FIRST DIAMOND HOLES DRILLED AT YAM14 PROSPECT CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION

(South Dorothy Hills Camp)

Highlights

- **First diamond holes drilled into YAM14 Prospect, nine kilometres south of Gruyere Project**
- **16DHDD0002 intersected 3.05 metres at 4.89 g/t Au from 138 metres**
- **Gold mineralisation hosted in discrete shear zone with visible gold**
- **Mineralisation remains open along strike and down dip**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that an initial programme of diamond drilling at the YAM14 Prospect has intersected high-grade primary gold mineralisation in a discrete shear zone below previous Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling. Diamond drill hole 16DHDD0002 intersected **3.05 metres at 4.89 g/t Au from 137.68 metres** in a very strong sulphide alteration assemblage, with minor visible gold and narrow quartz veins (Figure 1). The YAM14 Prospect is located in the South Dorothy Hills Camp, approximately nine kilometres south of the 6.2 million ounce Gruyere Deposit, within the granted mining lease, and occurs within the same Dorothy Hills Shear Zone which hosts the Gruyere deposit.

YAM14 was discovered in October 2013 as part of the drilling programme that discovered the Gruyere Deposit. Although drilling has been limited since the initial discovery programme, YAM 14 now assumes a high priority due to its relative proximity to Gruyere. Gold mineralisation extends over a strike length of 850 metres and remains open to the north and south, and at depth. The high-grade intercept in 16DHDD0002 is located on the current northern most drill section, with the next closest drill traverse located one kilometre to the north in the Toto Prospect area (Figure 2).

Both high-grade supergene and primary gold mineralisation have been intersected at YAM14, suggesting additional complexity and structural controls which were not obvious in the earlier RC drill programmes, and which add additional scope to expand the mineralised footprint of the prospect. A follow-up programme of RC drilling, expected to commence in the September 2016 quarter, is being planned to scope the greater potential of the prospect area.

Best intersections within the previous YAM14 RC drilling (ASX announcement dated 4 November 2013) were:

- 13 metres at 3.05 g/t Au from 50 metres; **including 8 metres at 4.20 g/t Au from 50 metres** (13GYRC0004)
- 1 metre at 2.09 g/t Au from 51 metres and **4 metres at 6.56 g/t Au from 56 metres** (13GYRC0005)
- 12 metres at 1.80 g/t Au from 88 metres; **including 6 metres at 2.84 g/t Au from 93 metres** (13GYRC0003)
- 9 metres at 1.65 g/t Au from 37 metres; **including 5 metres at 2.57 g/t Au from 37 metres** (13GYRC0003)
- 9 metres at 1.34 g/t Au from 46 metres and 5 metres at 2.09 g/t Au from 63 metres; **including 3 metres at 3.04 g/t Au from 64 metres** (13GYRC0008)
- 7 metres at 1.68 g/t Au from 70 metres; **including 5 metres at 2.15 g/t Au from 70 metres** (13GYRC0006)

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

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Justin Osborne, Executive Director, said: *"The YAM14 Prospect was discovered during the same drilling programme that identified the 6.2 million ounce Gruyere Deposit in October 2013. Due to YAM14's smaller size, at the time we focussed all attention on Gruyere which we rapidly grew into a world class resource. Now that we have had the time to re-assess the YAM14 mineralisation - together with the addition of this exciting new diamond hole, which has intersected one of the best looking shear intersections we have seen so far on the Yamarna Belt - we have the incentive to start assessing the size potential of this prospect more thoroughly. Given its proximity to the Gruyere Project and within the granted mining lease, any resource we can define at YAM14 should positively impact the Gruyere project economics."*

