WIDESPREAD GOLD MINERALISATION AT TOPPIN HILL AND YAFFLER PROSPECTS

(SOUTH YAMARNA JV WITH SUMITOMO METAL MINING OCEANIA – 50% INTEREST)

ASX Code GOR

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Highlights

- **Bedrock gold mineralisation intersected at Toppin Hill from 400 to 1,800 metres north of existing high-grade drilling**
- **Strike of Toppin Hill mineralisation including grades greater than 1.0 g/t Au extended to over three kilometres**
- **Bedrock drilling at Yaffler confirms gold mineralisation in prospective quartz dolerites**
- **One-metre re-sampling at Smokebush returns 2 metres at 2.15 g/t Au from 94 metres, including 1 metre at 4.01 g/t Au in hole 16SYRC0044**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at two prospects, Toppin Hill and Yaffler, both within its South Yamarna Joint Venture (**SYJV**) tenements in Western Australia has intersected anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation over widespread areas. The SYJV is owned 50:50 by Gold Road and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**)

The Toppin Hill Prospect is located in the Breelya-Toppin Hill Camp, while the Yaffler Prospect forms part of the Riviera-Smokebush Camp, 15 kilometres to the north of Breelya-Toppin Hill Camp (Figure 6).

Executive Director Justin Osborne said*: "We are pleased with results from both the Toppin Hill and Yaffler programmes. In extending the mineralisation at Toppin Hill to over three kilometres we now have a significant gold system with multiple mineralisation styles to follow-up with new drilling. At Yaffler we were able to identify anomalous gold mineralisation within the important dolerite rocks that have proven to be a good host to high-grade gold at the nearby Smokebush Dolerite prospect. We are now working on more detailed targeting at both prospects, as well as the Smokebush Dolerite with its new detailed magnetics, and hope to be drilling for higher-grade zones in all three prospects in the second half of 2016."*

Toppin Hill Prospect

Twelve RC holes were drilled at Toppin Hill (Figures 1 and 2), from 400 to 1,800 metres north of previous RC drilling, testing the northern extensions of mineralisation identified in 2014-2015. The programme confirmed the continuation of the mineralised system with five holes returning intersections greater than 1.0 g/t Au, and two styles of gold mineralisation identified. Mafic hosted gold mineralisation consists of narrow, discrete shear zones within basalt, with a best result of 4 metres at 1.24 g/t Au from 149 metres in hole 16SYRC0084. Wider zones of lower grade gold mineralisation were intersected in shear zones hosted within the dacite country rock with trace amounts of disseminated pyrite, with a best result of 36 metres at 0.52 g/t Au from 56 metres in hole 16SYRC0081. The new results increase the strike length of bedrock gold mineralisation at greater than 1.0 g/t Au at Toppin Hill to over three kilometres.

