

YAMARNA EXPLORATION UPDATE: REGIONAL SUCCESS CONTINUES

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Highlights

- **First phase of follow-up Aircore drilling at Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Project confirms 2.5 kilometre strike length anomaly at Ibanez**
- **Diamond drilling at the Renegade deposit identifies mineralised porphyry with wide zones of low-grade gold**
- **Gruyere deep diamond hole intersects full-thickness porphyry and confirms continuation of footwall high-grade zone**
- **Northern strike extension of high-grade Smokebush Dolerite mineralisation to be tested with RC drilling**
- **52,000 metres of drilling to be undertaken on Yamarna tenements over next six months**

Exploration Update

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**), owner of Australia's largest undeveloped gold deposit, has successfully completed the 2015 exploration programme on its Yamarna tenements, 150km east of Laverton, in Western Australia. The final achievements of the year are:

- confirmed a 2.5 kilometre Aircore anomaly at the Ibanez target;
- identified a mineralised porphyry in diamond drilling at Renegade; and
- confirmed the Gruyere Porphyry thickness at depth and the continuation of the high-grade footwall zone through diamond drilling.

The 2016 exploration programme will commence in February with a reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at the Smokebush Dolerite prospect on the Riviera-Smokebush Camp Scale Target within the South Yamarna tenements owned in a 70:30 joint venture with Sumitomo Metals Mining Oceania, a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited. This will be followed up with further testing of targets within the South Yamarna Joint Venture (**SYJV**).

Exploration activities at North Yamarna will commence in late February/early March with bedrock RC testing of selected Supergroup targets in the Sun River-Wanderrie Camp and then with RC testing of the Washburn mineralisation at the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp. Regional drill testing will continue on the other Gold Camp Scale Targets within North Yamarna and SYJV.



In the next six months Gold Road expects to drill approximately 52,000 metres on North Yamarna regional targets and a further 3,000 metres at Gruyere as part of the Feasibility Study, which includes sterilisation and geotechnical drilling for infrastructure sites and geotechnical drilling for pit stability. Work on the SYJV over the next six months will focus on RC and diamond drill testing of existing targets, with 13,600 metres planned.

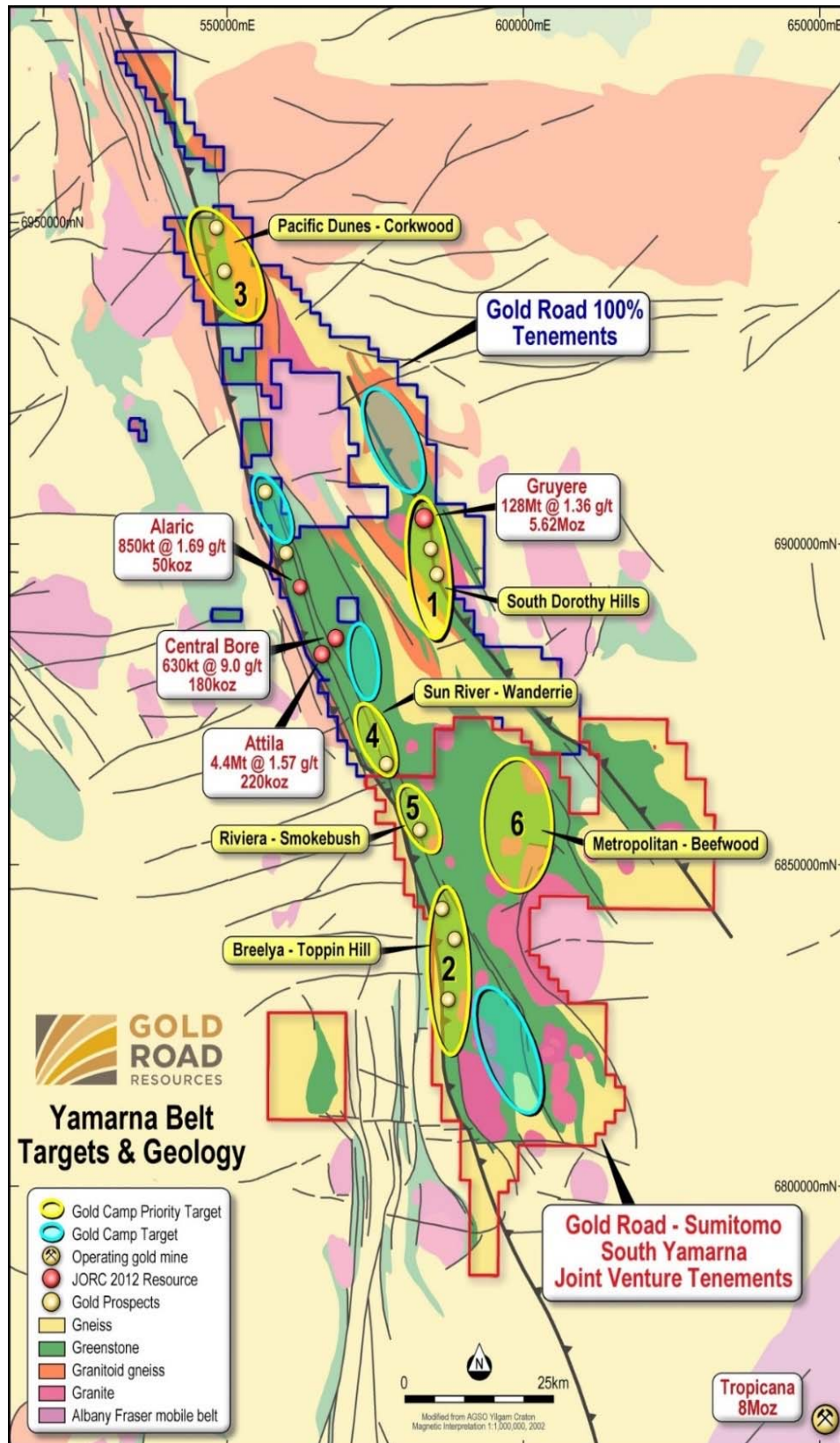


Figure 1: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements.

Pacific Dunes - Corkwood Aircore Programme

A programme of infill Aircore drilling was completed in late 2015 at the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camp (Figure 1) testing the Ibanez and Rickenbacker targets (refer ASX announcement dated 2 November 2015). The Aircore programme of 102 holes totalled 4,632 metres.

Results from the **Ibanez** target programme have confirmed a coherent gold anomaly up to 250 metres wide with a 2.5 kilometre strike length, located in the northern part of the target area (Figure 2). The geology at Ibanez consists of a structurally complex north-south trending package of intermediate to mafic volcanics and volcanics with thin granodiorite bodies. The gold mineralisation occurs in most of the drilled rock types and is commonly associated with lithological contacts.

