GRUYERE-STYLE GOLD MINERALISATION DISCOVERED AT YAM10 SOUTH YAMARNA JOINT VENTURE

Highlights

- **Regional aircore drilling identifies gold in multiple targets**
- **Three separate prospects with bedrock intercepts greater than 0.5 g/t Au**
- **Hole 16SYAC0691 returned a total intercept of 19 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 62 metres at the YAM10 Prospect (including 3 metres at 5.16 g/t Au from 63 metres, and 1 metre at 2.90 g/t Au from 69 metres)**
- **Gold mineralisation hosted by a highly sheared and strongly altered Gruyere-style porphyry**
- **Priority follow-up RC drill program to commence in the December 2016 quarter**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that a regional aircore (**AC**) drilling programme has recently been completed over its South Yamarna Joint Venture (**SYJV**) tenements at the Riviera-Smokebush and Breelya-Toppin Hill camp-scale targets. Given the highly significant results a Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme will begin testing the priority targets in the December 2016 quarter. The SYJV is owned 50:50 by Gold Road and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**).

The AC programme consisted of 328 holes for 16,500 metres of drilling designed to test RAB-Interface anomalies identified through 2015 and 2016, and new conceptual structural targets not previously tested by drilling. The programme successfully intersected anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation over widespread areas, with 30 drill holes returning gold grades greater than 0.1 g/t Au.

Four target areas have been identified for priority follow-up RC drilling, YAM10, Riviera, Yaffler South and Kingston North (Figure 1). The highest priority target is the YAM10 Prospect with a best intersection of **19 metres at 1.06 g/t Au from 62 metres, including 3 metres at 5.16 g/t Au from 63 metres (including 1 metre at 13.67 g/t Au from 65 metres) and 1 metre at 2.90 g/t Au from 69 metres**. The mineralisation at YAM10 is hosted in a highly sheared and altered Gruyere-style felsic porphyry intruding a basalt-volcaniclastic sequence, and displays features most analogous to Gruyere so far found at South Yamarna. Planning for the follow-up RC drilling at YAM10 and the three other targets is in progress.

Executive Director Justin Osborne said: "*The results of this targeted aircore programme have proved very exciting. We set out to test a variety of geological settings, looking for both Gruyere analogue targets, and sheared mafic-hosted gold mineralisation more typical of Yilgarn gold deposits. The identification of the YAM10 Prospect as a true Gruyere look-alike, although preliminary in nature, is extremely encouraging, and represents the combined efforts of the SYJV Geologists. Drill testing is expected to start shortly and we are looking forward to what we might learn from the next programme of RC drilling".*

ASX Code GOR

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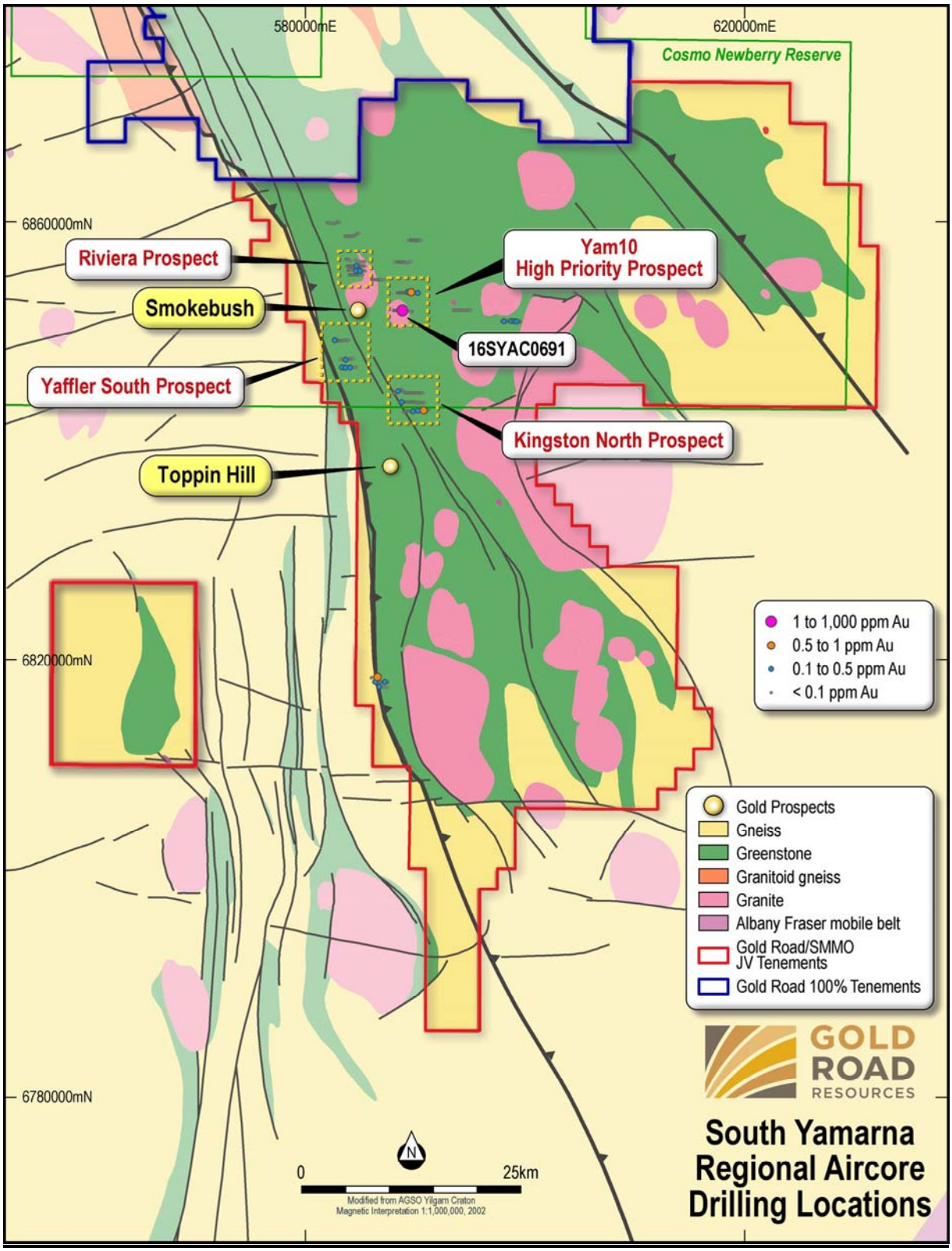

