HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT CORKWOOD

Highlights

- **Reverse Circulation drilling intersects high-grade gold mineralisation in bedrock at the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp Scale Target**
- **Best down-hole intersection of 3 metres at 13.45 g/t Au from 24 metres at the Washburn Target**
- **Multiple mineralised intersections hosted in east-dipping shear structures**
- **6,000 metres of Aircore drilling in progress following-up previous Aircore anomalies at Rickenbacker and Ibanez Targets**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to report high-grade gold mineralisation in assays, up to 36.76 g/t Au, received from the first Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill programme designed to test for bedrock gold mineralisation at the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp Scale Target (**Corkwood**) (Figures 1 to 4). Corkwood is located approximately 50 kilometres north-west of the Gruyere Deposit (Camp #1, Figure 5), and 50 kilometres north of the high-grade Central Bore Deposit (Camp #3, Figure 5).

RC drilling has identified significant bedrock gold mineralisation at the **Washburn Target** (previously Target 3), with best intersections including **3 metres at 13.45 g/t Au from 24 metres, including 1 metre at 36.76 g/t Au (15CWRC0004),** and **3 metres at 2.47 g/t Au from 72 metres (15CWRC0007)** associated with a mafic hosted east-dipping shear zone (Figures 2 and 3)**.** Multiple parallel mineralised shear zones appear to be closely associated with intrusive contacts, with two separate felsic porphyries identified. Mineralisation has so far been intersected on three sections over a strike length of 80 metres, and remains open along strike and down dip. Drilling tested bedrock mineralisation below coherent gold anomalism originally intersected in broad spaced Aircore drilling completed in 2014 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 October 2014), and represents the first ever significant RC drilling completed in the Corkwood area. Follow-up Aircore drilling to better define the extent of anomalism, and additional RC and Diamond drilling to define the broader framework of the gold mineralisation, is now required at Corkwood.

A follow-up infill Aircore programme is currently in progress to provide increased definition of the **Rickenbacker** (previous Target 1) and **Ibanez** (previous Target 5) Aircore anomalies. Drilling on approximate 400 metre spaced lines will be completed in the December 2015 quarter. The programme aims to identify coherent gold anomalies that would justify RC or Diamond drilling to test for bedrock gold mineralisation.

Executive Director Justin Osborne commented
"Pleasingly, our first bedrock drill test has once again intersected high-grade gold mineralisation in a new Camp Scale Target. The exploration team has had an impressive recent strike rate with our advanced regional drilling programmes, intersecting gold in every programme so far this year. This provides us with the confidence in our targeting methodology and exploration practices to keep testing our identified gold anomalies. The multiple zones of mineralisation identified in this programme, and high-grade of gold mineralisation, suggests the Washburn Target has potential to yield discoveries given additional geological work and drill testing. With the infill Aircore programme currently underway at Rickenbacker and Ibanez we aim to gain greater understanding of Corkwood in order to identify additional new areas for discovery success."

