NEW GOLD ANOMALIES DEFINED IN REGIONAL AIRCORE - SOUTH YAMARNA JOINT VENTURE

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

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Highlights

- **Strong gold anomalism intersected in regional aircore drilling at two prospects within the South Yamarna Joint Venture, including:**
  - 22 metres at 0.38 g/t Au from 44 metres at **Yaffler South**, including **4 metres at 1.24 g/t Au from 46 metres (**16SYAC0865**)**
  - 4 metres at 0.74 g/t Au from 54 metres at **Kingston North**, including **2 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 56 metres (**16SYAC0974)
- **RC drilling at Hirono confirms bedrock gold mineralisation**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of regional aircore drilling programmes testing the Yaffler South, Riviera and Kingston North targets, located in the Riviera-Smokebush Camp Scale Target area, and a Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at the Hirono target on the South Yamarna Joint Venture (**SYJV**) tenements, a 50:50 joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (**Sumitomo**).

The infill aircore programme of 193 holes (Figures 1 and 5) targeted anomalism identified by earlier aircore drilling completed at the Yaffler South, Riviera and Kingston North targets (ASX announcement dated 20 September 2016). The new drilling successfully confirmed gold anomalism at Yaffler South and Kingston North with best intersections of **4 metres at 1.24 g/t Au from 46 metres** at Yaffler South and **2 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 56 metres** at Kingston North. Follow up programmes are in preparation with further work planned for the first half of 2017.

At programme of RC drilling (15 holes) at Hirono Prospect (previously YAM10) returned a broad low-grade porphyry hosted intersection of **17 metres at 0.40 g/t Au from 142 metres** below a previous aircore result of **19 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 62 metres**, with another six holes also intersecting low grade mineralisation. Detailed geological interpretation of the anomalism is in progress to determine the next stage of activity for this Prospect.

Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said*: "The results received from the final programmes completed in 2016 confirmed a number of new gold anomalies in the South Yamarna JV project, adding to our portfolio of prospective drill ready targets. Planning for our 2017 exploration programme is complete and activities are expected to commence within the next few weeks, with a total budget approved with our Joint Venture partner Sumitomo of up to $4 million for the year. We consider the geological prospectivity of the South Yamarna tenements to be some of the most exciting in the Yilgarn and are looking forward to renewed focus on the project this coming year".*

