JUNE 2024 QUARTERLY REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

Production and Guidance

- Gruyere produced 62,535 ounces of gold (100% basis) at an All-in Sustaining Cost (**AISC**) of A$2,441 per attributable ounce during the June 2024 quarter (March quarter: 64,323 ounces at an AISC of A$2,194 per attributable ounce).
- Following the regional rain event in the Eastern Goldfields[1], quarterly production was impacted with Gruyere not operating for the first half of April and a ramp up to normal production occurring through the remainder of the month. After seven weeks of closures, the Great Central Road re-opened to all traffic on 30 April, with normal supply lines and operations fully reinstated.
- Despite record mining and plant throughput in May, the protracted rain event impacts to mining and gold production and the associated increase in AISC/oz have resulted in 2024 annual guidance for Gruyere being revised to 290,000 – 305,000 ounces (145,000 – 152,500 attributable) at an attributable AISC guidance of between A$2,050 and A$2,200 per ounce[2].

Financial and Corporate

- Gold Road's gold sales totalled 31,216 ounces at an average sales price of A$3,532 per ounce. Gold doré and bullion on hand on 30 June 2024 was 1,879 ounces.
- Gold Road's attributable operating cash flow from Gruyere for the quarter was $74.2 million (March quarter: $57.9 million).
- Free cash outflow[3] was $9.7 million for the quarter (March quarter: $5.5 million inflow).
- Gold Road's Corporate All-In Cost (**CAIC**) which includes growth capital, corporate and exploration costs was A$3,186 per ounce for the June 2024 quarter.
- Cash and equivalents[4] were $86.0 million (March quarter: $146.2 million) with no debt drawn. During the quarter, Gold Road participated in De Grey Mining Ltd's entitlement issue in May 2024[5] with an investment of $50.8 million, and a one-off tax payment of $22.6 million[6] was also made.
- At 30 June 2024, Gold Road held listed investments with a market value of approximately $478.4 million[7].

Discovery

- Drilling continues to test further mining opportunities beneath the Gruyere Ore Reserve. Recent results include 142.73 metres at 1.78 g/t Au from 600.27 metres (24GYDD0001)[8].
- Yamarna Mine Readiness Project - encouraging results have been returned from drilling at Gilmour with a best result of **2 metres at 43.59 g/t Au from 212 metres** (GMRCD00081) [8], and include **7 metres at 6.65 g/t Au from 64 metres** (GMRC00120) from Gilmour North.
- Initial fieldwork has returned exceptional rock chip results of 37 g/t Au at Balter (Western Australia) and 53.7 g/t Au at Galloway (Queensland) validating the potential for the exploration project areas to host high-grade gold mineralisation.

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

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[1] See ASX announcements dated 14 March, 2 April, and 19 April 2024
[2] Previous 2024 annual guidance was between 300,000 and 335,000 ounces (150,000 to 167,500 ounces attributable) at the upper half of attributable AISC of between A$1,900 and A$2,050 per ounce. See ASX announcements dated 29 January and 19 April 2024
[3] Free cash flow is reported as underlying free cash flow before the cost of investments and after tax payments
[4] Cash and equivalents refer to cash, doré and bullion on hand at 30 June 2024. It excludes the value of listed investments
[5] See ASX announcement dated 10 May 2024
[6] See ASX announcement dated 19 April 2024
[7] ASX listed investments valued at closing prices on 28 June 2024 (the last trading day of the quarter)
[8] Geologically selected downhole intersections reported to a minimum of 2 metres with no correction for true-width and no top-cut applied. Individual assays >20 g/t Au reported in Appendix 2.

Introduction

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**), presents its activity report for the quarter ending 30 June 2024. Production is from the Gruyere Gold Mine (**Gruyere**), a 50:50 joint venture with Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd, a member of the Gold Fields Ltd Group (**Gold Fields**), which operates Gruyere.

Gruyere delivered quarterly gold production of 62,535 ounces (100% basis) (March quarter: 64,323 ounces). Production was delivered at an AISC of A$2,441 per attributable ounce to Gold Road (March quarter: A$2,194 per ounce).

There was one lost time injury reported at Gruyere during the quarter. The combined 12-month moving average Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (**LTIFR**) for Gruyere (50% attributable) and Gold Road was 0.89 on 30 June 2024. During the quarter, Gold Road received bronze in the Australasian Reporting Awards for the third year in succession for Sustainability Reporting.

Production

Gruyere (100% basis)

Recovery following Rain Event and Road Closures

Following the substantial and protracted regional rain event reported in early March[9], processing and mining operations remained suspended for the first half of April, with a ramp up to normal operations continuing through the remainder of April. The resumption of operations at Gruyere was initially supported by the transport of consumables through the Northern Territory. Gruyere assisted the Laverton Shire with extensive repairs to flooded and damaged sections of the Great Central Road, the main haulage route to Gruyere. The road was reopened to all traffic on 30 April 2024 after seven weeks of road closures.

With the resumption of normal operations, record rates of mining and plant throughput were achieved in May.

Mining

Total material movement increased quarter on quarter to 10.3 Mt with a strong improvement in mining productivity given the limited mining operations that were possible in April.

Lower than planned mining rates in the first half of 2024 arising primarily from the road closures constrained ore mining during the quarter, with a total 1.1 Mt of ore at a gold grade of 1.33 g/t mined. The constraints to the ore available for mining are anticipated to persist into the next quarter.

At the end of the quarter, ore stockpiles decreased to 3.0 Mt at 0.70 g/t Au (March quarter: 4.0 Mt at 0.71 g/t Au), reflecting the increased processing of stockpiled material to offset the lower quantities of ore mined.

Given the shortfall in mining movement, which has been compounded by the impacts of the rain event and associated road closures, mining rates in the second half of 2024 will continue to ramp up towards an annualised rate of approximately 65-70 Mtpa total material movement. The higher mining rate will ensure a reliable supply of ore to the process plant in 2025 and beyond. The major items of equipment including a new 600t shovel, and the personnel required for this mining rate were commissioned and mobilised late in the June quarter.

Processing

Total ore processed during the quarter was 2.1 Mt at a head grade of 1.04 g/t Au with metallurgical recovery of 90.6%, for 62,535 ounces of gold produced.

Plant operations were impacted by the ongoing road closures in April, with plant performance recovering to record rates in May. Scheduled plant maintenance was completed in June.

The plant head grade was 1.04 g/t as the operation continued to process low grade stockpiles blended with higher grade run of mine ore from the open pit. Gold recoveries were lower quarter on quarter generally due to the lower grade ore processed.

[9] See ASX announcement dated 14 March 2024

Cost Performance

AISC for the quarter was A$2,441 per ounce (March quarter: A$2,194). The higher AISC per ounce for the quarter mainly reflects the lower gold production arising from the impacts of the weather event and associated road closures.

Aligned with World Gold Council (**WGC**) guidance, one-off costs associated with the rain event and the re-establishment of operations, including the cost of re-establishing road access, have been reported outside of AISC. These costs total approximately $11.3 million (100% basis) and may be partially recoverable from insurance.

Operation (100% basis)	Unit	June 2024 Qtr	Mar 2024 Qtr	Dec 2023 Qtr	Sept 2023 Qtr	CY24#
Ore Mined	kt	1,052	1,023	1,737	2,209	2,075
Waste Mined	kt	9,258	7,566	8,970	6,611	16,824
Strip Ratio	w:o	8.80	7.39	5.17	2.99	8.11
Mined Grade	g/t	1.33	1.32	1.20	1.22	1.32
Ore milled	kt	2,082	1,938	2,213	2,382	4,020
Head Grade	g/t	1.04	1.09	1.11	1.16	1.06
Recovery	%	90.6	92.7	93.3	93.2	91.6
Gold Produced**	oz	62,535	64,323	74,659	88,668	126,858
Cost Summary (GOR)* **						
Mining (Opex)	A$/oz	124	159	172	189	142
Processing	A$/oz	825	647	632	593	735
G&A	A$/oz	210	220	137	115	215
Ore Stock & GIC Movements	A$/oz	95	70	44	72	83
By-product Credits	A$/oz	(8)	(6)	(11)	(7)	(7)
Cash Cost	**A$/oz**	**1,246**	**1,090**	**975**	**963**	**1,167**
Royalties, Refining, Other	A$/oz	115	104	102	95	109
Rehabilitation*	A$/oz	19	18	16	15	19
Sustaining Leases	A$/oz	141	168	116	97	155
Mining (Capitalised)	A$/oz	725	628	551	329	676
Other Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	196	185	214	182	190
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**2,441**	**2,194**	**1,973**	**1,682**	**2,316**
All-in Costs	**A$/oz**	**2,441**	**2,194**	**1,973**	**1,682**	**2,316**

**Rehabilitation includes accretion and amortisation. #Gold Road operates to a calendar financial year. ** Gold produced rather than recovered ***Cost per ounce reported against gold ounces produced during the quarter*

Sales (50% share)*	Unit	June 2024 Qtr	Mar 2024 Qtr	Dec 2023 Qtr	Sept 2023 Qtr	CY24#
Gold Sold	oz	31,216	32,325	37,037	44,321	63,542
Average Sales Price	A$/oz	3,532	3,137	3,040	2,946	3,331

**Gold Road's 50% share. #Gold Road operates to a calendar financial year*

Gruyere 2024 Exploration Program – Drilling Beneath Current Ore Reserves

The 2024 drilling program is targeting areas below and to the north of the current Ore Reserve. Drilling, delayed by the rain event, is anticipated to continue into the December quarter, with two rigs currently in operation. The program will improve existing drill coverage and upgrade current resource confidence for the assessment of possible extensions to the current Ore Reserve and mine life. The first four diamond holes have been completed (approximately 3,000 metres) and during the quarter, assay results for two holes were returned with results including (Figure 1):

- 142.73 metres at 1.78 g/t Au from 600.27 metres (24GYDD0001), including 91.11 metres at 2.12 g/t Au from 650.25 metres (visible gold noted)
- 70.66 metres at 0.80 g/t Au from 652.74 metres (24GYDD0003), including 35.80 metres at 0.96 g/t Au from 681.00 metres

Thicknesses in both holes were as anticipated with hole 24GYDD0001 returning higher grades than nearby existing results, and hole 24GYDD0003 returning grades consistent with expectations.

