

Air-core results confirm bedrock discovery at Gordons Dam gold prospect

Mineralisation is open in all directions

- 31 of 65 Air-core holes returned anomalous assays from bottom of hole samples. Highlights include;
 - 2m @ 1.97g/t Au from 42m including 1m @ 3.79g/t Au (YRLAC0239)
 - 14m @ 0.11g/t Au from 46m to end of hole (YRLAC0244)
 - 1m @ 0.53g/t Au from 48m to end of hole (YRLAC0254)
 - 17m @ 0.38g/t Au from 41m to end of hole (YRLAC0261)
- Results to date have defined multiple broad zones of bedrock gold mineralisation over 700m strike length and open in all directions;
- 5,500m Resource definition and discovery RC drilling program to target both shallow oxide and bedrock gold mineralisation is 50% complete – results pending¹;
- 10,000m reconnaissance Air-core drilling program to expand known mineralisation at Gordons Dam and to test high priority targets at a number of other prospects within the Gordons Dam gold project is planned to commence in Mid-September.

Yandal Resources' Managing Director; Mr Lorry Hughes commented:

"We continue to be encouraged by the high number of reconnaissance holes finishing in anomalous gold mineralisation over a broad area and in multiple north east trends. The Air-core holes are completed to blade refusal so we have only intercepted the very top of the bedrock mineralisation.

The current RC program will test beneath most of these new Air-core intercepts and improve our understanding of the primary mineralisation geometry and rock types at depth.

Oxide palaeochannel hosted gold mineralisation strikes north east to south west and this will be the location of an initial shallow Mineral Resource Estimate. Immediately adjacent and beneath the palaeochannel, bedrock mineralisation has been intercepted striking in a north west to south east direction. If we can demonstrate bedrock mineralisation is continuous over a number of drill sections the economic potential of this discovery should increase considerably".

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 Dam gold prospect located in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie-Boulder Region of Western Australia (Figures 1-2 and Table 1). Significant oxide and primary gold assays have been returned from individual 1m samples from AC drilling completed in August 2020.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 13 August 2020.



Registered Address

Yandal Resources Limited
ACN 108 753 608 ABN 86 108 753 608

A 159 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009
P PO Box 1104
Nedlands WA 6909

Board Members

Lorry Hughes	Managing Director/CEO
Katina Law	Chair
Kelly Ross	Non-Executive Director
Bianca Taveira	Company Secretary

T +61 8 9389 9021
E yandal@yandalresources.com.au
W www.yandalresources.com.au

Gold Projects

Ironstone Well (100% owned)	
Barwidgee (100% owned)	
Mt McClure (100% owned)	
Gordons (100% owned)	
Shares on Issue	80,217,610
Share Price	\$0.25
Market Cap	\$20M
ASX Code	YRL

