HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT SANTANA PROSPECT
(SUN RIVER-WANDERRIE CAMP)

Highlights

- **Bedrock gold mineralisation identified in at least four prospects tested over a five kilometre strike of the Supergroup Anomaly**
- **Diamond hole 16TADD0002 intersects 1.97 metres at 6.50 g/t Au from 181 metres at the Santana Prospect**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that an initial programme of targeted bedrock drilling at the Sun River-Wanderrie Camp Scale Target, located within the Company's 100%-owned North Yamarna tenements in Western Australia, has identified **gold mineralisation in at least four prospects**.

The drilling programme focused on the Supergroup Anomaly, a high priority target over six kilometres long, with the best intercept returned from diamond hole 16TADD0002 drilled at the Santana Prospect - **1.97 metres at 6.50 g/t Au from 181 metres** within a broader zone of gold anomalism of 21.35 metres at 0.75 g/t Au from 180 metres (Figures 1 and 2).

A second diamond hole, 16WDDD0002, testing aircore anomalism at the Vai Prospect, intersected **1.0 metre at 2.16 g/t Au from 128 metres in a shear zone**, almost 700 metres east of the main Supergroup trend (Figure 2).

In total, the drilling programme comprised six widely spaced diamond holes and 13 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes specifically targeting bedrock gold mineralisation associated with discrete aircore gold anomalies (prospects) forming the six kilometre long Supergroup Anomaly (Figure 2).

The diamond drilling also provided important initial information relating to the primary structure and stratigraphy of the Supergroup Anomaly geology. Gold mineralisation in excess of 0.5 g/t was identified in 11 of the 19 holes drilled, which is a very successful first pass test. Follow-up drilling is now being planned to test the dip and strike extensions of intersected mineralisation, and will initially focus on the Santana, Blackmore and Vai Prospects.

Gold Road Executive Director Justin Osborne said *"To intersect gold mineralisation in 11 of the first 19 holes drilled into the Supergroup Prospects is considered a significant success. This first pass drilling programme covered a large area with very few holes, and confirmed bedrock gold mineralisation, including high-grades, in almost all Prospects. We remain very excited about the potential of this trend and we will follow up with further drilling to discover the ore bodies we believe to be there."*

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Drilling intersection details

The intersection in 16TADD0002 is located on the middle of three drill sections designed to test the length of anomalism of the **Santana Prospect**, which is the highest priority prospect within the Supergroup Anomaly Drilling specifically targeted the stratigraphy beneath a broad zone of low-grade gold anomalism hosted in a leached saprolite profile defined through aircore drilling in 2015. Primary gold mineralisation intersected in 16TADD0002 is hosted within a zone of silica-biotite-chlorite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite bearing sheared volcaniclastics, situated to the east of the mafic sequence that typically hosts gold mineralisation in the main Supergroup Anomaly. This shear is interpreted to represent an adjacent structure to the main Supergroup trend. The mineralisation is similar in style and host lithology to the Attila South Deposit approximately 10 kilometres to the north, which is host to a 220,000 ounce gold resource.

