

## ENCOURAGING EXPLORATION PROGRESS

### HIGHLIGHTS

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) continues to make good exploration progress at Yamarna. The exploration programme is focused on defining new targets with aircore, testing areas that have received little exploration to date, while advancing existing targets with RC and diamond drilling in the Southern Project Area. Gold Road's exploration strategy is directed at delivering economic gold deposits that can be developed as standalone mining operations, creating shareholder value through organic growth.

#### Smokebush Extensional Drilling

Diamond and RC drilling to test for extensions of mineralisation at the Smokebush prospect have intersected favourable geology and high-grade gold mineralisation. Selected intersections include:

- 3.95 metres at 10.17 g/t Au from 347.35 metres (YMDD00026)<sup>1</sup>
- 23.20 metres at 2.52 g/t Au from 221.80 metres and **17.00 metres at 5.74 g/t Au** from 279.50 metres (YMRC00066)
- **4 metres at 13.66 g/t Au** from 72 metres (YMRC00064)
- 26 metres at 1.59 g/t Au from 71 metres and 9 metres at 3.60 g/t Au from 128 metres (YMRC00065)

#### Encouraging Initial RC and Diamond Drilling Results from Abydos

RC and diamond drilling has returned a number of encouraging results from this new target on a mineralised trend that continues to the north of the Kingston prospect. Better results include:

- 15 metres at 3.06 g/t Au from 201 metres (YMRC00053)
- 6 metres at 3.84 g/t Au from 102 metres (YMDD00024)

#### Strong Regolith Anomalies at Gilmour South, Waffler and Kingston

Further assay results from the previously reported<sup>2</sup> aircore programmes at the Gilmour South, Waffler and Kingston prospects have defined a number of encouraging regolith anomalies that will be tested with follow-up RC drilling this year.

#### Exploration Budget

The exploration budget for 2021 has increased from \$27 million to \$33 million. A total of 190,000 metres is now planned for the year.

**Gold Road Managing Director and CEO Duncan Gibbs commented:** "Gold Road is committed to making a meaningful discovery at Yamarna. We are starting to see some strong targets generated and encouraging results returned that highlight the potential of this underexplored greenstone belt. The increased budget will allow us to accelerate our drilling activities on both early stage and later stage exploration."

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

#### COMPANY DIRECTORS

Tim Netscher  
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<sup>1</sup> Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages. Individual grades >10 g/t Au are reported in Tables in Appendices. All intersections reported uncut.

<sup>2</sup> ASX announcement dated 28 July 2021

## Budget and Work Programmes

Gold Road's exploration strategy is directed at delivering economic gold deposits that can be developed as standalone mining operations, creating shareholder value through organic growth.

The 2021 Yamarna exploration programmes focus on priority targets within the Southern Project Area, an area exhibiting the key geological elements required for hosting major gold deposits, such as fertile regional structures, prospective host rocks and local structural complexity.

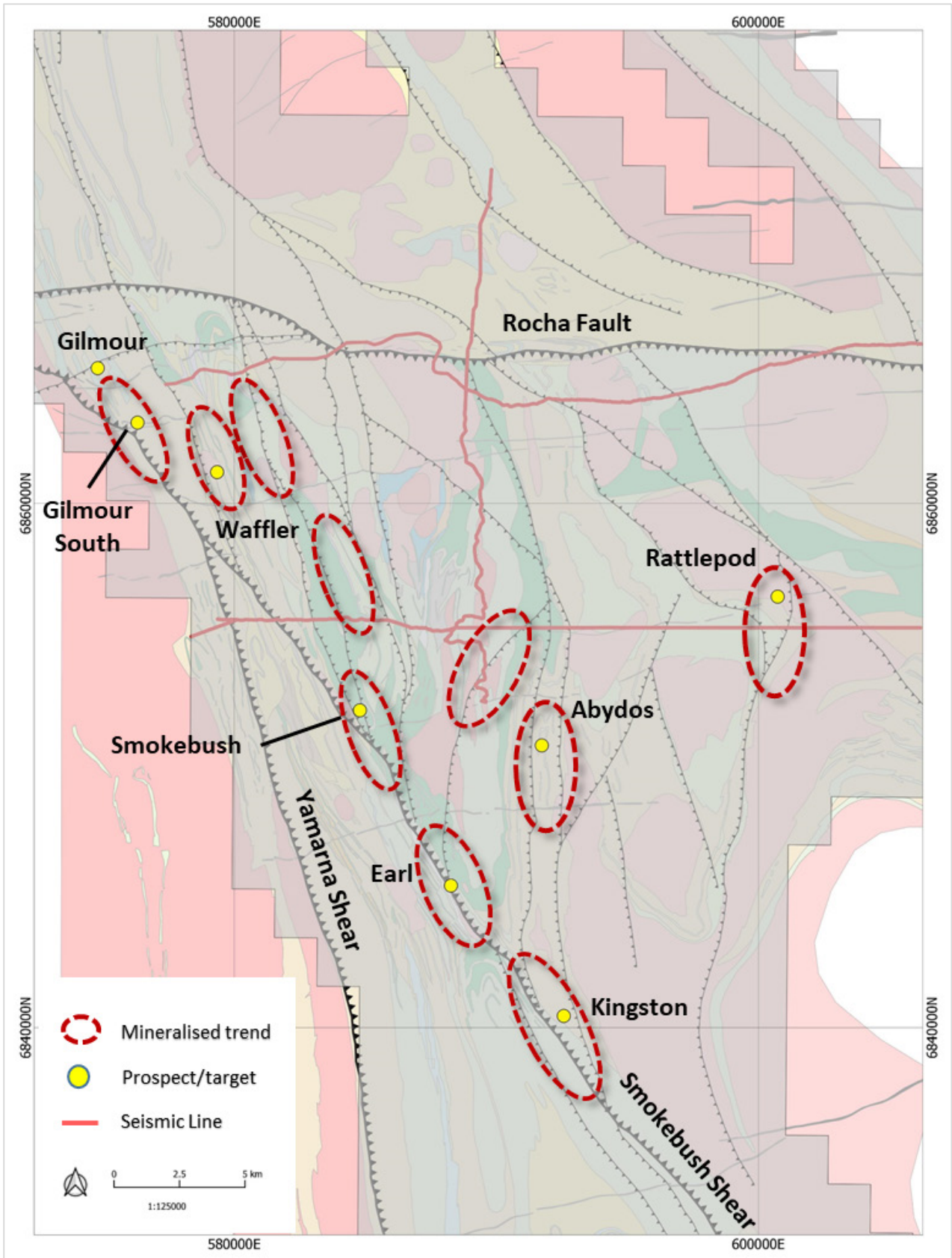
The 2021 exploration budget of \$27 million is increasing by \$6 million to \$33 million, with the additional expenditure primarily intended to accelerate aircore and reverse circulation (RC) drill testing of promising new exploration targets and to fund the higher costs of some exploration services.

During 2021, 90 kilometres of 2.5D seismic survey was completed. Seismic is an innovative tool, with the survey designed to assist in mapping the structural architecture across the Southern Project Area. This seismic survey complements the existing high quality gravity, magnetics and geochemistry datasets in the region and will further assist drill targeting as the processed data becomes available later in the year.