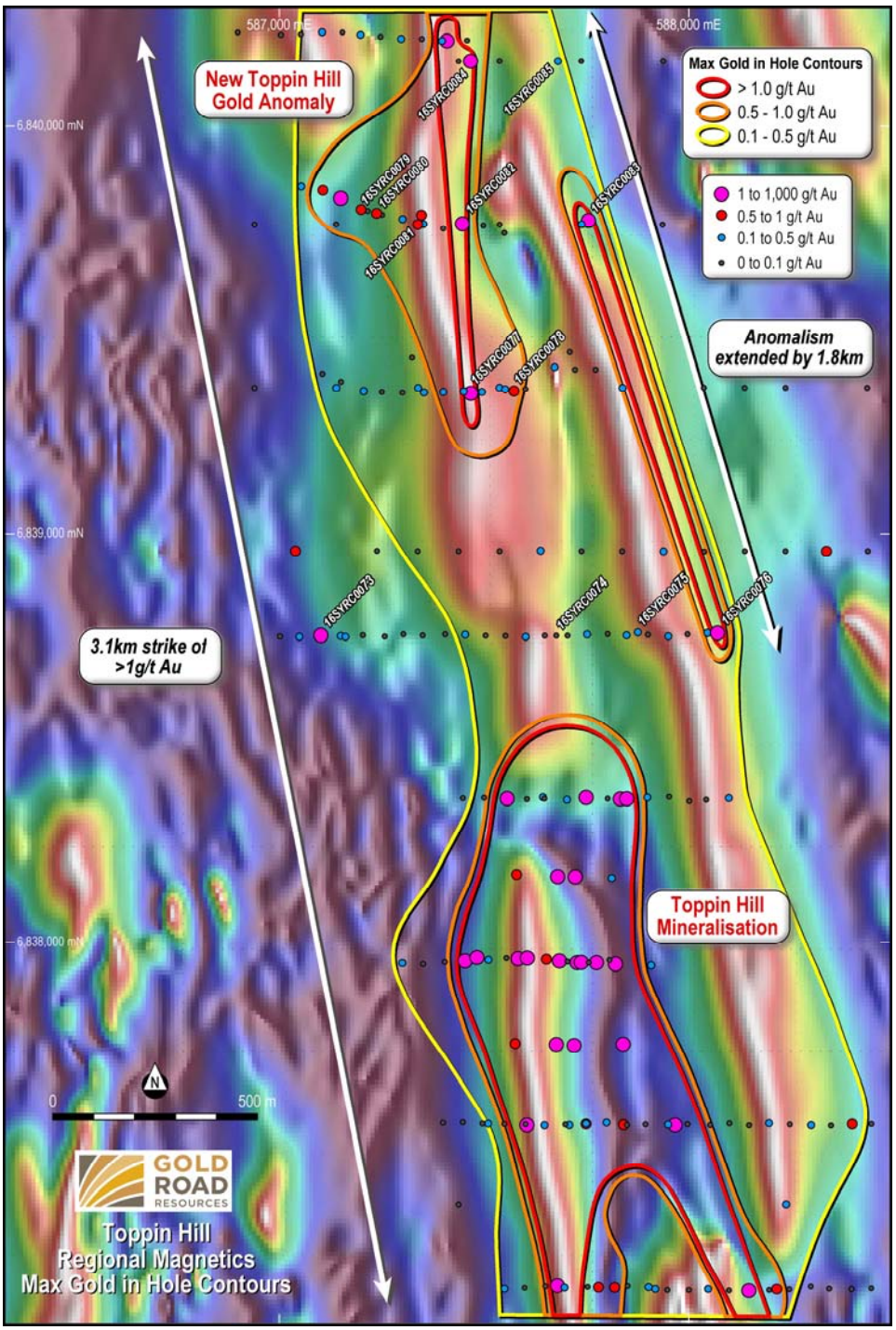

Figure 1: *Plan view of Toppin Hill drill collars, showing contours of maximum gold grade in hole, on RTP TILT magnetic background.*

