GRUYERE HIGH-GRADE ZONE CONFIRMED AT DEPTH

Highlights

Recently completed deep diamond hole and wedge confirms:

- **Consistent higher grade mineralisation across the mineralised width of the porphyry**
- **Southerly plunge to higher grade mineralisation**
- **Continuity of internal high grade zone with visible gold in numerous locations**
- **Internal high-grade trend >1.5 g/t identified in previous drilling**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of a deep diamond drill hole and up-dip wedge which successfully tested the extension of the southerly plunging internal high-grade zone, confirming the interpreted trend. The high-grade zone in this sense refers to a coherent zone of mineralisation approximately 25 to 30% higher grade than the Gruyere Resource average grade. The parent hole, 16GY0330, intersected **87.57 metres at 1.66 g/t Au from 736.82 metres** within a mineralised porphyry intersection of **172.39 metres at 1.27 g/t Au from 652 metres**. The wedge, 16GY0330-W1, drilled up-dip of the parent hole, intersected **85 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 699 metres** within a mineralised porphyry intersection of **146 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 638 metres** (Figure 1).

The results confirm the southerly plunge of the higher grade mineralisation within the Gruyere Deposit. Holes 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1 intersect the deposit at a similar vertical depth to a previous hole 15GY0107 (**123 metres at 1.79 g/t Au from 659 metres**[1]) and have extended the strike of the high-grade zone by 175 metres to the south. Grade and width is consistent with expectation of this coherent high-grade shoot which is internal to the main Gruyere Porphyry.

A Conceptual Mining Study was completed in 2015 to assess the potential for underground development of the Gruyere Deposit assuming bulk mining methods. This early stage analysis indicated that the grades and widths observed in this drilling, along with higher grade mineralisation intersected previously, have the potential to support large-scale, sub-level cave, mining operations. A high level underground review will be undertaken during the December 2016 quarter to determine if further drilling is warranted to infill and extend the identified higher grade shoot to an Inferred Resource level of detail. If a compelling case is identified, the Company will likely commence the necessary diamond drilling programme during the 2017 calendar year.

Gold Road Executive Director – Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said: "Hole 16GY0330 and the accompanying wedge, 16GY0330-W1, successfully confirmed our interpretation of a high-grade zone at depth. We are excited that our staged drilling programme has again confirmed that there is the real potential to identify a large scale underground Resource which we will be assessing during the remainder of 2016. If we embark on further drilling in 2017, the target would be a resource capable of supporting a bulk underground mine which could significantly add to the profitability and life of the already robust Gruyre Operation in excess of the current 12 years."

