

# SMOKEBUSH AND WANDERRIE DRILLING CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE GOLD IN SOUTHERN YAMARNA

## Yamarna Highlights

- Transaction to secure 100% of South Yamarna leases was completed on 4 May 2018
- Smokebush and Wanderrie Camps drill results confirmed high-grade mineralised zones in both camps (Figure 1 and Table 1)
- Drill results support the strategy of identifying multiple mineralised prospects within localised gold camps
- **Smokebush** - Diamond drilling improves the understanding and continuity of high-grade dolerite hosted mineralisation, with best intersections including:
  - 56.25 metres at 1.95 g/t Au from 98.75 metres (18SMDD0005)<sup>1</sup> including 5.41 metres at 4.22 g/t Au from 133.65 metres and 7.73 metres at 5.45 g/t Au from 144 metres
  - 1.27 metres at 3.88 g/t Au from 25 metres (18SMDD0001)
- **Wanderrie** - Diamond and RC drilling results over the ~14 kilometre strike length of the Supergroup Trend confirms the potential to define several deposits. Best intersections include:
  - 2 metres at 17.45 g/t Au from 80 metres (18WDRC0149)
  - 1 metre at 17.27 g/t Au from 134 metres and 5 metres at 4.50 g/t Au from 140 metres (18WDRC0157)
  - 5 metres at 3.63 g/t Au from 85 metres and 2 metres at 10.31 g/t Au from 130 metres (18WDRC0156)
  - 5 metres at 3.64 g/t Au from 57 metres (18WDRC0159)
- Follow-up drilling at Smokebush expected on receipt of pending drill results.

Well-funded mid-tier gold development and exploration company, Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce first assay results which have been received from the 100% Gold Road Yamarna Project 2018 exploration campaign. High-grade mineralisation has been confirmed at both the Smokebush Camp, in the former South Yamarna Joint Venture now owned 100% by the Company, and along the 14-kilometre-long Supergroup Trend in the Wanderrie Camp which starts approximately 15 kilometres to the north of the Smokebush Camp.

Gold Road Executive Director - Exploration & Growth Justin Osborne commented: *"First drilling of our 2018 drilling campaign at our now 100% owned South Yamarna Project has yielded immediate positive results at the Smokebush Camp, confirming high-grade mineralisation in a very prospective part of the Yamarna Belt. Approximately 15 kilometres to the north of Smokebush new zones of high-grade mineralisation, along a ~14 kilometre strike of the Supergroup Trend, also confirmed multiple areas of potential. Understanding the detailed controls in both areas, together with drill testing of high ranking targets at Toppin Hill and Yaffler South, also in this southern area, is likely to identify a district scale opportunity for follow-up drilling later this year."*

<sup>1</sup> Refer Tables in Appendices 1 to 3 for individual grades >10 g/t Au (all intersections reported uncut)

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

### COMPANY DIRECTORS

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Chairman  
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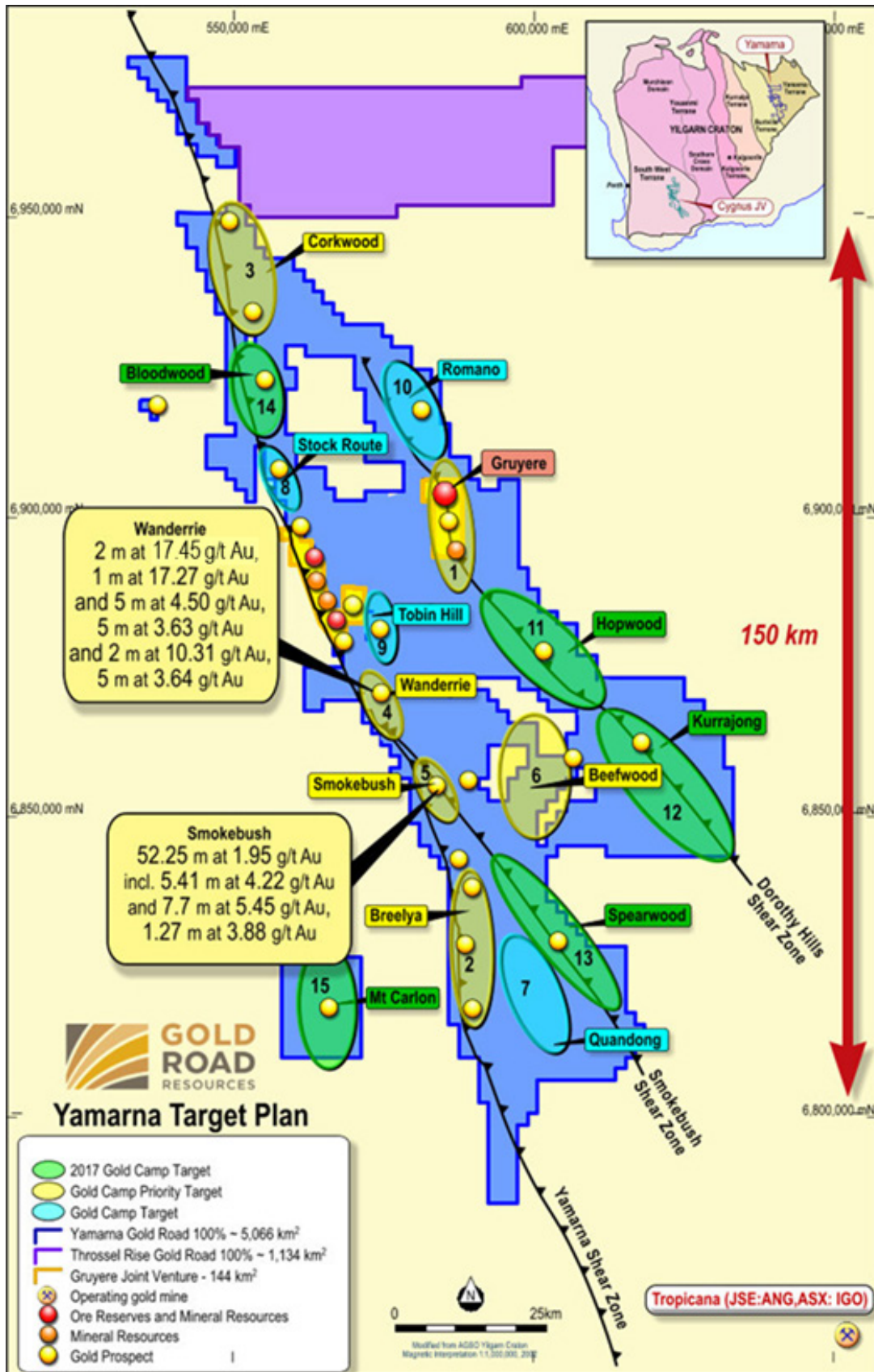
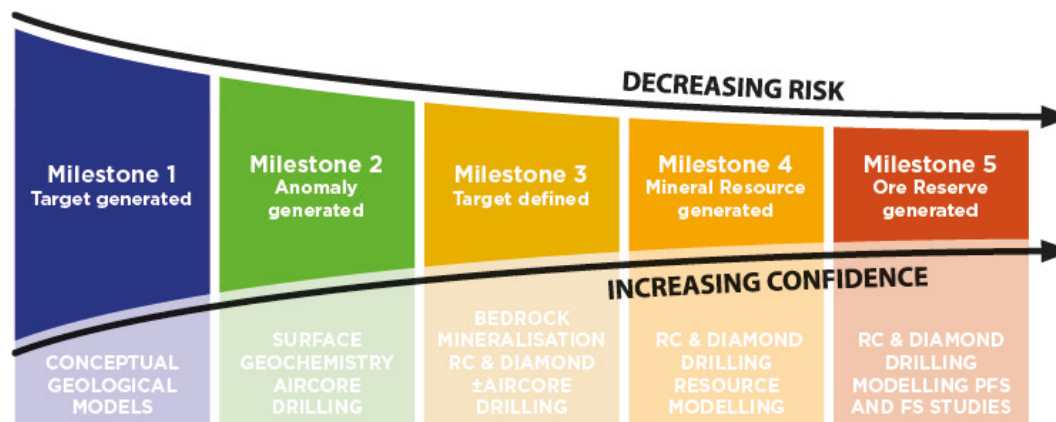


