



TOTO BEDROCK TARGETS IDENTIFIED RC FOLLOW-UP TO COMMENCE

GOLDROAD
RESOURCES

Highlights

- **Aircore drill testing of the Toto geochemical anomaly identifies three bedrock gold targets**
- **Targets identified by coincident geological, gold and other pathfinder element signatures**
- **Toto 1 Target defined by coherent gold and pathfinder anomalism associated with Gruyere Deposit intrusive/structural analogue**
- **Toto 2 Target defined by coherent gold and pathfinder anomalism hosted on margin of granite complex**
- **Toto 3 Target defined by coherent gold and pathfinder anomalism coincident with trace of the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road or the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce that results from its recently completed Aircore drilling programme at the Toto prospect on the Dorothy Hills Trend (Figure 3) has identified **three new bedrock targets defined by a combination of geological and assay information** (Figures 1 and 2). The Aircore programme was designed to test for indications of bedrock gold mineralisation and systems below the Interface Geochemical anomalies delineated earlier this year (refer ASX announcement dated 25 June 2014). The Toto 1, 2 and 3 Targets have a **combined 6 kilometres of strike extent** which will be tested with Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling planned to commence in October 2014. The targets incorporate low-level gold anomalism in Archean bedrock coincident with additional geological and pathfinder elements characteristic of the Gruyere Deposit to the immediate north.

- The **Toto 1 Target** measures 2.2 kilometres north to south and up to 200 metres wide with geological and geochemical similarities to the Gruyere Deposit.
- The **Toto 2 Target** measures 500 metres from north to south and 300 metres east to west, and is associated with gold anomalism on the margins of a structurally complex "Ziggy" Monzonite unit.
- The **Toto 3 Target** measures 3 kilometres north to south and up to 300 metres wide, and is associated with gold anomalism coincident with a discrete magnetic low feature parallel to the trace of the main Dorothy Hills Shear Zone.

Follow-up RC drill testing of the three targets is currently being planned and is expected to commence by October 2014.

Gold Road's Executive Chairman Ian Murray said "We are encouraged that the Aircore drilling has quickly identified three bedrock targets at Toto, less than three kilometres south of the 3.84 million ounce Gruyere gold deposit. This is further evidence that the Dorothy Hills Trend is a fertile gold system, with more discoveries possible within this untested area".

