

## HIGH-GRADE GOLD RESULTS FROM MINNIE HILL SOUTH DRILLING (SOUTH YAMARNA JV)



### Highlights

- **Follow-up 23 hole 5,676 metre RC drilling programme at Minnie Hill South prospect has been completed**
- **Mineralised zone has a strike length of 800 metres, dip extent of 250 metres and remains open in all directions**
- **The programme confirms the previously reported high-grade intercepts and successful extension of the mineralised structure**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road or the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce that the second Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at the Minnie Hill South Prospect on the Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture (**South Yamarna JV**) project has been completed, and has confirmed the previously announced identification of a new high-grade gold discovery (refer ASX Announcement 29 May 2014) (Figures 1 and 4). This programme is fully funded by Sumitomo as part of their earn-in commitment under the terms of the JV.

The initial RC programme completed in April 2014 comprised of six drill holes, (14SYRC0001-0006), and reported anomalous gold mineralisation in five holes with a best intercept in 14SYRC0002 of 12 metres at 4.65 g/t Au from 135 metres (refer ASX announcement dated 29 May 2014).

Assay results have been received from the follow-up 23 hole, 5,676 metre RC programme which was conducted between June and July 2014. This programme, designed to intersect the mineralised structure along strike and down dip of the established high-grade results, successfully returned anomalous gold mineralisation in 12 of the 23 drill holes.

Best gold intercepts include:

- **1 metre at 16.1 g/t Au from 173 metres (14SYRC0007),**
- **5 metres at 2.03 g/t Au from 211 metres (14SYRC0008),**
- **6 metres at 3.11 g/t Au from 222 metres (14SYRC0021) and**
- **6 metres at 2.67 g/t Au from 164 metres (14SYRC0024).**

The new RC holes intersected the same differentiated dolerite package and associated mineralised shear system as the original discovery holes, confirming that mineralisation extends over an area approaching one kilometre in strike length. The coincidence of consistent geology, multiple shear zones, and high-grade gold mineralisation within such a favourable host rock over a large area provides encouragement for the further definition of a potential large mineralised gold system in the Minnie Hill South area.

ASX Code: GOR

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Gold Road's Executive Chairman, Ian Murray commented, "It is very encouraging to see that the first prospect tested with RC drilling within the first Camp to be tested in the South Yamarna JV area has defined gold mineralisation within a very prospective differentiated dolerite over nearly one kilometre of strike and a down dip extent of up to 250 metres. This bodes very well for further drill testing of this prospect and other prospects in the South Yamarna JV."

## Drilling Results

The best gold intercepts from the assays received from holes 14SYRC0007 to 14SYRC0029 (at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, including maximum 2 metre of internal waste) included:

- **1 metre at 16.1 g/t Au from 173 metres and 7 metres at 1.10 g/t Au from 196 metres (14SYRC0007)**
- **6 metres at 3.11 g/t Au from 222 metres; including 1 metre at 12.0 g/t Au from 222 metres (14SYRC0021)**
- **6 metres at 2.67 g/t Au from 164 metres; including 1 metre at 9.14 g/t Au from 168 metres (14SYRC0024)**
- **3 metres at 2.94 g/t Au from 127 metres; including 1 metre at 5.82 g/t Au from 129 metres (14SYRC0023)**
- **5 metres at 2.03 g/t Au from 211 metres; including 1 metre at 5.03 g/t Au from 211 metres (14SYRC0008)**
- **6 metres at 1.14 g/t Au from 42 metres, including 1 metre at 1.80 g/t Au from 42 metres (14SYRC0010)**