Figure 1: *Regional plan view showing the location of the newest drill results at the four prospects with interpreted regional geology.*

YAM10 Prospect

The YAM10 Prospect, located approximately 4.5 kilometres east of the Smokebush Dolerite Prospect, comprises a Gruyere-style felsic porphyry intruding a sequence of volcaniclastics and basalts. Previous exploration completed by Gold Road in 2014 identified a coincident gold and base metal (As, Mo, Pb, Zn) RAB Interface anomaly over the Prospect area. The initial 800 metre by 100 metre AC programme (2015) intersected scattered gold grades up to 1 g/t within Archaean saprolite. The recent programme added two 400 metre spaced AC lines of 100 metre spaced holes identifying high-grade gold mineralisation. The best result was recorded in hole 16SYAC0691 which intercepted 19 metres at 1.06 g/t Au, including 3 metres at 5.16 g/t Au (with 1 metre at 13.67 g/t Au) from 63 metres, and 1 metre at 2.90 g/t Au from 69 metres (Figure 2). Mineralisation in this hole remains open at depth with the final metre intercepting 1 metre at 0.52 g/t Au from 80 metres (Figure 2). The combined drilling programmes have delineated gold mineralisation up to 1 g/t Au over a two kilometre long by one kilometre wide area.

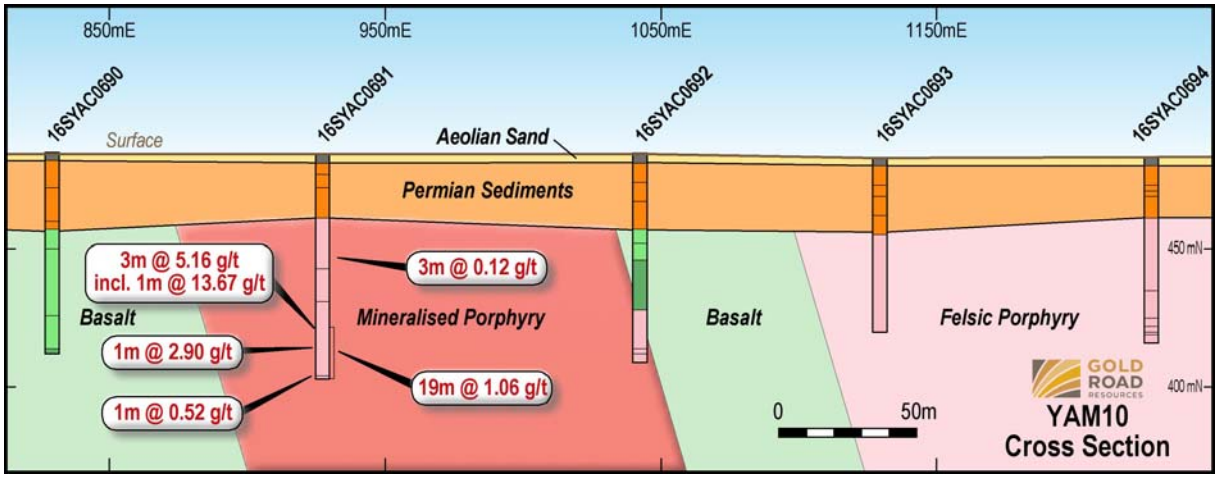

Figure 2: *YAM10 cross section showing drill hole 16SYAC0691 and interpreted geology.*

This mineralisation is hosted by an intensely albite altered and strongly sheared Gruyere-style felsic porphyry which appears to have intruded a large regional shear zone in predominantly mafic (basalt) country rock. The porphyry has the identical geochemical signature to the Gruyere Porphyry, which is host to the 6.2 million ounce Gruyere Deposit approximately 50 kilometres to the north-east.

The intrusion of the mineralised felsic porphyry ("light rocks") into the basalts ("heavy rocks") forms a distinct gravity low signature within a surrounding gravity high (Figure 3). A large regional shear zone passes through the Prospect which is evidenced by strong shear fabric identified in the AC samples. Interpretation of aeromagnetic data suggests the mineralised intrusion to be located on a sharp flexure in this shear zone (Figures 4 and 5). The combination of gold mineralisation hosted in a felsic style porphyry within a flexure along a major shear zone, provides a geological setting similar to that of the Gruyere Deposit.

A follow up 3,000 metre RC drilling programme of 400 metres by 100 metre spaced drill holes is being planned to test the extent of mineralisation within the prospective porphyry and test for high-grade mineralisation within the adjoining basalts along the intrusion's sheared margins. This programme is scheduled to commence in the December 2016 quarter.