Figure 1: Yamarna - Selected diamond and RC drill intersections from Smokebush and Wanderrie – May 2018

**Table 1:** Selected diamond and RC drilling results by Project and/or Prospect and ranked by gram x metres. Milestone numbers relate to Gold Road’s Exploration Project Pipeline process (Figure 2) for managing exploration success. M1 = Target generated, M2 = Anomaly generated, M3 = Target defined, M4 = Mineral Resource generated, M5 = Ore Reserve generated

Selected Bedrock Intersections by Project - Ranked by gram x metres											
Camp	Prospect	Hole ID	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	From (m)	Exploration Milestone	Context	Comment	Strike Length	Spacing (m E by m N)
Smokebush	Smokebush	18SMDD0005	56.25	1.95	109.4	98.75	M3 - Target Definition	Bedrock Infill to determine lode continuity and orientation	Identified additional zone of wide shear-link style mineralisation in 18SMDD0005. Potential for multiple occurrences in trend	1.3 km	50 by 100
		<i>including</i>	18.08	3.78	68.3	133.65					
		<i>with</i>	5.41	4.22	22.8	133.65					
		<i>and</i>	7.73	5.45	42.2	144.00					
		18SMDD0001	1.27	3.88	4.9	25.00					
Wanderrie - Supergroup Trend 124 km Strike	Morello	18WDRC0149	2	17.45	34.9	80	M3 - Target Definition	Broad Spaced Bedrock Infill to Assess Trend for Areas of Future Resource Evaluation	Continuous strike of broad low-grade sediment-hosted mineralisation containing high-grade shears commonly along lithological contacts	3.0 km	50 by 200
		18WDRC0151	4	3.29	13.2	195					
		18WDRC0149	5	2.10	10.5	109					
	Gilmour	18WDRC0157	5	4.50	22.5	140					
		18WDRC0156	11	1.97	21.7	81					
		18WDRC0156	2	10.31	20.6	130					
		18WDRC0159	5	3.64	18.2	57					
		18WDRC0157	1	17.27	17.3	134					
		18WDRC0158	4	3.38	13.5	102					
		18WDRC0156	6	2.19	13.1	69					
	18WDRC0160	2	4.95	9.9	96						
	Satriani	18WDRC0168	7	1.36	9.5	159				3.5 km	50 by 200

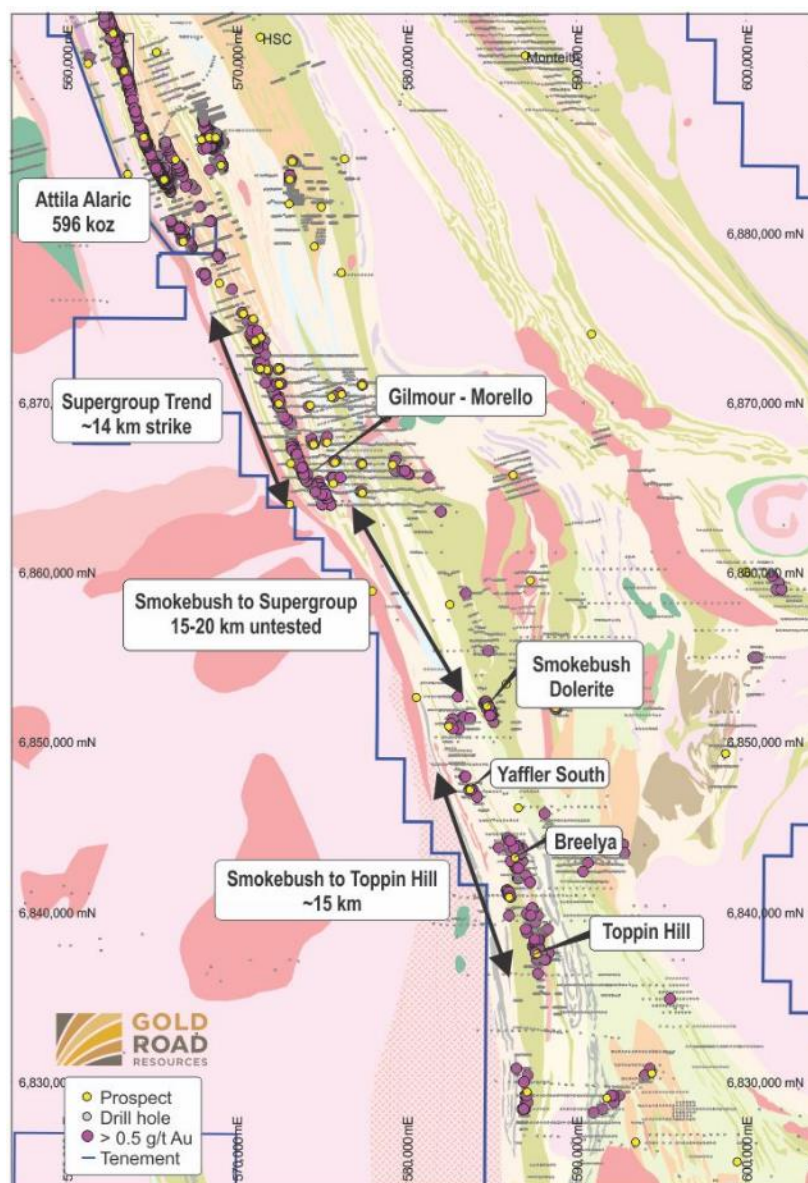


**Figure 2:** Exploration Project Pipeline process used by Gold Road at Yamarna. Primary data types on bottom line

## South Yamarna JV acquisition

Gold Road concluded the acquisition of the 50% interest in the South Yamarna Project held by Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (**Sumitomo**) (refer ASX announcement 5 February 2018) with full payment of the outstanding purchase amount on 4 May 2018. The acquisition consolidates Gold Road's ownership over the majority of the Yamarna Belt, which now totals approximately 5,000 km<sup>2</sup> covering the 100% owned Yamarna Project (previous North Yamarna and South Yamarna JV), 50% of the Gruyere Joint Venture (144 km<sup>2</sup>), and the 100% owned Throssel Project (1,150 km<sup>2</sup>) north-east of Yamarna.

Consolidation of the South Yamarna Project area and its highly prospective targets, has allowed Gold Road to prioritise and focus on highest ranked prospects compared to previous years. Priority targets to be tested in 2018 include Smokebush, Toppin Hill, Breelya, Yaffler South, Kingston North, and Hirono Trend. These targets are all within 15 to 30 kilometres of the Supergroup Trend on the Wanderrie Camp (Figure 3), and constitute a very exciting and prospective part of the Yamarna Project which will be a major focus of activity through 2018.