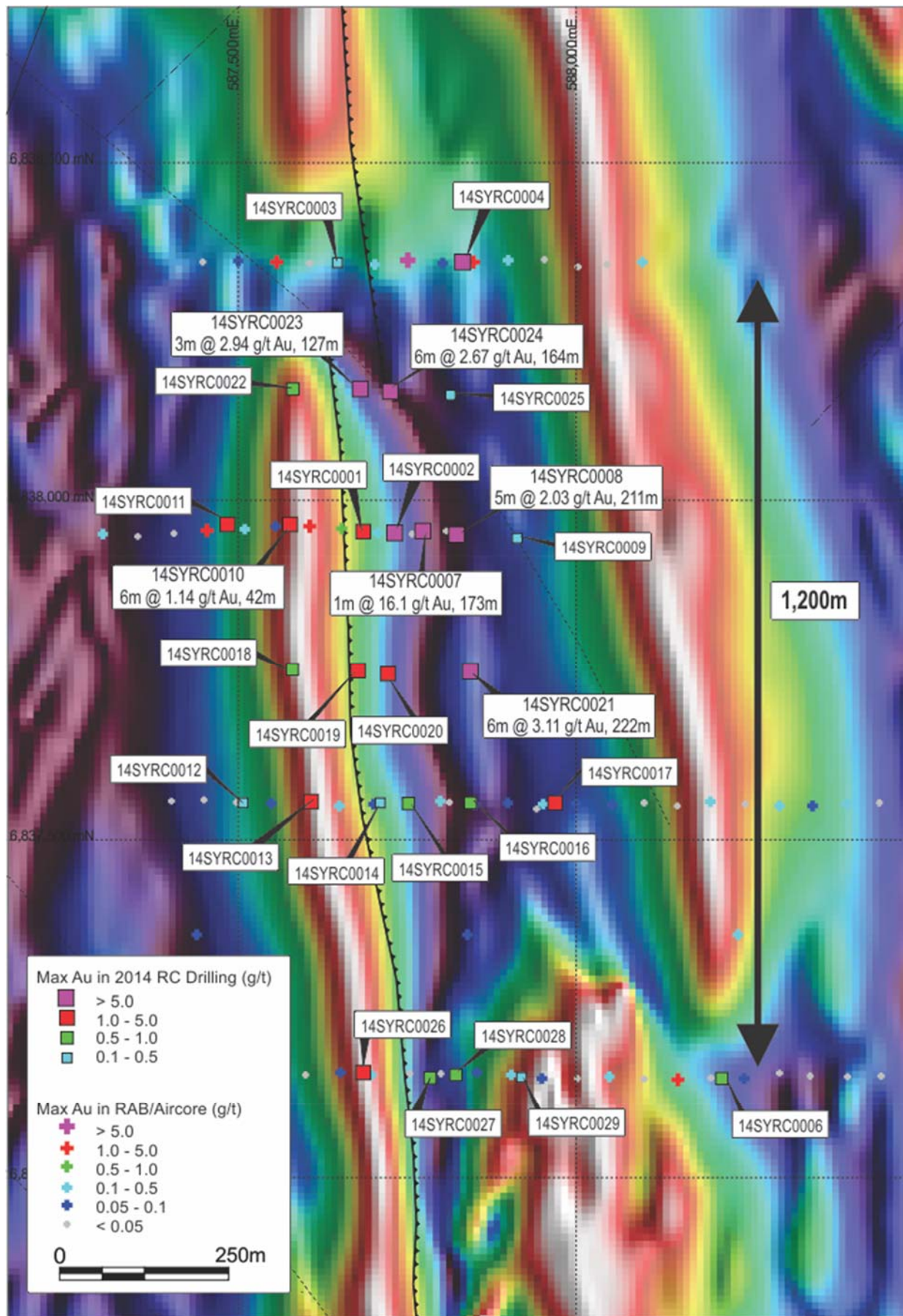
