

## BROAD, HIGHER GRADE INTERCEPTS IN GRUYERE REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING



### Highlights

- **Best Reverse Circulation drilling intersection reported from infill drilling at Gruyere Prospect**
- **Higher grade shoot controls confirmed**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce that assay results received for the remaining 26 drill holes from its Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at the Gruyere Prospect on the Dorothy Hills Trend have returned the **best RC intersections so far recorded at the project**. Wide zones of consistent higher-grade gold mineralisation have been intersected in two holes, 14GYRC0034 (91 metres at 1.86 g/t Au from 69 metres) and 14GYRC0033 (33 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 37 metres, and 47 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 73 metres) which confirm Gold Road's interpretation of southerly plunging higher grade shoots in the Gruyere mineralised system (Figures 1 to 3). The composition and style of alteration of the highest grade mineralisation (**4 metres at 8.76 g/t Au from 92 metres**) in 14GYRC0034 is similar to very high-grade zones intersected in diamond drill hole 14GYDD0004 (refer ASX announcement dated 24 February 2014).

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

- **91 metres at 1.86 g/t Au from 69 metres, including 58 metres at 2.27 g/t Au from 70 metres** (14GYRC0034);
- **3 metres at 3.17 g/t Au from 31 metres, including 2 metres at 4.46 g/t Au from 51 metres; 33 metres at 1.38 g/t Au from 37 metres, including 28 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 42 metres; and 47 metres at 1.53 g/t Au from 73 metres, including 14 metres at 1.93 g/t Au from 87 metres, and 16 metres at 1.70 g/t Au from 104 metres** (14GYRC0033);
- **2 metres at 3.33 g/t Au from 48 metres; and 19 metres at 2.08 g/t Au from 53 metres, including 12 metres at 2.82 g/t Au from 59 metres** (14GYRC0037);
- **26 metres at 1.49 g/t Au from 75 metres, including 21 metres at 1.66 g/t Au from 79 metres** (14GYRC0032);
- **13 metres at 1.42 g/t Au from 14 metres, including 10 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 16 metres, and 10 metres at 1.69 g/t Au from 30 metres** (14GYRC0039);
- **11 metres at 1.82 g/t Au from 16 metres, including 4 metres at 3.38 g/t Au from 22 metres** (14GYRC0004); and
- **15 metres at 1.23 g/t Au from 7 metres, including 7 metres at 1.89 g/t Au from 101 metres** (14GYRC0008).

