ACCELERATION OF EXPLORATION AT YAMARNA IN 2017

BUDGETING UP TO A$22 MILLION SPEND

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

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Highlights

- **2017 exploration budget doubled to accelerate evaluation of Yamarna Belt**
- **Total 2017 Yamarna exploration spend to be approximately A$22 million**
- **High-grade primary mineralised structures identified at Ibanez and Santana**
- **Bedrock gold mineralisation confirmed over 1.2 kilometre strike at Ibanez**
- **High-grade intersections at YAM14 extends potential strike**
- **Smokebush magnetic anomaly test returns thick high-grade mineralisation**
- **Best intersections include:**
  - 19 metres at 2.52 g/t Au from 94 metres at Ibanez
  - 8 metres at 3.12 g/t Au from 234 metres at Santana
  - 8 metres at 6.8 g/t Au from 32 metres at YAM14 (aircore)
  - 19 metres at 3.17 g/t Au from 55 metres at Smokebush

Following completion of the Gruyere Project Joint Venture (**GJV**) transaction with Gold Fields Ltd (**Gold Fields**) in December 2016, Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) can now refocus activities on its core strength of discovering gold deposits on the Yamarna Greenstone Belt. With the receipt of funds from Gold Fields in December 2016 the Company will be allocating:

- A$12 to 15 million for exploration across the 100%-owned North Yamarna tenements
- In excess of A$5 million expenditure expected for exploration across the GJV tenements held 50:50 with Gold Fields (with Gold Fields contributing an equal amount), and
- A$1.5 to 2 million for exploration on the South Yamarna Joint Venture (**SYJV**) tenements held 50:50 with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**) (with Sumitomo contributing an equal amount).

In total across North Yamarna, GJV and SYJV tenements (Figure 1), Gold Road expects to be spending approximately A$22 million, with the provisional total spend including contribution from both JV partners across the Yamarna Belt of approximately A$30 million.

Gold Road Executive Director – Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said: *"The funding we have available following completion of the Gruyere JV transaction allows us to accelerate our geological evaluation of the Yamarna Belt. Gold Road will continue to use its proven exploration methodology of cost-effectively evaluating previously identified highly prospective targets. In 2017, we plan to test multiple targets identified over the last three years across the North Yamarna tenements and are anticipating an aggressive drilling programme for the Gruyere JV which will be targeting expansion of the resource base for the Project including a deep diamond drilling programme targeting the potential underground extension to the current open pit Mineral Resource. This will represent an effective doubling of the 2016 exploration budget."*

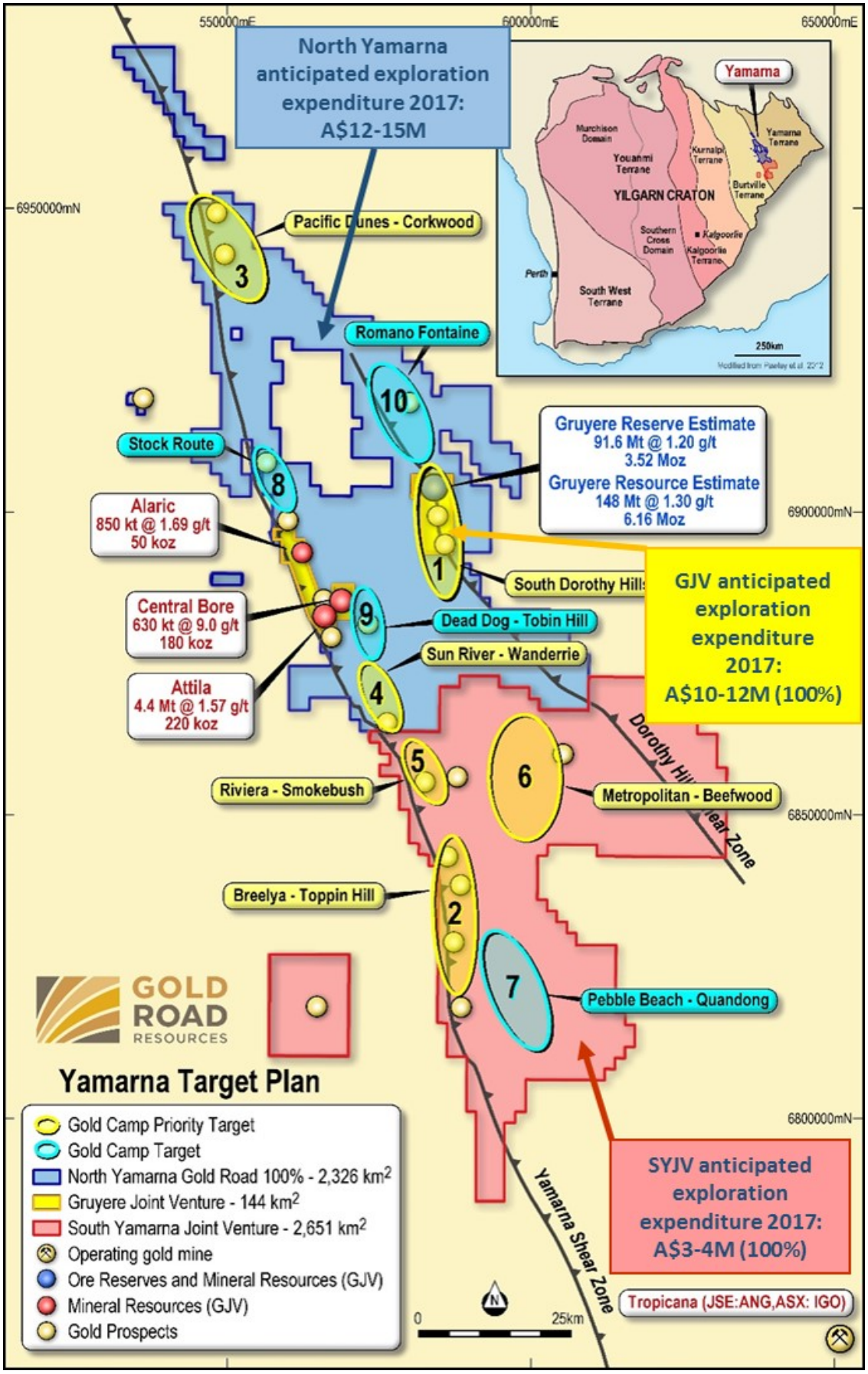

Figure 1: *Map showing location of 100% North Yamarna, 50% GJV and 50% SYJV areas with anticipated approximate exploration expenditure for 2017 with Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves on a Gruyere Project Joint Venture 100% basis (GOR 50%)*

Gold Road is also pleased to announce results of the final regional diamond, Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and aircore drilling programmes for 2016 providing immediate follow-up targets to be further tested in 2017. Assay results from RC drilling were received from the Ibanez Prospect within the **Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp Scale Target** (Camp #3) and the Santana and Satriani Prospects within the **Sun River-Wanderrie Camp Scale Target** (Camp #4), both located on the 100% owned North Yamarna tenements (Figure 1). Continuity of high-grade bed rock mineralisation was confirmed at both Ibanez (best intersection of **19 metres at 2.52 g/t Au** from 94 metres, including **3 metres at 13.41 g/t Au**, in hole 16CWRC0024) and Santana (best intersection of **8 metres at 3.12 g/t Au** from 234 metres, including **2 metres at 8.24 g/t Au** in hole 16TARC0012).

Exciting high-grade results from 4 metre composite aircore samples were also received from YAM14 in the **South Dorothy Hills Camp Scale Target** (Camp #1) within the GJV tenements. The results (best intersections of **8 metres at 6.80 g/t Au** from 32 metres, including **4 metres at 12.11 g/t Au** from 32 metres in hole 16DHAC0665 and **17 metres at 2.61 g/t Au** from 96 metres in hole 16DHAC0666) have the potential to double the strike length of the deposit with further drilling.

The Company has also received assay results from RC and aircore drilling programmes completed on the **Riviera-Smokebush Camp Scale Target** (Camp #5) within the SYJV tenements, owned 50:50 by Gold Road and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**), which were highlighted by high-grade RC results at the Smokebush Prospect (best intersection of **19 metres at 3.17 g/t Au** from 55 metres, including **2 metres at 8.76 g/t Au** in hole 16SYRC0087).

2016 Exploration Update

Pacific Dunes-Corkwood, 100%: Ibanez Prospect

A 15 hole programme of RC drilling (1,875 metres) (Figure 3) was completed in the second half of 2016 at the Ibanez Prospect located in the north-eastern part of the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp Scale Target, approximately 55 kilometres north-west of the Gruyere Deposit. The drilling aimed to extend bedrock gold mineralisation associated with a 2.5 kilometre aircore anomaly identified in 2014 and 2015. The anomaly had been initially confirmed by a single diamond hole completed earlier in 2016 (Figure 2).

Five RC traverses, spaced 200 to 400 metres apart, tested a 1.2 kilometre strike length of the original gold anomaly, successfully intersecting bedrock gold mineralisation on all traverses. Drilling identified strongly deformed, predominantly intermediate, volcano-sedimentary rocks intruded by andesite dykes and feldspar porphyries. Gold mineralisation appears to focus in several structures generally coincident with lithological contacts. Mineralisation is present as narrow high-grade zones within broader zones of lower-grade mineralisation, and occurs in all rock types.

Best Ibanez intersections include:

- 19 metres at 2.52 g/t Au from 94 metres, including 3 metres at 13.41 g/t Au from 95 metres and 1 metre at 36.67 g/t Au from 95 metres (16CWRC0024)
- 4 metres at 3.72 g/t Au from 64 metres (16CWRC0021)
- 4 metres at 2.17 g/t Au from 56 metres (16CWRC0020)
- 1 metre at 7.67 g/t Au from 94 metres (16CWRC0018)

The Ibanez mineralisation differs from the typical Yamarna Belt mineralisation, having only minor biotite and albite alteration, and pyrite as the only sulphide with no associated arsenic anomalism. The bedrock structures also appear to occur in steep west-dipping stratigraphy, which is a different geometry to the east-dipping stratigraphy typical elsewhere across the North Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belts. The observed mineralisation style and host rock associations appear to be more similar with those commonly observed in the Kalgoorlie and Laverton Greenstone Belt deposits. Follow-up drilling will target localised structural complexities, and extensions to higher-grade zones to determine continuity and define a broader geological and mineralisation framework.

