

Quarterly Report

For the period ending 30 June 2016

Highlights

Gruyere Gold Project Feasibility Study and approvals process on schedule

- Feasibility Study remains on schedule for completion in December 2016 quarter
- Historic native title agreement signed with Yilka People
- Mining leases granted for Gruyere, Central Bore and Attila deposits
- Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australia environmental assessment commenced

Encouraging results continue from Regional Exploration Program

- Initial diamond drilling programme at YAM14 prospect intersects high-grade primary gold mineralisation
- Initial diamond drilling programme at Pacific Dunes-Corkwood (**Corkwood**) Camp Scale Target confirms gold mineralisation at two prospects
- Initial bedrock drilling at Sun River-Wanderrie (**Wanderrie**) Camp Scale Target confirms gold mineralisation in at least four prospects
- Aircore drilling extends Supergroup Anomaly at Wanderrie a further six kilometres to the south
- RC drilling at Toppin Hill and Yaffler prospects on South Yamarna Joint Venture (**SYJV**) intersects gold mineralisation over widespread areas

A\$74 million capital raising successfully completed

- Institutional share placement and entitlement offer undertaken at a price of A\$0.44 per share
- Three additional respected North American institutions join share register after cornerstoning the placement
- Use of proceeds to include deposits to secure the purchase of long lead-time capital items for the Gruyere Gold Project and commencement of early works and FEED

Board and management changes reflect Company transition from explorer to developer

- Tim Netscher appointed Non-Executive Chairman
- Incumbent Chairman Ian Murray appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
- Tim Manners appointed General Manager – Finance
- Justin Osborne Executive Director – Exploration & Growth

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

COMPANY DIRECTORS

Tim Netscher
Non-Executive Chairman
Ian Murray
Managing Director and CEO
Justin Osborne
Executive Director
Martin Pyle
Non-Executive Director
Sharon Warburton
Non-Executive Director
Kevin Hart
Company Secretary

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EXPLORATION and DEVELOPMENT

Dorothy Hills Project (Gold Road 100%)

Gruyere Gold Project

During the quarter, Gold Road continued work on the Feasibility Study for the development of its 6.2 million ounce (Moz) Gruyere Gold Project, located approximately 200 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The study remains on schedule for completion by the end of the 2016 calendar year.

GR Engineering and AMC Consultants, lead engineers for the process plant/ infrastructure and the mine planning respectively, made excellent progress with their respective study components which are expected to be completed in the September 2016 quarter. Geotechnical modelling of parameters for the open pit mine design has been completed and is undergoing third party independent peer review. The review of feasibility work by the Owner's Team and peers will continue into the December 2016 quarter.

In early May, Gold Road signed a historic native title mining agreement for Gruyere and the nearby Central Bore gold project with the Yilka People and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation. The agreement was the first mining agreement entered into by the Yilka People, and the first native title mining agreement across the Yamarna Belt.

Settlement of the native title agreement enabled Gold Road to submit the State Deed for the mining leases for Gruyere, Central Bore and another satellite deposit, Attila, the leases were granted by the WA Government promptly thereafter. Gold Road now holds mining leases for all three JORC-compliant gold resources it has discovered on the Yamarna Belt. Central Bore and Attila were not included in the Gruyere Pre-Feasibility Study nor are they being factored into the current Feasibility Study, and offer the potential to subsequently improve the economics and extend the life of the Gruyere Gold Project with further technical work.

Subsequent to receipt of the mining leases, the Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australia advised Gold Road it had published its level of assessment decision on the Gruyere Gold Project and would assess the project as Assessment on Proponent Information (API) Category A. Submission of the final API document is planned for the September 2016 quarter and the Company anticipates that the EPA will complete its review and submit its assessment report to the WA Environment Minister in December 2016 quarter.

In parallel to the Feasibility Study and approvals processes, Gold Road commenced early works project execution planning for engineering and contracting strategies during the quarter.

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North Yamarna Project (Gold Road 100%)

South Dorothy Hills Camp Scale Target (Camp #1)

An initial programme of diamond drilling completed at the YAM14 prospect, approximately nine kilometres south of the Gruyere deposit, intersected high-grade primary gold mineralisation in a discrete shear zone below previous Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (Figures 1 and 2). The best intercept from the three-hole programme contained visible gold and returned 3.05 metres at 4.89 g/t Au from a depth of 137.68 metres. Gold mineralisation extends over a strike length of 850 metres and remains open to the north and south, and at depth.

Limited drilling has been undertaken at YAM14 since it was identified as part of the same programme that discovered Gruyere in October 2013. The recognition of a well developed and discrete mineralised shear zone, and the proximity to Gruyere has now pushed it up the priority list. Review of 2014 drill data collected over the Toto Prospect area approximately one kilometre to the north of YAM14 also identified significant gold and arsenic anomalism that aligns with the projected strike of the interpreted YAM14 shear zone. A programme of additional RC and diamond drilling is planned to define the structural regime and mineralisation controls and to scope the size potential of the prospect.

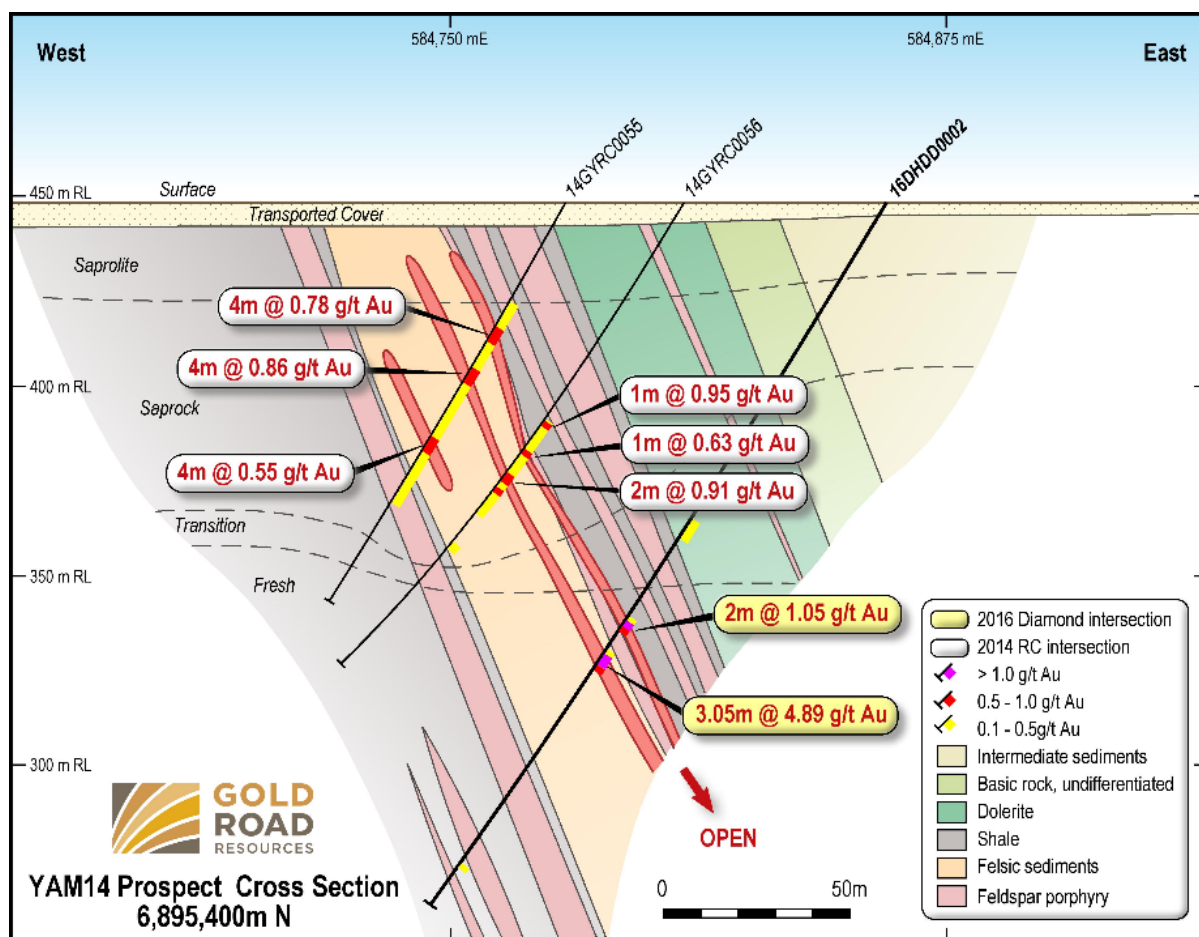


Figure 1: YAM14 cross section displaying location of 16DHDD0002 shear-hosted bedrock intersection.