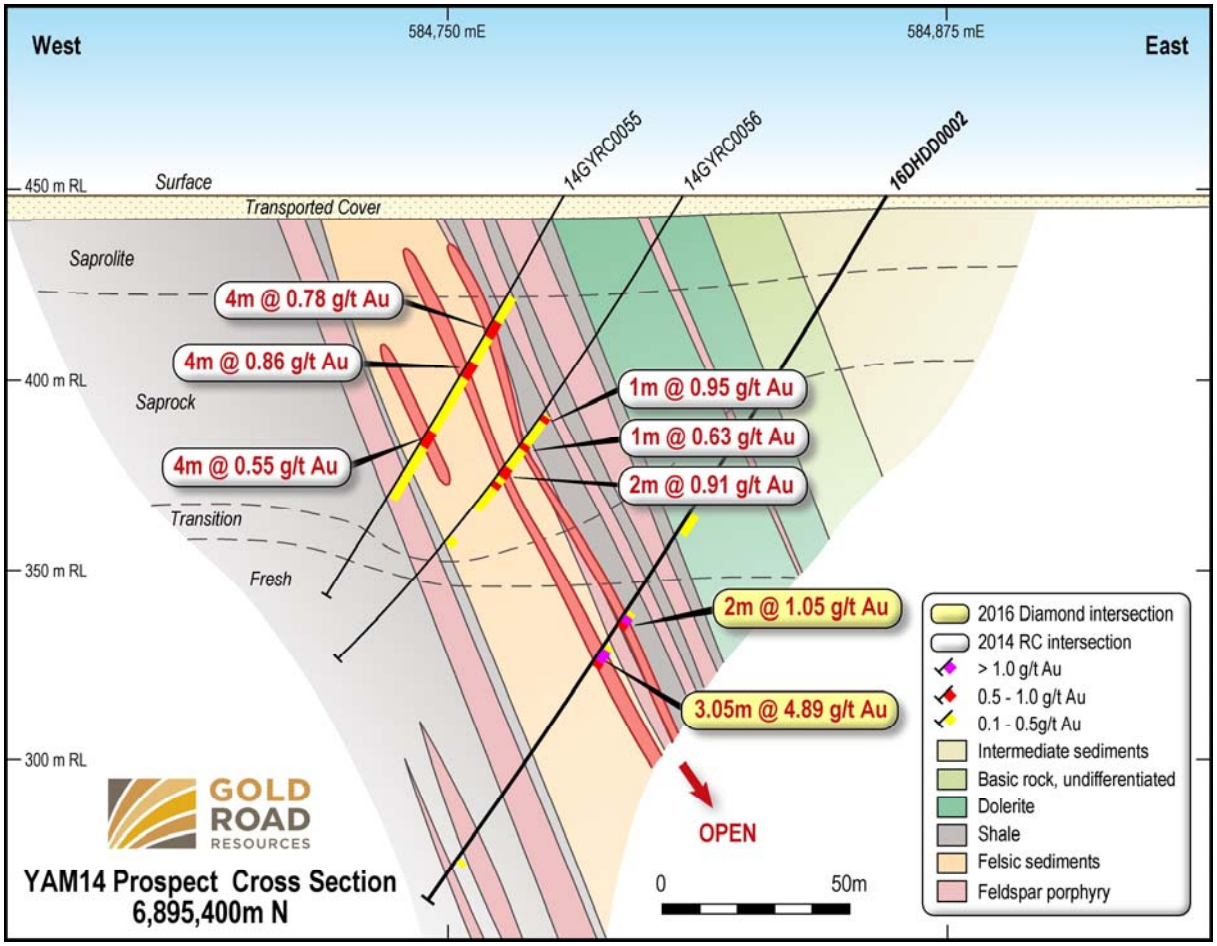

Figure 1: *YAM14 Prospect - Cross-section 6,895,400mN. 16DHDD0002 mineralised intersection identifies position of shear zone.*

South Dorothy Hills diamond drilling programme

A three-hole (669.4 metres) diamond drilling programme was completed in the South Dorothy Hills Camp in May 2016. The programme comprised of two diamond holes at the YAM14 Prospect, and one at the Monteith Target area located approximately 13 kilometres south of the Gruyere Deposit (Figure 3).

The YAM14 drilling (16DHDD0001 and 16DHDD0002) tested for primary gold mineralisation beneath existing gold mineralisation, predominantly hosted in the weathered rock zones, that was identified in aircore and RC drilling in 2013. The diamond drilling provided the first detailed and important structural and stratigraphic information relating to the geological setting of the YAM14 mineralisation.

A single diamond hole (16DHDD0003) was drilled at Monteith, testing below an alteration zone, identified by limited RC drilling, at the contact of an ultramafic unit and a felsic intrusive rock with similar geochemical signature to the Gruyere Porphyry. While16DHDD0003 did not intersect anomalous gold, it returned valuable structural information relating to the greater Dorothy Hills Shear Zone structural setting.