**Figure 3:** Southern Yamarna area showing priority exploration areas in relation to Attila-Alaric and Supergroup Trend Projects. Note extensive zone of continuous gold mineralisation in multiple locations, and lack of drilling between Smokebush and Supergroup Trend

## Yamarna Drilling Results (100% Gold Road)

### Smokebush Camp – Milestone 3

Smokebush is one of the highest-ranking Milestone 3 targets at Yamarna, comprising a mineralised shear zone intersecting a high conductive quartz dolerite unit within the Smokebush dolerite. Differentiated dolerites are a very prospective mafic rock type and host many large gold deposits throughout the Yilgarn province (e.g. Junction and Argo at St Ives, and The Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie). Previous drilling (2014 to 2015) confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 1,300 metres associated with quartz veining and biotite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite alteration in discrete lode structures<sup>2</sup>, with a best intersection of 6.76 metres at 31.13 g/t Au in hole 15SYDD0008<sup>3</sup>.

The acquisition of 100% of the South Yamarna Project has allowed priority focus on this highly ranked target. Recent diamond drilling targeted extensions to the high-grade mineralisation intersected in 2015. Gold assays returned from the first two diamond holes confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation in similar alteration and lode structures to previous intersections (Figures 4 and 5). High-grade mineralisation intersected in hole 18SMDD0005 was particularly encouraging as it correlates well with the interpreted mineralised position and displays geological characteristics consistent with 15SYDD0008 almost 120 metres to the north. The best new bedrock intersections include:

- **56.25 metres at 1.95 g/t Au from 98.75 metres (18SMDD0005) including 5.41 metres at 4.22 g/t Au from 133.65 metres and 7.73 metres at 5.45 g/t Au from 144 metres**, located approximately 120 metres south of 15SYDD0008, with the higher grade internal zones associated with quartz-gold-biotite-arsenopyrite lode structures identical in appearance to the high-grade mineralisation intersected in 15SYDD0008
- **1.27 metres at 3.88 g/t Au from 25 metres (18SMDD0001)** located approximately 70 metres up-dip of 15SYDD0008, with the narrow high-grade zone occurring in the weathered saprock horizon which is often leached of mineralisation in other areas at Yamarna.

A total of six diamond drill holes and nine RC holes have now been completed, with assays pending for the final four diamond holes and all RC holes. Once all results have been received the geological model will be updated and it is anticipated further drilling will commence in July to August 2018 to define the detailed shoot controls and greater extents of the mineralised system at Smokebush.

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<sup>2</sup> ASX announcement 20 October 2015

<sup>3</sup> ASX announcement 4 November 2015

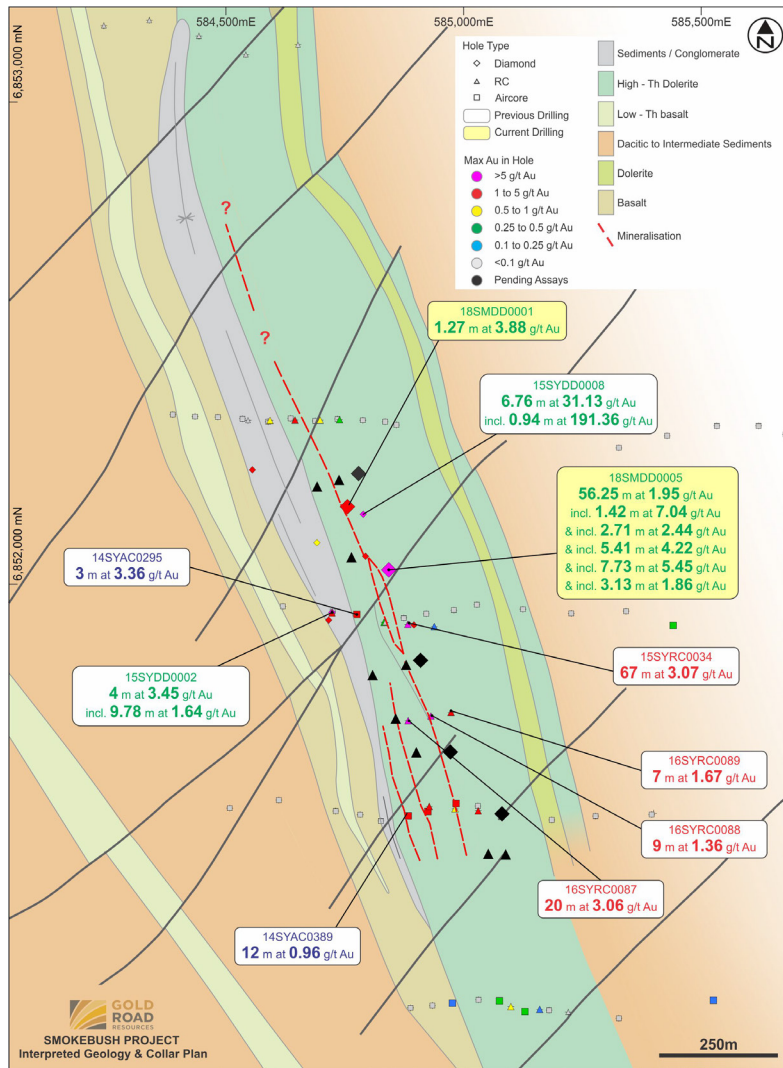


Figure 4: Simplified geological plan of the Smokebush Prospect showing collar locations and selected intersections

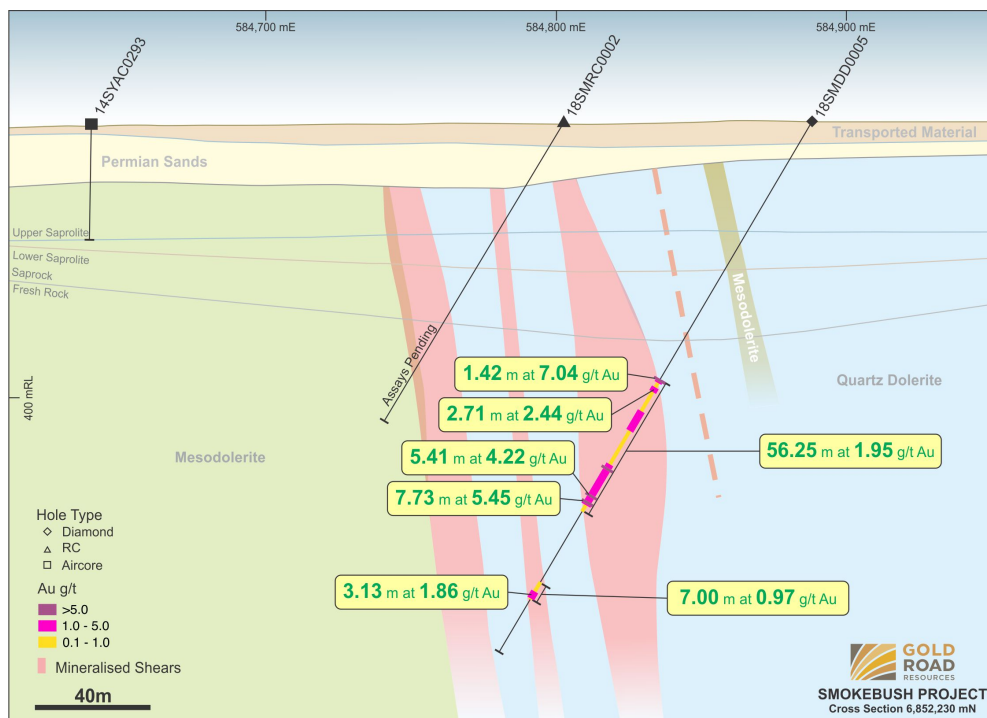


Figure 5: Simplified geological cross section 6,852,230 mN, Smokebush Prospect showing significant new intersections

## Wanderrie Camp – Milestone 3

The Wanderrie Camp is situated in the central part of the Yamarna Project, approximately 15 kilometres north of Smokebush (Figure 3). Previous exploration has defined the Supergroup Trend at Wanderrie as a continuous 14-kilometre-long mineralised corridor comprising mafic and volcanic units hosting multiple sub-parallel mineralised shear zones. Located along the western edge of the Wanderrie Camp, the Supergroup Trend is interpreted to represent the southern continuation of the Attila-Alaric Trend (hosting 596,000 ounces of gold in Mineral Resources), and continues over 30 kilometres further south to the Yaffler and Toppin Hill Prospects in the South Yamarna area. The Supergroup Trend hosts the Santana, Satriani, Gilmour and Morello Prospects, with mineralisation typically manifested 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.

