

## WANDERRIE SUPERGROUP DELIVERS THE HITS

### Highlights

- **Successful Aircore drill program generates six gold targets for high priority follow up RC drilling within 5.2 kilometre long gold anomaly (Supergroup Anomaly)**
- **Best down-hole intersection of 1 metre at 27.63 g/t Au from 49 metres**
- **Eight intercepts greater than 1.0 g/t Au drilled at the Santana, Blackmore, Satriani and Vai Targets**
- **Staged 2,500 metre RC drilling programme planned to test for bedrock mineralisation over multiple Aircore targets**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to report the results of a two-stage infill Aircore programme (Figure 1) testing gold anomalism previously identified at the Sun River-Wanderrie Gold Camp Scale Target (**Wanderrie**) (refer ASX announcements dated 16 December 2014 and 27 May 2015). Wanderrie is approximately 35 kilometres to the south-south-west of the 5.6 million ounce Gruyere Project, 16 kilometres south of the Central Bore Deposit, and 15 kilometres north of the Smokebush Dolerite Target on the South Yamarna Joint Venture (Figure 4).

The infill Aircore drilling has identified multiple intersections of greater than 1.0 g/t Au, and extended the existing 2.4 kilometre Supergroup Anomaly to a strike length of 5.2 kilometres at a coherent 0.1 g/t Au level. Best intersections at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off include **1 metre at 27.63 g/t Au from 49 metres (15TAAC0009)**, **1 metre at 9.66 g/t Au from 61 metres (15WDAC0005)**, and **1 metre at 2.32 g/t Au from 76 metres (15TAAC0008)**.

Gold mineralisation is coincident with the interpreted Yamarna Shear Zone that hosts the Attila, Alaric and Renegade deposits which extend from 10 to 50 kilometres to the north of Wanderrie. Numerous gold intercepts are reported along the entire 5.2 kilometres of the Supergroup Anomaly and define multiple discrete zones at the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off which have been identified as individual targets (Figures 1 and 2), six of which are slated for priority follow-up Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling. The Supergroup Anomaly remains open along strike to the north, and has a potential fault-offset to the south which remains untested over a strike length of five kilometres.

The multiple targets hosted within the Supergroup Anomaly now require bedrock drill testing, with RC drilling planned to commence in the March 2016 quarter. Heritage clearances and Aircore drill testing is planned to test the extension of the mineralised trend into the southern fault-offset continuation of the Yamarna Shear Zone (Figure 2). There also remains multiple untested targets from the 2014 Aircore programme (refer ASX announcement dated 16 December 2014) that will be tested during 2016.

Executive Director Justin Osborne commented *"The exploration team has been excited about drilling the Wanderrie Camp for a long time, and these recent results justify the excitement. The Supergroup Anomaly has been identified as one of significant scale, together with highly prospective associated geology. The multiple targets defined represent legitimate stand-alone RC gold targets which Gold Road will prioritise for follow-up drilling in early 2016. Along with successful recent bedrock drill tests at the Corkwood, Smokebush, and Toppin Hill Camps, in addition to our Gruyere Project activities, we are rapidly filling our exploration pipeline with a portfolio of advanced exploration targets which will keep us very busy throughout 2016, and hopefully lead to additional new high quality gold discoveries."*

