

High grade drill results confirm potential for a significant gold discovery at Gordons Dam

Mineralisation is open in all directions and defined with bedrock RC and AC intercepts over a 700m strike length

- New primary downhole RC drill intercepts from Gordons Dam include;
 - 1m @ 17.01g/t Au within 11m @ 1.89g/t Au from 97m (YRLRC0193);
 - 4m @ 9.48g/t Au from 100m (YRLRC0192)¹;
- Primary mineralisation is hosted within and related to granitic porphyry rocks with distinct mineral alteration assemblages, including pyrite-sericite-silica-carbonate which is a feature of the world class Kanowna Belle gold deposit located 20km south;
- New oxide downhole RC drill intercepts from the Gordons Dam palaeochannel include;
 - 1m @ 15.11g/t Au within 7m @ 2.65g/t Au from 32m (YRLRC0201);
 - 3m @ 7.59g/t Au within 12m @ 2.59g/t Au from 30m (YRLRC0208);
- Expansion RC and AC drilling to commence in early June.

Yandal Resources Ltd (ASX: YRL, “Yandal Resources” or the “Company”) is pleased to report new 1m and 4m composite sample assay results from new reverse circulation (“RC”) and Air-core (“AC”) drilling at the Gordons gold project located in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie-Boulder Region of Western Australia (Figures 1-3 and Table 1)².

Yandal Resources’ Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

“I believe we could be on the verge of a major discovery at Gordons Dam, each drill program has managed to improve the overall prospectivity and the potential scale of the find is emerging. It is early days, however to intersect high grades and mineral alteration assemblages similar to that found at large deposits in the region is a positive sign.

We have only completed half a dozen or so holes below 100m vertical depth and this has been limited to the area immediately east of the discovery palaeochannel. Now that bedrock gold has been intersected over a 700m strike length and it is open to the south, the target area has substantially increased”.

Gordons Dam Prospect

Significant oxide and primary gold mineralisation has been intersected with new RC and AC drilling completed in April and May 2020 (Figure 1).

¹ 4m composite intercept, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 February 2020.



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Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	66,847,975
Share Price	\$0.27
Market Cap	\$18M
ASX Code	YRL

The RC program comprised 20 holes for 1,425m with holes completed to depths of between 60-150m. Fifteen shallow vertical holes were designed on a 25m by 20m grid to provide high quality geological and QA/QC data suitable to be included in any future Mineral Resource Estimates and to assess the high nugget gold mineralisation known to occur within the shallow palaeochannel sediments.

As expected, a number of high grade shallow oxide intercepts were returned from RC drilling over 100m strike length and the grade distribution was typically variable. Further Resource drilling is planned to commence in June to cover the north east continuation of the palaeochannel as it is known to extend for ~400m of total strike length.

Four deeper holes were completed to target extensions to porphyry and shear zone hosted mineralisation interpreted to have a south easterly strike and a moderate dip towards the north east. Hole YRLRC0194 was abandoned due to difficult drilling conditions and redrilled as YRLRC0210. Holes YRLRC0192 and 193 intercepted high grade gold mineralisation within primary rocks with distinct hydrothermal alteration minerals common in porphyry hosted deposits known to occur in the region.

