



GOLD MINERALISATION CONFIRMED AT RIVIERA-SMOKEBUSH CAMP SCALE TARGET (South Yamarna JV with Sumitomo Metals Mining Oceania)

Highlights

- **Aircore drilling has identified two new gold targets with gold grades greater than 1.0 g/t Au, over strike lengths of 800 - 1,600 metres**
- **Peak gold intercepts are located within highly prospective dolerite units in complex structural zones**
- **A further three geochemical targets returned anomalous gold grades of greater than 250ppb Au**
- **Best results include 9 metres @ 1.75 g/t from 56 metres (14SYAC0295) and 12 metres @ 0.96 g/t from 28 metres (14SYAC0389)**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) has identified gold mineralisation at multiple targets within one of the six high-priority Gold Camp Scale Targets, Riviera-Smokebush (Figure 1 - Camp 5), which is within the South Yamarna Joint Venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**).

Gold mineralisation is located in association with favourable geological, structural and geochemical setting features.

The recently completed Aircore drilling programme identified two new targets with gold grades greater than 1.0 g/t gold located at the intersection of cross-cutting shear zones and favourable mafic lithologies, including dolerite sills. These discoveries are within 16 kilometres of the recent Minnie Hill South discovery within the Breelya-Minnie Hill Gold Camp Scale Target.

The association of gold mineralisation with sheared dolerites is particularly encouraging as dolerites are significant host rocks for Archean orogenic gold deposits in many of the major gold deposits in the Western Australian goldfields. An additional three zones of gold and pathfinder element anomalism were also identified within the Riviera-Smokebush Camp associated with regional structural trends.

Gold Road's Executive Chairman Ian Murray said "These two newly identified gold targets confirm the validity of Gold Road's regional exploration model and the effectiveness of Interface RAB drilling as an initial sampling technique in areas with an extensive surface cover of aeolian sand and Permian sandstones. Riviera-Smokebush is the fourth Camp Scale Target to be tested, and the fourth to deliver new gold targets. Our regional targeting model is proving to be very successful."

Drilling was completed on 400 metre to 800 metre spaced drill lines and designed to test the surface geochemical targets that were identified by the Company's previously completed Interface RAB reconnaissance drilling programme (ASX announcement dated 15 September 2014). Follow-up drilling over the highest grade targets will commence in March 2015 quarter.

