

LARGE GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED AT RIVIERA-SMOKEBUSH (South Yamarna JV)



Highlights

- **Interface RAB drilling has identified widespread, coherent gold anomalism greater than 5ppb near surface**
- **Four strong gold anomalies up to 1 kilometre x 2 kilometre in size with gold grades up to 190ppb**
- **Anomalism coincident with structural and redox targets**
- **Additional areas of more moderate anomalism defined by >10ppb Au and elevated base metals (As, Bi, Cu, Mo) were also identified.**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road or the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce that assay results from its recently completed Regional Interface Rotary Air Blast (**RAB**) programme have been received and identified large areas of coherent gold anomalism (>5ppb) throughout the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Target (Figures 1, 2 and 4).

The programme drilled 2,412 holes for 7,634 metres over a 170 square kilometre area within the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Target, a 25 square kilometre area on the YAM11 Redox Target, and one six kilometre long line over the YAM12 Redox Target. Drilling was conducted on 400 and 800 metre spaced east-west drill lines with a spacing of 100 metres between holes on the lines.

The results have successfully identified multiple areas with prospective gold geochemistry, primarily within the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Target. The resulting anomalies contain gold grades greater than 10ppb with coincident elevated levels of pathfinder elements such as Arsenic, Molybdenum and Copper indicative of gold mineralising systems. Important structural and redox targets identified through magnetic interpretation also characterise the gold anomalies. The four strongest anomalies covered large areas of one kilometre x two kilometres with peak gold values ranging from 30 to 190ppb.

Gold Road is now planning an extensive follow-up Aircore drilling programme to test for gold and other pathfinder elements within the underlying Archaean bedrock below the new Interface RAB anomalies.

Gold Road's Executive Chairman, Ian Murray commented, "We are again very encouraged that our first pass regional sampling programme identified such large coherent gold anomalies in a new, untested Gold Camp Target that may lead to further exciting gold discoveries within the Sumitomo funded South Yamarna JV area."

ASX Code: GOR

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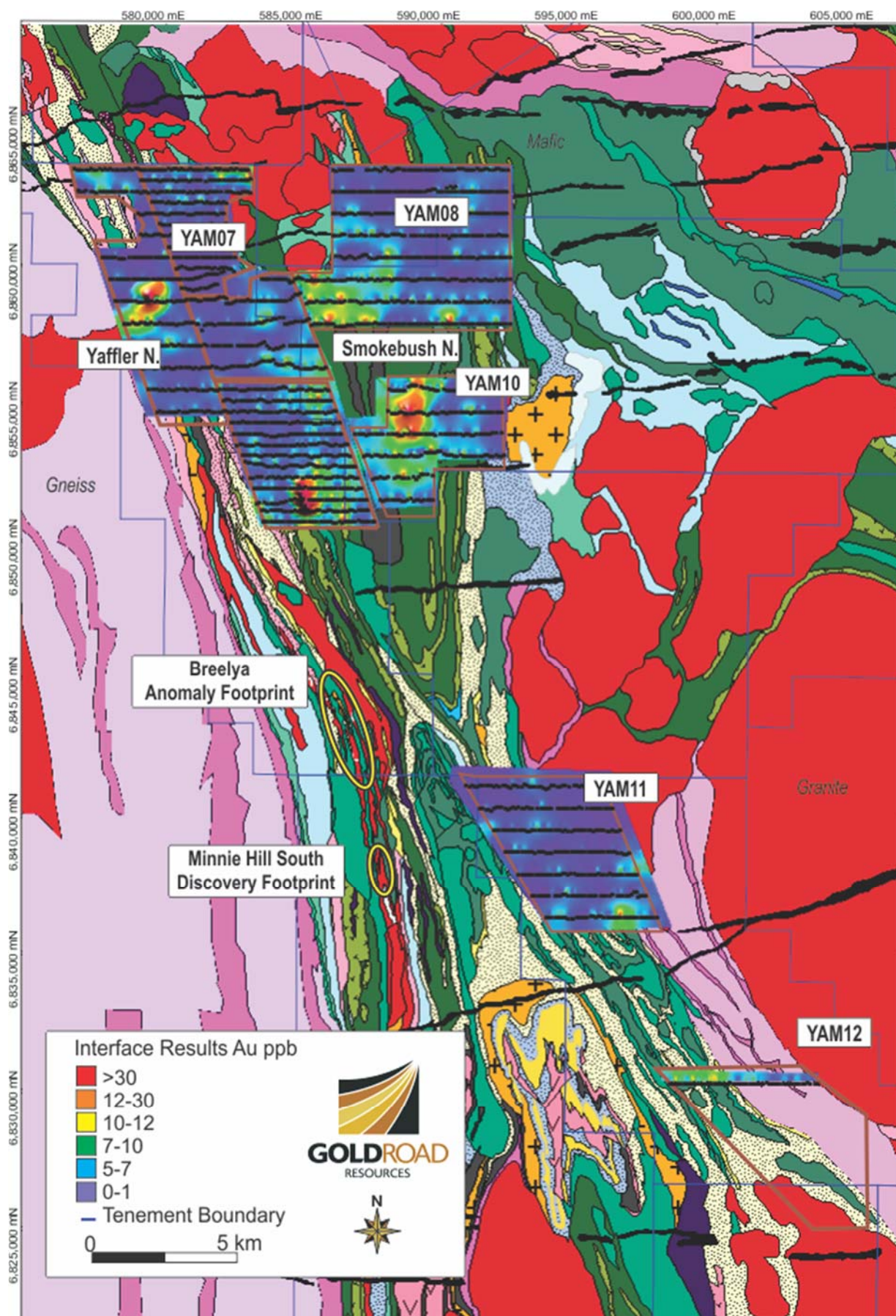