Drill intersection details

Diamond hole 16DHDD0002 is situated on the northern most drill traverse drilled to date at the YAM14 Prospect and was targeted to test for gold mineralisation beneath two RC drill holes completed in 2014 that contained several zones of regolith-hosted anomalous gold mineralisation (Figure 1). An intersection of **3.05 metres at 4.89 g/t Au from 137.68 metres** is hosted within a discrete shear zone at the contact between a coarse grained volcaniclastic unit and finer grained shale units and porphyries. The primary gold mineralisation is associated with thin quartz veins and strong albite-chlorite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite alteration, with fine-grained visible gold observed in core. This is a similar assemblage as occurs at the Gruyere Deposit and is interpreted to be related to the same gold mineralising event, suggesting a regionally extensive mineralising event. The mineralised shear zone itself is located within the same Dorothy Hills Shear Zone that hosts the Gruyere Deposit.

Diamond hole 16DHDD0001 targeted the central part of the YAM14 deposit area, 300 metres to the south of 16DHDD0002. The hole tested bedrock beneath several broad RC intersections, including 13 metres at 3.05 g/t Au from 50 metres (14GYRC0004), and 4 metres at 6.56 g/t Au from 56 metres in 14GYRC0005. A best intersection of 0.8 metres at 0.81 g/t Au from 155 metres in 16DHDD0001 represents the continuation of the shear zone. Additionally, detailed structural and intrusive observations derived from the drill core have significantly advanced the understanding of the structural regime of the Dorothy Hills Shear, and timing of important porphyry intrusive rocks, which enable improved targeting along the length of this prospective gold hosting shear zone.

Gold mineralisation at YAM14 remains open to the north of 16DHDD0002, with the next closest drill traverse situated approximately one kilometre to the north, at the southern end of the Toto Prospect. There is potential for YAM14 to host a significant high-grade shear-hosted gold deposit in the local vicinity of the Gruyere Deposit.

A programme of additional RC and diamond drilling is now being planned to define the structural regime and controls, and scope the size potential, of the YAM14 Prospect.