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 24 June 2015

ASX Code GOR

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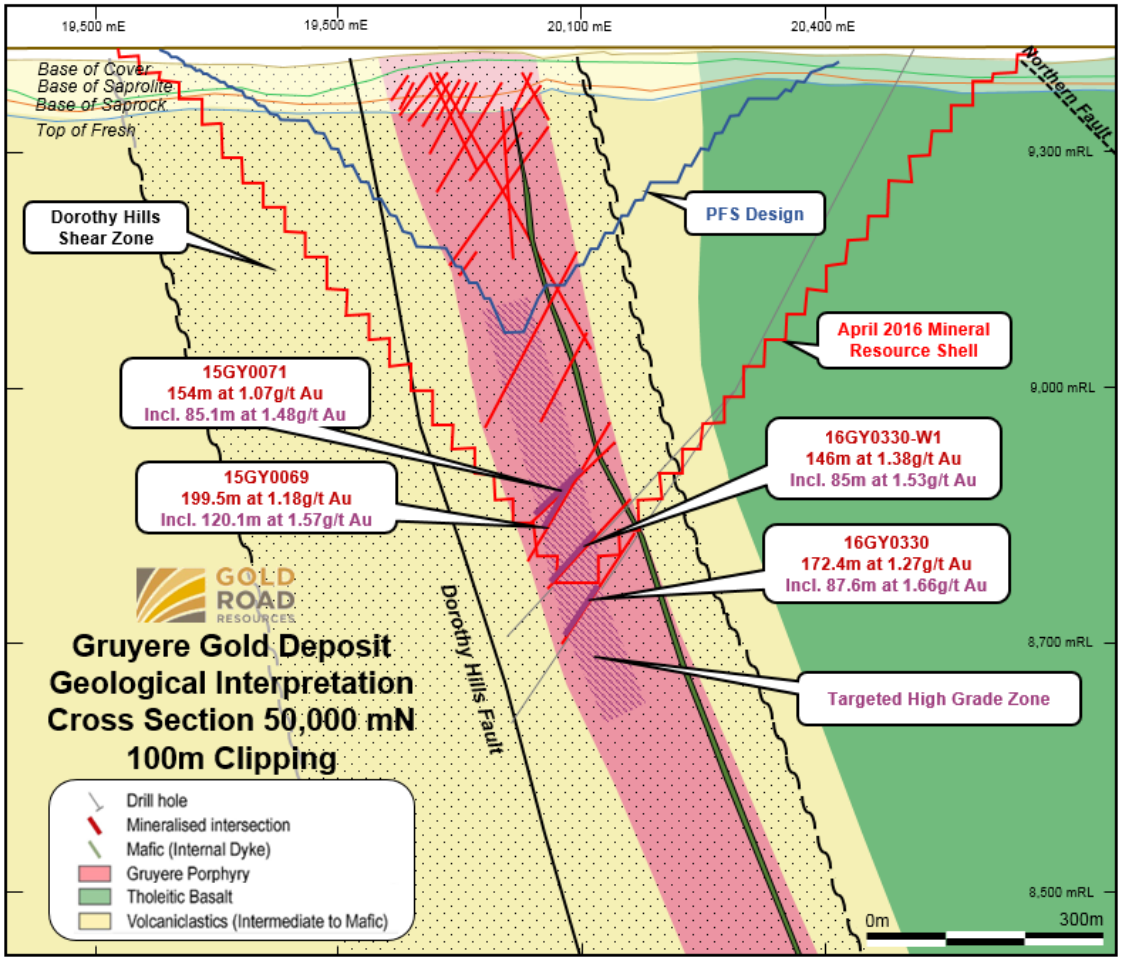

Figure 1: *Gruyere cross section 50,000 mN – showing location of 16GY0330 and wedge 16GY0330-W1, and previous holes (15GY0071 and 15GY0069), in relation to the targeted internal high-grade zone within the Gruyere Porphyry.*