ASX Code: GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

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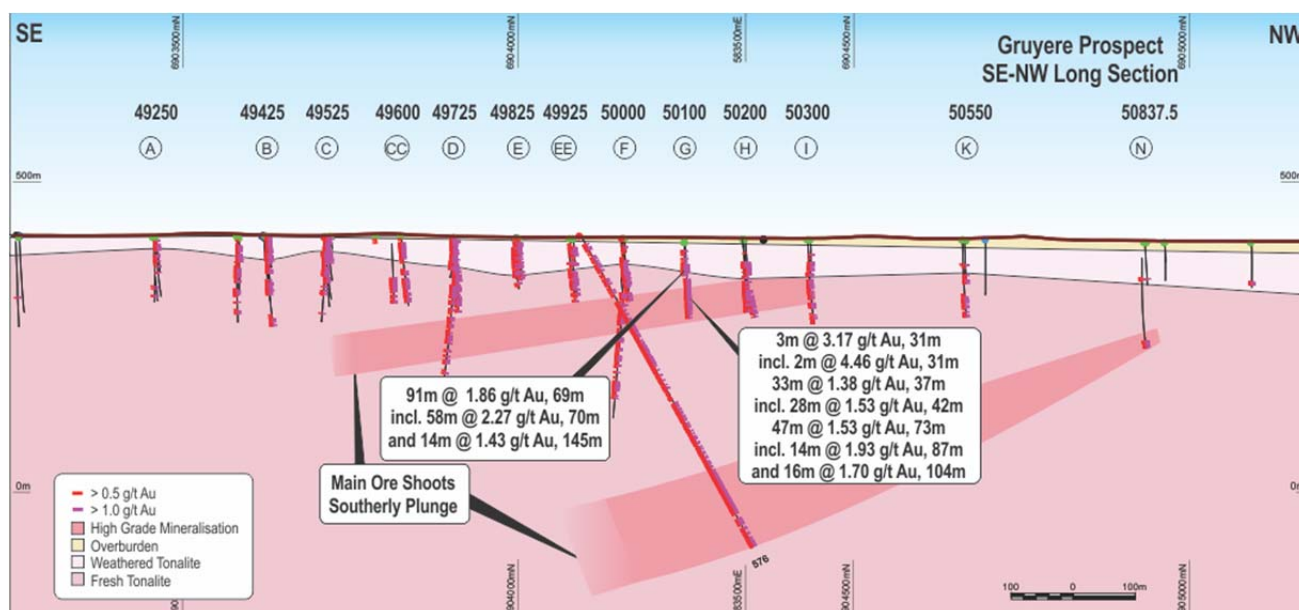
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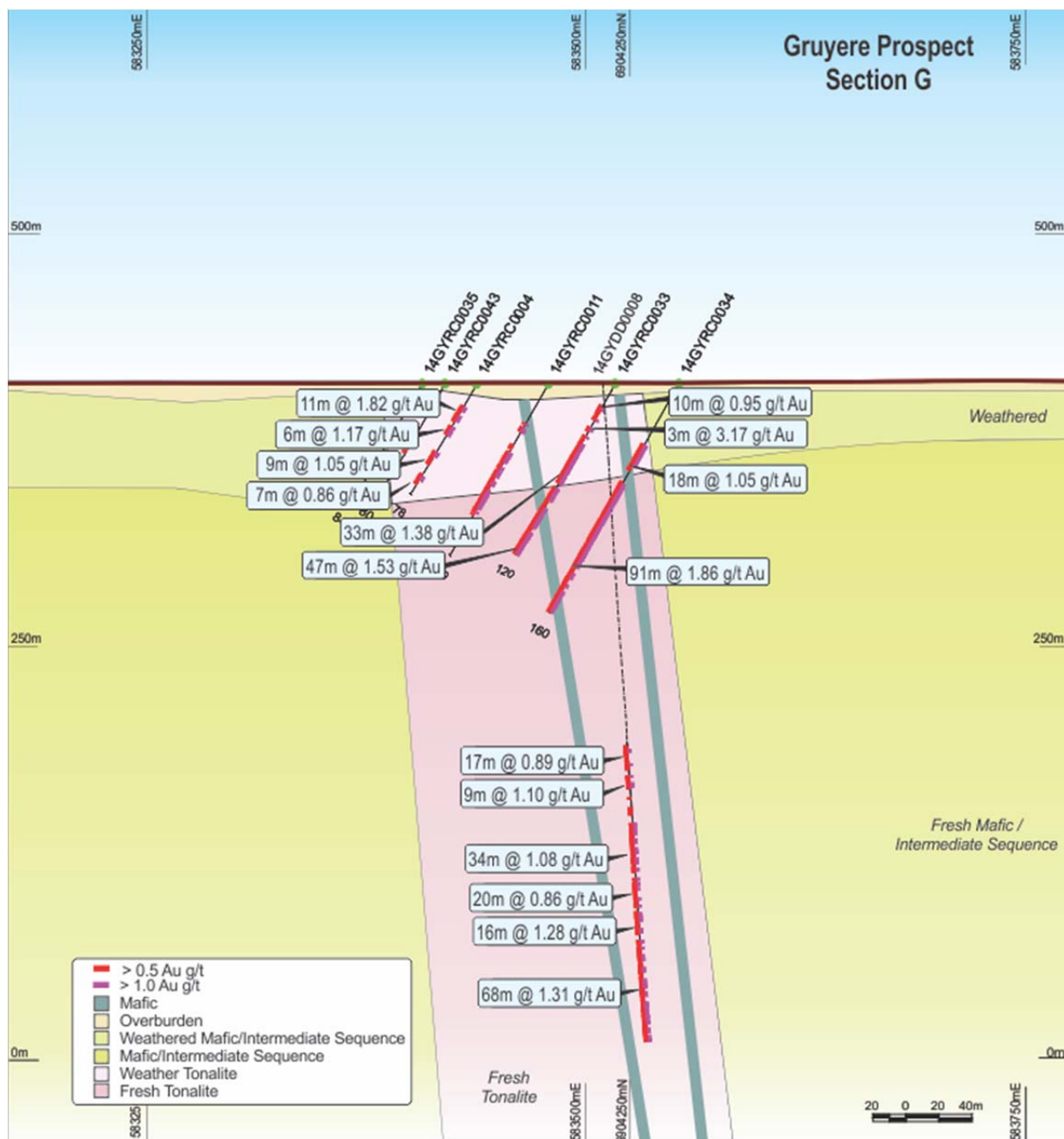


All assays have now also been received from the remaining RC drilling completed between January and end of February at the Gruyere Prospect (relevant holes illustrated in Figure 4). This included some reconnaissance RC drilling testing anomalism identified in aircore drilling to the west of Gruyere, and following up identified tonalite up to 1,000 metres south of the main Gruyere area. Minimal significant mineralisation was identified in this drilling which essentially closes off the Gruyere deposit to the south, although a substantial section of the structural trend between Gruyere and Yam 14 remains to be tested in due course. Gold Road will now focus on the currently identified 2,200 metre strike for ongoing work.

