

NORTH YAMARNA EXPLORATION UPDATE

Well-funded mid-tier gold development and exploration company, Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) provides an update on recent greenfields exploration drilling campaigns¹ on the Corkwood and Wanderrie Camp Scale Targets on its 100% owned North Yamarna tenements (Figure 1).

Highlights

- **Targeted definition drilling continues to improve understanding of the geological framework on Ibanez, Santana and Satriani Prospects within both the Corkwood and Wanderrie Camps**
- **Aircore drilling confirms 11 kilometre strike on the Wanderrie Supergroup Trend**
- **Wanderrie mineralised intersections:**
 - **Satriani RC 2 metres at 14.74 g/t Au from 73 metres (17WDR0033)²**
 - **Santana RC 1 metre at 17.73 g/t Au from 68 metres (17TARC0028) and 5 metres at 2.03 g/t Au from 108 metres (17TARC0025)**
 - **Gilmour-Morello RC 3 metres at 2.03 g/t Au from 114 metres (17WDR0040)**
- **Corkwood:**
 - **Ibanez DDH 5.59 metres at 0.98 g/t Au from 254.51 metres including 2.49 metres at 1.47 g/t Au from 254.51 (17CWDD0016)**
 - **Ibanez RC 2 metres at 3.06 g/t Au from 54 metres (17CWRC0057)**

ASX Code GOR

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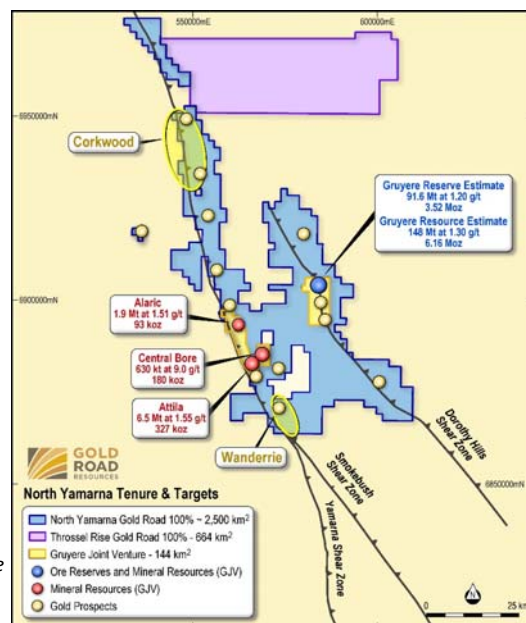
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Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne said: "Recent drilling has focussed on improving our understanding of our highest priority and most advanced targets at Santana and Satriani (Wanderrie Camp), and Ibanez (Corkwood Camp). All three Prospects continue to deliver encouraging results with each new drilling campaign which is the most pleasing aspect of our programmes. We are now positioned to start systematic framework drilling with the aim of defining the greater extents of the mineralised systems which will allow a fuller evaluation of each Prospect's potential. Our aim will be to progress at least one of these areas to advanced infill drilling in 2018."

Figure 1: North Yamarna tenements showing Corkwood and Wanderrie Camp Scale Targets (South Yamarna tenements excluded)



¹ ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017

² Refer Appendix 1 - Table 10 for individual grades > 10 g/t Au (all intersections reported uncut)

Wanderrie Camp

Ongoing exploration programmes on the Wanderrie Camp (Figure 2), in the central area of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt, include bedrock testing with RC and diamond drilling of prioritised highest ranked targets, and infill definition of identified anomalies with aircore drilling. A total of five diamond holes (1,177 metres) and 24 RC holes (4,645 metres) have been completed to provide important stratigraphic information in both new target areas and existing prospects, and to target potential mineralised structures (Table 1).

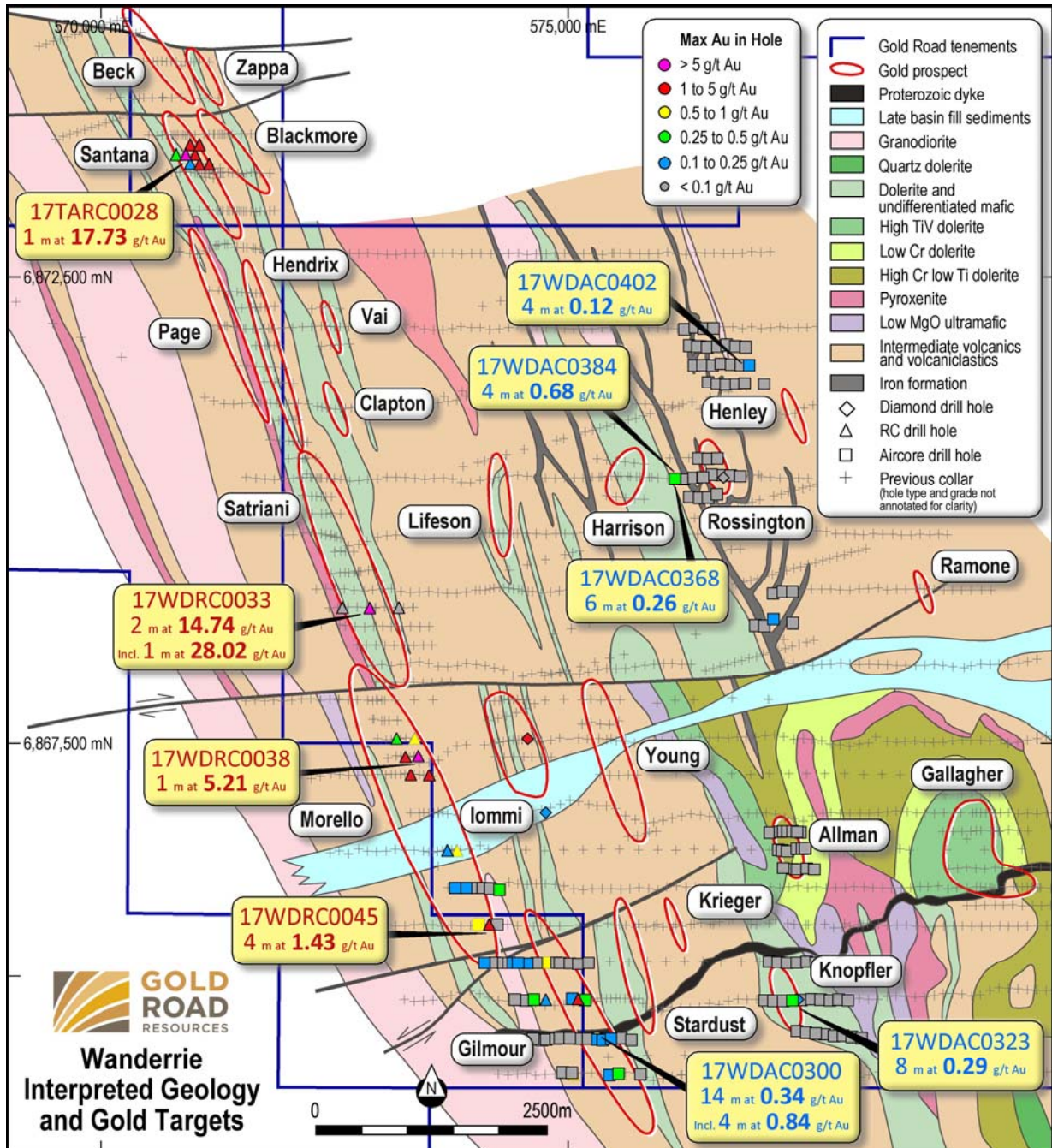


Figure 2: Simplified geological plan of Wanderrie Camp showing current and previous diamond, RC and aircore drilling

Recent exploration activities include:

- Definition of bedrock mineralisation of the main mineralised shear through the Santana and Satriani Prospects on the Wanderrie Supergroup Trend
- Aircore definition of the five kilometre southern continuation of the Wanderrie Supergroup Trend through the Gilmour and Morello Prospects (45 holes for 2,522 metres), and commencement of first pass RC bedrock testing
- Follow-up appraisal of aircore anomalies at multiple prioritised Wanderrie targets
- Initial diamond drill testing and stratigraphic appraisal of prioritised Wanderrie targets.

Early stage infill aircore drilling designed to generate anomalies was completed at the Allman, Henley, Knopfler and Rossington Prospects. The programme consisted of 103 holes drilled for a total of 5,992 metres. Assay results are now being assessed and follow-up drilling will be scheduled according to revised ranking of targets.

The main Wanderrie Supergroup Trend consists of a continuous 11 kilometre long mineralised corridor comprising mafic and volcanic units hosting multiple sub-parallel shear zones. The mineralised corridor, located along the western edge of the Wanderrie Camp, is interpreted to represent the southern continuation of the Attila-Alaric Trend (hosting 420,000 ounces in Mineral Resources), and continues over 30 kilometres further south to the Yaffler and Toppin Hill Prospects on the South Yamarna Joint Venture tenure. The Wanderrie Supergroup Trend hosts the Santana, Satriani, Gilmour and Morello Prospects, with mineralisation typically manifesting in localised shear zones at discrete stratigraphic contacts. Gold mineralisation is present as a vein-poor, biotite-chlorite-sericite-albite altered shears with prominent pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite.

