ASX Announcement
13 March 2014

GRUYERE DRILLING CONFIRMS NORTHERN HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION EXTENDS TO DEPTH

- Strike length expanded to 2,200 metres -

Highlights

- **Diamond drilling intersects 31 metres at 1.96 g/t Au from 193 metres, including 4 metres at 5.06 g/t Au from 220 metres in 14GYDD0007**
- **Infill drilling confirms northern continuity of Gruyere mineralisation and improves confidence in existing 1,600 metre strike length**
- **RC drilling identifies shear zone and anomalous mineralisation 600 metres north of existing mineralised zone, expanding strike length to 2,200 metres**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) reports that new assay results received from diamond drill hole 14GYDD0007 confirm that consistent shear controlled mineralisation extends over 100 metres down-dip of the high-grade mineralisation previously intersected on the northern Section N at the Gruyere prospect on the Dorothy Hills Trend (Figures 1 and 2).

A broad zone of mineralisation with strong shear controls and hosted within the Gruyere Tonalite includes a high-grade internal zone of **4 metres at 5.06 g/t Au** on the footwall of the shear contact.

The total intersection at the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, including internal higher-grade zones, is as follows:

- **31 metres at 1.96 g/t Au from 193 metres,** including **10 metres at 1.84 g/t Au** from 194 metres, **12 metres at 1.62 g/t Au** from 206 metres, and **4 metres at 5.06 g/t Au** from 220 metres; with **1 metre at 12.78 g/t Au** (222 to 223 metres), in hole 14GYDD0007

ASX Code: GOR

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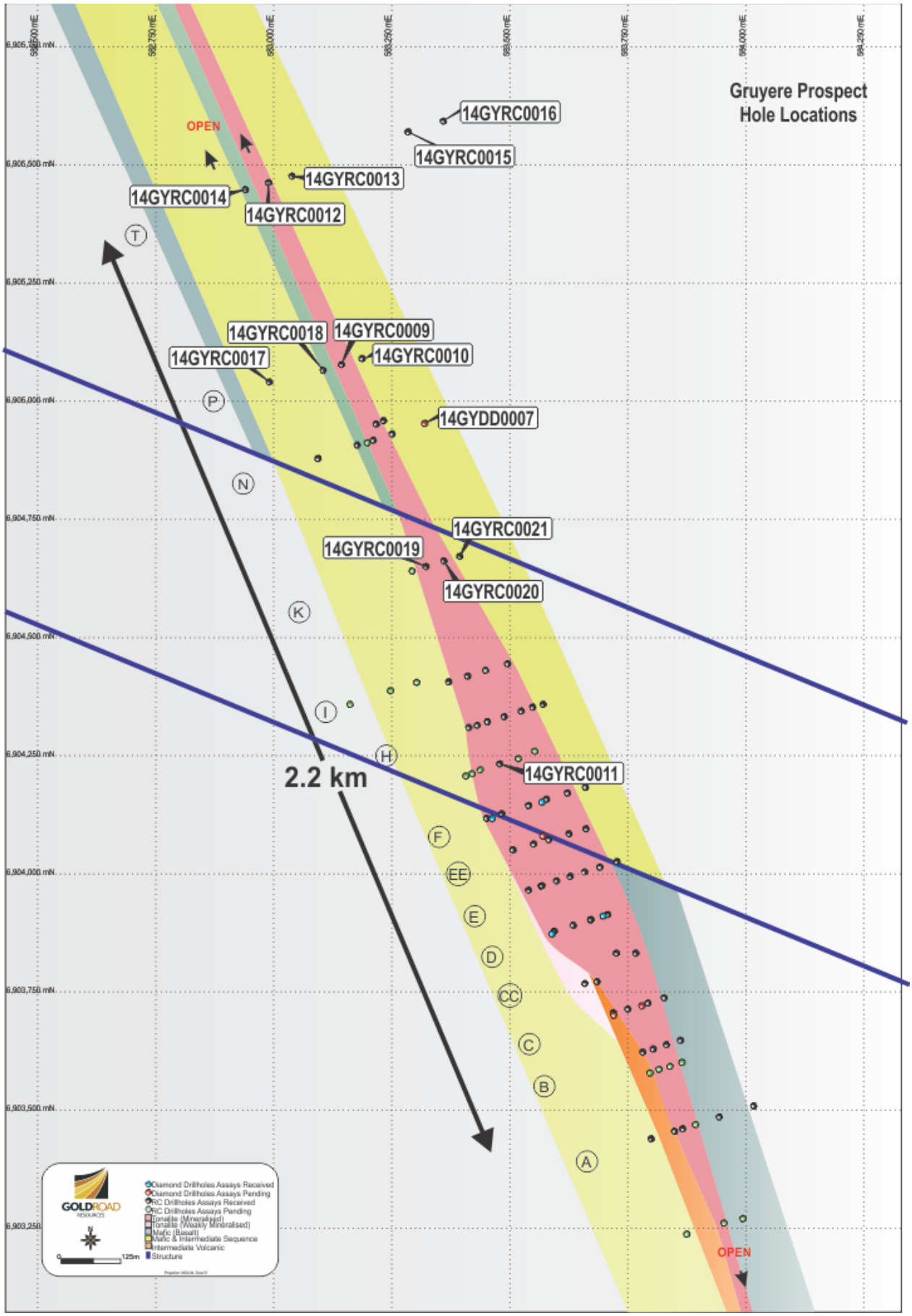


