

YAMARNA EXPLORATION UPDATE

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

Well-funded mid-tier gold development and exploration company Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road**) reports positive diamond and reverse circulation (**RC**) assay results (Figure 1 and Table 1) from exploration programmes.

Highlights

YAMARNA PROJECT (100% GOLD ROAD)

Southern Project Area – Milestone 3 Projects

- **Gilmour:** Results from drilling designed to support an evaluation of a Maiden Mineral Resource include **2.06 metres at 12.40 g/t Au** from 357.2 metres (19WDDD0046)¹ and **4 metres at 4.96 g/t Au** from 199 metres (19WDRC0239)
- **Gilmour:** Initial metallurgical test-work² indicates potential **recoveries**, ranging from **89% to 99%** with 28% to 82% of the gold recovered by gravity separation
- **Morello:** Results from drilling included **7 metres at 3.59 g/t Au** from 167 metres (19WDRC0221) and **3 metres at 6.80 g/t Au** from 123 metres (19WDRC0214) defining potential new high-grade shoots for further testing

Northern Project Area – Milestone 2 Projects

Encouraging first pass bedrock diamond drilling results included:

- **Brahman:** 2.5 metres at 1.20 g/t Au from 126.5 metres (18SRDD0012)
- **Bloodwood:** 1.7 metres at 3.29 g/t Au from 114 metres (18CWDD0028)

GRUYERE JV (50% GOLD ROAD)

Central Project Area – Milestone 4 Project

Diamond drilling is in progress at **Gruyere** to enable further **optimisation of the mine plan** and **infrastructure** through extension of Indicated classified mineralisation below the current life-of-mine open pit design.

Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne commented: *“Our first drilling for 2019 has given us a greater understanding on the geological controls to economic gold mineralisation on the Gilmour and Morello prospects which we are now applying to make further discoveries along the same trend. At Morello we identified several potential shoots to be assessed with further drilling. We are embarking on a new drilling programme at Gruyere to allow us to further optimise and increase the near term value to be delivered from the mine as we edge closer to our initial gold pour and subsequent commercial production.”*

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¹ Diamond and RC intersections for Gilmour-Morello reported as geologically selected, other projects reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off including up to 2 metres of samples below that cut-off. Refer Tables in Appendices for individual grades >10 g/t Au. All intersections reported uncut.

² Gravity and leach extraction test-work.

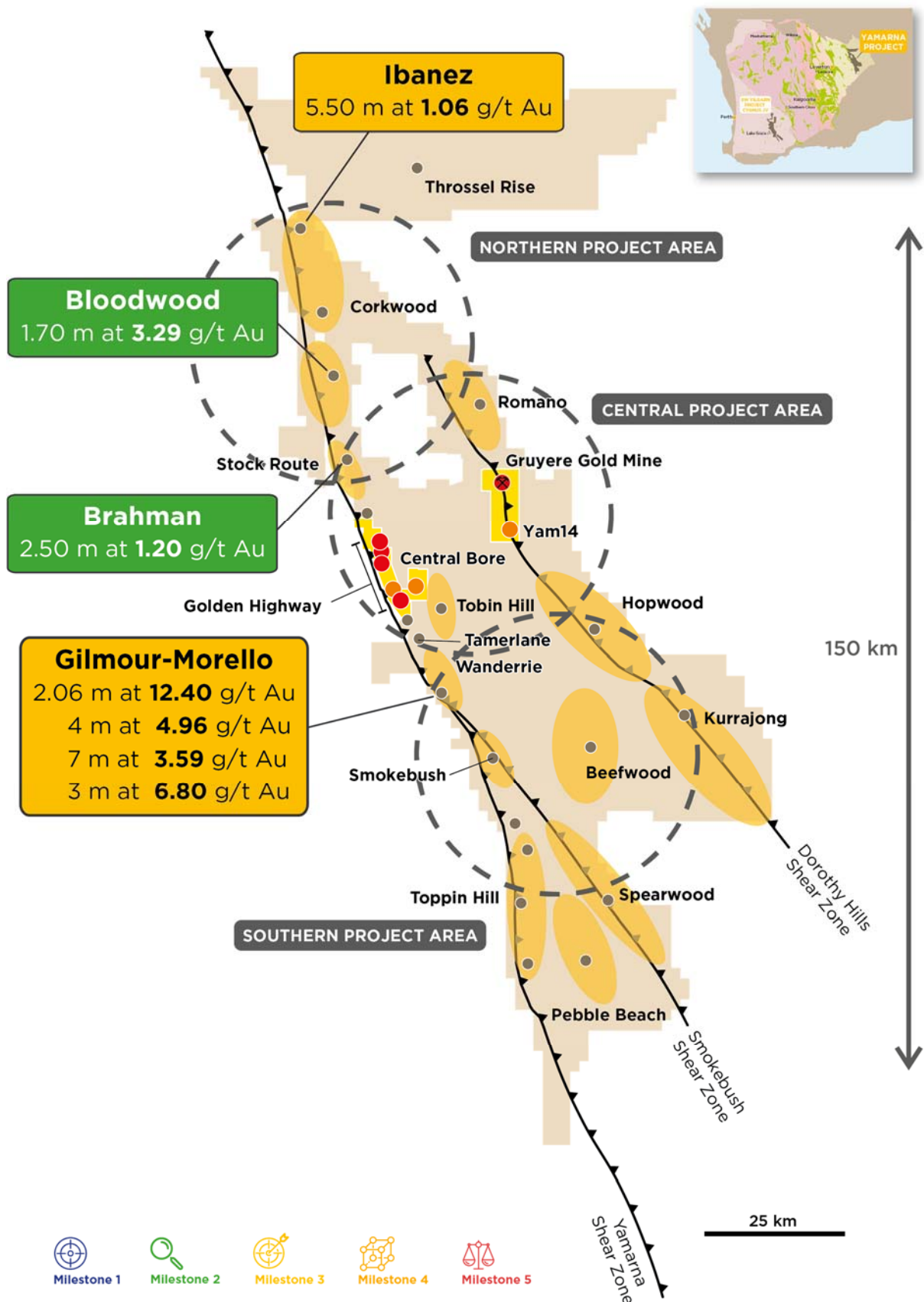


Figure 1: Map showing selected diamond and RC drill results from across the Yamarna tenements. Refer to “About Gold Road” section for explanation of the Project Pipeline and Milestones used by Gold Road for managing exploration success

Table 1: Selected diamond and RC drilling results by Project and/or Prospect and ranked by gram x metres

Selected Intersections - Ranked by gram x metres							
Project / Camp	Prospect	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	From (m)	Exploration Milestone	Context
Southern Project Area							
Wanderrie	Gilmour	2.06	12.40	26	356.38	M3 - Definition Drilling	Support evaluation of a potential Maiden Mineral Resource
		4	4.96	20	199		
		7	2.20	15	146		
		2.78	5.25	15	401.43		
	Morello	7	3.59	25	167	M3 - Definition Drilling	Identify new high-grade shoots
		3	6.80	20	123		
		3	4.94	15	157		
Northern Project Area							
Corkwood	Ibanez	5.50	1.06	6	150.96	M3 - Definition Drilling	Refine mineralisation controls
Stock Route	Brahman	2.50	1.20	3	126.50	M2 - Framework Drilling	New Target - first bedrock diamond result
Bloodwood	Bloodwood 8	1.70	3.29	6	114	M2 - Framework Drilling	New Target - first bedrock diamond result

SOUTHERN PROJECT AREA



Milestone 3

Gilmour

To support the estimation of a potential Maiden Mineral Resource at Gilmour, a total of eight diamond (2,919 metres) and 13 RC (2,643 metres) drill holes have been completed. The programme extended the knowledge of mineralisation both along strike and at depth, and defined the detail of the geology adjacent to the Waters Fault (Figures 2, 3 and 4). Gold mineralisation is primarily confined to a highly continuous laminated quartz vein within the Gilmour Main Shear, with minor mineralisation in the shear zone itself and associated deformed quartz veins. The mineralisation continued to be predictably intersected confirming initial geological interpretations. Visible gold has been observed in association with the laminated quartz vein in six of the new eight diamond drill holes which is consistent with previous drilling results. Best intersections returned included:

- **2.06 metres at 12.40 g/t Au** from 357.2 metres (19WDDD0046)
- **4 metres at 4.96 g/t Au** from 199 metres (19WDRC0239)
- **7 metres at 2.20 g/t Au** from 146 metres (19WDRC00240)
- **2.78 metres at 5.25 g/t Au** from 401.43 metres (19WDDD0038A)

The Gilmour Main Shear was intersected in all drilling. The identified high-grade shoot is currently bound by the Pink Fault to the south and the Waters Fault to the north. The potential for repeat shoots associated with dip flexures at depth remains open with geological assessment in progress to understand the detailed structural controls.

This drill programme was designed to test for sub-parallel structures west of Gilmour and east of Morello. While no significant mineralisation was intersected in these parallel positions the understanding of the Gilmour mineralisation has improved significantly to allow further extensional targeting along the trend.

Further work to complete the geological and mineralisation block model, and assess the economics of open pit and underground operations to support a potential Maiden Mineral Resource continues.

