ASX Announcement
23 March 2021

New Lode Confirmed at the Mt McClure Gold Project

Shallow intercepts demonstrate potential within a 3km long target zone at the HMS Sulphur prospect

- Confirmation and extension RC drilling has returned highly encouraging results from multiple prospects adjacent to and beneath historic open pit mines located 20km southwest of Bronzewing. Highlights include;

  HMS Sulphur Prospect (New unmined footwall lode northwest of the Success open pit)

  - **11m @ 2.56g/t** Au from 73m including **1m @ 12.24g/t** from 83m (YRLRC401)
  - **6m @ 1.61g/t** Au from 36m including **1m @ 5.35g/t** from 39m (YRLRC400)

  Parmelia Deeps Prospect (Down dip extension beneath the Parmelia open pit)

  - **2m @ 4.81g/t** Au from 178m and **2m @ 5.22g/t** from 206m including **1m @ 7.13g/t** (YRLRC419)

  Challenger Prospect (North and south strike extensions of the Challenger open pits)

  - **5m @ 3.56g/t** Au from 84m including **1m @ 10.58g/t** from 85m (YRLRC409)
  - **6m @ 2.53g/t** Au from 81m including **1m @ 8.95g/t** from 82m (YRLRC410)
  - **19m @ 1.27g/t** Au from 39m including **1m @ 5.38g/t** from 54m (YRLRC418)
  - **6m @ 2.53g/t** Au from 81m including **1m @ 8.95g/t** from 82m (YRLRC410)
  - **6m @ 2.75g/t** Au from 54m including **1m @ 10.06g/t** (YRLRC416)
  - **14m @ 1.22g/t** Au from 29m including **1m @ 5.48g/t** from 39m (YRLRC424)

- Preparation for high-impact RC drilling including holes to 350m depth is underway.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"The HMS Sulphur lode is an exciting prospect where limited reconnaissance drilling along 3km of strike has outlined significant mineralisation which has not been tested at depth. The distribution of the gold intersected thus far suggests strong similarities to mineralisation that continues at depth at neighbouring prospects such as Success and Parmelia.

Beneath the Parmelia pit, the chance of finding substantial depth extensions has been greatly enhanced as the previous interpretation suggested strong mineralisation did not continue very far beyond the base of the historic pit. That is clearly not the case from the new results and I look forward to bringing forward the testing of this target in our priority drilling schedule".

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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	93,778,710
Share Price	$0.45
Market Cap	$42M
ASX Code	YRL

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, "Yandal Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report that it has intersected significant mineralisation at a number of prospects within the 100%-owned Mt McClure gold project in Western Australia (Figures 1-6). The project is located 20km via existing haul roads from the Bronzewing processing facility owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST).