Table 1: Diamond, RC and Aircore drilling campaign physicals detailed in this release

Camp Scale Target	Prospect	Hole Type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)
Wanderrie	Satriani	RC	3	520
	Santana	RC	8	1,591
	Gilmour-Morello	RC	13	2,534
		AC	45	2,522
	Allman	AC	20	852
	Henley	AC	24	1,741
	Knopfler	Diamond	1	250.90
		AC	25	1,136
	Rossington	Diamond	1	250.13
		AC	35	2,263
Young/Iommi	Diamond	3	676.08	
Total		Diamond	5	1,177.11
		RC	24	4,645
		AC	148	8,514

Satriani

A single traverse of three RC holes (520 metres) was drilled at the Satriani Prospect to follow-up existing low-level aircore anomalism coincident with the southern projection of the main mineralised shear. Drill hole 17WDR0033 successfully intersected the main shear, confirming high-grade gold mineralisation at the sheared contact of a basalt/dolerite with an extensive sequence of volcanic sediment/tuff. Mineralisation included a best intersection of **2 metres at 14.74 g/t Au from 73 metres** (including 1 metre at 28.02 g/t Au from 73 metres) (Figure 3). The two RC holes testing the interpreted footwall and hangingwall trends failed to intersect bedrock gold mineralisation.

The closest bedrock intersection at Satriani to the mineralisation intersected in 17WDR0033 is located 400 metres to the north. The southern extension to the Satriani Prospect remains untested for over one kilometre further south to a major east-west fault-offset which marks the northern end of the Morello Prospect. Further bedrock RC drilling is planned to test the southern extension to the main shear between Satriani and the Morello fault offset.

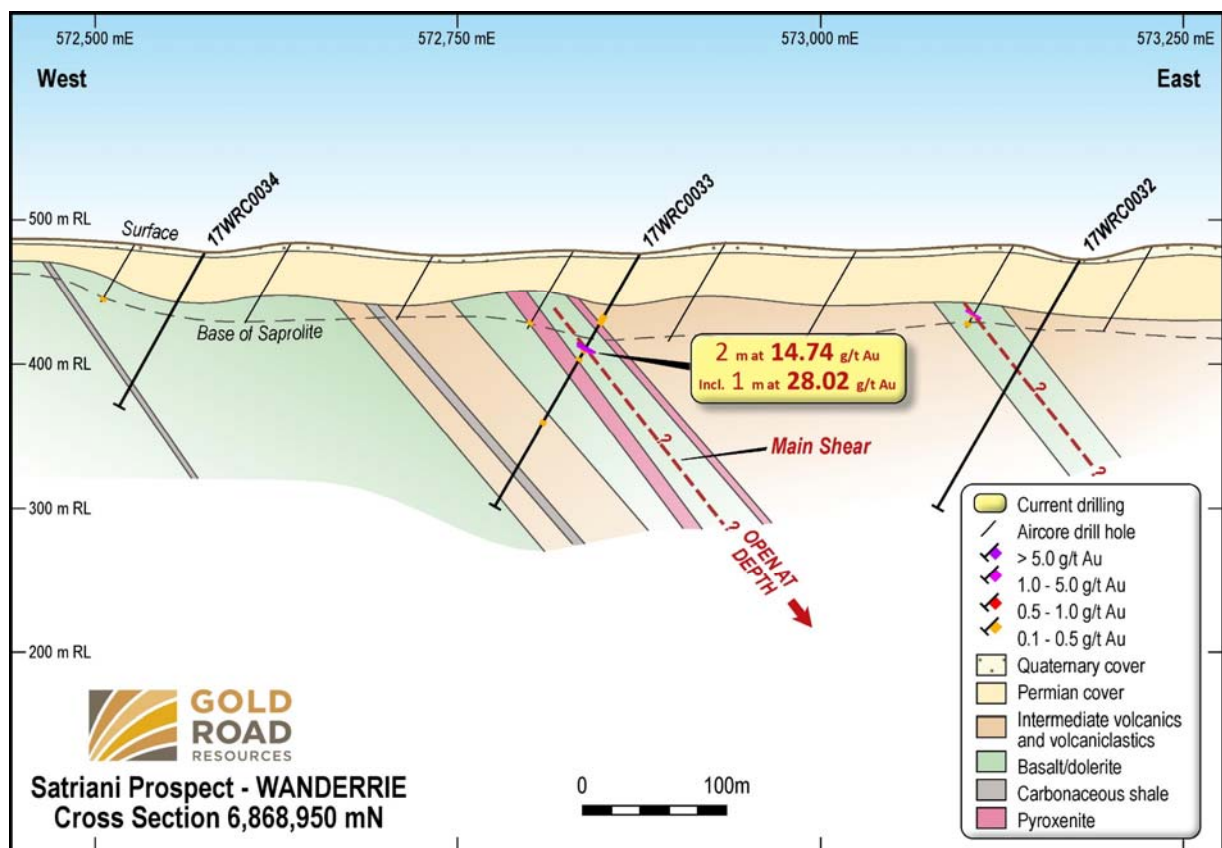


Figure 3: Simplified geological cross section 6,868,950 mN of the Satriani deposit showing new RC drilling and previous AC drilling

Santana

A recent eight hole RC programme (1,491 metres) tested the northern extension to mineralisation at Santana on a 100 metre spacing which successfully identified the continuation of gold mineralisation along the main shear (Figures 4 and 5), as well as intersecting a new mineralised horizon defined by a narrow zone of high-grade gold within the footwall carbonaceous shale. Mineralisation at Santana is hosted within a mafic sequence forming the footwall to a thick package of intermediate tuffs and sediments, and is closely associated with a regional scale flexure in the shear zone. The footwall carbonaceous shale represents an excellent potential host rock, similar to the Centenary Shale which is an important footwall unit to the gold deposits at Kundana, west of Kalgoorlie, and the Kapai Slate unit which is a significant host lithology to many deposits in the St Ives gold field at Kambalda.

The best recent intersections reported from Santana include:

- 1 metre at 17.73 g/t Au from 68 metres (17TARC0028)
- 14 metres at 0.68 g/t Au from 107 metres, including 2 metres at 3.56 g/t Au from 114 metres (17TAR0029)
- 5 metres at 2.03 g/t Au from 108 metres (17TARC0025)

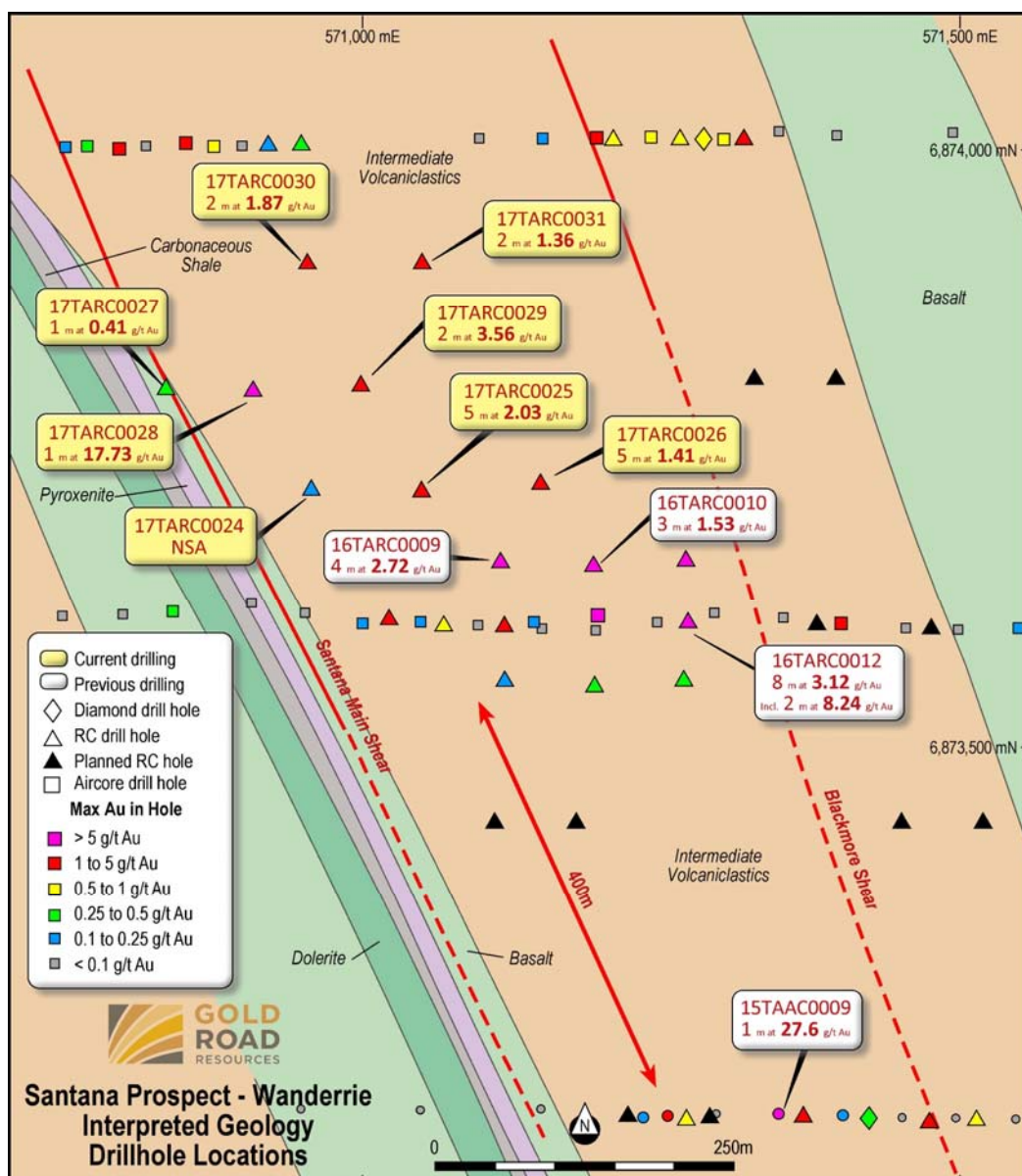


Figure 4: Simplified geological plan of the Santana Prospect showing current and previous drilling along with planned RC drilling

Additional geological information indicates Santana remains open and untested to the south. An RC programme has been planned to test the immediate 400 metre southern strike potential (Figure 4).