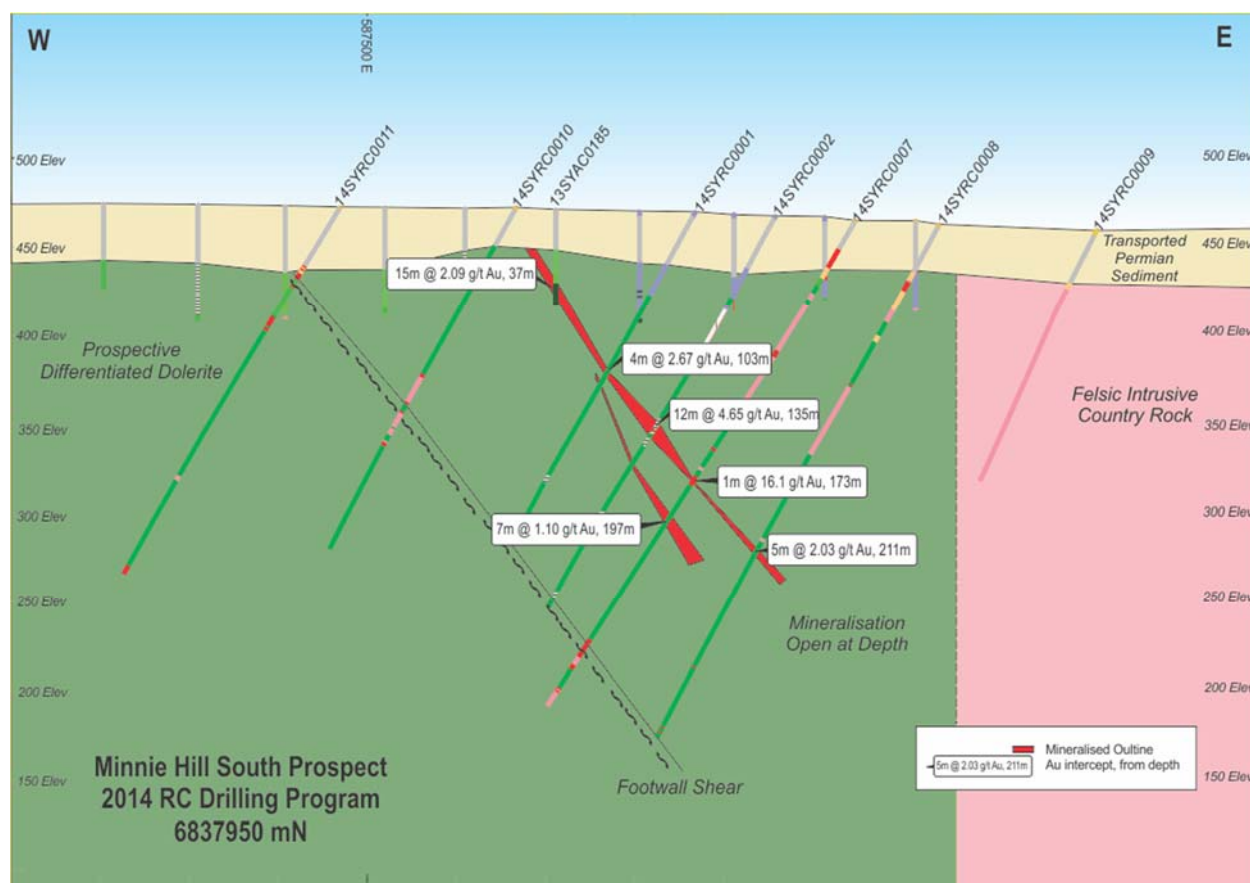


