ASX Announcement
27 October 2014

SIX LARGE NEW PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT PACIFIC DUNES-CORKWOOD

Highlights

- **Six large gold anomalies with combined strike length of 25 kilometres discovered on the Yamarna Shear corridor**
- **New gold targets situated on two major regional-scale gold trends**
- **Targets identified by gold anomalism with coincident geological, geochemical and structural signatures**
- **High potential Banded Iron Formation and complex structural-lithological zones highlight peak gold anomalies.**
- **Thickened Komatiite Ultramafic unit to be assessed for nickel potential**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) has identified two major gold trends hosting six gold anomalies coincident with high-priority geological, structural and geochemical targets (Figure 1).

The targets are located on the **Pacific Dunes-Corkwood** Gold Camp Scale Target (Figure 4) and were identified during a recently completed reconnaissance drilling programme. The targets have a combined strike length in excess of 25 kilometres and are located in the north of Gold Road's Yamarna tenement package.

Gold Road's Executive Chairman Ian Murray said "the identification of these six new targets on the previously untested Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Camp Scale Target further demonstrated the high prospectivity of the ~5,000 km^2 Yamarna Belt."

"The continued success of our regional drilling programmes underpins our ongoing exploration strategy of finding and proving up a number of quality gold deposits throughout Yamarna – signifying the gold region's strong prospectivity," Mr Murray said.

The six gold targets are variably associated with shear zones at favourable lithological contact boundaries and intersections with large-scale regional cross-cutting structural trends. Of particular significance is the recognition of Banded Iron Formations and cherts which are integral host rocks in many major gold deposits in the Western Australian goldfields. There are also broad zones of gold and pathfinder anomalism associated with large felsic intrusive bodies.

The central part of the target area hosts a thick ultramafic unit characterised by a Co-Cu-Cr-Ni suite with a pyroxenitic signature. This is interpreted as a komatiitic unit which has been either structurally thickened, or a lava channel environment, potentially favourable for nickel mineralisation, which will be further assessed by the Company for its nickel potential.

ASX Code: GOR

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The Aircore drilling programme has been completed on broad 800 metre spaced drill lines across a total strike length of 12 kilometres covering the entire strike length of the Yamarna Shear corridor in the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Camp Scale Target area. Prioritised follow-up infill Aircore drilling will focus on defining discrete gold targets for potential RC drill testing in 2015. The next phase of drilling will commence in the last quarter of 2014.