Aircore drilling through 2020 and 2021 has tested an extensive portion of the Southern Project Area, with drilling productivity improving through 2021. This has allowed Gold Road to test a considerably larger area than initially planned. Due to the underexplored nature of this greenstone belt, a significant expanse of prospective tenure remains untested. The aircore drilling budget for the remainder of 2021 has been increased to allow for first pass exploration to be accelerated over untested areas and to complete infill programmes over new targets that include significant multi-kilometre strike extent gold-in-regolith trends. A total of 140,000 metres of aircore is now planned for the year.

The increased budget allows Gold Road to fast track the deeper follow-up RC drilling to test a growing number of encouraging targets generated from early-stage RC and regional aircore programmes (Figure 1). A total of 40,000 metres of RC drilling will target the new areas and aims to delineate strike and depth extents of mineralisation at multiple prospects, including:

- the Gilmour South prospect which returned regolith anomalism in aircore drilling associated with the same geological sequence as seen at the 258,000 ounce Gilmour Mineral Resource immediately to the north;
- the Waffler prospect which hosts a number of multi-kilometre gold-in-regolith anomalies located in the hangingwall to the prospective Smokebush Shear Zone;
- the Earl prospect, where drilling returned 40.86 metres at 0.45 g/t Au from 225.14 metres, including 3.80 metres at 2.35 g/t Au from 228.00 metres (20KGDD0007);
- the Abydos prospect which has returned encouraging bedrock mineralisation associated with laminated quartz veining over several RC and diamond holes, including 15 metres at 3.06 g/t Au from 201 metres (YMRC00053) and 6 metres at 3.84 g/t Au from 102 metres (YMDD00024); and
- the Kingston prospect where recent aircore has defined a new coherent 2 kilometre trend of elevated (>100 ppb) gold in-regolith samples, including results up to 16 metres at 1.73 g/t Au from 28 metres (YMAC02577).



**Figure 1:** Priority prospects and key mineralised trends scheduled for follow-up aircore and RC drill testing within the Southern Project Area

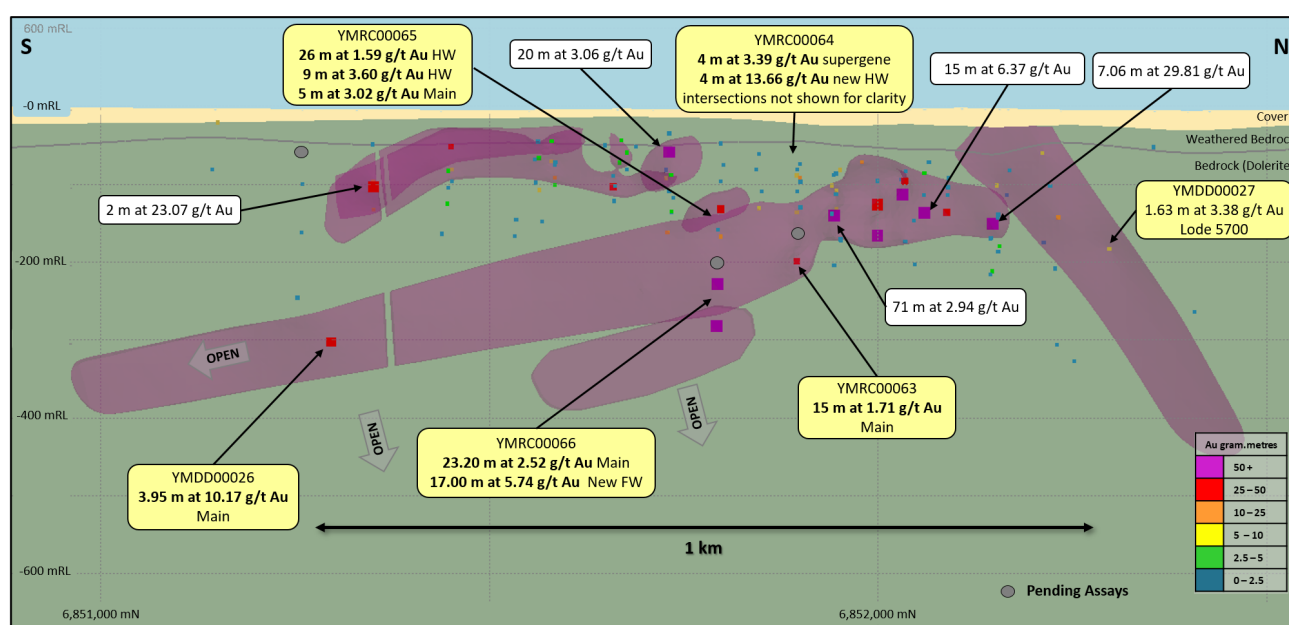
## Smokebush



At the Smokebush prospect, 13 RC holes for 2,463 metres and six diamond holes for 2,367 metres were completed with assay results from three diamond holes pending. From the returned assays, eight intersections greater than 25 gram-metres are reported (Figure 2) with better results including:

### Milestone 3

- 3.95 metres at 10.17 g/t Au from 347.35 metres (YMDD00026) – 700 metre down plunge of previous drill intercepts
- 23.20 metres at 2.52 g/t Au from 221.80 metres and **17.00 metres at 5.74 g/t Au** from 279.50 metres (YMRC00066) – 100 metres down plunge from historical drill intercepts
- 26 metres at 1.59 g/t Au from 71 metres, 9 metres at 3.60 g/t Au from 128 metres and 5 metres at 3.02 g/t Au from 166 metres (YMRC00065) – 100 metres down plunge
- 15 metres at 1.71 g/t Au from 72 metres (YMRC00063) – 50 metres down plunge
- **4 metres at 13.66 g/t Au from 72 metres (YMRC00064)** – a new hangingwall lode



**Figure 2:** Long projection of the Smokebush prospect, looking west of the main lode, hangingwall lode, new footwall lode and Lode 5700. High-grade shoots highlighted in purple. New intersections highlighted yellow, existing intersections in white

The Smokebush mineralised system is located within a network of shear structures that splay off the regional-scale Smokebush Shear (Figure 1). Mineralisation at Smokebush is characterised by biotite-calcite-arsenopyrite altered shearing and quartz veining (often associated with visible gold) at the intersection of steep west-dipping and east-dipping shears. Mineralisation is hosted within the more competent and brittle quartz-rich zones of the differentiated Smokebush Dolerite host.

The drilling programme was designed to test extensions to the thicker high-grade mineralisation both along strike and down dip of the previous drilling. The geology and mineralisation intersected in the new holes has supported the interpretation.

Gold mineralisation intersected in drill hole YMDD00026 indicates potential to extend the Main Lode mineralisation by 700 metres down plunge of the previous released intersection of 71 metres at 2.94 g/t Au<sup>3</sup>. Mineralisation intersected in drill hole YMRC00063, YMRC00065 and YMRC00066 has successfully extended mineralisation over 100 metres down plunge of this intersection.

<sup>3</sup> ASX announcement dated 24 March 2015

Further work at Smokebush will incorporate the pending assays into an updated geological model. The model will be evaluated and used for any further geological targeting. It is anticipated a maiden resource for Smokebush will be included in Gold Road’s annual resource update in early 2022.