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

#### COMPANY DIRECTORS

Ian Murray  
**Executive Chairman**

Justin Osborne  
**Executive Director**

Russell Davis  
**Non-Executive Director**

Tim Netscher  
**Non-Executive Director**

Martin Pyle  
**Non-Executive Director**

Kevin Hart  
**Company Secretary**

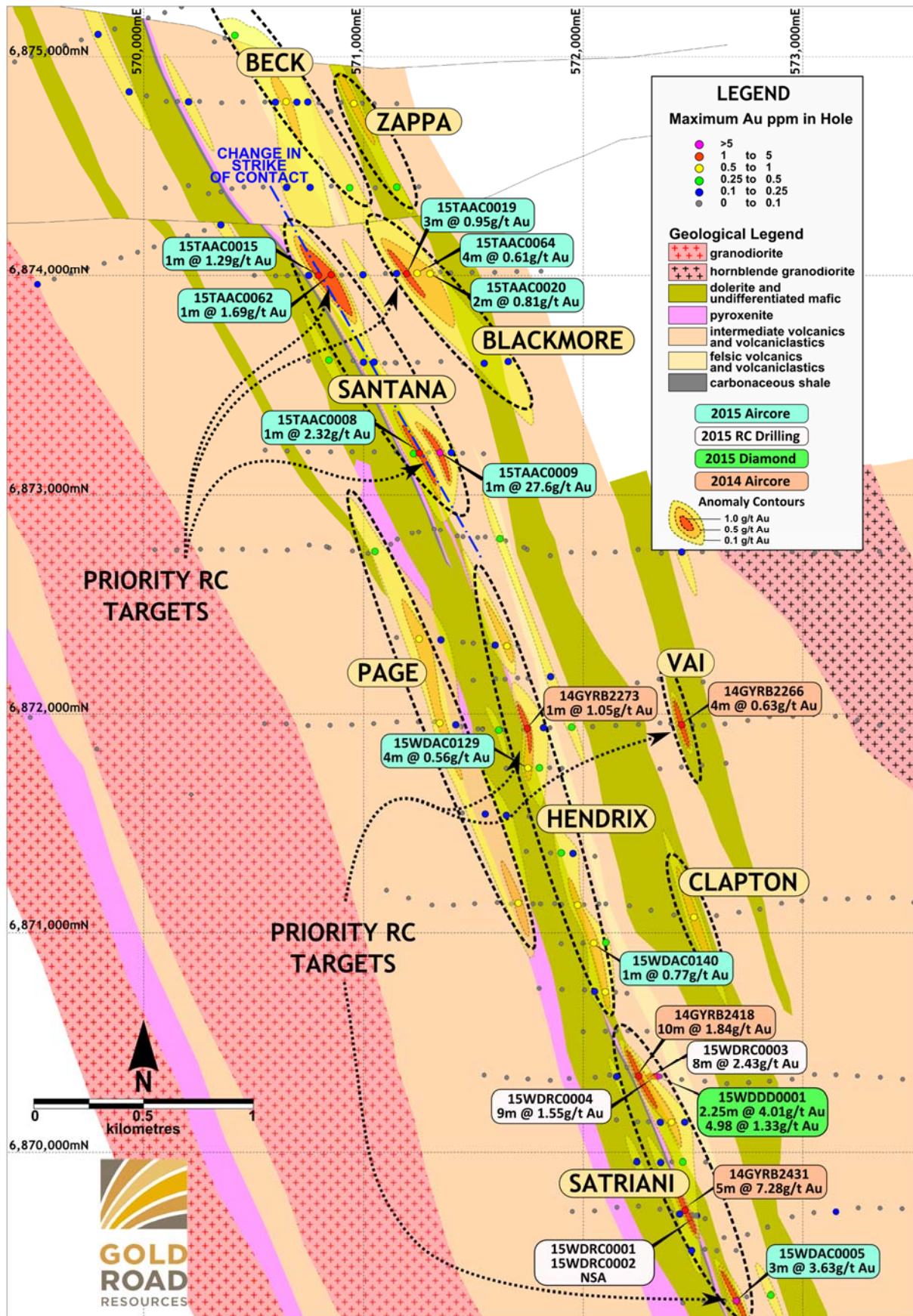
#### CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office  
Level 2, 26 Colin Street  
West Perth WA 6005

[www.goldroad.com.au](http://www.goldroad.com.au)  
[perth@goldroad.com.au](mailto:perth@goldroad.com.au)

T +61 8 9200 1600  
F +61 8 9481 6405





**Figure 1: Wanderrie Camp - Supergroup Anomaly with individual targets.** Plan showing interpreted geology, maximum gold in-hole contours, and significant intersections from current and previous drilling programs (0.5 g/t Au cut-off). Priority RC targets identified, to be tested in 2016 are shown.