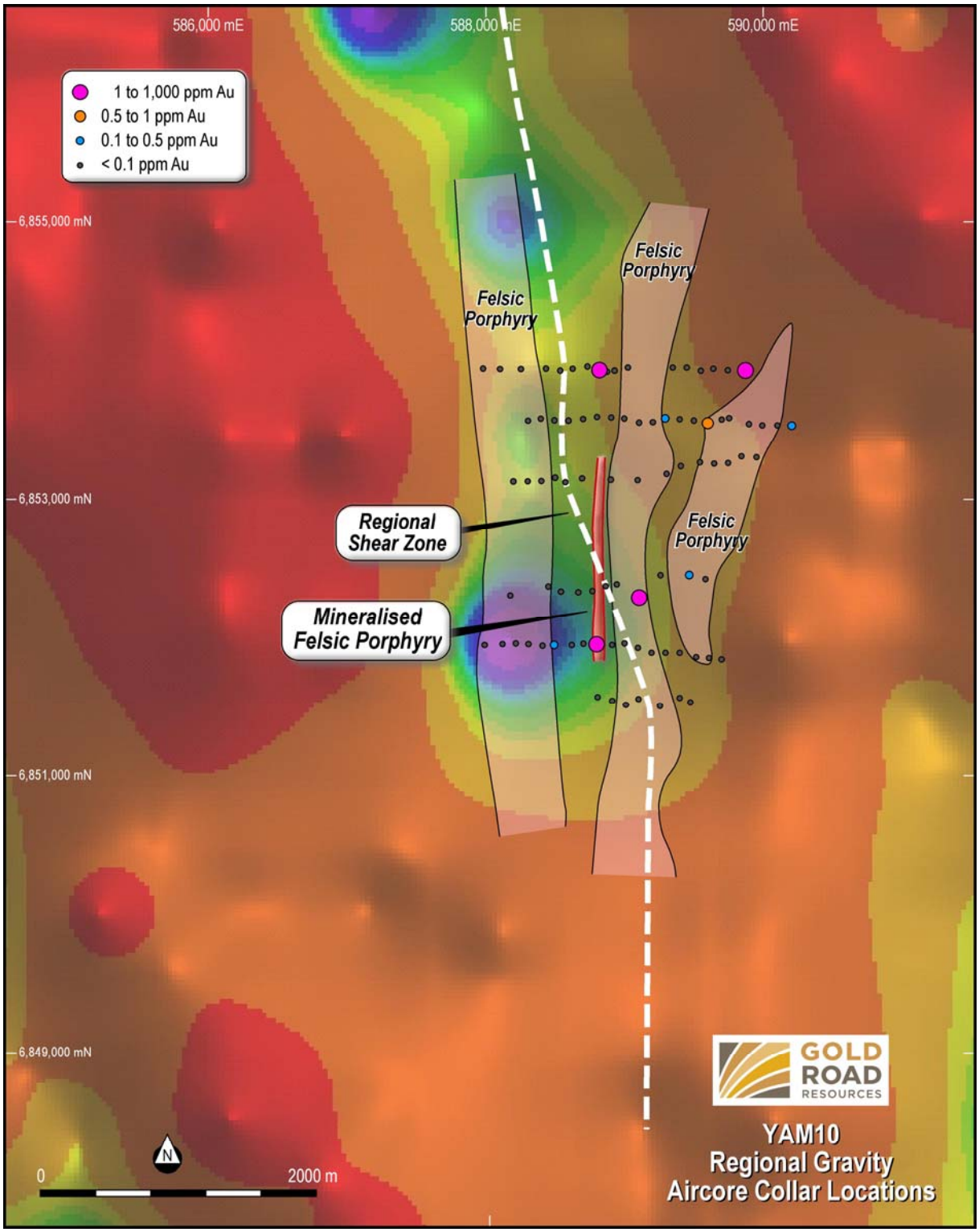

Figure 3. *YAM10 target zone with gravity survey and latest AC results plus existing anomalous holes showing a gravity low interpreted to be an intrusion within a shear zone; a similar geological setting to Gruyere.*

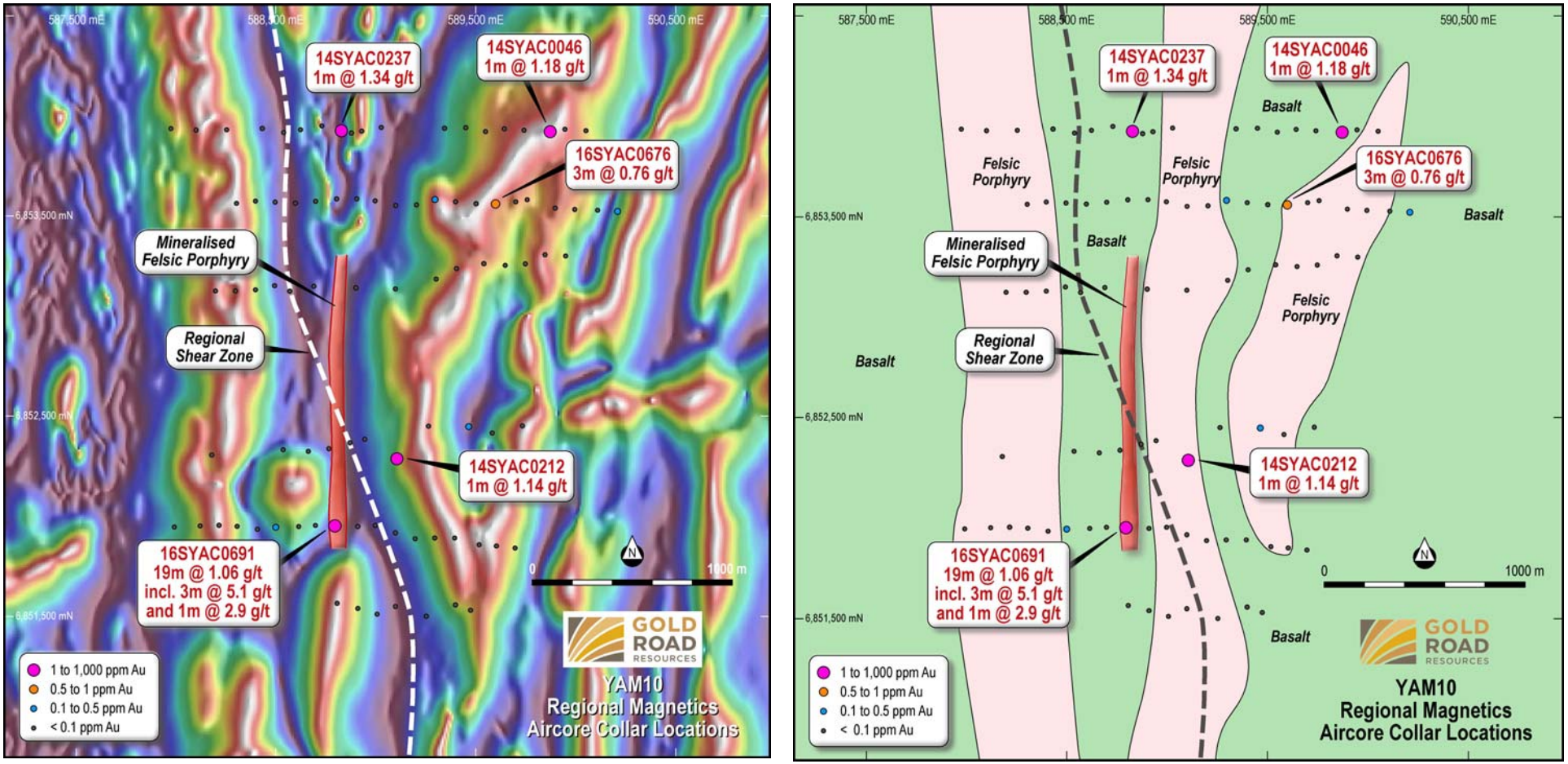

Figure 4 and 5: *Plan view of the YAM10 Prospect with latest AC results and existing anomalous holes on an aeromagnetic survey and interpreted geology background.*

