YAMARNA EXPLORATION UPDATE: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS RETURNED ACROSS THE TENEMENT PACKAGE

Highlights

- **Significant bedrock mineralisation intersected along the strike length and width of the vast Yamarna Greenstone Belt tenements**
- **North Yamarna (100% Gold Road) best bedrock intersections include:**
  - **Ibanez RC 10 metres at 28.67 g/t Au from 240 metres, including 2 metres at 136.57 g/t Au from 240 metres (17CWRC0037)** [1]
  - **Renegade DDH 2.3 metres at 4.24 g/t Au from 67.7 metres, including 0.4 metres at 17.28 g/t Au from 68.21 metres (17KNDD0003)**
- **Gruyere Joint Venture (50% Gold Road) best bedrock intersection includes:**
  - **YAM14 DDH 49.7 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 87.5 metres, including 13.0 metres at 2.12 g/t Au from 116.7 metres (17DHDD0012)**
- **South Yamarna Joint Venture (50% Gold Road) best bedrock intersection includes:**
  - **Yaffler South RC 10 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 92 metres, including 6 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 92 metres (17SYRC0105)**
- **Significant anomaly definition results from early stage projects seeding further bedrock testing**
- **North Yamarna (100% Gold Road) best anomaly definition intersections include:**
  - **Mesaboogie AC 12 metres at 0.17 g/t Au from 64 metres (17CWAC0256)**
  - **Gilmour Morello AC 4 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 60 metres (17WDAC0248)**

Well-funded mid-tier gold development and exploration company, Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce drilling results from its prioritised A$30 million Greenfields exploration drilling campaign[2] (Figure 1). In particular, the early stage bedrock results from both the high priority Ibanez and Yaffler South Targets are very encouraging. These two targets are over 100 kilometres apart, north to south, on the same strike of mineralised structures controlled by the regionally extensive Yamarna Shear Zone (200 kilometre strike length). Significant results continue to be returned from YAM14, 25 kilometres to the east, where mineralisation is controlled by the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone (100 kilometre identified strike length).

Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said*: "It is very pleasing that the hard work and expertise the geology team has put into developing and executing the ranked exploration strategy is bearing early fruit. We are excited to have received a solid set of drill results from our drilling programmes across our 100% owned North Yamarna, and 50% owned Gruyere JV and South Yamarna JV projects. Of particular promise are the high-grade results from the high ranking Ibanez Target where follow up diamond drilling is in progress to establish the geological controls upon which to base further drilling."*

[1] Refer Appendix 1 - Table 4 for uncut individual grades
[2] ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017

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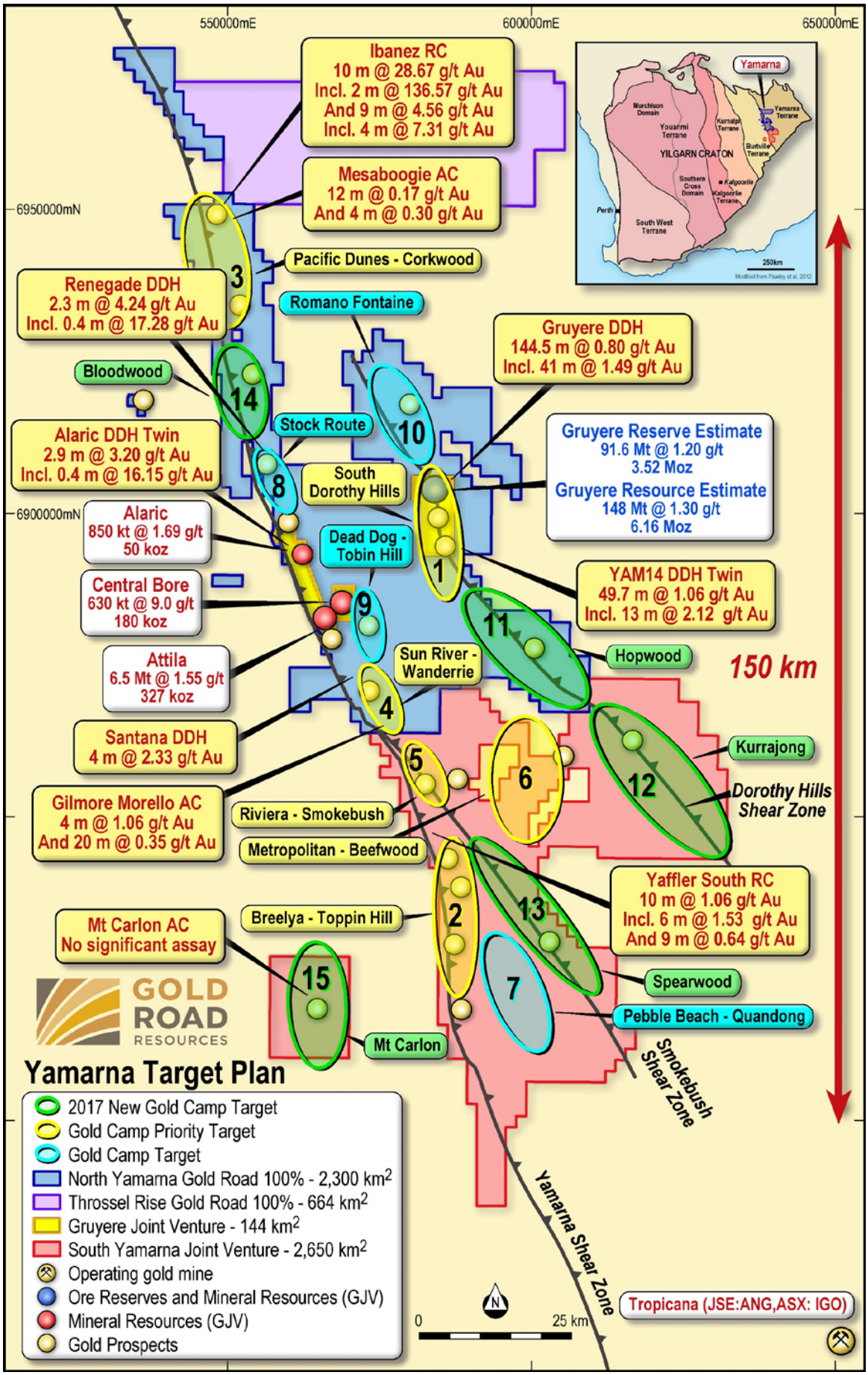

***Figure 1**: Selected Diamond, RC and AC intersections from current drilling programmes*

Exploration Update

Gold Road is pleased to report that its Greenfields exploration strategy is delivering significant bedrock assay results from its prioritised early and advanced staged projects. Assay results are reported from 340 diamond (**diamond** or **DDH**), Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and aircore (**AC**) drill holes for a total of 18,169 metres (Table 1) over a 100 kilometre strike length of the 200 kilometre long Yamarna Shear Zone, and over a 9 kilometre strike length of the 100 kilometre long Dorothy Hills Shear Zone (Figure 1). The ranked and prioritised drilling programmes focussed on testing bedrock targets with RC and diamond drilling, and early stage anomaly definition and full field testing with AC drilling on its regional projects. Additional resource definition work was carried out on the Gruyere Joint Venture ground.

The highlight is high-grade bedrock intersections in RC drilling from the **high priority Ibanez** Target (Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp - 100% owned North Yamarna), where mineralisation in the northern part of the prospect area includes:

- **10 metres at 28.67 g/t Au from 240 metres**, including **2 metres at 136.57 g/t Au** from 240 metres and **1 metre at 238.03 g/t Au** from 240 metres (17CWRC0037), with coarse gold visible in RC chips
- **9 metres at 4.56 g/t Au from 111 metres**, including **4 metres at 7.31 g/t Au** from 111 metres and **1 metre at 21.99 g/t Au** from 113 metres (17CWRC0034)

Best intersections from the early stage anomaly definition AC drilling include **12 metres at 0.17 g/t Au from 64 metres** (17CWAC0256) at **Mesaboogie**, 8 kilometres south of Ibanez on the same mineralised trend. In the central part of the Yamarna Shear Zone, 85 kilometres south of Ibanez, further AC results of **4 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 60 metres** (17WDAC0248) and **20 metres at 0.35 g/t Au from 68 metres** (17WDAC0238) were returned from **Gilmour-Morello** in the Sun River-Wanderrie Camp.

On the South Yamarna Joint Venture (**South Yamarna JV**) tenements, a 50:50 joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (**Sumitomo**), successful bedrock intersections below AC anomalies 107 kilometres to the south of Ibanez were returned from **Yaffler South** with best result of **10 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 92 metres**, including **6 metres at 1.53 g/t Au** from 92 metres (17SYRC0105).

Resource definition drilling at **YAM14**, 9 kilometres south of the Gruyere Project, on the 50:50 Gruyere Joint Venture (**Gruyere JV**) with Gold Fields Limited (**Gold Fields**), returned a diamond twin intersection of **49.7 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 87.5 metres,** including **13 metres at 2.12 g/t Au** from 116.7 metres (17DHDD0012). The result returned lower grades than the previous RC hole (16DHRC0060)[3] it directly twinned, but the drilling confirmed the overall thickness of mineralisation and grades of other RC holes on the drilling section. Abundant free gold was also panned from the original high grade RC drill samples confirming coarse gold in this mineralised gold system. Mineralisation at the Gruyere and YAM14 deposits are controlled by the 100 kilometre strike length Dorothy Hills Shear Zone.

Other exploration activities have included re-processing of aeromagnetic and gravity data allowing improved interpretation of geology and further target definition as well as the commencement of Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys in collaboration with Gold Fields on the Gruyere JV ground to identify resistive or sulphide rich deposits typical of Gruyere and Attila respectively.

[3] ASX announcement dated 15 May 2017

Table 1: *Diamond, RC and AC drilling physicals for the programmes detailed in this release*

Tenement Group	Hole Type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)
North Yamarna	DDH	8	1,399
	RC	16	3,444
	AC	101	6,362
Gruyere JV	DDH	6	3,684
	RC	2	430
	AC		
South Yamarna JV	DDH		
	RC	4	950
	AC	203	1,901
Total	DDH	**14**	**4,920**
	RC	**22**	**4,292**
	AC	**304**	**8,263**
	All Holes	**340**	**18,170**

North Yamarna (100% owned)

Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp: Ibanez and Mesaboogie

The Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp is located at the northern end of the Yamarna Belt approximately 65 kilometres north of the Attila Mineral Resource. Recent drilling consisted of a programme of bedrock RC and diamond drill testing the Ibanez target and anomaly definition AC drilling at the Mesaboogie target (Figure 2). A total of 560 metres of diamond, 3,437 metres of RC, and 5,839 metres of AC were drilled to the end of May 2017.

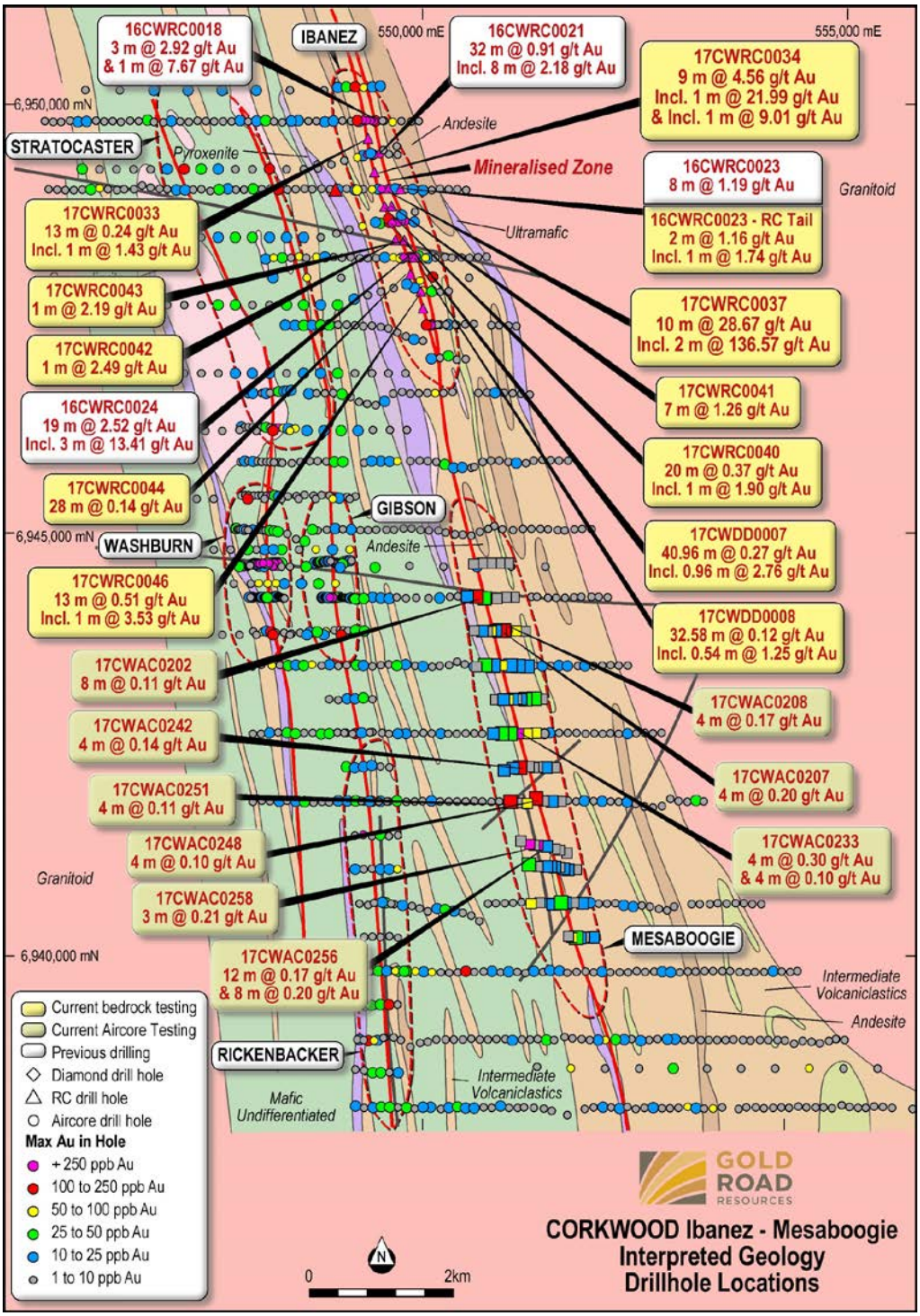

Figure 2: *Simplified geological plan of Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp showing selected diamond and RC results from Ibanez and AC results from Mesaboogie*

Infill bedrock RC and diamond drill testing was conducted over a 2.1 kilometre strike length within the 2.5 kilometre Ibanez target. Drilling confirmed the continuity and width of the approximately 100 metre wide mineralised corridor that defines the Ibanez mineralisation. The northern part of this corridor contains a feldspar porphyry swarm and intersections from this area typically have the highest grades, commonly associated with strong chlorite-pyrite alteration. The best intersections include:

- **10 metres at 28.67 g/t Au from 240 metres**, including **2 metres at 136.57 g/t Au** from 240 metres and **1 metre at 238.03 g/t Au** from 240 metres (17CWRC0037, Figure 3), with coarse gold visible in RC chips
- **9 metres at 4.56 g/t Au from 111 metres**, including **4 metres at 7.31 g/t Au** from 111 metres and **1 metre at 21.99 g/t Au** from 113 metres (17CWRC0034, Figure 4)

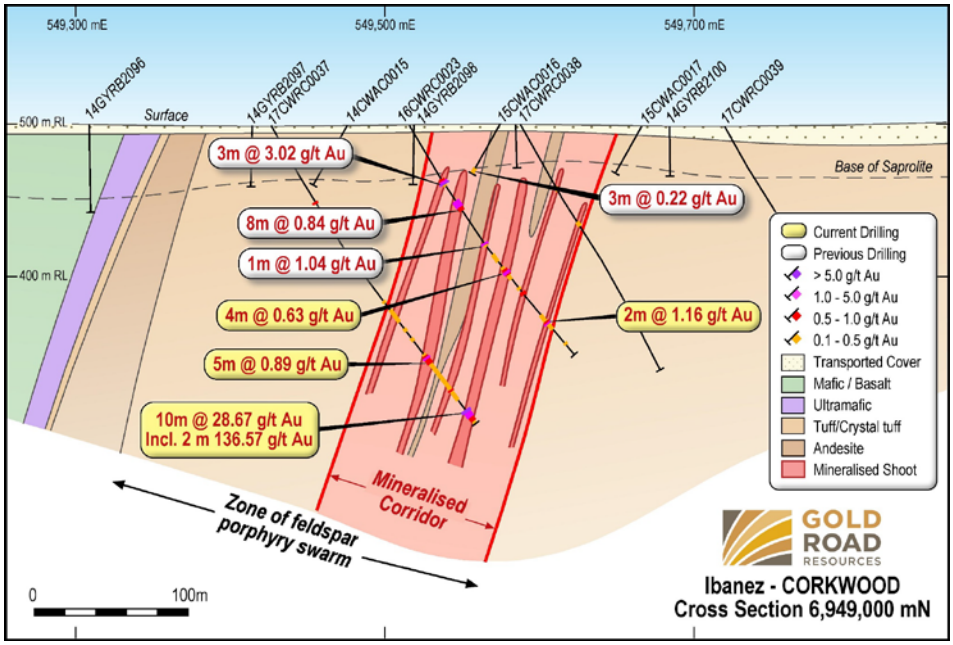

Figure 3: *Simplified geological cross section 6,949,000 mN of the Ibanez deposit showing new RC results*

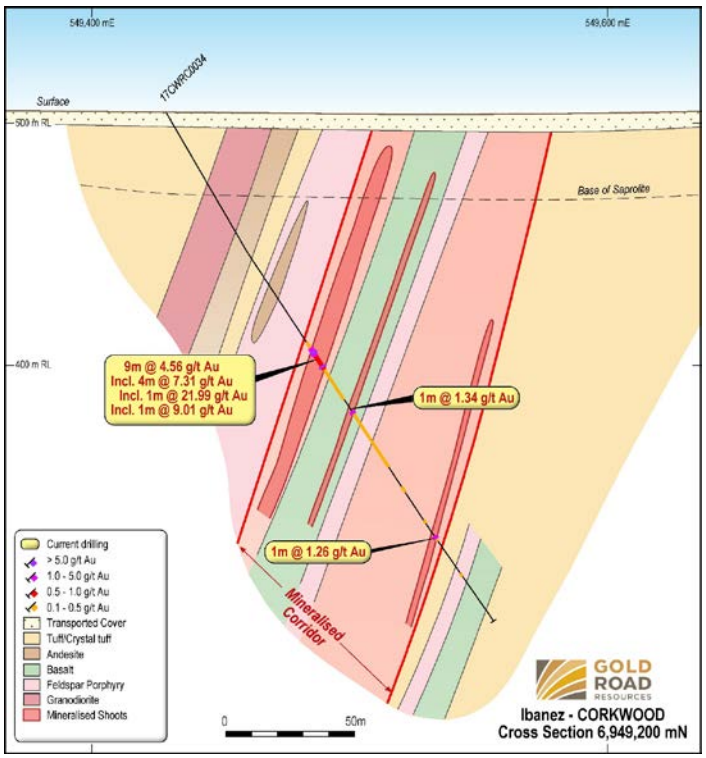

Figure 4: *Simplified geological cross section 6,949,200 mN of the Ibanez deposit showing new RC results*

A 92 hole programme of follow-up anomaly definition AC drilling was completed at the Mesaboogie target testing a 4.6 kilometre strike length at a 400 metre by 50 metre spacing (Figure 2). The Mesaboogie target is located 8 kilometres south of the Ibanez target on the southern strike extension of the same mineralised trend. The results returned confirm the mineralisation at Mesaboogie is present as a wide mineralised corridor similar to Ibanez. The best intersections included:

- **12 metres at 0.17 g/t Au from 64 metres** and **8 metres at 0.20 g/t Au from 84 metres** (17CWAC0256)
- **4 metres at 0.30 g/t Au from 52 metres** (17CWAC0233)
- **4 metres at 0.20 g/t Au from 32 metres** (17CWAC0207)
- **3 metres at 0.21 g/t Au from 68 metres** (17CWAC0258)

The Mesaboogie results are considered significant as the weathered rocks in this area typically leach very strongly and the upper expression of gold mineralisation tends to be very subdued. In context, similar early 50 metre spaced AC drilling at Ibanez (Figure 3) contained only a single intersection of 3 metres at 0.22 g/t Au from 36 metres (15CWAC0016), while the recent RC drilling returned **10 metres at 28.76 g/t Au from 240 metres** (17CWRC0037) from the bedrock below.

Renegade

Two diamond holes for a total 345 metres were drilled to test high-grade positions associated with a potential strike refraction across the dacitic crystal tuff host rock (Figures 5 and 6). Current geological interpretation from this drilling has identified two orientations of mineralisation, a steeply dipping lode style consistent with previous observations, and multiple shallow dipping mineralised sheeted veins sets. Best intersections include:

- **1 metre at 9.63 g/t Au from 37 metres** (17KNDD0003)
- **2.3 metres at 4.24 g/t Au from 67.7 metres,** including **0.4 metres at 17.28 g/t Au** from 68.21 metres (17KNDD0003)
- **4.96 metres at 2.12 g/t Au from 34 metres** (17KNDD0004)

Gold at Renegade is associated with stockwork zones comprising thin quartz-carbonate veins that are generally shallow east dipping and south-east plunging, steeply west dipping lodes of quartz veining with albite±sercite alteration and coarse arsenopyrite. Steeply dipping chlorite-biotite crackle breccias are common features in the host dacitic crystal tuff around both the mineralised stockwork and lode mineralisation.

Geological modelling and economic evaluation is ongoing at Renegade to determine further work plans.

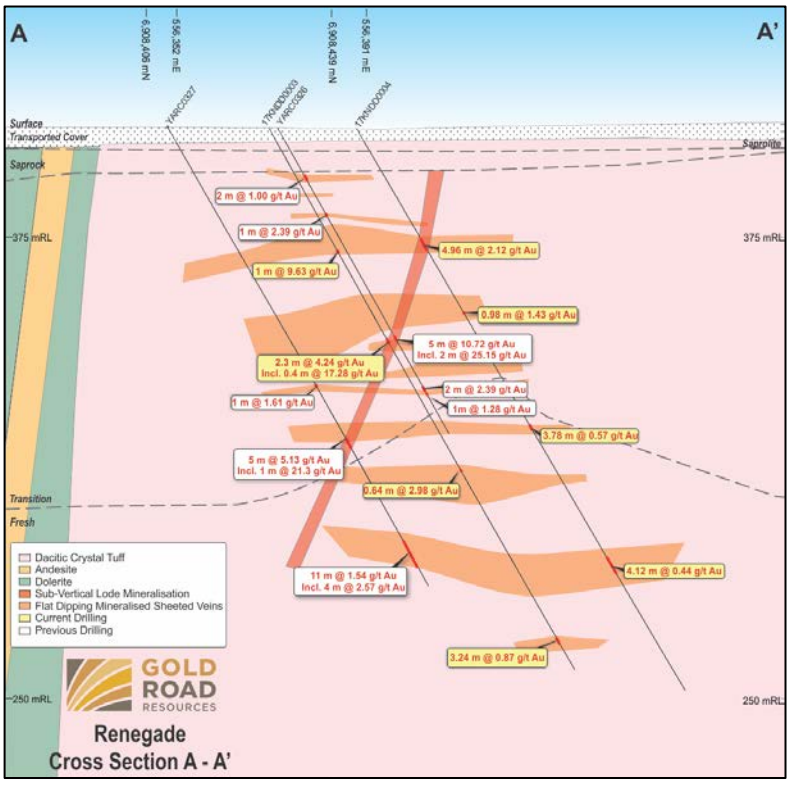

Figure 5: *Simplified geological cross section of the Renegade deposit showing new diamond results*

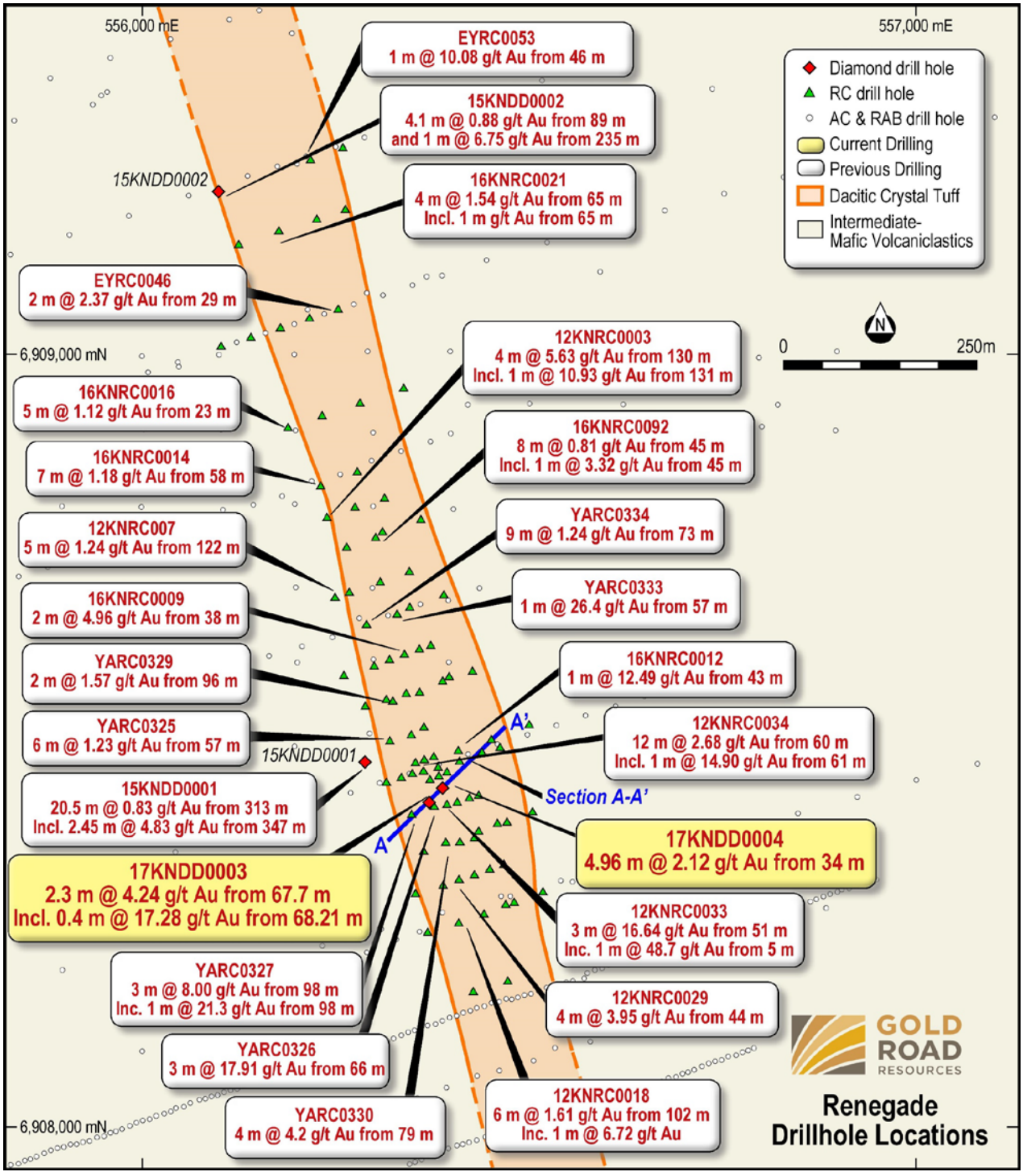

Figure 6: *Simplified geological plan of Renegade showing selected diamond results*

Sun River-Wanderrie Camp: Gilmour-Morello and Santana

Drilling at the Sun River-Wanderrie Camp, in the central area of the Yamarna Belt, included a programme of diamond tails at Santana to extend previous 2016 RC and diamond drill holes that terminated in mineralisation [4]. A total of 202 metres of diamond drilling was completed on extensions to four previous holes (Figures 7 and 8), with results confirming that the 2016 RC drilling generally defined the extent of mineralisation. The diamond tail on 16TARC0011 extended the original intersection of 0.9 metres at 5.33 g/t Au at the end of hole by an additional **3.1 metres at 1.45 g/t Au from 245.9 metres** for a full intersection of **4 metres at 2.33 g/t Au from 245 metres** (Figure 9). All tails were extended to completely test the footwall carbonaceous shale. The Santana mineralisation remains open to the north and further work will be conducted to assess the potential for the shears to intersect the carbonaceous shale creating a higher-grade position.

Infill anomaly definition AC drilling commenced to test the 4.5 kilometre Gilmour-Morello target located on the Yamarna Shear Zone approximately 7 kilometres south of the Santana Prospect. A total of 35 holes (2,323 metres) of the planned 78 hole programme have been completed, infilling the existing full field AC on 200 metre to 400 metre traverse spacing with holes spaced 50 metres apart across strike (Figure 9). Results returned for the northern traverses confirmed continuity of the mineralisation with best intersections including:

- **20 metres at 0.35 g/t Au from 68 metres** including **4 metres at 0.98 g/t Au from 68 metres** (17WDAC0238)
- **5 metres at 0.88 g/t Au from 60 metres** (17WDAC0248)
- **13 metres at 0.26 g/t Au from 64 metres** (17WDAC0243)

AC drilling is ongoing at the Gilmour-Morello target, with the southern 3 kilometres remaining to be tested.

