# LATEST DRILLING RESULTS ADD VALUE TO THE GRUYERE GOLD PROJECT

## Highlights

- **High-grade gold intersected along the strike length of both the Attila - Alaric and Gruyere - YAM14 Trends at the Gruyere JV (50% Gold Road)**
- **Attila - Alaric Trend best intersections[1] along the 14 kilometres of strike include:**
  - **Argos RC 8 metres at 4.95 g/t Au from 205 metres (17ALRC00194) and 3 metres at 11.87 g/t Au from 123 metres (17ALRC0200)**
  - **Attila RC 11 metres at 2.89 g/t Au from 20 metres (17ATRC0032) and 5 metres at 5.16 g/t Au from 114 metres (17ATRC0027)**
  - **Alaric DDH 1.60 metres at 11.56 g/t Au from 276 metres (17ALDD0007)**
- **Gruyere - YAM14 Trend best intersections along the 11 kilometres of strike include:**
  - **Gruyere DDH 40 metres at 2.51 g/t Au from 417 metres (17GY0336)**
  - **YAM14 DDH 11 metres at 2.46 g/t Au from 85 metres (17DHDD0014)**
  - **YAM14 RC 8 metres at 2.90 g/t Au from 88 metres (17DHRC0066) and 18 metres at 1.26 g/t Au from 104 metres (17DHRC0067)**

Well-funded mid-tier gold development and exploration company, Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce bedrock drilling results from the Gruyere Joint Venture (**Gruyere JV**) (Figure 1). The ongoing programme is focussed on discovering and defining high margin mining projects within an approximate 25 kilometre radius of the Gruyere Mill and Open Pit Mine now in construction (Figure 2). These latest results are particularly encouraging as the widths and grade of gold mineralisation may be a source of higher grade ore feed to supplement the Gruyere mine as outlined in the Gruyere Feasibility Study[2].

The exploration program is managed by Gold Road as part of its significant Greenfields exploration drilling campaign on the Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belts. The Gruyere JV tenements (~144 km$^2$) are a 50:50 joint venture with Gold Fields Limited (**Gold Fields**), the North Yamarna Project (~2,500 km$^2$ plus ~ 650 km$^2$ under application) is 100% Gold Road, and the South Yamarna Joint Venture (~2,400 km$^2$) is a 50:50 joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (Figure 1).

Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said*: "Taking projects to advanced stages within the Gruyere JV tenements substantiates our exploration strategy of targeting high margin mill feed which will add value and mine life to the Gruyere Gold Project. These results provide a solid foundation of resource development and bolster our exploration efforts on the joint venture ground."*

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[1] Refer Appendix 1 - Tables 4 and 6 for individual grades > 10 g/t Au (all intersections reported uncut)
[2] ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016

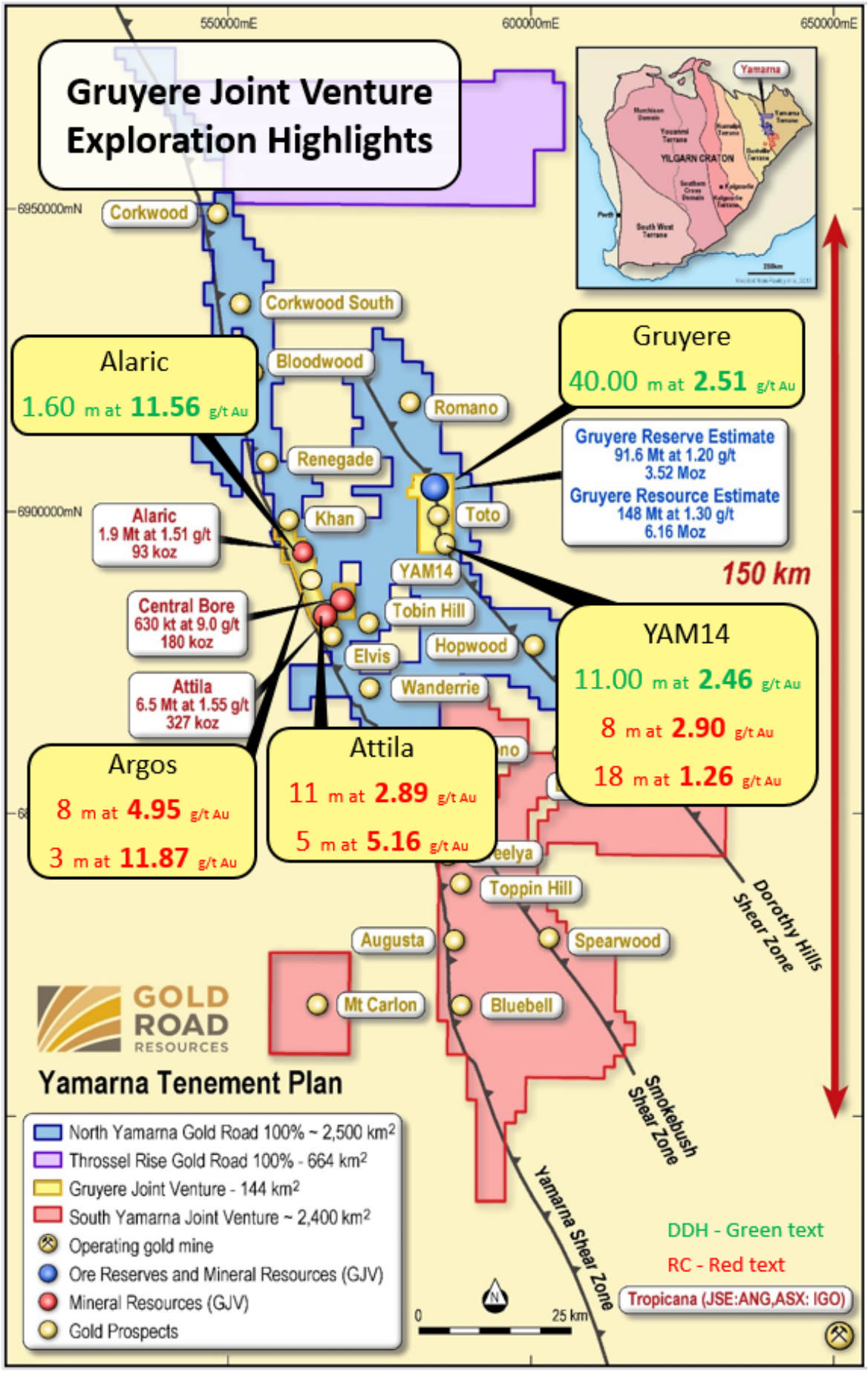



***Figure 1**: Selected Diamond and RC intersections from current drilling programmes*

# Gruyere JV - Drilling Programme, Geology and Intersection Details

Gold Road is pleased to report that its strategy of exploring for higher margin feed for the Gruyere Mill, currently in construction, is delivering significant results from advanced staged projects on the Gruyere JV tenements.

Assay results are reported from 54 diamond (**DDH**) and Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill holes for a total of 12,085 metres (Table 1) over a 14 kilometre strike length of the Yamarna Shear Zone, and a 9 kilometre strike length of the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone (Figure 1). Recent drilling has targeted extensions and infill to existing resources at Attila, Alaric and Gruyere, and advanced projects at YAM14 and Argos. All of these projects are within an economic haulage radius of 25 kilometres from the Gruyere Mill (in construction). Potential mill feed from these deposits could maintain higher than planned grade during periods of cutback and stockpile feed in the Gruyere Open Pit mine plan (Figure 2).

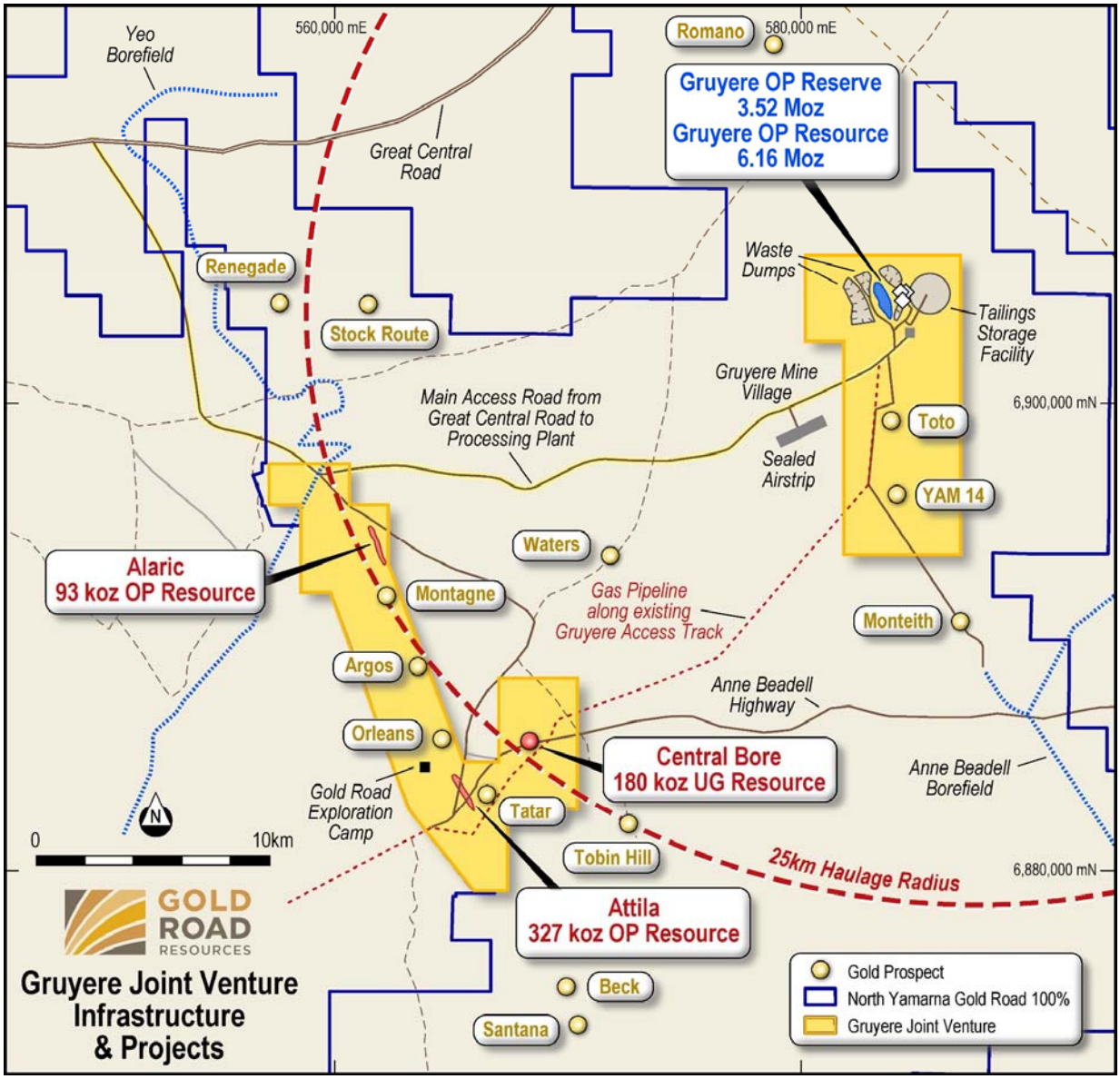



***Figure 2**: Gruyere Project Infrastructure. YAM14 and Attila - Alaric Trend projects are considered potential feed for the Gruyere Mill (within 25 kilometre haulage distance as indicated by the red circumference line)*