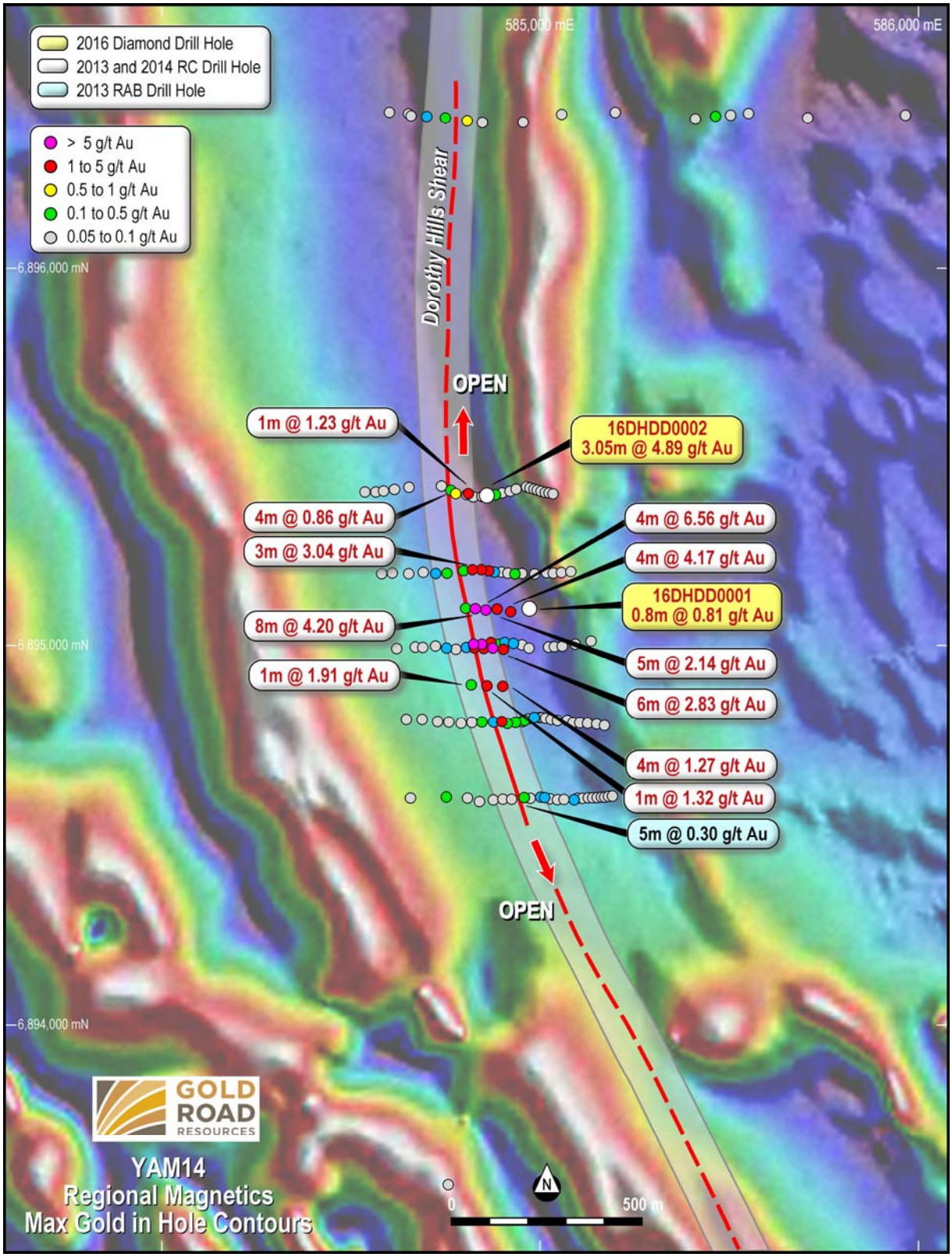

Figure 2: *YAM14 collar plan detailing current diamond drill intersections and historic RC and RAB intersections*