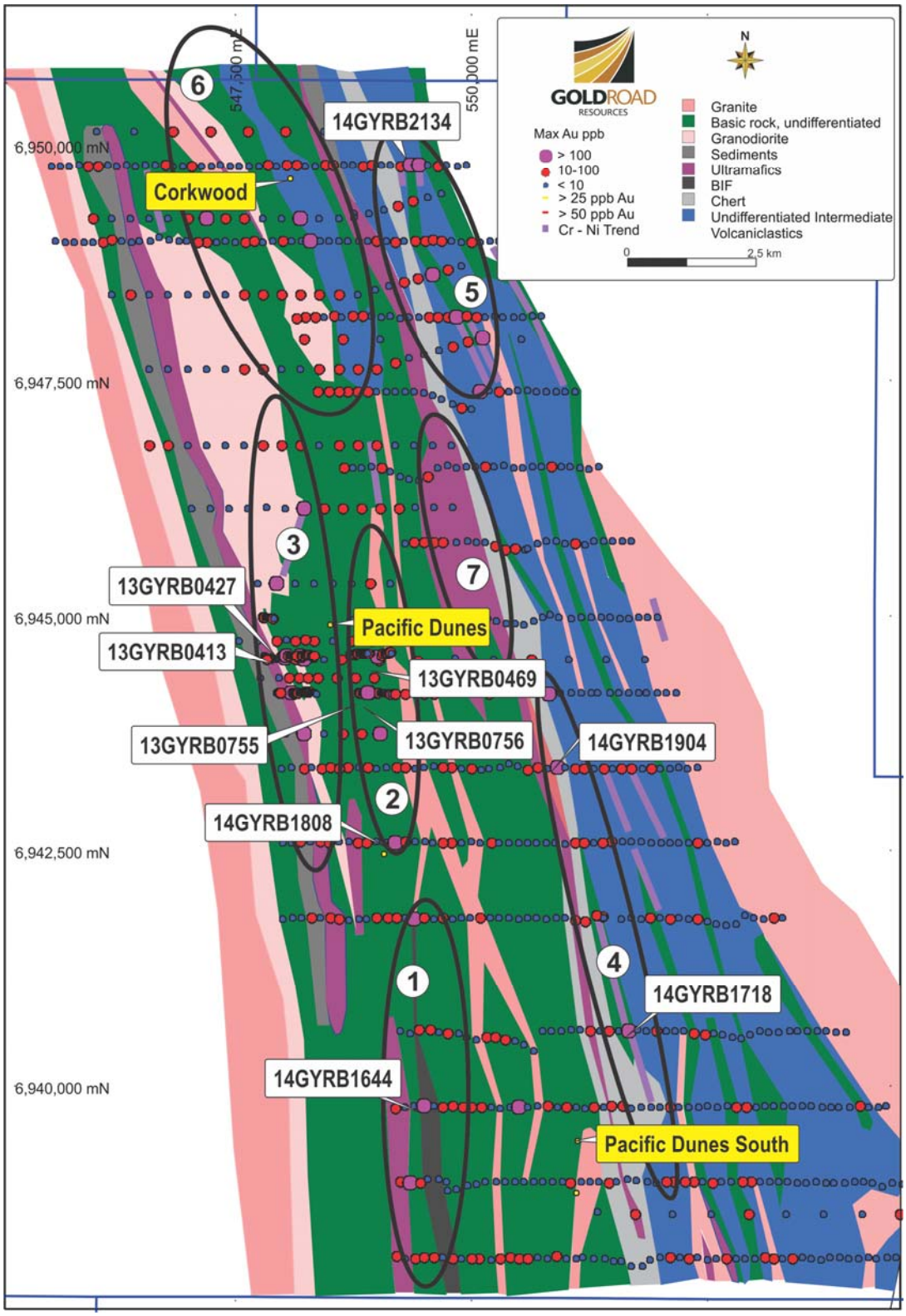

Figure 1: *Plan view of the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Targets derived from Aircore drilling, based on coincident geological and geochemical anomalism. Aircore drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb). Background shows interpreted geology.*