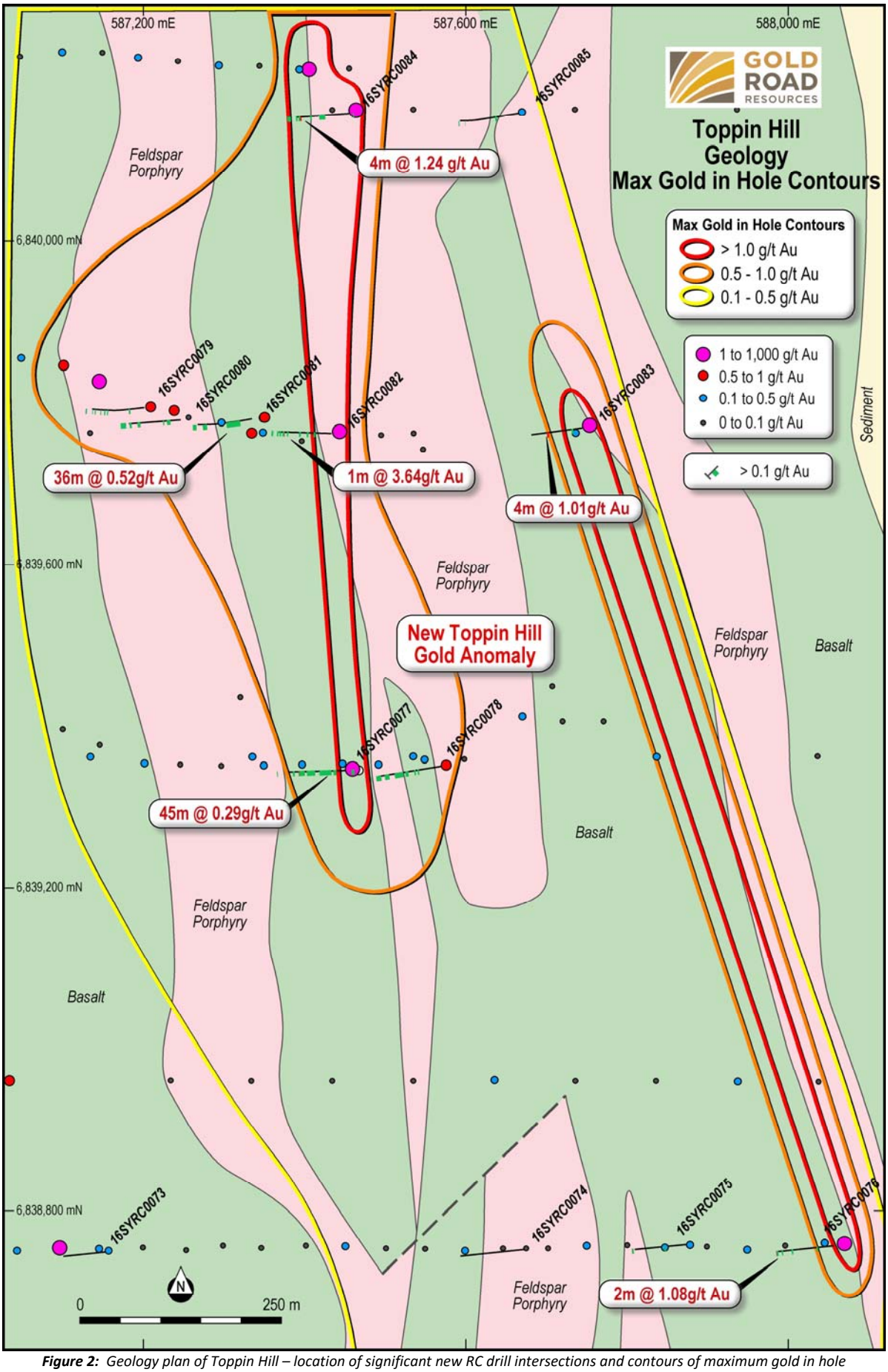

Figure 2: *Geology plan of Toppin Hill – location of significant new RC drill intersections and contours of maximum gold in hole*

Yaffler Prospect

A total of 19 RC holes drilled at **Yaffler** (Figures 3 and 4) tested below an extensive aircore saprolite gold anomaly for evidence of primary bedrock mineralisation. Twelve holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation in excess of 0.1 g/t Au, with a best result of 4 metres at 0.61 g/t Au from 134 metres in 16SYRC0070. Drilling identified a sequence of interlayered mafic sediments and mafic intrusions, including units of prospective quartz dolerite similar to the Smokebush Dolerite (ASX announcement dated 20 April 2016) which is two kilometres to the east. Anomalous gold is generally hosted within the dolerites and associated with shearing, quartz veining and pyrite-dominant sulphide alteration. The presence of a large gold anomaly overlying the targeted prospective host rocks is a promising result, with all the indicators of a mineralised gold system being identified in this first programme of wide-spaced bedrock drilling.

Detailed interpretation of the results, and collection of one-metre re-samples from the anomalous four-metre composite samples is currently underway at both prospects with a view to identifying specific targets for follow-up drilling.

