

Individual 1m assay results from Air-core drilling confirm bedrock RC gold targets at Gordons Dam

Mineralisation is open in all directions and defined over 700m strike length

- Significant downhole Air-core intercepts include;
 - 2m @ 0.62g/t Au from 49m (End of hole)
 - 3m @ 0.50g/t Au from 40m
 - 6m @ 0.16g/t Au from 52m (End of hole)
 - 4m @ 0.22g/t Au from 42m (End of hole)
 - 5m @ 0.24g/t Au from 57m (End of hole)
 - 2m @ 0.42g/t Au from 68m (End of hole)
- 21 RC holes for 1,632m and 20 Air-core holes for 1,087m drilling completed at Gordons Dam – results pending;
- 44 additional Air-core holes for 2,640m drilling to commence in early July to improve definition of RC and diamond drill hole targets for immediate follow-up.

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

Yandal Resources’ Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

“Assay results from 1m re-sampling of anomalous 4m intervals from AC drilling completed in May at Gordons Dam have confirmed the significance of the initial results. Intercepts of +0.5g/t gold were returned from several bottom of drill hole samples where the limit of depth penetration of AC blade drilling into bedrock was reached. These results are similar to those previously drilled east of the palaeochannel mineralisation prior to the discovery of higher grades at depth with RC drilling.

In addition to recently completed RC drilling to test the potential for both shallow palaeochannel hosted and deeper bedrock hosted Mineral Resources, AC drilling to reduce the sample spacing over 700m of strike length to 50m or less will resume in early July.

The mineralisation discovered to date is open in all directions and has elevated the Gordons Dam prospect to the highest priority Greenfields target in the Company’s portfolio. Most funds raised from the current entitlement issue will be directed to RC and diamond drilling at this emerging gold discovery. I look forward to providing information on our exploration programs at Gordons Dam over the next 12-18 months”.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcements dated 9 June and 27 May 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	\$0.28
Market Cap	\$20M
ASX Code	YRL

