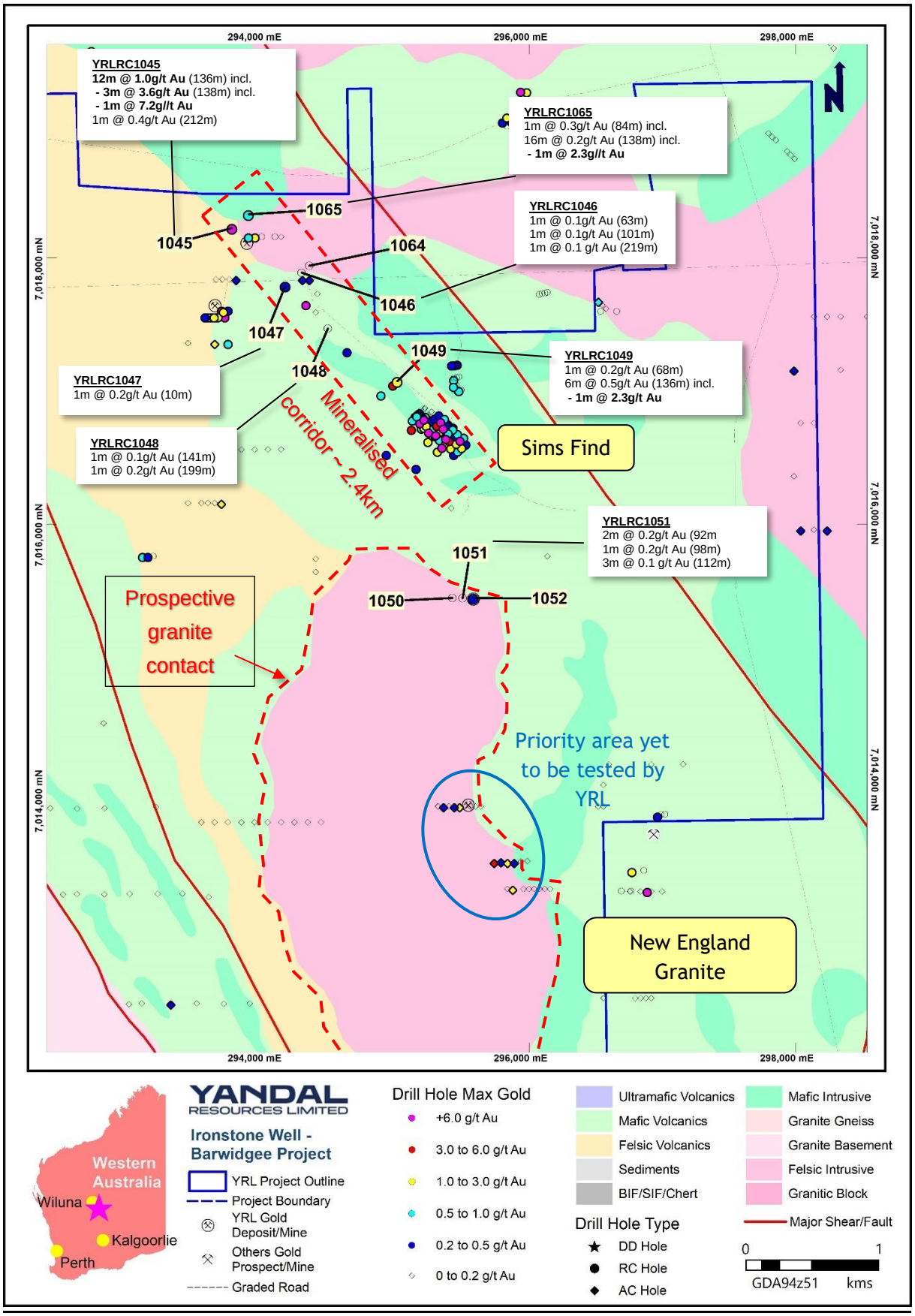


Figure 2 – Drill hole location plan of Sims Find and New England Granite showing selected recent intercepts, geology and key structures.

