ATTILA GROWTH POTENTIAL: DRILLING EXTENDS MINERALISATION

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

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Highlights

- **Extensional resource drilling completed at the Attila Deposit, 27 kilometres from the 6.2 million ounce (Moz) Gruyere Gold Project**
- **Extensions to mineralisation defined outside existing 220,000 ounce open pit resource and to 240 metres depth**
- **Mineralisation confirmed on the Main Shear beyond current resource, including:**
  - **9 metres at 4.3 g/t Au from 130 metres (16ATDD0006), including 3.9 metres at 9.4 g/t Au**
  - **9 metres at 3.5 g/t Au from 160 metres (16ATDD0017), including 1 metre at 25.0 g/t Au**
  - **8 metres at 2.2 g/t Au from 75 metres (16ATRC0015)**
  - **13 metres at 1.9 g/t Au from 96 metres (16ATRC0014)**
- **Further high-grade mineralisation confirmed on Hangingwall and Footwall Structures**
- **Thick low-grade mineralised zone identified at the intersection of the Main and Footwall shears, up to 81 metres wide**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce completion of infill and extensional drilling at the Attila Deposit, approximately 27 kilometres south-west of the 6.2 million ounce Gruyere Gold Project in Western Australia. This programme, which is part of a larger effort targeting high-margin gold deposits to supplement ore feed from the planned Gruyere Open Pit, has confirmed significant extensions to mineralisation outside the existing 220,000 ounce Attila open pit Mineral Resource.

Twenty Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and nine diamond (**DDH**) holes successfully infilled and extended continuous structurally controlled gold mineralisation over more than 1.5 kilometres of strike. Potentially economic mineralisation has been identified on the Main Shear, as well as Hangingwall and Footwall Structures, below and to the north of the 2015 open pit Mineral Resource, which is constrained within a A$1,600/oz pit shell. The resource shell is limited in part by depth of historic drilling which rarely extended more than 90 metres below surface. A recently completed deep diamond hole has intersected mineralisation 240 metres below surface, demonstrating the significant potential to extend mineralisation along the entire length of the resource of almost two kilometres strike.

Ongoing Geological interpretation is aiming to refine high-grade mineralisation controls within multiple parallel ore zones, and to improve modelling of the intersection zone between the Main and Footwall structures, where mineralisation increases to widths in excess of 80 metres at lower-grades. An update to the Attila Mineral Resource is planned for first half of 2017. The Company will then commence Pre-Feasibility Studies to determine appropriate approach to exploiting the deposit.

The Attila Mineral Resource is located on a granted Mining Lease, with a current Native Title Mining Agreement in place. Attila was not factored in to the recently completed Gruyere Feasibility Study[1] and has the potential to enhance Gruyere's already robust economics as it is within trucking distance of the planned Gruyere processing plant.

Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said*: "Our first drilling at Attila in almost five years has identified significant zones of mineralisation within the current resource and at unexplored depths. The high-grade nature of some zones, and very thick intersections at lower grade in other areas, suggest we have significant potential to expand on our existing 220,000 ounce gold resource. Our team is now working on an update to allow us to assess the potential of the resource to contribute additional value to our recently completed Gruyere Feasibility Study".*

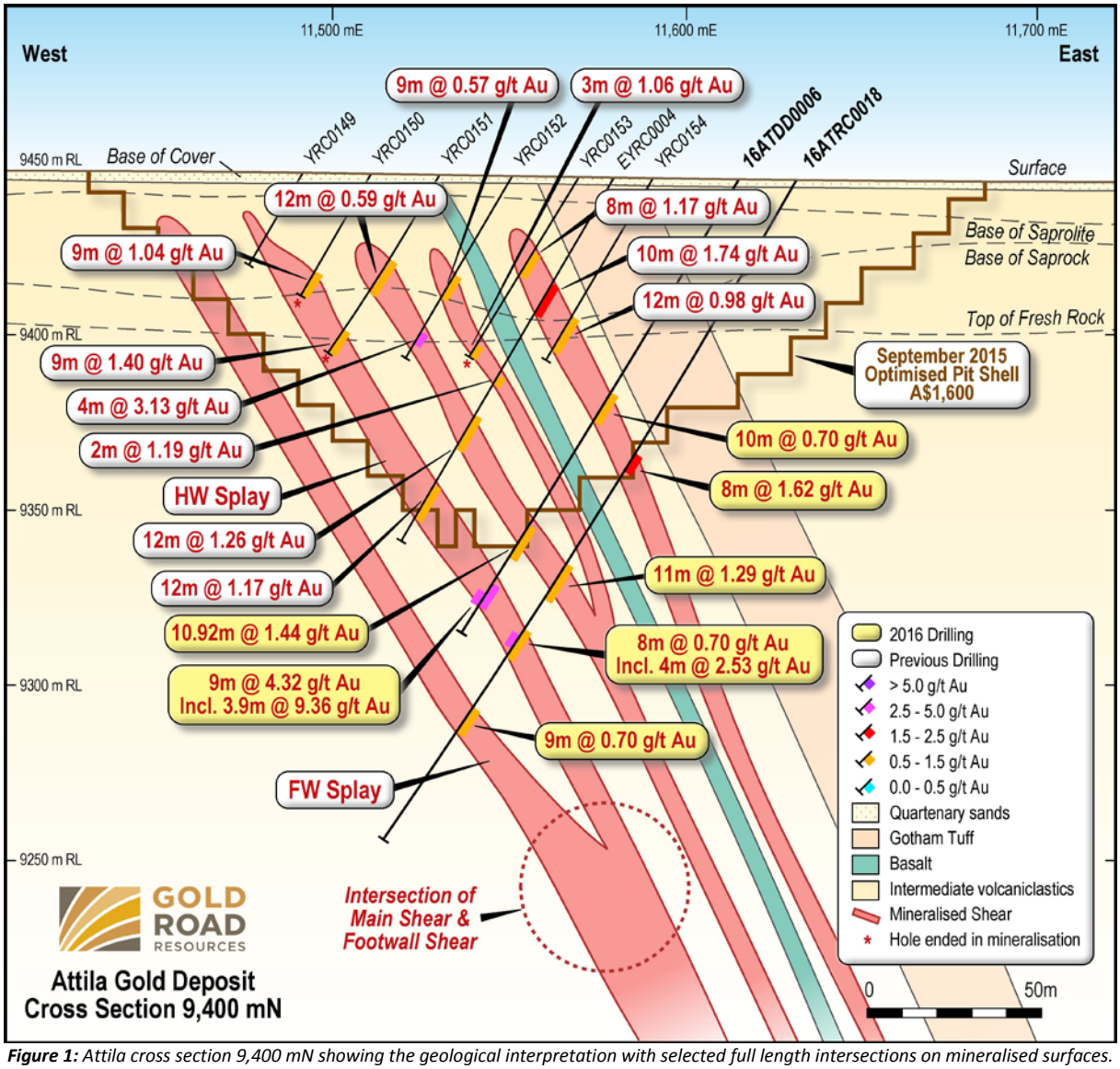

Figure 1: *Attila cross section 9,400 mN showing the geological interpretation with selected full length intersections on mineralised surfaces.*

