ASX Announcement
8 September 2015

GRUYERE GOLD MINERALISATION CONFIRMED TO MORE THAN 1KM DEPTH

Highlights

- Deep drilling confirms gold mineralisation in the Gruyere Deposit extends to more than 1,100 metres below surface, and 680 metres below the current resource
- WA Government co-funded deep diamond drill-hole completed at 1,702 metres, intersecting 93 metres of the host Gruyere Porphyry
- Gold mineralisation consistent with the resource more than 680 metres directly up-dip
- Scale of mineralised system significantly enhanced, with exceptional depth continuity
- EIS drill hole results along with recent positive conceptual underground mining studies provides encouragement to further target Gruyere at depth

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that the Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded deep diamond drill hole 15EIS001, **has been completed to a final depth of 1,701.6 metres** (Figures 1 and 2).

Drill hole 15EIS001 successfully intersected the Gruyere Porphyry with an intersection of **92.5 metres at 0.62 g/t Au from 1,390 metres (57 gram.metres)**, which is generally consistent with the resource and drill intercepts almost 700 metres up-dip. The drill intersection is close to true width, with a centre-point being 1,150 metres below surface, and a total dip extent on section of 1,230 metres. Best internal intercepts include:

- 12.8 metres at 1.43 g/t Au from 1,397 metres, and
- 21 metres at 0.86 g/t Au from 1,448 metres

The drill hole was originally targeted to intersect the interpreted extension of the thickest portion of the Gruyere mineralised system 650 metres below the previous deepest drilling, incorrectly assuming a moderately steep northerly plunge to the deposit. The intersection of gold-mineralised Gruyere Porphyry of the same width of directly up-dip mineralisation successfully confirms the recent model re-interpretation developed for a pending resource up-date, which invokes a steep plunge (sub-vertical rather than steeply dipping to the north) tracing the intersection with the now well-defined Alpenhorn Fault (Figure 3). This re-interpretation has been applied to the latest geology and mineralisation models, and locates the main zone of the very thick and apparently higher-grade mineralisation approximately 450 metres south of the 15EIS001 intercept, and 615 metres down-dip of the current Mineral Resource of 5.51 million ounces contained gold (Figure 2).

Justin Osborne, Executive Director, said: *"We are very pleased with the results from this deep EIS drill hole. This hole targeted an ambitious projection of the Gruyere Porphyry almost 700 metres below previous drilling and to intersect more than 90 metres of gold mineralisation is a terrific result. The results help refine our geological model for the Gruyere Deposit and further demonstrates the size potential for the Deposit has significant upside. This EIS drill hole has given us a kick-start to understanding the scale of the Deposit, and will allow further definition to be undertaken in a strategic and cost-effective manner in the longer term."*

ASX Code GOR

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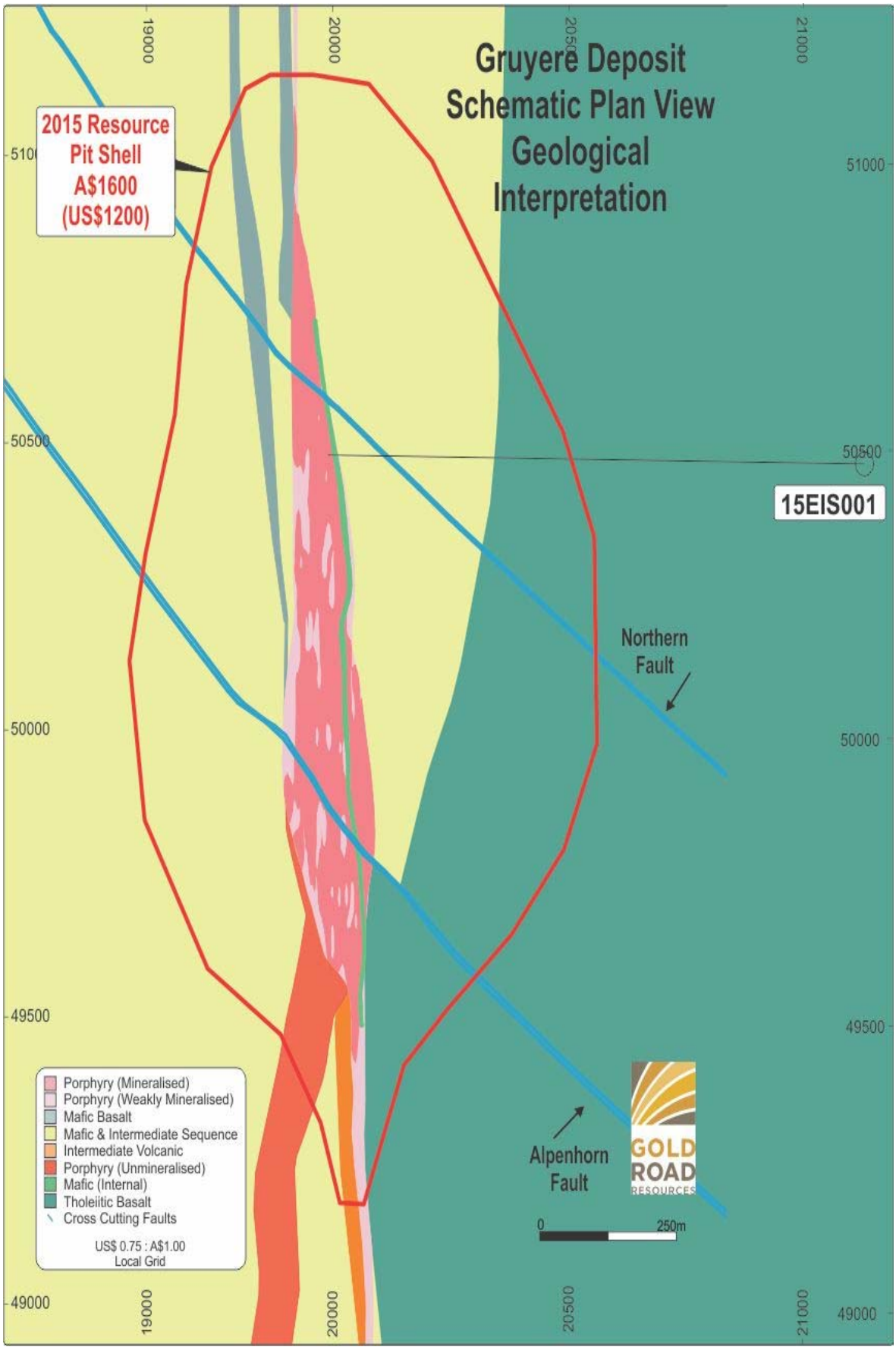

