

GRUYERE DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS CONTINUITY OF HIGHER GRADE CONTROLS AND DEPTH POTENTIAL



Highlights

- **Deep diamond holes intersect and confirm south plunging higher grade mineralisation**
- **Continuity of mineralisation confirmed and geological model improved**
- **A total mineralised intersection of 339.9 metres at 1.54 g/t Au from 135.1 metres in hole 14GYDD0013B included multiple higher grade zones including 85 metres at 2.55 g/t Au from 390 metres**
- **Significant potential for further depth extensions**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) reports that assay results from the recent deep diamond drill holes completed at the Gruyere Deposit on the Dorothy Hills Trend, further confirms the continuity of the interpreted structural controls and mineralisation trends.

The interpretation of a south plunging orientation to the higher grade mineralisation located along the central/eastern zone of the Gruyere Tonalite has been confirmed in three deep diamond holes which were drilled along the strike of the deposit. The holes were designed to test the continuity of mineralisation along the strike of the deposit and to determine potential for deep extensions down plunge of the higher grade mineralisation previously identified between the North Zone of the deposit and deepest intercept in drill hole 14GYDD0008 (refer ASX announcements dated 12 May 2014 and 17 March 2014 respectively).

The exceptional grade continuity and scale of the Gruyere Deposit continues to be demonstrated. Total mineralised intersections in these most recent diamond drill holes include **243.3 metres at 1.20 g/t Au from 45 metres** (14GYDD0012A, Figures 1 and 2), **302 metres at 1.31 g/t Au from 139 metres** (14GYDD0012B, Figures 1 and 2), and **339.9 metres at 1.54 g/t Au from 135.1 metres** (14GYDD0013B, Figures 1 and 2). These intercepts included multiple higher grade zones at the 0.5 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Au cut-offs as tabulated in Appendix 1. All holes ended in mineralisation.

Gold Road's Executive Chairman, Ian Murray commented, "The continued expansion of the Gruyere Deposit and the recent discovery of the Toto geochemical anomaly which is close to Gruyere, further reinforces our belief in the large potential gold endowment of the South Dorothy Hills Trend. We look forward to releasing the Gruyere Deposit maiden Mineral Resource Estimate later in this quarter, as well as drill testing the new Toto anomaly."

While these holes were drilled along the strike of mineralisation, and are not representative of true width of mineralisation, they demonstrate extraordinary continuity of mineralisation along the strike and plunge of the deposit. The gross dimensions of the interpreted lower south plunging higher grade zone (Figure 2) measures approximately 600 metres along plunge by 120 metres in dip, at depths of 250 to 500 metres below surface. This is a nominally higher grade zone (greater than 1.5 g/t), within the generally moderate grade Gruyere Deposit, which remains open down plunge and highlights the tremendous depth potential of the system.