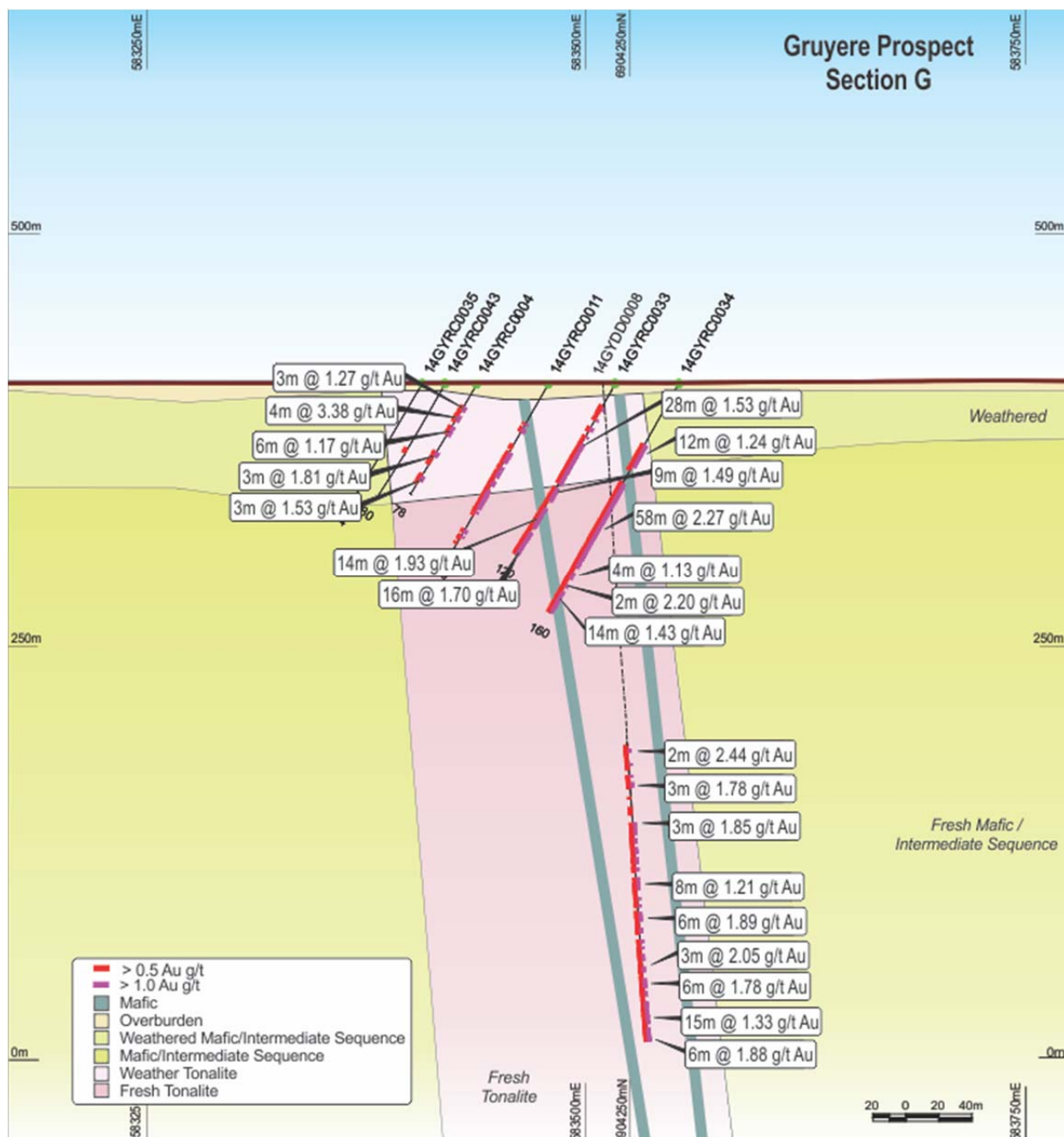
Gold Road's Executive Chairman, Ian Murray commented, "These higher grade intercepts support our interpretation of the system. Together with the deep (>500 metre) diamond hole (14GYDD0008) which we reported yesterday, we are proving that the Gruyere deposit is not just a very large gold system, but one which also has the potential to host high-grade shoots."