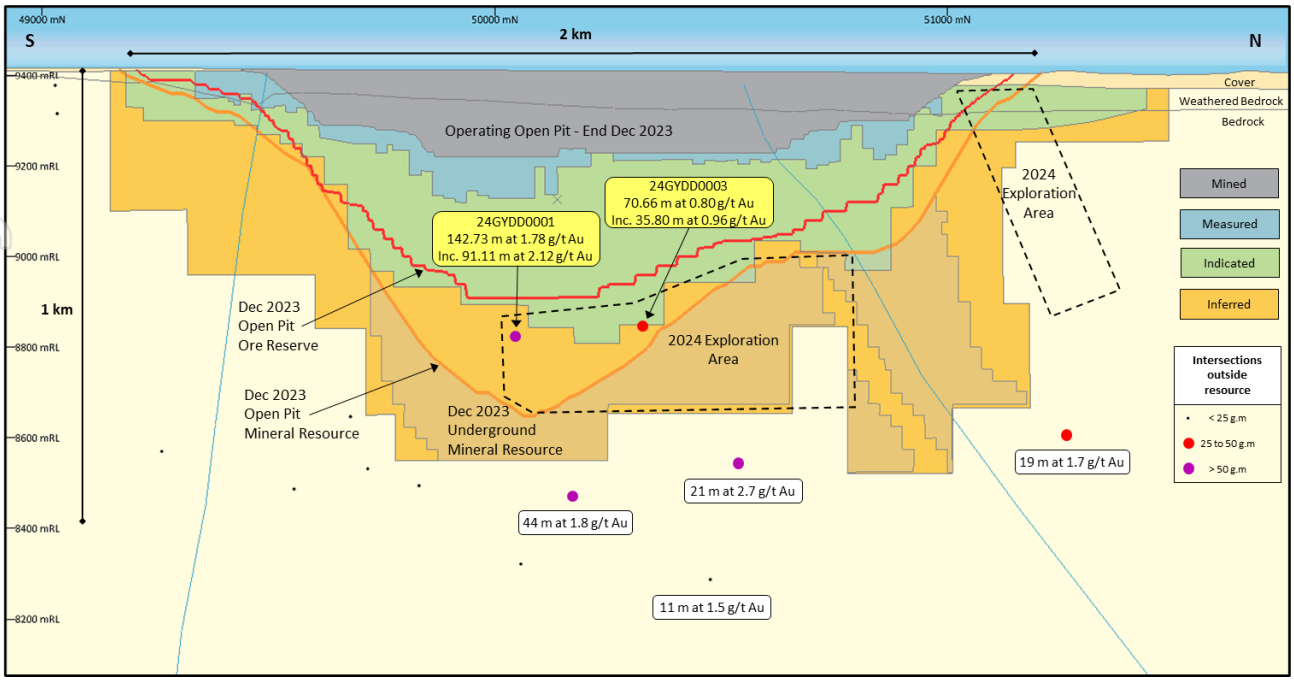

Figure 1: *Gruyere Mine long projection (looking west) illustrating the 2023 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve outlines, 2024 exploration areas and the new drilling results (highlighted with yellow background, selected existing results with white background)*

Financial and Corporate

Financial Update

As at 30 June 2024, the Company held cash and equivalents of $86.0 million with no debt drawn.

During the quarter, Gold Road sold 31,216 ounces at an average price of A$3,532 per ounce for sales revenue of $110.3 million. Gold sales for the quarter do not include 1,879 ounces of gold doré and bullion held in inventory on 30 June 2024.

Gold Road's attributable operating cash flow from Gruyere for the quarter was $74.2 million. Capital expenditure was $29.2 million, with the dominant sustaining capital expenditure item being the ongoing raise on the Tailings Storage Facility, which is nearing completion. Exploration expenditure was $10.2 million. Corporate costs totalled $6.9 million and Finance and Lease costs of $8.4 million primarily included finance lease payments (Figure 2).

Gold Road's Corporate All-In Cost (**CAIC**) which includes growth capital, corporate and exploration costs was A$3,186 per ounce for the June 2024 quarter. Gold Road's group free cash outflow for the quarter was $9.7 million (March quarter: $5.5 million inflow). Free cash flow for the quarter is reported before the investment of $50.8 million in listed securities in De Grey Mining Ltd and following tax payments which totalled $29.3 million and include a one-off tax payment of $22.6 million[10] arising from 2023 tax liabilities.

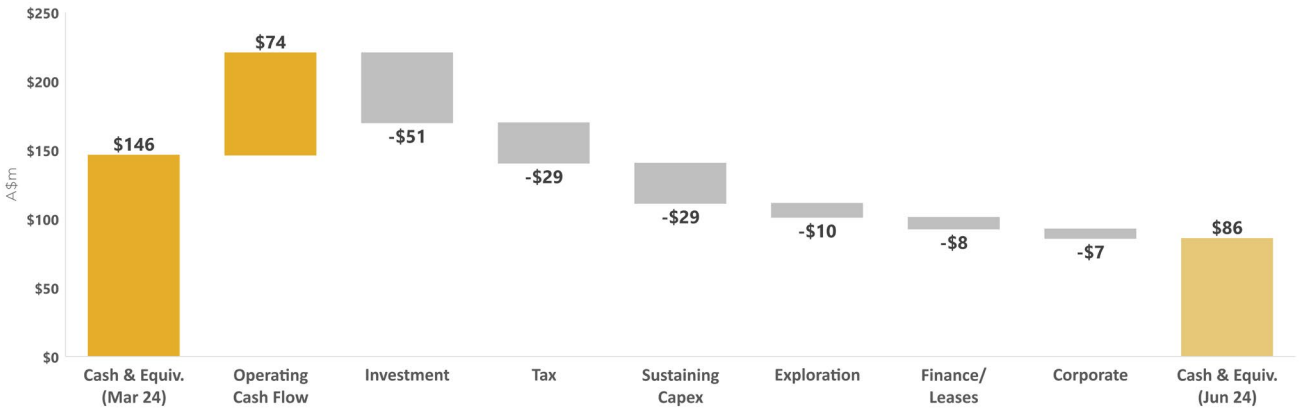

Figure 2: *Cash and equivalents movement for June 2024 quarter. *Cash and equivalents refers to cash, doré and bullion*

[10] See ASX announcement dated 19 April 2024

Gold Road Production and Cost Guidance

Given the rain event impacts to gold production and the protracted impacts to mining, 2024 annual production guidance for Gruyere has been revised to 290,000 – 305,000 ounces (145,000 – 152,500 attributable), with the revised production guidance overlapping the lower end of previous guidance of 300,000 – 335,000 ounces.

A result of the lower production guidance and increased costs, AISC cost guidance has been revised to between A$2,050 and A$2,200 per ounce[11]. The increase in AISC guidance (from the prior range of A$1,900 - A$2,050 per ounce) is related to the lower production ounces but also includes increased royalty payments (of greater than $30 per ounce) associated with the higher gold price, an increase in Tailing Storage Facility capex and other factors including non-cash inventory adjustments, arising from changes in mining areas and increased processing of stockpiles.

Share Capital

As at 30 June 2024, the Company had 1,083,344,563 ordinary fully paid shares on issue and 5,781,164 performance rights granted with various vesting and expiration dates.

Listed Investments

As at 30 June 2024, the Company had listed investments with a market value of approximately $478.4 million[12] including a strategic shareholding in De Grey Mining Ltd. During the quarter, Gold Road subscribed for 46,249,691 shares in an institutional placement by De Grey Mining Ltd at $1.10 per share for a total commitment of $50.8 million[13].

Yamarna Mine Readiness (100% Gold Road)

As previously reported[14], Gold Road is continuing with the development of its 100% owned Yamarna assets (Mineral Resources of **6.4 million tonnes at 2.44 g/t Au for 0.51 million ounces**) as part of the "Yamarna Mine Readiness Project". The Yamarna Mine Readiness Project is focussed on advancing resources that Gold Road has discovered within its 100% owned Yamarna tenements towards mining, and includes a combination of exploration, technical and economic studies, environmental permitting and Native Title negotiations. The Gilmour deposit is the current focus as the largest and highest-grade 100% owned resource identified to date. Exploration and mine readiness studies are expected to continue from the initial emphasis on Gilmour to the multiple resources and prospects along the prospective Yamarna Shear Zone between Gilmour and Earl's Find (Figure 3).

The Yamarna Mineral Resources are anticipated to be developed into production by Gold Road and processed at Gruyere via toll treatment provisions under existing agreements with Gold Fields, the Gruyere joint venture partner. The Gruyere development option provides a pathway to monetise the 100% owned discoveries and realise value from Gold Road's Yamarna exploration program.

During the quarter, baseline environmental surveys across the project area included flora, fauna, subterranean fauna, short range endemics, groundwater, surface water, soil and material characterisation were advanced. These studies will provide the information required to support the environmental approvals process. Gold Road will adopt the first step of the mitigation hierarchy (avoidance) and carefully locate mining related infrastructure including workshops, haul roads and laydown areas away from the habitat of conservation significant species. Baseline surveys will continue throughout the remainder of the year.

Native Title Agreement negotiations with the Yilka people have commenced. Yilka have also been involved with co-designing and ground-truthing potential haul road routes and layouts of other mining related infrastructure.

An Ore Reserve definition drilling program was progressed at the Gilmour Resource (2.9 million tonnes at 3.28 g/t Au for 303,000 ounces[15]), with 8,332 metres of RC and 8,905 metres of diamond drilling completed during the quarter following the substantial rain delay.

[11] Previous 2024 annual guidance was between 300,000 and 335,000 ounces (150,000 - 167,500 ounces attributable) at the upper half of attributable AISC of between A$1,900 and A$2,050 per ounce. Refer to ASX announcements dated 29 January and 19 April 2024.
[12] ASX listed investments valued at closing prices on 28 June 2024 (the last trading day of the quarter)
[13] See ASX announcement dated 10 May 2024
[14] See ASX announcement dated 27 June 2024
[15] See ASX announcements dated 31 January 2023 and 29 January 2024

Drilling during the second half of 2024 will be focused on strike extensions to the overall Gilmour system and exploration to the north of the Golden Highway on 100% owned Gold Road tenure at the Khan prospect (Figure 3).

