ASX Announcement
11 May 2015

GOLD MINERALISATION CONFIRMED AT SMOKEBUSH DOLERITE
(South Yamarna JV with Sumitomo)

Highlights

- **Reverse Circulation "scissor-hole" 15SYRC0040 confirms gold mineralisation at Smokebush Dolerite target**
- **Broad zone of mineralisation intersected with 36 metres at 0.55 g/t Au from 138 metres including multiple higher grade zones up to 3.17 g/t Au**
- **Extension to previously reported drill hole 15SYRC0034 added 8 metres at 3.57 g/t Au for a total intersection of 67 metres at 3.09 g/t Au representing a true width of approximately 25 metres**
- **Mineralisation occurs within a 25 metre wide shear zone over 800 metres in length with localised quartz-sulphide lode structures, and hosted in a highly prospective quartz dolerite**
- **First diamond holes approved to be drilled on South Yamarna JV**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce that follow-up Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Smokebush Dolerite Target discovered in March (refer ASX announcement dated 24 March 2015) has confirmed gold mineralisation and orientation of a significant mineralised structure. The Smokebush Dolerite occurs in the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Scale Target which is within the South Yamarna Joint Venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**). Sumitomo is earning up to a 50% interest in the Joint Venture.

Initial interpretation of mineralisation based on discovery hole 15SYRC0034 suggested a moderate west dipping shear zone of unknown true width. A new programme of three RC holes, in combination with down-hole imagery has confirmed a steep (80^0) south-west dipping shear zone striking to the north-west as the host to mineralisation (Figures 1 and 2). Gold mineralisation was intersected in RC hole 15SYRC0040 with an intercept of 36 metres at 0.55 g/t from 138 metres, including four separate higher-grade sub-vertical lode structures greater than 0.88 g/t Au. The discovery hole 15SYRC0034 was also extended after originally ending in mineralisation, adding a further eight metres at 3.57 g/t Au from 186 metres, to produce a total intercept of 67 metres at 3.09 g/t Au from 127 metres. The estimated true width of the gold mineralisation is now 25 metres.

Diamond drilling has been planned targeting the shear zone immediately north and south of holes 15SYRC0034 and 15SYRC0040 to provide additional information on the mineralisation characteristics, host rock zonation, and orientation of the structure. This drilling will be completed in the September 2015 Quarter.

Executive Director Justin Osborne commented *"We are excited to have confirmed gold mineralisation and orientation of a significant shear zone with this recent drilling. This provides a very prospective target for further work with the first diamond drill programme to be drilled on the Joint Venture area being approved by Gold Road and our partner, Sumitomo".*

ASX Code: GOR

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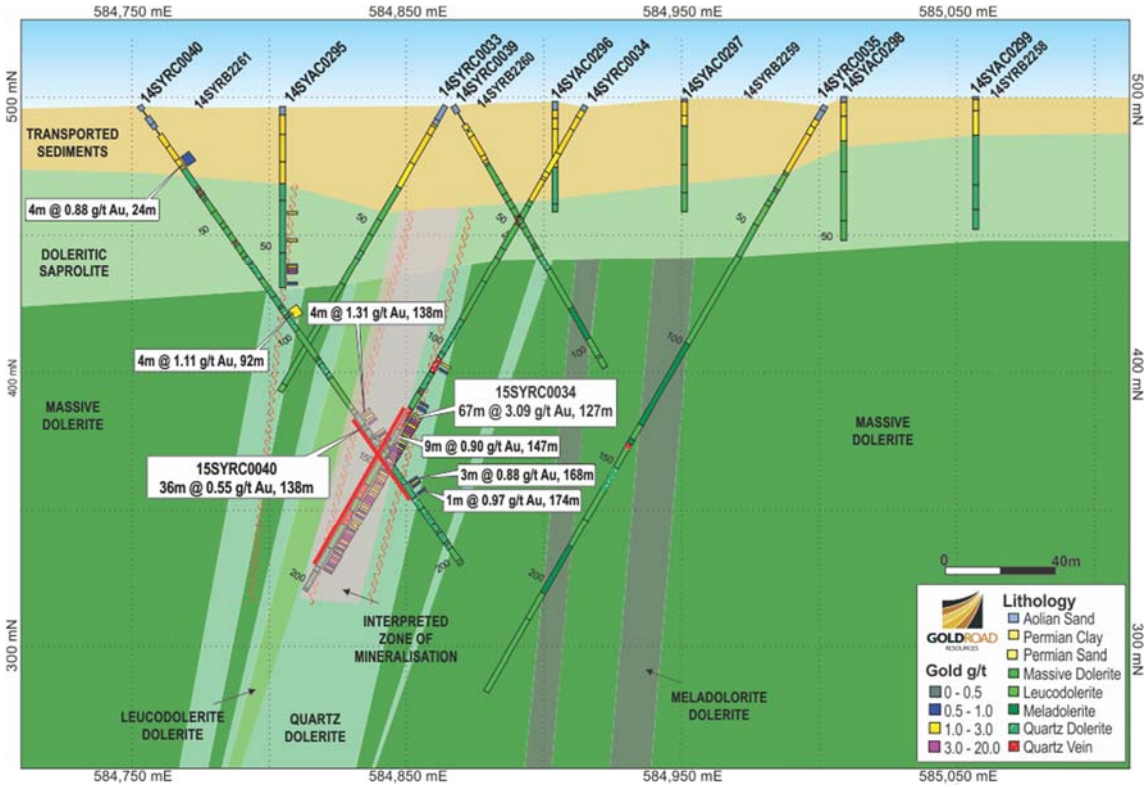