Figure 1: Interface Gold contour image from Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Target over interpreted regional geology

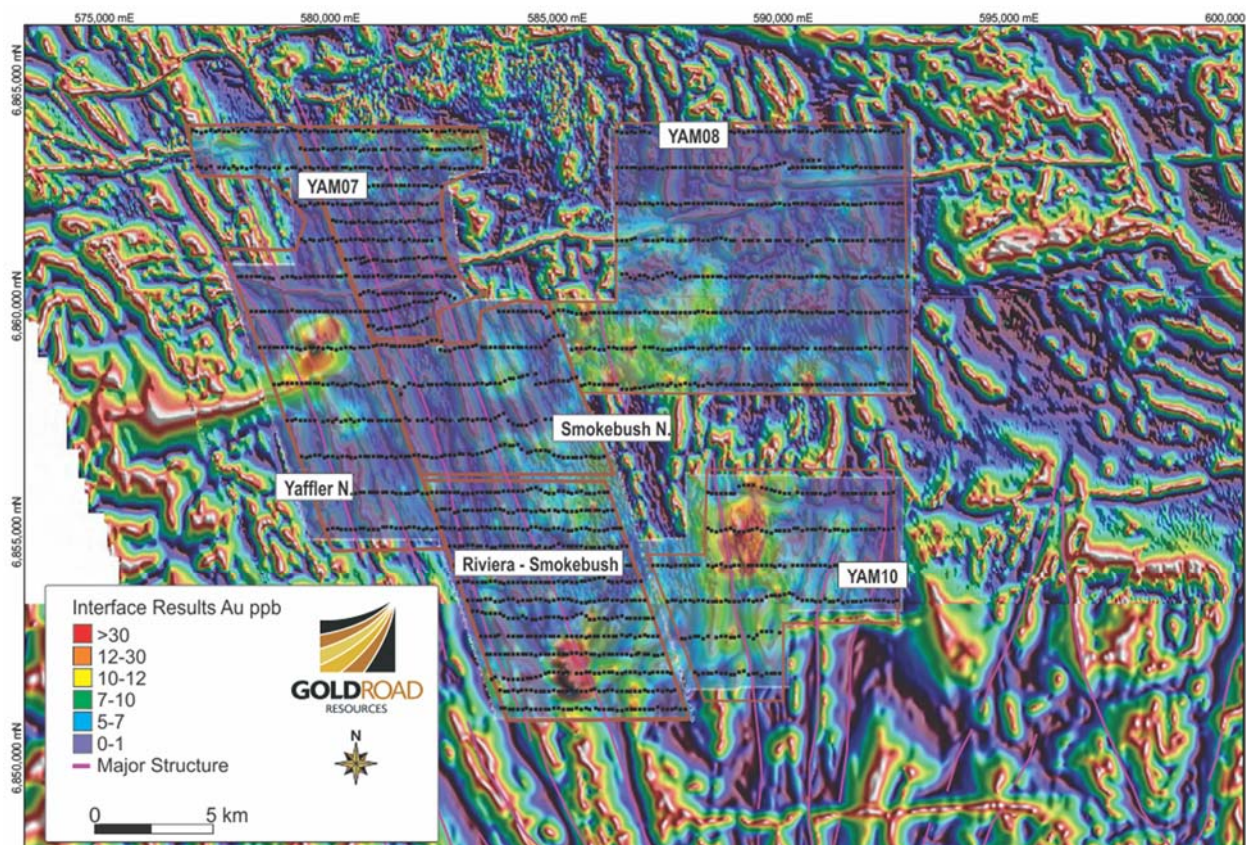


Figure 2: Riviera-Smokebush Interface gold contour image on RTP Tilt aeromagnetic image showing interpreted structures and four strongest gold anomalies.