Six additional PQ3 diamond holes (83.1 mm diameter) have been completed for a total of 674 metres, four at Attila and two at Alaric (Figures 6 and 8). These holes targeted fresh intersections from deeper areas of the resource to provide samples for metallurgical test-work. The mineralised intersections are considered to be representative of the fresh mineralised domains and will enable additional comminution and metallurgical recovery test-work to be completed, complimenting results from earlier metallurgical test programs.

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

| Project | Hole Type | Number of Holes | Metres (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaric | Diamond | 2 | 701.94 |
| | RC | | |
| | AC | | |
| Alaric - Met. | Diamond | 2 | 176.20 |
| | RC | | |
| | AC | | |
| Argos | Diamond | | |
| | RC | 6 | 1,180 |
| | AC | | |
| Attila | Diamond | | |
| | RC | 13 | 2,275 |
| | AC | | |
| Attila - Met. | Diamond | 4 | 497.80 |
| | RC | | |
| | AC | | |
| Gruyere | Diamond | 3 | 2,349.60 |
| | RC | | |
| | AC | | |
| YAM14 | Diamond | 2 | 209.60 |
| | RC | 22 | 4,695 |
| | AC | | |
| **Total** | Diamond | **13** | **3,935.14** |
| | RC | **41** | **8,150** |
| | AC | **0** | |
| | All Holes | **54** | **12,085.14** |

To complement the drilling programme, a number of geophysical surveys have been conducted, or are in progress, in collaboration with Gold Fields on the Gruyere JV tenements. The surveys are designed to identify the geophysical signatures of known mineralisation styles to aid targeting and to potentially directly detect mineralisation along the Attila - Alaric and Gruyere - YAM14 trends.

# Attila - Alaric Trend

## Argos

A total of 17 RC holes (3,283 metres) and three diamond holes (742 metres) have been completed at Argos (Figure 3). Assay results for six RC holes have been returned to date (Figures 4 and 5). The drilling programme is designed to improve understanding of the lithology and controls on mineralisation at Argos and infill sections of broader drill spacing, in preparation for a Mineral Resource update planned for early 2018. Best intersections include:

- 8 metres at 4.95 g/t Au from 205 metres (17ALRC0194)
- 3 metres at 11.87 g/t Au from 123 metres (17ALRC0200)
- 15 metres at 1.66 g/t Au from 3 metres (17ALRC0201)
- 23 metres at 0.99 g/t Au from 41 metres (17ALRC0197)
- 10 metres at 2.21 g/t Au from 148 metres (17ALRC0193)

Historical drilling at Argos focussed on testing the main mineralised shear. The equivalent footwall position at Attila that hosts significant mineralisation remains poorly tested at Argos. An unconstrained Mineral Resource at Argos, formerly Alaric 1, was removed in 2015 pending improved geological interpretation, increased drilling, and application of an economically driven pit shell. The current RC programme supports new interpretation of the Argos geology and mineralisation, highlighting good continuity of mineralised structures and lithologies.

Argos stratigraphy is dominated by basalts and dolerite, with the main mineralised shear located proximal to the contact between these mafic rocks and the hanging-wall intermediate volcaniclastics. Drilling has confirmed broad zones of mineralisation from surface, with hole 17ALRC00201 returning 15 metres at 1.66 g/t Au from 3 metres. The regolith profile at Argos is stripped, with the modern cover sequence thickening from 1 to 3 metres in the north to 15 to 20 metres in the south of the deposit.

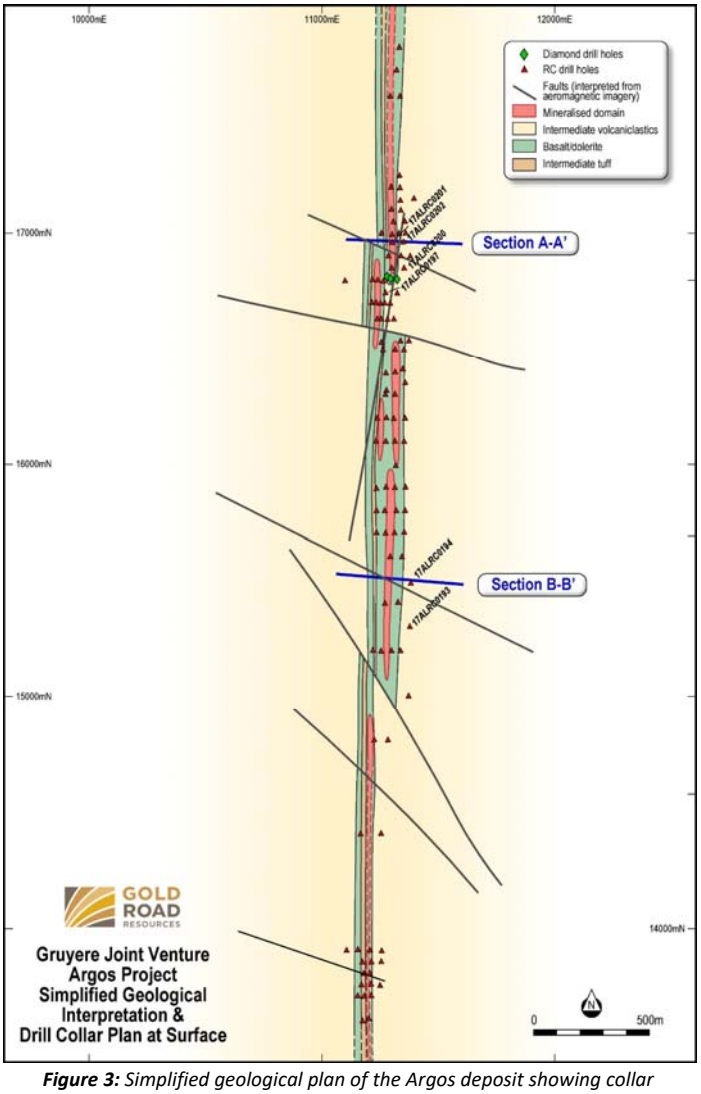



***Figure 3:*** *Simplified geological plan of the Argos deposit showing collar locations (new holes labelled) and cross section reference lines*

Interpretation of the geology and mineralisation of deposits along the Attila - Alaric Trend, which includes Montagne, Argos and Orleans, is ongoing. A Mineral Resource Estimate update for Argos is scheduled for completion in early 2018. Further drilling is planned to better understand short scale variability of mineralisation and structural controls of these deposits, and to test along strike extents of mineralisation in poorly drilled areas of the Attila - Alaric Trend.

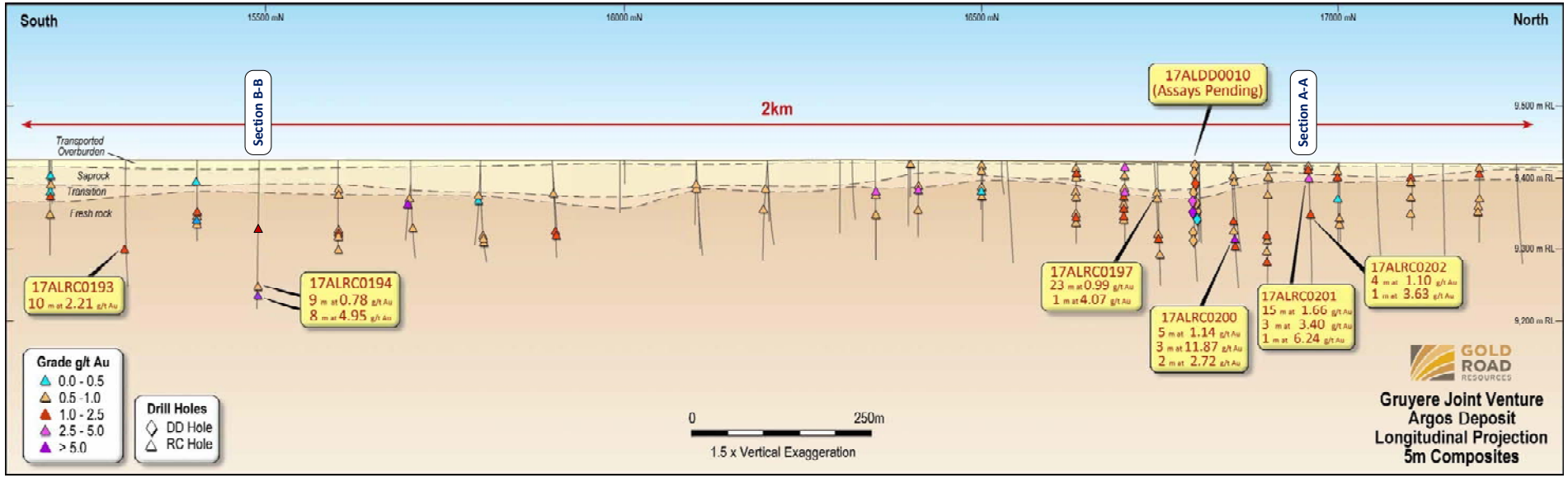



***Figure 4:*** *Simplified drilling longitudinal projection looking west of the Argos deposit showing selected new RC drilling results*