## Abydos



### Milestone 2

The Abydos prospect is located within the Hirono-Kingston trend, a 15 kilometre north-south structural corridor within the southern extents of the Southern Project Area. A single 300 metre diamond hole and 19 RC holes for 4,000 metres were completed to test for basement mineralisation across a two kilometre footprint (>100 ppb) of elevated gold-in-regolith (Figure 3). Drilling intersected multiple laminated quartz veins associated with andesitic volcanoclastics and a sericite-albite-sulphide altered porphyry. Assay results for seven holes have been returned with better results including:

- 26 metres at 1.18 g/t Au from 126 metres (YMRC00052), including 3 metres at 7.91 g/t Au from 148 metres
- 15 metres at 3.06 g/t Au from 201 metres (YMRC00053), including 4 metre at 9.13 g/t Au from 210 metres
- 6 metres at 3.84 g/t Au from 102 metres (YMDD00024)

Assays from the remainder of the RC programme are still awaited with mineralisation open to the north, south and west. Follow-up drilling will be planned as additional assay results are received.

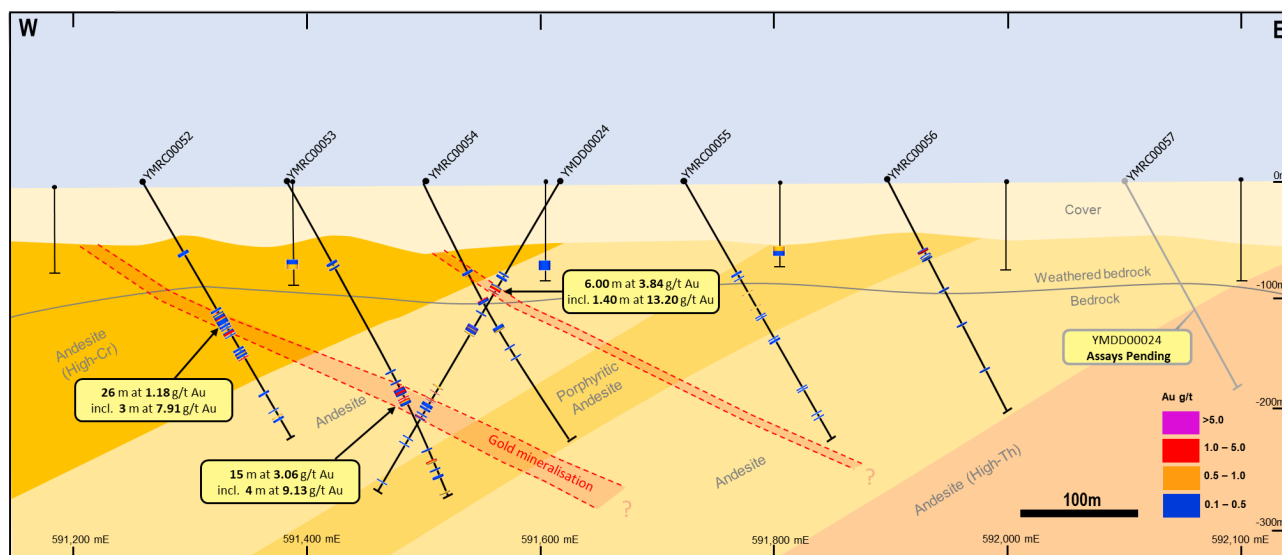


Figure 3: Abydos prospect cross section looking North (6,849,150 mN) showing simplified geology and new drill intersections

This release was authorised by the Managing Director and CEO, Mr Duncan Gibbs.

For further information, please visit [www.goldroad.com.au](http://www.goldroad.com.au) or contact:

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**Gold Road Attributable Mineral Resource Estimate – December 2020 & February 2021**

Project Name / Category	Gold Road Attributable			Gruyere JV - 100% basis		
	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Metal
	Mt	g/t Au	Moz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Moz Au
<b>Gruyere JV Mineral Resources</b>						
Gruyere OP Total	67.77	1.31	2.86	135.54	1.31	5.73
Measured	7.95	1.06	0.27	15.90	1.06	0.54
Indicated	55.53	1.35	2.40	111.07	1.35	4.81
Measured and Indicated	63.49	1.31	2.67	126.97	1.31	5.35
Inferred	4.28	1.37	0.19	8.56	1.37	0.38
Golden Highway + YAM14 OP Total	10.02	1.37	0.44	20.03	1.37	0.89
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	6.83	1.42	0.31	13.66	1.42	0.62
Measured and Indicated	6.83	1.42	0.31	13.66	1.42	0.62
Inferred	3.19	1.28	0.13	6.37	1.28	0.26
Central Bore UG Total	0.12	13.05	0.05	0.24	13.05	0.10
Inferred	0.12	13.05	0.05	0.24	13.05	0.10
<b>Total Gruyere JV</b>	<b>77.90</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>155.81</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>6.71</b>
Measured	7.95	1.06	0.27	15.90	1.06	0.54
Indicated	62.36	1.35	2.71	124.73	1.35	5.43
<b>Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>70.32</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>140.63</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>5.97</b>
Inferred	7.59	1.52	0.37	15.18	1.52	0.74

<b>Gruyere Underground Mineral Resources – Gold Road Attributable</b>			
<b>Gruyere UG Total</b>	<b>18.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.87</b>
Inferred	18.47	1.47	0.87

<b>Gold Road Yamarna 100% Mineral Resources</b>			
Renegade OP	0.93	1.30	0.04
Inferred	0.93	1.30	0.04
Gilmour OP	1.82	2.21	0.13
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	0.42	5.81	0.08
Measured and Indicated	0.42	5.81	0.08
Inferred	1.40	1.13	0.05
Gilmour UG	0.78	5.13	0.13
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	0.30	4.34	0.04
Measured and Indicated	0.30	4.34	0.04
Inferred	0.49	5.62	0.09
<b>Total Gold Road Yamarna 100% Owned</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.30</b>
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	0.72	5.20	0.12
<b>Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>0.12</b>
Inferred	2.82	1.96	0.18

<b>Total Gold Road Attributable Mineral Resources</b>			
<b>Total Gold Road Attributable</b>	<b>99.91</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>4.53</b>
Measured	7.95	1.06	0.27
Indicated	63.08	1.40	2.83
<b>Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>71.03</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>3.10</b>
Inferred	28.87	1.53	1.42

**Gold Road Attributable and Gruyere JV Ore Reserve Estimate - December 2020**

Project Name / Category	Gold Road Attributable			Gruyere JV - 100% Basis		
	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Contained Metal Moz Au	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Contained Metal Moz Au
<b>Gruyere OP Total</b>	<b>39.89</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>79.78</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Proved	8.05	1.02	0.26	16.10	1.02	0.53
Probable	31.84	1.29	1.32	63.67	1.29	2.64
<b>Golden Highway Total</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	3.54	1.35	0.15	7.07	1.35	0.31
<b>Total Gruyere JV</b>	<b>43.43</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>86.85</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3.48</b>
Proved	8.05	1.02	0.26	16.10	1.02	0.53
Probable	35.37	1.30	1.47	70.75	1.30	2.95