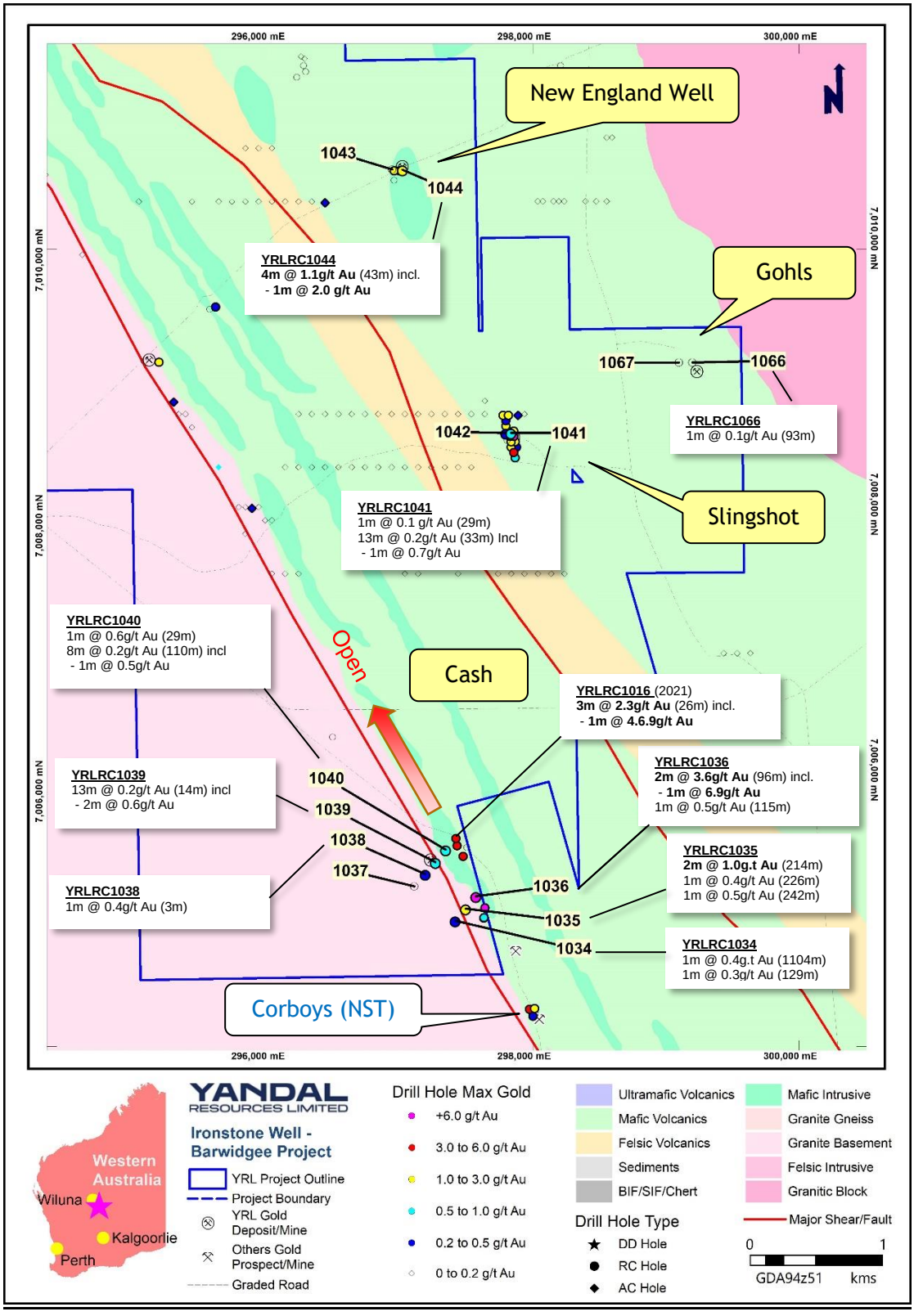


Figure 3 – Drill hole location plan of Cash, Gohls, Slingshot and New England Well showing selected recent intercepts, geology and key structures.

New England Granite, New England Well, Gohls and Slingshot.

Limited first pass RC testing was completed over the New England Granite, New England Well, Gohls and Slingshot prospects (Figures 2 and 3).