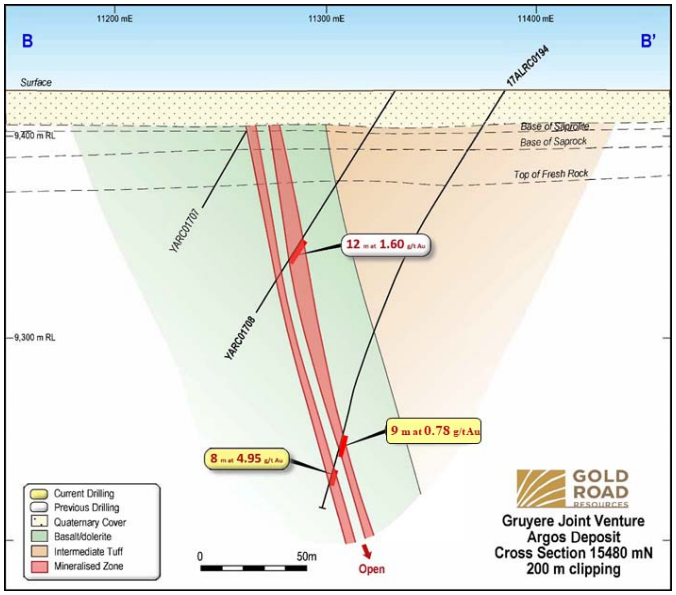
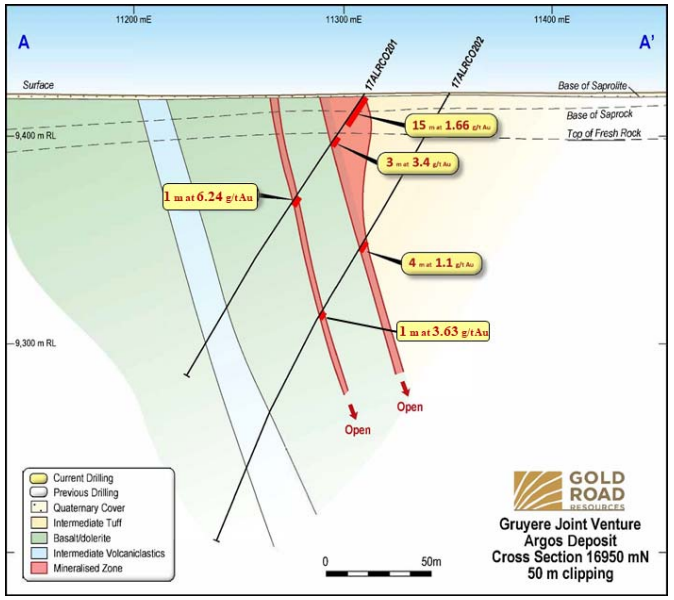



***Figure 5:*** *Simplified geological cross sections of the Argos deposit showing selected new RC drilling results. Location of section lines are illustrated on Figure 3 and 4*



## Attila

A total of 14 RC holes (2,335 metres) and three diamond holes (977.7 metres) were completed at Attila to test extensions to mineralisation below the 2017 Attila Mineral Resource shell and to ensure full widths of the mineralised footwall position were intersected (Figure 6). Results have been returned from 13 RC holes (Figure 7). Best intersections include:

- 11 metres at 2.89 g/t Au from 20 metres (17ATRC0032)
- 5 metres at 5.16 g/t Au from 114 metres (17ATRC0027)
- 11 metres at 1.57 g/t Au from 116 metres (17ATRC0034)
- 5 metres at 3.16 g/t Au from 188 metres (17ATRC0023)
- 6 metres at 2.26 g/t Au from 32 metres (17ATRC0031)

Host rocks to gold mineralisation at Attila are dominated by a sequence of mafic and intermediate volcaniclastics and sediments. The sequence is metamorphosed to lower-amphibolite facies and is commonly strongly foliated. The sequence strikes north-west and dips steeply to the east. A felsic volcanoclastic (Gotham Tuff) marker is noted to the east of the sequence.

Gold mineralisation is hosted within shear zones characterised by banded quartz-mica-amphibole schist units. Higher grade mineralisation occurs as 3 to 5 plus metre wide zones proximal to the core of the shear zones and is laterally continuous. The main mineralised trend is interpreted to be steeply dipping to the east at 65-75$^{o}$.

An update to the Attila Mineral Resource was completed in May 2017[3] and totalled 6.6 Mt at 1.55 g/t Au for 327,300 ounces of gold. The 2017 Attila Mineral Resource estimation highlighted the potential of the main footwall structure to host significant mineralisation. Historically, this position was not well defined, particularly in the northern part of the Attila deposit. This northern part is drilled only to shallow depths, and the pit shell encompassed all the previous drilling. Drilling below the 2017 Attila Mineral Resource shell has demonstrated potential to extend the resource.

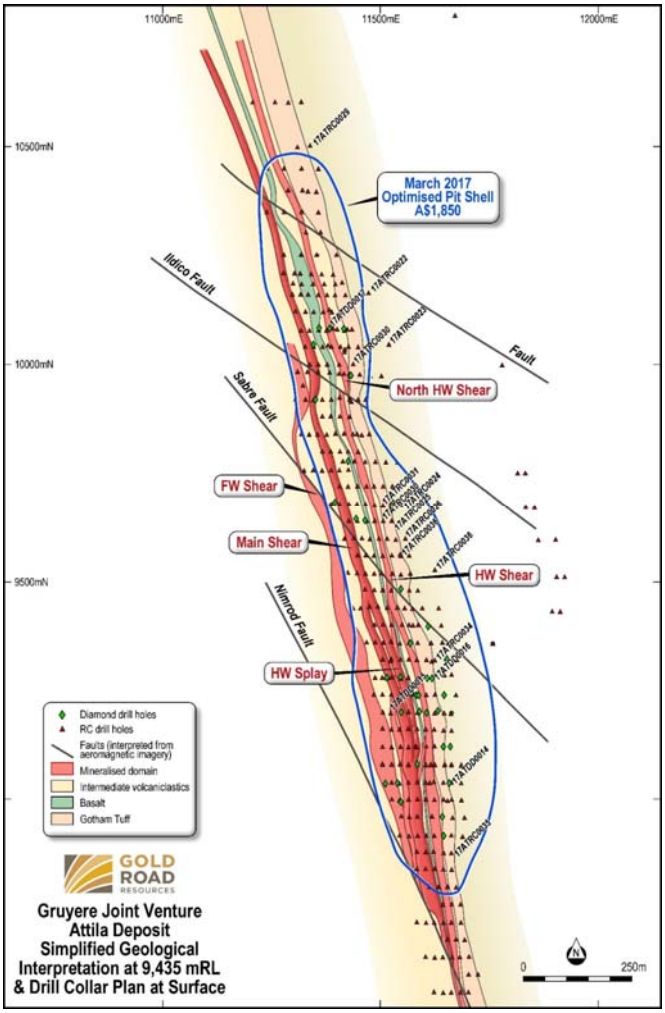



***Figure 6:*** *Simplified geological plan of the Attila Deposit showing collar locations (new holes labelled) and 2017 Attila Mineral Resource shell outline. HW = hanging wall, FW = foot wall, A$1850 = A$1850/oz*

A Pre-feasibility Study is currently underway and an Ore Reserve declaration is due early 2018. Results from this programme of extensional drilling will be included in a Mineral Resource update scheduled for the first half of 2018.

[3] ASX announcement dated 25 May 2017

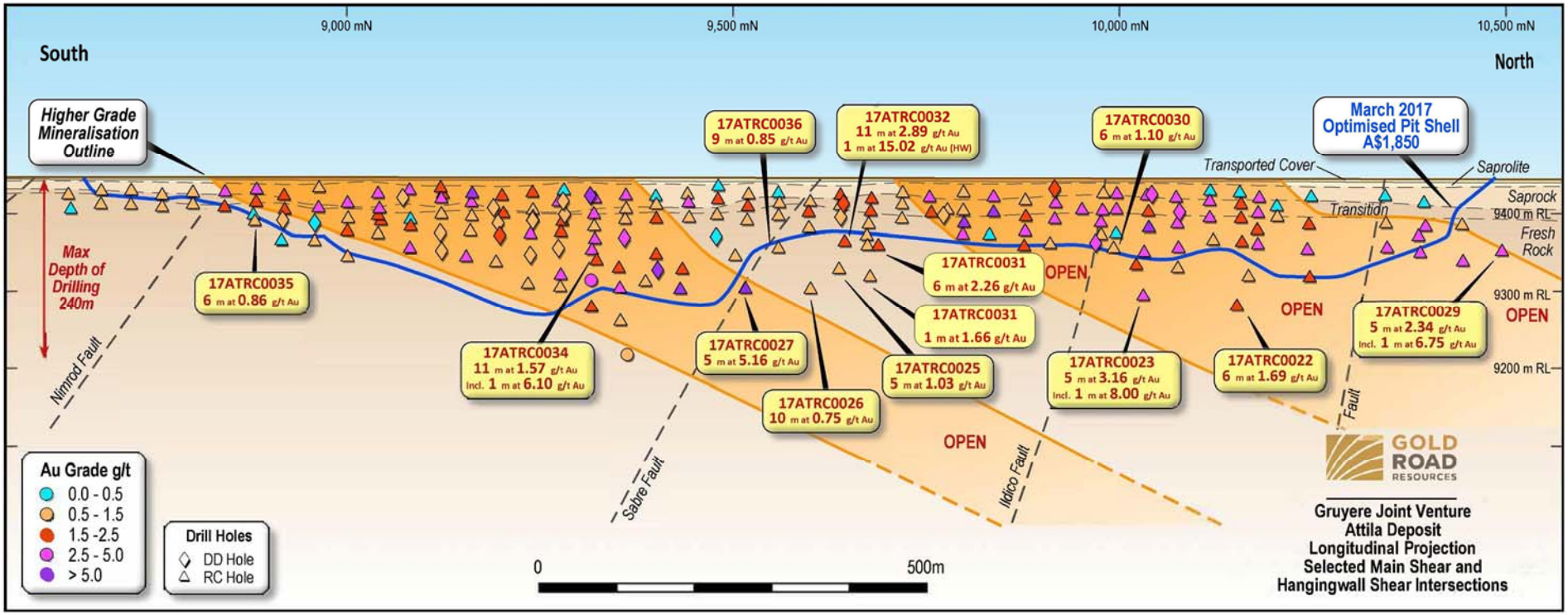



***Figure 7:*** *Simplified longitudinal projection looking west of the Attila deposit showing new RC drilling results. Selected intersections on main shear and hangingwall shear. HW = hanging wall, A$1850 = A$1850/oz*

## Alaric

Assays were returned from two recent diamond holes completed at Alaric (Figure 8). The two holes 17ALDD0006 (351.9 metres) and 17ALDD0007 (350 metres) were drilled, for a total of 701.9 metres, to test the down-dip extension of mineralisation at 250 metres below surface (Figure 9). Best intersections include:

- 1.60 metres at 11.56 g/t Au from 276 metres (17ALDD0007) – Main Shear
- 2.52 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 245.73 metres (17ALDD0007) – Hangingwall Shear
- 0.60 metres at 1.85 g/t Au from 255 metres (17ATRC0006) – Main Shear

Both diamond holes intersected the main shear (Figure 9) as interpreted, however the grade variability suggests that economic strike lengths of high-grade material may limit potential underground extraction. The intersections do not downgrade the potential of the current Alaric Mineral Resource and mineralisation near surface, where open pit extraction is economically viable.