ASX Code: GOR

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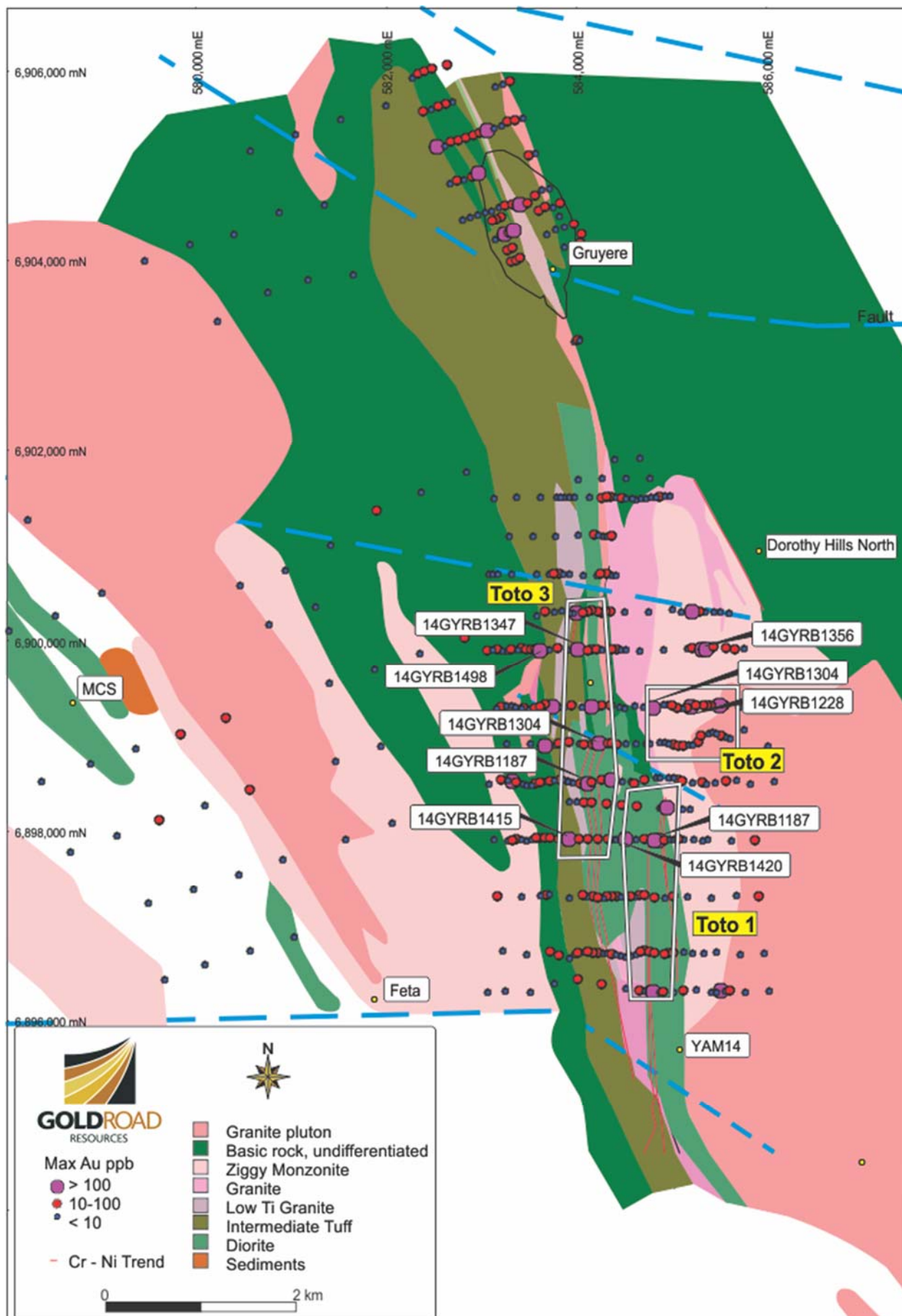


Figure 1: Plan view of Gruyere, and Toto Targets 1, 2 and 3 derived from Aircore drilling, based on coincident geological and geochemical anomalism. Aircore drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb). Background geology interpreted from end-of-hole logging and geochemistry