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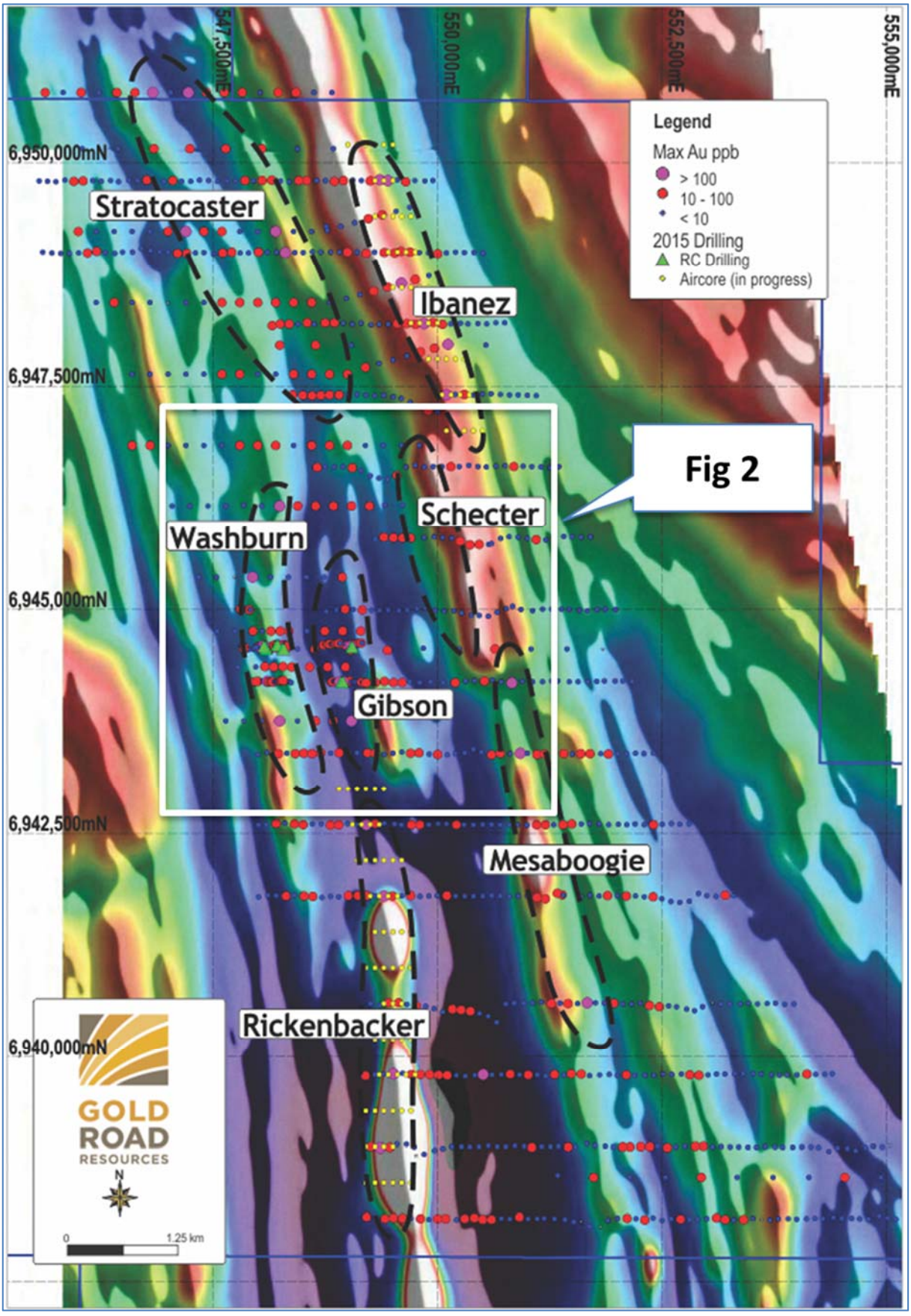

Figure 1: *Plan view – Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Targets with existing Aircore and RC (green triangles) drill collars. Note RC drilling at the Washburn Target which is illustrated in detail below (Figure 2). Small yellow dots represent planned collars for infill Aircore programme in progress, testing the Rickenbacker and Ibanez Targets. Background RTP magnetics*