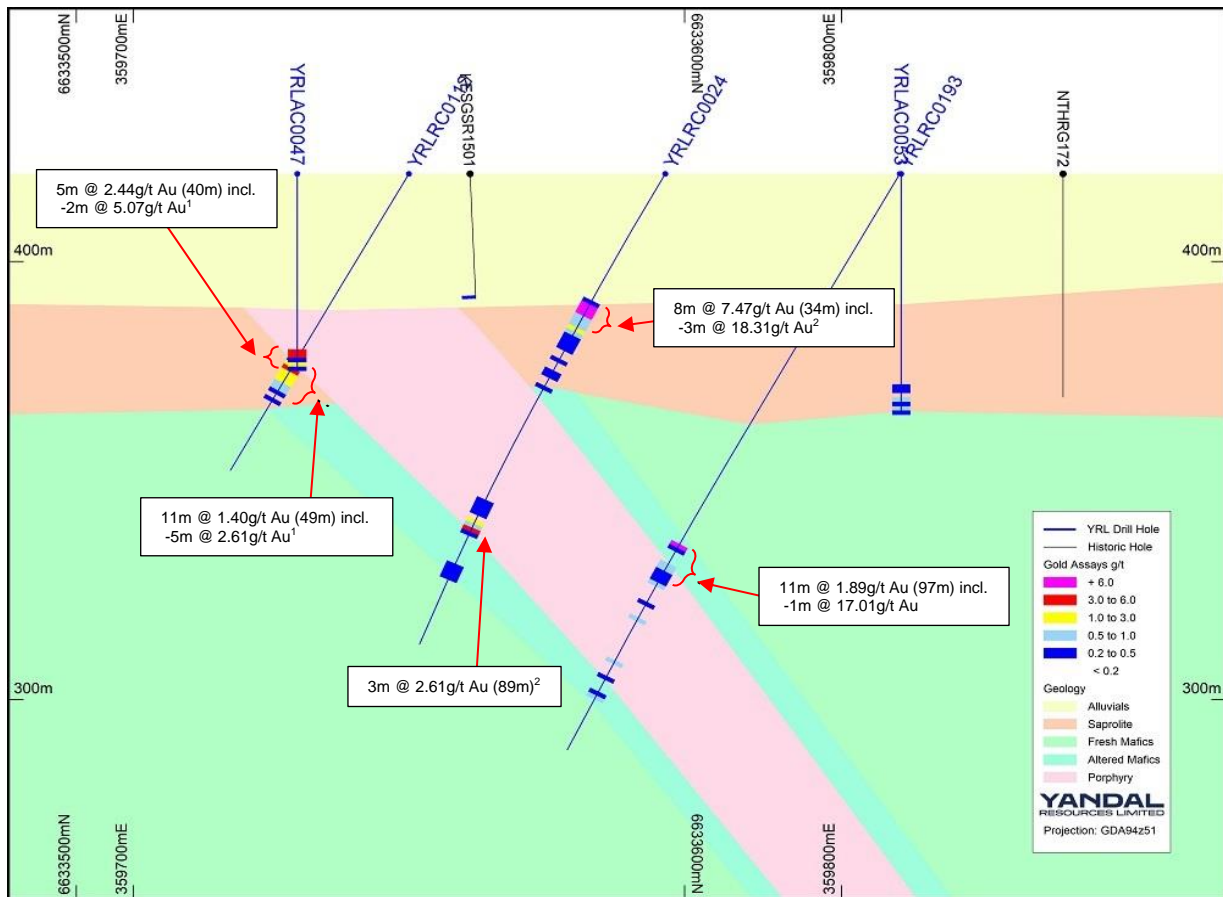


Figure 2 – Gordons Dam prospect schematic cross section plan A – A' showing recent and historic drill hole traces, gold grade and rock types. Refer to Figure 1 for location.

The presence of typical alteration assemblages characteristic of known ore deposits includes pyrite, sericite, silica and carbonate which are pervasively distributed and zoned. Another feature recognised is that lower grade zones of the granitic porphyry (e.g. 14m @ 0.35g/t Au from 62m in hole YRLRC0192) contain pervasive hematite and pyrite alteration, which suggest that they are potentially located on the outer edges of higher grade sericite dominated zones (eg. 4m @ 9.48g/t Au from 100m).

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 4 November 2019, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 8 January 2019.

An AC drill program comprising 30 holes for 1,648m was completed to test for extensions to known oxide and primary mineralisation to the north of the palaeochannel area and for extensions to primary mineralisation south east along the currently interpreted strike direction.

Holes were drilled to blade refusal and returned numerous highly anomalous bottom of hole intercepts from 4m composite sampling which indicates mineralisation is present over a strike length of ~700m. Importantly this mineralisation is not closed off to the south east. A number of the bottom of hole intercepts occur within porphyry rocks and are located along strike from the mineralisation encountered east of the palaeochannel. The entire strike length and potential extensions further south east represent a high priority exploration target for immediate follow up.

All individual 1m samples from anomalous 4m composite intervals have been submitted to a Perth Laboratory for gold analyses, results are expected in June.

New AC and RC drilling programs to expand and characterise known mineralisation is expected to commence in early June. A diamond drilling program is also in the advanced planning stages to provide high quality geological and structural information about the mineralisation at Gordons Dam. This will assist with, the interpretation of the geometry of the mineralisation, the recognition of any controlling structures or faults and the generation of exploration targets going forward.