ASX Code: GOR

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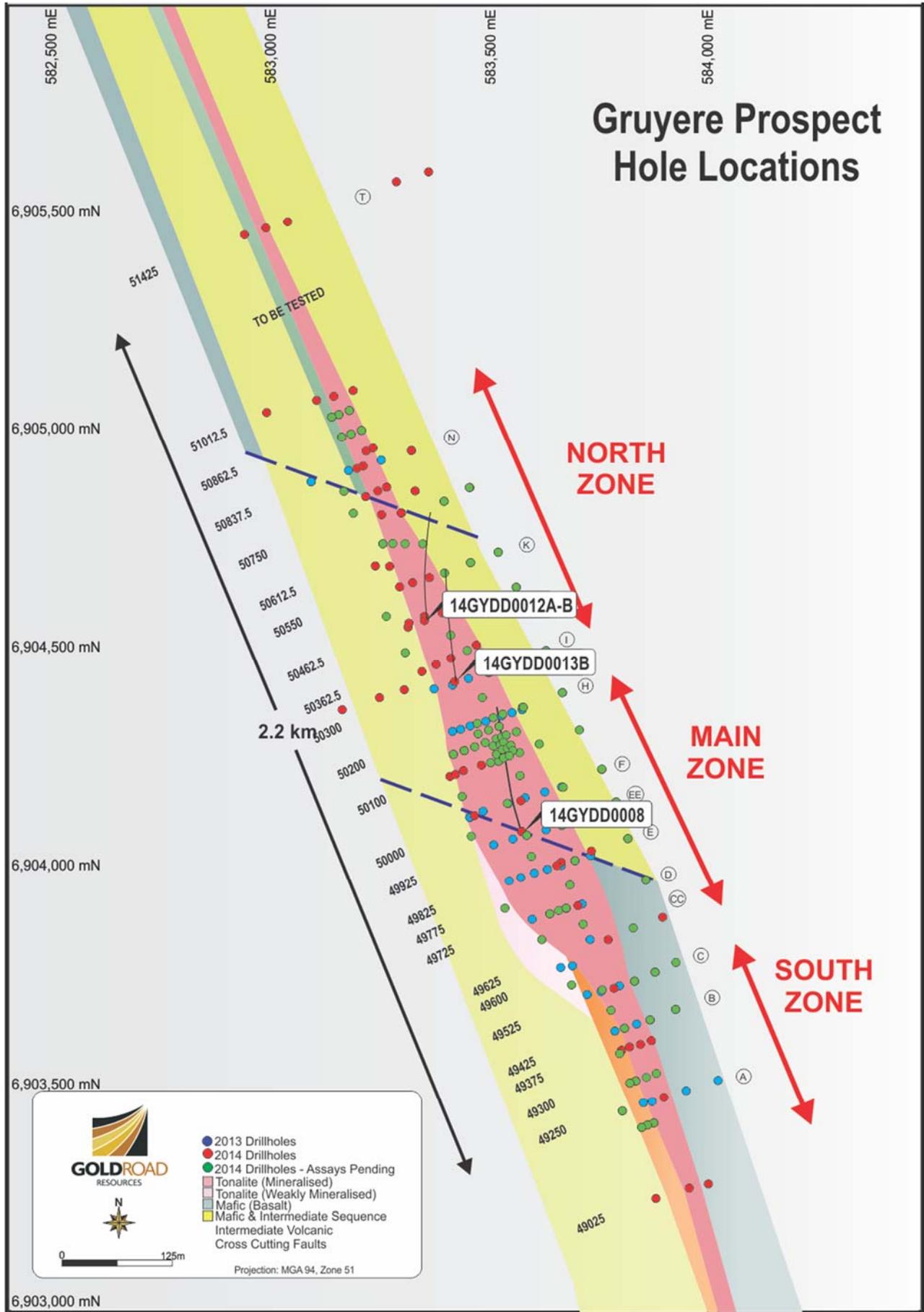


Figure 1: Plan of Gruyere Deposit area showing drill collar locations of drilling completed and hole traces of new diamond holes. Background illustrates schematic geology

Drill Results

Total drill intercepts, with higher grade zones as noted, are reported as follows, with full intercepts and hole information provided in the appendices. Drill hole 14GYDD0012B was drilled as a “wedge” off drill hole 14GYDD0012A after hole 14GYDD0012A got bogged in a broken and fractured rock zone at 288.3 metres down hole. Drill hole 14GYDD0012B commenced drilling at 113.2 metres down the hole trace of 14GYDD0012A, to a final depth of 483.1 metres.

Drill hole 14DYDD0012B recovered only a sliver of partial core along the side of the previous bore hole created by hole 14GYDD0012A from 113.2 metres to 136.4 metres. The intersections derived from this portion of the drill hole are considered as only partial core recovered and will not be used in any resource calculation. The portion of full drill core recovered in 14GYDD0012B from 136.4 to 288.3 metres has very minimal (<5 metres) separation from hole 14GYDD0012A from 136.4 to 288.3 metres, and is considered to represent an excellent twin of the original hole. This data from the twin pair will be used for further statistical analysis.

A total intersection in hole **14GYDD0012A** at 0.0 g/t Au cut-off of **243.3 metres at 1.20 g/t Au from 45 metres**. The total intersection included best intercepts at the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, including internal higher grade zones, as follows:

- **77 metres at 0.95 g/t Au from 45 metres;** including 6 metres at 1.72 g/t Au from 45 metres;
- **57 metres at 1.68 g/t Au from 139 metres;** including 10 metres at 1.48 g/t Au from 140 metres and 40 metres at 1.94 g/t Au from 153 metres; and
- **56.5 metres at 1.22 g/t Au from 199 metres.**

A total intersection in hole **14GYDD0012B** at 0.0 g/t Au cut-off of **302 metres at 1.31 g/t Au from 139 metres**. The total intersection included best intercepts at the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, including internal higher grade zones, as follows:

- **65 metres at 1.64 g/t Au from 153 metres;** including 54 metres at 1.69 g/t Au from 153 metres, and 7 metres at 1.87 g/t Au from 210 metres;
- **65 metres at 1.30 g/t Au from 251 metres;** including 46 metres at 1.54 g/t Au from 268 metres;
- **30.1 metres at 1.37 g/t Au from 320 metres;** including 21 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 322 metres; and
- **43 metres at 2.09 g/t Au from 361 metres;** including 16 metres at 2.47 g/t Au from 363 metres, 7 metres at 1.89 g/t Au from 382 metres, and 12 metres at 2.82 g/t Au from 392 metres.