The Gilmour-Morello Prospects were subject to detailed aircore drilling (200 by 100 metre spacing with 50 metre infill) through 2016 and 2017 which identified coherent gold anomalism over the southern 4.5 kilometres strike of the Supergroup Trend. This was followed by two phases of widely spaced RC drilling in 2017 confirming bedrock gold mineralisation in several locations, with a best intersection of 5 metres at 12.52 g/t Au (17WDRC0057)<sup>4</sup> highlighting the potential for high-grade mineralisation in the area.

A new drilling programme comprising four diamond holes (898.70 metres) and 25 RC holes (5,270 metres) aimed to infill the bedrock mineralisation confirmed in 2017 to a 200 metre line spacing. Drilling was completed in April 2018 with assays returned for one diamond hole (202.21 metres) and 22 RC holes (4,490 metres) at the Gilmour, Morello, and Satriani Prospects (Figures 6 and 7) confirming consistent and continuous narrow zones of moderate to high-grade gold mineralisation associated with multiple shear zones parallel to geology and stratigraphic contacts consistent with previous interpretations. Best intersections included:

- **2 metres at 17.45 g/t Au from 80 metres** (18WDRC0149)
- **1 metre at 17.27 g/t Au from 134 metres and 5 metres at 4.5 g/t Au from 140 metres** (18WDRC0157)
- **5 metres at 3.63 g/t Au from 85 metres and 2 metres at 10.31 g/t Au from 130 metres** (18WDRC0156)
- **5 metres at 3.64 g/t Au from 57 metres** (18WDRC0159).

Detailed interpretation of all Wanderrie results will be completed on receipt of outstanding assays (from three diamond holes and two RC holes for drilling on the Vai Target). Follow-up drilling is expected to target potential localised high-grade shoots and to define the extent and controls to mineralisation, enabling advanced assessment of the potential to host economic deposits.

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<sup>4</sup> ASX announcement 19 December 2017

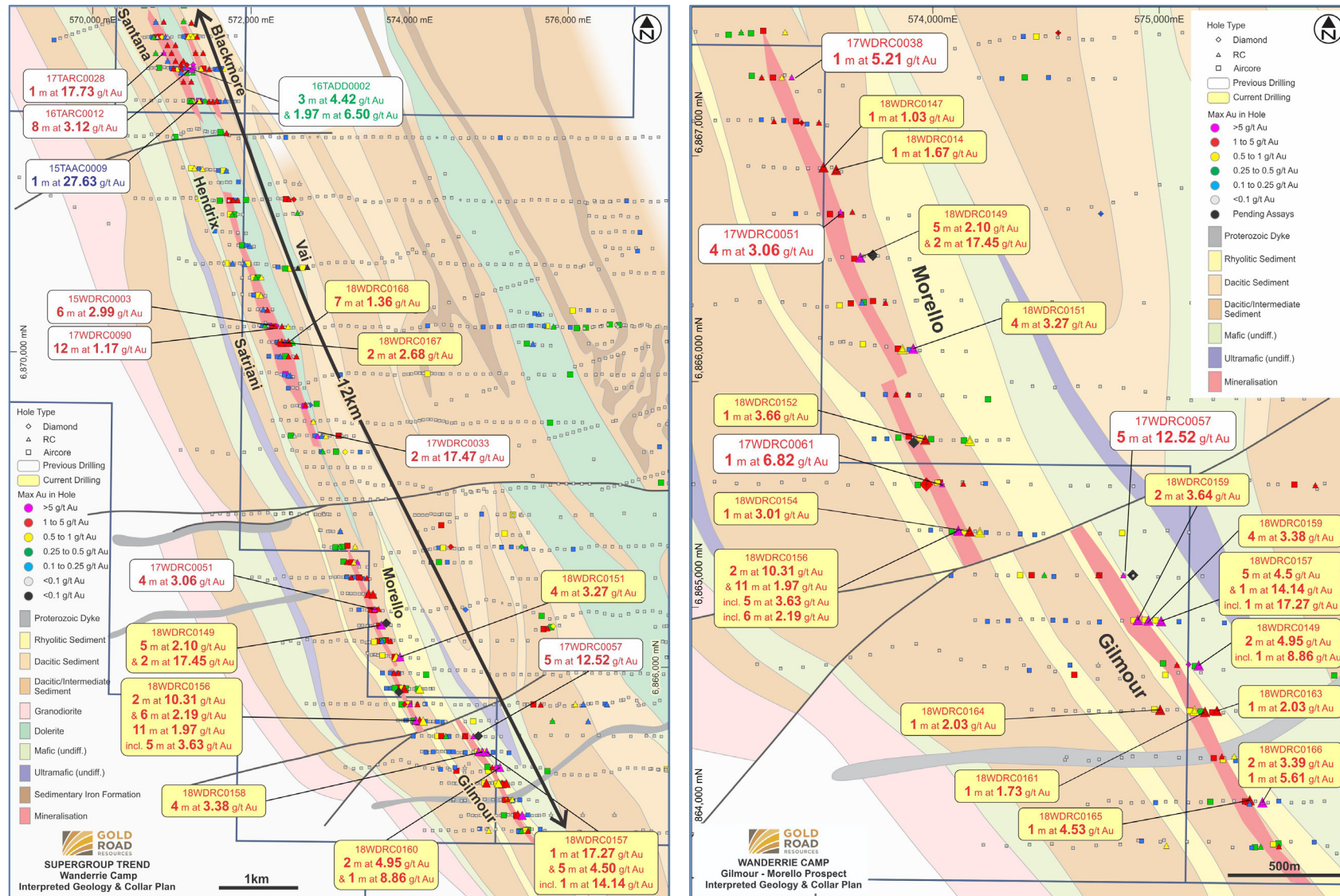


Figure 6: Simplified geological plan with drill collar locations for Wanderrie Camp showing full extent of Supergroup Trend (left) and zoomed in to Gilmour-Morello Area (right) highlighting best intercepts