Star of Gordon Prospect

Three RC holes for 360m and three AC holes for 81m were completed to test specific targets near historic workings immediately along strike from the operating Gordon-Sirdar underground gold mine (Figure 3 and Table 1).

A number of significant intercepts were returned from both programs including (9m @ 0.32g/t Au from 73m and 6m @ 0.43g/t Au from 101m in hole YRLRC0211) and (5m @ 0.11g/t Au from 28m to EOH in hole YRLAC0232). Follow up RC drilling is at an advanced planning stage.

Mulgarrie North Prospect

Two RC holes for 150m were completed to confirm and extend gold mineralisation intersected in 2019 AC drill programs. Both holes intersected significant mineralisation including 3m @ 1.48g/t Au from 69m within 11m @ 0.57g/t Au from 68m in hole YRLRC0215. Hole YRLRC0214 intersected 1m at 0.16g/t Au from 59m to EOH. Follow up RC drilling is at an advanced planning stage.

Lady Clara Prospect

Two RC holes for 150m were completed at Lady Clara to confirm the location of gold mineralisation immediately beneath the historic small scale underground and open pit mine. YRLRC0217 intersected multiple low grade intervals including 1m @ 1.16g/t Au from 19m and 6m @ 0.35g/t Au from 50m (Figure 3 and Table 1). Further drilling is planned in due course.

Mulgarrie Road Prospect

One reconnaissance RC hole was completed for 90m to follow up historic RAB drilling and returned anomalous intervals from 1m sampling including 1m @ 0.79g/t Au from 55m and 3m @ 0.26g/t Au from 58m (Figure 3 and Table 1). Further reconnaissance exploration is in the planning stages.