Figure 1 - Minnie Hill South gold prospect with location of new and existing drill collars on RTP Tilt magnetic image showing gold intercepts

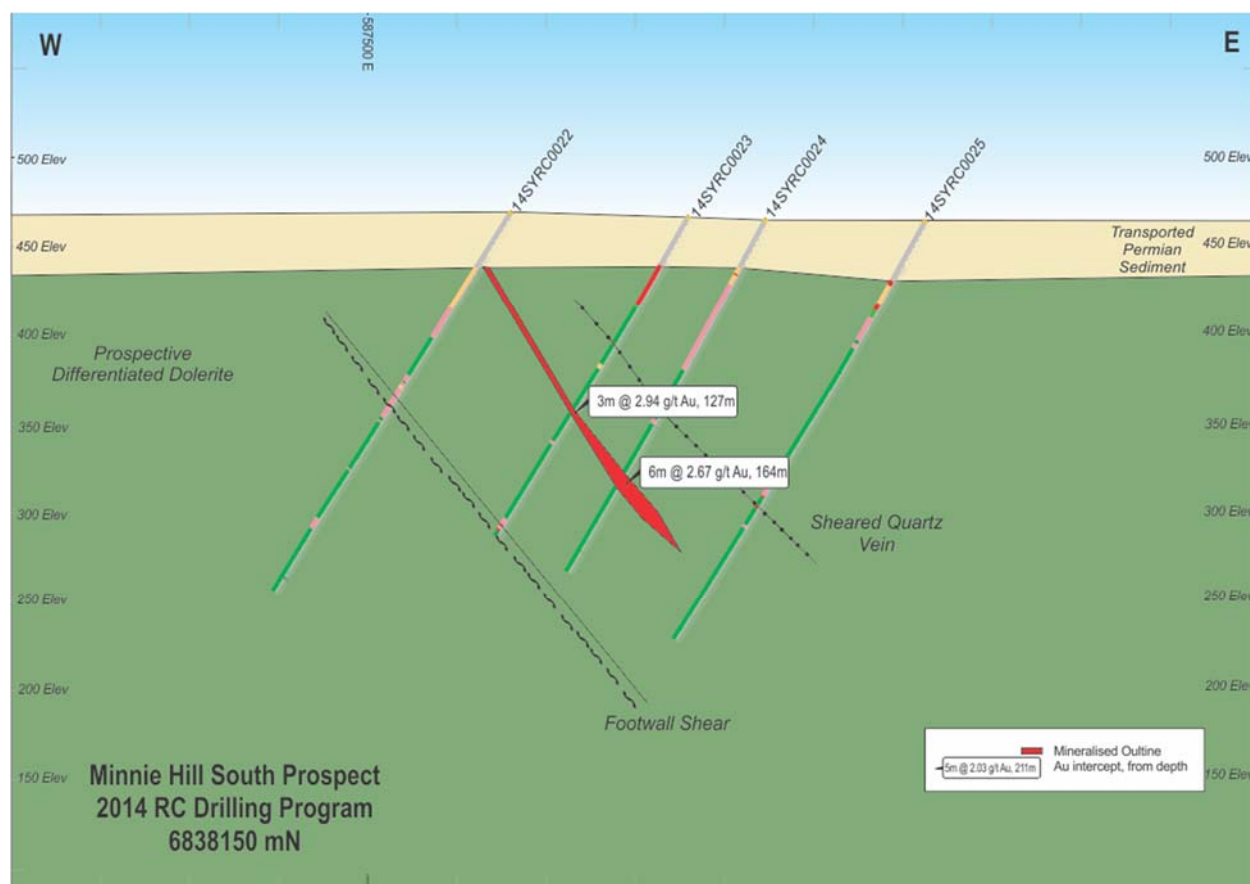
## Prospect Geology

A programme of 23 RC drill holes (14SYRC0007 to 0029) totalling 5,676 metres was completed to follow up the high-grade mineralisation discovered by the initial RC drilling completed in April 2014. The new programme, designed to test the strike and dip extent of gold mineralisation, incorporated five 200 metre spaced drill traverses centred on the two high-grade discovery holes (14SYRC0001-2). Holes were spaced (east-west) 50 to 100 metres along drill lines to provide intersections both up and down dip of the existing mineralisation.

A thick dolerite package was intersected on all drill lines with the textures observed in the drill chips consistent with those indicative of a differentiated dolerite sill (akin to Golden Mile Dolerite in Kalgoorlie and Junction Dolerite in St Ives field). Anomalous gold mineralisation is associated with discrete, moderately east dipping shear zones and strong biotite-sulphide-magnetite alteration. High gold grades, up to 16 g/t Au, were returned from multiple holes surrounding the discovery holes and have defined a zone of consistent mineralisation up to 800 metres along strike and 250 metres down dip (Figures 2 and 3). The mineralisation remains open in all directions.