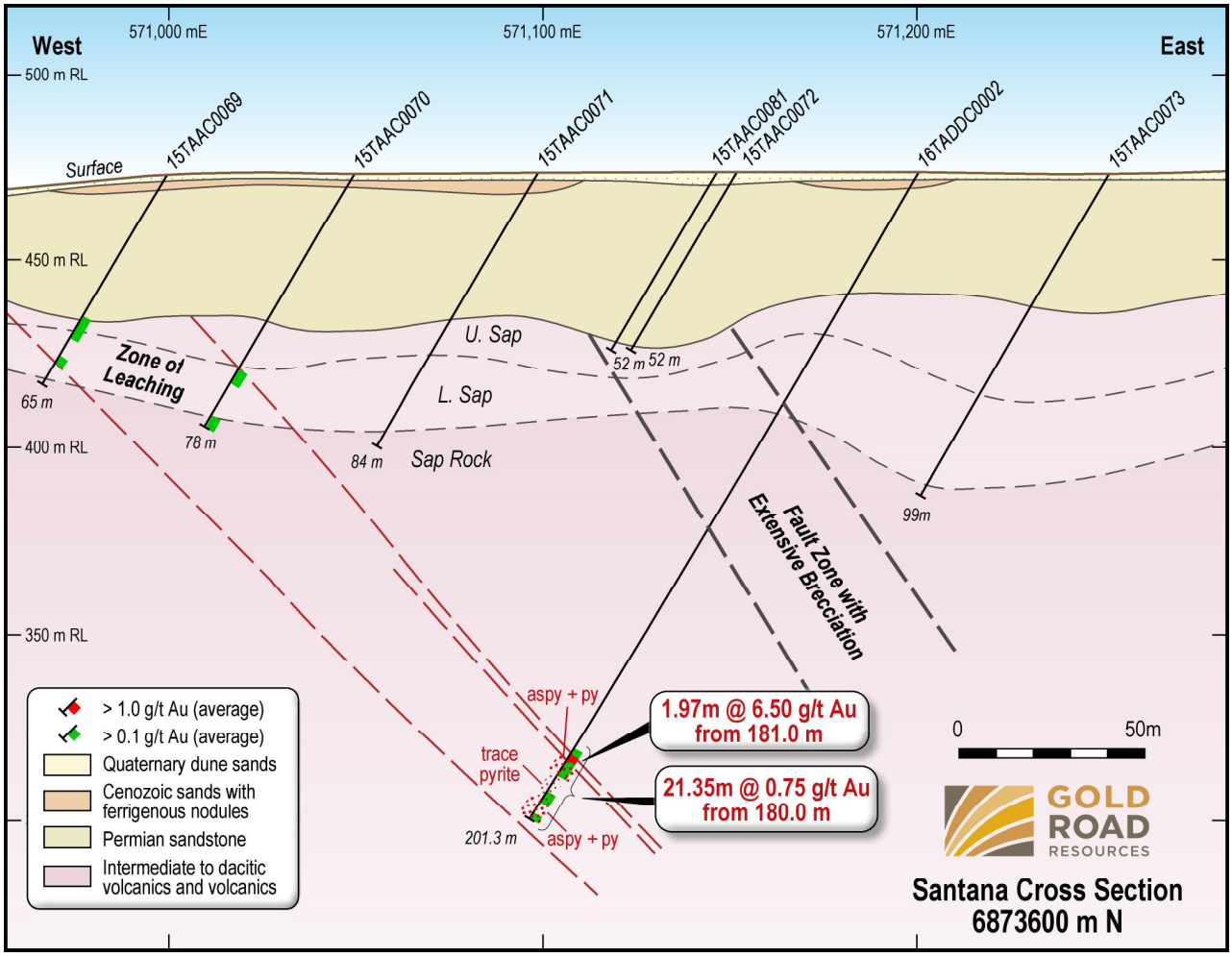

Figure 1 *– Santana Prospect - Cross-section 6,873,600mN. 16TADD0002 mineralised intersection identifies position of shear zone*

Diamond hole 16WDDD0002, testing the **Vai Prospect**, intersected **1.0 metre at 2.16 g/t Au from 128 metres.** The 16WDDD0002 intersection is hosted within a mineralised trend that is located approximately 700 metres to the east of the main Supergroup Anomaly mineralisation trend and represents a completely separate and parallel mineralised structure (Figure 2). On the same drill section RC drill hole 16WDRC0014 intersected **4 metres at 0.57 g/t Au from 45 metres** in the up-dip projection of the 16WDDD0002 intersection. This drilling was following up an aircore anomaly of 4 metres at 0.63 g/t Au.