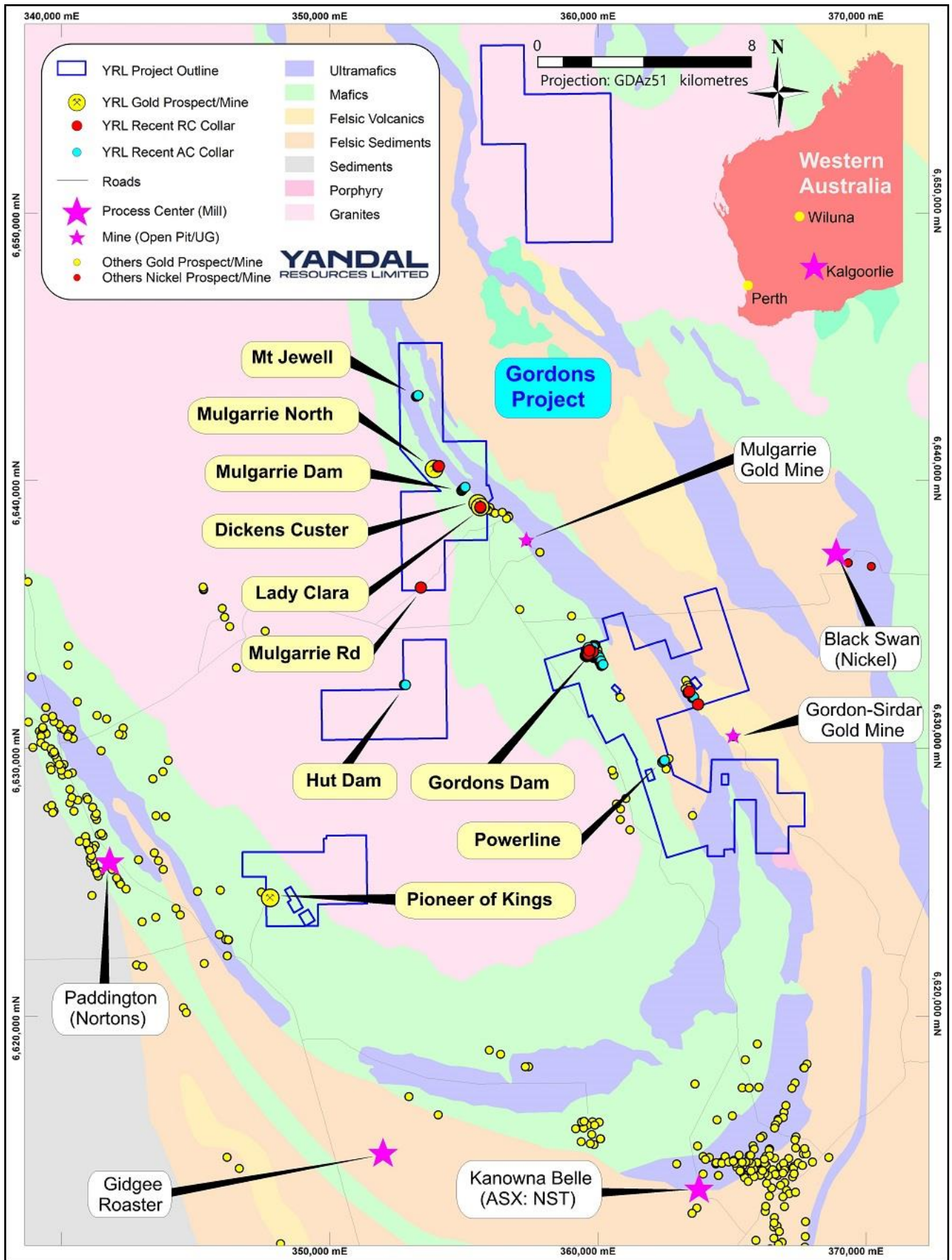


Figure 3 – Location map of key prospects within the Gordons gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and project tenure.

Mulgarrie Dam Prospect

Five reconnaissance AC holes were completed for 273m with anomalous oxide mineralisation returned from one hole including 8m @ 0.06g/t Au from 48m (Figure 3 and Table 1).

Mt Jewell, Powerline and Hut Dam Prospects

Eight reconnaissance AC holes were completed for 255m and no significant mineralisation was returned from 4m composite sampling (Figure 3 and Table 1).

Next Steps

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

- Receive and review pending 1m results from the Gordons Dam AC drilling;
- Receive and review pending 1m results from the Flushing Meadows deposit;
- Commence new AC and RC drilling at the Gordons project;
- Commence new diamond drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological studies at the Flushing Meadows gold deposit to support feasibility studies.

Authorised by Lorry Hughes



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Table 1 – RC and AC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m or 4m down hole assay results for the Gordons gold project.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Gordons Dam Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0191	6633588	359714	78	-60	220	42	43	1	0.13
						45	50	5	0.23
						52	62	10	0.51
					including	60	61	1	1.68
YRLRC0192	6633625	359747	120	-60	220	33	38	5	0.75
					including	36	37	1	2.39
						54	55	1	0.21
						62	76	14	0.35
						80	81	1	0.26
						84	89	5	0.35
						90	94	4	0.39
					4m composite sample	100	104	4	9.48¹
						102	105	3	0.90
					including	102	104	2	2.18
YRLRC0193	6633633	359811	150	-60	220	97	108	11	1.89
					including	97	98	1	17.01
						112	114	2	0.17
						116	117	1	0.69
						127	128	1	0.52
						130	132	2	0.19
						135	137	2	0.44
YRLRC0194	6633693	359693	59	-60	220	44	48	4	0.66
YRLRC0195	6633498	359551	60	-90	360	24	34	10	1.28
					including	24	26	2	3.69
					including	25	26	1	5.01
						45	51	6	0.27
YRLRC0196	6633522	359562	60	-90	360	26	33	7	0.59
					including	26	27	1	1.78
YRLRC0197	6633545	359580	60	-90	360	No assay >0.10g/t Au			
YRLRC0198	6633566	359600	60	-90	360	No assay >0.10g/t Au			
YRLRC0199	6633582	359608	60	-90	360	38	44	6	0.18
YRLRC0200	6633489	359570	60	-90	360	30	32	2	0.16
						38	41	3	0.50
YRLRC0201	6633517	359580	60	-90	360	32	39	7	2.65
					including	32	33	1	15.11
YRLRC0202	6633532	359596	60	-90	360	30	31	1	0.15