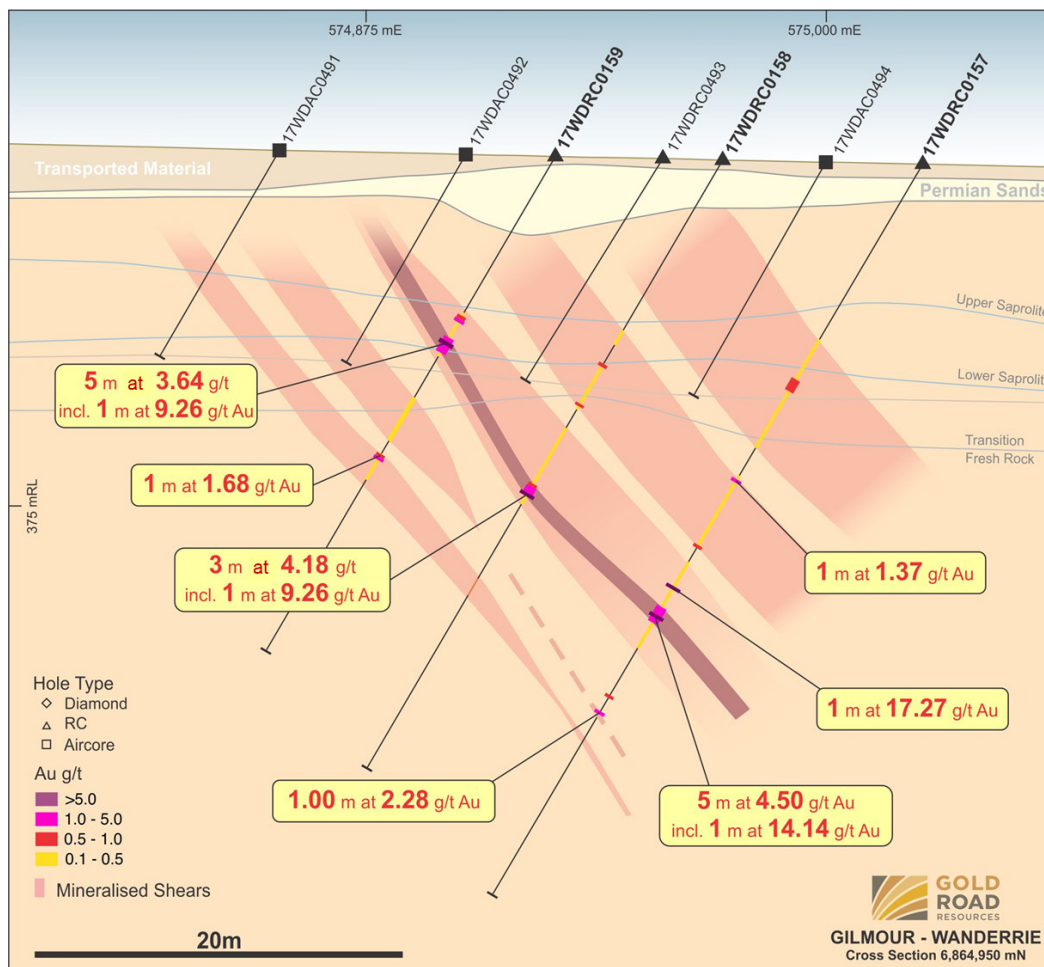


Figure 7: Simplified geological cross-section 6,864,950mN at Gilmour Prospect, Supergroup Trend, Wanderrie, showing significant intercepts

## Further work

As both Smokebush and Wanderrie Camps host high priority Milestone 3 targets, Gold Road will focus on these areas through 2018, the work programme will include:

- Receipt of pending assays for Smokebush and Wanderrie, and an update of the geological interpretations
- Infill and extensional drilling at Smokebush and Wanderrie to define detailed geological controls, assessing the potential of advancing the prospects through the pipeline towards resource development drilling
- Bedrock target testing with diamond and RC drilling across other high priority targets south of Smokebush, at the Toppin Hill, Breelya, and Yaffler South Prospects.

For further information, please visit [www.goldroad.com.au](http://www.goldroad.com.au) or contact:

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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 6,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the region, which is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. In November 2016, Gold Road entered a 50:50 partnership with Gold Fields Ltd for the Gruyere Joint Venture covering 144 km<sup>2</sup>.

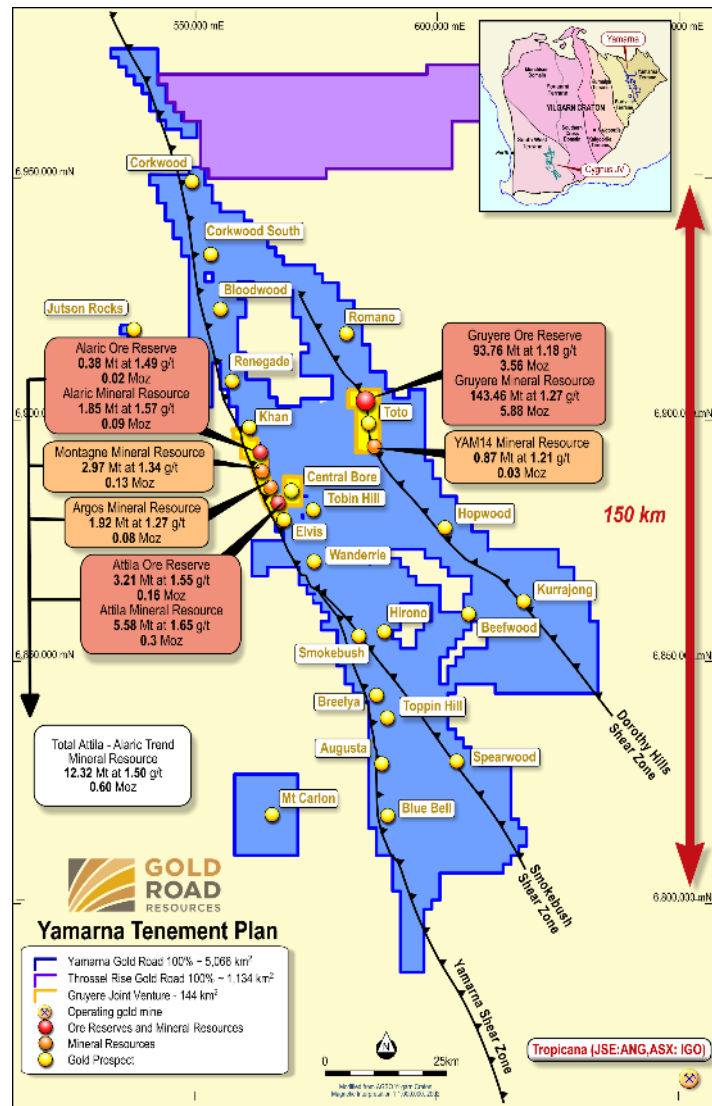
The Yamarna leases contain a gold resource of 6.5 million ounces, including 5.9 million ounces at the Gruyere deposit. All current Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are contained within the Gruyere JV project areas, of which the Company owns 50%.

The Current Operational Plan for Gruyere indicates the Project’s Ore Reserve supports an average annualised production of 270,000 ounces for at least 13 years. Construction is underway on the Project, with first gold pour scheduled for early in the June 2019 quarter.

Gold Road continues to explore for multi-million ounce discoveries on its 100%-owned Yamarna tenements, and additional high-value deposits to add mine life to the Gruyere JV.

The Company is focused on Unlocking the Potential of the Yamarna Belt and has developed an extensive exploration plan for 2018 focusing on new gold discoveries in the region.

In October 2017, Gold Road entered into two earn-in joint ventures with Cygnus Gold Ltd to initiate greenfields exploration in a new region of Western Australia. The initial joint venture projects, Wadderin and Lake Grace, cover an area of approximately 3,400 km<sup>2</sup> in the underexplored south-west Yilgarn of WA. In March 2018, a third, connecting project was added to the Joint Venture, Yandina, which covers an additional 1,727 km<sup>2</sup> of prospective ground.



Location and Geology of the Yamarna Tenements (plan view MGA Grid) showing Gold Road’s 100% tenements (blue outline) and Gold Road-Gold Fields Gruyere JV tenements (yellow outline), Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves (100% basis) and main Exploration Projects. Inset map shows location of Cygnus JV tenements.