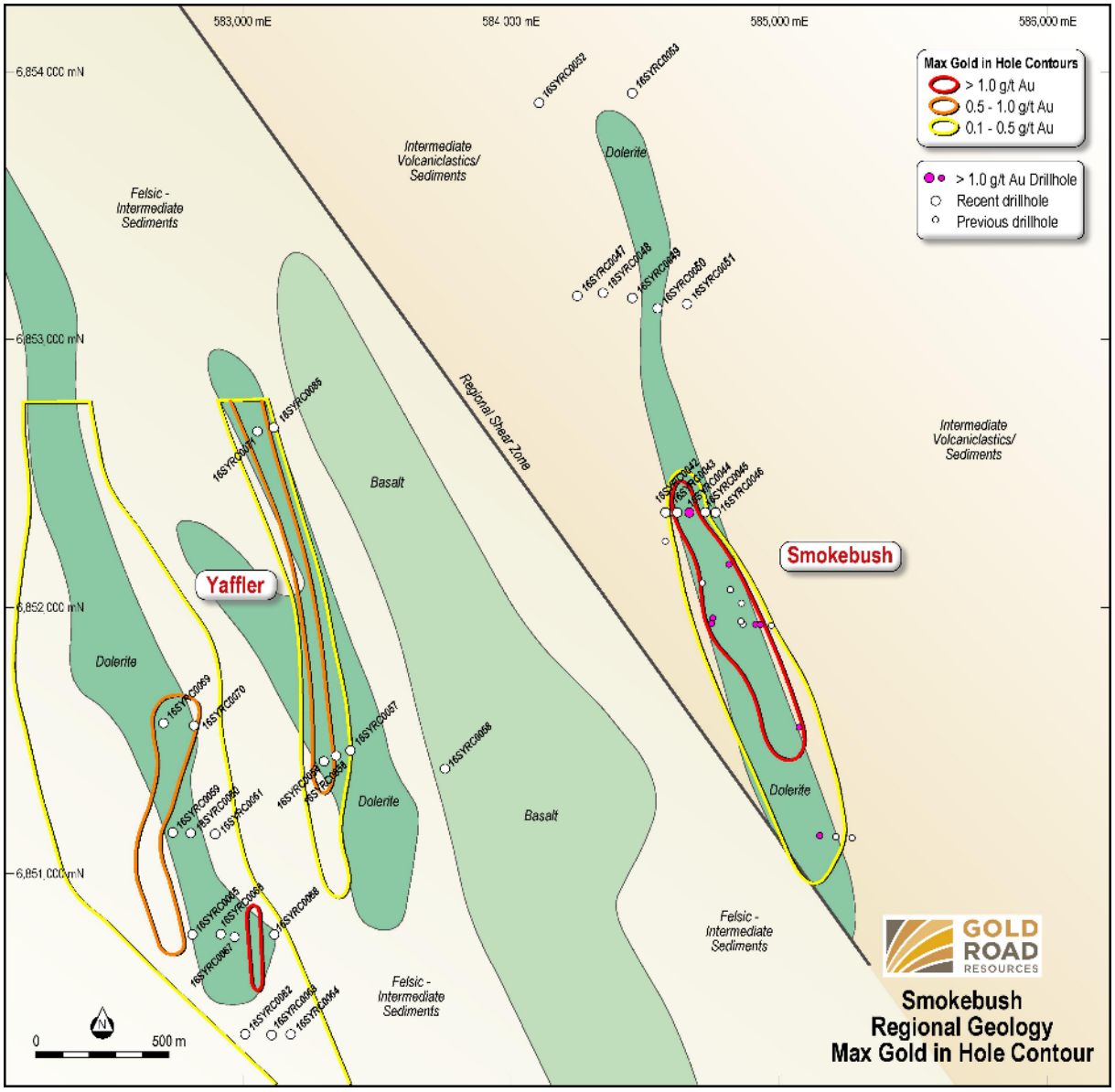

Figure 3: *Geology Plan of Yaffler-Smokebush area – collar locations of all bedrock drill intersections and contours of maximum gold in hole*

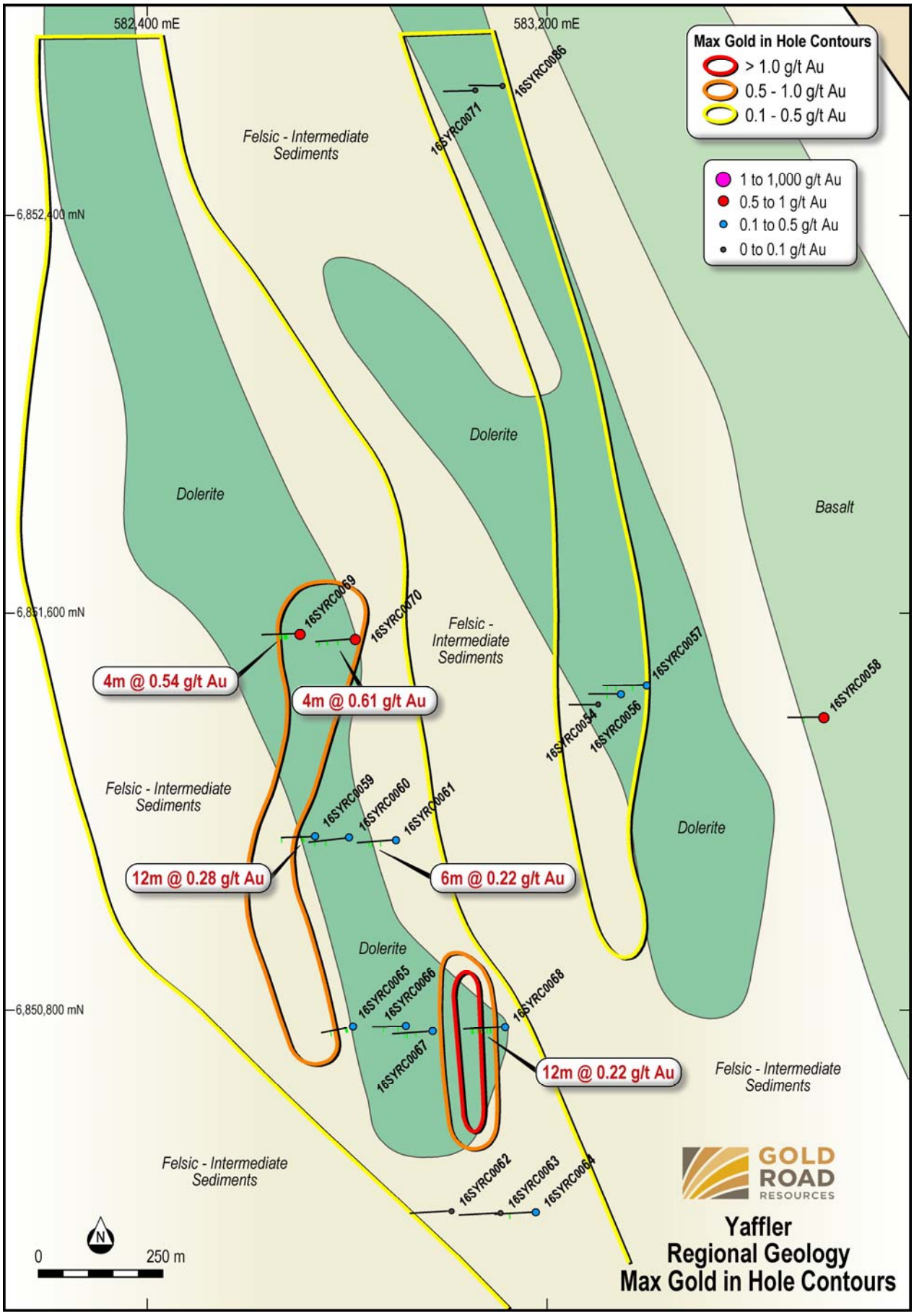

Figure 4: *Geology Plan of Yaffler – new RC drill traces and intersections, with contours of maximum gold in hole*