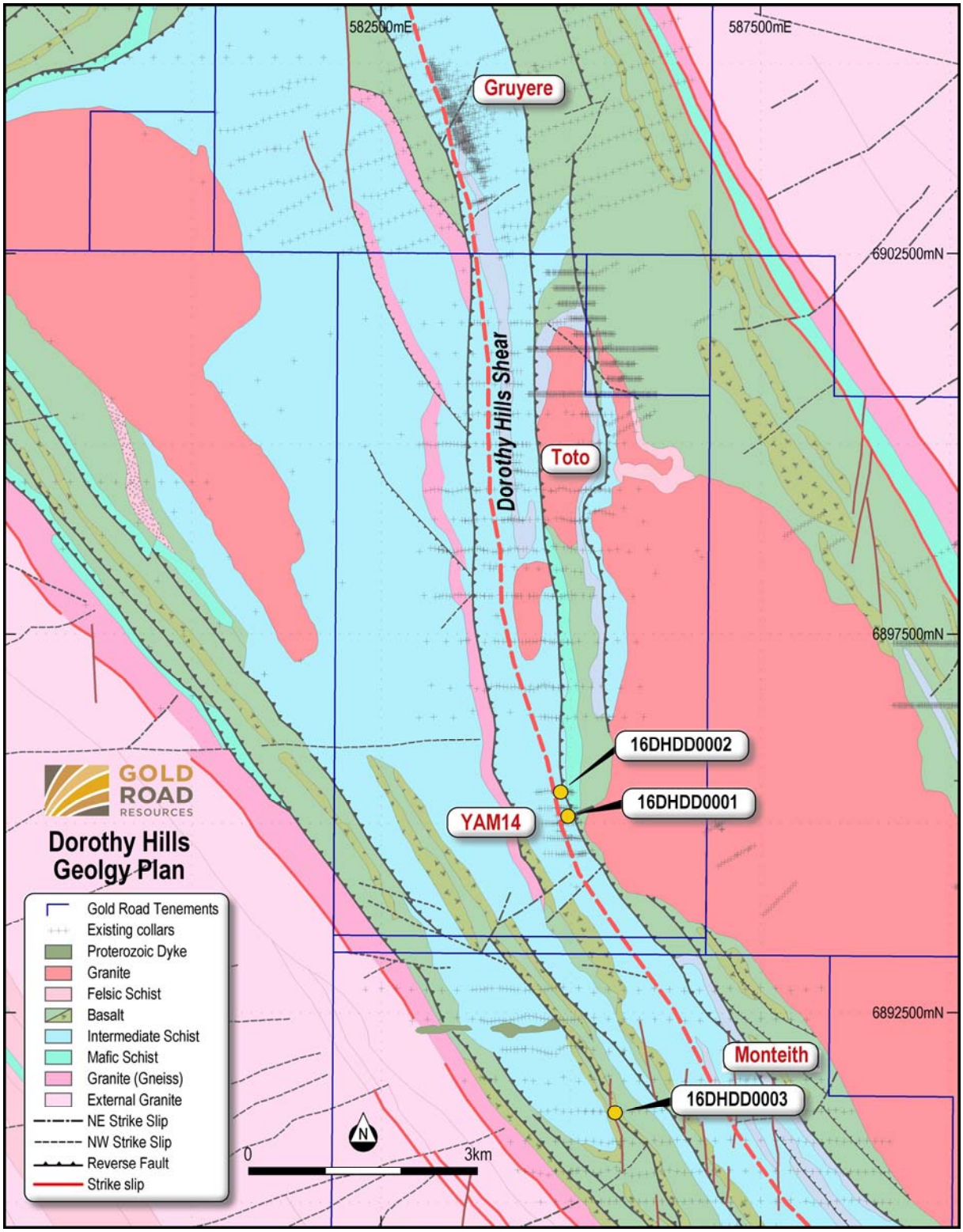

Figure 3: *South Dorothy Hills Camp Scale Target area displaying diamond drill hole locations relative to the Gruyere Deposit and major prospects, and the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone.*

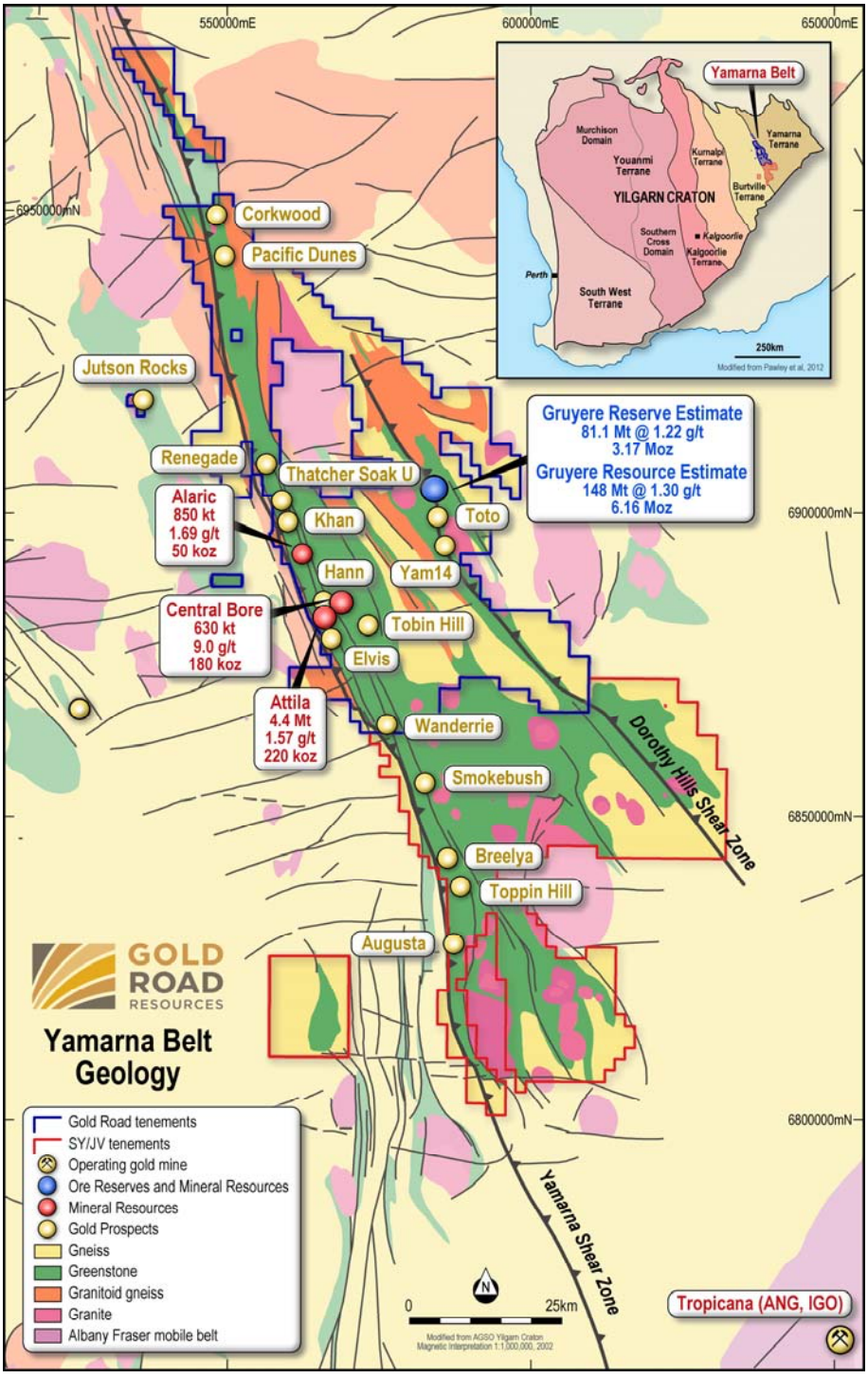

Figure 4: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the South Dorothy Hills Gold Camp as well as other Gold Camp Scale Targets*