The New England Granite prospect is a discrete granitic intrusion covering approximately 9km^2 located immediately south of Sims Find. The granite is cross-cut by large scale tensional faults related to the regional Ockerbury Fault. Historic shallow reconnaissance drilling has identified elevated gold (up to 6.7g/t Au) in several locations on the deformed granite margins. Three priority area have been identified, with only the lowest priority northern target accessible during the recent program to due heritage constraints. Two RC holes were completed at the northern target returning low level gold anomalism. Whilst this drilling has downgraded the northern target, the remaining two targets remain a priority for drill testing which will be completed once heritage approval has been received.

New England Well comprises a discrete NNW trending magnetic feature approximately 1km long with historic gold workings that appear to be controlled by a NW cross-cutting structure. Limited historic drilling in the area returned several +1g/t Au intercepts. Two first pass holes were drilled during the recent program. One hole appears to have missed the structure, whilst the second returned a shallow intercept of 12m @ 0.4g/t Au from 38m including **4m @ 1.1g/t Au** (YRLRC1044) A further field assessment and geological review will be required before determining whether the target has size potential and warrants further drilling by Yandal.

Slingshot and Gohls are prospects where previous drilling and/or prospecting activities have confirmed the potential for high-grade gold mineralisation. The recent program by Yandal returned only low-grade intercepts and consequently these prospects have been down-graded.

Flinders Park and Newport

Flinders Park comprises a zone of high-grade gold in a demagnetised zone along the Barwidgee Shear at the intersection Shear with the Mandilla Thrust, 5km SE of the Flushing Meadows 268Koz Resource (Figure 4). Five shallow RC holes for a total of 480m were drilled to provide further definition of high-grade shoots. Drilling confirmed that the shoots are sub-vertical and possibly controlled by the intersection of Barwidgee and Mandilla structures. The best result was returned from YRLRC1056 which intersected 15m @ 0.7g/t Au from 33m including **1m @ 3.1g/t Au**. Mineralisation has now been confirmed over a lateral distance of 300m and is largely untested beneath 100m, though drill spacing currently not sufficient to determine shoot continuity. The prospect is considered to have good potential to host a satellite deposit to nearby Flushing Meadows. Further drilling will be planned following a comprehensive review of all data.

Newport is located on the Barwidgee Shear immediately NW along strike from Flushing Meadows. Broad spaced aircore drilling in this area in 2021 confirmed that the Barwidgee Shear was mineralised at least 2km along strike from Flushing Meadows. In the recent program six holes for 726m were drilled to confirm and infill the previous aircore intercepts (Figure 4). In general the RC results correlated well with the initial aircore results confirming a NW trending mineralised zone steeply dipping to the NE. Drilling at Newport remains broad spaced with traverses 200-400m apart and relatively shallow (max 120m depth). Closer spaced and deeper follow-up drilling will be required to confirm the Resource potential of the prospect.