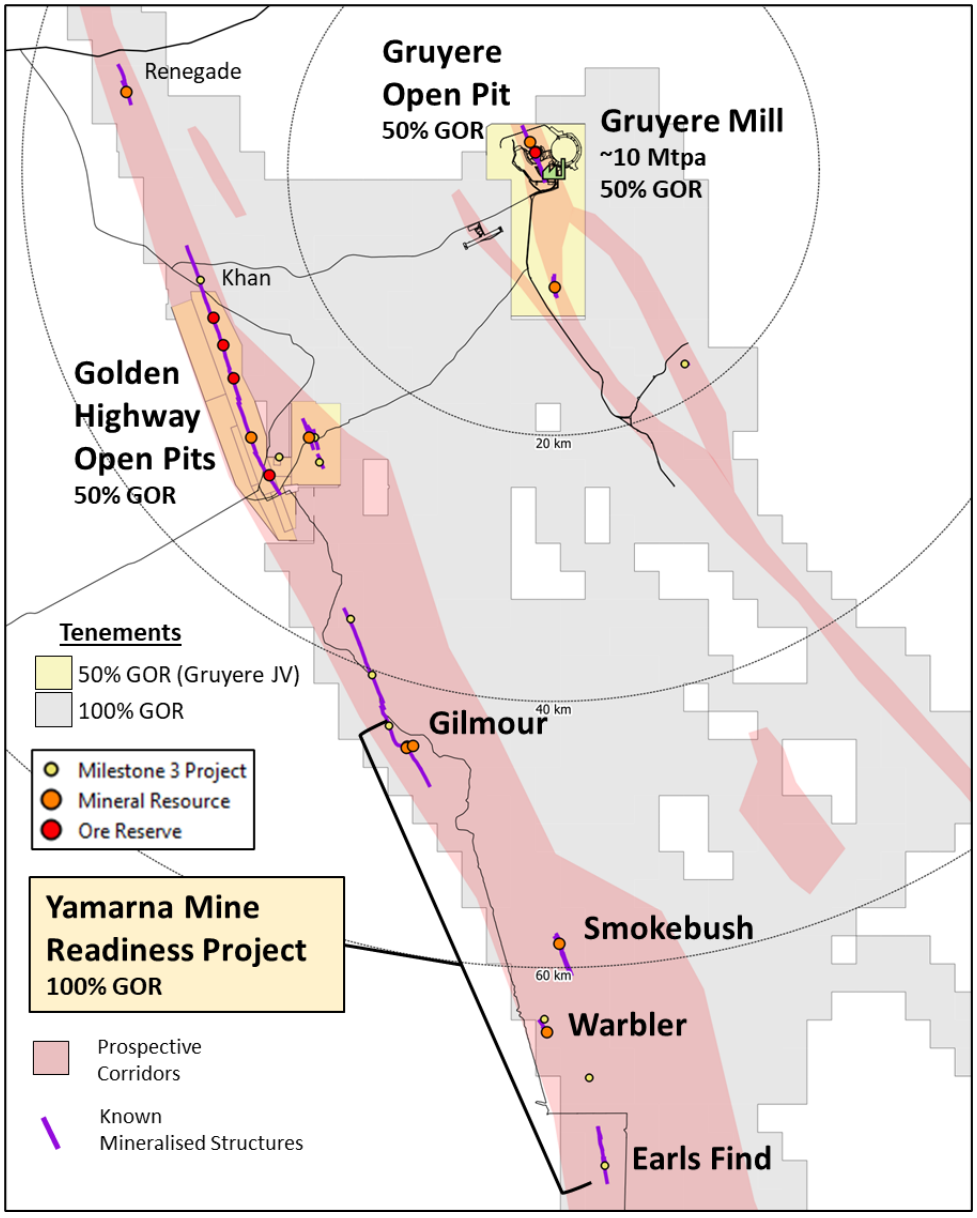

Figure 3: *Simplified plan showing location of the Gruyere Mill (50% Gold Road Gruyere JV) in relation to Gold Road's Yamarna Mine Readiness Project*

Gilmour Ore Reserve Definition Drilling

The Gilmour Ore Reserve Definition Drilling program is designed to provide a greater density of drilling with the aim of declaring Ore Reserves at Gilmour. An update to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve is expected late in the year.

New drill results returned are shown in Figure 4 and include:

- 2.00 metres at 43.59 g/t Au from 212 metres including 0.36 metres at 238.0 g/t Au from 212.80 metres (GMRCD00081)
- 3.65 metres at 12.83 g/t Au from 179.35 metres (GMDD0006)
- 3.41 metres at 11.20 g/t Au from 163.79 metres (GMDD0005)
- 2.05 metres at 13.83 g/t Au from 91.05 metres (GMDD0003)
- 2.00 metres at 12.75 g/t Au from 236.00 metres (GMRCD00089)

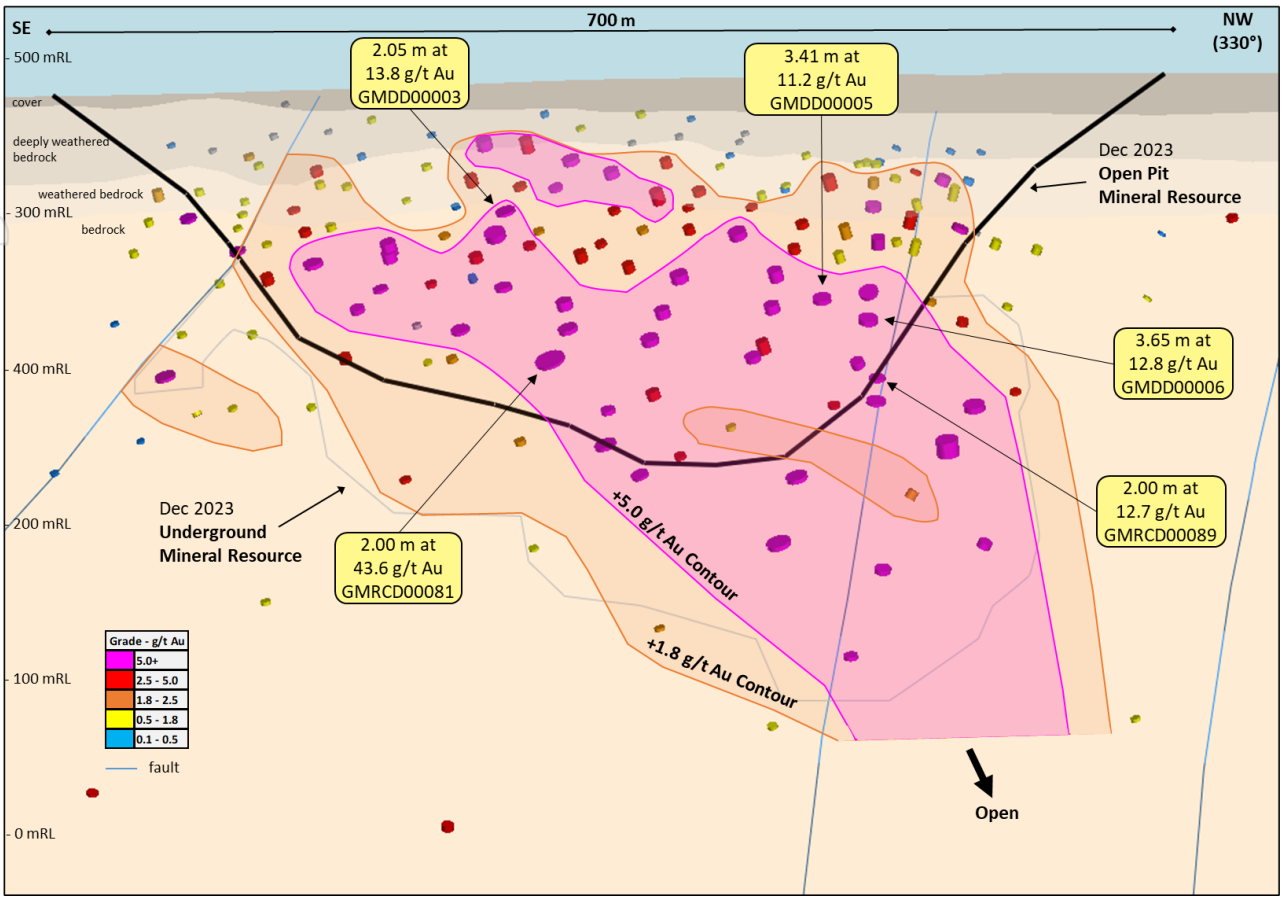

Figure 4: *Gilmour Deposit longitudinal projection (looking south-west) illustrating the new drilling results within the Main Ore Shoot*

Gilmour Mineral Resource Extensional Drilling

In addition to the Ore Reserve definition work, drilling has tested opportunities to extend existing resources to the north of Gilmour beyond the Waters Fault. Encouraging recent results from Gilmour North included 7 metres at 6.65 g/t Au from 64 metres (GMRC00120). Extensional drilling to the south of the Gilmour resource returned better than anticipated results, the best result of 2 metres at 9.04 g/t Au from 91 metres (GMRC00005). Additional drilling is planned to be undertaken this year in both these areas.

Modelling of drilling results reported in the March 2024 quarterly report (Figure 5) highlighted the potential for Gilmour North to host mineralisation over strike lengths greater than 300 metres at moderate thickness (3 to 8 metres wide) and moderate to high grades (+2.5 to +6.0 g/t Au). Further assay results are pending.

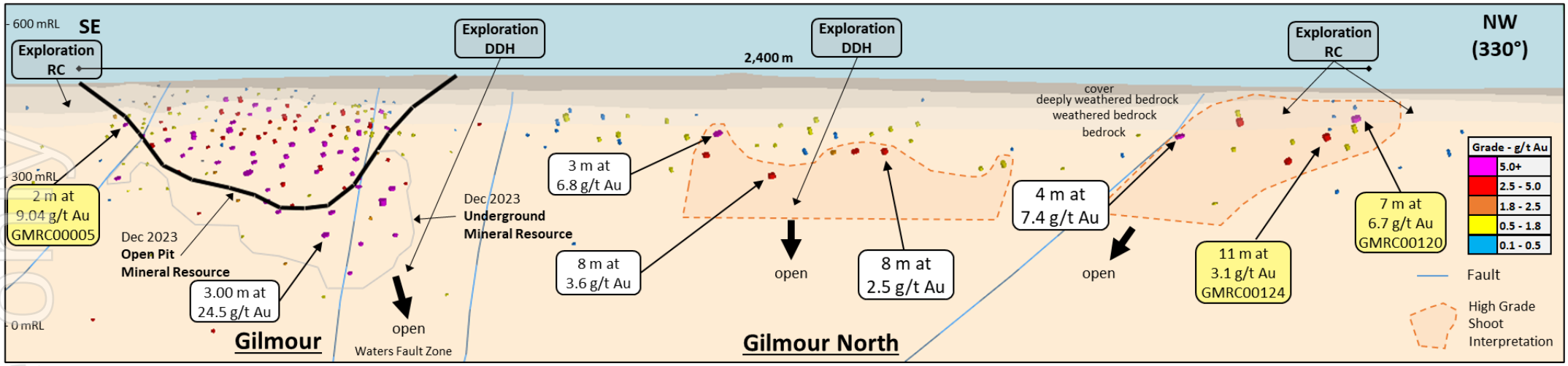

Figure 5: *Gilmour and Gilmour North longitudinal projection showing exploration targets beyond the current Gilmour resource estimate and the new drilling results (highlighted with yellow background, selected existing results with white background)*

Discovery

Gold Road's exploration strategy is focussed on creating shareholder value through organic growth. Our current programs aim to develop resources discovered by Gold Road within our Yamarna tenements whilst discovering economic gold deposits that can be developed as standalone mining operations across our Australia wide greenfields exploration projects.