Best intersections at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off include:

- 4 metres at 0.83 g/t Au from 36 metres (15CWAC0007)
- 4 metres at 0.64 g/t Au from 60 metres (15CWAC0007)
- 2 metres at 0.57 g/t Au from 48 metres (15CWAC0012)
- 4 metres at 0.91 g/t Au from 60 metres (15CWAC0021)

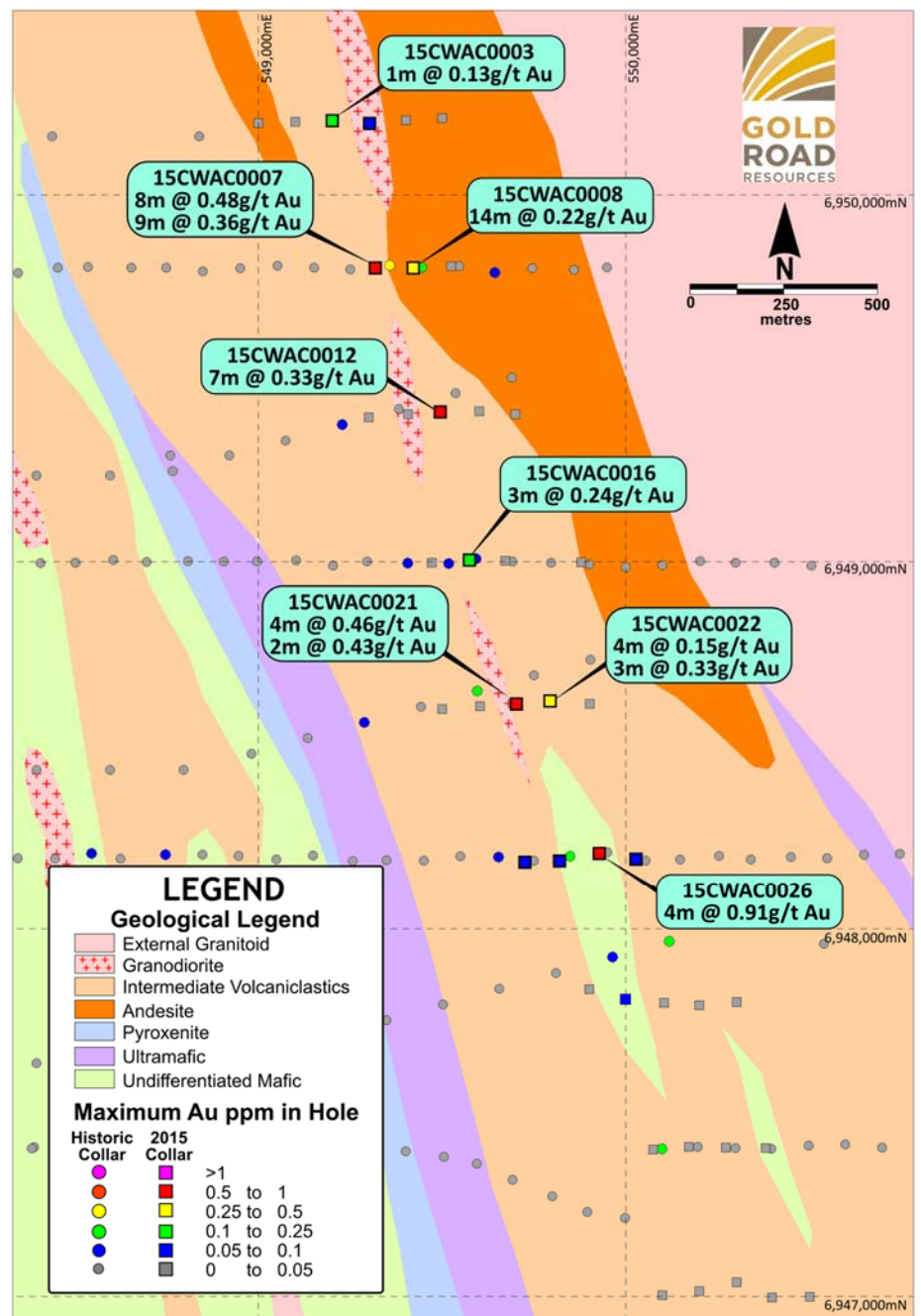


Figure 2. Ibanez Aircore drilling results displayed with interpreted geology and significant down-hole intersections at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off.

Drilling at the **Rickenbacker** target (Figure 3) was planned to investigate anomalism associated with magnetic breaks in the north-south trending banded-iron formation (BIF) unit that runs up the centre of the 3.5 kilometre anomaly. The Aircore drilling did not intersect any significant gold anomalism and the Rickenbacker target has been downgraded as a result.

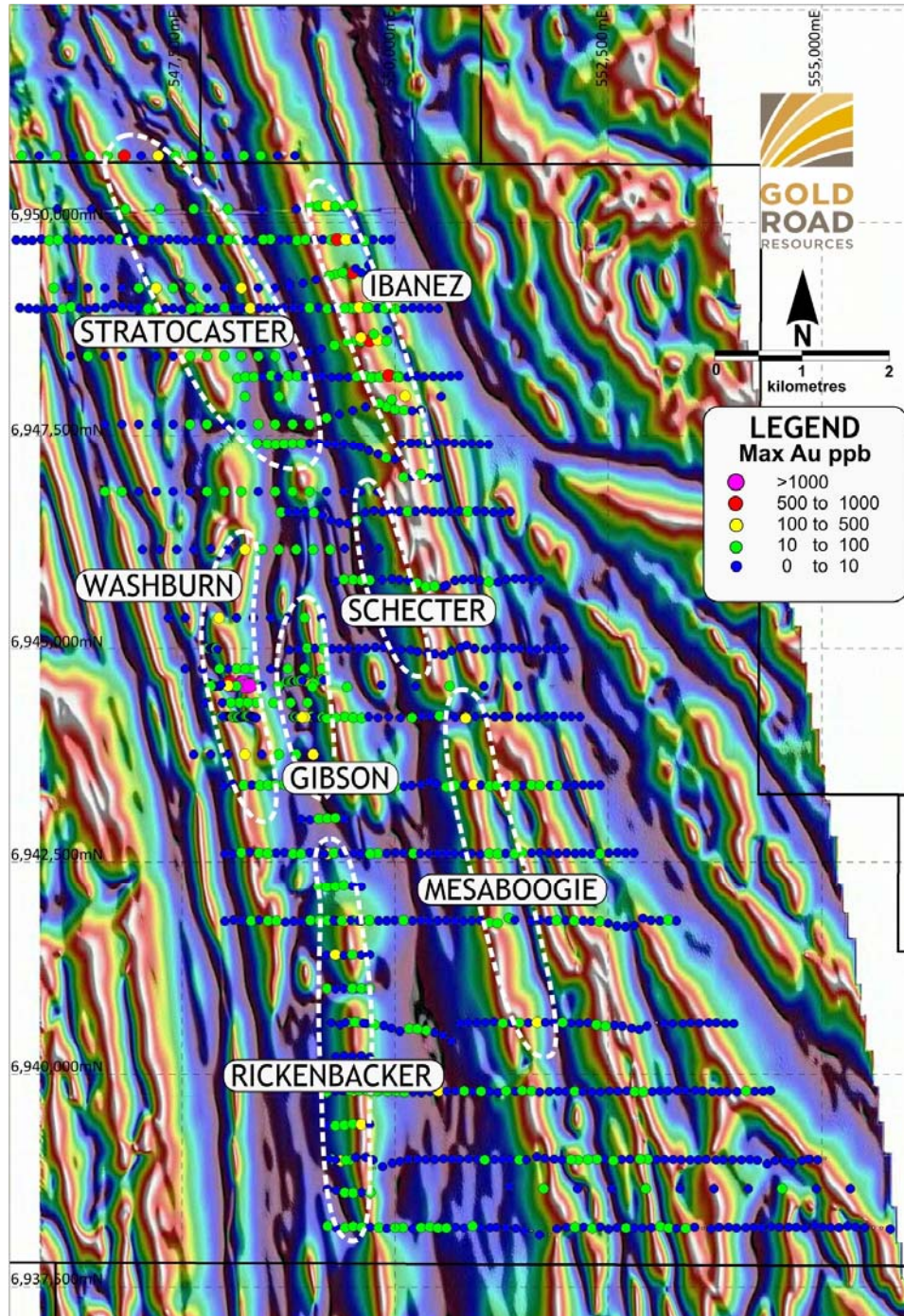


Figure 3. Pacific Dunes - Corkwood Camp Scale Project displaying target and collar locations

An RC drilling programme has been planned at **Ibanez** to test for bedrock mineralisation along with infill Aircore drilling to further define the anomaly. Follow-up Aircore testing will be conducted at the **Stratocaster** and **Mesaboogie** targets. RC drilling is to be planned to follow-up high-grade gold intersected in sheared basalt at the **Washburn** target (refer ASX announcement dated 2 November 2015). Further Aircore drilling will also be undertaken at the **Washburn** and **Gibson** targets to better define the anomalism and test contacts of the megacrystic porphyry and granodiorite units (Figure 3).