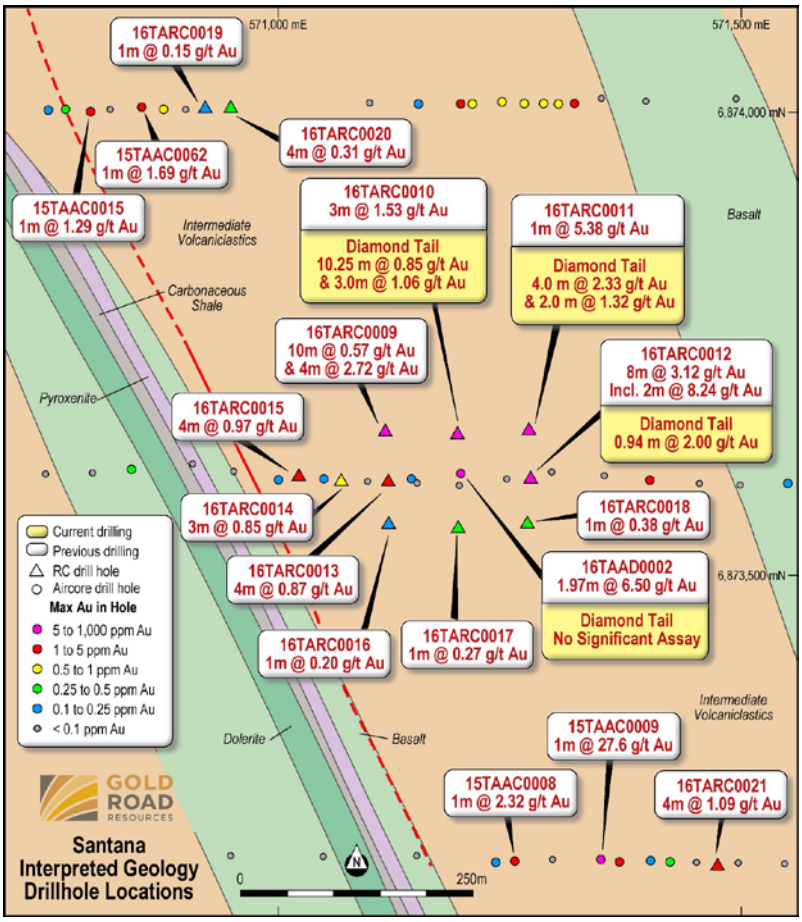

Figure 7: *Simplified geological plan of the Santana deposit showing selected diamond results*

[4] ASX announcement dated 17 January 2017

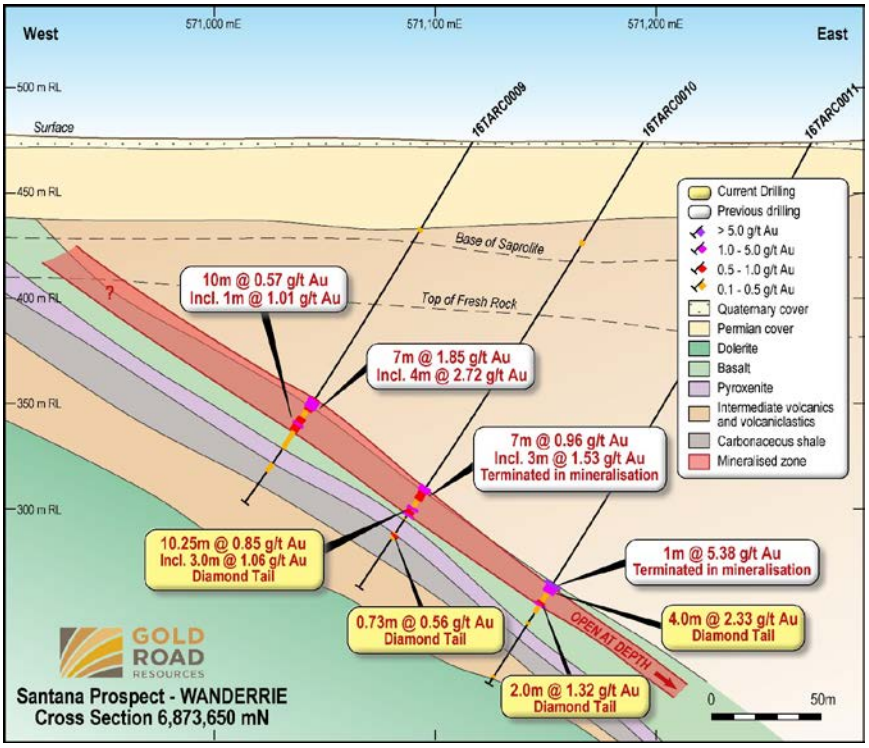

***Figure 8**: Simplified geological cross section 6,873,600 mN of the Santana deposit showing selected diamond tail results*

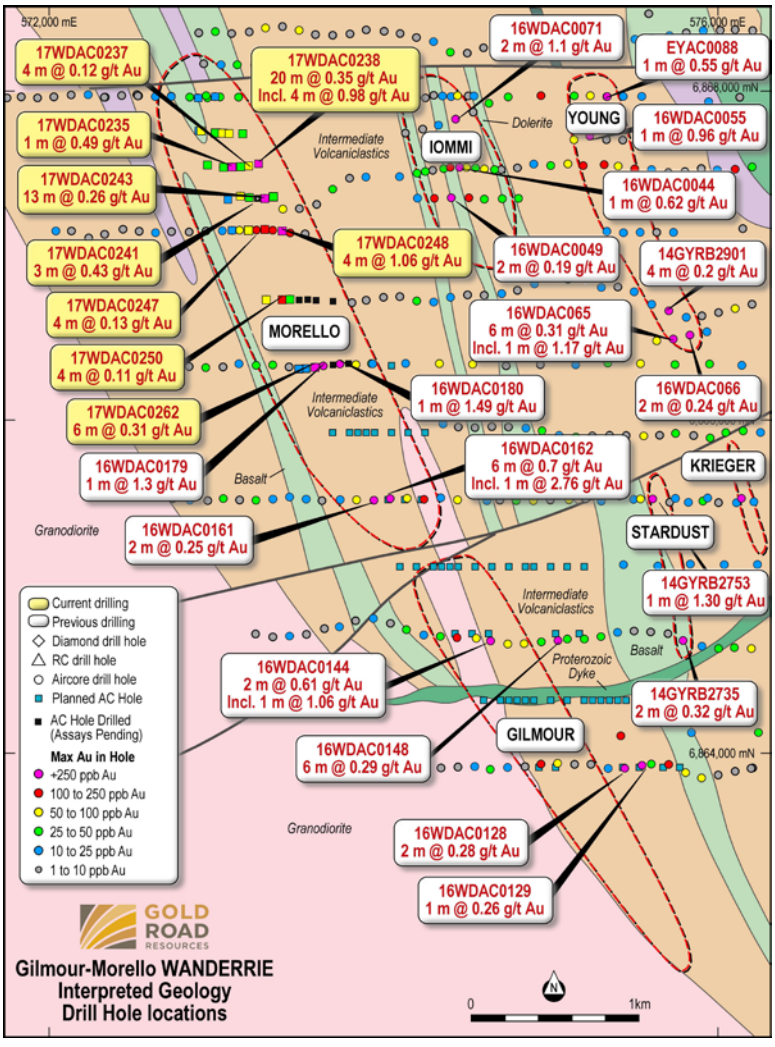

***Figure 9:** Simplified geological plan of Gilmour – Morello area showing selected AC results*

Gruyere JV (50% owned)

Drilling results from the Gruyere JV exploration programme have been returned with best intersections shown in Figure 10. The aim of the drilling is to define and extend deposits outside the current Gruyere Open Pit Ore Reserve that are capable of providing higher margin feed for the Gruyere Mill in construction.

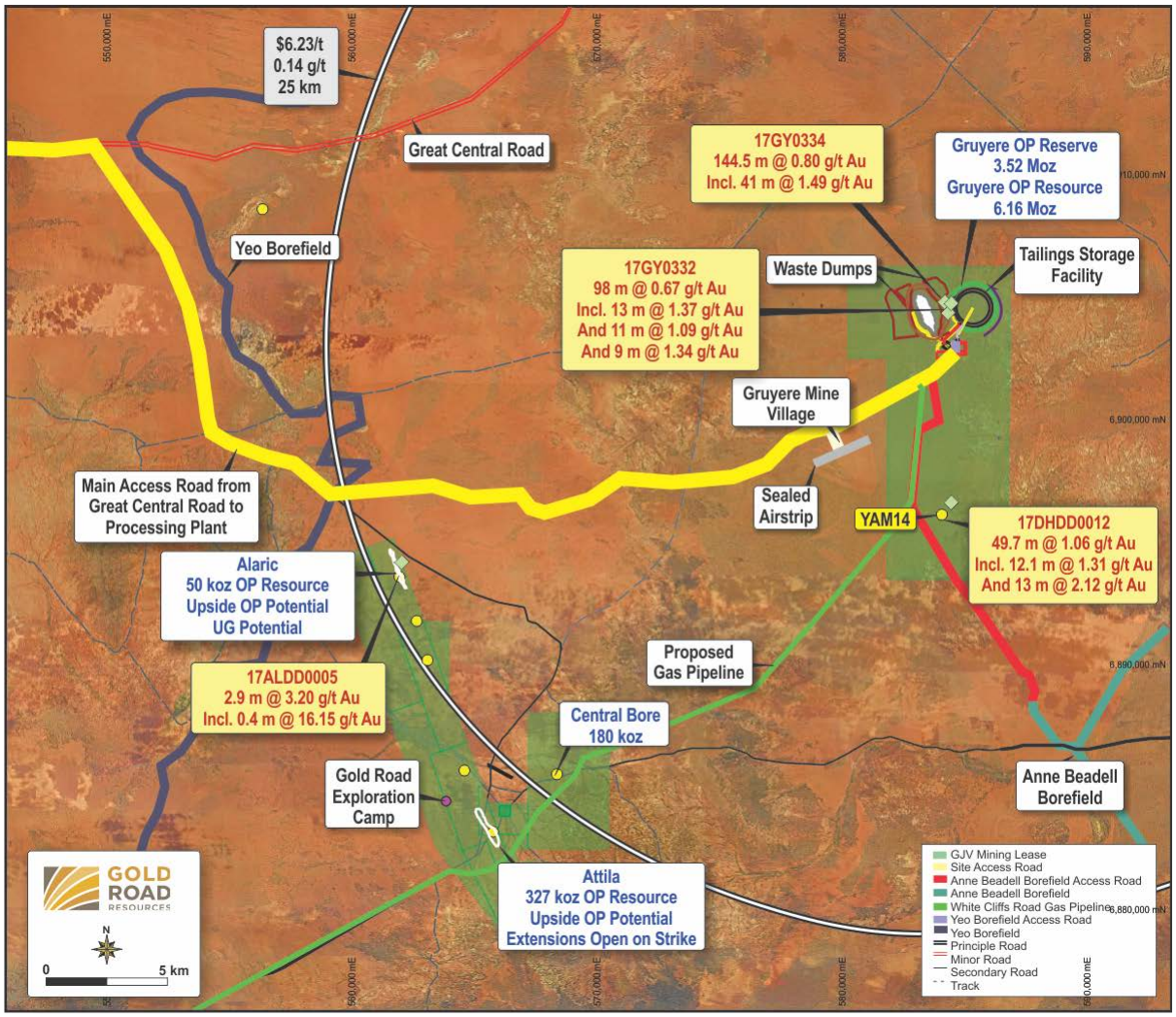

***Figure 10**: Gruyere Project Infrastructure with selected diamond drilling results (collar positions are green diamonds) from the Gruyere JV. The YAM14, Attila and Alaric projects are all potential feed for the Gruyere Mill (within 25 kilometre haulage distance as indicated by the white circumference line)*

South Dorothy Hills: Gruyere

Extensional diamond drilling results have been returned from the Gruyere underground evaluation programme (Figure 11). The programme was based on a conceptual underground mining study (longitudinal sub-level cave) with the aim of defining an internal high-grade zone within the Gruyere Porphyry over a 400 metre strike length averaging 85 to 90 metres wide at +1.5 g/t Au.

Assay results from three holes (3,092 metres) of a six hole programme returned a best intersection of 41 metres at 1.49 g/t Au (Figure 11). These results reduce the strike length of the shoot to 200 metres suggesting re-evaluation of the conceptual underground parameters is required.

The pending results include two holes which targeted separate higher-grade extensions in the north end of the Gruyere Deposit. Once all results from the programme are received, the geological model will be updated and evaluated for further work.

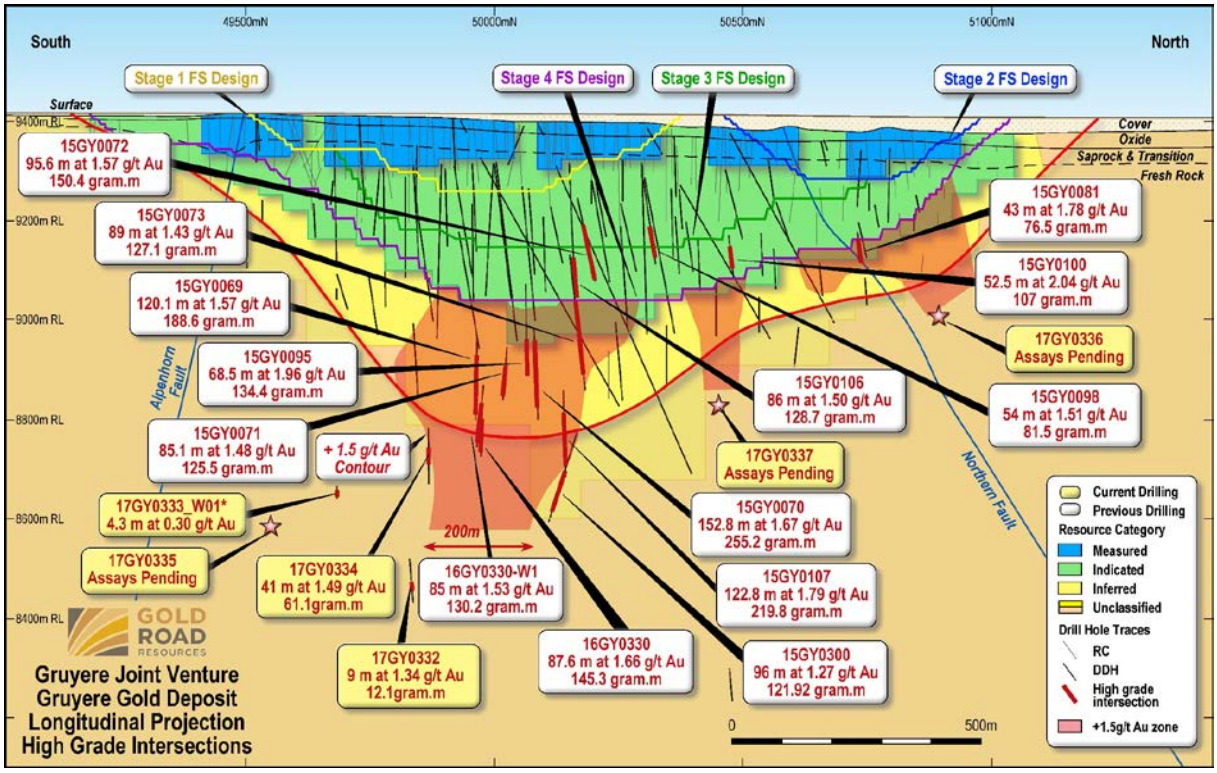

Figure 11: *Gruyere longitudinal projection looking west showing selected high-grade intersections and new diamond results with revised shoot interpretation. *17GY0330_W01 - wedged due to bogged rods*

South Dorothy Hills: YAM14

At YAM14 a single 230 metre diamond drill hole (17DHDD0012) was completed to twin 17DHRC0060 and validate its high-grade intercept of 64 metres at 3.73 g/t Au[5]. The diamond hole, located 5 metres to the east of the RC hole, returned an intercept of 49.7 metres at 1.06 g/t Au (Figure 12), successfully intersecting the same thick zone of interpreted mineralisation, although not reproducing the high grades present in the RC hole. Further analysis of the mineralisation style is ongoing, with panning of the original RC samples returning abundant free gold from the high grade zones, suggesting a considerable coarse gold content in this mineralised system.