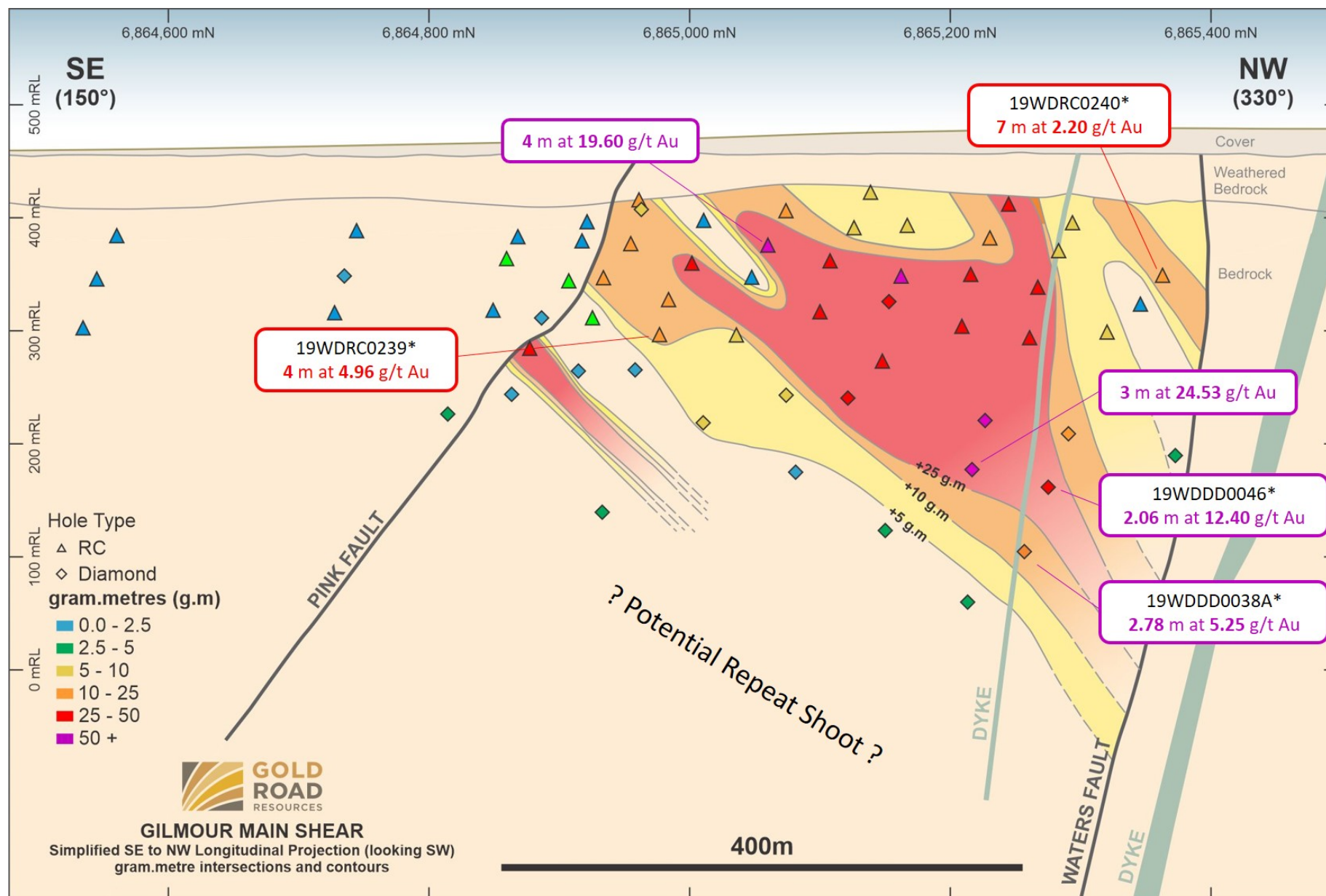


Figure 2: Southeast to northwest longitudinal projection (looking southwest) of the Gilmour deposit showing geologically selected intersections on the Main Shear. Asterisk denotes new drilling

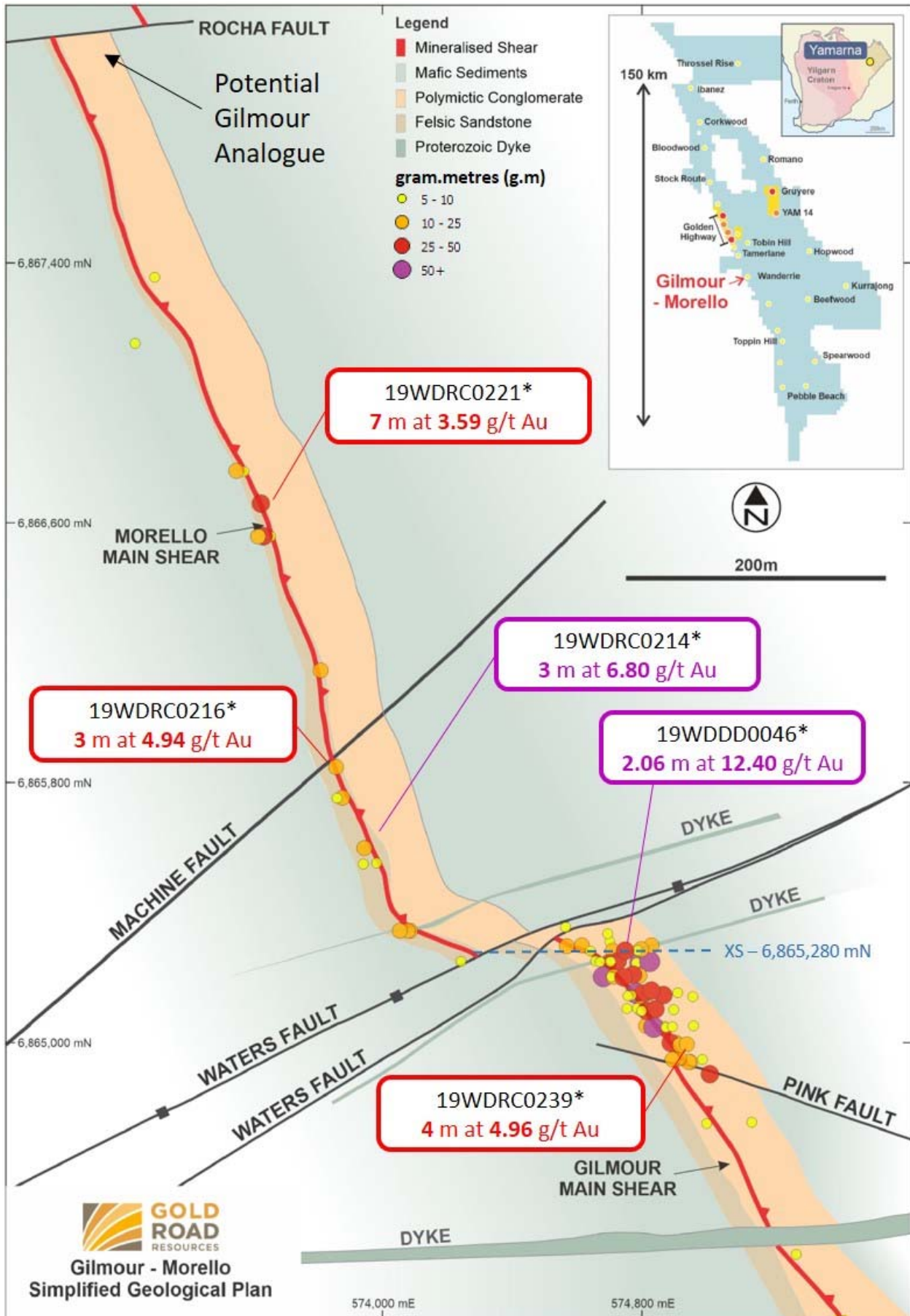


Figure 3: Plan of Gilmour-Morello showing interpreted geology and diamond and RC intersections >5 gram.metres. Asterisk denotes new drilling

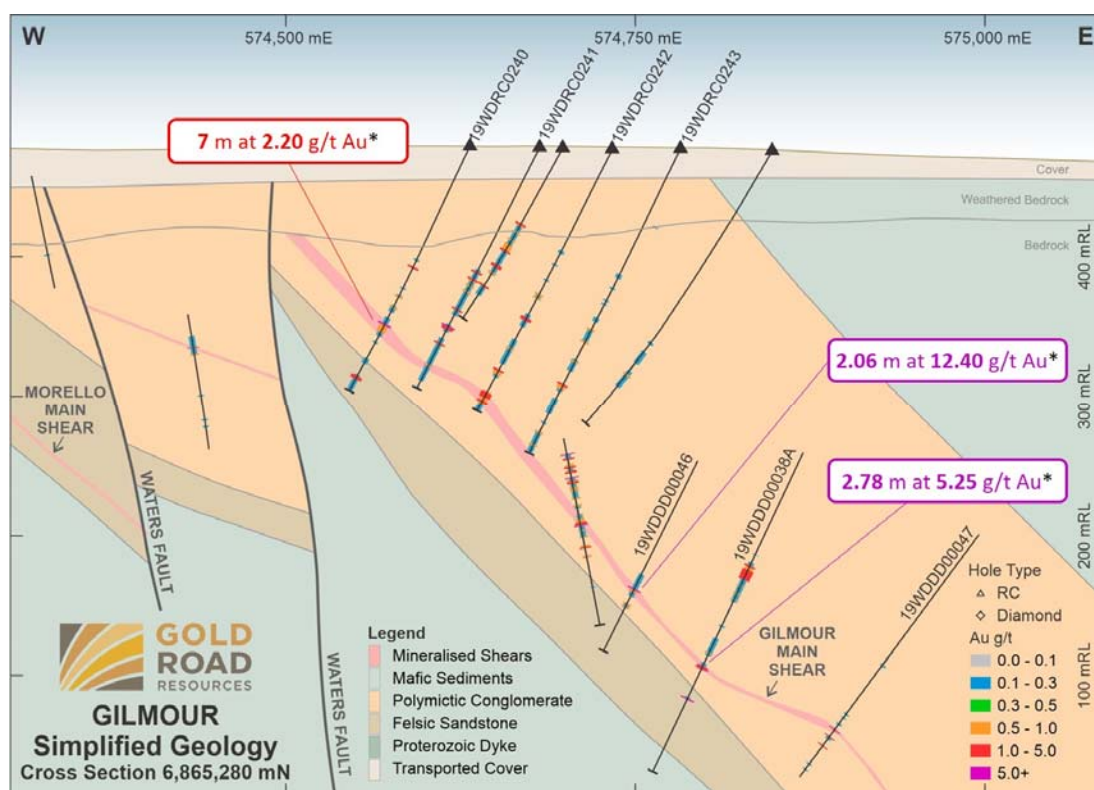


Figure 4: Cross section of Gilmour-Morello showing interpreted geology and selected intersections. Asterisk denotes new drilling



Milestone 3

Gilmour – Metallurgical Test Work

A preliminary programme of base line metallurgical test-work was completed on five RC samples to determine potential gold extraction recovery via gravity gold separation and cyanide leaching representative of the Gruyere mill process. The test-work indicates total gold recoveries ranging from 89% to 99% and averaging 96% (after 24 hours with cyanidation leaching at a p80 125 µm grind size) with significant gravity recoverable gold ranging from 28% to 82% and averaging 61%. Results are consistent with the abundant free gold observed.