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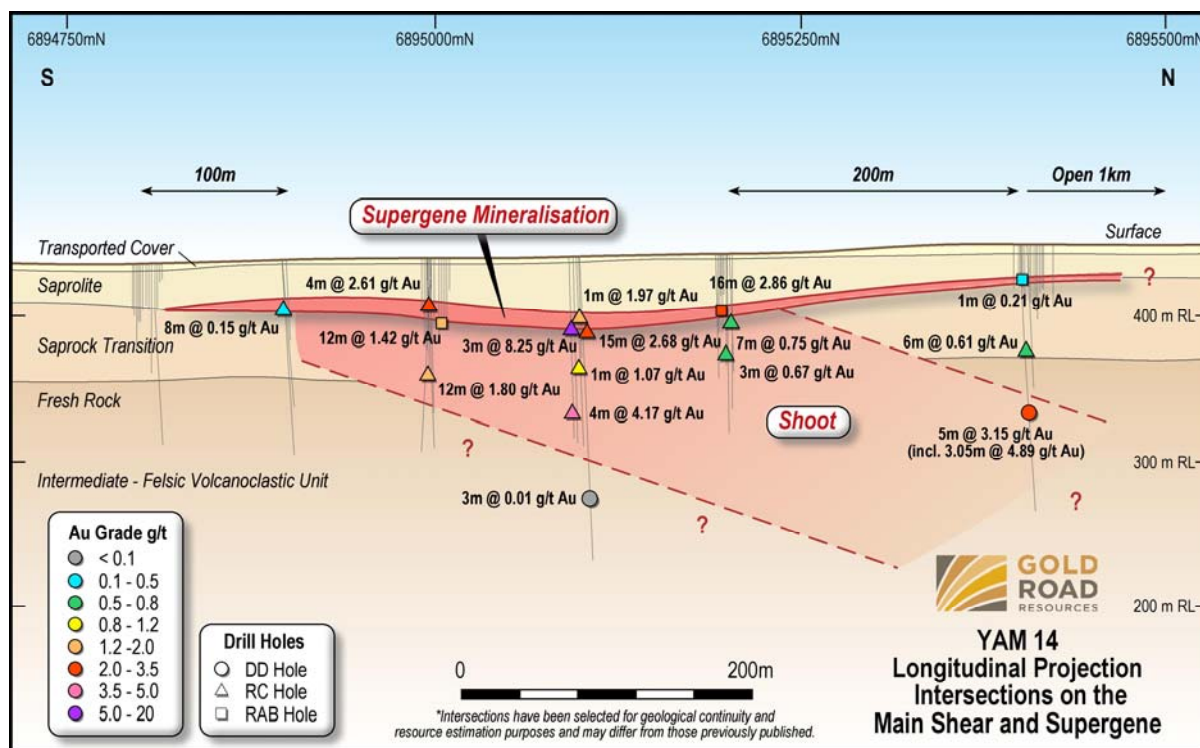


Figure 2: YAM14 Longitudinal Projection displaying location of 16DHDD002 in potential north plunging shoot, and supergene mineralisation defined in previous drilling

Sun River-Wanderrie Camp Scale Target (Camp #4)

Targeted bedrock drilling focused on the high priority Supergroup Anomaly targets which confirmed gold mineralisation in at least four prospects (Figure 3). The best intercept was returned from diamond hole 16TADD002 drilled at the Santana prospect with 1.97 metres at 6.50 g/t Au from a depth of 181 metres within a broader zone of gold anomalism of 21.35 metres at 0.75 g/t Au from 180 metres. 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.

In total, the drilling programme comprised six widely spaced diamond holes and 13 RC holes specifically targeting bedrock gold mineralisation associated with discrete aircore anomalies (prospects) forming the six kilometre-long Supergroup Anomaly. Gold mineralisation in excess of 0.5 g/t Au was identified in 11 of the 19 holes drilled, which is considered a successful first pass test. Follow-up drilling is planned to test the dip and strike extensions of intersected mineralisation and will initially focus on the Satriani, Santana, Blackmore and Vai prospects.

A 7,525 metre aircore drilling programme extended the Supergroup anomaly by almost six kilometres to the south (Figure 4). The programme, drilled on 800 metres spaced lines (north-south) with holes spaced 100 metres apart on lines, identified consistent and coherent gold anomalism at the conceptual Gilmour and Morello Targets (Figure 5).

Best aircore intercepts include:

- 16 metres at 0.41 g/t Au from 68 metres, including 4 metres at 1.0 g/t Au from 68 metres (16WDAC0162)
- 8 metres at 0.42 g/t Au from 48 metres (16WDAC0148)
- 4 metres at 0.77 g/t Au from 44 metres (16WDAC0197)

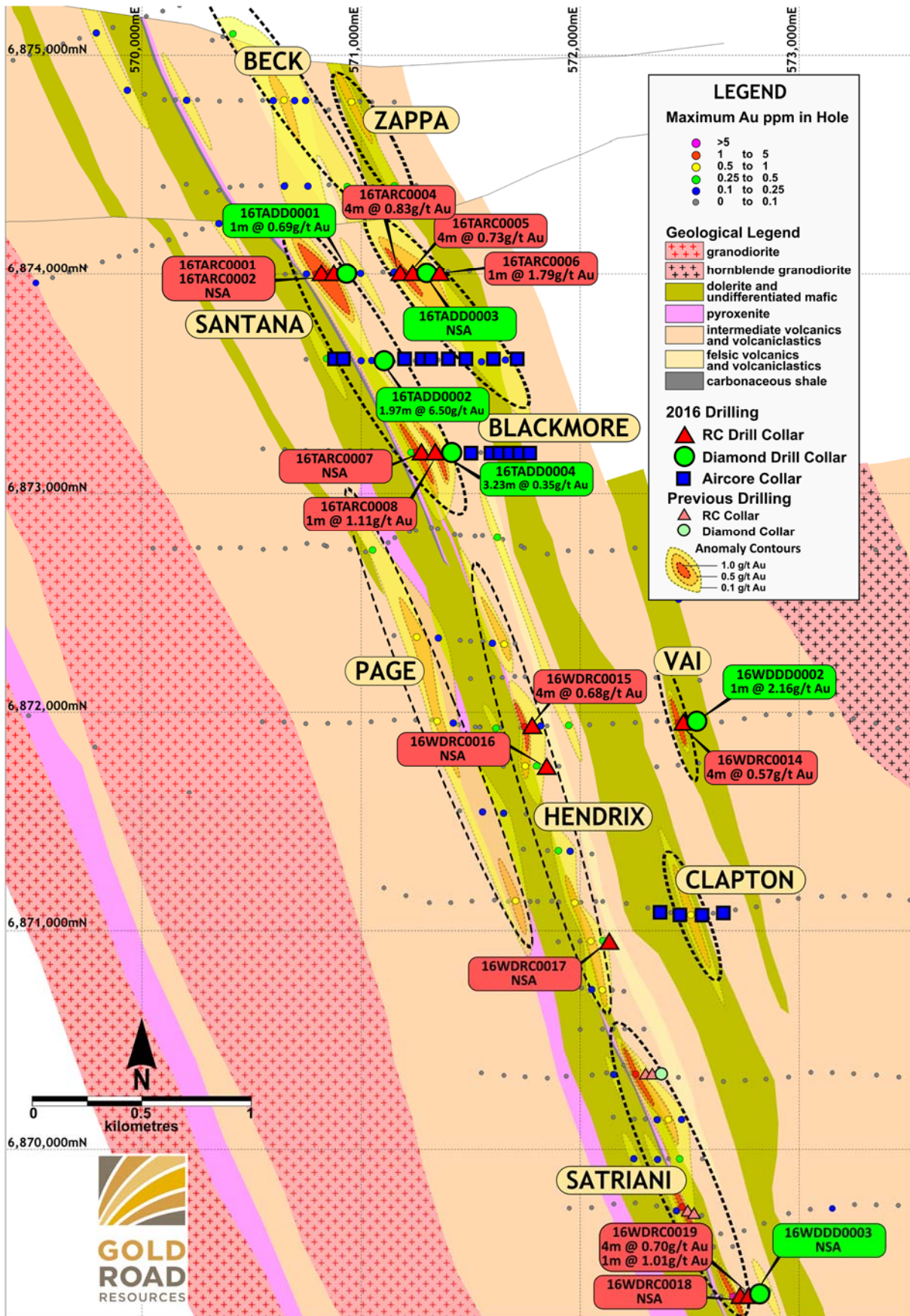


Figure 3: Supergroup Anomaly Geology Plan – Diamond and RC collar locations and drill intersections at 0.5g/t Au cut-off (NSA = No Significant Assay).