Included within the 49.7 metre mineralised zone the diamond hole returned intercepts of 12.1 metres at 1.31 g/t Au and 13 metres at 2.12 g/t Au. These internal zones of moderate grade and thickness (10 to 15 metres at 1.3 to +2.5 g/t Au) reconcile well with the results from the other RC holes on the same section.

Mineralisation at YAM14 is hosted within an intermediate sediment package at the contact with a rhyolitic tuff. Visible coarse gold occurring within quartz veins was observed in RC chips. The difference in grade between the RC and diamond twin is potentially related to:

- short scale (less than 5 metres) continuity of the very high grades associated with the gold bearing quartz veins
- the lower diameter (HQ - 0.0635 metre) and volume diamond samples not able to capture the true grade due to the presence of coarse (nugget) gold compared to the larger diameter (0.14 metre) and volume RC samples
- contamination due to the very high-grade zone occurring within soft oxide material that may have collapsed as the RC hole was being drilled contaminating the lower RC samples

[5] ASX announcement dated 15 May 2017

Several strategies are underway to fully understand the distribution and continuity of the localised high-grades and the sampling issues including drilling a second diamond twin using large diameter (PQ - 0.085 metre) core size and whole core sampling techniques to provide the best chance possible of replicating the original RC intercept while removing any possibility of drilling induced contamination.

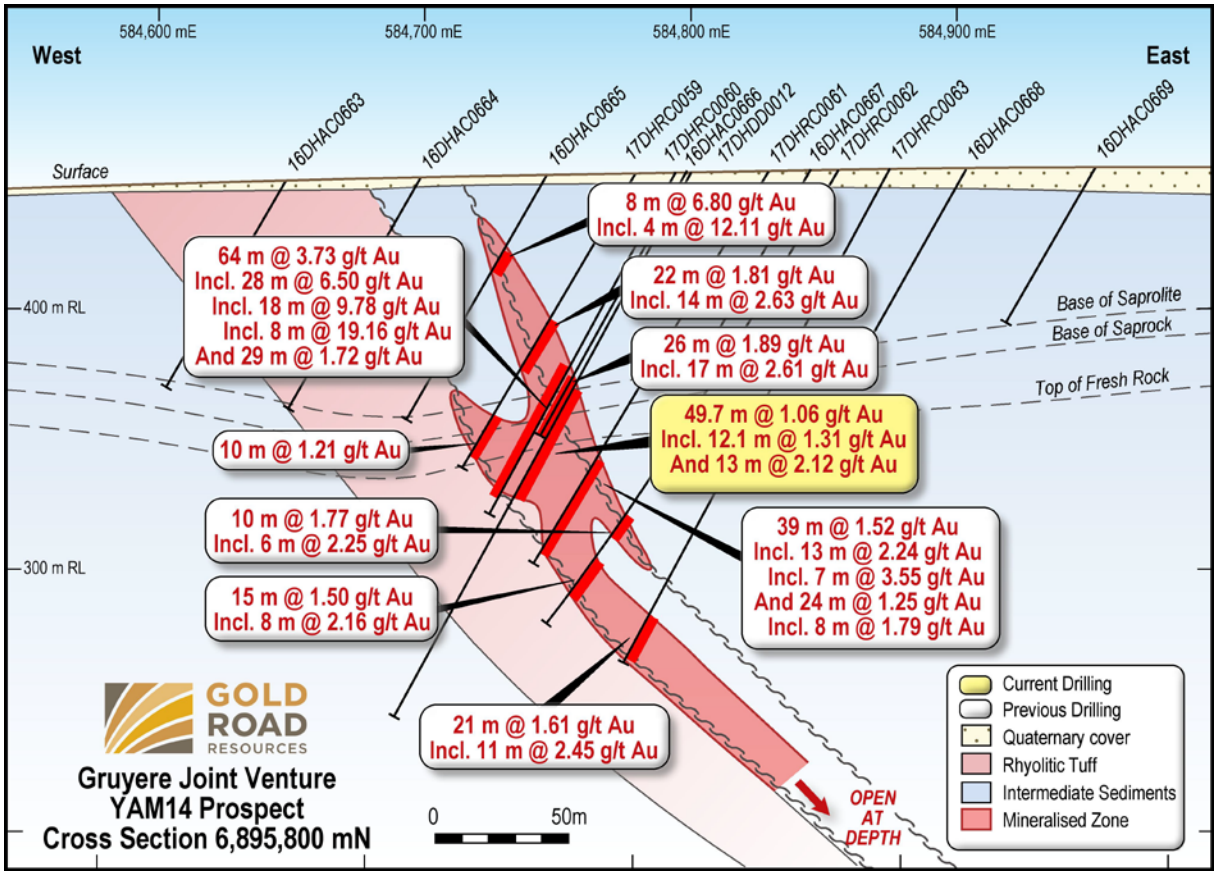

Figure 12: *Simplified geological cross section of the YAM14 deposit showing new diamond result 17DHDD0012 twinning 17DHRC0060*

An RC programme designed to infill and extend the deposit to a spacing of 25 metres (east-west) by 100 metres (north-south) is currently underway with a total of 22 holes for 4,500 metres being drilled (Figure 13). A phased programme of step out diamond drilling for 2,850 metres (seven holes) is also planned. These holes will be located along the length of the deposit on a 200 metre spacing to test the down-dip extent of potential high-grade mineralisation to 350 metres below surface. Results from the drilling will be incorporated into a maiden resource evaluation which is currently expected to be completed in the second half of 2017.

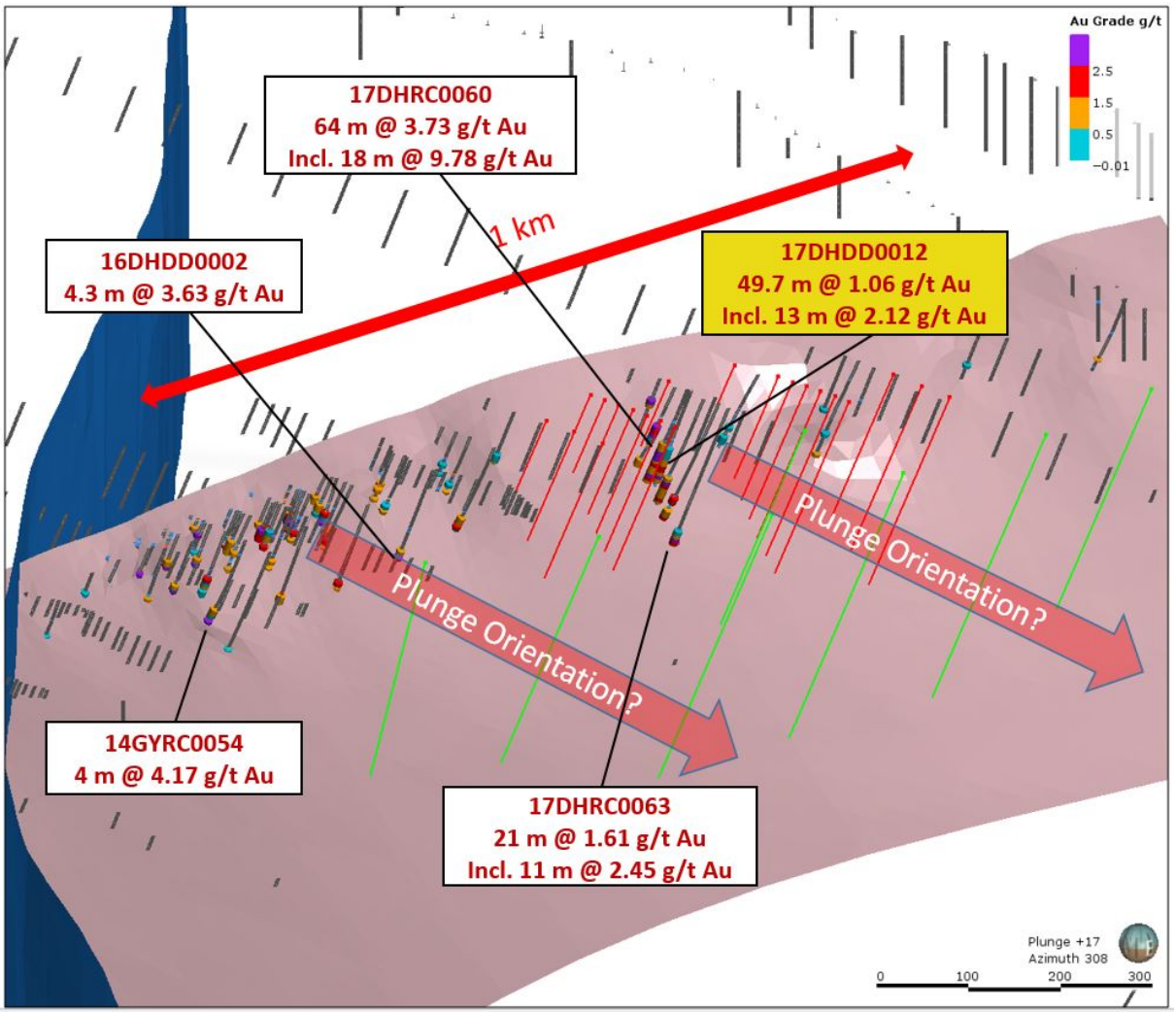

Figure 13: *Isometric projection looking north-west showing the footwall of the main shear (pink), the Monocot Fault (blue). Colours on drill traces represent 5 metre composites of geologically selected mineralised intersections. Red arrows represent interpreted north plunge to mineralisation. Planned drill holes in red are RC and green are diamond*

Attila-Alaric Trend: Alaric

Three diamond drill holes were completed at Alaric to test the depth extensions to this mineralised system. A 199 metre hole (17ALDD0005) was drilled to twin a significant RC intersection, with a further two holes for 701.9 metres drilled to test the extension of mineralisation 350 metres below surface with assays pending (Figure 14). Two RC and one diamond hole from the 2016 drilling are also reported.

Diamond drill hole 17ALDD0005 was designed to twin RC hole 12ALRC0031, which returned an intersection of 3 metres at 21.92 g/t Au[6]. The diamond drill hole, 8.5 metres up-dip of the RC, returned 2.85 metres at 3.20 g/t Au including 0.38 metres at 16.15 g/t Au (Figure 15). The twin was effective in repeating the thickness of the Alaric Main Shear although the grade of mineralisation in the diamond hole was lower than the RC. The difference in grade can be explained by short scale variability of grade at Alaric which has been noted in existing 20 metre spaced drill results and through geostatistical analysis. Further work, including screen fire assaying and full core sampling, is planned to better understand this variability.

An update to the Alaric Mineral Resource, a potential source of satellite feed to the Gruyere Mill, is in progress. Further work is contingent on the economic potential defined by this work.

[6] Refer ASX announcement 17 October 2016

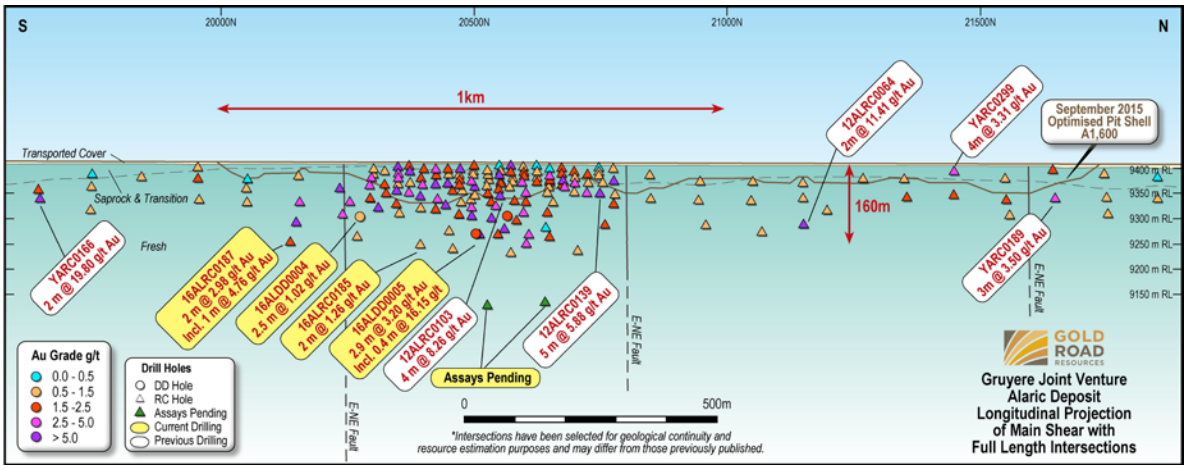

Figure 14: *Simplified geological long section of the Alaric deposit showing new diamond results and step out hole locations pending assays*