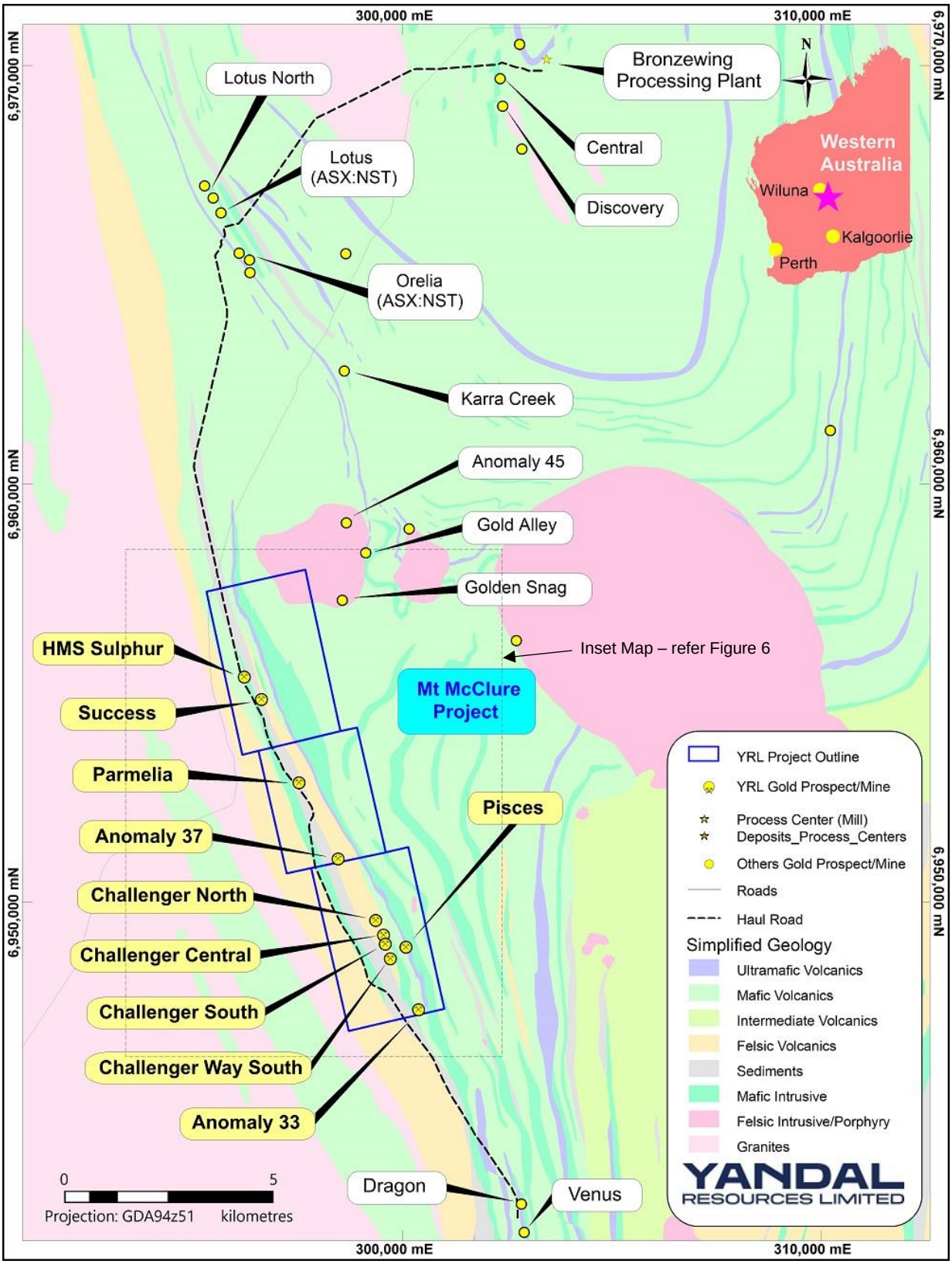

Figure 1 – Mt McClure project plan at larger scale showing Yandal tenements, regional prospects and geological interpretation and nearby mining infrastructure owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST).

A total of 26 angled reverse circulation ("RC") holes for 2,813m at downhole depths between 60-258m were completed in the December Quarter 2020 to confirm and extend known mineralisation[1]. The program was successful and planning for follow-up drilling is well advanced for commencement in the June Quarter 2021.

HMS Sulphur Prospect

Three holes for 216m were completed and confirmed shallow mineralisation over a strike length of ~100m occurring within a 3km long trend defined by historic reconnaissance RAB and Air-core drilling (Figures 1, 2, 3 & 6). Highlights include;

- **11m @ 2.56g/t** Au from 73m including **1m @ 12.24g/t** from 83m (YRLRC401)
- **6m @ 1.61g/t** Au from 36m including **1m @ 5.35g/t** from 39m (YRLRC400)
- **8m @ 0.74g/t** Au from 36m including **1m @ 3.77g/t** from 37m (YRLRC402)

The prospect is considered completely open at depth with no drilling in the down dip position for the entire 3km strike length. Gold occurs within strongly oxidised mafic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks and the geological interpretation suggests there is strong potential for continuity of the mineralisation within primary rocks at depth.

The HMS Sulphur mineralisation occurs ~200m into the footwall of the parallel Success prospect which was open pit mined to ~85m vertical depth and has been intersected at ~180m vertical depth in places.