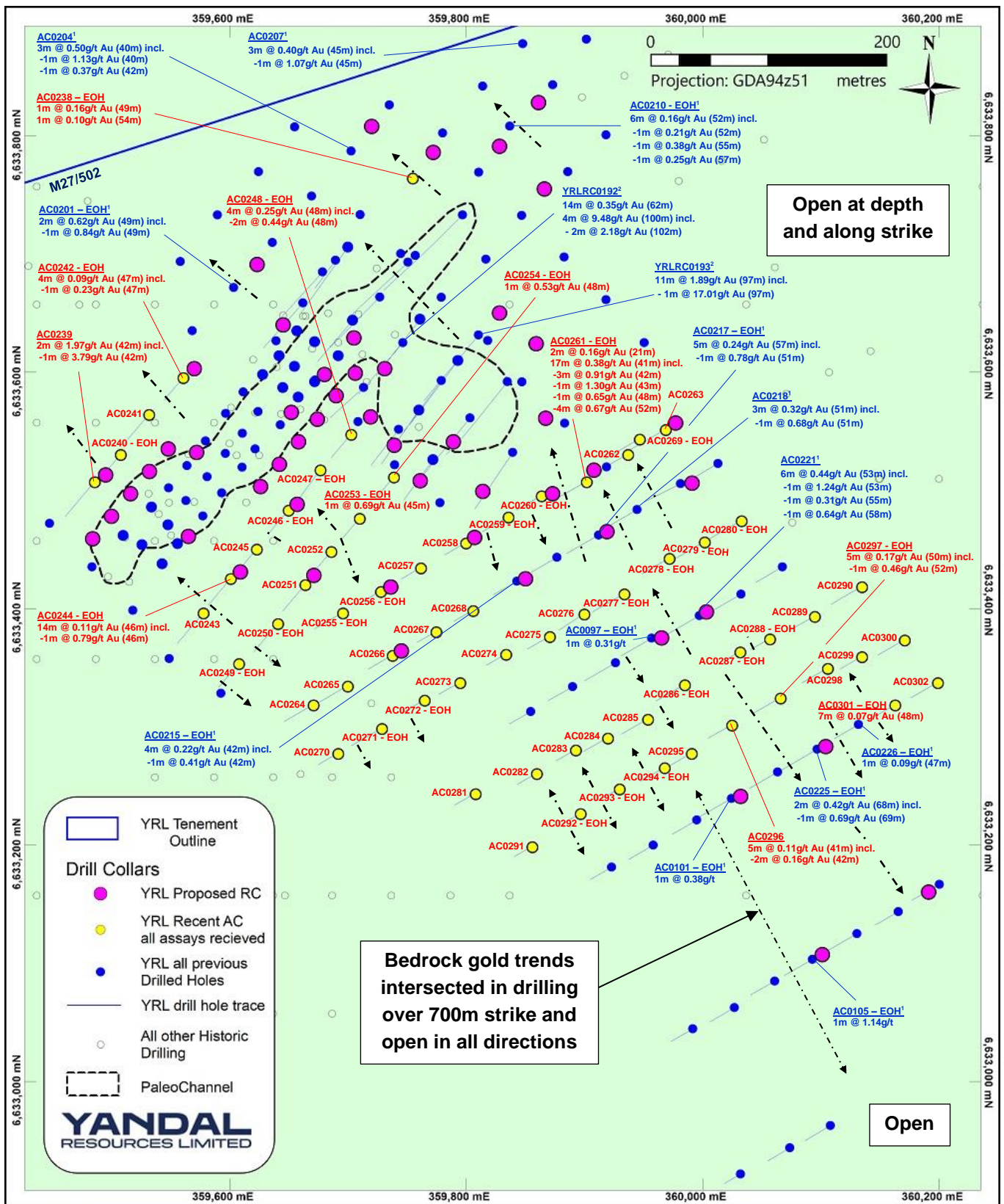


Figure 1 – Gordons Dam prospect collar plan showing location of new AC holes (Yellow), new planned RC holes with results pending (Purple) and all other holes with selected downhole intervals (Blue).

Sixty-five AC holes for 3,298m were completed to test for extensions adjacent to and along strike from mineralisation hosted within shallow oxidised palaeochannel sediments, felsic porphyry and mafic rocks.

¹ Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 13 August and 30 June 2020, ² Refer to YRL ASX announcement dated 27 May and 9 June 2020.

Numerous significant intercepts were returned and are considered largely consistent with the results from earlier reconnaissance drill programs along strike. Highlights include;

- **2m @ 1.97g/t Au from 42m including 1m @ 3.79g/t Au (YRLAC0239)**
- **14m @ 0.11g/t Au from 46m including 1m @ 0.79g/t Au - EOH (YRLAC0244)**
- **4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 48m including 2m @ 0.44g/t Au (YRLAC0248)**
- **2m @ 0.42g/t Au from 45m including 1m @ 0.69g/t Au (YRLAC0253)**
- **1m @ 0.53g/t Au from 48m - EOH (YRLAC0254)**
- **3m @ 0.18g/t Au from 41m including 1m @ 0.33g/t Au (YRLAC0256)**
- **17m @ 0.38g/t Au from 41m – EOH (YRLAC0261) including**
 - **3m @ 0.91g/t Au from 42m (includes 1m @ 1.30g/t Au)**
 - **1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 48m**
 - **4m @ 0.67g/t Au from 52m**
- **5m @ 0.17g/t Au from 50m including 1m @ 0.46g/t Au (YRLAC0297)**

A 5,500m follow up RC program commenced on 18th August and is approximately 50% complete (Figure 1). The program is designed to provide new quality assurance and quality control (“QA/QC”) and geological data suitable for inclusion in an initial Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”). Eleven new vertical holes (660m) are planned to target extensions to the known palaeochannel sediment hosted oxide mineralisation.

The QA/QC sampling program within the palaeochannel area has been completed with all assay results pending.

Included within the RC program are a further 43 angled RC holes ranging in depth from 72-180m which are planned to test beneath highly anomalous AC intercepts. The MRE is expected to include shallow paleochannel sediment hosted mineralisation and any well delineated bedrock mineralisation located immediately to the south east.

All drill hole collar information and 1m sample assay results are included in Table 1.

