

GRUYERE PORPHYRY INTERSECTED AT 1,110m BELOW SURFACE

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that the Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded deep diamond drill-hole 15EIS001, currently in progress, has intersected the Gruyere Porphyry at a downhole depth of 1,390 metres, approximately 65 metres earlier than the interpreted target depth. A total of 26 metres of porphyry has so far been intersected, with drilling in progress to a planned end-of-hole depth of 2,000 metres. The hangingwall contact with an intermediate volcanic sequence (Figure 1) is approximately 1,110 metres below surface, and approximately 680 metres down-dip of the current Mineral Resource of 5.51 Million ounces contained gold (Figures 2 and 3).

Visual inspection of the drill core observed alteration in the porphyry is similar to the alteration typical of the Mineral Resource. Strong sericite-albite alteration, quartz veining, and pyrite-pyrrhotite sulphides are prominent in the portion of the Gruyere Porphyry drilled so far. Logging has commenced and first assays are expected in the September 2015 quarter.

Drill-hole 15EIS001 is being completed with collaborative funding from the Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme. Gold Road recognises the tremendous support of the EIS initiative which provides funding to junior companies enabling them to drill strategic drill holes such as this current venture.

Justin Osborne, Executive Director, said *“The intersection with the Gruyere Porphyry at almost twice the current known depth of mineralisation demonstrates the potential size and scale of the Gruyere mineralised system and we eagerly await the first assay results. Drilling will continue to test the full width of the porphyry at this depth and into the footwall to provide additional detail on the stratigraphic sequence. We are very grateful for the ongoing support and funding assistance we have received from the Western Australian Government in drilling this hole which has allowed us to assess how big the Gruyere Deposit might really be, as well as providing significant new stratigraphic information vital to our regional exploration efforts.”*