Gold Road has assembled a carefully targeted exploration portfolio across Australia that targets highly prospective geological terranes with the potential to host multimillion ounce deposits (Figure 6). Projects within the portfolio are regularly rated and ranked against new opportunities to ensure a high-quality exploration pipeline that maximises our probability for discovery.

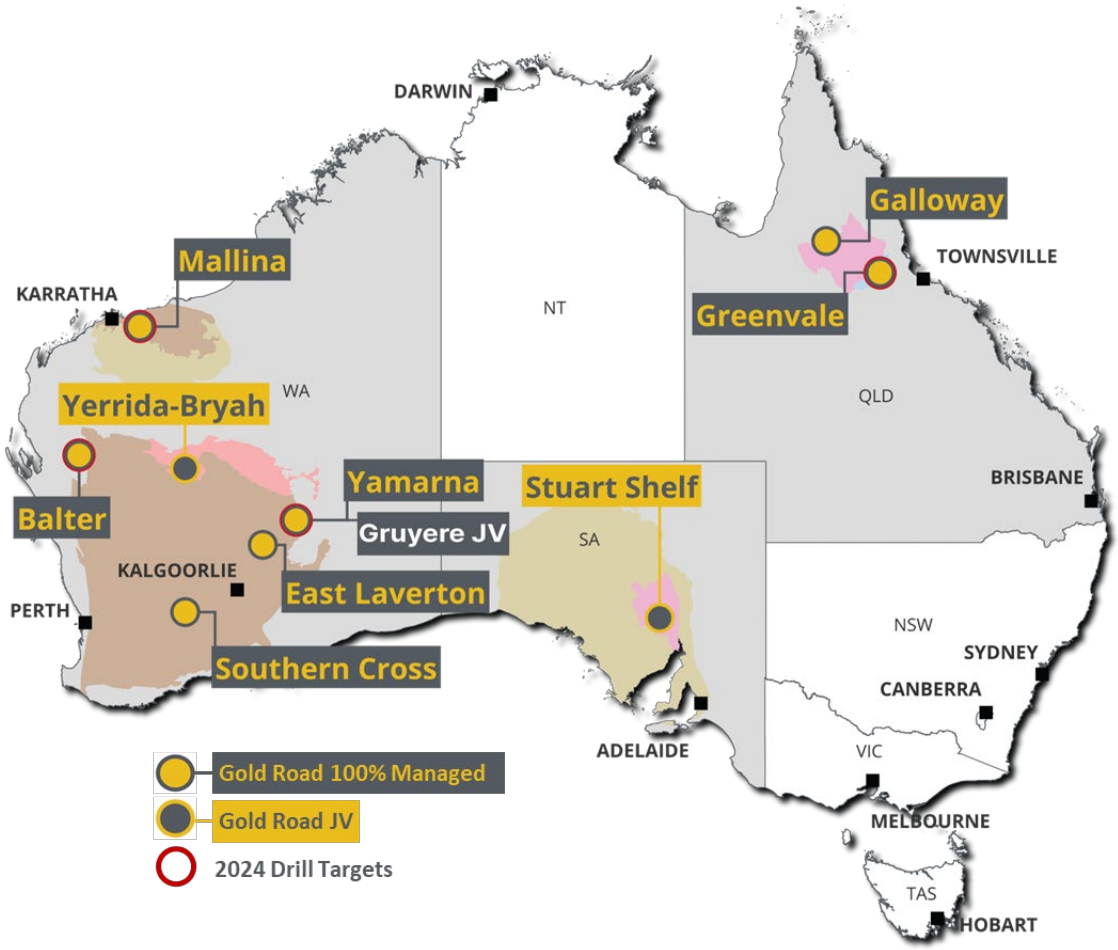

***Figure 6**: A Map showing the location of Gold Road's exploration projects across Australia. Drilling in 2024 is planned at Yamarna, Mallina, Balter, and Greenvale Projects.*

Field work was undertaken across most of Gold Road's 100% owned exploration projects in the quarter. Boots-on-ground work including mapping, rock chipping, and soil sampling was progressed at Mallina, Balter, Greenvale and Galloway, whilst a substantial aeromagnetic survey was flown at East Laverton (see Figure 6 for project locations).

Mallina (100% Gold Road)

Exploration at the Mallina Project is targeting Hemi-style gold mineralisation in the Mallina Basin, within the Pilbara region of Western Australia. Gold Road completed a basin wide framework study to identify first order structural controls. The work programs are targeting a 20 kilometre long splay off the Mallina Shear Zone. Several multi-element geochemical anomalies have been defined. Extensive heritage surveys over the areas of exploration interest were progressed with the Ngarluma people during the quarter and are nearing completion. A 9,000 metre RC drilling program will commence when the heritage surveys are finalised.

Balter (100% Gold Road)

Gold Road acquired the Balter Project, located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, earlier this year. Two greater than 5 kilometres long gold in soil anomalies have been defined at Salt Well and Mt Madeline (Figure 7, where no historical drilling has been conducted on the tenements. The project is hosted by high-grade metamorphic rocks with gold associated with leucosomes (coarse-grained, quartzofeldspathic segregations found in high-grade metamorphic rocks) with analogies to the world class Tropicana Gold Deposit. Initial field work by Gold Road has returned exceptional rock chip results of up to 37 g/t Au (Figure 7) validating the potential for the project to host high-grade gold mineralisation.

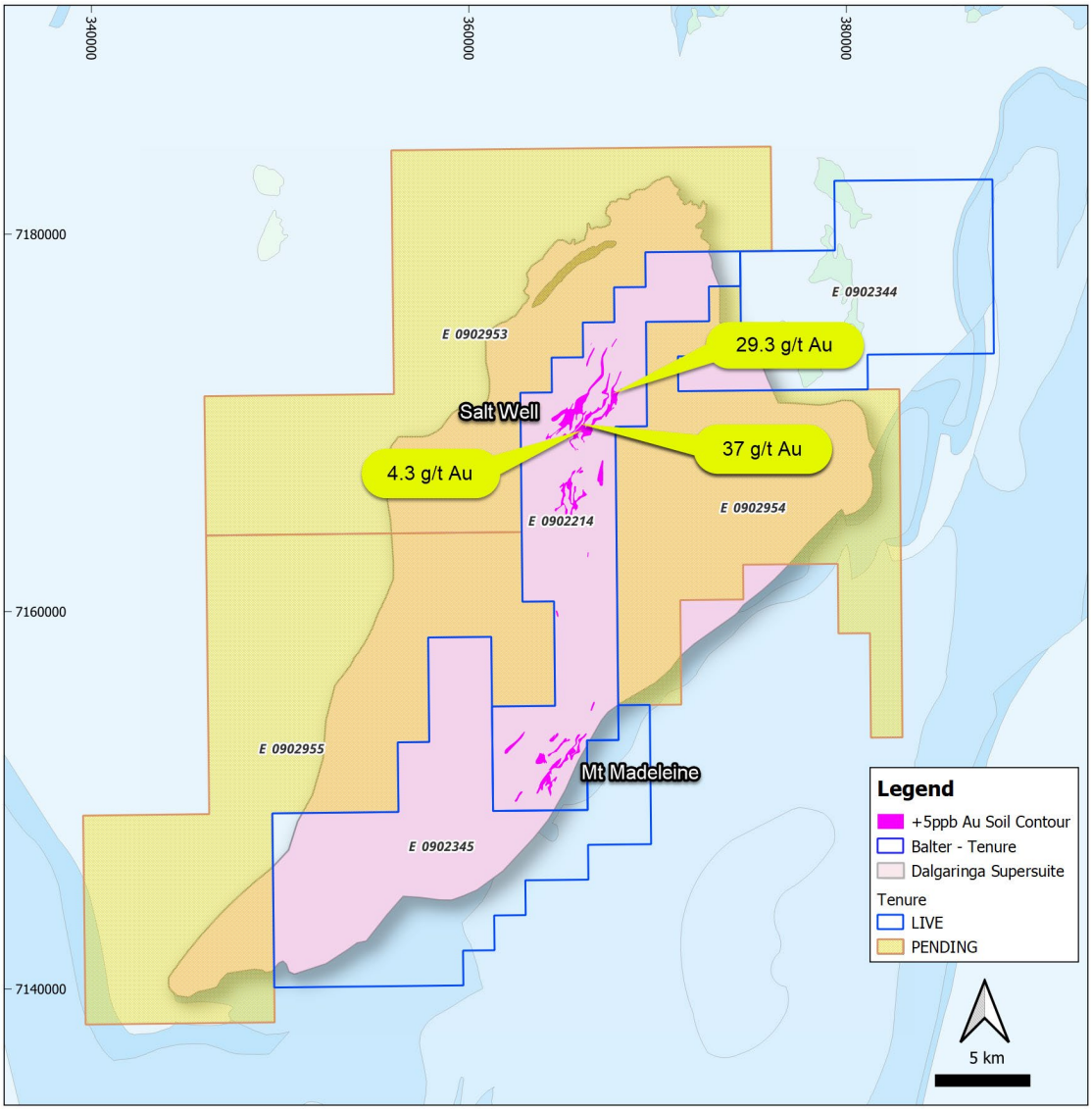

Figure 7: *A map of the Balter Project showing > 5 ppb gold in soil anomalies at Salt Well and Mt Madeline, and the location of recently returned high-grade rock chips at Salt Well (Appendix 4). Note the scale of the system with soil anomalies extending over several kilometres*

Figure 8: *A photo of outcrop at Salt Well - Balter Project. The dashed line encircles a quartz rich leucosome that returned 37 g/t Au (2135034). This style of mineralisation has clear analogies with the world class Tropicana Gold Mine*

Greenvale (100% Gold Road)

Exploration at the Greenvale Project, in northeast Queensland, is targeting intrusion related gold mineralisation with similarities to nearby multimillion ounce gold deposits at Kidston (3.7 Moz Au) and Mt Leyshon (3.5 Moz Au). Two targets, Breakaway and Graceland have been selected for drilling in 2024.

The Breakaway prospect records multiple stages of intrusion, brecciation and mineralisation events. Previous drilling by Normandy Mining Limited (**Normandy Mining** or **Normandy**) in the 1990's returned 64 metres at 1.0 g/t Au from 44 metres including 12 metres at 3.41 g/t Au from 84 metres[16]. The system displays many similarities to the 3.5 Moz Au Mt Leyshon gold deposit with geochemical modelling indicating the highest grade gold is likely to be below the historical drilling. Drilling is scheduled to commence at the start of the next quarter, when landholder access agreements have been finalised.