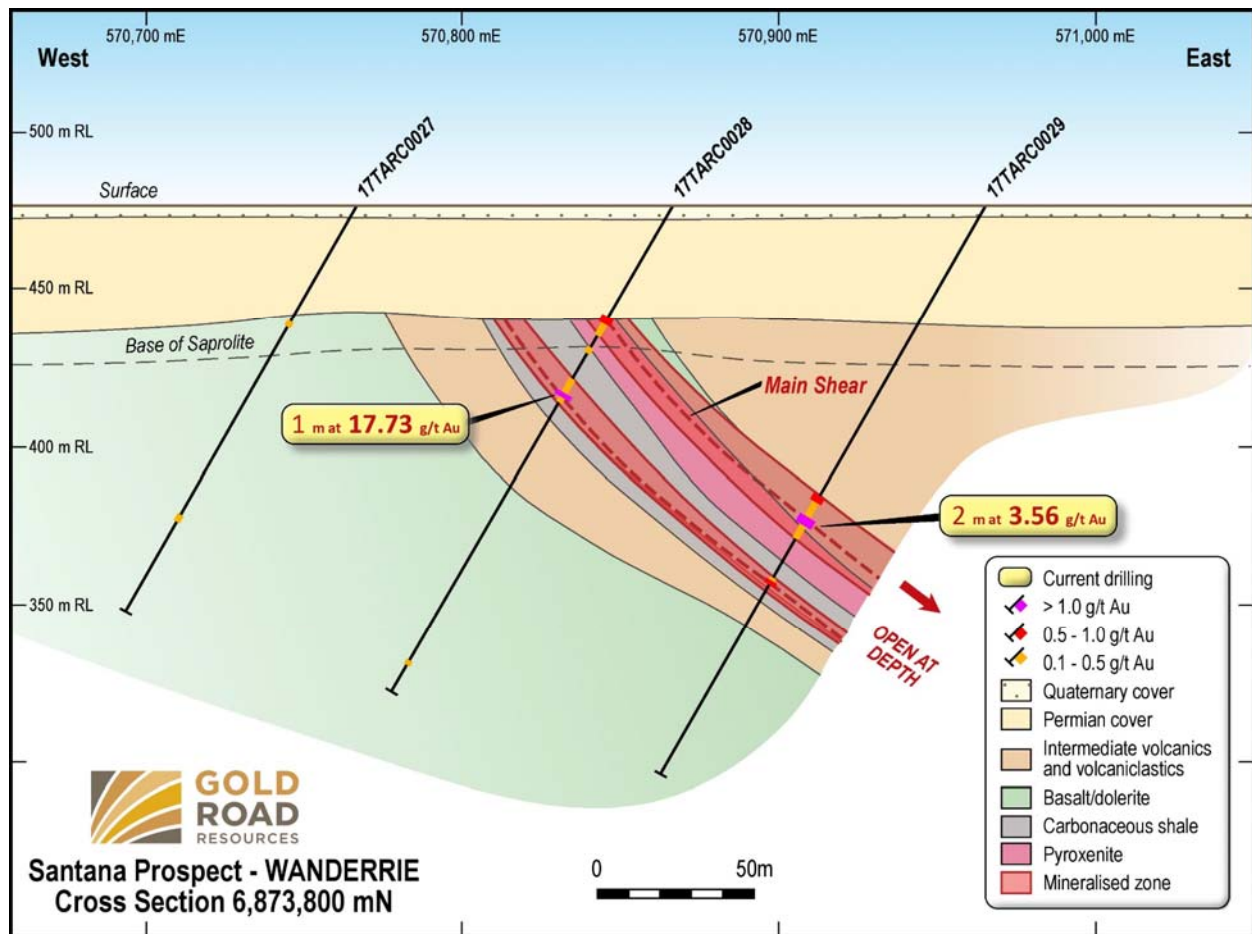


Figure 5: Simplified geological cross section 6,873,800 mN of the Santana Prospect, showing new RC drilling including high-grade within the footwall shale unit

Gilmour and Morello

The Gilmour and Morello Prospects represent the southern continuation of the main Wanderrie Supergroup Trend that hosts the Santana and Satriani Prospects (Figure 2). An infill aircore programme on the southern half of the Trend was completed to improve targeting for next stage target definition drilling, and confirmed consistent gold anomalism along the five kilometres of strike (Figure 6). This successful programme has now delineated a coherent 11 kilometre long anomaly along the full length of the Wanderrie Supergroup Trend. Significant aircore intersections from this early exploration stage include:

- 14 metres at 0.34 g/t Au from 36 metres, including 4 metres at 0.84 g/t Au from 36 metres (17WDAC0300)
- 8 metres at 0.23 g/t Au from 56 metres and 1 metres at 0.74 g/t Au from 70 metres (17WDAC0280)
- 8 metres at 0.28 g/t Au from 40 metres (17WDAC0310)

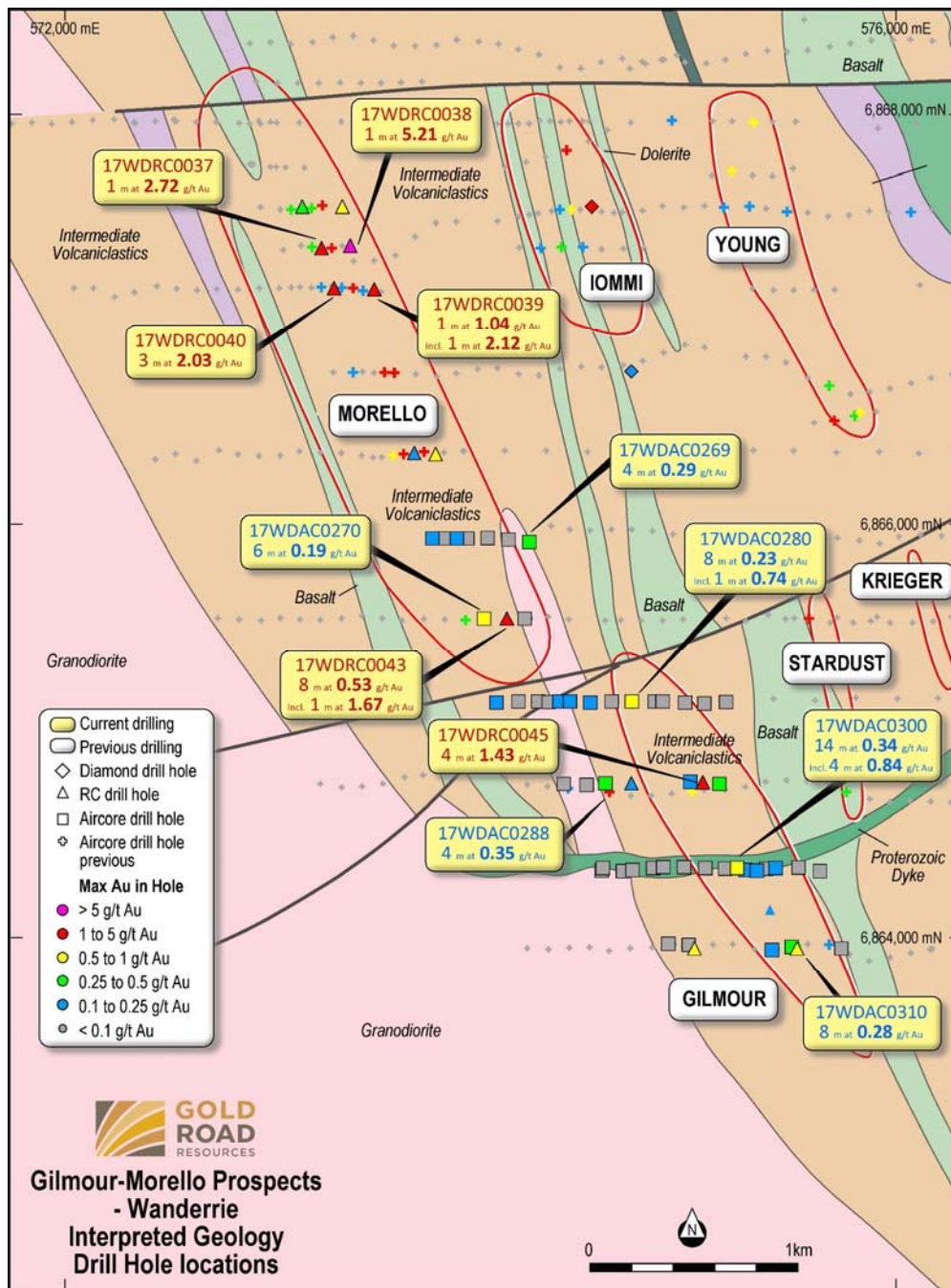


Figure 6: Simplified geological plan of the Gilmour and Morello Prospects showing current and previous diamond, RC and aircore drilling

Initial target definition drilling in the northern part of the Morello Prospect intersected high-grade shear hosted gold mineralisation (Figure 7), and confirmed similar geology to Santana and Satriani. Best results from RC drilling include:

- 1 metre at 5.21 g/t Au from 154 metres (17WDR0038)
- 3 metres at 2.03 g/t Au from 114 metres (17WDR0040)
- 4 metres at 1.43 g/t Au from 136 metres (17WDR0045)

Follow-up RC and diamond drilling is being planned to evaluate the southern Gilmour and Morello bedrock position.