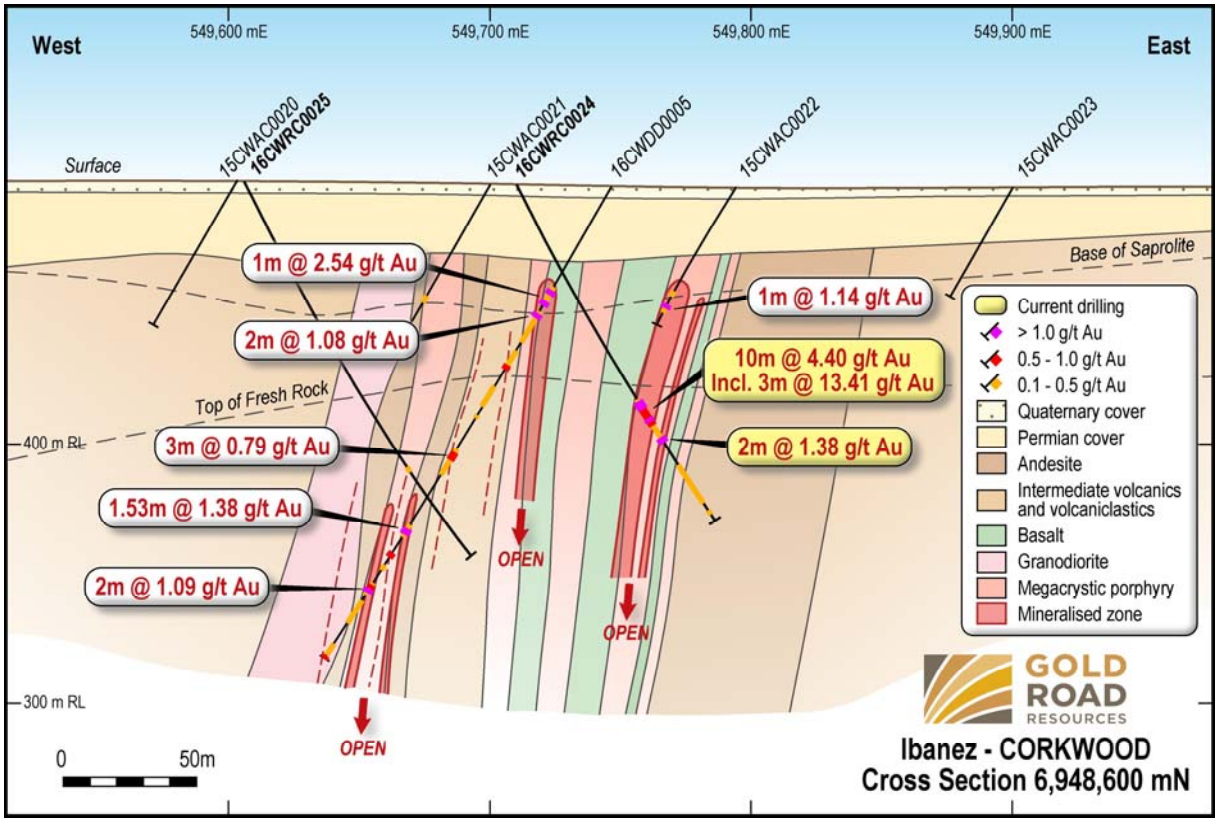

Figure 2: *Ibanez Prospect – Cross-section 6,948,600 mN*

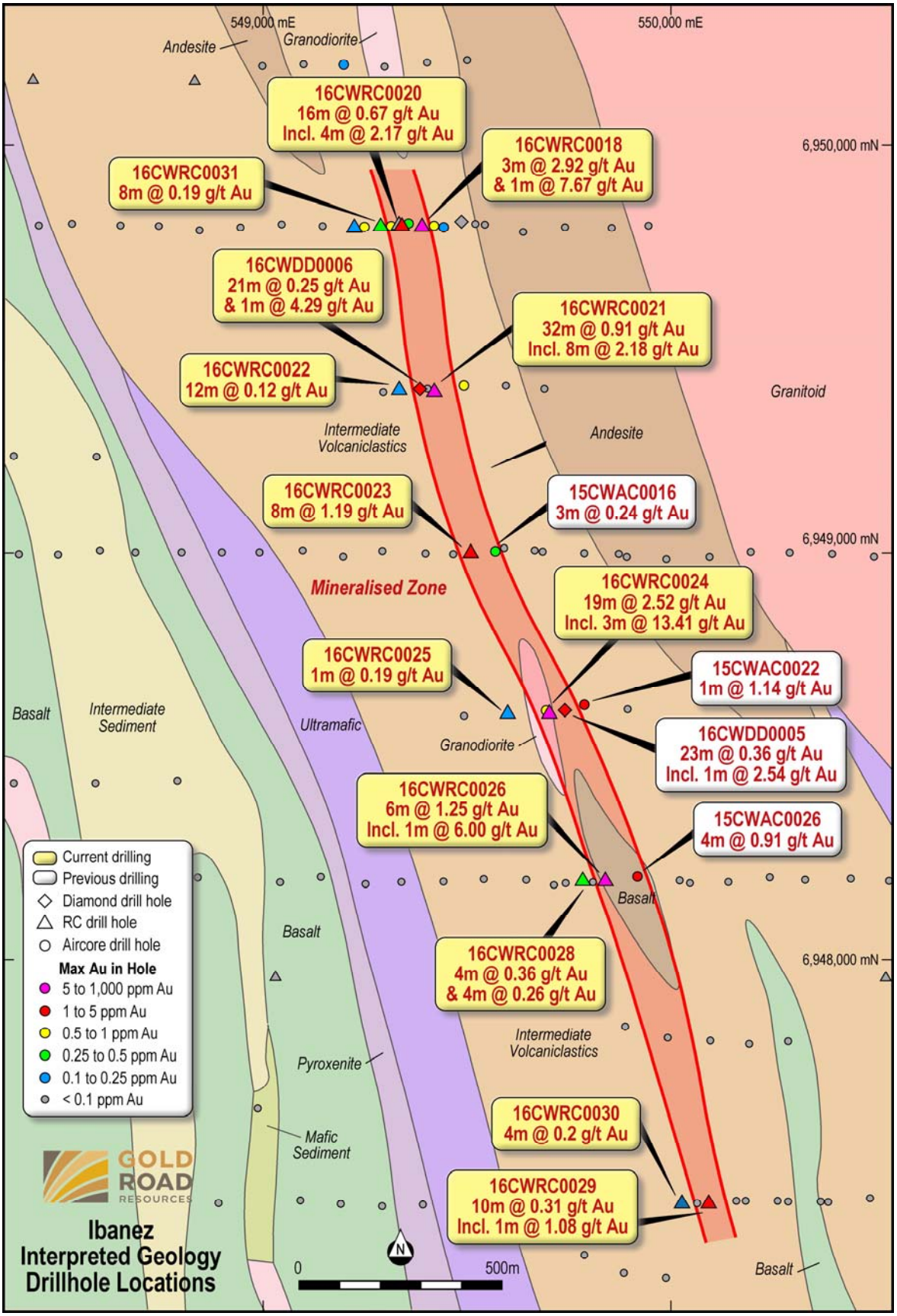

Figure 3: *Ibanez Interpreted Geology Plan - RC and diamond collars with significant intersections*

Sun River-Wanderrie, 100%: Santana and Satriani Prospects

A programme of follow-up RC drilling was completed at the Santana and Satriani Prospects, located within the Sun River-Wanderrie Camp Scale Target approximately 35 kilometres south-west of the Gruyere Deposit. The 19 hole (3,715 metre) programme (Figure 4) was designed to follow-up high-grade east-dipping bedrock mineralisation confirmed within the 5 kilometre long Supergroup Anomaly that represents the southern continuation of the Attila-Alaric Trend.

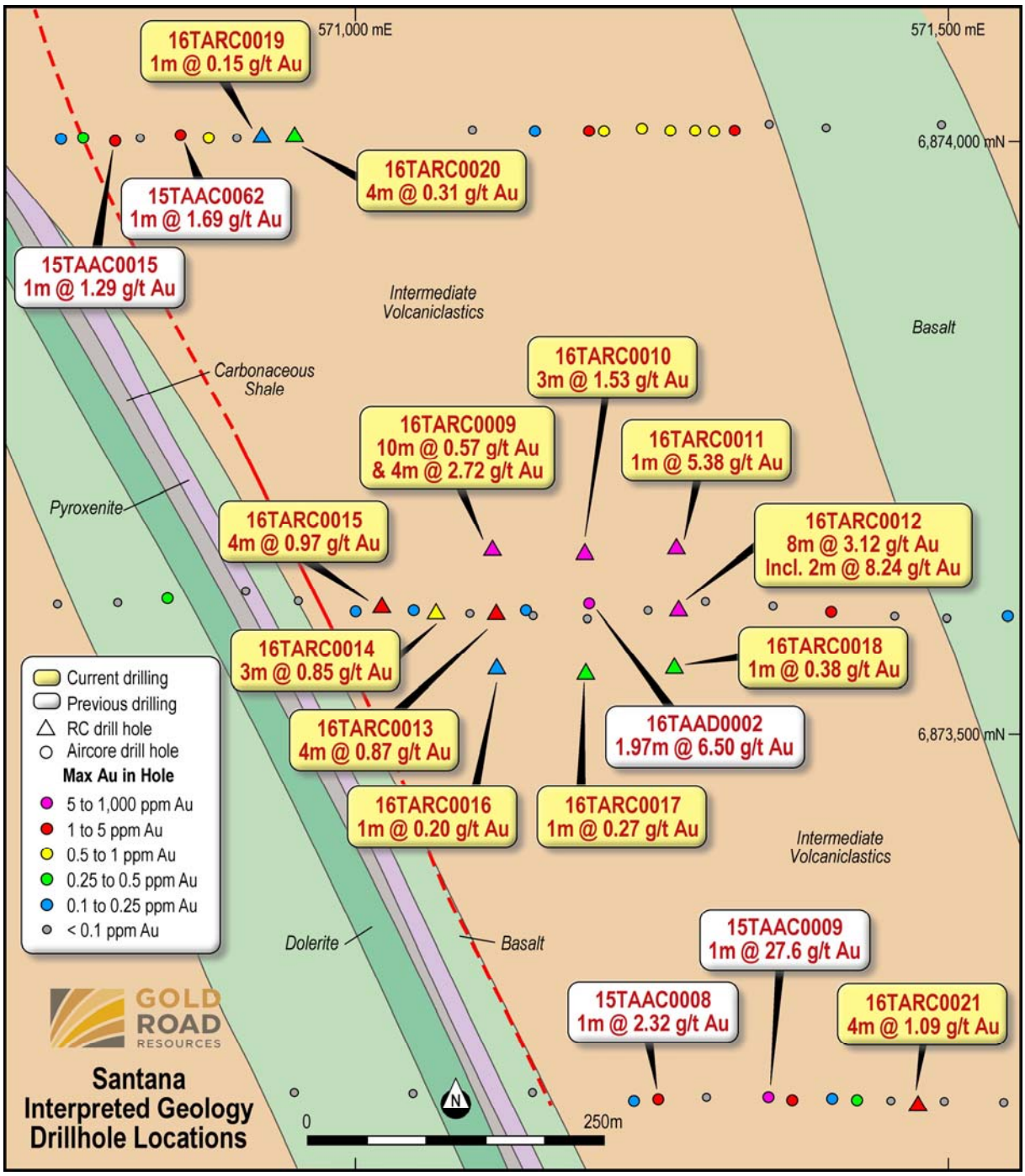

Figure 4: *Santana Interpreted Geology Plan - RC and diamond collars with significant intersections*

Drilling at the Santana Prospect was completed on three 50 metre spaced traverses targeting the immediate dip and strike extensions to a diamond drill intersection of 1.97 metres at 6.60 g/t Au from 181 metres (16TADD0002) (Figure 5) (ASX announcement dated 14 June 2016). Drilling confirmed gold mineralisation on both the original diamond drill section, and the section 50 metres north, but failed to intersect gold mineralisation in the projected positon of the mineralised structure 50 metres to the south. With the dip and strike of coherent mineralisation confirmed the next phase of drilling will focus on testing the northern extensional potential and targeting higher grade shoots in zones of structural complexity.

Best intersections from Santana included:

- 7 metres at 1.85 g/t Au from 141 metres, including 4 metres at 2.72 g/t Au from 142 metres (16TAAC0009)
- 7 metres at 0.96 g/t Au from 192 metres, including 3 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 192 metres (16TAAC0010). Hole terminated in mineralisation which is to be extended
- 1 metre at 5.38 g/t Au from 245 metres (16TAAC0011). Hole terminated in mineralisation which is to be extended
- 8 metres at 3.12 g/t Au from 234 metres, including 2 metres at 8.24 g/t Au from 234 metres (16TAAC0012). Hole terminated in mineralisation which is to be extended
- 4 metres at 0.87 g/t Au from 137 metres, including 1 metre at 1.54 g/t Au from 140 metres (16TAAC0013)
- 3 metres at 0.85 g/t Au from 103 metres (16TAAC0014)
- 7 metres at 0.87 g/t Au from 65 metres (16TAAC0015)