Yaffler South

The Yaffler South Prospect consists of a linear gold-arsenic-molybdenum anomaly four kilometres in strike length at greater than 0.1 g/t Au defined by 800 metre spaced AC drill lines (Figure 6). Anomalous gold occurs within a mafic unit coincident with a discrete magnetic high. This unit shows structural offsets and demagnetised areas interpreted to represent cross cutting structures. The mafic sequence at Yaffler South is interpreted to be part of the same mineralised package that hosts the Toppin Hill Prospect located 10 kilometres to the south-east.

A follow-up AC programme will infill the gold anomaly to a 400 metre line spacing to identify a consistent bedrock gold anomaly greater than 100ppb and to test for elevated gold coincident with the interpreted cross structures. This will allow more detailed targeting and possible follow-up RC drilling.

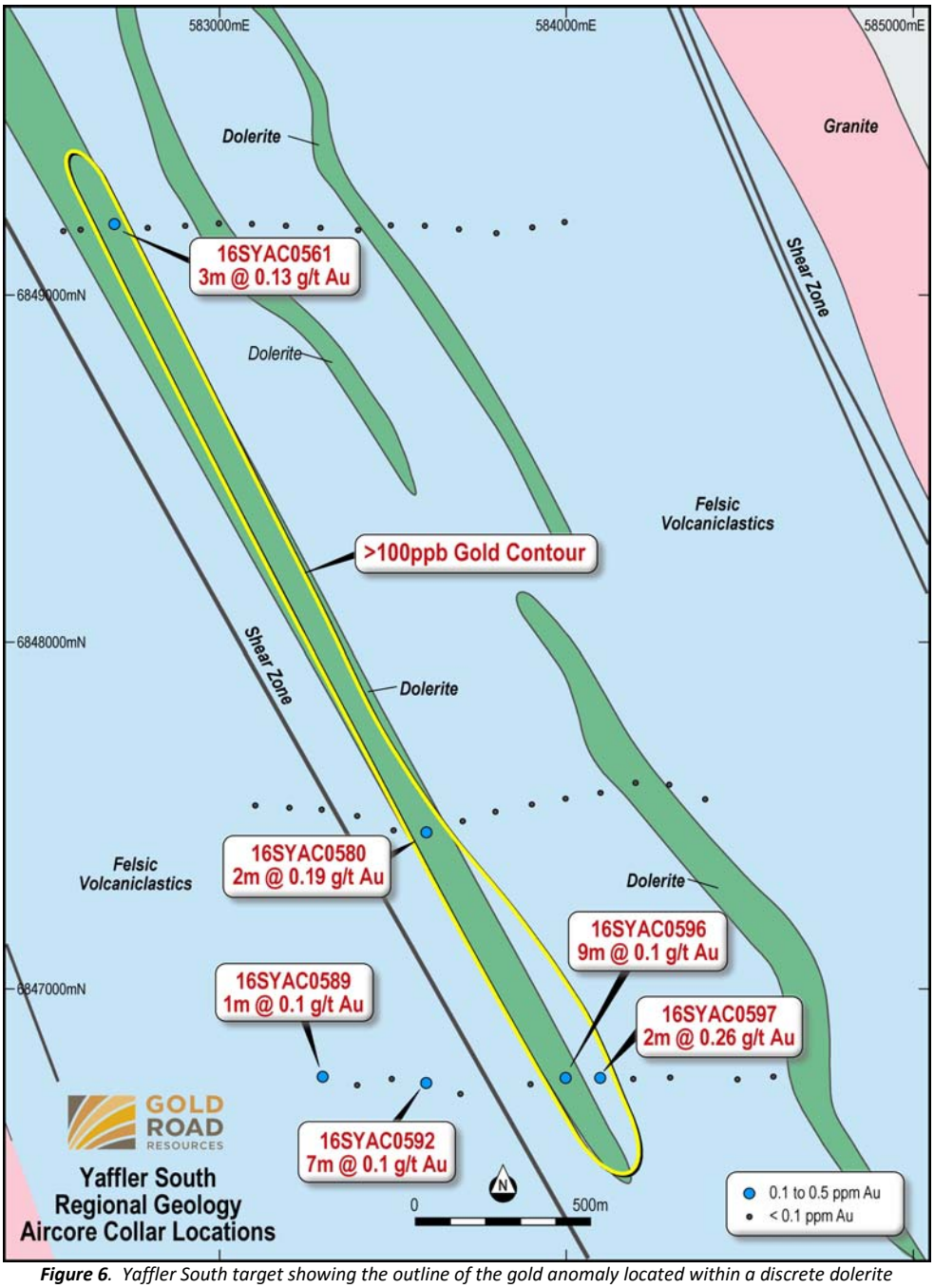

***Figure 6**. Yaffler South target showing the outline of the gold anomaly located within a discrete dolerite and sitting adjacent to a regional shear zone.*

Riviera

The Riviera Prospect consists of a 3.7 kilometre long linear gold-arsenic anomaly with gold grades ranging from 0.1 to 0.67 g/t Au defined by 800 metre spaced AC drill lines (Figure 7). The Prospect is located just 3 kilometres north of the Smokebush Dolerite Prospect which has confirmed high-grade shear hosted mineralisation. The gold anomalism is interpreted to be hosted by the northern continuation of the same Smokebush Dolerite package.

An AC programme will infill the line spacing to 400 metres to better define the gold anomaly and improve the interpretation of the position of the dolerite within the basalt. RC drilling will then target the areas of peak gold anomalism to test for bedrock gold mineralisation. This AC programme is scheduled to commence in the December 2016 quarter.