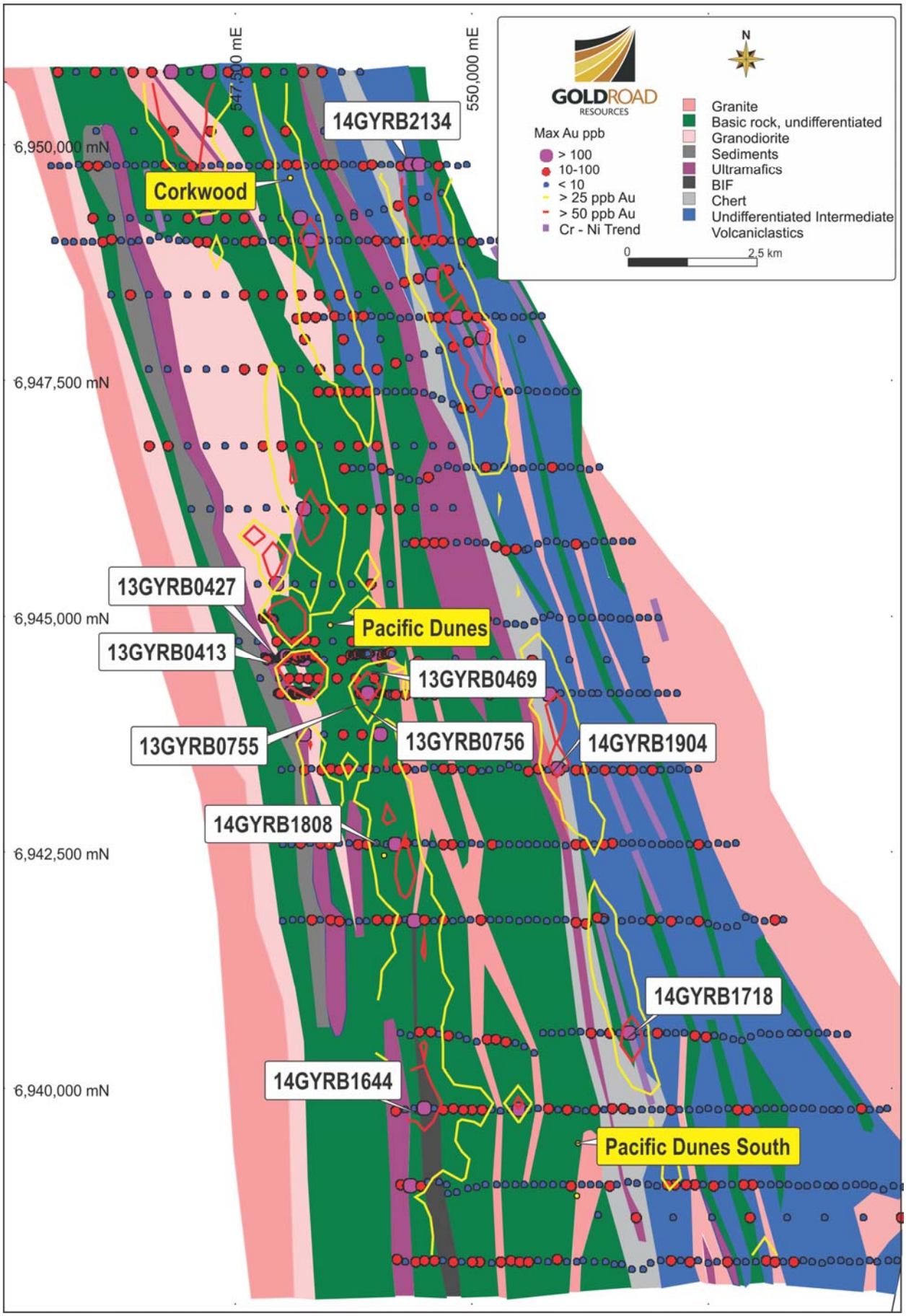

Figure 2: *Plan view of the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Anomalies from Aircore, RAB drilling and limited historic RC drilling. Drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb). Background shows interpreted geology.*