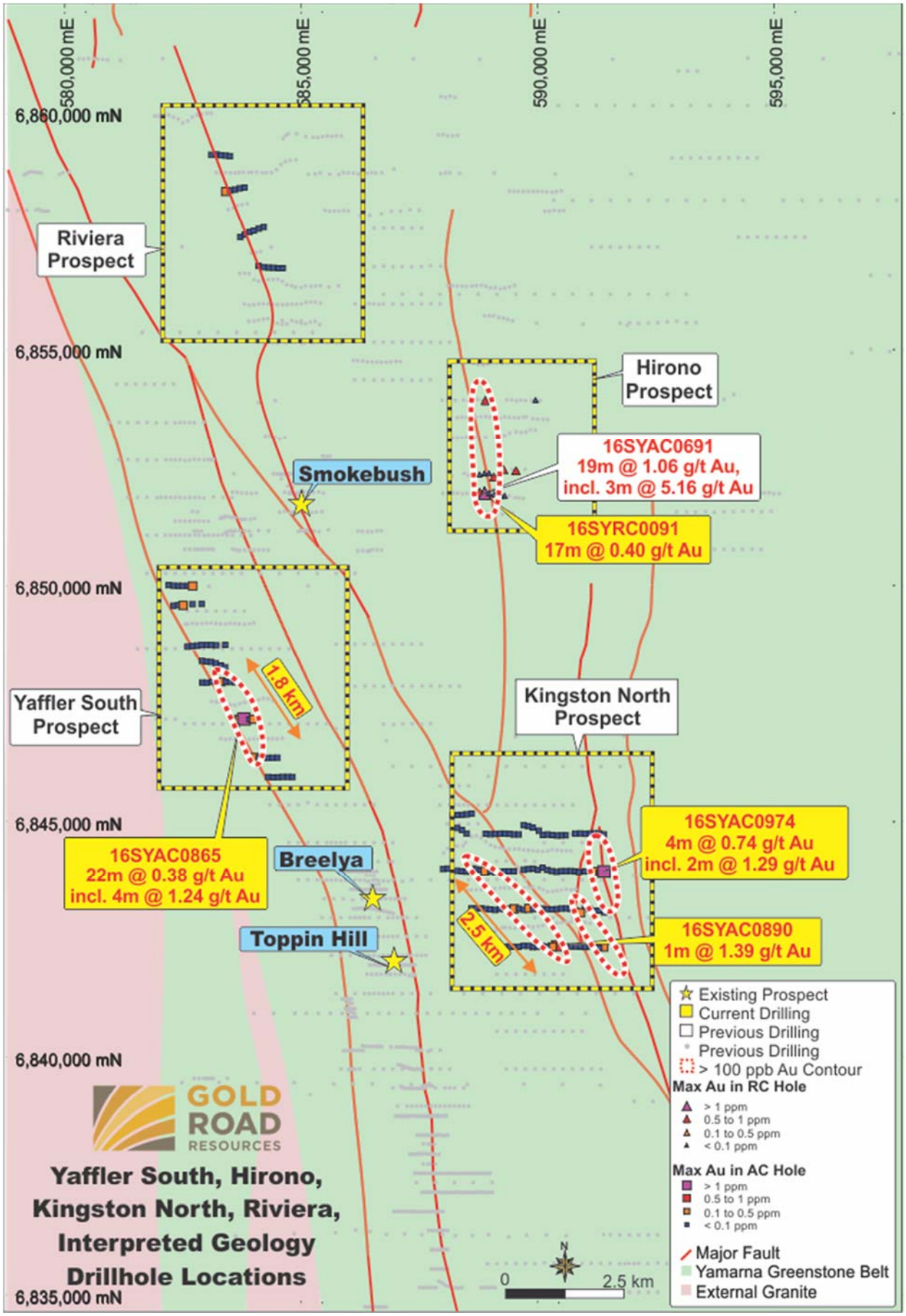

Figure 1: *Simplified regional geology plan displaying recent aircore and RC drill collar locations, gold anomalism and significant results. See Figure 5 inset for area location and Figures 6 to 8 for the complete collar location maps.*

Yaffler South Aircore Programme

Infill aircore drilling at Yaffler South improved the definition of the gold anomalism over a 1.8 kilometre strike length. New results included an intercept of **22 metres at 0.38 g/t Au from 44 metres** including **4 metres at 1.24 g/t Au from 46 metres** (16SYAC0865) at the contact of a dolerite and felsic tuff unit (Figure 2). The gold anomaly has coincident arsenic-molybdenum anomalism, and is situated proximal to a major regional shear zone, suggesting a splay structure is the likely host to the gold mineralisation. Structural interpretation is ongoing to allow targeted follow-up drilling as a next phase.

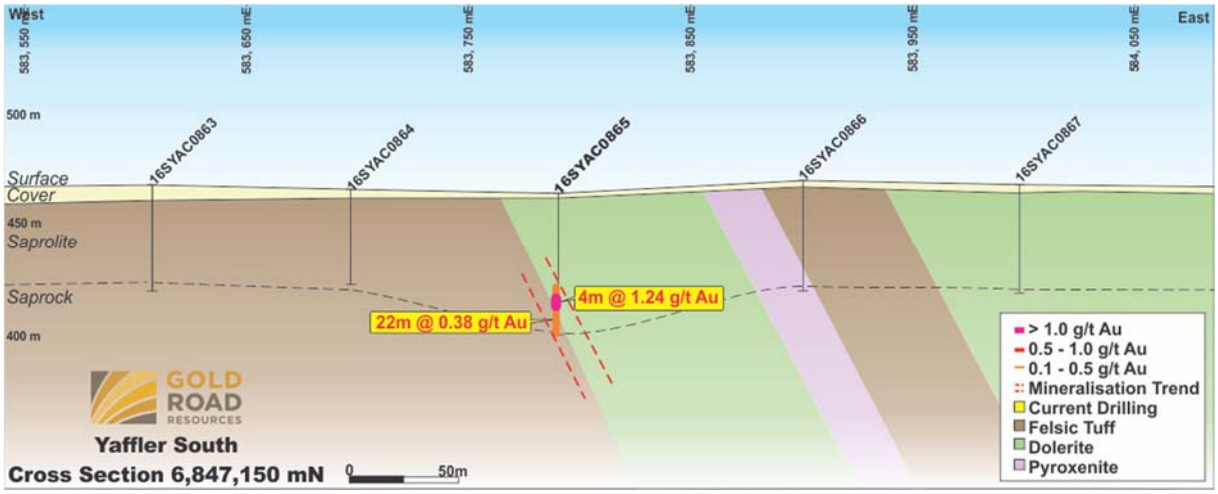

Figure 2: *Yaffler South cross section 6,847,150 mN showing the interpreted geology and significant intersection that occurs at the contact between felsic tuff and dolerite*

Kingston North Aircore Programme

Infill aircore drilling at Kingston North targeting an interpreted set of north-west striking shear zones returned a best intersection of **4 metres at 0.74 g/t Au from 54 metres,** including **2 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 56 metres** (16SYAC0974) in sheared intermediate sediments. This intersection remains untested to the east (Figure 3). Weathered sulphides, often associated with shear hosted gold mineralisation, were noted during logging. A second zone of anomalism approximately three kilometres east of the Toppin Hill Prospect was extended to over 2.5 kilometres in strike (Figure 1) by a new intercept of **4 metres at 0.44 g/t Au from 35 metres,** including **1 metre at 1.39 g/t Au from 38 metres** (16SYAC0890).