ASX Code: GOR

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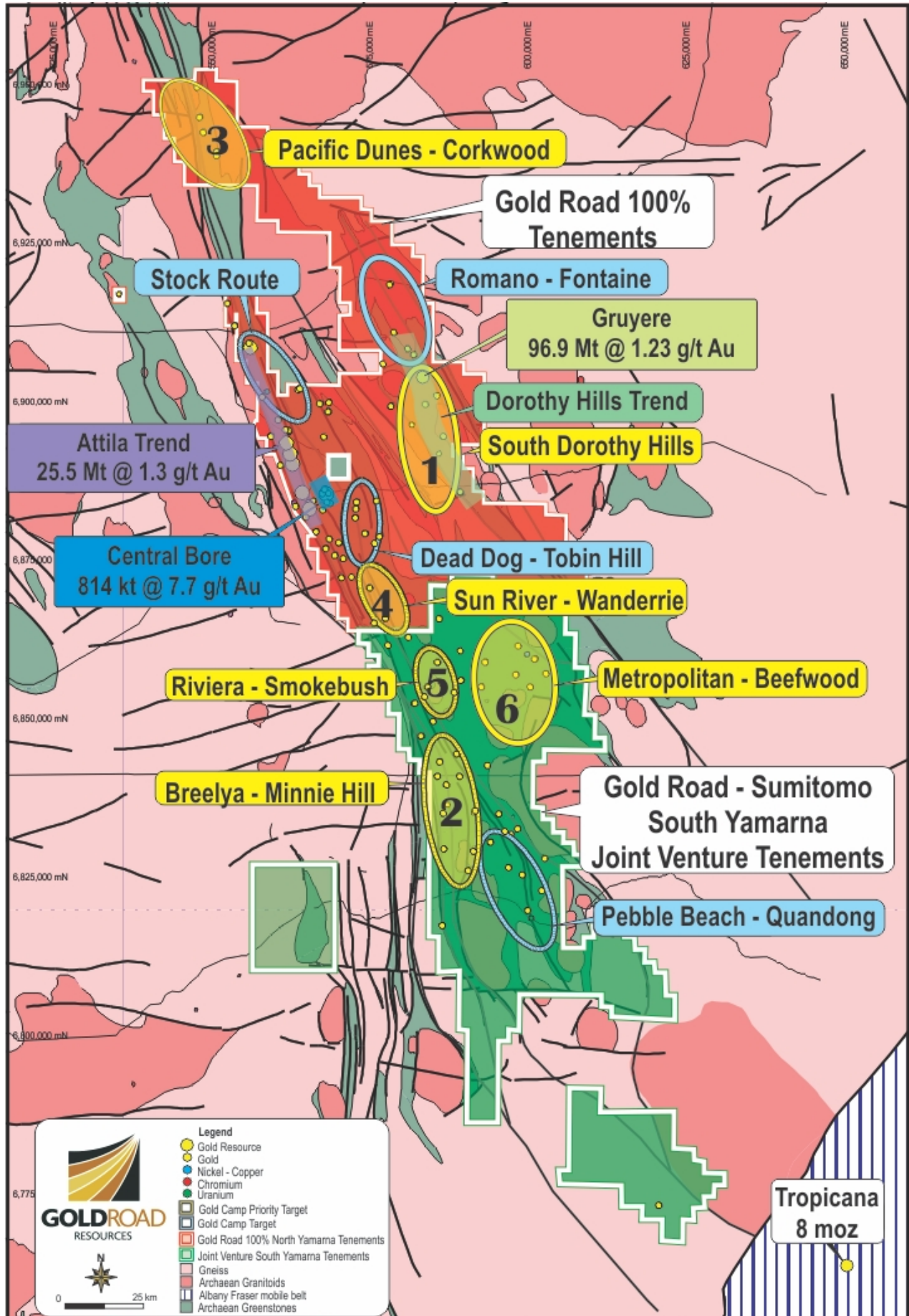


Figure 1: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Scale Target as well as other Gold Camps and Targets