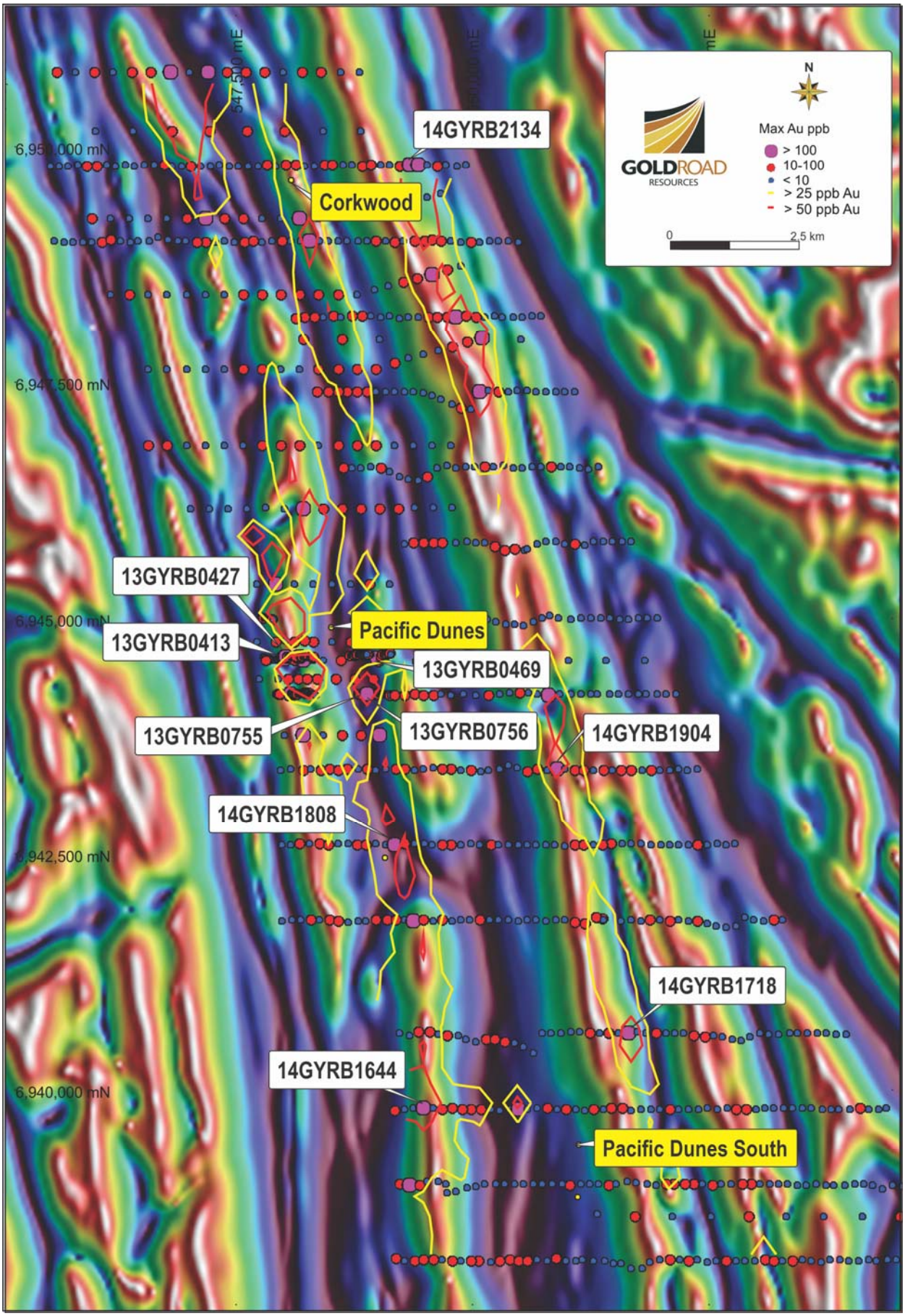

Figure 3: *Plan view of the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Anomalies from Aircore, RAB drilling and limited historic RC drilling. Drill collars coloured by maximum gold-in-hole grade (Au ppb). Background shows the regional magnetic image (RTP Tilt).*

Pacific Dunes - Corkwood Reconnaissance Programmes

Drill testing of the full 12 kilometre strike length of the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Camp Scale Target was completed in two stages in 2013 and 2014. An initial RAB drilling programme commenced in December 2013 targeting a limited area in the central part of the project area, completing only 35% of the planned programme before being postponed while activities focussed on the Gruyere gold discovery and drill out. The Aircore drilling programme commenced in August 2014 on a larger scale covering the entire strike length of the Yamarna Shear corridor in the Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Target area, including multiple structural, geochemical, and geophysical targets. The initial RAB programme comprised 182 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 17 metres per hole, for 3,130 metres (Figures 1 to 3). The Aircore programme comprised of 642 holes for 25,107 metres at an average depth of 39 metres per hole (Figures 1 to 3).

The Aircore holes were drilled on east-west lines spaced 800 metres apart. Vertical holes were spaced 100 metres apart on those lines and drilled to refusal, which generally represents the top of the fresh un-weathered rock. The sample taken from the freshest rock provides the best medium to analyse for accessory pathfinder elements often associated with gold mineralising systems. All holes were assayed for gold down the length of the hole, with Field Portable XRF analyses completed on corresponding assay intervals. The assays were completed on four-metre (or less if the end of hole does not accommodate a final four metre interval) composite samples taken from consecutive one-metre intervals. The final one-metre interval of every hole was additionally sampled for gold and a suite of 60 other elements in order to identify potential multi-element signatures characteristic of hydrothermal (hot-fluid) mineralisation associated with orogenic gold systems.

Depth of holes varied considerably, depending on the depth of weathering, from a minimum one metre to a maximum of 95 metres in areas with deepest cover and weathering.

Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Targets

Drilling successfully identified six coherent bedrock gold targets with geological, geochemical and geophysical features consistent with large mineralised gold systems (Figure 1). The combination of gold anomalism, even at low levels in weathered terranes, with a suite of pathfinder elements (such as arsenic, molybdenum, copper, bismuth and tungsten), provides strong evidence for the presence of mineralised systems. The six Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Targets all have coherent low level gold anomalism. Each target has a variety of different geological and geochemical features suggestive of alteration associated with hydrothermal gold mineralisation, as summarised below.