Gold mineralisation at Alaric is typically located on or near contacts of interpreted dolerites hosted within intermediate and dacitic volcanic sediments. The Main Shear is hosted within a dolerite with a characteristic chrome-rich base that has been traced the length of the deposit.

Similar to Attila, the gold mineralisation at Alaric is hosted within north-west striking, steeply east dipping shear zones conformable with stratigraphy and characterised by laminated quartz-mica-amphibole units. The shear zones demonstrate good along strike continuity.

Within the sheared package, internal high-grade zones show coincidence with greater intensity of alteration, increased sulphides, and a greater density of fine quartz veining. The low-grade sheared package exhibits a lower intensity of similar alteration and lesser veining. Continuity of grade at lower grades is good, however increased short range variability is noted in higher grade populations, suggesting closer spaced drilling is required to better define mineralisation.

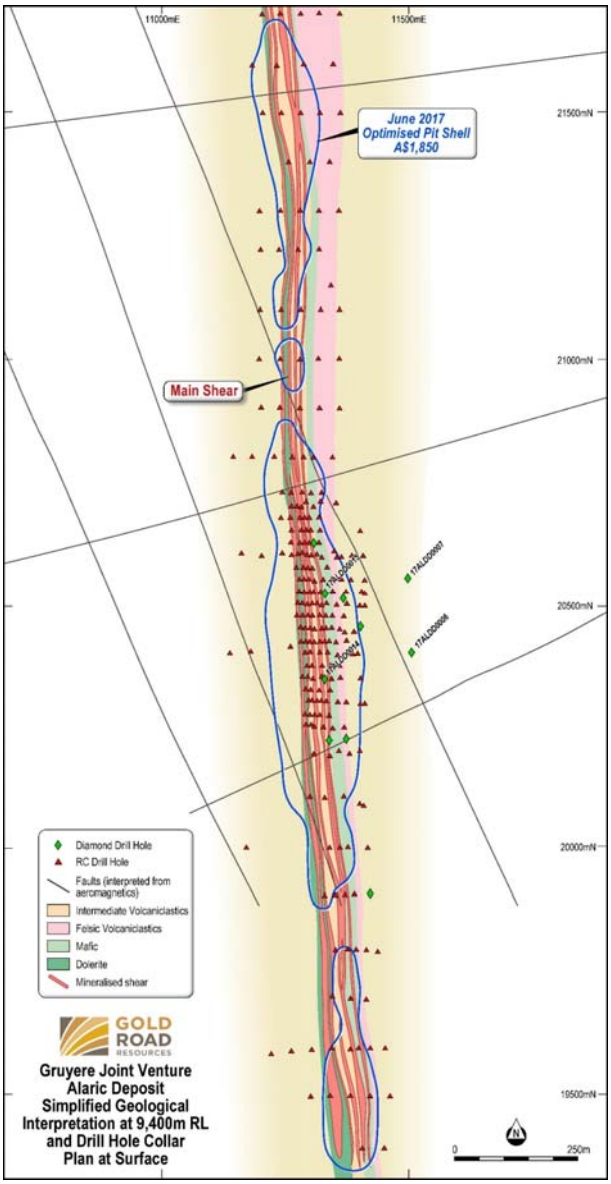



***Figure 8:*** *Simplified geological plan of the Alaric deposit showing collar locations (new holes labelled) and 2017 Mineral Resource shell outline. A$1850 = A$1850/oz*

The Alaric Mineral Resource totalling 1.9 Mt at 1.51 g/t Au for 93,500 ounces of gold[4], was updated prior to receiving these intersections, and which will be included in the next Mineral Resource update scheduled for 2018. The Alaric mineralisation at depth is now considered to have low economic potential given the likelihood for only short strike length shoots, and no further work is planned to pursue mineralisation at depth. An open pit Pre-feasibility Study is currently underway and an Ore Reserve declaration is due early 2018.

[4] ASX announcement dated 24 July 2017

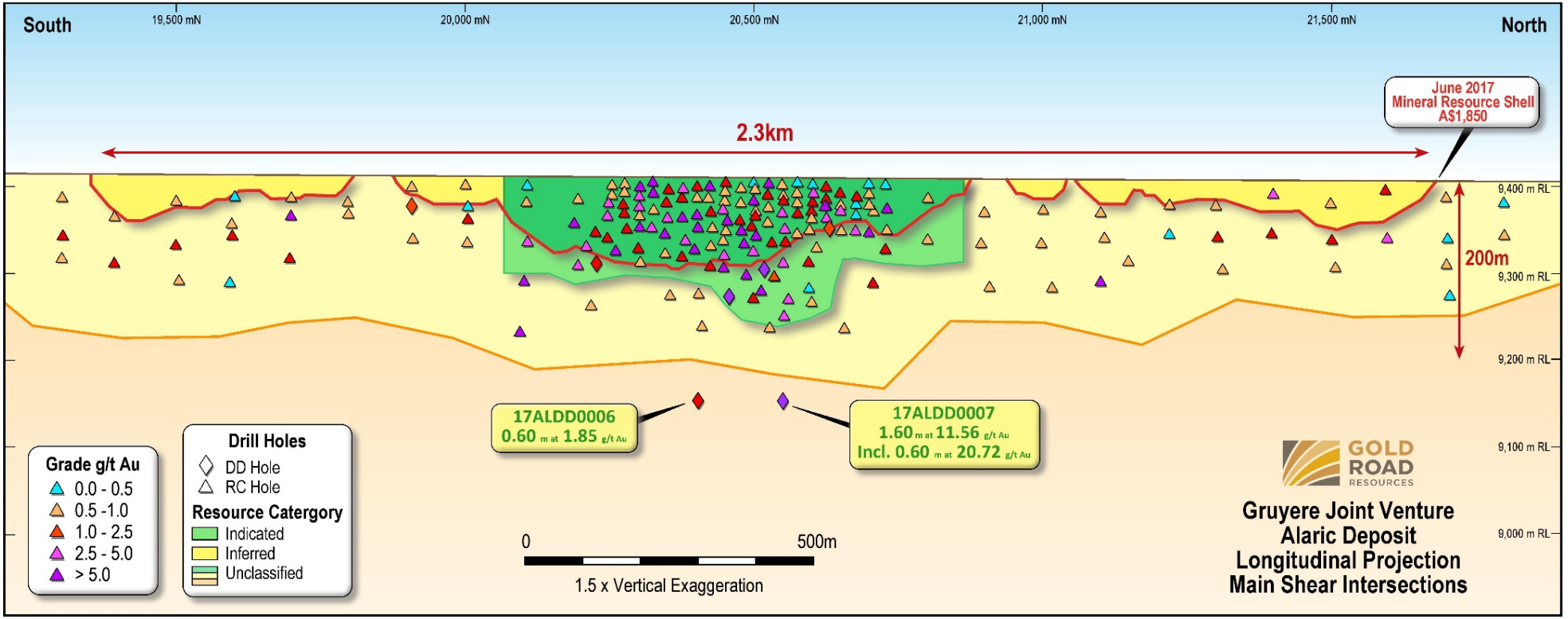



***Figure 9:*** *Simplified longitudinal projection looking west of the Alaric deposit Main Shear showing new diamond drilling results, Alaric Mineral Resource shell, and Resource category areas. A$1850 = A$1850/oz*

# Dorothy Hills South

## Gruyere

Results from the final three (2,349 metres) of the six diamond hole Gruyere underground evaluation programme have been received (Figure 10). Best intersections[5] are:

- 40 metres at 2.51 g/t Au from 417 metres (17GY0336)
- 32 metres at 1.62 g/t Au from 617 metres (17GY0337)

The best assay result of the programme from the northern most drill hole returned 40 metres at 2.51 g/t Au from 417 metres (17GY0336) (Figure 11). The hole extends the > 2.0 g/t Au northern high-grade zone to over 200 metres below the current open pit design, with a strike length of 150 to 200 metres and an average thickness of 35 metres. This high-grade zone is open at depth. A new conceptual underground mining study is underway and will guide further drill planning in this area.

The original conceptual underground mining study considered an internal high-grade zone within the Gruyere Porphyry of a 400 metre strike with an average thickness of 85 to 90 metres and average grades greater than +1.5 g/t Au. The final southern diamond drill result of 9 metres at 0.13 g/t Au (17GY0335), coupled with the previously returned results [6] (17GY0332, 17GY0333_W01 and 17GY0334), reduce the strike length of the shoot to 200 metres. No further drilling is planned at this stage.