A total intersection in hole **14GYDD0013B** at 0.0 g/t Au cut-off of **339.9 metres at 1.54 g/t Au from 135 metres**. The total intersection included best intercepts at the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, including internal higher grade zones, as follows:

- **113.9 metres at 1.47 g/t Au from 135 metres;** including 83.9 metres at 1.61 g/t Au from 135 metres, and 17 metres at 1.50 g/t Au from 226 metres;
- **49 metres at 1.59 g/t Au from 264 metres;** including 5 metres at 2.23 g/t Au from 267 metres, and 33 metres at 1.84 g/t Au from 275 metres;
- **17.1 metres at 1.64 g/t Au from 368 metres;** including 15.1 metres at 1.76 g/t Au from 368 metres;
- **85 metres at 2.55 g/t Au from 390 metres;** including 9 metres at 4.21 g/t Au from 390 metres, 19.8 metres at 2.41 g/t Au from 403 metres, and 47.9 metres at 2.68 g/t Au from 427 metres; and
- **20 metres at 1.37 g/t Au from 488 metres;** including 6 metres at 3.17 g/t Au from 501 metres.

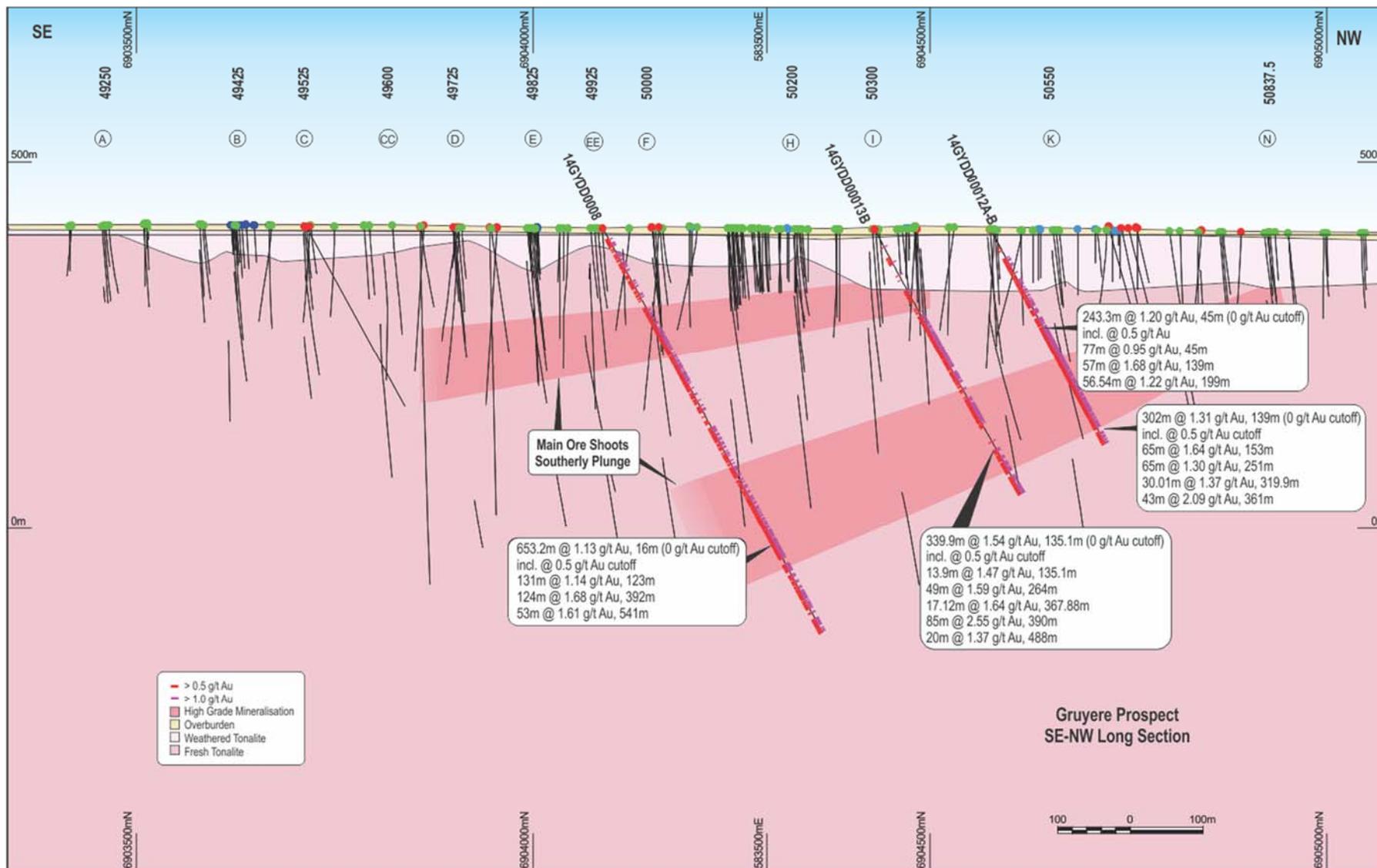


Figure 2: Long Section – Gruyere Deposit highlighting new drill hole significant intersections (holes 14GYDD12A/B and 14GYDD0013B) and intersections from previously reported hole 14GYDD0008 (>0.5 g/t Au on left and >1.0 g/t Au on right of drill traces) and geology. Inferred southerly plunging higher grade shoot highlighted.