- **Target 1** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **4,000 metres by 300 metres** at >25 ppb Au, with peak gold at 0.33 g/t Au. The gold anomalism is coincident with an interpreted sheared contact between a laterally extensive Banded Iron Formation and mafic volcanics, with felsic intrusive dykes to the east. Strong coincident As-Sb-Mo-Zn anomalism with a distal As-Bi-W footprint is associated with the gold anomalism in this target area.
- **Target 2** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **2,800 metres by 450** metres at >25 ppb Au, with peak gold at 0.40 g/t Au. This target is characterised by the northern continuation of shear zones in Target 1, coincident with the mafic volcanic-felsic intrusive complex. Regional scale cross-cutting WNW-ESE structures intersect the target area, and there exists local thickening of the mafic sequence associated with a structural flexure around the main granite body. There is minor coincident Mo-As-W anomalism.
- **Target 3** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **5,200 metres by 500 metres** at >25 ppb Au, with peak gold at 1.40 g/t Au in new drilling, with up to 1.78 g/t Au in limited historic drilling. This target is defined by a sheared contact zone of sediments, ultramafics and basalts with a narrow felsic dyke emanating off larger intrusive centre, and the continuation of the shear to the north in contact with the main granitic intrusive contact. There is very strong coincident Mo-W-Bi anomalism characteristic of a felsic intrusive relationship.

- **Target 4** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **6,000 metres by 500 metres** at >25 ppb Au, with peak gold at 0.28 g/t Au. This target is characterised by an extensive sheared contact zone between a chert sediment and intermediate volcanic sequence. There is associated coincident Te-W-Sb anomalism.
- **Target 5** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **3,000 metres by 600 metres** at >25 ppb Au, with peak gold at 0.36 g/t Au. This target is characterised by a zone of intercalated ultramafic and mafic volcanics, cherts, and intermediate volcanic complex at the intersection of major WNW regional lineament and jog in the Yamarna Shear trend. There is strong associated coincident Bi-W-Sb-Pb anomalism.
- **Target 6** has a coherent gold anomaly measuring **4,200 metres by 700 metres** at >25 ppb Au, with peak gold at 0.15 g/t Au. This target is characterised by gold anomalism at the sheared contact zones on a mafic-intermediate volcanic sequence with an elongate felsic intrusive dyke with lateral extent of more than 4,000 metres. There is associated coincident Cu-Pb-Zn anomalism.
- **Target 7** comprises of an identified ultramafic unit with evident thickening based on magnetic interpretation and geochemistry. The geochemical indicators suggest this is a potential Komatiitic unit with a pyroxenitic signature. There is a strong Co-Cr signature with low level Nickel anomalism. Thickening might be due to structural repetition of the unit, or possible primary thickening due to volcanic processes. This target will be further assessed for potential to host nickel mineralisation.

Future Work

Gold Road is planning a follow-up programme of prioritised infill Aircore drilling to test these six identified gold Targets. Drilling will be completed on 400 metre and 200 metre spaced infill lines along the strike of the defined target anomalies to refine the target zones and to identify areas for possible RC drill testing. The programmes will be prioritised to areas with perceived highest prospectivity for gold mineralisation.