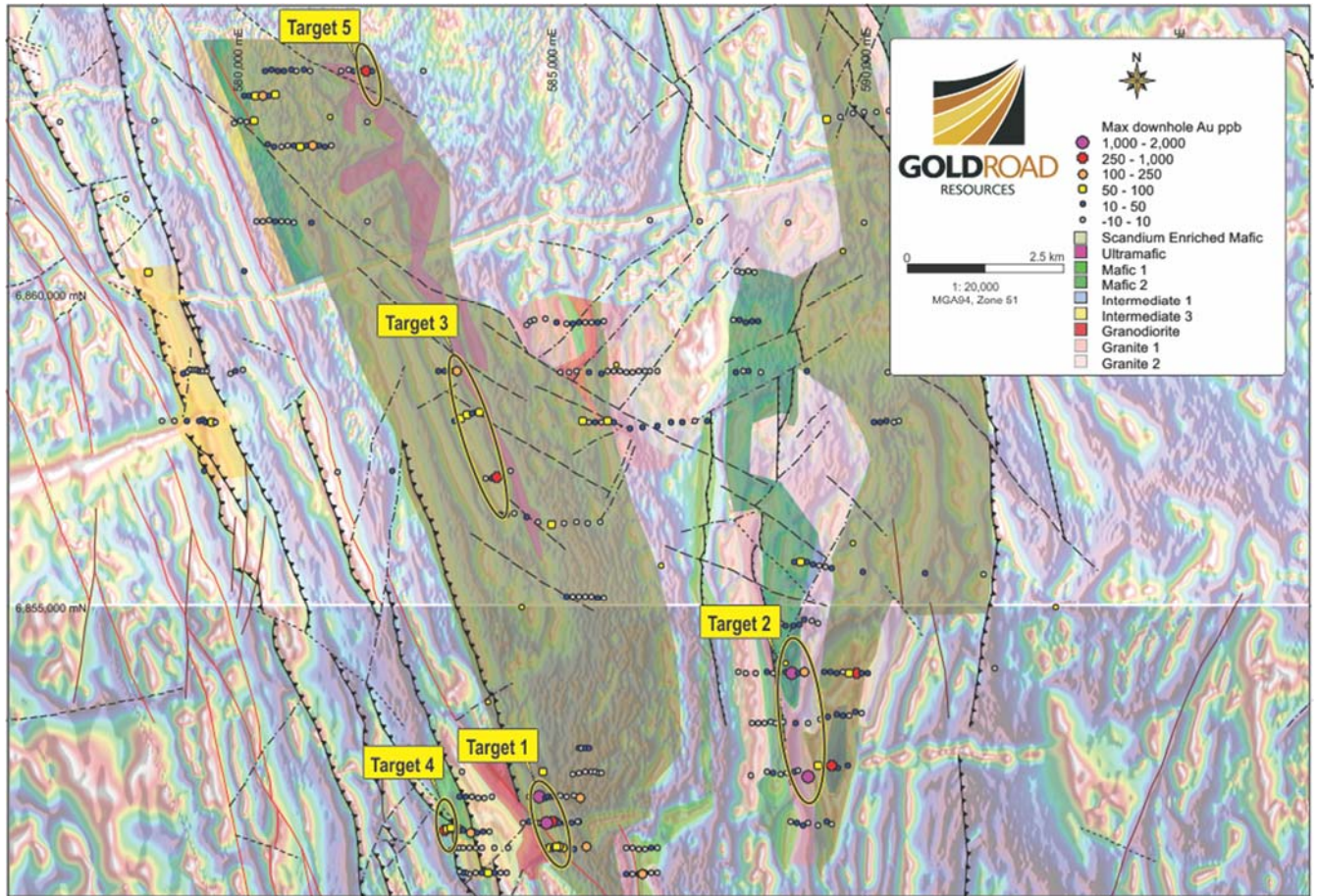


Figure 2: Plan view of the Riviera-Smokebush Targets derived from Aircore drilling. Drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb) and background shows interpreted geology.

Riviera-Smokebush

Geological testing of the Riviera-Smokebush conceptual target initially commenced in July 2014 with a reconnaissance Interface RAB drilling programme that provided complete surface sample coverage over the entire target area. This programme successfully identified several areas where gold and pathfinder element anomalies coincided with regional structures deemed suitable for Aircore drill testing. The Aircore drilling programme was completed in October 2014 with 11 targets tested on 400 metre to 800 metre spaced drill lines with 100 metre spaced holes. Holes were designed to test the in-situ regolith profile for the presence of any geological or geochemical features indicative of a mineralised gold system and were drilled to refusal. A total of 312 holes for 16,144 metres were completed to an average depth of 52 metres. The average depth of sand cover is three metres and the average depth to the base of Permian Sandstone is variable ranging from 3 to 40 metres.

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 did 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.

Aircore Drilling

This is the first drilling programme undertaken by Gold Road to systematically sample the bedrock within the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Scale Target and has provided immediate success by identifying five new gold targets including two with gold grades greater than 1.0 g/t, and a further three targets with anomalous gold grades greater than 250ppb. Importantly the gold mineralisation is entirely located within the saprolite zone of weathered Archean basement rocks rather than overlying transported sediments.

- **Target 1** is a coherent gold anomaly with a strike length of 800 metres at >100 ppb Au, with peak gold intercepts of 9 metres @ 1.75 g/t Au and 12 metres @ 0.96 g/t Au from adjacent drill lines (Figures 3 and 4). The mineralisation is located within the lower saprolite weathering zone of a discrete dolerite unit that has been sheared and offset by cross-cutting faults. Drill chips exhibit strong shearing and chlorite alteration along with minor disseminated sulphides and quartz veining. This target corresponds to the strongest Au-As soil anomaly defined by the Interface RAB drilling, and assaying has also shown very strong arsenic anomalism grading up to 1% As in the Aircore drilling.
- **Target 2** corresponds to a broad 5ppb Au RAB anomaly. This drilling has now identified gold greater than 1.0 g/t over a strike length of 1,600 metres within a >50ppb Au footprint of 2.6 kilometres by 400 metres (Figure 5). Peak gold values are associated with a thick package of deformed and folded mafic volcanics located at the intersection of two large regional structural trends.
- **Target 3** is a lower grade anomaly that lies 5 kilometres to the north of Target 1 along the same NW-SE striking dolerite trend. It consists of a discrete dolerite unit with a coherent gold anomaly greater than 50ppb Au over a strike length of 1,800 metres with a peak value of 0.29 g/t Au.
- **Target 4** is an area of Archean felsic sediments that contain anomalous gold values up to 0.29 g/t Au intersected by a major regional structure.
- **Target 5** lies close to the interpreted contact between a mafic volcanic package and a granitic intrusion and contains a peak gold value of 0.25 g/t Au.