In addition, a new AC program of ~10,000m will commence toward the end of the RC program and will test several priority prospects within the Gordons gold project (Figure 2). The majority of the program will aim to extend the mineralisation footprint at Gordons Dam to the north west, south east and to the south west.

Other prospects to be tested include, Mt Jewell, Mulgarrie Dam North, Mulgarrie Dam South, Dickens, Water Line, Star of Gordon and The Cleft. Initial results for this program are expected in the December Quarter.

Next Steps

Key exploration activities planned during the September and December Quarters;

- Complete 5,500m RC drilling program at Gordons Dam and commence compilation of maiden MRE and mining studies;
- Complete 10,000m AC drilling holes over Gordon project;
- Update MRE and mining studies for the Flushing Meadows gold deposit;
- Complete new RC and AC programs at the Mt McClure, Barwidgee and Ironstone Well projects.

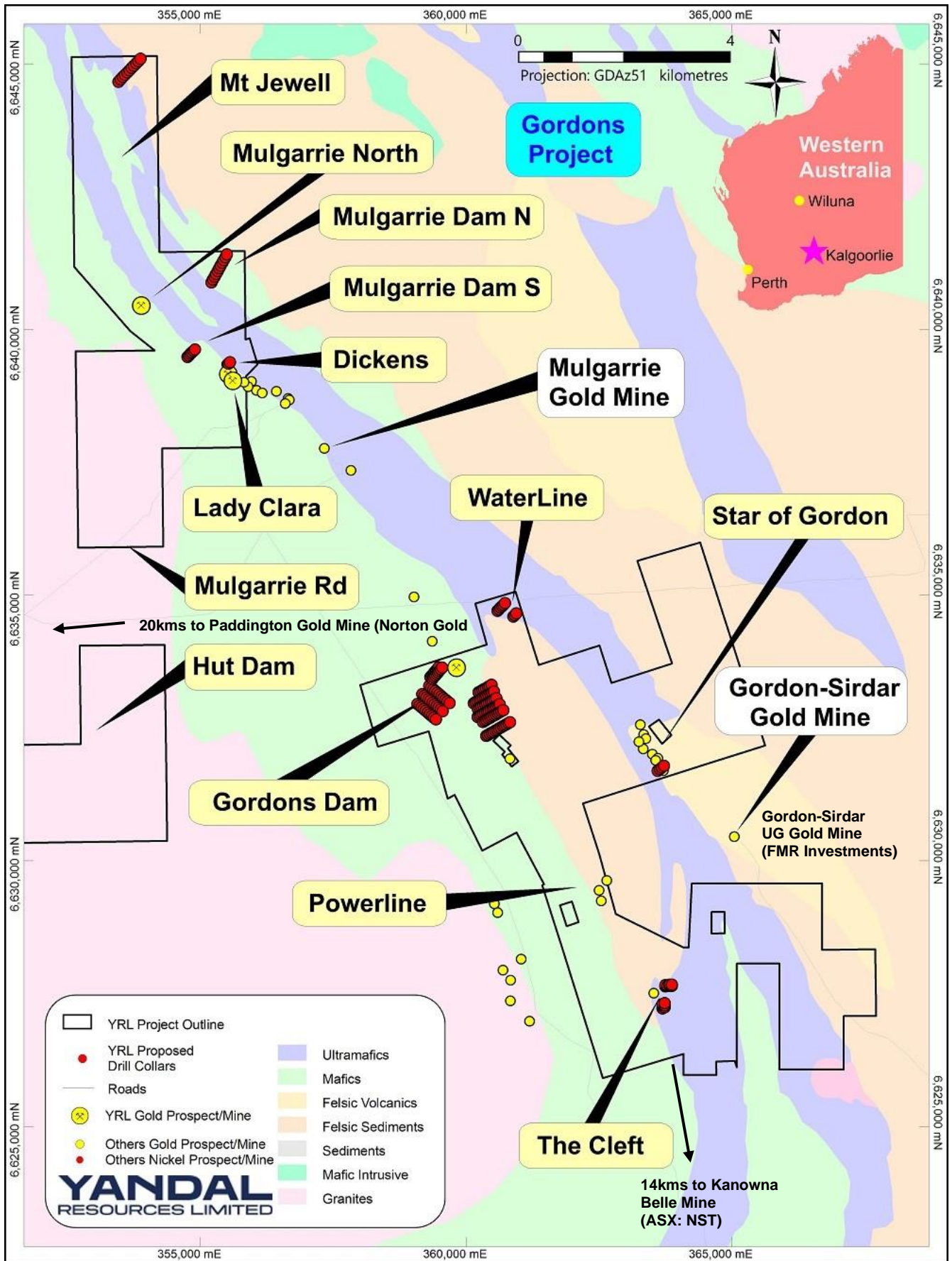


Figure 2 – Location map of planned AC holes and key prospects within the Gordons gold project in relation to nearby operating third party gold mines and project tenure.