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016, "Gruyere Feasibility Study Approved"

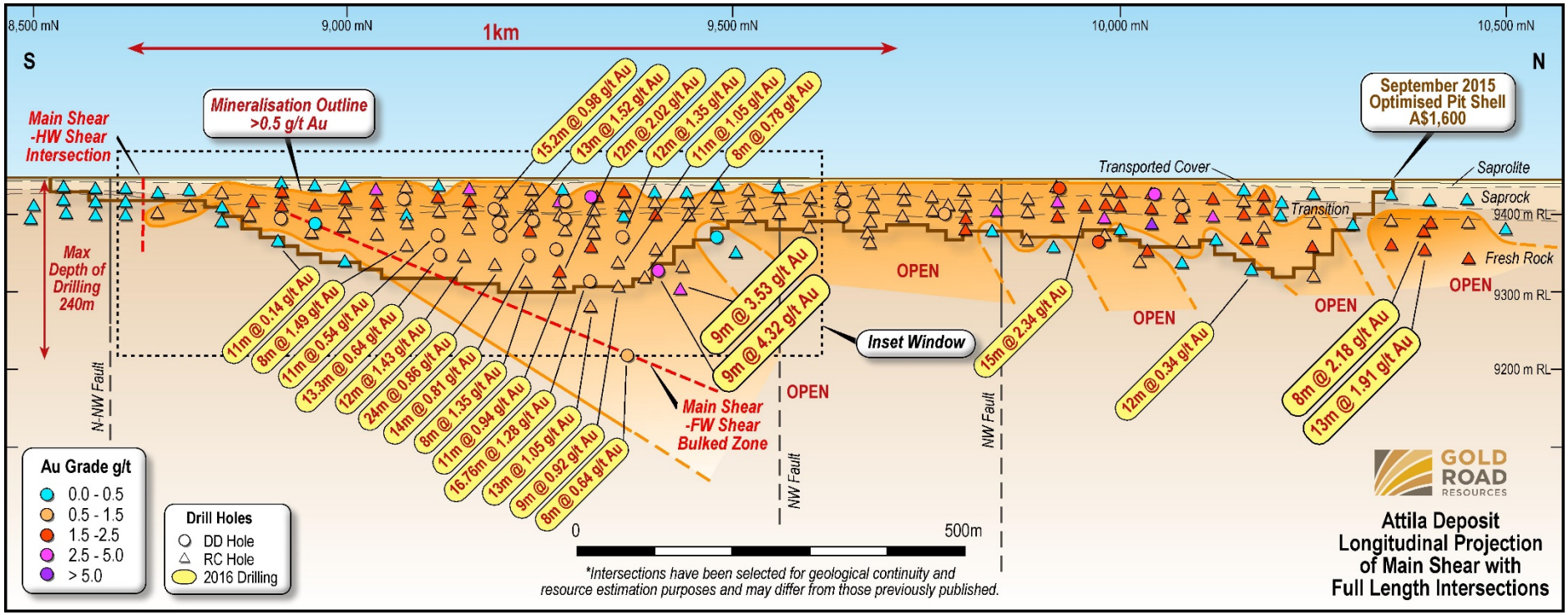

Figure 2: *Attila Longitudinal Projection looking west, illustrating locations of full length intersections on the Main Shear – 2016 drilling. Potential extensions to pit shell highlighted by intersections in larger font. Inset window shows location of Figure 3.*