Figure 1: *Smokebush Dolerite Cross Section 6851950mN illustrating interpreted geology and interpreted mineralised structure*

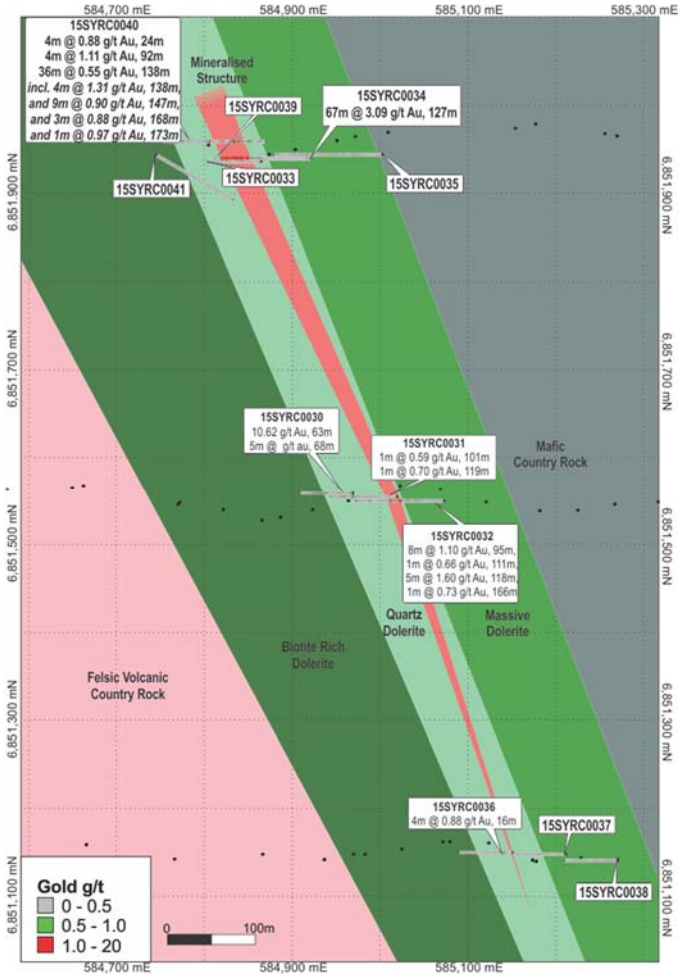

Figure 2: *Plan view Smokebush dolerite showing RC holes traces and interpreted geology and mineralised structure*

Smokebush Dolerite RC Drilling Programme

A three hole RC drilling programme has been completed to confirm the geometry and immediate continuity of gold mineralisation discovered at the Smokebush Dolerite Target in RC hole 15SYRC0034. The discovery hole 15SYRC0034 was also extended beyond its original end of hole depth after finishing in gold mineralisation. The extension of 15SYRC0034 added a further 8 metres at 3.57 g/t Au from 186 metres, resulting in a total intersection of 67 metres at 3.09 g/t Au from 127 metres with a true width of approximately 25 metres. A total of 532 metres of drilling comprised the total programme which was completed in April 2015.