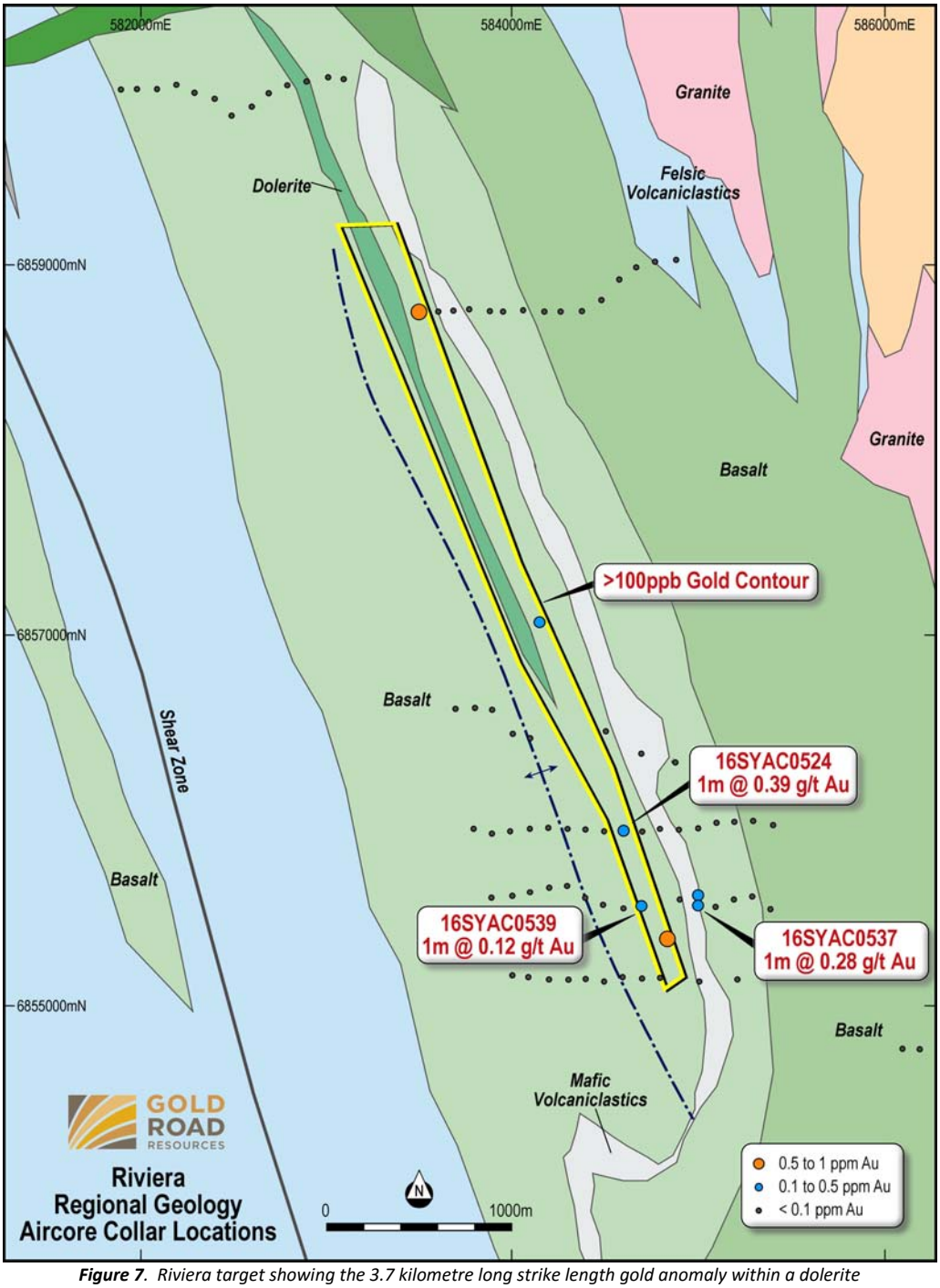

***Figure 7**. Riviera target showing the 3.7 kilometre long strike length gold anomaly within a dolerite and adjacent to a regional F2 anticline fold axis (blue line)*

Kingston North

The Kingston North Prospect is a conceptual structural target comprising multiple intersecting shear zones cutting a sequence of folded mafic volcanics. Several anomalous gold intercepts were reported from a programme of 800 metre spaced AC drill lines, with gold grades ranging from 0.1 to 0.65 g/t Au scattered over an area approximately 1 kilometre by 2 kilometres. Mineralisation is associated with discrete shear structures (Figure 8). Additional infill AC drilling and interpretation is required to define the most prospective structures and location of potential high-grade shoots typically associated with similar structures elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

An RC programme is also being designed to immediately test for bedrock mineralisation associated with the existing anomalies. A single line of 100 metre spaced holes will be drilled across the full width of the primary north-west striking regional shear zone. This will provide data on the shear intensity across the zone, alteration associated with shearing, and bedrock lithologies potentially preferable for gold mineralisation. In conjunction with the RC drilling, 400 metre spaced AC lines will also be drilled to improve the definition of the existing gold anomaly. This programme is scheduled to commence in the December 2016 quarter.