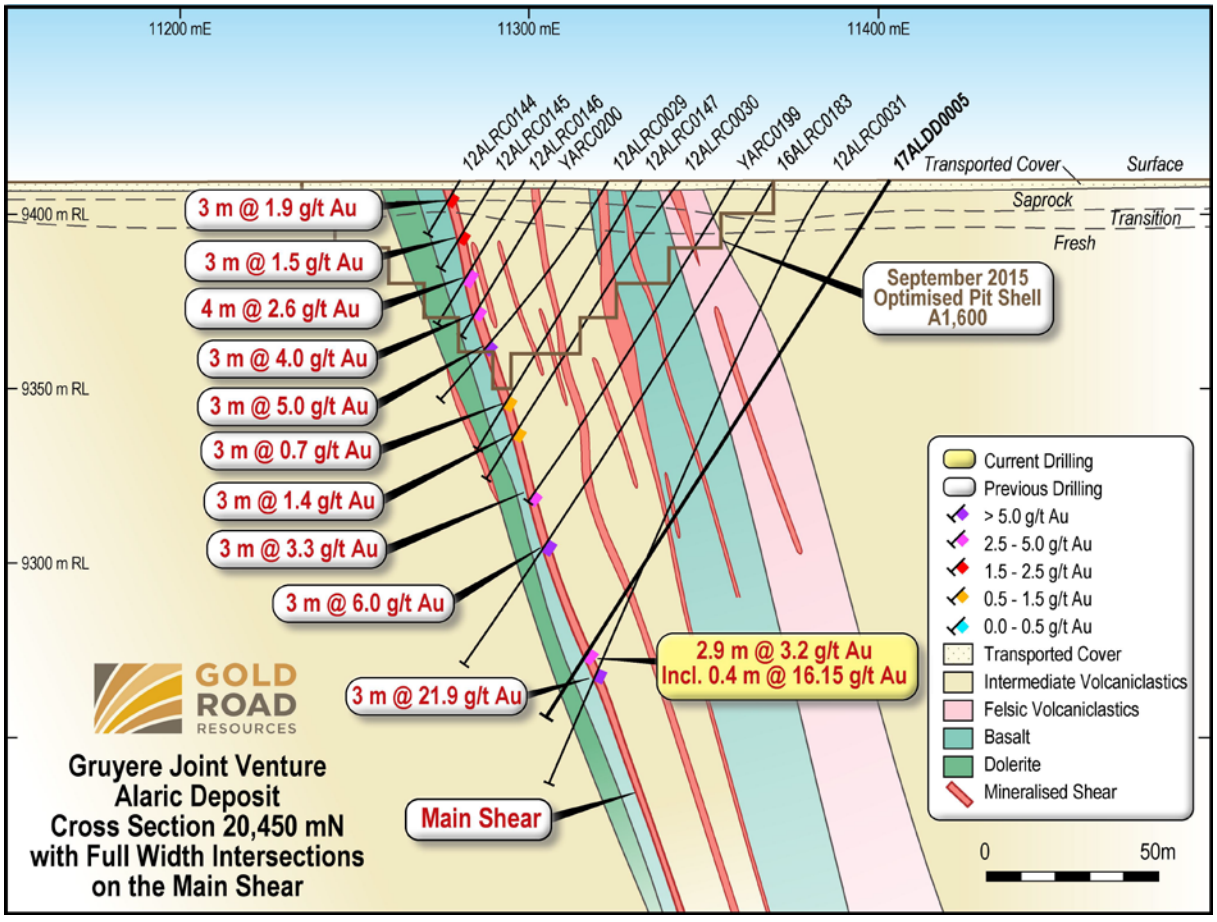

Figure 15: *Simplified geological cross section of the Alaric deposit showing new diamond result twinning the previous RC hole*

South Yamarna JV (50% owned)

Yaffler South

A nine hole, 400 metre by 100 metre spaced RC drilling programme (Figure 16) has been completed at the Yaffler South Prospect located on the South Yamarna JV tenements. The programme was designed to test the bedrock expression of anomalism identified in the 2016 AC drilling programme[7]. Results have been received from four of the nine holes drilled, with a best intersection of **10 metres at 1.06 g/t Au** from 92 metres, including **6 metres at 1.53 g/t Au** from 92 metres (17SYRC0105), located 50 metres down-dip from AC hole 16SYAC0865 (Figures 16 and 17).

The intersection significantly confirms a primary gold source to the targeted AC anomalism. The mineralisation is situated on a sheared contact between diorite and sediments and occurs in association with minor pyrite. Further west, 17SYRC0106 returned 9 metres at 0.64 g/t Au from 44 metres, including 1 metre at 2.77 g/t Au from 44 metres within saprolitic diorite. Hole 17SYRC0107 targeted the down-dip continuation to the east, however the structure appears to be steeper than interpreted and was not intersected.

Results from the remaining RC holes are expected end of June, once received all data will be interpreted and assessed for follow up RC drilling.

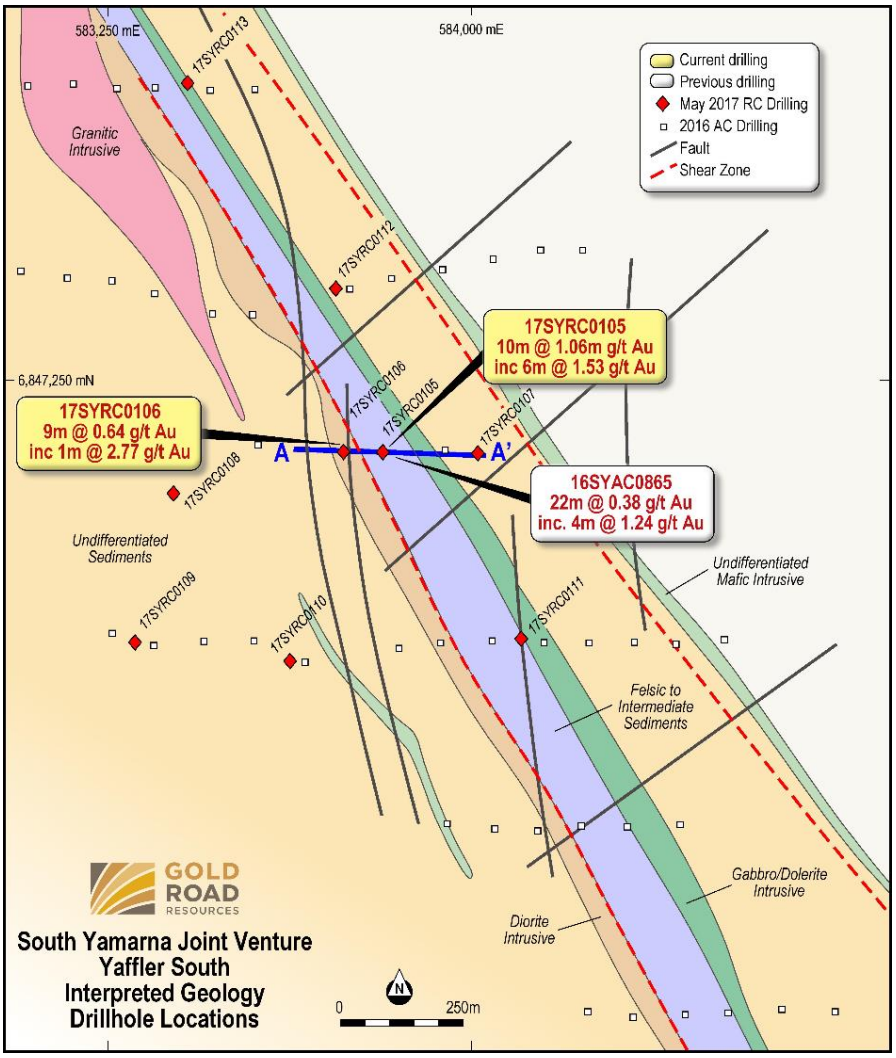

***Figure 16**: Simplified geological plan of Yaffler South showing selected new RC results and the previous AC result*

[7] Refer ASX announcement 21 February 2017

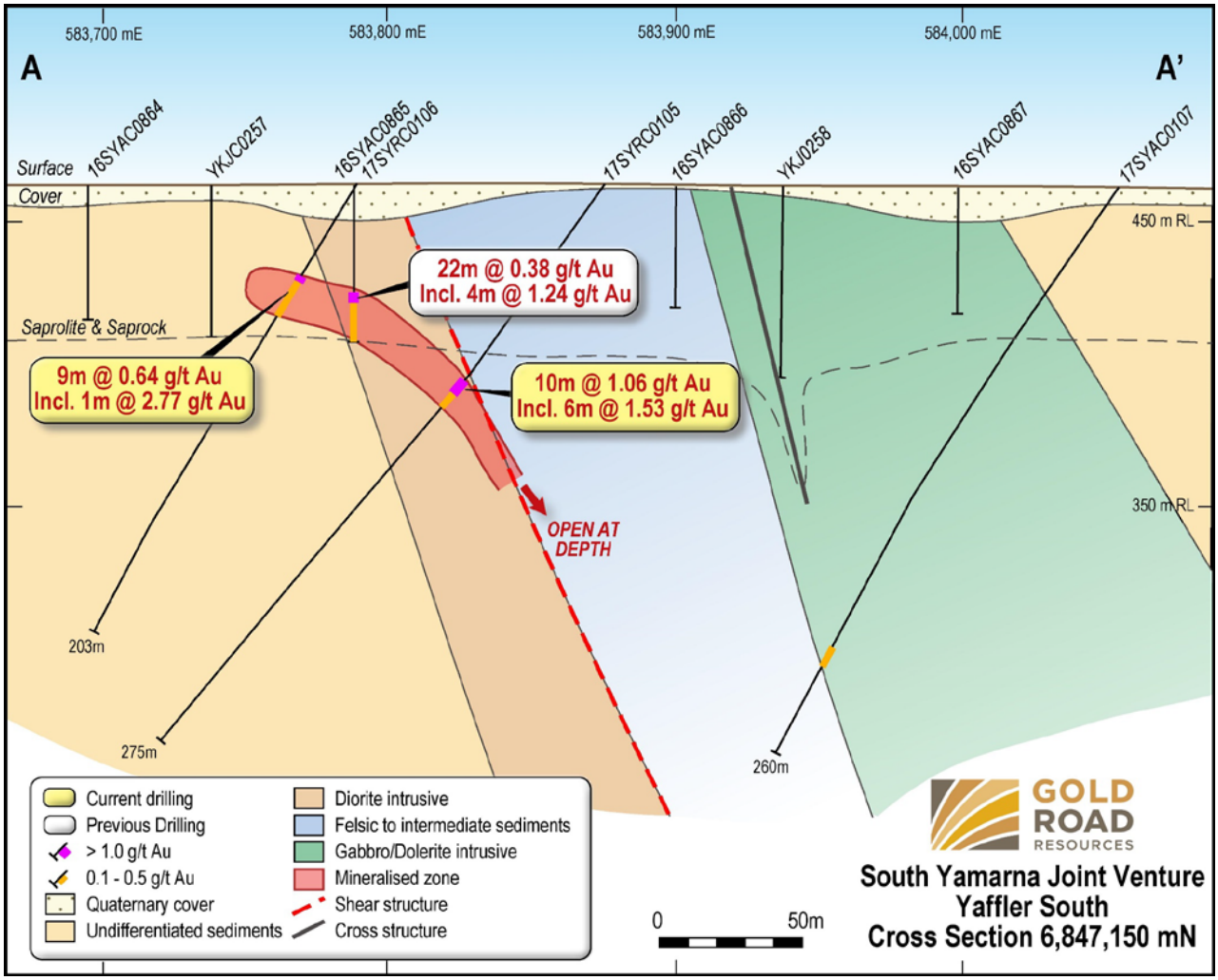

Figure 17: *Simplified cross-section 6,847,150 mN of Yaffler South showing selected RC results and previous AC result*

Mt Carlon

First pass full field AC drill testing of the Mt Carlon Camp has been completed. The programme consisted of 203 AC holes for 1,901 metres at a broad 400 to 1,600 metre line spacing with 100 metre hole spacing (Figure 18). No significant assays (above 0.1 g/t Au) have been returned from the drilling programme. While the final multi-element assay data still requires analysis there appears minimal indications for large scale gold systems. In line with the exploration strategy our focus will shift to more prospective areas of the tenement package.

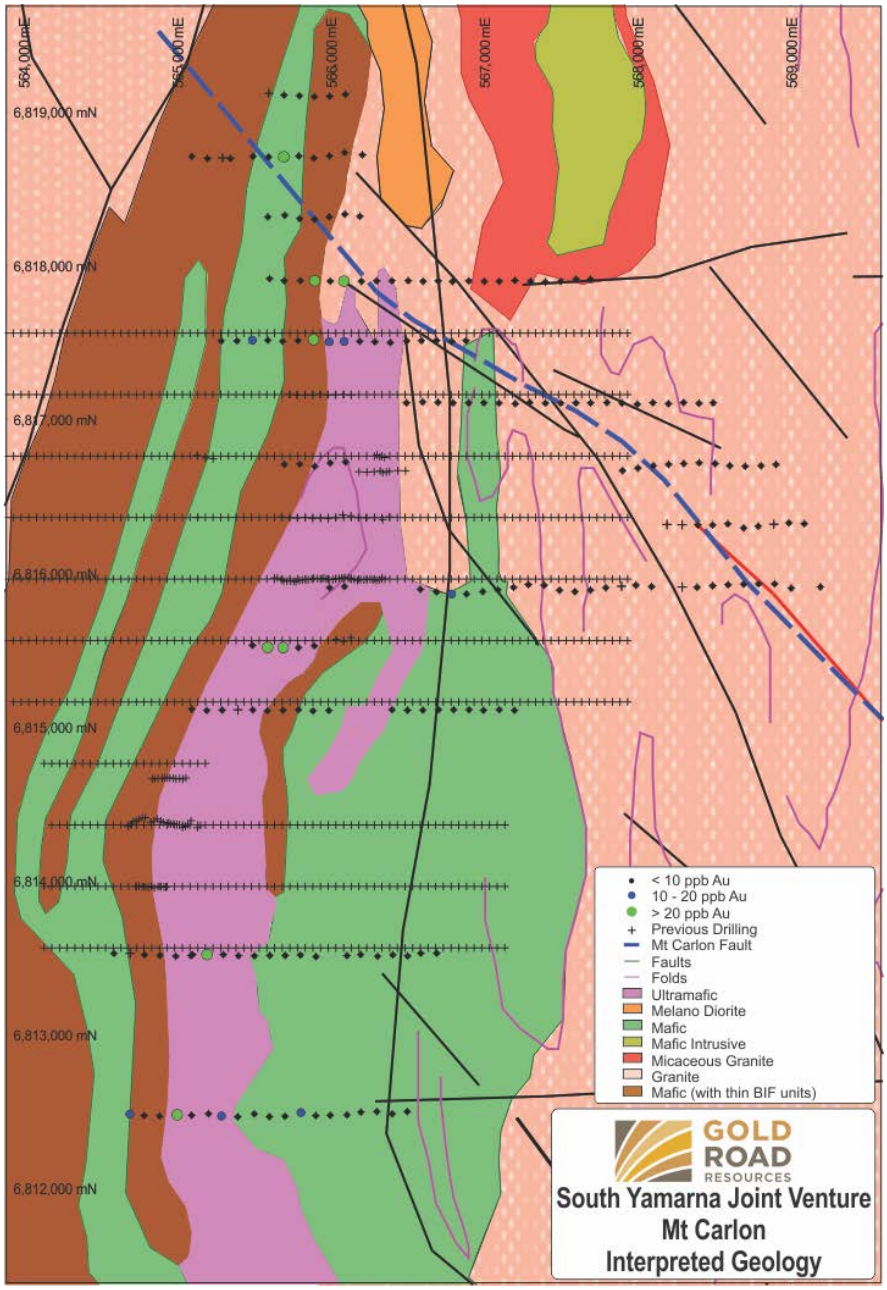

Figure 18: *Updated geological interpretation of Mt Carlon incorporating surface mapping, AC drilling data and aeromagnetic data.*