Figure 1: *Plan view of the geological interpretation with drill hole 15EIS001 annotated.*

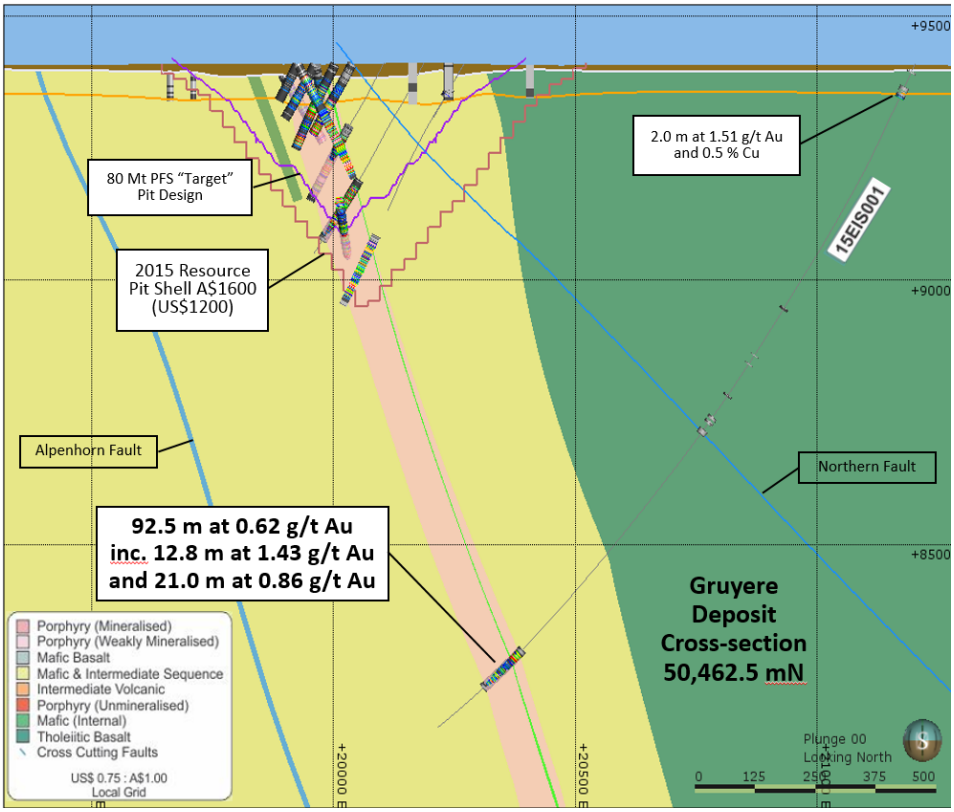

Figure 2: *Cross section 50,462.5 mN showing drill hole 15EIS001 with updated geological interpretation of lithology. Note that distinction between mineralised and weakly mineralised Porphyry is combined for clarity. 50 metres clipping.*