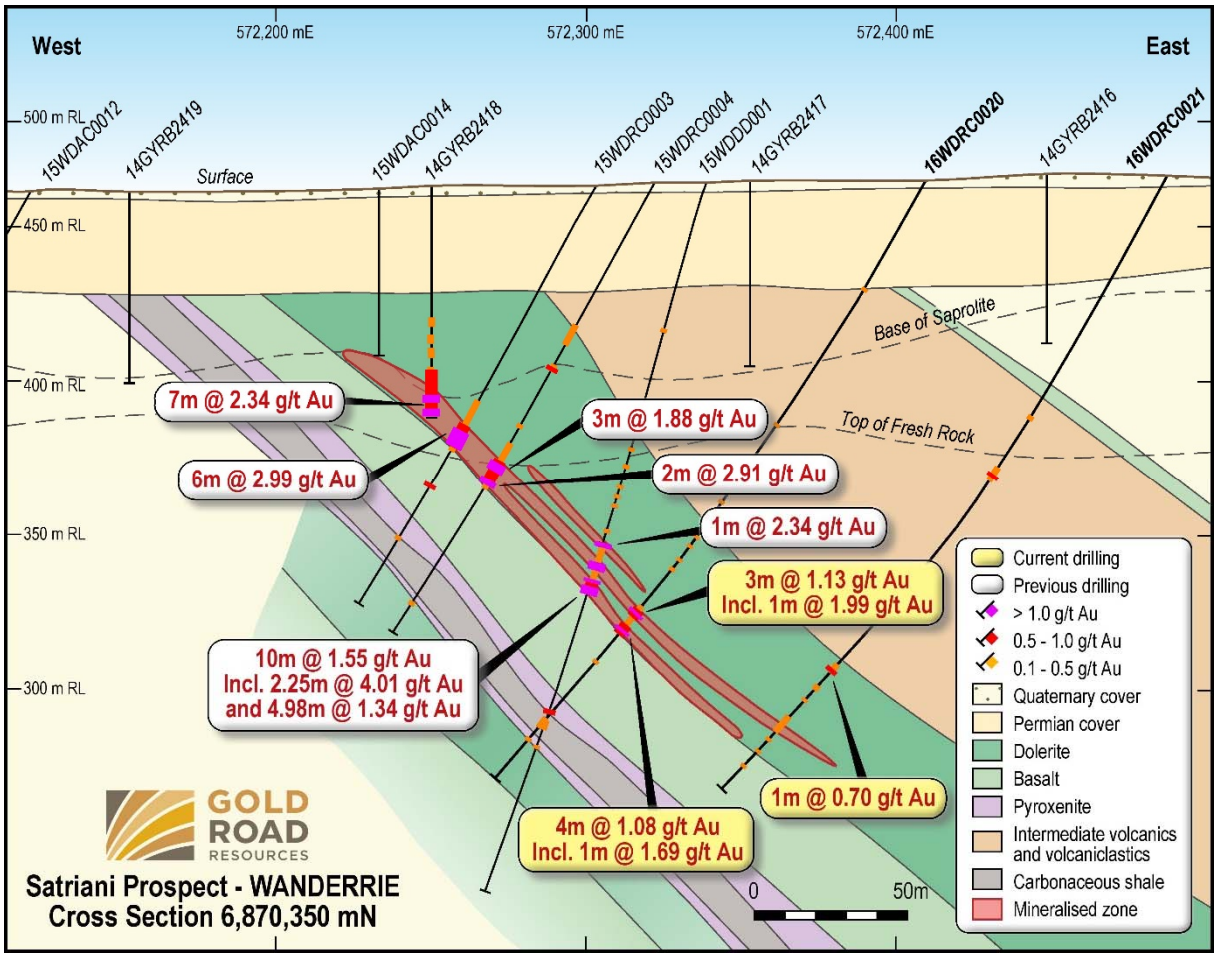

Figure 5: Santana Prospect – Cross-section 6,873,600 mN

Bedrock RC drilling at Satriani was limited to down-dip testing of existing mineralisation intersected in diamond hole 15WDDD0001 and RC holes 15WDRC0003 and 15WDRC0004 (ASX announcements dated 27 May 2015 and 3 August 2015), and single RC holes drilled on previous aircore traverses 200 metres to the north and south (Figure 7). Low-grade mineralisation was intersected with best results being 3 metres at 1.13 g/t Au from 169 metres and 4 metres at 1.08 g/t Au from 175 metres (16WDRC0020) (Figure 6). The strike extensions of the structure are thought to have been intersected in the leached weathered zone (holes 16WDRC0022 and 16WDRC0023) resulting in depressed gold grades. No further drilling is planned at Satriani in the medium term while attention focuses on testing other anomalies in the Wanderrie Camp area.

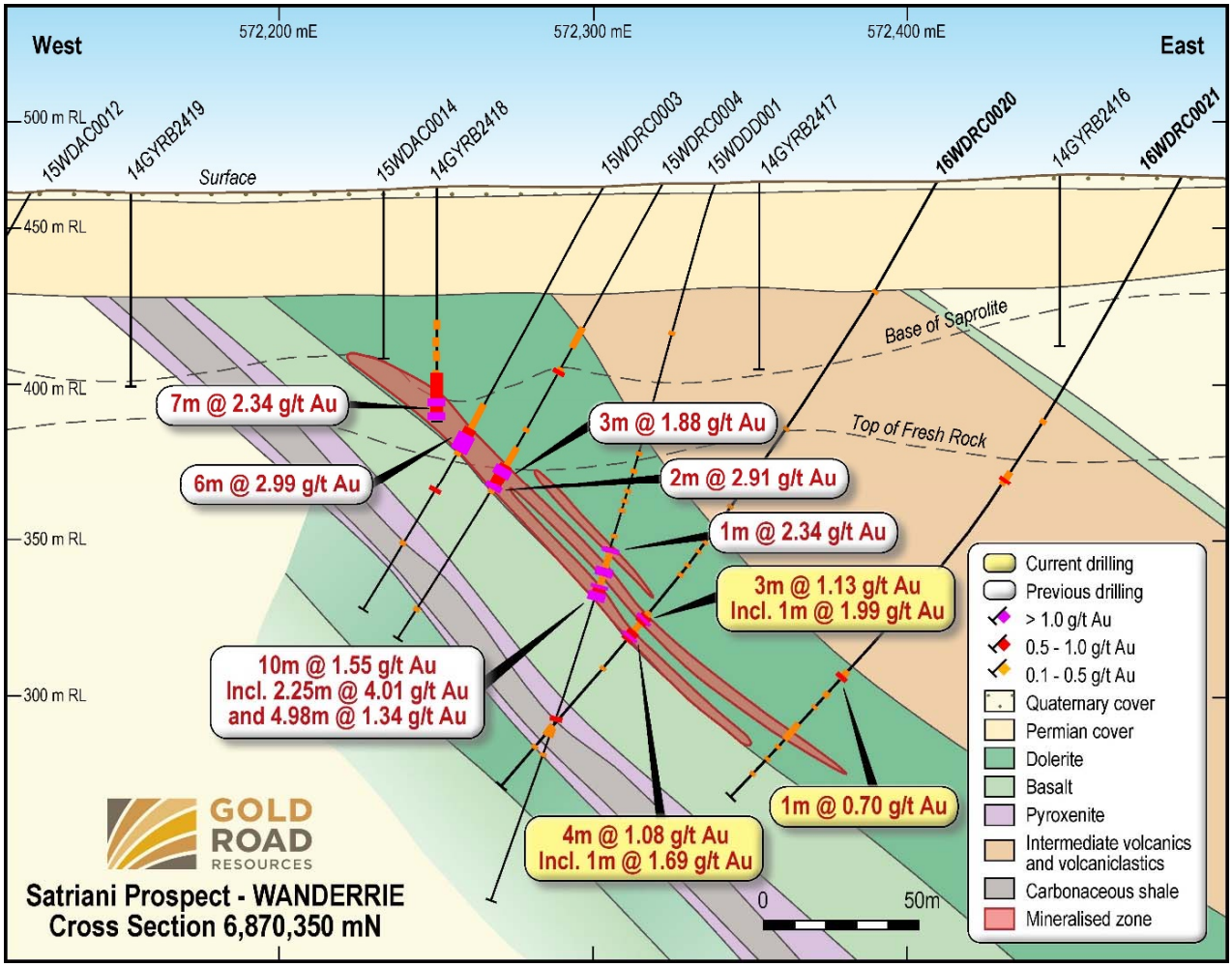

Figure 6: *Satriani Prospect – Cross-section 6,870,350 mN*

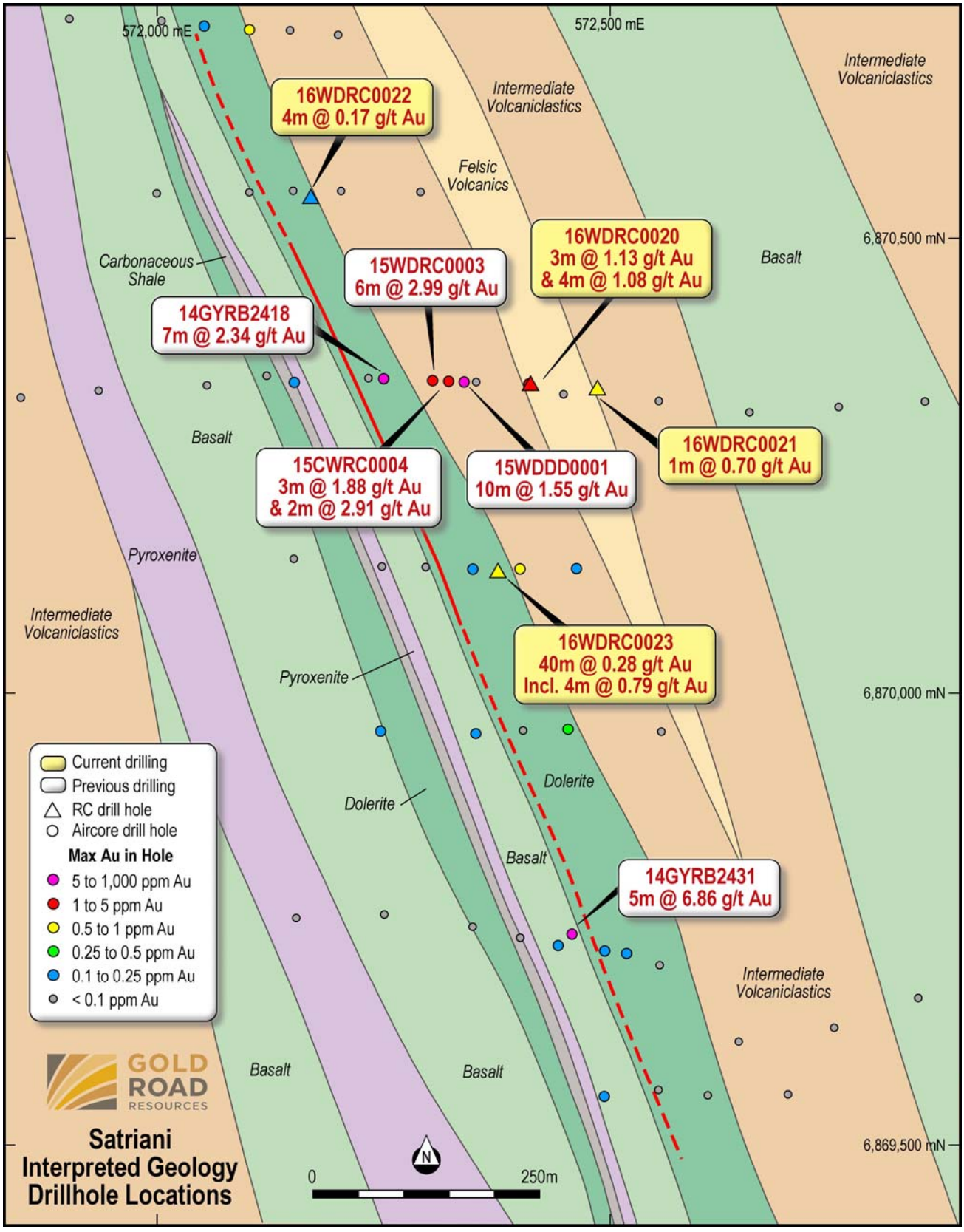

Figure 6: *Satriani Interpreted Geology Plan - RC and diamond collars with significant intersections*

South Dorothy Hills, GJV: YAM14 Aircore Extension

A first pass 155 hole (6,995 metre) aircore programme (Figure 9) was completed at the YAM14 Prospect, 8 kilometres south of the planned Gruyere processing facility, testing for extensions to the YAM14 Deposit mineralisation. The deposit itself is hosted within a sequence of sheared intermediate sediments, felsic volcanics and minor basalt intruded by feldspar porphyries, and is situated on a significant flexure of the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone similar to the 6.2 million ounce Gruyere Deposit. Drilling was completed to a minimum of 200 metre by 50 metre spacing in the immediate YAM14 area, expanding to 800 metre by 100 metre hole spacing in the more regional context around the deposit.

The recent drilling intersected high-grade mineralisation in adjacent aircore holes 400 metres to the north of existing deposit (Figure 8). The two intersections hosted in intermediate volcaniclastics comprised:

- 8 metres at 6.80 g/t Au from 32 metres, including 4 metres at 12.11 g/t Au from 32 metres (16DHAC0665)
- 17 metres at 2.61 g/t Au from 96 metres (16DHAC0666)