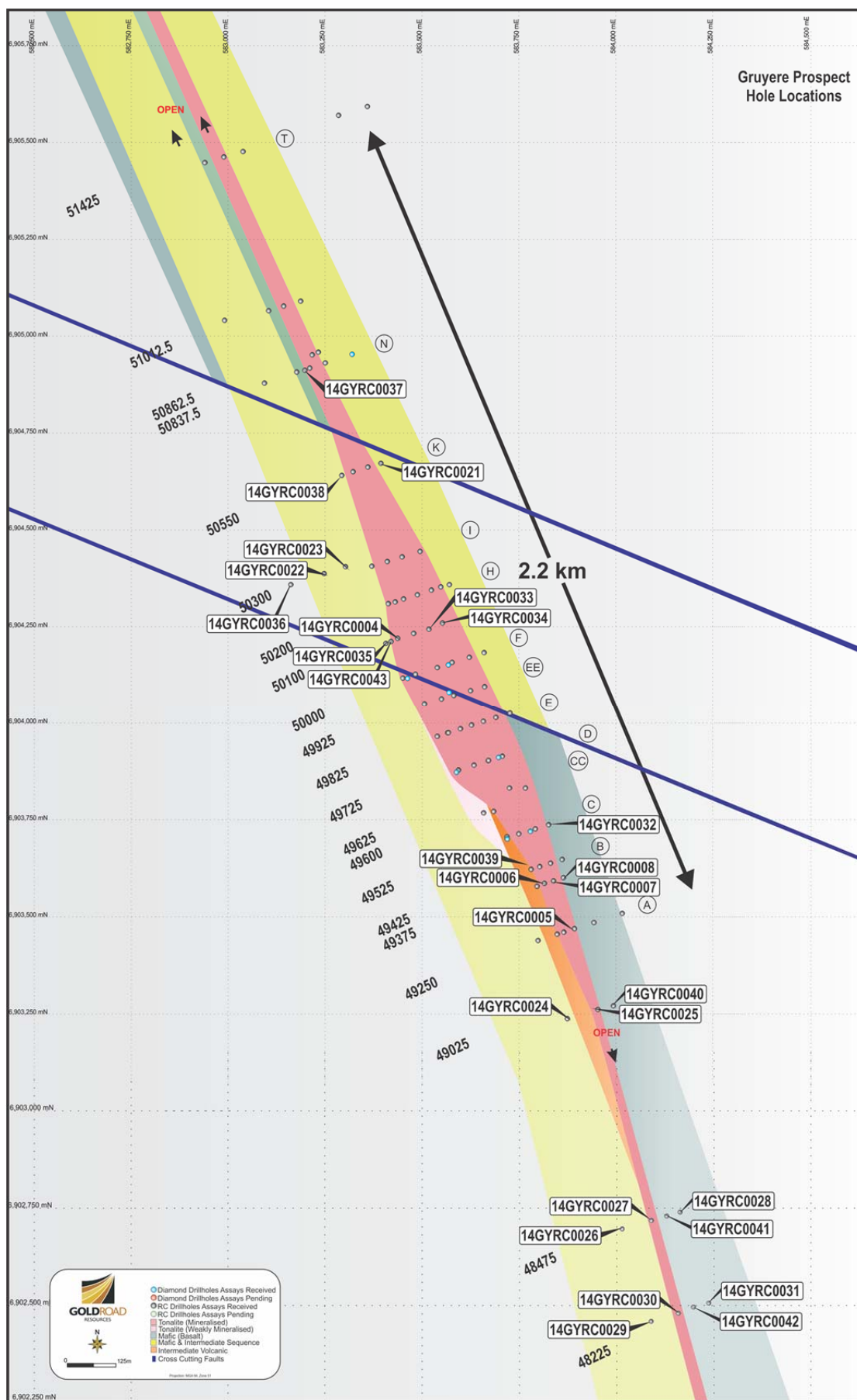
**Figure 1:** Long Section – Gruyere Prospect highlighting RC holes 14GYRC0033 and 14GYRC0034 in relation to previously inferred southerly plunging higher-grade shoots highlighted.



**Figure 2:** Cross Section 50100 (Section G) highlighting significant >0.5 g/t intersections in the new RC drill holes 14GYRC0033 and 0034, and 14GYDD0008 (>0.5 g/t Au on left and >1.0 g/t Au on right of drill traces) and geology. Drill hole 14GYDD0008 is drilled across the section plane from south to north.



**Figure 3:** Cross Section 50100 (Section G) highlighting significant >1.0 g/t intersections in the new RC drill holes 14GYRC0033 and 0034, and 14GYDD0008 (>0.5 g/t Au on left and >1.0 g/t Au on right of drill traces) and geology. Drill hole 14GYDD0008 is drilled across the section plane from south to north.