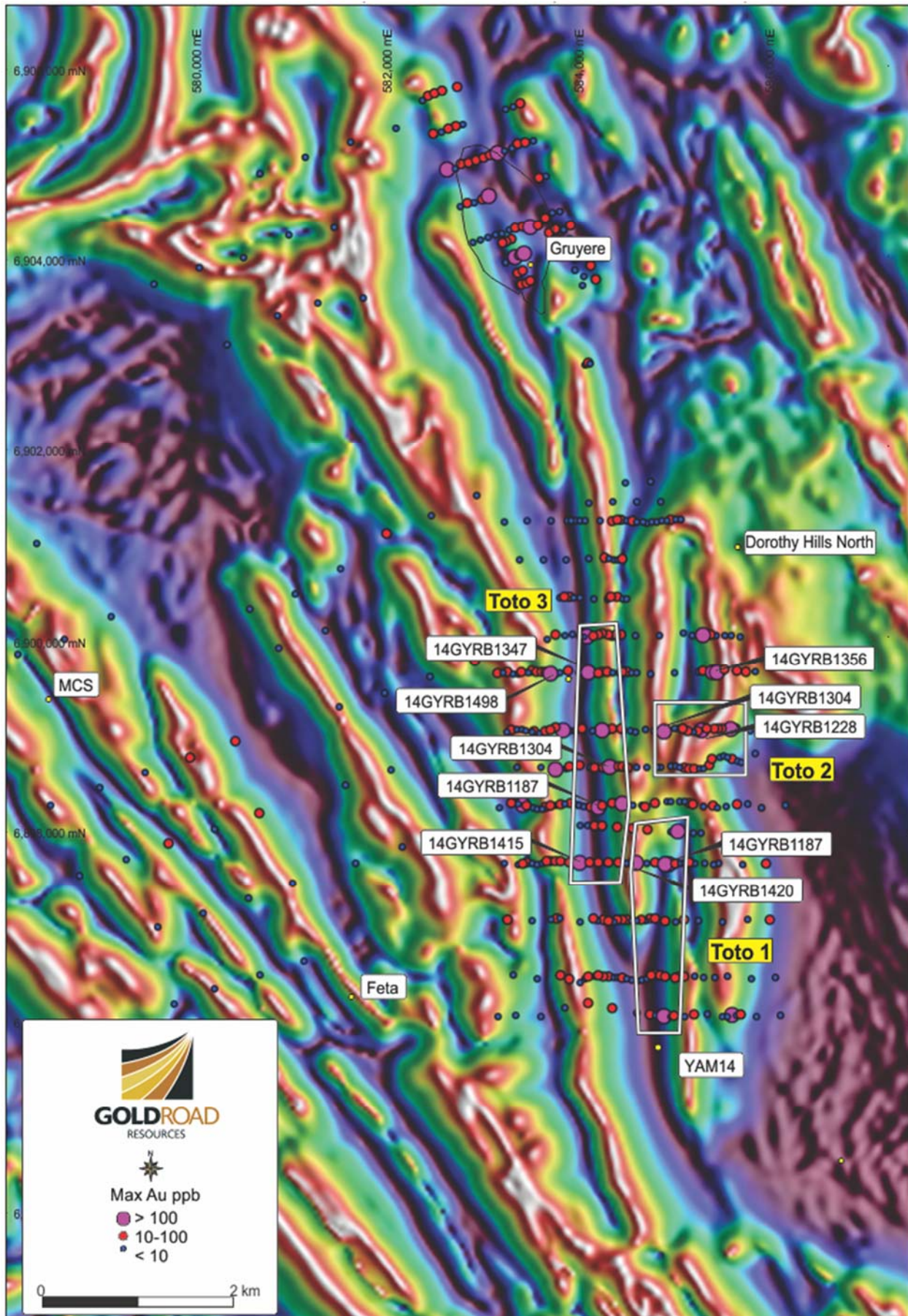


Figure 2: Plan view Toto Targets 1, 2 and 3 derived from Aircore drilling, based on coincident geological and geochemical anomalism. Aircore drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb). Background shows the regional magnetic image (RTP Tilt).

Toto Prospect Aircore Programme

A programme of follow-up Aircore drilling has been completed over the Toto Geochemical Anomalies identified through RAB Interface drilling in June 2014. The programme comprised 356 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 45 metres, for 16,328 metres (Figures 1 and 2). Drilling covered an area measuring approximately 5,000 metres north to south by 2,500 metres east to west over the RAB geochemical anomaly and associated structural targets identified through interpretation of magnetic imagery.

The holes were drilled on east-west lines spaced 200, 400 or 800 metres apart. Vertical holes were spaced 50 to 100 metres apart on those lines and drilled to refusal, which generally represents the top of the fresh un-weathered rock. The sample taken from the freshest rock provides the best medium to analyse for accessory pathfinder elements often associated with gold mineralising systems. All holes were assayed for gold down the length of the hole, with Field Portable XRF analyses completed on corresponding assay intervals. The assays were completed on four-metre (or less if the end of hole does not accommodate a final four metre interval) composite samples taken from consecutive one-metre intervals. The final one-metre interval of every hole was additionally sampled for gold and a suite of 60 other elements in order to identify potential multi-element signatures characteristic of hydrothermal ("hot-fluid") mineralisation associated with orogenic gold systems.

Depth of holes varied considerably, depending on the depth of weathering, from a minimum two metres in areas on the east with minimal cover over granite rocks, to a maximum of 116 metres on the western side of the prospect area.