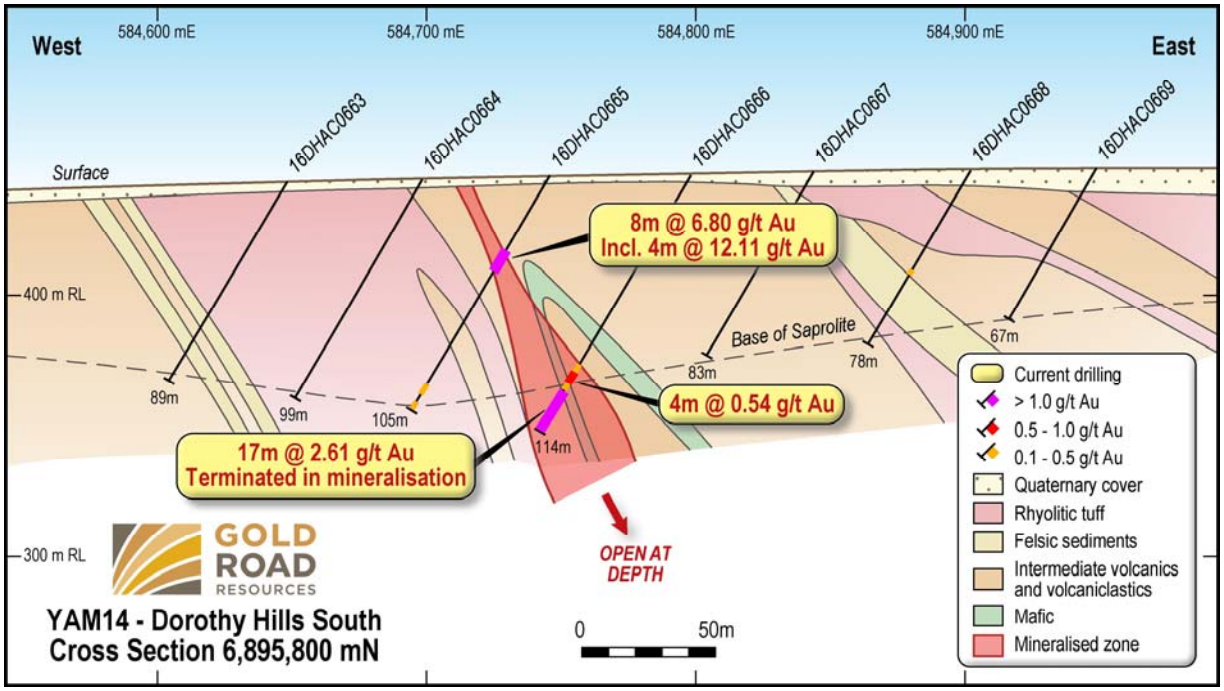

Figure 8: *YAM14 Prospect – Cross-section 6,895,800 mN*

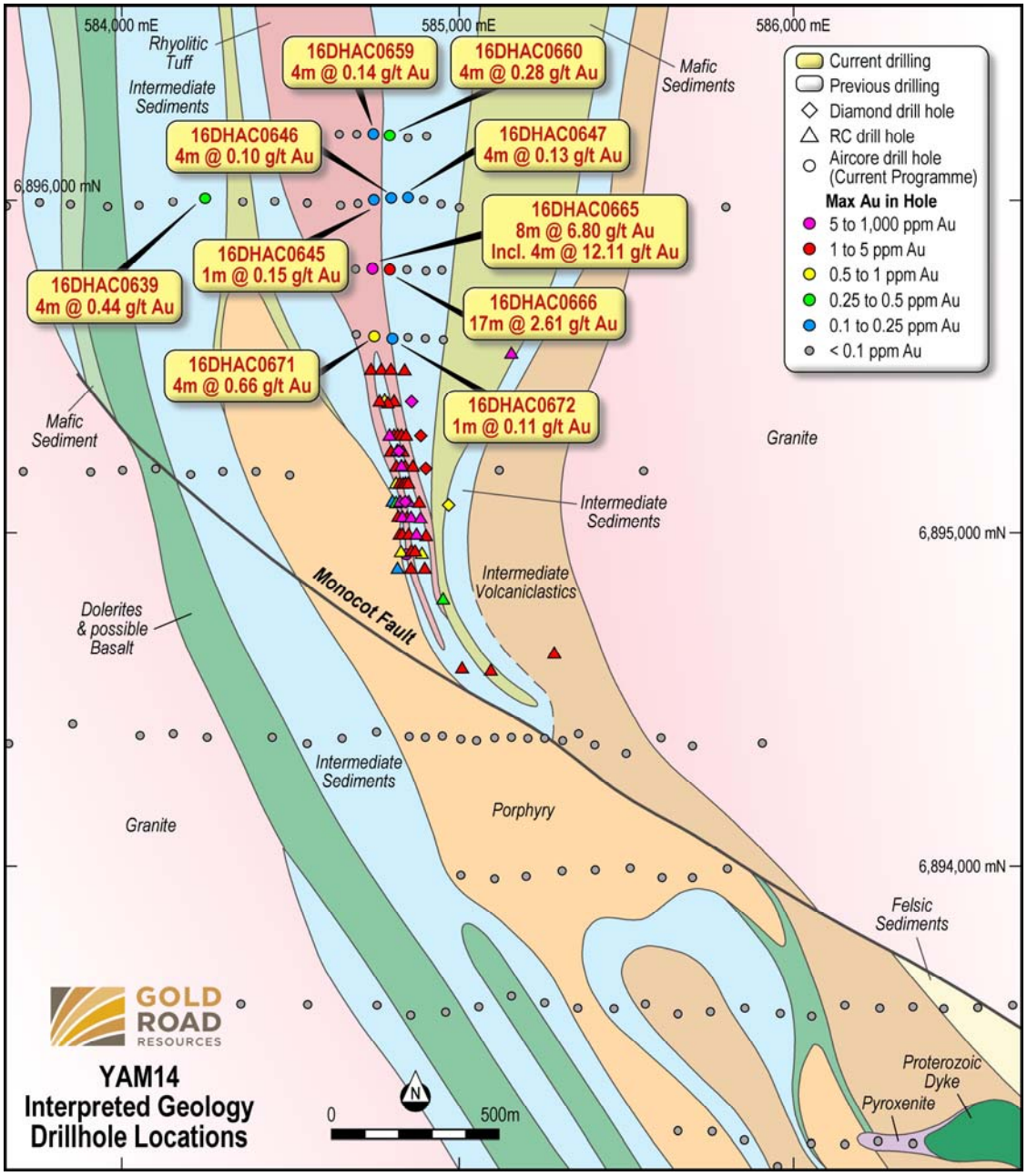

Figure 9: *YAM14 Interpreted Geology Plan - Aircore collars with significant intersections*

The new aircore results have the potential to add to the mineralisation framework and will be followed-up with an RC drill programme in the March 2017 quarter. The traverses testing the southern strike extension did not intersect any significant mineralisation.

Diamond drill hole, 16DHDD0011 completed 100 metres to the north of the successful aircore traverse above intersected only minor anomalism in the projected position of the structure. Interpretation of the YAM14 mineralisation completed after drilling indicates a shallow northerly plunge to the mineralisation, suggesting hole 16DHDD0011 may have intersected the main structure up-dip of the projected extension to the plunge.

The broader regional aircore drilling failed to identify additional significantly mineralised trends in the YAM14 project area. Only one hole, 16DHAC0639, intersected anomalism approximately 500 metres west of YAM14, returning four metres at 0.44 g/t Au from 92 metres. Ongoing regional interpretation will apply context to this result prior to any potential follow-up.

Riviera-Smokebush Camp, SYJV: Smokebush Prospect

The final 2016 RC programme completed at the Smokebush Prospect within the Riviera-Smokebush Camp Scale Target consisted of three 50 metre spaced holes for 613 metres of drilling. This was centred on a discrete depressed magnetic feature interpreted to represent magnetic destruction of the host dolerite unit caused by intersection with the main gold bearing structure. The drilling successfully intersected the targeted favourable quartz dolerite unit which was strongly sheared and altered, with abundant quartz and sulphide mineralisation.

All three RC holes intersected gold mineralisation greater than 1 g/t with hole 16SYRC0087 producing the best intersection of **19 metres at 3.17 g/t Au** from 55 metres, including **2 metres at 8.76 g/t Au** from 68 metres (Figure 11), within a strong shear zone containing a series of 1 to 2 metre wide quartz veins with intense arsenopyrite-biotite alteration selvages including the coarse grained arsenopyrite characteristic of high-grade mineralisation at the Smokebush Prospect. While the remaining two holes intersected the same sheared quartz dolerite host, the associated alteration and mineralisation was only moderate, with intersections of 3 metres at 2.91 g/t Au from 54 metres (16SYRC0088), and 5 metres at 2.02 g/t Au from 181 metres (16SYRC0089).

The 2016 results confirm the continuation of mineralisation between previous drill holes 15SYRC0034 (67 metres at 3.07 g/t Au) and 15SYRC0032 (5 metres at 1.39 g/t Au and 3 metres at 2.2 g/t Au), successfully extending the strike extent of high-grade mineralisation (gold greater than 8 g/t) to 450 metres within a 1.3 kilometre long zone of greater than 1 g/t mineralisation (Figure 10). It is interpreted that high-grade mineralisation forms a series of discrete, narrow shoots within a broader low-grade shear zone with the location of these shoots controlled by subtle changes in the dip and strike of the main shear. This drilling suggests that hole 16SYRC0087 has intersected one of these high-grade shoots where the dip flattens, while holes 16SYRC0088 and 16SYRC0089 intersected the steeper dipping, low-grade portions of the shear zone (Figure 11).

No further work is contemplated on the Smokebush Prospect in the medium term as the size potential does not appear to be able to support the SYJV criteria of greater than one million ounces of gold. However, the confirmation of the mineralisation model associated with the dolerite units in the area will greatly assist targeting at other similar dolerite-hosted project areas in the Riviera-Smokebush Camp with significant RC and aircore drilling planned in the area during 2017.

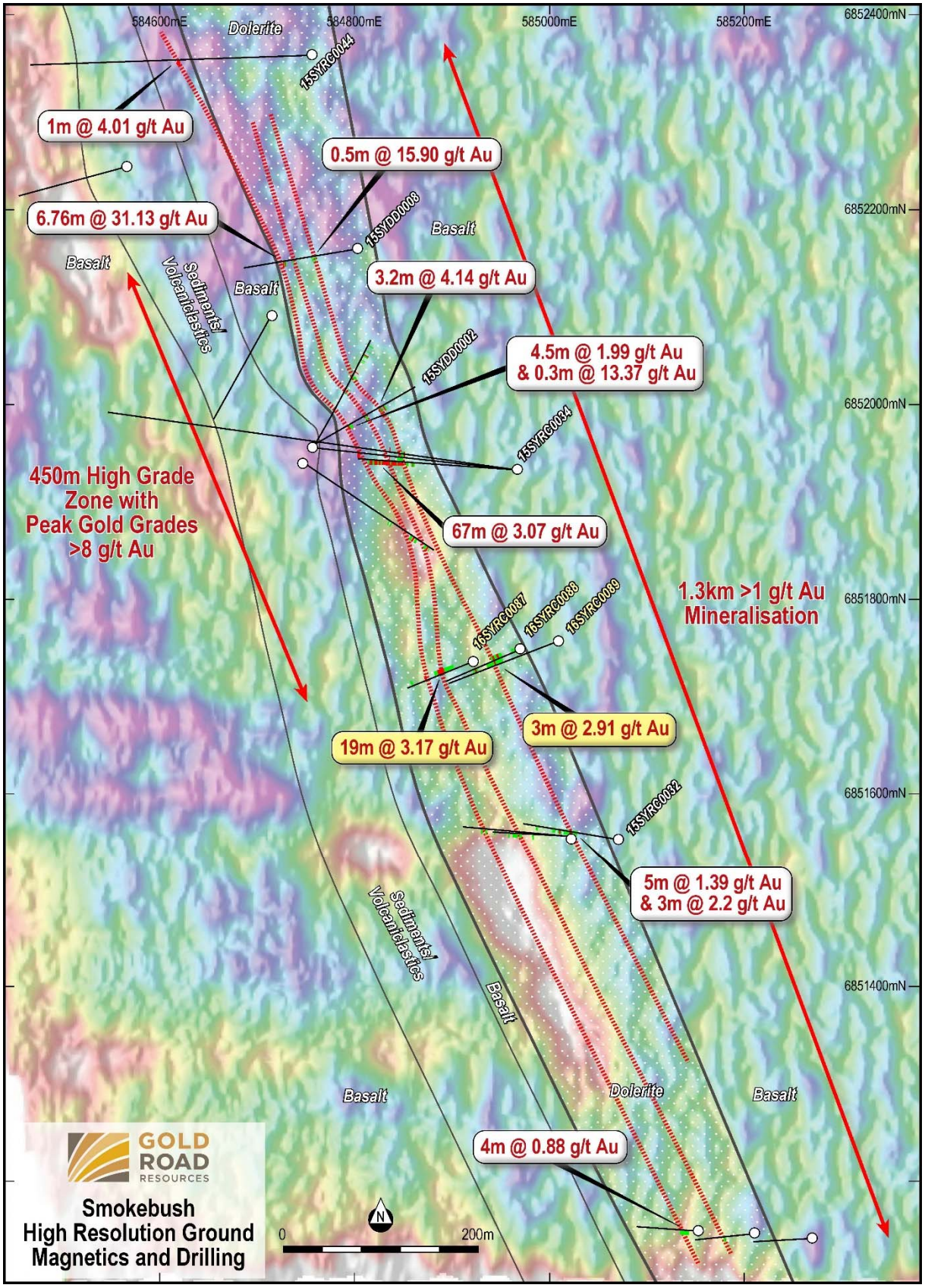

Figure 10: *Plan view of Smokebush Prospect on the high-resolution ground magnetic background showing the new drilling confirming the continuation of mineralisation between holes 15SYRC0032 and 15SYRC0034 and extending the high-grade area another 200 metres south of 15SYRC0034*