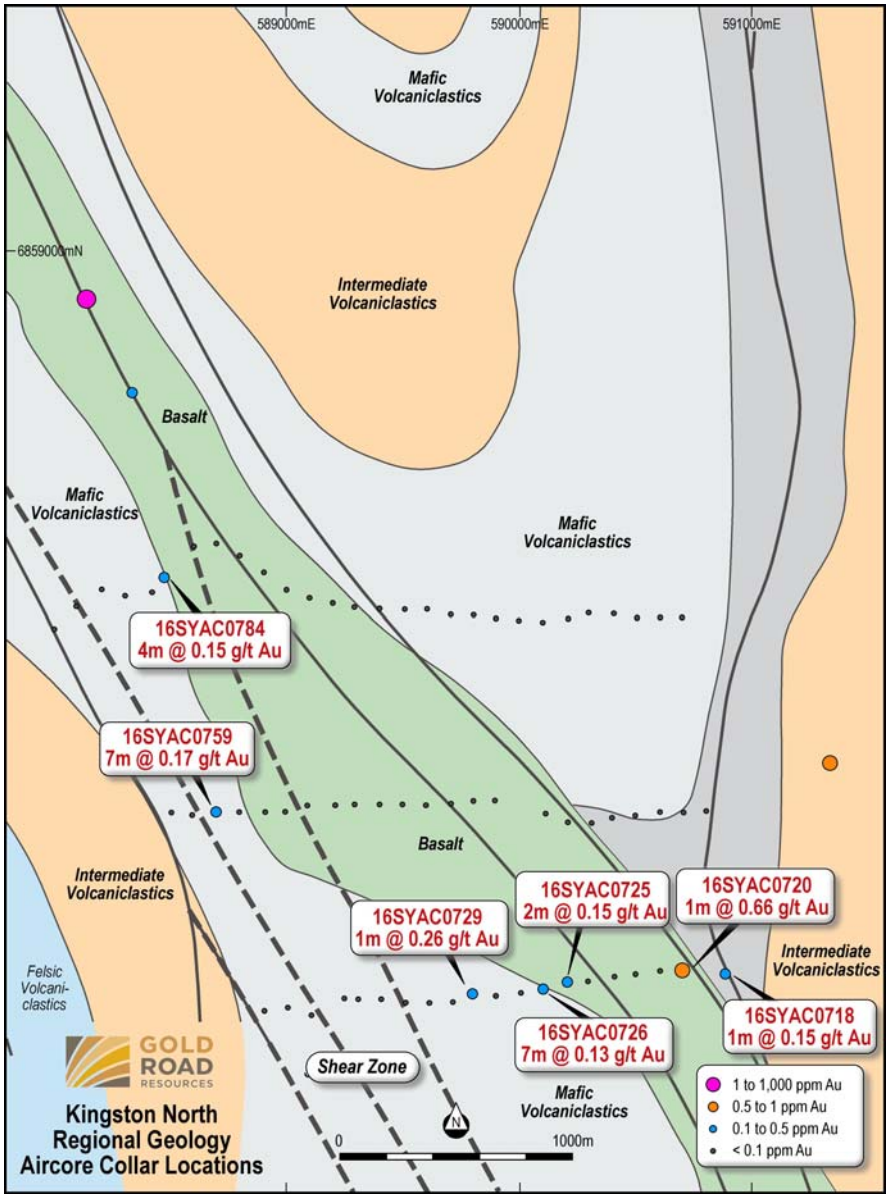

***Figure 8**. Kingston North target showing the anomalous gold results and their relationship to a complex network of shear zones (black lines) cross cutting an anticlinal package of mafic and volcaniclastic lithologies.*

Smokebush Dolerite Magnetic Low Target

High resolution ground magnetics completed over Smokebush Dolerite Prospect identified a discrete magnetic low feature interpreted to represent the intersection of the mineralised shear zone cross cutting the favourable dolerite host rocks. The large demagnetised zone is immediately south of the high-grade mineralisation previously intersected (15SYRC0034 – 67 metres at 3.07 g/t Au[1]) (Figure 9). Drill hole 15SYRC0032[1], which intersected quartz veining and strong arsenopyrite alteration with moderate grade gold mineralisation (5 metres at 1.39 g/t Au, and 3 metres at 2.2 g/t Au) marks the southern extent of the magnetic low feature, and suggests continuity of the Smokebush mineralisation over the full 400 metre length of the magnetic anomaly. A three-hole RC programme is in progress testing the demagnetised zone approximately 200 metres south of the high-grade mineralisation. The programme will be completed by mid-September and assays results are expected in December 2016 quarter. Success would be achieved if high-grade (i.e. greater than 5 g/t Au) is intersected over widths in excess of 5 metres.