Renegade Diamond Drilling

Two diamond drill holes (15KNDD0001 and 15KNDD0002) were drilled in October 2015 at the Renegade Deposit (formerly Khan North) to test the Renegade Porphyry at depth (Figure 1). The Renegade Deposit is located approximately 28 kilometres west of the 5.61 million ounce Gruyere Project and 28 kilometres north-west of the Central Bore Project.

Hole 15KNDD0001 was drilled under the best section of the historic RC drilling, while hole 15KNDD0002 was drilled 750 metres to the north of 15KNDD0001, testing an area of interpreted thickened porphyry with associated gold mineralisation in shallow RC drilling (Figure 4).

The diamond drilling identified a mineralised porphyry that is significantly wider than the original interpreted porphyry, with gold mineralisation occurring across much of the porphyry. The mineralisation intersected in 15KNDD0001 was more consistent than that encountered in 15KNDD0002.

Best intersections at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off include:

- **2.45 metres at 4.83 g/t Au from 346.55 metres (15KNDD0001)**
- 20.45 metres at 0.83 g/t Au from 312.55 metres (15KNDD0001)
- 9 metres at 0.89 g/t Au from 137 metres (15KNDD0001)
- 4.1 metres at 0.88 g/t Au from 89.1 metres (15KNDD0002)

In addition to the broad low-grade intersections, discrete high-grade gold bearing structures also occur. The best intersections at a 5.0 g/t Au cut-off include:

- 0.7 metres at 12.75 g/t Au from 199.8 metres (15KNDD0001)
- 1 metre at 10.75 g/t Au from 346.55 metres (15KNDD0001)
- 1 metre at 6.75 g/t Au from 235.0 metres (15KNDD0002)

The gold mineralisation at the Renegade Deposit occurs within the Yamarna Shear Zone (**YSZ**) that hosts the Attila-Alaric deposits and the Wanderrrie Supergroup Anomaly and extends to the north to include the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood mineralisation. The gold mineralisation at Renegade occurs as wide stockwork zones (Figure 5) within porphyritic rocks in contrast to most of the mineralisation seen to date within the YSZ which is typically contained in discrete shear zones. While the alteration assemblage and stockwork associated with the mineralisation is similar for both holes, the variation in mineralised widths is thought to relate to the deformation history of the porphyry prior to the mineralising gold event. The porphyritic rock in 15KNDD0001 is relatively undeformed, with the large competent rock mass undergoing wide-scale brittle fracturing during the mineralising event. In contrast, the same rock unit 750 metres to the north in 15KNDD0002 contains a previous penetrative ductile fabric that behaves in an accommodating fashion and has not generated the mineralised volumes witnessed in 15KNDD0001. The Renegade mineralisation in 15KNDD0001 is the closest analogue to the Gruyere mineralisation observed to date in the Yamarna Project area.

The Renegade Porphyry identified in these diamond drill holes is up to 150 metres wider than was previously interpreted and targeted with historic drilling. As a result, there is a significant area of near surface porphyry that is currently untested (Figure 6). There is potential for large tonnage open pit mineralisation at Renegade and further geological modelling and interpretation will be undertaken before an RC drilling programme is designed to test the potential.

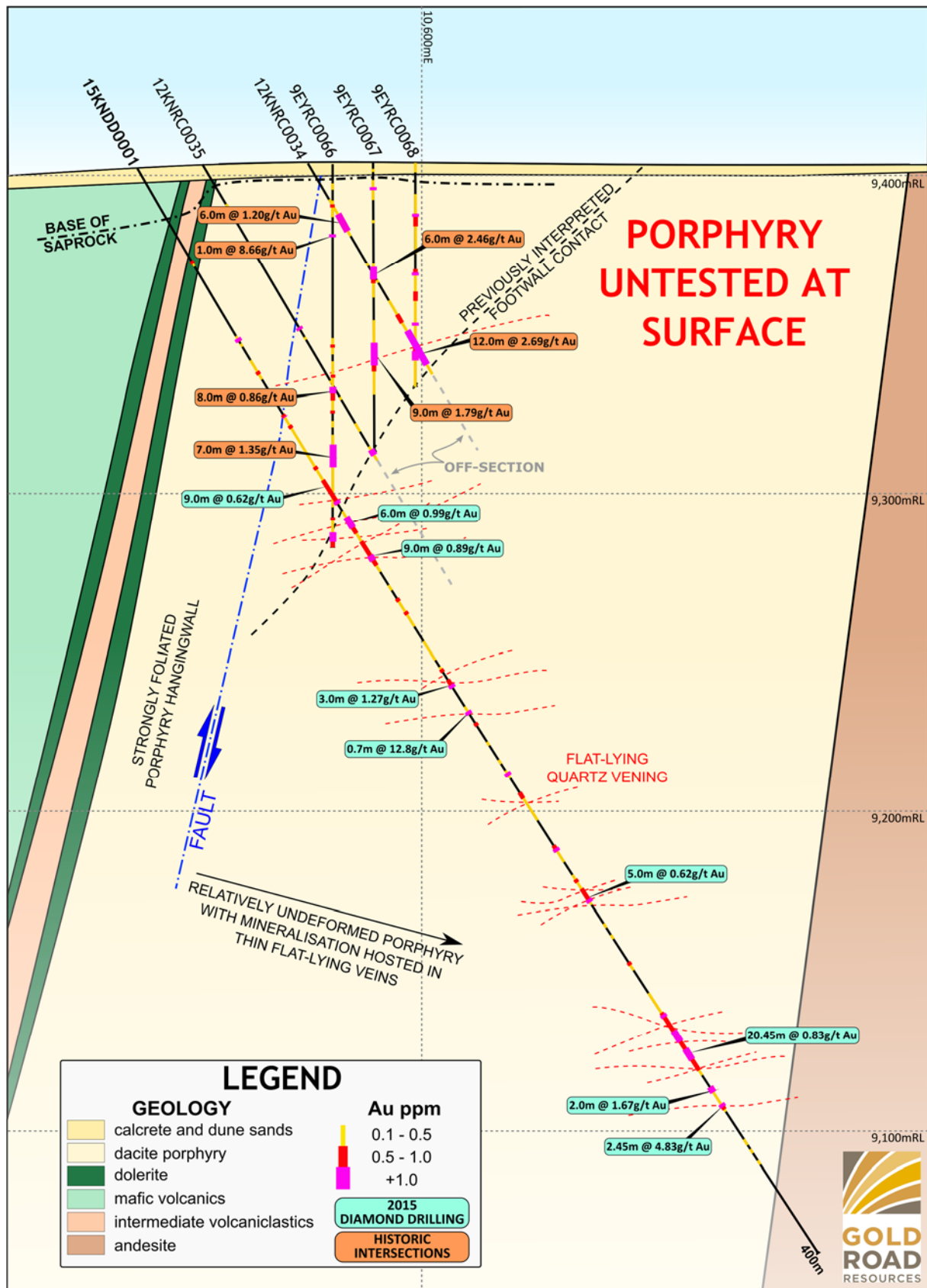


Figure 4. Renegade 15KNDD0001 cross-section. – displaying selected down-hole intersections at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. Cross section is in Alaric Local Grid, refer to Figure 6 for cross-section location.



Figure 5. 15KNDD0001 – 313.5 metres; Renegade mineralised porphyry displaying stockwork fracture network with associated albite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite alteration (NQ2 core, diameter approx. 5cm).