The Graceland Prospect is a multiphase intrusive system focussed on a key structural intersection. Clearly zoned alteration and geochemistry corresponds with mapped brecciation and a dyke swarm. A small drill program is planned for the September quarter.

[16] Normandy Mining Annual Report for Exploration Permits for Minerals 9174, 10076, and 11428, Jupiter Creek Project, North Queensland for the period 10 February 1997 to 9 February 1998. Report CR30413

Galloway (100% Gold Road)

Exploration across the Galloway project, located in northeast Queensland, is applying a new geological targeting concept to a fertile area where anomalous multi-element geochemistry has been reported by historical explorers. Geological modelling suggests the presence of crustal scale structures that likely control the emplacement of prospective intrusions.

The first field visit and sampling returned remarkable rock chip assay results of up to 53.6 g/t Au (Figure 9) from an outcropping multistage breccia.

Figure 9: *A photo of a multistage breccia at Galloway Project that assayed 53.6 g/t Au (SS011632)*
Nearby Deutsche Rohstoff historic drill hole GML73 returned 8 metres at 4.41 g/t Au from 31 metres and ending in mineralisation[17]

Stuart Shelf Joint Venture (Discover Co. Pty Ltd earning 70%)

Preliminary results were returned from a wide spaced RC drilling program on the Stuart Shelf Joint Venture project conducted by Gold Road's Joint Venture partner, Discover Co. Pty Ltd (earning 70% interest). A total of 31 RC holes were drilled for 1,715 metres targeting Zambian Copper Belt style sediment hosted copper mineralisation under shallow Stuart Shelf sedimentary rocks, within the Gawler Craton. Encouraging results were returned including 3 metres at 0.83% Cu from 39 metres (PE044) and 2 metres at 0.41% Cu from 25 metres (PE032)[18].

[17] Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd. EPM 9158, Mount Cambell Partial Relinquishment Report 21 December 2009. Report CR61455

[18] See Investigator Resources Ltd (ASX:IVR) announcement dated 16 July 2024

Discovery Forward Plan

Mapping, rock chip sampling, and soil sampling will continue at Greenvale, Galloway, and Balter in the September quarter. Gold Road plans to continue drilling at Yamarna and commence drilling at Mallina, Balter and Greenvale before the end of the year. Aeromagnetic and Airborne Electromagnetic surveys are also planned to be undertaken at Balter this year.

This release has been authorised by the Board.

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

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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 Dr Mark Lindsay, General Manager - Discovery. Dr Lindsay is an employee of Gold Road, and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 3002). Dr Lindsay is a holder of Gold Road Performance Rights.

Dr Lindsay 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". Dr Lindsay 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	GMRC00005	108	574,971	6,864,869	465	271	-61
		GMRC00009	84	574,897	6,864,923	467	270	-60
		GMRC00010	108	574,922	6,864,921	467	272	-61
		GMRC00016	84	574,873	6,864,969	469	270	-60
		GMRC00017	102	574,896	6,864,967	469	272	-60
		GMRC00018	114	574,920	6,864,965	468	273	-62
		GMRC00028	186	574,963	6,865,024	469	273	-71
		GMRC00031	162	574,922	6,865,045	470	268	-62
		GMRC00036	144	574,870	6,865,069	471	271	-66
		GMRC00039	84	574,757	6,865,100	475	268	-60
		GMRC00043	78	574,737	6,865,125	476	269	-61
		GMRC00044	90	574,764	6,865,127	475	267	-60
		GMRC00049	84	574,728	6,865,150	476	267	-59
		GMRC00053	90	574,701	6,865,179	478	272	-61
		GMRC00054	102	574,731	6,865,178	476	267	-61
		GMRC00078	144	574,607	6,865,326	480	179	-59
	Gilmour North	GMRC00120	102	573,572	6,866,753	456	268	-61
		GMRC00121	70	573,554	6,866,703	457	270	-60
		GMRC00122	88	573,582	6,866,712	457	271	-61
		GMRC00123	110	573,606	6,866,709	457	270	-61
		GMRC00124	123	573,630	6,866,707	457	271	-61

Appendix 2 – Historical Drilling Information – RC

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details for historical RC drilling*

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	End of Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA94-54 (m)	Northing MGA94-54 (m)	Easting MGA94-55 (m)	Northing MGA94-55 (m)	RL (m)	MGA94-51 Azimuth	Dip
Jupiter Creek	Apache Rose*	PL97-41	130			296,763	7,914,972	587	354	-60
Mount Campbell	D7	GML73	130	785,328	8,016,264			285	39	-60

**Breakaway Prospect was formally known as Apache Rose*

Appendix 3 – 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	GMDD00001	252.30	575,050	6,864,823	464	341	-60	
		GMDD00002	192.24	574,975	6,864,997	468	271	-61	
		GMDD00003	140.80	574,872	6,865,046	471	272	-61	
		GMDD00005	202.66	574,799	6,865,251	478	250	-60	
		GMDD00006	231.25	574,780	6,865,301	479	234	-61	
		GMDD00022	89.94	574,673	6,865,230	479	233	-60	
		GMDD00023	101.94	574,727	6,865,177	476	267	-60	
		GMDD00025	150.30	574,606	6,865,299	479	180	-60	
		GMRCD00081	257.70	574,976	6,865,099	471	270	-60	
		GMRCD00084	360.30	575,040	6,865,169	468	271	-59	263.10
		GMRCD00089	265.00	574,822	6,865,330	478	236	-59	
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	24GYDD0001	787	583,962	6,904,358	410	247	-64	
		24GYDD0003	766	583,874	6,904,652	407	242	-64	