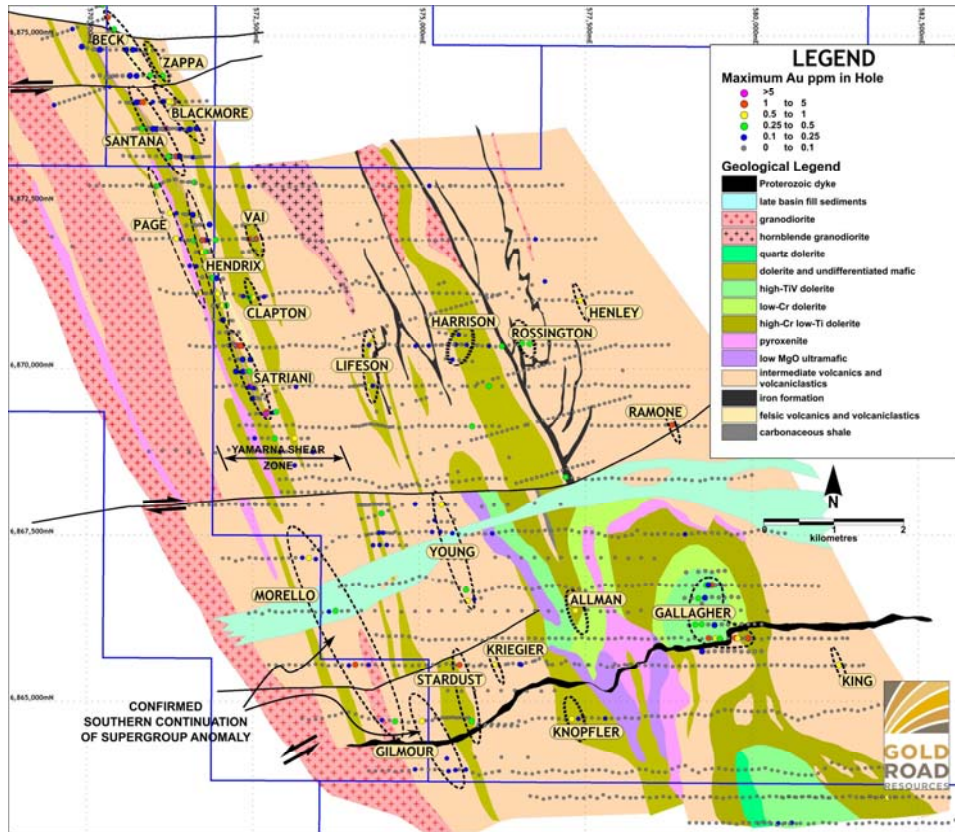


Figure 4: Wanderrie Project Area - showing target locations and southern extension of Supergroup anomaly into the Morello and Gilmour targets with maximum gold in hole.

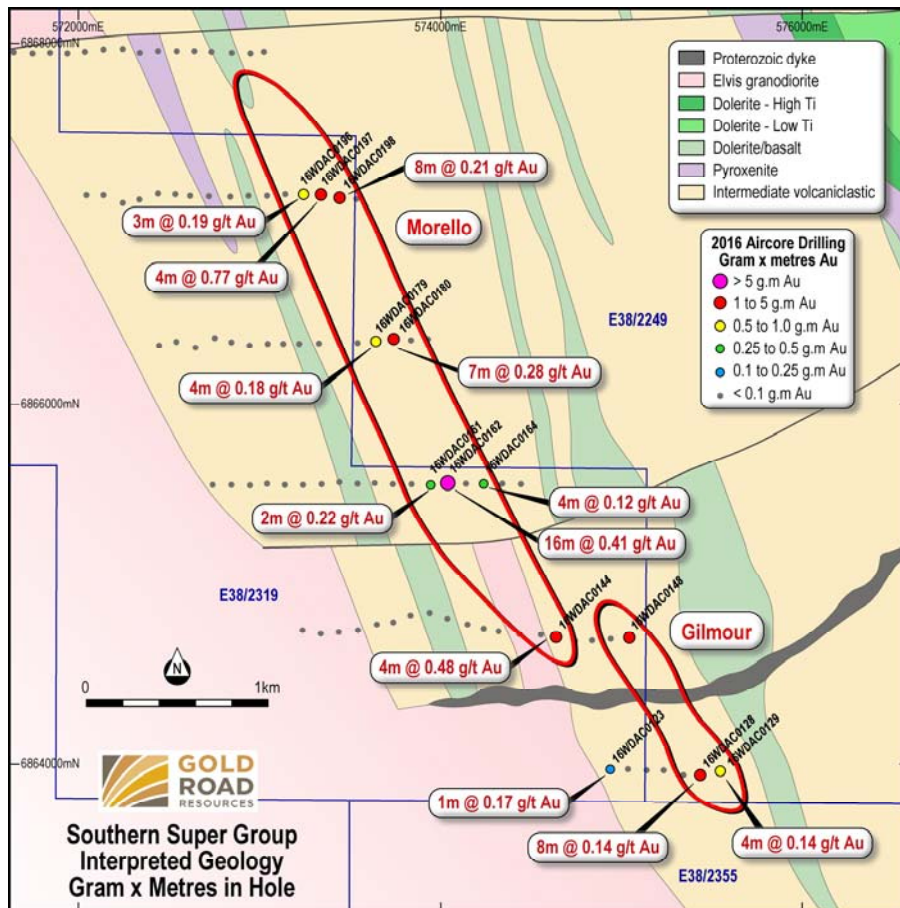


Figure 5: Supergroup South Anomaly – Geology and aircore drill collars illustrating best intercepts from Aircore drilling programme

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Pacific Dunes – Corkwood Camp Scale Target (Camp #3)

Diamond drilling at the Washburn and Ibanez prospects at Corkwood confirmed bedrock gold mineralisation at both areas. A single diamond hole 16CWDD0005 (Figures 6 and 7) at Ibanez intersected broad zones of low grade gold mineralisation that included several greater than 1.0 g/t Au assays, with a best intercept of 1 metre at 2.54 g/t Au from 49 metres within a zone of 23 metres at 0.36 g/t Au from 44 metres. This initial diamond drilling has provided valuable structural information and identified late pre-mineralisation porphyries that have intruded the deformed stratigraphy, similar to those observed within the Gruyere Deposit.

A programme of two diamond holes and five RC drill holes (Figure 7) were completed at Washburn to investigate the nature of the thin mineralised structures previously intersected within the basalt and late megacrystic porphyry (ASX Announcement 2 November 2015). The drill holes confirmed continuity of the mineralised structures at depth. Previous RC drilling intersected 3 metres at 13.45 g/t Au from 24 metres and RC hole 16CWRC0015 confirmed this structure at depth with an intersection of 1 metre at 2.41 g/t Au from 85 metres.

Best RC and diamond intercepts include:

- 1 metre at 2.41 g/t Au from 85 metres (16CWRC0015)
- 12 metres at 0.17 g/t Au from 68 metres (16CWRC0017)
- 0.55 metres at 3.47 g/t Au from 187 metres (16CWDD0001)
- 23 metres at 0.36 g/t Au from 44 metres, including 1 metre at 2.54 g/t Au from 49 metres and 2 metres at 1.09 g/t Au from 55 metres (16CWDD0005)
- 4.69 metres at 0.60 g/t Au from 150 metres, including 1.53 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 152.47 metres (16CWDD0005)

With the confirmation of bedrock gold mineralisation, a programme of RC drilling will be undertaken to assess the nature of bedrock anomalism along the 3.2 kilometre strike length of the Ibanez aircore anomaly. A programme of RC drilling will also be conducted north of the Washburn prospect testing flexures of the mineralised structures around an internal granitoid.