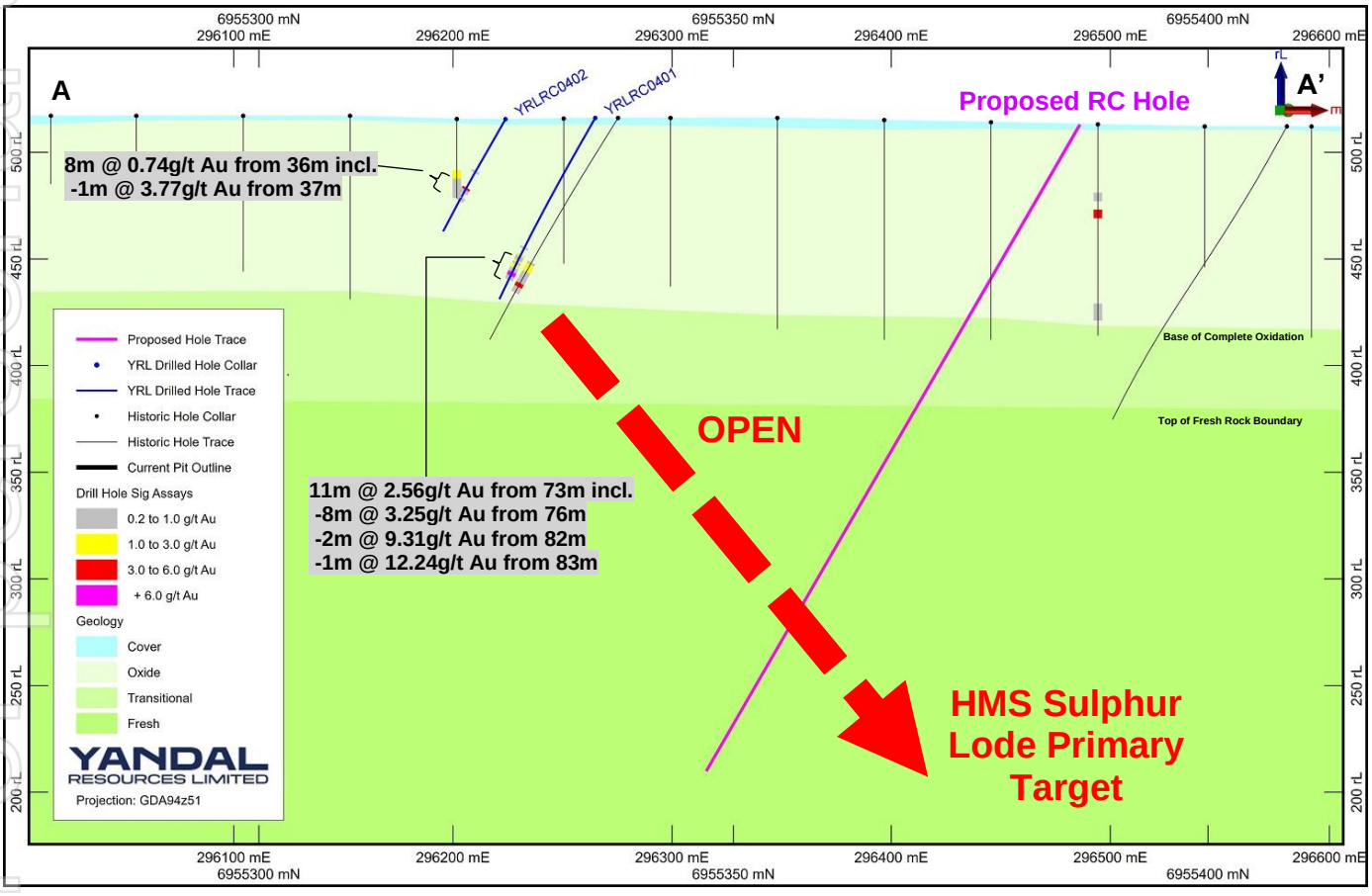

Figure 2 – HMS Sulphur prospect schematic cross section plan (A – A', refer Figure 3 for location) with recent and historic drill traces, grades and interpreted weathering domains.

[1] Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 25 January 2021, 2020, [2] Refer to YRL's Replacement Prospectus dated 22 November 2018 lodged on the ASX 12 December 2018.

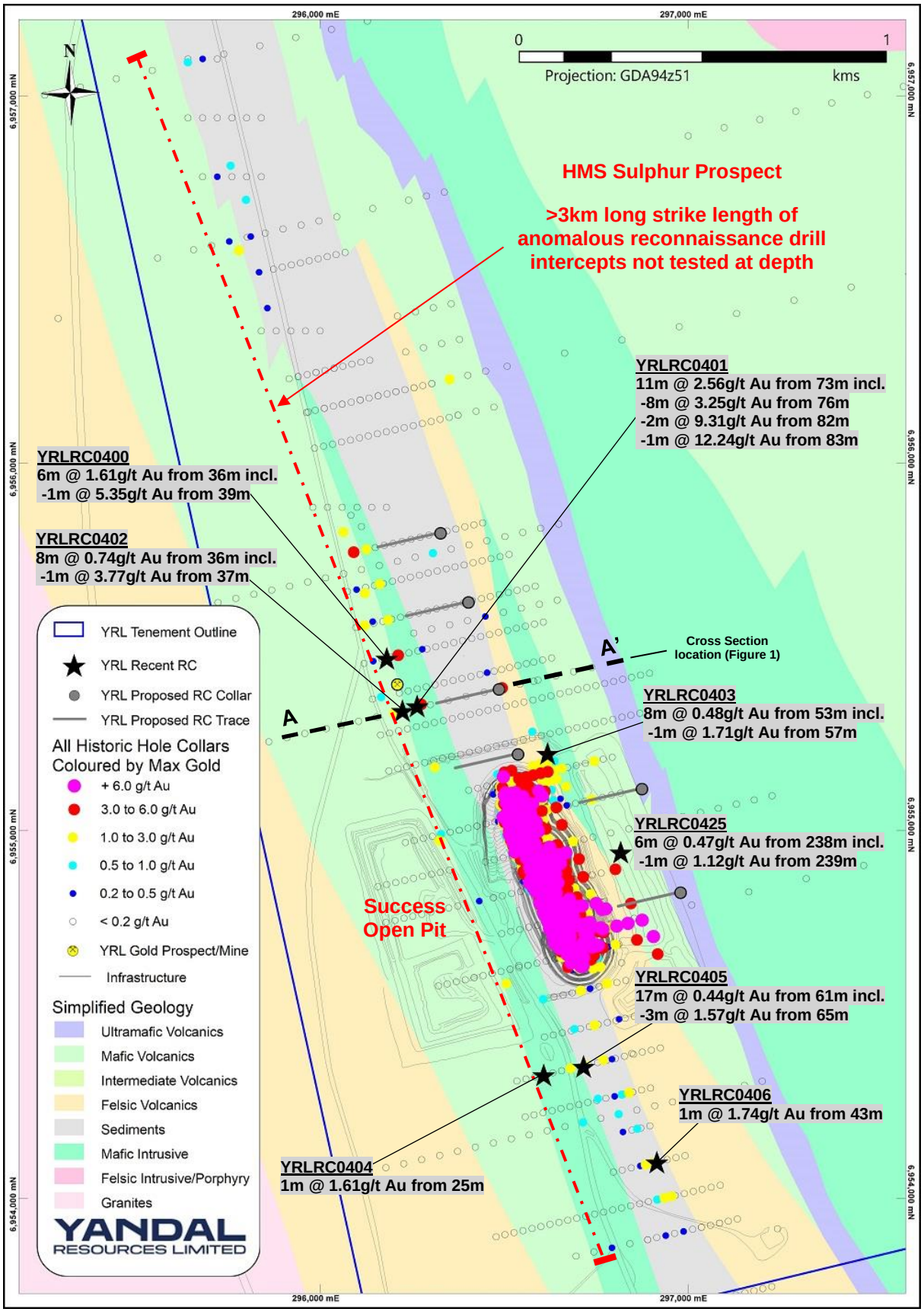

Figure 3 – HMS Sulphur and Success prospect plan with new and historic drill collars, maximum gold values projected to the collar, infrastructure, geological interpretation, cross-section A - A' location (Figure 2) and proposed follow-up high-impact RC drilling traces.