Figure 1: *Gruyere plan projection illustrating interpreted geology and location of recent drill hole collars*

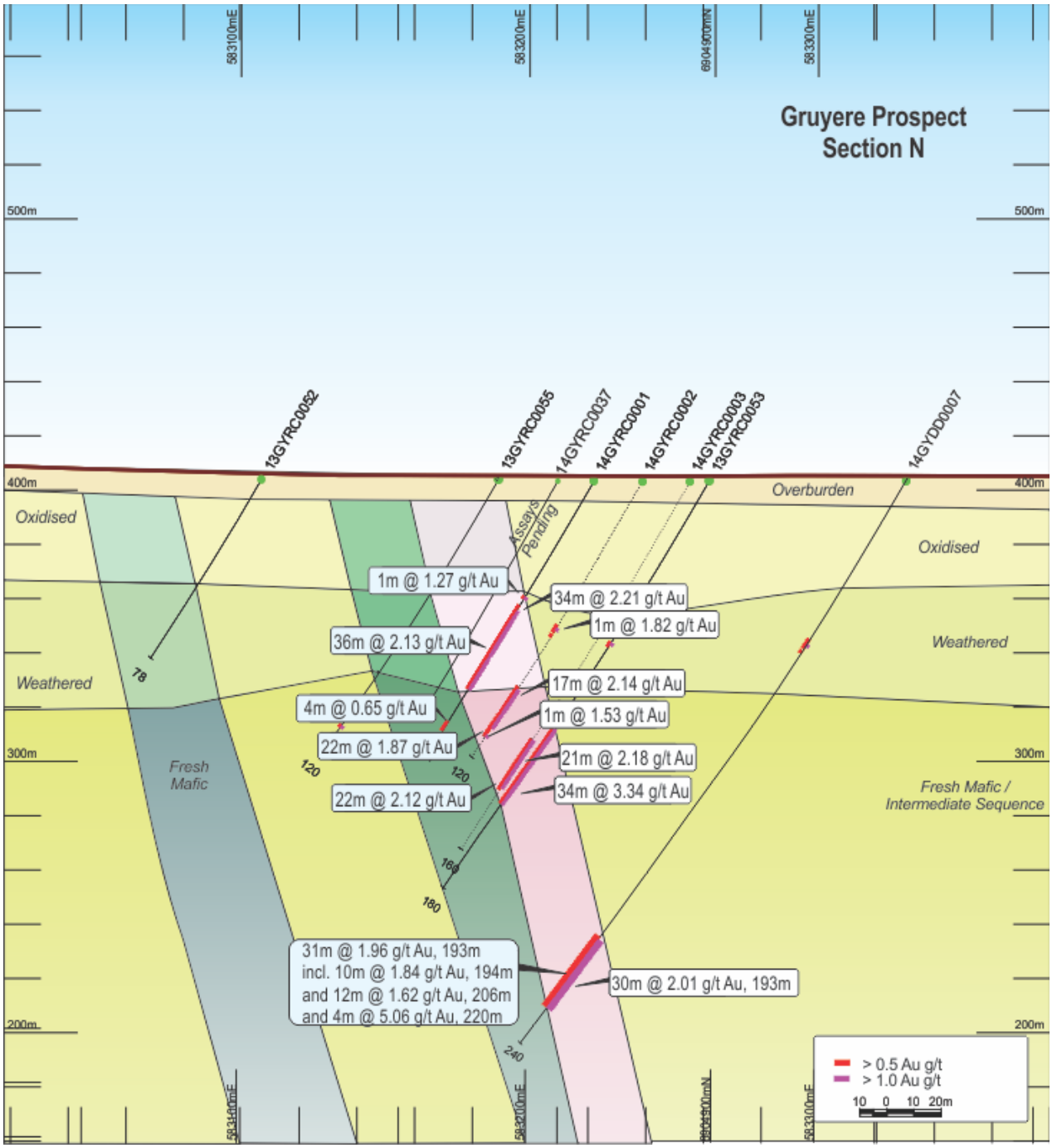


Figure 2: *Cross Section N showing location of diamond drill hole 14GYDD0007 (diamond tail on hole 13GYRC0054) extending shear controlled mineralisation 100 metres down dip of known high-grade mineralisation*

Gold assays received from recently completed RC drilling which aimed to infill the 500 metre gap between Gruyere sections I and N (Figure 1) have confirmed the strike continuity of consistent tonalite hosted gold mineralisation in this northern part of the prospect (Section K, Figure 3).

Mineralisation hosted within the Gruyere Tonalite at Section K is approximately 80 metres wide at greater than 0.5 g/t Au, with broad higher-grade intercepts (greater than 2.0 g/t Au) located along the hanging-wall contact margin.