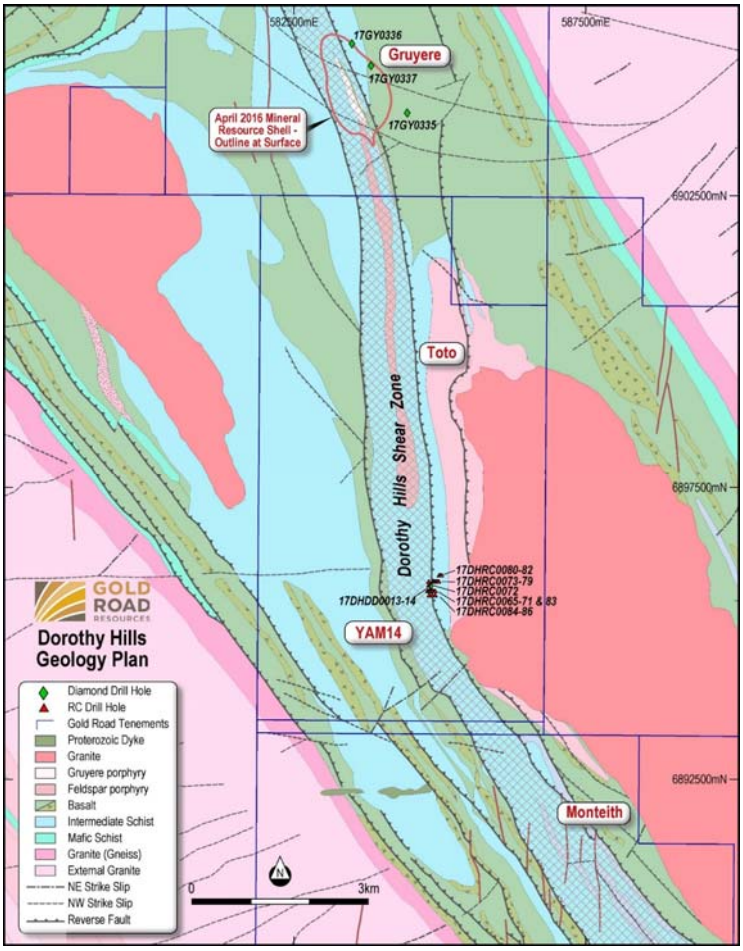



***Figure 10:*** *Simplified geological plan of the Gruyere to YAM14 area (Dorothy Hills South) showing collar locations*

Diamond drill hole 17GY0337, drilled to test a possible high-grade position between the southern and northern shoots, intersected 32 metres at 1.62 g/t Au from 617 metres (Figure 11). The lower grade and limited strike reduces the potential of underground extraction and further follow-up drilling in this area is not planned at this stage.

[5] Intersections based on geological interpretation, may differ from those calculated above a cut-off
[6] ASX announcement dated 27 June 2017

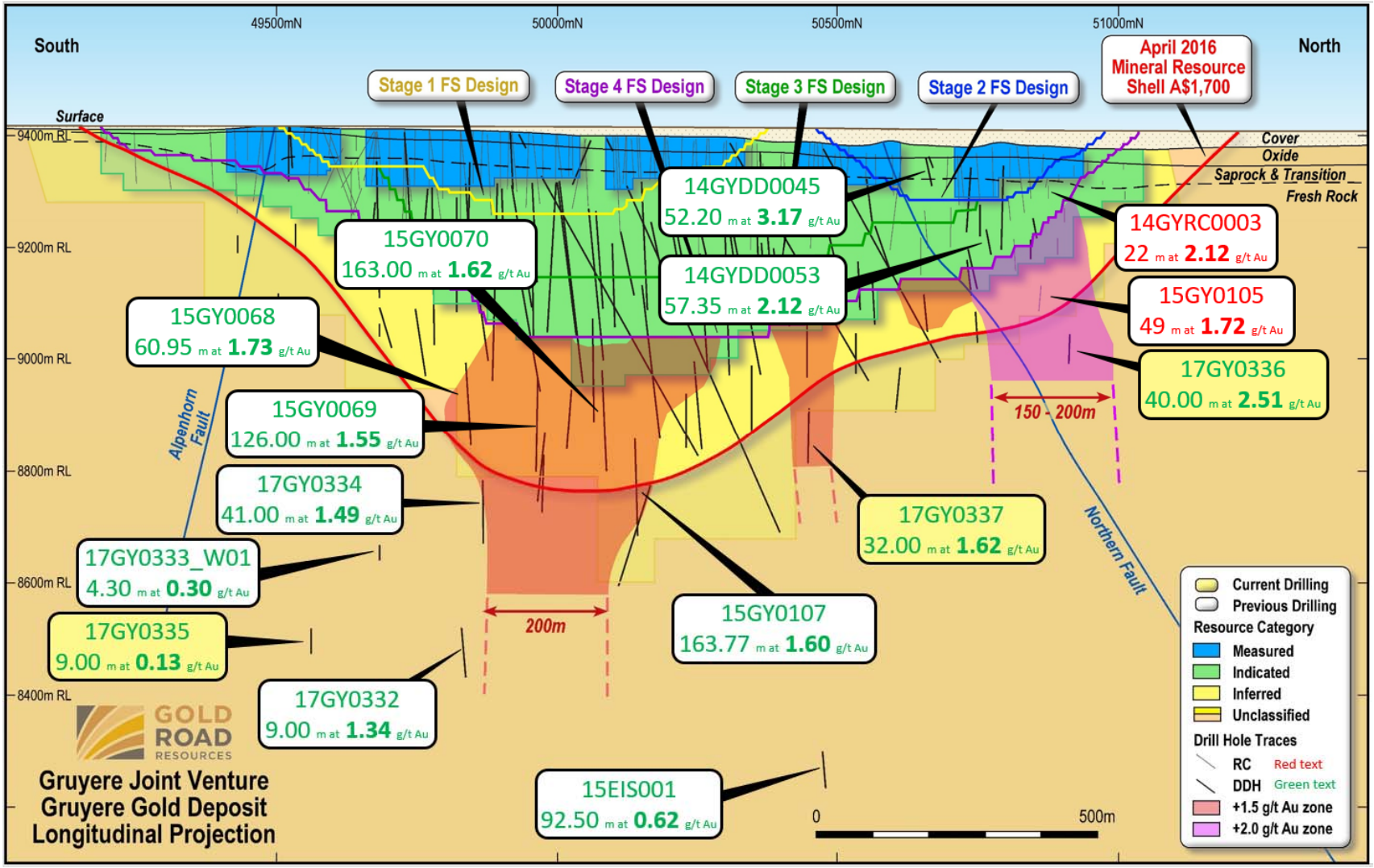



***Figure 11:*** *Simplified longitudinal projection of the Gruyere deposit looking west showing selected high-grade intersections and new diamond results with revised shoot interpretation highlighting underground potential below the north end of the Stage 4 FS Open Pit Design. A$1700 = A$1700/oz*

## YAM14

An RC programme designed to infill and extend the drilling at the YAM14 deposit to a spacing of 25 metres (east to west) by 100 metres (north to south) was completed with 22 holes for 4,500 metres being drilled (Figure 10). Assays have been returned for all 22 RC holes and one diamond hole. Best intersections include:

- 11 metres at 2.46 g/t Au from 85 metres (17DHDD0014)
- 8 metres at 2.90 g/t Au from 88 metres (17DHRC0066)
- 18 metres at 1.26 g/t Au from 104 metres (17DHRC0067)
- 9 metres at 1.65 g/t Au from 36 metres (17DHRC0065)
- 8 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 35 metres (17DHRC0072)

Mineralisation at YAM14 is shear related and hosted within an intermediate sedimentary package at the contact with a rhyolitic tuff (Figure 12). Visible coarse gold associated with quartz veins and weathered sulphides has been observed in RC chips. The new results have limited the strike extent of the thick (up to 50 m) zone of mineralisation defined by the previously released results[7].

Two diamond holes have been completed targeting the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone and rhyolitic tuff contact at depth to better constrain the structural context of mineralisation at YAM14. Assays and interpretation are pending on these holes. A maiden Mineral Resource evaluation is currently underway, scheduled to be completed in the second half of 2017.

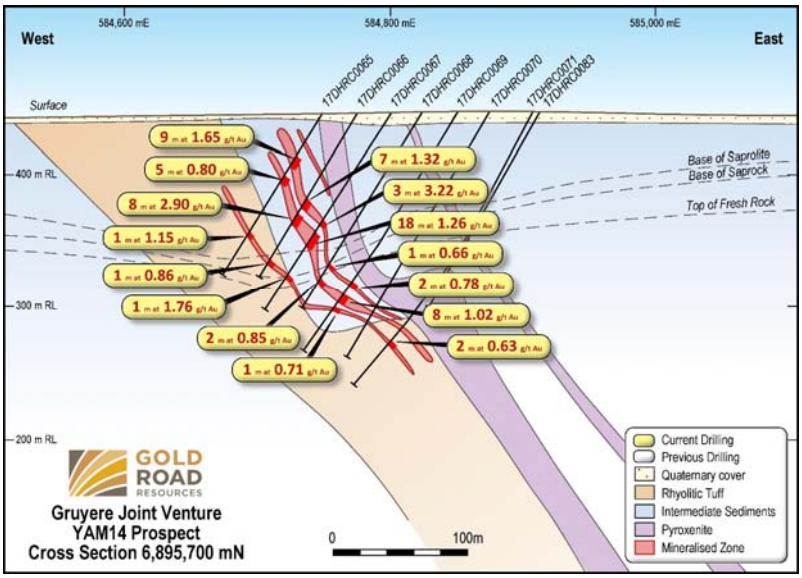



***Figure 12:*** *Simplified geological cross section of the YAM14 Deposit showing new RC drilling results. Note – some thin low grade samples not recorded in Table 10 as less than 1.0 gram.metre Au*

## Future Work

- Argos Mineral Resource estimation update is expected in first half of 2018.
- A Maiden Mineral Resource estimate is underway for YAM14 and planned for release in late 2017.
- Pre-feasibility studies are ongoing for at Attila and Alaric.
- A conceptual mining study is planned for the northern > 2.0 g/t Au zone of Gruyere.