OP = open pit, UG = Underground

**Mineral Resource Notes:**

- All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves. Gruyere Measured category includes Surface Stockpiles. Mineral Resources are depleted for mining
- The Gruyere JV is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd, a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd. Figures are reported on a 100% basis unless otherwise specified, 50% is attributable to Gold Road. Gold Road's 50% attributable Mineral Resource for Gruyere Underground is reported independently of the Gruyere JV
- All Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported at various cut-off grades allowing for processing costs, recovery and haulage to the Gruyere Mill. Gruyere and YAM14 - 0.4 g/t Au. Attila, Orleans, Argos, Montagne and Alaric – 0.5 g/t Au. Gilmour - 0.5 g/t Au. Renegade - 0.5 g/t Au
- All Open Pit Mineral Resources are constrained within a A\$2,000 per ounce or A\$1,850 per ounce optimised pit shell derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters from the Golden Highway PFS, the Gruyere FS and current Gruyere JV operational cost data. Gilmour and Renegade at A\$1,850 per ounce gold price
- The Underground Mineral Resource at Gruyere was evaluated by Gold Road in February 2021 based on the same estimation model used to estimate the Open Pit Mineral Resource reported as at 31 December 2020. The model was evaluated exclusively below the A\$2,000 per ounce pit optimisation shell utilised to constrain the Open Pit Mineral Resource and is reported as 100% in the Inferred category
- Underground Mineral Resources at Gruyere are constrained by Mineable Shape Optimiser (MSO) shapes of dimensions consistent with underground mass mining methods. The MSO shapes are optimised at cut-off grades based on benchmarked mining costs, current Gruyere operating costs and processing recoveries at a A\$2,000 per ounce gold price.
- Underground Mineral Resources at Gruyere considered appropriate for potential mass mining exploitation in the Central Zone are constrained within MSO shapes of 25 metre minimum mining width in a transverse orientation and 25 metre sub-level interval, and are optimised to a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au
- Underground Mineral Resources at Gruyere considered appropriate for potential mass mining exploitation in the Northern Zone are constrained within MSO shapes of 5 metre minimum mining width in longitudinal orientation and 25 metre sub-level interval, and are optimised to a cut-off grade of 1.5g/t Au
- Underground Mineral Resources at Central Bore and Gilmour are constrained by 1.5 metre and 2.5 metre minimum stope widths respectively that are optimised to a 3.5 g/t Au cut-off reflective of an A\$1,850 per ounce gold price
- Diluted tonnages and grades are reported based on minimum stope widths

**Ore Reserve Notes:**

- All Ore Reserves are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code Edition
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding. All dollar amounts are in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated
- Gruyere Proved category includes Surface Stockpiles. Ore Reserves are depleted for mining
- The Gruyere JV is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Limited, a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd. Figures are reported on a 100% basis unless otherwise specified, 50% is attributable to Gold Road
- Gold Road holds an uncapped 1.5% net smelter return royalty on Gold Fields' share of production from the Gruyere JV once total gold production exceeds 2 million ounces
- The pit design for reporting the Gruyere Ore Reserve is essentially unchanged from the 2016 feasibility study and is unchanged from the previous Ore Reserve statement. The Ore Reserve is reported using the 2020 Mineral Resource model constrained within the pit design (which is derived from a A\$1,500 per ounce optimisation) and with Ore Reserves reported at A\$1,750 per ounce gold price
- The Ore Reserve for the Golden Highway deposits which include Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric is constrained within an A\$1,750 per ounce mine design derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters as defined by PFS and operational studies
- The Ore Reserve is evaluated using variable cut off grades: Gruyere - 0.5 g/t Au (fresh), 0.4 g/t Au (oxide and transition). Attila - 0.6 g/t Au (fresh), 0.5 g/t Au (oxide and transition). Argos – 0.6 g/t Au (fresh and transition), 0.5 g/t Au (oxide). Montagne – 0.6 g/t Au (fresh), 0.5 g/t Au (oxide and transition). Alaric - 0.6 g/t Au (fresh), 0.5 g/t Au (oxide and transition)
- Ore block tonnage dilution and mining recovery estimates: Gruyere - 5% and 98%. Attila - 16% and 96%. Argos - 9% and 88%. Montagne - 9% and 93%. Alaric - 21% and 94%

## Competent Persons Statements

### Exploration Results

*The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Tyrrell, General Manager – Discovery. Mr Tyrrell is an employee of Gold Road, and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 7785). Mr Tyrrell is a holder of Gold Road Performance Rights.*

*Mr Tyrrell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Tyrrell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.*

### Mineral Resources

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource estimation for Gruyere Open Pit is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Roux. Mr Roux is an employee of Gold Fields Australia, is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 324099) and is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist (400136/09) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.*

*Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road has endorsed the Open Pit Mineral Resource for Gruyere on behalf of Gold Road. Mr Donaldson is an employee of Gold Road and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RPGeo Mining 10147). Mr Donaldson is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.*

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource estimation for Gruyere Underground is based on information compiled by Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road and Mr Steven Hulme, Principal–Corporate Development for Gold Road.*

*Mr Hulme is an employee of Gold Road and is a Member and a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM CP 220946). Mr Hulme is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.*

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource estimation for Attila, Orleans, Argos, Montagne, Alaric, YAM14, Central Bore, Gilmour and Renegade is based on information compiled by Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road and Mrs Jane Levett, previously employed by Gold Road now independent consultant (Little Beach Consulting).*

*Mrs Levett is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional (MAusIMM CP 112232).*

*Messrs Roux and Donaldson and Mrs Levett have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Messrs Roux and Donaldson and Mrs Levett consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.*

### Ore Reserves

*The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve estimation for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr Hamish Guthrie. Mr Guthrie is an employee of Gold Fields Australia and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 210899).*

*Mr Steven Hulme, Principal–Corporate Development for Gold Road has endorsed the Ore Reserve estimation for Gruyere on behalf of Gold Road. Mr Hulme is an employee of Gold Road and is a Member and a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM CP 220946). Mr Hulme is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.*

*The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve estimation for Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric, is based on information compiled by Mr Steven Hulme, Principal–Corporate Development for Gold Road.*

*Messrs Guthrie and Hulme have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken 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’. Messrs Guthrie and Hulme consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.*

### New Information or Data

*Gold Road confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.*



## Appendix 1 – Drilling information – Diamond and RC

**Table 1: Collar coordinate details for diamond and RC drilling**

Group	Project	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip
Smokebush	Smokebush		YMDD00025	474.85	585,095	6,851,260	498	270	-59
			YMDD00026	504.90	585,299	6,851,297	500	270	-60
			YMDD00027	397.00	584,761	6,852,353	493	210	-70
			YMRC00064	306.80	584,956	6,851,895	498	269	-59
			YMRC00066	343.00	584,960	6,851,796	498	268	-76
			YMRC00066W1	340.10	584,960	6,851,798	497	267	-75
Hirono	Abydos		YMDD00024	304	591,615	6,849,145	478	268	-59

**Table 2: Collar coordinate details for RC drilling**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip		
Smokebush	Smokebush	YMRC00060	202	585,121	6,851,259	499	270	-60		
		YMRC00061	240	585,166	6,851,258	500	270	-60		
		YMRC00062	300	585,205	6,851,257	500	269	-59		
		YMRC00063	270	584,893	6,851,896	497	270	-76		
		YMRC00065	250	584,935	6,851,796	497	272	-75		
		YMRC00067	100	584,430	6,852,737	495	241	-59		
		YMRC00068	166	584,448	6,852,747	495	239	-61		
		YMRC00069	175	584,581	6,852,773	496	270	-60		
		YMRC00070	150	584,601	6,852,773	496	270	-60		
		YMRC00071	175	584,621	6,852,773	496	268	-60		
		YMRC00072	136	584,947	6,850,731	500	268	-60		
		YMRC00073	175	584,999	6,850,736	500	270	-61		
		Hirono	Abydos	YMRC00044	252	591,821	6,850,735	485	92	-60
				YMRC00045	252	591,920	6,850,738	486	97	-61
YMRC00046	252			592,025	6,850,738	486	90	-60		
YMRC00047	33			592,172	6,850,736	488	90	-60		
YMRC00047A	221			592,172	6,850,736	488	90	-60		
YMRC00048	160			591,687	6,850,354	483	90	-60		
YMRC00048A	268			591,687	6,850,354	483	90	-60		
YMRC00049	250			591,817	6,850,356	484	92	-61		
YMRC00050	250			592,020	6,850,349	485	92	-61		
YMRC00051	34			592,194	6,850,345	486	90	-60		
YMRC00051A	51			592,194	6,850,345	486	90	-60		
YMRC00051B	250			592,194	6,850,345	486	90	-61		
YMRC00052	252			591,263	6,849,172	480	90	-60		
YMRC00053	300			591,386	6,849,169	481	94	-60		
YMRC00054	252			591,501	6,849,169	480	95	-62		
YMRC00055	252			591,720	6,849,136	480	90	-60		
YMRC00056	221			591,893	6,849,145	479	100	-60		
YMRC00057	198			592,100	6,849,151	478	102	-60		
YMRC00058	252	592,498	6,849,149	477	94	-60				