The mineralisation intersected in discovery hole 15SYRC0034, which was drilled in a westerly direction, was interpreted to be hosted within a moderately westerly dipping shear zone, which had been drilled at a sub-parallel orientation. The dip was estimated at between 45 and 80 degrees and true width not determined. A fan of three east-oriented "scissor holes", 15SYRC0039-41, were drilled approximately perpendicular to the interpreted structure to determine the geometry and true thickness of mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation was successfully identified in the middle hole 15SYRC0040, which intersected a wide zone of consistent low-grade mineralisation with an intersection of 36 metres at 0.55 g/t Au from 138 metres comprising of a chlorite-dominant shear zone hosted within a quartz dolerite unit. This intersection included four distinctly higher-grade sub-vertical lode zones greater than 0.88 g/t Au (including a maximum 4 metres at 1.31 g/t Au) which were characterised by strong quartz-sulphide-biotite alteration assemblage.

The upper hole (15SYRC0039) drilled to the east of the shear zone failed to intersect mineralisation. The lower hole (15SYRC0041) was drilled in a south-east direction, and remained in the hangingwall of the structure, failing to penetrate the mineralised zone which now appears to strike in a similar orientation to the south-east.

High quality down-hole imagery was derived from an Optical Televiewer (**OTV**) survey completed on hole 15SYRC0034. Interpretation of the data confirmed an orientation to the shear zone based on measured foliation of 330 strike (north-north-west) with an 80^0 dip to the south-west. A consistent set of quartz veins, up to one metre wide, show an average dip of 65 to 80 degrees to the north-east, which is consistent with the steep lodes structures interpreted in hole 15SYRC0040.

Based on drilling and the results of the OTV survey mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within a wide shear zone dipping steeply to the south-west and striking approximately north-west, and approximately 25 metres in width. Higher grades are associated with quartz-sulphide biotite lodes structures internal to the shear zone. The best gold mineralisation occurs where the shear intersects a favourable magnetite-quartz rich zone in the host Smokebush Dolerite, with grades commonly greater than 5.0 g/t Au observed in hole 15SYRC0034. The mineralised structure strikes north-north-west, parallel with the strike of the dolerite package with mineralisation remaining open to the north, south and down dip.

Future Work – Smokebush Dolerite

Diamond drilling has been planned to test the immediate strike extent to the north and south of the high-grade gold mineralisation in hole 15SYRC0034. Hole 15SYRC0041 will be re-entered and extended with a diamond tail targeting the structure approximately 50 metres to the south of existing intersections. A second diamond hole will be drilled from the existing drill pads in a north-east direction targeting the structure approximately 50 metres to the north of 15SYRC0034. Samples will be collected from the diamond core for petrological analysis to assist in the characterisation of the various host dolerite units in comparison to similar host dolerite units elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

On completion of the diamond drilling a larger programme of RC drilling will be completed testing for extensions along strike and at depth, aiming to scope the larger potential of this mineralised system.

