

YAMARNA MINE READINESS PROJECT DELIVERING POSITIVE RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) is pleased to report excellent progress as it advances its 100% owned Resources towards mine readiness at Yamarna.

- Drilling at Gilmour is on schedule to deliver updated Resources and Reserves in late CY2024.
- Technical studies to support a comprehensive feasibility study are being advanced, these include geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrological, and infrastructure planning.
- Environmental studies and community engagement are progressing well with the Yilka People to co-design infrastructure corridors and support the permitting and approvals process including negotiation of a Native Title Agreement.
- The technical and environmental studies, and community consultations are being progressed on the basis of Gilmour being the first of several potential mining developments within the 100% Gold Road owned Yamarna tenure.

Encouraging definition drilling results from Gilmour Main Shoot

A 18,287 metre Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and 6,972 metre diamond (**DDH**) drilling program designed to increase confidence in and progress the **Gilmour Mineral Resource (0.3 Moz at 3.28 g/t Au)**¹ to report an Ore Reserve in late CY2024 is nearing completion. Results received to date support and refine the existing geological interpretation, with better results including:

- 10 metres at 7.59 g/t Au from 108 metres (GMRC00022)²
- 5 metres at 11.29 g/t Au from 114 metres (GMRC00057)
- 7 metres at 7.43 g/t Au from 40 metres (GMRC00023)
- 5 metres at 9.83 g/t Au from 155 metres (GMRC00042)
- 9 metres at 5.33 g/t Au from 81 metres (GMRC00046)
- 4.45 metres at 10.72 g/t Au from 191.45 metres (GMRC00082)

Potential new mineralisation at Gilmour North

Geological interpretation and modelling of recently reported drilling results³ show potential for a new mineralised shoot approximately 700 metres northwest of Gilmour. The strike length potential exceeds 350 metres with a thickness of between 3 to 8 metres with moderate to high grades of between 2.5 to 6.0 g/t Au. A broad spaced step-off diamond drilling program designed to test down dip extensions of these existing results is currently underway. Previously reported results from this exploration drilling included:

- 8 metres at 3.58 g/t Au from 203 metres (GMRC00099)
- 8 metres at 2.54 g/t Au from 203 metres (GMRC00105)

Additional drilling has been planned to test the mineralisation at 100 metre spaced centres this year. Favourable results may extend the Resource to be reported in 2024 and further expand the scope of the Yamarna Mine Readiness Project.

ASX Code GOR

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¹ ASX announcements dated 31 January 2022 (Resource update) and 4 December 2019 (Maiden Resource)

² Geologically selected downhole intersections reported to a minimum of 2 metres with no correction for true-width and no top-cut applied. Individual assay >20 g/t Au reported in Appendix.

³ ASX announcement dated 19 April 2024

Yamarna Mine Readiness Project

Gold Road’s 100% owned Yamarna Mineral Resources of **6.4 million tonnes at 2.44 g/t Au for 0.51 million ounces⁴** are currently undergoing studies as well as Reserve definition and Mineral Resource extensional drilling as part of the “Yamarna Mine Readiness Project”. The Yamarna Mine Readiness Project is a program of drilling and studies that are designed to unlock future value from Gold Road’s 100% owned Yamarna tenements.

After delays associated with the significant rain event in March 2024, an expedited Reserve definition drilling program commenced at the Gilmour Resource (2.9 million tonnes at 3.28 g/t Au for 303,000 ounces), with three rigs in operation.

In addition to the Gilmour Reserve definition drill program, step out drilling to the north of Gilmour has returned favourable exploration results. Further drilling is now planned and has the potential to extend the Mineral Resource and the scope of the mining studies.

Gilmour is the largest of the Yamarna Resources. Exploration and mining studies over several years are anticipated to continue advancing several resources and prospects towards mine readiness along the prospective Yamarna Shear Zone between Gilmour and Earl’s Find (Figure 1).

The Yamarna Mineral Resources are anticipated to be developed by Gold Road and processed at Gruyere via toll treatment provisions under existing agreements with Gold Fields, Gold Road’s Joint Venture partner at Gruyere. The Gruyere development option provides a pathway to monetise the 100% owned discoveries and realise value from Gold Road’s Yamarna exploration program, while simultaneously providing additional optionality and enhancing the economics of Gruyere.

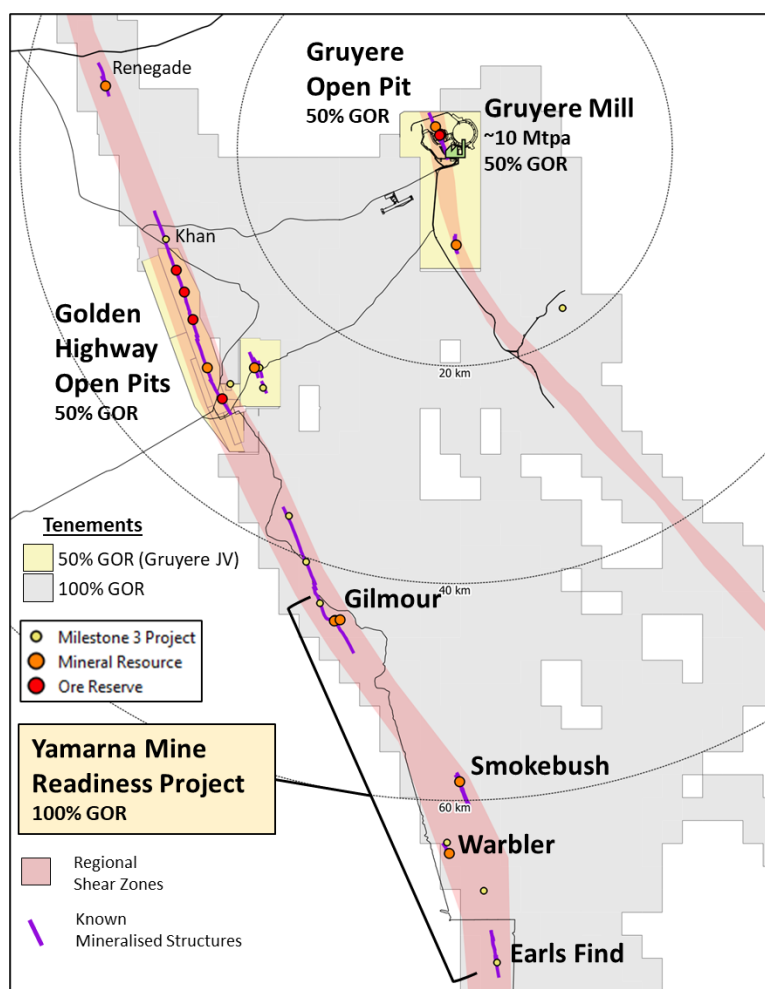


Figure 1: Simplified plan showing location of the Gruyere Mill (50% Gold Road Gruyere JV) in relation to Gold Road’s Yamarna Mine Readiness Project