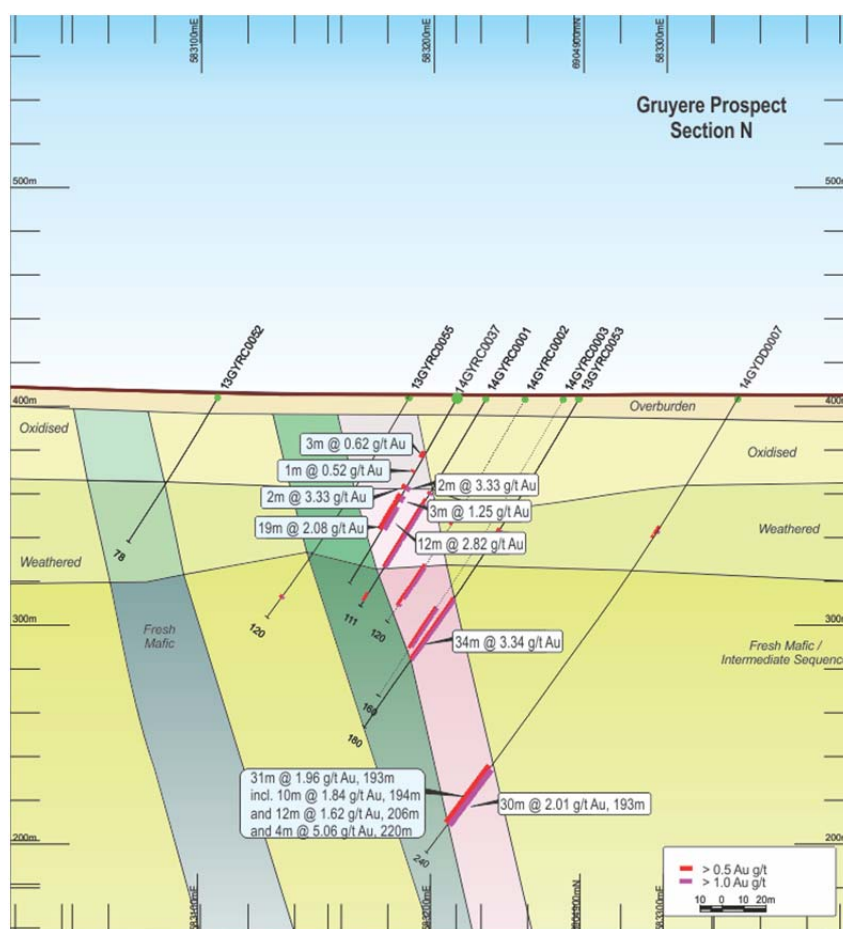


**Figure 4:** Gruyere plan projection illustrating interpreted geology and collar locations of RC holes reported in this current release

## Additional Gruyere Prospect RC Drilling

The current 2014 phase of RC drilling at Gruyere totalled 3,920 metres which included both infill RC drilling of the known prospect area from Sections 49250 to 50837.5 (Sections A to N), and reconnaissance RC drilling on extensions to the north, south and west. All results have now been received, with final remaining assays reported in this current release, as tabulated in Appendix 1 – Tables 1 to 4, with hole collar details tabulated in Table 5.

In addition to the results received for holes 14GYRC0033 and 14GYRC0034, described above, the majority of other infill RC drill holes returned results consistent with previous drilling. Most significant was drill hole 14GYRC0037 (Figure 5) which drilled into an interpreted zone of leached tonalite above mineralisation on Section 50837.5 (Section N) and reported intersections of 2 metres at 3.33 g/t Au from 48 metres at the supergene interface, and 19 metres at 2.08 g/t Au from 53 metres (including 12 metres at 2.82 g/t Au from 59 metres) which extends the higher grade mineralisation on this section closer to surface.

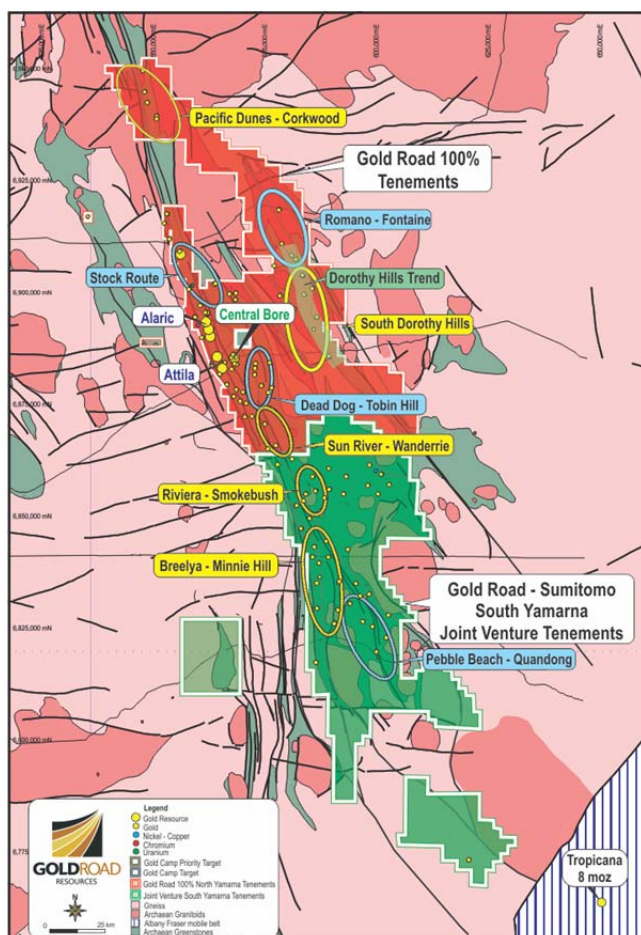


**Figure 5:** Cross Section 50837.5 (Section N) – Gruyere Prospect highlighting significant intersections in RC hole 14GYRC0037 (>0.5 g/t Au on left and >1.0 g/t Au on right of drill traces)