The samples were chosen to represent mineralisation characteristics from various weathering horizons and grade ranges. The head grade calculated from the test-work was comparable to the original assay grade of the RC samples, providing further confidence in the quality of the exploration sampling and assaying protocols employed by Gold Road.



Milestone 3

Morello

A total of three diamond (984 metres) and 16 RC (3,170 metres) drill holes were completed along the >3 kilometre Morello trend to the north of the Gilmour deposit and Waters Fault (Figures 3 and 5).

The programme objective was to test for high-grade shoots at depth where current drilling on 200 metre sections provided ample space untested for potential mineralisation. Best intersections returned included:

- **7 metres at 3.59 g/t Au** from 167 metres (19WDDRC0221)
- **3 metres at 6.80 g/t Au** from 123 metres (19WDRC0214)
- **3 metres at 4.94 g/t Au** from 157 metres (19WDRC0216)

Several potential new shoots have been defined (Figure 5) including an area untested by bedrock drilling adjacent to the Rocha Fault, which is an analogous geological position to the Gilmour high-grade shoot. The Morello shoots remain open at depth and will be evaluated and ranked against other projects before further work commences.

Further work will include drill testing of the Rocha Fault; analysis of pending assays; completion of geological and mineralisation block model; and conceptual economic evaluation.

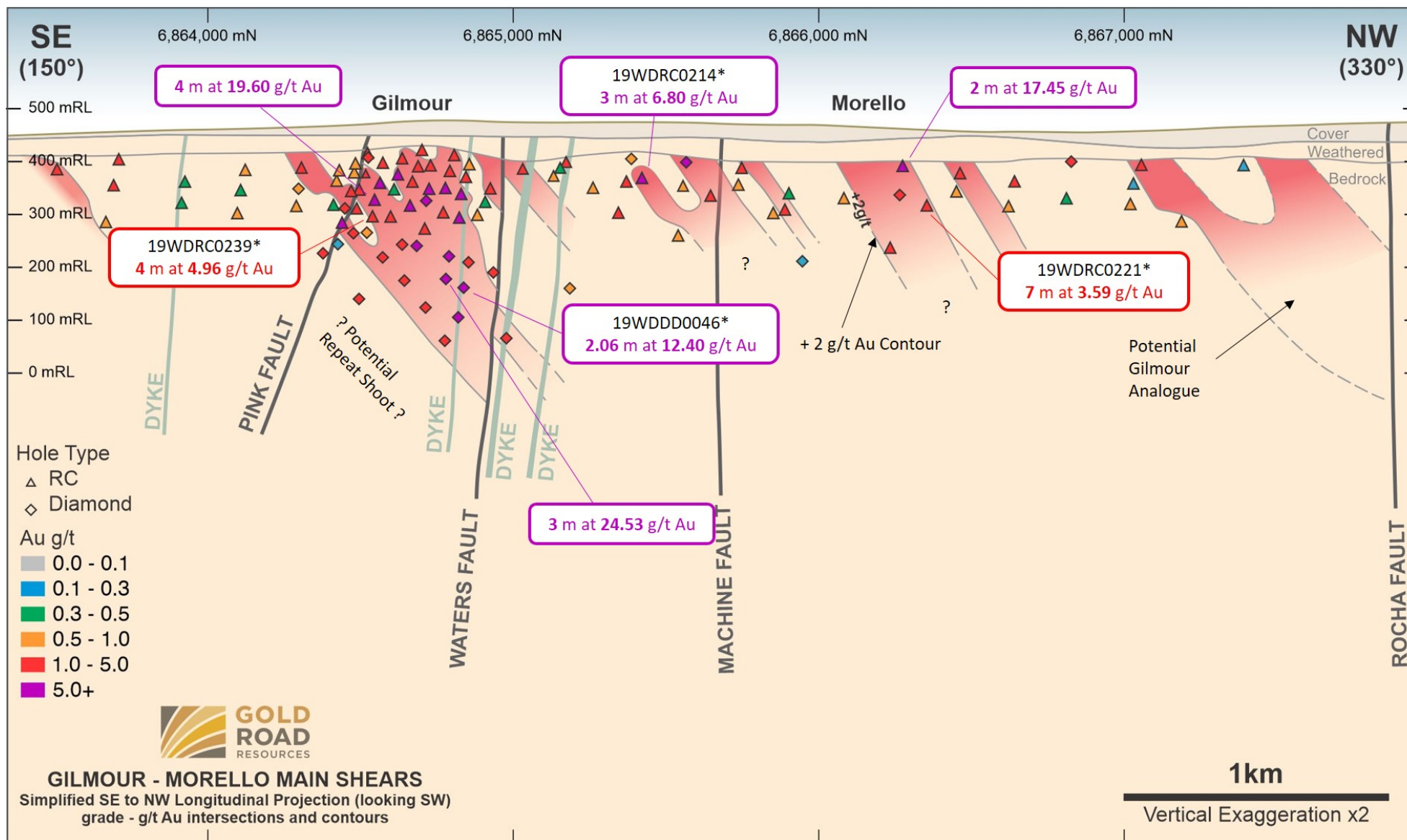


Figure 5: Southeast to northwest longitudinal projection (looking southwest) of Gilmour-Morello showing geologically selected intersections on the Main Shear. Asterisk denotes new drilling

NORTHERN PROJECT AREA



Ibanez

Milestone 3

One diamond hole (289 metres) was completed late in 2018 to define detailed geological controls to previously intersected high-grade mineralisation³. The best intersection returned was 5.5 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 150.96 metres (18CWDD0029). Geological interpretation will focus on developing a model that can be applied to existing high-grade mineralisation intersected in near surface positions to allow for conceptual economic evaluation and assessment of possible further drill requirements.

Further work will include completion of geological interpretation and block model, and conceptual economic evaluation.



Brahman

Milestone 2

First bedrock diamond drilling (300 metres) of the Brahman Target (Stock Route Camp) was completed with the objective of refining the knowledge of lithological and geological controls of previously intersected bedrock mineralisation⁴. The best intersection returned was 2.5 metres at 1.20 g/t Au from 126.5 metres (18SRDD0012) within a >20 metre wide zone of shearing and alteration on the contact between a diorite and the major Stock Route Intrusive Complex which represents a zone of competency contrast (Figure 6).

Assays from an infill aircore programme designed to define anomalism with a refined geological and structural interpretation are pending. Planning of further drilling will be dependent on assay results.

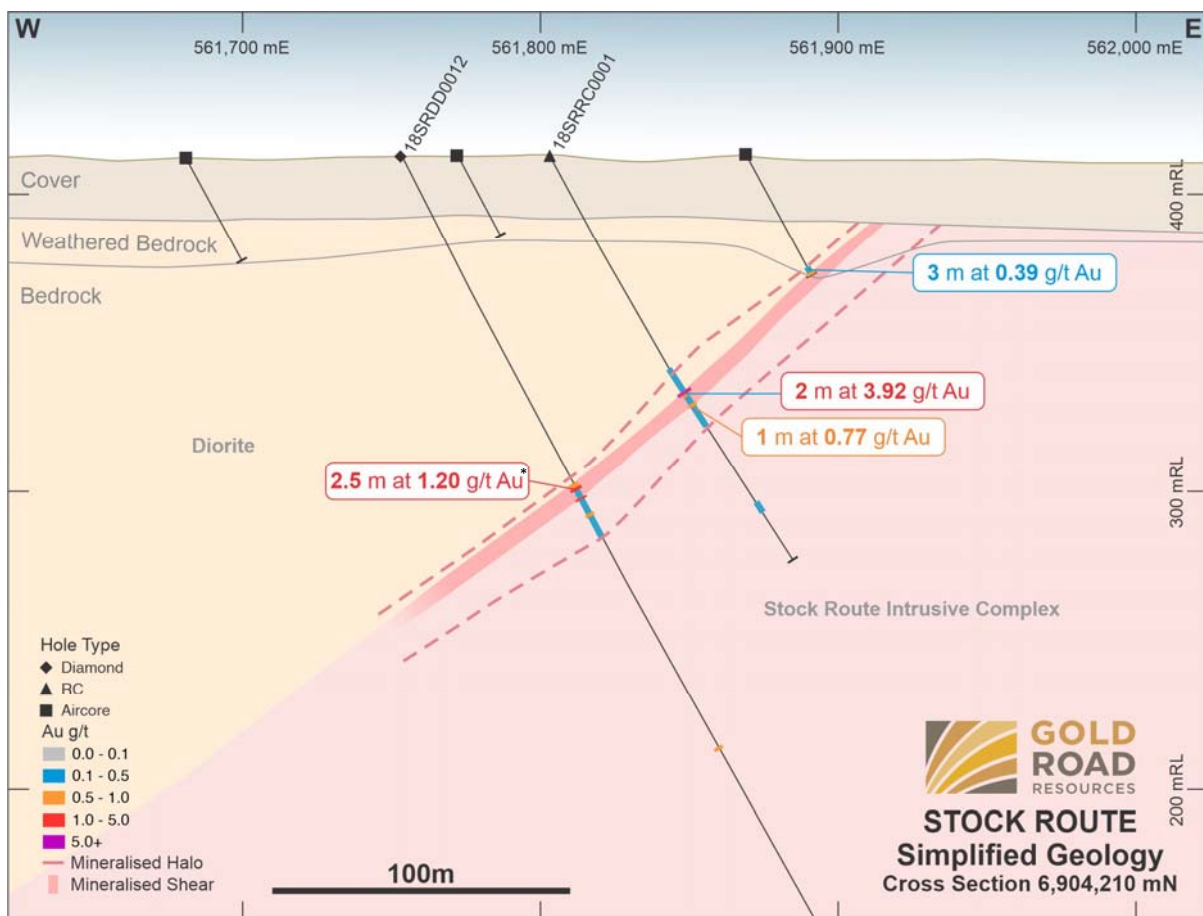


Figure 6: Cross section of Brahman showing interpreted geology and selected intersections. Asterisk denotes new drilling

³ Refer ASX Announcement dated 20 September 2018

⁴ Refer ASX Announcement dated 20 September 2018



Bloodwood

Milestone 2

A first bedrock diamond drill hole (199 metres) was completed at the Bloodwood 8 Target to establish geological controls to mineralisation beneath a 1.5 kilometre aircore anomaly on the main trend⁵. The best intersection returned was 1.7 metres at 3.30 g/t Au from 114 metres (18CWDD0028) within a steeply dipping, altered shear zone hosted in a mafic sediment sequence (Figure 7). The mineralisation is interpreted to represent the northern strike extension of the Golden Highway Shear Zone which hosts mineral resources in excess of 600,000 ounces of gold.