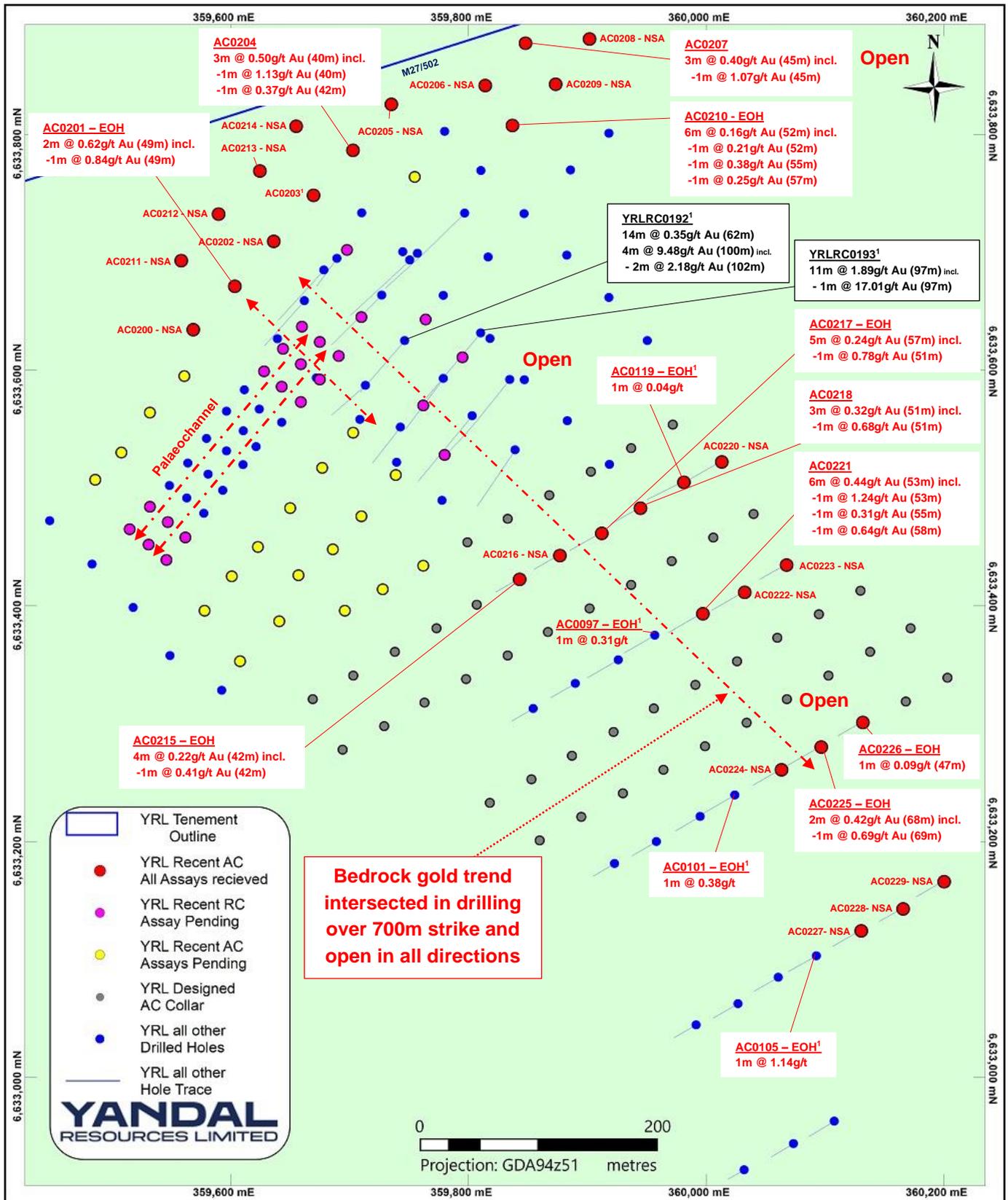


Figure 1 – Gordons Dam prospect collar plan showing location of new holes with selected downhole intervals for RC and AC holes and all recently completed holes. Purple collars are RC holes with assays pending and yellow holes are AC holes with assays pending.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 May 2020.

One metre assay results have been returned from re-sampling anomalous 4m composite intervals from AC drilling at the Gordons Dam, Star of Gordon and Mulgarrie Dam prospects as follows.

Gordons Dam Prospect

Significant oxide and primary gold mineralisation has been returned from individual 1m sampling of anomalous 4m composite samples from AC drilling completed in May 2020 (Figures 1 and 2)¹.

A program of thirty AC holes for 1,648m was completed to test for extensions to known oxide and primary mineralisation north and south east of known mineralisation hosted within palaeochannel sediments and primary rocks.

Holes were drilled to blade refusal and returned numerous highly anomalous intercepts including multiple bottom of hole intercepts from 4m composite sampling. All drill hole collar information and 4m composite results from the program have been previously released (*refer ASX release dated 27 May 2020*). New individual 1m sample assay results are included in Table 1.

The recent 4m and 1m results are considered to be highly encouraging and 21 RC holes for 1,632m and 20 AC holes for 1,087m have been completed to confirm and extend this new mineralisation – assay results pending.

A further 44 AC holes for 2,640m are planned to commence in early July to infill known mineralisation along a 700m long south east strike trend and will reduce the drill spacing to ~50m. If successful the program will provide better definition of bedrock drill targets for testing with RC and diamond drilling to 100-150m vertical depth.

The entire 700m strike length and possible extensions to the south east represent a high priority exploration target for ongoing follow-up to assess the potential to define new Mineral Resources.

Star of Gordon Prospect

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 2). All drill hole collar information and 4m composite results from the program have been previously released (*refer ASX release dated 27 May 2020*). New individual 1m sample assay results are included in Table 1.

Mulgarrie Dam Prospect

Five AC holes were completed for 273m with anomalous oxide mineralisation returned from one hole including 8m @ 0.06g/t Au from 48m (Figure 2). All drill hole collar information and 4m composite results from the program have been previously released (*refer ASX release dated 27 May 2020*). New individual 1m sample assay results are included in Table 1.

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the September Quarter include;

- Complete new AC drilling at Gordons Dam, receive and review pending results from June RC and AC drilling at Gordons Dam and commence new RC and diamond drilling.
- Receive final 1m RC results and commence MRE update, new diamond drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological studies at Flushing Meadows to support feasibility studies.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 May 2020.