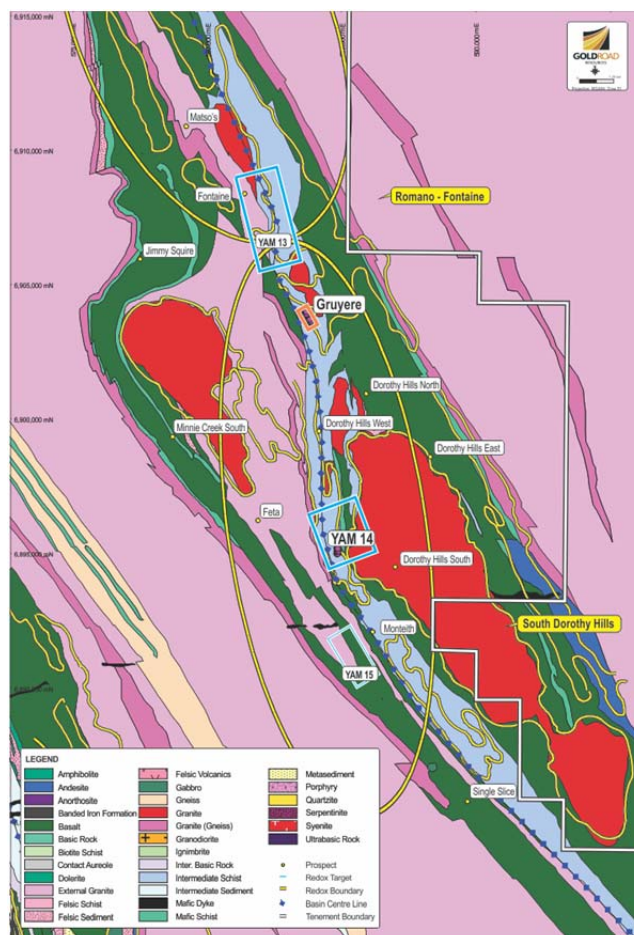
A total of 11 reconnaissance RC drill holes were drilled over three sections covering 1,000 metres of strike along the Gruyere Trend to the south of known mineralisation. These holes were designed to test for mineralised tonalite following observation of tonalite in historic RAB holes drilled in 2013. Moderate anomalism (21 metres at 0.14 g/t Au from 25 metres) hosted in tonalite was intersected in drill hole 14GYRC0025 approximately 125 metres south of the Gruyere mineralised position (Figure 4). No further significant anomalism was detected in any of the reconnaissance drilling to the south, or to the west (holes 14GYRC0022, 0023, 0036). This effectively defines the southern limit of mineralisation at Section A, (although a substantial section of the structural trend between Gruyere and Yam 14 remains to be tested in due course), and allows Gold Road to now focus the next phases of RC drilling to the north along the currently defined 2,200 metre strike.

## Future Work

A second phase of infill drilling in the main prospect area (100 metre section spacing from Sections I to N), to assist with resource modelling over a 1,600 metre strike, is planned to commence in late March. Work is progressing on 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. This modelling work will inform planning of additional diamond and RC drilling scheduled to commence in Q2 2014.



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 1 – Gruyere Reverse Circulation Drilling