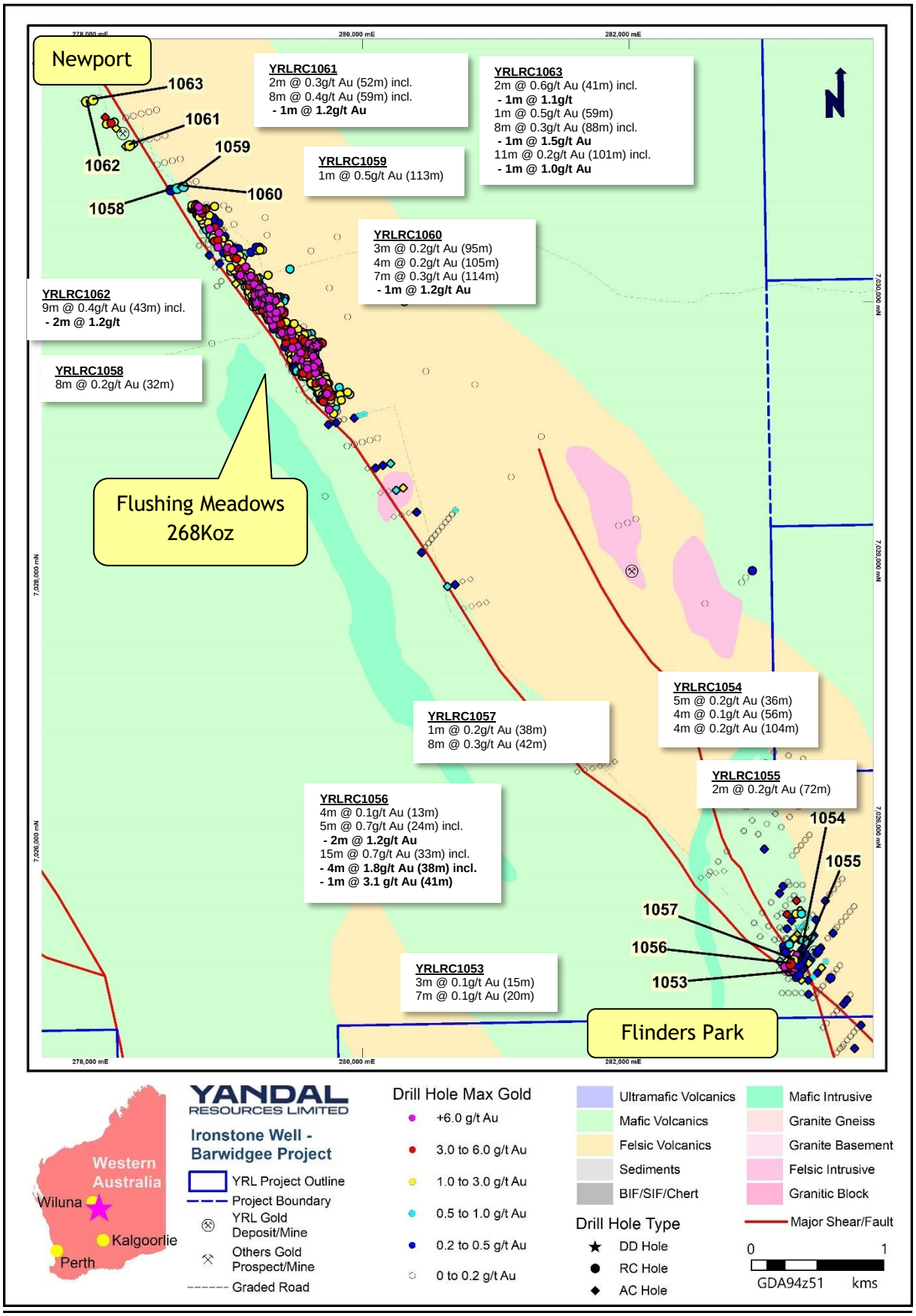


Figure 4 – Drill hole location plan of Newport and Flinders Park showing selected recent intercepts, geology and key structures.

EXPLORATION PLANS

Priority exploration activities planned for the coming six months include;

1. Review historic and recent drilling data at the Mt McClure to establish controls on potential higher grade plunging shoots to guide further drilling.

2. RC drill testing at Mt McClure to expand the initial Mineral Resource Estimates at Challenger, Success and Parmelia (Phase 1 completed – results pending).

3. Integration of new high resolution aeromagnetic survey data and RC follow-up along the high-grade Sims Find trend and other advanced prospects at Barwidgee.

4. Review of key prospects at Gordon's and drill hole planning.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

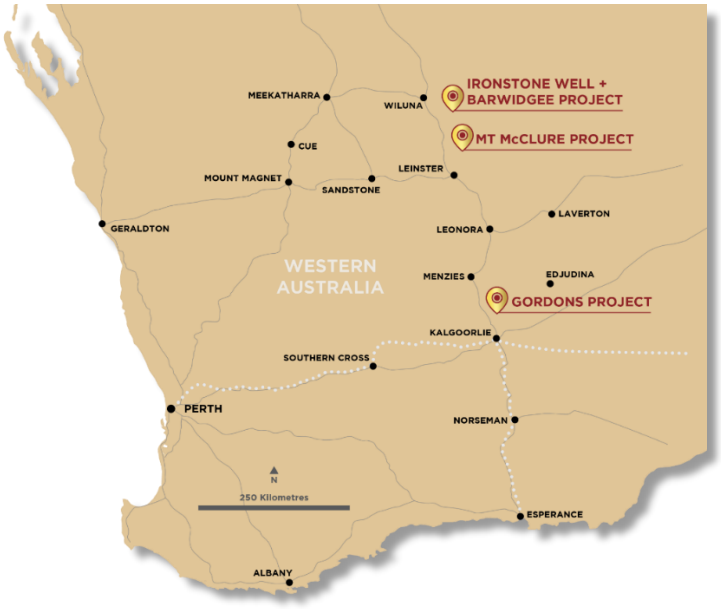
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About Yandal Resources Limited

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' gold project locations.