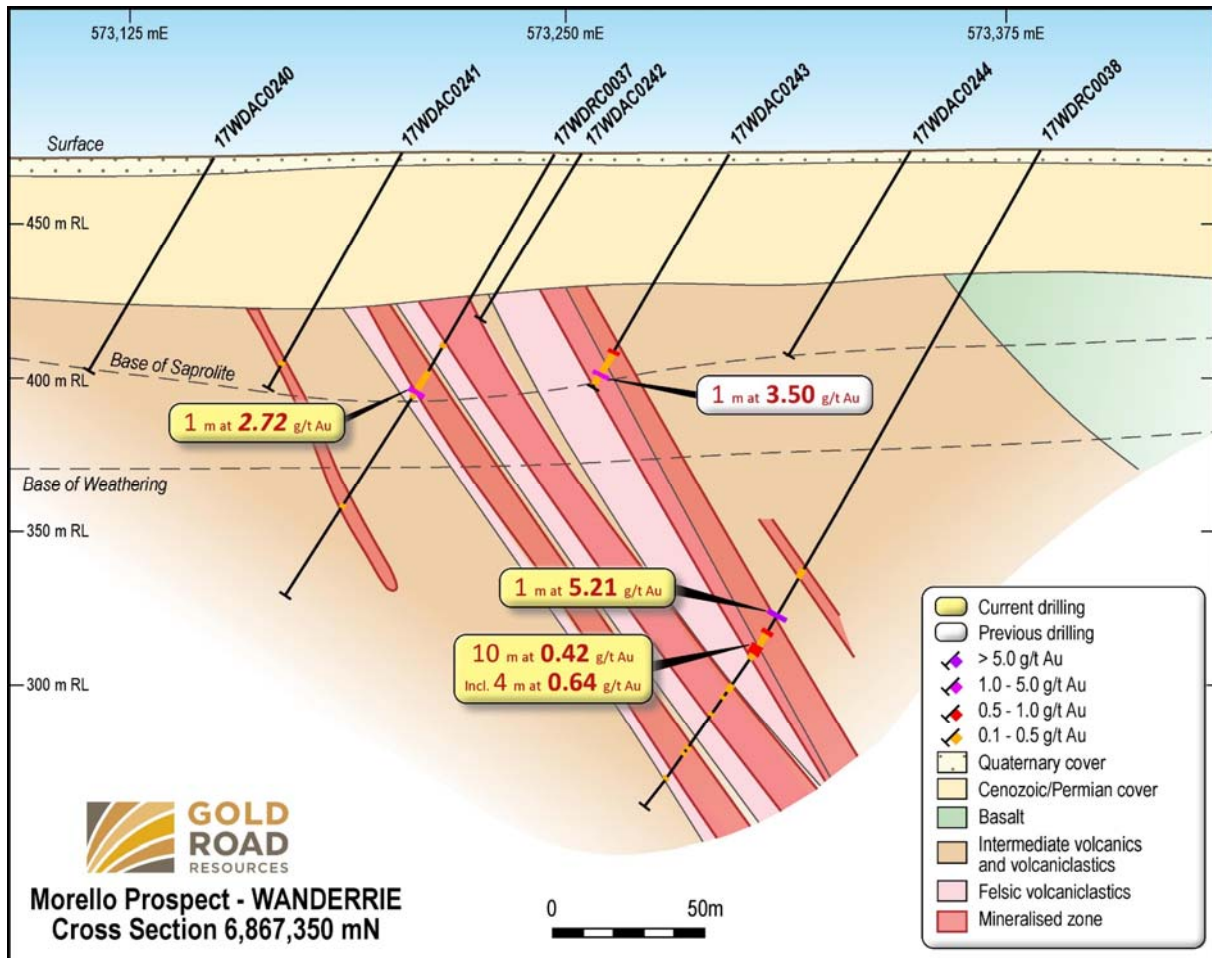


Figure 7: Simplified geological cross section 6,867,350 mN of the Morello Prospect showing current and previous RC drilling and previous aircore drilling

Future Work

- Extensional RC and diamond drilling testing the northern and southern extensions to Satriani mineralisation
- Extensional RC and diamond drilling testing the southern extension to Santana mineralisation
- Target definition RC and diamond drilling testing the Gilmour Prospect into bedrock
- Assessment of Wanderrie aircore targets to prioritise next phase bedrock drill testing

Corkwood Camp

Ibanez

A total of five diamond holes (1,832.34 metres) and 10 RC holes (1,981 metres) have been completed to improve the understanding of the geological framework, and infill areas of broadly spaced previous drilling in the northern part of the Ibanez Prospect (Table 2).

Table 2: Diamond and RC drill campaign physicals detailed in this release

Camp Scale Target	Prospect	Hole Type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)
Corkwood	Ibanez	DDH	5	1,832.34
		RC	10	1,981

Geological interpretation incorporating new information from the diamond holes invokes a complex structural regime strongly influenced by the position of a major porphyry unit within the broader Ibanez shear zone. High grade mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in stacked, moderately south west dipping, mineralised shears bound by a steeply east-dipping structure adjacent to or at the porphyry contact (Figures 8 and 9). The revised interpretation allows for improved targeting of diamond drilling to extend the potential mineralised framework. Best intersections in the follow-up diamond drilling include:

- 5.59 metres at 0.98 g/t Au from 254.51 metres including 2.49 metres at 1.47 g/t Au from 254.51 metres (17CWDD0016)
- 1.73 metres at 0.98 g/t Au from 168 metres including 0.36 metres at 3.11 g/t Au from 169.37 metres (17CWDD0017)
- 3.35 metres at 0.99 g/t Au from 202 metres including 0.75 metres at 2.89 g/t Au from 202 metres (17CWDD0018)
- 13.70 metres at 0.17 g/t Au from 335.53 metres (17CWDD0019)

A programme of broad spaced RC drilling (10 holes for 1,981 metres) was completed on 200 metre spaced traverse lines (Figure 9). The drill programme tested the northern part of the Ibanez Prospect where previous drilling was sparse, and also infilled gaps in the central part of the Prospect. Results from this programme have added to the geological knowledge base and will be incorporated into the planning of the future drill programmes. Best RC intersections include:

- 2 metres at 1.15 g/t Au from 78 metres (17CWRC0050)
- 2 metres at 3.06 g/t Au from 54 metres and 1 metre at 2.87 g/t Au from 121 metres (17CWRC0057)
- 7 metres at 0.63 g/t Au from 173 metres, including 1 metre at 1.74g/t Au from 178 metres (17CWRC0055)

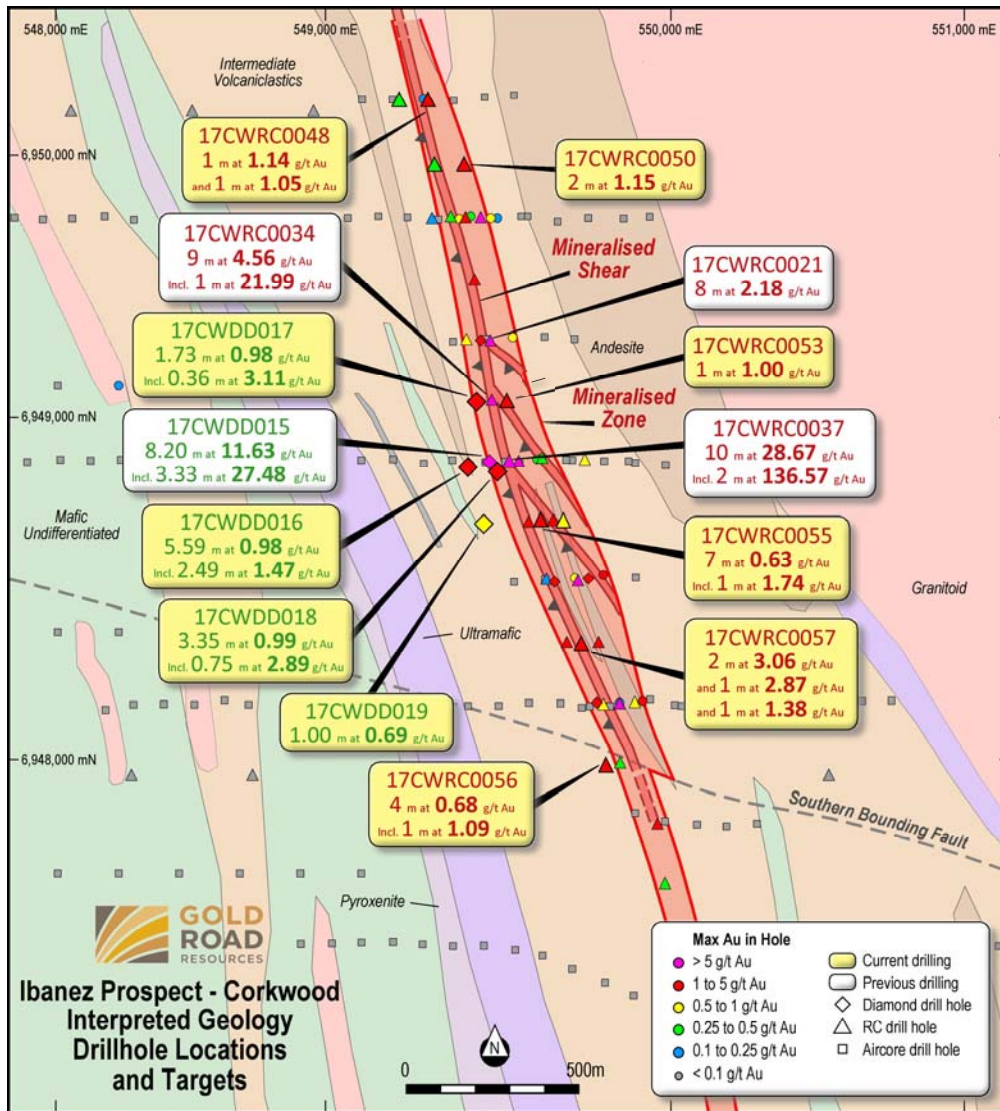


Figure 8: Simplified geological plan of the Ibanez Prospect showing current and previous diamond, RC and aircore drilling