**Table 1: Summary of Significant Diamond Drilling Intercepts – 1 metre samples**  
(0.5 g/t Au 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
14GYRC0004	16	27	11	1.82	20.0	583,437	6,904,220
	30	36	6	1.17	7.0		
	48	57	9	1.05	9.5		
	64	71	7	0.86	6.0		
14GYRC0005	92	94	2	1.36	2.7	583,893	6,903,470
	97	98	1	2.53	2.5		
	109	111	2	1.46	2.9		
14GYRC0006	17	18	1	0.58	0.6	583,816	6,903,586
	21	32	11	1.41	15.5		
	35	52	17	1.04	17.7		
	55	56	1	0.77	0.8		
	60	61	1	0.61	0.6		
14GYRC0007	78	82	4	0.32	1.3	583,840	6,903,593
	51	52	1	0.55	0.6		
	59	60	1	0.93	0.9		
	63	73	10	0.97	9.7		
	76	83	7	1.00	7.0		
14GYRC0008	86	90	4	1.38	5.5	583,865	6,903,601
	107	108	1	0.98	1.0		
	97	112	15	1.23	18.5		
	122	124	2	1.48	3.0		
	136	137	1	0.62	0.6		
14GYRC0022	140	141	1	3.64	3.6	583,248	6,904,387
	144	145	1	2.65	2.7		
14GYRC0025*				NSA		583,954	6,903,261
14GYRC0032	75	101	26	1.49	38.7	583,767	6,903,832
	106	112	6	0.86	5.2		
	115	120	5	1.07	5.4		
14GYRC0033	16	26	10	0.95	9.5	583,518	6,904,244
	31	34	3	3.17	9.5		
	37	70	33	1.38	45.5		
	73	120	47	1.53	71.9		
14GYRC0034	43	61	18	1.05	18.9	583,553	6,904,260
	69	160	91	1.86	169.3		
14GYRC0035				NSA		583,407	6,904,207
14GYRC0037	30	33	3	0.62	1.9	583,198	6,904,912
	40	41	1	0.52	0.5		
	48	50	2	3.33	6.7		
	53	72	19	2.08	39.5		
14GYRC0038	52	59	7	1.37	9.6	583,293	6,904,641
14GYRC0039	4	7	3	0.61	1.8	583,797	6,903,579
	14	27	13	1.42	18.5		
	30	40	10	1.69	16.9		
	44	45	1	0.54	0.5		
14GYRC0040	108	109	1	1.22	1.2	583,994	6,903,271
14GYRC0042				NSA		584,197	6,902,496
14GYRC0043	46	49	3	0.70	2.1	583,420	6,904,212

**Notes:**

NSA = No Significant Assay

\* drill hole 14GYRC0025 intersected a zone of weakly mineralised tonalite from 25 to 46 metres which yielded an intercept of 21 metres at 0.14 g/t Au with three samples >0.3 g/t.

**Table 2: Summary of Significant RC Drilling Intercepts**  
(1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRC0004	16	19	3	1.27	3.8	583,437	6,904,220
	22	26	4	3.38	13.5		
	30	36	6	1.17	7.0		
	48	51	3	1.81	5.4		
	65	68	3	1.53	4.6		
14GYRC0005	93	94	1	2.14	2.1	583,893	6,903,470
	97	98	1	2.53	2.5		
	109	111	2	1.46	2.9		
14GYRC0006	21	27	6	1.51	9.1	583,816	6,903,586
	30	31	1	4.13	4.1		
	41	51	10	1.30	13.0		
14GYRC0007	64	72	8	1.07	8.6	583,840	6,903,593
	76	79	3	1.51	4.5		
	86	90	4	1.38	5.5		
14GYRC0008	<b>101</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>13.2</b>	583,865	6,903,601
	122	123	1	2.29	2.3		
	140	141	1	3.64	3.6		
	144	145	1	2.65	2.7		
14GYRC0032	75	76	1	1.15	1.2	583,767	6,903,832
	79	100	21	1.66	34.9		
	108	110	2	1.28	2.6		
	116	120	4	1.12	4.5		
14GYRC0033	17	19	2	1.73	3.5	583,518	6,904,244
	25	26	1	1.34	1.3		
	31	33	2	4.46	8.9		
	37	38	1	1.34	1.3		
	<b>42</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>42.8</b>		
	73	82	9	1.49	13.4		
	<b>87</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>27.0</b>		
	<b>104</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>27.2</b>		
14GYRC0034	43	55	12	1.24	14.9	583,553	6,904,260
	<b>70</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>131.7</b>		
	132	136	4	1.13	4.5		
	140	142	2	2.20	4.4		
	145	159	14	1.43	20.0		
14GYRC0037	48	50	2	3.33	6.7	583,198	6,904,912
	53	56	3	1.25	3.8		
	<b>59</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>33.8</b>		
14GYRC0038	52	58	6	1.47	8.8	583,293	6,904,641
14GYRC0039	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>16.7</b>	583,797	6,903,579
	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>16.1</b>		
14GYRC0040	108	109	1	1.22	1.2	583,994	6,903,271

**Table 3: Summary of Significant RC Drilling Intercepts**  
(5.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRC0004	25	26	1	8.28	8.3	583,437	6,904,220
14GYRC0008	101	102	1	8.43	8.4	583,865	6,903,601
14GYRC0032	84	85	1	5.12	5.1	583,767	6,903,832
14GYRC0033	32	33	1	7.51	7.5	583,518	6,904,244
	42	43	1	6.68	6.7		
14GYRC0034 Including and and	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>35.0</b>	583,553	6,904,260
	92	93	1	10.08	10.1		
	93	94	1	7.66	7.7		
	95	96	1	14.32	14.3		
14GYRC0037	48	49	1	5.40	5.4	583,198	6,904,912
	64	65	1	7.01	7.0		