Further diamond and RC bedrock testing has been planned for the December 2019 quarter.

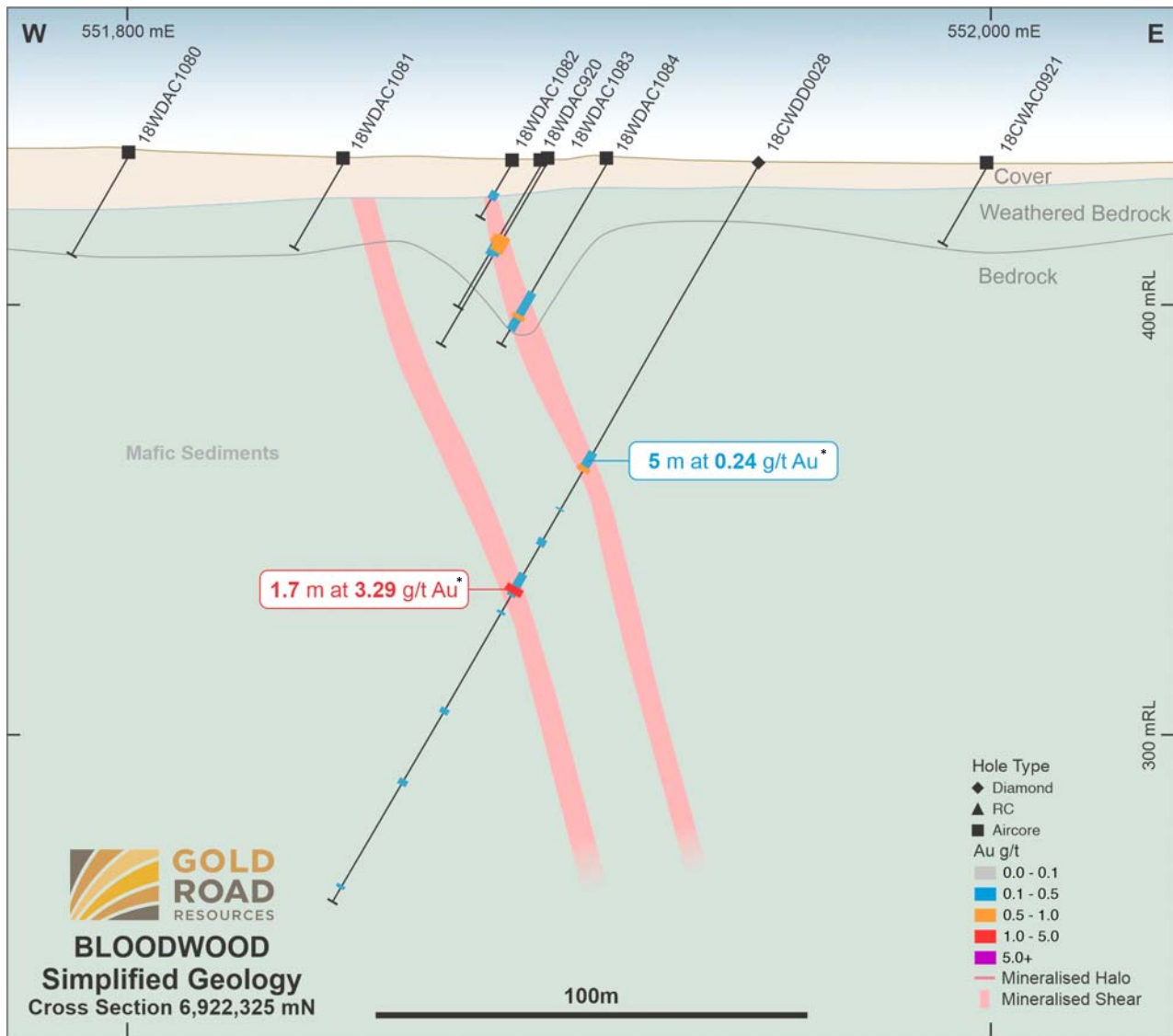


Figure 7: Cross section of Bloodwood showing interpreted geology and selected intersections. Asterisk denotes new drilling

⁵ Refer ASX Announcement dated 20 September 2018

Gruyere JV (50% Gold Road)



Milestone 4

Gruyere Mine Optimisation

A 9,000 metre drilling programme (Figure 8) has commenced to extend the Indicated Resource below the current Ore Reserve pit design, and delineate the limits of mineralisation at the southern end of the Gruyere Porphyry. Extending the limits of the Indicated Resource will allow for strategic evaluation and mine optimisation applying improvements to modifying factors such as improved pit-slope angles, operational cost reductions, and gold price. Commencing these studies now will position the JV to potentially bring forward additional value in the mine plan. This information will be used in Ore Reserve updates planned for later this year.

Confirmation of the southern limits of economic mineralisation will enable finalisation of infrastructure locations, such as the ROM Pad or waste dumps.

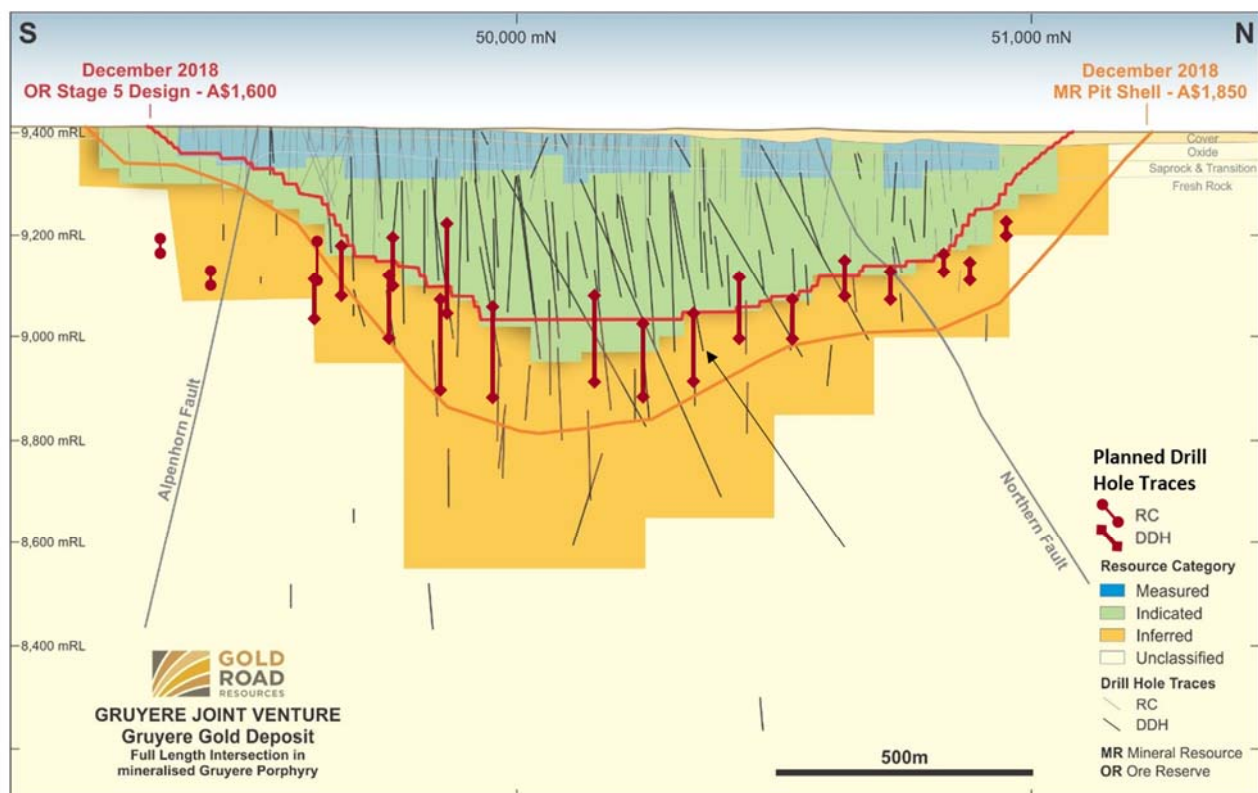


Figure 8: South to north longitudinal projection (looking west, Gruyere Grid) of the Gruyere Mine illustrating resource categories and December 2018 Mineral Resource pit shell, Ore Reserve stage 5 pit design and planned drill intersections

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

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About Gold Road

Gold Road is pioneering development of Australia's newest goldfield, the Yamarna Belt, 200 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Company holds interests in tenements covering approximately 6,000 km² in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. In November 2016, Gold Road entered into a 50:50 joint venture with Gold Fields for the Gruyere JV covering approximately 144 km².