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
						36	37	1	0.36
YRLRC0203	6633551	359611	60	-90	360	20	21	1	1.01
						31	33	2	0.60
						37	40	3	0.98
					including	38	40	2	1.39
YRLRC0204	6633565	359628	60	-90	360	32	35	3	0.44
						37	40	3	0.47
YRLRC0205	6633476	359581	60	-90	360	42	44	2	0.42
YRLRC0206	6633499	359593	60	-90	360	No assay >0.10g/t Au			
YRLRC0207	6633520	359611	60	-90	360	32	39	7	1.29
					including	34	37	3	2.46
					including	35	37	2	3.11
YRLRC0208	6633536	359623	60	-90	360	30	42	12	2.59²
					including	33	38	5	5.56
					including	33	37	4	6.67
					including	34	37	3	7.59
					including	34	35	1	7.69
					including	35	36	1	9.19
					including	30	31	1	1.87²
YRLRC0209	6633557	359644	60	-90	360	20	24	4	0.27
						39	44	5	0.68
YRLRC0210	6633689	359678	118	-60	220	36	37	1	0.12
						73	75	2	0.19
						84	86	2	0.45
Star of Gordon Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0211	6631678	363734	120	-60	230	53	56	3	0.16
						73	82	9	0.32
					including	79	80	1	1.16
						88	89	1	0.26
						101	107	6	0.43
YRLRC0212	6632125	363377	120	-60	230	31	32	1	0.19
						39	40	1	0.13
YRLRC0213	6632154	363409	120	-60	230	17	18	1	0.28
						36	40	4	0.32
						64	68	4	0.20
Mulgarrrie North Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0214	6640559	354046	60	-60	240	59	60	1	0.16*
YRLRC0215	6640575	354069	90	-60	240	30	34	4	0.20
						68	79	11	0.57
					including	69	72	3	1.48
Lady Clara Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0216	6639019	355621	90	-60	50	No assay >0.10g/t Au			
YRLRC0217	6639043	355621	60	-60	50	12	15	3	0.34

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
						16	17	1	0.10
						19	20	1	1.16
						36	37	1	0.16
						50	56	6	0.35
Mulgarrie Road Prospect RC Intervals (>0.10g/t Au)									
YRLRC0218	6636038	353403	90	-60	270	55	56	1	0.79
						58	61	3	0.26
Gordons Dam Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0200	6633636	359575	56	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0201	6633676	359604	51	-90	360	44	51	7	0.22*
YRLAC0202	6633706	359637	54	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0203	6633749	359670	46	-90	360	40	44	4	0.04
YRLAC0204	6633786	359703	47	-90	360	40	47	7	0.43*
YRLAC0205	6633825	359737	57	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0206	6633841	359816	62	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0207	6633880	359848	54	-90	360	28	32	4	0.07
						44	52	8	0.06
YRLAC0208	6633883	359903	55	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0209	6633848	359875	60	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0210	6633812	359839	58	-90	360	36	58	22	0.09*
YRLAC0211	6633646	359561	48	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0212	6633733	359592	57	-90	360	56	57	1	0.10*
YRLAC0213	6633773	359628	33	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0214	6633808	359655	43	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0215	6633423	359848	46	-60	240	40	46	6	0.14*
YRLAC0216	6633443	359876	50	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0217	6633461	359910	62	-60	240	52	62	10	0.12*
YRLAC0218	6633485	359947	57	-60	240	24	28	4	0.07
						48	57	9	0.12*
YRLAC0219	6633595	359983	69	-60	240	68	69	1	0.04*
YRLAC0220	6633525	360012	72	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0221	6633396	359996	67	-60	240	48	60	12	0.19
YRLAC0222	6633414	360031	64	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0223	6633436	360069	53	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0224	6633269	360069	55	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0225	6633280	360098	70	-60	240	0	4	4	0.08
						68	70	2	0.55*
YRLAC0226	6633304	360131	48	-60	240	44	48	4	0.07*
YRLAC0227	6633127	360134	55	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0228	6633145	360165	45	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0229	6633169	360201	54	-60	240	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
Star of Gordon Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0230	6631927	363526	18	-60	230	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0231	6631943	363546	30	-60	230	0	24	24	0.05
YRLAC0232	6631961	363571	33	-60	230	28	33	5	0.11*
Mulgarrie Dam Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0192	6639660	354917	58	-60	225	48	56	8	0.06

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLAC0193	6639696	354946	57	-60	225				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0194	6639737	354985	59	-60	225				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0195	6639768	355022	48	-60	225				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0196	6639802	355058	51	-60	225				No assay >0.04g/t Au
Mt Jewell Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0197	6643180	353231	17	-60	240				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0198	6643203	353264	8	-60	240				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0199	6643222	353301	16	-60	240				No assay >0.04g/t Au
Powerline Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0233	6629520	362413	39	-60	230				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0234	6629559	362453	20	-60	230				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0235	6629590	362491	19	-60	230				No assay >0.04g/t Au
Hut Dam Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0236	6632410	352783	63	-60	270				No assay >0.04g/t Au
YRLAC0237	6632410	352832	73	-60	270				No assay >0.04g/t Au

Notes to Table 1 - 1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 2. For AC and RC drilling, 4m composite samples are submitted are analysed using a 50g Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish (0.01ppm detection limit), 1m samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. 3. g/t (grams per tonne). 4. Intersections are calculated over intervals >0.5g/t or >0.2g/t Au where zones of internal dilution are not greater than 2m. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.