Future Work – Gruyere Deposit

The immediate focus on the Gruyere Deposit is completion of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate scheduled for the September 2014 Quarter. On completion of the Resource Gold Road anticipates immediate commencement of a detailed Scoping Study. Pending drill assay results from Gruyere will be reported by the drill phases. It is anticipated all results will be reported during July and August 2014.

Initial aspects of the Scoping Study, including metallurgical test work, geotechnical studies, environmental studies, and mining assessments have already commenced. Gold Road aims to have the Scoping Study completed by the March 2015 Quarter.

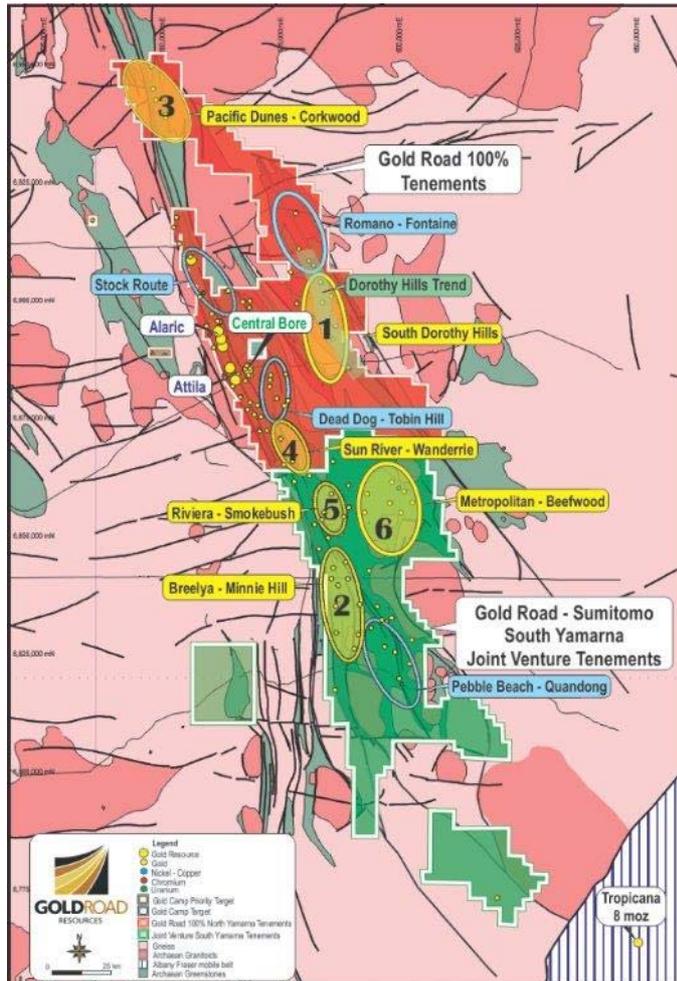


Figure 3: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Dorothy Hills Trend as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets

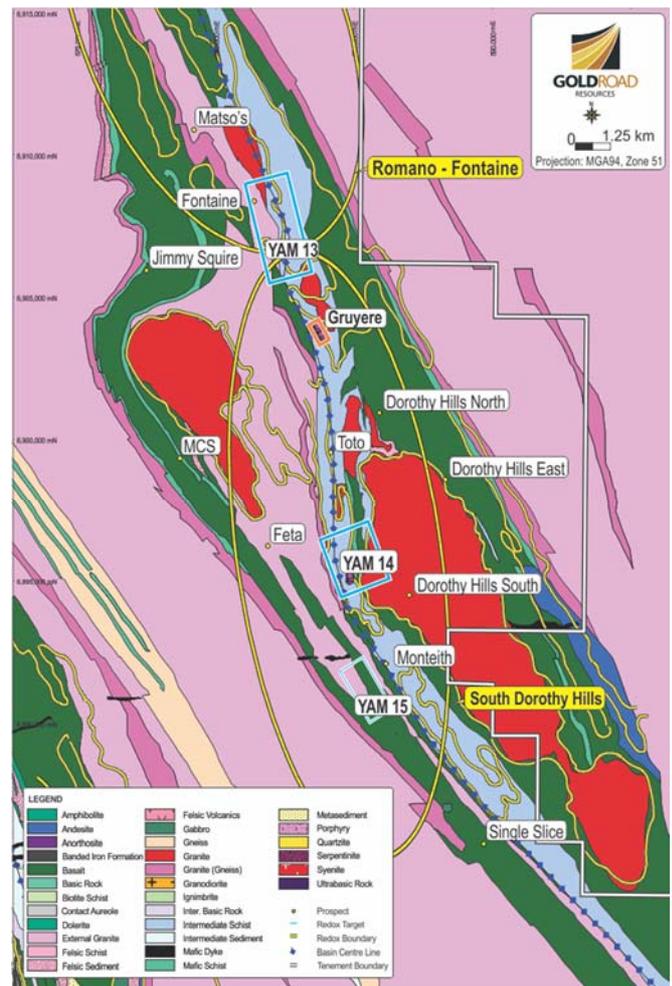


Figure 4: The Dorothy Hills trend showing Gruyere Deposit, YAM14 Discovery and Toto anomaly together with Redox Targets and basin

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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 ~4,900 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 ~2,800 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 six of its ten **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 Diamond Drilling

Table 1: Total intersection in Diamond Drill holes – Gruyere Deposit
(0.0 g/t Au cut-off, includes zones of internal waste associated with mafic dykes and non-mineralised zones)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	MGA_E	MGA_N
14GYDD0012A*	45	288.3	243.3	1.20	292.6	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
14GYDD0012B**	139	441	302	1.31	396.5	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
14GYDD0013B^#	135.1	475	339.9	1.54	522.2	583,417.0	6,904,419.4

Notes:

* Assays by Fire Assay with ICPES finish

^ Assays by: LeachWELL™ with AAS finish and with fire assay with AAS finish on leach tail from 5.0 m to 263.0 m; LeachWELL™ with ICPMS finish and with fire assay with ICPMS finish on leach tail from 263.0 m to 354.0 m; Fire Assay with ICPES finish from 354.0 to 510.4 m

Hole 14GY140013B intersection includes sample lengths without assay from 26 to 27 m, 41 to 42 m, 77 to 78 m, 108 to 109 m, 131.7 to 132.4, and 276 to 277 m, which were all sample intervals of whole core which were selected for UCS Metallurgical test work. Maximum internal waste included in the intercept is 22 metres from 313 to 335 metres.

* Drill hole 14DYDD0012B recovered a sliver of partial core along the side of the previous bore hole created by hole 14GYDD0012A from 113.2 metres to 136.4 metres. This portion of the drill hole was not included in the reported total intersection.

Table 2: Summary of Significant Diamond Drilling Intercepts – Gruyere Deposit
(0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 2 metre intercept and maximum 2 metre waste^)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	MGA_E	MGA_N
14GYDD0012A	45	122	77	0.95	73.2	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
	126	134	8	1.29	10.3		
	139	196	57	1.68	95.8		
	199	255.54	56.54	1.22	69.0		
	258	288.3	30.3	1.38	41.8		
14GYDD0012B	113.2*	121.76	8.56	1.11	9.5	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
	126.11*	132.7	6.59	1.52	10.0		
	139	150.26	11.26	1.33	15.0		
	153	218	65	1.64	106.6		
	221	246	25	0.96	24.0		
	251	316	65	1.30	84.5		
	319.9	350	30.1	1.37	41.2		
	353	359	6	0.55	3.3		
	361	404	43	2.09	89.8		
	409.7	427	17.3	1.23	21.3		
	430	434	4	0.59	2.4		
	438	444	6	0.53	3.2		
	451	455.17	4.17	1.64	6.8		
460	462	2	1.16	2.3			
14GYDD0013B	28	30	2	0.77	1.5	583,417.0	6,904,419.4
	44	55	11	0.60	6.6		
	71.55	72.6	1.05	1.08	1.1		
	78.9	79.45	0.55	0.80	0.4		
	95	114	19	0.74	14.1		
	123	131	8	0.42	3.4		
	135.1	249	113.9	1.47	167.4		
	252	257	5	0.87	4.4		
	264	313	49	1.59	77.9		
	335	337	2	1.35	2.7		
	347	365	18	0.93	16.7		
	367.88	385	17.12	1.64	28.1		
	390^	475^	85^	2.55	217.0		
488	508	20	1.37	27.4			

Notes:

* Drill hole 14DYDD0012B recovered a sliver of partial core along the side of the previous bore hole created by hole 14GYDD0012A from 113.2 metres to 136.4 metres. The intersections derived from this portion of the drill hole are considered as only partial core recovered and will not be used in any resource calculation. The portion of full drill core recovered in 14GYDD0012B from 136.4 to 288.3 metres has very minimal (<5 metres) separation from hole 14GYDD0012A from 136.4 to 288.3 metres, and is considered to represent an excellent twin of the original hole. This data from the twin pair will be used for further statistical analysis

^The intercept in hole 14GYDD0013B from 390 metres to 475 metres includes an internal waste zone of 4.22 metres from 422.83 to 427.1 metres associated with a post mineralisation mafic dyke. All other intercepts reported include maximum internal waste of 2 metres.