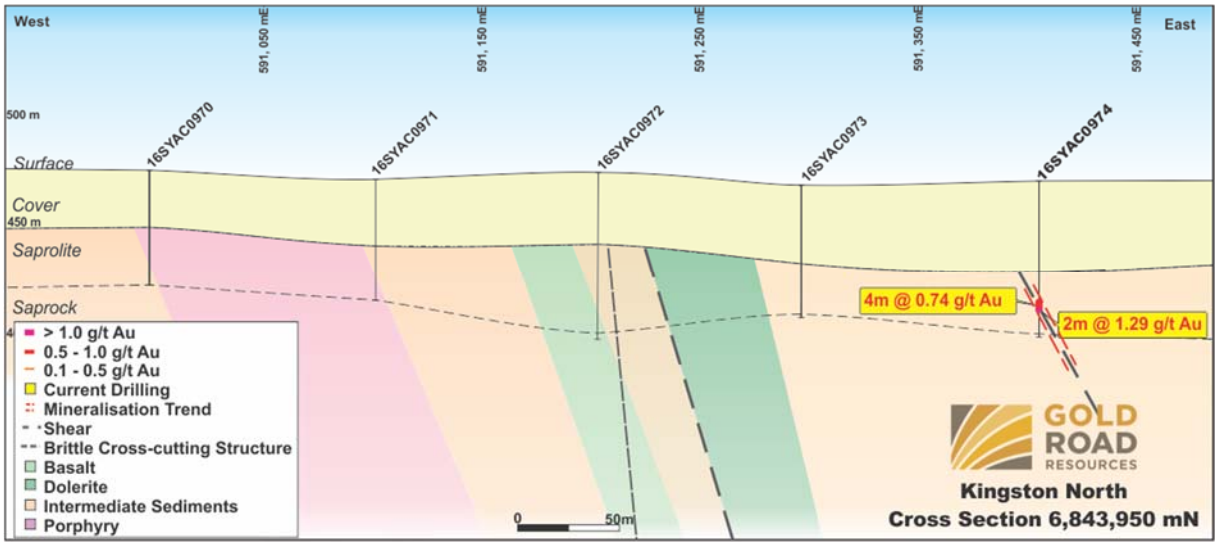

Figure 3: *Kingston North cross section 6,843,950 mN showing the geological interpretation and main intercepted mineralisation hosted in intermediate sediments along a shear structure*

Riviera Aircore Programme

Results from infill aircore drilling at Riviera returned one hole with a gold grade greater than 100 ppb, 3 **metres at 0.28 g/t Au from 2 metres** (16SYAC0812) associated with Cainozoic sand. Riviera is three kilometres north and along strike of the Smokebush Prospect and remains prospective. This target has been lowered in the priority list, with geological interpretation being finalised.

Hirono RC Programme

Follow up RC drilling at the Hirono Prospect intercepted relatively thick, low-grade mineralisation hosted in felsic porphyry, interpreted to be similar to the Gruyere Porphyry. A best intercept of **55 metres at 0.23 g/t Au from 142 metres** (Table 5), including **17 metres at 0.40 g/t Au from 142 metres** (16SYRC0091), associated with quartz-sulphide veining within the porphyry suggests potential exists for a reasonable sized mineralising system. Final structural and geological interpretation is ongoing to target possible zones of higher grade or width within the Prospect area (Figure 4).

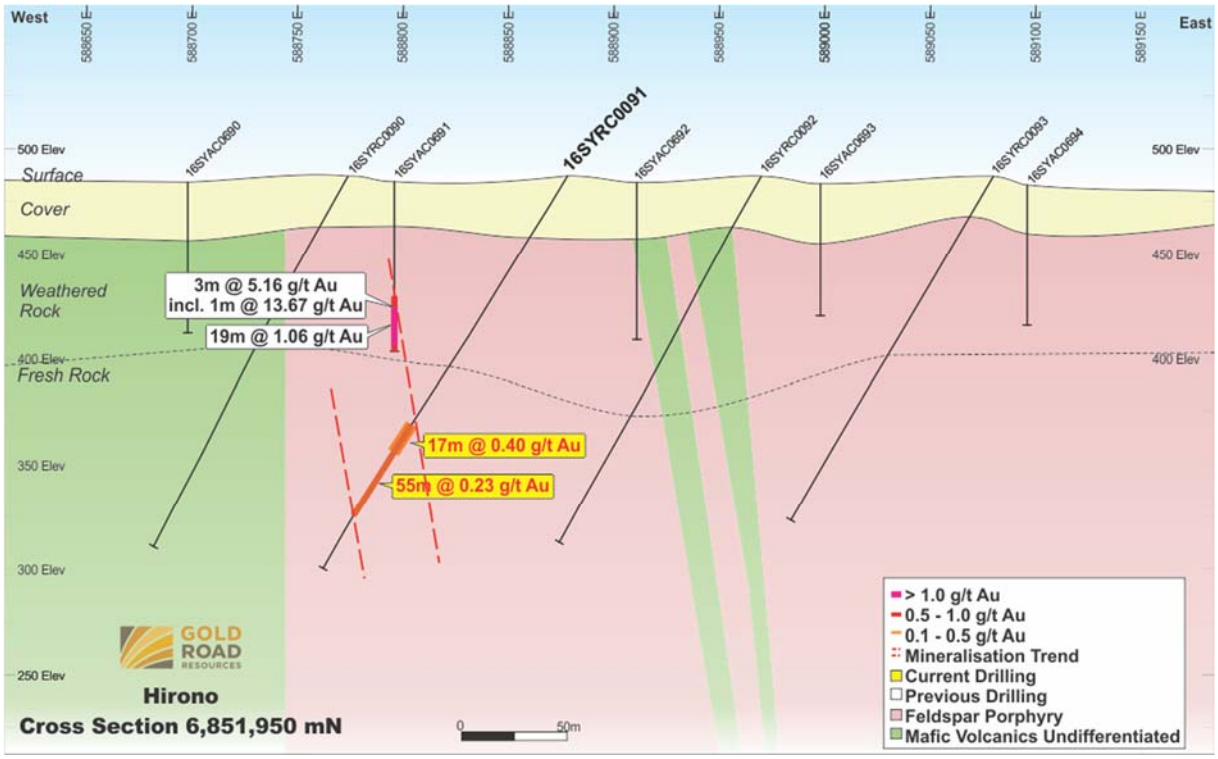

***Figure 4**: Hirono cross section 6,851,950 mN showing the geological interpretation and main intercepted mineralisation hosted in Feldspar Porphyry.*

Future Work

Follow-up RC drilling to test for bedrock gold mineralisation at Yaffler South and Kingston North are in preparation and further work is planned for the first half of 2017. Requirements for additional work at Riviera and Hirono will be assessed on completion of the ongoing geological interpretation.