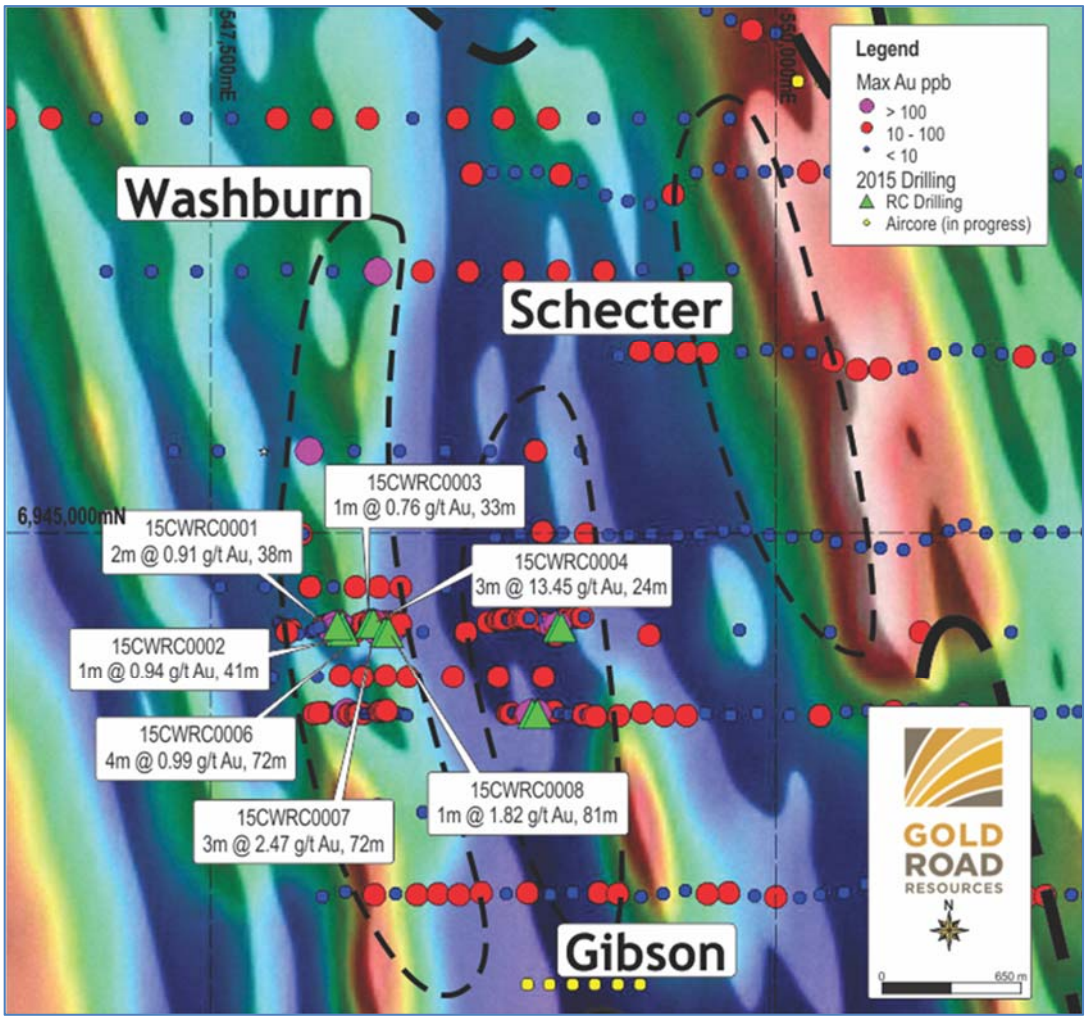

Figure 2: *Plan view – Washburn and Gibson Targets, showing collar location and significant intercepts (0.5 g/t Au cut-off) from RC drilling. Background RTP Magnetics.*