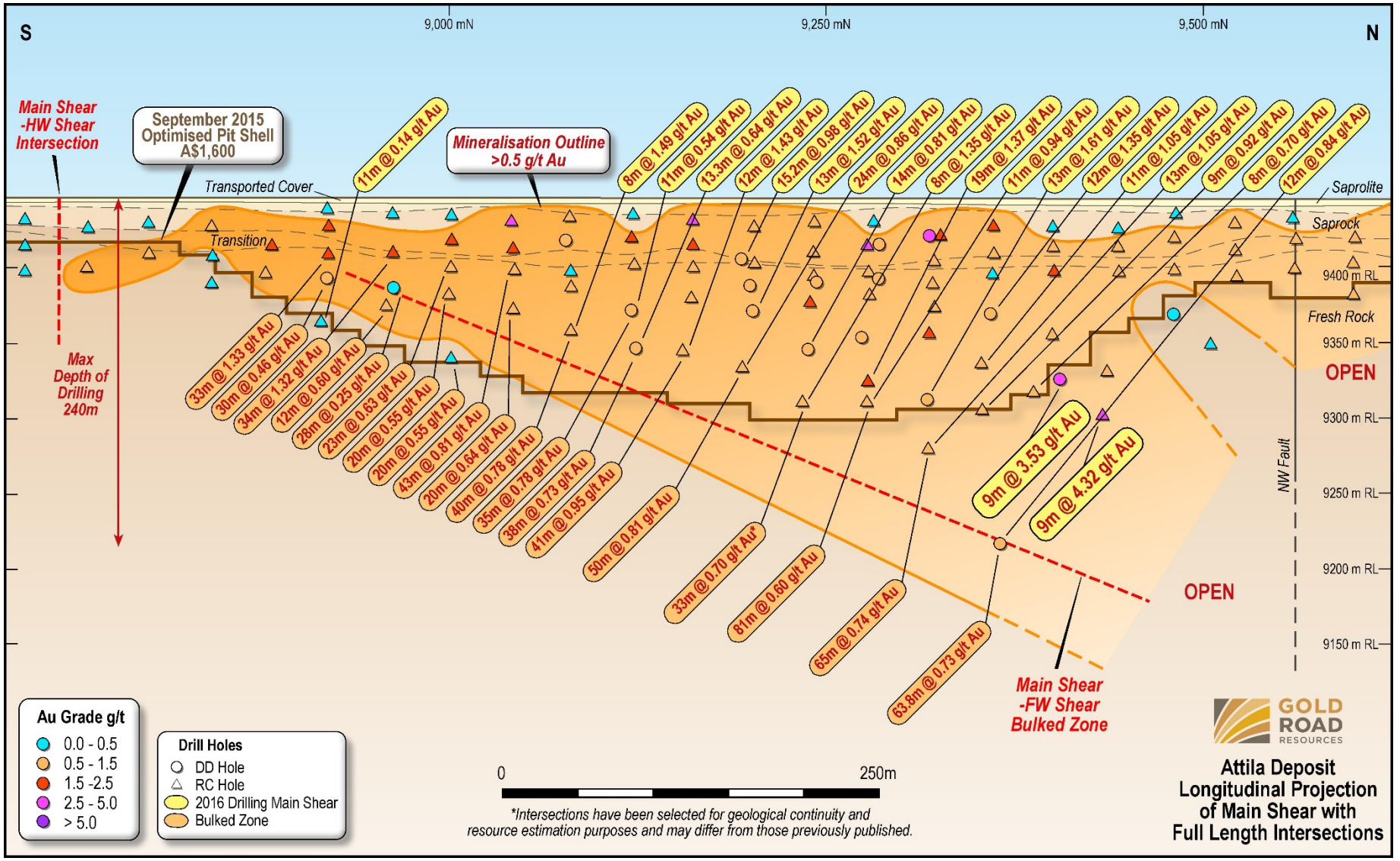

Figure 3: *Attila Longitudinal Projection Inset, location shown on Figure 2, looking west, illustrating locations of bulk intersections (orange) on the Main and Footwall Shear. 2016 drilling Main Shear intersections coloured in yellow.*

Open Pit Extensions

The Attila open pit Mineral Resource of 4.4Mt at 1.57 g/t for 220 koz[2], has already been identified as a potential source of supplemental feed for the proposed Gruyere processing facility, with its higher-grade, close proximity to the proposed plant (approximately 27 kilometres south-west), and location on an existing mining lease (Figure 6).

The recent programme of extensional and infill drilling has improved confidence in the continuity of the mineralisation inside the resource pit shell, and demonstrated the potential to increase depth and strike length to the north. The new interpretation has identified bulk zones of lower grade mineralisation, with internal high-grade, where the Main Shear and Footwall Shears intersect, representing an attractive target for open pit mining (Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Drill Programme Highlights

The drill programme comprised of 20 RC holes for 3,259 metres and nine diamond holes for 1,329 metres designed to:

- Confirm the extremities of mineralisation in the existing resource shell
- Test the down-dip extents and continuity of gold mineralisation outside the resource pit shell
- Add diamond drill core to the data base for additional detailed geological information

The existing Attila Mineral Resource is based on drill data collected between the 1980's and 2012. Drilling was relatively shallow with very few holes extending beyond 100 metres depth resulting in identified mineralisation remaining open both down dip and along strike. This new programme has successfully increased confidence in the nature and location of gold mineralisation in deeper levels of the resource and defined continuity of mineralisation along strike. These extensions include two significant intersections, below and to the north of the deepest part of the pit shell which demonstrate the upside potential of this resource (Figure 2 and 3):

- 9 metres at 4.3 g/t Au from 130 metres (16ATDD0006), including 3.9 metres at 9.4 g/t Au
- 9 metres at 3.5 g/t Au from 160 metres (16ATDD0017), including 1 metre at 25.0 g/t Au

Another two results drilled 100 metres north of the resource shell (Figure 2), also returned good width and grade at moderate depths, beyond the current resource limits:

- 13 metres at 1.91 g/t Au from 96 metres (16ATRC0014)
- 8 metres at 2.18 g/t Au from 75 metres (16ATRC0015)

[2] Refer ASX announcement dated 16 September 2015, "Gruyere Resource Increases to 5.62 Million Ounces; Yamarna Mineral Resources Fully JORC 2012 Compliant"

The deeper diamond hole (16ATDD0011) confirmed mineralisation at depths of 250 metres below surface and 120 metres down dip of previously confirmed mineralisation (Figure 2 and 3). Although mineralisation was low-grade the confirmation of continuity of mineralisation on such a large step-out, and successful targeting of the thick intersection of the Main and Footwall mineralised shears, presents an encouraging target to follow up. Mineralised intersections from 16ATDD0011 include:

- 15.8 metres at 0.56 g/t Au from 241.2 metres on the Hangingwall Splay
- 12 metres at 0.84 g/t Au from 260 metres on the Main Shear
- 31 metres at 0.85 g/t Au from 274 metres on the Footwall Shear
- Total width of the three intersections, including internal waste, 63.8 metres at 0.73 g/t Au

Other holes confirming this wide zone of mineralisation at the intersection of the Main and Footwall shears include (Figure 3):

- 38.0 metres at 0.81 g/t Au from 79 metres (16ATRC0003)
- 33.0 metres at 0.70 g/t Au from 141 metres (16ATRC0006)
- 42.0 metres at 0.95 g/t Au from 109 metres (16ATRC0004)
- 51.0 metres at 0.81 g/t Au from 118 metres (16ATRC0005)
- 76.0 metres at 0.67 g/t Au from 157 metres (16ATRC0020)
- 35.0 metres at 0.78 g/t Au from 82 metres (16ATDD0009)
- 81.0 metres at 0.60 g/t Au from 131 metres (16ATRC0021)

Geology and Intersection Details

Gold mineralisation at Attila has now been defined over two kilometres in strike on the Main and Hangingwall Shears. The deposit is located within the northern Yamarna Greenstone Belt on the Attila-Alaric Trend, which also hosts the 50 koz Alaric Mineral Resource and the Renegade Prospect to the north (Figure 6). Geological modelling has identified cross faulting as an important feature for localisation of higher-grade mineralisation (Figure 5), with larger volumes of mineralised structures occurring in fault-bounded blocks. Steeply east dipping mineralisation is hosted in shear zones (Figure 1 and Figure 4).

Mineralisation at Attila is interpreted on the Main, Footwall and Hangingwall Shears, which can be traced along strike for at least two kilometres; a further two subsidiary mineralised shears, the Hangingwall and Footwall splay, are continuous over one kilometre and several smaller cross cutting mineralised structures are noted in this zone. These features combine to present an attractive deposit for open pit extraction.

The Attila Main Shear averages five to 10 metres in width, with local thickening up to 80 metres at the intersection of the Main and Footwall shears (Figure 3). The thickened intersection zone is interpreted to plunge 25° to the north (Figure 2 and 3) and is intersected in drill hole 16ATDD0011 approximately 250 metres below surface. Continuity of this zone is defined over a one kilometre strike length (Figure 2 and 3) and remains open down plunge.