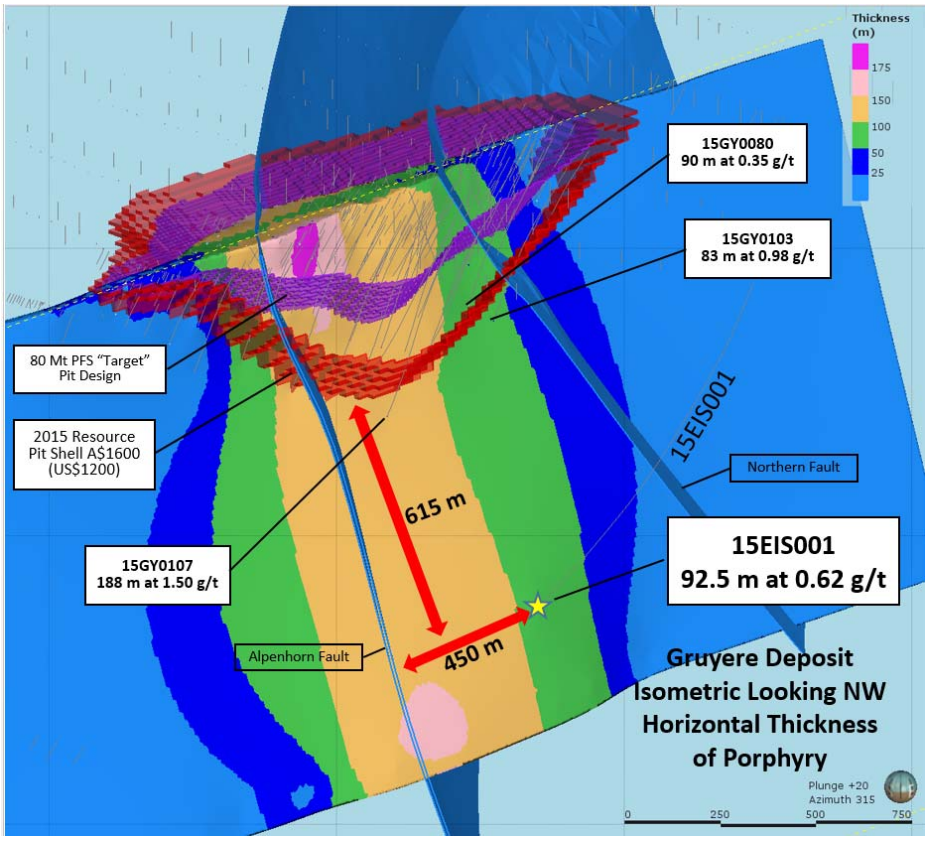

Figure 3: *Gruyere Deposit 3-D isometric looking North-West (local grid) illustrating horizontal thickness contours of the Gruyere Porphyry. The intersection of 15EIS001 is shown with distance (450 metres) to the interpreted thickest part of the Porphyry, and the down-dip separation (615 metres) to the base of the 2015 Resource Shell. Previously reported results 15GY0080 and 15GY0103 show their position and similarity in thickness and grade to the EIS hole. Previously reported 15GY0107 shows the proximity of the known position of the thick and high-grade zone to the EIS hole.*

Deep Gruyere Gold Mineralisation

Mineralisation intersected in 15EIS001 is hosted by strong to weakly altered Gruyere Porphyry typical of that observed in the current Gruyere Resource (Figures 4 and 5). Higher-grade zones are associated with moderate to strong albite-sericite alteration, a higher density of tabular quartz-carbonate veining, and increased disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite proximal to veining. Foliation and veining is observed at a high angle to the core axis, which is sub-parallel to the strike and dip of the Porphyry and mineralisation controls. The Main Mafic Dyke was intersected in its interpreted location immediately west of the hanging-wall contact, and several narrow mafic and intermediate intrusive dykes were also observed further down hole.

The tenor of gold mineralisation intersected is very similar to holes already drilled almost directly up-dip of 15EIS001. Holes 15GY0080 (90 metres at 0.35 g/t Au) and 15GY0103 (83 metres at 0.98 g/t Au), both illustrated on Figure 3, intersected very similar width and grade across the full width of the Gruyere Porphyry, and are located 100 to 150 metres further north. It is interpreted that 15EIS001 intersected a lower grade zone north of the main mineralised trend, consistent with the same zone hosting 15GY0080 and 15GY0103.

Anomalous gold and copper grades in basalt, associated with shearing, quartz veining, and occurrence of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite, were intersected from 70.5 metres returning values of 2.0 metres at 1.51 g/t Au and 0.5% Cu (Figure 1). Gold Road is planning to follow this up this anomalism with RC drilling.