⁴ ASX announcements dated 31 January 2022 (Resource update) and 4 December 2019 (Maiden Resource)

Gilmour Reserve Definition Drilling

Gold Road currently has two diamond drill rigs infilling and testing extensions at the Gilmour Resource. Drilling is designed to provide greater definition around and within the Resource with the overall aim of declaring Ore Reserves at Gilmour. Drilling to date has intersected encouraging results including:

- 10 metres at 7.59 g/t Au from 108 metres (GMRC00022)
- 5 metres at 11.29 g/t Au from 114 metres (GMRC00057)
- 7 metres at 7.43 g/t Au from 40 metres (GMRC00023)
- 5 metres at 9.83 g/t Au from 155 metres (GMRC00042)
- 9 metres at 5.33 g/t Au from 81 metres (GMRC00046)
- 4.45 metres at 10.72 g/t Au from 191.45 metres (GMRCDD00082)

Ore Reserve definition drilling will continue through 2024 at Gilmour with an updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate expected later in the year.

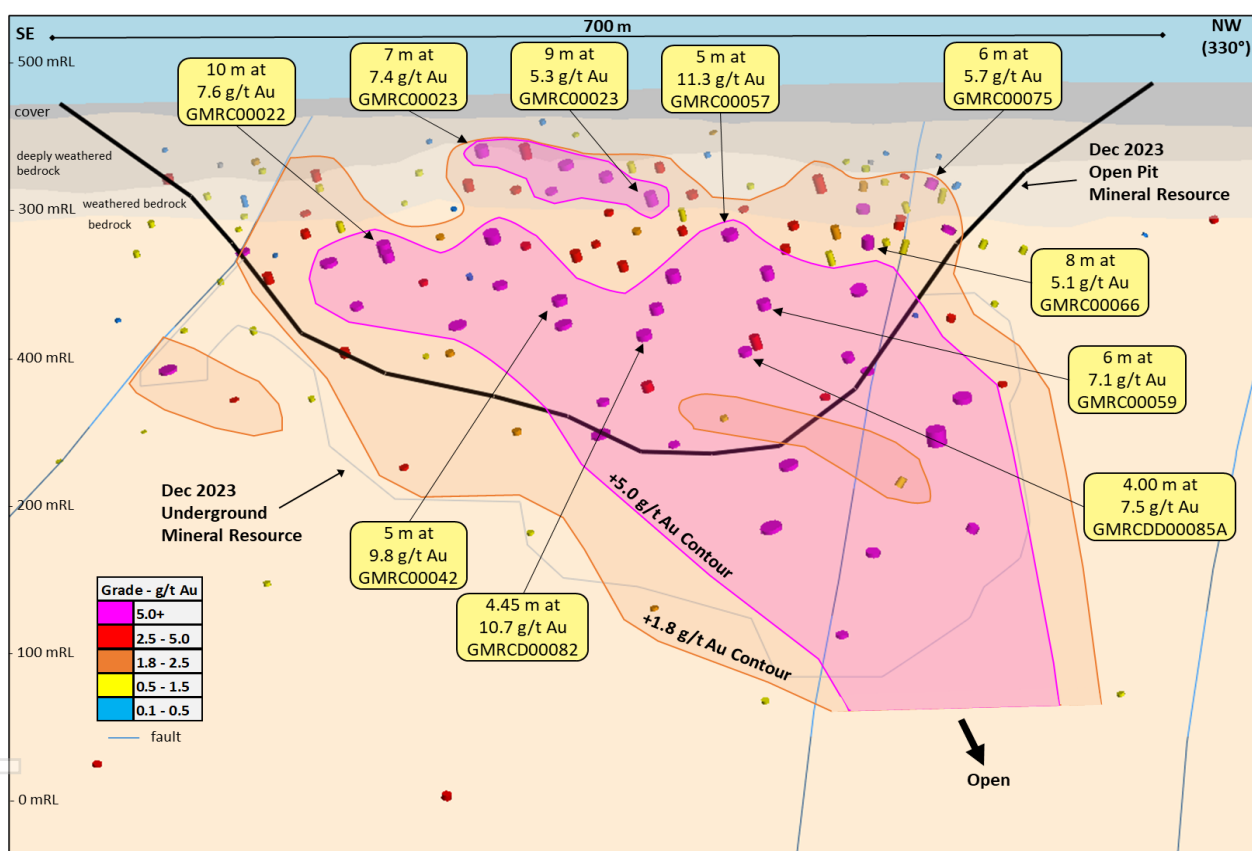


Figure 2: Gilmour Deposit longitudinal projection (looking south-west) illustrating the new drilling results within the Main Shoot

Gold mineralisation at Gilmour is associated with the north-northwest striking moderate to steeply dipping Wanderrie Shear Zone that splays from the regionally extensive northwest striking Smokebush Shear Zone, itself being a splay off the regionally extensive Yamarna Shear zone. Much of the mineralisation is hosted in a highly continuous laminated quartz vein that has developed within the Gilmour Main Shear over a strike length greater than 700 metres and a dip extent drilled to a maximum of 500 metres below surface. The vein is commonly associated with coarse gold (up to 3mm) and pyrite (Figure 4). Excellent continuity of >5 g/t mineralisation over more than 500 metres of strike has been demonstrated, below a zone of near surface (25-30 metres) gold depletion in the weathered zone.