Holes 16TADD0002 and 16WDDD0002 were the highest grade intercepts in the 19-hole diamond and RC drill programme testing aircore anomalism at the **Santana, Blackmore, Hendrix, Vai, and Satriani Prospects**. The diamond drilling was designed to provide early stratigraphic and structural information, while the RC drilling specifically targeted the zones of highest aircore gold anomalism. While gold mineralisation intersected was generally low-grade the drilling has confirmed the continuity of bedrock mineralisation along a five kilometre length of the target area.

Other significant RC intersections include (Figure 2):

- 1 metre at 1.79 g/t Au from 117 metres (16TARC0006)
- 1 metre at 1.11 g/t Au from 61 metres (16TARC0008)
- 1 metre at 1.01 g/t Au from 92 metres (16TARC0019)

Following interpretation and modelling further work will be planned to test the better bedrock gold intersection at the Santana, Satriani, Blackmore, and Vai Prospects.

Results are pending for an aircore drilling programme conducted along the previously untested five kilometre southern strike extension of the Supergroup Anomaly in April 2016 which comprised 108 holes. Samples have been submitted to the laboratory for analysis and should be available in the September 2016 quarter.

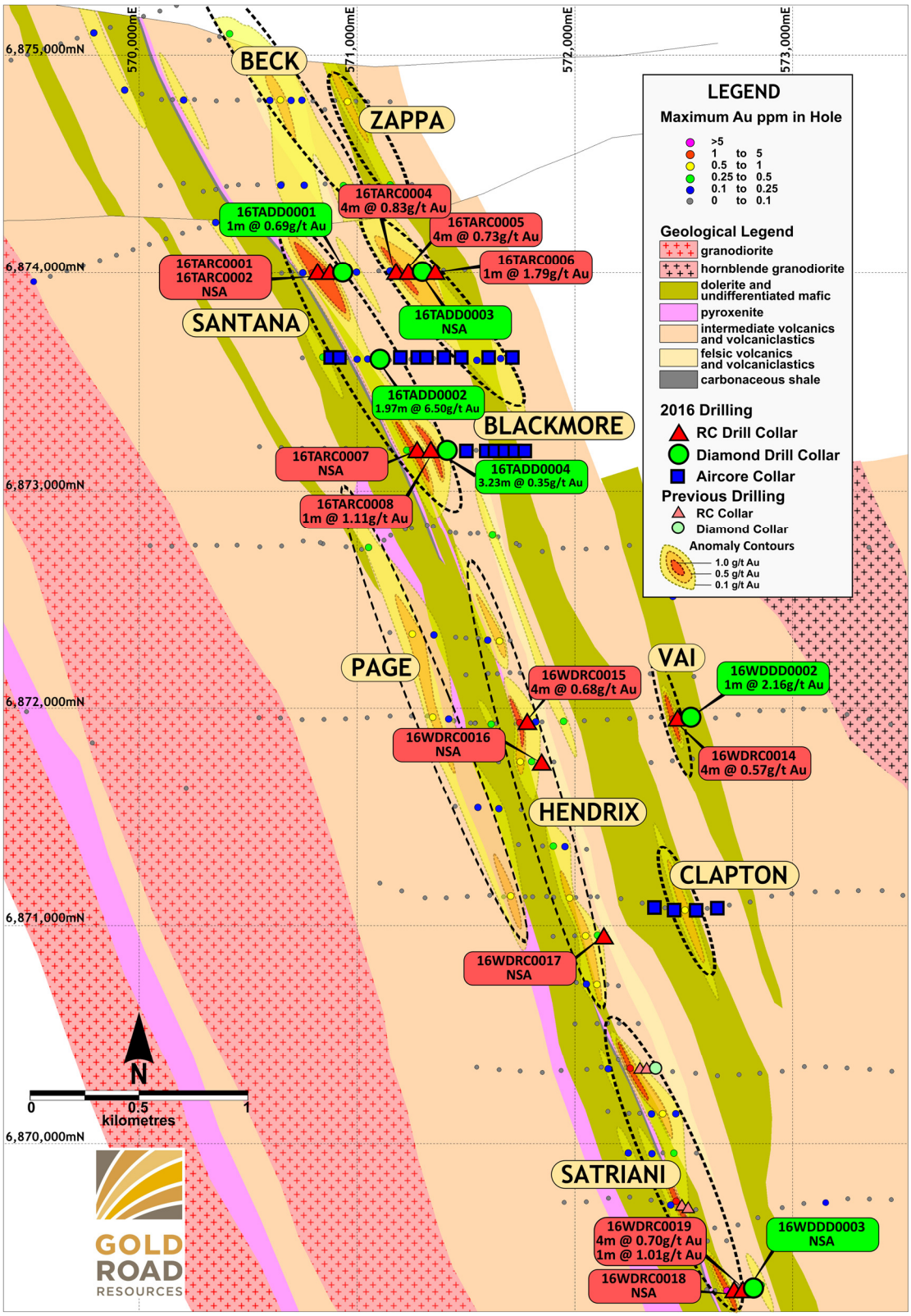

Figure 2 *– Supergroup Anomaly Geology Plan - Diamond and RC drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (NSA = no significant assay)*