Toto Bedrock Targets

Drilling has successfully identified three coherent bedrock targets (Toto 1, 2 and 3) with geological, geochemical and geophysical features consistent with large mineralised gold systems. The combination of gold anomalism, even at low levels in weathered terranes, with a suite of pathfinder elements (such as arsenic, molybdenum, copper, bismuth and tungsten), provides strong evidence for the presence of mineralised systems. The three Toto Targets all have coherent low level gold anomalism consistent with the gold signatures intersected in Aircore drilling completed over the more deeply weathered northern end of the Gruyere Deposit earlier this year (refer ASX announcement dated 17 February 2014). Each target has a variety of different geological and geochemical features suggestive of alteration associated with hydrothermal gold mineralisation, as summarised and tabulated below (Table 1).

- The **Toto 1 Target** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **2.2 kilometres by 200 metres** at >50ppb Au, up to a maximum 0.52 g/t Au over 4 metres within a **best intercept of 22 metres at 0.20 g/t** from 32 metres (14GYRB1187). Gold mineralisation defines an elongate anomaly interpreted as a shear zone adjacent to a Gruyere Tonalite intrusive unit with distinct As-Mo signature. The Tonalite body defines a discrete magnetic low signature similar to Gruyere, with identical geochemical signatures in a variety of multi-elements.
- The **Toto 2 Target** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **500 metres by 300 metres** at >50ppb Au, up to 0.3 g/t Au. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a deformed "Ziggy" Monzonite unit with distinct As-Mo-Cu-Bi-W signature.
- The **Toto 3 Target** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **3 kilometres by 300 metres** at >50ppb Au, up to a maximum 0.62 g/t Au over 4 metres within a **best intercept of 12 metres at 0.61 g/t Au** from 28 metres (14GYRB1304). Gold mineralisation is associated with a discrete magnetic low feature parallel to the trace of the main Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. Additional anomalism includes low level copper and strong zinc-bismuth adjacent to the west.

Table 1: Geological and Geochemical Criteria identifying the Toto 1, 2, and 3 Targets