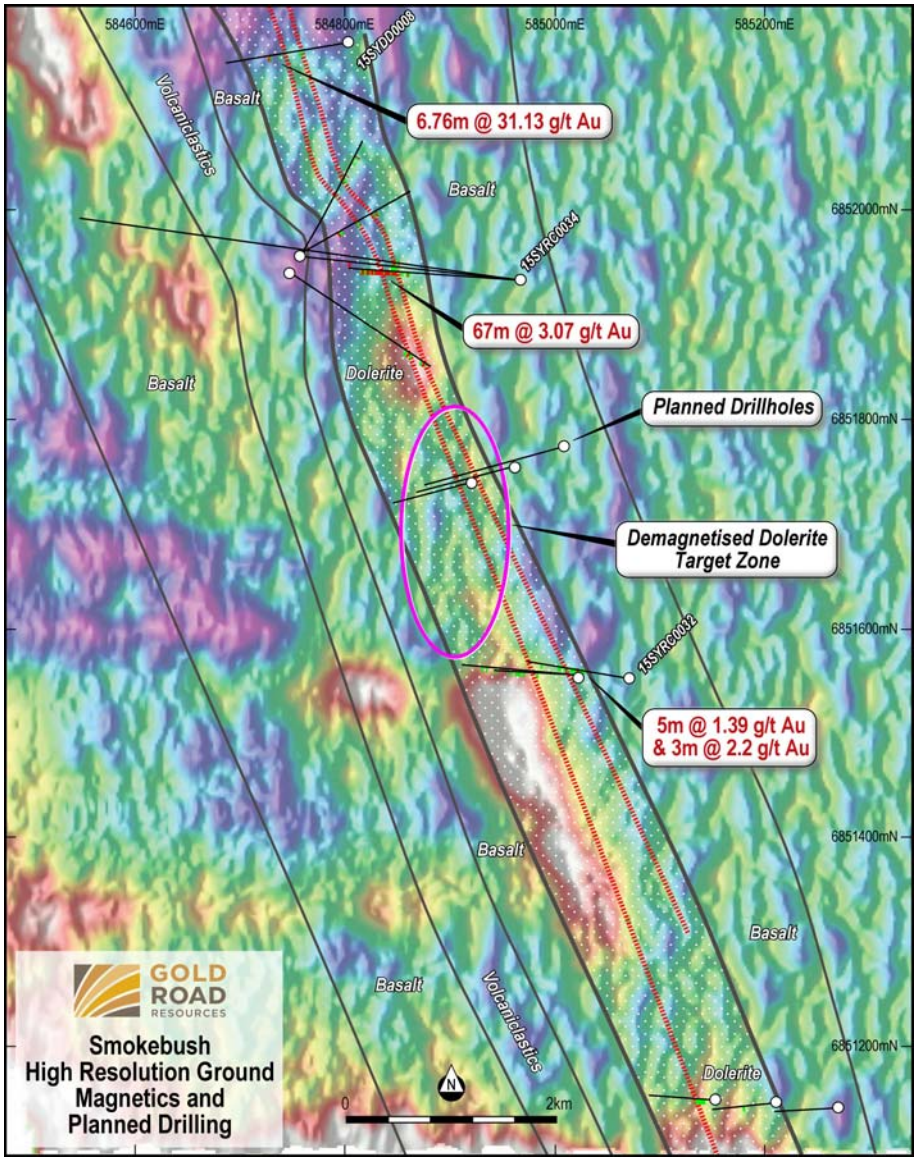

***Figure 9**. Smokebush prospect showing the results of the high resolution magnetic survey and the line of three RC holes designed to test the potential of the demagnetised zone.*

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 24 March 2015

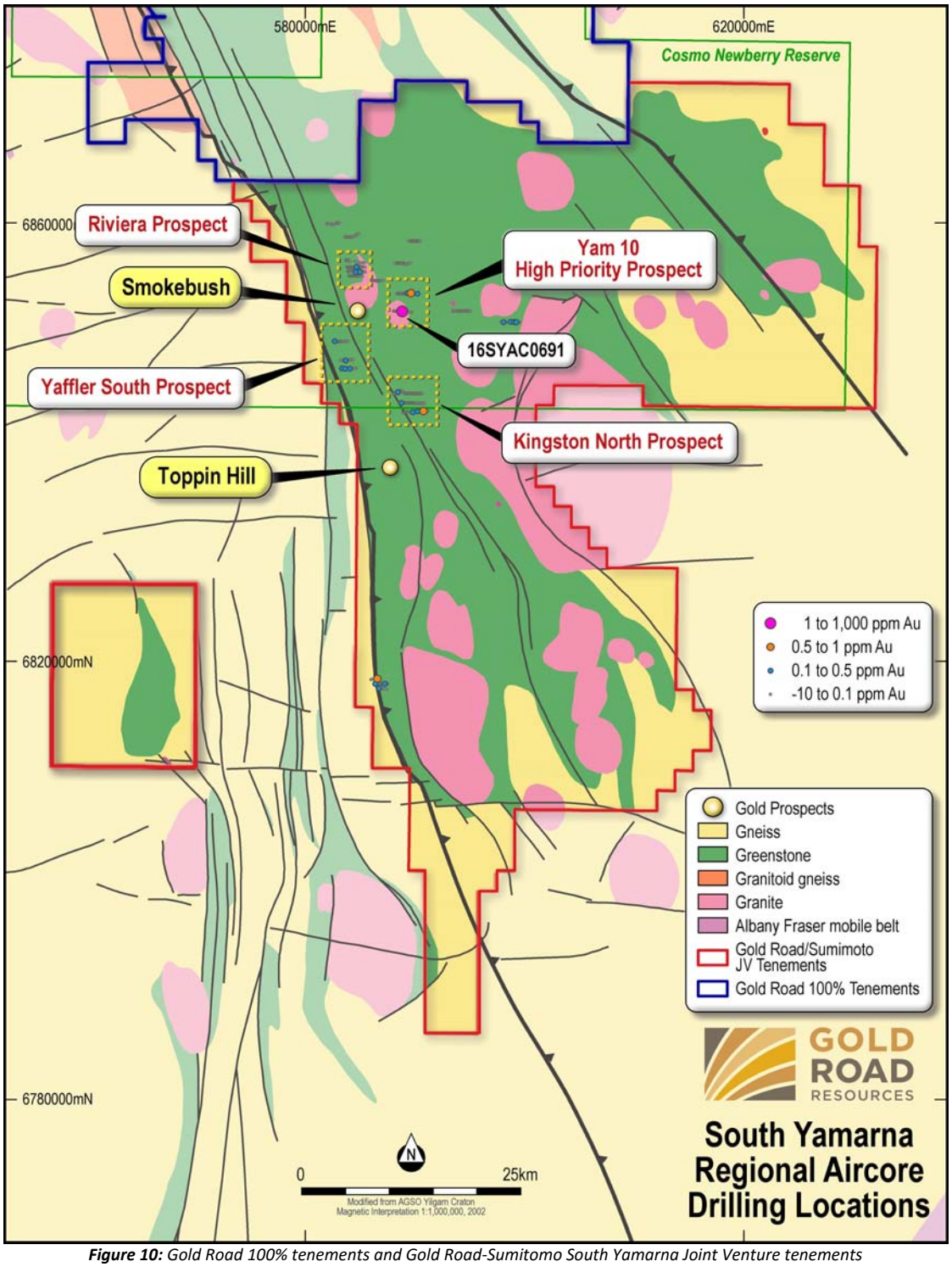

Figure 10: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Riviera-Smokebush and Breelya-Toppin Hill Gold Camps*

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APPENDIX A – DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 1: *Summary of AC drill hole collar details which returned significant intercepts.*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
16SYAC0524	49	584605	6855939	501	270	-90
16SYAC0537	54	585002	6855539	496	270	-90
16SYAC0539	51	584698	6855534	496	270	-90
16SYAC0561	54	582698	6849203	497	270	-90
16SYAC0580	44	583599	6847452	475	270	-90
16SYAC0589	38	583300	6846749	466	270	-90
16SYAC0592	59	583599	6846729	461	270	-90
16SYAC0596	42	584000	6846745	461	270	-90
16SYAC0597	39	584098	6846744	462	270	-90
16SYAC0602	77	586551	6818377	378	270	-90
16SYAC0610	59	587196	6817954	381	270	-90
16SYAC0611	46	587102	6817951	375	270	-90
16SYAC0617	59	586406	6817951	382	270	-90
16SYAC0623	43	586703	6817557	387	270	-90
16SYAC0673	55	589297	6853578	490	270	-90
16SYAC0676	70	589599	6853558	490	270	-90
16SYAC0682	56	590208	6853523	490	270	-90
16SYAC0688	75	588501	6851943	490	270	-90
16SYAC0691	81	588796	6851949	490	270	-90
16SYAC0692	75	588911	6851946	490	270	-90
16SYAC0718	55	590901	6842852	463	270	-90
16SYAC0720	66	590702	6842868	469	270	-90
16SYAC0725	67	590207	6842819	471	270	-90
16SYAC0726	59	590107	6842790	458	270	-90
16SYAC0729	34	589803	6842770	463	270	-90
16SYAC0759	54	588698	6843547	447	270	-90
16SYAC0784	50	588476	6844557	450	270	-90
16SYAC0793	46	599200	6850948	424	270	-90
16SYAC0795	49	599000	6850957	427	270	-90
16SYAC0797	48	598798	6850985	432	270	-90
16SYAC0804	70	598091	6850948	449	270	-90