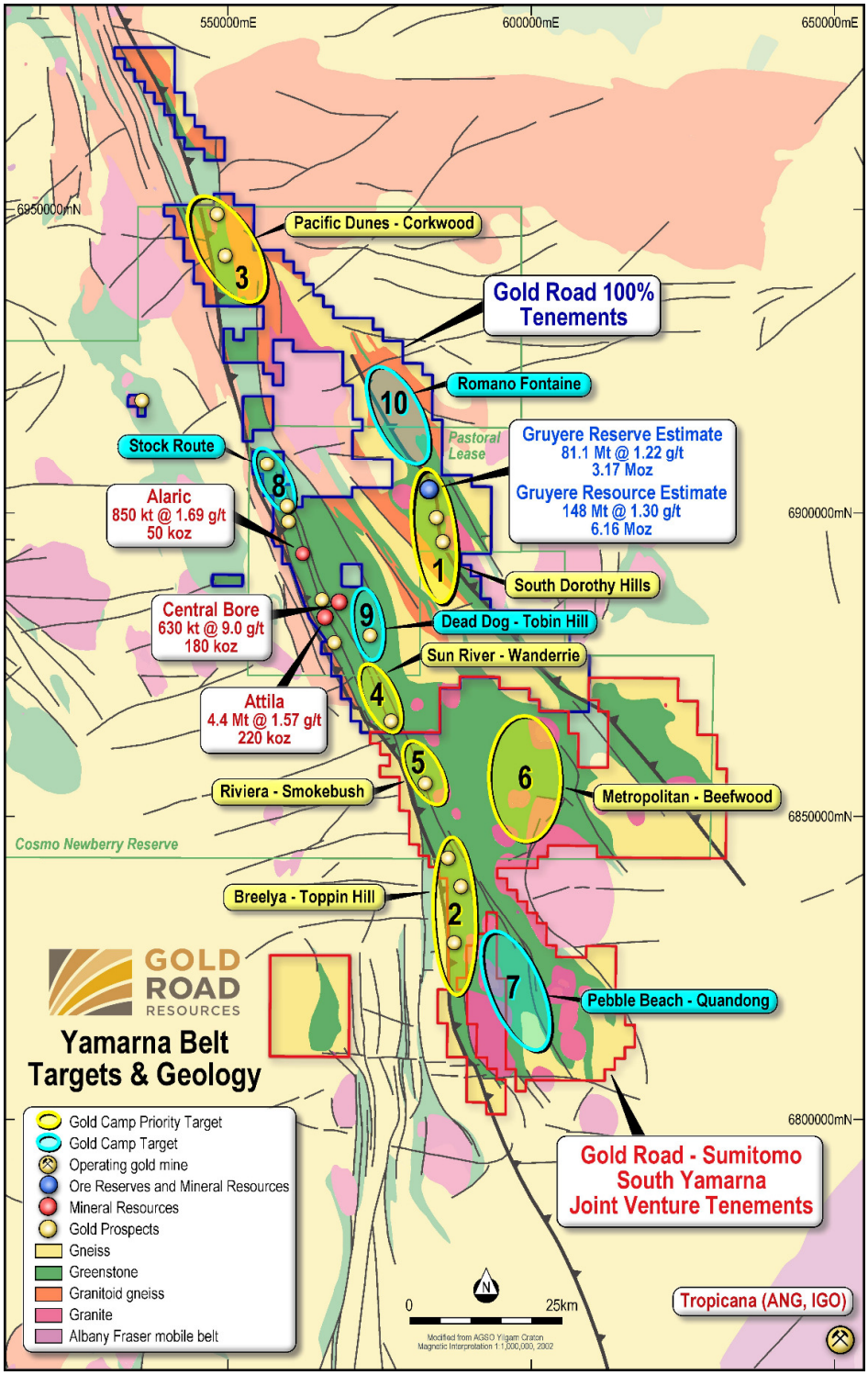

Figure 3: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Sun River-Wanderrie Gold Camp as well as other Gold Camp Scale Targets*

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources is pioneering development of Australia's newest goldfield, the Yamarna Belt located 200 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Company holds interests in tenements covering approximately 5,000 square kilometres in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation.

These tenements contain a gold resource of 6.6 million ounces, including 6.2 million ounces at the wholly owned Gruyere Deposit, which Gold Road Resources discovered in 2013 and is currently the focus of development studies based on a 3.2 million ounce ore reserve.

While progressing the Gruyere Deposit towards first production, Gold Road Resources continues to explore for similar-scale deposits on its own across the Company's 100% owned North Yamarna tenements and in conjunction with joint venture partner, Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania (a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited), on its 50% owned South Yamarna tenements.

NOTES:

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

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

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 for Gold Road and Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist 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 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). Messrs Osborne and Donaldson 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 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 Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by David Varcoe of AMC Consultants, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource tabulation for the Yamarna Leases

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**