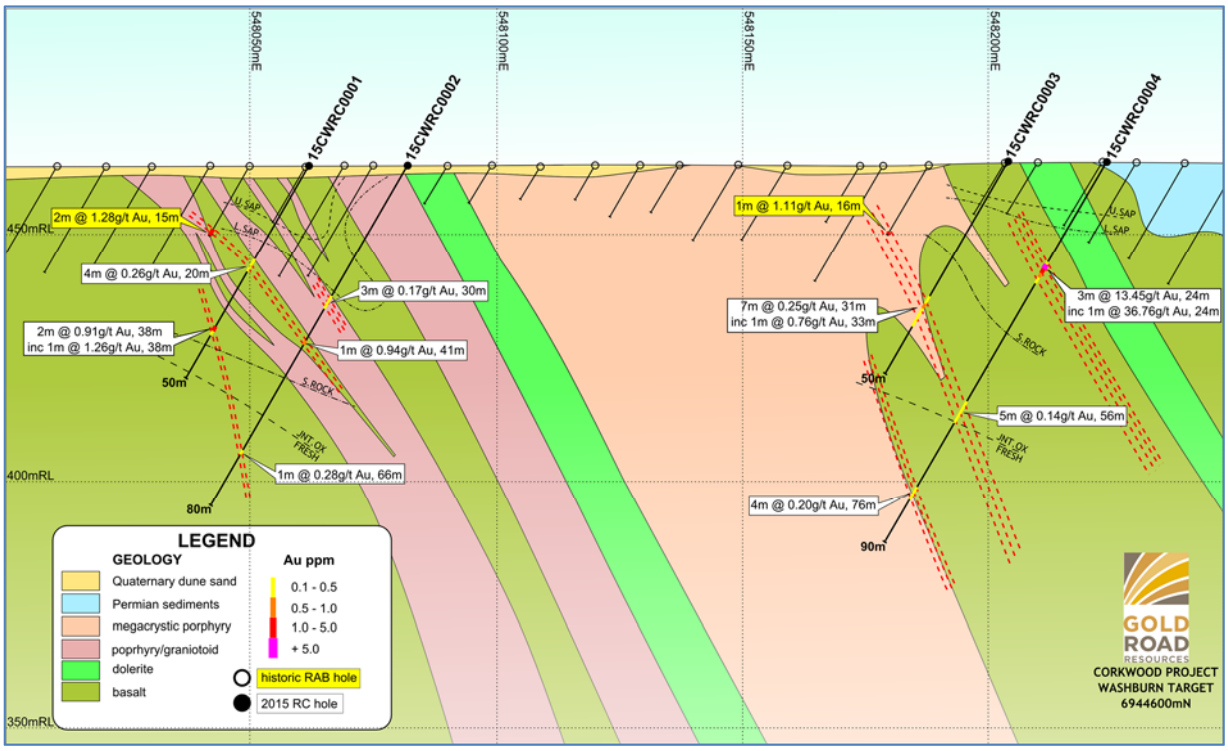

Figure 3: *Cross Section 6944600 N, illustrating mineralisation at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off. Note close association with interpreted shear zones and intrusive contacts. The high-grade intersection in 15CWRC0004 is associated with a strong shear zone in a basaltic unit.*

