

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED IN EXTENSION TO SMOKEBUSH DOLERITE (South Yamarna JV with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd)

Highlights

- **Diamond hole 15SYDD0008 intersects 6.76 metres at 15.85 g/t Au from 167.71 metres at Smokebush Dolerite target**
- **Coarse visible gold in drill core**
- **Gold mineralisation extended to 1.3 kilometre strike, open to the north**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that the final hole (15SYDD0008) in a five-hole diamond drilling programme recently completed at the Smokebush Dolerite Prospect intersected a seven metre zone of quartz-sulphide mineralisation with visible gold observed in quartz veins. The hole returned a preliminary high-grade gold intercept of **6.76 metres at 15.85 g/t Au from 167.71 metres**, including individual assays of 191.36 g/t Au (0.4 metres) and 50.83 g/t Au (0.47 metres) coincident with the zones of visible gold (Figures 1 and 2). The Smokebush Dolerite occurs in the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Scale Target which is within the South Yamarna Joint Venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (**Sumitomo**). Sumitomo is earning up to a 50% interest in the Joint Venture.

The new intersection extends the known strike of mineralisation at the Smokebush Dolerite Prospect to approximately 1.300 kilometres (Figure 3), which remains open to the north. Mineralisation appears to be clearly hosted within a north-north-west structure, with gold associated with quartz-sulphide lode structures within a discrete shear zone. Gold mineralisation is best developed where the shear intersects a brittle granophyric dolerite zone, where quartz veining with biotite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite alteration characterise discrete lode structures. The remaining four holes in the completed diamond programme have confirmed the broad structural interpretation in the prospect area, and added further stratigraphic information. Logging and assaying of the remainder of hole 15SYDD0008 and the other holes is in progress, and results will be reported in the December 2015 quarter.

Justin Osborne, Executive Director, said *"It is very exciting to intersect true high-grade gold mineralisation in the Smokebush Prospect area. We had the belief the geology displayed all the ingredients required for significant gold mineralisation, which has been confirmed by this drill hole. The team is now working on putting the broader geological framework together to identify the focus of our next drill phases. With mineralisation remaining open to the north and down dip, there is tremendous scope for a very significant discovery in this area, which would be the first in our JV with Sumitomo."*

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Figure 1 – Multiple occurrences of visible gold in quartz vein. Approximately 15 individual occurrences of free gold was observed in this intercept from 173.6 to 174.0 metres (191.36 g/t Au over 0.40 metres).

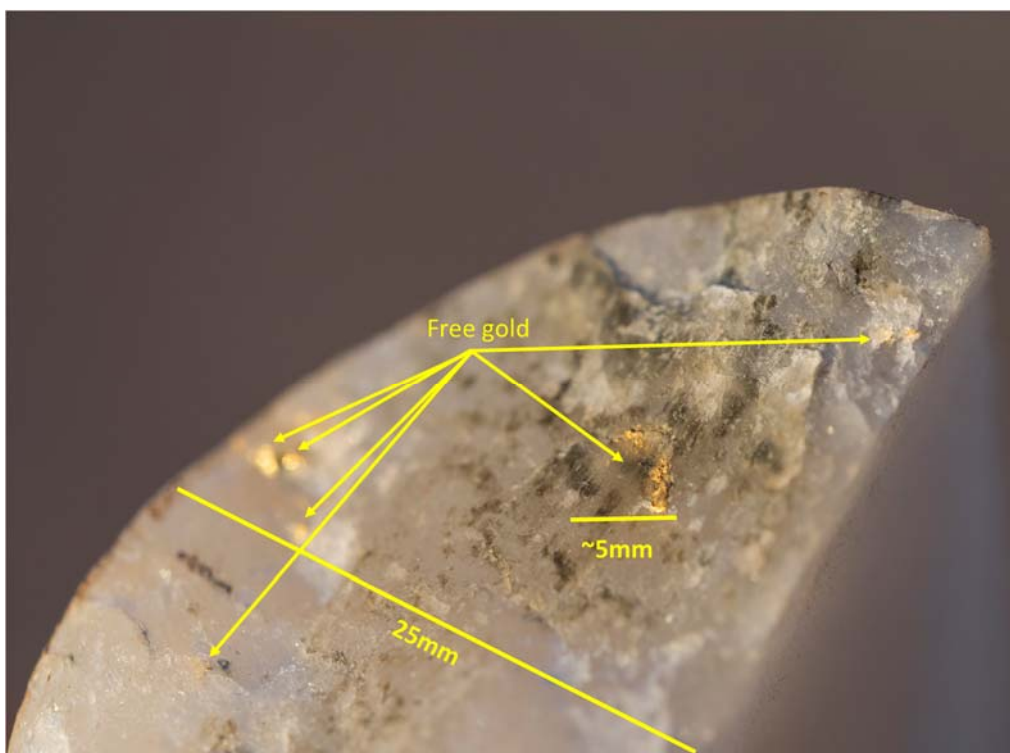


Figure 2 – Multiple occurrences of visible gold in quartz vein. Approximately 15 individual occurrences of free gold were observed in this intercept from 174.0 to 174.47 metres (50.83 g/t Au over 0.47 metres).