Best gold intercepts from one-metre sampling (at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum two metre mineralised intersection) included:

- **34 metres at 1.13 g/t Au from 52 metres,** including 2 metres at 2.61 g/t Au from 52 metres; and **24 metres at 1.38 g/t Au** from 90 metres, including 11 metres at 1.92 g/t Au from 95 metres, in hole 14GYRC0019;
- **36 metres at 1.03 g/t Au from 67 metres,** including 6 metres at 1.32 g/t Au from 77 metres and 12 metres at 1.34 g/t Au from 86 metres, in hole 14GYRC0020
- **13 metres at 1.82 g/t Au from 109 metres**, including 11 metres at 2.04 g/t Au from 109 metres; **7 metres at 1.81 g/t Au from 125 metres,** including 5 metres at 2.35 g/t Au from 125 metres; and **22 meters at 0.91 g/t Au from 138 metres,** in hole 14GYRC0021

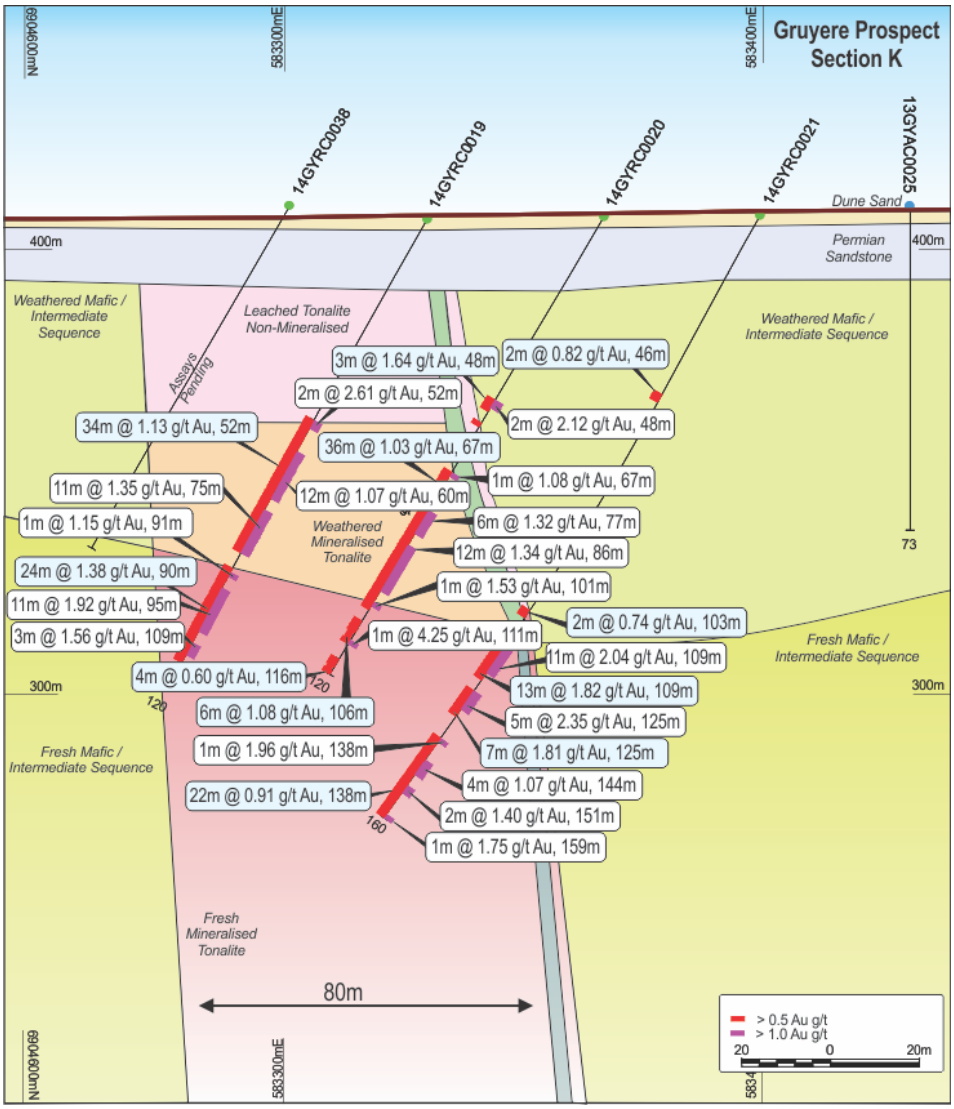


Figure 3: *Cross Section K Gruyere Prospect highlighting RC drilling (14GYRC0019 to 21) significant intersections (>0.5 g/t Au on left and >1.0 g/t Au on right of drill traces) and geology*

Two lines of extensional RC drilling have been completed 200 metres (Section P Figure 1) and 600 metres (Section T, Figure 1) north of the known Gruyere mineralisation (current strike length of 1,600 metres) following up on anomalism identified in aircore drilling (refer ASX announcement dated 17 February 2014). The northern extension to the Gruyere prospect mineralisation has been identified in both sections as complex shear controlled mineralisation hosted within the Gruyere Tonalite and surrounding mafic rocks. The main shear zone has discrete mineralised splay structures which suggest additional structural complexity to the Gruyere system which has not previously been identified. Although gold grades are low this drilling demonstrates the extension of the Gruyere mineralised system in a discrete shear complex for an additional 600 metres to the north of previous drilling, and provides significant scope for follow up drilling which will commence in Q2 2014. Gold Road remains positive that there exists potential for higher grade shoot controlled mineralisation in this area which requires improved understanding of the structural controls and additional drilling to realise that potential.