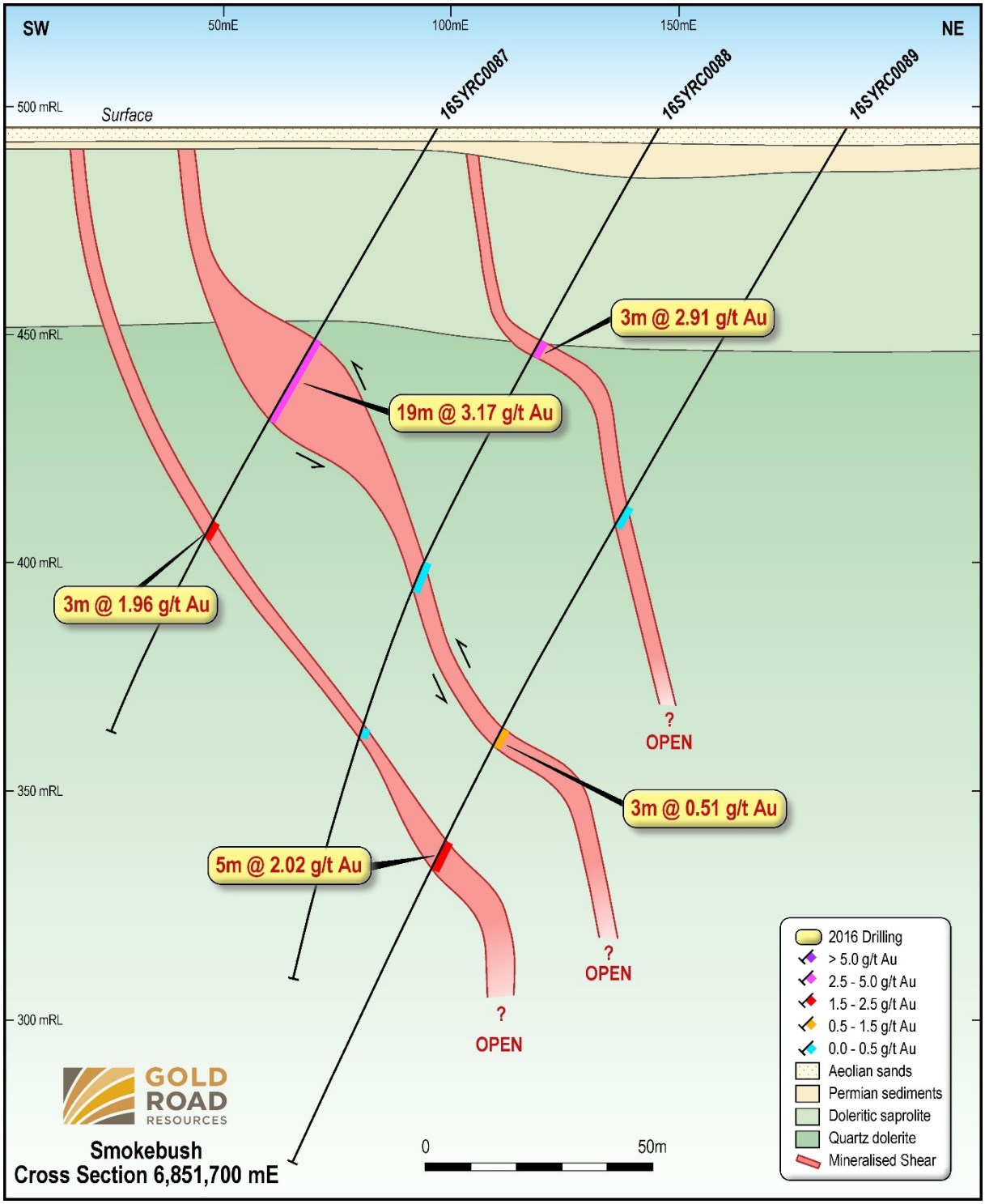

Figure 11: *Cross Section of 6,851,700 mN illustrating three new RC drill holes and interpreted geology showing dip changes as a critical control to shoot development*

PLANNED WORK - MARCH 2017 QUARTER

Exploration activities will recommence in March 2017 across the 100% owned North Yamarna, 50% GJV and 50% SYJV tenements. Drilling will commence on completion of an ongoing tender process for the exploration drilling activities at Yamarna. The planned accelerated exploration programmes for the 2017 calendar year represent a step change in the exploration activities for Gold Road at Yamarna, and near doubling of the 2016 drilling budget. Following is a summary of the planned programmes.

North Yamarna Project (100% GOR)

South Dorothy Hills Regional (Camp #1)

- Infill aircore drill testing of the southern extension of the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone at Monteith
- Design aircore programme for Romano-Fontaine Camp Scale Target north of Gruyere

Sun River-Wanderrie (Camp #4)

- Follow-up aircore drilling programme at Gilmour and Morello targets
- Follow-up RC drilling at Santana Prospect

Pacific Dunes-Corkwood (Camp #3)

- Infill and extensional RC and diamond drilling at the Ibanez Prospect

Gruyere JV (50% Gold Fields)

Gruyere Gold Project

- Commence deep diamond drill testing of the underground potential of the down-plunge extension of Gruyere
- YAM14 RC testing of the northern mineralisation extension

South Yamarna JV (50% Sumitomo)

Riviera-Smokebush (Camp #5)

- RC follow-up of aircore anomalism at the Riviera Target

Breelya-Toppin Hill (Camp #2)

- RC follow-up of aircore anomalism at Kingston North and Yaffler South targets

Mt Carlon

- Conduct first-pass aircore drilling

For further information, please visit www.goldroad.com.au or contact:

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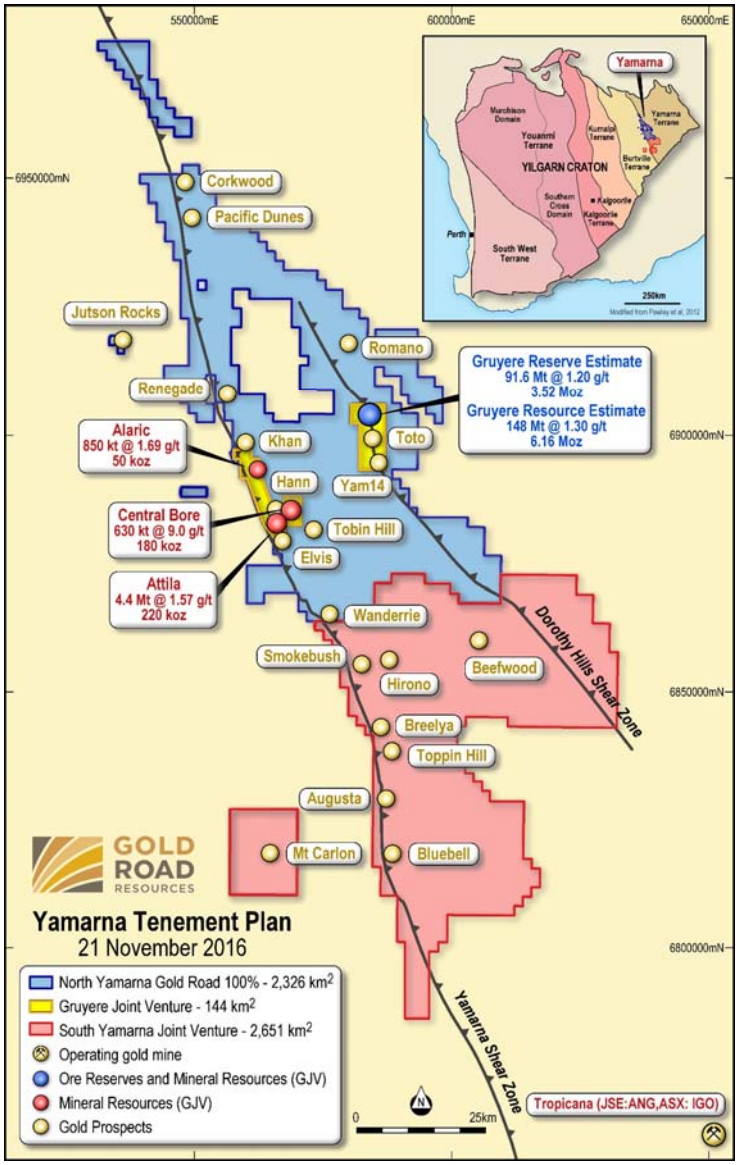
About Gold Road

Gold Road is pioneering development of Australia's newest goldfield, the Yamarna Belt, 200 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Company holds interests in tenements covering 5,000 square kilometres in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. The Yamarna leases contain a gold resource of 6.6 million ounces, including 6.2 million ounces at the Gruyere deposit, of which the Company owns 50%.

The Feasibility Study for Gruyere, which was completed in October 2016, indicated the Project's 3.5 million ounce Reserve could support average annualised production of 270,000 ounces for 13 years (ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016). In November 2016, Gold Road entered into a 50:50 joint venture with Gold Fields Ltd for the Gruyere Gold Project, with commencement of Project construction in January 2017.

Gold Road continues to explore for similar-scale deposits on its 100%-owned North Yamarna tenements, its 50% owned Gruyere Project Joint Venture tenements (with Gold Fields Ltd) and its 50% owned South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements in conjunction with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania (a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited).



Yamarna simplified Tenement Map with Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves on a Gruyere Project Joint Venture 100% basis (Gold Road 50%).

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne. The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne 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 Osborne 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** is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director – Exploration and Growth for Gold Road and Mr John Donaldson, Geology Manager for Gold Road.*

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for Attila Trend is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road, Mr John Donaldson, Geology Manager for Gold Road and Mrs Jane Levett, Senior Resource Geologist for Gold Road.

- ***Mr Justin Osborne** is an employee of Gold Road, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333)*
- ***Mr John Donaldson** is an employee of Gold Road as well as a shareholder, and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RPGeo Mining 10147)*
- ***Mrs Jane Levett** is an employee of Gold Road, and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional (MAusIMM CP 112232)*

Messrs Osborne 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 Osborne 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.

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for **Central Bore** is based on geostatistical modelling by Ravensgate using sample information and geological interpretation supplied by Gold Road. The Mineral Resource estimates were undertaken by **Mr Craig Harvey**, previously Principal Consultant at Ravensgate and **Mr Neal Leggo**, Principal Consultant at Ravensgate.*

Messrs Harvey and Leggo are both Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Messrs Harvey and Leggo have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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." Messrs Harvey and Leggo 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 for **Gruyere** is based on information compiled by David Varcoe. **Mr David Varcoe** is an employee of AMC Consultants and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM).*

Mr Varcoe has 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'. Mr Varcoe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his 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 changes from the original market announcement.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Yamarna Leases

Project Name / Category	Gruyere Project Joint Venture 100% basis			Gold Road 50%		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Gruyere Total (0.5 g/t Au)	**147.71**	**1.30**	**6.16**	**73.85**	**1.30**	**3.08**
Measured	13.86	1.18	0.53	6.93	1.18	0.26
Indicated	91.12	1.29	3.79	45.56	1.29	1.89
Inferred	42.73	1.35	1.85	21.36	1.35	0.92
Central Bore Total (1.0 g/t Au)	**0.63**	**9.02**	**0.18**	**0.32**	**9.02**	**0.09**
Measured	0.04	26.55	0.04	0.02	26.55	0.02
Indicated	0.40	9.01	0.12	0.20	9.01	0.06
Inferred	0.19	5.04	0.03	0.09	5.04	0.02
Attila Trend Total (0.7 g/t Au)	**5.30**	**1.59**	**0.27**	**2.65**	**1.59**	**0.14**
Measured	0.66	1.96	0.04	0.33	1.96	0.02
Indicated	3.85	1.52	0.19	1.93	1.52	0.09
Inferred	0.79	1.59	0.04	0.39	1.59	0.02
Total	**153.64**	**1.34**	**6.61**	**76.82**	**1.34**	**3.31**
Measured	14.57	1.29	0.60	7.28	1.29	0.30
Indicated	95.37	1.33	4.09	47.69	1.33	2.05
Inferred	43.70	1.37	1.92	21.85	1.37	0.96

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *The Gruyere Project Joint Venture is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Limited, a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd.*
- *Gruyere Mineral Resource reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within an A$1,700/oz Au optimised pit shell based on mining and processing parameters from the PFS and geotechnical parameters from the previous Mineral Resource estimate (ASX announcement dated 22 April 2016)*
- *Central Bore Mineral Resource reported at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (2014 Annual Report)*
- *Attila Trend (Attila and Alaric) Mineral Resource reported at 0.7 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within an A$1,600/oz Au optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 16 September 2015)*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding*
- *Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves*

Ore Reserve Statement for the Gruyere Project

Category	Gruyere Project Joint Venture 100% basis			Gold Road 50%		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Total	**91.57**	**1.20**	**3.52**	**45.78**	**1.20**	**1.76**
Proved	14.87	1.09	0.52	7.44	1.09	0.26
Probable	76.70	1.22	3.00	38.35	1.22	1.50

Notes:

- *The Ore Reserve is completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *The Gruyere Project Joint Venture is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Limited, a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd*
- *Gold Road holds an uncapped 1.5% net smelter return royalty on Gold Fields Ltd's share of production from the Gruyere Project Joint Venture once total gold production exceeds 2 million ounces*
- *The Ore Reserve is evaluated using a gold price of A$1,500/oz (ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016)*
- *The Ore Reserve is evaluated using variable cut off grades: Oxide 0.35 g/t Au, Transitional 0.39 g/t Au and Fresh 0.43 g/t Au*
- *Ore block tonnage dilution averages 3.2%; Ore block gold loss is estimated at 1.4%*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding*

APPENDIX 1: IBANEZ RC AND DIAMOND DRILLING ASSAYS

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for Ibanez RC and diamond drill holes.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16CWDD0006	DDH	250	549,390	6,949,400	503	-60	90
16CWRC0018	RC	120	549,392	6,949,804	504	-60	90
16CWRC0019	RC	36	549,331	6,949,810	504	-60	90
16CWRC0020	RC	99	549,340	6,949,809	504	-60	90
16CWRC0021	RC	126	549,423	6,949,402	502	-60	90
16CWRC0022	RC	132	549,345	6,949,401	503	-60	90
16CWRC0023	RC	102	549,517	6,949,000	500	-60	90
16CWRC0024	RC	150	549,715	6,948,607	498	-60	90
16CWRC0025	RC	168	549,606	6,948,610	499	-60	90
16CWRC0026	RC	120	549,849	6,948,198	496	-60	90
16CWRC0027	RC	24	549,794	6,948,196	496	-60	90
16CWRC0028	RC	132	549,797	6,948,195	496	-60	90
16CWRC0029	RC	121	550,098	6,947,399	483	-60	90
16CWRC0030	RC	139	550,050	6,947,397	483	-60	90
16CWRC0031	RC	150	549,292	6,949,812	505	-60	90
16CWRC0032	RC	156	549,233	6,949,801	505	-60	90

Table 2: *Ibanez diamond drill intersections at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWDD0006	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.19	0.2
	57.70	68.50	10.75	0.09	1.0
	79.00	84.50	5.50	0.12	0.7
	91.00	94.50	3.50	0.12	0.4
	101.00	122.00	21.00	0.25	5.3
	126.40	133.00	6.58	0.11	0.7
	142.00	147.00	5.00	0.06	0.3
	156.00	172.70	16.73	0.35	5.9
	183.00	184.70	1.75	2.54	4.4
	205.40	212.10	6.72	0.23	1.5
	243.30	244.00	0.67	0.73	0.5

Table 3: *Ibanez Diamond drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWDD0006	101.00	105.23	4.23	0.51	2.2
	120.08	121.00	0.92	1.39	1.3
	126.42	126.75	0.33	0.53	0.2
	159.00	159.90	0.90	2.29	2.1
	165.00	166.00	1.00	1.27	1.3
	171.70	172.00	0.30	0.54	0.2
	183.00	184.00	1.00	4.29	4.3
	205.58	206.53	0.95	0.61	0.6
	243.33	244.00	0.67	0.73	0.5

Table 4: *Ibanez diamond drill intersections at 1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWDD0006	102.51	102.99	0.48	1.99	1.0
	120.08	121.00	0.92	1.39	1.3
	159.00	159.90	0.90	2.29	2.1
	165.00	166.00	1.00	1.27	1.3
	183.00	184.00	1.00	4.29	4.3

Table 5: *Ibanez RC drill intersections at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWRC0018	53	56	3	0.38	1.1
	72	76	4	0.13	0.5
	94	97	3	2.92	8.8
16CWRC0020	56	72	16	0.67	10.7
16CWRC0021	52	84	32	0.91	29.1
	100	104	4	0.13	0.5

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
	112	116	4	0.72	2.9
16CWRC0022	120	132	12	0.12	1.4
16CWRC0023	44	52	8	1.11	8.9
	64	72	8	1.19	9.5
	96	102	6	0.27	1.6
16CWRC0024	57	58	1	0.15	0.2
	94	113	19	2.52	47.9
	124	146	22	0.13	2.9
16CWRC0025	126	127	1	0.19	0.2
16CWRC0026	81	82	1	0.47	0.5
	90	96	6	1.25	7.5
	110	120	10	0.11	1.1
16CWRC0028	52	56	4	0.26	1.0
	64	68	4	0.12	0.5
	128	132	4	0.36	1.4
16CWRC0029	28	40	12	0.13	1.6
	83	93	10	0.31	3.1
16CWRC0030	96	100	4	0.20	0.8
16CWRC0031	52	60	8	0.18	1.4
	88	96	8	0.15	1.2
	116	124	8	0.19	1.5
	148	150	2	0.14	0.3
16CWRC0032	60	64	4	0.12	0.5
	122	123	1	0.10	0.1
	135	140	5	0.13	0.7

Table 6: *Ibanez Diamond and RC drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWRC0018	94	97	3	2.92	8.8
16CWRC0020	56	60	4	2.17	8.7
	64	65	1	0.58	0.6
16CWRC0021	52	60	8	0.89	7.1
	64	72	8	2.18	17.4
	112	116	4	0.72	2.9
16CWRC0023	44	52	8	1.11	8.9
	64	72	8	1.19	9.5
16CWRC0024	95	105	10	4.40	44.0
	111	113	2	1.38	2.8
16CWRC0026	90	91	1	0.75	0.8
	94	95	1	6.00	6.0

Table 7: *Ibanez RC drill intersections at 1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWRC0018	94	95	1	7.67	7.7
16CWRC0020	56	60	4	2.17	8.7
16CWRC0021	56	60	4	1.22	4.9
	64	68	4	3.72	14.9
16CWRC0023	48	52	4	1.37	5.5
	68	72	4	1.54	6.2
16CWRC0024	95	98	3	13.41	40.2
	102	103	1	1.23	1.2
	111	113	2	1.38	2.8
16CWRC0026	94	95	1	6.00	6.0
16CWRC0029	91	92	1	1.08	1.1

Table 8: *Ibanez RC drill intersections at 5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWRC0018	94	95	1	7.67	7.7
16CWRC0024	95	96	1	36.67	36.7
16CWRC0026	94	95	1	6.00	6.0

APPENDIX 2: SATRIANI AND SANTANA RC DRILLING ASSAYS

Table 9: *Collar coordinate details for Santana and Satriani RC drill holes.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Prospect
16TARC0009	RC	200	571,119	6,873,655	479	-60	270	Santana
16TARC0010	RC	200	571,195	6,873,649	481	-60	270	
16TARC0011	RC	246	571,270	6,873,654	480	-60	270	
16TARC0012	RC	242	571,278	6,873,603	480	-60	270	
16TARC0013	RC	230	571,117	6,873,600	480	-60	270	
16TARC0014	RC	155	571,070	6,873,601	480	-60	270	
16TARC0015	RC	125	571,022	6,873,607	480	-60	270	
16TARC0016	RC	201	571,125	6,873,565	480	-60	270	
16TARC0017	RC	200	571,200	6,873,550	480	-60	270	
16TARC0018	RC	250	571,272	6,873,555	480	-60	270	
16TARC0019	RC	162	570,921	6,874,006	484	-60	270	
16TARC0020	RC	180	570,947	6,874,004	475	-60	270	
16TARC0021	RC	156	571,474	6,873,184	476	-60	270	
16TARC0022	RC	186	571,522	6,873,187	481	-60	270	
16TARC0023	RC	162	571,700	6,872,786	475	-60	270	
16WDRC0020	RC	240	572,412	6,870,341	485	-60	270	Satriani
16WDRC0021	RC	250	572,487	6,870,337	472	-60	270	
16WDRC0022	RC	150	572,172	6,870,549	462	-60	270	
16WDRC0023	RC	180	572,374	6,870,135	467	-60	270	

Table 10: *Santana and Satriani RC drill intersections at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TARC0009	141	148	7	1.85	13.0
	47	48	1	0.33	0.3
	141	169	28	0.73	20.4
	177	182	5	0.11	0.6
16TARC0010	55	57	2	0.15	0.3
	192	200	8	0.86	6.9
16TARC0011	180	181	1	0.14	0.1
	245	246	1	5.38	5.4
16TARC0012	62	63	1	0.21	0.2
	234	242	8	3.12	25
16TARC0013	124	126	2	0.49	1
	136	152	16	0.29	4.6
	169	170	1	0.2	0.2
16TARC0014	83	84	1	0.13	0.1
	92	93	1	0.62	0.6
	101	115	14	0.31	4.3
	132	137	5	0.08	0.4
16TARC0015	58	82	24	0.39	9.4
	95	100	5	0.19	1
16TARC0016	93	94	1	0.11	0.1
	111	112	1	0.13	0.1
	161	162	1	0.2	0.2
16TARC0017	30	31	1	0.11	0.1
	44	50	6	0.07	0.4
	69	78	9	0.07	0.6
	129	130	1	0.12	0.1
	166	167	1	0.27	0.3
	178	179	1	0.12	0.1
16TARC0018	47	52	5	0.08	0.4
	82	83	1	0.27	0.3
	214	215	1	0.38	0.4
16TARC0019	127	128	1	0.15	0.2
16TARC0020	44	48	4	0.31	1.2
	72	76	4	0.29	1.2
16TARC0021	118	127	9	0.61	5.5
	146	147	1	0.17	0.2
16TARC0022	44	48	4	0.87	3.5
	140	144	4	0.11	0.4
	150	154	4	0.16	0.6
16TARC0023	114	120	6	0.39	2.3

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16WDRC0020	39	40	1	0.16	0.2
	93	94	1	0.19	0.2
	124	125	1	0.14	0.1
	138	142	4	0.14	0.6
	147	152	5	0.09	0.5
	167	179	12	0.72	8.6
	190	191	1	0.12	0.1
	215	219	4	0.09	0.4
	224	225	1	0.14	0.1
16WDRC0021	89	90	1	0.12	0.1
	109	114	5	0.22	1.1
	193	197	4	0.23	0.9
	203	210	7	0.1	0.7
	217	233	16	0.13	2.1
	239	240	1	0.15	0.2
16WDRC0022	60	64	4	0.17	0.7
16WDRC0023	44	84	40	0.28	11.2

Table 11: *Santana and Satriani RC drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TARC0009	141	148	7	1.85	13.0
	152	162	10	0.57	5.7
16TARC0010	192	199	7	0.96	6.7
16TARC0011	245	246	1	5.38	5.4
16TARC0012	234	242	8	3.12	25.0
16TARC0013	125	126	1	0.74	0.7
	137	141	4	0.87	3.5
16TARC0014	92	93	1	0.62	0.6
	103	106	3	0.85	2.6
16TARC0015	58	59	1	0.77	0.8
	65	72	7	0.87	6.1
	99	100	1	0.6	0.6
16TARC0021	118	122	4	1.09	4.4
16TARC0022	44	48	4	0.87	3.5
16TARC0023	114	115	1	1.24	1.2
	118	119	1	0.5	0.5
16WDRC0020	169	172	3	1.13	3.4
	175	179	4	1.08	4.3
16WDRC0021	112	113	1	0.77	0.8
	196	197	1	0.7	0.7
16WDRC0023	72	76	4	0.79	3.2

Table 12: *Santana and Satriani RC drill intersections at 1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TARC0009	142	146	4	2.72	10.9
	155	156	1	1.01	1.0
16TARC0010	192	195	3	1.53	4.6
16TARC0011	245	246	1	5.38	5.4
16TARC0012	234	242	8	3.12	25.0
16TARC0013	140	141	1	1.54	1.5
16TARC0015	67	71	4	0.97	3.9
16TARC0021	118	122	4	1.09	4.4
16TARC0023	114	115	1	1.24	1.2
16WDRC0020	170	171	1	1.99	2.0
	177	178	1	1.69	1.7

Table 13: *Santana and Satriani RC drill intersections at 5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TARC0011	245	246	1	5.38	5.4
16TARC0012	234	236	2	8.24	16.5