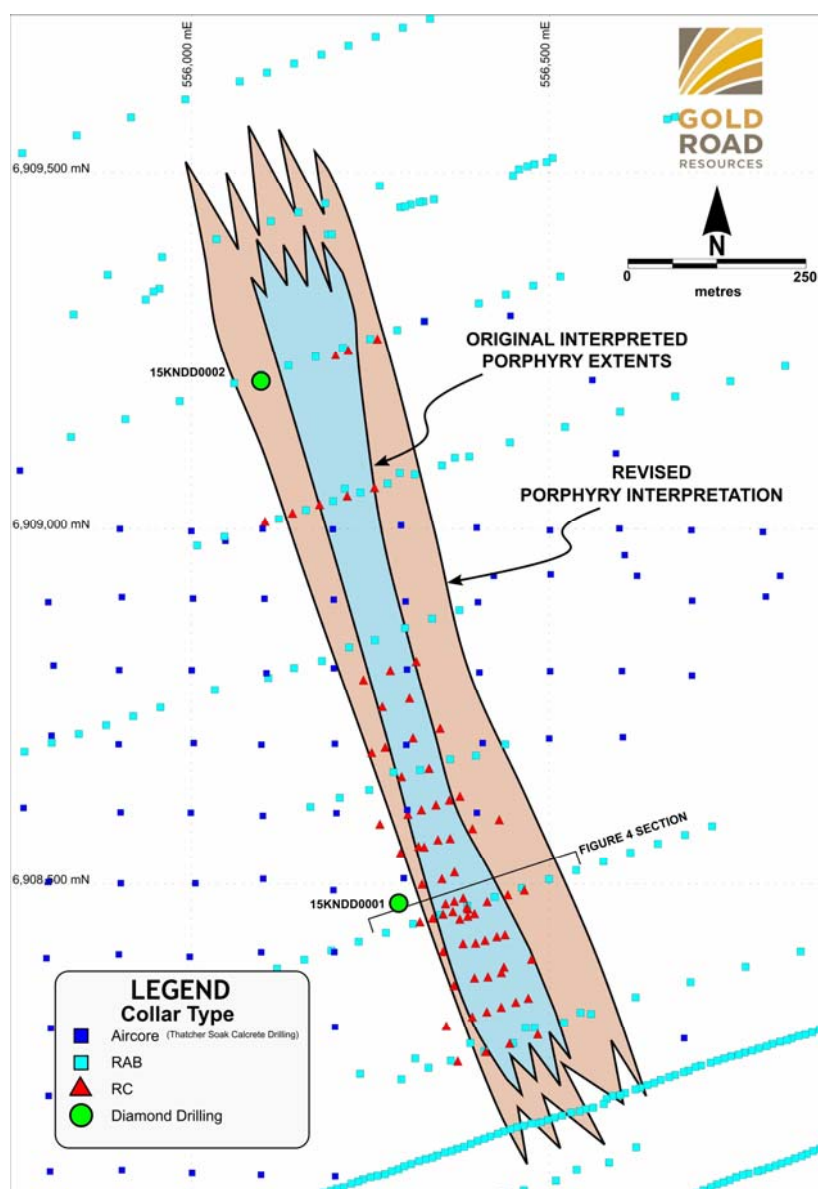


Figure 6. Renegade collar plan displaying diamond drill collar locations, cross-section location and original interpreted porphyry extents and revised porphyry extents based in results of diamond drilling.

Gruyere Deep Diamond Hole

A deep diamond hole, 15GY0300, has been completed to a depth of 1,002.4 metres, testing the Gruyere Porphyry approximately 200 metres vertically below the base of the September 2015 Gruyere resource model (Figure 7). Hole 15GY0300 intersected the porphyry footwall at a vertical depth of approximately 830 metres, located between the co-funded Exploration Incentive Scheme hole 15EIS001 and diamond hole 15GY0107 that intersected 123 metres at 1.79 g/t Au from 659 metres (refer ASX announcement dated 24 June 2015). The hole was drilled at a low angle to the Gruyere Porphyry, which was intersected at the predicted depths and the true thickness of 140 metres is consistent with the porphyry thickness intersected in 15GY0107.

The complete down-hole porphyry intersection in 15GY0300 returned 212.95 metres at 0.83 g/t Au from 674.2 metres, including **95.76 metres at 1.27 g/t Au from 780 metres** (0.5 g/t Au cut-off) within the footwall zone of the porphyry (Figure 8). This is consistent with the expected gold distribution within the Gruyere Porphyry. The low-angle intersection in 15GY0300 has returned a lower-grade than expected within the footwall high-grade zone and may indicate that the plunge of the high-grade zone is more southerly than previously interpreted (Figure 7).

The drill hole has confirmed both the continuation of the Gruyere mineralisation and porphyry thickness. Further interpretation and analysis is being undertaken to assist with planning future targeted deep drilling.

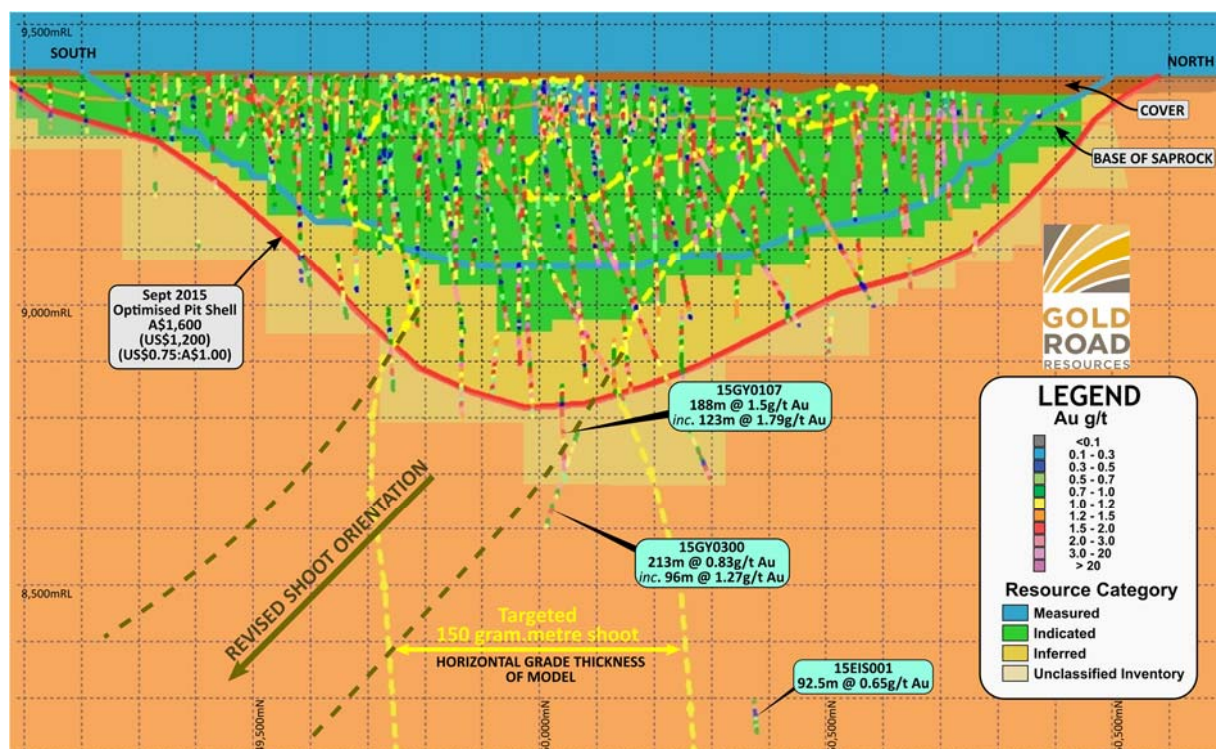


Figure 7 West-looking long section of Gruyere Deposit displaying deep drill traces with respect to September 2015 resource categories and optimised pit shell. Drilling targeted the interpreted steeply plunging high-grade shoot. Revision of data suggests that the shoot has a southerly plunge.