Smokebush Prospect

In addition to the new drilling at Toppin Hill and Yaffler, results from one-metre re-sampling of anomalous four-metre composites from the most recent Smokebush programme (ASX announcement dated 20 April 2016) have been received. One-metre samples were taken from all of the original four-metre composite samples greater than 0.1 g/t Au, and which defined a coherent structure situated in the hangingwall of the main mineralised shear trend. The re-sampled assays produced a best result of 1 metre at 4.01 g/t Au (Figure 5) providing further encouragement that the remaining 1.5 kilometre strike of dolerite to the north remains prospective for high-grade gold mineralisation. A high resolution ground magnetic survey at a 10-metre line spacing has been completed over the length of the prospective dolerite and the data is currently being interpreted to identify potential magnetic features that might indicate the location of high-grade shoots for further drill targeting.

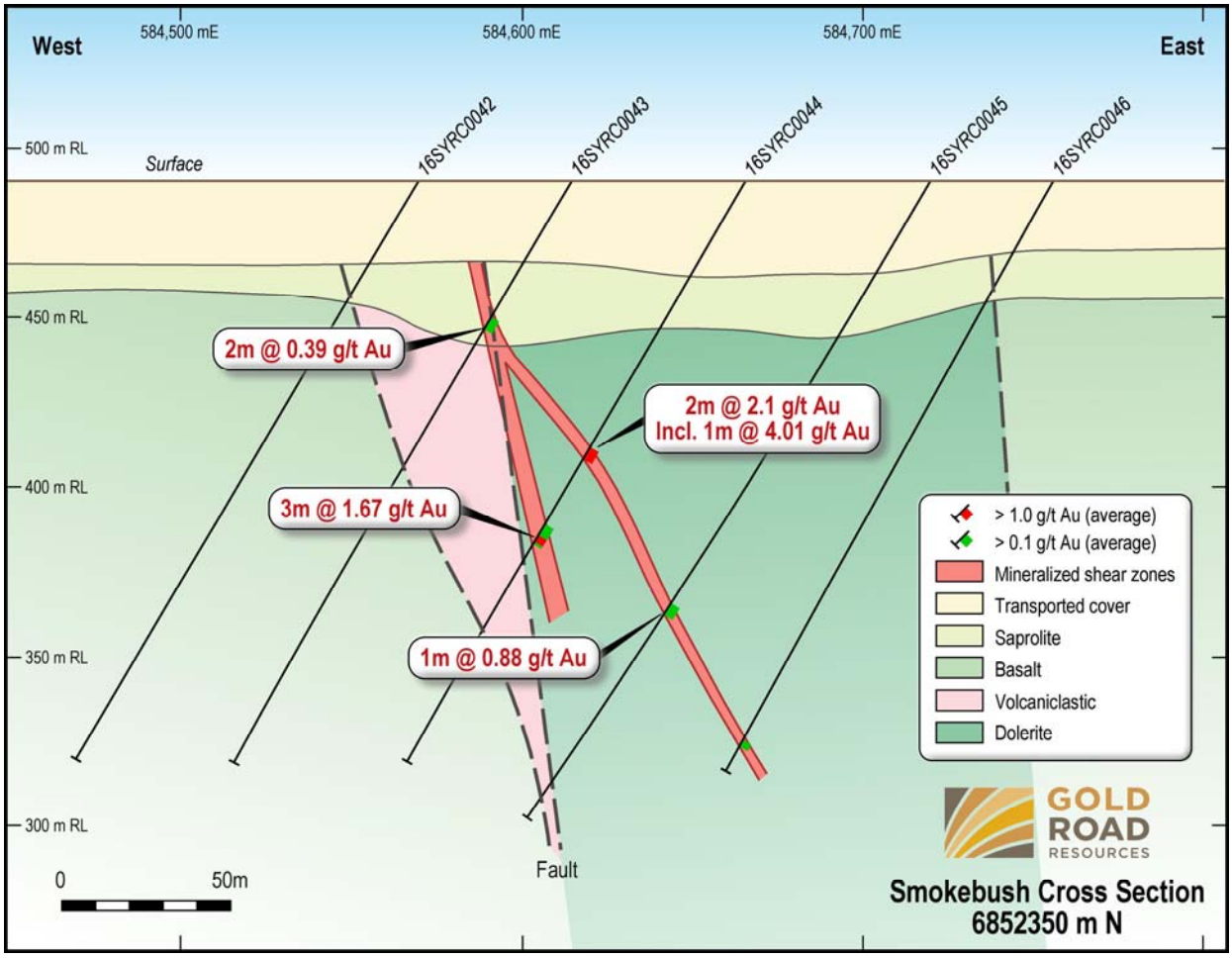

Figure 5: *Smokebush Dolerite Cross Section 6852350, showing updated drill intersections following 1 metre resampling programme of previous 4 metre composite samples*