The RC holes were drilled at -60^{o} dip towards magnetic azimuth of 250^{o}. Depth of the RC holes varied from 104 to 160 metres with an average depth of 128 metres. Samples for holes RC14GYRC0009, 10 and 13 were collected directly from the drilling rig as one metre samples directed through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples for holes 14GYRC0012, 14, 15, 16, 17 and18 were combined from spear samples of the one–metre sample intervals collected from the drilling rig to form a four-metre composite as a bulk three kilogram sample subsequently analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Re-sampling of the mineralised zones identified in the composite samples at the original one-metre intervals is in progress and results will be reported over the following weeks (significant variation may occur in width and gold grade between the one-metre cone-split sample and the speared four-metre composite sample).

Gruyere Shear Hosted Mineralisation – 14GYDD0007

Diamond drill hole 14GYDD0007 was drilled directly down dip of previous high-grade RC drill hole 13GYRC0053 (34 metres at 3.34 g/t Au from 108 metres). A coherent zone of mineralisation totalling 31 metres at 1.96 g/t Au was intersected from 193 metres. The mineralised zone is characterised by brittle-ductile structure hosted within tonalite and highly sheared mafic, intermediate and cherty sedimentary country rocks. Very strong silica-albite-biotite alteration with frequent quartz-carbonate veining and accessory pyrite-pyrrhotite forms the dominant mineralisation assemblage. Figures 4 to 6 below illustrate the drill core with associated assays overlain for the lower half of the intersection (212.33 metres to 225.46 metres).

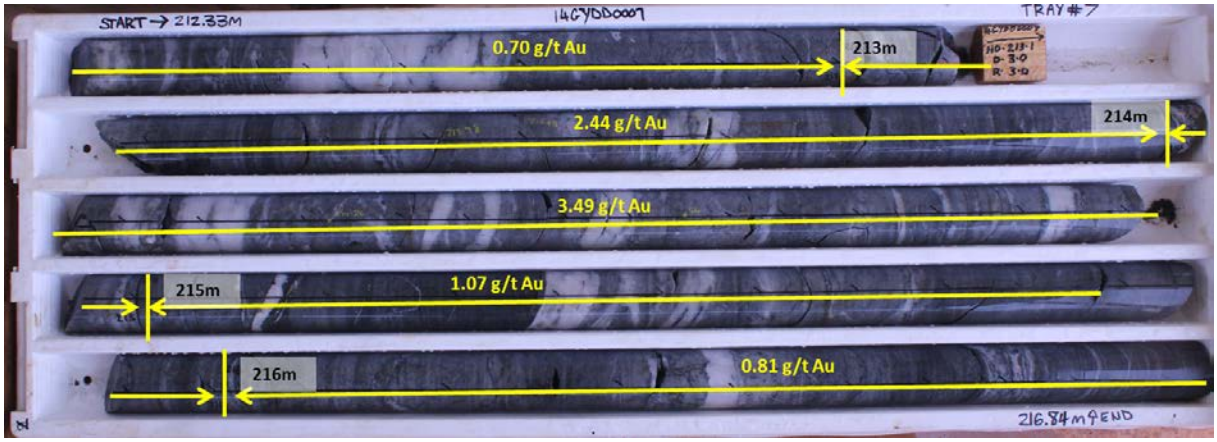


Figure 4: *Photograph of diamond drill core from drill hole 14GYDD0007, 212.33 metres to 216.84 metres. Assays grades annotated per one-metre sample interval. Note discrete quartz veining and grey colouration associated with silica-albite-biotite alteration. Main host is Gruyere Tonalite with fine fracture network, disseminated pyrite and accessory fine grained molybdenite in quartz veining.*

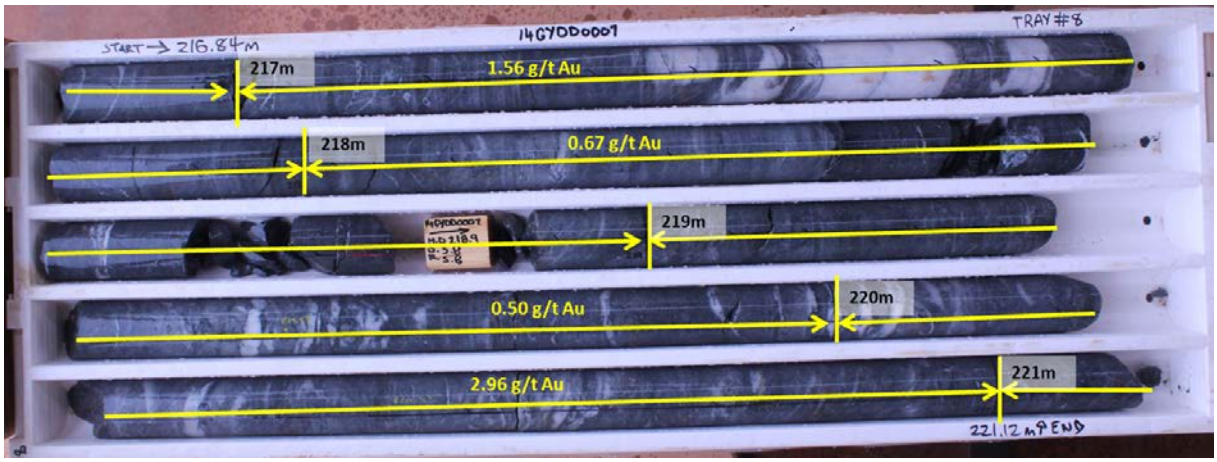


Figure 5: *Photograph of diamond drill core from drill hole 14GYDD0007, 216.84 metres to 221.12 metres.*