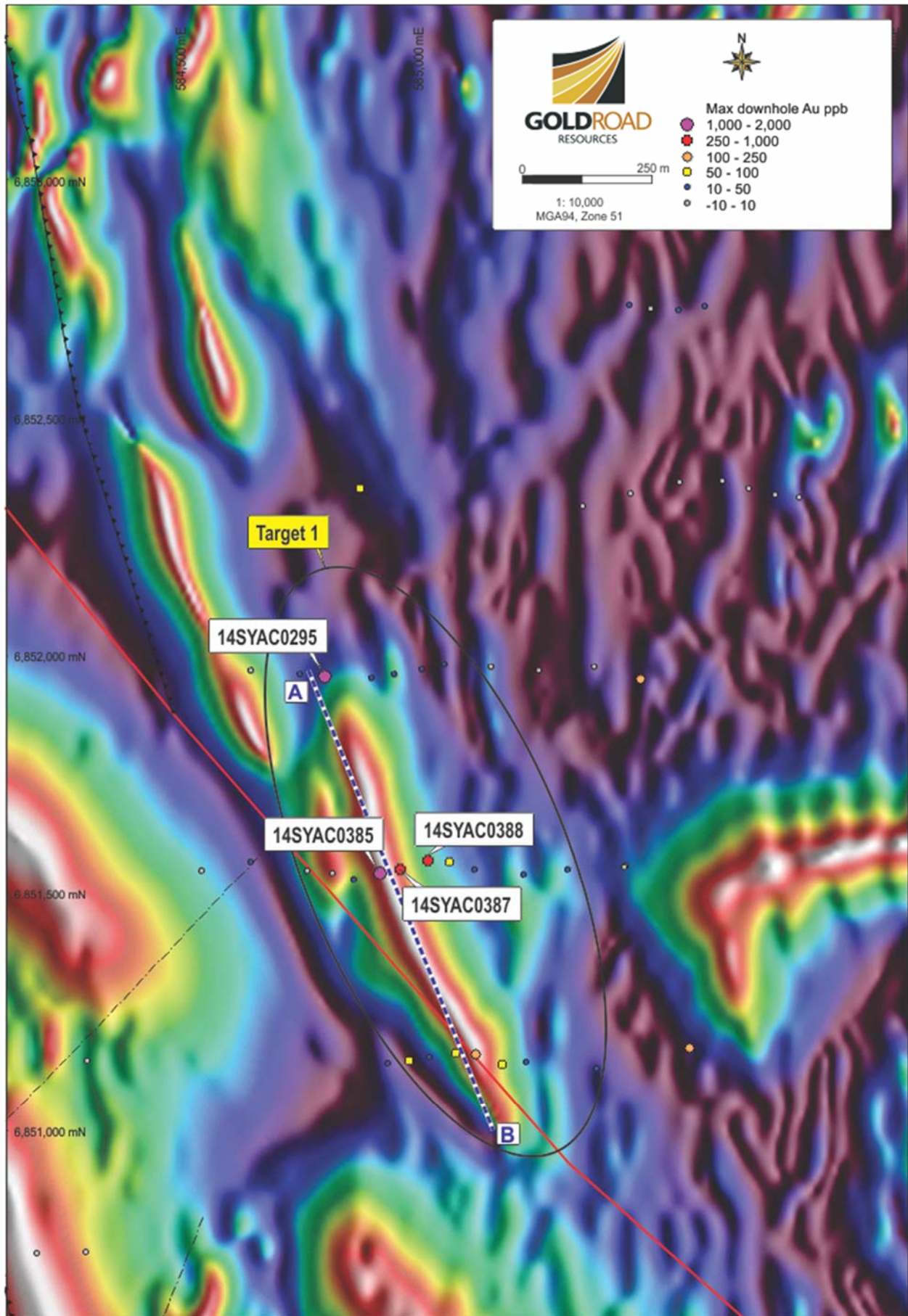


Figure 3: Plan view of Target 1. Drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb). Background shows regional magnetic image (RTP Tilt) with interpreted structures.