**Table 3: Collar coordinate details for aircore drilling**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip
Smokebush	Kingston	YMAC02509	52	591,861	6,840,553	437	0	-90
		YMAC02523	65	591,504	6,840,166	441	0	-90
		YMAC02525	82	591,699	6,840,174	440	0	-90
		YMAC02544	72	591,640	6,839,767	442	0	-90
		YMAC02577	44	592,301	6,839,070	425	0	-90

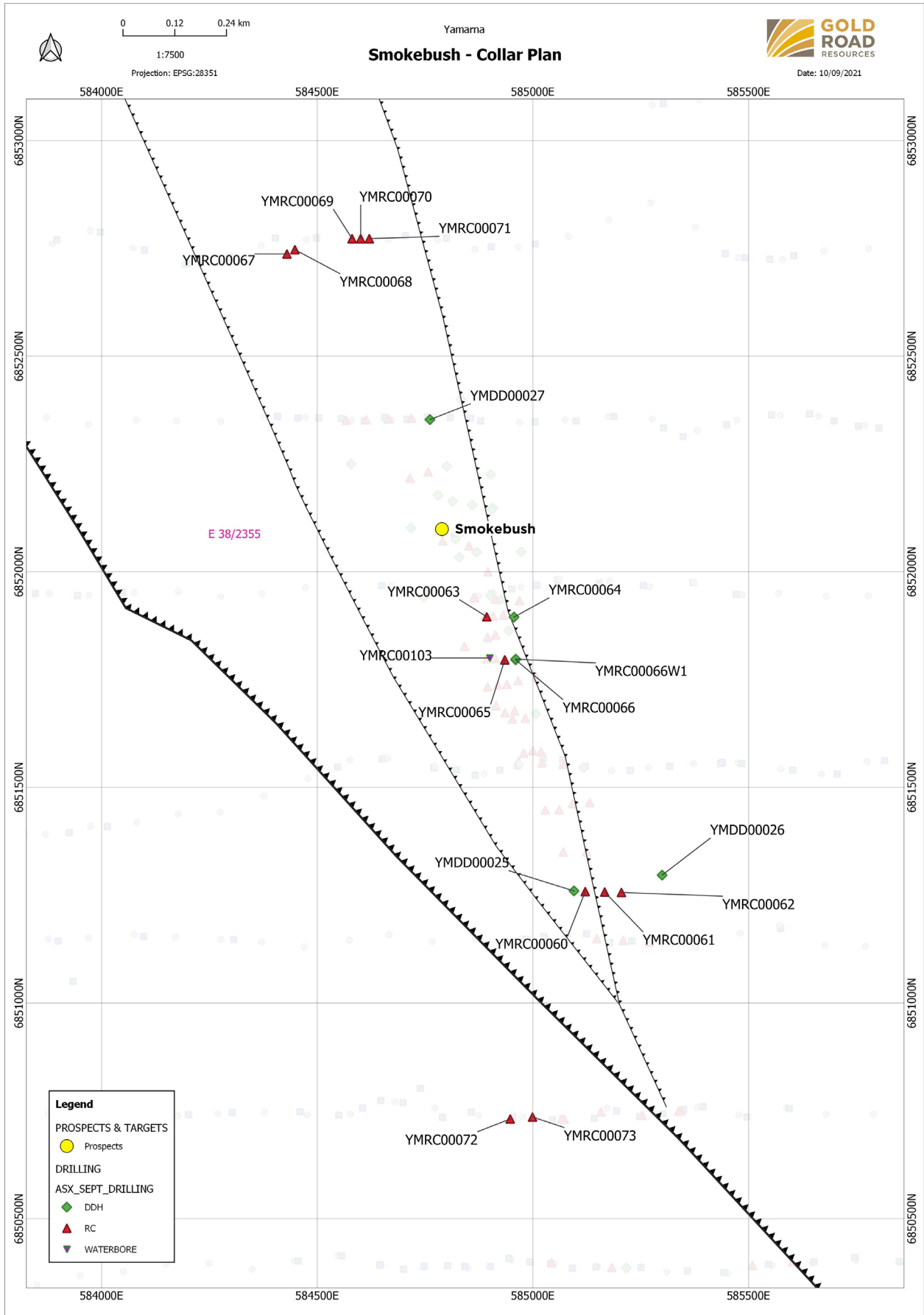


Figure 1: Smokebush collar plan

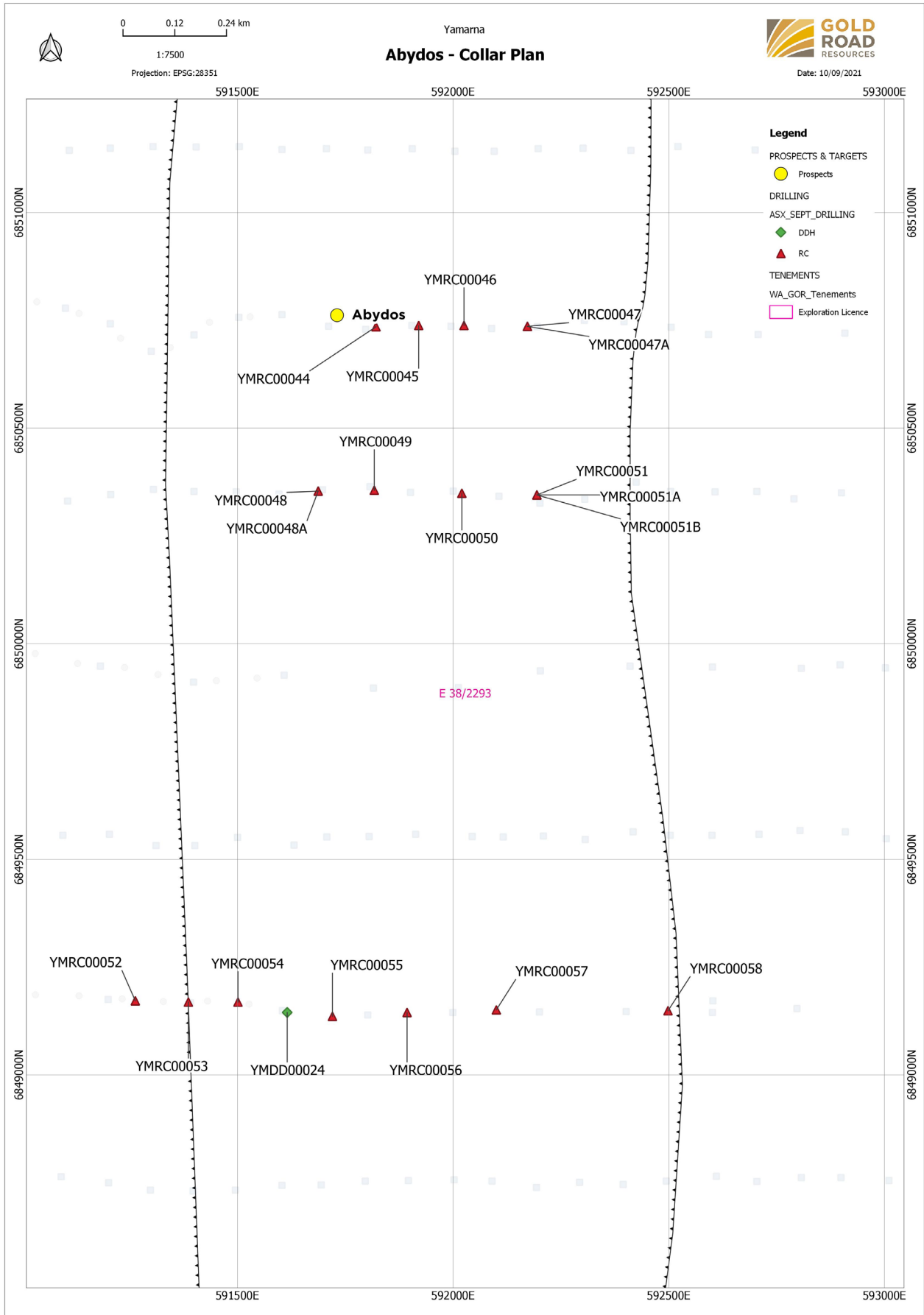
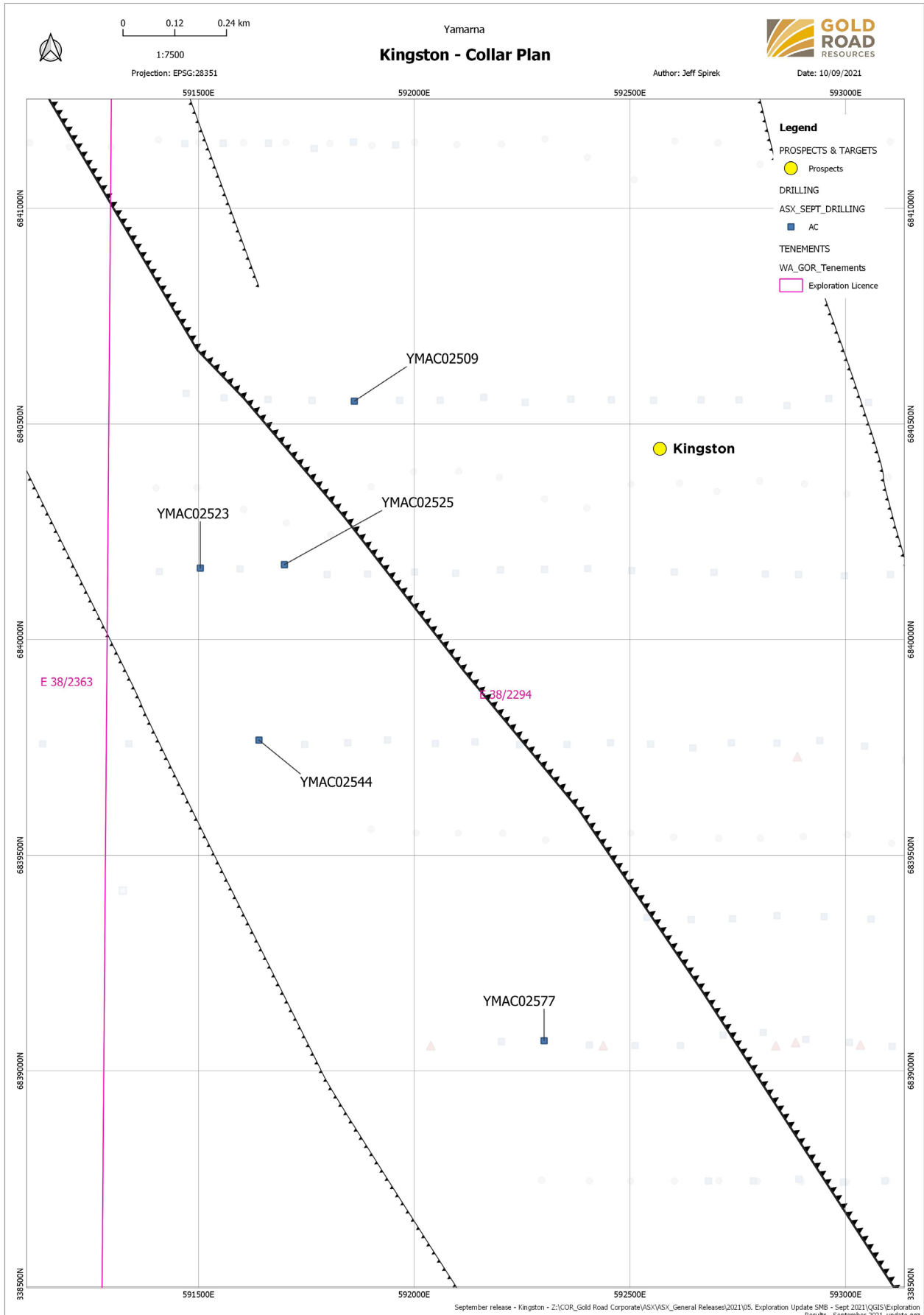


Figure 2: Abydos collar plan



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**Figure 3: Kingston collar plan**

## Appendix 2 – Significant drill results – Diamond, RC and AC

**Table 3:** Diamond intercepts. Smokebush - geologically selected. Abydos - 0.1 g/t Au cut-off and up to 4 m of grades below that cut-off and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2 m of grades below that cut-off

Prospect	Domain	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre		
Smokebush	Supergene	YMRC00064	47.00	51.00	4.00	3.39	14		