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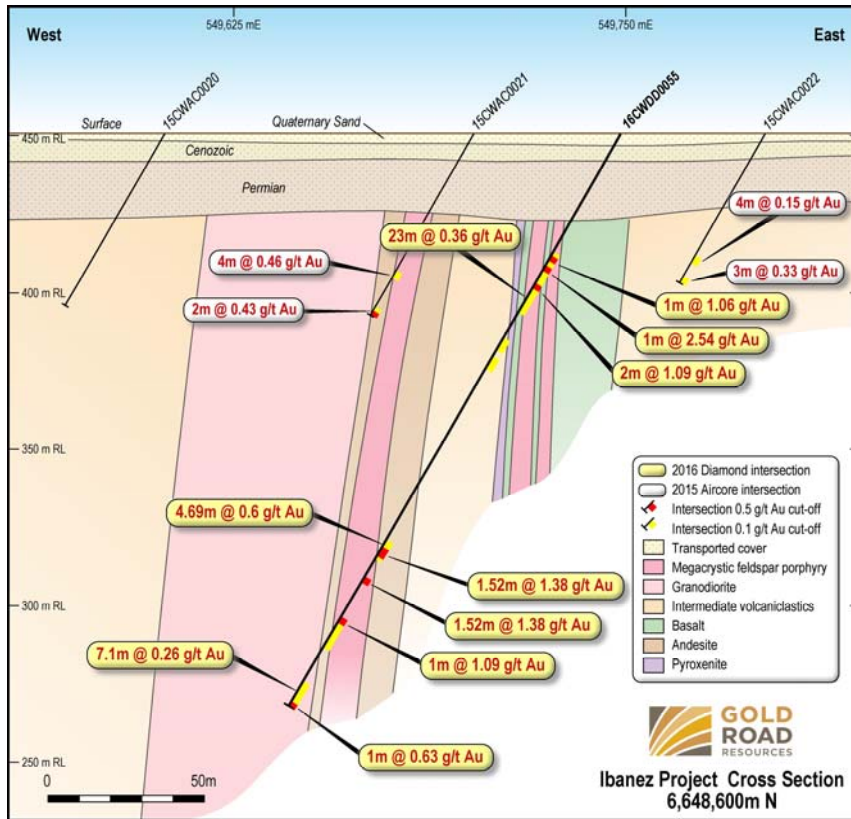


Figure 6: Cross section at Ibanez Prospect displaying wide low grade mineralisation hosted within andesitic stratigraphy intruded by late porphyries and granodiorite.

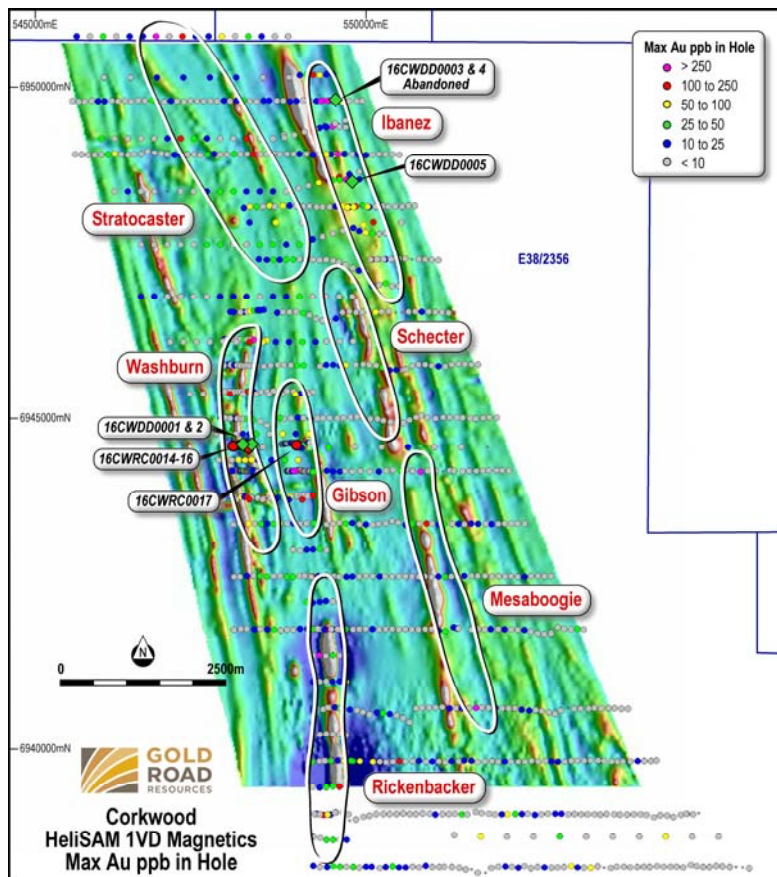


Figure 7: Plan showing collar locations of diamond and RC holes – Corkwood

Renegade Prospect

A 25-hole programme of RC drilling was completed at the Renegade prospect, testing the potential for shallow open pit gold mineralisation (Figure 8). The Renegade mineralisation is hosted in fine stockwork veining within a competent porphyry body situated within the strongly deformed Yamarna Shear Zone. The Renegade mineralisation represents the closest analogue to Gruyere-style mineralisation identified at Yamarna to date.

While drilling successfully intersected widespread mineralisation across the porphyry body the grades were generally low (0.2 to 0.8 g/t Au). However, the identification of Gruyere-style mineralisation within the Yamarna Shear at Renegade provides confirmation that this style of mineralisation occurs outside of the Dorothy Hills Belt. Other potential analogues will now be targeted and tested across the Yamarna tenement holding.

Best RC intercepts at Renegade include:

- 1 metre at 12.49 g/t Au from 43 metres (16KNRC0005)
- 8 metres at 0.81 g/t Au from 45 metres, including 1 metre at 3.32 g/t from 45 metres (16KNRC0012)
- 7 metres at 1.18 g/t Au from 58 metres (16KNRC0014)
- 5 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 64 metres (16KNRC0021)



Figure 8: Plan view showing collar locations of Renegade RC drilling relative to historic drilling

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South Yamarna Project (Gold Road 50%, Sumitomo 50%)

RC drilling at two prospects within the South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements, Toppin Hill and Yaffler, intersected anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation over widespread areas. Assays from the one-metre re-sampling of anomalous zones identified through four-metre composite sampling (ASX Announcement 16 June 2016) have been returned, showing multiple narrow zones at higher grade.

Twelve RC holes were drilled at Toppin Hill, part of the Breelya-Toppin Hill Camp Scale Target (Camp #2), testing northern extensions of mineralisation identified in RC drilling conducted in 2014 and 2015. The programme confirmed the continuation of the mineralised system, with eight holes returning intercepts grading greater than 1.0 g/t Au and two styles of mineralisation identified. The strike length of bedrock gold mineralisation grading greater than 1.0 g/t Au at Toppin Hill now extends for more than three kilometres. The best results returned from the one-metre re-samples included 12 metres at 1.12 g/t Au from a depth of 65 metres and nine metres at 1.0 g/t Au from a depth of 82 metres, both from drill hole 16SYRC0081.

At Yaffler, which is part of the Riviera-Smokebush Camp Scale Target (Camp #5), 15 kilometres north of Breelya-Toppin Hill, a total of 19 RC holes tested below an extensive aircore saprolite gold anomaly for evidence of primary bedrock mineralisation. Thirteen holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation in excess of 0.1 g/t Au, with a best result of 5 metres at 0.79 g/t Au from a depth of 62 metres in 16SYRC0059. Importantly, the mineralisation has been identified within dolerite rocks that have proven to be a good host to high-grade gold at the nearby Smokebush Dolerite prospect.

Detailed interpretation of the results from both Yaffler and Toppin Hill is underway, with a view to identifying specific targets for follow-up drilling in the second half of 2016.

SEPTEMBER 2016 QUARTER – PLANNED WORK

North Yamarna Project

Gruyere Project

- Continuation of Feasibility Study
- Deep diamond drill testing of high-grade down plunge extension.

South Dorothy Hills Regional (Camp #1)

- RC and aircore testing at YAM14

Sun River-Wanderrie (Camp #4)

- Targeting and RC drill testing of Supergroup targets Satriani, Santana, Blackmore and Vai.