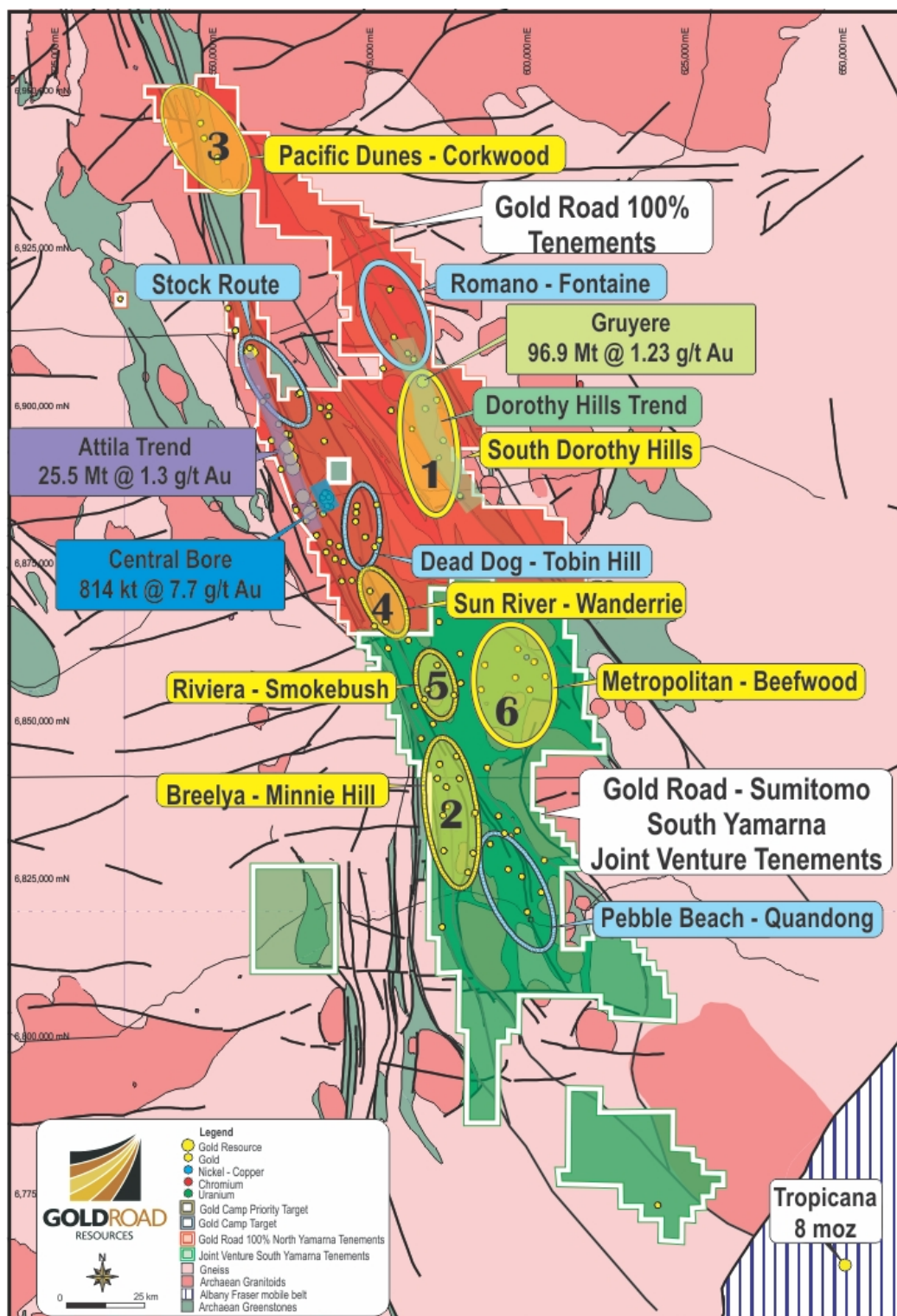




**Figure 3**-Cross Section 6,838,150mN- Minnie Hill South Prospect: Geology and significant gold intersections

## Future Work

The next phase of work will focus on further defining the stratigraphy of the dolerite package utilising detailed geochemical and petrological sampling. It is expected that this work will help identify the dolerite's internal zonation and its control on mineralisation, enabling particular prospective units to be specifically targeted during future drilling campaigns. A diamond drill hole designed to intersect the entire stratigraphic sequence and dolerite zonation will also be considered for drilling in late 2014 to provide some drill core to assist with these studies.



**Figure 4:** - Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Breelya-Minnie Hill Camp Target as well as other Gold Camp Targets

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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 (Figure 4).