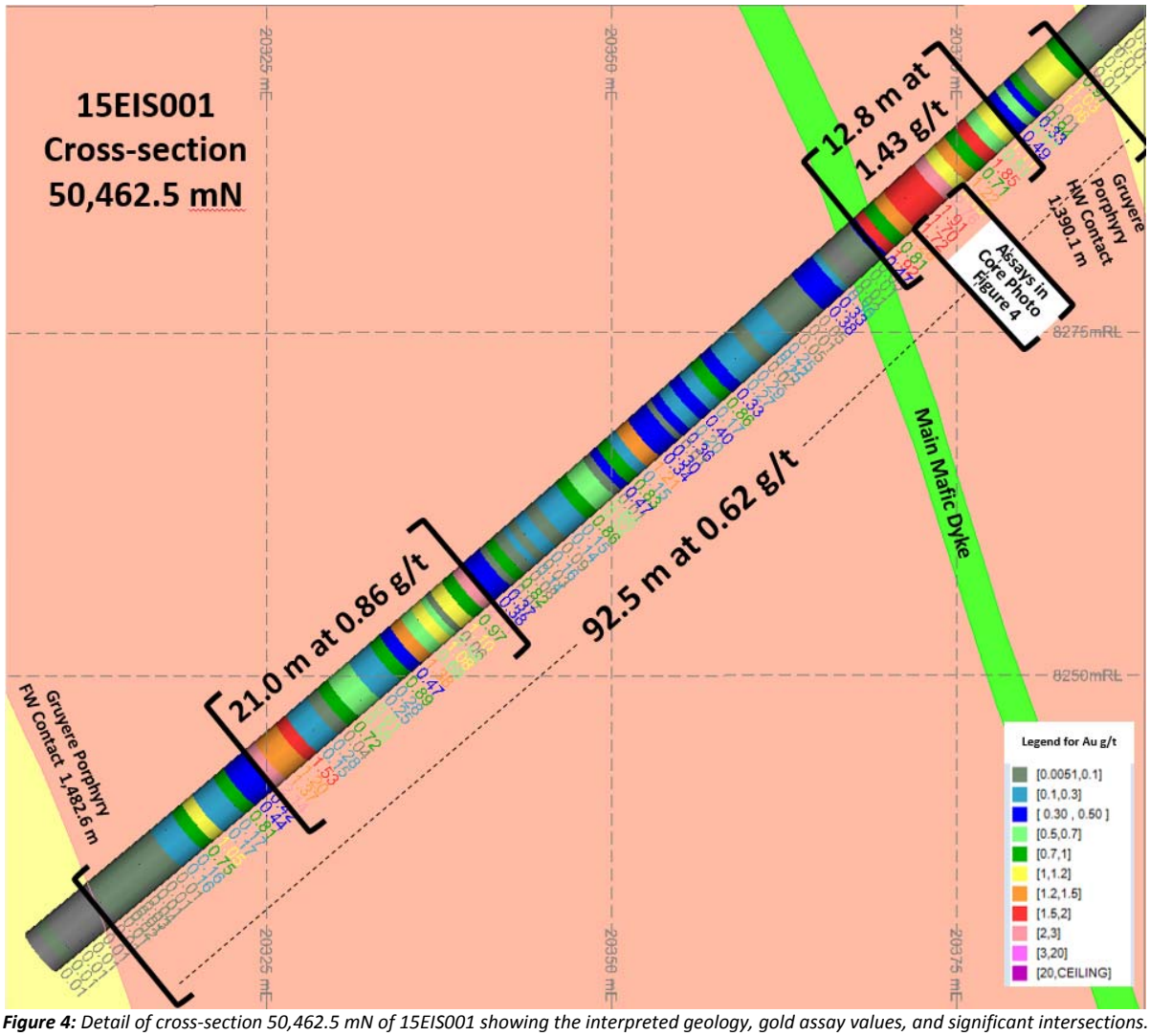

Figure 4: *Detail of cross-section 50,462.5 mN of 15EIS001 showing the interpreted geology, gold assay values, and significant intersections. Note the bracket denoting the location of the core photo in Figure 5.*