Parmelia Prospect

Five holes for 536m were completed at the Parmelia and Anomaly 37 prospects. Hole YRLRC0419 successfully confirmed high grade mineralisation extends at least 100m beyond the limits of the historic Parmelia open pit (Figures 1, 4, 5 & 6). Highlights include;

- **2m** @ **4.81g/t** Au from 178m and **6m** @ **2.09g/t** Au from 203m including **2m** @ **5.22g/t** from 206m (YRLRC419)
- **5m** @ **1.79g/t** Au from 93m including **1m** @ **5.29g/t** from 93m (YRLRC421)

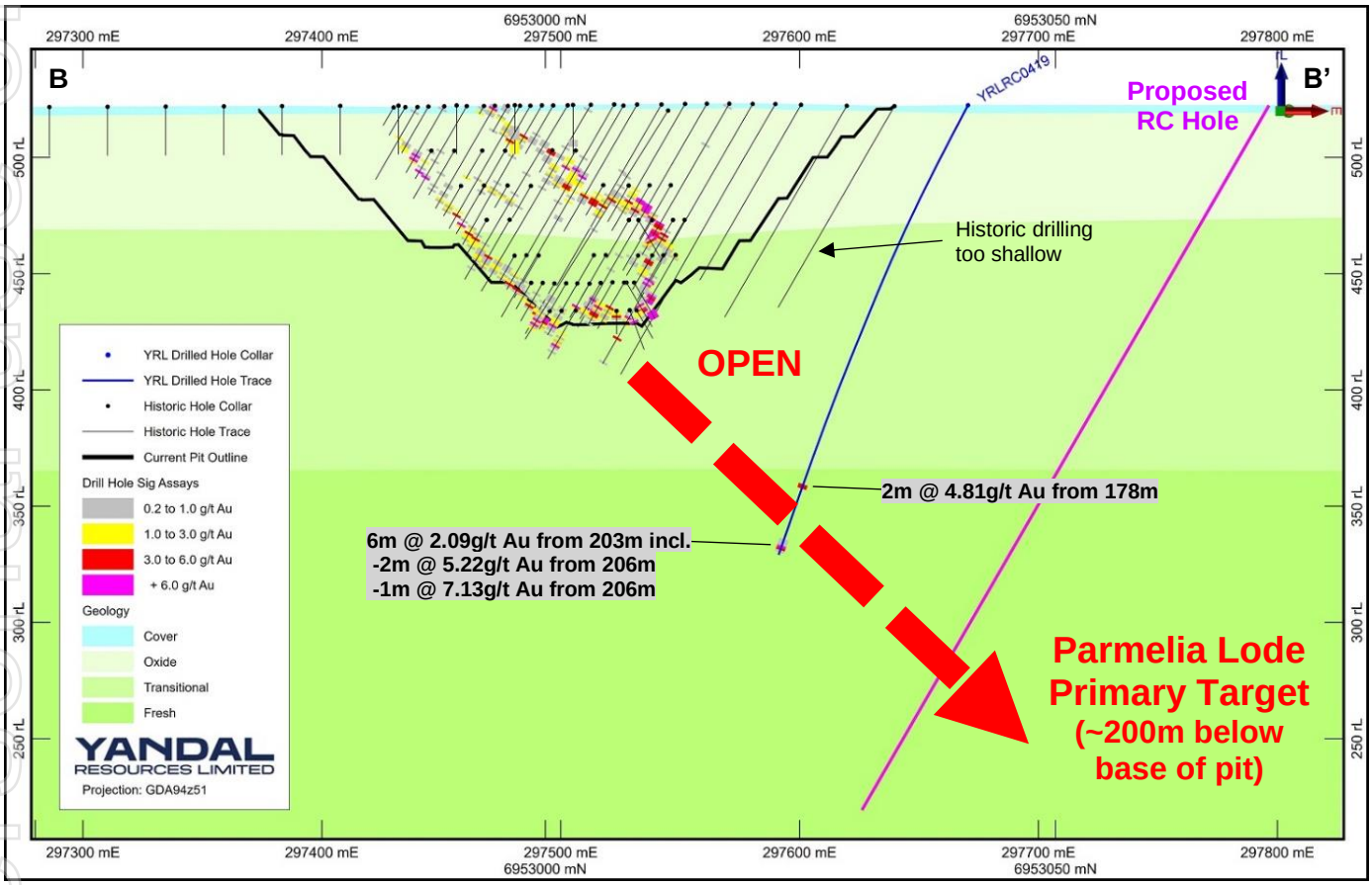

Figure 4 – Parmelia prospect schematic cross section plan (B – B', refer Figure 5 for location) with recent and historic drill traces, grades and interpreted weathering domains.