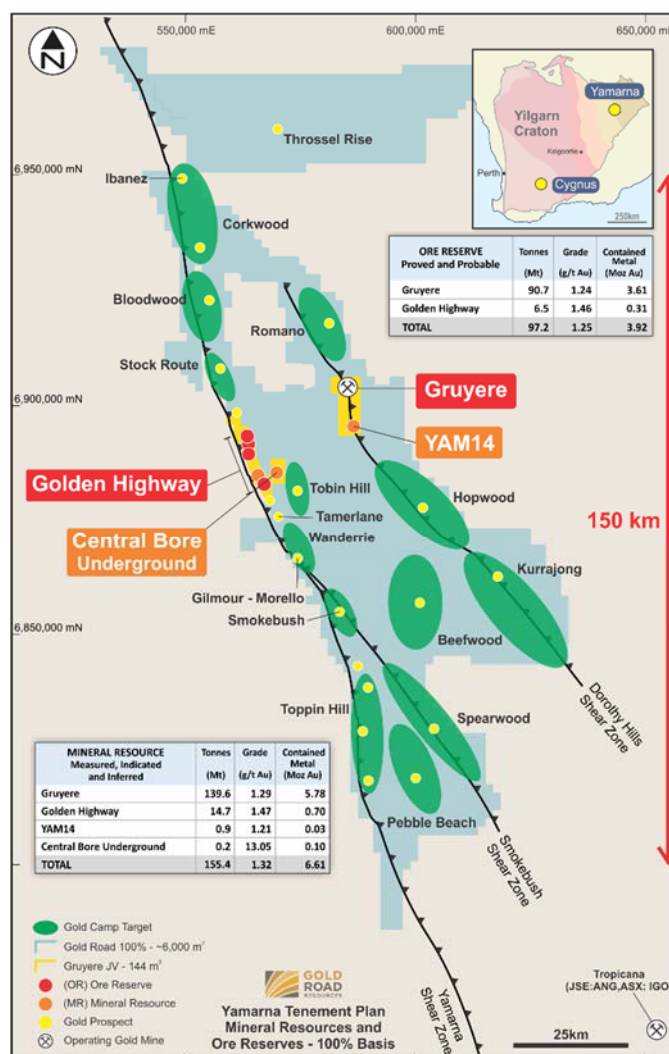
The Yamarna leases contain a gold Mineral Resource of 6.6 million ounces, including 5.8 million ounces at the Gruyere Deposit and an Ore Reserve of 3.9 million ounces. All current Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are contained within the Gruyere JV project areas, of which the Company owns 50%.

The Current Operational Plan for Gruyere indicates the Project's Ore Reserve supports an average annualised production of 300,000 ounces for at least 12 years. Construction is nearing completion on the Project, with first gold scheduled for the June 2019 quarter.

Gold Road continues to explore for multi-million ounce discoveries on its 100%-owned Yamarna tenements, and additional high-value deposits to add mine life to the Gruyere JV. Recent exploration results have been encouraging with high-grade gold found at the company's 100% owned Gilmour Prospect.

The Company is focused on unlocking the potential of the Yamarna Belt and has developed an extensive exploration plan focusing on new gold discoveries in the region.

Gold Road uses a staged **Project Pipeline** approach to manage, prioritise and measure success of the exploration portfolio. Each target is classified by **Milestone** and ranked using geological and economic criteria. Regular peer review, prioritisation and strategy ensure that the highest quality projects are progressed across all stages of exploration.



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



Milestone 1

Target Generated
Anomaly Definition



Milestone 2

Anomaly Generated
Framework Drilling



Milestone 3

Target Defined
Definition Drilling



Milestone 4

Mineral Resource
Definition Drilling
and Studies



Milestone 5

Ore Reserve
Grade Control Drilling
and Studies

Exploration Project Pipeline and Milestones used by Gold Road for managing exploration success

Mineral Resource Estimate – December 2018

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	139.56	1.29	5.78	69.78	1.29	2.89
Measured	16.44	1.17	0.62	8.22	1.17	0.31
Indicated	88.53	1.30	3.71	44.26	1.30	1.85
Measured and Indicated	104.97	1.28	4.32	52.49	1.28	2.16
Inferred	34.59	1.31	1.46	17.30	1.31	0.73
Golden Highway + YAM14 Total	15.57	1.46	0.73	7.78	1.46	0.36
Measured	0.29	1.99	0.02	0.14	1.99	0.01
Indicated	11.33	1.48	0.54	5.67	1.48	0.27
Measured and Indicated	11.62	1.50	0.56	5.81	1.50	0.28
Inferred	3.95	1.33	0.17	1.98	1.33	0.08
Central Bore	0.24	13.05	0.10	0.12	13.05	0.05
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measured and Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	0.24	13.05	0.10	0.12	13.05	0.05
Total	155.37	1.32	6.61	77.69	1.32	3.31
Measured	16.73	1.18	0.64	8.37	1.18	0.32
Indicated	99.86	1.32	4.25	49.93	1.32	2.12
Measured and Indicated	116.59	1.30	4.88	58.29	1.30	2.44
Inferred	38.78	1.39	1.73	19.39	1.39	0.86

Ore Reserve Estimate - December 2018

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	90.65	1.24	3.61	45.33	1.24	1.80
Proved	16.84	1.11	0.60	8.42	1.11	0.30
Probable	73.81	1.27	3.01	36.91	1.27	1.50
Golden Highway Total	6.54	1.46	0.31	3.27	1.46	0.15
Proved	0.32	1.67	0.02	0.16	1.67	0.01
Probable	6.22	1.45	0.29	3.11	1.45	0.15
Total	97.20	1.25	3.92	48.60	1.25	1.96
Proved	17.16	1.13	0.62	8.58	1.13	0.31
Probable	80.03	1.28	3.30	40.02	1.28	1.65

Notes:

- All Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves
- The Gruyere JV is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Limited, a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd. Figures are reported on a 100% basis unless otherwise specified
- Gold Road holds an uncapped 1.5% net smelter return royalty on Gold Fields' share of production from the Gruyere JV once total gold production from the Gruyere JV exceeds 2 million ounces
- All Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported at various cut-off grades allowing for processing costs, recovery and haulage to the Gruyere Mill. Gruyere - 0.30 g/t Au. Attila, Argos, Montagne, Orleans, and Alaric - 0.50 g/t Au. YAM14 - 0.40 g/t Au. All Open Pit Mineral Resources are constrained within a \$1,850/oz optimised pit shell derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters from ongoing PFS and operational studies. Underground Mineral Resources at Central Bore are constrained within a 1.5m wide optimised stope with a 3.5 g/t Au cut-off reflective of a \$1,850/oz gold price
- The Ore Reserves are constrained within a \$1,600/oz mine design derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters as defined by Pre-feasibility Studies and operational studies. The Ore Reserves are evaluated using variable cut-off grades: Gruyere - 0.30 g/t Au. Attila - 0.65 g/t Au (fresh), 0.58 g/t Au (transition), 0.53 g/t Au (oxide). Alaric - 0.59 g/t Au (fresh), 0.56 g/t Au (transition), 0.53 g/t Au (oxide), Montagne - 0.64 g/t Au (fresh), 0.60 g/t Au (transition), 0.58 g/t Au (oxide), Argos - 0.66 g/t Au (fresh), 0.64 g/t Au (transition), 0.59 g/t Au (oxide). Ore block tonnage dilution averages and gold loss estimates: Gruyere - 4.9% and 0.4%. Attila - 14% and 3%. Alaric - 20% and 6%. Montagne - 9% and 7%. Argos 10% and 12%
- All dollar amounts are in Australian dollars

Competent Persons Statements

Exploration Results

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, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights. 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 Mark Roux. Mr Roux is an employee of Gold Fields Australia, is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 324099) and is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist (400136/09) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director-Exploration and Growth for Gold Road and Mr John Donaldson, General Manager Geology for Gold Road have endorsed the Mineral Resource for Gruyere on behalf of Gold Road.

- Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.
- Mr Donaldson is an employee of Gold Road and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RPGeo Mining 10147). Mr Donaldson is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource estimation for Attila, Orleans, Argos, Montagne, Alaric, YAM14 and Central Bore 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, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road. Mrs 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 Roux, 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 Roux, 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.

Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve estimation for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Worthy. Mr Worthy was an employee of Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 208354). Mr Max Sheppard, Principal Mining Engineer for Gold Road has endorsed the Ore Reserve estimation for Gruyere on behalf of Gold Road. Mr Sheppard is an employee of Gold Road and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 106864).

The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve estimation for Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric, is based on information compiled by Mr Max Sheppard, Principal Mining Engineer for Gold Road.

Mr Worthy and Mr Sheppard have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Worthy and Mr Sheppard consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

New Information or Data

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

Appendix 1 – Diamond and RC Drilling Information

Table 1: Collar coordinate details for 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
Bloodwood	Bloodwood	18CWDD0028	199.40	551,946	6,922,320	433	270	-60
Corkwood	Ibanez	18CWDD0029	288.90	549,448	6,948,999	500	90	-60
Stock Route	Brahman	18SRDD0012	300.10	561,753	6,904,193	413	70	-60
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDDD0035	416.20	574,402	6,865,446	477	267	-60
		19WDDD0036	300.89	574,502	6,865,450	477	272	-60
		19WDDD0038A	486.04	574,956	6,865,333	472	255	-71
		19WDDD0042	423.80	575,056	6,865,196	467	274	-71
		19WDDD0043	276.50	575,170	6,864,904	465	270	-60
		19WDDD0044	285.60	575,097	6,865,000	460	268	-60
		19WDDD0045	321.87	575,027	6,865,096	467	270	-60
		19WDDD0046	408.60	574,896	6,865,374	475	236	-61
	Morello	19WDDD0040	453.70	575,180	6,864,996	465	273	-70
		19WDDD0041	313.30	574,015	6,866,252	470	270	-60
		19WDRC0219	216.50	573,862	6,866,251	470	271	-61