Table 3: Summary of Significant Diamond Drilling Intercepts – Gruyere Deposit
(1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept, maximum two metres internal waste)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	MGA_E	MGA_N
14GYDD0012A	45	51	6	1.72	10.3	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
	57	59	2	1.54	3.1		
	69	70	1	1.22	1.2		
	80	88	8	1.21	9.7		
	92	101	9	0.83	7.5		
	104	106	2	1.46	2.9		
	109	120	11	1.42	15.6		
	127	131	4	1.88	7.5		
	140	150	10	1.48	14.8		
	153	193	40	1.94	77.6		
	200	209	9	1.3	11.7		
	213	238.75	25.75	1.25	32.2		
	243	255.54	12.54	1.49	18.7		
	259	271	12	1.18	14.2		
275	288.3	13.3	1.83	24.3			
14GYDD0012B	113.2*	117*	3.8	1.42	5.4	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
	120*	121.76*	1.76	1.38	2.4		
	126.11	132.7	6.59	1.52	10.0		
	141	150.26	9.26	1.49	13.8		
	153	207	54	1.69	91.3		
	210	217	7	1.87	13.1		
	221	222	1	1.60	1.6		
	228	229	1	1.55	1.6		
	240	246	6	1.95	11.7		
	251	263.75	12.75	0.88	11.2		
	268	314	46	1.54	70.8		
	322	343	21	1.67	35.1		
	346	348	2	1.07	2.1		
	363	379	16	2.47	39.5		
	382	389	7	1.89	13.2		
	392	404	12	2.82	33.8		
	409.7	424	14.3	1.42	20.3		
	432.27	433	0.73	1.08	0.8		
	454	455.17	1.17	4.61	5.4		
	460	461	1	1.97	2.0		
14GYDD0013B	28	29	1	1.41	1.4	583,417.0	6,904,419.4
	52	53	1	1.09	1.1		
	71.55	72.6	1.05	1.08	1.1		
	96	100	4	1.36	5.4		
	130	131	1	1.27	1.3		
	135.1	219	83.9	1.61	135.1		
	226	243	17	1.50	25.5		
	252	254	2	1.35	2.7		
	267	272	5	2.23	11.2		
	275	308	33	1.84	60.7		
	335	336	1	2.21	2.2		
	347	351	4	1.36	5.4		
	359	363	4	1.49	6.0		
	367.88	383	15.12	1.73	26.2		
	390	399	9	4.21	37.9		
	403	422.83	19.83	2.41	47.8		
	427.05	475	47.95	2.68	128.5		
494	498	4	0.95	3.8			
501	507	6	3.17	19.0			

Notes:

* Drill hole 14DYDD0012B recovered a sliver of partial core along the side of the previous bore hole created by hole 14GYDD0012A from 113.2 metres to 136.4 metres. The intersections derived from this portion of the drill hole are considered as only partial core recovered and will not be used in any resource calculation. The portion of full drill core recovered in 14GYDD0012B from 136.4 to 288.3 metres has very minimal (<5 metres) separation from hole 14GYDD0012A from 136.4 to 288.3 metres, and is considered to represent an excellent twin of the original hole. This data from the twin pair will be used for further statistical analysis

**Table 4: Summary of Significant Diamond Drilling Intercepts – Gruyere Deposit
(5.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 0.67 metre intercept)**

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	MGA_E	MGA_N
14GYDD0012A	155	159	4	3.86	15.4	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
	183	184	1	5.09	5.1		
	282	283	1	6.63	6.6		
14GYDD0012B	149	149.67	0.67	5.51	3.7	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
	210	211	1	6.60	6.6		
	304	305	1	5.21	5.2		
	323	324	1	6.15	6.2		
	393	394	1	15.34	15.3		
	416	417	1	6.99	7.0		
14GYDD0013B	178	179	1	5.30	5.3	583,417.0	6,904,419.4
	202	203	1	5.40	5.4		
	297	299	2	6.10	12.2		
	367.88	369	1.12	5.39	6.0		
	396	397	1	28.39	28.4		
	403	404	1	5.50	5.5		
	409	410	1	6.65	6.7		
	438	439	1	5.67	5.7		
	468	469	1	36.80	36.8		
	503	504	1	10.09	10.1		

**Table 4: Summary of Significant Diamond Drilling Intercepts – Gruyere Deposit
(10.0 Au g/t cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)**