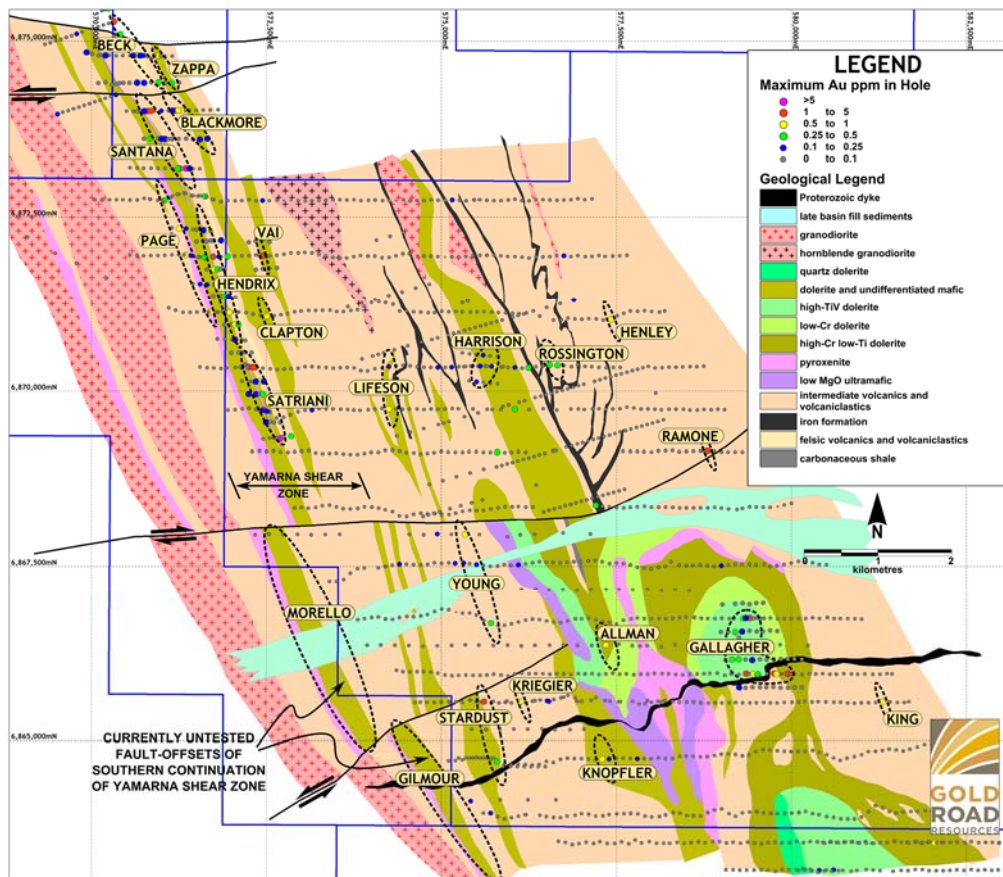


Figure 2: Wanderrie Camp interpreted geology plan illustrating Aircore targets and maximum gold in hole.

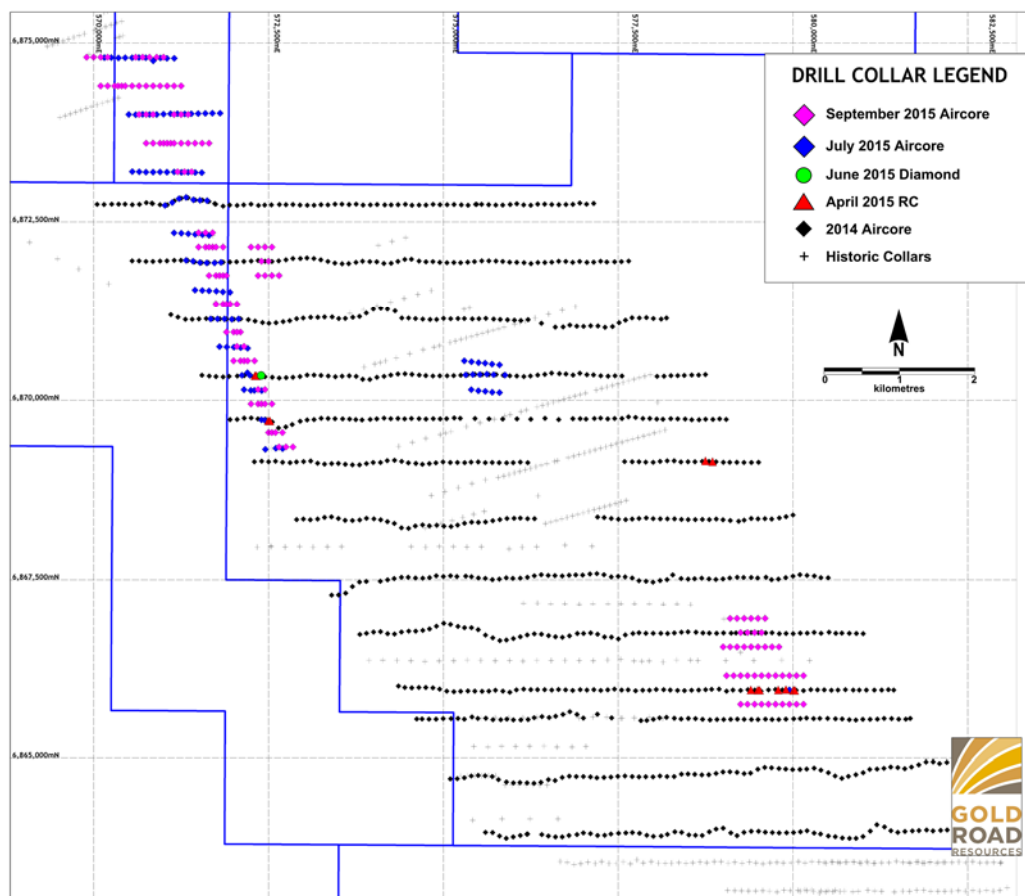


Figure 3: Wanderrie Camp drill status plan – drill collar locations from programmes – 2014 to 2015

## 2015 Wanderrie Aircore Programmes

Two infill Aircore drilling programmes have been completed at the Wanderrie Camp for 14,611 metres (241 holes). These programmes, completed in July and September 2015, were designed to test anomalies identified from the 2014 Aircore drilling programme on the Yamarna Shear Zone (refer ASX announcement dated 16 December 2014). The Yamarna Shear in the Wanderrie area has identified characteristics that differentiate it from the Attila-Alaric Camp to the north. The stratigraphy at Wanderrie displays a much greater geological diversity, and the variety of contrasting rock types and structural orientations provide a more prospective environment for formation of gold deposits. Of particular significance is the recognition of sulphidic and carbonaceous sediments within the stratigraphy that can serve as excellent trap sites for the precipitation of gold.