The area beneath the Parmelia pit has received very little or no drilling to specifically target depth extensions for the entire ~600m strike length of the known mineralisation. The limited drilling appears to be too shallow to intersect the east dipping lodes or were of a reconnaissance nature completed at the initial stages of exploration.

Challenger Prospects

Thirteen holes for 1,397m were completed at the Challenger North, South, Central, Way South and Anomaly 33 prospects to confirm and extend historic mineralisation. Holes were completed at depths between 23-162m and upgraded the prospectivity of several prospects (Figures 1 & 6). Highlights include;

- **7m** @ **2.59g/t** Au from 84m including **5m** @ **3.56g/t** and **1m** @ **10.58g/t** from 84m (YRLRC409)
- **10m** @ **1.65g/t** Au from 81m including **6m** @ **2.53g/t** and **1m** @ **8.95g/t** from 81m (YRLRC410)
- **10m** @ **1.79g/t** Au from 107m including **1m** @ **6.26g/t** from 107m (YRLRC414)
- **6m** @ **2.75g/t** Au from 54m including **1m** @ **10.06g/t** from 57m (YRLRC416)
- **14m** @ **1.22g/t** Au from 29m including **1m** @ **5.48g/t** from 39m (YRLRC424)
- **19m** @ **1.27g/t** Au from 39m including **1m** @ **5.38g/t** from 54m (YRLRC418)

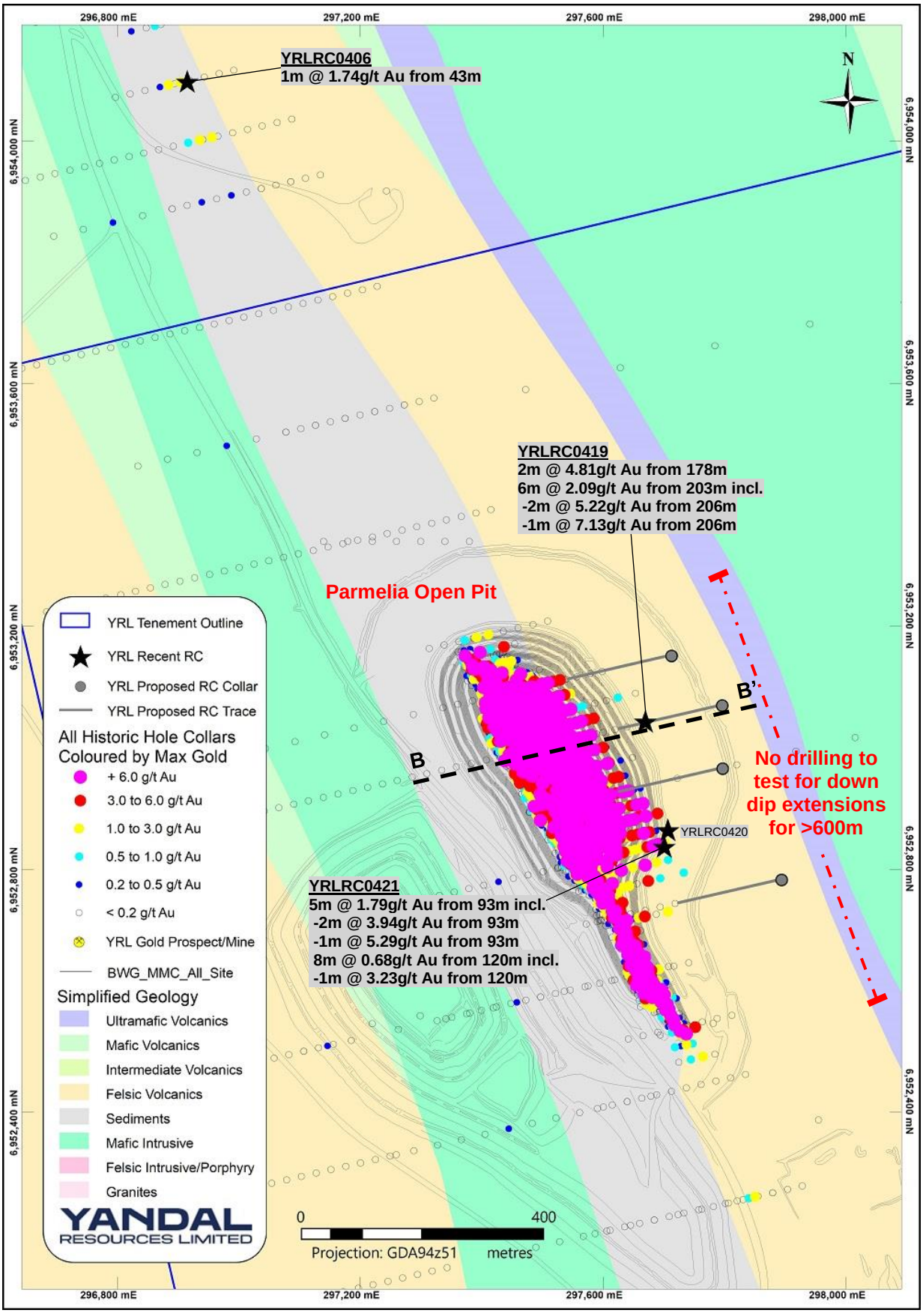

Figure 5 – Parmelia prospect plan with new and historic drill collars, maximum gold values projected to the collar, infrastructure, geological interpretation, cross-section B - B' location (Figure 3) and proposed follow-up high-impact RC drilling traces.