Figure 8: Drill core from hole 15GY0300 (789 to 791 metres) displaying strongly albite altered Gruyere Porphyry with high density of thin sheeted quartz-veins and thin mafic dyke (black).

Forward Drilling Schedule

A preliminary drill programme has been planned for the first half of 2016. The first test work will be RC drilling to test bedrock mineralisation identified at the Sun River-Wanderrie and Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Camps.

Work will also continue drill testing and advancing the other priority Gold Camp Scale Targets. Gold Road is focussed on making new gold discoveries on the highly prospective Yamarna Greenstone Belt to add to the world-class Gruyere discovery. The proposed programme aims to advance the discoveries made during 2015 while also maintaining the focus on advancing other regional testing within the Gold Camp Scale Targets with reconnaissance programmes.

Work on the SYJV targets will commence with testing the northern strike extensions of the Smokebush Dolerite before evaluation of targets at Yaffler and Toppin Hill. Initial drilling will be RC and diamond, with Aircore drilling to be undertaken later in 2016.

A total of 55,000 metres of drilling planned for the next six months (Table 1) includes:

- 14,000 metres at **Sun River-Wanderrie** (Camp #4 – Figure 1), including 6,000 metres of RC and diamond drilling to assess the bedrock mineralisation along the Supergroup Anomaly trend and 6,000 metres of Aircore to test existing anomalies and commence testing the southern offset strike extensions of the Supergroup Anomaly mineralisation;

- 12,000 metres at **Pacific Dunes-Corkwood** (Camp #3 – Figure 1), including 6,000 metres of RC and diamond drilling to test the Washburn and Ibanez targets and 6,000 metres of Aircore to test the greater mineralisation at Washburn, follow-up work at Ibanez and commence appraising Stratocaster and Mesaboogie;
- With resource drilling at **Gruyere** complete, the remaining drilling consists of approximately 1,000 metres of geotechnical diamond drilling and 2,000 metres of sterilisation drilling for infrastructure sites;
- 14,500 metres at **Dorothy Hills South** (Camp #1 – Figure 6) that largely comprises evaluation of the eastern stratigraphy of the Camp Scale Target and testing of smaller Aircore and RAB Interface targets.

Table 1: Preliminary Drill Programme, North Yamarna Projects, January to June 2016.

Target	Drill Type	March 2016 Quarter	June 2016 Quarter	Total Metres
Gruyere	Diamond	1000	1500	2,500
	RC			0
	Aircore	2,000		2,000
Dorothy Hills (Camp #1, Figure 1)	Diamond			0
	RC		1,500	1,500
	Aircore	3000	10,000	13,000
Sun River-Wanderrie (Camp # 4, Figure 1)	Diamond		1,500	1,500
	RC	2,500	2,000	4,500
	Aircore	2,000	6,000	8,000
Pacific Dunes-Corkwood (Camp #3, Figure 1)	Diamond		1,000	1,000
	RC	2,500	2,500	5,000
	Aircore	3000	3000	6,000
Attila-Alaric Trend, Central Bore and North tenements	Diamond		2,000	2,000
	RC		4,000	4,000
	Aircore		4,000	4,000
TOTAL		15,000	40,000	55,000

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources is pioneering development of Australia's newest goldfield, the Yamarna Belt located 150 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Company holds tenements covering approximately 5,000 square kilometres in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation.

These tenements contain a gold resource of 6.1 million ounces, including 5.6 million ounces at the Gruyere Deposit, which Gold Road Resources discovered in 2013 and is currently the focus of development studies. While progressing the Gruyere Deposit towards first production, Gold Road Resources continues to explore for similar-scale deposits on its own across the Company's North Yamarna tenements and in conjunction with joint venture partner, Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania (a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited), on its South Yamarna tenements.

NOTES:

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources 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. 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.

The Company 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 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.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource tabulation for the Yamarna Leases – refer ASX announcement 16 September 2015

Project Name	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Gruyere (0.7 g/t)	128.38	1.36	5.62
Measured	1.58	1.41	0.07
Indicated	93.48	1.35	4.05
Inferred	33.31	1.40	1.49
Central Bore (1.0 g/t)	0.63	9.0	0.18
Measured	0.04	26.5	0.04
Indicated	0.40	9.0	0.12
Inferred	0.19	5.0	0.03
Attila Trend (0.7 g/t)	5.30	1.59	0.27
Measured	0.66	1.96	0.04
Indicated	3.85	1.52	0.19
Inferred	0.79	1.59	0.04
Total	134.31	1.41	6.07

Notes:

- All Mineral Resources are reported to JORC 2012 standards
- Gruyere and Attila Trend (Attila and Alaric) Mineral Resource reported at 0.70 g/t Au cut-off, constrained with A\$1,600/oz Au optimised pit shells on parameters derived from an ongoing PFS.
- Central Bore Mineral Resource reported at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (refer 2014 Annual Report).
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

APPENDIX A – PACIFIC DUNES – CORKWOOD AIRCORE

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

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
IBANEZ	15CWAC0003	48	49	1	0.13	0.13	549,201	6,950,200
IBANEZ	15CWAC0007	36	44	8	0.48	3.84	549,319	6,949,800
IBANEZ		56	65	9	0.36	3.24		
IBANEZ	15CWAC0008	52	66	14	0.22	3.08	549,423	6,949,803
IBANEZ	15CWAC0012	44	51	7	0.33	2.31	549,496	6,949,410
IBANEZ	15CWAC0016	36	39	3	0.24	0.72	549,576	6,949,004
IBANEZ	15CWAC0021	48	52	4	0.46	1.84	549,701	6,948,613
IBANEZ	15CWAC0021	64	66	2	0.43	0.86		
IBANEZ	15CWAC0022	44	48	4	0.15	0.60	549,794	6,948,623
IBANEZ		52	55	3	0.33	0.99		
IBANEZ	15CWAC0026	60	64	4	0.91	3.64	549,925	6,948,205
RICKENBACKER	15CWAC0063	64	67	3	0.33	0.98	549,299	6,941,402
RICKENBACKER	15CWAC0091	41	42	1	0.20	0.20	549,601	6,939,408

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

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
IBANEZ	15CWAC0003	48	49	1	0.13	0.13	549,201	6,950,200
IBANEZ	15CWAC0007	36	40	4	0.83	3.32	549,319	6,949,800
IBANEZ		60	64	4	0.64	2.56		
IBANEZ	15CWAC0012	48	50	2	0.57	1.14	549,496	6,949,410
IBANEZ	15CWAC0021	65	66	1	0.54	0.54	549,701	6,948,613
IBANEZ	15CWAC0026	60	64	4	0.91	3.64	549,925	6,948,205