Interface RAB Drilling

Interface RAB drilling is used to penetrate through the extensive sand dune cover which is ubiquitous to the Yamarna Belt. A single sample is collected from the upper contact surface of the cemented and locally iron rich Permian sandstone which is situated below the sand dune cover, and overlies the basement Archaean rocks that are the potential hosts of the primary gold mineralisation (Figure 3).

The interface samples were sieved to <2mm fraction to produce a 100-gram sample, with pisolite dominant samples having their coarse fraction sampled (>2mm). The samples were delivered by Gold Road to Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for preparation, and assayed in Perth utilising a 10 gram Aqua Regia digestion and AAS for gold analysis with a 0.1 ppb detection limit as well as for the following indicator elements: Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, W and Zn. The drill-hole locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS. The Interface gold image in Figures 1 and 2 reflects the absolute gold value independent of the sampled material.

Gold Road considers the Interface sampling method to be more effective than other traditional soil surveys which generally only sample the surface aeolian sand, particularly in the South Yamarna Joint Venture area where the sand dune cover is commonly up to 10 metres thick. The interface sampling technique has proven to be an effective regional geochemical sampling method and successfully identified the geochemical anomalies associated with the Gruyere Deposit, YAM14 and the Breelya-Minnie Hill Prospects.

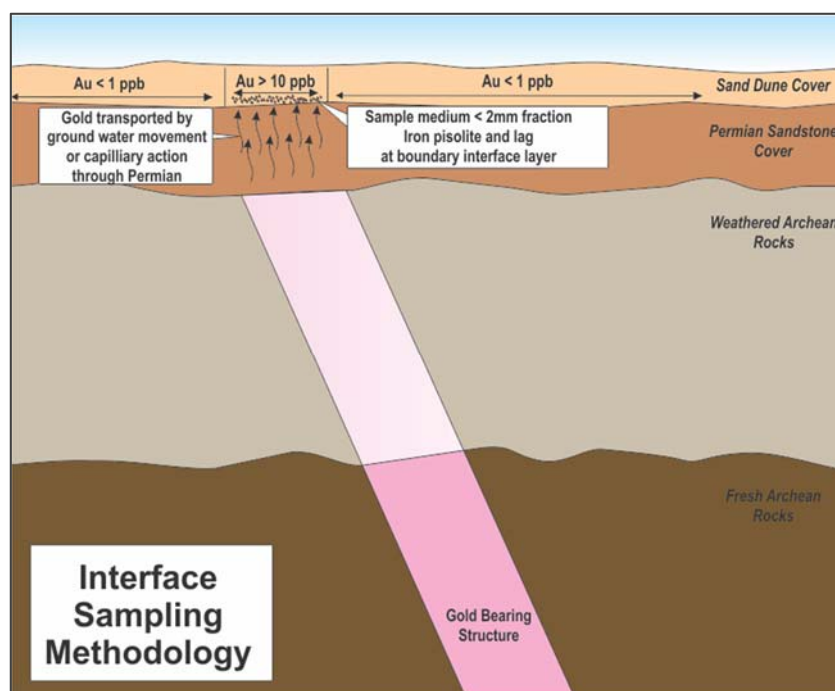


Figure 3: Schematic cross section of typical Yamarna Belt geological profile showing the interface layer sampled in Interface RAB drilling programmes, and relationship of identified gold anomalism associated with Archean hosted gold mineralisation below. Interface RAB drilling penetrates the Sand Dune Cover and collects a sample at the interface contact with upper contact of the Permian Sandstone.

Future Work

A 20,000 metre follow up programme of Aircore drilling, averaging 50 metre depth is now being planned to test these newly identified targets with gold and pathfinder elements. Holes will be drilled to refusal at the top of the fresh rock horizon in the underlying Archean rocks. All holes will be sampled through the Archean weathered profile and assayed for gold, with a single sample taken at end-of hole to also be assayed for an additional multi-element assay suite. Holes will be completed on the same east-west drill lines used for the RAB programme with holes spaced 50 to 200 metres apart. Any gold anomalism identified in the Aircore programme consistent with bedrock gold mineralisation would then be tested with follow-up RC drilling. Additional lines of Interface RAB drilling will also be conducted at YAM12 to complete the interface sampling of the Target. Drilling is expected to commence late-September 2014.