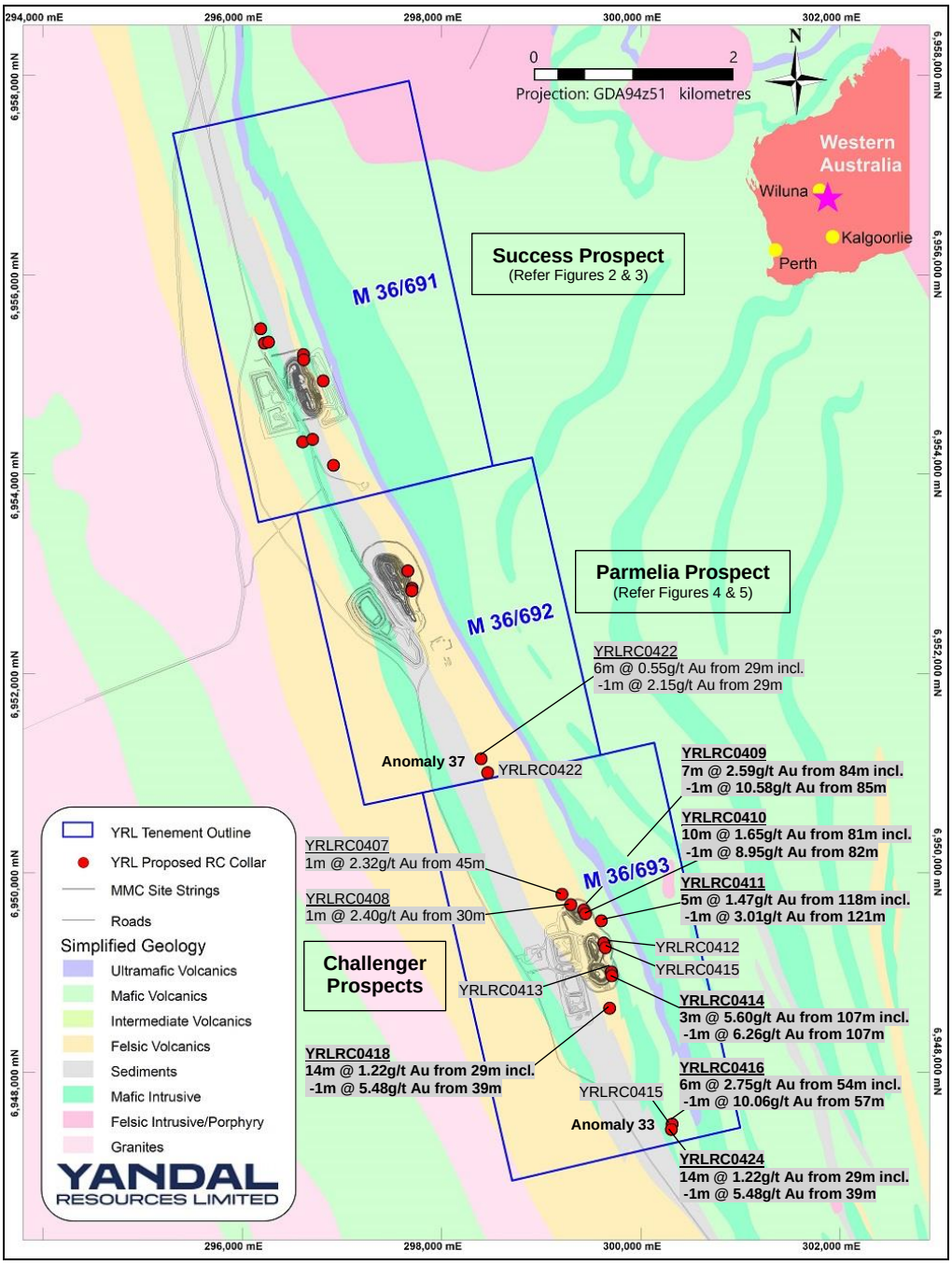

Figure 6 – Mt McClure project plan with new drill collars, Challenger prospects significant intercept highlights, infrastructure and geological interpretation (Refer Figure 1).

Most holes returned significant mineralisation which is interpreted to dip moderately towards the east which is the case with all the known Mt McClure prospects. The new results are currently being assessed to determine the most prospective targets for high-impact follow-up drilling.

Refer to Table 1 for a list of all RC drilling collar details and significant intercepts >0.10g/t Au for each prospect tested in the December Quarter 2020.

Next Steps

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

- Design and prepare follow-up programs for the highest priority high-impact RC drilling at the Mt McClure project;
- Receive and interpret Air-core and RC assays from the Gordons (Gordons Dam, Star of Gordon, Holloways) and Barwidgee projects (Rosewall and Sims Find) and continue with ground preparation for high-impact RC and diamond follow-up programs across the target portfolio;
- Continue with RC drilling at Sims Find and commence reconnaissance drilling between Flinders Park and Flushing Meadows, along strike from Oblique and Quarter Moon and commence high-impact RC drilling at all prospects;
- Complete dewatering test bore at Flushing Meadows.