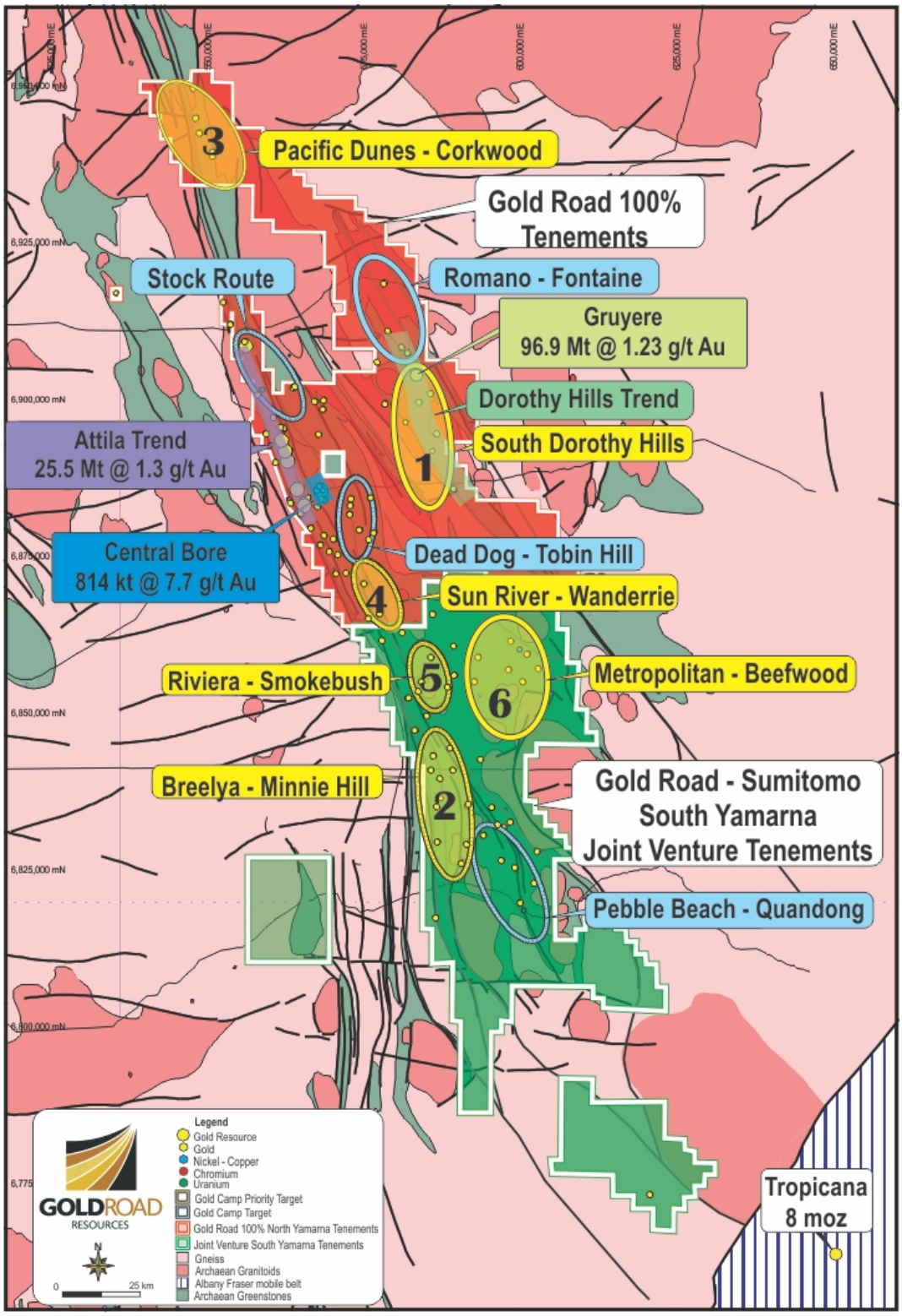

Figure 4: *Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Gold Camp Scale Target as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets*

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About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources Limited (ASX: GOR) is exploring and developing its wholly-owned **Yamarna Belt**, a newly discovered gold region covering ~5,000 square kilometres on the Yilgarn Craton, 150 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia.

Gold Road announced in May 2013 an exploration joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Limited) for Sumitomo Metal Mining to earn up to 50% interest in Gold Road's South Yamarna tenements, an area covering ~2,900 square kilometres.

The Yamarna Belt, adjacent to the 500 kilometre long Yamarna shear zone, is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Geologically similar to the prolific Kalgoorlie Gold Belt, the Yamarna Belt has a current reported Mineral Resource of 5.1 million ounces of gold, hosts a number of significant new discoveries and lies immediately north of the 7.9 million ounce Tropicana deposit.

Gold Road prioritises exploration on its tenement holding into six of ten **Gold Camp Scale Targets** on the Yamarna Belt. Identified in 2012 through interpretation of various geological and geophysical data sets, each target has a 15-25 kilometre strike length and contains numerous prospects. Initial exploration of these targets has been very encouraging, highlighted by the discovery of the Gruyere Deposit in 2013 and the release of its Maiden Mineral Resource of 3.8 million ounces within 12 months of discovery.