Pacific Dunes-Corkwood (Camp #3)

- RC drill testing of Ibanez and Washburn North

South Yamarna JV

Regional Reconnaissance

- Completion of regional aircore drilling programme
- Targeting and preparation for Gruyere-type porphyry search on South Yamarna tenements

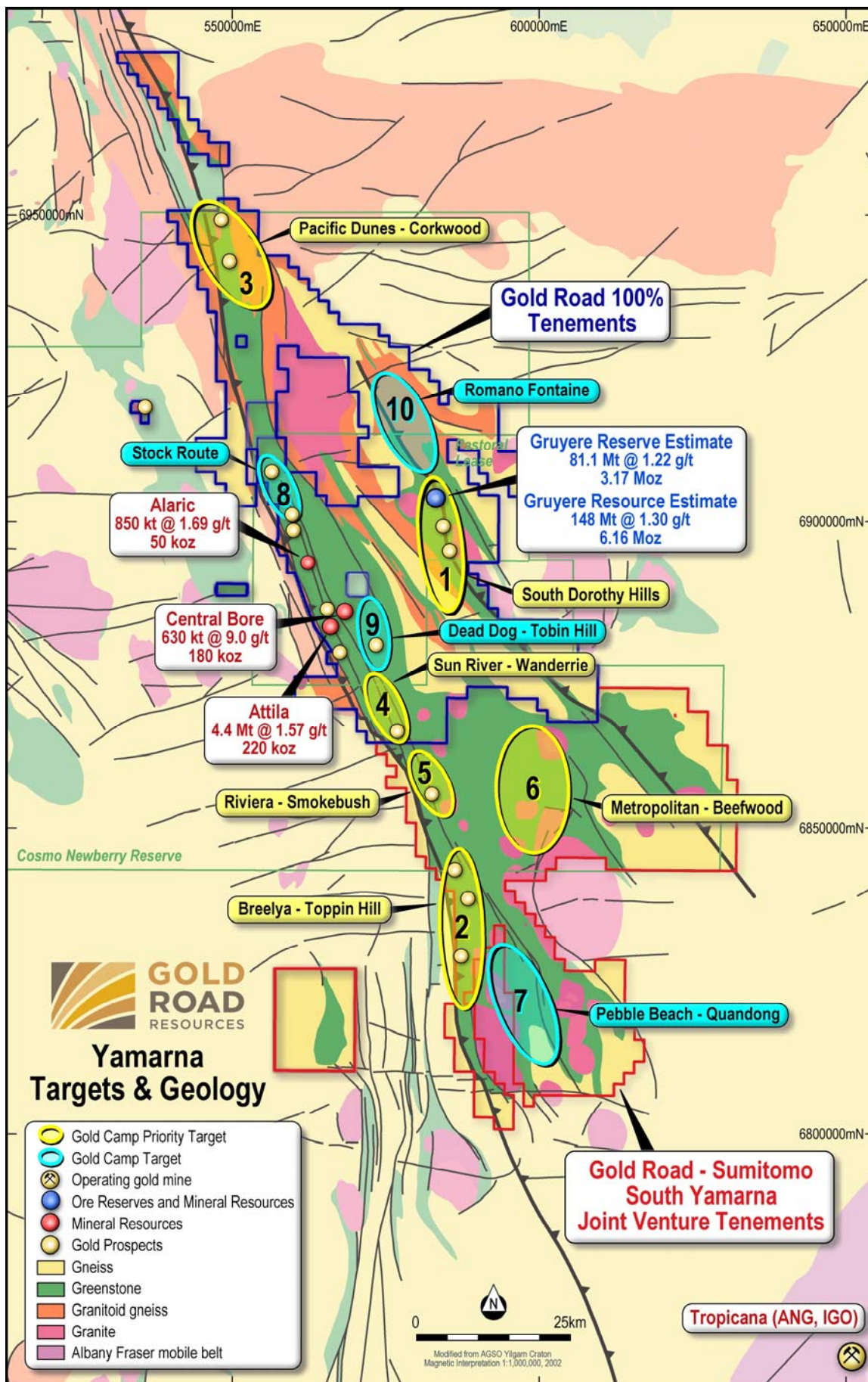


Figure 9: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing Camp Scale Targets

CORPORATE

Completion of A\$74 million capital raising

During the quarter, Gold Road launched an Institutional Share Placement and an accelerated 1-for-10 Non-renounceable Entitlement Offer to raise A\$74 million. Both components of the capital raising were priced at A\$0.44 per share, a 4.3% discount to Gold Road's closing share price on 26 April 2016, the day prior to the announcement of the raising.

The Institutional Share Placement, which was heavily oversubscribed, raised A\$43.1 million and allowed Gold Road to introduce several new, high quality global investors to the register, including three North American institutions that took cornerstone positions. Existing institutional shareholders provided strong support for the Entitlement Offer with 89% taking up their entitlements, raising A\$13.5 million. The Retail Entitlement Offer, which was fully underwritten by Macquarie Capital (Australia) Limited, raised approximately A\$17 million, with \$11 million coming from eligible retail shareholders and \$6 million from various institutional investors that acted as sub-underwriters on the offer.

Proceeds from the raising will be used for a range of purposes, including:

- The deposits to secure the purchase of long lead time capital items for the Gruyere Gold Project
- To commence early works and front-end engineering and design (FEED) on Gruyere
- To provide flexibility to fund possible depth extensions to Gruyere and regional exploration programs at priority targets across the Yamarna Greenstone Belt
- For general working capital and corporate purposes.

Macquarie Capital (Australia) Limited and Argonaut Securities acted as joint lead managers on the capital raising. Treadstone Resource Partners acted as strategic and financial adviser and Corrs Chambers Westgarth acted as legal adviser.

Funding options

The Company continues exploring various funding mechanisms and structures for the Gruyere Project. Decisions on Project funding will be made once the Company has largely completed the Feasibility Study, had the opportunity to adequately assess the merits of each funding option and has determined the appropriate funding structure.

Potential funding options being considered include:

- Traditional debt and equity structures - preliminary discussions have been held with a number of local and international banking groups with a view to developing a short list of preferred banks as we move toward securing Project funding.
- Potential Gruyere joint venture project interest with a small number of selected international and domestic mining companies. To date, the Company has received a number of indicative, incomplete and non-binding proposals. The Company has not made any decision in relation to these proposals and will consider them, at the appropriate time, in the context of the Company's various funding options.

The Company has retained Treadstone Resource Partners to act as its Strategic and Financial Advisor with respect to potential funding options and joint venture arrangements, and PCF Capital to act as its Financial Advisor with respect to the traditional project finance work stream.

Board and senior management changes

In June, Gold Road announced the appointment of Tim Netscher as independent Non-Executive Chairman, effective 1 July 2016. Mr Netscher has more than 40 years' experience in the resources sector and has held senior executive positions with Gindalbie Metals, Newmont Mining, Vale Australia, PT Inco, BHP Billiton and Impala Platinum. He has served as an independent Non-Executive Director of Gold Road since September 2014.

Following Mr Netscher's appointment, incumbent Chairman Ian Murray has become Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. His focus will remain on leading the Company and management team as it progresses development of the Gruyere Project and continues to assess the geological potential of the broader Yamarna tenements.

During the quarter, Gold Road also appointed Tim Manners as General Manager – Finance. In this role, Mr Manners, who has more than 20 years' experience in the mining industry, will head up the Company's finance department and will have an initial focus on completing the project finance for Gruyere.

Other changes at management level included the broadening of Justin Osborne's responsibilities incorporating exploration, business development, investor relations and technical services under the title of Executive Director – Exploration and Growth and the appointment of Development Manager Sim Lau to the newly created position of Project Director – Gruyere Gold Project.

The restructuring has been undertaken primarily to ensure appropriate attention is focused on both the development of the Gruyere Project and the regional exploration of the Yamarna Belt as the Company's twin value drivers.

Share Capital

As at 30 June 2016, the Company had 868,885,771 ordinary fully paid shares, 4,703,977 performance rights and 4,610,000 unlisted options on issue with various strike prices.

Cash Reserves

As at 30 June 2016, the Company had A\$90.5m in cash and equivalents on hand.

The Company retains the financial capacity to fund completion of the Feasibility Study on the Gruyere Project.