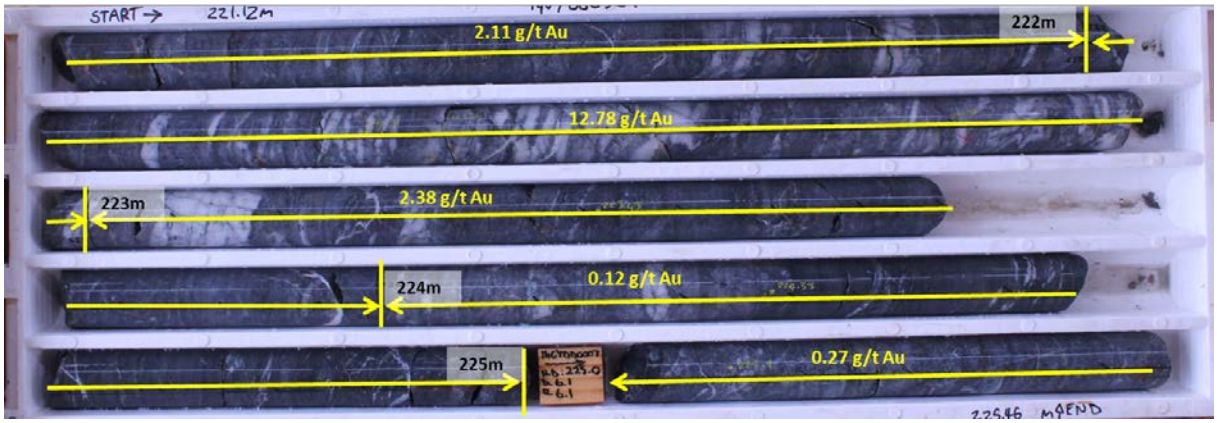
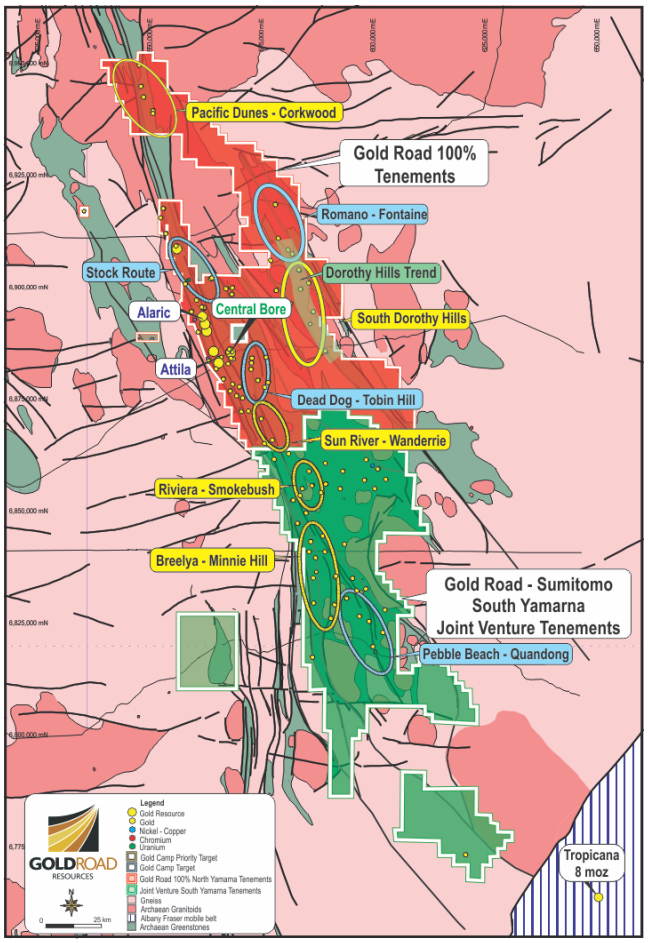


Figure 6: *Photograph of diamond drill core from drill hole 14GYDD0007, 221.12 metres to 225.46 metres. The 12.78 g/t Au interval from 222 to 223 metres represents the highest grade within the reported intersection. This is associated with >3% disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite, intense silica-albite alteration and a fine fracture network of mafic and sulphide filled veinlets.*