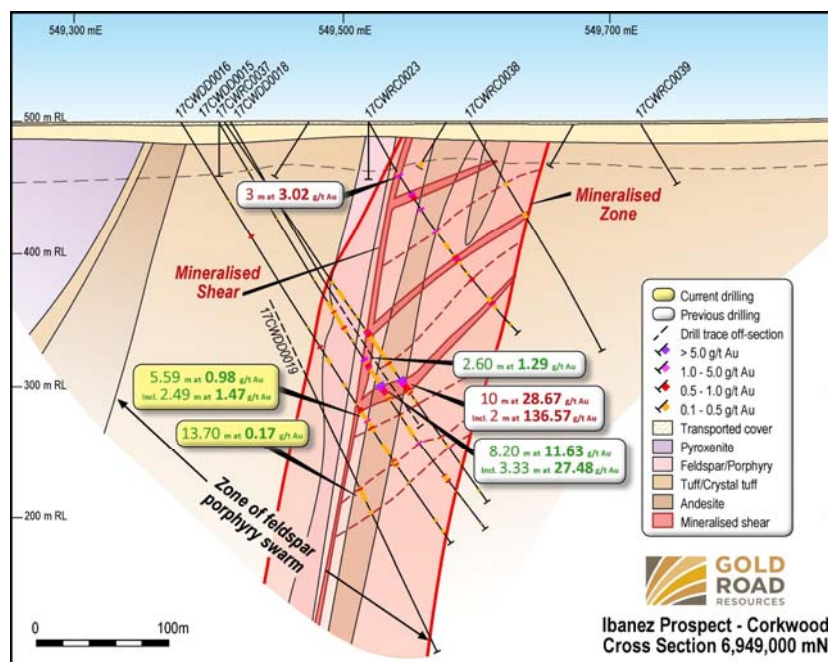


Figure 9: Simplified geological cross section 6,949,000 mN of the Ibanez Prospect showing current diamond and previous diamond, RC and AC drilling

Future Work

- Framework diamond and RC drilling at Ibanez targeting the stacked high-grade lode structures to allow further advanced infill drilling
- Extensional drilling to south along the Ibanez Shear trend to Mesaboogie
- Targeted RC and diamond drilling along Washburn to Stratocaster trend pending results from ongoing aircore drilling

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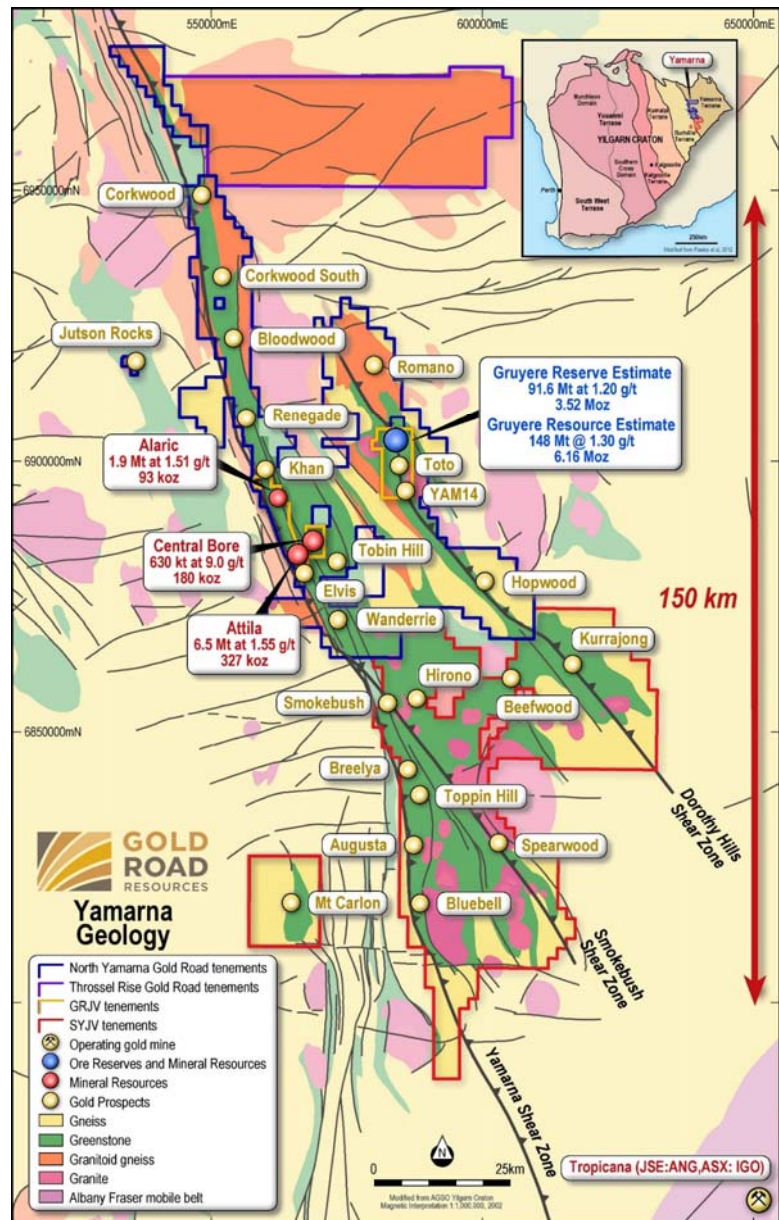
About Gold Road

Gold Road is pioneering development of Australia’s newest goldfield, the Yamarna Belt, 200 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Company holds interests in tenements covering approximately 5,500 square kilometres in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. The Yamarna leases contain a gold resource of 6.8 million ounces, including 6.2 million ounces at the Gruyere deposit, of which the Company owns 50%.

The Feasibility Study for Gruyere, which was completed in October 2016, indicated the Project’s 3.5 million ounce Reserve could support average annualised production of 270,000 ounces for 13 years (ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016). In November 2016, Gold Road entered into a 50:50 joint venture with Gold Fields Ltd for the Gruyere Gold Project, with commencement of Project construction in January 2017.

Gold Road continues to explore for similar-scale deposits on its 100%-owned North Yamarna tenements, its 50% owned Gruyere Project Joint Venture tenements (with Gold Fields Ltd) and its 50% owned South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements in conjunction with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania (a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited).

Location and Geology of the Yamarna Tenements (plan view MGA Grid) showing Gold Road’s 100% tenements (blue outline), Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements (red outline), and Gold Road-Gold Fields Gruyere Joint Venture tenements (yellow outline), Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves (100% basis) and main Exploration Projects



Mineral Resource Estimate for the Yamarna Leases – August 2017

	Gruyere Project Joint Venture - 100% basis			Gold Road - 50%		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Gruyere Total (0.5 g/t Au)	147.71	1.30	6.16	73.85	1.30	3.08
Measured	13.86	1.18	0.53	6.93	1.18	0.26
Indicated	91.12	1.29	3.79	45.56	1.29	1.89
Inferred	42.73	1.35	1.85	21.36	1.35	0.92
Attila - Alaric Trend Total (0.45 g/t Au)	8.49	1.54	0.42	4.25	1.54	0.21
Measured	0.31	1.90	0.02	0.16	1.90	0.01
Indicated	6.92	1.56	0.35	3.46	1.56	0.17
Inferred	1.26	1.33	0.05	0.63	1.33	0.03
Central Bore Total (1.0 g/t Au)	0.63	9.0	0.18	0.32	9.0	0.09
Measured	0.04	26.5	0.04	0.02	26.5	0.02
Indicated	0.40	9.0	0.12	0.20	9.0	0.06
Inferred	0.19	5.0	0.03	0.09	5.0	0.02
Total	156.83	1.34	6.76	78.42	1.34	3.38
Measured	14.22	1.27	0.58	7.11	1.27	0.29
Indicated	98.43	1.34	4.25	49.22	1.34	2.13
Inferred	44.18	1.36	1.93	22.09	1.36	0.97

Notes:

- All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012
- Gruyere Mineral Resource reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within a \$1,700/oz optimised pit shell based on mining and processing parameters from the Gruyere Feasibility Study and geotechnical parameters from the previous Mineral Resource estimate (ASX announcement dated 22 April 2016)
- Attila Mineral Resource reported at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within a \$1,850/oz optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 25 May 2017)
- Alaric Mineral Resource reported at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off, constrained within a \$1,850/oz optimised pit shell (ASX announcement dated 24 July 2017)
- 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
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves
- The Gruyere JV, a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields, was completed in December 2016. Following execution of the Gruyere Joint Venture Agreement Gold Road's ownership of the Yamarna Mineral Resources reduced to 50%.

Ore Reserve Statement for the Gruyere Project

	Gruyere Project Joint Venture 100% basis			Gold Road 50%		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Total	91.57	1.20	3.52	45.78	1.20	1.76
Proved	14.87	1.09	0.52	7.44	1.09	0.26
Probable	76.70	1.22	3.00	38.35	1.22	1.50

Notes:

- The Ore Reserve is completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012
- The 2017 Ore Reserve is evaluated using a gold price of \$1,500/oz (ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016)
- The 2017 Ore Reserve is evaluated using variable cut-off grades: Oxide 0.35 g/t Au, Transitional 0.39 g/t Au and Fresh 0.43 g/t Au
- Ore block tonnage dilution averages 3.2%; Ore block gold loss is estimated at 1.4%
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding
- The Gruyere JV, a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields, was completed in December 2016. Following execution of the Gruyere Joint Venture Agreement Gold Road's ownership of the Yamarna Mineral Resources reduced to 50%

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director-Exploration and Growth for Gold Road. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne is a shareholder and a holder of share Options and Performance Rights. 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

Mineral Resources

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-Exploration and Growth for Gold Road and Mr John Donaldson, General Manager Geology for Gold Road.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for the Attila-Alaric Trend is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director-Exploration and Growth for Gold Road, Mr John Donaldson, General Manager Geology for Gold Road and Mrs Jane Levett, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road.