Best intersections include:

- 32.4 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 76 metres (16ATDD0003 – Footwall Shear and Main Shear)
- 18.0 metres at 1.34 g/t Au from 215 metres (16ATRC0020 – Footwall Shear)
- 4.0 metres at 2.01 g/t Au from 38 metres (16ATDD0003 – Main Shear)
- 5.8 metres at 2.98 g/t Au from 149.3 metres (16ATDD0004 – Main Shear)
- 4.6 metres at 2.97 g/t Au from 84 metres (16ATDD0005 – Main Shear)
- 3.9 metres at 9.36 g/t Au from 135.1 metres (16ATDD0006 – Main Shear)
- 4.0 metres at 4.69 g/t Au from 139 metres (16ATRC0007 – Main Shear)
- 15.0 metres at 2.34 g/t Au from 31 metres, including 6 metres at 5.22 g/t Au (16ATRC0010 – Main Shear)
- 5.0 metres at 3.13 g/t Au from 63 metres (16ATRC0008 – Hangingwall Shear)
- 7.0 metres at 2.11 g/t Au from 95 metres (16ATRC0009 – Hangingwall Shear)
- 11.0 metres at 2.36 g/t Au from 60 metres (16ATDD0005 – Hangingwall Splay)

Gold mineralisation is associated with albite-biotite-pyrite alteration with minor quartz-carbonate veining sub-parallel to shearing. Higher grades are generally associated with the most intensely sheared and altered zones (greater than 5% pyrite and coarse biotite). Sand cover is generally one to two metres thick and the weathering profile is stripped with the transition to fresh rock occurring at a depth of 40 to 60 metres.

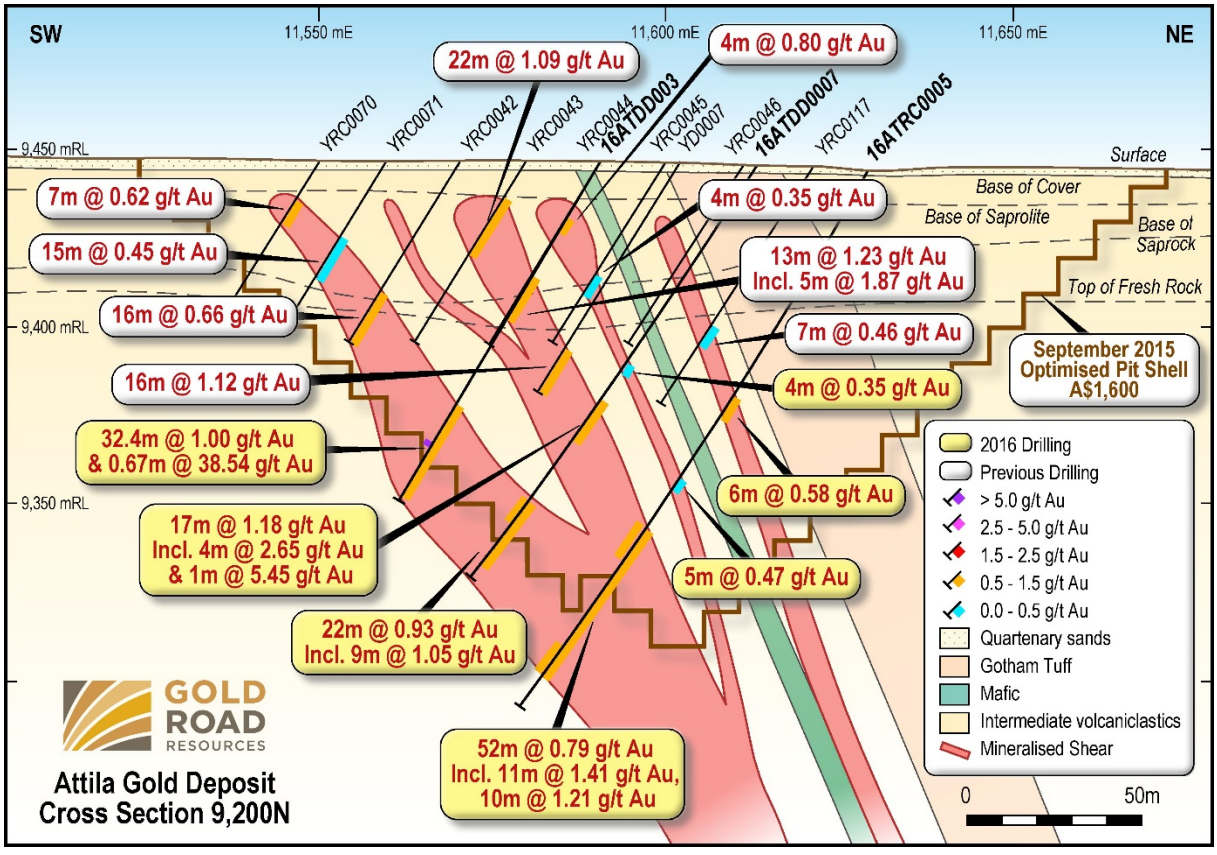

Figure 4: *Attila cross section 9,200 mN showing the geological interpretation showing thickening at the Footwall and Main Shear intersection and all full length intersections on all mineralised surfaces.*