Drilling predominantly focussed on testing a 2.4 kilometre gold anomaly termed the West High Strain Zone Target, through 200 metre by 50 metre spaced Aircore drilling that infilled, and then extended the mineralised zone to a strike length of 5.2 kilometres, generating multiple follow-up RC drill targets in what has been termed the **Supergroup Anomaly**. Best intersections returned, among eight intersections of greater than 1.0 g/t Au, include:

- **1 metre at 27.63 g/t Au from 49 metres (15TAAC0009)**
- **1 metre at 9.66 g/t Au from 61 metres (15WDAC0005)**
- **1 metre at 2.32 g/t Au from 76 metres (15TAAC0008)**

These intersections are located within and adjacent to the hangingwall of a 300 to 400 metre wide east-dipping mafic sequence that strikes north-north-west through the Wanderrie Camp area. This mafic sequence has a thick pyroxenite footwall and has thin pyroxenite and shale units within the sequence, which provide the competency contrasts and favourable chemistry ideal hosting gold mineralisation. Gold anomalism defines a consistent trend greater than 0.1 g/t Au over 5.2 kilometres in strike (Figure 1). Three main targets have been identified along this trend, being the **Santana, Blackmore and Satriani Targets**.

The **Santana Target** has a strike length of 1.2 kilometres. Gold mineralisation greater than 0.5 g/t Au occurs in multiple adjacent holes and includes intersections greater than 1.0 g/t Au in holes 15TAAC0008, 15TAAC0009, 15TAAC0015 and 15TAAC0062 (Figure 1). The stratigraphy at Santana displays a subtle strike change to the north-west which may provide an orientation conducive to increased dilatancy which allows increased fluid flows and assists in gold deposition.

The **Blackmore Target**, hosted in volcanoclastic and mafic rock types to the east of Santana, also contains mineralisation greater than 0.5 g/t Au in several adjacent holes (15TAAC0019, 0020 and 0064) and has a similar north-west strike to the Santana Target.

The **Satriani Target** has a strike length of 1.2 kilometres and is located at the southern end of the Supergroup Anomaly. The Satriani target has confirmed east-dipping bedrock gold mineralisation intersected in Diamond hole 15WDDD0001 and RC holes 15WDRC0003 and 15WDRC0004 (refer ASX announcements dated 27 May 2015 and 3 August 2015 (Diggers and Dealers Presentation)). The southern-most traverse at Satriani contains an intersection of **3 metres at 3.63g/t Au from 61 metres** in 15WDAC0005.

The Santana, Blackmore and Satriani targets are highest priority for RC follow-up testing for bedrock mineralisation.

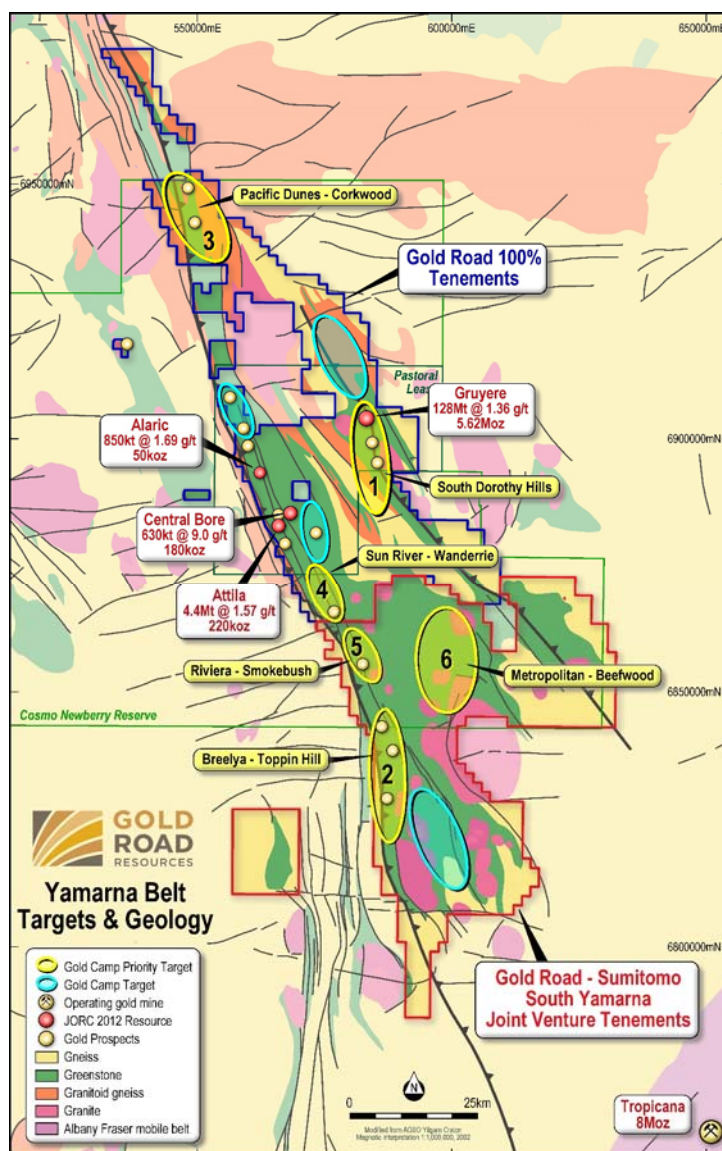
Aircore drilling has also further tested the Gallagher, Harrison and Vai Targets (Figure 2) with mixed results. Broad low level anomalism has been identified at the **Gallagher Target** requiring further geological interpretation. No significant results were recorded from **Harrison Target**.