Yandal Resources Ltd - Mineral Resource Inventory Summary

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Ironstone Well									
Flushing Meadows[1]	2,141	1.3	91,000	5,245	1.1	177,000	**7,386**	**1.1**	**268,000**
Mt McClure									
Challenger[2]				718	1.9	44,000	**718**	**1.9**	**44,000**
Success[3]				1,255	1.9	75,000	**1,255**	**1.9**	**75,000**
Parmelia[4]				252	2.1	17,000	**252**	**2.1**	**17,000**
Sub-total - MMC				2,225	1.9	136,000	**2,225**	**1.9**	**136,000**
Grand-total	**2,141**	**1.3**	**91,000**	**7,470**	**1.3**	**313,000**	**9,611**	**1.3**	**404,000**

Due to the effects of rounding totals may not represent the sum of the individual components

[1] Reported above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 4 November 2020 for full details. [2] Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 22 August 2022 for full details [3] Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 September 2022 for full details.[4] Reported above 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 20 September 2022 for full details

Forward Looking Statement

Any forward-looking statements included in this document involve subjective judgment and analysis and are subject to uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to YRL. In particular, they speak only as of the date of this document, they assume the success of YRL's strategies, and they are subject to significant regulatory, business, competitive, technical and economic uncertainties and risks. Actual future events may vary materially from the forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based. Recipients of this document are cautioned to not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

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 and Mt McClure Mineral Resource Estimates 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'

Table 1 – Summary of significant RC drilling assay results (>0.1g/t Au).

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
Cash	YRLRC1034	individual	110.00	111.00	1	0.4	
		individual	129.00	130.00	1	0.3	
Cash	YRLRC1035	individual	15.00	16.00	1	0.2	
		individual	18.00	19.00	1	0.1	
		individual	118.00	119.00	1	0.5	
		individual	155.00	156.00	1	0.2	
		individual	**214.00**	**216.00**	**2**	**1.0**	
		including	**214.00**	**215.00**	**1**	**1.4**	
		individual	226.00	227.00	1	0.4	
		individual	242.00	243.00	1	0.5	
Cash	YRLRC1036	individual	76.00	77.00	1	0.1	
		individual	**96.00**	**98.00**	**2**	**3.6**	
		including	**96.00**	**97.00**	**1**	**6.9**	
		individual	115.00	116.00	1	0.5	
		individual	156.00	157.00	1	0.1	
		individual	161.00	162.00	1	0.2	
Cash	YRLRC1037	individual					NSA
Cash	YRLRC1038	individual	3.00	4.00	1	0.4	
Cash	YRLRC1039	individual	14.00	27.00	13	0.2	
		including	14.00	16.00	2	0.6	
		individual	40.00	42.00	2	0.3	
		individual	50.00	51.00	1	0.3	
		individual	69.00	70.00	1	0.1	
		individual	87.00	88.00	1	0.1	
		individual	193.00	194.00	1	0.2	
		individual	216.00	217.00	1	0.1	
Cash	YRLRC1040	individual	29.00	30.00	1	0.6	
		individual	110.00	118.00	8	0.2	
		including	111.00	112.00	1	0.5	
		individual	165.00	166.00	1	0.1	
		individual	175.00	178.00	3	0.2	
Flinders Park	YRLRC1053	individual	15.00	18.00	3	0.1	
		individual	20.00	27.00	7	0.1	
Flinders Park	YRLRC1054	individual	36.00	41.00	5	0.2	
		individual	56.00	60.00	4	0.1	
		individual	104.00	108.00	4	0.2	
Flinders Park	YRLRC1055	individual	72.00	74.00	2	0.2	
Flinders Park	YRLRC1056	individual	13.00	17.00	4	0.1	
		individual	24.00	29.00	5	0.7	
		including	**25.00**	**27.00**	**2**	**1.2**	
		individual	33.00	48.00	15	0.7	
		including	**38.00**	**42.00**	**4**	**1.8**	
		including	**41.00**	**42.00**	**1**	**3.1**	
Flinders Park	YRLRC1057	individual	38.00	39.00	1	0.2	
		individual	42.00	50.00	8	0.3	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
		including	43.00	44.00	1	0.6	
		including	48.00	49.00	1	0.5	
		individual	68.00	75.00	7	0.1	
		individual	82.00	83.00	1	0.2	
		individual	91.00	95.00	4	0.7	
		including	**92.00**	**94.00**	**2**	**1.1**	
		individual	99.00	108.00	9	0.2	
Gohls	YRLRC1066	individual	93.00	94.00	1	0.1	
Gohls	YRLRC1067	individual					NSA
New England Granite	YRLRC1050	individual					NSA
New England Granite	YRLRC1051	individual	92.00	94.00	2	0.2	
		individual	98.00	99.00	1	0.2	
		individual	112.00	115.00	3	0.1	
New England Granite	YRLRC1052	individual	124.00	125.00	1	0.3	
New England Well	YRLRC1043	individual					NSA
New England Well	YRLRC1044	individual	38.00	50.00	12	0.4	
		including	**43.00**	**47.00**	**4**	**1.1**	
		including	**43.00**	**44.00**	**1**	**2.0**	
		individual	60.00	62.00	2	0.9	
		including	**60.00**	**61.00**	**1**	**1.5**	
Newport	YRLRC1058	individual	32.00	40.00	8	0.2	
		including	32.00	35.00	2	0.4	
Newport	YRLRC1059	individual	113.00	114.00	1	0.5	
Newport	YRLRC1060	individual	95.00	98.00	3	0.2	
		individual	105.00	109.00	4	0.2	
		individual	114.00	121.00	7	0.3	
		including	114.00	115.00	1	0.8	
		including	120.00	121.00	1	0.5	
Newport	YRLRC1061	individual	52.00	54.00	2	0.3	
		individual	59.00	67.00	8	0.4	
		including	**63.00**	**64.00**	**1**	**1.2**	
		individual	102.00	103.00	1	0.1	
		individual	106.00	108.00	2	0.1	
Newport	YRLRC1062	individual	43.00	52.00	9	0.4	
		including	**50.00**	**52.00**	**2**	**1.2**	
Newport	YRLRC1063	individual	6.00	7.00	1	0.1	
		individual	41.00	45.00	4	0.2	
		individual	53.00	55.00	2	0.6	
		including	**54.00**	**55.00**	**1**	**1.1**	
		individual	59.00	60.00	1	0.5	
		individual	88.00	96.00	8	0.3	
		including	**91.00**	**92.00**	**1**	**1.5**	
		individual	101.00	112.00	11	0.2	