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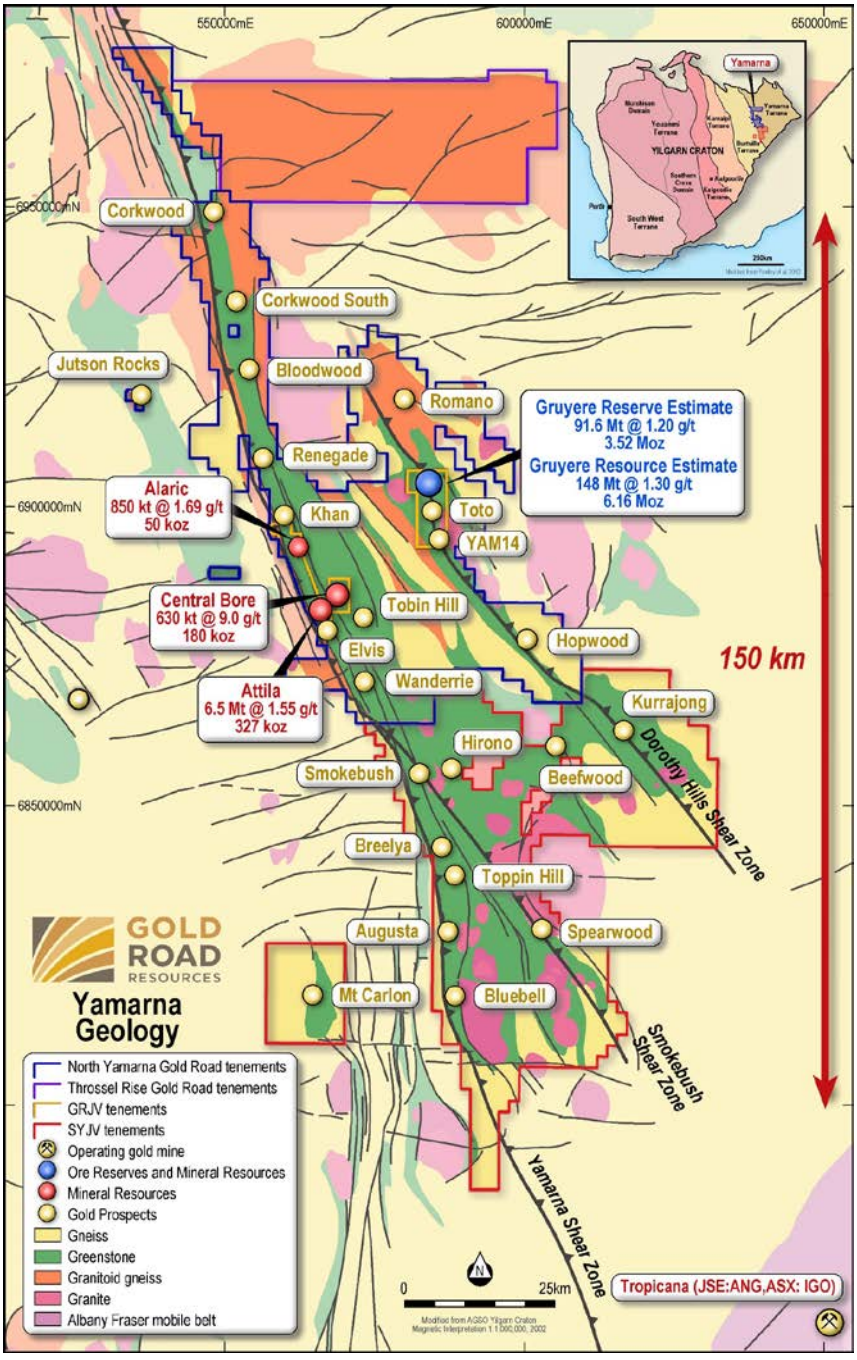
About Gold Road

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 approximately 6,000 square kilometres in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. The Yamarna leases contain a gold resource of 6.7 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).



Location and Geology of the Yamarna Tenements (plan view MGA Grid) showing Gold Road's 100% tenements (blue outline), Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements (red outline), and Gold Road-Gold Fields Gruyere Joint Venture tenements (yellow outline), Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves (100% basis) and main Exploration Projects

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Yamarna Leases – April 2017

Project Name / Category	Gruyere 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**	**9.0**	**0.18**	**0.32**	**9.0**	**0.09**
Measured	0.04	26.5	0.04	0.02	26.5	0.02
Indicated	0.40	9.0	0.12	0.20	9.0	0.06
Inferred	0.19	5.0	0.03	0.09	5.0	0.02
Attila Trend Total (0.45 & 0.7 g/t Au)	**7.42**	**1.57**	**0.37**	**3.71**	**1.57**	**0.19**
Measured	0.70	1.99	0.04	0.35	1.99	0.02
Indicated	6.02	1.52	0.29	3.01	1.52	0.15
Inferred	0.70	1.57	0.04	0.35	1.57	0.02
Total	**155.76**	**1.34**	**6.72**	**77.88**	**1.34**	**3.36**
Measured	14.61	1.29	0.61	7.30	1.29	0.30
Indicated	97.53	1.34	4.20	48.77	1.34	2.10
Inferred	43.62	1.36	1.91	21.81	1.36	0.96

Notes:

- All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.
- *The Gruyere 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 FS 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 Mineral Resource reported at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within an A$1,850/oz Au optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 1 May 2017)*
- *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 from the Joint Venture 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*

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director – Exploration and Growth 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, General Manager Geology 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 – Exploration and Growth for Gold Road, Mr John Donaldson, General Manager Geology 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.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Information

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for Yamarna Diamond (DDH) drilling*

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip	DDH Tail Depth (m)
North Yamarna	Ibanez	17CWDD0007	317.87	549,635	6,948,600	500	90	-60	
		17CWDD0008	332.60	549,773	6,948,199	500	90	-60	
	Renegade	17KNDD0003	168.57	556,374	6,908,421	405	59	-61	
		17KNDD0004	176.09	556,391	6,908,439	404	61	-60	
	Santana	16TADD0002	234.49	571,197	6,873,608	474	270	-60	
		16TARC0010	245.90	571,194	6,873,651	474	270	-60	45.70
		16TARC0011	304.00	571,271	6,873,656	474	270	-60	58.10
		16TARC0012	308.56	571,273	6,873,604	474	267	-60	65.16
Gruyere JV	Alaric	16ALDD0004	162.40	562,180	6,893,353	410	254	-60	
		17ALDD0005	199.00	562,131	6,893,581	410	254	-60	
	Gruyere	17GY0332	1,200.00	584,295	6,904,260	413	246	-65	
		17GY0333_W01	942.00	584,207	6,904,069	412	244	-69	
		17GY0334	950.00	584,107	6,904,192	413	251	-64	
	YAM14	17DHDD0012	230.20	584,801	6,895,800	446	270	-61	

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

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip	RC Tail Depth (m)
North Yamarna	Ibanez	16CWRC0023	197	549,516	6,948,998	500	90	-60	102
		17CWRC0033	251	549,355	6,949,600	503	90	-60	
		17CWRC0034	239	549,427	6,949,202	501	90	-60	
		17CWRC0035	197	548,975	6,949,000	504	89	-60	
		17CWRC0036	251	549,223	6,948,990	501	90	-60	
		17CWRC0037	251	549,420	6,949,012	500	90	-60	
		17CWRC0038	197	549,592	6,949,010	501	90	-60	
		17CWRC0039	197	549,734	6,949,005	498	90	-60	
		17CWRC0040	242	549,548	6,948,800	501	90	-60	
		17CWRC0041	149	549,628	6,948,805	501	90	-60	
		17CWRC0042	257	549,675	6,948,401	498	90	-60	
		17CWRC0043	251	549,779	6,948,401	498	90	-60	
		17CWRC0044	197	549,899	6,948,202	496	90	-60	
		17CWRC0045	197	549,850	6,948,000	493	90	-60	
		17CWRC0046	227	549,974	6,947,800	492	90	-60	
		17CWRC0047	239	549,999	6,947,602	489	90	-60	
Gruyere JV	Alaric	16ALRC0185	220	562,164	6,893,480	410	254	-60	
		16ALRC0187	210	562,245	6,893,243	410	254	-60	
South Yamarna JV	Yaffler South	17SYRC0105	275	583,877	6,847,159	465	267	-60	
		17SYRC0106	203	583,791	6,847,161	466	267	-60	
		17SYRC0107	260	584,055	6,847,152	464	267	-60	
		17SYRC0112	212	583,772	6,847,498	471	267	-55	

Table 3: *Yamarna geologically selected intersections by prospect and hole type.*
Gruyere intersections include full width of the Gruyere Porphyry and internal higher-grade zones

Project Group	Prospect	Hole Type	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Gruyere JV	Alaric	RC	16ALRC0185	148	150	2	1.26	2.5
		RC	16ALRC0187	188	190	2	2.98	6.0
			including	188	189	1	4.76	4.8
		DDH	16ALDD0004	115.50	118.00	2.50	1.02	2.6
		DDH	17ALDD0005	159.05	161.90	2.85	3.20	9.1
			including	160.42	160.80	0.38	16.15	6.1
	Gruyere	DDH	17GY0332	1,022.70	1,121.00	98.30	0.67	65.9
			including	1,025.00	1,038.00	13.00	1.37	17.8
			and	1,030.00	1,031.00	1.00	10.83	10.8
			including	1,047.00	1,060.00	13.00	0.98	12.7
			including	1,075.00	1,086.00	11.00	1.09	12.0
			including	1,103.00	1,112.00	9.00	1.34	12.1
		DDH	17GY0333_W01	857.17	884.90	27.73	0.07	1.9
				870.75	875.00	4.25	0.30	1.3
		DDH	17GY0334	733.53	878.00	144.47	0.80	115.6
			including	782.00	823.00	41.00	1.49	61.1
			and	790.30	790.50	0.20	20.58	4.1
			and	815.00	816.00	1.00	5.80	5.8
	YAM14	DDH	17DHDD0012	87.50	137.24	49.70	1.06	52.7
			including	102.00	114.10	12.10	1.31	15.9
			and	112.52	113.00	0.48	11.82	5.7
			Including	116.70	129.65	12.95	2.12	27.5
			and	126.00	127.00	1.00	11.80	11.8

Table 4: *Yamarna individual assays greater than 10 g/t Au*

Project Group	Prospect	Hole Type	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	RC	17CWRC0034	113.0	114.0	1.0	21.99	22.0
		RC	17CWRC0037	240.0	241.0	1.0	238.03	238.0
		RC	17CWRC0037	241.0	242.0	1.0	35.13	35.1
	Renegade	DD	17KNDD0003	68.21	68.61	0.40	17.27	6.9
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	DD	17GY0332	1,030.00	1,031.00	1.00	10.83	10.8
		DD	17GY0334	790.30	790.50	0.20	20.58	4.1
	YAM14	DD	17DHDD0012	112.52	113.00	0.48	11.82	5.7
		DD	17DHDD0012	126.00	127.00	1.00	11.80	11.8
	Alaric	DD	17ALDD0005	160.42	160.80	0.38	16.15	6.1

Diamond Drilling Information

Table 5: *Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 0.1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off) Values greater than 1.0 gram.metres Au

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	17CWDD0007	115.00	119.90	4.90	0.35	1.7
			165.67	170.10	4.43	0.33	1.5
			180.54	221.50	40.96	0.27	11.1
		17CWDD0008	196.27	204.00	7.73	0.17	1.3
			275.00	307.58	32.58	0.12	3.9
	Santana	16TARC0010	192.00	212.32	20.32	0.70	14.2
		16TARC0011	245.00	266.00	21.00	0.68	14.3
		16TARC0012	234.00	242.00	8.00	3.12	25.0
			246.74	256.66	9.92	0.37	3.7

Table 6: *Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	17CWDD0007	115.00	116.00	1.00	1.26	1.3
			166.95	170.10	3.15	0.41	1.3
			181.00	181.96	0.96	2.76	2.6
			188.00	188.56	0.56	0.57	0.3
			194.00	195.10	1.10	0.52	0.6
			213.00	214.60	1.60	0.93	1.5
			216.70	217.23	0.53	1.48	0.8
			219.60	220.77	1.17	0.89	1.0
			232.96	233.13	0.17	0.77	0.1
			238.28	239.00	0.72	1.22	0.9
		17CWDD0008	203.27	204.00	0.73	0.89	0.6
			255.24	255.70	0.46	0.53	0.2
			289.41	289.95	0.54	1.25	0.7
	Renegade	17KNDD0003	21.75	22.15	0.40	0.89	0.4
			37.00	38.00	1.00	9.63	9.6
			57.00	58.35	1.35	0.74	1.0
			67.70	70.00	2.30	4.24	9.8
			91.00	92.00	1.00	0.83	0.8
			100.38	100.86	0.48	0.77	0.4
			104.34	105.00	0.66	1.06	0.7
			108.64	113.26	4.62	0.83	3.8
			116.00	117.00	1.00	0.62	0.6
			158.00	163.00	5.00	0.78	3.9
		17KNDD0004	3.10	5.36	2.26	1.34	3.0
			34.00	38.96	4.96	2.12	10.5
			56.75	57.86	1.11	1.12	1.2
			66.86	68.00	1.14	0.69	0.8
			72.06	76.00	3.94	0.56	2.2
			79.02	80.00	0.98	1.43	1.4
			90.10	93.88	3.78	0.57	2.2
			108.00	109.00	1.00	0.54	0.5
			131.00	133.00	2.00	0.74	1.5
			136.00	140.12	4.12	0.44	1.8
	Santana	16TARC0010	192.00	202.25	10.25	0.85	8.7
			207.00	212.32	5.32	0.86	4.6
			228.88	229.61	0.73	0.56	0.4
		16TARC0011	245.00	249.00	4.00	2.33	9.3
			258.00	260.00	2.00	1.32	2.6
		16TARC0012	247.00	250.40	3.40	0.80	2.7
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	17GY0332	1,026.00	1,037.00	11.00	1.55	17.1
			1,047.00	1,060.00	13.00	0.98	12.7
			1,065.00	1,067.00	2.00	1.06	2.1
			1,075.00	1,079.00	4.00	1.11	4.4