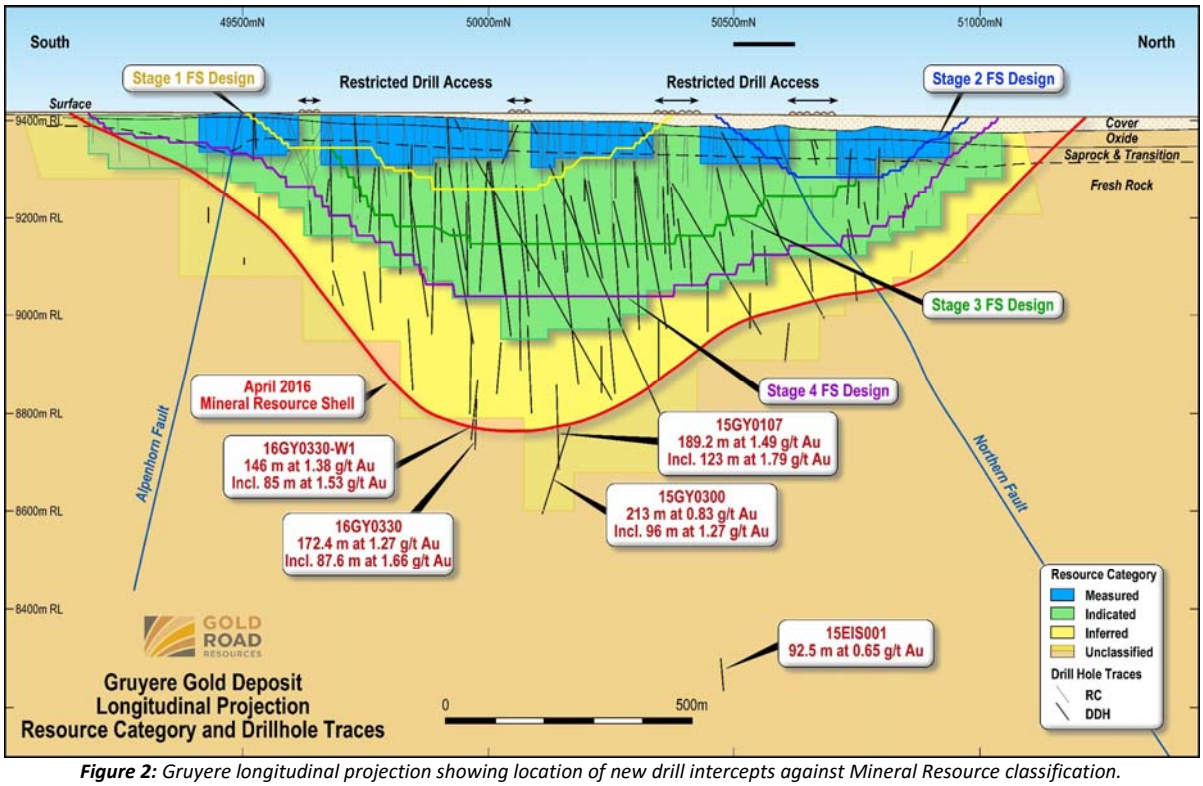

Figure 2: *Gruyere longitudinal projection showing location of new drill intercepts against Mineral Resource classification.*

Geology

Intersection Details

The mineralisation across the mineralised width of the porphyry in both 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1 returned intersections greater than 200 gram x metre gold accumulation. A coherent high-grade zone (high-grade in this sense refers to coherent gold mineralisation significantly (>25%) higher grade than the average Gruyere Resource grade of 1.30 g/t Au) internal to the porphyry is also present in both 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1 (Figures 1 and 2), consistent with previous drilling in this part of the Deposit, with intersections as follows:

- **16GY0330:** within a mineralised porphyry intersection of **172.39 metres at 1.27 g/t Au from 652 metres**, the high-grade zone totalled **87.57 metres at 1.66 g/t Au from 736.82 metres** and included **61.08 metres at 1.87 g/t Au from 736.82 metres**.
- **16GY0330-W1**: within a mineralised porphyry intersection of **146 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 638 metres**, the high-grade zone totalled **85 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 699 metres** and included **60.70 metres at 1.85 g/t Au from 723.30 metres**.

Higher grade gold mineralisation at Gruyere is typically hosted within strongly albite-altered porphyry with accompanying higher levels of pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. These strongly altered zones also host a greater density of quartz and chlorite veining. The porphyry intersected in both 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1 displays increased proportions of strongly altered and veined porphyry than is generally observed in the upper zones of the Gruyere Deposit. Several occurrences of visible gold were also observed through the highest grade sections in both holes. This recent drilling, in combination with the 15GY0107 intersection, suggests that the character of the Gruyere Deposit is changing, with increasing alteration, veining intensity and associated grade improvement at depth.

Review of existing drill holes in the vicinity of 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1 identified the same consistent high-grade zone internal to the porphyry. These existing intersections have been reported previously[2] and are illustrated in Table 1 and Figure 3 below. The high-grade zone mineralisation style appears to be very continuous as a coherent shoot within the overall porphyry body, with a distinct southerly plunge confirmed (Figure 3). The dimensions of this main shoot are approximately 400 metres in strike, 500 metres dip extent (which remains open), at an average width of 80 metres.