For further information, please visit www.goldroad.com.au or contact:

Gold Road Resources

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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

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

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Appendix A – Sun River-Wanderrie Aircore Drilling

Table 1: Collar coordinate details for significant intersections - Supergroup South Aircore Programme

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16WDAC0123	58	574,942	6,863,971	463	-60°	270°
16WDAC0128	55	575,443	6,863,945	455	-60°	270°
16WDAC0129	61	575,546	6,863,962	459	-60°	270°
16WDAC0142	54	574,442	6,864,725	483	-60°	270°
16WDAC0144	65	574,641	6,864,706	473	-60°	270°
16WDAC0148	63	575,043	6,864,707	463	-60°	270°
16WDAC0161	95	573,945	6,865,546	472	-60°	270°
16WDAC0162	85	574,043	6,865,557	453	-60°	270°
16WDAC0164	75	574,244	6,865,553	481	-60°	270°
16WDAC0179	84	573,645	6,866,349	464	-60°	270°
16WDAC0180	123	573,743	6,866,360	467	-60°	270°
16WDAC0196	68	573,245	6,867,162	459	-60°	270°
16WDAC0197	67	573,344	6,867,159	460	-60°	270°
16WDAC0198	60	573,447	6,867,143	461	-60°	270°

Table 2: Supergroup South significant aircore drill intersections (minimum one metre greater than 0.1 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16WDAC0123	57	58	1	0.17	0.2
16WDAC0128	40	48	8	0.14	1.1
16WDAC0129	48	52	4	0.14	0.6
16WDAC0142	0	4	4	0.13	0.5
16WDAC0144	56	60	4	0.48	1.9
16WDAC0148	48	56	8	0.42	3.4
16WDAC0161	92	94	2	0.22	0.4
16WDAC0162	68	84	16	0.41	6.6
16WDAC0164	64	68	4	0.12	0.5
16WDAC0179	36	40	4	0.18	0.7
16WDAC0180	68	72	4	0.13	0.5
	116	123	7	0.28	2.0
16WDAC0196	64	67	3	0.19	0.6
16WDAC0197	44	48	4	0.77	3.1
	64	66	2	0.14	0.3
16WDAC0198	44	52	8	0.21	1.7
	59	60	1	0.19	0.2

Table 3: Supergroup South significant aircore drill intersections (minimum one metre greater than 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16WDAC0148	48	52	4	0.55	2.2
16WDAC0162	68	72	4	1.00	4.0
16WDAC0197	44	48	4	0.77	3.1

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Appendix B – Pacific Dunes-Corkwood RC and Diamond Drilling

Table 4: Collar coordinate details for Corkwood RC Programme

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Project	Status
16CWRC0013	80	548,010	6,944,585	464	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete
16CWRC0014	150	548,127	6,944,607	462	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete
16CWRC0015	151	548,255	6,944,601	462	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete
16CWRC0016	103	548,227	6,944,560	469	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete
16CWRC0017	100	548,957	6,944,605	456	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete

Table 5: Collar coordinate details for Corkwood Diamond Drill Programme

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Project	Status
16CWDD0001	206.11	548,152	6,944,597	463	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete
16CWDD0002	222.20	548,312	6,944,599	464	-60°	270°	Washburn	Complete
16CWDD0003	22.80	549,497	6,949,800	504	-60°	270°	Ibanez	Abandoned
16CWDD0004	83.68	549,502	6,949,801	502	-60°	270°	Ibanez	Abandoned
16CWDD0005	211.10	549,748	6,948,604	502	-60°	270°	Ibanez	Complete

Table 6: Corkwood significant RC intersections (minimum one metre greater than 0.1 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWRC0014	78	79	1	0.20	0.2
	116	117	1	0.26	0.3
	131	132	1	0.10	0.1
	137	138	1	0.16	0.2
	146	148	2	0.17	0.3
16CWRC0015	56	58	2	0.15	0.3
	85	88	3	0.91	2.7
	99	100	1	0.18	0.2
	143	144	1	0.22	0.2
16CWRC0016	87	92	5	0.20	1.0
16CWRC0017	28	32	4	0.12	0.5
	68	80	12	0.17	2.0

Table 7: Corkwood significant RC intersections (minimum one metre greater than 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWRC0015	85	86	1	2.41	2.4

Table 8: Corkwood significant Diamond Drill intersections (minimum 45cm greater than 0.1 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWDD0001	23.00	26.00	3.00	0.13	0.4
	62.00	65.50	3.50	0.25	0.9
	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.42	0.4
	125.3	125.82	0.52	0.11	0.1
	163.55	164.00	0.45	0.28	0.1
	187.00	187.55	0.55	3.47	1.9
	202.00	202.40	0.40	0.29	0.1
16CWDD0002	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.16	0.2
	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.50	0.5
16CWDD0005	44.00	67.00	23.00	0.36	8.3
	72.00	77.50	5.50	0.19	1.2
	95.00	101.00	6.00	0.24	1.4
	120.00	126.00	6.00	0.10	0.6
	140.13	141.00	0.87	0.19	0.2
	150.00	154.69	4.69	0.60	2.8
	163.00	164.00	1.00	0.56	0.6
	177.00	181.00	4.00	0.70	2.8
	185.02	194.00	8.98	0.15	1.4
204.00	211.10	7.10	0.26	1.9	

Table 9: Corkwood significant Diamond Drill intersections (minimum 55cm greater than 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16CWDD0001	64.43	65.00	0.57	0.59	0.3
	187.00	187.55	0.55	3.47	1.9
16CWDD0002	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.50	0.5
16CWDD0005	45.00	46.00	1.00	1.06	1.1
	49.00	50.00	1.00	2.54	2.5
	55.00	57.00	2.00	1.09	2.2
	152.47	154.00	1.53	1.38	2.1
	163.00	164.00	1.00	0.56	0.6
	178.00	180.00	2.00	1.09	2.2
	210.50	211.10	0.60	0.63	0.4

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Appendix C – Renegade RC Drilling

Table 10: Collar coordinate details for Renegade RC Drill Programme

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16KNRC0001	80	556,472	6,908,289	409	-60°	270°
16KNRC0002	80	556,524	6,908,307	403	-60°	270°
16KNRC0003	80	556,463	6,908,399	405	-60°	270°
16KNRC0004	90	556,514	6,908,410	404	-60°	270°
16KNRC0005	80	556,412	6,908,490	402	-60°	270°
16KNRC0006	80	556,458	6,908,503	404	-60°	270°
16KNRC0007	80	556,504	6,908,521	402	-60°	270°
16KNRC0008	80	556,399	6,908,590	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0010	80	556,350	6,908,674	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0011	80	556,393	6,908,696	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0012	80	556,303	6,908,762	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0013	80	556,363	6,908,789	402	-60°	270°
16KNRC0014	80	556,238	6,908,832	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0015	80	556,231	6,908,851	402	-60°	270°
16KNRC0016	99	556,190	6,908,909	403	-60°	270°
16KNRC0017	64	556,242	6,908,928	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0018	80	556,283	6,908,940	402	-60°	270°
16KNRC0019	99	556,340	6,908,958	403	-60°	270°
16KNRC0020	80	556,129	6,909,142	398	-60°	270°
16KNRC0021	80	556,177	6,909,160	405	-60°	270°
16KNRC0022	80	556,226	6,909,178	404	-60°	270°
16KNRC0023	80	556,269	6,909,189	400	-60°	270°
16KNRC0024	59	556,432	6,908,178	412	-60°	270°
16KNRC0025	80	556,477	6,908,190	413	-60°	270°

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Table 11: Renegade significant RC intersections (minimum one metre greater than 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16KNRC0005	7	9	2	2.61	5.2
	12	13	1	1.00	1.0
	17	18	1	0.59	0.6
	42	44	2	6.51	13.0
16KNRC0010	36	38	2	1.31	2.6
16KNRC0011	10	13	3	0.51	1.5
16KNRC0012	11	12	1	0.82	0.8
	19	20	1	0.53	0.5
	37	39	2	0.73	1.5
16KNRC0014	45	53	8	0.81	6.5
	33	35	2	0.58	1.2
	44	46	2	0.55	1.1
	52	55	3	0.47	1.4
16KNRC0015	58	65	7	1.18	8.3
	58	60	2	0.94	1.9
16KNRC0016	23	26	3	1.66	5.0
	38	39	1	0.88	0.9
	43	44	1	1.17	1.2
16KNRC0017	39	40	1	0.58	0.6
16KNRC0018	29	30	1	1.79	1.8
	59	60	1	0.84	0.8
16KNRC0020	49	50	1	0.69	0.7
	57	58	1	0.60	0.6
	73	74	1	2.69	2.7
	79	80	1	0.64	0.6
16KNRC0021	46	47	1	1.24	1.2
	64	69	5	1.38	6.9
16KNRC0022	19	20	1	0.50	0.5
	23	24	1	1.21	1.2
	28	29	1	0.57	0.6
	47	48	1	2.26	2.3
	61	62	1	0.78	0.8
16KNRC0024	65	66	1	0.99	1.0
	12	13	1	0.53	0.5
	20	21	1	0.53	0.5
16KNRC0024	24	25	1	5.29	5.3
	37	45	8	0.56	4.5
	50	53	3	0.66	2.0
16KNRC0025	13	14	1	0.54	0.5
	51	52	1	0.56	0.60

Table 12: Renegade significant RC intersections (minimum one metre greater than 1.0 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
16KNRC0005	7	9	2	2.61	5.2
	43	44	1	12.49	12.5
16KNRC0010	37	38	1	2.01	2.0
16KNRC0012	45	46	1	3.32	3.3
16KNRC0014	58	62	4	1.85	7.4
16KNRC0016	25	26	1	4.01	4.0
	43	44	1	1.17	1.2
16KNRC0018	29	30	1	1.79	1.8
16KNRC0020	73	74	1	2.69	2.7
16KNRC0021	46	47	1	1.24	1.2
	65	69	4	1.54	6.2
16KNRC0022	23	24	1	1.21	1.2
	47	48	1	2.26	2.3
16KNRC0024	24	25	1	5.29	5.3
	39	40	1	1.70	1.7

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Appendix D – Yaffler and Toppin Hill RC Drilling

Refer to ASX announcement dated 16 June 2016 for collar coordinates.