APPENDIX 3: YAM14 DIAMOND AND AIRCORE DRILLING ASSAYS

Table 14: *Collar coordinate details for YAM14 aircore and diamond drill holes.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16DHDD0011	DD	338	584800	6895892	445	270	-60
16DHAC0626	AC	100	582955	6896004	442	270	-60
16DHAC0627	AC	95	583049	6896028	438	270	-60
16DHAC0628	AC	84	583155	6896018	421	270	-60
16DHAC0629	AC	48	583254	6896004	440	270	-60
16DHAC0630	AC	56	583351	6895999	450	270	-60
16DHAC0631	AC	58	583456	6896004	452	270	-60
16DHAC0632	AC	68	583563	6895996	446	270	-60
16DHAC0633	AC	65	583653	6895989	450	270	-60
16DHAC0634	AC	64	583755	6896000	452	270	-60
16DHAC0635	AC	72	583845	6895994	444	270	-60
16DHAC0636	AC	63	583954	6895989	446	270	-60
16DHAC0637	AC	90	584052	6895990	451	270	-60
16DHAC0638	AC	89	584151	6895999	453	270	-60
16DHAC0639	AC	102	584251	6896008	453	270	-60
16DHAC0640	AC	84	584362	6896001	452	270	-60
16DHAC0642	AC	91	584552	6895997	439	270	-60
16DHAC0643	AC	78	584650	6895990	446	270	-60
16DHAC0644	AC	90	584702	6895995	439	270	-60
16DHAC0645	AC	50	584750	6896005	444	270	-60
16DHAC0646	AC	89	584800	6896012	436	270	-60
16DHAC0647	AC	76	584849	6896013	443	270	-60
16DHAC0648	AC	72	584899	6896006	447	270	-60
16DHAC0641	AC	77	584456	6896002	440	270	-60
16DHAC0649	AC	58	584949	6895994	443	270	-60
16DHAC0650	AC	68	585002	6895985	449	270	-60
16DHAC0651	AC	69	585103	6896004	455	270	-60
16DHAC0652	AC	72	585198	6896005	454	270	-60
16DHAC0653	AC	21	585398	6895973	446	270	-60
16DHAC0654	AC	33	585600	6895999	437	270	-60
16DHAC0655	AC	33	585797	6895980	440	270	-60
16DHAC0656	AC	41	586006	6896985	438	270	-60
16DHAC0657	AC	54	584649	6896201	440	270	-60
16DHAC0658	AC	73	584700	6896204	432	270	-60
16DHAC0659	AC	67	584749	6896209	438	270	-60
16DHAC0660	AC	81	584800	6896200	445	270	-60
16DHAC0661	AC	66	584852	6896194	449	270	-60
16DHAC0662	AC	73	584907	6896197	445	270	-60
16DHAC0663	AC	89	584648	6895799	448	270	-60
16DHAC0664	AC	99	584699	6895798	449	270	-60
16DHAC0665	AC	105	584746	6895799	450	270	-60
16DHAC0666	AC	114	584799	6895795	446	270	-60
16DHAC0667	AC	83	584846	6895797	448	270	-60
16DHAC0668	AC	78	584904	6895792	448	270	-60
16DHAC0669	AC	67	584951	6895795	448	270	-60
16DHAC0670	AC	109	584697	6895601	448	270	-60
16DHAC0671	AC	115	584750	6895595	477.5	270	-60
16DHAC0672	AC	76	584801	6895592	448	270	-60
16DHAC0673	AC	72	584849	6895593	448	270	-60
16DHAC0674	AC	72	584903	6895593	447	270	-60
16DHAC0675	AC	53	584954	6895587	445	270	-60
16DHAC0676	AC	30	583301	6895192	444	270	-60
16DHAC0677	AC	25	583506	6895191	444	270	-60
16DHAC0678	AC	41	583700	6895193	448	270	-60
16DHAC0679	AC	44	583904	6895192	450	270	-60
16DHAC0680	AC	59	584098	6895202	448	270	-60
16DHAC0681	AC	50	584202	6895185	450	270	-60
16DHAC0682	AC	58	584300	6895192	450	270	-60
16DHAC0683	AC	68	584402	6895191	450	270	-60
16DHAC0684	AC	72	584501	6895183	450	270	-60
16DHAC0690	AC	30	584446	6894395	434	270	-60
16DHAC0691	AC	27	584550	6894377	436	270	-60
16DHAC0692	AC	48	584653	6894391	435	270	-60
16DHAC0693	AC	63	584752	6894410	435	270	-60
16DHAC0694	AC	56	584851	6894394	438	270	-60

Hole ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16DHAC0695	AC	54	584898	6894393	433	270	-60
16DHAC0696	AC	49	584948	6894395	432	270	-60
16DHAC0697	AC	40	585002	6894389	433	270	-60
16DHAC0685	AC	9	585551	6895194	440	270	-60
16DHAC0686	AC	26	583651	6894377	447	270	-60
16DHAC0687	AC	43	583846	6894436	447	270	-60
16DHAC0688	AC	70	584049	6894403	441	270	-60
16DHAC0689	AC	49	584249	6894393	442	270	-60
16DHAC0698	AC	48	585050	6894383	431	270	-60
16DHAC0699	AC	29	585102	6894392	431	270	-60
16DHAC0700	AC	23	585152	6894393	431	270	-60
16DHAC0701	AC	54	585203	6894390	431	270	-60
16DHAC0702	AC	20	585253	6894389	431	270	-60
16DHAC0703	AC	10	585305	6894383	435	270	-60
16DHAC0704	AC	13	585352	6894403	431	270	-60
16DHAC0705	AC	10	585403	6894370	432	270	-60
16DHAC0706	AC	24	585494	6894345	432	270	-60
16DHAC0707	AC	25	585599	6894390	433	270	-60
16DHAC0708	AC	23	585695	6894363	435	270	-60
16DHAC0709	AC	14	585902	6894374	436	270	-60
16DHAC0710	AC	35	585003	6893980	425	270	-60
16DHAC0711	AC	44	585102	6893969	438	270	-60
16DHAC0712	AC	27	585197	6893976	433	270	-60
16DHAC0713	AC	21	585303	6893991	433	270	-60
16DHAC0714	AC	21	585403	6893991	432	270	-60
16DHAC0715	AC	15	585505	6894000	424	270	-60
16DHAC0716	AC	18	585599	6893969	425	270	-60
16DHAC0717	AC	5	585698	6893970	430	270	-60
16DHAC0718	AC	7	585803	6893997	427	270	-60
16DHAC0719	AC	18	584051	6893588	433	270	-60
16DHAC0720	AC	28	584153	6893599	435	270	-60
16DHAC0721	AC	3	584350	6893594	432	270	-60
16DHAC0722	AC	4	584549	6893591	426	270	-60
16DHAC0723	AC	3	584756	6893590	426	270	-60
16DHAC0724	AC	18	584852	6893562	425	270	-60
16DHAC0725	AC	11	584955	6893571	426	270	-60
16DHAC0726	AC	7	585055	6893582	429	270	-60
16DHAC0727	AC	19	585153	6893615	427	270	-60
16DHAC0728	AC	11	585252	6893595	428	270	-60
16DHAC0729	AC	31	585352	6893578	428	270	-60
16DHAC0730	AC	10	585455	6893577	428	270	-60
16DHAC0731	AC	3	585553	6893592	429	270	-60
16DHAC0732	AC	3	585651	6893564	427	270	-60
16DHAC0733	AC	22	585746	6893567	427	270	-60
16DHAC0734	AC	8	585851	6893576	425	270	-60
16DHAC0735	AC	12	585953	6893562	425	270	-60
16DHAC0736	AC	6	586049	6893554	424	270	-60
16DHAC0737	AC	11	586152	6893586	425	270	-60
16DHAC0738	AC	14	586254	6893579	425	270	-60
16DHAC0739	AC	24	586352	6893580	425	270	-60
16DHAC0740	AC	31	586448	6893573	424	270	-60
16DHAC0741	AC	21	586547	6893575	425	270	-60
16DHAC0742	AC	4	586652	6893584	425	270	-60
16DHAC0743	AC	28	586753	6893595	421	270	-60
16DHAC0744	AC	21	586850	6893603	421	270	-60
16DHAC0745	AC	36	586952	6893599	422	270	-60
16DHAC0746	AC	26	587051	6893598	423	270	-60
16DHAC0747	AC	25	585644	6893209	422	270	-60
16DHAC0748	AC	16	585750	6893209	423	270	-60
16DHAC0749	AC	5	585849	6893184	425	270	-60
16DHAC0750	AC	6	585947	6893104	428	270	-60
16DHAC0751	AC	5	586048	6893172	426	270	-60
16DHAC0752	AC	9	586150	6893168	426	270	-60
16DHAC0753	AC	45	586249	6893178	426	270	-60
16DHAC0754	AC	36	586354	6893169	421	270	-60
16DHAC0755	AC	33	586456	6893193	421	270	-60
16DHAC0756	AC	40	584148	6894407	443	270	-60
16DHAC0757	AC	64	584000	6895195	448	270	-60

Hole ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16DHAC0758	AC	25	585119	6895196	440	270	-60
16DHAC0759	AC	56	585298	6895989	443	270	-60
16DHAC0760	AC	19	585502	6895983	395	270	-60
16DHAC0761	AC	51	582712	6901797	431	270	-60
16DHAC0762	AC	51	582538	6901724	429	270	-60
16DHAC0763	AC	38	582348	6901671	433	270	-60
16DHAC0764	AC	64	582158	6901597	432	270	-60
16DHAC0765	AC	43	581983	6901529	430	270	-60
16DHAC0766	AC	46	583718	6901915	421	270	-60
16DHAC0767	AC	42	583620	6901883	424	270	-60
16DHAC0768	AC	16	583530	6901849	425	270	-60
16DHAC0769	AC	55	582137	6899919	456	270	-60
16DHAC0770	AC	53	582338	6899987	456	270	-60
16DHAC0771	AC	55	582528	6900038	452	270	-60
16DHAC0772	AC	40	583388	6900321	440	270	-60
16DHAC0773	AC	34	583565	6900378	439	270	-60
16DHAC0774	AC	42	583740	6900403	434	270	-60
16DHAC0775	AC	59	578890	6899052	470	270	-60
16DHAC0776	AC	62	578974	6899074	470	270	-60
16DHAC0777	AC	46	579156	6899147	470	270	-60
16DHAC0778	AC	43	579307	6899202	470	270	-60
16DHAC0779	AC	73	579413	6899238	470	270	-60
16DHAC0780	AC	66	579542	6899284	470	270	-60

Table 15: *YAM14 diamond drill intersections at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHDD0011	57.00	58.00	1.00	0.12	0.1
16DHDD0011	66.00	76.00	10.00	0.11	1.1
16DHDD0011	82.00	90.00	8.00	0.20	1.6
16DHDD0011	101.00	112.15	11.15	0.17	1.9
16DHDD0011	119.00	119.70	0.70	0.11	0.1
16DHDD0011	147.00	147.90	0.90	0.25	0.2
16DHDD0011	179.00	180.00	1.00	0.14	0.1
16DHDD0011	196.00	197.27	1.27	0.29	0.4
16DHDD0011	310.00	311.00	1.00	0.14	0.1

Table 16: *YAM14 diamond drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHDD0011	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.61	0.6

Table 17: *YAM14 aircore drill intersections at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHAC0639	92	96	4	0.44	1.8
16DHAC0645	49	50	1	0.15	0.2
16DHAC0646	80	84	4	0.10	0.4
16DHAC0647	48	52	4	0.13	0.5
16DHAC0659	52	56	4	0.14	0.6
16DHAC0660	56	60	4	0.28	1.1
16DHAC0665	32	40	8	6.80	54.4
	92	104	12	0.09	1.1
16DHAC0666	48	52	4	0.12	0.5
	84	114	30	1.67	50.1
16DHAC0671	64	80	16	0.31	5.0
	92	96	4	0.17	0.7
	112	114	2	0.10	0.2
16DHAC0672	75	76	1	0.11	0.1
16DHAC0780	40	44	4	0.31	1.2
	52	56	4	0.41	1.6

Table 18: *YAM14 aircore drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHAC0665	32	40	8	6.8	54.4
16DHAC0666	88	92	4	0.54	2.2
	96	114	18	2.5	45
16DHAC0671	72	76	4	0.66	2.6

Table 19: *YAM14 aircore drill intersections at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHAC0665	32	40	8	6.8	54.4
16DHAC0666	96	113	17	2.61	44.4

Table 20: *YAM14 aircore drill intersections at 5.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHAC0665	32	36	4	12.11	48.4

APPENDIX 4: SMOKEBUSH RC DRILLING ASSAYS

Table 21: *Collar coordinate details for Smokebush RC drill holes.*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
16SYRC0087	151	584920	6851737	500	250	-60
16SYRC0088	204	584968	6851749	500	250	-60
16SYRC0089	258	585008	6851760	500	250	-60

Table 22: *Smokebush RC drill intersections at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)
16SYRC0087	**38**	**84**	**46**	**1.52**	**69.9**	**9,815**
	89	90	1	0.29	0.3	5,934
	100	109	9	0.79	7.1	24,027
	134	138	4	0.12	0.5	372
16SYRC0088	0	8	8	0.17	1.4	351
	18	19	1	0.12	0.1	211
	26	27	1	0.13	0.1	334
	34	62	28	0.64	17.9	7,372
	128	129	1	0.1	0.1	1,264
	148	149	1	0.15	0.2	13,432
16SYRC0089	0	4	4	0.13	0.5	212
	47	63	16	0.21	3.4	919
	136	137	1	0.12	0.1	3,258
	145	162	17	0.21	3.6	2,632
	178	194	16	0.84	13.4	11,324