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	MGA_E	MGA_N
14GYDD0012B	393	394	1	15.34	15.3	583,350.2	6,904,564.3
14GYDD0013B	396	397	1	28.39	28.4	583,417.0	6,904,419.4
	468	469	1	36.80	36.8		
	503	504	1	10.09	10.1		

Table 5: Summary of Gruyere Deposit Diamond drill hole collar details

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	MGA_E	MGA_N	m RL	MGA _N Azimuth	Dip
14GYDD0012A	288.3	583,350.2	6,904,564.3	408.1	356.8	-60
14GYDD0012B*	483.1	583,350.2	6,904,564.3	408.1	356.8	-60
14GYDD0013A [#]	24.0	583,417.1	6,904,419.4	408.1	352.7	-60
14GYDD0013B [^]	510.4	583,417.0	6,904,419.4	408.1	352.7	-60

Notes:

* Drill holes 14GYDD0012B was drilled as a “wedge” off drill hole 14GYDD0012A after hole 14GYDD0012A got bogged in a broken and fractured rock zone at 288.3 metres down hole. Drill hole 14GYDD0012B commenced drilling at 113.2 metres down the hole trace of 14GYDD0012A, to a final depth of 483.1 metres.

Drill hole 14GYDD0013A collapsed at the collar due to weak overburden dune sand material and could not be continued. It was abandoned at 24m depth, with no mineralised core recovery.

[^] Drill hole 14GYDD0013B was drilled as a new hole to replace hole 14GYDD0013A

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	<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 Diamond Drilling. Samples are derived from drill core that has been geologically logged and marked up by the responsible logging geologist for assay. Sample intervals are generally one metre in length and each end of the sample is marked directly on to the drill core. The drill core is then cut in half by a field technician using a diamond saw, and half core sample collected and despatched for assay by conventional means.
	<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. All diamond core was also measured for Specific Gravity on site using an industry standard wet/dry methodology, and using scales that are calibrated daily using a certified weights and measures standard.
	<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>	Diamond drill core is cut in half for sampling and half core samples submitted for assay. Sample lengths are generally measured to one metre and generate a half-core sample weighing approximately 2 to 3 kg per sample. Occasional samples are cut to lithological contacts which can result in sample lengths of less than one metre. The sample intervals are always recorded. Samples are crushed to a finer fraction (<2mm) and then pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<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>	A diamond drilling rig operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ size and NQ size to depths as follows: 14GYDD0012A: HQ drilling bit from 0 to 89.6m, and then NQ drilling bit to 288.5m where the rods became stuck on the bottom of hole. Hole terminated at 288.5m 14GYDD0012B: HQ drilling bit from 115.3 to 143.1m coring side wall only to divert from original terminated hole. Only partial sliver of core was recovered from 113.2 metres to 136.4 metres, after which full core recovery was achieved. NQ drilling bit from 143.1 to end of hole (483.1m). 14GYDD0013A: HQ drilling bit from 0 to 23.8m, hole collapsed at 4m from surface in unconsolidated Permian sandstone formation. Hole terminated at 23.8m 14GYDD0013B: HQ drilling bit from 4 to 153.2m, NQ drilling bit from 153.2 to end of hole (512.2m).
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	All diamond core collected is dry. Drilling utilised "triple-tube" barrels in the more oxidised and friable rocks in the weathered zones at the top of the drilling profile which ensures maximum possible core recovery is achieved. Drill operators measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using a 3 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 except in hole 14GYDD0012B where partial sliver of core was recovered from 113.2 metres to 136.4 metres, after which full core recovery was achieved. This zone of "sliver" core will not be used in any resource estimation.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Triple tube drilling is employed through the weathered zone to ensure maximum core recovery. Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	<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>	There is no material loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core other than the "sliver" core noted above which will not be used in any resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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 drill cores were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. The detail of the logging and technical information collected is considered industry best practice standard and suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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. Spot hand-held XRF measurements are taken during logging to assist in lithological determination. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the GOR server database.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	NA
	<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 half-core sample is taken at a frequency of approximately 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.
	<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>	Core samples are collected at nominal one metre intervals to create 2-3kg samples for submission. The entire interval of prospective Gruyere Tonalite and Gruyere Shear Zone material was selected in each drill hole to be cut and sampled, ensuring full representivity. Duplicate samples were collected at a frequency of 1 in 40. Hole 14GY140013B had sample lengths without assay from 26 to 27 m, 41 to 42 m, 77 to 78 m, 108 to 109 m, 131.7 to 132.4, and 276 to 277 m, which were all sample intervals of whole core which were selected for UCS Metallurgical test work. These samples will be individually crushed to -2mm over the entire metre of core, split to 3 kg and then pulverised to p80/75micron for assay. These results will be reported as available.
<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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 varied between holes and within holes as follows. All samples in holes 14GYDD0012A and 14GYDD0012B were pulverised to p80/75micron and 50 g charge taken for Fire Assay with ICPES finish Hole 14GYDD0013B used the following assay techniques: LeachWELL™ with AAS finish and with fire assay with AAS finish on leach tail from 5.0 m to 263.0 m; LeachWELL™ with ICPMS finish and with fire assay with ICPMS finish on leach tail from 263.0 m to 354.0 m; Fire Assay with ICPES finish from 354.0 to 510.4m Fire Assay with either AAS or ICPES finish for gold is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in diamond core drilling. ICPES provides improved quality compared to AAS and all fire assay protocols for Gold Road samples were changed to this finish during the sampling of hole 14GYDD0013B. LeachWELL™ is considered an appropriate technique for gold assay also. It uses a larger sample mass (400 - 1,000g) which is effective in capturing potential coarse gold in the sample. Samples are leached for 24 hours with the resulting leach solution then assayed for its dissolved gold content by AAS or ICPMS techniques. The remaining pulp material is washed and reground, and an additional fire assay is completed on a representative 50g sample (with AAS or ICPMS finish) to determine the unleached gold content, which is approximately