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 and lying north of the 7.9 million ounce Tropicana deposit, the Yamarna Belt has a mineral resource of 5.1 million ounces of gold, hosting a number of significant new discoveries including Gold Road's recently announced 3.84 million ounce discovery at Gruyere.

Gold Road is prioritising exploration on six of its 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.

The first Gold Camp Target was the South Dorothy Hills Trend which yielded the Gruyere and YAM14 gold discoveries. These discoveries, approximately nine kilometres apart and on the same structural trend, approximately 25 kilometres north-east of its more advanced project Central Bore, exhibit two different mineralisation styles not seen before in the Yamarna Belt, and confirm 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 – Minnie Hill South -Reverse Circulation Drilling

**Table 1: Summary of Significant RC Drilling Intercepts over 1 g/t Au**  
(1 metre samples, 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, maximum 2 metres waste and minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	MGA94_mEast	MGA94_mNorth
14SYRC0007	173	174	1	16.12	587,774	6,837,951
	196	203	7	1.10		
14SYRC0008	211	216	5	2.03	587,821	6,837,948
14SYRC0010	42	48	6	1.14	587,584	6,837,960
	160	161	1	1.93		
14SYRC0011	78	81	3	1.23	587,485	6,837,963
	226	227	1	3.43		
14SYRC0013	110	111	1	1.40	587,605	6,837,552
14SYRC0017	145	146	1	2.50	587,969	6,837,551
14SYRC0019	98	99	1	1.87	587,677	6,837,749
14SYRC0020	94	95	1	1.71	587,722	6,837,748
	110	111	1	1.50		
	122	123	1	1.19		
14SYRC0021	222	228	6	3.11	587,842	6,837,751
	233	234	1	3.11		
14SYRC0023	127	130	3	2.94	587,680	6,838,162
14SYRC0024	164	170	6	2.67	587,723	6,838,161
	214	215	1	1.08		
14SYRC0026	174	175	1	1.32	587,683	6,837,157



**Table 2: Summary of Significant RC Drilling Intercepts over 1 g/t Au**  
(1 metre samples, 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept, maximum 2 metres waste)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	MGA94_mEast	MGA94_mNorth
14SYRC0007	173	174	1	16.12	587,774	6,837,951
14SYRC0007	197	203	6	1.19		
14SYRC0007	252	253	1	1.40		
14SYRC0008	211	215	4	2.32	587,821	6,837,948
14SYRC0010	42	43	1	1.80	587,584	6,837,960
14SYRC0010	46	47	1	2.35		
14SYRC0010	160	161	1	1.93		
14SYRC0011	78	79	1	2.80	587,485	6,837,963
14SYRC0011	226	227	1	3.43		
14SYRC0013	110	111	1	1.40	587,605	6,837,552
14SYRC0017	145	146	1	2.50	587,969	6,837,551
14SYRC0019	98	99	1	1.87	587,677	6,837,749
14SYRC0020	94	95	1	1.71	587,722	6,837,748
14SYRC0020	110	111	1	1.50		
14SYRC0020	122	123	1	1.19		
14SYRC0021	222	228	6	3.11	587,842	6,837,751
14SYRC0021	233	234	1	3.11		
14SYRC0023	127	130	3	2.94	587,680	6,838,162
14SYRC0024	106	107	1	1.02	587,723	6,838,161
14SYRC0024	164	170	6	2.67		
14SYRC0024	214	215	1	1.08		
14SYRC0026	174	175	1	1.32	587,683	6,837,157

**Table 3: Summary of Significant RC Drilling Intercepts over 1 g/t Au**  
(1 metre samples, 5.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	MGA94_mEast	MGA94_mNorth
14SYRC0007	173	174	1	16.12	587,774	6,837,951
14SYRC0008	211	212	1	5.03	587,821	6,837,948
14SYRC0021	222	223	1	11.99	587,842	6,837,751
14SYRC0023	129	130	1	5.82	587,680	6,838,162
14SYRC0024	168	169	1	9.14	587,723	6,838,161