Table 2: Collar coordinate details for RC drilling

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip
Wanderrie	Morello	19WDRC0211	190	574,165	6,865,250	476	273	-60
		19WDRC0212	260	574,302	6,865,251	477	271	-60
		19WDRC0213	230	574,144	6,865,450	476	271	-60
		19WDRC0214	145	574,010	6,865,650	475	270	-61
		19WDRC0215	269	574,080	6,865,750	474	273	-61
		19WDRC0216	160	573,940	6,865,854	473	268	-61
		19WDRC0217	170	574,020	6,865,950	472	271	-61
		19WDRC0218	214	573,927	6,866,102	472	271	-61
		19WDRC0220	292	573,844	6,866,557	463	269	-61
		19WDRC0221	200	573,726	6,866,654	460	271	-61
		19WDRC0224	210	574,365	6,865,911	477	274	-61
	Gilmour	19WDRC0225	215	574,285	6,865,750	476	270	-61
		19WDRC0227	232	574,745	6,864,937	472	271	-60
		19WDRC0228	172	574,650	6,864,950	473	271	-60
	Morello	19WDRC0229	82	574,550	6,864,950	474	272	-60
		19WDRC0230	238	574,450	6,864,950	475	272	-60
		19WDRC0231	178	574,350	6,864,950	476	269	-60
	Gilmour	19WDRC0232	178	574,250	6,864,950	476	272	-60
		19WDRC0233	160	574,146	6,864,953	476	271	-61
		19WDRC0234	190	574,043	6,864,951	476	269	-61
	Morello	19WDRC0235	160	573,950	6,864,950	475	274	-61
		19WDRC0236	172	575,075	6,864,148	458	272	-60
	Gilmour	19WDRC0237	150	575,313	6,864,150	455	271	-60
		19WDRC0238	244	575,595	6,864,144	454	271	-59
		19WDRC0239	230	575,042	6,864,997	469	267	-61
		19WDRC0240	202	574,635	6,865,334	479	240	-61
		19WDRC0241	200	574,687	6,865,334	479	242	-60
		19WDRC0242	220	574,736	6,865,334	478	239	-59
		19WDRC0243	250	574,787	6,865,332	478	242	-60