ASX Code GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

COMPANY DIRECTORS

Ian Murray
Executive Chairman

Justin Osborne
Executive Director

Russell Davis
Non-Executive Director

Tim Netscher
Non-Executive Director

Martin Pyle
Non-Executive Director

Kevin Hart
Company Secretary

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office

22 Altona St
West Perth WA 6005

www.goldroad.com.au
perth@goldroad.com.au

T +61 8 9200 1600
F +61 8 9481 6405



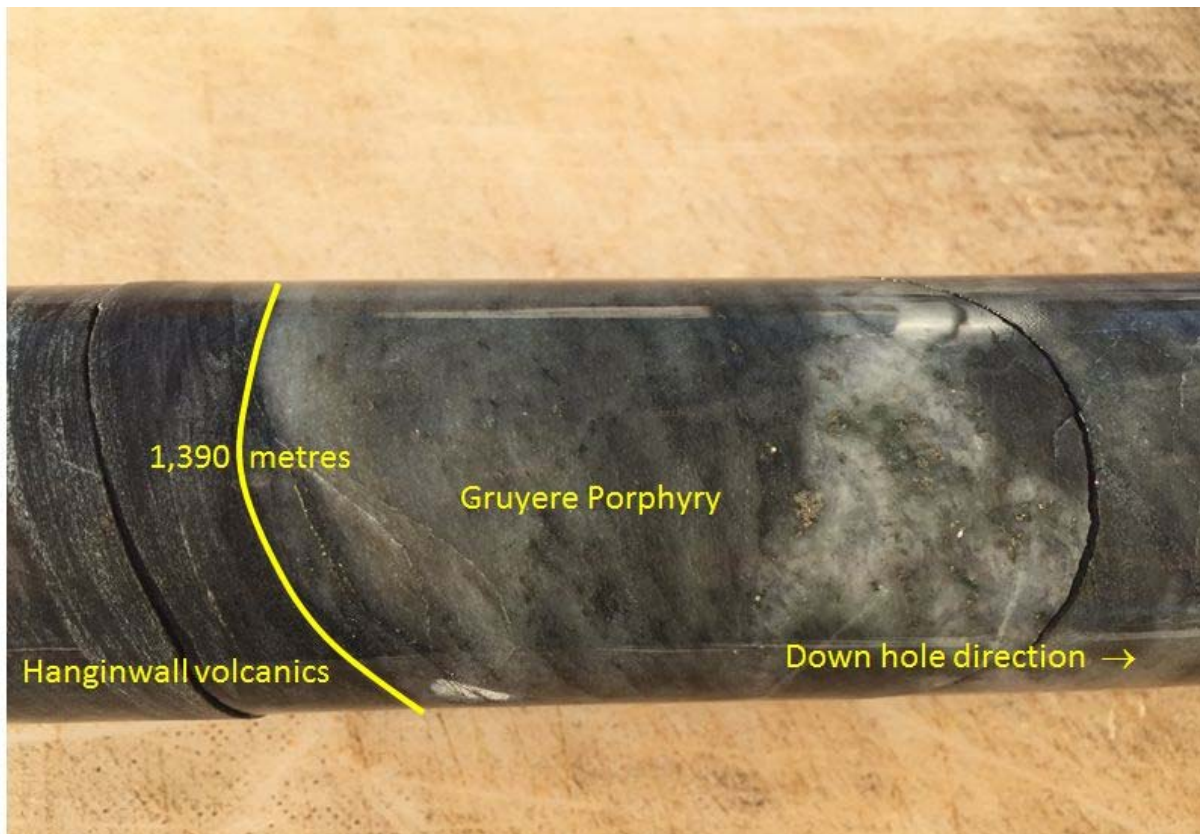


Figure 1: Drill hole 15EIS001. Hangingwall contact at 1,390 metres of intermediate volcanic unit with Gruyere Porphyry. Note almost complete textural destruction of porphyry fabric with strong sericite-albite alteration and fine disseminated sulphides, with coarser clusters of pyrite-pyrrhotite.

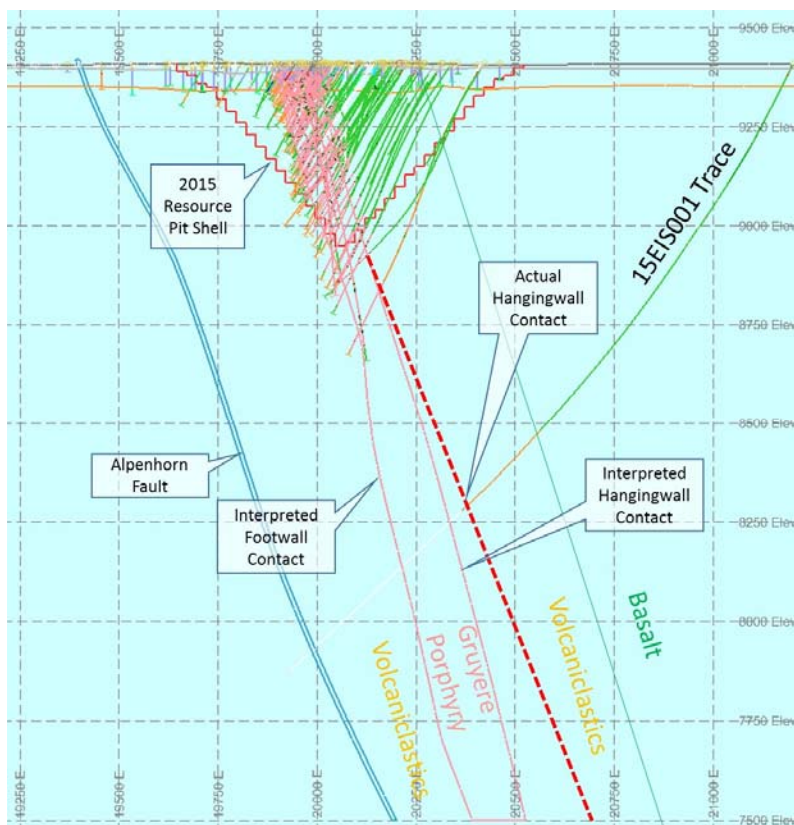


Figure 2: Geology cross section 50462.5 of Gruyere Deposit showing drill trace of hole 15EIS15001 with actual and interpreted position of the Gruyere Porphyry contacts. 300 metres clipping view looking Mine Grid North.