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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 (Figure 5), 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).

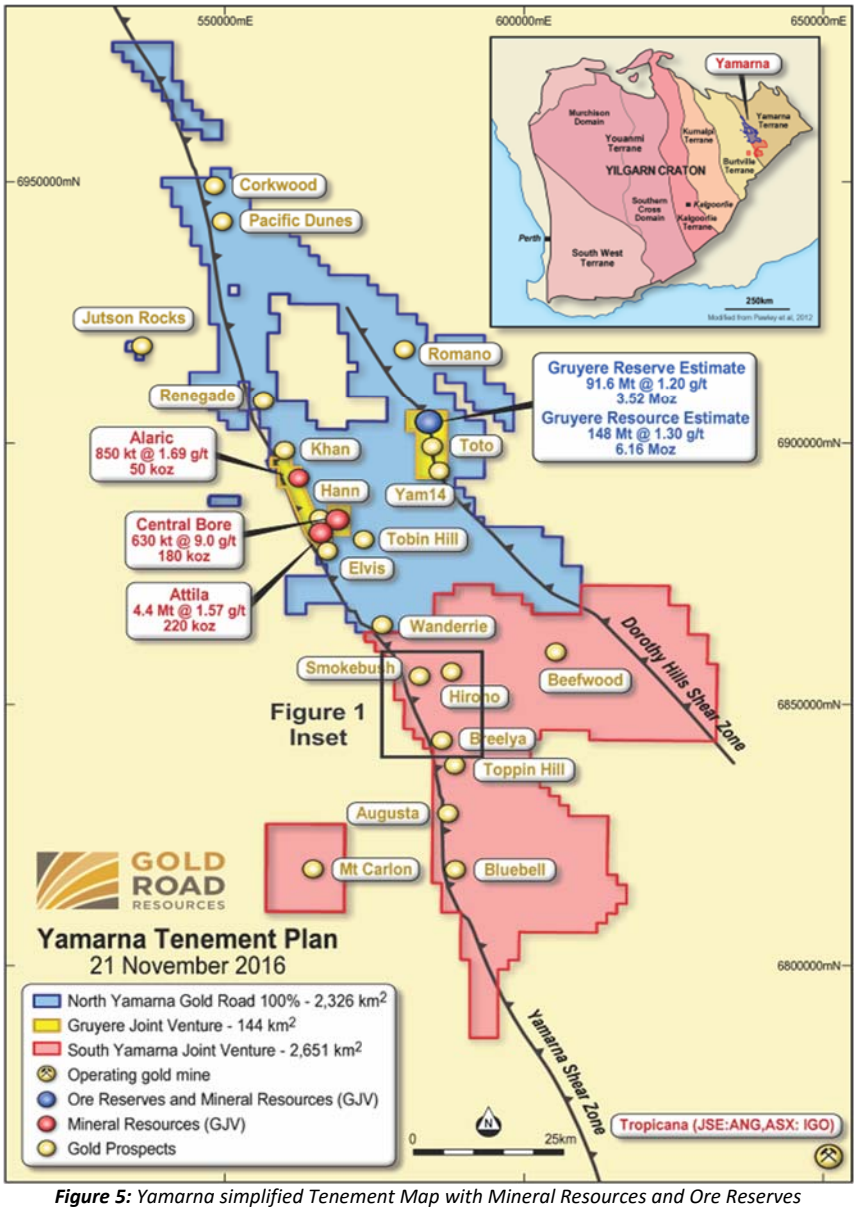

Figure 5: *Yamarna simplified Tenement Map with Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves on a Gruyere Project Joint Venture 100% basis (Gold Road 50%) and outlined area of reported drill results (figure 1)*

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.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource tabulation 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: South Yamarna Drilling Details

Table 1: Collar information for mineralised AC drill holes >0.1 g/t Au and all RC drill holes by Target/Prospect