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	17GY0332	1,083.00	1,086.00	3.00	2.21	6.6
			1,090.00	1,092.00	2.00	0.63	1.3
			1,097.00	1,098.00	1.00	0.87	0.9
			1,107.00	1,112.00	5.00	2.17	10.9
			1,118.00	1,121.00	3.00	0.43	1.3
		17GY0333_W01	870.75	870.95	0.20	1.47	0.3
			873.00	873.90	0.90	0.54	0.5
		17GY0334	733.53	739.21	5.68	0.66	3.7
			748.94	750.00	1.06	0.75	0.8
			754.20	755.00	0.80	0.78	0.6
			765.00	770.50	5.50	1.47	8.1
			773.59	778.00	4.41	1.28	5.6
			782.00	823.00	41.00	1.49	61.1
			829.50	832.00	2.50	0.94	2.4
			835.00	848.00	13.00	0.78	10.1
			851.00	852.00	1.00	1.25	1.3
			855.00	868.70	13.70	0.89	12.2
			875.00	876.00	1.00	1.10	1.1
	YAM14	17DHDD0012	87.50	89.00	1.50	0.85	1.3
			95.70	98.00	2.30	0.39	0.9
			102.00	134.00	32.00	1.45	46.4
			136.60	137.24	0.64	0.80	0.5
	Alaric	17ALDD0005	87.60	88.63	1.03	0.85	0.9
			105.00	106.00	1.00	1.16	1.2
			108.90	109.80	0.90	1.81	1.6
			112.20	115.00	2.80	1.62	4.5
			117.90	118.40	0.50	3.69	1.8
			126.00	128.80	2.80	0.39	1.1
			138.00	143.00	5.00	1.28	6.4
			160.00	161.90	1.90	4.62	8.8

Table 7: *Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 1.0 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	17CWDD0007	115.00	116.00	1.00	1.26	1.3
			166.95	167.35	0.40	1.54	0.6
			181.00	181.96	0.96	2.76	2.6
			213.68	214.60	0.92	0.95	0.9
			216.70	217.23	0.53	1.48	0.8
			219.60	220.20	0.60	1.03	0.6
			238.28	239.00	0.72	1.22	0.9
		17CWDD0008	289.41	289.95	0.54	1.25	0.7

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
	Renegade	17KNDD0003	37.00	38.00	1.00	9.63	9.6
			68.21	70.00	1.79	5.30	9.5
			104.66	105.00	0.34	1.51	0.5
			108.64	109.28	0.64	2.98	1.9
			113.00	113.26	0.26	1.95	0.5
			158.00	161.24	3.24	0.87	2.8
		17KNDD0004	4.27	5.36	1.09	2.23	2.4
			35.00	38.96	3.96	2.47	9.8
			56.75	57.86	1.11	1.12	1.2
			79.02	80.00	0.98	1.43	1.4
			93.00	93.88	0.88	1.25	1.1
		16TADD0002	181.00	182.97	1.97	6.50	12.8
		16TARC0010	192.00	195.00	3.00	1.53	4.6
	Santana	16TARC0010	200.61	201.45	0.84	1.38	1.2
			207.00	210.00	3.00	1.06	3.2
			212.10	212.32	0.22	2.38	0.5
		16TARC0011	245.00	249.00	4.00	2.33	9.3
			259.00	260.00	1.00	1.79	1.8
		16TARC0012	234.00	242.00	8.00	3.12	25.0
			249.46	250.40	0.94	2.00	1.9
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	17GY0332	1,026.00	1,027.00	1.00	1.09	1.1
			1,030.00	1,031.00	1.00	10.83	10.8
			1,036.00	1,037.00	1.00	1.01	1.0
			1,047.00	1,056.00	9.00	1.15	10.4
			1,066.00	1,067.00	1.00	1.54	1.5
			1,075.00	1,079.00	4.00	1.11	4.4
			1,083.00	1,086.00	3.00	2.21	6.6
			1,107.00	1,111.00	4.00	2.49	10.0
		17GY0333_W01	870.75	870.95	0.20	1.47	0.3
		17GY0334	737.10	738.27	1.17	1.25	1.5
			765.00	770.50	5.50	1.47	8.1
			773.59	778.00	4.41	1.28	5.6
			783.76	787.00	3.24	1.51	4.9
			790.30	795.00	4.70	2.88	13.5
			800.00	805.00	5.00	2.32	11.6
			807.64	809.55	1.91	1.58	3.0
			812.00	816.00	4.00	2.33	9.3
			819.00	823.00	4.00	1.82	7.3
			829.50	830.36	0.86	1.80	1.5
			835.00	836.00	1.00	1.68	1.7
			840.87	841.90	1.03	1.80	1.9
			844.10	845.00	0.90	1.22	1.1
			851.00	852.00	1.00	1.25	1.3
			855.00	857.00	2.00	1.42	2.8
			861.00	868.70	7.70	0.99	7.6
			875.00	876.00	1.00	1.10	1.1
	YAM14	17DHDD0012	88.00	89.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
			102.00	106.00	4.00	1.44	5.8
			112.00	113.00	1.00	6.71	6.7
			116.70	123.00	6.30	1.43	9.0
			126.00	129.65	3.65	4.47	16.3
			133.00	134.00	1.00	1.46	1.5
	Alaric	17ALDD0005	105.00	106.00	1.00	1.16	1.2
			108.90	109.80	0.90	1.81	1.6
			112.20	115.00	2.80	1.62	4.5
			117.90	118.40	0.50	3.69	1.8
			138.00	141.00	3.00	1.93	5.8
			160.42	161.90	1.48	5.68	8.4

Table 8: *Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 5.0 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Renegade	17KNDD0003	37.00	38.00	1.00	9.63	9.6
			68.21	68.61	0.40	17.27	6.9
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	17GY0332	1,030.00	1,031.00	1.00	10.83	10.8
		17GY0334	790.30	790.50	0.20	20.58	4.1
			815.00	816.00	1.00	5.80	5.8
	YAM14	17DHDD0012	112.52	113.00	0.48	11.82	5.7
			126.00	127.00	1.00	11.80	11.8
	Alaric	17ALDD0005	112.20	112.60	0.40	7.97	3.2
			160.42	160.80	0.38	16.15	6.1

RC Drilling Information

Table 9: *Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 0.1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off) Values greater than 1.0 gram.metres Au

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	16CWRC0023	120	130	10	0.37	3.7
			138	144	6	0.18	1.1
			163	175	12	0.37	4.4
		17CWRC0033	96	100	4	0.43	1.7
			171	184	13	0.24	3.1
		17CWRC0034	108	134	26	1.65	42.9
			140	165	25	0.16	4.0
			198	200	2	0.68	1.4
		17CWRC0037	154	164	10	0.16	1.6
			192	232	40	0.31	12.4
			240	251	11	26.09	287.0
		17CWRC0040	77	80	3	0.39	1.2
			96	100	4	0.26	1.0
			134	144	10	0.19	1.9
			153	177	24	0.24	5.8
			192	196	4	0.29	1.2
			222	242	20	0.37	7.4
		17CWRC0041	75	104	29	0.53	15.4
			124	133	9	0.14	1.3
		17CWRC0042	108	110	2	0.53	1.1
			144	157	13	0.10	1.3
			172	173	1	2.49	2.5
			188	196	8	0.31	2.5
		17CWRC0043	72	77	5	0.22	1.1
			89	98	9	0.32	2.9
			128	170	42	0.15	6.3
		17CWRC0044	57	59	2	0.50	1.0
			48	52	4	0.41	1.6
			117	145	28	0.14	3.9
			151	159	8	0.16	1.3
			182	187	5	0.21	1.1
		17CWRC0046	44	62	18	0.12	2.2
			105	110	5	0.32	1.6
			115	128	13	0.51	6.6
		17CWRC0047	68	76	8	0.28	2.2
South Yamarna JV	Yaffler South	17SYRC0105	92	102	10	1.06	10.6
			126	130	4	0.48	1.9
		17SYRC0106	44	53	9	0.64	5.8
			153	157	4	0.39	1.6
		17SYRC0112	187	191	4	0.28	1.1

Table 10: *Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	16CWRC0023	124	128	4	0.63	2.5
			143	144	1	0.81	0.8
			168	170	2	1.16	2.3
		17CWRC0033	98	99	1	0.57	0.6
			181	182	1	1.43	1.4
		17CWRC0034	111	120	9	4.56	41.0
			140	141	1	1.34	1.3
			198	199	1	1.26	1.3
		17CWRC0037	63	64	1	0.58	0.6
			194	199	5	0.89	4.5
			223	224	1	0.73	0.7
			240	250	10	28.67	286.7
		17CWRC0039	113	114	1	0.50	0.5
		17CWRC0040	77	78	1	0.67	0.7
			96	97	1	0.75	0.8
			164	166	2	0.75	1.5
			172	173	1	0.72	0.7
			192	193	1	0.59	0.6
			224	232	8	0.69	5.5
		17CWRC0041	79	86	7	1.26	8.8
			90	91	1	0.61	0.6
			98	100	2	0.56	1.1
		17CWRC0042	56	57	1	0.62	0.6
			108	109	1	0.94	0.9
			172	173	1	2.49	2.5
			192	193	1	1.70	1.7
		17CWRC0043	76	77	1	0.73	0.7
			97	98	1	2.19	2.2
			165	166	1	0.93	0.9
		17CWRC0044	58	59	1	0.91	0.9
			109	110	1	0.99	1.0
		17CWRC0046	108	109	1	0.96	1.0
			120	121	1	1.50	1.5
			124	125	1	3.53	3.5
			177	178	1	0.62	0.6
Gruyere JV	YAM14	17DHRC0059	46	51	5	0.56	2.8
			57	58	1	11.76	11.8
			61	71	10	2.46	24.6
			74	79	5	0.56	2.8
			88	89	1	0.58	0.6
			109	121	12	1.04	12.5
			124	125	1	1.91	1.9
		17DHRC0060	79	143	64	3.73	238.7
		17DHRC0061	119	131	12	2.41	28.9
		17DHRC0061	134	158	24	1.25	30.0
		17DHRC0062	147	156	9	1.91	17.2
			159	160	1	0.50	0.5
			163	164	1	0.84	0.8
			167	171	4	1.20	4.8
			174	185	11	1.71	18.8
		17DHRC0063	184	203	19	1.75	33.3
		17DHRC0064	140	141	1	1.24	1.2
			166	168	2	6.41	12.8
South Yamarna JV	Yaffler South	17SYRC0105	92	98	6	1.53	9.2
		17SYRC0106	44	45	1	2.77	2.8

Table 11: *Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 1.0g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	16CWRC0023	169	170	1	1.74	1.7
		17CWRC0033	181	182	1	1.43	1.4
		17CWRC0034	111	115	4	7.31	29.2
			119	120	1	9.01	9.0
			140	141	1	1.34	1.3
			198	199	1	1.26	1.3
		17CWRC0037	195	197	2	1.38	2.8
			240	247	7	40.75	285.3
		17CWRC0040	231	232	1	1.90	1.9
		17CWRC0041	79	86	7	1.26	8.8
		17CWRC0042	172	173	1	2.49	2.5
			192	193	1	1.70	1.7
		17CWRC0043	97	98	1	2.19	2.2
		17CWRC0046	120	121	1	1.50	1.5
			124	125	1	3.53	3.5
Gruyere JV	YAM14	17DHRC0059	50	51	1	1.32	1.3
			57	58	1	11.76	11.8
			61	71	10	2.46	24.6
			109	117	8	1.39	11.1
			124	125	1	1.91	1.9
		17DHRC0060	80	82	2	1.20	2.4
			87	116	29	6.63	192.3
			120	142	22	1.73	38.1
		17DHRC0061	119	120	1	1.36	1.4
			123	130	7	3.55	24.9
			134	143	9	1.26	11.3
			150	158	8	1.79	14.3
		17DHRC0062	147	156	9	1.91	17.2
			168	171	3	1.36	4.1
			174	182	8	2.16	17.3
		17DHRC0063	188	202	14	2.14	30.0
		17DHRC0064	140	141	1	1.24	1.2
			166	168	2	6.41	12.8
South Yamarna JV	Yaffler South	17SYRC0105	92	98	6	1.53	9.2
		17SYRC0106	44	45	1	2.77	2.8

Table 12: *Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 5.0g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Ibanez	17CWRC0034	113	114	1	21.99	22.0
			119	120	1	9.01	9.0
		17CWRC0037	240	242	2	136.57	273.1
Gruyere JV	YAM14	17DHRC0059	57	58	1	11.76	11.8
			63	64	1	5.57	5.6
			69	70	1	5.51	5.5
		17DHRC0060	90	98	8	19.16	153.3
			101	102	1	6.11	6.1
			126	127	1	5.22	5.2
		17DHRC0061	125	126	1	7.67	7.7
		17DHRC0062	181	182	1	5.94	5.9
		17DHRC0063	194	198	4	4.21	16.8
		17DHRC0064	167	168	1	11.65	11.7

Aircore Drilling Information

Table 13: *Yamarna mineralised Aircore drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 0.1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)
Eastings, Northings and Azimuths are MGA94_51.