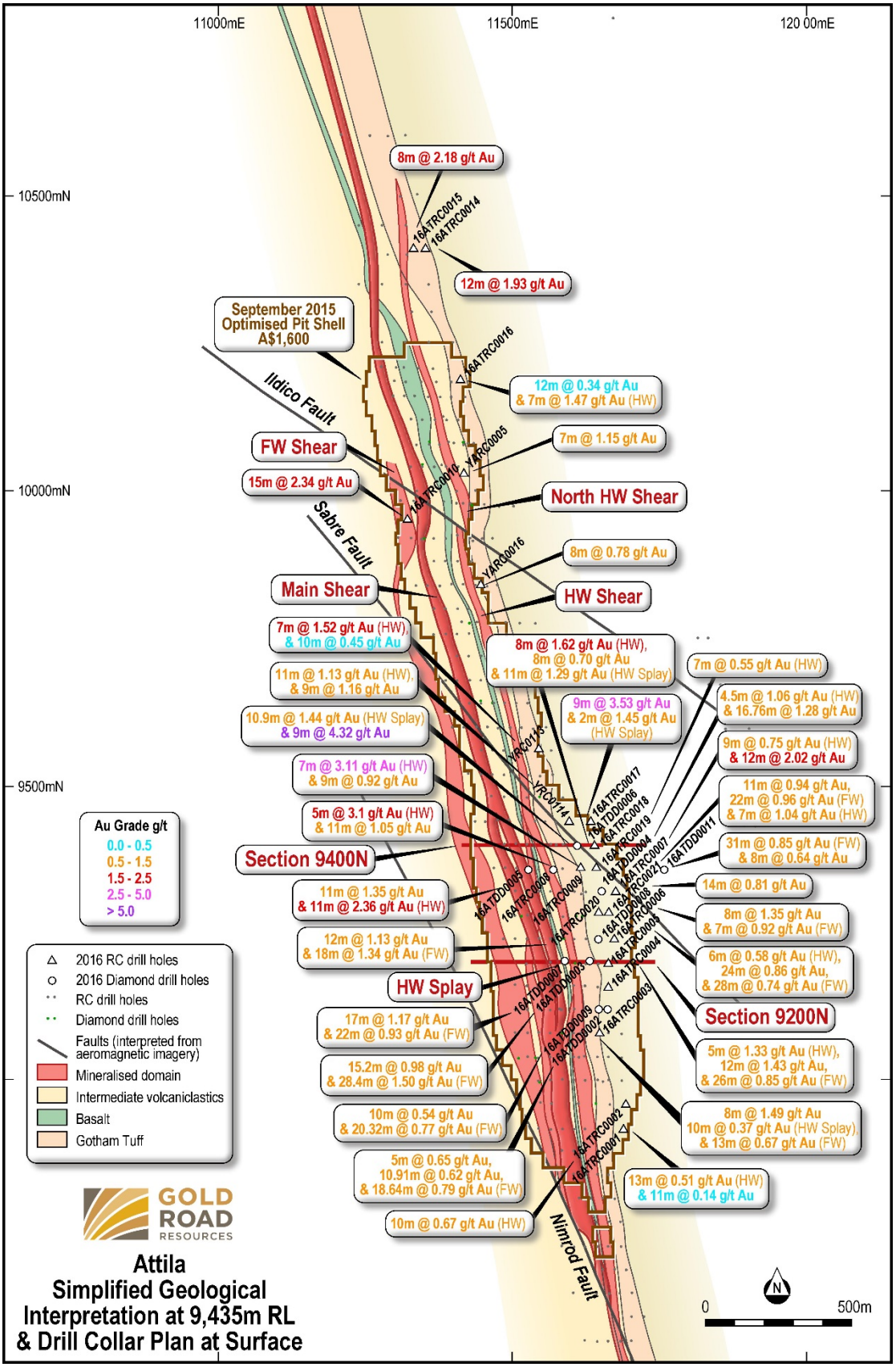

Figure 5: *Attila simplified Geological Interpretation, 2016 drill hole collars and full length intersections on the Main Shear, significant intersections on the Footwall (FW) and Hangingwall Structures (HW) are highlighted.*

Future Work

Ongoing geological interpretation will focus on understanding the mineralisation controls and thickening at the intersection of the Main and Footwall Shears. The Company aims to complete an updated Mineral Resource in the first half of 2017 and initiate Pre-Feasibility mining studies. Further drilling may be planned to delineate depth extensions following economic evaluation.

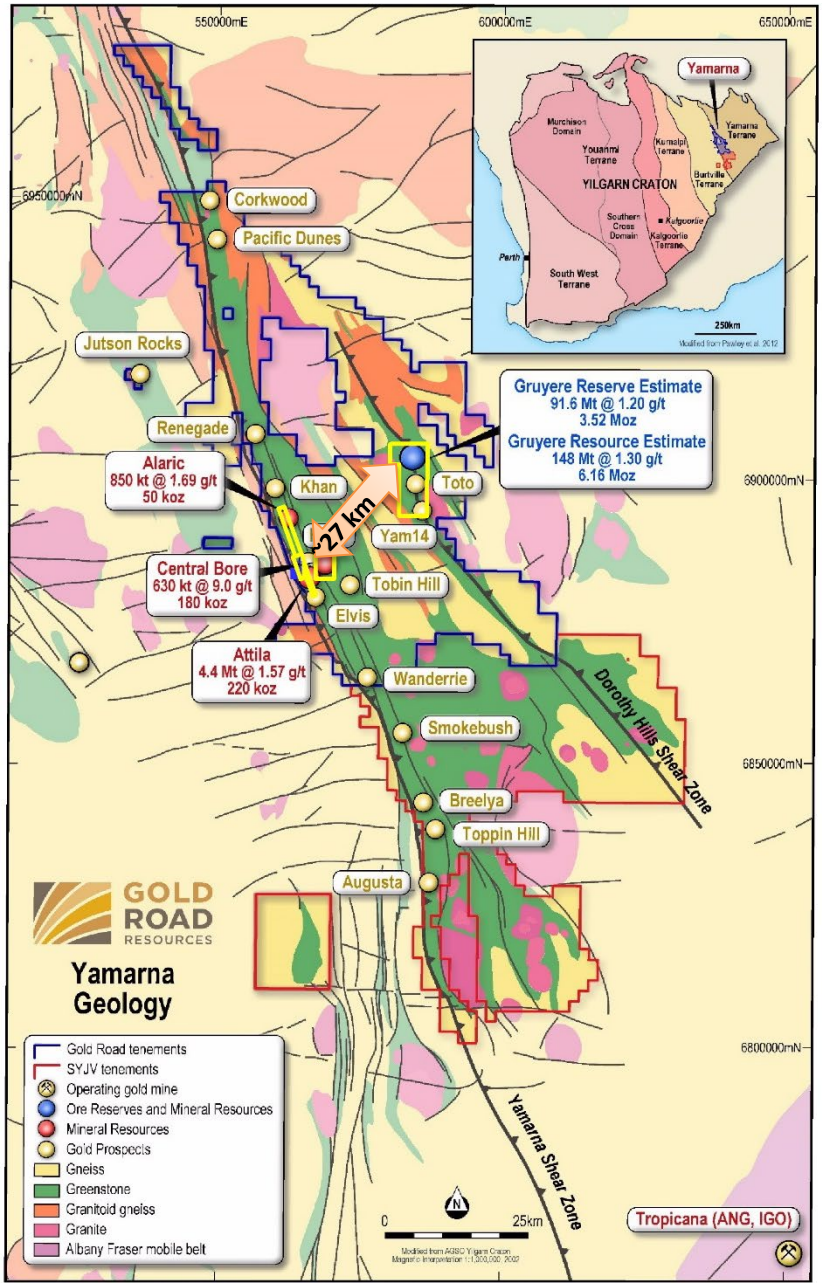

Figure 6: *Yamarna Geology Plan showing proximity of Attila to the Gruyere Gold Project, and Mining Leases in yellow.*

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources is pioneering development of Australia's newest goldfield, the Yamarna Belt, 200 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Company holds tenements covering ~5,000km^2 in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. These tenements contain a gold resource of 6.6 million ounces, including 6.2 million ounces at the Gruyere deposit, which Gold Road discovered in 2013.