A single intercept of **4 metres at 0.63 g/t Au from 32 metres**, including 1 metre at 1.12 g/t Au from 32 metres and 1 metre at 1.22 g/t Au from 35 metres (14GYRB2266) at the **Vai Target** justifies follow-up RC testing for bedrock mineralisation.

## Future Work – Wanderrie

Further RC drilling and Aircore drilling is planned for the Sun River-Wanderrie Gold Camp Scale Target in 2016. A staged programme of RC drilling comprising 2,000 to 2,500 metres will be conducted to follow-up the highest priority traverses at the Santana, Blackmore, Satriani and Vai Targets.

Further testing of the remaining Aircore anomalies generated from the 2014 Aircore drilling programme is planned to be completed through 2016 in a staged approach (Figure 2). The fault-offset of the southern continuation of the Yamarna Shear Zone will be tested as a priority. This drilling will initially be conducted on a 400 metre by 100 metre spacing which will be infilled on positive identification of the continuation of the mineralised trend.



**Figure 4:** Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Sun River - Wanderrie Gold Camp as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets

For further information please visit [www.goldroad.com.au](http://www.goldroad.com.au) or contact:

### Gold Road Resources

Ian Murray

Executive Chairman

Telephone: +61 8 9200 1600

### Media and Broker Enquiries: Cannings Purple

Annette Ellis - [aellis@canningspurple.com.au](mailto:aellis@canningspurple.com.au)

Warrick Hazeldine - [whazeldine@canningspurple.com.au](mailto:whazeldine@canningspurple.com.au)