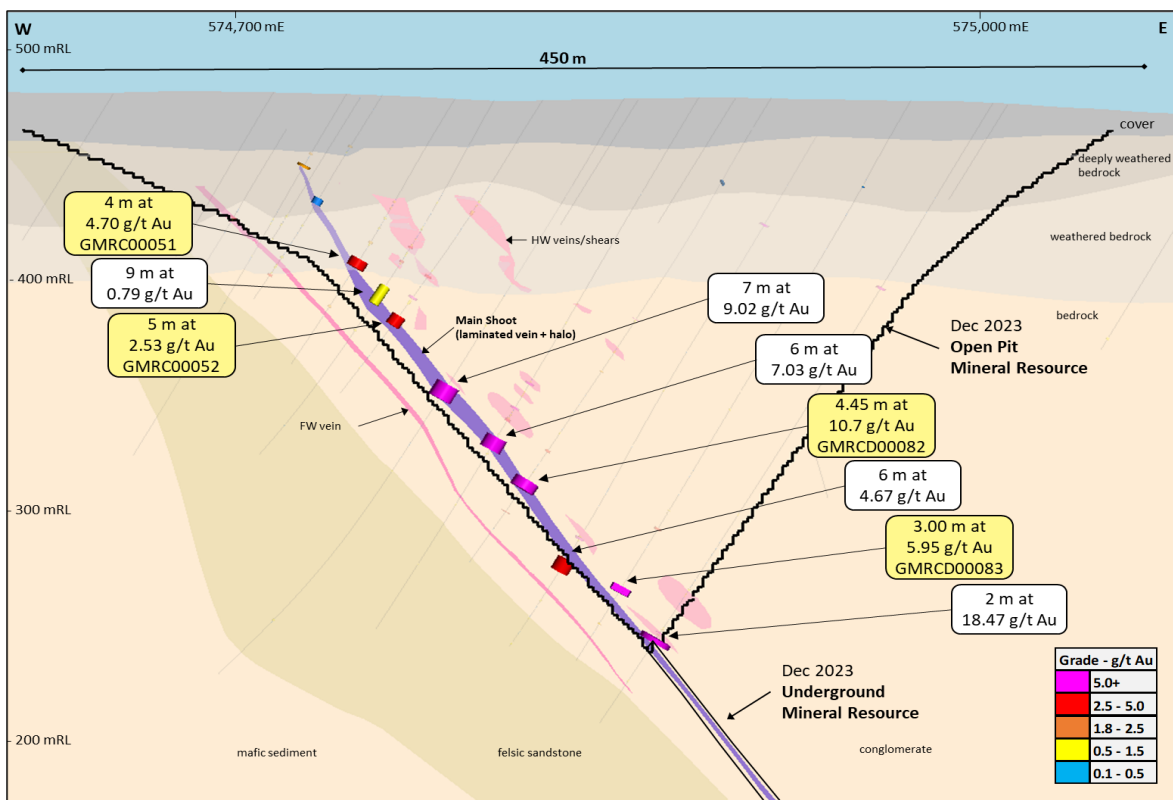


Figure 3: Gilmour Deposit cross section 6,865,150 mN illustrating simplified geology and Main Shoot (laminated vein plus halo) intersection



Figure 4: Example for illustrative purposes of coarse gold mineralisation at Gilmour from recent diamond drilling. Photo is approximately 4 cm high.

Gilmour Mineral Resource Extensional Drilling

In addition to the Ore Reserve definition drilling, Gold Road is exploring for opportunities to extend existing resources to the north of Gilmour beyond the Waters Fault. Modelling of drilling results reported in the March 2024 quarterly report (Figure 5) highlighted the potential for strike lengths in excess of 300 metres at moderate thickness (3 to 8 metres wide) and moderate to high grades (+2.5 to +6.0 g/t Au) at Gilmour North. Diamond drilling is currently underway to test for continuity of mineralisation down dip of this recently reported mineralisation⁵ below the potential zone of near surface gold depletion in the weathered zone.

⁵ ASX announcement dated 19 April 2024

Exploration drilling will continue through 2024 at Gilmour North. This drilling shows potential to add additional resources and potential reserves northwest of the Gilmour Deposit.

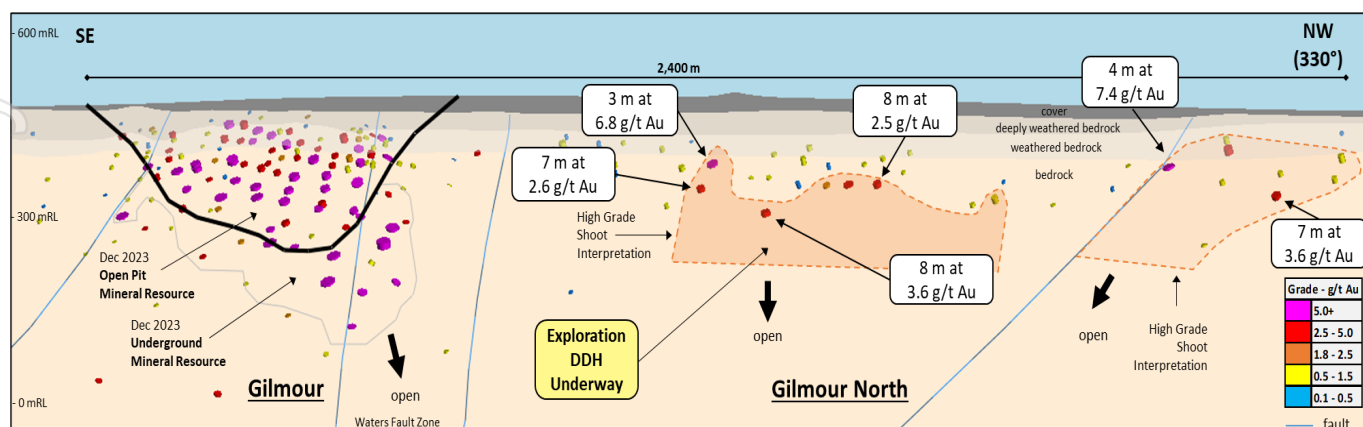


Figure 5: Gilmour and Gilmour North longitudinal projection showing exploration targets beyond the current Gilmour Resource estimate

Once drilling is complete at Gilmour and the expanded program at Gilmour North, the drill rigs are expected to test other resources and prospects to the south along the Gilmour to Earl’s Find corridor (Figure 1), which form part of the Yamarna Mine Readiness Project.

Mine Readiness Studies Underway

Technical studies commenced in the March quarter 2024 and are now well advanced. Reserve definition drilling at Gilmour is on track for completion by the end of the June quarter.

Drill core data will inform geotechnical, metallurgical, and hydrogeological studies, with expected completion during the September quarter – leading into comprehensive mining study of the mining targets at Gilmour. Preliminary metallurgical test work⁶ indicates very high recoveries could be expected from conventional Gravity – Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) processing (the process used at Gruyere).