### Mineral Resource Estimate for the Yamarna Leases – December 2017

Project Name / Category	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)
<b>Gruyere Total</b>	<b>143.46</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>71.73</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>2.94</b>
Measured	14.06	1.16	0.53	7.03	1.16	0.26
Indicated	91.52	1.27	3.73	45.76	1.27	1.87
<b>Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>105.58</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>52.79</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.13</b>
Inferred	37.88	1.33	1.62	18.94	1.33	0.81
<b>Attila + Alaric + Montagne + Argos + YAM14 Total</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Measured	0.29	1.99	0.02	0.14	1.99	0.01
Indicated	7.11	1.63	0.37	3.56	1.63	0.19
<b>Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Inferred	5.79	1.28	0.24	2.89	1.28	0.12
<b>Total Yamarna</b>	<b>156.65</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>78.32</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>3.25</b>
Measured	14.35	1.18	0.54	7.17	1.18	0.27
Indicated	98.63	1.29	4.10	49.31	1.29	2.05
<b>Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>112.98</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>56.49</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>2.32</b>
Inferred	43.67	1.32	1.86	21.83	1.32	0.93

### Ore Reserve Estimate for the Yamarna Leases - December 2017

Project Name / Category	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)
<b>Gruyere Total</b>	<b>93.76</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>46.88</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.78</b>
Proved	14.91	1.09	0.52	7.45	1.09	0.26
Probable	78.85	1.20	3.04	39.43	1.20	1.52
<b>Attila + Alaric Total</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Proved	0.32	1.7	0.02	0.16	1.7	0.01
Probable	3.27	1.5	0.16	1.63	1.5	0.08
<b>Total Yamarna</b>	<b>97.35</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>48.68</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.87</b>
Proved	15.23	1.11	0.54	7.62	1.11	0.27
Probable	82.12	1.21	3.20	41.06	1.21	1.60

**Notes:**

- All Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding
- All dollar amounts are in Australian dollars
- All **Mineral Resources** are reported at various **cut-off grades** according to material type, metallurgical recovery and distance to the Gruyere Mill (in construction). Gruyere - 0.34 g/t Au (fresh), 0.30 g/t Au (transition), 0.29 g/t Au (Oxide). Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric – 0.50 g/t Au. YAM14 – 0.40 g/t Au. All Mineral Resources are constrained within a **A\$1,850/oz optimised pit shell** derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters from ongoing Pre-Feasibility Studies and operational studies
- The **Ore Reserves** are evaluated using variable **cut off grades**: Gruyere - 0.34 g/t Au (fresh), 0.30 g/t Au (transition), 0.29 g/t Au (oxide). Attila - 0.70 g/t Au (fresh), 0.60 g/t Au (transition), 0.55 g/t Au (oxide). Alaric - 0.67 g/t Au (fresh), 0.62 g/t Au (transition), 0.57 g/t Au (oxide). The Ore Reserves are constrained within a **A\$1,600/oz mine design** derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters as defined by Pre-Feasibility Studies and operational studies. **Ore block tonnage dilution averages and gold loss estimates**: Gruyere – 4.9% and 0.4%. Attila - 14% and 3%. Alaric - 20% and 6%. The 2016 Ore Reserve was evaluated using a gold price of A\$1,400/oz (ASX announcement dated 8 February 2016)
- The Gruyere JV is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Limited a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields. Figures are reported on a 100% basis unless otherwise specified
- Gold Road holds an uncapped 1.5% net smelter return royalty on Gold Fields' share of production from the Gruyere JV once total gold production from the Gruyere JV exceeds 2 million ounces

## **Competent Persons Statements**

### **Exploration Results**

*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 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 for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Roux. Mr Roux is an employee of Gold Fields Australia and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 324099) and is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist (400136/09) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director-Exploration and Growth for Gold Road and Mr John Donaldson, General Manager Geology for Gold Road have endorsed the Mineral Resource for Gruyere on behalf of 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 Performance Rights.*
- *Mr Donaldson is an employee of Gold Road and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RGeo Mining 10147). Mr Donaldson is a shareholder and a holder of Performance Rights.*

*The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for Attila, Argos, Montagne, Alaric and YAM14 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.*

- *Mrs 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 Roux, 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 Roux, 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.*

### **Ore Reserves**

*The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Worthy. Mr Worthy is an employee of Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 208354). Mr Max Sheppard, Principal Mining Engineer for Gold Road has endorsed the Ore Reserve for Gruyere on behalf of Gold Road.*

- *Mr Sheppard is an employee of Gold Road and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 106864).*

*The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve for Attila and Alaric is based on information compiled by Mr Max Sheppard, Principal Mining Engineer for Gold Road.*

*Mr Worthy and Mr Sheppard have 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 Worthy and Mr Sheppard consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this 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 – Yamarna Drill Collar Information

*Table 1: Collar coordinate details for 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)
Smokebush	Smokebush	18SMDD0001	201.78	584,780	6,852,180	496	260	-56	
		18SMDD0005	216.80	584,871	6,852,046	498	257	-60	
Wanderrie	Morello	18WDDD0020	202.21	573,983	6,865,548	470	270	-60	

*Table 2: Collar coordinate details for 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
Wanderrie	Morello	18WDRC0147	202	573,521	6,866,952	456	267	-60
		18WDRC0148	208	573,577	6,866,941	455	269	-60
		18WDRC0149	166	573,686	6,866,553	461	268	-60
		18WDRC0150	184	573,874	6,866,147	473	270	-61
		18WDRC0151	238	573,922	6,866,150	472	270	-60
		18WDRC0152	238	573,977	6,865,747	474	271	-60
		18WDRC0153	150	574,174	6,865,743	476	268	-60
	Gilmour	18WDRC0154	250	574,175	6,865,341	476	271	-60
		18WDRC0155	226	574,220	6,865,338	476	270	-60
		18WDRC0156	184	574,125	6,865,344	475	268	-60
		18WDRC0157	230	575,023	6,864,946	466	270	-61
		18WDRC0158	190	574,967	6,864,948	467	268	-61
		18WDRC0159	154	574,920	6,864,950	468	268	-60
		18WDRC0160	240	575,190	6,864,750	462	267	-60
		18WDRC0161	220	575,219	6,864,544	461	267	-60
		18WDRC0162	170	575,173	6,864,549	461	269	-60
		18WDRC0163	250	575,272	6,864,549	461	270	-60
		18WDRC0164	148	575,021	6,864,553	455	269	-60
Satriani	18WDRC0165	170	575,419	6,864,153	455	267	-60	
	18WDRC0166	230	575,475	6,864,144	454	267	-60	
	18WDRC0167	202	572,409	6,870,134	468	267	-60	
	18WDRC0168	240	572,492	6,870,135	470	268	-60	

## Appendix 2 – Significant drill results - Smokebush

**Table 3: Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Smokebush Diamond Drilling - (all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au)**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Smokebush	Smokebush	18SMDD0001	20.00	20.50	0.50	0.71	0.4
			<b>25.00</b>	<b>26.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>4.9</b>
			33.00	34.00	1.00	0.57	0.6
			84.01	84.70	0.69	0.59	0.4
			92.74	94.24	1.50	0.85	1.3
			131.30	132.00	0.70	0.58	0.4
		<b>18SMDD0005</b>	<b>98.75</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>56.25</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>109.4</b>
		including	98.75	100.17	1.42	7.04	10.0
		and	103.50	108.61	5.11	1.60	8.2
		and	113.02	127.05	14.03	1.33	18.7
		and	130.26	130.73	0.47	2.04	1.0
		<b>and</b>	<b>133.65</b>	<b>151.73</b>	<b>18.08</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>68.3</b>
		and	153.80	155.00	1.20	0.73	0.9
			189.00	193.00	4.00	1.64	6.6