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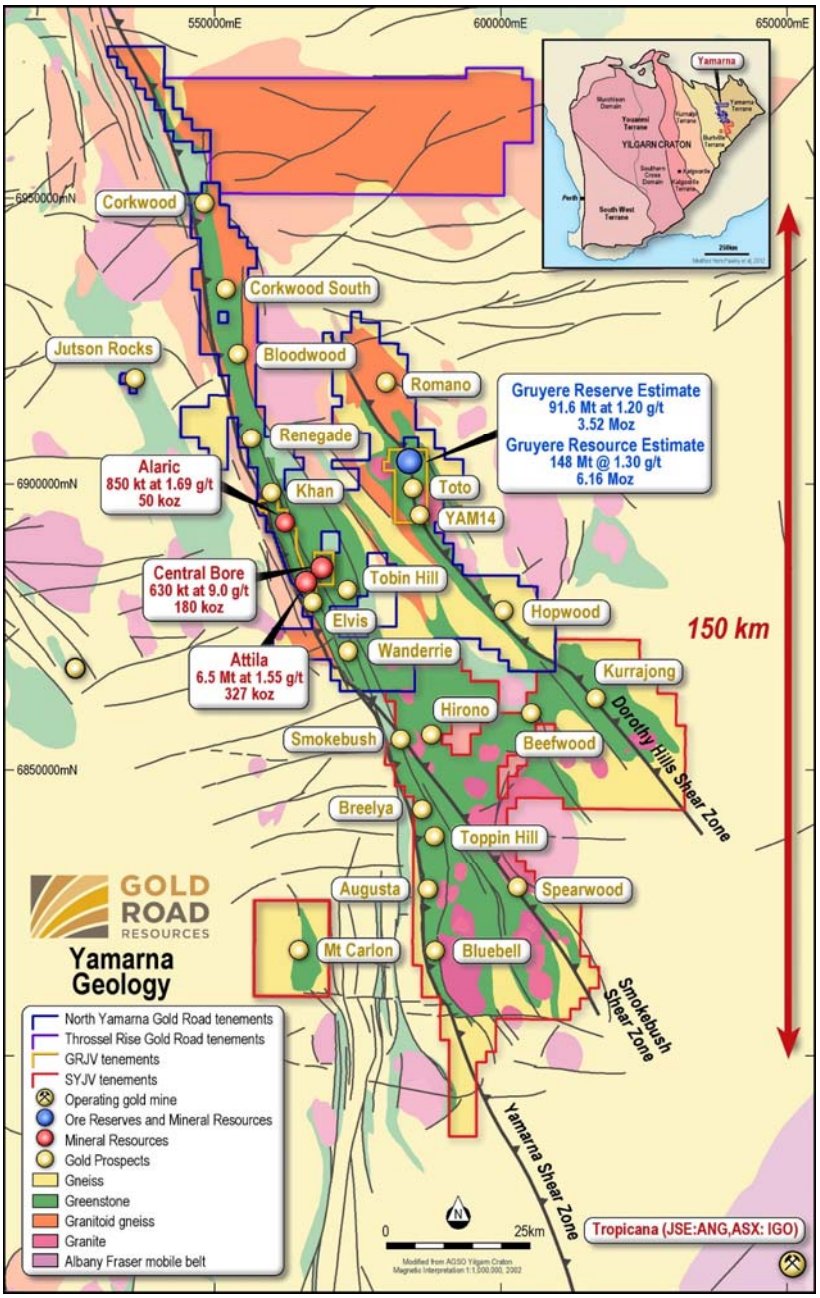
[7] ASX announcement dated 27 June 2017

# 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 5,500 square kilometres in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. The Yamarna leases contain a gold resource of 6.8 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 – August 2017**

| | Gruyere Project Joint Venture - 100% basis | | | Gold Road - 50% | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (Moz Au) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (Moz Au) |
| **Gruyere Total (0.5 g/t Au)** | **147.71** | **1.30** | **6.16** | **73.85** | **1.30** | **3.08** |
| Measured | 13.86 | 1.18 | 0.53 | 6.93 | 1.18 | 0.26 |
| Indicated | 91.12 | 1.29 | 3.79 | 45.56 | 1.29 | 1.89 |
| Inferred | 42.73 | 1.35 | 1.85 | 21.36 | 1.35 | 0.92 |
| **Central Bore Total (1.0 g/t Au)** | **0.63** | **9.0** | **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-Alaric Trend Total (0.45 g/t Au)** | **8.49** | **1.54** | **0.42** | **4.25** | **1.54** | **0.21** |
| Measured | 0.31 | 1.90 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 1.90 | 0.01 |
| Indicated | 6.92 | 1.56 | 0.35 | 3.46 | 1.56 | 0.17 |
| Inferred | 1.26 | 1.33 | 0.05 | 0.63 | 1.33 | 0.03 |
| **Total** | **156.83** | **1.34** | **6.76** | **78.42** | **1.34** | **3.38** |
| Measured | 14.22 | 1.27 | 0.58 | 7.11 | 1.27 | 0.29 |
| Indicated | 98.43 | 1.34 | 4.25 | 49.22 | 1.34 | 2.13 |
| Inferred | 44.18 | 1.36 | 1.93 | 22.09 | 1.36 | 0.97 |

***Notes:***

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.*
- *The Gruyere JV is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields*
- *Gruyere Mineral Resource reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within a A$1,700/oz optimised pit shell based on mining and processing parameters from the Gruyere 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 a A$1,850/oz optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 25 May 2017)*
- *Alaric Mineral Resource reported 0.45 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within a A$1,850/oz optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 24 July 2017)*
- *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**

| | 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 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 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Alaric | 17ALDD0006 | 351.90 | 562,252 | 6,893,563 | 410 | 253 | -61 |
| | | 17ALDD0007 | 350.04 | 562,198 | 6,893,703 | 409 | 252 | -60 |
| | Alaric | 17ALDD0014 | 90.00 | 562,098 | 6,893,457 | 410 | 251 | -60 |
| | Metallurgical | 17ALDD0015 | 86.20 | 562,043 | 6,893,625 | 409 | 249 | -60 |
| | Attila | 17ATDD0014 | 120.50 | 565,944 | 6,882,820 | 443 | 251 | -58 |
| | Metallurgical | 17ATDD0015 | 136.30 | 565,786 | 6,882,940 | 444 | 72 | -63 |
| | | 17ATDD0016 | 150.50 | 565,849 | 6,883,043 | 445 | 251 | -61 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 90.50 | 565,362 | 6,883,726 | 442 | 252 | -60 |
| | YAM14 | 17DHDD0013 | 9.50 | 584,788 | 6,895,800 | 445 | 270 | -60 |
| | | 17DHDD0014 | 200.10 | 584,790 | 6,895,803 | 446 | 272 | -60 |
| | Gruyere | 17GY0335 | 1,096.10 | 584,352 | 6,903,961 | 413 | 243 | -69 |
| | | 17GY0336 | 517.50 | 583,458 | 6,905,100 | 404 | 246 | -63 |
| | | 17GY0337 | 736.00 | 583,772 | 6,904,708 | 405 | 244 | -64 |

***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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Argos | 17ALRC0193 | 214 | 563,724 | 6,888,679 | 424 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 226 | 563,668 | 6,888,858 | 423 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ALRC0197 | 140 | 563,174 | 6,890,021 | 420 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 200 | 563,212 | 6,890,144 | 420 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ALRC0201 | 160 | 563,136 | 6,890,232 | 420 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ALRC0202 | 240 | 563,175 | 6,890,248 | 420 | 252 | -60 |
| | Attila | 17ATRC0022 | 221 | 565,420 | 6,883,833 | 443 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0023 | 221 | 565,502 | 6,883,734 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0024 | 200 | 565,651 | 6,883,400 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0025 | 226 | 565,661 | 6,883,362 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0026 | 208 | 565,698 | 6,883,327 | 444 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0027 | 250 | 565,765 | 6,883,274 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0029 | 119 | 565,189 | 6,884,107 | 442 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0030 | 140 | 565,431 | 6,883,662 | 442 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0031 | 140 | 565,599 | 6,883,390 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0032 | 120 | 565,615 | 6,883,349 | 446 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 200 | 565,820 | 6,883,075 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0035 | 90 | 566,003 | 6,882,672 | 446 | 252 | -60 |
| | | 17ATRC0036 | 140 | 565,673 | 6,883,284 | 445 | 252 | -60 |
| | YAM14 | 17DHRC0065 | 143 | 584,748 | 6,895,702 | 446 | 270 | -59 |
| | | 17DHRC0066 | 143 | 584,773 | 6,895,702 | 447 | 266 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0067 | 179 | 584,799 | 6,895,702 | 447 | 269 | -59 |
| | | 17DHRC0068 | 173 | 584,822 | 6,895,702 | 447 | 270 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0069 | 215 | 584,849 | 6,895,701 | 447 | 269 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0070 | 215 | 584,873 | 6,895,701 | 447 | 270 | -61 |
| | | 17DHRC0071 | 167 | 584,906 | 6,895,701 | 448 | 270 | -62 |
| | | 17DHRC0072 | 143 | 584,757 | 6,895,795 | 445 | 266 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0073 | 100 | 584,758 | 6,895,890 | 445 | 263 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0074 | 190 | 584,824 | 6,895,899 | 447 | 265 | -61 |
| | | 17DHRC0075 | 235 | 584,848 | 6,895,899 | 447 | 267 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0076 | 221 | 584,873 | 6,895,899 | 448 | 270 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0077 | 269 | 584,897 | 6,895,899 | 449 | 270 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0078 | 255 | 584,922 | 6,895,899 | 449 | 270 | -61 |
| | | 17DHRC0079 | 305 | 584,947 | 6,895,899 | 449 | 269 | -61 |
| | | 17DHRC0080 | 251 | 584,896 | 6,895,998 | 445 | 269 | -61 |
| | | 17DHRC0081 | 323 | 584,946 | 6,895,998 | 447 | 270 | -61 |
| | | 17DHRC0082 | 329 | 584,996 | 6,895,998 | 448 | 270 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0083 | 251 | 584,911 | 6,895,701 | 448 | 269 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0084 | 161 | 584,797 | 6,895,593 | 448 | 270 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0085 | 200 | 584,848 | 6,895,591 | 448 | 272 | -60 |
| | | 17DHRC0086 | 227 | 584,899 | 6,895,590 | 447 | 270 | -60 |