			New HW Lode	72.00	76.00	4.00	13.66	55	
	Main Lode	YMRC00066	Including	72.00	73.00	1.00	48.90	49	
			Including	221.80	245.00	23.20	2.52	59	
	5400 FW Lode		Including	230.55	231.28	0.73	12.40	9	
			Including	250.90	260.75	9.85	2.59	25	
	New FW Lode		Including	254.20	254.73	0.53	13.40	7	
			Including	279.50	296.50	17.00	5.74	98	
	Main Lode - 550 m extension			Including	286.15	287.00	0.85	27.30	23
				And	289.38	290.00	0.62	22.20	14
				And	290.00	291.00	1.00	21.60	22
				And	294.44	295.00	0.56	13.60	8
	Downdip extension of Lode 5700		YMDD00026	347.35	351.30	3.95	10.17	40	
				Including	350.55	350.97	0.42	50.70	21
		YMDD00027	Including	350.97	351.30	0.33	50.10	17	
			Including	186.90	188.53	1.63	3.38	6	
Abydos	Exploration	YMDD00024	102.00	108.00	6.00	3.84	23		
			Including	106.00	107.40	1.40	13.20	18.5	
			Including	205.70	206.00	0.30	2.00	0.6	

**Table 4:** RC geologically selected intercepts. Abydos - 0.1 g/t Au cut-off and up to 4 m of grades below that cut-off and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2 m of grades below that cut-off