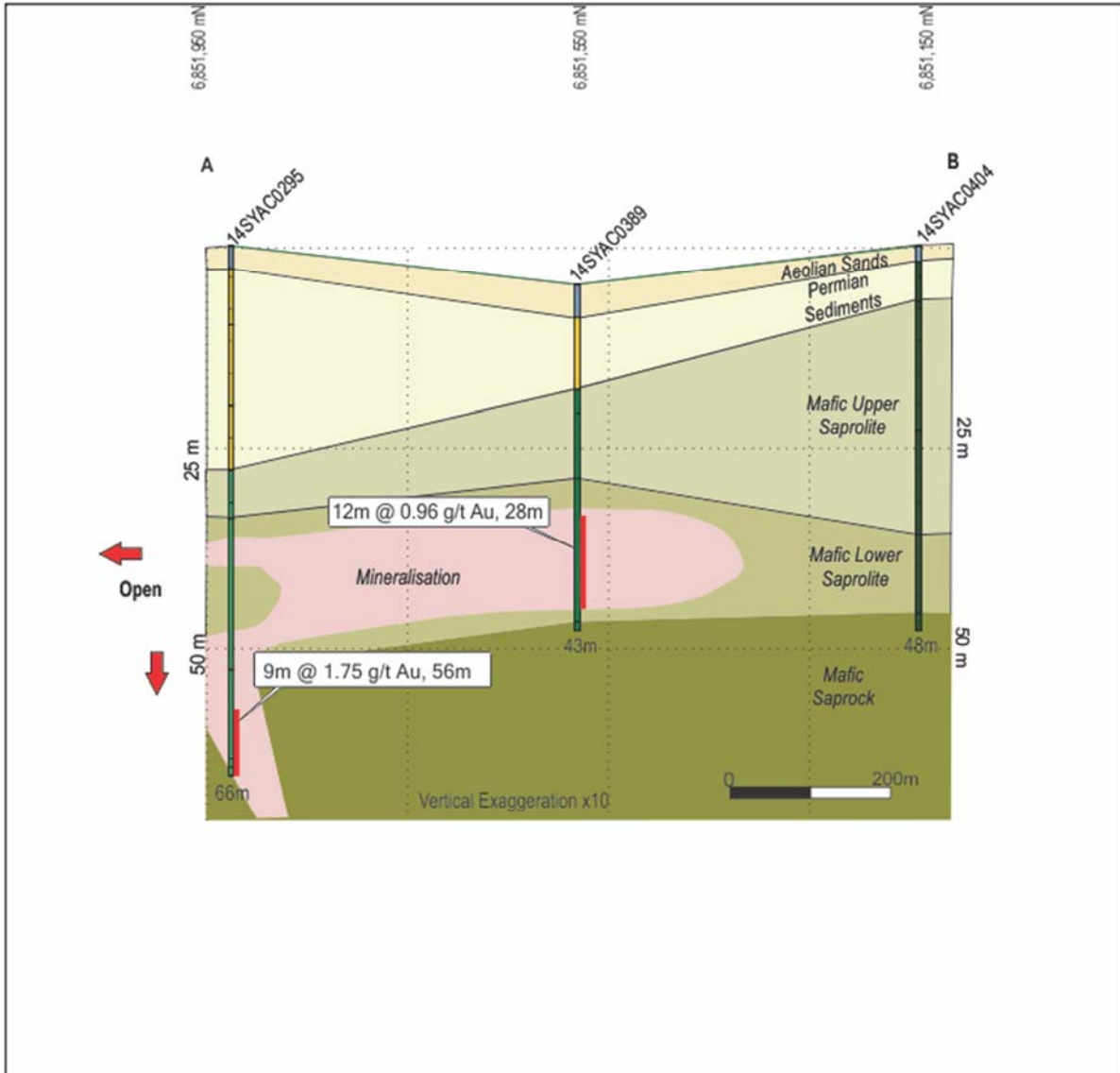


Figure 4: Schematic N-S cross section through Target 1 showing gold intercepts and interpreted geology.