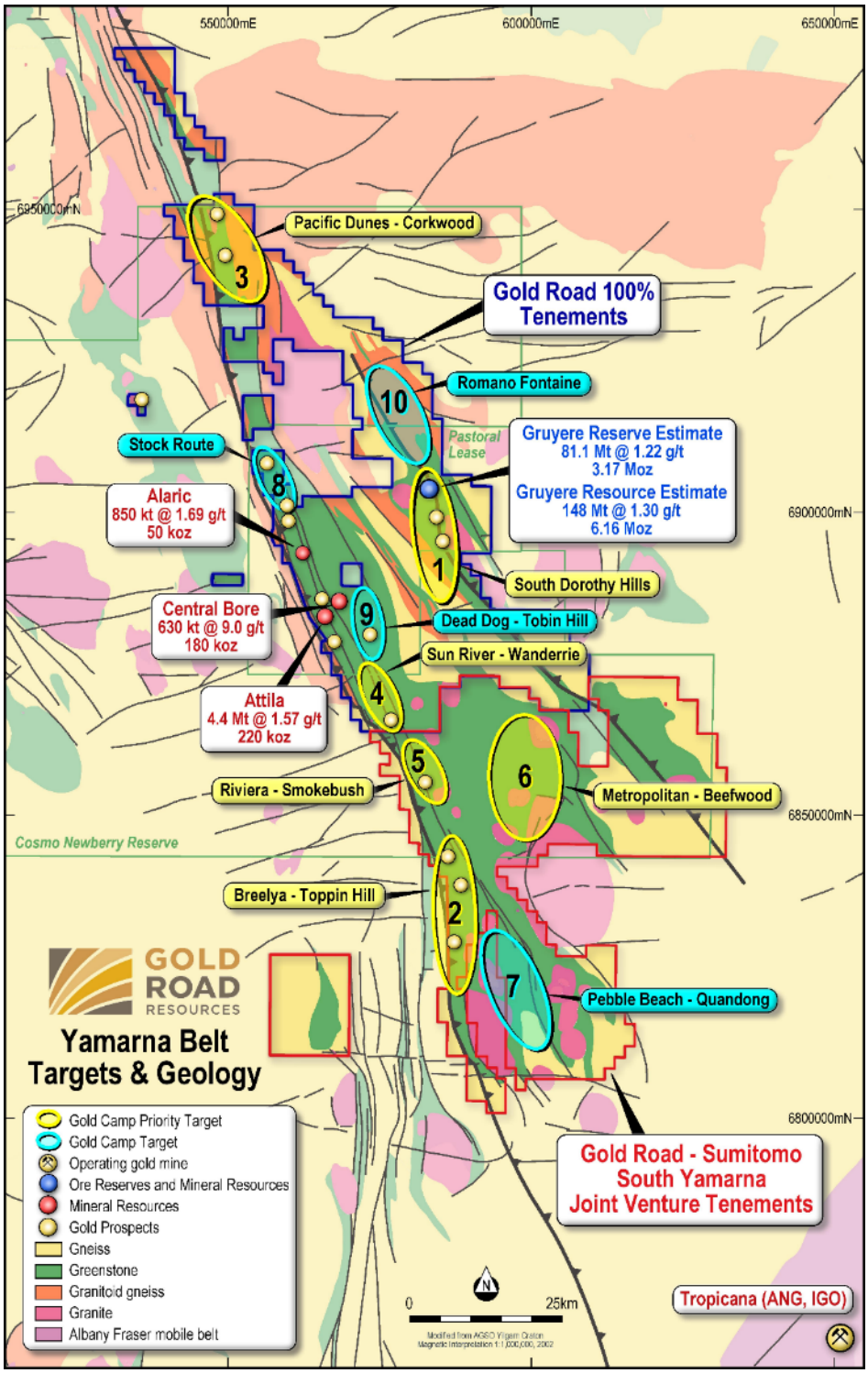

Figure 6: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Riviera-Smokebush and Breelya-Toppin Hill Gold Camps*

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Appendix A – Drill Hole Details

Table 1: *Summary of RC drill hole collar details – Toppin Hill*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
16SYRC0073	122	587,160	6,838,749	465	270	-60
16SYRC0074	198	587,676	6,838,751	465	270	-60
16SYRC0075	150	587,876	6,838,758	465	270	-60
16SYRC0076	198	588,070	6,838,758	465	270	-60
16SYRC0077	198	587,468	6,839,347	465	270	-60
16SYRC0078	188	587,575	6,839,352	465	270	-60
16SYRC0079	205	587,215	6,839,795	465	270	-60
16SYRC0080	198	587,260	6,839,780	465	270	-60
16SYRC0081	198	587,348	6,839,782	465	270	-60
16SYRC0082	198	587,447	6,839,762	465	270	-60
16SYRC0083	198	587,756	6,839,770	465	270	-60
16SYRC0084	198	587,467	6,840,159	465	270	-60
16SYRC0085	250	587,680	6,840,160	465	270	-60
16SYRC0086	150	583,111	6,852,661	498	270	-60