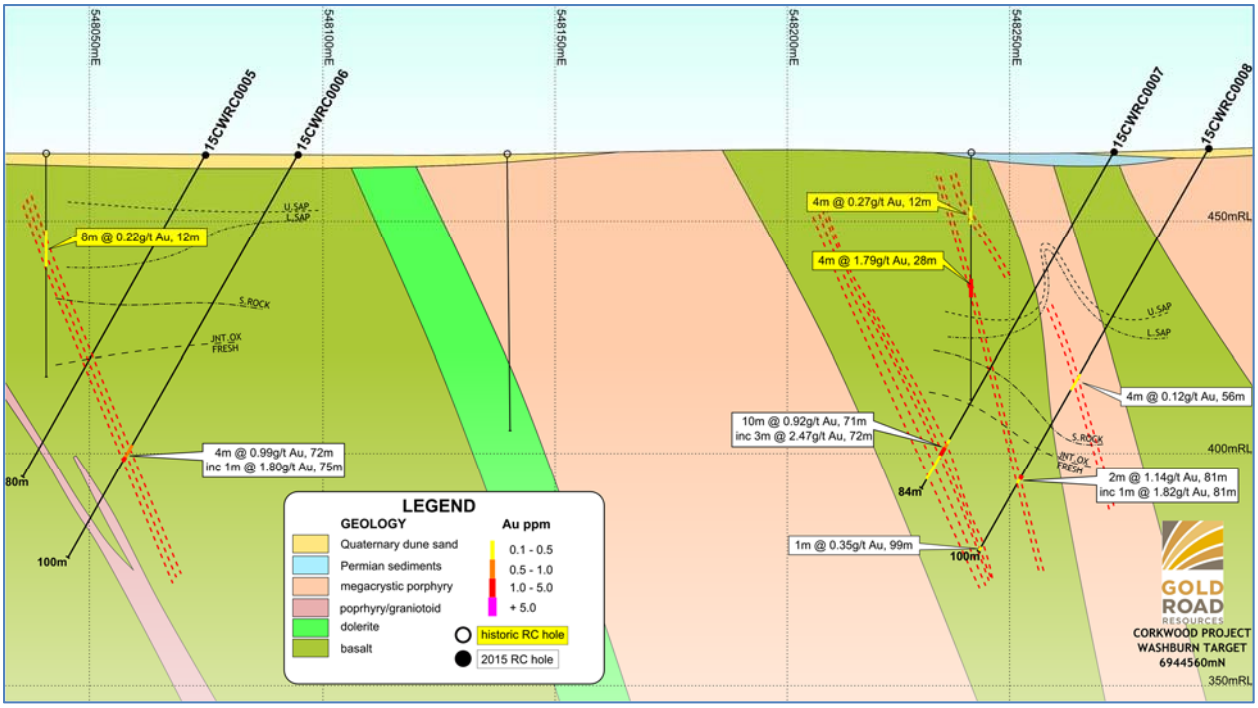

Figure 4: *Cross Section 6944560 N, illustrating mineralisation at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off. Note close association with interpreted shear zones and intrusive contacts. The high-grade intersection in 15CWRC0007 is associated with a shear zone in basalt close to an intrusive contact.*

Washburn-Gibson RC Drilling Programme

A 12 hole RC programme was designed to test for bedrock gold mineralisation associated with the Washburn (holes 1 to 8) and Gibson (holes 9 to 12) Aircore gold anomalies. The Washburn and Gibson Targets were first identified by regional Aircore drilling completed in 2014 and previously described as Targets 3 and 2 respectively (refer ASX announcement dated 27 October 2014). This RC drilling targeted interpreted porphyry and/or shear related mineralisation which had coincident gold mineralisation in Aircore in excess of 1.0 g/t Au. The programme comprised a total 954 metres of RC drilling, with hole depths varying between 50 to 100 metres.

The best intersection in the Washburn Target of 3 metres at 13.45 g/t Au from 24 metres (0.5 g/t Au cut-off) in hole 15CWRC0004 was associated with a discrete shear zone hosted in basalt. The zone was partially weathered. Mineralisation was also intersected in similar shear zones approximately 40 metres to the south in holes 15CWRC0007 (3 metres at 2.47 g/t Au from 71 metres) and 15CWRC0008 (1 metre at 1.82 g/t Au from 81 metres). Every hole drilled on the Washburn Target intersected anomalous gold greater than 0.1 g/t Au. Drilling on the Gibson Target to the east failed to intersect significant gold mineralisation (greater than 0.5 g/t Au), with a best intercept of 5 metres at 0.27 g/t Au from 60 metres recorded in hole 15CWRC0011.

Aircore Infill – Rickenbacker and Ibanez

A programme of infill Aircore drilling is in progress to better define the 3.5 kilometre long Rickenbacker Target associated with interpreted banded iron/mafic stratigraphy, and the 2.5 kilometre long Ibanez Target associated with an interpreted sheared mafic structural complex. The total planned programme (Figure 1, yellow hole collars) comprises 102 holes for approximately 6,000 metres of Aircore drilling which is scheduled to be completed in the December 2015 quarter.