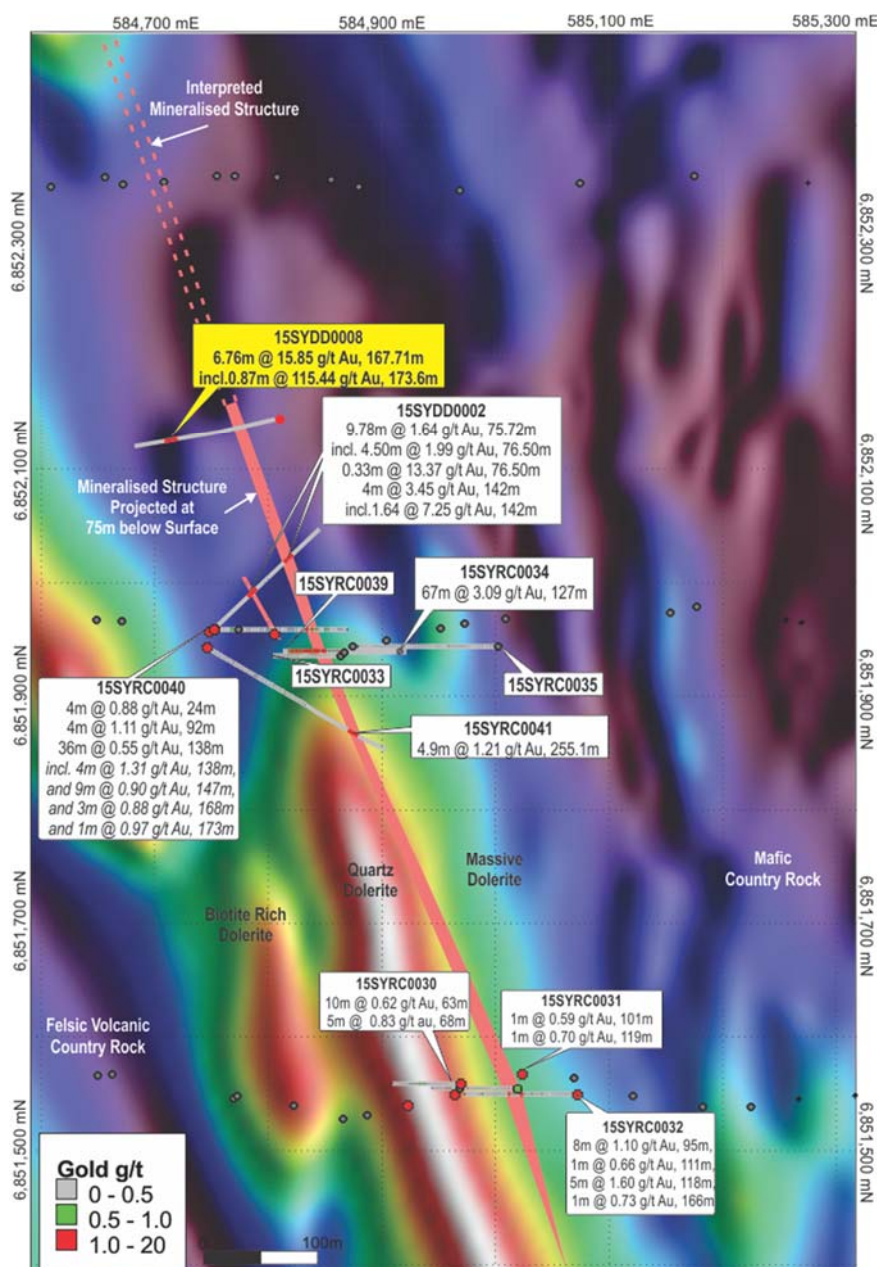


Figure 3 – Plan view of Smokebush Dolerite drilling, showing new hole 15SYDD0008 approximately 200 metres north of previous intersections. Plan projection of main mineralised shear illustrated at approximately 70 metres below surface. Background RTP Tilt magnetics – note the low magnetic response in the region of 15SYDD0008 interpreted as the hydrothermal fluids associated with gold mineralisation obliterating the primary dolerite magnetite. This suggests the structure may continue to the north over an additional 300 metre strike.