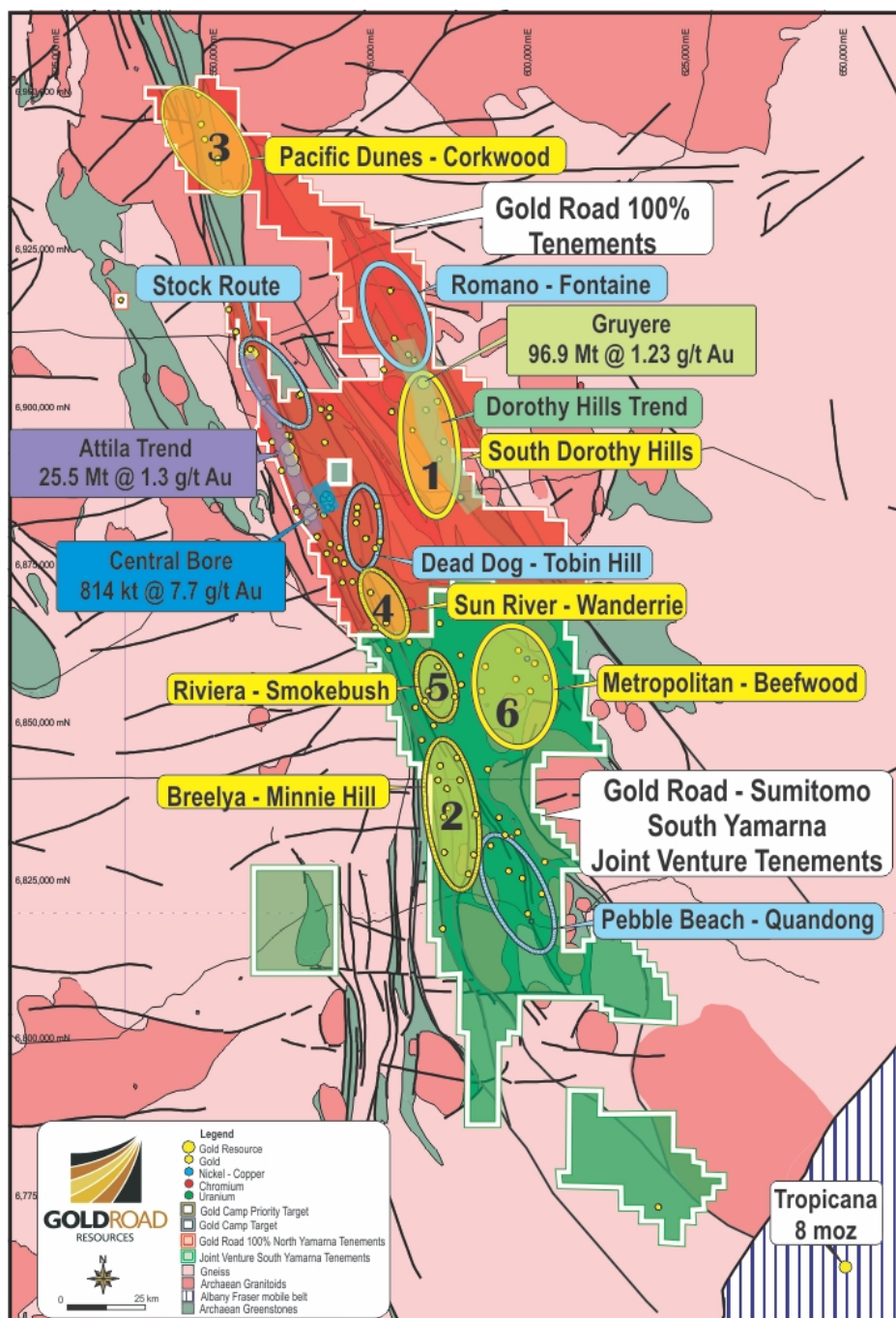


Figure 4: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Riviera-Smokebush Camp as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets

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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.