Name	Hole ID	Hole Type	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	Magnetic Azimuth	Dip
Yaffler South	16SYAC0833	AC	66	582,705	6,849,991	491	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0837	AC	47	582,504	6,849,581	486	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0859	AC	51	583,305	6,847,948	480	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0864	AC	44	583,694	6,847,157	467	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0865	AC	66	583,789	6,847,163	466	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0866	AC	51	583,901	6,847,153	465	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0867	AC	50	584,000	6,847,154	465	-	-90.0
Yaffler South	16SYAC0868	AC	22	583,999	6,846,348	456	-	-90.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0880	AC	54	591,397	6,842,334	438	-	-90.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0890	AC	48	590,404	6,842,356	4541	-	-90.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0891	AC	66	590,309	6,842,338	452	-	-90.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0972	AC	77	591,201	6,843,948	468	-	-90.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0974	AC	72	591,403	6,843,942	468	-	-90.0
Riviera	16SYAC0812	AC	53	583,404	6,858,347	498	-	-90.0
Riviera	16SYAC0815	AC	55	583,697	6,858,415	496	-	-90.0
Riviera	16SYAC0818	AC	48	583,807	6,857,420	498	-	-90.0
Riviera	16SYAC0929	AC	54	590,903	6,843,064	465	-	-90.0
Riviera	16SYAC0945	AC	46	588,600	6,843,982	452	-	-90.0
Riviera	16SYAC0948	AC	77	588,887	6,843,962	451	-	-90.0
Hirono	16SYRC0090	RC	200	588,774	6,851,950	487	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	228	588,878	6,851,945	487	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0092	RC	199	588,970	6,851,947	487	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0093	RC	192	589,080	6,851,924	487	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0094	RC	36	589,225	6,851,887	487	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0095	RC	156	589,302	6,851,892	487	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0096	RC	200	588,771	6,852,345	496	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0097	RC	198	588,873	6,852,369	499	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0098	RC	200	588,970	6,852,376	490	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0099	RC	200	589,071	6,852,295	484	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0100	RC	200	589,177	6,852,352	489	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0101	RC	200	589,280	6,852,448	486	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0102	RC	128	589,541	6,852,428	488	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0103	RC	159	588,890	6,853,922	488	270	-60.0
Hirono	16SYRC0104	RC	157	589,954	6,853,936	488	270	-60.0

Table 2: AC and RC mineralised intersections >0.1 g/t Au by Target/Prospect

Name	Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Yaffler South	16SYAC0833	AC	57	58	1	0.13	0.1
Yaffler South	16SYAC0837	AC	46	47	1	0.17	0.2
Yaffler South	16SYAC0859	AC	46	51	5	0.11	0.6
Yaffler South	16SYAC0864	AC	39	44	5	0.21	1.1
Yaffler South	16SYAC0865	AC	21	23	2	0.27	0.5
Yaffler South	16SYAC0865	AC	44	66	22	0.38	8.4
Yaffler South	16SYAC0867	AC	45	46	1	0.13	0.1
Yaffler South	16SYAC0868	AC	21	22	1	0.23	0.2
Kingston North	16SYAC0880	AC	52	53	1	0.14	0.1
Kingston North	16SYAC0890	AC	35	39	4	0.44	1.8
Kingston North	16SYAC0891	AC	61	65	4	0.18	0.7
Kingston North	16SYAC0972	AC	65	67	2	0.19	0.4
Kingston North	16SYAC0974	AC	54	58	4	0.74	3.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0974	AC	63	64	1	0.28	0.3
Riviera	16SYAC0812	AC	2	5	3	0.28	0.8
Riviera	16SYAC0915	AC	28	29	3	0.14	0.1
Riviera	16SYAC0918	AC	37	43	6	0.10	0.6
Riviera	16SYAC0929	AC	46	47	1	0.33	0.3
Riviera	16SYAC0945	AC	33	39	6	0.11	0.7
Riviera	16SYAC0948	AC	63	65	2	0.14	0.3
Hirono	16SYRC0090	RC	64	71	7	0.23	1.6
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	99	112	13	0.12	1.6
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	142	159	17	0.40	6.8
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	164	169	5	0.20	1.0
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	174	197	23	0.21	4.8
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	203	208	5	0.07	0.4
Hirono	16SYRC0099	RC	66	74	8	0.36	2.9
Hirono	16SYRC0101	RC	66	70	4	0.13	0.5
Hirono	16SYRC0102	RC	49	52	3	0.18	0.5
Hirono	16SYRC0102	RC	64	72	8	0.30	2.4
Hirono	16SYRC0103	RC	128	132	4	0.10	0.4

Table 3: AC and RC mineralised intersections >0.5 g/t Au by Target/Prospect

Name	Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Yaffler South	16SYAC0864	AC	39	40	1	0.87	0.9
Yaffler South	16SYAC0865	AC	46	51	5	1.18	5.9
Kingston North	16SYAC0890	AC	36	39	1	1.39	1.4
Kingston North	16SYAC0974	AC	56	58	2	1.29	2.6
Hirono	16SYRC0090	RC	64	65	1	0.64	0.6
Hirono	16SYRC0090	RC	69	70	1	0.56	0.6
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	151	156	5	0.94	4.7
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	181	182	1	0.70	0.7
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	195	196	1	0.78	0.8

Table 4: AC and RC mineralised intersections >1.0 g/t Au by Target/Prospect

Name	Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Yaffler South	16SYAC0865	AC	46	50	4	1.24	5.0
Kingston North	16SYAC0890	AC	38	39	1	1.39	1.4
Kingston North	16SYAC0974	AC	56	57	1	1.80	1.8
Hirono	16SYRC0091	RC	154	155	1	1.88	1.9

Table 5: Bulked RC mineralised intersection at Hirono >0.1 g/t Au - 5 m internal dilution included

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Gram x metre
16SYRC0091	142	197	55	0.23	12.7