Table 1: *Internal high-grade zones reported in historic and new drill holes.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15GY0069	565.9	686.0	120.1	1.57	188.6
15GY0070	498.2	651.0	152.8	1.67	255.2
15GY0071	613.9	699.0	85.1	1.48	125.5
15GY0072	331.7	427.3	95.6	1.57	150.4
15GY0073	486.0	575.0	89.0	1.43	127.1
15GY0081	345.0	388.0	43.0	1.78	76.5
15GY0095	516.0	611.9	68.5	1.96	134.4
15GY0098	312.0	366.0	54.0	1.51	81.5
15GY0100	319.2	371.1	52.5	2.04	107.0
15GY0106	410.0	496.0	86.0	1.50	128.7
15GY0107	659.0	781.8	122.8	1.79	219.8
15GY0330	736.8	824.4	87.6	1.66	145,4
15GY0330W1	699.0	784.0	85.0	1.53	130.2
AVERAGE			**87.8**	**1.64**	**143.4**

[2] Refer ASX announcement dated 24 June 2015

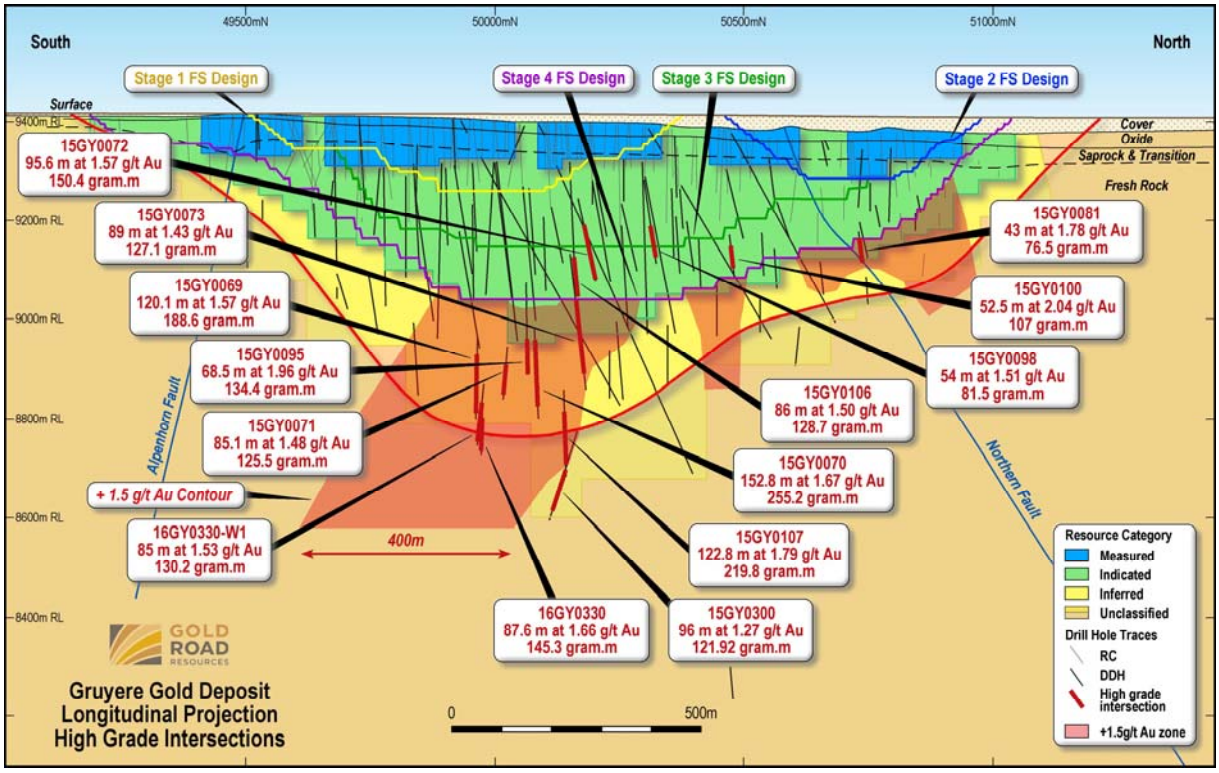

Figure 3: *Longitudinal Projection looking west, illustrating locations of higher grade drill intercepts that confirm a coherent south plunging high-grade zone. The main shoot in the central part of the deposit will be the primary target zone for assessment of underground potential. Stages 1 to 4 FS Design outlines are work in progress.*