Studies assessing the viability of upgrading the current Yamarna exploration camp and other infrastructure to support the potential future mining operations, including haul roads to Gruyere, are underway and progressing to plan.

Environmental studies to support regulatory permitting and approvals are well advanced. Baseline flora and fauna Autumn surveys have been completed, with a Spring survey planned for later this year. A preliminary hydrological study has been completed, with drill testing of potential zones for mine dewatering commencing in coming weeks. Soils and waste rock characterisation has also commenced.

Heritage and Native Title engagements began in the March quarter and are ongoing, with the aim of negotiating a Native Title Agreement between Gold Road and the Yilka People to enable development of the majority of the Yamarna Resources. A collaborative approach to design the mine layout and co-design road infrastructure has been adopted to prevent potential impacts to heritage and the environment.

This release has been authorised by the Board. For further information, please visit goldroad.com.au or contact:

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⁶ ASX announcement dated 4 December 2019

Gold Road Attributable Mineral Resource Estimate – December 2023

Group / Deposit / Category	Gold Road Attributable			Gruyere JV - 100% basis		
	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Metal Moz Au	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Metal Moz Au
Gruyere JV Mineral Resources						
Gruyere OP Total	61.56	1.32	2.61	123.12	1.32	5.22
Measured	10.16	1.11	0.36	20.32	1.11	0.72
Indicated	41.43	1.35	1.80	82.86	1.35	3.60
Measured and Indicated	51.59	1.30	2.16	103.18	1.30	4.33
Inferred	9.97	1.40	0.45	19.94	1.40	0.90
Golden Highway + YAM14 OP Total	7.76	1.43	0.36	15.51	1.43	0.71
Indicated	5.07	1.50	0.24	10.13	1.50	0.49
Inferred	2.69	1.30	0.11	5.38	1.30	0.23
Central Bore UG Total Inferred	0.12	13.05	0.05	0.24	13.05	0.10
Total Gruyere JV	69.44	1.35	3.02	138.87	1.35	6.04
Measured	10.16	1.11	0.36	20.32	1.11	0.72
Indicated	46.50	1.37	2.04	93.00	1.37	4.09
Measured and Indicated	56.66	1.32	2.41	113.32	1.32	4.81
Inferred	12.78	1.49	0.61	25.56	1.49	1.22
Gruyere Underground Mineral Resources						
Gruyere UG Total Inferred	21.60	1.41	0.98			
Gold Road Yamarna 100% Mineral Resources						
Renegade OP Total Inferred	1.86	1.13	0.07			
Gilmour OP Total	2.29	2.80	0.21			
Indicated	0.59	6.78	0.13			
Inferred	1.70	1.42	0.08			
Gilmour UG Total	0.59	5.14	0.10			
Indicated	0.06	4.17	0.01			
Inferred	0.53	5.25	0.09			
Smokebush OP Total Inferred	1.09	2.61	0.09			
Warbler OP Total Inferred	0.62	2.14	0.04			
Total Gold Road 100% Owned	6.45	2.44	0.51			
Indicated	0.65	6.55	0.14			
Inferred	5.80	1.98	0.37			
Gold Road Attributable Mineral Resources						
Total Gold Road Attributable	97.49	1.44	4.50			
Measured	10.16	1.11	0.36			
Indicated	47.15	1.44	2.18			
Measured and Indicated	57.31	1.38	2.54			
Inferred	40.18	1.52	1.96			

Gold Road Attributable and Gruyere JV Ore Reserve Estimate - December 2023

Gruyere JV Deposit / Category	Gold Road Attributable			Gruyere JV - 100% basis		
	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Metal Moz Au	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Metal Moz Au
Gruyere OP Total	42.26	1.24	1.69	84.52	1.24	3.38
Proved	10.13	1.07	0.35	20.26	1.07	0.70
Probable	32.13	1.30	1.34	64.26	1.30	2.68
Golden Highway OP Total Probable	3.48	1.29	0.14	6.96	1.29	0.29
Total Gruyere JV	45.74	1.25	1.83	91.48	1.25	3.67
Proved	10.13	1.07	0.35	20.26	1.07	0.70
Probable	35.61	1.30	1.48	71.22	1.30	2.97

Mineral Resource Notes:

- OP = Open Pit and UG = Underground
- All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves. Gruyere Measured category includes Surface Stockpiles (5.55 Mt at 0.71 g/t Au for 0.13 Moz). Mineral Resources are depleted for mining
- The Gruyere JV is a 50:50 joint venture between Gold Road and Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd, a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd. Figures are reported on a 100% basis unless otherwise specified, 50% is attributable to Gold Road. Gold Road's 50% attributable Mineral Resource for Gruyere Underground is reported independently of the Gruyere JV
- The Gruyere and Golden Highway Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported between 0.47 to 0.58 (oxide) and 0.50 to 0.61 (fresh) g/t Au cut-off grade. The Orleans and YAM14 Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported at 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade. The Renegade, Gilmour, Smokebush and Warbler Mineral Resource are reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. Cut-off grades allow for processing costs, recovery and haulage to the Gruyere Mill
- The Gruyere Open Pit Mineral Resource is constrained within a A\$2,300 per ounce optimised pit shell. The Golden Highway, Orleans and YAM14 Open Pit Mineral Resources are constrained within A\$2,000 per ounce optimised pit shells. The Renegade, Gilmour, Smokebush and Warbler Open Pit Mineral Resources are constrained within A\$2,200 per ounce optimised pit shells. Gold prices are derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters from the Golden Highway PFS, the Gruyere FS and current Gruyere JV operational cost data
- The Underground Mineral Resource at Gruyere was evaluated by Gold Road on the same geology model used to estimate the December 2023 Open Pit Mineral Resource. The model was evaluated exclusively below the A\$2,300 per ounce pit optimisation shell utilised to constrain the Open Pit Mineral Resource and is reported as 100% in the Inferred category
- The Underground Mineral Resource at Gruyere is constrained by Mineable Shape Optimiser (MSO) shapes of dimensions consistent with underground mass mining. The MSO shapes are optimised at cut-off grades based on benchmarked mining costs, current Gruyere operating costs and processing recoveries at a A\$2,000 per ounce gold price
- Underground Mineral Resources at Gruyere considered appropriate for potential mass mining exploitation in the Central Zone are constrained within MSO shapes of 25 metre minimum mining width in a transverse orientation and 25 metre sub-level interval, and are optimised to a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au
- Underground Mineral Resources at Gruyere considered appropriate for potential mass mining exploitation in the Northern Zone are constrained within MSO shapes of 5 metre minimum mining width in longitudinal orientation and 25 metre sub-level interval and are optimised to a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au
- Underground Mineral Resources at Central Bore are constrained by a 1.5 metre minimum stope width that are optimised to a 3.5 g/t Au cut-off reflective of a A\$1,850 per ounce gold price
- Underground Mineral Resources at Gilmour are constrained by an area defined by a 2 metre minimum stope width and a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off reflective of a A\$2,200 per ounce gold price
- Underground Mineral Resources are reported with diluted tonnages and grades based on minimum stope widths