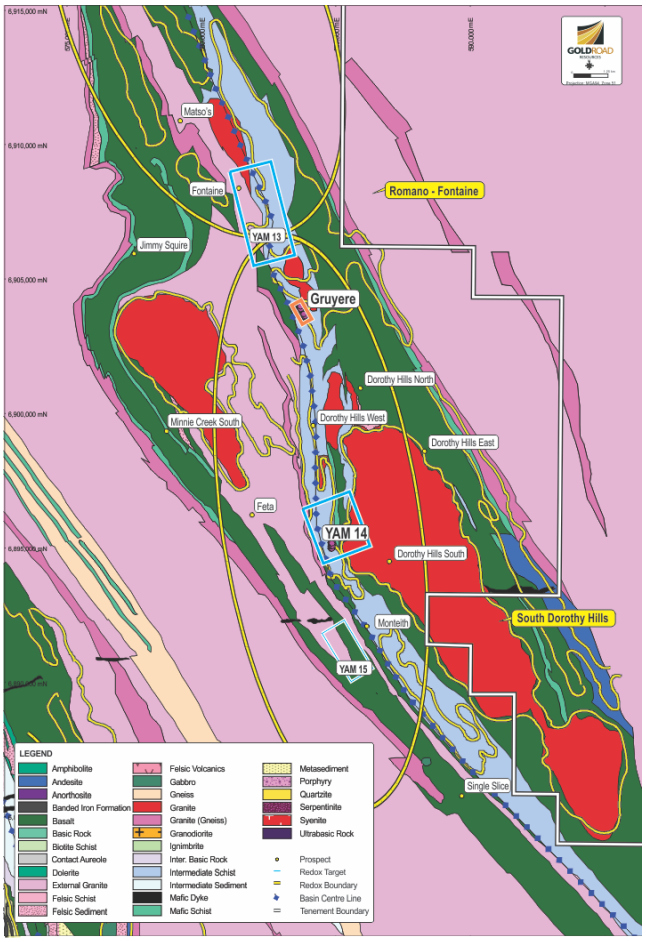
Future Work

Gold Road will finalise the initial phase of a diamond drilling programme with the completion of hole 14GYDD0011 currently in progress, and completion of all logging and assay analysis in Q2 2014. The next stage of RC drilling will recommence in mid-March initially targeting complete infill of the strike length between sections I to N to consistent 100 metre section spacing. Drilling will then continue targeting the identified strike extensions north to Section T to better understand the structural controls on mineralisation and additional potential north along the main Gruyere Shear, and to the east and west on the splay structures. Extensional drilling up to 1,000 metres south of the main Gruyere prospect area will also be contemplated pending receipt of positive assays from three lines of RC drilling recently completed targeting identified zones of Gruyere Tonalite.

Gold Road has completed infill drilling to consistent 100 metre spaced lines within the original discovery zone (1,100 strike length) from Sections A to I and awaits final assays. This will inform current detailed geological interpretation and modelling to improve the overall understanding of the Gruyere Prospect mineralisation to better enable ongoing local and regional exploration targeting, and provide the basis for resource modelling activities. Once this work is completed, further diamond and RC drilling will be planned.



Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Dorothy Hills Trend as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets



The Dorothy Hills trend showing Gruyere and YAM14

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources Limited (ASX: GOR) is exploring and developing its wholly-owned **Yamarna Belt**, a newly discovered gold region covering ~4,200 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 ~2,120 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 resource of 1.3 million ounces of gold, hosts a number of significant new discoveries and lies north of the 7.9 million ounce Tropicana deposit.

Gold Road is prioritising exploration on five of its nine **Gold Camp Targets** on the Yamarna Belt. Identified in 2012 through interpretation of various geological and geophysical data sets, each target has a 15-25 kilometre strike length and contains numerous prospects. Initial exploration of these targets has been very encouraging.

The first Gold Camp Target was the South Dorothy Hills Trend which yielded the recent Gruyere and YAM14 gold discoveries. The discoveries, approximately nine kilometres apart and on the same structural trend, approximately 25 kilometres north-east of its more advanced project Central Bore, exhibit two different mineralisation styles not seen before in the Yamarna Belt, and confirm the potential for the Dorothy Hills Trend to host further significant gold deposits.

NOTES:
The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Exploration Manager for Gold Road Resources Limited. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road Resources Limited, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Osborne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Osborne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Gruyere Diamond Drilling

Table 1: *Summary of Significant Diamond drilling Intercepts*
(0.5 g/t cut-off, maximum 2 metre waste and minimum 2 metre intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0007	**193**	**224**	**31**	**1.96**	**60.9**	**583,319.8**	**6,904,953.4**
Including	*194*	*204*	*10*	*1.84*	*18.4*		
and	*206*	*218*	*12*	*1.62*	*19.4*		
and	*220*	*224*	*4*	*5.06*	*20.2*		

Table 2: *Summary of Significant RC drilling Intercepts*
(0.5 g/t cut-off, maximum 2 metre waste and minimum 2 metre intercept)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRC0009	69	77	8	0.97	7.8	583,143.6	6,905,077.6
	89	91	2	0.51	1.0		
14GYRC0010	75	82	7	1.84	12.9	583,187.2	6,905,090.7
	126	130	4	1.44	5.8		
14GYRC0011	28	34	6	4.49	26.9	583,478.8	6,904,233.0
	43	92	49	1.53	75.0		
	102	109	7	1.23	8.6		
14GYRC0019	52	86	34	1.13	38.4	583,322.3	6,904,650.5
	90	114	24	1.38	33.1		
14GYRC0020	48	51	3	1.64	4.9	583,360.4	6,904,662.1
	67	103	36	1.03	37.1		
	106	112	6	1.08	6.5		
	116	120	4	0.60	2.4		
14GYRC0021	46	48	2	0.82	1.6	583,394.1	6,904,672.1
	103	105	2	0.74	1.5		
	109	122	13	1.82	23.7		
	125	132	7	1.81	12.7		
	138	160	22	0.91	20.0		