Future Work

Gold Road will conduct an assessment of the viability of underground mining at Gruyere focussing on longitudinal sub-level caving as the preferred option highlighted by previous conceptual studies. A high level review of the new mineralisation identified in drill holes 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1, and the evolving interpretation of a coherent high-grade zone, will be the focus of underground assessments during the December 2016 Quarter. If the study supports the previous Conceptual Study, indicating underground mining, it is possible a decision will then be made by the Company on the quantity and timing of additional drilling necessary to define an appropriate Mineral Resource to support a more detailed Scoping Study on underground options.

An additional drilling programme would likely comprise a framework of deep diamond drill holes and accompanying wedges to define the main high-grade zone to an inferred level of confidence. A target grade would likely be in excess of 1.5 g/t Au. If the initial 2016 assessment proves favourable, then drilling to Inferred Resource would likely to be completed in 2017.

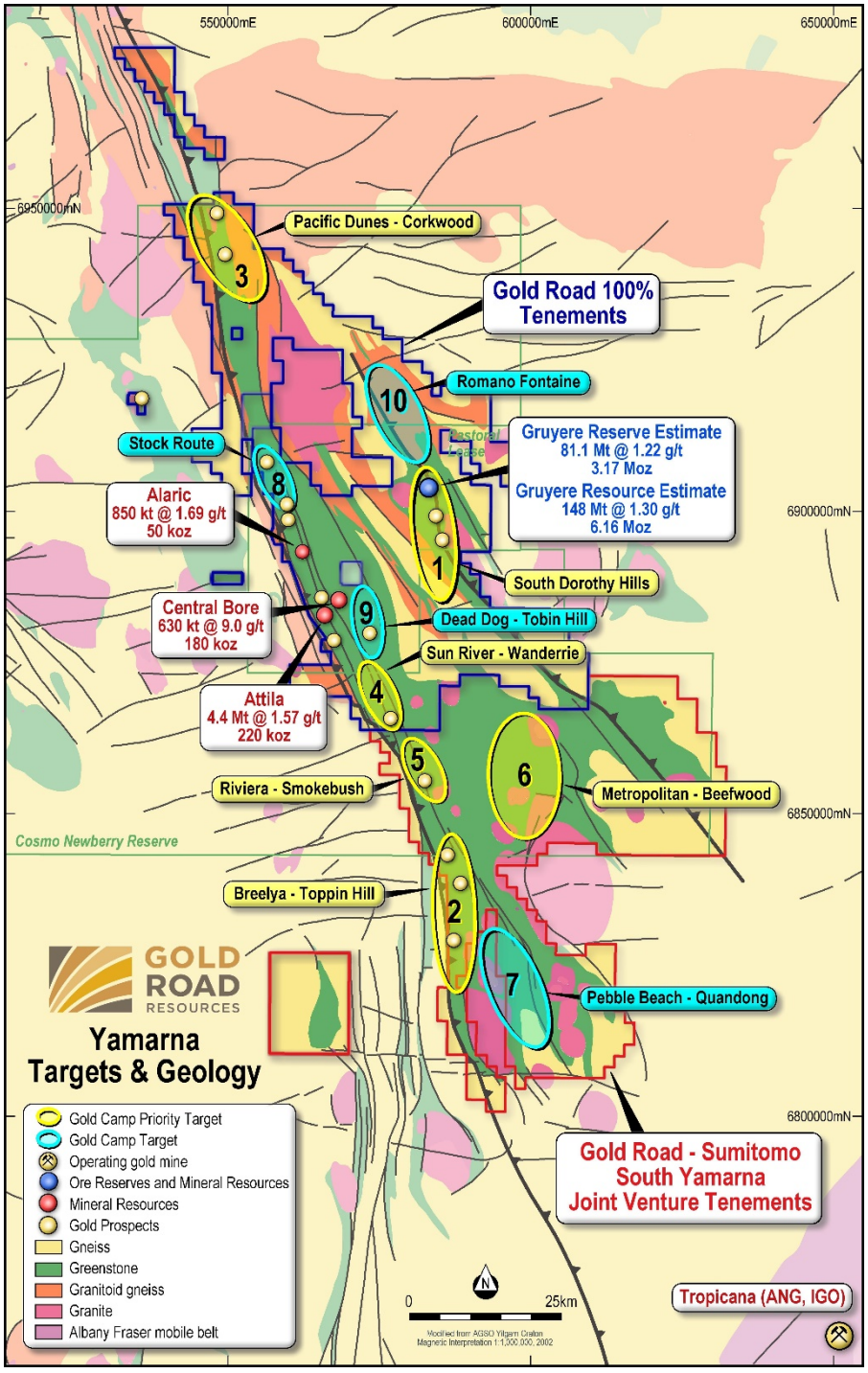

Figure 4: *Map showing the location of the Gruyere Project and Geology of Yamarna Belt, Gold Road's 100% tenements (blue outline) and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements (red outline), April 2016 Mineral Resources, Gruyere Ore Reserve and main exploration projects.*

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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 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 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 Osborne. 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, Geology Manager 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, Geology Manager 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 1: GRUYERE HOLE 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1 ASSAYS