- *Mr Justin Osborne is an employee of Gold Road and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne is a shareholder and a holder of share Options and Performance Rights.*
- *Mr John Donaldson is an employee of Gold Road and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RPGeo Mining 10147). Mr Donaldson is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.*
- *Mrs Jane Levett is an 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.

Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr David Varcoe. Mr Varcoe is an employee of AMC Consultants and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM).

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.

New Information or Data

Gold Road 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 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.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Information

Table 1: Collar coordinate details for Wanderrrie and Corkwood diamond drilling

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip	DDH Tail Depth (m)
Wanderrrie	Young	17WDDD0010	172.14	574,747	6,866,751	469	270	-60	
		17WDDD0011	252.97	575,853	6,866,548	470	271	-60	
	Knopfler	17WDDD0012	250.90	577,446	6,864,750	450	273	-60	
	Rossington	17WDDD0013	250.13	576,647	6,870,349	446	273	-60	
	Young	17WDDD0014	250.97	574,555	6,867,552	455	273	-60	
Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWDD0016	374.99	549,377	6,949,005	503	093	-60	
		17CWDD0017	274.88	549,406	6,949,202	501	093	-60	
		17CWDD0018	276.30	549,413	6,948,999	502	073	-60	
		17CWDD0019	556.11	549,415	6,948,800	500	033	-58	
		17CWRC0037	350.06	549,408	6,949,001	500	094	-60	100

Table 2: Collar coordinate details for Wanderrrie and Corkwood RC drilling

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip
Wanderrrie	Santana	17TARC0024	180	570,949	6,873,702	476	269	-60
		17TARC0025	191	571,049	6,873,701	475	270	-60
		17TARC0026	250	571,149	6,873,700	474	270	-60
		17TARC0027	150	570,799	6,873,800	477	270	-60
		17TARC0028	180	570,899	6,873,801	476	270	-60
		17TARC0029	210	570,999	6,873,801	475	270	-60
		17TARC0030	200	570,947	6,873,902	476	270	-60
		17TARC0031	230	571,048	6,873,902	476	270	-60
	Satriani	17WDRC0032	200	573,179	6,868,953	471	270	-60
		17WDRC0033	200	572,869	6,868,948	474	270	-60
		17WDRC0034	120	572,576	6,868,950	475	270	-60
	Gilmour-Morello	17WDRC0035	221	573,348	6,867,551	465	270	-60
		17WDRC0036	203	573,154	6,867,551	465	270	-60
		17WDRC0037	149	573,247	6,867,351	462	270	-60
		17WDRC0038	221	573,386	6,867,362	464	270	-60
		17WDRC0039	197	573,502	6,867,152	459	270	-60
		17WDRC0040	149	573,306	6,867,157	459	270	-60
		17WDRC0041	200	573,799	6,866,350	470	270	-60
		17WDRC0042	200	573,696	6,866,355	466	270	-60
		17WDRC0043	245	574,143	6,865,554	476	270	-60
		17WDRC0044	131	574,747	6,864,750	471	270	-60
17WDRC0045		215	575,093	6,864,755	463	270	-60	
17WDRC0046		203	575,550	6,863,951	452	270	-60	
17WDRC0047		200	575,052	6,863,949	459	270	-60	
Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWRC0048	179	549,209	6,950,197	507	93	-60
		17CWRC0049	197	549,097	6,950,204	507	094	-60
		17CWRC0050	197	549,301	6,949,998	505	093	-60
		17CWRC0051	218	549,236	6,950,000	507	093	-60
		17CWRC0052	200	549,398	6,949,599	503	093	-60
		17CWRC0053	200	549,471	6,949,201	500	093	-60
		17CWRC0054	149	549,678	6,948,800	500	093	-60
		17CWRC0055	220	549,589	6,948,800	501	093	-60
		17CWRC0056	200	549,819	6,948,000	498	093	-60
		17CWRC0057	221	549,721	6,948,400	498	093	-60

Diamond Drilling Information

Table 3 Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 0.1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 4 metres below cut-off)
Regional strat holes are un-cut. Ibanez diamond intersections are for values greater than 1.0 gram.metres Au

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre		
Wanderrie	Knopfler	17WDDD0012	87.40	87.98	0.58	0.13	0.1		
			98.69	99.14	0.45	0.14	0.1		
			108.77	109.13	0.36	0.13	0.0		
			226.65	227.40	0.75	0.10	0.1		
	Young	17WDDD0010	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.12	0.1		
			128.00	129.00	1.00	0.16	0.2		
		17WDDD0011	190.00	191.17	1.17	0.17	0.2		
			205.00	209.60	4.60	0.14	0.6		
		17WDDD0014	132.90	134.81	1.91	0.15	0.3		
			139.40	139.80	0.40	1.44	0.6		
			171.00	172.00	1.00	0.15	0.2		
		Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWDD0016	212.00	217.00	5.00	0.26	1.3
					252.91	278.00	25.09	0.45	11.3
					285.32	298.79	13.47	0.22	3.0
303.00	310.95				7.95	0.32	2.5		
17CWDD0017	140.10			143.47	3.37	0.71	2.4		
	168.00			172.79	4.79	0.44	2.1		
	183.36			193.47	10.11	0.17	1.7		
	171.00			172.00	1.00	0.15	0.2		
17CWDD0018	136.85			149.55	12.70	0.10	1.3		
	160.70			186.10	25.40	0.13	3.3		
	198.95			207.30	8.35	0.50	4.2		
	211.85			222.80	10.95	0.23	2.5		
17CWDD0019	239.80			250.27	10.47	0.17	1.8		
	335.53			349.23	13.70	0.17	2.3		
	171.00			172.00	1.00	0.15	0.2		
	171.00			172.00	1.00	0.15	0.2		
17CWRC0037	297.00	300.50	3.50	0.58	2.0				
	297.00	300.50	3.50	0.58	2.0				

Table 4: Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Wanderrie	Young	17WDDD0011	208.50	209.20	0.70	0.53	0.4	
		17WDDD0014	139.40	139.80	0.40	1.44	0.6	
Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWDD0016	103.50	104.50	1.00	0.86	0.9	
			202.00	203.00	1.00	0.52	0.5	
			213.00	214.00	1.00	0.74	0.7	
			254.51	260.10	5.59	0.98	5.5	
			268.05	268.82	0.77	2.05	1.6	
			274.00	275.20	1.20	0.74	0.9	
			303.00	305.00	2.00	0.59	1.2	
			308.00	309.00	1.00	0.87	0.9	
			17CWDD0017	140.10	143.10	3.00	0.78	2.3
				168.00	169.73	1.73	0.98	1.7
		172.35		172.79	0.44	0.81	0.4	
		188.50		188.90	0.40	1.07	0.4	
		192.76		193.15	0.39	0.92	0.4	
		219.00		220.00	1.00	0.65	0.7	
		17CWDD0018	179.10	180.10	1.00	1.00	1.0	
			191.20	192.10	0.90	0.79	0.7	
			202.00	205.35	3.35	0.99	3.3	
			211.85	212.64	0.79	1.33	1.1	
			218.00	218.90	0.90	0.51	0.5	
			243.00	244.00	1.00	0.57	0.6	
			249.88	250.27	0.39	1.30	0.5	
			171.00	172.00	1.00	0.15	0.2	
			17CWDD0019	336.00	337.00	1.00	0.69	0.7
				297.00	300.50	3.50	0.58	2.0
		17CWRC0037	259.00	260.00	1.00	0.69	0.7	
			289.00	290.00	1.00	0.61	0.6	
299.72	300.50		0.78	1.80	1.4			

Table 5: Yamarna mineralised diamond drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 1.0 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Young	17WDDD0014	139.40	139.80	0.40	1.44	0.6
Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWDD0016	254.51	257.00	2.49	1.47	3.7
			268.05	268.82	0.77	2.05	1.6
		17CWDD0017	169.37	169.73	0.36	3.11	1.1
			188.50	188.90	0.40	1.07	0.4
			202.00	202.75	0.75	2.89	2.2
		17CWDD0018	211.85	212.64	0.79	1.33	1.1
			249.88	250.27	0.39	1.30	0.5
17CWRC0037		300	301	1	1.80	1.4	

RC Drilling Information

Table 6: Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 0.1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 4 metres below cut-off). Values greater than 1.0 gram.metres Au