Criteria	Comment	Gruyere	Toto 1	Toto 2	Toto 3
Cover Depth and conditions	General Dorothy Hills cover conditions consist of Sand Dunes and Permian Sandstone over Archean host rock	1 to 3 metres of sand and 0 to 15 metres of Permian. Leached oxide profile (no gold) in north zone	10 to 35 metres	1 to 20 metres	15 to 45 metres
Gold		0.01 to 84 g/t in mineralisation 0.01 to 0.3 g/t in weathered profile above mineralisation in north zone	2.0 km strike at >50 to 570 ppb Best intercept 20m @ 0.2 g/t Max value 0.57 g/t	>50ppb over 230m wide and 500m strike	3.0 km strike and 500m wide Elongate NS anomaly >50 to 620 ppb Best intercept 12m @ 0.61 g/t Max value 0.63 g/t
Host Rock	Gold can occur in many rock types in the Yilgarn Greenstone Terranes. Best host identified at Yamarna to date is the Gruyere Tonalite porphyry intrusive. Mafic rocks generally host majority of deposits in Western Australia	Felsic porphyry intrusive host rock - Gruyere Tonalite. Country rocks include basalts, cherty sediments and intermediate volcaniclastics	Mafic/intermediate in shear trend with intrusives in mineralisation. Gruyere Tonalite signature to west	Felsic intrusive – Monzonite in signature, with complex structural deformation	Intermediate-Mafic sequence in Dorothy Hills Shear Zone (DHSZ) with intercalated felsic intrusive units.
Ti/Zr Ratio	Evolved felsic intrusives <10 Felsic intrusive rocks <20 Intermediate rocks 20 to 40 Mafic rocks >40	Very low Ti in evolved Felsic porphyry intrusive Ratio <7	40 to 80 in gold trend Ratio <7 in Western Tonalite adjacent to gold trend	<7 Monzonite, similar to Gruyere Tonalite	20 to 40 - Intermediate
Rb/Sr Ratio	Strontium (Sr) can act as a proxy for Sodium (Na) or plagioclase (Albite) alteration in felsic systems. Low ratios potentially represent Albite alteration assemblages	Very low ratios <0.25 Albite and sodic plagioclase forms the main alteration mineral associated with Gold mineralisation	<0.25 along 2km strike of gold anomalism Western Tonalite >0.75	<0.25 over >300m width, 500m strike coincident with gold anomalism	Mostly 0.25 - 0.50 over 2.5km strike coincident with gold anomalism
Arsenic	Commonly associated element in hydrothermal alteration systems	>50ppm in mineralisation, up to 2500ppm >10ppm footprint in weathered profile in BOH Aircore	>10ppm, up to 100ppm West Tonalite >100ppm over 500m width	10 to 30ppm along one section 10 to 40ppm in XRF	No anomalism at BOH. Minor anomalism in XRF down hole assays
Molybdenum	Commonly associated with intrusive related orogenic systems	>10ppm in mineralisation >1ppm in BOH Aircore	Low level West Tonalite >10ppm	1 to 5 ppm	No anomalism
Bismuth		>20 in mineralisation	No anomalism	20 to 30 ppm	Elevated zone (10 tp 20) to west of gold trend
Copper		>150 ppm in mineralisation	No anomalism	Anomalism coincident with gold anomaly 100 to 500 ppm	No anomalism coincident with gold anomaly Distal anomalism to west up to 600ppm
Zinc	Common distal pathfinder element in orogenic systems. Also a common association with sedimentary related rocks.	>80ppm in weathered profile above mineralisation >120ppm in weathered adjacent distal footprint >200ppm, up to 1,300ppm in fresh mineralisation	>200ppm over southern half of gold anomaly adjacent to Tonalite body	100 to 1000 ppm coincident with gold anomaly	Low level 100 to 200ppm coincident with gold anomaly 200 to 2000ppm in adjacent rocks to the west

Future Work

Gold Road is planning a follow-up programme of RC drilling to test the three identified Toto Targets. Drilling will be completed on existing drilling lines. Approximately 5,000 to 10,000 metres of drilling will initially test the portions of the three targets with highest gold anomalism coincident with most favourable geology. The full strike length of all three targets will be tested into fresh bedrock on a broad drilling grid. High-grade bedrock mineralisation will be followed up immediately if intersected. Drilling is expected to commence in October 2014.

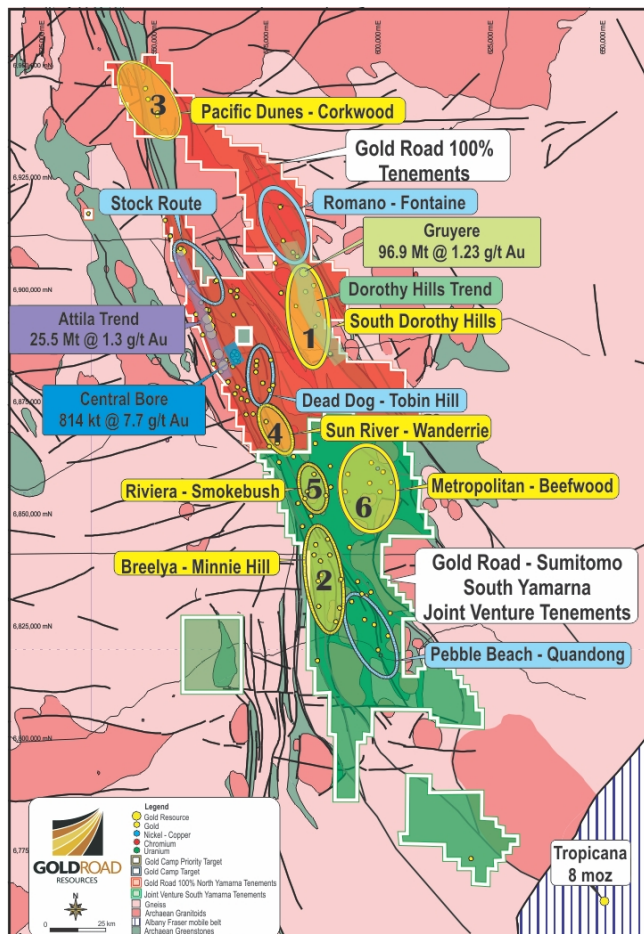


Figure 3: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Dorothy Hills Trend as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets

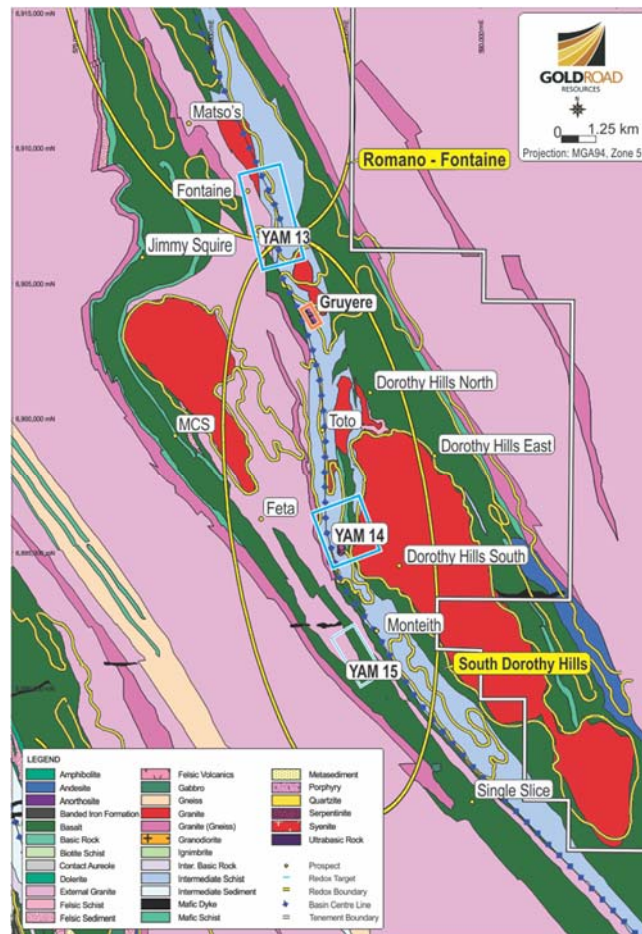


Figure 4: The Dorothy Hills trend showing Gruyere, YAM14 and Toto.

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources Limited (ASX: GOR) is exploring and developing its wholly-owned **Yamarna Belt**, a newly discovered gold region covering ~4,900 square kilometres on the Yilgarn Craton, 150 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia.

Gold Road announced in May 2013 an exploration joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited) for Sumitomo Metal Mining to earn up to 50% interest in Gold Road's South Yamarna tenements, an area covering ~2,800 square kilometres.

The Yamarna Belt, adjacent to the 500 kilometre long Yamarna shear zone, is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Geologically similar to the prolific Kalgoorlie Gold Belt, the Yamarna Belt has a current reported Mineral Resource of 5.1 million ounces of gold, hosts a number of significant new discoveries and lies immediately north of the 7.9 million ounce Tropicana deposit.

Gold Road prioritises exploration on its tenement holding into six of ten **Gold Camp Targets** on the Yamarna Belt. Identified in 2012 through interpretation of various geological and geophysical data sets, each target has a 15-25 kilometre strike length and contains numerous prospects. Initial exploration of these targets has been very encouraging, highlighted by the discovery of the Gruyere Deposit in 2013 and the release of its Maiden Mineral Resource of 3.8 million ounces within 12 months of discovery.