Tel: +61 8 6314 6314

## Appendix A: Wanderrie Aircore Drilling 2015

**Table 1: Summary of significant Aircore drilling intercepts - Wanderrie Programme**  
0.1 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 2 metre waste).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15TAAC0008	76	78	2	1.21	2.4	571,255	6,873,192
15TAAC0009	39	41	2	0.46	0.9	571,349	6,873,193
	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>28.2</b>		
15TAAC0015	48	51	3	0.60	1.8	570,798	6,874,001
15TAAC0017	64	68	4	0.10	0.4	570,999	6,874,005
15TAAC0019	60	68	8	0.46	3.7	571,197	6,874,010
15TAAC0020	52	55	3	0.57	1.7	571,302	6,874,009
	60	62	2	0.10	0.2		
15TAAC0031	51	52	1	0.72	0.7	570,647	6,874,796
15TAAC0032	57	59	2	0.16	0.3	570,746	6,874,793
15TAAC0034	43	45	2	0.53	1.1	570,953	6,874,790
15TAAC0037	40	44	4	0.19	0.8	569,932	6,874,841
15TAAC0040	48	60	12	0.20	2.4	570,201	6,874,794
15TAAC0041	52	60	8	0.11	0.9	570,599	6,874,795
15TAAC0042	60	64	4	0.22	0.9	570,697	6,874,793
	68	72	4	0.15	0.6		
	80	84	4	0.12	0.5		
15TAAC0053	44	48	4	0.27	1.1	570,649	6,874,404
15TAAC0054	56	60	4	0.19	0.8	570,755	6,874,406
15TAAC0056	87	88	1	0.20	0.2	570,654	6,874,410
15TAAC0058	65	66	1	0.34	0.3	571,150	6,874,405
15TAAC0061	40	44	4	0.21	0.8	570,752	6,874,002
15TAAC0062	72	76	4	0.12	0.5	570,853	6,874,006
	80	81	1	1.69	1.7		
15TAAC0063	72	76	4	0.11	0.4	571,152	6,874,009
15TAAC0064	52	60	8	0.49	3.9	571,241	6,874,011
	68	72	4	0.11	0.4		
	80	84	4	0.13	0.5		
15TAAC0067	44	48	4	0.30	1.2	570,841	6,873,614
15TAAC0069	44	52	8	0.16	1.3	571,000	6,873,604
15TAAC0070	76	78	2	0.18	0.4	571,049	6,873,604
15TAAC0076	36	40	4	0.14	0.6	571,550	6,873,599
15TAAC0077	36	44	8	0.19	1.5	571,657	6,873,607
15TAAC0078	56	64	8	0.24	1.9	571,234	6,873,190
15TAAC0080	36	40	4	0.20	0.8	571,401	6,873,192
	68	73	5	0.13	0.7		
15WDAC0001	22	24	2	1.38	2.8	579,944	6,865,953
	34	36	2	1.08	2.2		
15WDAC0005	60	66	6	1.93	11.6	572,702	6,869,328
	69	72	3	0.40	1.2		
15WDAC0007	39	40	1	0.13	0.1	572,443	6,869,721
15WDAC0011	49	51	2	0.24	0.5	572,401	6,870,136
	56	60	4	0.33	1.3		
15WDAC0018	36	37	1	0.82	0.8	572,102	6,870,731
	43	44	1	0.13	0.1		
	58	63	5	0.15	0.8		
15WDAC0022	36	38	2	0.44	0.9	571,974	6,871,129
15WDAC0025	47	48	1	0.10	0.1	571,554	6,871,542
15WDAC0026	36	40	4	0.10	0.4	571,651	6,871,536
15WDAC0031	42	43	1	0.10	0.1	571,421	6,871,952
15WDAC0033	47	49	2	0.23	0.5	571,616	6,871,929
15WDAC0035	54	58	4	0.10	0.4	571,820	6,871,937
15WDAC0037	44	45	1	0.66	0.7	571,254	6,872,341
15WDAC0038	44	50	6	0.09	0.5	571,352	6,872,335
15WDAC0041	45	46	1	0.68	0.7	571,651	6,872,311
15WDAC0048	57	60	3	0.20	0.6	571,621	6,872,798
	82	83	1	0.18	0.2		
15WDAC0053	65	66	1	0.10	0.1	575,598	6,870,515
15WDAC0060	62	63	1	0.17	0.2	575,719	6,870,355
15WDAC0063	75	76	1	0.10	0.1	575,501	6,870,133

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15WDAC0111	40	44	4	0.15	0.6	571,600	6,872,312
	52	60	8	0.20	1.6		
15WDAC0118	48	52	4	0.17	0.7	571,851	6,872,169
15WDAC0129	36	40	4	0.33	1.3	571,749	6,871,756
	44	48	4	0.56	2.2		
15WDAC0130	40	44	4	0.25	1.0	571,801	6,871,756
15WDAC0135	40	44	4	0.15	0.6	571,902	6,871,365
	48	52	4	0.30	1.2		
15WDAC0136	44	48	4	0.11	0.4	571,956	6,871,362
15WDAC0156	52	56	4	0.14	0.6	572,493	6,869,554
15WDAC0162	60	68	8	0.39	3.1	572,854	6,869,356
	96	97	1	0.20	0.2		
15WDAC0163	0	4	4	0.22	0.9	579,253	6,865,754
	12	16	4	0.15	0.6		
	36	40	4	0.15	0.6		
15WDAC0174	52	56	4	0.32	1.3	579,150	6,866,155
15WDAC0175	28	32	4	0.47	1.9	579,245	6,866,160
15WDAC0177	24	28	4	0.10	0.4	579,443	6,866,148
15WDAC0187	36	40	4	0.28	1.1	579,197	6,866,550
15WDAC0188	24	28	4	0.14	0.6	579,295	6,866,556
15WDAC0202	20	24	4	0.14	0.6	579,350	6,866,749