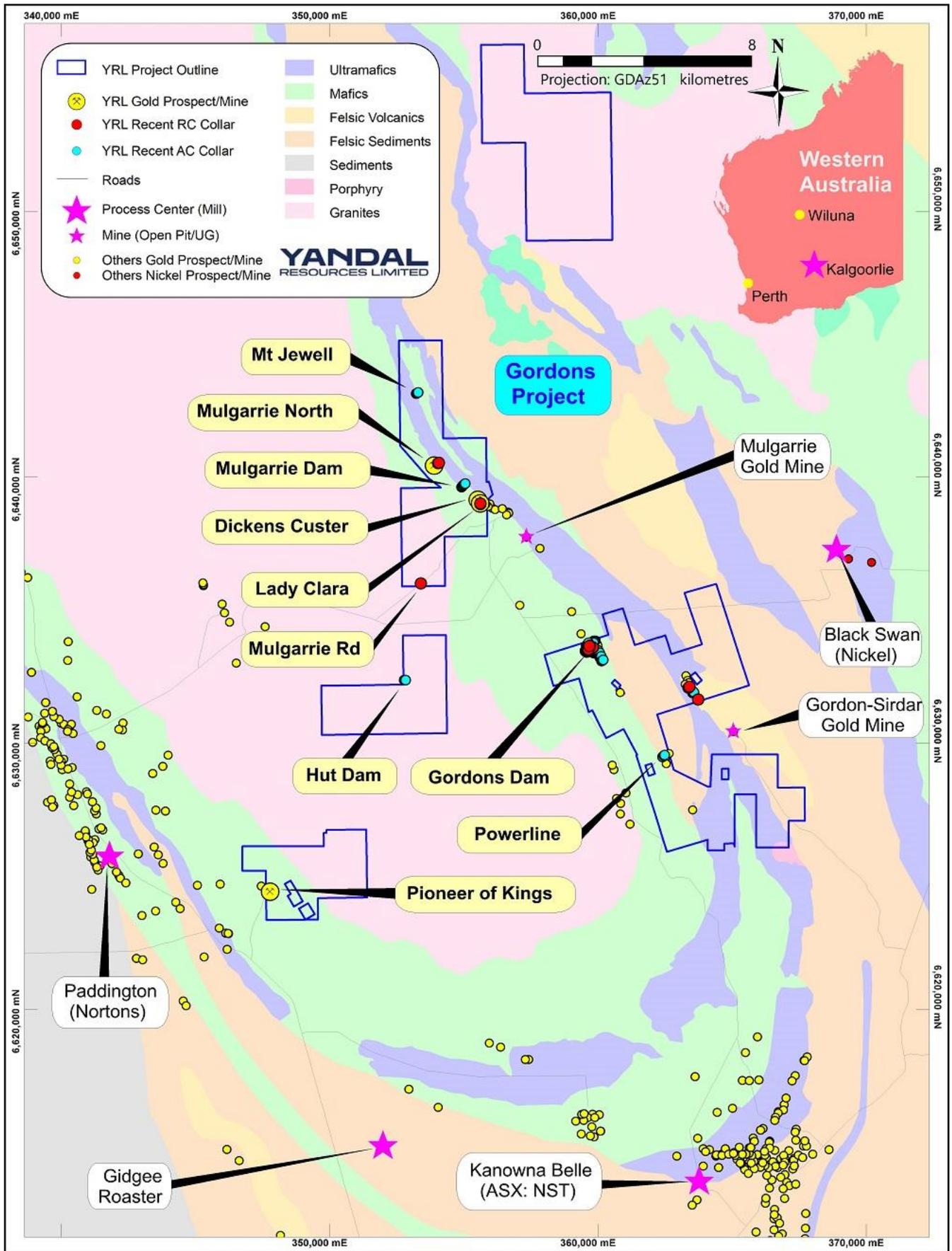


Figure 2 – Location map of key prospects within the Gordons gold projects in relation to nearby third party infrastructure and Gordons project tenure.

Table 1 – AC drill collar locations, depth, orientation and 1m 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 AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0201	6633676	359604	51	-90	360	49	51	2	0.62*
					including	49	50	1	0.84*
YRLAC0204	6633786	359703	47	-90	360	40	43	3	0.50
					including	40	41	1	1.13
					including	42	43	1	0.37
YRLAC0207	6633880	359848	54	-90	360	29	30	1	0.14
						45	48	3	0.40
					including	45	46	1	1.07
					including	47	48	1	0.10
YRLAC0210	6633812	359839	58	-90	360	39	40	1	0.09
						52	58	6	0.16*
					including	52	53	1	0.21
					including	55	56	1	0.38
					including	57	58	1	0.25*
YRLAC0212	6633733	359592	57	-90	360	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
YRLAC0215	6633423	359848	46	-60		42	46	4	0.22*
					including	42	43	1	0.41
YRLAC0217	6633461	359910	62	-60	240	57	62	5	0.24*
					including	57	58	1	0.78
YRLAC0218	6633485	359947	57	-60	240	51	54	3	0.32
					including	51	52	1	0.68
YRLAC0221	6633396	359996	67	-60	240	53	59	6	0.44
					including	53	54	1	1.24
					including	55	56	1	0.31
					including	58	59	1	0.64
YRLAC0225	6633280	360098	70	-60	240	68	70	2	0.42*
					including	69	70	1	0.69*
YRLAC0226	6633304	360131	48	-60	240	47	48	1	0.09*
Star of Gordon Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0231	6631943	363546	30	-60	230	16	20	4	0.20
YRLAC0232	6631961	363571	33	-60	230	No assay >0.04g/t Au			
Mulgarrie Dam Prospect AC Intervals (>0.04g/t Au)									
YRLAC0192	6639660	354917	58	-60	225	48	52	4	0.09

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 >0.04g/t. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. * denotes an end of hole assay.

About Yandal Resources Limited

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

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

September 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary Table – 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'.

Authorised by Lorry Hughes



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**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"> AC 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. AC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, with anomalous intervals sampled over 1m intervals from the samples pile on the ground 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 70m.
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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and AC 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 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	<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 AC and 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 assays 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 0.04g/t Au lower cut-off was used for Table 1 AC results 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 or vertical holes is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures and is appropriate for the current stage of the prospects. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia. Angle holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	<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, Barmenco 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 reported from the current program are listed in Table 1 or can be viewed in Yandal's ASX release dated 27 May 2020. 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 1-2. 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 typically 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 1-2.
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 AC assays > 0.04g/t are shown in Table 1 for the current drilling. • Diagrammatic results are shown in Figures 1-2.
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.