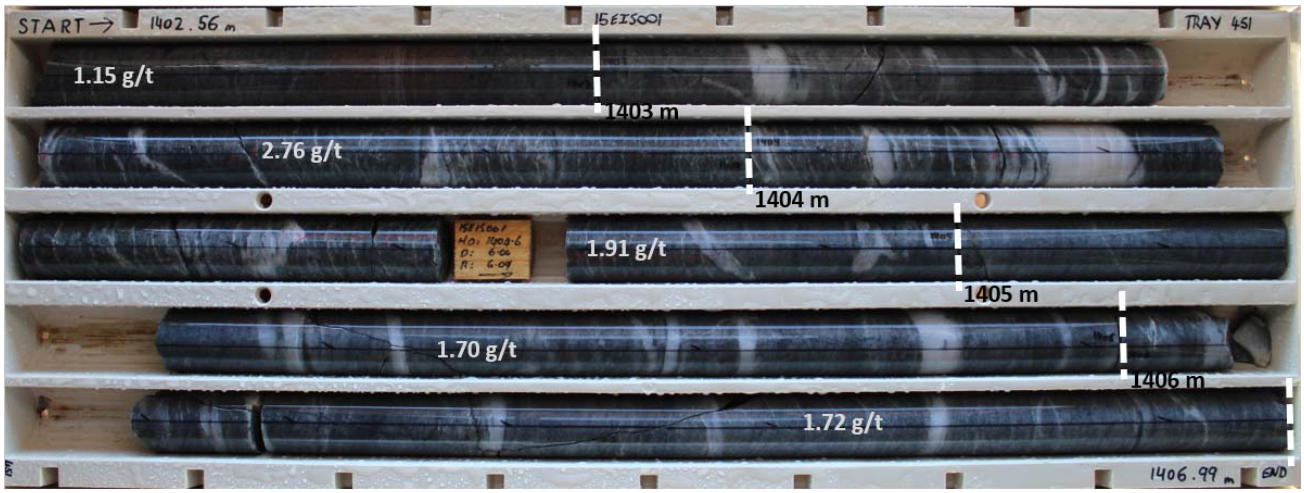

Figure 5: *Core tray photograph of 15EIS001 with gold assays annotated from 1,402 to 1,407 metres. Note the moderate-strongly albite-sericite altered Gruyere Porphyry with tabular quartz-carbonate veining and disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite. Sulphide mineralisation increases proximal to tabular veins. Foliation and predominant quartz veining orientation are sub-parallel to strike and dip of porphyry and core axis.*

Conceptual Underground Mining Study

Gold Road recently completed an assessment of the potential for future underground mining extraction of the Gruyere Deposit below the open pit being studied in the ongoing PFS. AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (**AMC**) completed the underground study at a Conceptual level, considering both Sub Level Caving (**SLC**) and Panel Caving (**PC**) methods. The Mineral Resource model was evaluated below the current constraining PFS pit shell, with mineable stope shapes identified using "Mineable Shape Optimiser"(MSO) software assuming minimum stope sizes (14 metres wide by 20 metres long and a 25 metres sub-level spacing). A high level mining assessment was then made assuming bench-marked mining and development costs based on an appropriate mine design (eg Figure 6).

AMC concluded that "*Gruyere has underground mining potential. Due to the low-grade and high tonnage nature and geometry of the deposit, AMC considers that only low cost caving methods such as SLC or PC would be appropriate".*

The outcome of this conceptual study indicates to Gold Road that there is potential to generate an Underground Mineral Resource to complement the current Mineral Resource which is constrained within a A$1,600 pit shell. This would require additional drilling for classification purposes. While there are no immediate plans to progress this work it is a programme which will be completed at an appropriate time.

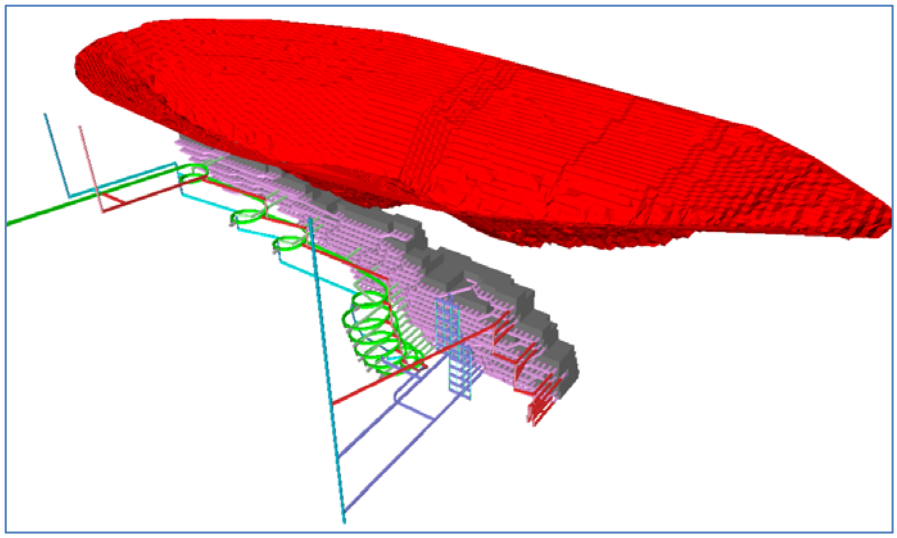

Figure 6: *Conceptual Mine Design for a Gruyere Sub Level Cave operation below an open pit mining shell.*