Ore Reserve Notes:

- OP = Open Pit
- All Ore Reserves are completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code Edition
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.
- 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 Ltd. Figures are reported on a 100% basis unless otherwise specified, 50% is attributable to Gold Road
- 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 exceeds 2 million ounces
- The pit design for reporting the Gruyere Ore Reserve is derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters as defined by operational studies, FS and PFS level studies completed between 2019 and 2023 and the 2016 FS. The Ore Reserve is reported using the 2023 Mineral Resource model constrained within the pit design (which is derived from a A\$1,575 per ounce optimisation) and with Ore Reserves reported at A\$2,000 per ounce gold price
- The Ore Reserve for the Golden Highway Deposits which include Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric is constrained within a A\$2,000 per ounce mine design derived from mining, processing and geotechnical parameters as defined by the 2020 PFS and operational studies
- The Ore Reserve is evaluated using variable cut-off grades (fresh, transitional and oxide respectively): Gruyere - 0.57, 0.54, 0.54 g/t Au. Attila - 0.69, 0.62, 0.58 g/t Au. Argos - 0.64, 0.64, 0.62 g/t Au. Montagne - 0.67, 0.60, 0.59 g/t Au. Alaric - 0.68, 0.68, 0.66 g/t Au
- Ore block tonnage dilution and mining recovery estimates: Gruyere - 6% and 99%. Attila - 21% and 99%. Argos - 17% and 89%. Montagne - 15% and 94%. Alaric - 31% and 99%
- Gruyere Proved category includes Surface Stockpiles. Ore Reserves are depleted for mining

Competent Persons Statements

Exploration Results

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr James Davis, Exploration Manager - Discovery. Mr Davis is an employee of Gold Road, and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 7764). Mr Davis is a holder of Gold Road Performance Rights.

Mr Davis 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 Davis 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 the Gruyere, Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric Open Pits is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Tully. Mr Tully is an employee of Gold Fields Australia, and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 992513) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 2716).

Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road has endorsed the Open Pit Mineral Resource estimates for Gruyere, Attila, Argos, Montagne and Alaric on behalf of Gold Road. Mr 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.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource estimation for Gruyere and Central Bore Underground, and the Orleans, YAM14, Renegade, Gilmour, Smokebush and Warbler Open Pits is based on information compiled by Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist for Gold Road

Messrs Tully and Donaldson have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Messrs Tully and Donaldson consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve estimation for Gruyere, Attila, Montagne, Argos and Alaric is based on information compiled by Mr Sawan Prehar. Mr Prehar is an employee of Gold Fields Australia and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 3111441).

Mr Jeff Dang, Manager - Mining and Corporate Development for Gold Road has endorsed the Ore Reserve estimation for Gruyere on behalf of Gold Road. Mr Dang is an employee of Gold Road and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 307499). Mr Dang is a holder of Performance Rights.

Messrs Prehar and Dang 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'. Messrs Prehar and Dang 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 – Drilling Information – RC

Table 1: 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
Gilmour	Gilmour	GMRC00001	60	574,933	6,864,851	466	268	-61
		GMRC00002	84	574,962	6,864,849	465	268	-61
		GMRC00003	66	574,921	6,864,875	466	269	-62
		GMRC00004	84	574,947	6,864,871	466	269	-61
		GMRC00007	78	574,911	6,864,893	467	270	-61
		GMRC00011	126	574,946	6,864,920	467	270	-62
		GMRC00012	138	574,974	6,864,918	466	269	-65
		GMRC00013	162	574,997	6,864,917	466	271	-65
		GMRC00014	126	574,948	6,864,941	467	270	-65
		GMRC00015	144	574,980	6,864,938	466	267	-65
		GMRC00019	132	574,947	6,864,962	467	272	-66
		GMRC00020	150	574,974	6,864,959	467	270	-66
		GMRC00021	114	574,875	6,865,000	470	271	-60
		GMRC00022	138	574,938	6,865,000	468	267	-66
		GMRC00023	90	574,836	6,865,026	472	267	-62
		GMRC00024	108	574,863	6,865,025	471	269	-62
		GMRC00025A	126	574,889	6,865,023	470	268	-62
		GMRC00026	144	574,914	6,865,024	469	271	-62
		GMRC00027A	168	574,936	6,865,025	469	273	-71
		GMRC00029	84	574,791	6,865,049	473	271	-63
		GMRC00030	102	574,821	6,865,048	473	270	-62
		GMRC00033	90	574,794	6,865,073	474	271	-61
		GMRC00034	108	574,815	6,865,072	473	270	-61
		GMRC00035	126	574,843	6,865,070	472	271	-59
		GMRC00037	162	574,894	6,865,070	471	271	-62
		GMRC00038	180	574,919	6,865,070	471	263	-62
		GMRC00040	114	574,810	6,865,097	474	268	-61
		GMRC00041	156	574,859	6,865,103	472	270	-66
		GMRC00042	192	574,904	6,865,098	473	267	-66
		GMRC00045	114	574,787	6,865,125	475	271	-60
		GMRC00046	126	574,813	6,865,125	473	271	-61
		GMRC00047	174	574,839	6,865,126	472	268	-62
		GMRC00048A	186	574,864	6,865,127	473	269	-66
		GMRC00050	102	574,758	6,865,148	476	268	-60
		GMRC00051	132	574,787	6,865,148	474	267	-61
		GMRC00052	150	574,822	6,865,148	473	269	-60
		GMRC00055	126	574,757	6,865,177	475	260	-61
		GMRC00056	138	574,780	6,865,175	474	267	-61
		GMRC00057	162	574,807	6,865,173	475	268	-60
		GMRC00058	162	574,789	6,865,208	477	265	-61
		GMRC00059	204	574,845	6,865,207	476	270	-61
		GMRC00060	96	574,686	6,865,207	478	271	-61
		GMRC00061	144	574,746	6,865,221	476	267	-61
		GMRC00062	168	574,769	6,865,222	477	267	-61
		GMRC00063	96	574,677	6,865,237	479	236	-61
		GMRC00064	114	574,693	6,865,248	479	233	-62
		GMRC00065	144	574,712	6,865,259	478	235	-60
		GMRC00066	156	574,737	6,865,274	478	237	-61
		GMRC00067	240	574,805	6,865,319	478	232	-62
		GMRC00068	90	574,660	6,865,247	479	209	-59
		GMRC00069	108	574,672	6,865,268	479	208	-59
		GMRC00070	126	574,683	6,865,291	479	211	-60
		GMRC00071	156	574,697	6,865,316	479	205	-62
		GMRC00072	204	574,710	6,865,340	479	207	-61
		GMRC00073	84	574,629	6,865,248	479	184	-60
		GMRC00074	90	574,632	6,865,270	479	185	-60
		GMRC00075	114	574,635	6,865,297	479	186	-60
		GMRC00076	84	574,605	6,865,277	479	181	-60
		GMRC00077	114	574,605	6,865,302	479	178	-60