The Feasibility Study for Gruyere, which was completed in October 2016, indicated the Project's 3.5 million ounce reserve could support average annualised production of 270,000 ounces for 13 years. While progressing Gruyere towards first production, Gold Road continues to explore for similar-scale deposits on its own on its 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.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne. 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

Mineral Resources

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for **Gruyere** is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director – Exploration and Growth for Gold Road and Mr John Donaldson, Geology Manager for Gold Road.*

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for **Attila Trend** is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road, Mr John Donaldson, Geology Manager for Gold Road and Mrs Jane Levett, Senior Resource Geologist for Gold Road.*

- ***Mr Justin Osborne** is an employee of Gold Road, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333)*
- ***Mr John Donaldson** is an employee of Gold Road as well as a shareholder, and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RPGeo Mining 10147)*
- ***Mrs Jane Levett** is an employee of Gold Road, and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional (MAusIMM CP 112232)*

Messrs Osborne and Donaldson and Mrs Levett have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Messrs Osborne and Donaldson and Mrs Levett consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for **Central Bore** is based on geostatistical modelling by Ravensgate using sample information and geological interpretation supplied by Gold Road. The Mineral Resource estimates were undertaken by **Mr Craig Harvey**, previously Principal Consultant at Ravensgate and **Mr Neal Leggo**, Principal Consultant at Ravensgate.*

Messrs Harvey and Leggo are both Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Messrs Harvey and Leggo have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Messrs Harvey and Leggo consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves

*The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve for **Gruyere** is based on information compiled by David Varcoe. **Mr David Varcoe** is an employee of AMC Consultants and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM).*

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

New Information or Data

Gold Road confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource tabulation for the Yamarna Leases

Project Name	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Gruyere (0.5 g/t)	**147.71**	**1.30**	**6.16**
Measured	13.86	1.18	0.53
Indicated	91.12	1.29	3.79
Inferred	42.73	1.35	1.85
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	**153.64**	**1.34**	**6.61**

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *Gruyere Mineral Resource reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within an A$1,700/oz Au optimised pit shell based on mining and processing parameters from the PFS and geotechnical parameters from the previous Mineral Resource estimate (ASX announcement dated 22 April 2016)*
- *Attila Trend (Attila and Alaric) Mineral Resource reported at 0.7 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within an A$1,600/oz Au optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 16 September 2015)*
- *Central Bore Mineral Resource reported at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (2014 Annual Report)*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding*
- *Gruyere, Central Bore and Attila Trend are wholly owned by Gold Road Resources Limited*

Gruyere Project Ore Reserves Statement

Ore Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Proved	14.9	1.09	0.52
Probable	76.7	1.22	3.00
Total Ore Reserve	**91.6**	**1.20**	**3.52**

Notes:

- *The Ore Reserve are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *The Ore Reserve is evaluated using a gold price of A$1,500/oz (ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016)*
- *The Ore Reserve is evaluated using variable cut off grades: Oxide 0.35 g/t Au, Transitional 0.39 g/t Au and Fresh 0.43 g/t Au*
- *Ore block tonnage dilution averages 3.2%; Ore block gold loss is estimated at 1.4%*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding*
- *A total of 407 kt at 0.87 g/t Au for 11.4 koz at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off of Inferred Mineral Resource associated with the dispersion blanket Domain is contained within the FS pit design (with the majority located within Stage 2). This oxide material has not been included in the optimisation, the Ore Reserve estimate nor the FS processing schedule and presents potential upside subject to further definition with RC drilling*

Appendix 1: Attila Drilling Details

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for Attila diamond and RC drill holes*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Local East	Local North	m RL	Local Azimuth	Dip	Comment
16ATDD0002	DDH	150.2	11,663	9,121	9,444	273	-60	
16ATDD0003	DDH	108.41	11,588	9,196	9,444	262	-60	
16ATDD0004	DDH	171.06	11,655	9,321	9,444	269.3	-60	
16ATDD0005	DDH	101.11	11,573	9,359	9,444	273.7	-60	
16ATDD0006	DDH	150.08	11,614	9,399	9,444	275.6	-60	
16ATDD0007	DDH	141.37	11,633	9,200	9,444	268.7	-55.4	Re-entry
16ATDD0008	DDH	132.3	11,652	9,240	9,444	267.9	-56	Re-entry
16ATDD0009	DDH	162.05	11,649	9,121	9,444	270.6	-54	Re-entry
16ATDD0011	DDH	351.3	11,761	9,357	9,443	274.9	-60	
16ATRC0001	RC	132	11,693	8,918	9,445	266	-60	
16ATRC0002	RC	90	11,694	8,959	9,444	260.5	-60	
16ATRC0003	RC	126	11,654	9,085	9,444	265.1	-60	
16ATRC0004	RC	162	11,667	9,161	9,444	264.2	-60	
16ATRC0005	RC	180	11,665	9,198	9,444	266	-60	
16ATRC0006	RC	174	11,677	9,238	9,444	263.4	-60	
16ATRC0007	RC	150	11,651	9,283	9,444	262.4	-60	
16ATRC0008	RC	150	11,621	9,361	9,444	262.7	-60	
16ATRC0009	RC	174	11,648	9,359	9,444	265.6	-60	
16ATRC0010	RC	90	11,390	9,956	9,442	266.4	-60	
16ATRC0014	RC	140	11,360	10,398	9,442	261.1	-60	
16ATRC0015	RC	120	11,337	10,398	9,442	262.8	-60	
16ATRC0016	RC	200	11,419	10,177	9,442	262.3	-60	
16ATRC0017	RC	257	11,637	9,440	9,443	261.1	-60	
16ATRC0018	RC	228	11,631	9,396	9,444	259.6	-60	
16ATRC0019	RC	132	11,661	9,360	9,444	261	-60	
16ATRC0020	RC	247	11,674	9,322	9,444	268.2	-60	
16ATRC0021	RC	230	11,667	9,283	9,444	267.3	-60	
YRC0016	RC	60	11,440	9,840	9,443	274.9	-59	Re-entry
YRC0113	RC	188	11,572	9,520	9,443	270	-60	Re-entry
YRC0114	RC	192	11,600	9,440	9,444	269.6	-60.6	Re-entry
YARC0005	RC	180	11,450	10,040	9,442	258.5	-58.9	Re-entry