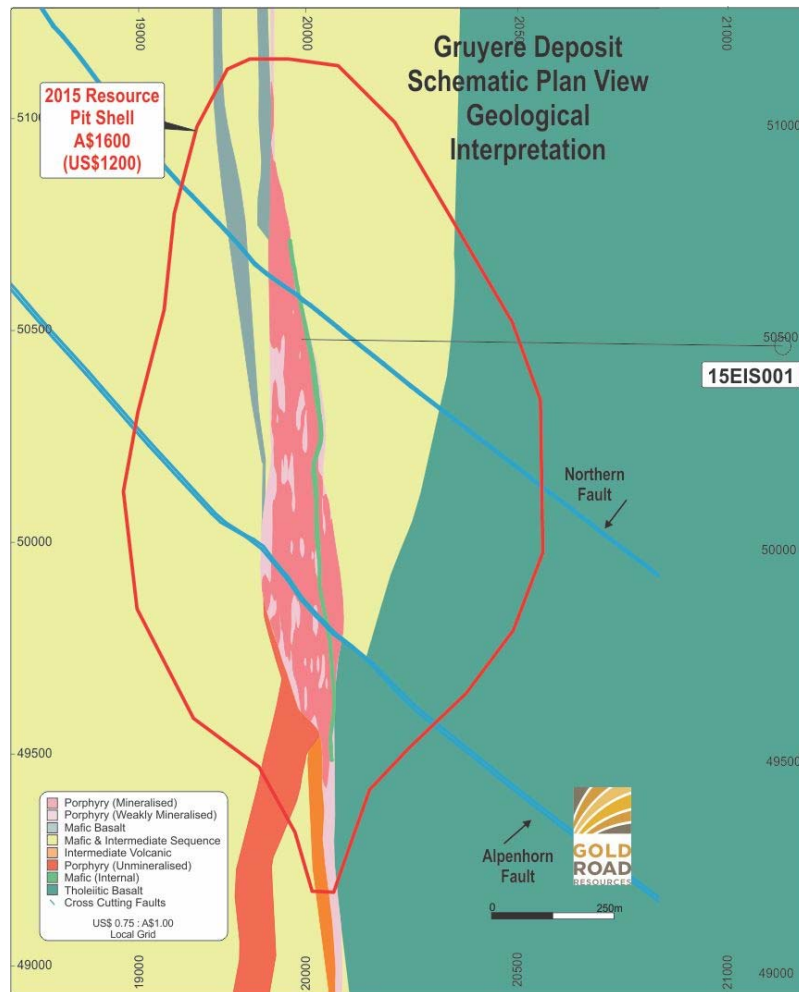


Figure 3: Geology schematic plan view of Gruyere Deposit showing current drill trace of hole 15EIS15001. Local mine grid.

Table 1: Collar coordinate details for EIS drill hole 15EIS001

Hole_ID	Current Depth (m)	Planned Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	Dip	MGA _n Azimuth
15EIS001	1,416	2,000	584,513.9	6,904,986.5	408.8	-65	258.7

For further information please visit www.goldroad.com.au or contact:

Gold Road Resources

Ian Murray
Executive Chairman
Telephone: +61 8 9200 1600

Media and Broker Enquiries

Annette Ellis - aellis@canningspurple.com.au
Warrick Hazeldine - whazeldine@canningspurple.com.au
Cannings Purple
Tel: +61 8 6314 6300

About Gold Road Resources

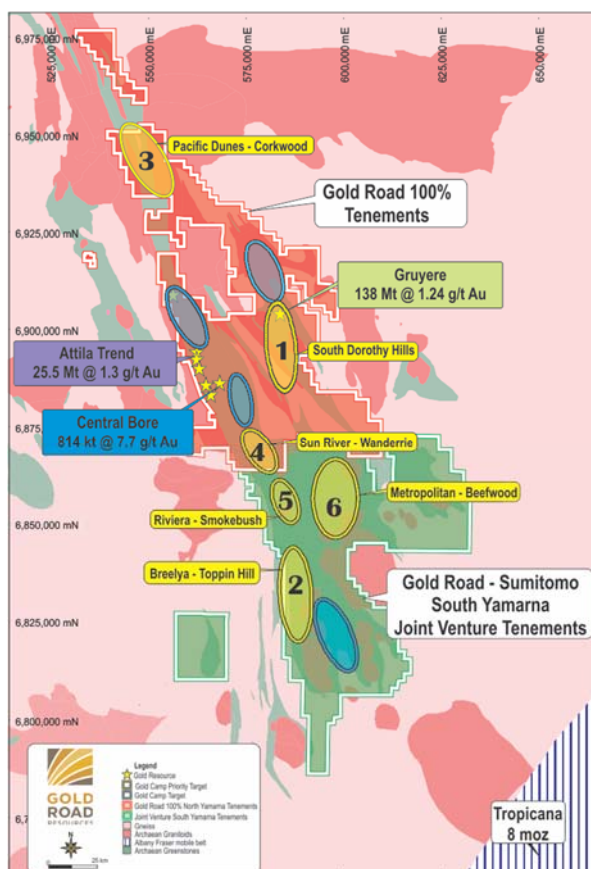
Gold Road Resources is exploring and developing its wholly-owned **Yamarna Belt**, a newly discovered gold region covering ~5,000 square kilometres on the Yilgarn Craton, 150 kilometres east of Laverton in Western Australia.

In May 2013 Gold Road announced 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. In March 2015, Sumitomo achieved the first expenditure milestone, giving them a 30% interest in the South Yamarna Joint Venture.