Table 1 – Gordons Dam prospect AC drill collar locations, depth, orientation 1m and 4m down hole assay results.

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 (>0.03g/t Au)									
YRLAC0238	6633765	359755	55	-90	360	49	50	1	0.16
						54	55	1	0.10 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0239	6633508	359486	78	-60	220	42	44	2	1.97
					including	42	43	1	3.79
YRLAC0240	6633531	359508	47	-60	220	44	47	3	0.02 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0241	6633565	359532	57	-60	220	48	52	4	0.03
YRLAC0242	6633596	359561	51	-60	220	44	45	1	0.05
						47	51	4	0.09 ^{EOH}
					including	47	48	1	0.23
YRLAC0243	6633397	359578	69	-60	220	0	4	4	0.05
						52	56	4	0.03
YRLAC0244	6633426	359601	60	-60	220	0	4	4	0.03
						46	60	14	0.11 ^{EOH}
					including	46	47	1	0.79
YRLAC0245	6633451	359623	57	-60	220	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0246	6633484	359650	53	-60	220	48	53	5	0.02 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0247	6633518	359677	49	-60	220	0	4	4	0.05
						40	49	9	0.05 ^{EOH}
					including	48	49	1	0.07 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0248	6633548	359703	52	-60	220	0	4	4	0.05
						48	52	4	0.25 ^{EOH}
					including	48	50	2	0.44
					including	49	50	1	0.52
YRLAC0249	6633354	359608	54	-60	220	52	54	2	0.02 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0250	6633388	359641	64	-60	220	60	64	4	0.02 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0251	6633427	359657	60	-60	220	0	4	4	0.03
						24	28	4	0.05
YRLAC0252	6633449	359686	45	-60	220	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0253	6633477	359710	47	-60	220	45	47	2	0.42 ^{EOH}
					including	45	46	1	0.69 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0254	6633512	359739	49	-60	220	0	4	4	0.04
						48	49	1	0.53 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0255	6633397	359696	56	-60	240	52	56	4	0.04 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0256	6633415	359728	44	-60	240	41	44	3	0.18 ^{EOH}
					including	43	44	1	0.33 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0257	6633435	359762	39	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0258	6633456	359800	42	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0259	6633478	359836	52	-60	240	24	28	4	0.04
						51	52	1	0.33 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0260	6633496	359864	50	-60	240	0	4	4	0.04
						16	20	4	0.03
						48	50	2	0.17 ^{EOH}
					including	49	50	1	0.25 ^{EOH}

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLAC0261	6633508	359902	58	-60	240	0	4	4	0.03
						21	23	2	0.16
					including	22	23	1	0.26
						41	58	17	0.38^{EOH}
					including	42	45	3	0.91
					including	43	44	1	1.30
					including	48	49	1	0.65
					including	52	56	4	0.67
YRLAC0262	6633531	359937	46	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0263	6633552	359969	84	-60	240	0	12	12	0.04
						48	56	8	0.03
						72	76	4	0.03
						79	80	1	0.16
YRLAC0264	6633319	359671	58	-60	240	0	4	4	0.03
						50	51	1	0.30
						54	56	2	0.17
YRLAC0265	6633335	359700	66	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0266	6633361	359738	48	-60	240	46	47	1	0.15
YRLAC0267	6633381	359775	38	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0268	6633399	359806	38	-60	240	0	4	4	0.03
YRLAC0269	6633544	359947	68	-60	240	64	68	4	0.11^{EOH}
YRLAC0270	6633278	359692	39	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0271	6633299	359729	40	-60	240	38	40	2	0.03^{EOH}
YRLAC0272	6633323	359765	45	-60	240	44	45	1	0.02^{EOH}
YRLAC0273	6633338	359795	42	-60	240	36	37	1	0.07
YRLAC0274	6633362	359834	39	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0275	6633377	359871	44	-60	240	42	43	1	0.11
YRLAC0276	6633396	359900	54	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0277	6633413	359934	63	-60	240	61	63	2	0.04^{EOH}
YRLAC0278	6633443	359972	54	-60	240	50	54	4	0.03^{EOH}
YRLAC0279	6633457	360002	58	-60	240	57	58	1	0.07^{EOH}
YRLAC0280	6633475	360033	68	-60	240	67	68	1	0.11^{EOH}
YRLAC0281	6633244	359808	41	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0282	6633261	359860	39	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0283	6633281	359893	39	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0284	6633291	359920	46	-60	240	41	45	4	0.07
					including	41	42	1	0.19
YRLAC0285	6633307	359954	52	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0286	6633336	359985	57	-60	240	41	42	1	0.13
						50	51	1	0.04
						53	57	3	0.05^{EOH}
YRLAC0287	6633364	360032	30	-60	240	29	30	1	0.18^{EOH}
YRLAC0288	6633375	360057	38	-60	240	37	38	1	0.02^{EOH}
YRLAC0289	6633394	360095	48	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0290	6633419	360135	61	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0291	6633199	359856	36	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0292	6633227	359897	37	-60	240	36	37	1	0.02^{EOH}