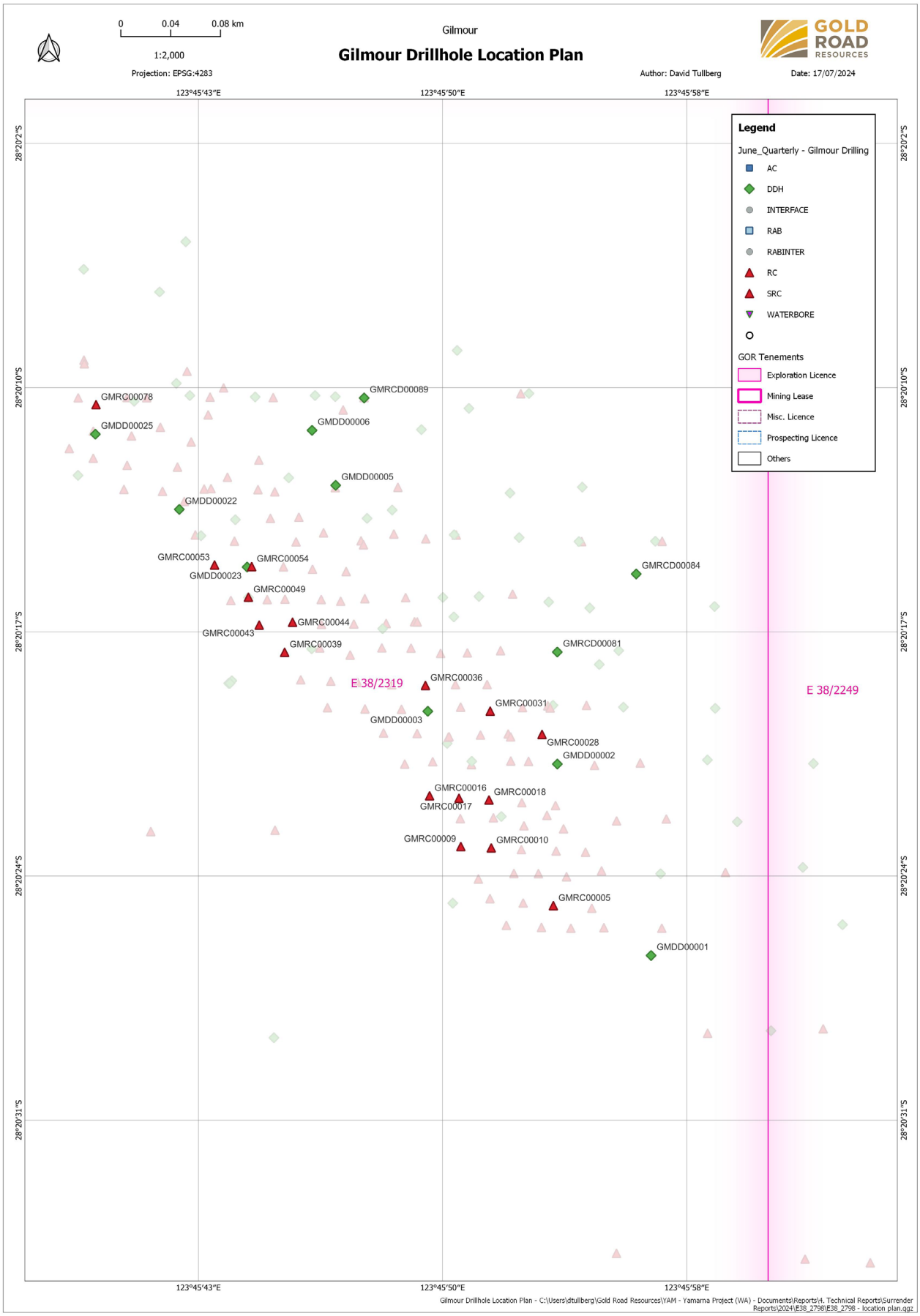


Figure 10: *Gilmour – Drillhole location plan*

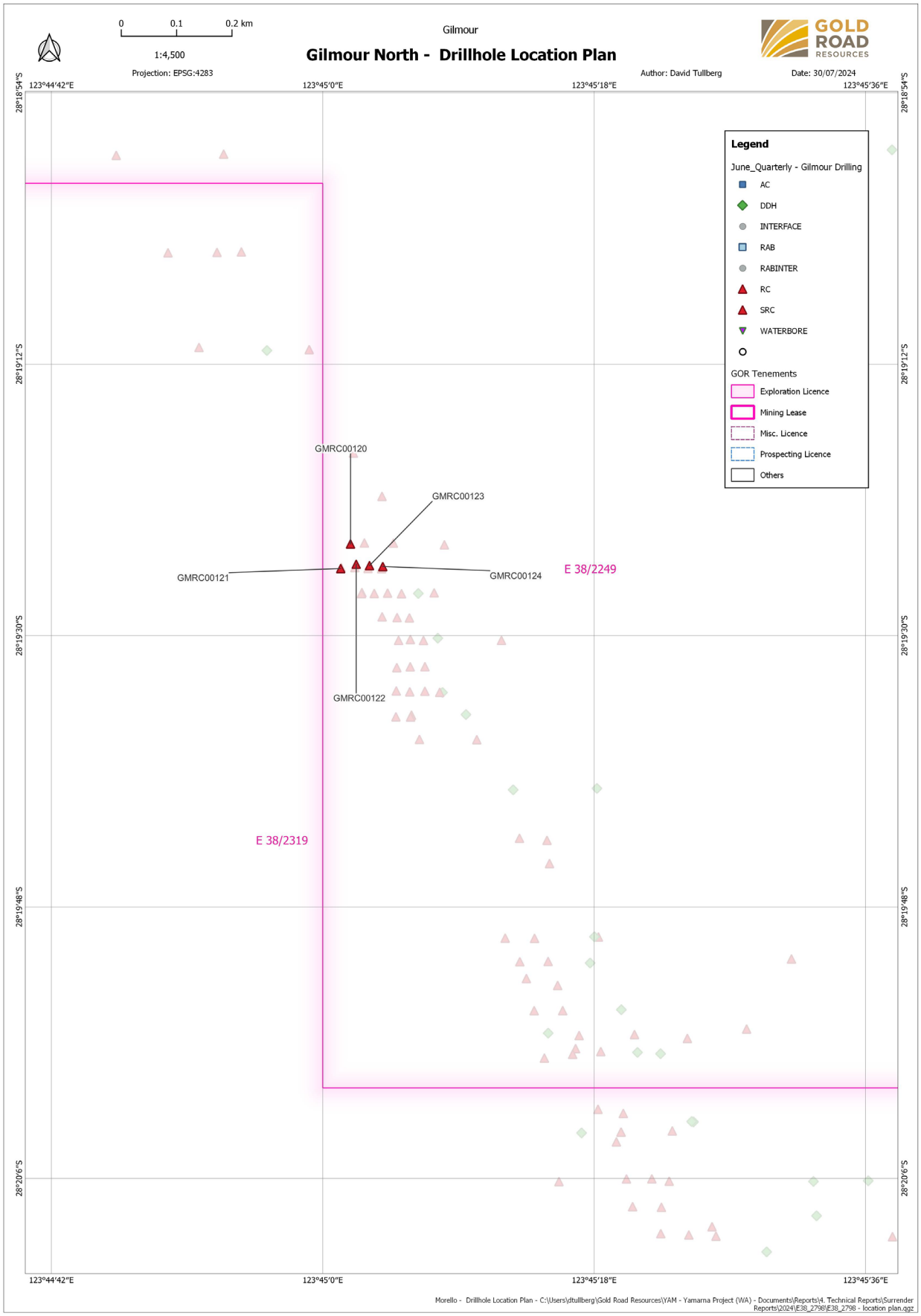


Figure 11: *Gilmour North – Drillhole location plan*

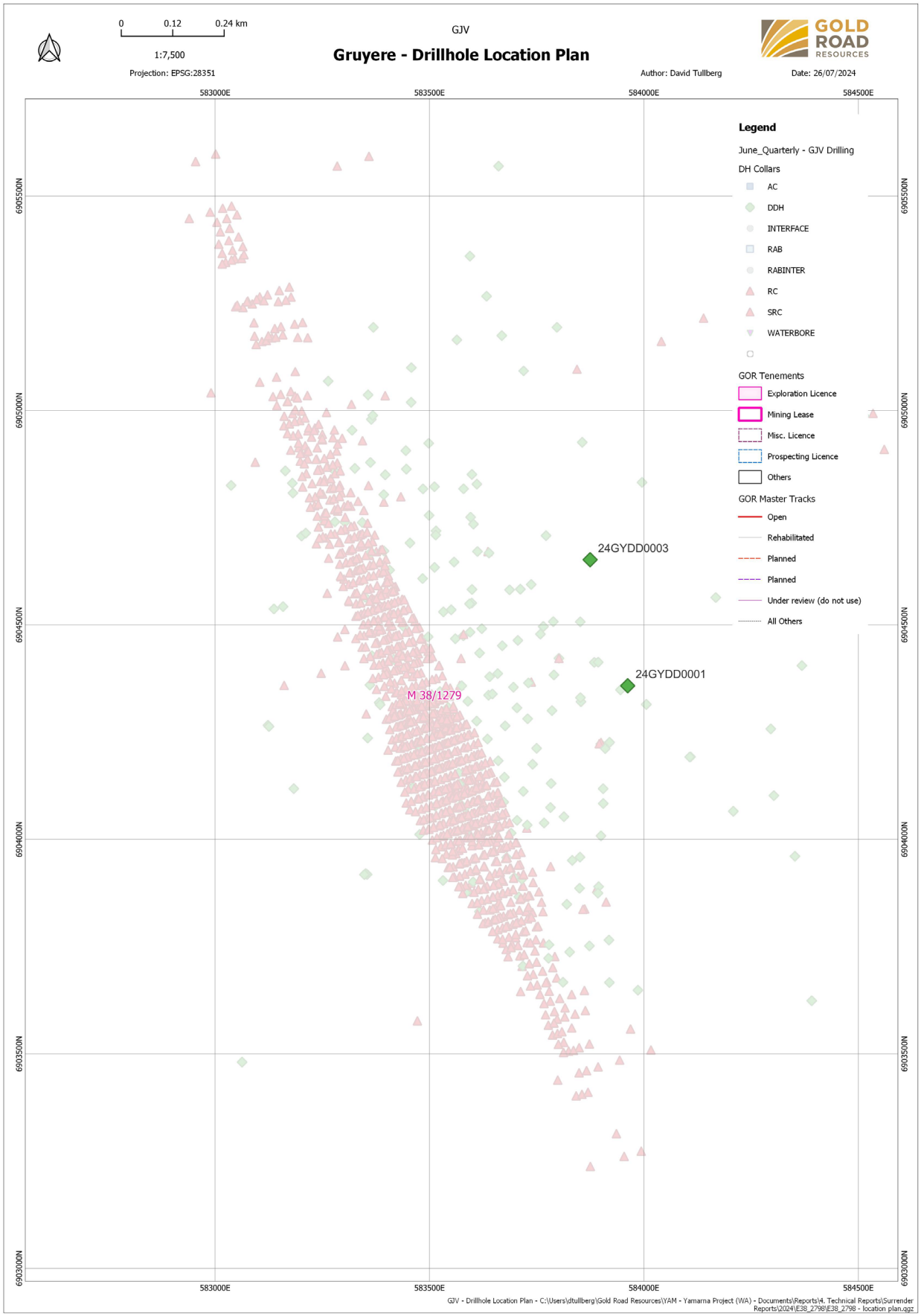
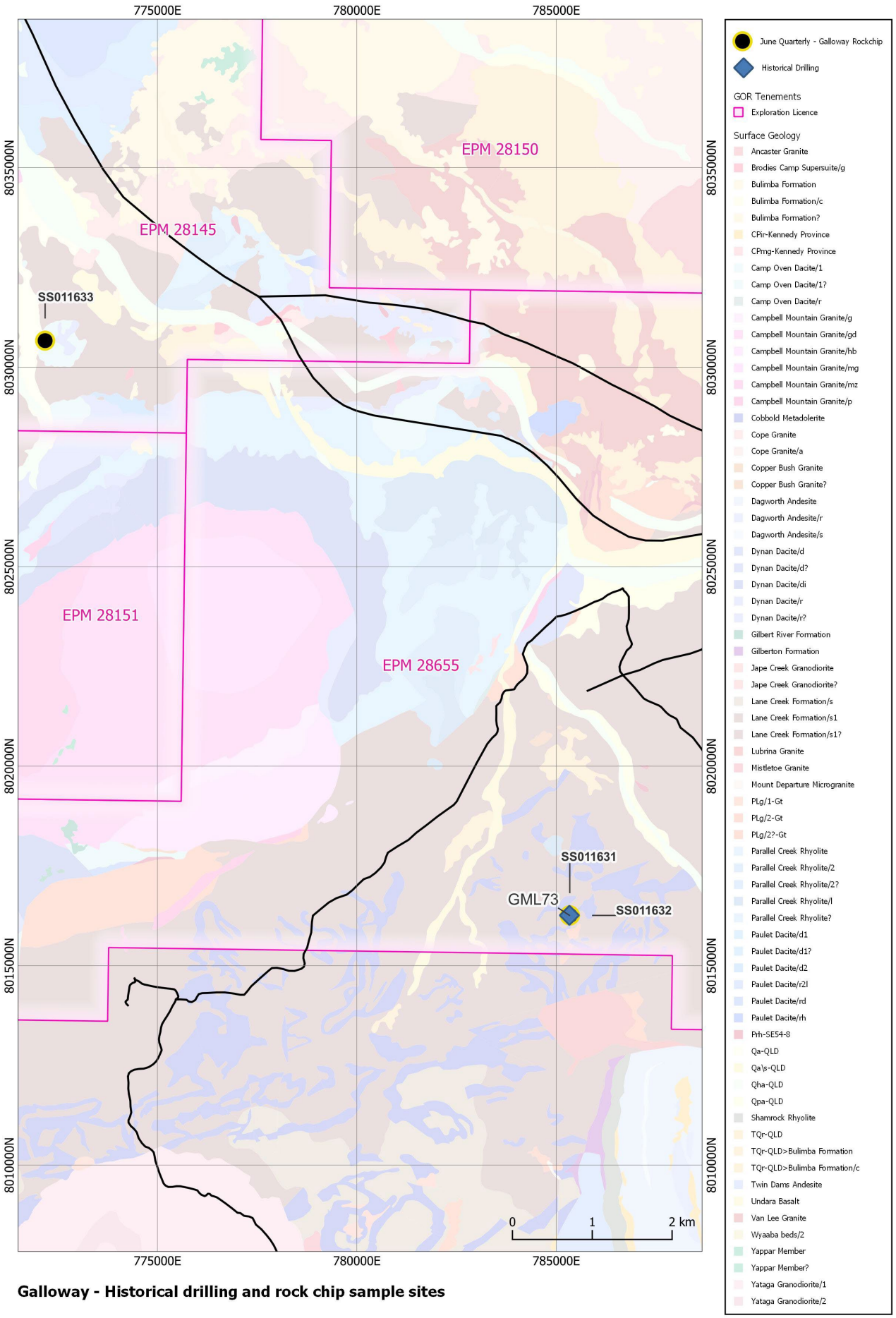