Appendix 2 – Drilling Information – Diamond

Table 1: Collar coordinate details for DDH 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	Tail Depth (m)
Gilmour	Gilmour	GMDD00007	162.50	574,638	6,865,329	480	185	-61	
		GMRC000079	261.20	575,029	6,865,048	470	270	-60	165.20
		GMRC000080	210.34	574,972	6,865,050	470	268	-60	
		GMRC000082	234.31	574,913	6,865,149	474	271	-60	138.31
		GMRC000083	276.30	574,969	6,865,144	473	267	-62	166.30
		GMRC000085A	250.10	574,894	6,865,206	475	269	-61	140.10
		GMRC000086	288.30	574,946	6,865,203	474	272	-60	156.30
		GMRC000087A	338.00	574,994	6,865,199	472	269	-60	272.00
GMRC000088	288.40	574,868	6,865,301	475	240	-60	168.40		

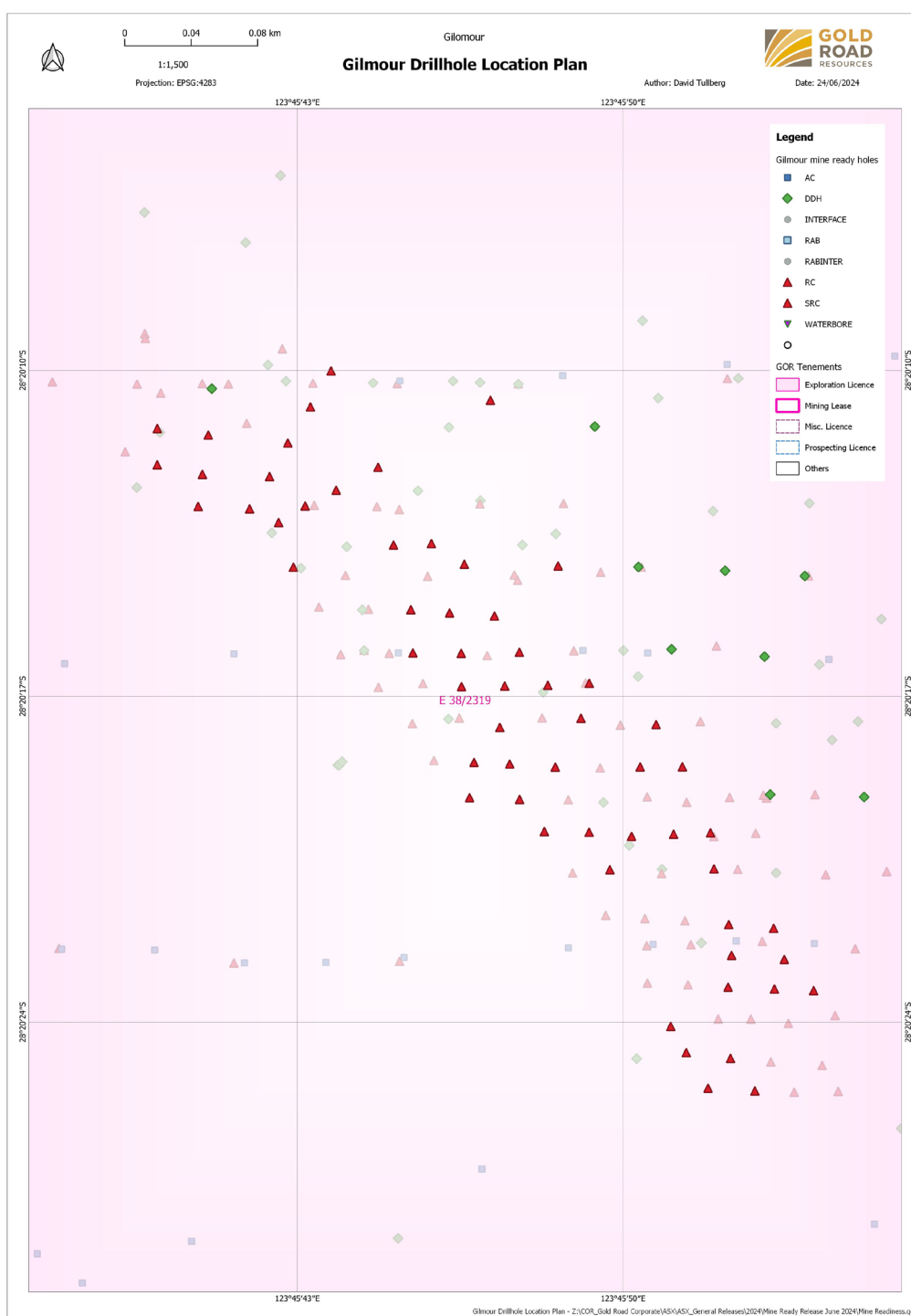


Figure 7: Gilmour – Drillhole location plan

Appendix 2 – Significant Drill Results

Table 2: Main Shear Only - Laminated vein plus halo, geologically selected downhole intervals with no correction for true width and no top-cut applied. Minimum 2 m downhole width; >20 g/t Au detailed.