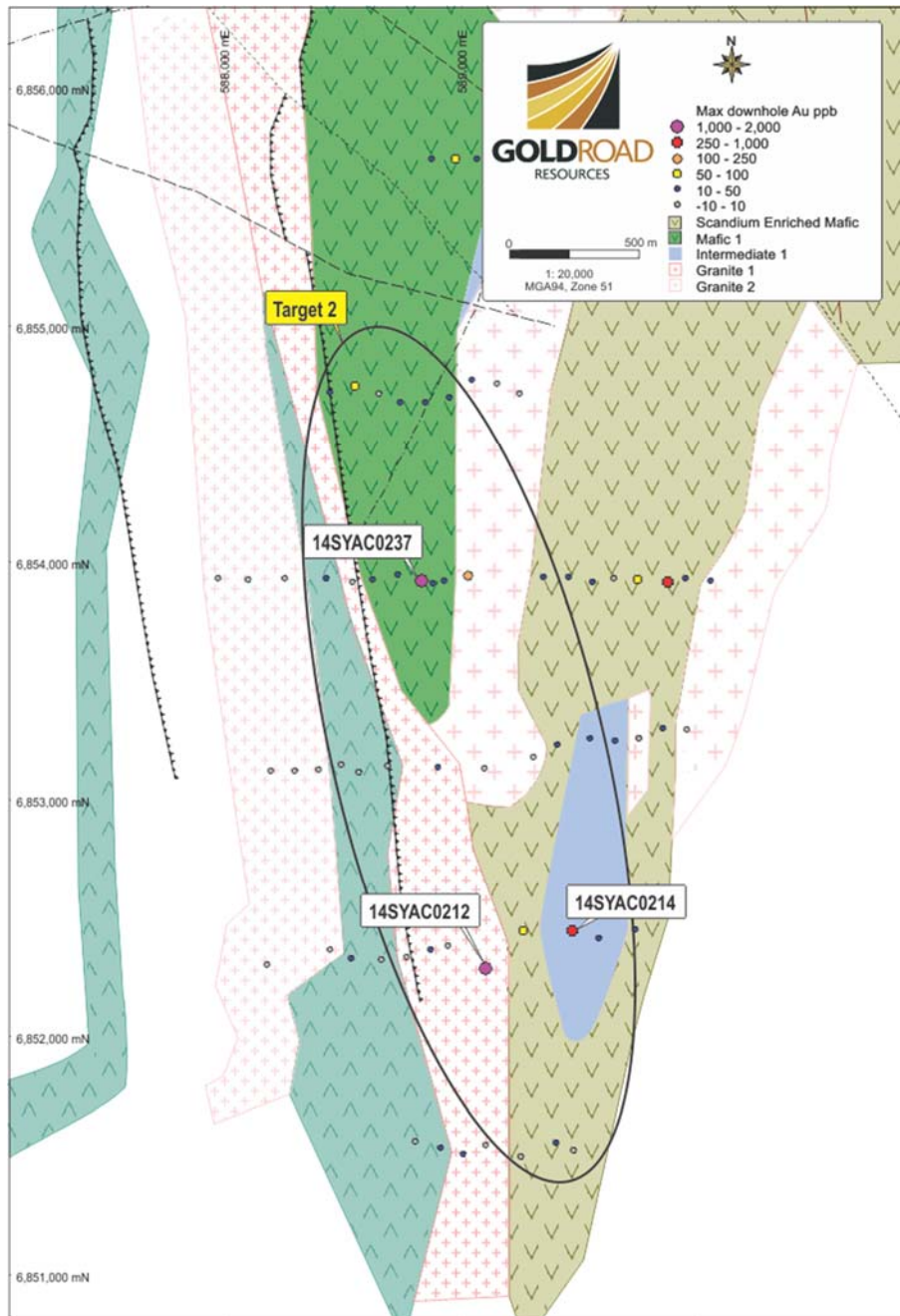


Figure 5: Plan view of Target 2. Drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb) and background shows interpreted geology.

Future Work

Gold Road and Sumitomo are planning a follow-up programme of Aircore and RC drilling at Targets 1 and 2 to test these prospective gold targets. Drilling will be completed initially on 400 metre spaced infill Aircore lines along the strike of both Targets to improve the definition before commencing RC drill testing to define primary gold mineralisation within the fresh bedrock. Drilling is expected to commence in the March 2015 quarter.