- *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)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Proved	1.6	1.32	0.07
Probable	79.6	1.21	3.11
Total Ore Reserve	**81.1**	**1.22**	**3.17**

- *The Ore Reserve conforms with and uses JORC Code 2012 definitions*
- *The Gruyere Ore Reserve is evaluated using a gold price of A$1,400/oz (US$1,022/oz and US$0.73:A$1.00) (ASX announcement dated 8 February 2016)*
- *The Ore Reserve is evaluated using an average cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t*
- *Ore block dilution averages 4.3%, Ore block ore loss is estimated at 3.4%*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding*

Appendix A – Wanderrie RC and Diamond Drilling

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for Wanderrie Diamond Drill Programme*

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16TADD0001	220.0	570,878	6,874,002	477	-60°	270°
16TADD0002	201.4	571,197	6,873,608	477	-60°	270°
16TADD0003	204.2	571,289	6,873,993	473	-60°	270°
16TADD0004	200.1	571,289	6,873,189	472	-60°	270°
16WDDD0002	201.1	572,551	6,871,957	458	-60°	270°
16WDDD0003	267.1	572,738	6,869,321	468	-60°	270°

Table 2: *Collar coordinate details for Wanderrie RC drill programme*

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16TARC0001	94	570,774	6,874,004	466	-60°	270°
16TARC0002	150	570,819	6,874,001	467	-60°	270°
16TARC0004	120	571,212	6,874,001	490	-60°	270°
16TARC0005	180	571,274	6,874,005	492	-60°	270°
16TARC0006	174	571,320	6,874,001	491	-60°	270°
16TARC0007	96	571,271	6,873,195	474	-60°	270°
16TARC0008	120	571,365	6,873,191	475	-60°	270°
16WDRC0014	120	572,494	6,871,954	483	-60°	270°
16WDRC0015	118	571,789	6,871,936	469	-60°	270°
16WDRC0016	120	571,762	6,871,750	460	-60°	270°
16WDRC0017	150	572,076	6,870,956	457	-60°	270°
16WDRC0018	180	572,748	6,869,342	474	-60°	270°
16WDRC0019	150	572,714	6,869,356	421	-60°	270°