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 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Riviera-Smokebush Interface RAB drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>The sampling has been carried out using Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. A total of 2,412 holes were drilled in this reported programme. Holes were drilled vertically to the base of unconsolidated aeolian sands as determined by the rig geologist. Hole depths varied from one metre to a maximum twelve metres and averaged three metres in depth to the interface layer between sand dune cover and underlying Permian Sandstone.</p> <p>The one metre interval at the contact was sieved for < 2mm fraction for non pisolitic samples and sieved for +2mm fraction for pisolitic samples. A 100 gram sample was submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for preparation, and assayed in Perth utilising a 10 gram Aqua regia digestion and Graphite Furnace AAS for gold analysis with a 1 ppb (parts per billion) detection limit as well as for following indicator elements: Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, W, Zn, As. The drill locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>A RAB drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The RAB bit has a diameter of 4 inch (100 mm).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>The single sample collected during the Interface RAB drilling is from the contact between sand and underlying sandstone. This is essentially a modified soil sample collected using drilling methods. Sample recoveries are not recorded or relevant to the style of sampling.</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i></p>	<p>The interface sample is logged for presence of oxide, pisolitic, calcrete or other weathering products. No lithology other than sand or sandstone is present.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>No core was collected.</p> <p>One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in rows, and a single sample is collected from the interface sample at contact between sand and sandstone. The sample is collected and then sieved to produce a -2mm product for assay or a +2mm sample for the pisolite bearing samples</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>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. 100g retained. A nominal 10g was used for gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.</p> <p>A duplicate field sample is taken at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p> <p>This is a modified soil sample and only a small amount of material is required to measure the quantitative level of gold anomalism at a single point.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of low level gold anomalism to be used to identify coherent regional scale low level gold anomalies.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used for gold and trace elements was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with AAS finish, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith elements intercepted in RAB drilling.</p> <p>Gold Road protocol for Interface programmes is for standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and field duplicates to be inserted at a rate of 1 in 50 samples. All QAQC samples reported within expected ranges indicating that accuracy and precision of the results are acceptable.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Significant results were compiled by the Senior Geologist and checked by the Exploration Manager.</p> <p>Twin holes are not relevant.</p> <p>All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using Excel. 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.</p> <p>No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is used for plotting and reporting purposes. No averaging is employed.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>RAB locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting.</p> <p>Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.</p> <p>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. The absolute elevation is not relevant to the survey which is essentially a 2D Plan survey looking for anomalism in a single horizontal plane.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>RAB drilling was carried out on a nominal 400m or 800m line spacing north-south with holes 100m apart east-west on the drill lines. One sample was collected for every hole drilled.</p> <p>Results from the RAB drilling are used only to define a modified soil anomaly in a single plane at the Sand interface representing the potential signature above primary Archean gold mineralisation.</p> <p>No compositing is applied or relevant.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to	<p><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></p>	<p>The orientation of the drill lines (90 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. Holes are drilled vertical.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<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>	Samples are collected into numbered Paper Soil Sample bags and sealed. Sample bags are then stored in Cardboard Boxes with 20 per box, with sample number strings noted on the top and ends of the boxes. The boxes are 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Drilling on tenements E38/2291, E38/2292, E38/2355, E38/2294 and E38/2363 is located mainly inside the Yilga Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves.</p> <p>Drilling on tenements, E38/2293, and E38/2294 is 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.</p> <p>All these tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania may earn a 50% interest.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing with the WA DMP.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	First exploration on the tenements in the eighties has been completed 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. The previous data was not used in the generation of the data the subject of this release.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The target is first pass regional scale low level gold anomalism potentially related to Archean orogenic gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</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>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.</p>	<p>Hole locations are identified in Figure 1. All holes are drilled vertically. Assay values used in the interpretation of geochemical anomalism is reported as the single gold value in each individual hole taken from the single Sand-Sandstone interface sample.</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, and as such individual hole location details are not reported.</p>
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.	Absolute grades at very low levels are utilised for identification of gold anomalies above general back ground levels. Grade contours at specific values are identified as anomalous against local back ground levels. For gold a value of >5ppb and >10ppb are considered anomalous.
	<p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No aggregate intercepts are reported.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	Mineralisation geometry is not considered in this programme. Gold anomalism is determined in a single horizontal plane and contoured to produce anomalous footprints.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Absolute values are not considered material in using low level geochemical assays to identify low level regional anomalies.
Other substantive exploration data	<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 Figure 1 and 2.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Follow-up Aircore drilling is planned to test the weathered Archean profile to fresh rock refusal beneath areas with gold >10ppb.</p> <p>This programme will be completed and assays reported in Q4 2014.</p>