Table 3: Summary of Pacific Dunes – Corkwood Aircore drill hole collar details.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
15CWAC0001	59	549,000	6,950,196	508	0	-90
15CWAC0002	49	549,100	6,950,199	507	270	-60
15CWAC0003	50	549,201	6,950,200	507	272	-60
15CWAC0004	70	549,301	6,950,194	507	269	-60
15CWAC0005	50	549,402	6,950,203	505	268	-60
15CWAC0006	49	549,500	6,950,209	505	267	-60
15CWAC0007	65	549,319	6,949,800	505	268	-60
15CWAC0008	66	549,423	6,949,803	504	268	-60
15CWAC0009	68	549,524	6,949,807	504	268	-60
15CWAC0010	60	549,300	6,949,395	504	270	-60
15CWAC0011	53	549,407	6,949,404	503	268	-60
15CWAC0012	51	549,496	6,949,410	501	267	-60
15CWAC0013	65	549,601	6,949,412	501	267	-60
15CWAC0014	52	549,699	6,949,404	500	267	-60
15CWAC0015	49	549,472	6,948,997	501	268	-60
15CWAC0016	40	549,576	6,949,004	501	268	-60
15CWAC0017	36	549,672	6,949,003	499	267	-60
15CWAC0018	41	549,778	6,948,999	498	268	-60
15CWAC0019	72	549,500	6,498,600	501	267	-60
15CWAC0020	63	549,603	6,948,607	501	268	-60
15CWAC0021	66	549,701	6,948,613	500	267	-60
15CWAC0022	55	549,794	6,948,623	498	265	-60
15CWAC0023	48	549,901	6,948,614	498	265	-60
15CWAC0024	69	549,724	6,948,183	496	270	-60
15CWAC0025	79	549,817	6,948,187	496	270	-60
15CWAC0026	65	549,925	6,948,205	496	270	-60
15CWAC0027	51	550,030	6,948,192	497	270	-60
15CWAC0028	44	549,900	6,947,835	493	270	-60
15CWAC0029	43	549,999	6,947,808	493	270	-60
15CWAC0030	46	550,104	6,947,798	493	270	-60
15CWAC0031	40	550,200	6,947,792	492	270	-60
15CWAC0032	39	550,302	6,947,800	492	270	-60
15CWAC0033	31	550,074	6,947,399	485	270	-60
15CWAC0034	36	550,171	6,947,407	485	270	-60
15CWAC0035	44	550,272	6,947,405	485	270	-60
15CWAC0036	37	550,380	6,947,404	486	270	-60
15CWAC0037	78	550,099	6,947,004	478	270	-60
15CWAC0038	31	550,200	6,947,015	481	270	-60
15CWAC0039	48	550,302	6,947,039	482	270	-60
15CWAC0040	33	550,398	6,946,997	481	270	-60
15CWAC0041	18	550,500	6,946,999	481	270	-60
15CWAC0042	19	548,898	6,943,002	456	0	-90
15CWAC0043	24	549,003	6,942,992	455	0	-90
15CWAC0044	33	549,106	6,943,005	454	0	-90
15CWAC0045	33	549,203	6,943,009	453	0	-90
15CWAC0046	51	549,300	6,943,017	451	0	-90
15CWAC0047	23	549,405	6,943,001	450	0	-90
15CWAC0048	44	549,073	6,942,607	454	270	-60
15CWAC0049	17	549,174	6,942,594	453	270	-60
15CWAC0050	34	549,279	6,942,604	452	270	-60
15CWAC0051	18	549,375	6,942,610	451	270	-60
15CWAC0052	50	549,099	6,942,208	452	270	-60
15CWAC0053	54	549,197	6,942,195	452	270	-60
15CWAC0054	39	549,299	6,942,207	452	270	-60
15CWAC0055	37	549,398	6,942,220	452	270	-60
15CWAC0056	29	549,500	6,942,213	451	270	-60
15CWAC0057	33	549,603	6,942,202	452	270	-60
15CWAC0058	65	549,275	6,941,806	453	270	-60
15CWAC0059	48	549,375	6,941,800	453	270	-60
15CWAC0060	38	549,477	6,941,802	452	270	-60
15CWAC0061	24	549,574	6,941,801	452	270	-60
15CWAC0062	59	549,200	6,941,399	453	270	-60
15CWAC0063	68	549,299	6,941,402	452	270	-60
15CWAC0064	60	549,398	6,941,394	452	270	-60
15CWAC0065	66	549,500	6,941,403	451	270	-60
15CWAC0066	63	549,601	6,941,396	451	270	-60
15CWAC0067	63	549,703	6,941,402	452	270	-60

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
15CWAC0068	55	549,202	6,941,003	454	270	-60
15CWAC0069	55	549,301	6,941,001	454	270	-60
15CWAC0070	48	549,400	6,941,006	454	270	-60
15CWAC0071	47	549,498	6,941,002	453	270	-60
15CWAC0072	47	549,603	6,941,005	451	270	-60
15CWAC0073	53	549,701	6,941,003	451	270	-60
15CWAC0074	39	549,422	6,940,609	454	270	-60
15CWAC0075	54	549,526	6,940,613	454	270	-60
15CWAC0076	41	549,624	6,940,597	455	270	-60
15CWAC0077	39	549,306	6,940,205	453	270	-60
15CWAC0078	44	549,403	6,940,212	452	270	-60
15CWAC0079	46	549,500	6,940,209	451	270	-60
15CWAC0080	50	549,603	6,940,216	450	270	-60
15CWAC0081	44	549,702	6,940,196	452	270	-60
15CWAC0082	42	549,375	6,939,805	452	270	-60
15CWAC0083	42	549,475	6,939,806	453	270	-60
15CWAC0084	45	549,573	6,939,808	454	270	-60
15CWAC0085	57	549,672	6,939,806	453	270	-60
15CWAC0086	38	549,779	6,939,803	454	270	-60
15CWAC0087	34	549,198	6,939,402	456	270	-60
15CWAC0088	57	549,299	6,939,396	456	270	-60
15CWAC0089	54	549,401	6,939,400	456	270	-60
15CWAC0090	36	549,501	6,939,412	456	270	-60
15CWAC0091	42	549,601	6,939,408	456	270	-60
15CWAC0092	20	549,700	6,939,408	455	270	-60
15CWAC0093	27	549,230	6,939,001	459	270	-60
15CWAC0094	42	549,304	6,938,993	460	270	-60
15CWAC0095	45	549,424	6,938,988	464	270	-60
15CWAC0096	2	549,532	6,939,020	464	270	-60
15CWAC0097	24	549,204	6,938,651	460	270	-60
15CWAC0098	30	549,309	6,938,638	462	270	-60
15CWAC0099	33	549,407	6,938,609	462	270	-60
15CWAC0100	32	549,506	6,938,607	462	270	-60
15CWAC0101	12	549,605	6,938,612	460	270	-60
15CWAC0102	44	549,709	6,938,608	459	270	-60

APPENDIX B – RENEGADE DIAMOND DRILLING

Table 4: Collar coordinate details for Renegade diamond drill programme

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
15KNDD0001	400	556,290	6,908,474	402	-60	071.8
15KNDD0002	336.4	556,098	6,909,209	402	-60	071.8

Table 5: Renegade diamond drill down-hole intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15KNDD0001 <i>including</i>	32.40	33.00	0.60	0.69	0.4
	62.00	63.00	1.00	1.04	1.0
	74.00	75.00	1.00	0.58	0.6
	90.30	91.56	1.26	0.85	1.1
	93.85	95.00	1.15	0.57	0.7
	109.00	110.00	1.00	0.52	0.5
	113.00	122.00	9.00	0.62	5.6
	128.00	134.00	6.00	0.99	5.9
	137.00	146.00	9.00	0.89	8.0
	158.00	158.70	0.70	0.75	0.5
	162.85	164.00	1.15	0.75	0.9
	184.00	185.00	1.00	0.96	1.0
	188.00	191.00	3.00	1.27	3.8
	199.80	200.50	0.70	12.75	8.9
	204.00	205.00	1.00	0.69	0.7
	222.50	223.25	0.75	2.35	1.8
	230.25	232.00	1.75	0.70	1.2
	250.15	251.75	1.60	1.12	1.8
	262.70	263.15	0.45	0.53	0.2
	266.00	271.00	5.00	0.62	3.1
	293.10	294.00	0.90	1.21	1.1
	312.55	333.00	20.45	0.83	17.0
	340.00	342.00	2.00	1.67	3.3
	346.55	349.00	2.45	4.83	11.8
15KNDD0002 <i>including</i>	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.50	0.5
	89.10	93.20	4.10	0.88	3.6
	120.00	121.00	1.00	2.09	2.1
	137.00	138.00	1.00	0.88	0.9
	141.00	143.00	2.00	0.67	1.3
	146.75	147.35	0.60	0.82	0.5
	153.05	153.70	0.65	0.68	0.4
	158.00	159.00	1.00	1.64	1.6
	178.50	179.45	0.95	4.07	3.9
	192.80	193.60	0.80	0.62	0.5
	235.00	236.00	1.00	6.75	6.8
	243.00	244.00	1.00	0.50	0.5