The first Gold Camp Scale Target was the South Dorothy Hills Trend which initially yielded the recent Gruyere and YAM14 gold discoveries, followed by identification of a significant regional scale geochemical anomaly at Toto. These discoveries, which exhibit differing mineralisation styles not seen before in the Yamarna Belt, occur along a nine kilometre structural trend on the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone, approximately 25 kilometres north-east of its more advanced project Central Bore. The occurrence of multiple mineralised positions confirms the potential for the Dorothy Hills Trend to host further significant gold deposits.

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

Appendix 1

Pacific Dunes-Corkwood RAB-Aircore Drilling Results

Table 1: *Summary of Significant RAB Drilling Intercepts over 0.2 g/t Au (1 to 4 metre samples, 0.2 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)*

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	MGA94_mEast	MGA94_mNorth
13GYRB0413	16	17	1	1.41	548,050	6,944,592
13GYRB0427	16	17	1	1.11	548,188	6,944,598
13GYRB0469	24	28	4	0.28	549,019	6,944,586
13GYRB0755	24	28	4	0.40	548,909	6,944,194
13GYRB0756	16	20	4	0.31	548,921	6,944,195

Table 2: *Summary of Significant Aircore Drilling Intercepts over 0.2 g/t Au (1 to 4 metre samples, 0.2 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)*

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	MGA94_mEast	MGA94_mNorth
14GYRB1644	48	49	1	0.33	549,508	6,939,807
14GYRB1718	44	48	4	0.27	551,666	6,940,607
14GYRB1808	28	32	4	0.22	549,203	6,942,595
14GYRB1904	36	40	4	0.30	550,826	6,944,184
14GYRB2134	48	52	4	0.36	549,357	6,949,809

Table 3: *Summary of Pacific Dunes-Corkwood RAB hole collar details for holes with significant mineralisation. All other collars locations for holes drilled in the programme are illustrated spatially in Figures 1 and 2*

Hole No.	Depth (m)	MGA_mEast	MGA_mNorth	m RL	Magn Azimuth	Dip
13GYRB0413	17	548,050	6,944,592	464	270	-60
13GYRB0427	17	548,188	6,944,598	464	270	-60
13GYRB0469	39	549,019	6,944,586	455	270	-60
13GYRB0755	29	548,909	6,944,194	455	270	-60
13GYRB0756	21	548,921	6,944,195	455	270	-60

Note: Coordinates in Projection GDA 94- Zone 51

Table 4: *Summary of Pacific Dunes-Corkwood Aircore hole collar details for holes with significant mineralisation. All other collars locations for holes drilled in the programme are illustrated spatially in Figures 1 and 2*

Hole No.	Depth (m)	MGA_mEast	MGA_mNorth	m RL	Magn Azimuth	Dip
14GYRB1644	50	549,508	6,939,807	453	0	-90
14GYRB1718	48	551,666	6,940,607	448	0	-90
14GYRB1808	47	549,203	6,942,595	452	0	-90
14GYRB1904	85	550,826	6,944,184	457	0	-90
14GYRB2134	58	549,357	6,949,809	505	0	-90

Note: Coordinates in Projection GDA 94- Zone 51

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Pacific Dunes-Corkwood RAB and Aircore Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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 Aircore Drilling (**AC**) and Rotary Air Blast drilling (**RAB**) drilled in two programmes in December 2013 and September 2014. The RAB programme (December 2013) comprised 182 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 17 metres, for 3,130 metres. Holes varied in depth from 2 metres to a maximum 49 metres. The AC programme (September 2014) comprised 642 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 39 metres, for 25,107 metres. Holes varied in depth from 1 metre to a maximum of 95 metres.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	One metre AC or RAB samples were collected and composited to four metres to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10gr was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the RAB programme were analysed using an AAS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an MS finish with a 0.5 ppb detection limit. All pulps from the AC 4 metre composite samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays. For both the RAB and AC programme (September 2014) an additional one metre sample was collected from the last sample in the drill hole (end-of-hole) and also assayed for Gold using the identical protocol described above. This EOH sample was additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*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 RAB drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the RAB samples. The RAB bit has a diameter of 4 inch (100 mm) and collects open hole samples. An AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing potential for hole sample contamination.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples (>90%) collected were dry. Samples collected below the regional water table were generally damp to wet. The water table was intersected at an averaged 40-50 meters. RAB/AC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples is estimated to be approximately 80-90%, with local variations near surface as low as 20-40%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m).