**Table 4: Summary of Minnie Hill Prospect RC drill hole collar details**

Hole No.	Depth (m)	MGA_mEast	MGA_mNorth	m RL	Magn Azimuth	Dip
14SYRC0007	324	587,774	6,837,951	465	275	-60
14SYRC0008	330	587,821	6,837,948	463	275	-61
14SYRC0009	156	587,910	6,837,943	460	272	-61
14SYRC0010	219	587,584	6,837,960	472	274	-60
14SYRC0011	240	587,485	6,837,963	473	273	-58
14SYRC0012	240	587,511	6,837,555	461	263	-59
14SYRC0013	246	587,605	6,837,552	460	273	-57
14SYRC0014	180	587,708	6,837,551	459	271	-60
14SYRC0015	306	587,751	6,837,553	459	275	-59
14SYRC0016	300	587,842	6,837,553	457	263	-59
14SYRC0017	198	587,969	6,837,551	454	271	-60
14SYRC0018	250	587,578	6,837,751	464	266	-60
14SYRC0019	240	587,677	6,837,749	463	265	-61
14SYRC0020	228	587,722	6,837,748	463	270	-60
14SYRC0021	292	587,842	6,837,751	462	270	-60
14SYRC0022	252	587,580	6,838,166	469	272	-59
14SYRC0023	210	587,680	6,838,162	467	266	-60
14SYRC0024	228	587,723	6,838,161	465	274	-61
14SYRC0025	275	587,813	6,838,159	465	272	-61
14SYRC0026	288	587,683	6,837,157	452	266	-62
14SYRC0027	200	587,782	6,837,152	450	265	-59
14SYRC0028	198	587,820	6,837,152	449	266	-59
14SYRC0029	288	587,919	6,837,148	448	266	-59

**Note:** Coordinates in Projection GDA 94- Zone 51

## Appendix B

### JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 report - Minnie Hill South RC drilling

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC). Twenty three holes were drilled in this reported programme. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every one metre.
	<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 locations were 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>	The RC hole was drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm).
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	All samples were dry. Virtually no significant ground water was encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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 cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.
	<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>	All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	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 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. Field Portable XRF (FPXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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 are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 50g was used for the analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 40 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	<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>	One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling.
	<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>	Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start-up. XRF results are only used for indicative purposes of litho geochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. Down-hole survey of rock property information has been completed by service provider ABIMS Pty Ltd.
	<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 RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 50. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 5,241 samples. This included 157 Field Blanks, 157 Field Standards and 92 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 11 Lab blanks, 58 Lab checks, and 39 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. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant and the Company Technical Director.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes were 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 Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	RC locations were determined by DGPS, with an accuracy of 1cm in Northing and Easting. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 50m intervals. Follow-up down hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools has been completed and results are being processed.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RC locations were determined by DGPS, with an accuracy of 1cm in RL.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drilling targeted at the previously drilled high grade drill holes 14SYRC0001-0004. Drill spacing was at drill lines 200 metres apart and 50-100m apart along the line.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported programme.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270).
	<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>	There is no considered directional bias in the drilling directions used in the reported programme.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific 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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2363, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is also subject to the East Wongatha standard regional heritage agreement, signed in April 2013 between Gold Road Resources Ltd and Central Desert Native Title Services (CDNTS), to minimise the likely disturbance of Aboriginal Sites. The tenement forms part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania may earn a 50% interest.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department ( <b>DMP</b> ).
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	First exploration on the tenements in the eighties has been completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd ( <b>WMC</b> ) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. The Breelya and Minnie Hill prospects were first defined by BHP and WMC.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under 20-30m of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence has been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to Lower Amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries/granitoids. The Archaean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Tertiary weathering.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	Refer to Tables 1 to 4 in the body of text.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.5 ppm, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	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.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. The regional dip in the area is 65 - 80 degrees to the East and North-East. All results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures 1 and 2 in the body of text for relevant plan, and cross section.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All results above 0.5 ppm, 1 ppm, and 5 ppm have been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted geology map (Figure 1).
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Detailed geology and mineralogy studies will be completed prior to contemplation of any further drilling to ensure potential targeting is optimal.