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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 ~5,000 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 ~2,900 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 Scale 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 Scale 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

Riviera-Smokebush Aircore Drilling Results

Table 1: 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
14SYAC0140	60	64	4	0.29	584,145	6,857,065
14SYAC0165	20	24	4	0.25	582,046	6,863,541
14SYAC0212	60	64	4	1.52	589,105	6,852,287
14SYAC0214	61	62	1	0.26	589,465	6,852,447
14SYAC0237	16	20	4	1.18	588,830	6,853,924
14SYAC0295	36	40	4	0.51	584,805	6,851,955
14SYAC0295	48	52	4	0.5	584,805	6,851,955
14SYAC0295	56	65	9	1.75	584,805	6,851,955
14SYAC0304	44	50	6	0.26	583,297	6,851,415
14SYAC0387	40	48	8	0.42	584,964	6,851,550
14SYAC0388	36	40	4	0.43	585,023	6,851,568
14SYAC0389	28	40	12	0.96	584,923	6,851,540

Table 2: Summary of Aircore hole collar details for holes with significant mineralisation. All other collars locations for holes drilled in the programme are illustrated spatially in Figure 2

Hole No.	Depth (m)	MGA_mEast	MGA_mNorth	m RL	Mag Azimuth	Dip
14SYAC0140	65	584,145	6,857,065	498	360	-90
14SYAC0165	29	582,046	6,863,541	481	360	-90
14SYAC0212	77	589,105	6,852,287	488	360	-90
14SYAC0214	62	589,465	6,852,447	486	360	-90
14SYAC0237	53	588,830	6,853,924	489	360	-90
14SYAC0295	66	584,805	6,851,955	503	360	-90
14SYAC0304	51	583,297	6,851,415	503	360	-90
14SYAC0387	51	584,964	6,851,550	495	360	-90
14SYAC0388	45	585,023	6,851,568	499	360	-90
14SYAC0389	43	584,923	6,851,540	498	360	-90

Note: Coordinates in Projection GDA 94- Zone 51

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report – Riviera-Smokebush RAB and 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 utilising Aircore Drilling (AC) and was drilled in September-October 2014. The programme comprised 312 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 52 metres, for 16,144 metres. Holes varied in depth from 14 metre to a maximum of 87 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 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>	One metre AC samples were collected and composited to four 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. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed were analysed using an MS finish with a 1ppb detection limit. All pulps from the AC 4 metre composite samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. A 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 AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing potential for hole sample contamination.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The majority of samples (>90%) 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%.
	<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>	This style of AC 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 staff and contract geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. No geotechnical logging is completed in this style of programme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RAB and AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives.
	<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 (>90%) 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 MS 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 AC 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 30 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, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	<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.
	<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 2 Standards and 2 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates in AC Programmes using 4 metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 2 in 100. For the programmes reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 4808 samples. This included 99 Field Blanks, 94 Field Standards and 86 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 216 Lab blanks, 16 Lab checks, and 248 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 results were checked by the Technical Director and Database Manager. Results were verified by the 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>	AC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting.
	<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 to 2 metres in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	AC drilling was carried out on east-west lines spaced either 800 metres or 400 metres apart, with holes 100 metres spaced on the drill lines. The drill lines ranged from 400m to 2 kilometres long in the east to west dimension. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to 4 metres. 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>	These results are not used for resource estimation, they are used to determine lithology using geochemical associations and to identify broad coherent multi-element 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. All holes were drilled vertically.
	<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 courier to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Drilling on tenements E38/2291, E38/2292, and E38/2355 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. These tenements form 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 tenements are in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	First exploration on the tenements in the nineteen eighties was completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineteen 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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The target is regional scale low level gold anomalism potentially related to Archean orogenic gold mineralisation. This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Yamarna Greenstone Belt 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 to 3. 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. 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.
	<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>	This is not relevant for the reporting in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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. 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>	Individual assays on holes are plotted in plan and a plan contour is constructed using absolute values of individual elements. Maximum gold value in each hole is used to contour gold values.
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 to 3 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 Figures 1 to 3.
Further work	<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>	Follow-up infill AC drilling is planned to provide increased definition of the target zones. This programme will be completed and assays reported in the first quarter of 2015.