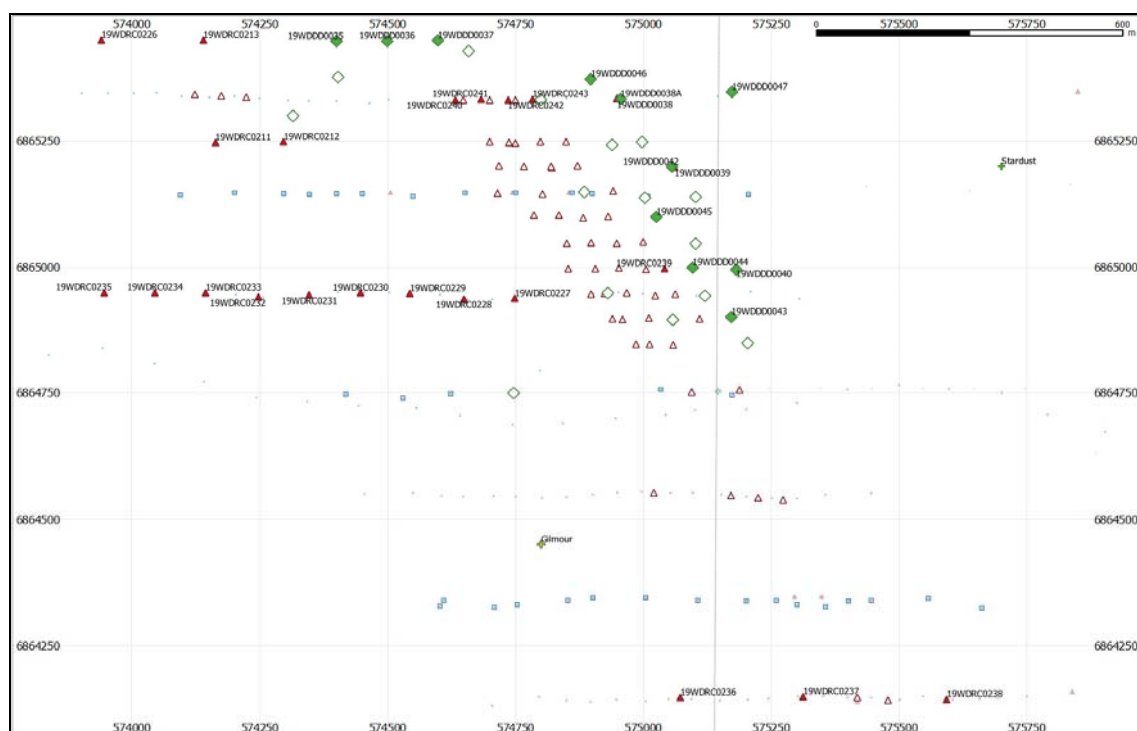


Figure 1: Gilmour collar plan

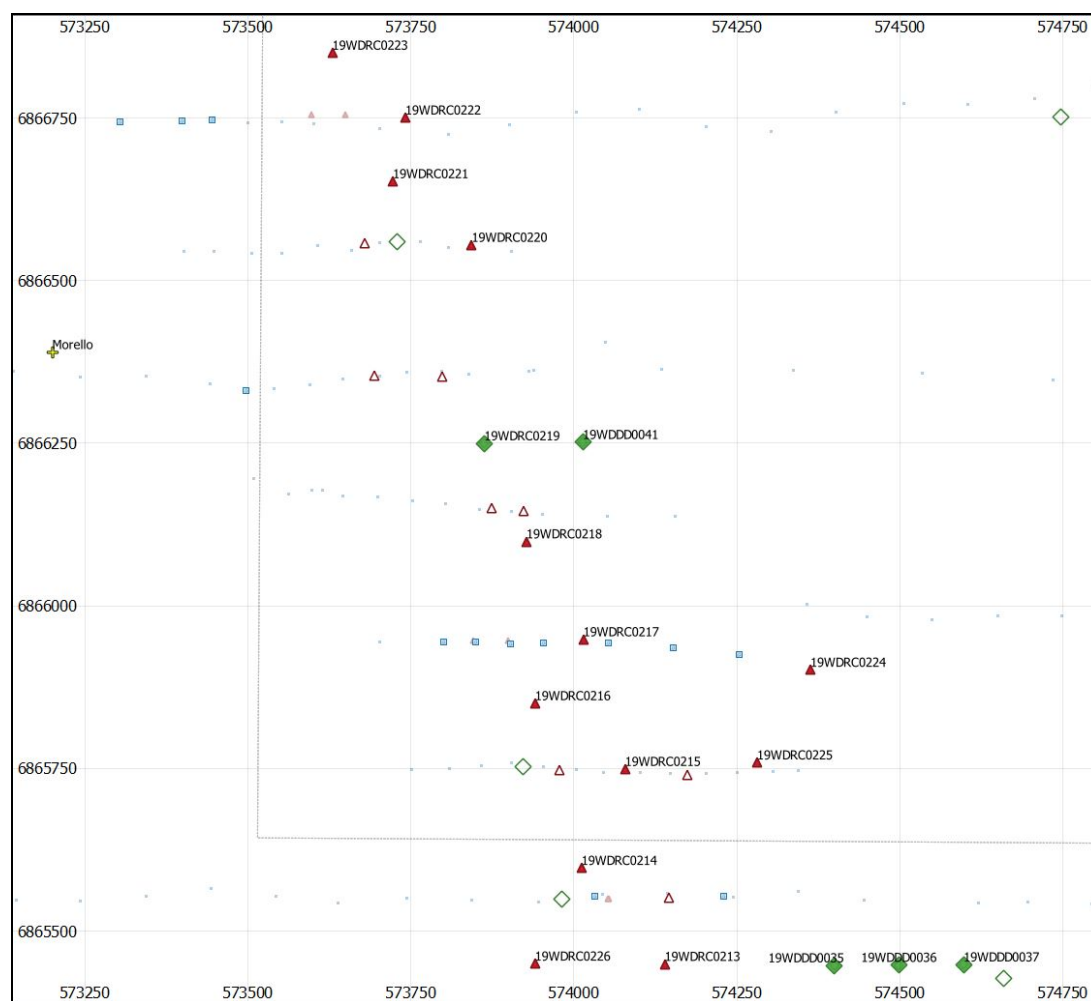


Figure 2: Morello collar plan



Figure 3: Ibanez collar plan



Figure 4: Brahman collar plan

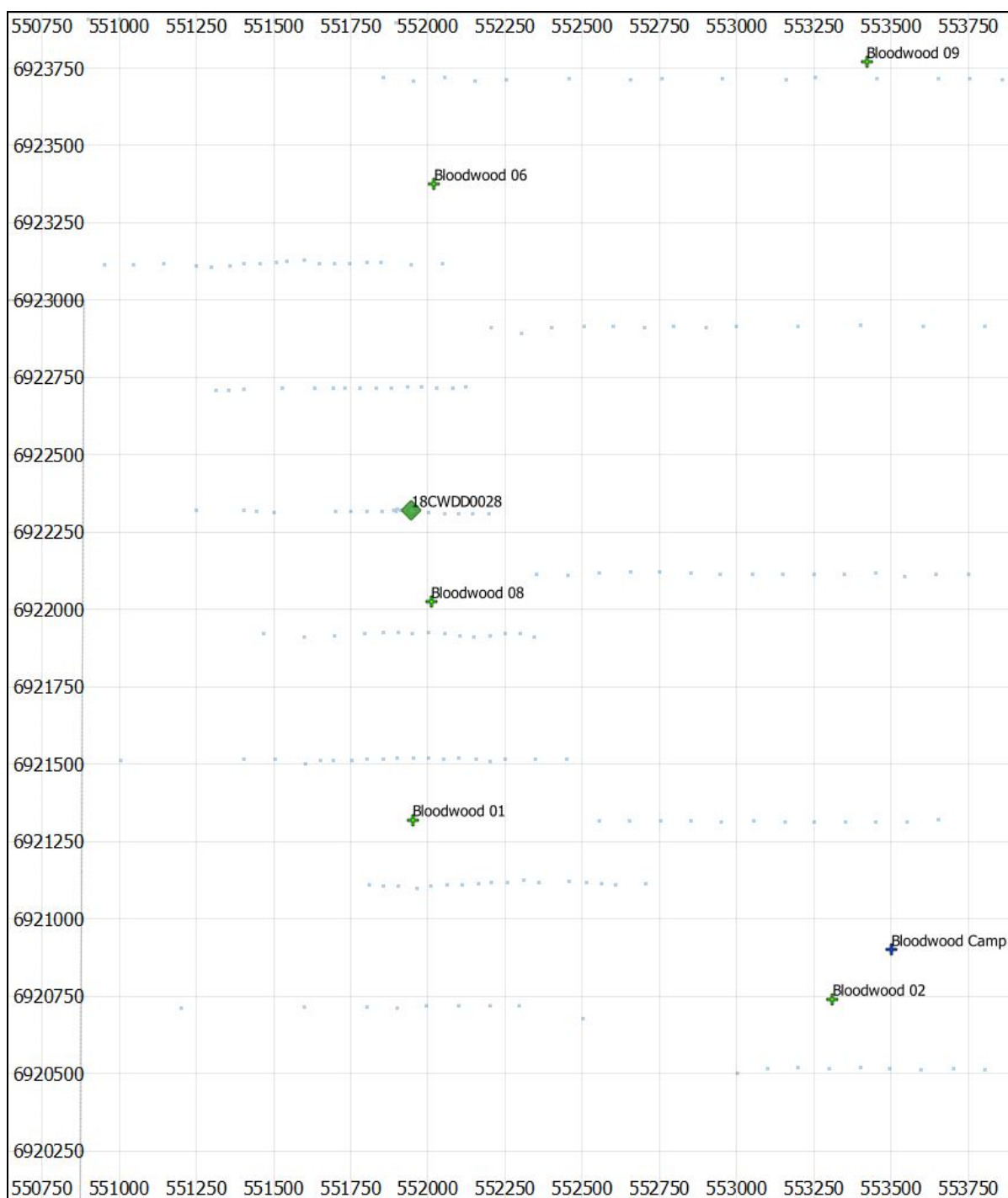


Figure 5: Bloodwood collar plan

Appendix 2 – Significant drill results – Diamond and RC

Table 1: Geologically selected intercepts diamond drilling ≥ 1 g.m

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDDD0038A	401.43	404.21	2.78	5.25	14.6
		19WDDD0040	352.30	355.00	2.70	1.22	3.3
		19WDDD0042	374.63	375.88	1.25	3.11	3.9
		19WDDD0044	241.24	243.00	1.76	0.74	1.3
		19WDDD0045	260.00	262.91	2.91	2.79	8.1
		19WDDD0046	356.38	358.44	2.06	12.40	25.5
		19WDDD0047	497.70	499.10	1.40	2.65	3.7
	Morello	19WDDD0035	366.25	367.50	1.25	0.99	1.2

Table 2: Significant intercepts diamond drilling (all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au including 2 metres below cut-off and ≥ 1 g.m)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Bloodwood	Bloodwood	18CWDD0028	114.00	115.70	1.70	3.29	5.6
Stock Route	Brahman	18SRDD0012	126.50	129.00	2.50	1.20	3.0
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDDD0035	367.00	367.50	0.50	2.44	1.2
		19WDDD0038A	321.25	332.00	10.75	1.37	14.7
		19WDDD0038A	401.43	404.21	2.78	5.26	14.6
		19WDDD0038A	427.36	428.00	0.64	11.20	7.2
		19WDDD0042	374.63	375.88	1.25	3.11	3.9
		19WDDD0044	253.76	254.20	0.44	3.17	1.4
		19WDDD0044	261.00	261.44	0.44	4.71	2.1
		19WDDD0045	260.00	262.91	2.91	2.80	8.1
		19WDDD0046	357.20	359.64	2.44	10.59	25.8
		19WDDD0046	369.15	372.38	3.23	0.34	1.1
		19WDDD0047	498.30	499.10	0.80	4.62	3.7
		19WDDD0047	512.80	513.20	0.40	3.60	1.4
Corkwood	Ibanez	18CWDD0029	68.00	69.00	1.00	4.36	4.4
		18CWDD0029	127.00	128.10	1.10	1.38	1.5
		18CWDD0029	150.96	156.46	5.50	1.06	5.8
		18CWDD0029	218.52	219.71	1.19	0.88	1.0
		18CWDD0029	227.44	227.89	0.45	2.65	1.2
		18CWDD0029	240.00	241.00	1.00	1.33	1.3
Wanderrie	Morello	19WDDD0040	353.31	355.00	1.69	1.73	2.9
		19WDDD0041	145.31	145.83	0.52	2.96	1.5

Table 3: Significant intercepts diamond drilling (all individual assays >10 g/t Au)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDDD0038A	403.06	403.53	0.47	24.83	11.7
		19WDDD0038A	427.36	428.00	0.64	11.20	7.2
		19WDDD0042	375.58	375.88	0.30	11.83	3.5
		19WDDD0045	262.56	262.91	0.35	20.82	7.3
		19WDDD0046	357.20	357.80	0.60	42.00	25.2

Table 4: Geologically selected intercepts RC drilling ≥ 1 g.m

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDRC0238	196	202	6	0.77	4.6
		19WDRC0239	199	203	4	4.96	19.8
		19WDRC0240	146	153	7	2.20	15.4
		19WDRC0241	178	182	4	0.32	1.3
		19WDRC0242	204	214	10	0.95	9.5
	Morello	19WDRC0212	103	106	3	2.79	8.4
		19WDRC0213	152	154	2	0.90	1.8
		19WDRC0214	123	126	3	6.80	20.4
		19WDRC0216	157	160	3	4.94	14.8
		19WDRC0218	192	198	6	0.69	4.2
		19WDRC0220	251	252	1	3.64	3.6
		19WDRC0221	167	174	7	3.59	25.2

Table 5: Significant intercepts RC drilling (all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au including 2 metres below cut-off and ≥ 1 g.m)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDRC0238	196	201	5	0.85	4.2
		19WDRC0239	98	99	1	2.73	2.7
		19WDRC0239	128	129	1	1.85	1.9
		19WDRC0239	142	143	1	1.18	1.2
		19WDRC0239	199	203	4	4.96	19.8
		19WDRC0239	223	225	2	0.87	1.7
		19WDRC0240	76	77	1	4.38	4.4
		19WDRC0240	82	83	1	1.68	1.7
		19WDRC0240	99	100	1	1.10	1.1
		19WDRC0240	146	153	7	2.21	15.5
		19WDRC0240	190	192	2	1.72	3.4
		19WDRC0241	104	105	1	1.01	1.0
		19WDRC0241	110	112	2	1.96	3.9
		19WDRC0241	135	136	1	1.25	1.3
		19WDRC0241	149	152	3	3.47	10.4
		19WDRC0241	163	164	1	1.34	1.3
		19WDRC0242	65	66	1	1.63	1.6
		19WDRC0242	123	127	4	0.49	1.9
		19WDRC0242	143	145	2	2.06	4.1
		19WDRC0242	186	190	4	0.77	3.1
		19WDRC0242	204	214	10	0.95	9.5
	Morello	19WDRC0243	194	198	4	0.78	3.1
		19WDRC0212	103	105	2	4.03	8.1
		19WDRC0213	152	154	2	0.90	1.8
		19WDRC0213	164	166	2	0.62	1.2
		19WDRC0214	75	76	1	2.71	2.7
		19WDRC0214	109	110	1	1.20	1.2
		19WDRC0214	123	126	3	6.80	20.4
		19WDRC0216	149	151	2	0.61	1.2
		19WDRC0216	157	160	3	4.94	14.8
		19WDRC0218	68	69	1	1.56	1.6
		19WDRC0218	192	198	6	0.70	4.2
		19WDRC0218	204	205	1	2.20	2.2
		19WDRC0220	222	224	2	0.56	1.1
		19WDRC0220	251	252	1	3.65	3.6
		19WDRC0221	167	174	7	3.60	25.2

Table 6: Significant intercepts RC drilling (all individual assays > 10.0 g/t Au)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour	19WDRC0239	201	202	1	14.27	14.3
		19WDRC0240	146	147	1	12.15	12.1
	Morello	19WDRC0214	125	126	1	19.23	19.2
		19WDRC0216	157	158	1	13.46	13.5
		19WDRC0221	170	171	1	20.05	20.0

Appendix 3 - JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary																										
<p>Sampling techniques</p> <p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<p>The sampling has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DDH) from the following projects and targets:</p> <table><tr><td>Gilmour</td><td>8 DDH holes 13 RC holes</td></tr><tr><td>Morello</td><td>3 DDH holes 16 RC holes</td></tr><tr><td>Ibanez</td><td>1 DDH hole</td></tr><tr><td>Brahman</td><td>1 DDH hole</td></tr><tr><td>Bloodwood</td><td>1 DDH hole</td></tr></table> <p>DDH: Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate 0.20-1.20 m intervals based on geological observations. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.</p> <p>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.</p> <table><tr><th>Project Group</th><th>Hole_Type</th><th>Number of Holes</th><th>Metres (m)</th></tr><tr><td>Yamarna</td><td>DDH</td><td>14</td><td>4,691.40</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>RC</td><td>29</td><td>5,813</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All Holes</td><td>43</td><td>10,504.40</td></tr></table>	Gilmour	8 DDH holes 13 RC holes	Morello	3 DDH holes 16 RC holes	Ibanez	1 DDH hole	Brahman	1 DDH hole	Bloodwood	1 DDH hole	Project Group	Hole_Type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)	Yamarna	DDH	14	4,691.40		RC	29	5,813		All Holes	43	10,504.40
Gilmour	8 DDH holes 13 RC holes																										
Morello	3 DDH holes 16 RC holes																										
Ibanez	1 DDH hole																										
Brahman	1 DDH hole																										
Bloodwood	1 DDH hole																										
Project Group	Hole_Type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)																								
Yamarna	DDH	14	4,691.40																								
	RC	29	5,813																								
	All Holes	43	10,504.40																								
<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocol and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below.</p>																										
<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>DDH: Diamond drilling was completed using a 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.</p> <p>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 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>All RC and DDH samples were dried and fully pulverised at the lab to - 75 um, to produce a 50 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Selected 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.</p>																										
<p>Drilling techniques</p> <p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>DDH: Diamond drilling rigs operated by Orlando Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as 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.</p> <p>RC: RC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Orlando Drilling, were used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm).</p>																										