Table 2: *Summary of significant intercepts – Toppin Hill Prospect: 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
16SYRC0073	108	109	1	0.12	0.12	587,160	6,838,749
16SYRC0075	56	60	4	0.13	0.52	587,876	6,838,758
	131	135	4	0.12	0.48		
16SYRC0076	72	76	4	0.11	0.44	588,070	6,838,758
	134	138	4	0.13	0.52		
	158	162	4	0.22	0.88		
	170	176	6	0.44	2.64		
16SYRC0077	12	20	8	0.25	2.00	587,468	6,839,347
	56	101	45	0.29	13.05		
	108	146	38	0.20	7.60		
	156	160	4	0.14	0.56		
	196	198	2	0.47	0.94		
16SYRC0078	68	80	12	0.13	1.56	587,575	6,839,352
	92	124	32	0.17	5.44		
	136	148	12	0.29	3.48		
	156	168	12	0.12	1.44		
	179	180	1	0.24	0.24		
16SYRC0080	56	64	8	0.15	1.20	587,260	6,839,780
	72	75	3	0.24	0.72		
	136	144	8	0.63	5.04		
	160	164	4	0.13	0.52		
	176	192	16	0.62	9.92		
16SYRC0081	56	92	36	0.52	18.72	587,348	6,839,782
	139	151	12	0.27	3.24		
	167	179	12	0.14	1.68		
16SYRC0082	68	72	4	0.26	1.04	587,447	6,839,762
	86	90	4	0.17	0.68		
	106	110	4	0.20	0.80		
	138	142	4	0.10	0.40		
	150	172	22	0.37	8.14		
	184	188	4	0.31	1.24		
16SYRC0083	48	52	4	0.11	0.44	587,756	6,839,770
16SYRC0083	115	119	4	1.01	4.04		
16SYRC0084	8	12	4	0.12	0.48	587,467	6,840,159
	85	101	16	0.34	5.44		
	121	125	4	0.25	1.00		
	149	165	16	0.46	7.36		
	181	193	12	0.27	3.24		
16SYRC0085	88	92	4	0.15	0.60	587,680	6,840,160
	179	181	2	0.29	0.58		
	201	205	4	0.14	0.56		

Table 3: *Summary of significant intercepts – Toppin Hill Prospect: 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
16SYRC0076	174	176	2	1.08	2.16	588,070	6,838,758
16SYRC0077	56	65	9	0.78	7.02	587,468	6,839,347
	144	145	1	1.08	1.08		
16SYRC0078	136	140	4	0.52	2.08	587,575	6,839,352
16SYRC0080	140	144	4	0.95	3.80	587,260	6,839,780
	176	184	8	0.76	6.08		
	188	192	4	0.57	2.28		
16SYRC0081	56	64	8	0.89	7.12	587,348	6,839,782
	80	88	8	0.87	6.96		
	147	151	4	0.53	2.12		
16SYRC0082	150	152	2	2.24	4.48	587,447	6,839,762
16SYRC0083	115	119	4	1.01	4.04	587,756	6,839,770
16SYRC0084	93	97	4	0.84	3.36	587,467	6,840,159
	149	153	4	1.24	4.96		

Table 4: *Summary of significant intercepts, Toppin Hill Prospect: 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
16SYRC0076	174	175	1	1.37	1.37	588,070	6,838,758
16SYRC0077	56	57	1	1.55	1.55	587,468	6,839,347
	144	145	1	1.08	1.08		
16SYRC0082	150	151	1	3.64	3.64	587,447	6,839,762
16SYRC0083	115	119	4	1.01	4.04	587,756	6,839,770
16SYRC0084	149	153	4	1.24	4.96	587,467	6,840,159

Table 5: *Summary of RC drill hole collar details – Yaffler Prospect*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
16SYRC0054	105	583,298	6,851,416	495	270	-60
16SYRC0056	125	583,346	6,851,438	495	270	-60
16SYRC0057	180	583,401	6,851,455	495	270	-60
16SYRC0058	150	583,756	6,851,390	495	270	-60
16SYRC0059	150	582,742	6,851,151	495	270	-60
16SYRC0060	156	582,805	6,851,150	495	270	-60
16SYRC0061	150	582,895	6,851,143	495	270	-60
16SYRC0062	150	583,002	6,850,399	495	270	-60
16SYRC0063	150	583,105	6,850,394	495	270	-60
16SYRC0064	150	583,171	6,850,396	495	270	-60
16SYRC0065	100	582,800	6,850,762	495	270	-60
16SYRC0066	100	582,903	6,850,767	495	270	-60
16SYRC0067	100	583,010	6,850,771	495	270	-60
16SYRC0068	156	583,113	6,850,767	495	270	-60
16SYRC0069	150	582,704	6,851,559	495	270	-60
16SYRC0070	150	582,809	6,851,549	495	270	-60
16SYRC0071	120	583,048	6,852,653	495	270	-60