The first Gold Camp Target was the South Dorothy Hills Trend which initially yielded the recent Gruyere and YAM14 gold discoveries, followed by identification of a significant regional scale geochemical anomaly at Toto. These discoveries, which exhibit differing mineralisation styles not seen before in the Yamarna Belt, occur along a nine kilometre structural trend on the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone, approximately 25 kilometres north-east of its more advanced project Central Bore. The occurrence of multiple mineralised positions confirms the potential for the Dorothy Hills Trend to host further significant gold deposits.

NOTES:

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Exploration Manager for Gold Road Resources Limited. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road Resources Limited, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Osborne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Osborne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Toto Aircore Drilling Results

Table 2: Summary of Significant Aircore Drilling Intercepts over 0.2 g/t Au
(1 to 4 metre samples, 0.2 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	MGA94_mEast	MGA94_mNorth
14GYRB1187	32	54	22	0.20	584,802	6,897,996
including	32	36	4	0.53		
and	53	54	1	0.36		
14GYRB1228	24	28	4	0.30	585,137	6,899,393
14GYRB1284	40	44	4	0.26	584,050	6,898,586
14GYRB1304	28	40	12	0.61	584,171	6,899,012
Including	28	32	4	0.63		
and	32	36	4	0.63		
and	36	40	4	0.57		
14GYRB1334	19	20	1	0.22	584,740	6,899,378
14GYRB1347	40	43	3	0.23	583,947	6,899,998
14GYRB1356	24	27	3	0.23	585,262	6,900,007
	27	28	1	0.22		
14GYRB1415	48	52	4	0.23	583,862	6,898,000
14GYRB1420	44	48	4	0.20	584,453	6,898,000
14GYRB1498	28	32	4	0.37	583,555	6,899,992

Table 3: Summary of Toto Anomaly Aircore drill hole collar details for holes with significant mineralisation.
All other collars locations for holes drilled in the programme are illustrated spatially in Figures 1 and 2

Hole No.	Depth (m)	MGA_mEast	MGA_mNorth	m RL	Magn Azimuth	Dip
14GYRB1187	54	584,802	6,897,996	431	000	90
14GYRB1228	39	585,137	6,899,393	428	000	90
14GYRB1284	69	584,050	6,898,586	445	000	90
14GYRB1304	51	584,171	6,899,012	439	000	90
14GYRB1334	20	584,740	6,899,378	430	000	90
14GYRB1347	44	583,947	6,899,998	434	000	90
14GYRB1356	28	585,262	6,900,007	431	000	90
14GYRB1415	59	583,862	6,898,000	447	000	90
14GYRB1420	56	584,453	6,898,000	437	000	90
14GYRB1498	38	583,555	6,899,992	437	000	90