Table 3: *Summary of Significant Diamond drilling Intercepts*
(1.0 g/t cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRC0009	69	72	3.0	1.34	4.0	583,143.6	6,905,077.6
14GYRC0010	**76**	**81**	**5.0**	**2.28**	**11.4**	583,187.2	6,905,090.7
	126	130	4.0	1.44	5.8		
14GYRC0011	**28**	**34**	**6.0**	**4.49**	**26.9**	583,478.8	6,904,233.0
	48	**55**	**7.0**	**2.09**	**14.6**		
	58	65	7.0	1.61	11.3		
	68	71	3.0	1.68	5.0		
	74	**90**	**16.0**	**2.19**	**35.0**		
	102	107	5.0	1.46	7.3		
14GYRC0019	52	54	2.0	2.61	5.2	583,322.3	6,904,650.5
	60	72	12.0	1.07	12.8		
	75	86	11.0	1.35	14.9		
	91	92	1.0	1.15	1.2		
	95	**106**	**11.0**	**1.92**	**21.1**		
	109	112	3.0	1.56	4.7		
14GYRC0020	**48**	**50**	**2.0**	**2.12**	**4.2**	583,360.4	6,904,662.1
	67	**68**	**1.0**	**1.80**	**1.8**		
	77	83	6.0	1.32	7.9		
	86	98	12.0	1.34	16.1		
	101	102	1.0	1.53	1.5		
	111	**112**	**1.0**	**4.25**	**4.3**		
14GYRC0021	**109**	**120**	**11.0**	**2.04**	**22.4**	583,394.1	6,904,672.1
	125	**130**	**5.0**	**2.35**	**11.8**		
	138	139	1.0	1.96	2.0		
	144	148	4.0	1.07	4.3		
	151	153	2.0	1.40	2.8		
	159	160	1.0	1.75	1.8		

Table 4: *Summary of additional anomalous (<0.5 g/t Au) RC drilling Intercepts – 1m samples (0.1 g/t cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRC0013	62	65	3	0.30	0.9	583,038.7	6,905,476.7
	78	88	10	0.14	1.4		
	117	118	1	0.14	0.1		

Table 5: *Summary of additional anomalous (<0.5 g/t Au) RC drilling Intercepts – 4m composite samples (0.1 g/t cut-off, minimum 4 metre intercept)*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRC0012	76	84	8	0.23	1.9	582,988.7	6,905,462.7
14GYRC0014	76	84	8	0.39	3.1	582,940.0	6,905,448.0
14GYRC0015				NSA		583,285.0	6,905,570.0
14GYRC0016				NSA		583,359.1	6,905,592.7
14GYRC0017	64	68	4	0.11	0.4	582,990.8	6,905,040.9
	116	120	4	0.21	0.8		
14GYRC0018	68	80	12	0.32	3.9	583,104.5	6,905,065.9
	108	112	4	0.32	1.2		

Table 6: *Summary of Gruyere Prospect RC drill hole collar details*

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	MGA_E	MGA_N	m RL	MGAn Azimuth	Dip
14GYRC0009	120	583,143.6	6,905,077.6	403.2	252.7	-60
14GYRC0010	160	583,187.2	6,905,090.7	403.2	252.7	-60
14GYRC0011	120	583,478.8	6,904,233.0	409.7	252.7	-60
14GYRC0012	120	582,988.7	6,905,462.7	402.3	252.7	-60
14GYRC0013	156	583,038.7	6,905,476.7	402.0	252.7	-60
14GYRC0014	104	582,940.0	6,905,448.0	402.9	252.7	-60
14GYRC0015	120	583,285.0	6,905,570.0	400.9	252.7	-60
14GYRC0016	120	583,359.1	6,905,592.7	401.1	252.7	-60
14GYRC0017	120	582,990.8	6,905,040.9	403.1	252.7	-60
14GYRC0018	120	583,104.5	6,905,065.9	403.1	252.7	-60
14GYRC0019	120	583,322.3	6,904,650.5	406.9	252.7	-60
14GYRC0020	120	583,360.4	6,904,662.1	407.4	252.7	-60
14GYRC0021	160	583,394.1	6,904,672.1	407.7	252.7	-60

Table 7: *Summary of Gruyere Prospect Diamond drill hole collar details*

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	MGA_E	MGA_N	m RL	MGAn Azimuth	Dip
14GYDD0007*	239.7	583,319.8	6,904,953.4	403.9	252.7	-60

Notes:

* Drill hole 14GYDD0007 is a diamond tail drilled on original RC hole 13GYRC0054, drilled in December 2013 and extended in January 2014. The Diamond tail extended the depth of the hole from 186m to 239.7m.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report - Gruyere Diamond Core