Table 2: Diamond and RC mineralised intersections >0.5g/t Au on the Main Shear, showing internal higher-grade intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATDD0002	99.7	113.0	13.3	0.84	11.1
including	*106.5*	*108.0*	*1.5*	*2.03*	*3.1*
16ATDD0003	36.0	51.2	15.2	0.98	14.8
including	*38.0*	*42.0*	*4.0*	*2.01*	*8.0*
16ATDD0004	145.0	161.8	16.8	1.28	21.4
including	*149.3*	*155.1*	*5.8*	*2.98*	*17.4*
16ATDD0005	79.0	91.0	12.0	1.35	16.3
including	*84.0*	*88.6*	*4.6*	*2.97*	*13.6*
16ATDD0006	130.0	139.0	9.0	4.32	38.9
including	*135.1*	*139.0*	*3.9*	*9.36*	*36.5*
and	*138.0*	*139.0*	*1.0*	*24.27*	*24.3*
16ATDD0007	79.0	92.0	13.0	1.52	19.8
including	*88.0*	*92.0*	*4.0*	*2.65*	*10.6*
16ATDD0008	114.0	125.0	11.0	1.00	11.0
including	*119.0*	*121.0*	*2.0*	*1.92*	*3.8*
16ATDD0009	81.5	91.0	9.5	1.15	10.9
including	*88.0*	*89.0*	*1.0*	*1.36*	*1.4*
16ATDD0011	260.0	272.0	12.0	0.84	10.0
16ATRC0003	97.0	105.0	8.0	1.49	11.9
including	*101.0*	*104.0*	*3.0*	*2.94*	*8.8*
16ATRC0004	109.0	121.0	12.0	1.43	17.1
including	*117.0*	*118.0*	*1.0*	*7.29*	*7.3*
16ATRC0005	117.0	132.0	15.0	1.08	16.2
including	*124.0*	*129.0*	*5.0*	*1.59*	*7.9*
16ATRC0006	148.0	158.0	10.0	1.21	12.1
including	*153.0*	*156.0*	*3.0*	*1.89*	*5.7*
16ATRC0007	132.0	144.0	12.0	2.02	24.2
including	*139.0*	*143.0*	*4.0*	*4.69*	*18.8*
16ATRC0008	121.0	132.0	11.0	1.05	11.5
including	*129.0*	*132.0*	*3.0*	*2.25*	*6.8*
16ATRC0009	155.0	164.0	9.0	0.92	8.3
including	*159.0*	*162.0*	*3.0*	*2.03*	*6.1*
16ATRC0010	31.0	46.0	15.0	2.34	35.1
including	*38.0*	*44.0*	*6.0*	*5.22*	*31.3*
16ATRC0014	96.0	110.0	13.0	1.91	24.8
16ATRC0015	75.0	83.0	8.0	2.18	17.4
16ATRC0017	160.0	169.0	9.0	3.53	31.8
including	*164.0*	*165.0*	*1.0*	*25.00*	*25.0*
16ATRC0018	146.0	153.0	7.0	0.87	6.1
including	*149.0*	*152.0*	*3.0*	*1.34*	*4.0*
16ATRC0020	174.0	187.0	13.0	1.24	16.1
including	*182.0*	*185.0*	*3.0*	*2.74*	*8.2*
16ATRC0021	150.0	163.0	13.0	0.86	11.2
including	*158.0*	*160.0*	*2.0*	*1.71*	*3.4*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
YARC0005	122.0	130.0	8.0	1.12	8.9
including	*126.0*	*130.0*	*4.0*	*1.63*	*6.5*
YRC0114	127.0	135.0	8.0	1.29	10.3
including	*130*	*131*	*1.000*	*3.02*	*3.019*

Table 3: *Diamond and RC mineralised intersections <0.5g/t Au on the Main Shear*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATRC0001	94.0	105.0	11.0	0.14	1.6
16ATRC0016	128.0	1432.0	15.0	0.39	5.9
YRC0113	112.0	122.0	10.0	0.40	4.0

Table 4: *Diamond and RC mineralised intersections >0.5g/t Au on the Footwall Shear*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATDD0002	117.0	135.6	18.6	0.79	14.7
16ATDD0003	80.0	108.4	28.4	1.52	43.4
including	*93.1*	*93.8*	*0.7*	*38.54*	*26.9*
16ATDD0007	116.0	138.0	22.0	0.93	20.5
16ATDD0009	98.0	118.0	20.0	0.80	16.0
16ATDD0011	275.0	306.0	31.0	0.85	26.3
16ATRC0003	105.0	118.0	13.0	0.67	8.7
16ATRC0004	125.0	151.0	26.0	0.85	22.1
16ATRC0005	142.0	170.0	28.0	0.74	20.8
16ATRC0006	167.0	174.0	7.0	0.92	6.4
16ATRC0017	200.0	202.0	2.0	2.98	6.0
16ATRC0020	215.0	233.0	18.0	1.34	24.2
16ATRC0021	186.0	208.0	22.0	0.96	21.2
YRC0114	165.0	171.0	6.0	0.75	4.5

Table 5: *Diamond and RC mineralised intersections <0.5g/t Au on the Footwall Shear*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATRC0010	62.0	67.0	5.0	0.14	0.7
16ATRC0018	182.0	191.0	9.0	0.40	3.6
YRC0113	153.0	156.0	3.0	0.24	0.7

Table 6: Diamond and RC mineralised intersections >0.5g/t Au on the Hangingwall Shear

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATDD0002	59.0	64.0	5.0	0.65	3.2
16ATDD0004	93.0	97.5	4.5	1.06	4.8
16ATDD0005	16.0	20.0	4.0	0.65	2.6
16ATDD0006	70.0	80.0	10.0	0.70	7.0
16ATRC0001	64.0	77.0	13.0	0.51	6.6
16ATRC0002	66.0	76.0	10.0	0.67	6.7
16ATRC0004	67.0	72.0	5.0	1.33	6.6
16ATRC0005	74.0	80.0	6.0	0.58	3.5
16ATRC0006	102.0	108.0	6.0	0.50	3.0
16ATRC0007	78.0	87.0	9.0	0.75	6.7
16ATRC0008	63.0	68.0	5.0	3.13	15.7
including	*65.0*	*66.0*	*1.0*	*13.49*	*13.5*
16ATRC0009	95.0	102.0	7.0	2.11	14.8
16ATRC0018	86.0	94.0	8.0	1.62	12.9
16ATRC0019	107.0	114.0	7.0	0.55	3.8
16ATRC0020	122.0	129.0	7.0	0.55	3.9
YRC0016	13.0	21.0	8.0	0.87	7.0
YRC0113	52.0	59.0	7.0	1.52	10.6
YRC0114	69.0	80.0	11.0	1.13	12.4

Table 7: *Diamond and RC mineralised intersections <0.5g/t Au on the Hangingwall Shear*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATDD0011	230.1	238.0	7.9	0.02	0.2
16ATRC0003	40.0	50.0	10.0	0.37	3.7
16ATRC0017	106.0	116.0	10.0	0.32	3.2
16ATRC0021	97.0	105.0	8.0	0.35	2.8

Table 8: *Diamond and RC mineralised intersections >0.5g/t Au on subsidiary structures*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATDD0005	60.0	71.0	11.0	2.36	25.9
16ATDD0006	114.0	124.9	10.9	1.44	15.8
16ATDD0008	96.0	104.0	8.0	0.53	4.2
16ATRC0003	82.0	92.0	10.0	0.95	9.5
16ATRC0008	103.0	117.0	14.0	0.94	13.2
16ATRC0009	136.0	145.0	9.0	0.65	5.9
16ATRC0017	161.0	163.0	2.0	1.45	2.9
16ATRC0018	128.0	139.0	11.0	1.29	14.2
16ATRC0021	132.0	139.0	7.0	1.04	7.3