Authorised by the board of Yandal Resources

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Table 1 – RC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and down hole assay results for the Mt McClure gold 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)
HMS Sulphur Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0400	6955469	296181	60	-60	257	17	18	1	0.14	
						22	23	1	0.16	
						36	**42**	**6**	**1.61**	
				including		**38**	**40**	**2**	**3.59**	
				including		**39**	**40**	**1**	**5.35**	
YRLRC0401	6955339	296264	96	-60	257	**73**	**90**	**17**	**1.74**	
				including		**73**	**84**	**11**	**2.56**	
				including		**76**	**84**	**8**	**3.25**	
				including		**82**	**84**	**2**	**9.31**	
				including		**83**	**84**	**1**	**12.24**	**12.06**
YRLRC0402	6955327	296224	60	-60	257	28	30	2	0.38	
						36	**44**	**8**	**0.74**	
				including		**37**	**38**	**1**	**3.77**	**3.69**
Success Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0403	6955211	296619	90	-60	257	46	47	1	0.29	
						53	**61**	**8**	**0.48**	
				including		**57**	**58**	**1**	**1.59**	**1.71**
						66	67	1	0.10	
						77	79	2	0.46	
YRLRC0404	6954335	296608	60	-60	257	**24**	**28**	**4**	**0.44**	
				including		**25**	**26**	**1**	**1.53**	**1.61**
						46	48	2	0.16	
YRLRC0405	6954359	296717	90	-60	257	**61**	**78**	**17**	**0.44**	
				including		**65**	**68**	**3**	**1.57**	
				including		**67**	**68**	**1**	**1.57**	
YRLRC0406	6954098	296916	66	-60	257	**42**	**46**	**4**	**0.59**	
				including		**43**	**44**	**1**	**1.74**	
						50	51	1	0.16	
YRLRC0425	6954942	296818	258	-60	257	1	2	1	0.11	
						41	42	1	0.12	
						93	94	1	0.13	
						105	110	5	0.19	
						119	120	1	0.11	
						194	195	1	0.10	
						232	233	1	0.24	
						238	**244**	**6**	**0.47**	
				including		**239**	**240**	**1**	**0.99**	**1.12**
						249	250	1	0.11	
Challenger North Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0407	6949798	299207	60	-60	257	**32**	**34**	**2**	**1.02**	
						39	40	1	0.11	
						45	**49**	**4**	**0.70**	
				including		**45**	**46**	**1**	**2.32**	
YRLRC0408	6949691	299294	60	-60	257	**29**	**32**	**3**	**0.94**	

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		**30**	**31**	**1**	**2.35**	**2.40**
						42	47	5	0.22	
YRLRC0409	6949639	299426	120	-60	257	**27**	**28**	**1**	**1.02**	
						84	**91**	**7**	**2.59**	
				including		**84**	**89**	**5**	**3.56**	
				including		**85**	**86**	**1**	**5.77**	**10.58**
				including		**88**	**89**	**1**	**3.83**	
						94	95	1	0.27	
YRLRC0410	6949605	299441	120	-60	257	7	8	1	0.10	
						31	32	1	0.12	
						35	36	1	0.20	
						50	51	1	0.28	
						81	**91**	**10**	**1.65**	
				including		**81**	**87**	**6**	**2.53**	
				including		**81**	**83**	**2**	**6.31**	
				including		**82**	**83**	**1**	**8.95**	
						94	**103**	**9**	**0.82**	
				including		**97**	**98**	**1**	**6.21**	
Challenger Central Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0411	6949285	299634	162	-60	257	20	21	1	0.13	
						33	34	1	0.25	
						76	77	1	0.38	
						116	**131**	**15**	**0.71**	
				including		**118**	**123**	**5**	**1.47**	
				including		**121**	**122**	**1**	**3.01**	
				including		**129**	**131**	**2**	**1.03**	
						153	154	1	0.12	
YRLRC0412	6949258	299641	156	-60	257	71	72	1	0.45	
						115	120	5	0.12	
						124	126	2	0.27	
						142	143	1	0.16	
YRLRC0415	6949166	299640	150	-60	257	29	34	5	0.16	
						37	39	2	0.71	
						68	70	2	0.38	
						87	90	3	0.21	
						101	**108**	**7**	**0.33**	
				including		**107**	**108**	**1**	**1.32**	**1.28**
Challenger South Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0413	6949034	299692	150	-60	257	**101**	**113**	**12**	**0.31**	
				including		**101**	**102**	**1**	**3.47**	
				including		**110**	**111**	**1**	**1.22**	
YRLRC0414	6948979	299709	150	-60	257	88	93	5	0.36	
						107	**117**	**10**	**1.79**	
				including		**107**	**110**	**3**	**5.60**	
				including		**107**	**108**	**1**	**6.26**	
				including		**108**	**109**	**1**	**5.95**	**5.77**
				including		**109**	**110**	**1**	**4.60**	**4.44**