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (Deg.)	Azimuth (Deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
YRLAC0293	6633248	359930	40	-60	240	36	40	4	0.02 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0294	6633266	359968	48	-60	240	44	48	4	0.02 ^{EOH}
YRLAC0295	6633278	359991	47	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0296	6633302	360025	47	-60	240	41	46	5	0.11
					including	42	44	2	0.16
YRLAC0297	6632809	359732	55	-60	240	0	4	4	0.04
						50	55	5	0.17 ^{EOH}
					including	52	53	1	0.46
YRLAC0298	6633350	360106	51	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0299	6633360	360135	44	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0300	6633374	360171	53	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/t Au			
YRLAC0301	6633319	360163	55	-60	240	48	55	7	0.07 ^{EOH}
					including	51	52	1	0.14
YRLAC0302	6633338	360199	54	-60	240	NSA >0.02g/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 and 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 >0.03g/t or as indicated. 5. Drill type AC = Air-core, RC = Reverse Circulation. 6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51. 7. ^{EOH} denotes an end of hole assay.

Authorised by Lorry Hughes



Lorry Hughes
 Managing Director & CEO

For further information please contact:

Lorry Hughes
 Managing Director
 Yandal Resources Limited
 yandal@yandalresources.com.au

Bianca Taveira
 Company Secretary
 +61 8 9389 9021
 yandal@yandalresources.com.au

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 scoop being thrust through the AC sample pile on the ground where the samples are laid down in individual metres. If 4m composites are anomalous (>50-200ppb), 1m single scop samples are collected and submitted for analyses. Average sample weights about 2.0kg for 4m composites and 1.0-2.0kg 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 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 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 within holes drilled to blade refusal which varied between 30-84m down hole depth.
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"> AC drilling used a 3' ½ inch blade bit with occasional hammer bit to penetrate hard lateritic material encountered in the top 15m or so.
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"> AC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were not recorded regularly. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every AC rod (6m). AC 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 suitably powerful drilling rig the geologist believes the 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"> AC 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

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 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"> AC samples taken. AC 1m samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m sample pile on the ground. Wet or dry samples were noted in the logs. For Yandal Resources Ltd samples, duplicate 1m samples were not taken in the field, with standards and blanks inserted with the 1m and 4m samples for analyses at the laboratory. 1m samples were variable depending on original sample recovery but weighed approximately 1.0-2.0kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. Once samples arrived in Perth, further work including duplicates and QA/QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Yandal Resources Ltd has determined that the AC drill data is not suitable for compilation of a MRE but useful for reconnaissance exploration. Mineralisation mostly occurs within intensely oxidised saprolitic and palaeochannel clays after altered mafic, porphyry and felsic rocks (typical greenstone geology). Significant gold mineralisation was identified within the top of the fresh rock where blade refusal was encountered.
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 (i.e. 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. 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 satisfactory. A number of 1m residues from RC assays are planned to 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 0.03g/t Au lower cut-off was used for Table 1 RC 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 the GDA Grid. The topography is very flat at the location of the drilling. No down hole surveys were completed. 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 will be surveyed by DGPS to assist with mineralisation interpretation.
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 further MRE quality drilling. AC holes are not suitable for MRE quality data collection.
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 prospect. 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 reconnaissance delineation of shallow gold mineralisation 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 land tenure status	<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 status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on P27/911. The tenement is in good standing and is 100% owned by the Company and there are no 3rd party royalties and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<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><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></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 other ASX releases during 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><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></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 0.03g/t Au lower cut-off for AC drilling. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<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 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 And Table 1.
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 > 0.03g/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. • There has been no historical mining at the Gordons Dam prospect.
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.