¹ The original 4m composite Aqua Regia assay for YRLRC0192 returned 4m @ 9.48g/t Au from 100-104m) the individual 1m fire assay samples returned much lower values which suggest the presence of coarse nuggety gold which is not uncommon. ² The sample from 30-31m depth in hole YRLRC0208 returned a fire assay results of 1.87g/t Au. Upon further investigation significant visible gold was panned from the sample and noted within numerous quartz fragment which suggest the actual grades could be significantly higher.

About Yandal Resources Limited

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

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

September 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table – Flushing Meadows Gold Deposit

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

* Report above 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, refer to Yandal Resources Ltd ASX announcement dated 25 September 2019 for full details.

Competent Person Statement

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

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

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

**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	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4m composite samples taken with a 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag which is laid out in individual metres in a plastic bag on the ground. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter at time of drilling if 4m composites are anomalous (>100-200ppb), 1m single splits are submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 4.0kg for 4m composites and 2.0-2.5kg for 1m samples.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC and AC 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. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 2.0-2.5kg combined from a maximum of 4m was pulverised to produce a 50g sample for Aqua Regia digest with Flame AAS gold finish. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, with anomalous intervals sampled over 1m intervals and analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 150m.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling with a 6' ½ inch face sampling hammer bit. AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). For AC drilling recovery wasn't assessed. RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry) the geologist believes the RC samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these are recorded on geological logs.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and AC drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine software on a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>computer once back at the Perth office. Logging was qualitative in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program with a representative sample placed into chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and AC samples taken. RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag (AC was speared on the ground) and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter. Wet or dry samples were noted in the logs. For Yandal Resources Ltd samples, duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the 1m and 4m samples for analyses. 1m samples were consistent and weighed approximately 2.0-2.5 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. AC and RC 4m samples weighed about 3kg. Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that insufficient drill data density is demonstrated at all these prospects however the quality of data is sufficient to be used in the compilation of a MRE at the Gordons Dam prospect only (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	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1m samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.01ppm detection limit) by Aurum Laboratories in Beckenham, Western Australia for gold only. 4m samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with fire assay checks (0.01ppm detection limit). No geophysical assay tools were used. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory. A number of 1m residues from RC assay will be analysed at other laboratories for comparison.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Table 1 RC results (AC results are reported at a 0.04g/t Au lower cut-off) and intersections generally calculated with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Holes were drilled at various spacings dependent on prospect assessment. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is mostly flat at the location of the drilling except for some gentle hills towards in the Lady Clara, Mulgarrie North and Star of Gordon areas. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera at the end of hole plus every 30m while pulling out of the hole. Grid MGA94 Zone 51. Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. All new holes and some available historic holes will be surveyed by DGPS as well as a surveyed topographical surface for compilation of Mineral Resource Estimates. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were variably spaced in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. The hole spacing was determined by Yandal Resources Ltd to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate update if completed at the Gordons Dam prospect only. Some historic holes have been redrilled and sampled for comparative purposes. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not been determined. It will depend on results from all the drilling and geological interpretations when complete.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, drilling angle holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on E24/198, P27/2206, E27/536, M27/237, P27/911, E27/602, E24/214, E27/601 and P27/2343. The tenements are all 100% owned by the Company and there are no 3rd party royalties. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous workers in the area include among others, North Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Aurion Gold Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Barmingo 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1. All holes from the current program are listed in Table 1. 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 1-3. No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off for RC drilling or above 0.04g/t Au for AC drilling. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 90-100% 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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 1-3.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary results for all holes as 1m RC assays > 0.10g/t or 4m AC assays > 0.04g/t Au for AC are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-3.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no historical Mineral Resource Estimates. • Only small scale historic mining has occurred at some of the prospects including Star of Gordon and the Lady Clara prospects.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.