**Table 2: Summary of significant Aircore drilling intercepts - Wanderrie Programme**  
0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 2 metre waste).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15TAAC0008	76	77	1	2.32	2.3	571,255	6,873,192
15TAAC0009	39	40	1	0.69	0.7	571,349	6,873,193
15TAAC0009	49	50	1	27.63	27.6	571,349	6,873,193
15TAAC0015	48	49	1	1.29	1.3	570,798	6,874,001
15TAAC0019	63	66	3	0.95	2.9	571,197	6,874,010
15TAAC0020	52	54	2	0.81	1.6	571,302	6,874,009
15TAAC0031	51	52	1	0.72	0.7	570,647	6,874,796
15TAAC0034	44	45	1	0.68	0.7	570,953	6,874,790
15TAAC0062	80	81	1	1.69	1.7	570,853	6,874,006
15TAAC0064	52	56	4	0.61	2.4	571,241	6,874,011
15WDAC0001	22	24	2	1.38	2.8	579,944	6,865,953
	34	35	1	2.05	2.1		
15WDAC0005	61	64	3	3.63	10.9	572,702	6,869,328
	70	71	1	0.64	0.6		
15WDAC0011	58	59	1	0.65	0.7	572,401	6,870,136
15WDAC0018	36	37	1	0.82	0.8	572,102	6,870,731
15WDAC0022	36	37	1	0.77	0.8	571,974	6,871,129
15WDAC0037	44	45	1	0.66	0.7	571,254	6,872,341
15WDAC0041	45	46	1	0.68	0.7	571,651	6,872,311
15WDAC0129	44	48	4	0.56	2.2	571,749	6,871,756

**Table 3: Summary of significant Aircore drilling intercepts - Wanderrie Programme**  
1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15TAAC0008	76	77	1	2.32	2.32	571,255	6,873,192
15TAAC0009	49	50	1	27.63	27.63	571,349	6,873,193
15TAAC0015	48	49	1	1.29	1.29	570,798	6,874,001
15TAAC0019	65	66	1	1.80	1.80	571,197	6,874,010
15TAAC0062	80	81	1	1.69	1.69	570,853	6,874,006
15WDAC0001	23	24	1	1.81	1.81	579,944	6,865,953
15WDAC0001	34	35	1	2.05	2.05	579,944	6,865,953
15WDAC0005	61	62	1	9.66	9.66	572,702	6,869,328



**Table 4: Summary of Wanderrie Aircore drill hole collar details.**

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
15TAAC0008	78	571255	6873192	471	271	-60
15TAAC0009	73	571349	6873193	471	271	-60
15TAAC0015	69	570798	6874001	475	270	-60
15TAAC0017	93	570999	6874005	474	269	-60
15TAAC0019	87	571197	6874010	475	272	-60
15TAAC0020	63	571302	6874009	476	270	-60
15TAAC0031	75	570647	6874796	478	273	-60
15TAAC0032	60	570746	6874793	478	273	-60
15TAAC0034	48	570953	6874790	477	273	-60
15TAAC0037	64	569932	6874841	476	270	-60
15TAAC0040	68	570201	6874794	478	270	-60
15TAAC0041	92	570599	6874795	479	270	-60
15TAAC0042	89	570697	6874793	478	270	-60
15TAAC0053	65	570649	6874404	477	270	-60
15TAAC0054	75	570755	6874406	476	270	-60
15TAAC0056	88	570654	6874410	477	270	-60
15TAAC0058	66	571150	6874405	476	270	-60
15TAAC0061	65	570752	6874002	475	270	-60
15TAAC0062	81	570853	6874006	475	270	-60
15TAAC0063	102	571152	6874009	475	270	-60
15TAAC0064	84	571241	6874011	475	270	-60
15TAAC0067	65	570841	6873614	476	270	-60
15TAAC0069	65	571000	6873604	474	270	-60
15TAAC0070	78	571049	6873604	474	270	-60
15TAAC0076	49	571550	6873599	474	270	-60
15TAAC0077	50	571657	6873607	475	270	-60
15TAAC0078	70	571234	6873190	470	270	-60
15TAAC0080	74	571401	6873192	471	270	-60
15WDAC0001	60	579944	6865953	446	268	-60
15WDAC0005	78	572702	6869328	470	271	-60
15WDAC0007	57	572443	6869721	468	0	-90
15WDAC0011	66	572401	6870136	467	274	-60
15WDAC0018	63	572102	6870731	453	275	-60
15WDAC0022	49	571974	6871129	451	273	-60
15WDAC0025	48	571554	6871542	452	273	-60
15WDAC0026	56	571651	6871536	452	277	-60
15WDAC0031	43	571421	6871952	455	278	-60
15WDAC0033	50	571616	6871929	454	268	-60
15WDAC0035	68	571820	6871937	455	268	-60
15WDAC0037	55	571254	6872341	459	276	-60
15WDAC0038	61	571352	6872335	458	278	-60
15WDAC0041	61	571651	6872311	461	274	-60
15WDAC0048	91	571621	6872798	468	277	-60
15WDAC0053	66	575598	6870515	450	272	-60
15WDAC0060	63	575719	6870355	451	269	-60
15WDAC0063	76	575501	6870133	450	0	-60
15WDAC0111	80	571600	6872312	460	270	-60
15WDAC0118	76	571851	6872169	460	270	-60
15WDAC0129	61	571749	6871756	452	270	-60
15WDAC0130	58	571801	6871756	452	270	-60
15WDAC0135	57	571902	6871365	450	270	-60
15WDAC0136	70	571956	6871362	450	270	-60
15WDAC0156	81	572493	6869554	470	270	-60
15WDAC0162	97	572854	6869356	469	270	-60
15WDAC0163	68	579253	6865754	448	0	-90
15WDAC0174	58	579150	6866155	452	0	-90
15WDAC0175	44	579245	6866160	450	0	-90
15WDAC0177	43	579443	6866148	449	0	90
15WDAC0187	42	579197	6866550	449	0	-90
15WDAC0188	39	579295	6866556	448	0	-90
15WDAC0202	38	579350	6866749	446	0	-90