Table 23: *Smokebush RC drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)
16SYRC0087	38	44	6	0.57	3.4	2,432
	47	50	3	1.05	3.2	3,307
	54	**74**	**20**	**3.06**	**61.2**	**20,641**
	100	104	4	1.63	6.5	47,972
16SYRC0088	34	35	1	0.64	0.6	1,137
	46	48	2	1.6	3.2	1,142
	53	62	9	1.36	12.2	18,847
16SYRC0089	52	53	1	0.93	0.9	564
	56	57	1	0.89	0.9	224
	153	156	3	0.51	1.5	2,133
	180	187	7	1.67	11.7	20,602

Table 24: *Smokebush RC drill intersections at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)
16SYRC0087	40	41	1	1.7	1.7	1,965
	49	50	1	1.3	1.3	1,792
	55	**74**	**19**	**3.17**	**60.2**	**21,084**
	101	104	3	1.96	5.9	56,809
16SYRC0088	46	48	2	1.6	3.2	1,143
	54	57	3	2.91	8.7	35,596
16SYRC0089	181	186	5	2.02	10.1	25,892

Table 25: *Smokebush RC drill intersections at 5.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)
16SYRC0087	68	70	2	8.76	17.5	40,581
16SYRC0088	54	55	1	5.21	5.2	41,195

Appendix 5

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1 Report:

Ibanez Diamond and RC Drilling, Wanderrie RC Drilling, YAM14 Diamond and Aircore Drilling and Smokebush RC Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	Drilling programmes utilising Aircore (**AC**) drilling, Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling and Diamond drilling (**DD**) were completed at the **Smokebush Prospect (Riviera Smokebush),** the **Santana and Satriani Prospects (Sun River - Wanderrie)**, the **Ibanez Prospect (Corkwood – Pacific Dunes)** and at the **YAM14 Prospect (Dorothy Hills South).** **Ibanez Prospect (Corkwood – Pacific Dunes: North Yamarna):** Fifteen RC holes and one diamond hole were drilled in this reported programme at **Corkwood.** All RC holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every 1m. All diamond core was sampled upon completion of geological logging, with sample intervals varying according to interpreted geology and mineralisation. **Santana and Satriani Prospects (Sun River – Wanderrie: North Yamarna)** Eighteen RC holes were drilled in this reported programme at **Wanderrie.** All holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every 1m. **Smokebush Prospect (Riviera Smokebush – South Yamarna Joint Venture):** Three RC holes were drilled in this reported programme at **Smokebush,** holes were 50m apart along one traverse. All holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every 1m. **YAM14 Prospect (Dorothy Hills South – Gruyere Joint Venture):** The total **YAM14** AC programme comprised 155 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 45 metres, for 6,995 metres and a single diamond hole drilled to a depth of 338 metres. A total of 100% of assays have been returned. Holes varied in depth from 3 metres to a maximum 115 metres. Composite chip samples taken with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for the Aircore Programme. The diamond core was sampled upon completion of geological logging, with sample intervals varying according to interpreted geology and mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	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 (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.*	**RC:** holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging, four consecutive 1m samples were composited to form a 4m composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. At the Smokebush Prospect a one metre sample was also collected from the top of fresh rock and additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DD: Diamond drilling was completed using an 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. All sample pulps from the Corkwood AC and Renegade DD programmes were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. **AC:** One metre AC samples were collected and composited to four-metres to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10g 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 MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. 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 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	**RC:** An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm). **DD:** Diamond drilling rigs operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ2 and NQ3 size for sampling and assay. All drill core (100%) is oriented using Reflex orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by GOR field staff at the Yamarna Exploration facility.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples collected from all drilling were dry, minor RC samples were damp. **AC:** An AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination. **RC:** The 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. All samples collected were dry. 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. All mineralised samples were dry. The only significant ground water encountered during drilling which resulted in water egress into the hole occurred from 238m onwards in 16SYRC0089 (**Smokebush**). **DD:** All diamond core collected is dry. Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved. Almost perfect core recovery was achieved, with minimal core loss recorded in strongly weathered material near surface,
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**AC:** 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 (10m). **RC:** 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 cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation. **DD:** 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	**AC:** 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 back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also 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 totally dry, with now water or visible contamination. **DD & RC:** No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. 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. Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Logging of DD core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet. Field Portable XRF (FPXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the RC & DD samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using an automated Corewise diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**AC:** One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10m rows, and four-metre composite samples, amounting to 2-3kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded. **RC:** One-metre drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded. For composite samples, four consecutive green plastic bags were sampled using a PVC spear and combined to produce a four-metre composite sample of 2-3kg. The majority of samples were dry and whether a sample is wet or dry is recorded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples (AC, RC & DD) were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	**AC:** At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch. No field duplicates are collected. **RC:** A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 60 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. **DD:** No duplicates were collected for diamond hole 16CWDD0006 (**Corkwood**). At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	**RC:** One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the 1m green bags using a spear, which penetrates the entire green bag and has multiple slices taken from several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by Intertek in sample preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**AC:** Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with MS finish for gold only (AC holes), 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. Aircore end-of-hole samples were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a four acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements. **RC & DD:** Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC & DD drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique. The first fresh rock sample in each hole at the Smokebush Prospect were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite--tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.
	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.	All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie. XRF analysis in the lab is completed by Lab Staff. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Gold Road protocol for **AC** programmes 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 during Aircore programmes. Gold Road protocol for **RC** programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 60. Gold Road protocol for **DD** programmes 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 in exploration diamond drill core. For the reported **Smokebush** programme the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 396 samples. This included 11 Field Blanks, 11 Field Standards and 6 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 15 Lab blanks, 12 Lab checks, and 27 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. Assays showed no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference. For the reported **Wanderrie RC** programme the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 3,624 samples. This included 97 Field Blanks, 98 Field Standards and 96 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 117 Lab blanks, 109 Lab checks, and 104 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. Assays showed no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference. For the reported **Corkwood RC & DD** programme the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 1,271 samples. This included 34 Field Blanks, 34 Field Standards and 10 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 39 Lab blanks, 38 Lab checks, and 39 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. Assays showed no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference. For the reported **YAM14 AC** programme and **DD** hole the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 2,694 samples. This included 72 Field Blanks, 72 Field Standards and 0 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 93 Lab blanks, 81 Lab checks, and 86 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. Assays showed no significant level of contamination or sample bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin RC holes were employed during any of the reported drilling programmes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on Xplore tablets using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
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.*	AC, RC & DD locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. For angled DD & RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30m intervals. Plans are in place to complete locational survey of the drill collars using DGPS by a Certified Surveyor.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2m in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Smokebush:** Drill holes are 50m apart on a single drill line at the reported Smokebush programme. **Wanderrie:** Drill holes varied from 25m to 100m apart on varied line spacings at Santana and Satriani targets. **Corkwood:** RC drill holes are approximately 40 metres apart over seven drill traverses, with drill lines soaced 200m to 400m apart. **YAM14:** Regional AC drill holes were spaced at 800m x 100m with the strike extension of the YAM14 mineralisation tested at 200m x 50m to 400m x 100m over several drill lines.
	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.	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme for the reported Smokebush, Corkwood, YAM14 & Wanderrie programmes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Smokebush:** Samples were composited over 4 meters using a spear. **Corkwood:** Some four metre composite samples were collected with a spear through areas of potential non-mineralised material. **Wanderrie:** Some four metre composite samples were collected with a spear through areas of potential non-mineralised material. **YAM14:** Four meter composite samples were collected with a scoop down the drill hole, with a one metre sample collected at bottom-of-hole.
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.*	**Smokebush:** The orientation of the drill lines (250 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330 degrees). All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the South West (250). **Corkwood:** The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (345 degrees). All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the East (090) to ensure appropriate coverage across the steeply west-dipping stratigraphy. **Wanderrie:** The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330 degrees). All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270). **Yam14:** The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330 degrees). All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270).
	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.	Drilling is considered to have been perpendicular to strike of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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 Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific 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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	**Smokebush:** The RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2355, which is located mainly inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves. These tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited holds a 50% interest. **Corkwood:** The RC & diamond drilling occurred within tenement E38/2356, which is located entirely inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves. This tenement forms part of the North Yamarna project, and is 100% owned by Gold Road Resources. **Wanderrie:** The RC drilling occurred within tenements E38/2249 & E38/2250, entirely inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves. This tenement forms part of the North Yamarna project, and is 100% owned by Gold Road Resources. **YAM14:** The AC and DD drilling occurred within tenement M38/1267, the tenement forms part of the Gruyere JV in which Gold Fields International Limited hold a 50% interest. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road. All activities subject to this release are located on tenements situated located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. The 2004 "Yamarna Project Agreement" between Gold Road and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation govern the exploration activities respectively inside the Pastoral Lease. Aspects of these agreements are currently under review.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (**DMP**).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Smokebush:** First exploration on the tenements in the eighties has been completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (**WMC**) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. The previous data was not used in the generation of the data the subject of this release. **Corkwood:** Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall area tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. Aircore and RC drilling was completed by WMC Resources with Kilkenny Gold the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. Assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road. **Wanderrie:** Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall areas tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. AC drilling was completed by WMC Resources and Asarco and assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road. **YAM14:** There has been no historical drilling or work completed prior to Gold Road Resources activity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under 20-30m of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence has been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to Lower Amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries/granitoids. The Archaean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Tertiary weathering. **Corkwood:** No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The drilling tested low level Aircore anomalism and ore-grade intercepts from initial diamond drilling interpreted to be associated with shear zones in mafics & intermediate volcanics. This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Yamarna Greenstone Belt is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia. **Wanderrie:** No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The drilling tested narrow high-grade mineralisation intersected in previous diamond & RC drill holes is hosted in discrete shears within the stratigraphy along strike of the Santana – Satriani targets, hosted in intermediate volcaniclastic-mafic sequences. **Smokebush:** Mineralisation is hosted within differentiated dolerites and fractioned quartz lodes along the Yamarna shear zone. Zones of high-grade mineralisation are associated with localised narrow shear zones, intense albite alteration and arsenopyrite+pyrite mineralisation. High-grade gold is also associated with fractionated quartz lodes within the differentiated dolerite packages. The drilling tested extensions of the dolerite packages along the Yamarna shear zone. **YAM14:** The YAM14 Prospect is situated in the south end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. Discovered at the same time as Gruyere the target comprises a coincident structural-geochemical target within a major regional-scale structural corridor associated with the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. This zone occurs within the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt at Yamarna in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia. Mineralisation at the YAM14 prospect is located at a major flexure of the Dorothy Hill Shear Zone and north of the northwest trending Monocot Fault (interpreted from aeromagnetics). Mineralisation is hosted in six north-northwest striking and steep to moderate east dipping discrete shear zones. The Main Shear is the most continuous zone of mineralisation and is localised on the contact between a sheared felsic sequence and intermediate sediments. Two hanging wall shear zones are localised on mafic and intermediate sediment contacts (HW01 and HW02). In the immediate footwall to the Main Shear is a zone of mineralisation hosted entirely in the sheared felsic sequence and two footwall shears (FW01 and FW02) are hosted within intermediate sediments, shales and felsic intrusives at the southern end of the prospect. Mineralised structures are generally 4 m wide, however, there is a thickening to 5 to 8 m in a zone where the dip of the structures refract through a "ramp-flat-ramp" geometry in association with the lithology. Primary mineralisation in fresh rock is hosted within shearing and is associated with quartz veining and albite-chlorite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite alteration. The weathering profile is of moderate thickness with the transition to fresh rock occurring at a depth of 50 to 60 metres. Within the weathered profile, mineralisation is observed to be associated with quartz veining and preserved shearing with iron staining after sulphides. Observations of primary controls indicate that mineralisation is likely in situ and undergone only minor dispersion and localised leaching.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Tables 1-25 in Appendices. 1 to 4
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and 5.0 ppm where required. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1m, with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	True width is not yet known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures 1 to 13 in the body of text for relevant plans
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results above 0.1 ppm, 0.5 ppm 1ppm and 5 ppm have been reported in Appendices 1 to 4.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to Figures 1 to 13 in the body of text for relevant drill hole location data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	**Smokebush:** Downhole Optical Televiewing will be completed on three all holes in order to determine the true orientation of the quartz veins and shear zone that host mineralization. This information will be used to interpret the location of other flexures in the shear zone which may host discrete shoots of high grade mineralisation. **Santana-Satriani (Wanderrie):** Ongoing interpretation of mineralised structures along the Wanderrie supergroup trend will continue into 2017, follow-up drilling may be required to test extensions of mineralised trends. **Ibanez (Corkwood):** Ongoing interpretation of local and regional geology, structures and geochemical anomalies at Ibanez will likely result in follow up depth extension & step-out drilling in 2017. **YAM14:** Follow-up drill programmes will be planned targeting intercepted mineralisation, and will assist in the extension of the YAM14 resource project.