**Table 4: Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Smokebush Diamond Drilling - (all intercepts >1.0 g/t Au)**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Smokebush	Smokebush	18SMDD0001	25.00	26.27	1.27	3.88	4.9
			93.52	93.85	0.33	1.48	0.5
		<b>18SMDD0005</b>	<b>98.75</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>56.25</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>109.4</b>
		including	<b>98.75</b>	<b>100.17</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>10.0</b>
		and	105.90	108.61	2.71	2.44	6.6
		and	<b>114.75</b>	<b>123.28</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>15.6</b>
		and	130.26	130.73	0.47	2.04	1.0
		and	<b>133.65</b>	<b>151.73</b>	<b>18.08</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>68.3</b>
		including	<b>133.65</b>	<b>139.06</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>22.8</b>
			<b>144.00</b>	<b>151.73</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>42.2</b>
		and	189.00	192.13	3.13	1.86	5.82

**Table 5: Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Smokebush Diamond Drilling - (all intercepts >10.0 g/t Au)**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Smokebush	Smokebush	18SMDD0005	98.75	99.26	0.51	16.66	8.3
			137.00	138.00	1.00	12.99	13.0
			145.86	146.93	1.07	13.10	14.0
			150.12	151.11	0.99	10.34	10.2

## Appendix 3 – Significant drill results - Wanderrie

**Table 6:** Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Wanderrie Supergroup Diamond Drilling - (all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Morello	18WDDD0020	79.00	80.00	1.00	0.55	0.6
			135.00	139.22	4.22	0.82	3.5

**Table 7:** Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Wanderrie Supergroup RC Drilling - (all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au)

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	
Wanderrie	Morello	18WDRC0147	108	109	1.00	1.03	1.0	
			133	134	1.00	0.97	1.0	
		18WDRC0148	163	164	1.00	0.79	0.8	
			174	175	1.00	0.84	0.8	
			195	196	1.00	1.67	1.7	
		18WDRC0149	76	77	1.00	0.52	0.5	
			<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>34.9</b>	
			87	88	1.00	1.40	1.4	
			96	97	1.00	0.60	0.6	
			<b>109</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>10.5</b>	
			123	124	1.00	1.22	1.2	
			128	130	2.00	1.03	2.1	
			18WDRC0150	105	107	2.00	0.54	1.1
		18WDRC0151	124	125	1.00	0.63	0.6	
			158	159	1.00	0.61	0.6	
			174	175	1.00	0.53	0.5	
			188	189	1.00	0.90	0.9	
			<b>195</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>13.2</b>	
		18WDRC0152	209	210	1.00	0.61	0.6	
			72	73	1.00	3.66	3.7	
			87	88	1.00	0.97	1.0	
			94	95	1.00	0.53	0.5	
			143	144	1.00	0.80	0.8	
			163	164	1.00	0.51	0.5	
			170	175	5.00	0.63	3.2	
			197	198	1.00	0.53	0.5	
		18WDRC0153	73	74	1.00	0.56	0.6	
		Gilmour	18WDRC0154	64	65	1.00	3.01	3.0
				68	69	1.00	0.76	0.8
				74	75	1.00	0.93	0.9
				78	80	2.00	1.07	2.1
				121	122	1.00	0.92	0.9
			18WDRC0155	122	123	1.00	0.52	0.5
			18WDRC0156	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>13.1</b>
				<b>81</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>21.7</b>
				104	105	1.00	0.54	0.5
				109	110	1.00	0.86	0.9
				<b>130</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>20.6</b>
			18WDRC0157	68	72	4.00	0.44	1.8
		100		101	1.00	1.37	1.4	
112	113	1.00		0.92	0.9			
<b>134</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>17.27</b>	<b>17.3</b>			
<b>140</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5.00</b>		<b>4.50</b>	<b>22.5</b>			
167	168	1.00		0.63	0.6			
174	175	1.00		2.28	2.3			
18WDRC0158	64	65		1.00	0.58	0.6		
	75	76	1.00	0.69	0.7			
	<b>102</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>13.5</b>			
	134	135	1.00	0.99	1.0			

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
		18WDRC0159	50	52	2.00	0.88	1.8
			<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>18.2</b>
			94	96	2.00	1.11	2.2
		18WDRC0160	96	98	2.00	4.95	9.9
			113	114	1.00	0.85	0.9
			130	131	1.00	0.74	0.7
			159	160	1.00	0.50	0.5
			170	171	1.00	0.86	0.9
			177	178	1.00	2.88	2.9
			218	222	4.00	0.66	2.6
		18WDRC0161	58	59	1.00	1.73	1.7
			114	115	1.00	0.91	0.9
			167	168	1.00	0.70	0.7
		18WDRC0162	57	58	1.00	0.67	0.7
			88	89	1.00	0.76	0.8
		18WDRC0163	165	166	1.00	0.51	0.5
			190	191	1.00	2.03	2.0
		18WDRC0164	85	86	1.00	1.10	1.1
		18WDRC0165	42	43	1.00	0.74	0.7
			48	54	6.00	0.67	4.0
			57	58	1.00	4.53	4.5
			109	110	1.00	1.71	1.7
		18WDRC0166	43	44	1.00	0.64	0.6
			106	107	1.00	0.95	1.0
			111	113	2.00	3.39	6.8
			135	136	1.00	1.06	1.1
			158	159	1.00	5.19	5.2
	Satriani	18WDRC0167	56	57	1.00	0.63	0.6
			76	77	1.00	0.61	0.6
			87	88	1.00	0.73	0.7
			99	100	1.00	1.33	1.3
			104	106	2.00	2.68	5.4
		18WDRC0168	159	166	7.00	1.36	9.5

**Table 8: Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Wanderrie Supergroup RC Drilling - (all intercepts >1.0 g/t Au)**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Morello	18WDRC0147	108	109	1.00	1.03	1.0
		18WDRC0148	195	196	1.00	1.67	1.7
		<b>18WDRC0149</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>34.9</b>
			87	88	1.00	1.40	1.4
			109	113	4.00	2.46	9.8
			123	124	1.00	1.22	1.2
			128	129	1.00	1.12	1.1
		18WDRC0151	195	198	3.00	4.21	12.6
		18WDRC0152	72	73	1.00	3.66	3.7
			173	174	1.00	1.31	1.3
	Gilmour	18WDRC0154	64	65	1.00	3.01	3.0
			79	80	1.00	1.54	1.5
		<b>18WDRC0156</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>13.1</b>
			<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>18.2</b>
			<b>130</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>20.6</b>
		18WDRC0157	100	101	1.00	1.37	1.4
			<b>134</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>17.27</b>	<b>17.3</b>
			<b>140</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>22.5</b>
			174	175	1.00	2.28	2.3
		<b>18WDRC0158</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>12.5</b>
			51	52	1.00	1.08	1.1
			95	96	1.00	1.68	1.7



Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
		18WDRC0159	57	62	5.00	3.64	18.2
		18WDRC0160	96	98	2.00	4.95	9.9
			177	178	1.00	2.88	2.9
			218	222	4.00	0.66	2.6
		18WDRC0161	58	59	1.00	1.73	1.7
		18WDRC0163	190	191	1.00	2.03	2.0
		18WDRC0164	85	86	1.00	1.10	1.1
		18WDRC0165	51	52	1.00	1.89	1.9
			57	58	1.00	4.53	4.5
			109	110	1.00	1.71	1.7
		18WDRC0166	111	113	2.00	3.39	6.8
			135	136	1.00	1.06	1.1
			158	159	1.00	5.19	5.2
		18WDRC0167	99	100	1.00	1.33	1.3
			104	106	2.00	2.68	5.4
		18WDRC0168	162	166	4.00	2.00	8.0