Table 6: *Summary of significant intercepts – Yaffler Prospect: 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
16SYRC0056	48	52	4	0.19	0.76	583,346	6,851,438
16SYRC0057	56	60	4	0.27	1.08	583,401	6,851,455
	123	124	1	0.47	0.47		
	160	161	1	0.18	0.18		
16SYRC0058	82	84	2	0.38	0.76	583,756	6,851,390
16SYRC0059	56	68	12	0.28	3.36	582,742	6,851,151
	147	150	3	0.31	0.93		
16SYRC0060	96	97	1	0.12	0.12	582,805	6,851,150
	134	138	4	0.13	0.52		
16SYRC0061	56	60	4	0.13	0.52	582,895	6,851,143
	89	95	6	0.22	1.32		
	102	103	1	0.14	0.14		
16SYRC0064	90	94	4	0.10	0.40	583,171	6,850,396
	118	122	4	0.21	0.84		
16SYRC0065	0	8	8	0.16	1.28	582,800	6,850,762
	64	68	4	0.33	1.32		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYRC0065	82	83	1	0.12	0.12		
16SYRC0066	0	4	4	0.16	0.64	582,903	6,850,767
	56	60	4	0.14	0.56		
16SYRC0067	0	4	4	0.26	1.04	583,010	6,850,771
16SYRC0068	48	56	8	0.23	1.84	583,113	6,850,767
	64	68	4	0.14	0.56		
	87	91	4	0.21	0.84		
	101	105	4	0.10	0.40		
	117	129	12	0.22	2.64		
16SYRC0069	48	64	16	0.25	4.00	582,704	6,851,559
	74	82	8	0.30	2.40		
16SYRC0070	56	60	4	0.10	0.40	582,809	6,851,549
	98	102	4	0.11	0.44		
	134	138	4	0.61	2.44		

Table 7: *Summary of significant intercepts – Yaffler Prospect: 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
16SYRC0058	82	83	1	0.63	0.63	583,756	6,851,390
16SYRC0069	52	56	4	0.54	2.16	582,704	6,851,559
16SYRC0070	134	138	4	0.61	2.44	582,809	6,851,549

Table 8: *Summary of RC drill hole collar details – Smokebush Prospect*

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
16SYRC0043	198	584,615	6,852,354	495	270	-60
16SYRC0044	198	584,666	6,852,354	495	270	-60
16SYRC0045	222	584,720	6,852,355	495	270	-60

Table 9: *Summary of significant intercepts – Smokebush Prospect: 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
16SYRC0043	50	52	2	0.39	0.78	584,615	6,852,354
16SYRC0044	92	96	4	1.11	4.44	584,666	6,852,354
16SYRC0045	149	150	1	0.88	0.88	584,720	6,852,355

Table 10: *Summary of significant intercepts – Smokebush Prospect: 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
16SYRC0043	50	51	1	0.50	0.50	584,615	6,852,354
16SYRC0044	94	96	2	2.15	4.30	584,666	6,852,354
16SYRC0045	149	150	1	0.88	0.88	584,720	6,852,355

Table 11: *Summary of significant intercepts – Smokebush Prospect: 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
16SYRC0044	95	96	1	4.01	4.01	584,666	6,852,354

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

APPENDIX B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Yaffler and Toppin Hill 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 has been carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (**RC**). Thirty one 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.	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging, four consecutive 1m samples were composited to form a 4m 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. A one metre sample collected from the top of fresh rock interval 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 RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm).
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.	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.
	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.	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.
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.
	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core was collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	One-metre drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the green plastic bag. For composite samples, four consecutive green plastic bags were sampled using a PVC spear and combined to produce a four-metre composite sample of 2-3kg. All samples were dry.
	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 50g was used for the 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.	A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 100 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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.	One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the 1m 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.
	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 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. 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.	Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start-up. 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. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 100. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 2,033 samples. This included 47 Field Blanks, 47 Field Standards and 17 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 35 Lab blanks, 53 Lab checks, and 55 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.*	RC locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m 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 30m intervals. Plans are in place to complete locational survey of the drill collars using DGPS by a Certified Surveyor.
	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 apart with 50-100m spacing along the line. At Toppin Hill the southernmost drill line is located 400m north of the existing mineralised RC holes.
	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.	Non-mineralised samples were composited over four metre using a spear.
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.
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.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenements E38/2355 and E38/2363, which are located mainly inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. E38/2355 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. 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 tenement is 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 in the eighties has been completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (**WMC**) with Kilkenny Gold in the 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 0.1 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 interpreted magnetic image plan.
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.*	One-metre re-samples will be taken from all four metre composites that returned assays greater than 0.1 ppm. Sampling is underway and assay results are expected by the end of June. Ongoing geological interpretation to identify where the quartz dolerite units within the mafic sequence intersect cross cutting structures which will then be targeted by follow up RC drilling. This drilling is expected to be conducted during July.