Table 6: Renegade diamond drill down-hole intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15KNDD0001	62.00	63.00	1.00	1.04	1.0
<i>including</i>	91.42	91.56	0.14	2.25	0.3
	121.00	122.00	1.00	2.77	2.8
	128.00	132.00	4.00	1.26	5.0
	142.00	144.00	2.00	1.95	3.9
	190.00	191.00	1.00	2.96	3.0
	199.80	200.50	0.70	12.75	8.9
	222.50	223.25	0.75	2.35	1.8
	250.85	251.75	0.90	1.26	1.1
	269.75	270.40	0.65	1.17	0.8
	293.10	294.00	0.90	1.21	1.1
	313.35	314.10	0.75	2.14	1.6
	319.00	323.00	4.00	1.13	4.5
	326.00	330.00	4.00	1.26	5.0
	340.00	342.00	2.00	1.67	3.3
	346.55	347.55	1.00	10.75	10.8
15KNDD0002	92.00	93.20	1.20	1.72	2.1
<i>including</i>	120.00	121.00	1.00	2.09	2.1
	158.00	159.00	1.00	1.64	1.6
	178.50	179.45	0.95	4.07	3.9
	235.00	236.00	1.00	6.75	6.8

Table 7: Renegade diamond drill down-hole intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 5.0 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15KNDD0001	199.80	200.50	0.70	12.75	8.9
<i>including</i>	346.55	347.55	1.00	10.75	10.8
15KNDD0002	235.00	236.00	1.00	6.75	6.8

APPENDIX C – GRUYERE DIAMOND DRILLING

Table 8: Collar coordinate details for Renegade diamond drill programme

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
15KNDD0001	1002.4	583,686	6,904,580	409	-75	166

Table 9: Gruyere diamond drill down-hole intersections including all individual assays – intersection at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15GY0300 including	674.17	695.50	21.33	0.99	21.1
	705.76	710.79	5.03	1.09	5.5
	723.00	737.00	14.00	1.14	16.0
	754.00	758.00	4.00	0.69	2.8
	764.58	765.50	0.92	1.10	1.0
	771.00	772.00	1.00	1.60	1.6
	780.00	877.00	97.00	1.27	123.2
	880.00	881.00	1.00	1.21	1.2

Table 10: Gruyere diamond drill down-hole intersections including all individual assays – intersection at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15GY0300 including	674.17	675.00	0.83	2.93	2.4
	678.00	679.00	1.00	1.39	1.4
	683.00	695.00	12.00	1.04	12.5
	705.76	710.00	4.24	1.15	4.9
	723.00	736.00	13.00	1.17	15.2
	764.58	765.50	0.92	1.10	1.0
	771.00	772.00	1.00	1.60	1.6
	780.00	781.00	1.00	9.60	9.6
	784.00	790.00	6.00	1.85	11.1
	793.00	817.84	24.84	1.18	29.3
	822.43	823.37	0.94	1.55	1.5
	826.00	829.50	3.50	1.17	4.1
	832.00	854.00	22.00	1.41	31.0
	857.40	863.53	6.13	1.47	9.0
	866.00	877.00	11.00	1.39	15.3
	880.00	881.00	1.00	1.21	1.2

Table 11: Gruyere diamond drill down-hole intersections including all individual assays – intersection at 5.0 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15GY0300 including	780.00	781.00	1.00	9.60	9.6
	787.63	788.17	0.54	6.07	3.3
	875.38	875.76	0.38	7.99	3.0

APPENDIX D

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Pacific Dunes – Corkwood, Renegade Diamond Drilling and Gruyere Diamond Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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 described in this release has been carried out using a combination of Aircore Drilling (AC) at Pacific Dunes - Corkwood (Corkwood) with Diamond (DD) at Renegade and Gruyere and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Gruyere.</p> <p>The total Corkwood AC programme comprised 102 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 43 metres, for 4,362 metres. A total of 100% of assays have been returned. Holes varied in depth from 3 metres to a maximum 115 metres. Initial holes were drilled vertically (15CWAC0001 and 15CWAC0042-0047) at both tested targets, though were changed to -60° to 270° following identification of vertical fabric drilling. Holes were drilled as 50m infill holes in the existing 800m spaced traverses and at 100m spacing on the infill 400m traverses. Composite chip samples taken with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for the Aircore Programme.</p> <p>Gruyere-Renegade: The sampling has been carried out using Diamond Drilling (DD).</p> <p>One hole was drilled at Gruyere (15GY0300) to a total depth of 1,046.5m with an RC pre-collar drilled to 144.5m.). The RC pre-collar was drilled in hangingwall stratigraphy to the mineralised Gruyere Porphyry with samples taken. Two diamond drill holes (15KNDD0001 and 15KNDD0002) were drilled at Renegade and were drilled as diamond holes from surface. 15KNDD0001 was drilled to 400.0m and 15KNDD0002 was drilled to 336.6m</p> <p>Total diamond core drilled for all three holes amounted to 1,782.9 metres.</p> <p>Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate one metre intervals based on geological observation. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Assays have been received for all 3 diamond holes and are reported in this release. All geology has been logged.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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>AC: 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 10g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.</p> <p>For all AC programme holes 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>RC: The 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 collected in a calico bag, and remaining sample mass collected into large PVS bags.</p> <p>DD: Diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ 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>All sample pulps from the Corkwood AC and Renegade DD programmes were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays.</p>
Drilling techniques	<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>AC: 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 hole sample contamination.</p> <p>RC: An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm).</p> <p>DD: Diamond drilling rigs operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ2 and NQ3 size for sampling and assay. All 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>
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 Aircore samples were damp.</p> <p>AC: Aircore drilling at Corkwood did not intersect any significant water, occasional samples were damp due to addition of water to aid drilling recoveries in sandy overburden. Recovery of the samples is estimated to be approximately 80-90%, with local variations near surface as low as 20-40%.</p> <p>RC: The RC samples were dry. Drilling operators' ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. All samples collected were dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole.</p> <p>DD: All diamond core collected is dry. Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>AC: One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m).</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 cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.</p> <p>DD: 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>
	<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>AC: This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample. The entire sample is collected to minimal loss of material is reported. Samples reported with significant assays were all recorded as being totally dry, with now water or visible contamination.</p> <p>RC: The RC pre-collar was not sampled.</p> <p>DD: There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>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.</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. 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.</p> <p>Logging of DD core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>AC: 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 were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p> <p>RC: 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 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>Aircore: 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. 85%) were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p> <p>RC: 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 plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	<p>AC: At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.</p> <p>RC: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. The RC drilling samples were not sent for analysis</p> <p>DD: Duplicate half-core sample were taken in 15GY0300 at a frequency of one in 40 samples, with one half representing the primary result and the second half representing the duplicate result. The Renegade drilling did not have duplicate samples submitted.</p> <p>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>	Core samples are collected at nominal one metre intervals to create 2-3kg samples for submission. Duplicate samples were collected at a frequency of 1 in 40. Drill core is also measured for SG. This is measured using an industry standard wet/dry method with scales calibrated at start and end of shift using certified weights.
	<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 which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by Intertek in sample preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Aircore Gold: Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with MS finish for gold only (AC holes), which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in AC drilling. Aircore end-of-hole samples were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a four acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as “near-total digestions”. Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.</p> <p>DD Gold: Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. 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 mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling.</p> <p>The AC and Renegade DD sample pulps were analysed in the laboratory using a Portable XRF machine. This 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 29 elements are reported using the “soil” mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes of the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, 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>
	<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>	<p>All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie. XRF analysis in the lab is completed by Lab Staff. XRF machines are calibrated at beginning of each shift. Read times for all analyses are recorded and included in the Lab Assay reports. Detection limits for each element are included in Lab reports.</p> <p>Down-hole survey of rock property information for all holes reported has been completed. ABIMS is the contractor which compiled this work. This involved downhole surveys using a variety of tools with real time data capture and validation. The tools were calibrated on a regular basis.</p>