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 a combination of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) Drilling and Diamond Drilling (**DD**). Four RC holes were drilled in the reported programme. All RC holes were drilled angled -60 degrees to 252.7 degrees azimuth (MGAn). Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a rotary splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Assays for a single diamond hole (14GYDD0004) have been reported. This hole was drilled as a diamond tail extension on a previously drilled RC hole (13GYRC0054) which completed 53.9m of core drilling from 186m to 239.7m at an orientation of -60 degrees to 252.7 MGA azimuth. Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate one metre intervals based on geological observation. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.
	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.	The 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. RC drill holes 14GYRC0012, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 utilised four-metre composite samples created by spear sampling of the total one metre samples collected in large plastic bag from the drilling rig and deposited into separate numbered calico bags for sample despatch. Diamond drilling was completed using an NQ drilling bit for the length of the diamond tail (186m to 239.7m). Drill core is cut in half for sampling and half core samples submitted for assay All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS 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).*	An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm). A diamond drilling rig operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as NQ size (186m to 239.7m)
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of RC samples were dry. Ground water egress occurred into some holes at variable depths of between 100 to 160 metres. Drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. All samples collected were dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. All diamond core collected is dry. Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using a 3 metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 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.	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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 the exception of a few samples (<5%) that are reported as slightly damp to end of hole. Except for the top of the holes while drilling through the sand dune cover, there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. There is no 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 chips and drill core 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. Hand-held XRF measurements are taken for all of the samples. 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 at a standard one metre interval. 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	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.*	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.	One-metre RC drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry. RC drill holes 14GYRC0012, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 utilised four-metre composite samples created by spear sampling of the total one metre samples collected in large plastic bag from the drilling rig and deposited into separate numbered calico bags for sample despatch.
	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 80% 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 RC field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 40 samples. A duplicate half-core sample is taken at a frequency of one in 40 samples, with one half representing the primary result and the second half representing the duplicate result. 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 RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. RC drill holes 14GYRC0012, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 utilised four-metre composite samples created by spear sampling of the one metre samples collected from the drilling rig. These four-metre composite samples are collected to identify potential mineralised zones from reconnaissance RC drilling. Original one-metre samples have been collected into calico bags during the drilling programme and these samples will be submitted to the lab for detailed analysis of the one metre intervals. Core samples are collected at nominal one metre intervals to create 2-3kg samples for submission. The entire drill hole 14GYDD0001 was cut and sampled, ensuring full representivity. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, 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.	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. Down-hole survey of rock property information for all holes reported is being completed in a dedicated follow-up programme which commenced March 2014. ABIMS contractor is completing this work.
	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 1,912 samples. This included 52 Field Blanks, 52 Field Standards and 8 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 18 Lab blanks, 92 Lab checks, and 70 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Project Geologist and Exploration Manager. Additional checks are completed by two independent company consultants, and the GOR Technical Director.
	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.
	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 locations were initially was picked up by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. All holes were later picked up by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS, except hole 14GYDD0007 which will be surveyed using DGPS up at a later date. For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 50m intervals. A final survey using an electronic multishot down hole survey device is also completed for all diamond holes on completion of drilling. Follow-up down hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools will be completed in March 2014.
	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 aeromag surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1-2m. Drill holes with final collars surveyed by GPS are within a 1cm accuracy in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond hole 14GYDD0007 is drilled on a section with previous drilling and 100m down dip of previous drilling. Nearest drill holes off section are 30m to the north, and 250 metres to the south. RC drill holes are on approximate 80m spacing on section and sections variably 100 to 400m spaced.
	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.	Further geological and geostatistical evaluation will determine what the optimum sample spacing is to establish potential future Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC drill holes 14GYRC0012, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 utilised 4m compositing of original one metre samples taken from the drilling rig. No compositing has been employed in the diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 lines (250 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. RC holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the West. Three diamond holes have been drilled angled at -60 degrees to the east (072.7), 4 angled -60 degrees to the west (252.7), and one drilled at an angle of -60 degrees to the NNW (342.7) which is in progress. .
	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.	Detailed structural logging of recent diamond drill core identified important quartz veins sets with an approximate orientation of shallow to the east. Drilling angled at either -60 to the east or west does not introduce any directional bias given the structural orientations and current understanding of the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For RC drilling and 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. 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 and 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 tonalitic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Intrusive) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 1,600 metres. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (75-80 degrees) to the north east. A sequence of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks define the stratigraphy to the west of the Intrusive and mafic volcanics (basalt) occur to the east of the Intrusive. Mineralisation is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and appears to be 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. Pyrite is the primary sulphide mineral and no free or visible gold has yet been observed on logged RC drill chips. 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 1 to 4 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 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Highest individual one metre assay values have been specified in the body of the text. A single drill intersection is also reported for diamond drill hole 14GYDD0001 at a 0.0 g/t Au cut-off to demonstrate the continuity of the mineralised system. Individual mineralised intersections at the above criteria are reported within this intercept.
	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 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').*	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 alteration and quartz and quartz-carbonate veining. Orientation of these packages is approximately 45^0 dip to SE, with strike extents SW to NE of over 100m. The general drill direction of 60^0 to 250 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.*	All results above 0.5 ppm Au have been reported. Anomalous zones above 0.1 ppm Au have been reported from reconnaissance RC drilling from Section T
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 (Figure 2).
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.*	Further infill and extensional RC drilling is planned to follow up extensions of mineralisation to the north and infill the current known mineralised position between Sections I to N (Figure 2) to a consistent 100 metre section spacing.