Table 9: *Diamond and RC bulk mineralised intersections- including FW, Main and/or HW splay*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16ATDD0002	98.0	136.0	38.0	0.73	27.7
16ATDD0003	76.0	108.4	32.41	1.38	44.7
16ATDD0004	145.0	158.0	13.0	1.61	20.9
16ATDD0007	78.0	92.0	13.0	1.52	19.7
16ATDD0008	108.0	125.0	17.0	0.73	12.4
16ATDD0009	82.0	117.0	35.0	0.78	27.3
16ATDD0011	242.0	305.8	63.8	0.73	46.6
16ATRC0002	65.0	77.0	12.0	0.60	7.2
16ATRC0003	83.0	123.0	40.0	0.78	31.2
16ATRC0004	109.0.0	151.0	42.0	0.95	39.9
including	*117.0*	*118.0*	*1.0*	*7.29*	*7.3*
16ATRC0005	118.0	169.0	51.0	0.81	40.5
16ATRC0006	141.0	174.0	33.0	0.70	23.1
16ATRC0007	131.0	150.0	19.0	1.37	26.0
16ATRC0014	118.0	172.0	54.0	0.75	40.5
16ATRC0020	169.0	234.0	65.0	0.74	48.1
16ATRC0021	131.0	212.0	81.0	0.60	48.6

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Attila Diamond and RC Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling described in this release has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling and Diamond (**DD**) drilling. A total of 20 RC holes were completed for a total of 3,259 metres, drilled at -60° to 250° extensions to and gaps within the 2015 Resource shell. All drill holes had samples collected on the drill rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every one metre. Composite chip samples taken with a spear from sample bags over a maximum interval of four metres. For intervals thought to be mineralised, a one metre sample of 2-3kg was collected from the cone splitter into a calico bag. A total of nine DD holes were drilled for 1,328.88 metres. The diamond drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metres constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Assays have been received for all drill holes and are reported in this release. All geology has been logged.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**RC:** RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, one metre samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire one metre sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging, four consecutive one metre samples were composited to form a four metre composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. **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. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. Selected samples from the RC and DD drilling were assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a four acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**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). **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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**RC:** All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred. 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. **DD:** Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using three and six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**RC:** Face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation. **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.
	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.	**RC:** All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. **DD:** There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Field Portable XRF measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination. 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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using an automated Corewise diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**RC:** One-metre drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3kg 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	**RC:** A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. **DD:** There were no duplicate half-core samples submitted. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	**RC:** One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the one metre green bags using a spear, which penetrates the entire green bag and has multiple slices taken from several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. **DD:** 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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by Intertek in sample preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique. Selected 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.
	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.	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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Gold Road protocol for RC programmes** is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 30. **Gold Road protocol for DDH programmes** is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Numbers of assay and QAQC samples submitted by drilling type tabulated below.

Assay and QAQC Numbers	DDH	
	Number	Comment
Total Sample Submission	1,458	
Field Blanks	38	
Field Standards	38	
Filed Duplicates	0	
Laboratory Blanks	51	
Laboratory Checks	45	
Laboratory Standards	47	
Umpire Checks - Minanalytical	0	NA
Umpire Checks - ALS Laboratories	0	NA

Assay and QAQC Numbers	RC	
	Number	Comment
Total Sample Submission	3,539	
Field Blanks	96	
Field Standards	96	
Filed Duplicates	78	
Laboratory Blanks	133	
Laboratory Checks	105	
Laboratory Standards	122	
Umpire Checks - Minanalytical	0	NA
Umpire Checks - ALS Laboratories	0	NA

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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Exploration Manager and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programmeme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the GOR Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**RC:** collar locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of five metres in Northing and Easting. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30 metre intervals. **DD:** The drill hole locations were initially picked up by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of five metres in Northing and Easting. 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. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Initial elevation (RL's) is allocated to the drill hole collars using a Lidar survey conducted in 2015. The accuracy of the data is estimated to be better than 1-2 m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling did not occur at set collar spacing. Traverse spacing varies from 40 to 700 metres with collar spacing on traverses typically ranging from 20 to 40 metres.
	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.	Drilling aimed to infill gaps in the current data set used for the 2015 published resource, and to extend known mineralisation. Drill spacing of 20 x 20m and 20 x 40m are appropriate for estimation of a mineral resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No assay compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing.
	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.	The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond drilling pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The drilling occurred on tenements M38/435 and M38/436. These tenements are 100% owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenements are located within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd. M38/435 and M38/436 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
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration has been completed by numerous other parties; 1990-1994 Metall Mining Australia 1994-1997 Zanex NL 1997-2006 Asarco Exploration Company Inc 2006-2010 Eleckra Mines Limited 2010-present Gold Road Resources Limited Gold Road understands that previous exploration has been completed to industry standard.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation at Attila is hosted in a sequence of mafic and felsic volcanic intrusives and sediments on the western margin of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt. The sequence is metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and is strongly foliated, with the sequence striking northwest and dipping steeply to the east. A Tuffaceous marker (Gotham Tuff) is noted to the east of the sequence. Gold mineralisation is defined by shear zones characterised by laminated quartz-mica-amphibole schist units. High grade mineralisation occurs as narrow (2-10m), gently north plunging, or horizontal, shoots. Mineralisation is laterally continuous. Mineralisation has both a lithological and structural control, being contained within the more mafic, iron rich units of the sequence with the morphology of high grade zones appearing to be structurally controlled. Primary fresh rock mineralisation is associated with steeply east dipping shearing developed on/or in close association to lithological contacts. The main mineralised shear sits adjacent to a narrow mafic unit, providing additional rheological and geochemical contrast for the deposition of high-grade gold mineralisation. Mineralised hangingwall and footwall structures are characterised by a localised increase in steeply developed shearing, with intense albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration. Alteration in primary mineralisation is comprised of pervasive albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite with minor quartz-carbonate veining sub-parallel to shearing, with high-grade mineralisation commonly defined by significant (>5%) pyrite disseminations. Sand cover is generally 1 to 3 metres thick and the weathering profile is poorly developed, with the top of saprock at 35 to 40 metres, and fresh rock commonly from 45 to 50 metres. The deposit forms part of the anomalous structural corridor termed the Attila – Alaric trend that has been defined over 17km in strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Tables in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades at a lower cut-off of 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 ppm Au, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metres and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metre, with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralised shear zones are north-northwest striking and steep to moderate east dipping. The general drill direction of -60° to 270 (Local Grid) is approximately perpendicular to the shear zones and a suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. As a result reported intersections approximate, but are not, true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant plans.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All intersections reporting to the geological interpretation have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted geology map.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Geological interpretation and modelling is ongoing and work on a updated resource for the Attila South for input to a pre-feasibility study is progressing.