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Mesaboogie	17CWAC0202	550,624	6,944,212	999	090	-60	60	68	8	0.11	0.9
		17CWAC0202	550,624	6,944,212	458	090	-60	60	68	8	0.11	0.9
		17CWAC0207	550,950	6,943,808	448	090	-60	32	36	4	0.20	0.8
		17CWAC0208	550,903	6,943,808	448	090	-60	72	76	4	0.17	0.7
		17CWAC0233	551,123	6,942,594	448	090	-60	16	20	4	0.10	0.4
								52	56	4	0.30	1.2
		17CWAC0242	551,144	6,942,197	450	090	-60	44	48	4	0.14	0.6
		17CWAC0248	551,326	6,941,833	452	090	-60	60	64	4	0.10	0.4
		17CWAC0251	551,025	6,941,795	452	090	-60	68	72	4	0.11	0.4
		17CWAC0256	551,351	6,941,283	449	090	-60	64	76	12	0.17	2.0
								84	92	8	0.20	1.6
		17CWAC0258	551,254	6,941,294	450	090	-60	68	71	3	0.21	0.6
	Gilmour-Morello	17WDAC0235	6,867,538	465	267	270	-60	70	71	1	0.49	0.5
		17WDAC0237	573,099	6,867,538	465	270	-60	48	52	4	0.10	0.4
							-60	72	76	4	0.12	0.5
		17WDAC0238	573,252	6,867,556	466	270	-60	68	88	20	0.35	7.0
								96	100	4	0.12	0.5
		17WDAC0241	573,202	6,867,356	462	270	-60	72	75	3	0.43	1.3
		17WDAC0243	573,296	6,867,349	462	270	-60	64	77	13	0.26	3.4
		17WDAC0247	573,296	6,867,166	459	270	-60	24	28	4	0.13	0.5
		17WDAC0248	573,399	6,867,155	459	270	-60	60	65	5	0.88	4.4
		17WDAC0250	573,399	6,866,746	456	270	-60	20	24	4	0.11	0.4
		17WDAC0262	573,595	6,866,430	465	270	-60	36	40	4	0.11	0.4
								68	74	6	0.31	1.9

Table 14: *Yamarna mineralised Aircore drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Gilmour-Morello	17WDAC0238	68	72	4	0.98	3.9
		17WDAC0248	60	64	4	1.06	4.2

Table 15: *Yamarna mineralised Aircore drill intersections by prospect*
(minimum 1 metre > 1.0 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
North Yamarna	Gilmour-Morello	17WDAC0248	60	64	4	1.06	4.2

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Yamarna Diamond, RC and AC Exploration Results

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.*	**DDH:** Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate 0.5 - 1 m intervals based on geological observations. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. **RC:** Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a rotary cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples and composite samples collected with a spear. **AC:** Composite chip samples collected with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for aircore programmes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocol and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. 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.*	**DDH:** Diamond drilling was completed using a PQ, HQ3 or NQ2 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 are analysed by the laboratory using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. **RC:** holes were drilled with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1 m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging, four consecutive 1 m samples were composited to form a 4 m 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 by the laboratory using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. RC samples suspected to have been subject to any down hole contamination are twinned with DDH as a check. **AC:** 1 m AC samples were collected and composited to 4 m 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 g sub sample of which 10 g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an 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).*	**DDH:** Diamond drilling rigs operated by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as PQ3 (83.1 mm), HQ3 (61.1 mm) and NQ2 (45.1 mm) size for sampling and assay. All suitably competent 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. **RC:** RC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Ranger Drilling, were used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm). **AC:** AC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Ranger Drilling & sub-contracted to Top Drill, were 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 & AC samples were damp. **DDH**: All diamond core collected is dry. Driller's 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, with minimal core loss recorded in strongly weathered material near surface. **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. **AC:** The AC rig collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination and improving sample recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**DDH:** 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. **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 (10m).
	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.	**DDH:** No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. **RC:** No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. RC samples suspected to have been subject to any down hole contamination are twinned with DDH as a check. **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 does not affect the overall sample. The entire sample is collected to minimal loss of material is reported. Samples reported with significant assays were all recorded as being dry, with no water or visible contamination.
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. Detail of logging was sufficient for mineral resource estimation and technical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of **DDH** 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. 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 **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. Portable XRF (pXRF) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**RC:** 1 m 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 4 m composite sample of 2-3 kg. **AC:** 1 m drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10 m rows, and 4 m composite samples, amounting to 2-3 kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples (DDH, RC & AC) 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. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g 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.	**DDH:** No duplicates were collected for diamond holes. **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. **AC:** At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch. No field duplicates are collected.
	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:** 1 m samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. 4 m composites are taken from the 1 m 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**DDH & RC:** Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay 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. 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 Yaffler South and YAM14 Prospects and representative lithological units at Wanderrie 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. **AC:** Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used for gold was a 10 g 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. AC 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.
	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.
	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 DDH 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. Number of assays and QAQC samples submitted by drilling type tabulated below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Assay and QAQC Numbers	DDH	
	Number	Comment
Total Sample Submission	2,450	
Assays	2,094	
Field Blanks	66	
Field Standards	66	
Laboratory Blanks	80	
Laboratory Checks	74	
Laboratory Standards	70	
Umpire Checks	0	

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 approximate 1 in 60.

Assay and QAQC Numbers	RC	
	Number	Comment
Total Sample Submission	3,604	
Assays	3,050	
Field Blanks	98	
Field Standards	98	
Field Duplicates	52	
Laboratory Blanks	123	
Laboratory Checks	69	
Laboratory Standards	114	
Umpire Checks	0	

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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<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>2,561</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assays</td><td>2,231</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Blanks</td><td>73</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Standards</td><td>72</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Duplicates</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Blanks</td><td>62</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Checks</td><td>66</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Standards</td><td>57</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Umpire Checks</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>Significant results are checked by the Exploration Manager, General Manager Geology and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager. High grade gold RC and AC samples are panned or sieved to check for visual evidence of coarse gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The use of twinned holes.</td><td>No twin RC holes were employed during any of the reported drilling programmes.
One diamond twin hole was completed at Alaric to test short scale variance and one diamond twin hole was completed at YAM14 to twin a high grade RC hole.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Location of data points</td><td>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.</td><td>AC, RC & DDH locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting.
DDH & RC collars are surveyed post drilling by a Certified Surveyor using a DGPS system.
For angled DDH & RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.
RC drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30 m intervals.
Diamonds drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at 30 m intervals and end-of-hole.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification of the grid system used.</td><td>Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51. A local grid was utilised at Alaric, Renegade and Gruyere.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>RL's are allocated to the AC 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 2 m in elevation. Over the central area of the leases a Lidar survey flown in 2015 provides accurate elevation to better than 0.01 to 0.02 metres.
RC and DDH RL's are surveyed by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Yaffler South: RC** Line spacings were 400 m with collar spacing 100 to 400 m over four drill lines. **Mt Carlon:** AC drill holes were 100 m apart on 400 m to 1,600 m line spacing. **Wanderrie:** Drill holes varied from 25 to 100 m apart on varied line spacing at Santana and Satriani targets. Drill hole spacing at the Gilmour – Morello prospects range from 200 m by 50 m to 400 m by 100 m. Spacing at regional drilling is irregular, with single drill holes completed with individual prospects **Corkwood:** RC drill holes are approximately 40 m apart over seven drill traverses, with drill lines spaced 200 m to 400 m apart. **YAM14:** A single hole was drilled on an existing drill line which was part of a 200 m x 50 m drill pattern. **Alaric:** A single hole was drilled on an existing drill line which was part of a 20 m x 20 m drill pattern. **Gruyere:** Four holes were drilled on 150 m x 200 m spacing with the final two holes located a further 600 m and 1,000 m to the north respectively. **Renegade**: Two diamond holes were drilled 25 m apart, oblique to historical drilling
	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 for this report.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Yaffler South:** Some 4 m composite samples were collected with a spear through areas of potential non-mineralised material. **Mt Carlon:** 4 m composite samples were collected with a scoop down the drill hole, with a 1 m sample collected at bottom-of-hole. **Corkwood:** Some 4 m composite samples were collected with a spear through areas of potential non-mineralised material. **Wanderrie:** Some 4 m composite samples were collected with a spear through areas of potential non-mineralised material. **YAM14:** No sample compositing was completed. **Alaric:** No sample compositing was completed. **Gruyere:** No sample compositing was completed. **Renegade:** No sample compositing was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**DDH & RC**: **Yaffler South:** 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 degees angled to the West (270). **Wanderrie:** The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330 degrees). Most holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270). Some drill holes were oriented to target interpreted structures, with a consistent -60 degrees inclination **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. **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). **Alaric:** The orientation of the local grid and drill line is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the local geology (north south local). Most hole was drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to local west. **Gruyere:** The orientation of the local grid and drill line is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the local geology (north south local). Most holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to local west. **Renegade:** The orientation of the local grid and drill line is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the local geology (north south local). Renegade holes are drilled at approximately -60 degrees angled to local east north east. **AC:** Drilling is mostly vertical and designed to detect gold anomalism in weathered material, as such the orientation of drilling is not pertinent to this aspect.
	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 approximately perpendicular to strike and dip 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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.*	**Yaffler South & Mt Carlon:** The AC and RC drilling occurred within tenements E38/2902 and E38/2355 respectively, E38/2355 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. E38/2902 falls within the Lake Rason (previously East Wongatha) Unclaimed Area. 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 and where Gold Road is the manager. **Corkwood:** The AC, 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, predominately within 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. The Santana Prospect lies within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease. **YAM14 & Gruyere:** The 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 and where Gold Road is the manager. 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. **Alaric:** The DD drilling occurred within tenement M38/814, the tenement forms part of the Gruyere JV in which Gold Fields International Limited hold a 50% interest and where Gold Road is the manager. 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. Renegade: The DD drilling occurred within tenement E38/1388. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road.
	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**).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Yaffler South & Mt Carlon:** 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. **Attila & Alaric:** Exploration has been completed by numerous other parties; ▪ 1990-1994 Metall Mining Australia ▪ 1994-1997 Zanex NL ▪ 1997-2006 Asarco Exploration Company Inc ▪ 2006-2010 Eleckra Mines Limited ▪ 2010-present Gold Road Resources Limited Gold Road understands that previous exploration has been completed to industry standard. **Renegade**: Discovered by RAB drilling in 2003 by Asarco, drilling at Renegade (previously known as Khan North) has been completed by Asarco, Eleckra and Gold Road Resources Ltd.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under varying depths (0 to +60 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. **Corkwood:** 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. **Wanderrie:** 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. **Yaffler South:** The drilling tested low level Aircore anomalism interpreted to be associated a long a sheared contact between mafic intrusive and sedimentary unit. **Mt Carlon:** The drilling tested prospective sheared and fault structures and historical low level Aircore and soil gold anomalism, associated with a NNE trending mafic, ultramafic, BIF and felsic intrusive rock sequence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology Cont'd	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**YAM14:** The YAM14 Prospect is situated 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. **Gruyere:** The target Gruyere Prospect comprises of a narrow to wide felsic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Porphyry) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 2,200 metres, and a maximum known depth of 700 metres below surface. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (75-80 degrees) to the north east. A sequence of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks define the stratigraphy to the west of the Intrusive and mafic volcanics (basalt) occur to the east of the Intrusive. Mineralisation is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and appears to be associated with pervasive overprinting albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration which has obliterated the primary texture of the rock. Minor fine quartz-carbonate veining occurs throughout. Sulphide assemblages include pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite in varying amounts. Free gold is observed commonly associated in alteration at vein margins, close to coarse arsenopyrite clusters, and in quartz veins, The Gruyere Prospect is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road Resources during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. The Gruyere target comprises a coincident structural-geochemical target within a major regional-scale structural corridor associated with the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. **Renegade:** The Renegade Prospect is a shear hosted deposit, propagating through an interpreted package of foliated dacitic crystal tuffs within the Yamarna Greenstone Belt. Gold mineralisation is associated with brittle to ductile deformation of the host unit, as well as, flat lying, planar to deformed veining. Distribution of gold mineralisation is defined by metre to sub metre high grade intercepts within broad zones of low grade mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is often observed proximal to increase pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite modes. The dacitic crystal tuff unit is flanked by a mafic volcanic/doleritic hangingwall and andesitic footwall. The prospect is covered by a thin (~ 3 m) veneer of Quaternary Sands and Cenozoic Calcrete, with a stripped saprolitic profile. The true thickness, orientation and extent of mineralisation is yet to be determined. Drill has so far determined that mineralisation is limited to the dacitic porphyry unit, suggesting a rheological and potential preference within the host unit for brittle structural propagation and gold precipitation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology Cont'd	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Alaric:** Gold mineralisation at Alaric is hosted in a sequence of mafic and felsic volcanic intrusives and sediments on the western margin of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt. The sequence is metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and is strongly foliated, with the sequence striking northwest and dipping steeply to the east. A Felsic volcanoclastic (Gotham Tuff) marker is noted to the east of the sequence. Gold mineralisation is defined by shear zones characterised by laminated quartz-mica-amphibole schist units. High grade mineralisation occurs as 3-5+ metre, gently north plunging, or horizontal, shoots. Mineralisation is laterally continuous. Mineralisation has both a lithological and structural control, being contained within the mafic, iron rich units of the sequence with the morphology of high grade zones appearing to be structurally controlled. The deposits forms part of the anomalous structural corridor termed the Attila – Alaric trend that has been defined over 17 km in strike.
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.*	All assay results for DDH and RC are reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off, all collar information is provided in Appendix 1. All assay results for AC are reported at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off, only the collar information from these holes are provided in Appendix 1, all other collar locations (with no significant assays) are indicated on plans.
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.*	No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Intersections lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include 1 to 2 m of grades below that cut-off. Cut-offs of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0 and/or 5.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and 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.	Reported drill hole intersections at a cut-off include 1 to 2 m of grades below the reported cut-off. Geologically selected intervals are used in more advanced stage projects. They are selected to honour interpreted thickness and grade from the currently established geological interpretation of mineralisation and may include varying grade lengths below the cut-off.
	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').*	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole, 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 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 assay results for DDH and RC are reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off, all collar information is provided in Appendix 1. All assay results for AC are reported at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off, only the collar information from these holes are provided in Appendix 1, all other collar locations (with no significant assays) are indicated on plans.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 activities have included re-processing of aeromagnetic and gravity data with Fathom Geophysics to allow more detailed interpretation of geology and further target definition.
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.*	**Yaffler South:** Once all assay results have been received, data interpretation and planning for follow up RC drilling to improve the definition of the gold mineralisation will be completed. Mt Carlon: Due to the very low gold anomalism encountered during the AC drilling programme, the Mt Carlon area gold potential and geology need to be re-assessed. **Santana-Satriani (Wanderrie):** A follow up RC programme is planned for both prospects. Santana drilling will aim to delineate the character of northern extents of mineralisation. Satriani drilling is designed to test down-dip continuity of gold anomalism from previous aircore drilling conducted by Gold Road. **Gilmour-Morello:** A follow up RC programme is planned to test basement continuity of gold anomalism and mineralisation intercepted from the aircore drilling. **Ibanez (Corkwood):** Once mineralisation controls are established follow up diamond and RC is planned for the Ibanez Prospect. **Renegade**: Geological modelling and economic evaluation will be completed prior to planning any follow up drilling. **YAM14:** Work is currently underway on a 22 hole 4,500m RC programme to infill the northern extent of the prospect to 25 m x 100 m spacing. Drilling will completed in June with assays returned in July. The RC will be followed by a phased 7 hole, 2,850 m diamond drill programme which will test the down-dip extent of mineralisation. **Gruyere:** All outstanding assays results will be returned during July and then the geological model will be updated and evaluated before any further work is planned. **Alaric:** A high resolution IP geophysical survey has commenced along the entire length of the trend. This survey will be used to identify areas of increased sulphide alteration indicating potential high grade shoots that will be drill tested by an RC programme in the September quarter.