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Wanderrie	Gilmour-Morello	17WDRC0035	173	179	6	0.23	1.4	
			199	205	6	0.20	1.2	
			210	216	6	0.17	1.0	
		17WDRC0037	73	81	8	0.45	3.6	
		17WDRC0038	154	155	1	5.21	5.2	
			160	170	10	0.42	4.2	
		17WDRC0039	178	183	5	0.20	1.0	
			143	160	17	0.28	4.8	
		17WDRC0040	173	197	24	0.27	6.5	
			111	118	7	0.92	6.4	
		17WDRC0041	91	99	8	0.63	5.0	
			159	187	28	0.13	3.6	
		17WDRC0042	114	118	4	0.25	1.0	
			17WDRC0043	174	186	12	0.10	1.2
	17WDRC0045	207		216	9	0.49	4.4	
		17WDRC0046	59	91	32	0.28	9.0	
			136	140	4	1.43	5.7	
			62	87	25	0.12	3.0	
	Santana	Santana	17TARC0025	108	122	14	0.94	13.2
				137	147	10	0.28	2.8
			17TARC0026	175	194	19	0.64	12.2
			17TARC0027	43	44	1	0.41	0.4
				17TARC0028	40	47	7	0.20
					63	71	8	2.34
				17TARC0029	107	121	14	0.68
			17TARC0030	99	106	7	0.46	3.2
				112	119	7	0.64	4.5
			17TARC0031	64	72	8	0.20	1.6
				173	185	12	0.40	4.8
				191	197	6	0.34	2.0
Satriani			Satriani	17WDRC0033	73	76	3	9.97
Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWRC0048	56	61	5	0.19	1.0	
			73	74	1	1.14	1.1	
			104	109	5	0.23	1.2	
			116	122	6	0.23	1.4	
		17CWRC0050	58	90	32	0.17	5.4	
		17CWRC0051	119	139	20	0.12	2.4	
		17CWRC0052	106	123	17	0.16	2.7	
			146	154	8	0.14	1.1	
		17CWRC0053	45	53	8	0.35	2.8	
			94	112	18	0.18	3.2	
		17CWRC0054	41	49	8	0.19	1.5	
			57	82	25	0.16	4.0	
		17CWRC0055	94	101	7	0.15	1.1	
			40	73	33	0.15	5.0	
			81	106	25	0.17	4.3	
			165	185	20	0.30	6.0	
		17CWRC0056	191	217	26	0.12	3.1	
			52	60	8	0.13	1.0	
			71	80	9	0.44	4.0	
			90	108	18	0.13	2.3	
		17CWRC0057	145	156	11	0.13	1.4	
			54	59	5	1.34	6.7	
			64	96	32	0.23	7.4	
			117	129	12	0.32	3.8	
			158	169	11	0.14	1.5	
			194	199	5	0.22	1.1	
	206	219	13	0.12	1.6			

Table 7: Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Wanderrie	Gilmour-Morello	17WDRC0035	204	205	1	0.51	0.5	
		17WDRC0037	79	80	1	2.72	2.7	
		17WDRC0038	154	155	1	5.21	5.2	
			160	161	1	0.57	0.6	
			164	168	4	0.64	2.6	
			17WDRC0039	147	150	3	0.69	2.1
				153	154	1	0.52	0.5
		174		175	1	0.92	0.9	
		184		185	1	2.12	2.1	
		17WDRC0040	189	190	1	0.71	0.7	
			196	197	1	1.03	1.0	
			114	117	3	2.03	6.1	
			17WDRC0041	95	99	4	0.94	3.8
				159	160	1	0.77	0.8
				207	215	8	0.53	4.2
			17WDRC0043	207	215	8	0.53	4.2
				17WDRC0045	59	60	1	0.70
			84		88	4	0.54	2.2
			136		140	4	1.43	5.7
	17WDRC0046	150	151	1	0.73	0.7		
	17WDRC0047	82	83	1	0.66	0.7		
	Santana	17TARC0025	108	113	5	2.03	10.2	
			116	118	2	0.57	1.1	
			142	143	1	0.70	0.7	
		17TARC0026	175	180	5	1.41	7.1	
			185	186	1	0.64	0.6	
		17TARC0028	192	194	2	0.82	1.6	
			40	41	1	0.52	0.5	
		17TARC0029	68	69	1	17.73	17.7	
			107	108	1	0.68	0.7	
			114	116	2	3.56	7.1	
		17TARC0030	138	139	1	0.65	0.7	
			102	105	3	0.74	2.2	
17TARC0031		115	117	2	1.87	3.7		
		173	175	2	1.36	2.7		
		184	185	1	0.80	0.8		
195	196	1	1.48	1.5				
Satriani	17WDRC0033	73	75	2	14.74	29.5		
Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWRC0048	73	74	1	1.14	1.1	
		121	122	1	1.05	1.1		
		17CWRC0050	78	80	2	1.15	2.3	
		17CWRC0053	46	50	4	0.47	1.9	
			105	106	1	1.00	1.0	
			110	111	1	0.70	0.7	
			43	44	1	0.64	0.6	
		17CWRC0054	60	61	1	0.51	0.5	
			100	102	2	0.69	1.4	
			173	180	7	0.63	4.4	
		17CWRC0055	213	214	1	0.58	0.6	
			71	75	4	0.68	2.7	
			155	156	1	0.56	0.6	
		17CWRC0056	54	56	2	3.06	6.1	
			64	65	1	0.69	0.7	
			77	78	1	0.52	0.5	
			86	89	3	0.92	2.8	
121	122		1	2.87	2.9			
167	168		1	0.64	0.6			

Table 8: Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 1.0 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Wanderrie	Gilmour-Morello	17WDRC0037	79	80	1	2.72	2.7	
		17WDRC0038	154	155	1	5.21	5.2	
		17WDRC0039	149	150	1	1.04	1.0	
			184	185	1	2.12	2.1	
			196	197	1	1.03	1.0	
		17WDRC0040	114	117	3	2.03	6.1	
		17WDRC0043	207	208	1	1.67	1.7	
	17WDRC0045	136	140	4	1.43	5.7		
	Santana	17TARC0025	108	113	5	2.03	10.2	
		17TARC0026	175	179	4	1.62	6.5	
		17TARC0028	68	69	1	17.73	17.7	
		17TARC0029	114	116	2	3.56	7.1	
		17TARC0030	115	116	1	2.82	2.8	
		17TARC0031	173	174	1	2.09	2.1	
	Satriani	17WDRC0033	73	75	2	14.74	29.5	
		17WDRC0033	73	75	2	14.74	29.5	
	Corkwood	Ibanez	17CWRC0048	73	74	1	1.14	1.1
			121	122	1	1.05	1.1	
			17CWRC0050	78	79	1	1.60	1.6
17CWRC0053			105	106	1	1.00	1.0	
17CWRC0055			178	179	1	1.74	1.7	
17CWRC0056			71	72	1	1.09	1.1	
17CWRC0057			54	56	2	3.06	6.1	
86			87	1	1.38	1.4		
121			122	1	2.87	2.9		

Table 9: Yamarna mineralised RC drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 5.0g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour-Morello	17WDRC0038	154	155	1	5.21	5.2
	Santana	17TARC0028	68	69	1	17.73	17.7
	Satriani	17WDRC0033	73	74	1	28.02	28.0

Table 10: Wanderrie individual assays greater than 10 g/t Au

Project Group	Prospect	Hole Type	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Santana	RC	17TARC0028	68	69	1	17.73	17.7
	Satriani	RC	17WDRC0033	73	74	1	28.02	28.0

Aircore Drilling Information

Table 11: Yamarna mineralised Aircore drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 0.1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 4 metres below cut-off)
Eastings, Northings and Azimuths are MGA94_51.

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre					
Wanderrie	Gilmour-Morello	17WDAC0263	573,800	6,865,946	472	270	-60	44	48	4	0.2	0.8					
		17WDAC0265	573,902	6,865,943	474	270	-60	75	76	1	0.2	0.2					
		17WDAC0269	574,253	6,865,926	475	270	-60	56	60	4	0.29	1.2					
		17WDAC0270	574,032	6,865,555	475	270	-60	80	86	6	0.19	1.1					
		17WDAC0272	574,094	6,865,144	475	270	-60	61	62	1	0.13	0.1					
		17WDAC0276	574,399	6,865,147	477	270	-60	0	4	4	0.12	0.5					
													60	64	4	0.23	0.9
													0	4	4	0.13	0.5
													44	48	4	0.15	0.6
													56	63	7	0.16	1.1
													52	53	1	0.12	0.1
		17WDAC0278	574,548	6,865,142	478	270	-60	52	53	1	0.12	0.1					
		17WDAC0280	574,749	6,865,148	475	270	-60	0	4	4	0.19	0.8					
													56	64	8	0.23	1.8
													70	71	1	0.74	0.7
		17WDAC0288	574,622	6,864,749	473	270	-60	52	56	4	0.35	1.4					
													64	65	1	0.23	0.2
		17WDAC0289	575,033	6,864,758	464	270	-60	4	8	4	0.10	0.4					
													52	56	4	0.11	0.4
		17WDAC0290	575,173	6,864,747	463	270	-60	61	62	1	0.34	0.3					
		17WDAC0300	575,259	6,864,340	458	270	-60	36	50	14	0.34	4.8					
		17WDAC0301	575,300	6,864,332	458	270	-60	32	36	4	0.12	0.5					
		17WDAC0302	575,355	6,864,328	457	270	-60	28	32	4	0.14	0.6					
													48	49	1	0.11	0.1
		17WDAC0304	575,445	6,864,341	457	270	-60	48	52	4	0.13	0.5					
		17WDAC0309	575,429	6,863,943	452	270	-60	36	40	4	0.10	0.4					
		17WDAC0310	575,524	6,863,958	452	270	-60	40	48	8	0.28	2.2					
													57	58	1	0.20	0.2
		Knopfler	17WDAC0323	577,384	6,864,741	450	270	-60	56	64	8	0.29	2.3				
		Rossington	17WDAC0357	577,183	6,868,829	449	270	-60	49	56	7	0.14	1.0				
			17WDAC0368	576,130	6,870,333	451	270	-60	60	66	6	0.26	1.6				
			17WDAC0384	576,077	6,870,552	448	270	-60	36	40	4	0.68	2.7				
			17WDAC0386	576,278	6,870,557	449	270	-60	68	80	12	0.12	1.4				
Henley	17WDAC0402	576,922	6,871,548	457	270	-60	64	68	4	0.12	0.5						

Table 12: Yamarna mineralised Aircore drill intersections by Prospect
(minimum 1 metre > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off including up to 2 metres below cut-off)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Gilmour-Morello	17WDAC0270	85.00	86.00	1.00	0.63	0.6
		17WDAC0280	70.00	71.00	1.00	0.74	0.7
		17WDAC0300	36.00	40.00	4.00	0.84	3.4
			48.00	49.00	1.00	0.50	0.5
	Rossington	17WDAC0384	36.00	40.00	4.00	0.68	2.7