Prospect	Hole Id	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
		including	**109.00**	**110.00**	**1**	**1.0**	
Sims NW	YRLRC1045	individual	125.00	127.00	2	0.2	
		individual	**136.00**	**148.00**	**12**	**1.0**	
		including	**138.00**	**141.00**	**3**	**3.6**	
		including	**138.00**	**139.00**	**1**	**7.2**	
		individual	183.00	185.00	2	0.8	
		including	**183.00**	**184.00**	**1**	**1.4**	
		individual	188.00	189.00	1	0.3	
		individual	208.00	209.00	1	0.2	
		individual	212.00	213.00	1	0.4	
Sims NW	YRLRC1046	individual	63.00	64.00	1	0.1	
		individual	101.00	102.00	1	0.1	
		individual	219.00	220.00	1	0.1	
Sims NW	YRLRC1047	individual	10.00	11.00	1	0.2	
Sims NW	YRLRC1048	individual	141.00	142.00	1	0.1	
		individual	199.00	200.00	1	0.2	
Sims NW	YRLRC1049	individual	68.00	69.00	1	0.2	
		individual	136.00	142.00	6	0.5	
		including	**137.00**	**139.00**	**1**	**2.3**	
		individual	206.00	207.00	1	0.2	
Sims NW	YRLRC1064	individual					NSA
Sims NW	YRLRC1065	individual	84.00	85.00	1	0.3	
		individual	138.00	154.00	16	0.2	
		including	**153.00**	**154.00**	**1**	**1.0**	
Slingshot	YRLRC1041	individual	29.00	30.00	1	0.1	
		individual	33.00	46.00	13	0.2	
		including	39.00	40.00	1	0.7	
Slingshot	YRLRC1042	individual	75.00	78.00	3	0.2	