Prospect	Domain	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Smokebush	Main Lode	YMRC00063	193	208	15	1.71	26	
			5760 HW Lode	71	97	26	1.59	41
			5550 HW Lode	128	137	9	3.60	32
			Main Lode	166	171	5	3.02	15
Abydos	Exploration	YMRC00052	126	152	26	1.18	31	
			Including	148	151	3	7.91	24
			Including	150	151	1	19.5	20
		YMRC00053	173	174	1	2.33	2	
			Including	201	216	15	3.06	46
			Including	210	214	4	9.13	37
		YMRC00054	Including	211	212	1	29.7	30
			268	270	2	1.26	3	
		YMRC00055	113	114	1	2.51	3	
		YMRC00055	110	111	1	1.00	1	
		YMRC00056	67	68	1	1.85	2	

**Table 3:** Aircore intercepts - 0.1 g/t Au cut-off and up to 4 m of grades below that cut-off

Prospect	Domain	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Kingston	Exploration	YMAC02509	48	51	3	1.610	4.8	
			YMAC02523	36	44	8	0.166	1.3
			YMAC02525	68	72	4	0.108	0.4
			YMAC02544	71	72	1	0.145	0.1
			YMAC02577	28	44	16	1.734	27.7

# Appendix 3 - JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1 Report

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

*(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)*

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Sampling techniques</b>  <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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></p>	<p>Sampling has been carried out using diamond drilling (DDH), reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC).</p> <p><b>DDH:</b> Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for sampling and analysis at variable intervals based on geological observations, ranging typically between 0.20-1.20 m. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Where core is highly fractured and contains coarse gold, whole core samples may be selected for sample submission.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a static cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> Composite chip samples collected with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for aircore programmes. Sample size is 2-3 kg per composite.</p>
<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocol and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below.</p>
<p><b>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</b>  <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. Sample weights average ~2.0 kg and range from ~0.6 to 2.8 kg.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> holes were drilled with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> holes were drilled with an 85-87 mm blade or hammer bit. 1 m samples were collected and composited to 4 m to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. For all AC holes the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) is collected as a single metre sample.</p> <p><b>Assays:</b>  <b>DDH</b> and <b>RC</b> samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay or Photon Assay at MinAnalytical in Perth, or by Fire Assay at ALS in Perth. The Photon Assay technique is used for selected later stage (Milestone 4) exploration programmes where the benefits of the technique outweigh the higher detection limit (~0.03 g/t Au). The detection limit is not an issue as assays are collected from within the mineralised system. Fire Assay, 0.01 g/t Au and lower detection limit, are used for earlier stage (Milestone 1 to Milestone 3) exploration programmes where low detection limits are required for detecting anomalies associated with mineralised systems.</p> <p><b>AC</b> samples were assayed for gold by Aqua Regia at ALS in Perth. Samples are dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 g subsample of which 25 g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low-level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an ICP-MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.</p> <p>For all AC programme holes the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) is collected as a single metre sample. The end-of-hole sample is assayed for gold as described above and is additionally assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the ME-MS61L and ME-MS81 routines which uses a 4 acid digestion, lithium borate fusion and finish by ICP-MS analysis.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Drilling techniques</b>  <b>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</b></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> DDH drilling rigs, owned and operated by Orlando Drilling, were used to collect the diamond core samples. The diamond core samples are collected as HQ (61.1 mm) and NQ (45.1 mm) size for sampling and assay. All suitably competent drill core (100%) is oriented using Reflex digital orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by Gold Road field staff at the Yamarna Exploration facility. In broken ground, triple tube diamond core may be selected to be collected. Diamond tails are drilled from RC pre-collars to both extend holes when abandoned and reduce drilling costs when appropriate.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> RC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Orlando Drilling and Topdrill, were used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm).</p> <p><b>AC:</b> AC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Orlando Drilling, were used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of ~3.4 inch (85-87 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube.</p>
<p><b>Drill sample recovery</b>  <b>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</b></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> All diamond core collected is dry. Driller's measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 m core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved, with minimal core loss recorded.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> The majority of RC samples were dry. Drilling operators' ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. The procedure is to record wet or damp samples in the database. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. Gold Road procedure is to stop RC drilling if water cannot be kept out of hole and continue with a DDH tail at a later time if required.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> The AC rig collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination and improving sample recovery.</p>
<p><b>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</b></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> Face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, the rejects deposited either on the ground in piles for milestone 1-3 prospects or in a plastic bag for milestone 4-5 prospects where required and a 2 to 3 kg lab sample collected.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10 m).</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above background levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water does not affect the overall sample. The entire sample is collected to minimal loss of material is reported. Samples reported with significant assays were all recorded as being dry, with no water or visible contamination.</p>
<p><b>Logging</b>  <b>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</b></p>	<p>All Yamarna chips and drill cores were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. Detail of logging was sufficient for mineral resource estimation and technical studies.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</b></p>	<p>Logging of <b>DDH</b> core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.</p> <p>Logging of <b>RC</b> chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Chip trays are photographed.</p> <p>Logging of <b>AC</b> chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples in addition to selected final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives.</p>
<p><b>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</b></p>	<p>All holes were logged in full.</p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b> <b>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</b></p>	<p>Core samples were cut in half using an automated diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. For heavily broken ground not amenable to cutting, whole core sampling may be taken but is not a regular occurrence.</p>
<p><b>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</b></p>	<p><b>RC:</b> 1 m drill samples are channelled through a static cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in a numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the sample spoil or plastic bag where spoil is retained. &gt;95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> 1m drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10 m rows, and 4 m composite samples, amounting to 2-3 kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p>
<p><b>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</b></p>	<p><b>Fire Assay:</b> Most samples (DDH and RC) were prepared at MinAnalytical or ALS in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the Fire Assay analysis. The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis.</p> <p><b>Photon Assay:</b> Some samples (RC) were prepared at MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were dried and were either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• passed through an Orbis OM50 Smart crusher/splitter to fill a single use pot with up to 500 g of sample at 85% passing 3 mm in preparation for analysis, or</li> <li>• pulverised (LM5) and split to fill a single use pot with up to 500 g of sample at 85% passing 75 µm in preparation for analysis</li> </ul> <p>The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis. The coarse crush is the preferred sample preparation method to minimise contamination and maximise sample weight. Pulverisation was used in order to provide a finer product for pXRF analysis.</p> <p><b>Aqua Regia:</b> Samples (AC) were prepared at ALS in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 25 g was used for the Aqua Regia analysis. The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis.</p>
<p><b>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</b></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> No duplicates were collected for diamond holes.</p> <p><b>AC:</b> At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch. No field duplicates are collected.</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>RC:</b> A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p>
<p><b>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</b></p>	<p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the expected particle size.</p>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b> <b>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</b></p>	<p><b>Fire Assay:</b> Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical and ALS in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation.</p> <p><b>Photon Assay:</b> Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical in Perth. The analytical method used was a 500 g Photon Assay for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation.</p> <p><b>Aqua Regia:</b> Samples were analysed at ALS in Perth. The analytical method used for gold was a 25 g Aqua Regia digestion with MS finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in AC drilling.</p>



Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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>	Portable (handheld) XRF analysis in the lab is completed by Lab Staff. Portable XRF machines are calibrated at beginning of each shift. Read times for all analyses are recorded and included in the Lab Assay reports. Detection limits for each element are included in Lab reports.
<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Gold Road protocols for: <b>DDH</b> is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. No field duplicates are collected. <b>RC</b> is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximate 1 in 30. <b>AC</b> is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. No field duplicates are collected. Gold Road QAQC protocols were met and analysis of results passed required hurdles to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision attained for the milestone level and use of the respective results for resource evaluation and reporting.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results are checked by the Exploration Manager (or delegate), Principal Resource Geologist and General Manager - Discovery. Additional checks are completed by Field Geologists and the Database Manager. A QAQC report was completed for the samples by the Project Geologist – results were acceptable.
<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No specific twinning was completed as part of these programmes.
<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All data are stored in a Datashed/SQL database system and maintained by the Database Manager. All field logging is carried out on toughbook computers using Geobank Mobile. Logging data is synchronised electronically to the Datashed Database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory.
<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary gold assay field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
<i>Location of data points Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<b>DDH</b> and <b>RC</b> locations were set out for drilling by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting. <b>DDH</b> and <b>RC</b> collars are surveyed post drilling using a DGPS system operated by Gold Road with support and training provided by Qualified Surveyors from Land Surveys. Accuracy for Northing, Easting and mRL is < ~1 to 3 cm. For angled <b>DDH</b> and <b>RC</b> drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer with verification of azimuth and dip using a north seeking gyro. Drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at variable intervals while drilling and an end of hole survey with a nominal 10 m interval spacing between points.
<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51. Gruyere uses a local mine grid; MGA transformation has been undertaken where required.
<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic and ground gravity surveys completed by Gold Road contractors. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2 m in elevation. Over the central area of the leases a Lidar survey flown in 2015 provides accurate elevation to better than 0.01 to 0.02 metres. Gruyere Mine area is under survey control utilising DGPS.
<i>Data spacing and distribution Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<b>Smokebush: RC</b> and <b>DDH</b> drilling at variable spacing and step off distances with reference to the existing 25 m to 50 m by 50 to 100 m spaced drilling. <b>Abydos: RC</b> holes completed on lines spacings of 400 - 1,200 m at intervals of 100, 200 and 400 m. <b>Kingston: AC</b> holes are completed at approximately 100 - 200 m intervals on 400 - 800 m spaced lines.

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>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.</b>	Not applicable - exploration results only.
<b>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</b>	No sample compositing was applied to RC or DD samples. AC samples are composited to 4 m.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</b>	<b>Smokebush:</b> The orientation of the drill holes (-60 - 75 dip, 210 - 270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the geologically modelled mineralisation with some local complexity. <b>Abydos:</b> The orientation of the drill holes (-60 dip, 090 & 270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional structure. True width of mineralisation has not been established at this stage. <b>Kingston:</b> The orientation of all aircore holes is vertical (-90 dip)
<b>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.</b>	A sampling bias has not been introduced. Bedrock drill testing is considered to have been approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. Aircore traverses are oriented approximately perpendicular to known regional strike, however aircore drilling is designed to detect regional mineralisation and not for definition purposes.
<b>Sample security The measures taken to ensure sample security.</b>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the MinAnalytical and ALS in Perth.
<b>Audits or reviews The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</b>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>  <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 interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p>	<p>The Tenements are located within the Yilka Native Title Determination Area (NNTT Number: WCD2017/005), determined on 27 September 2017. The activity occurred within the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves.</p> <p>The drilling at <b>Smokebush</b> occurred with tenement E38/2355.</p> <p>The drilling at <b>Abydos</b> occurred within tenement E38/2293.</p> <p>The drilling at <b>Kingston</b> occurred with tenement E38/2294.</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>	<p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety.</p>
<p><b>Exploration done by other parties</b>  <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>First exploration in the region was conducted in the eighties by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (<b>WMC</b>) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. All subsequent work has been completed by Gold Road.</p>
<p><b>Geology</b>  <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The Gruyere deposit and other prospects and targets are located within the Yamarna Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of WA, under varying depths (0 to +60 m) of recent cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belts have been multi-deformed and metamorphosed to lower amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries and granitoids. The Archean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Mesozoic weathering.</p> <p>The <b>Smokebush prospect</b> is associated with NNW striking shears splaying from the regional Smokebush Shear Zone. Gold mineralisation is best developed where the shear intersects a brittle granophyric dolerite zone, where quartz veining with biotite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite alteration characterise discrete lode structures.</p> <p>The <b>Abydos prospect</b> is situated within the southern extents of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt and is characterised by a tight to isoclinal antiformal folded sequence of andesitic volcanics that appears to be refolded about a NW plunging axis. The folded package is crosscut by a localised series of conjugate NE- and NW-trending shears bound by regionally extensive NS-trending reverse strike-slip faults.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation is characterised by laminated quartz veining and disseminated pyrite with silica-albite-sericite-chlorite alteration. The mineralisation appears to be controlled by the localised NE-trending shears that dip to the SE.</p> <p>The <b>Kingston prospect</b> is located in the immediate hangingwall to the regional second order Smokebush Shear, within a sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanics. Gold is associated with ductile deformation within the interpreted shear zone. Further review of the AC chips and mineralisation is planned.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Drill hole Information</b>  <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"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>All selected intersections, significant individual assays and collar information are provided in Appendices 1 to 3. All other collar locations (with no significant assays) are indicated on plans. Relevant plans and longitudinal projections are found in the body text and Appendix 1.</p>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b>  <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Significant high individual grades are reported where the result(s) impacts the understanding of an intersection. No significant individual assays were received in the data reported on. Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) or 4 m (0.1 g/t Au cut-off) of grades below that cut-off. Cut-offs of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and/or 5.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results. Note that gram.metres (g.m) is the multiplication of the length (m) by the grade (g/t Au) of the drill intersection and provides the reader with an indication of intersection quality. Geologically selected intervals are used in later stage projects to honour interpreted thickness and grade from the currently established geological interpretation of mineralisation and may include varying grade lengths below the cut-off.</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>Intersections lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.</p>
<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>  <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i></p>	<p>All mineralisation widths are reported as down hole lengths.  <b>Smokebush:</b> Down hole length reported, true width to be established.  <b>Abydos:</b> Down hole length reported, true width to be established.  <b>Kingston:</b> Down hole length reported, true width not known.</p>
<p><b>Diagrams</b>  <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>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of this and previous ASX announcements.</p>
<p><b>Balanced reporting</b>  <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>	<p>Intersection’s lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) or 4 m (0.1 g/t Au cut-off) of grades below that cut-off. Cut-offs of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0, 5.0 and/or 10.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results. All collars drilled during the quarter are illustrated in Figure 3 and tabulated in Table</p>
<p><b>Other substantive exploration data</b>  <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>	<p>A 2.5D seismic survey was completed over the Southern Project Area by HiSeis. The survey aims to understand the structural architecture of the Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belts. A total of 84-line km’s were collected over three transects. The survey was acquired using wireless Inova Quantum nodes. Proposed receiver spacing and Vibroseis Point (VP) interval is 10m, over an active spread of 10 km, with a sweep frequency of 6 –120 Hz and a 16 s sweep length. Additionally, a passive array of sensor nodes at 250 m x 300 m grid spacing over a 5 x 5 km area were located over the intersection of the seismic transects. The passive array aims to provide a lower resolution 3D image of seismic velocity over the central area.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b><i>Further work</i></b>	Targeting and drill testing will continue in the December CY21 quarter and will follow up significant results returned to date at <b>Earl, Waffler, Abydos</b> and <b>Kingston</b> . For <b>Smokebush</b> further work will include geological interpretations, economic evaluation and resource modelling.