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>	<p>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 four-metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 1 in 100.</p> <p>For the Corkwood Aircore programme 1,492 samples (including QAQC) were submitted for analysis. This included 41 Field Blanks, 41 Field Standards and 0 Field Duplicates.</p> <p>At the lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 50 Lab blanks, 44 Lab checks, and 86 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.</p> <p>Gold Road protocol for RC and Diamond 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.</p> <p>For 15GY0300 assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 333 samples. This included 9 Field Blanks and 9 Field Standards.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 10 Lab blanks, 11 Lab checks, and 10 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>For 15KNDD0001 and 15KNDD0002 assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 825 samples. This included 23 Field Blanks and 23 Field Standards.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 14 Lab blanks, 12 Lab checks, and 15 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>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. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision for a deposit with an estimated 35% Nugget Effect.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the Principal Resource Geologist and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not 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 Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the GOR 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.
Location of data points	<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>	<p>AC: locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. Vertical and - 60° holes were drilled, angled holes were set-up using rig clinometer and azimuth checked by geologist with handheld Sunto compass.</p> <p>DD: The drill hole locations were initially picked up by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. All holes were later picked up by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS.</p> <p>For angled drill holes, the rig is aligned by surveyed marker pegs and compass check, and the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.</p> <p>Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 50m intervals. A final survey using an electronic multishot down hole survey device is also completed for all diamond holes on completion of drilling. Follow-up down hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools was completed by ABIMS.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Initial elevation (RL's) is allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromag surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1-2m. Diamond drill holes have had collars surveyed by DGPS to within a 1cm accuracy in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	AC: Holes were drilled as 50m infill holes in the existing 800m spaced traverses and at 100m spacing on the infill 400m traverses. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to four-metres. An additional one-metre end of hole sample is collected and assayed for gold and multi-element analysis. DD: 15KNDD0001 and 15KNDD0002 were approximately 750m apart.
	<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>	15GY0300 was drilled sub-parallel to the footwall high-grade gold distribution observed up-dip on previously drilled intersections. 15KNDD0001 and 15KNDD0002 were exploratory holes.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No assay compositing has been applied.
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>	The orientation of the AC drill lines (090° azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted lithology. Initial holes were drilled vertically (15CWAC0001 and 15CWAC0042-0047) at both tested targets, though were changed to -60° to 270° following identification of vertical fabric in drilling to facilitate drilling across the stratigraphy. The orientation of 15GY0300 (175 degrees azimuth) was approximately sub-parallel to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation and was appropriate for intersecting the main mineralising features such as shear foliation, quartz veins, and alteration packages. 15KNDD0001 & 15KNDD0002 were drilled at an orientation approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation and was appropriate for intersecting the main mineralising features such as shear foliation, quartz veins, and alteration packages.
	<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>	Renegade: Detailed structural logging of diamond drill core identified important quartz veins sets with an approximate orientation of shallow to the east. Drilling angled at either -60 to the east or west does not introduce any directional bias given the structural orientations and current understanding of the mineralisation.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Diamond drilling 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	<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
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>	<p>Corkwood: The AC 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.</p> <p>Gruyere: 15GY0300 was drilled within tenement E38/2362, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd.</p> <p>Renegade: 15KNDD0001 and 15GYDD0002 were drilled within tenement E38/1388, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd.</p> <p>All activities subject to this release are located on tenements situated located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. The 2004 "Yamarna Project Agreement" between Gold Road and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation govern the exploration activities respectively inside the Pastoral Lease. Aspects of these agreements are currently under review.</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 WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Gruyere: The target Gruyere Prospect comprises of a narrow to wide tonalitic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Intrusive) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 2,200 metres, and a maximum known depth of 700 metres below surface. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (75-80 degrees) to the north east. A sequence of intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks define the stratigraphy to the west of the Intrusive and mafic volcanics (basalt) occur to the east of the Intrusive.</p> <p>Mineralisation is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and appears to be associated with pervasive overprinting albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration which has obliterated the primary texture of the rock. Minor fine quartz-carbonate veining occurs throughout. Sulphide assemblages include pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite in varying amounts. Free gold is observed commonly associated in alteration at vein margins, close to coarse arsenopyrite clusters, and in quartz veins,</p> <p>The Gruyere Prospect is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road Resources during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. Gruyere target comprises a coincident structural-geochemical target within a major regional-scale structural corridor associated with the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. This zone occurs within the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt at Yamarna in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.</p> <p>Renegade: The Renegade deposit is hosted with porphyritic rocks located within the regional Yamarna Shear Zone. The mineralisation is contained in albite-biotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite alteration associated with late brittle fracturing that post-dates the main ductile deformation events within the belt. The mineralisation has been</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>identified over a strike length of approximately a kilometre and is thought to be contained in steeply dipping zones.</p> <p>Corkwood: 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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<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"> ■ 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>	Collar details of the respective programmes are contained in Tables 3, 4 and 8.
Data aggregation methods	<p><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>	<p>All grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted average grades.</p> <p>Aircore drilling grades are tabulated at 0.10g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au lower cut-offs in Appendix A.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling grades are tabulated at 0.5, 1.0 and 5.0g/t Au lower cut-offs in Appendices B and C.</p> <p>Gruyere: Down-hole length-weighted average grades are reported for 15GY0300 including identified waste zones associated with internal mafic dykes and rafts, and un-altered porphyry zones. 15GY0300 intersected the Gruyere Porphyry at -65° towards 200° and as such true widths will be less than the stated down-hole intersections widths.</p> <p>No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.</p>
	<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>	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, internal intervals above 1 ppm and 5ppm Au are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres, with from and to depths recorded.
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><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.</i></p> <p><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>	<p>Gruyere: Mineralisation is hosted within a steep east dipping, NNW striking tonalitic porphyry. The porphyry is mineralised almost ubiquitously at greater than 0.3 g/t Au characterised by pervasive sub-vertical shear fabric and sericite-pyrite alteration. Higher grade zones occur in alteration packages characterised by albite-sericite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite alteration and quartz and quartz-carbonate veining. Orientation of these packages is approximately 45° dip to SE, with strike extents SW to NE of over 100m.</p> <p>The general drill direction of 60° to 250 is approximately perpendicular to the main alteration packages and suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. However, due to the general broad nature of the mineralised intersections the down hole length of intersections are reported, as true width is not known.</p>
Diagrams	<p><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>	Figures 2, 4 and 7 detail locations of mineralisation with the respective programmes and Tables 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 contain the complete list of intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Comprehensive reporting is provided in tables in Appendices A, B and C
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>	Corkwood Camp Scale Targets are displayed in Figure 3, Renegade collars and interpreted surface geology is displayed in Figure 5.
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). 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>	Further infill and extensional drilling programmes are anticipated in the future as the Corkwood, Gruyere and Renegade projects progress through various study phases.