Figure 12: *Gruyere JV – Drillhole location plan*



Galloway - Historical drilling and rock chip sample sites

Figure 13: *Galloway – Historical drilling and rock chip sample sites*

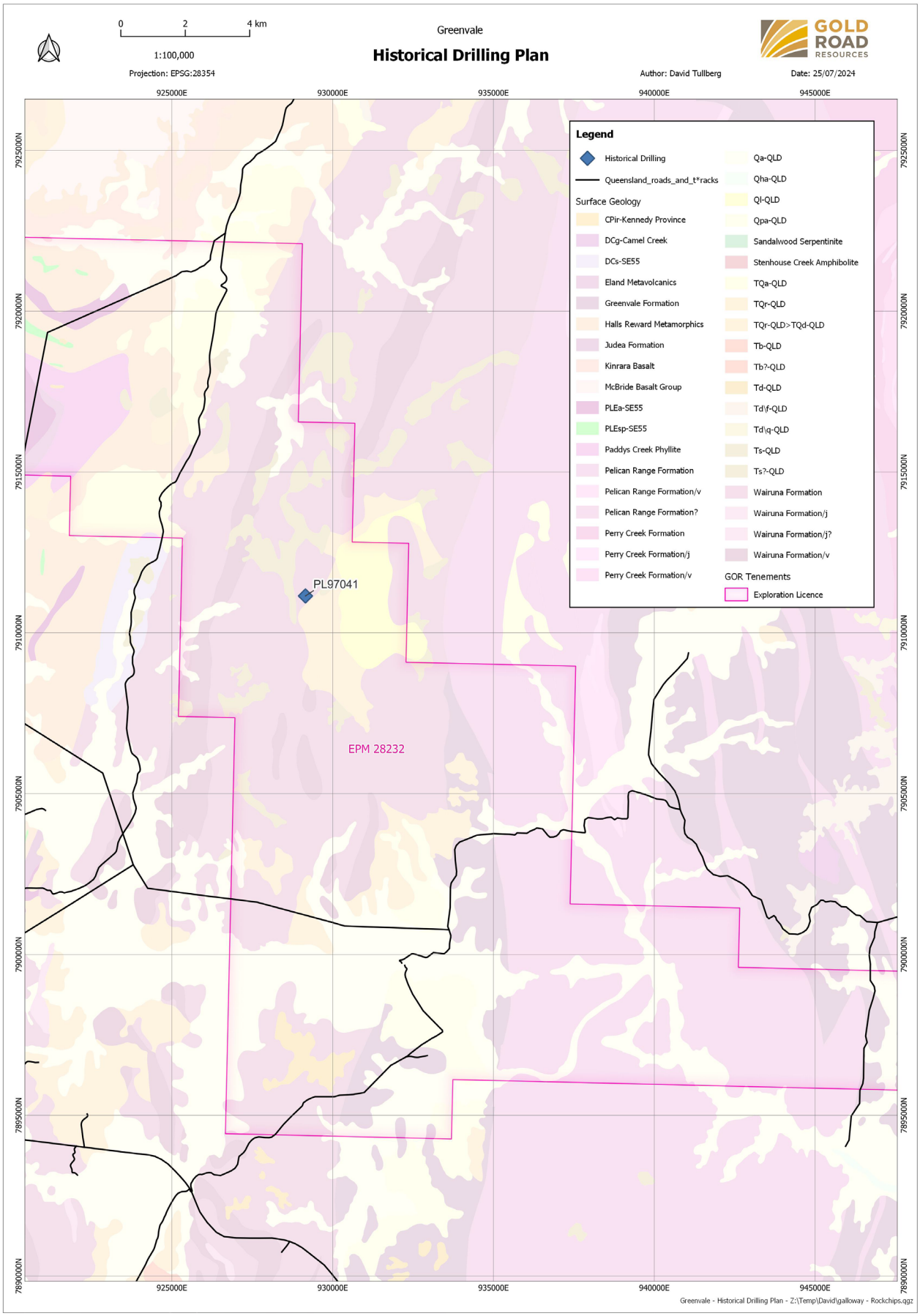


Figure 14: *Greenvale – Historical drilling plan*

Appendix 3 – Significant Drill Results

Table 1: *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.*

Project Group	Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Gilmour	Main Lode	GMDD00001	230.00	232.80	2.8	1.08	3
		GMDD00002	144.24	146.20	1.96	6.91	14
		inc.	145.75	145.95	0.2	62.3	12
		GMDD00003	91.05	93.10	2.05	13.83	28
		inc.	91.62	92.12	0.5	56.46	28
		GMDD00005	163.79	167.20	3.41	11.20	38
		inc.	164.54	164.74	0.2	71.20	14
		inc.	167.00	167.20	0.2	117.50	24
		GMDD00006	179.35	183.00	3.65	12.83	47
		inc.	180.00	180.31	0.31	34.80	11
		inc.	181.42	182.39	0.97	31.14	30
		GMDD00022	64.00	67.10	3.1	1.05	3
		GMDD00023	78.00	79.92	1.92	0.86	2
		GMDD00025	77.00	80.53	3.53	0.10	0
		GMRC00005	91	93	2	9.04	18
		GMRC00009	9	11	2	0.03	0
		GMRC00010	31	34	3	0.03	0
		GMRC00016	21	24	3	0.64	2
		GMRC00017	48	51	3	0.43	1
		GMRC00018	69	72	3	1.61	5
		GMRC00028	162	165	3	0.09	0
		GMRC00031	125	130	5	4.75	24
		GMRC00036	105	107	2	2.43	5
		GMRC00039	25	28	3	1.10	3
		GMRC00043	29	31	2	0.12	0
		GMRC00044	42	45	3	0.01	0
		GMRC00049	47	49	2	0.08	0
		GMRC00053	57	60	3	0.76	2
		GMRC00054	81	84	3	0.35	1
		GMRC00078	117	119	2	0.04	0
		GMRCD00081	212	214	2	43.59	87
		inc.	212.44	212.80	0.36	238.00	86
		GMRCD00084	302	304	2	9.78	20
		inc.	302.50	303.33	0.83	23.17	19
		GMRCD00089	236	238	2	12.75	26
		inc.	237.08	237.52	0.44	56.10	25
Gilmour North	Main Lode	GMRC00120	64	71	7	6.65	47
		inc.	64	65	1	25.4	20
		GMRC00121	30	32	2	0.35	1
		GMRC00122	61	65	4	0.49	2
		GMRC00123	89	92	3	0.33	1
		GMRC00124	103	114	11	3.15	35
		inc.	111	112	1	20	20
Gruyere JV	Gruyere	24GYDD0001	600.27	743.00	142.73	1.78	254
		inc.	650.25	741.36	91.11	2.12	193
		inc.	695.49	696.00	0.51	21.00	11
		24GYDD0003	631.39	637.54	6.15	2.28	14
		inc.	631.39	631.76	0.37	19.10	7
		and	652.74	723.40	70.66	0.80	57
		inc.	681.00	716.80	35.80	0.96	34
Jupiter Creek	Apache Rose*	PL97-41	44	108	64	1.00	64
		inc.	84	96	12	3.41	41
Mount Campbell	D7	GML73	31	39	8	4.40	35

**Breakaway, formally known as Apache Rose.*

Appendix 4 – Significant Rock Chip Results

Table 1: *Balter and Galloway Significant Rock Chip results*

Project Group	Prospect	Sample ID	Easting MGA94-51 (m)	Northing MGA94-51 (m)	Au (g/t)
Balter	Salt Well	2135034	365,992	7,169,696	37.00
		2135069	367,204	7,171,596	29.30
		2135026	366,202	7,169,586	4.34
		2135015	366,277	7,169,592	1.07
Galloway	Lane Creek	SS011631	785,337	8,016,263	52.50
	Lane Creek	SS011632	785,341	8,016,262	53.60
	Kangaroo Creek	SS011633	772,184	8,030,665	0.30

Appendix 5 - 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
Sampling techniques *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Gold Road: Sampling has been carried out using diamond drilling (DDH), reverse circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and rock chipping. 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. Samples are monitored for moisture. and composited to 4m. A one metre sample is collected from the end of hole. Rock chips: 2-3kg rock chip sample taken from outcrop. GJV: Sampling has been carried out using diamond drilling (DDH). 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. Normandy: Each one metre RC sample was taken from the drill rig cyclone and placed in neat piles; each pile was representative of one metre. Samples were speared using a 5 cm diameter and 40cm long PVC pipe and each successive four metres forms a composite sample; a sample of 2-3 kg was collected. Based on Normandy Mining Annual Report for Exploration Permits for Minerals 9174, 10076, and 11428, Jupiter Creek Project, North Queensland for the period 10 February 1997 to 9 February 1998, Report CR30413 (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Assay splits were collected via three-way riffle splitter mounted below the cyclone. Assay splits were bagged into calicos with the bulk of the sample retained in large bags for later disposal once analysis was completed and results checked. Based on Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd. EPM 9158, Mount Cambell Partial Relinquishment Report 21 December 2009. Report CR61455 **(**See **Report CR61455)**
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Gold Road: Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols 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. GJV: Sampling was carried out under GJV' protocols and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Core is cut and prepared for despatch to the laboratory at the Gruyere mine facilities. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Gold Road: 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. Gilmour 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. GJV: 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. DDH samples were crushed and split with 90% < 3mm with <500 g sample retained for PhotonAssay analysis. Primary analysis completed at ALS, Kalgoorlie.

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Normandy: Reverse circulation. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 metre samples that were sent to SGS Analabs in Townsville. The samples were analysed using methods FAA505 and AAS21R. (See **Report CR61455**)
Drilling techniques *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of Diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	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). Normandy: RC drilling. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: The program was completed by Boart Longyear Pty Ltd using a UDR650, truck mounted rig using a 4 5/8-inch face sampling hammer. (See **Report CR61455**)
Drill sample recovery *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 metre samples, 2 kg in weight collected via a three way riffle splitter. (See **Report CR61455**)
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.	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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
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.*	Gold Road: All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. GJV': All chips and drill core were geologically logged by GJV' geologists, using the GJV' logging scheme. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Gold Road: 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. Normandy: With respect to the RC chips, representative wet-screened drill chips from each metre are also retained in sample chip trays for future reference. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Logging of RC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. (See **Report CR61455**)
The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Geological logging was used to select samples for analysis to minimise costs. (See **Report CR61455**)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using an automated 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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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. Normandy: Each one metre RC sample was taken from the drill rig cyclone and transported to a nearby cleared locality. Samples are speared using a 5cm diameter and 40cm long PVC pipe and each successive four metres forms a composite sample. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Each one metre sample weighed 2 kg was collected via a three way riffle splitter mounted below the cyclone. (See **Report CR61455**)
For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Fire Assay: Most samples (DDH, RC and rock chip) are prepared at ALS (Perth or Townsville) 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. PhotonAssay: Samples are prepared at ALS. The method analyses a coarse (optimally <3mm) 300 – 500 g sample. 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. Normandy: Samples were prepared at ALS, Townsville, analysis was by Aqua regia digestion using a 25-gram sample and chemically modified solvent extraction with Zeeman furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Samples were consigned to SGS Analabs in Townsville. The following methods and levels of detection were utilised for Au - (FAA505, 0.01ppm). (See **Report CR61455**)
Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	DDH: No duplicates were collected for diamond holes. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	RC: 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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the expected particle size. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
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.*	Fire Assay: Samples were analysed at ALS (Perth or Townsville) and Intertek in Perth. Photon Assay: Samples were analysed at ALS and Intertek in Kalgoorlie. The analytical methods used were a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only and <500g for Photon Assay both of which are considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. Normandy: samples were analysed at ALS Townsville. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Samples were consigned to SGS Analabs in Townsville. (See **Report CR61455**)