Table 13: Yaffler and Toppin Hill significant RC drill intersections adjusted for one metre re-sample of four metre composite samples (minimum one metre greater than 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	Prospect
16SYRC0057	58	59	1	0.60	0.6	Yaffler
16SYRC0058	82	83	1	0.63	0.6	Yaffler
16SYRC0059	58	59	1	0.63	0.6	Yaffler
	62	67	5	0.79	4.0	Yaffler
16SYRC0068	88	89	1	0.77	0.8	Yaffler
16SYRC0076	174	176	2	1.08	2.2	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0077	16	17	1	0.53	0.5	Toppin Hill
	56	63	7	0.83	5.8	Toppin Hill
	92	93	1	0.55	0.6	Toppin Hill
	138	139	1	0.64	0.6	Toppin Hill
	144	145	1	1.08	1.1	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0078	139	140	1	1.40	1.4	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0079	133	135	2	0.89	1.8	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0080	139	141	2	2.81	5.6	Toppin Hill
	176	178	2	1.34	2.7	Toppin Hill
	181	183	2	1.03	2.1	Toppin Hill
	187	189	2	1.57	3.1	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0081	56	68	12	1.12	13.4	Toppin Hill
	82	91	9	1.00	9.0	Toppin Hill
	147	149	2	1.35	2.7	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0082	150	152	2	2.24	4.5	Toppin Hill
	162	163	1	0.83	0.8	Toppin Hill
	169	170	1	0.78	0.8	Toppin Hill
	187	188	1	1.31	1.3	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0083	117	118	1	4.66	4.7	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0084	93	95	2	2.67	5.3	Toppin Hill
	149	150	1	4.45	4.5	Toppin Hill
	190	192	2	0.77	1.5	Toppin Hill

Table 14: Yaffler and Toppin Hill significant RC drill intersections adjusted for one metre re-sample of four metre composite samples (minimum one metre greater than 1.0 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	Prospect
16SYRC0059	62	67	5	0.79	4.0	Yaffler
16SYRC0076	174	175	1	1.37	1.4	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0077	56	59	3	1.32	4.0	Toppin Hill
	144	145	1	1.08	1.1	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0078	139	140	1	1.4	1.4	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0080	140	141	1	4.78	4.8	Toppin Hill
	176	177	1	1.91	1.9	Toppin Hill
	182	183	1	1.15	1.2	Toppin Hill
	188	189	1	2.64	2.6	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0081	56	61	5	2.02	10.1	Toppin Hill
	82	88	6	1.28	7.7	Toppin Hill
	147	148	1	1.85	1.9	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0082	150	151	1	3.64	3.6	Toppin Hill
	187	188	1	1.31	1.3	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0083	117	118	1	4.66	4.7	Toppin Hill
16SYRC0084	93	95	2	2.67	5.3	Toppin Hill
	149	150	1	4.45	4.5	Toppin Hill

Appendix E – Tenement Schedule

Tenement Number		Status	Tenement Number		Status
Exploration Licences			Exploration Licences		
E38/0361	Yamarna	Granted	E38/3104	Yamarna	Application
E38/1083	Yamarna	Granted	E38/3105	Yamarna	Application
E38/1386	Yamarna	Granted	E38/3106	Yamarna	Application
E38/1388	Yamarna	Granted	E38/3107	Yamarna	Application
E38/1858	Yamarna	Granted	Mining Licences		
E38/1931	Yamarna	Granted	M38/435	Yamarna	Granted
E38/1932	Yamarna	Granted	M38/436	Yamarna	Granted
E38/1964	Yamarna	Granted	M38/437	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2178	Yamarna	Granted	M38/438	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2235	Yamarna	Granted	M38/439	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2236	Yamarna	Granted	M38/788	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2249	Yamarna	Granted	M38/814	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2250	Yamarna	Granted	M38/841	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2291	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	M38/1178	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2292	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	M38/1179	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2293	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	M38/1255	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2294	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	M38/1267	Yamarna	Granted
Prospecting Licences			Prospecting Licences		
E38/2319	Yamarna	Granted	P38/3352	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2320	Yamarna	Granted	P38/3824	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2325	Yamarna	Granted	P38/3869	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2326	Yamarna	Granted	P38/3870	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2355	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	P38/3887	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2356	Yamarna	Granted	P38/3895	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2362	Yamarna	Granted	P38/3896	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2363	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	P38/4149	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2415	Yamarna	Granted	P38/4150	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2427	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	P38/4151	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2446	Yamarna	Granted	P38/4193	Yamarna	Application
E38/2447	Yamarna	Granted	P38/4194	Yamarna	Application
E38/2507	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	P38/4195	Yamarna	Application
E38/2513	Yamarna	Granted	P38/4196	Yamarna	Application
E38/2529	Yamarna	Granted	P38/4197	Yamarna	Application
E38/2531	Yamarna	Granted	P38/4198	Yamarna	Application
E38/2735	Yamarna	Granted			
E38/2766	Yamarna	Granted			
E38/2794	Yamarna	Granted			
E38/2797	Yamarna	Granted	Miscellaneous Licences		
E38/2798	Yamarna	Granted	L38/180	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2836	Yamarna	Granted	L38/186	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2860	Yamarna	Granted	L38/210	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2902	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	L38/211	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2913	Yamarna	Granted	L38/227	Yamarna	Application
E38/2917	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	L38/230	Yamarna	Application
E38/2930	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	L38/233	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2931	Yamarna	Granted	L38/235	Yamarna	Application
E38/2932	Yamarna	Application	L38/236	South Yamarna JV*	Granted
E38/2944	South Yamarna JV*	Granted	L38/237	Yamarna	Granted
E38/2964	Yamarna	Granted	L38/245	Yamarna	Application
E38/2965	Yamarna	Granted	L38/250	Yamarna	Application
E38/2966	Yamarna	Granted	L38/251	Yamarna	Application
E38/2967	Yamarna	Granted	L38/252	Yamarna	Application
E38/2968	Yamarna	Granted	L38/253	Yamarna	Application
E38/2987	Yamarna	Granted	L38/254	Yamarna	Application
E38/3041	Yamarna	Granted	L38/255	Yamarna	Application
E38/3046	Yamarna	Application	L38/256	Yamarna	Application
E38/3047	Yamarna	Granted			
E38/3048	Yamarna	Granted			
E38/3076	Yamarna	Application			
E38/3077	Yamarna	Application			

Note: Gold Road Resources is the Registered Title Holder for exploration, miscellaneous, prospecting licences and mining leases. Gold Road Resources is 100% owner of all tenements listed. The tenements comprising the South Yamarna JV (*) are 50% owned by Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd and 50% owned by Gold Road Resources. Tenement listing as at 30 June 2016.