## Diamond Drilling Intersections

***Table 3:*** *Yamarna geologically selected diamond intersections. Gruyere reported as full width of the Gruyere Porphyry and internal higher-grade zones*

| Tenement Group | Prospect | Hole Type | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Gram x metre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Gruyere | DDH | 17GY0335 | 1,022.00 | 1,031.00 | 9.00 | 0.13 | 1.2 |
| | | | 17GY0337 | 565.10 | 656.10 | 91.00 | 0.87 | 79.2 |
| | | | Including | 617.00 | 649.00 | 32.00 | 1.62 | 51.8 |
| | | | And | 617.00 | 634.00 | 17.00 | 2.13 | 36.2 |
| | | | 17GY0336 | 414.79 | 464.40 | 49.61 | 2.06 | 102.2 |
| | | | Including | 417.00 | 457.00 | 40.00 | 2.51 | 100.4 |
| | | | And | 421.00 | 422.00 | 1.00 | 19.35 | 19.4 |

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

| Project Group | Prospect | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Gram x metre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Alaric | 17ALDD0007 | 276.00 | 276.60 | 0.60 | 20.72 | 12.4 |
| | Alaric | 17ALDD0014 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 15.14 | 15.1 |
| | Metallurgical | 17ALDD0015 | 80.00 | 81.00 | 1.00 | 15.13 | 15.1 |
| | Alaric | 17ATDD0015 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 57.24 | 57.2 |
| | Metallurgical | 17ATDD0015 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 12.21 | 12.2 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 108.20 | 109.00 | 0.80 | 36.85 | 29.5 |
| | YAM14 | 17DHDD0014 | 89.50 | 90.42 | 0.92 | 15.74 | 14.5 |
| | Gruyere | 17GY0336 | 421.00 | 422.00 | 1.00 | 19.35 | 19.4 |

***Table 5:*** *Yamarna diamond intersections by prospect*
*(minimum 0.1 metre > 0.5 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Alaric | 17ALDD0006 | 255.00 | 255.60 | 0.60 | 1.85 | 1.1 |
| | | 17ALDD0006 | 349.00 | 350.00 | 1.00 | 2.14 | 2.1 |
| | | 17ALDD0007 | 245.73 | 248.25 | 2.52 | 1.67 | 4.2 |
| | | 17ALDD0007 | 258.53 | 260.00 | 1.47 | 0.87 | 1.3 |
| | | 17ALDD0007 | 276.00 | 277.60 | 1.60 | 11.56 | 18.5 |
| | | 17ALDD0007 | 333.00 | 334.00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.0 |
| | Alaric | 17ALDD0014 | 13.00 | 15.84 | 2.84 | 0.39 | 1.1 |
| | Metallurgical | 17ALDD0014 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 15.14 | 15.1 |
| | | 17ALDD0014 | 37.18 | 40.97 | 3.79 | 0.67 | 2.5 |
| | | 17ALDD0014 | 67.00 | 74.33 | 7.33 | 1.37 | 10.0 |
| | | 17ALDD0015 | 55.00 | 56.80 | 1.80 | 1.09 | 2.0 |
| | | 17ALDD0015 | 77.75 | 82.42 | 4.67 | 3.84 | 17.9 |
| | Attila | 17ATDD0014 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 1.00 | 1.26 | 1.3 |
| | Metallurgical | 17ATDD0014 | 49.00 | 51.00 | 2.00 | 0.62 | 1.2 |
| | | 17ATDD0014 | 83.00 | 91.90 | 8.90 | 0.91 | 8.1 |
| | | 17ATDD0014 | 99.00 | 105.00 | 6.00 | 1.67 | 10.0 |
| | | 17ATDD0014 | 111.00 | 119.00 | 8.00 | 1.13 | 9.0 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 16.00 | 21.00 | 5.00 | 14.59 | 73.0 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 40.00 | 48.70 | 8.70 | 1.32 | 11.5 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 51.00 | 86.00 | 35.00 | 1.11 | 38.9 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 91.00 | 96.00 | 5.00 | 0.80 | 4.0 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 105.00 | 110.00 | 5.00 | 6.57 | 32.9 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 112.20 | 125.60 | 13.40 | 0.93 | 12.5 |
| | | 17ATDD0015 | 128.40 | 136.30 | 7.90 | 1.29 | 10.2 |
| | | 17ATDD0016 | 64.90 | 68.00 | 3.10 | 3.27 | 10.1 |
| | | 17ATDD0016 | 121.00 | 130.00 | 9.00 | 1.41 | 12.7 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.0 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 17.00 | 21.00 | 4.00 | 0.84 | 3.4 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.1 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 60.00 | 63.00 | 3.00 | 0.62 | 1.9 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 65.60 | 66.60 | 1.00 | 2.08 | 2.1 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 73.57 | 81.80 | 8.23 | 2.32 | 19.1 |
| | | 17ATDD0017 | 84.00 | 85.00 | 1.00 | 1.64 | 1.6 |
| | YAM14 | 17DHDD0014 | 73.00 | 79.50 | 6.50 | 0.51 | 3.3 |
| | | 17DHDD0014 | 85.00 | 96.00 | 11.00 | 2.46 | 27.1 |
| | | 17DHDD0014 | 101.80 | 106.90 | 5.10 | 0.64 | 3.3 |
| | | 17DHDD0014 | 110.20 | 121.40 | 11.20 | 0.74 | 8.3 |
| | | 17DHDD0014 | 124.50 | 125.60 | 1.10 | 2.15 | 2.4 |
| | | 17DHDD0014 | 132.00 | 135.50 | 3.50 | 0.75 | 2.6 |

## RC Drilling Intersections

***Table 6:*** *Yamarna individual RC intersections greater than 10 g/t Au*

| Project Group | Prospect | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Gram x metre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Argos | 17ALRC0193 | 151 | 152 | 1 | 14.68 | 14.7 |
| | | 17ALRC0193 | 208 | 209 | 1 | 19.16 | 19.2 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 208 | 209 | 1 | 30.62 | 30.6 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 123 | 124 | 1 | 22.17 | 22.2 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 124 | 125 | 1 | 12.87 | 12.9 |
| | Attila | 17ATRC0032 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 15.02 | 15.0 |

***Table 10:*** *Yamarna mineralised RC intersections by prospect*
*(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gruyere JV | Argos | 17ALRC0193 | 148 | 158 | 10 | 2.21 | 22.1 |
| | | 17ALRC0193 | 180 | 181 | 1 | 1.08 | 1.1 |
| | | 17ALRC0193 | 208 | 209 | 1 | 19.16 | 19.2 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 78 | 79 | 1 | 1.16 | 1.2 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 172 | 174 | 2 | 2.63 | 5.3 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 191 | 200 | 9 | 0.78 | 7.0 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 205 | 213 | 8 | 4.95 | 39.6 |
| | | 17ALRC0194 | 219 | 221 | 2 | 0.86 | 1.7 |
| | | 17ALRC0197 | 41 | 64 | 23 | 0.99 | 22.8 |
| | | 17ALRC0197 | 110 | 111 | 1 | 4.07 | 4.1 |
| | | 17ALRC0197 | 127 | 128 | 1 | 1.61 | 1.6 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 95 | 96 | 1 | 4.70 | 4.7 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 108 | 113 | 5 | 1.14 | 5.7 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 123 | 126 | 3 | 11.87 | 35.6 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 133 | 135 | 2 | 2.72 | 5.4 |
| | | 17ALRC0200 | 149 | 150 | 1 | 3.25 | 3.3 |
| | | 17ALRC0201 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 1.66 | 24.9 |
| | | 17ALRC0201 | 23 | 26 | 3 | 3.40 | 10.2 |
| | | 17ALRC0201 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 6.24 | 6.2 |
| | | 17ALRC0201 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 0.98 | 1.0 |
| | | 17ALRC0201 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 1.59 | 1.6 |
| | | 17ALRC0202 | 81 | 85 | 4 | 1.10 | 4.4 |
| | | 17ALRC0202 | 89 | 90 | 1 | 3.63 | 3.6 |
| | | 17ALRC0202 | 101 | 102 | 1 | 1.05 | 1.1 |
| | Attila | 17ATRC0022 | 192 | 198 | 6 | 1.69 | 10.1 |
| | | 17ATRC0023 | 134 | 137 | 3 | 1.69 | 5.1 |
| | | 17ATRC0023 | 144 | 145 | 1 | 1.19 | 1.2 |
| | | 17ATRC0023 | 188 | 193 | 5 | 3.16 | 15.8 |
| | | 17ATRC0024 | 86 | 95 | 9 | 0.87 | 7.8 |
| | | 17ATRC0024 | 152 | 155 | 3 | 0.75 | 2.3 |
| | | 17ATRC0024 | 158 | 161 | 3 | 0.99 | 3.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0025 | 71 | 77 | 6 | 1.95 | 11.7 |
| | | 17ATRC0025 | 80 | 81 | 1 | 1.44 | 1.4 |
| | | 17ATRC0025 | 133 | 134 | 1 | 0.98 | 1.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0025 | 139 | 144 | 5 | 1.03 | 5.2 |
| | | 17ATRC0025 | 173 | 176 | 3 | 0.65 | 2.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0026 | 84 | 90 | 6 | 2.23 | 13.4 |
| | | 17ATRC0026 | 148 | 158 | 10 | 0.75 | 7.5 |
| | | 17ATRC0027 | 114 | 119 | 5 | 5.16 | 25.8 |
| | | 17ATRC0027 | 155 | 157 | 2 | 0.85 | 1.7 |
| | | 17ATRC0027 | 171 | 176 | 5 | 0.80 | 4.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0029 | 34 | 37 | 3 | 0.70 | 2.1 |
| | | 17ATRC0029 | 86 | 89 | 3 | 2.14 | 6.4 |
| | | 17ATRC0029 | 107 | 112 | 5 | 2.34 | 11.7 |
| | | 17ATRC0030 | 19 | 22 | 3 | 1.57 | 4.7 |
| | | 17ATRC0030 | 55 | 56 | 1 | 1.26 | 1.3 |
| | | 17ATRC0030 | 94 | 100 | 6 | 1.10 | 6.6 |
| | | 17ATRC0030 | 103 | 104 | 1 | 9.98 | 10.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0031 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.2 |
| | | 17ATRC0031 | 32 | 38 | 6 | 2.26 | 13.6 |
| | | 17ATRC0031 | 108 | 109 | 1 | 1.66 | 1.7 |
| | | 17ATRC0031 | 139 | 140 | 1 | 1.93 | 1.9 |
| | | 17ATRC0032 | 20 | 31 | 11 | 2.89 | 31.8 |
| | | 17ATRC0032 | 94 | 100 | 6 | 1.84 | 11.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0032 | 103 | 104 | 1 | 1.19 | 1.2 |
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 57 | 61 | 4 | 1.83 | 7.3 |