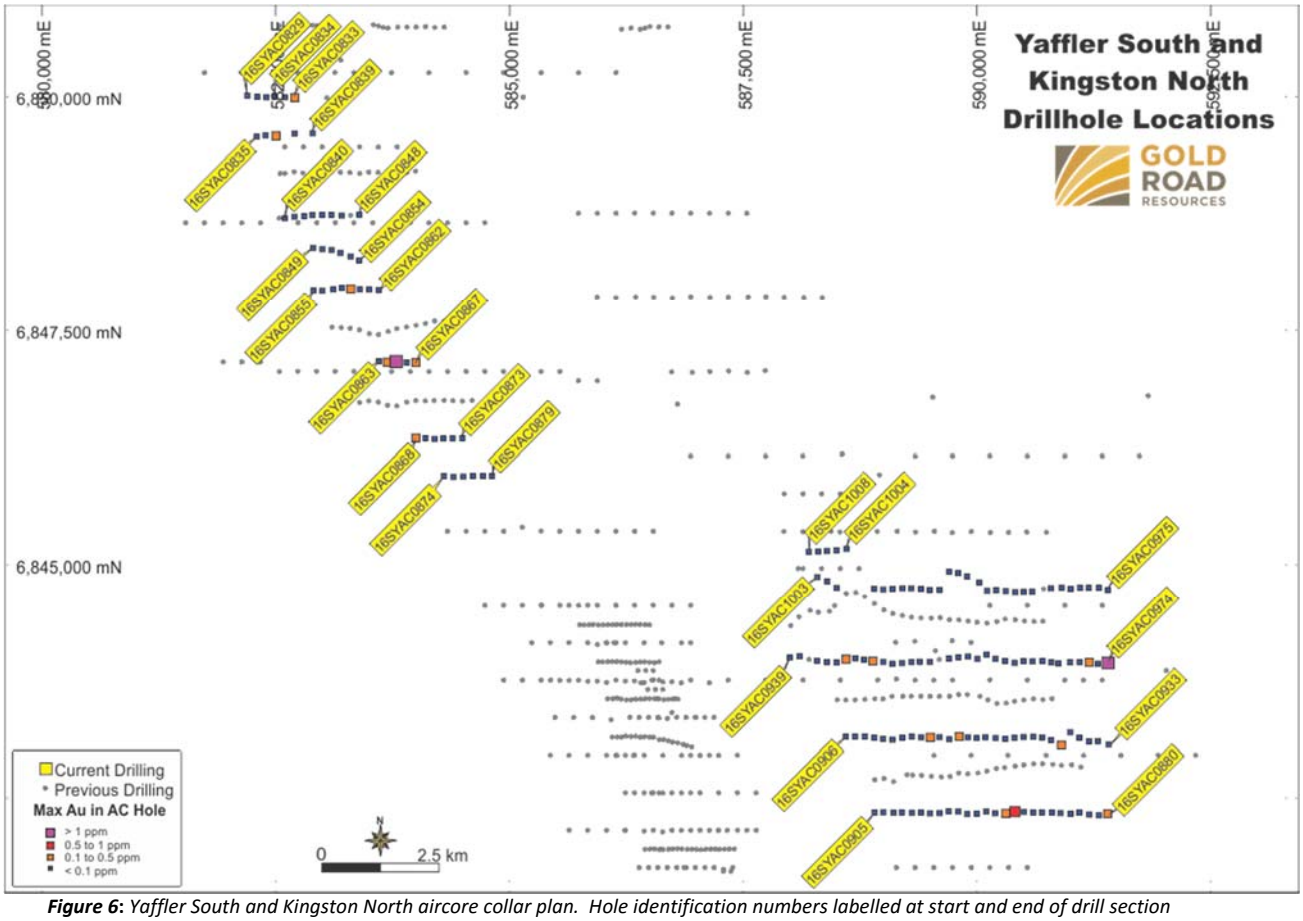

***Figure 6**: Yaffler South and Kingston North aircore collar plan. Hole identification numbers labelled at start and end of drill section*