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Yamarna Diamond, RC and Aircore Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><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>	<p>DDH: Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate 0.5 - 1 m intervals based on geological observations. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.</p> <p>RC: Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a rotary cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples and composite samples collected with a spear.</p> <p>AC: Composite chip samples collected with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for aircore programmes.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Sampling was carried out under Gold Road’s protocol and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below.</p>
	<p><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>	<p>DDH: Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ3 or NQ2 drilling bit for all holes. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. All sample pulps are analysed by the laboratory using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays.</p> <p>RC: holes were drilled with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample. For all samples the entire 1 m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis.. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75 um, to produce a 50 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed by the laboratory using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays.</p> <p>RC samples suspected to have been subject to any down hole contamination are twinned with DDH as a check.</p> <p>AC: 1 m AC samples were collected and composited to 4 m 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 g sub sample of which 10 g 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 the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) is collected as a single metre sample. The end-of-hole sample is assayed for gold as described above and is 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>
Drilling techniques	<p><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>	<p>DDH: Diamond drilling rigs operated by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ3 (61.1 mm) and NQ2 (45.1 mm) size for sampling and assay. All suitably competent 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> <p>RC: RC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Ranger Drilling, were used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm).</p> <p>AC: AC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Ranger Drilling & sub-contracted to Top Drill, were 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>The majority of samples collected from all drilling were dry, minor RC & AC samples were damp.</p> <p>DDH: All diamond core collected is dry. Driller's measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved, with minimal core loss recorded in strongly weathered material near surface.</p> <p>RC: The RC samples were dry. Drilling operators' ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. All samples collected were 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. All mineralised samples were dry.</p> <p>AC: The AC rig collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination and improving sample recovery.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>DDH: 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> <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 static cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3 kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.</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>
	<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>DDH: No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p> <p>RC: No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. RC samples suspected to have been subject to any down hole contamination are twinned with DDH as a check.</p> <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 does not affect the overall sample. The entire sample is collected to minimal loss of material is reported. Samples reported with significant assays were all recorded as being dry, with no water or visible contamination.</p>
	<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>	<p>All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. Detail of logging was sufficient for mineral resource estimation and technical studies.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Logging of DDH 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> <p>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.</p> <p>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>Portable XRF (pXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the RC & DD samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	<p>All holes were logged in full.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	RC: 1 m drill samples are channelled through a static 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. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded. AC: 1 m drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10 m rows, and 4 m composite samples, amounting to 2-3 kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples (DDH, RC & AC) were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the 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>	DDH: No duplicates were collected for diamond holes. RC: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 60 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. AC: At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch. No field duplicates are collected.
	<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>	RC: 1 m samples are split on the rig using a static cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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 3 kg 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
<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>DDH & RC: Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the “soil” mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalies in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique.</p> <p>Representative lithological units were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as “near-total digestions”. Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite–tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.</p> <p>AC: Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used for gold was a 10 g 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. AC 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><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>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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																								
	<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>Gold Road protocols for: DDH programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. No field duplicates are collected. RC programmes is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximate 1 in 60. AC programmes is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. No field duplicates are collected.</p> <p>Number of assays and QAQC samples submitted by drilling type tabulated below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1279 454 1975 762"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assay and QAQC Numbers</th> <th>DDH Number</th> <th>RC Number</th> <th>AC Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Sample Submission</td> <td>2,531</td> <td>5,855</td> <td>2,916</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assays</td> <td>2,374</td> <td>5,357</td> <td>2,742</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Blanks</td> <td>79</td> <td>179</td> <td>87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Standards</td> <td>78</td> <td>177</td> <td>87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Duplicates</td> <td></td> <td>142</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory Blanks</td> <td>112</td> <td>226</td> <td>126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory Checks</td> <td>96</td> <td>193</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory Standards</td> <td>101</td> <td>197</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Umpire Checks</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Field duplicates for DDH and AC not required. Umpire checks not required for early stage projects.</p>	Assay and QAQC Numbers	DDH Number	RC Number	AC Number	Total Sample Submission	2,531	5,855	2,916	Assays	2,374	5,357	2,742	Field Blanks	79	179	87	Field Standards	78	177	87	Field Duplicates		142		Laboratory Blanks	112	226	126	Laboratory Checks	96	193	110	Laboratory Standards	101	197	120	Umpire Checks			
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	<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 are checked by the Exploration Manager, General Manager Geology and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager. High grade gold RC and AC samples are panned or sieved to check for visual evidence of coarse gold.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been completed at this early stage of exploration. However, evidence for short scale continuity is supported at Ibanez over 20 metres: diamond drill hole 17CWDD0015 returned an intersection of 8.20 metres at 11.63 g/t Au from 229.67 metres including 3.33 metres at 27.48 g/t Au from 232.66 metres, 20 metres to the north-west of RC hole 17CWRC0037 (10 metres at 28.67 g/t Au from 240 metres, including 2 metres at 136.57 g/t Au from 240 metres). The hole successfully confirmed the width and grade of high-grade mineralisation intersected in the RC drilling.</p> <p>All field logging is carried out on Xplore tablets using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.</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>																																								
	<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><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p>	<p>AC, RC & DDH locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting. DDH & RC collars are surveyed post drilling by a Certified Surveyor using a DGPS system. For angled DDH & RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. RC drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30 m intervals. Diamonds drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at 30 m intervals and end-of-hole.</p> <p>Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.</p>																																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL's are allocated to the AC drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2 m in elevation. Over the central area of the leases a Lidar survey flown in 2015 provides accurate elevation to better than 0.01 to 0.02 metres. RC and DDH RL's are surveyed by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Corkwood: RC drill holes are approximately 40 m apart over seven drill traverses, with drill lines spaced 200 m to 400 m apart. Wanderrie: Drill holes varied from 25 to 100 m apart on varied line spacing at Santana and Satriani targets. Drill hole spacing at the Gilmour – Morello prospects range from 200 m by 50 m to 400 m by 100 m. Spacing at regional drilling is irregular, with single drill holes completed with individual prospects
	<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>	This is not considered relevant for this report.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing was completed.
	<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>	Corkwood: The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (345 degrees). All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the East (090) to ensure appropriate coverage across the steeply west-dipping stratigraphy. One diamond hole has been drilled to the north-east to test for north-west striking structures and mineralisation. Wanderrie: The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330 degrees). Most holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270). Some drill holes were oriented to target interpreted structures, with a consistent -60 degrees inclination
	<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 approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (five 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 external 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
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Corkwood: The AC, RC & diamond drilling occurred within tenement E38/2356, which is located entirely 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. This tenement forms part of the North Yamarna project, and is 100% owned by Gold Road Resources.</p> <p>Wanderrie: The RC drilling occurred within tenements E38/2319, E38/2249 & E38/2250, predominately within 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. This tenement forms part of the North Yamarna project, and is 100% owned by Gold Road Resources. The Santana Prospect lies within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP).</p>
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Corkwood: Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall area tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. Aircore and RC drilling was completed by WMC Resources with Kilkenny Gold the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. Assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road.</p> <p>Wanderrie: 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>
<p>Geology</p>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under varying depths (0 to +60 m) of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence has been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to Lower Amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries/granitoids. The Archaean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Tertiary weathering.</p> <p>Corkwood: The drilling tested low level AC anomalism and ore-grade intercepts from initial diamond drilling interpreted to be associated with shear zones in mafics & intermediate volcanics.</p> <p>Wanderrie: The drilling tested narrow high-grade mineralisation intersected in previous diamond & RC drill holes is hosted in discrete shears within the stratigraphy along strike of the Santana – Satriani targets, hosted in intermediate volcanoclastic-mafic sequences.</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<p><i>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:</i></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><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All assay results for DDH and RC and collar information is provided in Appendix 1.</p> <p>All assay results for AC are reported at 0.1 and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, only the collar information from these holes are provided in Appendix 1, all other collar locations (with no significant assays) are indicated on plans.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Intersections lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) or 4 m (0.1 g/t Au cut-off) of grades below that cut-off. Cut-offs of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0 and/or 5.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results. Individual grades > 10 g/t Au are also reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Intersections lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) or 4 m (0.1 g/t Au cut-off) of grades below that cut-off. Geologically selected intervals are used in more advanced stage projects. They are selected to honour interpreted thickness and grade from the currently established geological interpretation of mineralisation and may include varying grade lengths below the cut-off.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole, true width is not yet known.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant plans
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Intersections lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a cut-off and may include up to 2 m (cut-offs of 0.3 g/t Au and higher) or 4 m (0.1 g/t Au cut-off) of grades below that cut-off. Cut-offs of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0 and/or 5.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results. Individual grades > 10 g/t Au are also reported. All assay results for AC are reported at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off, only the collar information from these holes are provided in Appendix 1, all other collar locations (with no significant assays) are indicated on plans. Numbers of drill holes and metres are included in table form in the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No other exploration activities were completed.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Wanderrie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensional RC and diamond drilling testing the northern and southern extensions to Satriani mineralisation ▪ Extensional RC and diamond drilling testing the southern extension to Santana mineralisation ▪ Target definition RC and diamond drilling testing the Gilmour Prospect into bedrock ▪ Assessment of Wanderrie aircore targets to prioritise next phase bedrock drill testing Corkwood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Framework diamond and RC drilling at Ibanez targeting the stacked high-grade lode structures to allow further advanced infill drilling ▪ Extensional drilling to south along the Ibanez Shear trend to Mesaboogie ▪ Targeted RC and diamond drilling along Washburn to Stratocaster trend pending results from ongoing aircore drilling