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)
Anomaly 33 Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0416	6947486	300314	102	-60	257	**54**	**60**	**6**	**2.75**	
				including		**55**	**58**	**3**	**5.12**	
				including		**57**	**58**	**1**	**9.69**	**10.06**
						65	**73**	**8**	**0.82**	
				including		**72**	**73**	**1**	**4.70**	**4.55**
						80	81	1	0.51	
YRLRC0417	6947436	300299	23	-60	257	Abandoned				
YRLRC0424	6947439	300309	72	-60	257	**29**	**43**	**14**	**1.22**	
				including		**29**	**33**	**4**	**1.94**	
				including		**39**	**40**	**1**	**5.17**	**5.48**
						53	56	3	0.12	
Challenger Way South Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0418	6948654	299682	72	-60	257	**39**	**58**	**19**	**1.27**	
				including		**40**	**44**	**4**	**1.97**	
				including		**47**	**51**	**4**	**1.49**	
				including		**53**	**55**	**2**	**4.07**	
				including		**54**	**55**	**1**	**5.38**	**5.11**
Parmelia Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0419	6953044	297670	210	-60	257	**178**	**180**	**2**	**4.81**	
						183	184	1	0.10	
						203	**209**	**6**	**2.09**	
				including		**206**	**208**	**2**	**5.22**	
				including		**206**	**207**	**1**	**7.13**	
YRLRC0420	6952865	297707	150	-60	257	11	12	1	0.13	
YRLRC0421	6952837	297701	150	-60	257	**93**	**98**	**5**	**1.79**	
				including		**93**	**95**	**2**	**3.94**	
				including		**93**	**94**	**1**	**4.97**	**5.29**
						120	**128**	**8**	**0.68**	
				including		**120**	**121**	**1**	**3.04**	**3.23**
Anomaly 37 Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)										
YRLRC0422	6951152	298396	60	-60	257	**29**	**35**	**6**	**0.55**	
				including		**29**	**30**	**1**	**2.02**	**2.15**
YRLRC0423	6951016	298462	66	-60	257	41	42	1	0.10	
						45	46	1	0.14	
						64	65	1	0.12	

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), 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.

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 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 – Mt McClure 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 scoop being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. For RC drilling 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 3.0-4.0kg for 4m composites and 3.0-4.0kg for 1m samples. • Historical drilling at Mt McClure areas is highly variable with initial composite sample intervals usually being between 3 and 4m collected from samples laid on the ground (RAB and AC) or collected in sample bags with the composites taken either via spear sampling or splitting (RC). 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.
	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 1.0-3.0kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 210m. • A number of historic drill hole intervals have been included in the figures for diagrammatical purposes 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 or plan 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.
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 6' ½ inch face sampling hammer 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. Historical RC drilling used a 5' ¼ inch face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). • RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions and appropriately powered drilling rigs the geologist believes the RC samples are representative. At depth there was not many wet samples as the drilling was not that deep and water was kept out, these are recorded on geological logs. • Historical recording the sample recovery has been very highly variable, especially for RAB, AC and RC drilling. The routine nature and accuracy of recording wet samples and recovery estimate is unknown.
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 drill chip logging is routinely completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine software on a computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature. For DD drilling detailed geological logs have been recorded for geology, geotechnical and structural aspects. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill programs 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 samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter for RC. • Duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the RC and DD samples for analyses. • 1m samples were consistent and weighed approximately 3.0–4.0kg for RC, it is common practice to review sample 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 the data is of sufficient quality for a MRE is one is compiled in the future as the deposit is open in many directions. • Mineralisation mostly occurs within moderately oxidised saprock and fresh coarse grained dolerite as the weathering profile is very shallow. The sample sizes is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. • For the historical samples there has been multiple different sampling and sub sampling techniques including core, RC samples (both composites and single meter samples), Aircore and RAB sampling (both composites and single meter samples).
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.*	• The RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia for gold only. Initial 4m samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with fire assay checks (0.01ppm detection limit). • No geophysical assay tools were used. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. These comparisons were deemed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	satisfactory. A number of samples have been selected for future analyses using different techniques for comparison purposes. • 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 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off was used for results and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. • For historic drilling the data has been used in the same way as above. The Yandal Resources' geological database has been well verified in places based on recent drilling results. • There has been no adjustment to historic assay data. • It is unknown whether there is bias between historical and recent RC drill sampling and it is not relevant at this stage. More drilling will be required to explore the full extents of the mineralisation.
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 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. • 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. • The hole spacing was determined by the Company to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate update if completed. 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 hole spacing and depths are highly variable. The locations of relevant drilling with significant intersections are shown by coloured grade bin on plans for comparison purposes to current RC drilling. There are no JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimates within the project.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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. A significant number of historic holes in the database of a reconnaissance exploration nature were drilled vertically and shallow which in Mr Saul's opinion suggest they were largely ineffective.
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 M36/691, 692 and 693. There is a royalty payable to Northern Star Resources Ltd equal to 1% of the gross sales proceeds from minerals recovered by Yandal Resources. • 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 Great Central Mines, Normandy Mining, Oresearch, Newmont, Australian Resources Limited, View Resources, Navigator Mining and Metaliko 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 and primary mineralisation with quartz veins and minor sulphides in a dolerite host rock.
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 Mt McClure project have been included for diagrammatic purposes and Mr Saul considers listing all of the drilling details is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. Plan view diagrams are shown in the report of all drilling collars in close proximity to the new drilling for exploration context in Figures 1-6. • 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 are typically 1m downhole intervals above 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off or as shown. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 as some oxide is steeply dipping. • 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. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width of assay interval is 1m (max. 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 1-6 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 RC assays > 0.10g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-6.
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 Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects. • There has been historic mining at the Success, Parmelia and Challenger prospects via open pit methods in the 1990's.
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.