Table 2 – RC collar location summary for this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole type	North (m)	East (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total depth (m)
Cash	YRLRC1034	RC	7,004,946	297,415	220	-60	252
Cash	YRLRC1035	RC	7,005,036	297,494	220	-60	252
Cash	YRLRC1036	RC	7,005,130	297,571	220	-60	252
Cash	YRLRC1037	RC	7,005,204	297,108	220	-60	252
Cash	YRLRC1038	RC	7,005,297	297,190	220	-60	252
Cash	YRLRC1039	RC	7,005,387	297,266	220	-60	252
Cash	YRLRC1040	RC	7,005,480	297,343	220	-60	195
Flinders Park	YRLRC1053	RC	7,024,969	283,220	219	-60	60
Flinders Park	YRLRC1054	RC	7,025,026	283,272	219	-60	108
Flinders Park	YRLRC1055	RC	7,025,060	283,298	219	-60	120
Flinders Park	YRLRC1056	RC	7,025,032	283,213	219	-60	72
Flinders Park	YRLRC1057	RC	7,025,061	283,235	219	-60	120
Gohls	YRLRC1066	RC	7,009,147	299,200	90	-60	120
Gohls	YRLRC1067	RC	7,009,147	299,097	90	-60	126
New England Granite	YRLRC1050	RC	7,015,445	295,422	270	-60	120
New England Granite	YRLRC1051	RC	7,015,442	295,499	270	-60	120
New England Granite	YRLRC1052	RC	7,015,445	295,579	270	-60	150
New England Well	YRLRC1043	RC	7,010,599	296,943	270	-60	132
New England Well	YRLRC1044	RC	7,010,596	297,018	270	-60	132
Newport	YRLRC1058	RC	7,030,848	278,563	256	-60	90
Newport	YRLRC1059	RC	7,030,859	278,609	256	-60	120
Newport	YRLRC1060	RC	7,030,872	278,657	256	-60	132
Newport	YRLRC1061	RC	7,031,181	278,252	256	-60	132
Newport	YRLRC1062	RC	7,031,511	277,929	256	-60	120
Newport	YRLRC1063	RC	7,031,524	277,978	256	-60	132
Sims NW	YRLRC1045	RC	7,018,224	293,765	50	-60	240
Sims NW	YRLRC1046	RC	7,017,889	294,289	230	-60	225
Sims NW	YRLRC1047	RC	7,017,788	294,165	50	-60	244
Sims NW	YRLRC1048	RC	7,017,470	294,486	50	-60	252
Sims NW	YRLRC1049	RC	7,017,073	295,006	230	-60	228
Sims NW	YRLRC1064	RC	7,017,940	294,346	230	-60	136
Sims NW	YRLRC1065	RC	7,018,326	293,889	230	-60	177
Slingshot	YRLRC1041	RC	7,008,618	297,834	90	-60	120
Slingshot	YRLRC1042	RC	7,008,615	297,796	90	-60	120

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 sample scoop drawn through sample piles which are laid out 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 (0.01ppb 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.
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.
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 currently there is not sufficient date to compile an MRE. • 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*	• The composite 4m AC samples were assayed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppb detection limit) for Au with some assayed for Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn. Individual AC samples used the fire assay technique (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia for gold only. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.* *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 are reported in Tables 1 by Mr Trevor Saul of Yandal Resources and were generated by compositing to the indicated downhole thickness. A 15ppb Au lower cut-off was used for AC 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 the GDA. The topography is very flat at the location of the drilling. No downhole surveys are undertaken for AC drilling. RC drilling utilises 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 future MRE's if warranted.
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 2. • 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• 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 E53/1882, E53/1843, E53/1963, P53, 1638, P53/1639 & P53/1704. For E53/1963 there is a production royalty 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 majority of these leases and the areas drilled fall within the Kultju Native Title Determination area. The Company has a heritage agreement in place with the Kultju in respect of exploration activities.
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 2. • All holes from the current program are listed in Tables 1 and 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 diagrams in this document as the context is not clear currently due to lack of data. • 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*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals above 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off for RC assays or as indicated. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *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 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 60-100% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of AC 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 1-4 and Tables 1 and 2.
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 > 15ppb Au are shown in Table 1, all holes resampled as 1m samples were originally done in ppm and listed in table as calculated ppb values for consistency for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-3.
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 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.