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>The majority of samples collected from all drilling were dry, minor RC samples were damp.</p> <p>DDH: All diamond core collected is dry. Driller's measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 m core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved, with minimal core loss recorded.</p> <p>RC: The majority of RC samples were dry. Drilling operators' ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Wet or damp samples are recorded in the database. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. All mineralised samples were dry. GOR procedure is to stop RC drilling if water cannot be kept out of hole and continue with a DDH tail at a later time if required.</p>
<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 static cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and a 2 to 3 kg lab sample collected.</p>
<i>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.</i>	<p>DDH: No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p> <p>RC: No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p>
Logging <i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Logging of DDH core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.</p> <p>Logging of 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.</p>
<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	<p>All holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>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 numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p>
<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Samples (DDH and RC) were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the Fire Assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.</p>
<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	<p>DDH: No duplicates were collected for diamond holes.</p> <p>RC: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p>
<i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the expected particle size.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>DDH and 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.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary																														
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.	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 protocols for: DDH programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. No field duplicates are collected. RC programmes is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximate 1 in 60. <table><tr><th>Assay and QAQC Numbers</th><th>DDH Number</th><th>RC Number</th></tr><tr><td>Total Sample Submission</td><td>3,344</td><td>6,859</td></tr><tr><td>Assays</td><td>3,063</td><td>6,100</td></tr><tr><td>Field Blanks</td><td>141</td><td>277</td></tr><tr><td>Field Standards</td><td>140</td><td>276</td></tr><tr><td>Field Duplicates</td><td>na</td><td>206</td></tr><tr><td>Laboratory Blanks</td><td>148</td><td>285</td></tr><tr><td>Laboratory Checks</td><td>122</td><td>259</td></tr><tr><td>Laboratory Standards</td><td>129</td><td>276</td></tr><tr><td>Umpire Checks</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Umpire checks not required for early stage projects.	Assay and QAQC Numbers	DDH Number	RC Number	Total Sample Submission	3,344	6,859	Assays	3,063	6,100	Field Blanks	141	277	Field Standards	140	276	Field Duplicates	na	206	Laboratory Blanks	148	285	Laboratory Checks	122	259	Laboratory Standards	129	276	Umpire Checks		
Assay and QAQC Numbers	DDH Number	RC Number																													
Total Sample Submission	3,344	6,859																													
Assays	3,063	6,100																													
Field Blanks	141	277																													
Field Standards	140	276																													
Field Duplicates	na	206																													
Laboratory Blanks	148	285																													
Laboratory Checks	122	259																													
Laboratory Standards	129	276																													
Umpire Checks																															
Verification of sampling and assaying The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	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. Early metallurgical testing has been undertaken with pleasing results. There is a strong correlation between the calculated met. sample grades and fire assay grades which are of a significantly smaller sample size. <table><tr><th>Material Type</th><th>Assay Grade (g/t)</th><th>Calculated Met. Grade (g/t)</th></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>129</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.42</td><td>1.40</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>12.10</td><td>3.80</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>9.93</td><td>13.30</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>8.70</td><td>6.26</td></tr></table> Previous works: Due to the coarse nature of the gold observed, the traditional Fire Assay grade results were checked using Chrysos Photon Assay at the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Perth. A total of 27 check Photon Assay results gave similar grades to the original Fire Assay confirming that the gold is well distributed throughout the mineralised interval. For example, 18WDDD0024 returned a Fire Assay of 67.14 g/t Au and a Photo Assay of 75.46 g/t Au for the quartz vein containing visible gold between 268.17 and 268.72 m.	Material Type	Assay Grade (g/t)	Calculated Met. Grade (g/t)	Fresh	129	126	Oxide	1.42	1.40	Fresh	12.10	3.80	Fresh	9.93	13.30	Fresh	8.70	6.26												
Material Type	Assay Grade (g/t)	Calculated Met. Grade (g/t)																													
Fresh	129	126																													
Oxide	1.42	1.40																													
Fresh	12.10	3.80																													
Fresh	9.93	13.30																													
Fresh	8.70	6.26																													
The use of twinned holes.	DDH hole 18WDDD0022, 4 m at 1.50 g/t Au, is 9 m down dip of RC hole 18WDRC0159, 5 m at 3.64 g/t Au. This is considered a reasonable demonstration of continuity given the nature of mineralisation. No specific twinning has been completed to date.																														
Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on Xplore tablets using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system and maintained by the Database Manager.																														
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab’s primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.																														
Location of data points Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	RC and DDH locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting. DDH and RC collars are surveyed post drilling by a Certified Surveyor using a DGPS system. For angled DDH and RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. RC and diamond drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at 30 m intervals and end-of-hole.																														
Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.																														
Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RC and DDH RL’s are surveyed by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS & RTK GPS																														

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Gilmour: Holes are completed at approximately 50 m intervals, on 50 m line spacing. Morello: Holes are completed at approximately 50 - 100 m intervals on 100 - 200 m spaced lines. Brahman: Single drill hole on existing drill line. Bloodwood: Single drill hole on existing drill line. Ibanez: Single drill hole on existing drill line.
<i>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.</i>	This is not considered relevant for this report.
<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing was applied to RC or DD samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Gilmour: The orientation of the drill holes (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (350 degrees) where the strike rotates (330 degrees), the drilling azimuth has been modified to remain perpendicular to the regional strike drilling -60 (255 degrees). All other holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the West (270). Morello: The orientation of the drill holes (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (350 degrees). All holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the West (270). Brahman: The orientation of the drill holes (070 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (340 degrees). The hole was drilled -60 degrees angled to the North East (070). Bloodwood: The orientation of the drill hole (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (340 degrees). The hole was drilled -60 degrees angled to the West (270). Ibanez: The orientation of the drill hole (090 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (340 degrees). The hole was drilled -60 degrees angled to the East (090).
<i>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.</i>	Bedrock drill testing is considered to have been approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage, with the exception of mineralisation at Gilmour and Morello, where mineralised shears are approximately 2-10 m in thickness.
Sample security <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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 <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	All the Yamarna Tenements are located within the Yilka Native Title Determination Area (NNTT Number: WCD2017/005), determined on 27 September 2017. The following activity occurred within 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. Gilmour: The DDH and RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2319 and E38/2249. Morello: drilling occurred within tenement E38/2319. Brahman: drilling occurred within tenements E38/2987. Bloodwood: drilling occurred within tenement E38/2913. Ibanez: drilling occurred within tenement E38/2356.
<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australia Department of Mines, Infrastructure, Resource and Safety.

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Exploration done by other parties <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Ibanez: All work has been completed by Gold Road Resources. Bloodwood: All work has been completed by Gold Road Resources Brahman: Previous exploration was completed by WMC and Asarco between 1995 to 2005. From 2006 onwards, all exploration work has been completed by Gold Road Resources. Gilmour: 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. Morello: 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.</p>
<p>Geology <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The prospects are located in the Yamarna Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of WA, under varying depths (0 to +30 m) of recent cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt 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 Mesozoic weathering. Mineralisation at Wanderrie is a shear hosted style mineralisation that sits within a number of stratigraphic positions. These can be found in mafic sediment, volcanic and dolerite sequences in the north (Santana and Satriani) and within dacitic and felsic sedimentary packages in the south (Gilmour-Morello). Mineralisation is typically associated within and proximal to zones of high strain, biotite – sericite – chlorite – albite alteration, with a pyrite – pyrrhotite dominant system with accessory arsenopyrite. Gilmour: associated with the regional Yamarna Shear system, host to the 600,000 oz Golden Highway deposits 25 km to the north. The intersection of the Gilmour Main Shear with the east-northeast trending Waters Fault, the local change in strike of the shear (from 330° to 320°) and dacitic conglomerate and sandstone host rocks are likely to be important mineralisation controls. High- grade gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and alteration within the Gilmour Main Shear. Visible gold (+0.5 mm grains) is observed with pyrite full width of a central laminated central quartz vein and with folded hangingwall quartz veins. Ibanez: The prospect is hosted within a broad sequence of highly strained and altered intermediate volcanics, with the sequence intruded by feldspar porphyries and some mafic intrusives. High grade mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in stacked, moderately south west dipping, mineralised shears bound by a steeply east-dipping structure adjacent to or at the porphyry contact. Bloodwood: The prospect is hosted in mafic sediments with mineralisation sitting within discrete shears. Brahman: Prospect comprises of a dioritic hanging wall and felsic Stock Route intrusive suite footwall. Mineralisation is observed along the contact of the intrusive suite and diorite.</p>
<p>Drill hole Information <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>All geologically selected intersections and assay results above 0.5 g/t Au including 2 metres of samples below that cut-off (accumulation >1 g.m) and individual assays >10 g/t Au for DDH and RC and collar information are provided in Appendix 1 to 2. Relevant plans, cross-sections and longitudinal projections are found in the body text and Appendix 1.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	<p>No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Intersections lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) of grades below that cut-off. Cut-offs of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and/or 5.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results. Individual grades > 10 g/t Au are also reported.</p>
<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	<p>Intersections lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) of grades below that cut-off. Geologically selected intervals have been used in the reporting for Gilmour and Morello. 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.</p>
<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<p>Drill hole intersections are reported down hole. With the exception of Gilmour and Morello, true width is not yet known.</p>
Diagrams <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of this and previous ASX announcements.</p>
Balanced reporting <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Intersections lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) 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. Individual grades > 10 g/t Au are also reported. Numbers of drill holes and metres are included in table form in the body of the report.</p>
Other substantive exploration data <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p>ALS Metallurgy completed a preliminary programme of extractive test-work on five gold ore samples from the Gilmour deposit. The samples were selected to represent ore characteristics from various weathering horizons, grade ranges and rock-types. The objective of the test-work programme was to determine gold extraction rates via gravity gold recovery and cyanide leaching. The test-work indicated significant gravity recoverable gold, ranging from 28% to 82% and averaging 61%, was present in the tested ore samples. Total gold recoveries ranged between 89% and 99% and averaged 96%, after 24 hours with cyanidation leaching at a P₈₀ 125 µm grind size.</p>
Further work <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>Gilmour: complete the geological and mineralisation block model, and assess the economics of open pit and underground operations to support a potential Maiden Mineral Resource continues.</p> <p>Morello: analysis of pending assays; completion of geological and mineralisation block model; and conceptual economic evaluation.</p> <p>Ibanez: completion of geological interpretation and block model, and conceptual economic evaluation.</p> <p>Brahman: dependent on assay results.</p> <p>Bloodwood: bedrock testing along with RC and diamond drilling has been planned for the December 2019 quarter.</p>