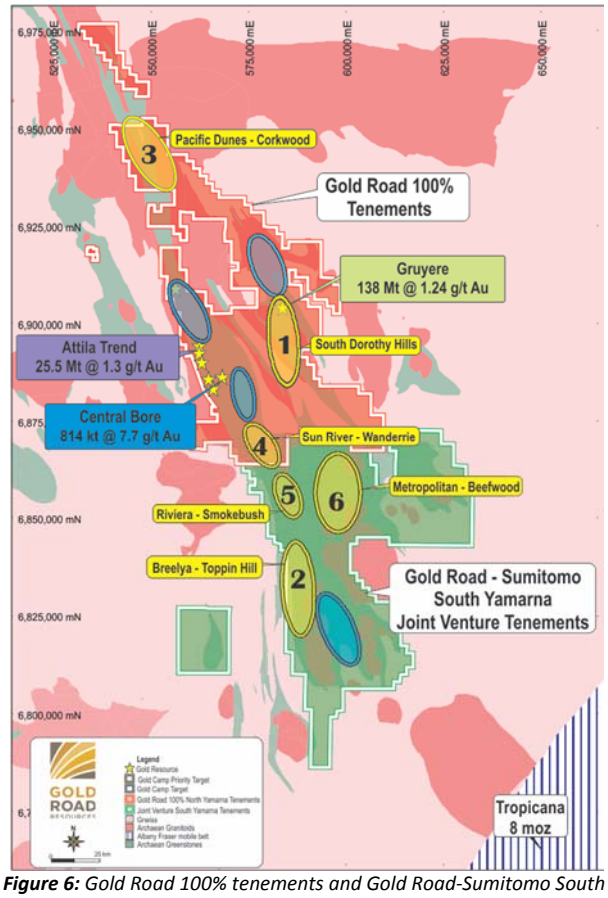

Figure 6: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Dorothy Hills Trend as well as other Gold Camp Scale and Redox Targets*

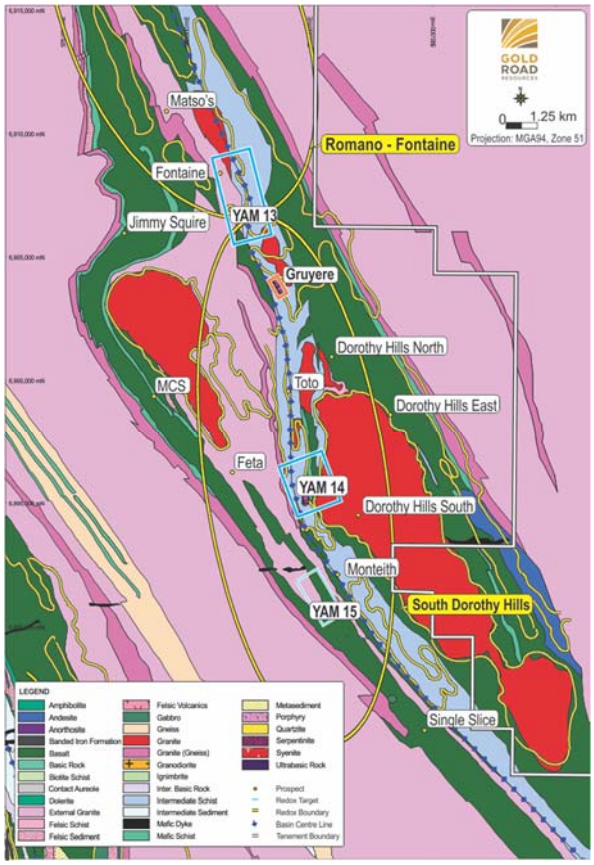

Figure 7: *The Dorothy Hills trend showing Gruyere Deposit*

For further information please visit www.goldroad.com.au or contact:

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources 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.

In May 2013 Gold Road announced 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 approximately 2,900 square kilometres. In March 2015, Sumitomo achieved the first expenditure milestone, giving them a 30% interest in the South Yamarna Joint Venture.