Note: Coordinates in Projection GDA 94- Zone 51

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Toto Aircore Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	The sampling has been carried out using Aircore Drilling (AC). The programme comprised 356 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 45 metres, for 16,328 metres. Holes varied in depth from 2 metres to a maximum 116 metres
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill hole location was picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	One metre Aircore samples were collected and composited to 4 metres to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10gr was analysed using aqua-regia digestion with AAS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. All pulps from the 4 metre composite samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays. An additional one metre sample was collected from the last sample in the drill hole (end-of-hole) and also assayed for Gold using the identical protocol described above. This EOH sample was additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
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>	An Aircore drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The aircore bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm).
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The majority of samples collected were dry. Samples collected below the regional water table were generally damp to wet. The water table was intersected at an averaged 40-50 meters. RAB/AC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples is estimated to be approximately 80-90%, with local variations near surface as low as 20-40%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m).
	<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>	The majority of RAB/Aircore samples were dry. This style of Aircore drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All chips 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 AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10m rows, and four-metre composite samples, amounting to 2-3kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples (approx. 75%) were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 10g was used for gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. A nominal 10g was also used in end-of-hole multi-element analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A duplicate field sample is taken at a rate of 1 in 50 samples near the bottom of the hole. At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.
	<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>	Four-metre composites and one-metre re-splits are taken using a scoop or spear, which penetrates the sample pile on the ground in several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg (average 2.2kg) to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with AAS finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in Aircore drilling.</p> <p>Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 29 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes of the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr.</p> <p>Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique.</p> <p>End-of-hole samples were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements</p>
	<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>	All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 protocol for AC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of approximately 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates in Aircore Programmes using 4 metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 1 in 100. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 4,479 samples. This included 130 Field Blanks, 131 Field Standards and 47 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 201 Lab blanks, 173 Lab checks, and 221 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant result were checked by the Project Geologist and Exploration Manager
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Dashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Geologist.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is used for plotting and reporting purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	RAB/Aircore locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clino.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, 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 surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1-2m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Aircore drilling was carried out on east-west lines spaced either 200 metres, 400 metres or 800 metres apart, with holes generally 50 metres spaced on the drill lines. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to 4metres. An additional one metre end of hole sample is collected and assayed for gold and multi-element analysis.
	<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>	Results from the Aircore drilling are not used for resource estimation. These assay results are only used to determine lithology using geochemical associations, and to identify broad coherent geochemical signatures consistent with gold mineralising systems.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples were composited over 4 meters using a scoop.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines (90 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. Holes are drilled vertical.
	<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>	No sampling bias is considered to be introduced.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags, sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	The Aircore drilling occurred within tenement E38/1932, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd. Tenement E38/1932 is located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. The 2004 “Yamarna Project Agreement” between Gold Road and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation govern the exploration activities respectively inside the Pastoral Lease. Aspects of these agreements are currently under review.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous exploration has been completed on this prospect by other parties.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Toto Target Area incorporates the 8 km trend of the major regional Dorothy Hills Shear Zone target between the Gruyere Prospect to the north (3.84 Moz gold resource) and the YAM14 Prospect to the south. Geology comprises a north south striking sequence of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks situated between two large granitic pluton complexes to the east and west. The entirety of the area is under a cover of sand and sandstone. Geochemistry suggests that similar felsic intrusive rocks to the main host of the Gruyere Deposit (Gruyere Tonalite) exist in localised areas along the length of the Toto area. Mineralisation at the Gruyere Deposit is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and appears to be associated with pervasive overprinting albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration with presence of arsenopyrite-molybdenite-sphalerite which add a signature of As-Mo-Zn to the mineralisation signature This zone occurs within the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt at Yamarna in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ■ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ■ dip and azimuth of the hole ■ down hole length and interception depth ■ hole length. <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>Hole locations are identified in Figures 1 and 2. Holes with significant mineralisation (>0.2 g/t Au) are tabulated in Appendix 1. All holes are drilled vertically. Assay values used in the interpretation of geochemical anomalism is reported as the highest gold value in each individual hole, and the end-of-hole gold value. The end-of-hole value for other multi-elements was also used to identify anomalous trends.</p> <p>The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and “footprints” rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate and best practice in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Absolute grades at very low levels are utilised for identification of gold or multi-element anomalies above general back ground levels. Maximum gold value in hole and end of hole values are used to identify regional anomalies. End of hole multi-element values in freshest rock are considered most representative of the value in that local area. Cut-off grades are not quoted or used in choosing individual values. Grade contours at specific values are identified as anomalous against local back ground levels. For gold a value of >50ppb and >100ppb are considered anomalous. Arsenic >20ppm, molybdenum >1ppm and zinc >80ppm are considered anomalous in this area and representative of potential mineralisation associated with hydrothermal fluid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres, with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Individual assays on holes are plotted in plan and a plan contour is constructed using absolute values of individual elements. End of hole values are used to contour arsenic, molybdenum, and zinc. Maximum gold value in each hole is used to contour gold values.
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 1 and 2 in the body of text.
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.	Absolute values are not considered material in using low level geochemical assays to identify low level regional anomalies.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Drill hole location data are plotted on Figure 1 and 2
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow-up RC drilling is planned to test beneath the three identified targets – Toto 1, 2, and 3 This programme will be completed and assays reported in Q4 2014