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for Gruyere diamond drill hole 16GY0330 and 16GY0330-W1*

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
16GY0330	948.22	584,005	6,904,315	436	-65°	245°
16GY0330-W1	395.1 to 828.2 (total 433.1)	583,846	6,904,245	61.9	-60°	242°

Table 2: *Total Diamond drill intersections 16GY0330*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
Total intersection	**652.00**	**824.39**	**172.39**	**1.27**	**218.7**
Including	652.00	676.54	24.54	0.80	19.7
And	676.54	684.05	7.51	0.39	3.0
And	684.05	731.00	46.95	1.03	48.5
Including	*684.05*	*717.29*	*33.24*	*1.16*	*38.6*
and	*717.29*	*723.00*	*5.71*	*0.20*	*1.1*
and	*723.00*	*731.00*	*8.00*	*1.09*	*8.8*
And	731.00	736.82	5.82	0.37	2.2
And	**736.82**	**824.39**	**87.57**	**1.66**	**145.3**
including	***736.82***	***797.90***	***61.08***	***1.87***	***114.4***
and	*797.90*	*805.25*	*7.35*	*0.17*	*1.2*
and	***804.50***	***824.39***	***19.89***	***1.51***	***30.0***

Table 3: *Total Diamond drill intersections 16GY0330-W1*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
Total intersection	**638.00**	**784.00**	**146.00**	**1.38**	**200.8**
Including	**638.00**	**692.00**	**54.00**	**1.30**	**70.2**
including	*638.00*	*678.00*	*40.00*	*1.39*	*55.5*
and	*678.00*	*682.86*	*4.86*	*0.05*	*0.2*
and	*682.86*	*692.00*	*9.14*	*1.58*	*14.5*
And	692.00	699.00	7.00	0.06	0.4
And	**699.00**	**784.00**	**85.00**	**1.53**	**130.2**
including	*699.00*	*713.00*	*14.00*	*1.11*	*15.5*
And	*713.00*	*723.30*	*10.30*	*0.25*	*2.6*
And	***723.30***	***784.00***	***60.70***	***1.85***	***112.1***