The Yamarna Belt, adjacent to the 350 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 6.8 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 in 2014 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, Executive Director for Gold Road Resources. 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 (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 information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director Gold Road Resources, and Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist, Gold Road Resources. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road Resources, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member 209333). Mr Donaldson is an employee of Gold Road Resources as well as a shareholder, and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RPGeo Mining 10,147). Both Mr Osborne and Mr Donaldson have 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 Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Osborne and Mr Donaldson consent 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] (2015) (0.7 g/t)	**137.81**	**1.24**	**5,512**
Measured	1.45	1.43	67
Indicated	86.09	1.21	3,337
Inferred	50.27	1.30	2,108
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	**164.15**	**1.3**	**6,773**

NOTES:

1. Gruyere Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 0.70 g/t Au cut-off (refer ASX release 28 May 2015)
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. 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: Details – 15EIS001 Diamond hole

Table 1: *Collar coordinate details*

Hole_ID	Final depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	NAT_RL	Dip	MGAn Azimuth
15EIS001	1,701.6	584,514	6,904,986	409	-63.5	252.3

Table 2: *Summary intersections - full width of Gruyere Porphyry*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15EIS001	1,390.1	1,482.6	92.5	0.62	57.2

Table 3: *Summary intersections - significant intersections internal to the Gruyere Porphyry*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15EIS001	1,397.0	1,409.8	12.8	1.43	18.3
15EIS001	1,448.0	1,469.0	21.0	0.86	18.1

Table 4: *Summary intersections (0.5 g/t cut-off, no minimum thickness, maximum internal waste of 2m)*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	Cu Grade (%)
15EIS001	70.5	72.5	2.0	1.51	3.0	0.497
	1,390.1	1,409.8	19.7	1.18	23.2	
	1,425.0	1,426.0	1.0	0.86	0.9	
	1,432.0	1,439.0	7.0	0.65	4.6	
	1,445.0	1,445.9	0.9	0.82	0.7	
	1,448.0	1,462.0	14.0	0.82	11.5	
	1,465.0	1,476.0	11.0	0.91	10.0	

Table 5: *Summary intersections (1.0 g/t cut-off, no minimum thickness, maximum internal waste of 2m)*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	Cu Grade (%)
15EIS001	71.5	72.0	0.5	4.26	2.1	0.486
	1,391.0	1,393.2	2.2	1.05	2.3	
	1,397.0	1,409.8	12.8	1.43	18.3	
	1,448.0	1,455.0	7.0	1.09	7.6	
	1,465.0	1,469.0	4.0	1.56	6.2	

Table 6: *Detailed results for copper intercept from 69.8 to 73.0 metres*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Grade (%)
15EIS001	69.8	70.5	0.7	0.23	0.412
	70.5	71.0	0.5	0.66	0.535
	71.0	71.5	0.5	0.27	0.831
	71.5	72.0	0.5	4.26	0.486
	72.0	72.5	0.5	0.87	0.135
	72.5	73.0	0.5	0.41	0.249

Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Gruyere EIS Completion

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 Diamond Drilling (**DD**). The hole was drilled -63.5 towards 252.3 degrees azimuth (MGAn). Assay results for 1 diamond holes is reported in this release for a total of 1,701.6 metres. Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate one metre intervals for NQ (half metre for PQ) based on geological observation. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. All geology has been logged.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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.*	Diamond drilling was completed using a combination of PQ3 (494.5 m), HQ (902.5 m) and NQ (to EOH) drilling bits. Assay results relating to the Gruyere Porphyry in this release are based on ½ NQ core samples. Assay results relating to the gold and copper grades at 70.5 m are based on ½ PQ3 core samples. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP/OES finish for gold. Copper assays (along with multi-elements) were determined from 0.2g of the remaining pulp using 4 acid digest with ICP/OES finish.
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).*	A diamond drilling rig operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as PQ3, HQ and NQ core size in this drill hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All diamond core collected is dry. Drilling utilised 'triple-tube" barrels in the more oxidised and friable rocks in the weathered zones at the top of the drilling profile which ensures maximum possible core recovery is achieved. Drill operators measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using a 3 or 6 metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 or 6 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube drilling is employed through the weathered zone to ensure maximum core recovery. Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	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.	There is no material loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core.
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 drill cores 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 drill core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All samples are stored in core trays. Hand-held XRF measurements are taken during logging to assist in lithological determination. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the GOR server database.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The entire drill hole was logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using an automated Corewise diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie and the Gruyere Porphyry samples in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the gold 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.	Normally a duplicate half-core sample is taken at a frequency of 1 in 40 samples, with the first half representing the primary result and the second half representing the duplicate result, however, no half-core samples were taken to preserve full sample record for eventual storage in DMP core library. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. 19 assays from the Gruyere Porphyry were repeated by the laboratory to ensure initial assay values were robust. The average grade of the original 19 assays is 0.34 g/t which compares very well with the average of the repeats of 0.33 g/t.
	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.	Core samples are collected at nominal one metre intervals to create 2-3kg samples for submission. Duplicate samples were collected at a frequency of 1 in 40. Drill core is also measured for SG. This is measured using an industry standard wet/dry method with scales calibrated at start and end of shift using certified weights.
	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 which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by Intertek in sample preparation.
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 AAS finish for gold only, and 4 acid digest for copper, 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.
	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.	All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie and Perth. XRF analysis was not completed on the samples as they were analysed for multi-elements using 4 acid digest. Down-hole survey of rock property information for some of the holes is being completed by ABIMS contractor.
	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 and Diamond 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 assays reported in the release the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 213 samples. This included 9 Field Blanks, 9 Field Standards and 0 Field Duplicates (preservation of core for DMP library). At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Previous analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision for a deposit with an estimated 35% Nugget Effect.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Principal Resource Geologist and Executive Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not 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 GOR Database Manager.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	The drill hole location was surveyed in by a qualified surveyor using DGPS to an accuracy of less than 1m in Northing and Easting. The drill hole collar was picked up by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS on completion. The drill rig mast was set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 30m intervals. Follow-up down-hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools was completed by an independent service provider (ABIMS Pty Ltd)
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Initial elevation (RL's) is allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromag surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1-2m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	NA – this drill hole is approximately 615 meters down-dip of the current Mineral Resource estimate.
	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.	NA – this drill hole is approximately 615 meters down-dip of the current Mineral Resource estimate beyond requirements for resource classification.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported programme.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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 hole is interpreted to be close to perpendicular to the principal orientation of the Gruyere Porphyry which hosts the mineralisation of the Gruyere Deposit.
	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.	The orientation of the drill hole is interpreted to be close to perpendicular to the principal orientation of the Gruyere Porphyry which hosts the mineralisation of the Gruyere Deposit and also appropriate for intersecting the main mineralising features such as shear foliation, quartz veins, and alteration packages.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For Diamond drilling 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 or by plane and courier to Perth. Pulps from Kalgoorlie 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 Diamond drilling occurred within tenement E38/2362, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd. Tenement E38/2362 is located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. The 2004 "Yamarna Project Agreement" between Gold Road and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation govern the exploration activities respectively inside the Pastoral Lease. Aspects of these agreements are currently under review.
	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 WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No previous exploration has been completed on this prospect by other parties.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target Gruyere Prospect comprises of a narrow to wide felsic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Porphyry) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 2,200 metres, and a maximum known depth of 1,180 metres below surface. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (65-80 degrees) to the north east. A sequence of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks define the stratigraphy to the west of the Intrusive (FW) and mafic volcanics (basalt) and volcaniclastics occur to the east (HW) of the Intrusive. Mineralisation is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and is associated with pervasive overprinting albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration which has obliterated the primary texture of the rock. Minor fine quartz-carbonate veining occurs throughout. Sulphide assemblages include pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite in varying amounts. Free gold is observed commonly associated in alteration at vein margins, close to coarse arsenopyrite clusters, and in quartz veins, The Gruyere Prospect is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road Resources during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. The Gruyere target comprises a coincident structural-geochemical target within a major regional-scale structural corridor associated with the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. This zone occurs within the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt at Yamarna in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	*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 Figures 1, 2 and 3 Collar Coordinates detailed in Table 1 Assays reported in Tables 2 to 5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 average grades across the full width of the Gruyere Porphyry including identified waste zones associated with internal mafic dykes and rafts, and un-altered porphyry zones. The drill generates an approximate true width intercept. • Down-hole length-weighted average grades of the discrete thicker and higher grade mineralisation zones internal to the Gruyere Porphyry including identified waste zones associated with internal mafic dykes and rafts, and un-altered porphyry zones. The drill angle generates an approximate true width intercept. • Down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.5 g/t, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. • Down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 1.0 g/t, with a minimum width of 2 metre 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, internal intervals above 0.5 ppm and 1ppm Au are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 2 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').*	Mineralisation is hosted within a steep east dipping, NNW striking tonalitic porphyry. The porphyry is mineralised almost ubiquitously at greater than 0.3 g/t Au characterised by pervasive sub-vertical shear fabric and sericite-pyrite alteration. Higher grade zones occur in alteration packages characterised by albite-sericite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite alteration and quartz and quartz-carbonate veining. Orientation of these packages is steep E, with strike extents S to N of over 100m. The drill orientation is approximately perpendicular to the main alteration packages and suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. However, due to the general broad nature of the mineralised intersections the down hole length of intersections are reported, as true width is not known.
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 and Tables in the body of text
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to Tables in the body of text
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 plan and cross section (Figure 1).
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.*	The drill hole 15EIS001 is an asset that may be used as a parent for future wedging programmes. The hole will continue to be used to further the understanding of the geology of Gruyere and the Dorothy Hills / Yamarna Greenstone Belt. The anomalous gold and copper mineralisation will be followed up with RC in coming months.