| Project Group | Prospect | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Gram x metre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 94 | 102 | 8 | 1.09 | 8.7 |
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 116 | 127 | 11 | 1.57 | 17.3 |
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 158 | 160 | 2 | 1.25 | 2.5 |
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 163 | 167 | 4 | 1.26 | 5.0 |
| | | 17ATRC0034 | 190 | 191 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.2 |
| | | 17ATRC0035 | 36 | 42 | 6 | 0.86 | 5.2 |
| | | 17ATRC0036 | 44 | 47 | 3 | 2.79 | 8.4 |
| | | 17ATRC0036 | 105 | 114 | 9 | 0.85 | 7.7 |
| | YAM14 | 17DHRC0065 | 36 | 45 | 9 | 1.65 | 14.9 |
| | | 17DHRC0065 | 48 | 50 | 2 | 0.98 | 2.0 |
| | | 17DHRC0065 | 54 | 59 | 5 | 0.80 | 4.0 |
| | | 17DHRC0065 | 107 | 108 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0066 | 52 | 53 | 1 | 3.12 | 3.1 |
| | | 17DHRC0066 | 59 | 60 | 1 | 1.40 | 1.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0066 | 75 | 82 | 7 | 1.32 | 9.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0066 | 88 | 96 | 8 | 2.90 | 23.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0067 | 96 | 99 | 3 | 3.22 | 9.7 |
| | | 17DHRC0067 | 104 | 122 | 18 | 1.26 | 22.7 |
| | | 17DHRC0067 | 145 | 146 | 1 | 1.76 | 1.8 |
| | | 17DHRC0068 | 149 | 151 | 2 | 0.85 | 1.7 |
| | | 17DHRC0069 | 152 | 154 | 2 | 0.78 | 1.6 |
| | | 17DHRC0069 | 162 | 170 | 8 | 1.02 | 8.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0072 | 35 | 43 | 8 | 1.29 | 10.3 |
| | | 17DHRC0072 | 46 | 50 | 4 | 1.86 | 7.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0072 | 73 | 74 | 1 | 1.79 | 1.8 |
| | | 17DHRC0072 | 84 | 85 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0073 | 32 | 34 | 2 | 0.70 | 1.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0073 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0073 | 65 | 69 | 4 | 1.11 | 4.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0074 | 109 | 110 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.2 |
| | | 17DHRC0074 | 147 | 149 | 2 | 1.24 | 2.5 |
| | | 17DHRC0076 | 215 | 216 | 1 | 1.40 | 1.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0078 | 228 | 231 | 3 | 0.50 | 1.5 |
| | | 17DHRC0081 | 133 | 134 | 1 | 1.12 | 1.1 |
| | | 17DHRC0081 | 257 | 258 | 1 | 1.44 | 1.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0081 | 263 | 269 | 6 | 1.33 | 8.0 |
| | | 17DHRC0082 | 315 | 317 | 2 | 1.27 | 2.5 |
| | | 17DHRC0083 | 191 | 193 | 2 | 0.63 | 1.3 |
| | | 17DHRC0084 | 79 | 80 | 1 | 1.33 | 1.3 |
| | | 17DHRC0084 | 84 | 86 | 2 | 2.25 | 4.5 |
| | | 17DHRC0085 | 125 | 127 | 2 | 0.70 | 1.4 |
| | | 17DHRC0086 | 161 | 169 | 8 | 0.97 | 7.8 |

# Appendix 2

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

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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. Where whole core is specified, the entire interval is submitted for analysis.<br>**RC:** Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a static cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples and composite samples collected with a spear. |
| | *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.*<br>*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. Where whole core sampling is required, the entire interval is submitted for analysis.<br>**RC:** holes were drilled with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample. For all samples the entire 1 m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. (Historically, 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.<br>RC samples suspected to have been subject to any down hole contamination are twinned with DDH as a check. |
| ***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 Camp core farm.<br>**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). |
| | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | The majority of samples collected from all drilling were dry, minor RC samples were damp.<br>**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 the base of saprolite.<br>**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. If samples cannot be collected dry, the hole is completed with a DDH tail. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.<br>**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. 2 to 3 kg RC samples are collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter into calico bags, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag. The 2 to 3 kg sample size is ideal to enable a full sample pulverisation at the laboratory. If samples cannot be collected dry, the hole is completed with a DDH tail. |
| | *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.<br>**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. |
| | *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.<br>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. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged* | All holes were logged in full. |
| | *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. Where whole core was required (17DHDD0014) the entire interval was submitted. No core was left in the core tray. |
| | *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 static cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in a calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag containing the reject. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded. Historically, 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. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Samples 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.<br>**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. |
| | *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 static cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh between 2 to 3 kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage at the laboratory. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the 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. |

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>The first fresh rock sample in each hole at the YAM14 prospects 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>Gold Road protocol for 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.<br>Number of assays and QAQC samples submitted by drilling type tabulated below.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Assay and QAQC Numbers</th><th colspan="2">DDH</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Sample Submission</td><td>2,192</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assays</td><td>2,066</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Blanks</td><td>63</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Standards</td><td>63</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Blanks</td><td>85</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Checks</td><td>70</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Standards</td><td>81</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Umpire Checks</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Gold Road protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximate 1 in 60.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Assay and QAQC Numbers</th><th colspan="2">RC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Sample Submission</td><td>8,844</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assays</td><td>8,149</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Blanks</td><td>275</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Standards</td><td>275</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Field Duplicates</td><td>132</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Blanks</td><td>368</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Checks</td><td>318</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory Standards</td><td>340</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Umpire Checks</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"></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 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.<br>One diamond hole at Yam14 (17DHDD0014) was drilled 12m west of RC hole 17DHRC0060 and 17DHDD0012 to test short scale variability of mineralisation.</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>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"></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>RC & DDH locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting.<br>DDH & RC collars are surveyed post drilling by a Certified Surveyor using a DGPS system.<br>For angled DDH & RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.<br>RC drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30 m intervals.<br>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>A local grid was utilised at Alaric, Argos, Attila and Gruyere. MGA94 was utilised at YAM14.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>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.* | **YAM14 DDH:** Two holes drilled to intersect main shear at 350 m below surface, 150 m apart.<br>**YAM14 RC:** Fours lines of RC drilling at 100 m by 25m<br>**Alaric:** A single hole was drilled on an existing drill line which was part of a 20 m by 20 m drill pattern.<br>**Argos:** Seventeen holes were drilled on 50 m by 100 m spacing<br>**Attila:** Holes were drilled on existing 50 m spaced section lines where footwall intersections were required.<br>**Gruyere:** Four holes were drilled on 150 m xby200 m spacing with the final two holes located a further 600 m and 1,000 m to the north respectively. |
| | *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.* | No sample compositing was completed. |
| | *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* | **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).<br>**Alaric, Argos & Attila:** 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.<br>**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. |
| | *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. True width has not been calculated for this report. |
| ***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 |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | **YAM14 and Gruyere:** The RC & DD drilling occurred within tenement M38/1267, the tenement forms part of the Gruyere JV in which Gold Fields Limited hold a 50% interest and where Gold Road is the manager. These tenements are located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease. The mining leases have been incorporated into the Gruyere and Central Bore Native Title Mining Agreement.<br>**Alaric and Argos:** The RC & DD drilling occurred within tenement M38/814, the tenement forms part of the Gruyere JV in which Gold Fields 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. The mining leases have been incorporated into the Gruyere and Central Bore Native Title Mining Agreement.<br>**Attila:** The RC & DD drilling occurred within tenement M38/435 & M38/436, the tenement forms part of the Gruyere JV in which Gold Fields Limited hold a 50% interest and where Gold Road is the manager. These tenements are located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road. The mining leases have been incorporated into the Gruyere and Central Bore Native Title Mining Agreement. |
| | *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (**DMP**). |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | **YAM14 and Gruyere:** There has been no historical drilling or work completed prior to Gold Road Resources activity.<br><br>**Attila, Argos and Alaric:** Exploration has been completed by numerous other parties;<br>▪ 1990-1994 Metal Mining Australia<br>▪ 1994-1997 Zanex NL<br>▪ 1997-2006 Asarco Exploration Company Inc<br>▪ 2006-2010 Eleckra Mines Limited<br>▪ 2010-present Gold Road Resources Limited<br><br>Gold Road understands that previous exploration has been completed to industry standard. |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The prospects are located in the Yamarna terrane apart of the Archaean Yilgarn craton 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. |

| 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 in the eastern part of the Yamarna terrane. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.<br>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.<br>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.<br>**Gruyere:** The 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.<br>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,<br>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.<br>**Alaric, Argos and Attila:** Gold mineralisation on the Attila-Alaric trend, including the prospects Alaric, Montagne, Argos, Orleans & Attila, 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.<br>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 form part of the anomalous structural corridor termed the Attila – Alaric trend that has been defined over 17 km in strike. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Drill hole Information*** | *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole<br>▪ down hole length and interception depth<br>▪ hole length<br>*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 and all collar information is provided in Appendix 1. |
| | *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.<br>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.<br>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.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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 has not been calculated for this report. |
| ***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 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, as well as individual assays > 10g/t Au, all collar information is provided in Appendix 1. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | In addition to the drilling efforts, several geophysical surveys have been conducted, or are in progress, in collaboration with Gold Fields on the GJV tenements. These surveys aim to identify the geophysical signatures of known mineralisation styles in order to aid further targeting and potentially directly detect mineralisation along the Attila - Alaric and Gruyere - YAM14 trends. Other exploration activities have included re-processing of aeromagnetic and gravity data with Fathom Geophysics over the entire Yamarna belt to allow more detailed interpretation of geology and further target definition. Also |
| ***Further work*** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | **YAM14:** Two additional diamond holes have been complete, geological logging and assays pending. A maiden resource estimate is ongoing.<br>**Gruyere:** A review of underground mining study parameters and update of the model is ongoing.<br>**Alaric:** No further drilling planned, PFS ongoing.<br>**Argos:** Resource estimation planned.<br>**Attila:** PFS ongoing. |