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.	The majority of RAB/AC samples were dry. This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road staff and contract geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. No geotechnical logging is completed in this style of programme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RAB and AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10m rows, and four-metre composite samples, amounting to 2-3kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples (approx. 75%) were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 10g was used for gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. A nominal 10g was also used in end-of-hole multi-element analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	A duplicate field sample is taken at a rate of 1 in 50 samples near the bottom of the hole. At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.
	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.	Four-metre composites and one-metre re-splits are taken using a scoop or spear, which penetrates the sample pile on the ground in several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg (average 2.2kg) to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	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 preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg.
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 Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with AAS finish for gold only (RAB holes) or MS finish for gold only (AC holes), which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in AC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 29 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes of the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique. End-of-hole samples were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.
	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.
	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 AC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of approximately 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates in AC Programmes using 4 metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 1 in 100. For the programmes reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 7,988 samples. This included 246 Field Blanks, 246 Field Standards and 66 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 320 Lab blanks, 37 Acid Blanks, 144 Lab checks, and 463 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Technical Director and Database Manager. Results were verified by the Exploration 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 Database Geologist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is used for plotting and reporting purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*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.*	RAB/AC 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2 metres in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Initial RAB drilling was completed on 200 metre spaced lines in the south-central part of the tenement, with holes spaced approximately 10 to 20m on the drill lines. The drill lines were approximately 800 to 1100 metres long in the east to west dimension. AC drilling was carried out on east-west lines spaced either 800 metres apart, with holes 100 metres spaced on the drill lines. The drill lines were approximately 3 to 7 kilometres long in the east to west dimension. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to 4metres. An additional one metre end of hole sample is collected and assayed for gold and multi-element analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Results from the RAB and AC drilling are not used for resource estimation. These assay results are only used to determine lithology using geochemical associations, and to identify broad coherent multi-element geochemical signatures consistent with gold mineralising systems.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were composited over 4 meters using a scoop.
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 (90 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. All RAB holes were drill angled 60 degrees to 270. All AC holes were drilled vertically.
	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.	No sampling bias is considered to be introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags, 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 AC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2356, which is fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. The tenement is located inside the Yilga Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves.
	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.*	Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall area tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. AC and RC drilling was completed by WMC Resources and assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The target is first pass regional scale low level gold anomalism potentially related to Archean orogenic gold mineralisation. This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Yamarna Greenstone Belt is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	*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.*	Hole locations are identified in Figures 1 to 3. Holes with significant mineralisation (>0.2 g/t Au) are tabulated in Appendix 1. All AC holes are drilled vertically. All RAB holes are drilled angled -60 to 270. Assay values used in the interpretation of geochemical anomalism is reported as the highest gold value in each individual hole, and the end-of-hole gold value. The end-of-hole value for other multi-elements was also used to identify anomalous trends. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate and best practice in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report.
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.*	Absolute grades at very low levels are utilised for identification of gold or multi-element anomalies above general back ground levels. Maximum gold value in hole and end of hole values are used to identify regional anomalies. End of hole multi-element values in freshest rock are considered most representative of the value in that local area. Cut-off grades are not quoted or used in choosing individual values. Grade contours at specific values are identified as anomalous against local back ground levels. For gold a value of >50ppb and >100ppb are considered anomalous. Arsenic >20ppm, molybdenum >1ppm and zinc >80ppm are considered anomalous in this area and representative of potential mineralisation associated with hydrothermal fluid.
	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.	This is not relevant for the reporting in this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Individual assays on holes are plotted in plan and a plan contour is constructed using absolute values of individual elements. Maximum gold value in each hole is used to contour gold values.
Diagrams	*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 1 to 3 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.*	Absolute values are not considered material in using low level geochemical assays to identify low level regional anomalies.
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 Figures 1 to 3.
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.*	Follow-up infill AC drilling is planned to provide increased definition of the target zones. This programme will be completed and assays reported in H1 2015.