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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 the Mineral Resource Estimation for Attila Trend is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road, Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road and Mrs Jane Levett, Senior 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). Mrs Levett is a part time employee of Gold Road, and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional (MAusIMM (CP) 112232). Messrs Osborne and Donaldson and Mrs Levett have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Messrs Osborne and Donaldson and Mrs Levett consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for Central Bore is based on geostatistical modelling by Ravensgate using sample information and geological interpretation supplied by Gold Road. The Mineral Resource estimates were undertaken by Mr Craig Harvey, previously Principal Consultant at Ravensgate and Mr Neal Leggo, Principal Consultant at Ravensgate. Messrs Harvey and Leggo are both Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Messrs Harvey and Leggo have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Messrs Harvey and Leggo consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.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 – YAM14 and Monteith Diamond Drilling

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for YAM14 and Monteith Diamond Drill Programme*

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16DHDD0001	250.1	584,970	6,895,100	440	-60°	270°
16DHDD0002	218.0	584,860	6,895,400	450	-60°	270°
16DHDD0003	201.3	585,580	6,891,200	413	-60°	270°

Table 2: *Diamond drill intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHDD0001	155.00	155.8	0.80	0.81	0.65
16DHDD0002	128.00	130.0	2.00	1.05	2.10
	137.68	142.0	4.32	3.63	15.68

Table 3: *Diamond drill intersections at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHDD0002	128.00	129.0	2.00	1.15	1.15
	137.68	140.7	3.05	4.89	14.91

Table 4: *Diamond drill intersections at 5.0 g/t Au cut-off*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16DHDD0002	138.20	139.52	1.32	7.53	9.94

Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1 report – YAM14 and Monteith 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 utilising Diamond (**DD**) drilling. A total of three DD holes were drilled for 669.4 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 three 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.	**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).*	**DD:** Diamond drilling rig 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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**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.	**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.	**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 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	*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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	
	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.	**DD:** A duplicate half-core sample is taken at a frequency of approximately one in 40 samples, with one half representing the primary result and the second half representing the duplicate result. 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.	**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 mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling, which is classed as a total analysis. 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 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. **DD:** For assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 811 samples. This included 23 Field Blanks, 23 Field Standards and 16 duplicate samples. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 17 Lab blanks, 8 Lab checks, and 19 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.
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, reporting 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.*	**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 spacing. Drilling was specifically targeted. The two YAM14 diamond holes, 16DHDD0001 and 16DHDD0002, were spaced 300 metres apart.
	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 interpreted structural orientation of the shear zone hosting the gold mineralisation in 16DHDD0002 is approximately 55-70 degrees to the east, meaning the width of the intersection is interpreted to be close to true width. Further drilling will allow a more accurate interpretation and allow a clearer estimate of the true width of mineralisation.
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 two tenements M38/1267 and E38/2735. These tenements are 100% owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The drilling that occurred on E38/2735 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 M38/1267 is located within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd.
	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.*	There has been no historic drilling over the YAM 14 or Monteith Prospects prior to Gold Road activity.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The YAM14 deposit is located in the Dorothy Hills Belt that forms part 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. The Dorothy Hills Shear Zone (DHSZ) is a significant structure that is interpreted to persist for the length of the Dorothy Hills Belt. The DHSZ hosts the 6.2 million ounce Gruyere Deposit. The YAM14 Prospect is also situated on the DHSZ and the alteration assemblage associated with mineralisation at YAM14 is similar to that observed at Gruyere and it is thought that both deposits occurred within the same event manifested in different lithological hosts and structural settings. To date there has been no significant gold mineralisation identified at the Monteith Prospect and exploration is essentially first-pass exploration, however the DHSZ also passes through this prospect.
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.

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').*	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 intersections above 0.5 ppm, 1 ppm and 5 ppm Au 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 Figures 2 and 3.
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.*	YAM14 will require follow-up RC testing and additional targeted diamond holes will be drilled to advance lithological, mineralisation and structural understanding. Monteith requires evaluation of the effectiveness of previous programmes before further work is planned.