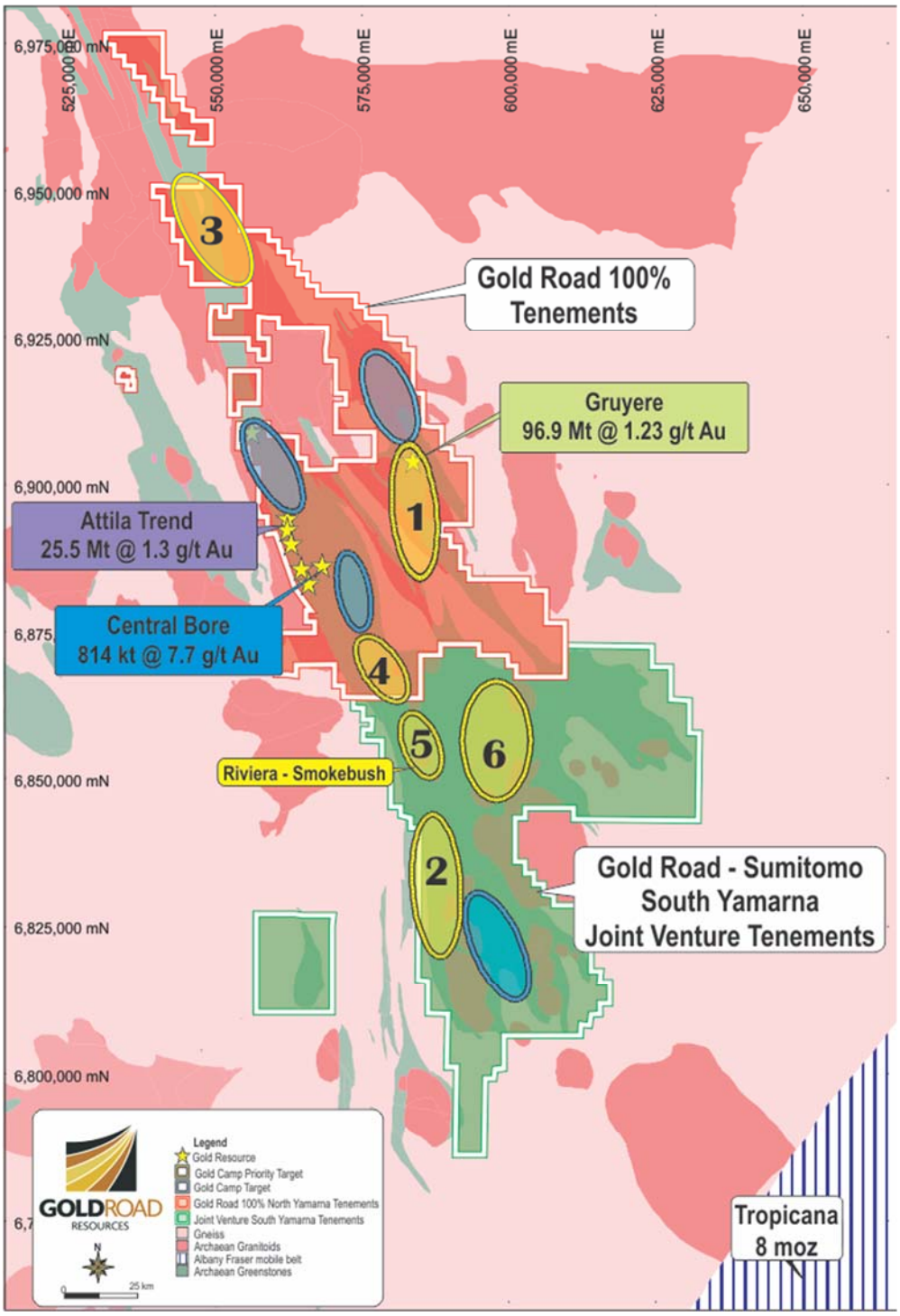

Figure 3: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Scale Target as well as other Gold Camps*

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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 Gold 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. 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 is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, an Executive Director of Gold Road Resources Limited. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member 209333). 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

Competent Person's Statement for Mineral Resource Estimates included in this report that were previously reported pursuant to JORC 2004:

The Mineral Resource estimates for Justinian and the Attila Trend are prepared in accordance with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves", 2004 Edition (JORC 2004). Gold Road is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement. In the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, the company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report which relates to the Gold Mineral Resource estimates for Justinian and Attila Trend are based on geostatistical modelling by Ravensgate using sample information and geological interpretation supplied by Gold Road. The Mineral Resource estimates were undertaken by Don Maclean, a Principal Consultant. Mr Maclean is the competent person responsible for the Resource and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Maclean consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Total Gold Road Mineral Resource, including historic Mineral Resources reported under JORC 2004

Project Name	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Koz Au)
Gruyere[1] (2014) (0.7 g/t)	**96.93**	**1.2**	**3,838**
Measured	1.43	1.4	62
Indicated	38.76	1.2	1,515
Inferred	56.74	1.2	2,260
Central Bore[2] (2013) (1.0 g/t)	**0.81**	**7.7**	**201**
Measured	0.043	26.6	36,7
Indicated	0.43	8.7	119
Inferred	0.34	4.1	45
Attila Trend[3] (2012) (0.5 g/t)	**25.53**	**1.3**	**1,060**
Measured	8.38	1.4	389
Indicated	9.36	1.2	373
Inferred	7.79	1.2	298
Total	**123.27**	**1.3**	**5,098**

NOTES:

1. Gruyere Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 0.70 g/t Au cut-off (refer ASX announcement dated 4 August 2014).
2. Central Bore Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (refer GOR Annual Report dated 15 October 2014).
3. Justinian Mineral Resource (Central Bore Trend) reported to JORC 2004 standards, at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (refer GOR Annual Report dated 15 October 2014).
4. Attila Trend Mineral Resource (including Attila South and North, Khan, and Khan North deposits) reported to JORC 2004 standards, at 0.50 g/t Au cut-off (refer GOR Annual Report dated 15 October 2014).