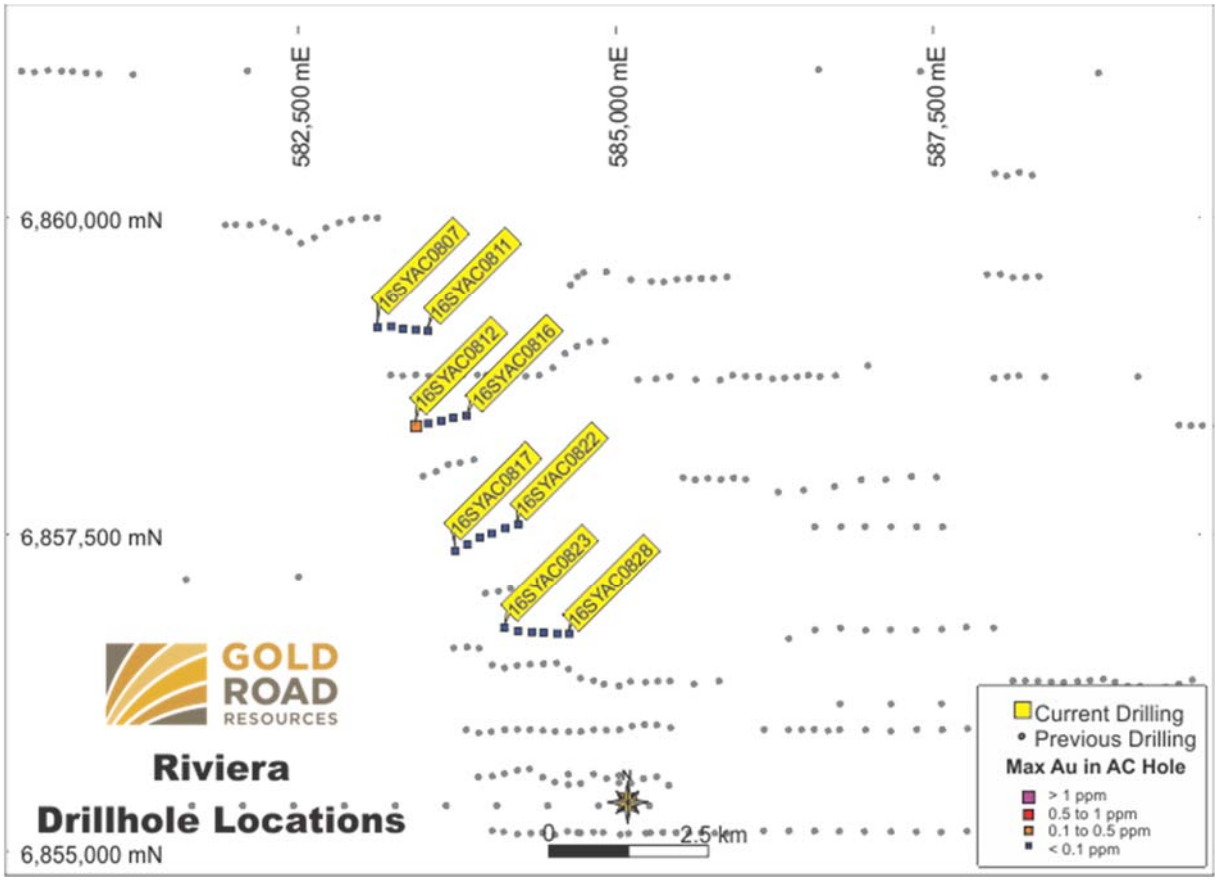

Figure 7**:** *Riviera aircore collar plan. Hole identification numbers labelled at start and end of drill section*