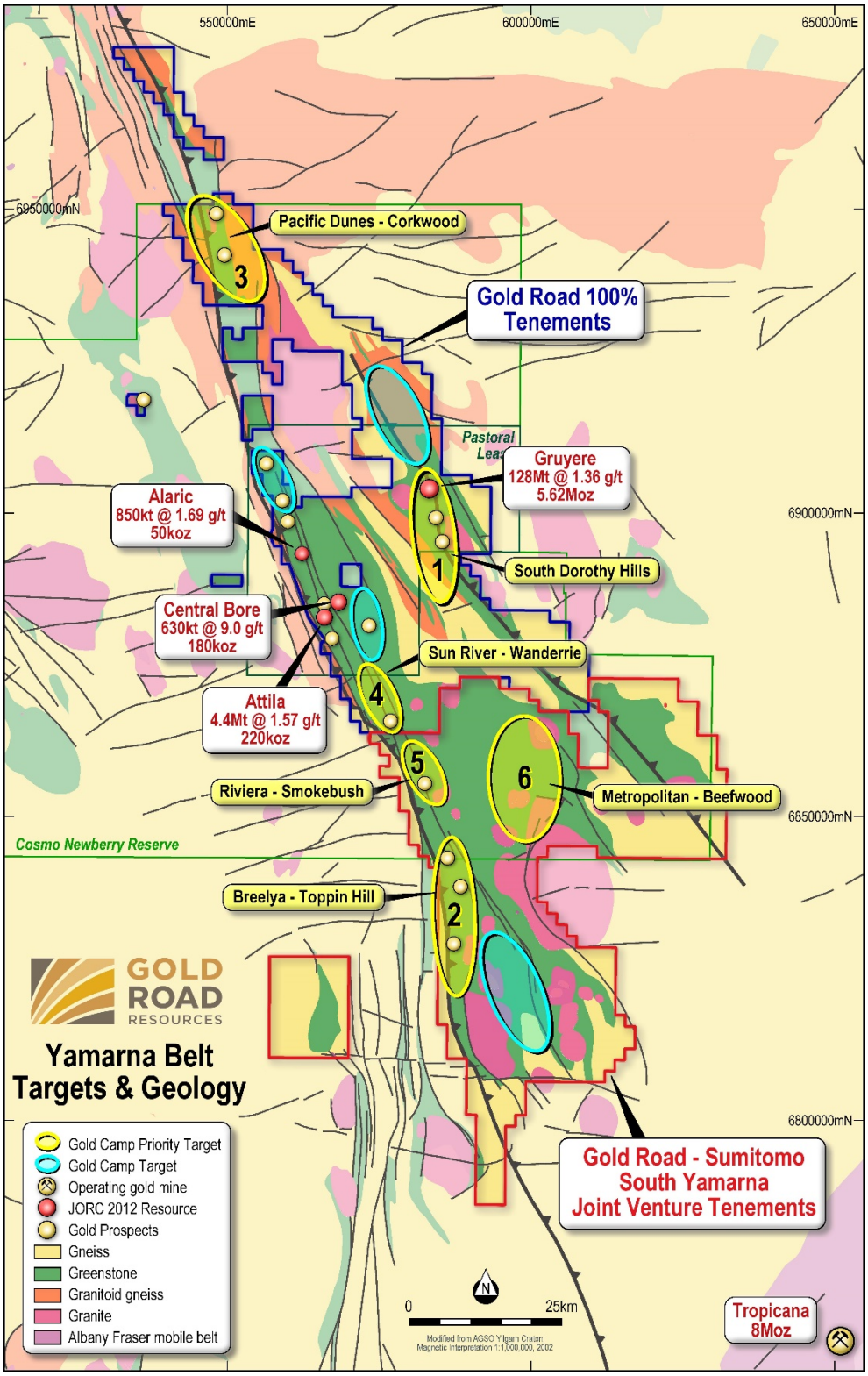

Figure 5: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Camp as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets*

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Appendix A – Washburn-Gibson RC drilling programme details

Table 1: *Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts – Washburn-Gibson Targets - 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre*

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
Washburn	15CWRC0001	38	40	2	0.91	1.8	548,065	6,944,595
	15CWRC0002	41	42	1	0.94	0.9	548,049	6,944,594
	15CWRC0003	33	34	1	0.76	0.8	548,202	6,944,599
	15CWRC0004	**24**	**27**	**3**	**13.45**	**40.4**	548,224	6,944,599
	15CWRC0005				NSA		548,212	6,944,604
	15CWRC0006	72	76	4	0.99	4.0	548,095	6,944,574
	15CWRC0007	**72**	**75**	**3**	**2.47**	**7.4**	548,271	6,944,559
	15CWRC0008	81	82	1	1.82	1.8	548,295	6,944,562
Gibson	15CWRC0009				NSA		548,922	6,944,200
	15CWRC0010				NSA		548,945	6,944,195
	15CWRC0011				NSA		549,037	6,944,592
	15CWRC0012				NSA		549,050	6,944,592

Table 2: *Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts – Washburn Target - 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15CWRC0001	38	39	1	1.26	1.3	548,065	6,944,595
15CWRC0004	**24**	**26**	**2**	**19.89**	**39.8**	548,224	6,944,599
15CWRC0006	75	76	1	1.80	1.8	548,095	6,944,574
15CWRC0007	**72**	**74**	**2**	**3.27**	**6.5**	548,271	6,944,559
15CWRC0008	81	82	1	1.82	1.8	548,295	6,944,562