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		representative of the unrecoverable gold, or "tail", in the sample. A combination of the two assay results (Leach plus Tail) represents the total gold grade, and an approximation of gold recovery is represented by the proportion of leachable gold compared to the total gold grade. Those samples assayed using LeachWELL™ techniques are also undergoing standard Fire Assays using a 50g Fire Assay and these results will be reported and used in ongoing Mineral Resource Estimation
	<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 litho geochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. Down-hole survey of rock property information for all holes reported has been completed also.
	<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 drilling 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 (half core splits) 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 1171 samples excluding QAQC samples. QAQC samples included 39 Field Blanks, 39 Field Standards and 17 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 22 Lab blanks, 70 Lab checks, and 65 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the Project Geologist, Database Manager, and Exploration Manager. Additional checks are completed by an independent Company Resource consultant.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	By default, the portion of hole 14GYDD0012B from 136.4 to 288.3 metres has very minimal (<5 metres) separation from hole 14GYDD0012A from 136.4 to 288.3 metres, and is considered to represent an excellent twin of the original hole. This data from the twin pair will be used for further statistical analysis.
	<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 Dashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the GOR 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.
Location of data points	<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>	The drill hole locations were initially 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. 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 was also later completed by an independent service provider (ABIMS Pty Ltd).
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drill holes have final collars surveyed by GPS to within a 1cm accuracy in elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	General grill hole spacing at Gruyere is at approximately 50 to 100m north south and 40 metres east-west. The holes reported in this release are drilled across the strike of all other holes and separated approximately 200m apart.
	<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 Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported programme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 general drill lines (250 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. Drill holes 14GYDD0012A/B and 14GYDD0013B were drilled approximately along the strike of mineralisation at 60 degrees towards 355. These holes planned to test for continuity of lodes zones along strike, potential steep east-west structures, and interpreted south plunging higher grade mineralised trend. The main features associated with gold mineralisation are interpreted to have a shallow SW dip and so are not overtly affected by this drilling orientation.
	<i>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.</i>	Based on extensive structural logging and data, and assaying across the deposit to date, there is considered no bias in the drill direction used for the reported drill holes. These holes do however drill along the strike of higher grade mineralised trends. The drilling will be treated accordingly in Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	For diamond drilling pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported by Company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<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 diamond drilling occurred within tenement E38/2362, which is fully owned by Gold Road. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous exploration has been completed on this Deposit by other parties.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The target Gruyere Deposit 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 2,200 metres, with the main mineralised zone measuring 1,800 meters in strike. 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 accessory pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite association in higher grade zones. Fine visible gold is regularly observed veins and fractures in drill core. The Gruyere Deposit is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road 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.
Drill hole Information	<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"> ▪ 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. <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.
Data aggregation methods	<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 Au (with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres), above 1.0 ppm Au (minimum 1 metre interval, 2 metres internal dilution), above 5.0 ppm (minimum 1 metre interval) and above 10.0 ppm (minimum 1 metre). 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A single drill intersection is also reported for diamond drill hole 14GYDD0012A, 14GYDD0012B, 14GYDD0013B 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.
	<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 Au, 5 ppm Au, and 10 ppm Au are also reported separately, with a minimum width of one metre, 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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.
Diagrams	<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 and 2 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<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 have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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 1).
Further work	<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>	Infill and extensional RC and diamond drilling has been completed over the main 1800 meters strike of the Gruyere deposit to depths of as much as 600 metres below surface, on 100 and 50 metre spaced sections along strike. A total of approximately 44,000 metres has been drilled. Approximately 70% of assays have been reported with the additional 30% pending. Location of holes with assays pending are denoted on Figure 1.