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 6.8 million ounces of gold, hosts a number of significant new discoveries and lies immediately north of the 7.9 million ounce Tropicana Gold 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 in 2014 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. 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.



Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing the location of the Gruyere Project.

NOTES:

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road Resources. 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 (Member 209333). 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.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimation for Gruyere is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director Gold Road Resources, and Mr John Donaldson, Principal Resource Geologist, Gold Road Resources. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road Resources, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member 209333). Mr Donaldson is an employee of Gold Road Resources as well as a shareholder, and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Registered Professional Geoscientist (MAIG RGeo Mining 10,147). Both Mr Osborne and Mr Donaldson have 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 Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Osborne and Mr Donaldson consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

Competent Person’s Statement for Mineral Resource Estimates included in this report that were previously reported pursuant to JORC 2004:

The Mineral Resource estimates for Justinian and the Attila Trend are prepared in accordance with the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”, 2004 Edition (JORC 2004). Gold Road is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement. In the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, the company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report which relates to the Gold Mineral Resource estimates for Justinian and Attila Trend are based on geostatistical modelling by Ravensgate using sample information and geological interpretation supplied by Gold Road. The Mineral Resource estimates were undertaken by Don Maclean, a Principal Consultant. Mr Maclean is the competent person responsible for the Resource and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.” Mr Maclean consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Total Gold Road Mineral Resource, including historic Mineral Resources reported under JORC 2004

Project Name	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Koz Au)
Gruyere¹ (2015) (0.7 g/t)	137.81	1.24	5,512
Measured	1.45	1.43	67
Indicated	86.09	1.21	3,337
Inferred	50.27	1.30	2,108
Central Bore² (2013) (1.0 g/t)	0.81	7.7	201
Measured	0.043	26.6	36.7
Indicated	0.43	8.7	119
Inferred	0.34	4.1	45
Attila Trend³ (2012) (0.5 g/t)	25.53	1.3	1,060
Measured	8.38	1.4	389
Indicated	9.36	1.2	373
Inferred	7.79	1.2	298
Total	164.15	1.3	6,773

NOTES:

1. Gruyere Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 0.70 g/t Au cut-off (refer ASX release 28 May 2015)
2. Central Bore Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (refer GOR Annual Report dated 15 October 2014).
3. Attila Trend Mineral Resource (including Attila South and North, Khan, and Khan North deposits) reported to JORC 2004 standards, at 0.50 g/t Au cut-off (refer GOR Annual Report dated 15 October 2014).

All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report - Gruyere EIS Diamond Hole

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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
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 PQ, HQ and NQ core size in this drill hole. The drill core diameter at the intersection described is NQ.
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 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. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.
	<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.
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 will be geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of 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>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	The entire drill hole will be logged in full on completion of drilling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<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.
	<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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging will be carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the GOR Database Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
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 location was surveyed in by a qualified surveyor using DGPS to an accuracy of less than 1m in Northing and Easting. The drill hole collar will be picked up by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS on completion. 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 50m intervals. A final survey using an electronic multishot down-hole survey device is also completed for all diamond holes on completion of drilling. Follow-up down-hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools will be completed 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>	The current elevation is to less than 1m accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	NA – this drill hole is approximately 650 meters down dip of the next closest hole
	<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>	Too early to consider any relationship to Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported programme.
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 holes is interpreted to be close to perpendicular to the principal orientation of the Gruyere Porphyry which hosts the mineralisation of the Gruyere Deposit.
	<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>	Logging has not yet been completed.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.

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 Resources Ltd. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd. Tenement E38/2362 is located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009. The 2004 "Yamarna Project Agreement" between Gold Road and the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation govern the exploration activities respectively inside the Pastoral Lease. Aspects of these agreements are currently under review.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous exploration has been completed on this prospect by other parties.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The target Gruyere Prospect comprises of a narrow to wide felsic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Porphyry) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 2,200 metres, and a maximum known depth of 1,110 metres below surface. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (65-80 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. Sulphide assemblages include pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite in varying amounts. Free gold is observed commonly associated in alteration at vein margins, close to coarse arsenopyrite clusters, and in quartz veins, The Gruyere Prospect is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road Resources during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. The 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 Figure 2 cross section and Figure 3 Plan Collar Coordinates detailed in Table 1 No assays reported
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>	No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>No sampling has been completed on the porphyry intersection so far. No assays are reported in this release.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted cross section (Figure 1).</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>The drill hole 15EIS001 is still in progress and will drill to a planned end of hole depth of 2,000 metres. At the time of reporting it was at a depth of 1,416 metres down hole, and had intersected 26 metres of the Gruyere Porphyry.</p>