All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

APPENDIX A – SMOKEBUSH DOLERITE RC DRILLING

Table 1: *Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts*
0.3 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 7 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15SYRC0040	24	28	4	0.88	584,753	6,851,959
	92	96	4	1.11		
	138	174	36	0.55		
including	*138*	*157*	*19*	*0.75*		
including	*164*	*174*	*10*	*0.53*		

Table 2: *Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts*
0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 2 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15SYRC0034*	127	194	67	3.09	584,915	6,851,940
15SYRC0040	24	28	4	0.88	584,753	6,851,959
	92	96	4	1.11		
	138	142	4	1.31		
	147	156	9	0.90		
	168	171	3	0.88		
	173	174	1	0.97		

*Notes: * RC hole 15SYRC0034 previously drilled to 186 metres, reported an intersection of 59 metres at 3.03 g/t Au from 127 metres to end of hole. The hole was extended with a further 18 metres of RC drilling which added an additional 8 metres at 3.57 g/t Au from 186 metres to 194 metres.*

Table 3: *Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts*
1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 2 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15SYRC0040	92	96	4	1.11	584,753	6,851,959
	138	139	1	1.88		
	141	142	1	3.17		
	147	151	4	1.32		
	169	170	1	1.33		

Table 4: *Summary of Smokebush Dolerite Prospect RC drill hole collar details*

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	Dip	MGAn Azimuth
15SYRC0034	204	584,915	6,851,940	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0039	110	584,867	6,851,939	500	-60	92.7
15SYRC0040	204	584,753	6,851,959	500	-55	92.7
15SYRC0041	200	584,746	6,851,943	500	-60	122.7

APPENDIX C

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Smokebush Dolerite RC Programme

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (**RC**). Four 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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.
	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.	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging four consecutive 1m samples were composited to form a 4m composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	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).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
	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.	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.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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 green plastic bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For composite samples, four consecutive green plastic bags were sampled using a PVC spear and combined to produce a four-metre composite sample of 2-3kg. All samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	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.
	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.	One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the one-metre green bags using a spear, which penetrates the entire green bag and has multiple slices taken from several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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. 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 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. 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.
	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.	Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start-up. XRF results are only used for indicative purposes of lithogeochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Gold Road 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 40. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 314 samples. This included 9 Field Blanks, 9 Field Standards, 11 Field Duplicates, and 38 additional field duplicates on a 38 metre resampled interval (see below). At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 15 Lab blanks, 2 Acid Blanks, 11 Lab checks, and 15 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, with the exception of a single field blank which returned low levels of gold, passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. In addition to the standard GOR QAQC, the entire zone of low grade mineralisation from 137 – 175m in 15SYRC0040 had a second spear sample taken from the green bag and was submitted to the laboratory as an additional field duplicate. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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 Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m 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 60m intervals. Plans are in place to complete locational survey of the drill collars using DGPS by a Certified Surveyor, and gyrospcoic down hole surveys for hole directional data to be conducted by ABIMS Pty Ltd.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing was 50m apart along the line.
	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.	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Non-mineralised samples were composited over 4m using a spear.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. Holes are drilled approximately -60 and -55 degrees dip and angled to the East (090 and 120).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	After the initial drill hole 15SYRC0034 was considered to have been drilled sub-parallel to mineralisation a further 3 scissor holes have been drilled from the opposite direction in order to produce the perpendicular intercepts needed to accurately determine the true width. Using these intercepts it is considered that the true width of the mineralisation is 25m instead of the larger intercept obtained from down dip drill holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	*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.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2355, which is located mainly inside the Yilka 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.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department (**DMP**).
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.*	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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Tables in the body of text.
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.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.5 ppm, with maximum internal dilution of 4 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres, with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Scissor holes drilling from both directions have been used to determine the true width of the mineralisation as some holes have been drilled down dip and as such their intercept lengths are not an accurate reflection of the true width of mineralisation. The regional dip in the area is 65 - 80 degrees to the East and North-East.

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