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	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. Normandy: Not applicable. Deutsche Rohstoff: Not applicable.
Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Gold Road 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. Goldfield's protocol for: DDH is a maximum interval length 1.2m, minimum interval length 0.3m, at least 1 blank and 1 standard to be included every 20m to ensure 5% blanks and standards achieved, standard value to reflect predicted grades of surrounding samples, and blanks to be placed after intervals of predicted high grade, quartz flushes utilised after intervals containing visible gold and predicted high grade that could result in contamination and smearing. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Verification of sampling and assaying *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	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. For Gold Fields, crush checks are completed and monthly QAQC reports are conducted by the GJV to ensure QAQC standards are maintained. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
The use of twinned holes.	Twinning of historic shallow RC holes by DDH in the oxide has been undertaken at Gilmour. Normandy: Not applicable. Deutsche Rohstoff: Not applicable.
Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data are stored in a Datashed/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 Datashed Database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
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.*	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. Gold Fields use an OMNIx42 (multishot every 18m then continuous every m at EOH.) Normandy: Some RC holes were subject to downhole surveying at intervals no greater than 50m. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Co-ordinates established using a handheld GPS. (See **Report CR61455**)
Specification of the grid system used.	Yamarna: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51. Mallina: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 50. Balter: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 50. East Laverton: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51. Greenvale: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Galloway: Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 54.
Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Data spacing and distribution *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Gilmour: RC and DDH holes are variably spaced depending on the target. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
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.	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. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Gilmour: No sample compositing was applied to RC or DDH samples. Normandy: 4 metre composites were taken. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
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.*	Gilmour: The orientation of the drill holes (-70 dip, 270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional structure. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references
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.	A sampling bias has not been introduced. Bedrock drill testing is considered to have been approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. Normandy: Not applicable. Deutsche Rohstoff: Not applicable.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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/Townsville (Gold Road) or Kalgoorlie (Gruyere). Pulps were retrieved from dry storage, sealed, and transported by company transport to Intertek, Perth. Normandy: The RC sample was sealed in a numbered calico bag and further sealed in groups of ten calico bags in a large polyweave bag. (See **Report CR30413**) Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.
Audits or reviews *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. Internal reporting of QAQC is completed monthly. Normandy: Information undisclosed in historical references. Deutsche Rohstoff: Information undisclosed in historical references.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	At Yamarna, the Tenements are located within the Yilka Native Title Determination Area (NNTT Number: WCD2017/005), determined on 27 September 2017. 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. The Gilmour drilling occurred within tenements E38/2319 and E38/2249. The Gruyere drilling occurred within tenement M38/1267. At Mallina, the Tenements are located within the Ngarluma Native Title Determination Area (NNTT WCD2005/001), determined on 2 May 2005, amended 27 August 2007, further varied on 2 October 2020. The activity occurred within Ngarluma determined land. Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Gold Road Resources Limited signed the Ngarluma Native Title and Heritage Exploration Agreement on 15 December 2020, which governs exploration activities within the Ngarluma determined land. The Tenements are also situated across three Pastoral Stations. A Land Access and Compensation Agreement between Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd and the Pastoral company was signed in 2020, which was amended by Deed of Variation on 3 July 2023. At Balter, the Tenements are located within the Yinggarda Native Title Determination Area (NNTT WCD2019/016) determined on 17 December 2019. The Wajarri Yamatji (NNTT WCD2021/004) determined on 29 July 2021 and (NNTT WCD2017/007) determined on 19 October 2017. The activity occurred within the Yinggarda determined land. Gold Road are in negotiations with the Yinggarda to consolidate existing agreements, via a Deed of Variation, to include all Live and Pending tenements at the project. The tenements are also situated across three Pastoral Stations. Gold Road intends to enter into Land Access and Compensation Agreements with the Pastoral Companies. At Greenvale, the Tenements are located within the Gugu Badhun Native Title Determination Area (NNTT QCD2012/002), determined on 1 August 2012. The activity occurred within Gugu Badhun determined land. A Native Title, Heritage Protection and Exploration Agreement between Gugu Badhun Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Gold Alpha Investments Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Gold Road Resources Ltd was signed on 27 June 2023, which governs exploration activities within the Gugu Badhun determined land. The Tenements are also situated across several Pastoral Stations. In accordance with Queensland regulations, Entry Notices for Private Land were provided to the Pastoral Station owners and occupiers. At Galloway, the Tenements are located within Ewamian People Native Title Determination Area (NNTT QCD2013/006), determined on 26 November 2013. The activity occurred within Ewamian Peoples determined land. A Native Title, Heritage Protection and Exploration Agreement between Ewamian People Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Gold Alpha Investments Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Gold Road Resources Ltd was signed on 29 March 2023, which governs exploration activities within the Ewamian People determined land. The Tenements are also situated across several Pastoral Stations. In accordance with Queensland regulations, Entry Notices for Private Land were provided to the Pastoral Station owners and occupiers.
The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The security of all tenements is in good standing with the relevant regulatory body.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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. Mallina: Exploration completed by DGO Gold in 2017 and 2019. All work completed since October 2022 has been completed by Gold Road. Balter: Helix Resources completed on ground exploration during the 1990s; no further work was conducted until 2016 when MRG Resources (MRG) took up the tenements. From 2017, MRG conducted reconnaissance studies,

	Commentary
	geophysical processing and interpretation, soil and rock chip sampling, structural analysis and drill targeting studies. Greenvale: First exploration in the region was conducted between 1995 to 1999 by Normandy Mining. Since the early 2000's a number of junior exploration and prospecting companies such as Moggie Mining Pty Ltd and Malachite Resources have conducted cursory exploration activities in the area. All subsequent work has been completed by Gold Road. Galloway: Exploration first occurred in the Galloway region in the 1970's. A number of subsequent tenement holders, have conducted exploration activities over the area including mapping, geophysics, geochemistry and drilling. Since the tenements were granted to Gold Road, the earliest being November 2022, all work has been completed by Gold Road.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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 Wanderrie) 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 volcaniclastics 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. Golden Highway: Gold mineralisation dips steeply (60 to 80°) to the north-east and varies from 3 to 15 m wide but can be very thick at Attila +25 m wide and multiple shear zones. Mineralisation is associated with early amphibole-albite-biotite-sericite-quartz-garnet-carbonate alteration. The principal sulphide is pyrite, with rare disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite also observed. Visible gold is rare. East-west to Northeast striking cross faults occur at regular intervals and offset the mineralisation and stratigraphy by 10 to 50 m in plan view. These cross-faults appear to have some control on the geological character and quality of mineralisation that occurs within the fault bounded blocks and near to fault Offsets. Gilmour: Gold mineralisation dips steeply (70-80°) to the East and varies from 0.5-5m in width. Mineralisation is associated with a laminated vein, and series of subsidiary extension veins within the hangingwall and footwall sequence. The principal sulphide is arsenopyrite. Visible gold is common throughout the laminated vein. Greenvale: The Greenvale project occurs within the Broken River Province adjacent to the Charters Towers terrane. The project overlies Mid- to Late-Ordovician sediments of the Wairuna Formation which consist of deformed arenites and mudstones. The area has undergone complex deformation during the Early- to Mid- Paleozoic including the Carboniferous to Permian ages. The Greenvale project is focused on discrete remnantly magnetised features consistent with rocks formed or altered due to emplacement of Permian aged hydrothermal/magmatic activity. The area is considered prospective for Intrusion Related Gold systems similar to the Kidston and Mt Leyshon gold mines. Galloway: The Galloway Project occurs within the Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic Etheridge terrane. The Galloway project consist of several Permian-aged elongate cauldron subsidence features and are dominated by rhyolitic ignimbrites, lavas and tuffs. In outcropping areas, several zones of mapped alteration and stockwork quartz veining have been reported in the area. Gold Road Resources is exploring the area for Intrusion Related Gold systems similar to the Kidston and Mount Leyshon Gold Mines. Balter: The Balter Project lies within the Paleoproterozoic upper amphibolite to granulite facies rocks of the Glenburgh Terrane, in the southern Gascoyne Province. The Project falls within the Carrandibby Inlier that exists as an isolated raft of Glenburgh Terrane rocks surrounded by Phanerozoic lithologies of the Southern Carnarvon Basin. The Carrandibby Inlier is located close to the suture zone between the Glenburgh Terrane and the Yilgarn Craton that is marked by the Cardilya Fault, with E09/2214 covering the central north–north easterly trending portion of the inlier.

	Commentary
	Geology in the area is dominated by quartzofeldspathic gneiss that was probably sedimentary in origin and dominated by pelites. The gneiss is migmatitic in part with thin layers of metamorphosed banded iron formation (BIF), quartzite, schist, amphibolite, and calc-silicate rocks intercalated. Proterozoic gneissic adamellite and granites are mapped as minor intrusions throughout the project area. A number of dykes are evident in the area that represent different ages of intrusion – both pre and post metamorphism.
Drill hole Information *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ▪ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ▪ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ▪ *down hole length and interception depth* ▪ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All selected intersections, significant individual assays and collar information are provided in Appendices 1 to 4. Relevant plans and longitudinal projections are found in the body text and Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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.*	Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages. 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. 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. 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. 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.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths. True widths are yet to be established.
Diagrams *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of this and previous ASX announcements.
Balanced reporting *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	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. All collars drilled during the quarter are illustrated in Figure 3 and tabulated in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
Other substantive exploration data *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other exploration data collected is meaningful outside of what is reported within this announcement.

	Commentary
Further work	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. At Mallina, RC drilling is planned for the latter part of the year. At Balter, further data acquisition including geophysical surveys, soil sampling and mapping will be completed. RC drilling is also planned for late 2024. At East Laverton, on ground activities will commence once heritage agreement negotiations have been completed. At Greenvale, soil sampling and mapping and target generation activities will continue. Drilling is planned for later this year. At Galloway, soil sampling and mapping and target generation activities will be continued.

References

Evans, R. 1998. Annual Report for Exploration Permits for Minerals 9174, 10075 and 11428. Jupiter Creek Project North Queensland for the Period 10 February 1997 to 9 February 1998. Normandy Exploration Limited (GSQ Open Data Portal report number CR30413)

Thompson, G. 2010. EPM 9158, MOUNT CAMPBELL Partial Relinquishment Report. March 2010. Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd (GSQ Open Data Portal report number CR61455)