Table 3: *Diamond drill intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TADD0001	92.0	93.0	1.0	0.69	0.69
16TADD0002	181.0	184.0	3.0	4.42	13.26
	197.5	198.0	0.5	0.72	0.36
16TADD0004	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.60	0.60
	92.0	95.23	3.23	0.35	1.13
16WDDD0002	128.0	129.0	1.0	2.16	2.16
	138.0	139.0	1.0	0.72	0.72

Table 4: *RC drill intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TARC0004	60	64	4	0.83	3.32
16TARC0005	50	54	4	0.73	2.92
16TARC0006	117	118	1	1.79	1.79
16TARC0008	61	62	1	1.11	1.11
16WDRC0014	45	49	4	0.57	2.28
16WDRC0015	75	79	4	0.68	2.72
16WDRC0019	52	56	4	0.70	2.80
	92	93	1	1.01	1.01

Table 5: *Diamond and RC drill intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16TADD0002	181.0	182.97	1.97	6.50	12.81
16WDDD0002	128.4	129.0	0.6	3.10	1.86
16TARC0006	117.0	118.0	1.0	1.79	1.79
16TARC0008	61.0	62.0	1.0	1.11	1.11
16WDRC0019	92.0	93.0	1.0	1.01	1.01

Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1 report – Wanderrie RC and Diamond 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 13 RC holes were drilled for a total of 1,772 metres, drilled at -60° to 270° testing under pre-existing aircore anomalism. 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 six DD holes were drilled for 1,293.92 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 six diamond 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 1one 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.	**AC:** One metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m). **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 and Diamond programmes** is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 40. For 15GY0300 assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 333 samples. This included 9 Field Blanks and 9 Field Standards. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 10 Lab blanks, 11 Lab checks, and 10 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. For 15KNDD0001 and 15KNDD0002 assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 825 samples. This included 23 Field Blanks and 23 Field Standards. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 14 Lab blanks, 12 Lab checks, and 15 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. 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.
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 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 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 detailed DTM's generated during aeromag surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1-2m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling did not occur at set collar spacings, Traverse spacing varies from 200 to 1,600 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.	All drilling was conducted as exploratory and not for purposes of mineral resource estimation.
	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 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).
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Diamond drilling pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*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 three tenements E38/2249, E38/2250 and E38/2319. These tenements are 100% owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The drilling that occurred on tenements E38/2249 and E38/2319 is located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves. The drilling that occurred on tenement E38/2250 is located within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd. E38/2250 is 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.*	Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall areas tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. AC drilling was completed by WMC Resources and Asarco and assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Yamarna Greenstone Belt is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia. Attila-Alaric style orebodies are being targeted with respect to the Yamarna Shear in the western part of the Sun River-Wanderrie Project. The remainder of the project area is targeting first pass regional scale low level gold anomalism potentially related to Archean orogenic gold mineralisation.

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').*	Individual assays on holes are plotted in plan and a plan contour is constructed using absolute values of individual elements. Maximum gold value in each hole is used to contour gold values.
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 results above 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 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.*	Ongoing follow-up will be required for the better intersections at Santana, Vai and Satriani following a period of interpretation and review. One metre resamples will be collected from anomalous speared composite samples. Further AC drilling will be conducted to begin appraisal of untested early-stage AC targets. First pass AC testing is required of the fault-offset southern extension of the Attila-Alaric trend. These drilling programmes will be conducted in 2016.