**Table 9: Significant intercepts, May 2018 – Wanderrie Supergroup RC Drilling - (individual assays >5.0 g/t Au)**

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Wanderrie	Morello	18WDRC0149	80.0	81.0	1.0	18.90	18.9
			81.0	82.0	1.0	15.99	16.0
		18WDRC0151	196.0	197.0	1.0	5.48	5.5
Gilmour	18WDRC0156		85.0	86.0	1.0	9.64	9.6
			130.0	131.0	1.0	12.24	12.2
			131.0	132.0	1.0	8.39	8.4
	18WDRC0157		134.0	135.0	1.0	17.27	17.3
			143.0	144.0	1.0	14.14	14.1
	18WDRC0158	104.0	105.0	1.0	10.19	10.2	
	18WDRC0159	58.0	59.0	1.0	9.26	9.3	
	18WDRC0160	96.0	97.0	1.0	8.86	8.9	
	18WDRC0166		112.0	113.0	1.0	5.61	5.6
			158.0	159.0	1.0	5.19	5.2

# Appendix 4

## JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1 REPORT

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Sampling techniques</b>  <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>The sampling has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (<b>RC</b>) and diamond drilling (<b>DDH</b>). Two diamond drill holes are reported from the Smokebush project, and one diamond drill hole and 22 RC holes from the Wanderrrie Camp Scale Target area, including the Morello, Gilmour and Satriani projects.</p> <p><b>DDH:</b> Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate 0.50-1.00 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><b>RC:</b> Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a static cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples.</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.</i>  <i>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><b>DDH:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>RC:</b> 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.</p> <p>All RC and DDH 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><b>Drilling techniques</b>  <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><b>DDH:</b> 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><b>RC:</b> 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><b>Drill sample recovery</b>  <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>The majority of samples collected from all drilling were dry, minor RC samples were damp.</p> <p><b>DDH:</b> 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><b>RC:</b> The majority of 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. Wet or damp samples are recorded in the database. 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. GOR procedure is to stop RC drilling if water cannot be kept out of hole and continue with a DDH tail at a later time if required.</p>
<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><b>RC:</b> 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 a 2 to 3 kg lab collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.</p>
<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>	<p><b>DDH:</b> No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.  <b>RC:</b> No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p>
<p><b>Logging</b>  <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>	<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>
<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Logging of <b>DDH</b> 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.          Logging of <b>RC</b> 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><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i></p>	<p>All RC and diamond holes were logged in full.</p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>  <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p><b>RC:</b> 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 a numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. &gt;95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p>
<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>Samples (DDH and RC) 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.</p>
<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i></p>	<p><b>DDH:</b> No duplicates were collected for diamond holes.  <b>RC:</b> 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.</p>
<p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p>	<p><b>RC:</b> 1 m samples are split on the rig using a static cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh between 2 to 3 kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p>
<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the expected particle size</p>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>  <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><b>DDH and RC:</b> 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 anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique.          Representative lithological units were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																								
	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.																																								
<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>	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.																																								
<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>Gold Road protocols for:</p> <p><b>DDH programmes</b> is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. No field duplicates are collected.</p> <p><b>RC programmes</b> is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximate 1 in 60.</p> <p>Number of assays and QAQC samples submitted by drilling type tabulated below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="759 857 1442 1160"> <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>658</td> <td>4,852</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assays</td> <td>591</td> <td>4,489</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Blanks</td> <td>34</td> <td>182</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Standards</td> <td>33</td> <td>181</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Duplicates</td> <td></td> <td>144</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory Blanks</td> <td>23</td> <td>149</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory Checks</td> <td>22</td> <td>96</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory Standards</td> <td>23</td> <td>111</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Umpire Checks</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Field duplicates for DDH not required. Umpire checks not required for early stage projects.</p>	Assay and QAQC Numbers	DDH Number	RC Number	AC Number	Total Sample Submission	658	4,852	0	Assays	591	4,489	0	Field Blanks	34	182	0	Field Standards	33	181	0	Field Duplicates		144		Laboratory Blanks	23	149	0	Laboratory Checks	22	96	0	Laboratory Standards	23	111	0	Umpire Checks			
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<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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 samples are panned or sieved to check for visual evidence of coarse gold.																																								
<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been completed at these early stage projects.																																								
<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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 Dashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.																																								
<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab’s primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.																																								
<b>Location of data points</b> <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>RC and DDH locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting.</p> <p>DDH and RC collars are surveyed post drilling by a Certified Surveyor using a DGPS system.</p> <p>For angled DDH and RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.</p> <p>RC drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30 m intervals.</p> <p>Diamonds drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at 30 m intervals and end-of-hole.</p>																																								
<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.																																								
<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RC and DDH RL’s are surveyed by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS.																																								
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><b>Smokebush:</b> Drill lines are 100 m apart with 50 m average spacing along the line. The southernmost drill line is located 400 m north of the existing diamond drill holes.</p> <p><b>Wanderrie:</b> Drill lines are between 200 m and 400 m apart with 50 m average spacing along the line.</p>																																								

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b> <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>	<b>Wanderrie (Gilmour, Morello, Satriani):</b> The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330 degrees). Holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270). <b>Smokebush:</b> The orientation of the drill holes (260 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (330-340 degrees). All holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the West (260).
<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>	Bedrock drill testing is considered to have been approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
<b>Sample security</b> <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.
<b>Audits or reviews</b> <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 and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b> <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>	<b>Smokebush:</b> The DDH drilling occurred within tenement E38/2355, which is located inside the Yilka Native Title Determination Area (NNTT Number: WCD2017/005), determined on 27 September 2017 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 Yamarna project, and is 100% owned by Gold Road.  <b>Wanderrie:</b> The RC drilling occurred within tenements E38/2319 and E38/2249, within the Yilka Native Title Determination Area (NNTT Number: WCD2017/005), determined on 27 September 2017 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 Yamarna project, and is 100% owned by Gold Road.
<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>	The tenement is in good standing with the Western Australia Department of Mines, Infrastructure, Resource and Safety.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<b>Wanderrie:</b> 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. <b>Smokebush:</b> First exploration on the tenements in the eighties was completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. The previous data was not used in the generation of the data the subject of this release.
<p><b>Geology</b> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The prospects are in the Yamarna Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of WA, under varying depths (0 to +60 m) of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt 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 Mesozoic weathering.</p>
<p><b>Drill hole information</b> <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"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <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 above 0.5 g/t Au (and other selected cut-offs) and individual assays &gt;10 g/t Au for DDH and RC and collar information are provided in Appendix 1 to 3.</p>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b> <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></p>	<p>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, 0.5, 1.0 and/or 5.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results. Individual grades &gt; 10 g/t Au are also reported.</p>
<p><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></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Not used in this report: 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.</p>
<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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></p>	<p>Drill hole intersections are reported down hole, true width is not yet known.</p>
<p><b>Diagrams</b> <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></p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of this and previous ASX announcements.</p>
<p><b>Balanced reporting</b> <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></p>	<p>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</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>depending on the drill type and results. Individual grades &gt; 10 g/t Au are also reported.</p> <p>Numbers of drill holes and metres are included in table form in the body of the report.</p>
<p><b>Other substantive exploration data</b></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Commenced generation of new regional geological and stratigraphic interpretation of the Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belts as a collaborative effort with Concept2Discovery consulting.</p>
<p><b>Further work</b></p> <p><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></p>	<p><b>As both Smokebush and Wanderrie Camps host high priority Milestone 3 targets, Gold Road will continue to focus on these areas through 2018, including the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive pending assays for Smokebush and Wanderrie and update geological interpretations</li> <li>• Infill and extensional drilling at Smokebush and Wanderrie to define detailed geological controls allowing assessment of potential for resource development drilling.</li> <li>• In addition bedrock target testing with diamond and RC drilling will occur across other high priority targets within South Yamarna, at the Toppin Hill, Breelya, and Yaffler South Prospects all to the south of Smokebush.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>