Table 2: *Summary of significant intercepts - 0.1 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYAC0524	20	21	1	0.39	0.39	584605	6855939
16SYAC0537	47	48	1	0.28	0.28	585002	6855539
16SYAC0539	49	51	2	0.12	0.24	584698	6855534
16SYAC0561	48	51	3	0.13	0.39	582698	6849203
16SYAC0580	36	38	2	0.19	0.38	583599	6847452
16SYAC0589	37	38	1	0.1	0.1	583300	6846749
16SYAC0592	50	57	7	0.1	0.7	583599	6846729
16SYAC0596	29	38	9	0.1	0.9	584000	6846745
16SYAC0597	2	4	2	0.26	0.52	584098	6846744
16SYAC0602	70	71	1	0.88	0.88	586551	6818377
16SYAC0610	12	14	2	0.11	0.22	587196	6817954
16SYAC0611	44	45	1	0.37	0.37	587102	6817951
16SYAC0617	36	38	2	0.16	0.32	586406	6817951
16SYAC0623	36	37	1	0.28	0.28	586703	6817557
16SYAC0673	50	51	1	0.3	0.3	589297	6853578
16SYAC0676	58	61	3	0.76	2.28	589599	6853558
16SYAC0682	55	56	1	0.13	0.13	590208	6853523
16SYAC0688	57	58	1	0.14	0.14	588501	6851943
16SYAC0691	**33**	**36**	**3**	**0.12**	**0.36**	**588796**	**6851949**
16SYAC0691	**62**	**81**	**19**	**1.06**	**20.14**		
16SYAC0692				NSA			
16SYAC0718	43	44	1	0.15	0.15	590901	6842852
16SYAC0720	46	47	1	0.66	0.66	590702	6842868
16SYAC0725	42	44	2	0.15	0.3	590207	6842819
16SYAC0726	40	47	7	0.13	0.91	590107	6842790
16SYAC0729	21	22	1	0.26	0.26	589803	6842770
16SYAC0759	41	48	7	0.17	1.19	588698	6843547
16SYAC0784	34	38	4	0.15	0.6	588476	6844557
16SYAC0793	41	42	1	0.15	0.15	599200	6850948
16SYAC0795	37	38	1	0.11	0.11	599000	6850957
16SYAC0797	46	47	1	0.16	0.16	598798	6850985
16SYAC0804	64	65	1	0.13	0.13	598091	6850948

Table 3: *Summary of significant intercepts – 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYAC0602	70	71	1	0.88	0.88	586551	6818377
16SYAC0676	58	61	3	0.76	2.28	589599	6853558
16SYAC0691	63	66	3	5.16	15.48	588796	6851949
16SYAC0691	69	70	1	2.9	2.9		
16SYAC0691	80	81	1	0.52	0.52		
16SYAC0720	46	47	1	0.66	0.66	590702	6842868

Table 4: *Summary of significant intercepts - 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYAC0691	63	66	3	5.16	15.48	588796	6851949
16SYAC0691	69	70	1	2.9	2.9		

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

APPENDIX B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Aircore (**AC**). Three hundred and twenty-eight holes were drilled in this reported programme. All holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every 1m.
	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.	One metre AC samples were collected and composited to four metres to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10gr was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. Any composite sample which returned an assay grade of greater than 0.1g/t was then re-sampled on a 1m basis and the 1m re-splits were submitted to the laboratory for individual analysis using the same technique. The samples were analysed using an AAS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit and are also were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays. A 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.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	An AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing potential for hole sample contamination.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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).
	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.	The majority of AC samples were dry. This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	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.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 10g was used for gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. A nominal 10g was also used in end-of-hole multi-element analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.
	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.	Four-metre composites and one-metre re-splits are taken using a scoop, which penetrates the sample pile on the ground in several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg (average 2.2kg) to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in AC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique. The first fresh rock sample in each hole were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie. XRF results are only used for indicative purposes of lithogeochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Gold Road protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 5,510 samples. This included 151 Field Blanks, 150 Field Standards. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 123 Lab blanks, 157 Lab checks, and 166 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, with the exception of a single field blank which returned low levels of gold, passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	AC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2m in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill lines are 400m - 800m apart with 100m spacing along the line.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were composited over 4 meters using a scoop.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270 degrees).
	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.	Drilling is considered to have been perpendicular to strike of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Drilling occurred within tenements E38/2355, E38/2291 and E38/2293 which are located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and 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. Drilling on tenement E38/2507 is subject to the East Wongatha standard regional heritage agreement, signed in April 2013 between Gold Road Resources Ltd and Central Desert Native Tittle Services (CDNTS), to minimise the likely disturbance of Aboriginal Sites. These tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited holds a 50% interest.
	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 Mines Department (**DMP**).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	First exploration on the tenements occurred in the nineteen eighties by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineteen nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under 20-30m of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence has been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to Lower Amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries/granitoids. The Archaean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Tertiary weathering.
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 1-4 in Appendix A
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 ppm. 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 1m, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	True width is not yet known.
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 tables, plans and sections
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results above 0.1 ppm, 0.5 ppm and 1 ppm have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Drill hole location data are plotted on the attached plans.
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.*	A 3,000m RC programme is currently being designed to fully determine the extent of mineralisation in the YAM10 porphyry. This drilling is expected to be commence during the final quarter of 2016.