Appendix F

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1 report – Corkwood RC and Diamond Drilling, Wanderrie Aircore Drilling, Renegade RC Drilling, and Yaffler and Toppin Hill 1 metre RC resampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out using a combination of Aircore Drilling (AC) at Sun River – Wanderrie (Wanderrie), Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Pacific Dunes – Corkwood (Corkwood), the Renegade Prospect, and the Yaffler and Topping Hill Prospects and Diamond (DD) drilling at Corkwood.</p> <p>The total Wanderrie AC programme comprised 102 holes which were drilled for a total of 7,127 metres. Holes varied in depth from 15 metres to a maximum 123 metres. The AC holes were drilled at -60° to 270°. Holes were drilled at 800 metres spaced traverses with 100 metre hole spacing. Composite chip samples taken with a scoop from AC sample piles were used to collect samples for the aircore programme.</p> <p>At Corkwood a total of five RC holes were drilled for 584 metres and at Renegade 24 RC holes were drilled for a total of 1,931 metres. All RC 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.</p> <p>At Corkwood a total of five DD holes were drilled for 745.89 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.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>AC: One-metre AC samples were collected and composited to four-metres to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.</p> <p>For all AC programme holes an additional one metre sample was collected from the last sample in the drill hole (end-of-hole) and also assayed for Gold using the identical protocol described above. This EOH sample was additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<p>AC: An AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>The majority of samples collected from all drilling were dry, minor Aircore samples were damp.</p> <p>AC: Aircore drilling at Wanderrie did not intersect any significant water, occasional samples were damp due to addition of water to aid drilling recoveries in sandy overburden. Recovery of the samples is estimated to be approximately 80-90%, with local variations near surface as low as 20-40%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<p>AC: This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DD: There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>AC: Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives.</p> <p>RC: 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.</p> <p>DD: 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.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>AC: One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10m rows, and four-metre composite samples, amounting to 2-3kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	<p>AC: At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.</p> <p>RC: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples.</p> <p>DD: There were no duplicate half-core samples submitted.</p> <p>At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>AC: Sampling of aircore samples is via a metal scoop with the sample collected by sliding the scoop in parallel with the ground surface at ground level into the centre of the pile to achieve a representative sample. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>AC Gold: Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with MS finish for gold only (AC holes), which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in AC drilling.</p> <p>Aircore end-of-hole 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.</p> <p>RC and DD Gold: 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Selected RC and DD 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–tantallite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Gold Road protocol for AC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of approximately 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates in AC Programmes using four-metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 1 in 100.</p> <p>For the Wanderrie AC programme 2,447 samples (including QAQC) were submitted for analysis. This included 67 Field Blanks, 67 Field Standards and 0 Field Duplicates.</p> <p>At the lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 76 Lab blanks, 61 Lab checks, and 76 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the Corkwood RC and DD programme 1,045 samples (including QAQC) were submitted for analysis. This included 29 Field Blanks, 29 Field Standards and 4 duplicate samples.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 33 Lab blanks, 26 Lab checks, and 35 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>For the Renegade RC programme 1,540 samples (including QAQC) were submitted for analysis. This included 42 Field Blanks, 42 Field Standards and 8 duplicate samples.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 51 Lab blanks, 44 Lab checks, and 50 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>For the Yaffler and Toppin Hill RC 1 metre resampling programme 413 samples (including QAQC) were submitted for analysis. This included 12 Field Blanks, 12 Field Standards and 0 duplicate samples.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 14 Lab blanks, 11 Lab checks, and 10 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Significant results were checked by the Exploration Manager and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager</p> <p>Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.</p> <p>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 Dashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the GOR Database Manager.</p> <p>No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>AC: locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. -60° holes were drilled, angled holes were set-up using rig clinometer and azimuth checked by geologist with handheld Sunto compass.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The Wanderrie AC drilling was conducted on 800 metre traverse spacings with 100 metre hole spacing. The Renegade RC drilling was conducted at on 100 metre traverse spacings with 50 metre hole spacing. The remaining drilling did not occur at set collar spacings, Traverse spacing varies from 100 to 1,200 metres with collar spacing on traverses typically ranging from 40 to 80 metres.
	<i>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.</i>	All drilling was conducted as exploratory and not for purposes of mineral resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No assay compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines at Wanderrie, Corkwood, Yaffler and Toppin was 270° azimuth, approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. The RC drilling at Renegade was drilled 070° to drill perpendicular to the Renegade porphyry that dips steeply west. All holes are drilled at -60° toward the respective orientations.
	<i>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.</i>	Drilling is considered to have been perpendicular to strike of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<p>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.</p>	<p>Corkwood: The RC and DD drilling occurred within tenement E38/2356, which is fully owned by Gold Road. The tenement 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.</p> <p>Renegade: The RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/1388, which is fully owned by Gold Road. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road. The drilling occurred on three tenements E38/2249 and E38/2319. These tenements are 100% owned by Gold Road.</p> <p>Wanderrie: The AC drilling occurred on tenements E38/2249 and E38/2319 that are 100% owned by Gold Road and 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.</p> <p>Yaffler and Toppin Hill: 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.</p> <p>These tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited holds a 50% interest.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>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</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>These drilling programmes are targeting mineralisation that occurs within 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 that relates to the Supergroup Anomaly. The primary targeting is for large Gruyere-style orebodies. The Renegade prospect contains similar style mineralisation to that of Gruyere. At Yaffler and Toppin Hill dolerite-hosted mineralisation is being targeted.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <p>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.</p>	Refer to Tables in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	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.
	<p>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.</p>	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.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>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.</p> <p>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').</p>	Intersections are displayed on cross section where significant and otherwise displayed on plan showing intersections or maximum gold in hole to demonstrate gross mineralisation trends.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant plans.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	All results above 0.5 ppm and 1 ppm have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant plans containing drill hole location data.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Results at Corkwood (Ibanez and Washburn) warrant follow-up drilling. A staged approach of RC drilling will be undertaken at these two projects.</p> <p>The Yaffler and Toppin Hill results will require further interpretation and infill drilling will initially be undertaken at the new mineralisation identified at Toppin Hill.</p> <p>The identification of the southern continuation of the Supergroup tend will require further aircore infill before commencing RC and possibly DD testing.</p> <p>The results of the Renegade RC drilling do not currently support further drill testing.</p>

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report
 Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

Gold Road Resources Limited

ABN

13 109 289 527

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2016

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation (including JV Farm-in)	(7,262)	(28,407)
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) administration	(1,038)	(5,008)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	432	1,066
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Other JV management fees	67	418
	R&D Rebate (Tax refund)	-	1,080
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(7,801)	(30,851)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets	(401)	(1,213)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities		
1.11	Security Deposit	-	35
1.12	Other - JV Farm-in contributions received	-	1,897
	Net investing cash flows	(401)	719
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(8,202)	(30,132)
Cash flows related to financing activities			
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	73,945	74,855
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Options exercise clearing		
1.19	Other - Share issue expense	(3,972)	(3,975)
	Net financing cash flows	69,973	70,880
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	61,771	40,748
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	28,777	49,800
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	90,548	90,548

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Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	271
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-
1.25	Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions	
	Note 1.23 – Directors Fees and Remuneration of Directors	

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

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2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Expenditure for the quarter of \$614,967 (\$2,741,570 YTD) incurred by other entities under joint venture farm-in agreement on projects held by the company has been included at 1.2(a).
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Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1	Loan facilities		
3.2	Credit standby arrangements		

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		\$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	9,400
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration	2,500
Total		11,900

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.

		Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	17,997	1,777
5.2	Deposits at call	72,551	27,000
5.3	Bank overdraft		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)		90,548	28,777

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Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	E38/361	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	E38/2327	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/249	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/248	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/247	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/246	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/244	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/243	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/241	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/240	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
	L38/229	Registered Applicant	100%	0%
6.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E38/3047	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	E38/3048	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	M38/1178	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	M38/1179	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	M38/1255	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	M38/1267	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	E38/2513	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	E38/2529	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	E38/2531	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	P38/4193	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	P38/4194	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	P38/4195	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	P38/4196	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	P38/4197	Registered Applicant	0%	100%
	P38/4198	Registered Applicant	0%	100%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference securities (description)				
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				

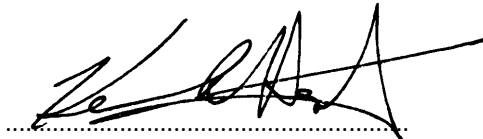
	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.3	*Ordinary securities	868,885,771	868,885,771	Fully Paid
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	168,887,564	168,887,564	Fully Paid
7.5	*Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>			
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted			
7.7	Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	3,000,000 110,000 500,000 1,000,000	<i>Exercise price</i> 13 cents each 20 cents each 33.5 cents each 56 cents each	<i>Expiry date</i> 14 Oct 2017 30 Sept 2016 21 Nov 2016 24 Nov 2017
7.8	Issued during quarter			
7.9	Exercised during quarter			
7.10	Expired/cancelled during quarter			
7.11	Performance Rights <i>(totals only)</i>	1,300,000 1,181,250 700,000 1,522,727		<i>Vesting Date</i> 30 June 2017 30 June 2017 30 Sep 2016 31 Dec 2018
7.12	Issued during quarter			
7.13	Exercised during quarter	508,876		31 Jul 2015
7.14	Expired/cancelled during quarter			

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Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:



Date: 25 July 2016

Company secretary

Print name: Kevin Hart

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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