Prospect	Domain	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Gilmour	Main Lode	GMDD00007	113.75	116.90	3.15	8.85	28
		Inc.	114.04	114.58	0.54	24.30	13
		Inc.	115.95	116.24	0.29	28.60	8
		Inc.	116.70	116.90	0.2	21.10	4
		GMRC00001	36	38	2	0.28	1
		GMRC00002	55	60	5	4.66	23
		GMRC00003	47	50	3	0.01	0
		GMRC00004	69	73	4	0.93	4
		GMRC00007	46	49	3	2.01	6
		GMRC00011	51	54	3	1.32	4
		GMRC00012	85	87	2	1.58	3
		GMRC00013	112	114	2	8.78	18
		GMRC00014	82	84	2	4.19	8
		GMRC00015	115	117	2	0.11	0
		GMRC00019	92	99	7	1.23	9
		GMRC00020	121	124	3	13.55	41
		Inc.	121	122	1	38.10	38
		GMRC00021	57	60	3	1.55	5
		GMRC00022	108	118	10	7.59	76
		Inc.	115	116	1	60.10	60
		GMRC00023	40	47	7	7.43	52
		GMRC00024	66	73	7	4.08	29
		Inc.	69	70	1	26.10	26
		GMRC00025A	88	90	2	0.31	1
		GMRC00026	109	111	2	2.34	5
		GMRC00027A	135	138	3	2.65	8
		GMRC00029	22	25	3	0.34	1
		GMRC00030	40	50	10	4.09	41
		GMRC00033	34	36	2	0.78	2
		GMRC00034	55	59	4	9.98	40
		GMRC00035	78	80	2	5.9	12
		GMRC00037	120	123	3	3.92	12
		GMRC00038	146	149	3	9.35	28
		Inc.	146	147	1	27.00	27
		GMRC00040	65	70	5	7.25	36
		GMRC00041	116	119	3	2.75	8
		GMRC00042	155	160	5	9.83	49
		Inc.	157	158	1	45.80	46
		GMRC00045	58	64	6	2.75	17
		GMRC00046	81	90	9	5.33	48
		GMRC00047	108	111	3	2.42	7
		GMRC00048A	131	137	6	3.3	20
		GMRC00050	51	54	3	0.43	1
		GMRC00051	79	83	4	4.7	19
		GMRC00052	109	114	5	2.53	13
		GMRC00055	73	76	3	1.18	4
		GMRC00056	93	95	2	3.49	7
		GMRC00057	114	119	5	11.29	56
		Inc.	114	115	1	21.70	22
		Inc.	115	116	1	27.10	27
		GMRC00058	126	131	5	3.45	17
		GMRC00059	168	174	6	7.08	42
		Inc.	169	170	1	29.40	29
		GMRC00060	60	62	2	0.94	2
		GMRC00061	108	117	9	2.34	21
		GMRC00062	130	140	10	1.18	12
		GMRC00063	65	68	3	1.52	5
		GMRC00064	76	82	6	1.83	11
		GMRC00065	96	100	4	7.35	29
		GMRC00066	121	129	8	5.12	41
		Inc.	126	127	1	20.30	20
		GMRC00067	219	221	2	7.39	15
		GMRC00068	61	63	2	0.06	0
		GMRC00069	76	79	3	1.6	5
		GMRC00070	102	111	9	3.56	32
		Inc.	103	104	1	22.00	22
		GMRC00071	123	133	10	1.16	12

Prospect	Domain	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
		GMRC00072	178	180	2	0.22	0
		GMRC00073	54	56	2	0.37	1
		GMRC00074	71	73	2	2.5	5
		GMRC00075	76	82	6	5.67	34
		Inc.	81	82	1	28.90	29
		GMRC00076	56	59	3	0.17	1
		GMRC00077	78	82	4	0.26	1
		GMRC00079	213	214.8	1.8	0.55	1
		GMRC00080	179	180.33	1.33	17.97	24
		Inc.	179.52	179.82	0.3	83.30	25
		GMRC00082	191.45	195.9	4.45	10.72	48
		Inc.	192.39	192.59	0.2	45.60	9
		Inc.	193.12	193.32	0.2	72.90	15
		Inc.	194.50	194.7	0.2	113.50	23
		GMRC00083	239	242	3	5.95	18
		Inc.	240.72	240.94	0.22	78.80	17
		GMRC00085A	209	213	4	7.49	30
		Inc.	211.53	211.95	0.42	56.80	24
		GMRC00086	257	259.8	2.8	1.65	5
		GMRC00087A	282.12	283.65	1.53	5.4	8
		Inc.	283.25	283.45	0.2	21.70	4
		GMRC00088	244	246	2	3.8	8
		Inc.	245.35	245.66	0.31	20.40	6

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Appendix 3 - 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>Sampling techniques <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<p>Sampling has been carried out using Diamond drilling (DDH), reverse circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC). DDH: Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for sampling and analysis at variable intervals based on geological observations, ranging typically between 0.20-1.20 m. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Where core is highly fractured and contains coarse gold, whole core samples may be selected for sample submission. RC: Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a static cone splitter, or with sample scoops, to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. RC samples are taken as individual metre samples. AC: Samples are collected with a sample scoop and composited to 4m. A one metre sample is collected from the end of hole.</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. Core is cut and prepared for despatch to the laboratory at Gold Road's project sites and facilities.</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>DDH: Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. Sample weights average ~2.0 kg and range from ~0.6 to 2.8 kg. RC: holes were drilled with a 5.5-inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter or sample scoop, to form a 2-3 kg sample. Assays: DDH and RC samples were pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay, and AAS finish. Detection limit of 0.1g/t Au – 100g/t Au, over limit assay are completed using gravimetric finish. Primary analysis completed at ALS, Perth. Check assays completed at Intertek, Perth.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of Diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>DDH: DDH drilling rigs are utilised for collecting diamond core samples, HQ (61.1 mm) and NQ (45.1 mm) size for geological logging, sampling and assay. All suitably competent drill core (100%) is oriented using Reflex digital orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by Gold Road field staff at Gold Road project sites and facilities. In broken ground, triple tube diamond core may be selected to be collected. Diamond tails are drilled from RC pre-collars to both extend holes when abandoned and reduce drilling costs when appropriate. RC: RC drilling rigs utilise a face-sampling RC bit which has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm).</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>DDH: All diamond core collected is dry. Driller's measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 m core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved, with minimal core loss recorded. RC: 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. The procedure is to record wet or damp samples in the database. RC recoveries for Milestone 1-3 targets are visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. 1/10 RC holes were green bagged to accurately calculate recoveries for Milestone 4-5 targets. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. Gold Road procedure is to stop RC drilling if water cannot be kept out of the 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>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. 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 or with sample scoops, with the rejects deposited either on the ground in piles and a 2 to 3 kg lab sample collected.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	DDH: No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. RC: No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.
<i>Logging Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of DDH core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet. 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. Chip trays are photographed.
<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core samples were cut in half using an automated diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. For heavily broken ground not amenable to cutting, whole core sampling may be taken but is not a regular occurrence.
<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC: Drill samples collected with a sample scoop or 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. >95% 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>	Fire Assay: Most samples (DDH and RC) are prepared at ALS or Intertek in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the Fire Assay analysis. The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis. The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis. The coarse crush is the preferred sample preparation method to minimise contamination and maximise sample weight.
<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	DDH: No duplicates were collected for diamond holes.
<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: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 20-30 samples and is determined by the mineralised system that is targeted. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
<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 expected particle size.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Fire Assay: Samples were analysed at ALS and Intertek in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation.
<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>	Portable (handheld) XRF analysis in the lab is completed by Lab Staff. Portable 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>	Gold Road protocols for: DDH 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. RC is for Field Standards (certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 2-4 Standards and 2-4 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximate 1 in 20-30. Gold Road QAQC protocols were met and analysis of results passed required hurdles to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision attained for the milestone level and use of the respective results for resource evaluation and reporting.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results are checked by the Exploration Manager (or delegate), Principal Resource Geologist and General Manager - Discovery. Additional checks are completed by Field Geologists and the Database Manager. QAQC reports are completed on each batch of assays received and a monthly report is also completed by the Project Geologist and Database Manager – results were acceptable.
<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twining of historic shallow RC holes by DDH in the oxide has been undertaken at Gilmour