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 Aircore Programme

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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>The sampling has been carried out using Aircore Drilling (AC) drilled in two programmes in July 2015 and September 2015.</p> <p>The July 2015 programme comprised 101 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 63 metres, for 6,366 metres.</p> <p>The September 2015 programme comprised 140 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 59 metres, for 8,245 metres.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>One metre AC samples were collected and composited to four metres to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10gr was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes.</p> <p>The samples were analysed using an AAS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit and are also were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays.</p> <p>For both aircore programmes an additional one metre sample was collected from the last sample in the drill hole (end-of-hole) and also assayed for Gold using the identical protocol described above. This EOH sample was additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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>	An AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing potential for hole sample contamination.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred. The AC recoveries were visually estimated to be approximately 80-90%, with local variations near surface as low as 20-40%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m).
	<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>	The majority of AC samples were dry. This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample.
<b>Logging</b>	<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>	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10m rows, and four-metre composite samples, amounting to 2-3kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples (approx. 75%) were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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 10g was used for gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. A nominal 10g was also used in end-of-hole multi-element analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.
	<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>	Four-metre composites and one-metre re-splits are taken using a scoop, which penetrates the sample pile on the ground in several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg (average 2.2kg) to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Gold Road protocol for AC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of approximately 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates in AC Programmes using 4 metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 1 in 100. For the programmes reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 4513 samples. This included 131 Field Blanks, 129 Field Standards and 0 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 134 Lab blanks, 86 Lab checks, and 139 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 levels of contamination or sample bias.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the Technical Director and Database Manager. Results were verified by the Exploration Manager.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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 Dashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	AC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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 better than 1 to 2 metres in elevation.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling was conducted at two separate line spacings. The holes with prefix 15TAAC were drilled to a line spacing of 400m and the drilling with prefix 15WDAC was drilled to a minimum line spacing of 200m. For both programmes and areas the hole spacing on the drill lines was 50m to 100m
	<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>	Results from the AC drilling are not used for resource estimation. These assay results are only used to determine lithology using geochemical associations, and to identify broad coherent multi-element geochemical signatures consistent with gold mineralising systems.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples were composited over 4 meters using a scoop.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	The orientation of the drill lines (90 degrees azimuth) is at a high angle to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. The AC holes drilled into the Gallagher target were vertical, the remainder were drilled at -60° to 270° to effectively test the east dipping stratigraphy.
	<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>	No sampling bias is considered to be introduced.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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>	<p>The AC drilling occurred on four tenements E38/1931, E38/2249, E38/2250 and E38/2319. These tenements are 100% owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The drilling that occurred on tenements E38/2249 and E38/2319 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.</p> <p>The drilling that occurred on tenements E38/2250 and E38/1930 is located within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd.</p> <p>Tenements E38/2250 and E38/1930 are located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. The 2004 “Yamarna Project Agreement” between Gold Road and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation govern the exploration activities respectively inside the Pastoral Lease. Aspects of these agreements are currently under review</p>
	<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 Australian Mines Department ( <b>DMP</b> ).
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archean 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. Attila-Alaric style orebodies are being targeted with respect to the Yamarna Shear in the western part of the Wanderrrie-Sun River Project. The remainder of the project area is targeting first pass regional scale low level gold anomalism potentially related to Archean orogenic gold mineralisation.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><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"> <li>■ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>■ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>■ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>■ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>■ hole length</li> </ul> <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>	Refer to Tables in the body of text.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades at a lower cut-off of 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 ppm Au, 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.
	<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>	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres, with from and to depths recorded.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>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').</i>	Individual assays on holes are plotted in plan and a plan contour is constructed using absolute values of individual elements. Maximum gold value in each hole is used to contour gold values.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>	Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant plans.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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>	All results above 0.1 ppm, 0.5 ppm and 1 ppm have been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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>	Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted geology map.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>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.</i>	Staged follow-up RC drilling will be conducted to test the highest priority aircore intersections at the Santana, Blackmore, Satriani, Hendrix and Vai targets. Further aircore drilling will be conducted to begin appraisal of untested early-stage aircore targets. First pass AC testing is required of the fault-offset southern extension of the Attila-Alaric trend. These drilling programmes will be conducted in 2016.