Table 4: *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
16GY0330	652.00	661.00	9.00	0.69	6.2
	664.20	681.50	17.30	0.88	15.2
	684.05	717.29	33.24	1.16	38.6
	720.30	726.44	6.14	1.12	6.9
	728.50	797.90	69.40	1.72	119.4
	805.25	824.39	19.14	1.55	29.7
	836.00	836.85	0.85	0.70	0.6
16GY0330-W1	634.00	635.84	1.84	0.69	1.3
	638.00	647.15	9.15	1.24	11.3
	650.00	678.00	28.00	1.55	43.4
	682.86	692.00	9.14	1.58	14.4
	699.00	713.00	14.00	1.11	15.5
	718.00	746.80	28.80	1.69	48.7
	751.00	777.00	26.00	2.17	56.4
	781.70	784.00	2.30	3.12	7.2

Table 5: *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
16GY0330	655.00	659.00	4.00	0.97	3.9
	666.00	674.12	8.12	1.24	10.1
	684.50	707.00	22.50	1.44	32.4
	717.00	717.29	0.29	2.78	0.8
	724.00	726.44	2.44	2.17	5.3
	728.50	731.00	2.50	1.10	2.8
	736.82	745.00	8.18	1.37	11.2
	747.14	752.00	4.86	1.80	8.7
	754.50	797.90	43.40	2.13	92.4
	805.75	812.18	6.43	2.69	17.3
	816.33	824.39	8.06	1.32	10.6
16GY0330-W1	639.00	641.35	2.35	1.35	3.2
	645.00	647.15	2.15	2.81	6.0
	651.00	655.00	4.00	0.92	3.7
	658.00	672.00	14.00	2.23	31.2
	674.82	678.00	3.18	1.42	4.5
	682.86	690.00	7.14	1.86	13.3
	699.00	704.00	5.00	1.74	8.7
	710.00	711.00	1.00	1.97	2.0
	723.30	727.61	4.31	2.15	9.3
	730.00	746.80	16.80	2.12	35.6
	751.00	752.00	1.00	1.42	1.4
	756.00	759.00	3.00	1.32	4.0
	763.00	764.00	1.00	1.12	1.1
	768.50	772.00	3.50	11.41	39.9
	775.00	777.00	2.00	1.06	2.1
	781.70	784.00	2.30	3.12	7.2

Table 6: *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
16GY0330	685.00	685.45	0.45	8.19	3.7
	691.50	692.00	0.50	7.53	3.8
	724.85	725.47	0.62	5.35	3.3
	769.50	770.00	0.50	8.50	4.3
	772.21	773.00	0.79	13.31	10.5
	775.26	775.53	0.27	6.26	1.7
	788.00	788.79	0.79	20.85	16.5
	797.20	797.66	0.46	11.38	5.2
	810.00	810.50	0.50	16.31	8.2
16GY0330-W1	658.70	659.20	0.50	5.47	2.7
	664.00	665.00	1.00	6.22	6.2
	724.00	725.00	1.00	5.5	5.5
	732.00	733.00	1.00	5.95	6.0
	745.00	746.00	1.00	7.07	7.1
	769.40	770.00	0.60	51.23	30.7