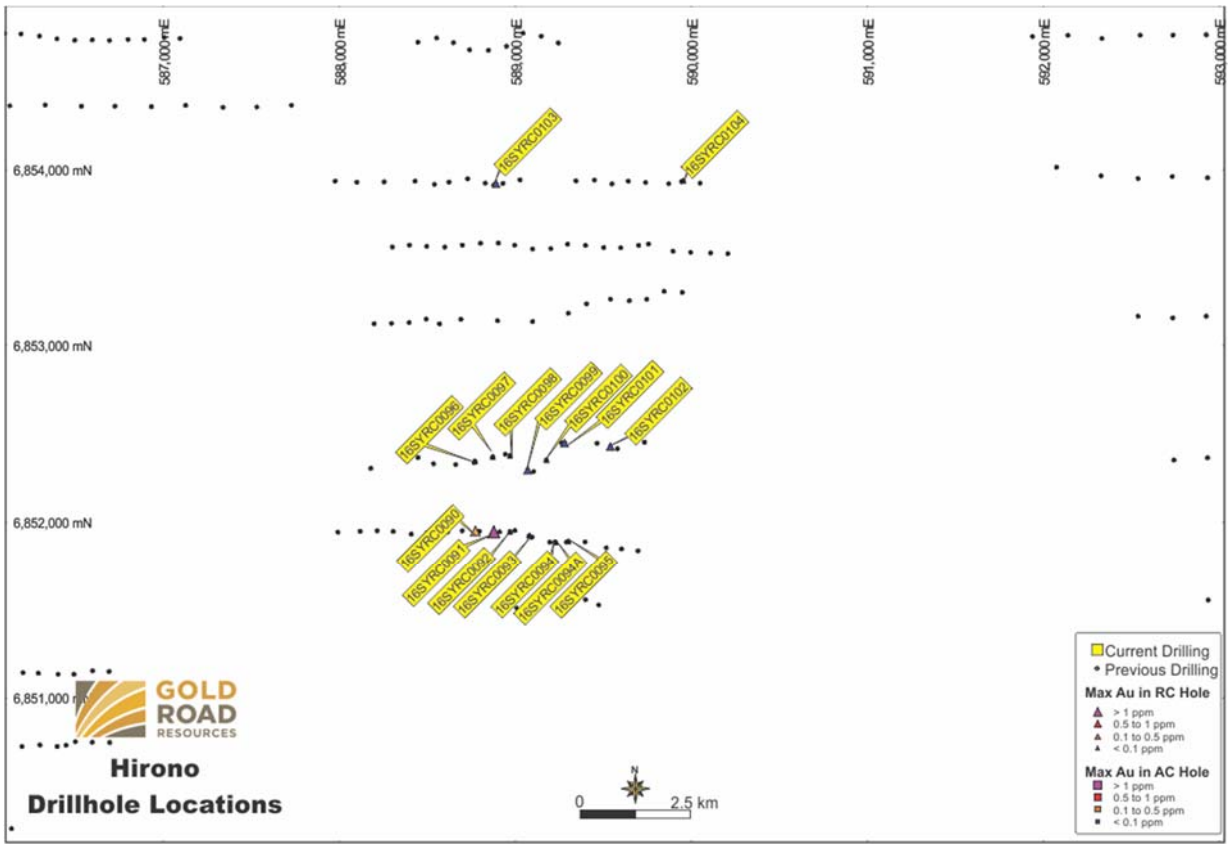

Figure 8**:** *Hirono RC collar plan*

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1 Report – South Yamarna AC and 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.*	The sampling described in this release has been carried out using a combination of Air Core (**AC**) drilling and Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling. A total of 15 RC holes were completed for a total of 2,653 metres, drilled at -60° to 360°. All drill holes had samples collected on the drill rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every one metre. Composite chip samples taken with a spear from sample bags over a maximum interval of four metres. For intervals thought to be mineralised, a one metre sample of 2-3kg was collected from the cone splitter into a calico bag. A total of 199 AC holes were drilled for 10,204 metres, drilled at -90° to 360° (vertical). All holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every 1m. Composite samples were taken using a scoop from sample piles into calico bags. Assays have been received for all drill holes and are reported in this release. All geology has been logged.
	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:** RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, one metre samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire one metre sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging, four consecutive one metre samples were composited to form a four metre composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75 um, to produce a 50 g 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. **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 10 gram was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. Any composite sample which returned an assay grade of greater than 0.1 g/t was then re-sampled on a 1 m basis and the 1 m re-splits were submitted to the laboratory for individual analysis using the same technique. The samples were analysed using an AAS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit and are also were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays. A one metre sample was collected from the last sample in the drill hole (end-of-hole) and also assayed for Gold using the identical protocol described above. This EOH sample was 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
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 RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm). **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 potential for hole sample contamination.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**RC:** All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred. RC recoveries were visually estimated. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole and sometime when changing RC rods. **AC:** All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**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 3 kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation. **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 (10 m).
	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.	**RC:** All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. **AC:** All AC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. 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.
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 and 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. Field Portable XRF measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the 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.*	No core samples were collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**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. **AC:** One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10 m rows, and four-metre 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75 um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 gram retained. A nominal 50 gram was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	**RC:** A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. **AC:** No duplicates were collected. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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 one metre 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 3 kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. **AC:** Four-metre composites and one-metre re-splits are taken using a scoop, which penetrates the sample pile on the ground in several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg (average 2.2 kg) 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 3 kg 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.*	**RC Gold:** Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 gram 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 drilling. **AC Gold:** Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 10 gram Aqua Regia with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in AC drilling. **RC & AC Multi-Element:** 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. Selected 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.
	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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>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 30.
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 duplicated were collected.
Numbers of assay and QAQC samples submitted by drilling type tabulated below.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Assay and QAQC Numbers</th><th colspan="2">RC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Sample Submission</td><td>1,137</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assays</td><td>929</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Blanks</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Standards</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Duplicates</td><td>34</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Blanks</td><td>41</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Checks</td><td>39</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Standards</td><td>32</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Umpire Checks</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Assay and QAQC Numbers</th><th colspan="2">AC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Sample Submission</td><td>3,513</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assays</td><td>2,987</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Blanks</td><td>95</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Standards</td><td>95</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Duplicates</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Blanks</td><td>117</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Checks</td><td>112</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Standards</td><td>107</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Umpire Checks</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision for a deposit with an estimated 35% Nugget Effect.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>Significant results were checked by the Exploration Manager and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The use of twinned holes.*	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on XPLORE tough books 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 GOR 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.*	**RC:** collar locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of five metres in Northing and Easting. For angled 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 30 metre intervals. **AC:** The drill hole locations were initially picked up by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of five metres in Northing and Easting.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Initial elevation (RL's) is allocated to the drill hole collars using a digital terrain model (DTM) derived from aeromagnetic surveys conducted in 2012. The accuracy of the data is estimated to be better than 1-2 m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Traverse spacing were 400 metres with collar spacing on traverses 100 metres.
	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.	Drilling aimed to infill gaps in gold anomalies, and test dip and strike extend of gold mineralisation intercepted during early 2016 air core drill programmes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No assay compositing has been applied.
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.*	The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing.
	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.	The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and AC drilling 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.
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.*	Drilling occurred within tenements E38/2355, E38/2291 and E38/2293 which are located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and 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. Drilling on tenement E38/2507 is subject to the East Wongatha standard regional heritage agreement, signed in April 2013 between Gold Road Resources Ltd and Central Desert Native Tittle Services (CDNTS), to minimise the likely disturbance of Aboriginal Sites. These tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited holds a 50% interest.
	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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	First exploration on the tenements occurred in the nineteen eighties by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineteen nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under 20-30 m 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.
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.*	Collar information for all mineralised AC holes with gold assays >0.1 g/t Au and all RC holes are reported in Table 1 of Appendix 1. All drill hole collars are annotated on Figures 5, 6 and 7 of Appendix 1.
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 at a lower cut-off of 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 ppm Au. Maximum internal dilution is 2 m for 0.5 and 1.0 ppm, and 4 m for 0.1 ppm. Minimum width is 1 m. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. 16SYRC0091 has been reported separately with internal dilution of 5 m.
	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 1 metre, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Mineralised shear zones are north-northwest striking and steep to moderate east dipping. The general drill direction of -60° to 270 grid is approximately perpendicular to the shear zones and a suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. As a result reported intersections approximate, but are not, true width.
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 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 drill hole information for intersections > 0.1 g/t Au have been fully reported. All drill hole collars are annotated on Figures 5, 6 and 7 of Appendix 1.
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.*	Other exploration data has been used to inform the geological interpretation and includes geophysical and surface geochemical surveys. The details of these surveys are not material to this report.
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.*	Data interpretation and planning for follow up RC drilling to improve the definition of the priority gold anomalism is in progress.