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All data are stored in a Dashed/SQL database system and maintained by the Database Manager. All field logging is carried out on mobile computers using industry standard geological logging applications. Logging data is synchronised electronically to the Dashed Database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory.
<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary gold assay field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
<i>Location of data points Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	DDH and RC locations were set out for drilling by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting. DDH and RC collars are surveyed post drilling using an EMLIBDGPS system operated by Gold Road technicians, the Gruyere Mine Survey Team and/or contract surveyors. Accuracy for Northing, Easting and mRL is < ~1 to 3 cm. For angled DDH and RC drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer with verification of azimuth and dip using either a Reflex azi-aligner or north seeking gyro. Drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at variable intervals while drilling and an end of hole survey with a nominal 10 m interval spacing between points.
<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Yamarna: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic and ground gravity survey data. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2 m in elevation. Where Lidar is available, such as over the central area of Yamarna, accuracy of elevation is better than 0.01 to 0.02 metres.
<i>Data spacing and distribution Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Gilmour: RC and DDH holes are variably spaced between 25 to 50 m X by 25 to 50 m Y.
<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>	Gilmour: Drill spacing required for Indicated and Inferred classification is well established and the drill program was designed at specific spacings to support those categories as required.
<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Gilmour: No sample compositing was applied to RC or DDH samples.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Gilmour: The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the local strike and dip of the mineralised structure (-60° dip, 180° to predominantly 270° degrees azimuth).
<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>	A sampling bias has not been introduced. Bedrock drill testing is considered to have been approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation.
<i>Sample security 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 ALS in Perth. Pulps were retrieved from dry storage, sealed, and transported by company transport to Intertek, Perth.
<i>Audits or reviews The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. Internal reporting of QAQC is completed monthly.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p> <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>At Yamarna, the Tenements are located within the Yilka Native Title Determination Area (NNTT Number: WCD2017/005), determined on 27 September 2017.</p> <p>The activity occurred within the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road signed a Deed of Agreement with the Yilka Talintji Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC in December 2022, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves.</p> <p>The Gilmour drilling occurred within tenements E38/2249 and E38/2319.</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>The security of all tenements is in good standing with the relevant regulatory body.</p>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p> <p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Yamarna: First exploration in the region was conducted in the eighties by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. All subsequent work has been completed by Gold Road.</p>
<p><i>Geology</i></p> <p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>Yamarna: Orogenic gold mineralisation is hosted in the NNW striking/steeply NE dipping high strain Golden Highway Shear Zone (GHSZ) which is sub-parallel to the Yamarna Shear Zone, the western terrane boundary of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt. The GHSZ is interpreted as a third order splay from the second order Smokebush Shear Zone (at Wanderrrie) and the second order Yamarna Shear Zone, both of which splay from the first order Strawbridge Shear Zone at depth. The Strawbridge Shear Zone is interpreted to be the crustal scale structure controlling gold bearing fluid from the mantle within the Yamarna Terrane. Host rocks are predominantly mafic, intermediate and felsic sediments and volcanics of the Toppin Hill Group with minor mafics (basalts/dolerites) and occasional shales and tuffs. The sequence is metamorphosed to upper greenschist – lower amphibolite facies, typical of the Yamarna Terrane.</p> <p>Gilmour: Gold mineralisation dips steeply (65°) to the East and (75°) and varies from 0.5-5+ m in width. Mineralisation is associated with a laminated vein and alteration halo, and a series of vein arrays and alteration within the hangingwall and footwall sequence. Visible gold is common throughout the laminated vein. The principal sulphide is pyrite.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></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"> ▪ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ▪ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ▪ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ▪ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ▪ <i>hole length.</i> <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 selected intersections, significant individual assays and collar information are provided in Appendices 1 to 3. Relevant plans and longitudinal projections are found in the body text and Appendix 1.</p>

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Data aggregation methods</p> <p><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><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>Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages.</p> <p>No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Significant high individual grades are reported where the result(s) impacts the understanding of an intersection.</p> <p>Intersection 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.</p> <p>Note that gram.metres (g.m) is the multiplication of the length (m) by the grade (g/t Au) of the drill intersection and provides the reader with an indication of intersection quality.</p> <p>Geologically selected intervals are used in later stage projects 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>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p> <p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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>All mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths. True widths are yet to be established.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p> <p><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>Balanced reporting</p> <p><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>Intersection's 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, 5.0 and/or 10.0 g/t Au are used depending on the drill type and results.</p> <p>All collars drilled during the quarter are illustrated in Figure 3 and tabulated in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</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>No other exploration data collected is meaningful outside of what is reported within this announcement.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p>At Yamarna, exploration activities will continue to focus on regional targets with the focus on accelerating 100% resources through to development. At the Golden Highway (Gruyere JV) feasibility work will continue to focus on advancing the project toward mining.</p>