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Appendix A – Smokebush Dolerite Diamond Drilling

Table 1: Planned collar coordinate details for Smokebush Dolerite diamond drill programme - 15SYDD008

Hole ID	End of hole Depth (m)	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	m RL	Dip	MGAzimuth
15SYDD0008	250	584,810	6,852,143	398	-60	257.7

Table 2: 15SYDD0008 Drill intersection including all individual assays – intersection at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre
15SYDD0008	167.71	174.00	6.76	15.85	107.2
<i>including</i>	167.71	168.23	0.52	0.60	0.31
	168.23	168.43	0.20	1.31	0.26
	168.43	169.34	0.91	0.75	0.68
	169.34	170.00	0.66	1.42	0.94
	170.00	170.43	0.43	2.47	1.06
	170.43	171.10	0.67	0.05	0.03
	171.10	171.86	0.76	4.16	3.16
	171.86	172.34	0.48	0.24	0.12
	172.34	173.60	1.26	0.12	0.15
	173.60	174.00	0.40	191.36	76.5
	174.00	174.47	0.47	50.83	23.9

Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Smokebush Dolerite 15SYDD0008

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 (DD). Only a selected mineralised intersection which had obvious visible gold observed has so far been assayed. The remainder of the drill hole will be logged and assayed in the following weeks.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The hole was drilled -60 degrees towards 257.7 azimuth (MGAn).
	<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>	Assay results for one seven metre zone in one diamond hole is reported in this release. Samples were taken to intervals specified by the geologist and tabulated in Table 1 Appendix A. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. Assays have been reported as preliminary, with second repeats in progress. This specific interval was cut and assayed as a priority due to the observed occurrences of free gold through the interval, which was considered material and price sensitive for GOR.
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>	Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate one metre intervals for NQ based on geological observation. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. All geology has been logged for the specific interval. The remainder of the hole is still being logged.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Diamond drilling was completed using HQ to top of fresh rock and NQ (to EOH) drilling bits. Sample recovery was recorded during drilling. 100% sample recovery was reported for the assay interval
	<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 considered sample bias.
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>	The sample interval assayed has been logged to appropriate detail for all follow-up activities. The remainder of the hole is still being logged.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	A diamond drilling rig operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ and NQ core size in this drill hole.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All diamond core collected is dry. Drill operators measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using a 3 or 6 metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 or 6 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. 100% recovery was recorded for the assayed intersection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</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>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	There is no material loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All drill cores were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</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. 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>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>	Only the assayed interval has so far been logged. The remained of the hole is still be logged and additional sampling may be completed.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</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.
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 drill core
	<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>	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<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>	Normal GOR protocol takes a duplicate half-core sample at a frequency of 1 in 40 samples, however, no half-core samples were taken in this small interval which has been sampled and assayed. A field blank was inserted which reported a blank assay value. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. One Lab repeat was completed in this small batch which confirmed the primary assay. Additional repeats on two high grade assays are in progress
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 Database Manager and Executive Director, and independently verified by the Principal Resource Geologist
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes were 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 Dashed/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.
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>	Collar locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. The drill rig mast was set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 60m intervals. Plans are in place to complete locational survey of the drill collars using DGPS by a Certified Surveyor, and gyroscopic down hole surveys for hole directional data to be conducted by 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>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This drill hole was drilled approximately 200 metres north from previous mineralised drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
distribution	<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>	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing applied
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 drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. Holes are drilled approximately -60 and -55 degrees dip and angled to the East (090 and 120).
	<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>	Drilling is considered to have been perpendicular to strike of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (5 or 6 calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported as hand luggage by a company representative by air to Perth. The bags were then hand delivered by a company representative to the Intertek Laboratory in Perth.
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 E38/2355, which is located mainly inside the Yilka 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. These tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania may earn a 50% interest.
	<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 Western Australian Mines Department (DMP).
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	First exploration on the tenements in the eighties has been completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. The previous data was not used in the generation of the data the subject of this release.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under 20-30m of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence has been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to Lower Amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries/granitoids. The Archaean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Tertiary weathering.
Drill hole information	<p><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></p> <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. <p><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></p>	Refer to Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix A
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. All individual assays making up a single intersection have been reported. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<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>	All individual assays making up a single intersection have been reported.
	<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	<p><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.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	True width is not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Figure 3 in the body of text for relevant plan
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 in the reported intersection 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 magnetic image plan.
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>	DGPS pick up of collar locations will be completed along with downhole gyro and optical televiewer surveying. The remainder of the hole will be logged, and assayed if mineralisation is recorded. An additional 4 drill holes have been completed in this programme which remain to be logged and assayed.