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1 report – Gruyere 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 on Diamond (**DD**) drilling. The Reverse Circulation (**RC**) pre-collar was not sampled. This release covers a parent diamond drill hole, 16GY0330 and a wedge 16GY0330-W1 drilled off this hole. The Parent and wedge total 1,390.42 metres. The RC pre-collar was drilled to 78.2 metres and the parent hole drilled to a depth of 948.22. The wedge, 16GY0330-W1, was commenced at 395.1 metres down 16GY0330 and drilled to a depth of 828.2 metres for a total of 433.1 metres. Down hole depths for the wedge are recorded in the database from 0 metres to 433.1 metres. The parent hole was drilled at -65° to 245° and the wedge at -60° to 242°. 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 the parent diamond hole and wedge 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 location was picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**RC:** The RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample which were retained for later analysis if required. **DD:** Diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. The Gruyere Porphyry was samples in its entirety and a sampling was also extended for a short distance into the adjacent footwall and hangingwall stratigraphy. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. Selected samples from the RC and DD drilling were assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a four acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**RC**: An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm). **DD:** Diamond drilling rig operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ2 and NQ3 size for sampling and assay. The wedge deflection for 16GY0330-W1 was via an HQ casing wedge. 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 Gold Road field staff at the Yamarna Exploration facility.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**RC:** The RC samples were collected dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. **DD:** Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using three and six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**RC**: face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised to ensure full sample pulverisation (2.5 to 4kg). **DD:** Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**RC:** All RC samples were dry. Except for the top of the hole, while drilling through the sand dune cover, there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. **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.	**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. **DD:** Logging of drill core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the Gold Road server database.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using an automated Corewise diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre RC drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. All samples were 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.	**RC:** The one metre calico samples were collected from the RC pre-collar were not submitted for analysis. **DD:** 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.	**RC**: One metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. **DD:** Core samples are collected at nominal one metre intervals to create 2-3kg samples for submission. 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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the mylar 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.
	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. **DD:** For assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 607 samples. This included 20 Field Blanks, 20 Field Standards and 0 duplicate samples. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 23 Lab blanks, 20 Lab checks, and 30 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 Gold Road Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**DD:** The drill hole location was initially picked up by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of five metres in Northing and Easting. For setup 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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	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 parent and wedge were planned to intersect the Gruyere Deposit below existing resource drilling and at a horizontal spacing of 175m from the nearest intersection.
	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.	Drill spacing in conjunction with existing drilling is suitable to determine geological and grade continuity to levels of confidence appropriate for Inferred Resource Classification.
	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 hole (245° azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. The parent hole was drilled at -65° towards 245° and the wedge at -60° towards 242° azimuth which is appropriate for intersecting the main mineralising features such as shear foliation, quartz veins, and alteration packages.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drilling is considered to have been perpendicular to strike of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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 within tenement M38/1267, which is fully owned by Gold Road. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road. Tenement M38/1267 is located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. Gold Road has a Native Title Agreement with the Yilka over M38/1267.
	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 Gruyere Deposit prior to Gold Road activity.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target Gruyere Prospect comprises of a narrow to wide felsic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Porphyry) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 2,200 metres, and a maximum known depth of 700 metres below surface. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (75-80 degrees) to the north-east. A sequence of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks define the stratigraphy to the west of the Intrusive and mafic volcanics (basalt) occur to the east of the Intrusive. Mineralisation is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and appears to be associated with pervasive overprinting albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration which has obliterated the primary texture of the rock. Minor fine quartz-carbonate veining occurs throughout. Sulphide assemblages include pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite in varying amounts. Free gold is observed commonly associated in alteration at vein margins, close to coarse arsenopyrite clusters, and in quartz veins. The Gruyere Prospect is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. The Gruyere target comprises a coincident structural-geochemical target within a major regional-scale structural corridor associated with the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. This zone occurs within the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt at Yamarna in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.
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 0.5, 1.0 and 5.0 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 one metre, with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation is hosted within a steep east dipping, north-northwest striking tonalitic porphyry. The porphyry is mineralised almost ubiquitously at greater than 0.3 g/t Au characterised by pervasive sub-vertical shear fabric and sericite-pyrite alteration. Higher grade zones occur in alteration packages characterised by albite-sericite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite alteration and quartz and quartz-carbonate veining. Orientation of these packages is approximately 45^0 dip to south-east, with strike extents south-west to north-east of over 100 metres. The general drill direction of 60^0 to 250 is approximately perpendicular to the main alteration packages and suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. However, due to the general broad nature of the mineralised intersections the down hole length of intersections are reported, as true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant 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 the Figures in the body of text.
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.*	The successful parent and wedge have confirmed the extension of the southerly plunge of the higher grade zone. An assessment of the potential for the intersected mineralisation to sustain a bulk underground operation will be undertaken prior to any decision being made to conduct further deep drilling.