Table 3: *Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts - Washburn Target - 10.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15CWRC0004	**24**	**25**	**1**	**36.76**	**36.8**	**548,224**	**6,944,599**

Table 4: *Summary of RC drill hole collar details – Washburn Target*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
15CWRC0001	50	548,065	6,944,595	475	270	-60
15CWRC0002	80	548,049	6,944,594	475	270	-60
15CWRC0003	50	548,202	6,944,599	475	270	-60
15CWRC0004	90	548,224	6,944,599	475	270	-60
15CWRC0005	80	548,212	6,944,604	475	270	-60
15CWRC0006	100	548,095	6,944,574	475	270	-60
15CWRC0007	84	548,271	6,944,559	475	270	-60
15CWRC0008	100	548,295	6,944,562	475	270	-60

Table 5: *Summary of RC drill hole collar details – Gibson Target*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
15CWRC0009	60	548,922	6,944,200	468	270	-60
15CWRC0010	90	548,945	6,944,195	468	270	-60
15CWRC0011	70	549,037	6,944,592	468	270	-60
15CWRC0012	100	549,050	6,944,592	468	270	-60

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Osborne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Wanderrie RC Programme

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (**RC**) Drilling. Twelve holes were drilled in this reported programme. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every one metre.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For unmineralised samples identified through logging four consecutive 1m samples were composited to form a 4m composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. Selected fresh rock intervals of representative lithological units intersected during the programme were additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.
	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.	All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Field Portable XRF (FPXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the green plastic bag. For composite samples, four consecutive green plastic bags were sampled using a PVC spear and combined to produce a 4m composite sample of 2-3kg. No 4 metre composite samples are reported in this release. All samples were dry.
	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. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	A duplicate field samples are taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 40 samples and when it is thought that the hole is intersecting mineralised material. 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.	One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the 1m green bags using a spear, which penetrates the entire green bag and has multiple slices taken from several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique. The first fresh rock sample in each hole were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start-up. XRF results are only used for indicative purposes of lithogeochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Gold Road protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 40. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 593 samples. This included 18 Field Blanks, 18 Field Standards and 15 Field Duplicates. The total number also includes initial 4 metre composite samples, and subsequent 1 metre samples taken from original 1 metre cone split samples. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 16 lab blanks, 14 lab checks, and 15 lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks 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 locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 60m intervals. Plans are in place to complete locational survey of the drill collars using DGPS by a Certified Surveyor.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be within 3 metres in elevation. Accurate elevation will be determined to within 1cm when DGOPS survey is completed on hole collars
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling of the western anomaly was conducted on two drill traverses with a 600m line spacing. The remaining drilling was conducted on single traverses. The minimum drill spacing along the line was 20m between holes.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Unmineralised samples were composited over 4m using a spear.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All 12 holes were drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the west (270°).
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	It is considered that holes have been drilled relatively perpendicular to a moderately east dipping mineralised structure (approximately 65 to 75 degrees to the east) and as such the reported intersection lengths are considered to be a close approximation of the true thickness of mineralisation. The true thickness are estimated to be not less than 85% of the reported down hole intersections.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2356, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves.
	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 tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall area tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. Aircore and RC drilling was completed by WMC Resources and assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The drilling tested low level aircore anomalism interpreted to be associated with shear zones and porphyry intrusives This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Yamarna Greenstone Belt is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Hole locations are identified in Figure 2 and cross sections Figures 3 and 4. Holes with significant mineralisation (>0.2 g/t Au) are tabulated in Appendix 1. All RC holes are drilled angled at 60 degrees to the west (270). All intercepts greater than 0.5 ppm Au are tabulated in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.5 ppm Au, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm and 10 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres, with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not known with certainty at this stage, however it is interpreted mineralisation is hosted in moderate east dipping shear zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and cross sections.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results above 0.5 ppm, 1 ppm, and 10 ppm have been reported.
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.*	Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted geology map.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	DGPS pick up of collar locations will be completed along with downhole gyro and optical televiewer surveying. Follow-up RC drilling will be completed to determine extent of mineralisation along strike and down dip.