**Table 4: Summary of Anomalous RC Drilling Intercepts – 4 composite metre samples  
(0.1 g/t Au 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
14GYRC0023	48	56	8	0.35	1.4	583,303	6,904,405
14GYRC0024				NSA		583,875	6,903,238
14GYRC0026				NSA		584,014	6,902,697
14GYRC0027	100	104	4	0.40	1.6	584,089	6,902,718
14GYRC0028	36	40	4	0.10	0.4	584,162	6,902,740
14GYRC0029	96	100	4	0.11	0.4	584,089	6,902,459
14GYRC0030				NSA		584,159	6,902,481
14GYRC0031	40	44	4	0.40	0.4	584,236	6,902,506
14GYRC0036				NSA		583,162	6,904,359
14GYRC0041				NSA		584,129	6,902,730

**Table 5: Summary of Gruyere Prospect RC drill hole collar details**

Hole ID	Depth (m)	MGA_E	MGA_N	m RL	MGA <sub>n</sub> Azimuth	Dip
14GYRC0004	78	583,437	6,904,220	409.5	252.7	-60
14GYRC0005	120	583,893	6,903,470	412.6	252.7	-60
14GYRC0006	120	583,816	6,903,586	414.4	252.7	-60
14GYRC0007	114	583,840	6,903,593	414.9	252.7	-60
14GYRC0008	160	583,865	6,903,601	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0022	120	583,248	6,904,387	408.4	252.7	-60
14GYRC0023	70	583,303	6,904,405	408.1	252.7	-60
14GYRC0024	120	583,875	6,903,238	412.8	252.7	-60
14GYRC0025	160	583,954	6,903,261	412.9	252.7	-60
14GYRC0026	100	584,014	6,902,697	415.8	252.7	-60
14GYRC0027	120	584,089	6,902,718	416.4	252.7	-60
14GYRC0028	100	584,162	6,902,740	416.9	252.7	-60
14GYRC0029	120	584,089	6,902,459	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0030	156	584,159	6,902,481	410	251.9	-60.2
14GYRC0031	150	584,236	6,902,506	410	252.8	-59.8
14GYRC0032	120	583,767	6,903,832	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0033	120	583,518	6,904,244	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0034	160	583,553	6,904,260	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0035	84	583,407	6,904,207	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0036	120	583,162	6,904,359	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0037	100	583,198	6,904,912	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0038	90	583,293	6,904,641	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0039	78	583,797	6,903,579	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0040	160	583,994	6,903,271	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0041	120	584,129	6,902,730	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0042	120	584,197	6,902,496	410	252.7	-60
14GYRC0043	80	583,420	6,904,212	410	252.7	-60

## Appendix 2

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report - Gruyere RC drilling

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation Drilling ( <b>RC</b> ). Twenty-six holes were drilled in this reported programme. The holes were drilled to depths of between 70 metres and 160 metres angled -60 degrees to 250 degrees azimuth.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	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. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	An 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).
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water egress occurred into some holes at variable depths of between 100 to 162 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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	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.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples 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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	One metre 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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	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 is planned in a dedicated follow-up programme in late 2013.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Gold Road protocol for 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 3,052 samples. This included 83 Field Blanks, 83 Field Standards and 83 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 30 Lab blanks, 123 Lab checks, and 110 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.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the Project Geologist and Exploration Manager. Additional checks are completed by an independent company consultant, and the GOR Technical Director.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	RC locations were determined by hand-held 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 50m intervals. Follow-up down hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools has been completed and results are being processed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All holes from 14GYRC0004 to 14GYRC0040 have been surveyed for final collars by DGPS are within a 1cm accuracy in elevation. For holes 14GYRC0040 to 14GYRC0043 the 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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drilling was carried out as part of a larger programme on a nominal 100/200m by 40m pattern. This particular hole formed part of a broader step-out from previously drilled holes, on a section 500 metres north-west of the nearest RC section. One sample was collected for every metre drilled, and submitted for assay.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Further geological and geostatistical evaluation will determine what the optimum sample spacing is to establish potential future Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported programme.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines (250 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. Holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the West, with one hole drilled -60 degrees angled to the east.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The RC 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.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous exploration has been completed on this prospect by other parties.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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 volcanoclastic 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, with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite in the zones of higher grade mineralisation. Free visible gold has been observed associated with alteration at quartz vein margins.  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.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li><li>■ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li><li>■ dip and azimuth of the hole</li><li>■ down hole length and interception depth</li><li>■ hole length.</li></ul> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	Refer to Tables 1 to 5 in the body of text.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	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.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. The regional dip in the area is 65 - 80 degrees to the East and North-East. All results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width is unknown.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures 1 to 5 in the body of text.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All results above 0.5 ppm and 1 ppm have been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted geology map (Figure 4).
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further infill and extensional RC drilling is planned to test extensions of mineralisation to the north and infill the current known mineralised position to consistent 100 metre section spacing. Three additional diamond holes have been drilled and are waiting assays. with assays expected by in Q2 2014