



HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT SMOKEBUSH (South Yamarna JV with Sumitomo)

Highlights

- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling intersects high-grade mineralisation at Smokebush Dolerite target**
- **Down-hole intersection of 59 metres at 3.03 g/t Au from 127 metres to end of hole**
- **Mineralisation hosted within sheared sulphide-lode structure in dolerite**
- **Initial mineralised strike length of 800 metres and remains open**
- **Orientation and true width to be determined by follow-up drilling starting in April**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or **the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce high-grade gold mineralisation has been intersected in the first stage of RC drill testing of gold anomalism previously identified at the Smokebush Dolerite target (refer ASX announcement dated 2 December 2014). 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 Limited (**Sumitomo**). Sumitomo is earning up to a 50% interest in the Joint Venture.

Drilling has identified high-grade gold mineralisation with a total drill intersection of **59 metres at 3.03 g/t Au from 127 metres in hole 15SYRC0034** (1.0 g/t Au cut-off) including 10 individual one metre assays greater than 5.0 g/t Au. The hole ended in +1.0 g/t Au mineralisation which will be extended with planned future drilling. Mineralisation comprises shear controlled quartz-sulphide lode hosted within a quartz rich unit of a highly prospective differentiated dolerite, termed the **Smokebush Dolerite** (Figure 1). A second mineralised intersection of **5 metres at 1.60 g/t Au from 118 metres (15SYRC0032)** occurred on drill section 6851550mN, which is 400 metres south of 15SYRC0034 (Figure 2), indicating continuity of the structure and providing an approximate strike orientation of north-north-west. Minor anomalism was also intersected on the third drill section 6851150mN (Figure 3) suggesting a potential strike extent over 800 metres which remains open to both the north and south.

The orientation of the mineralised structure is interpreted to be west dipping which is sub-parallel to the drill direction. This means that the reported 59 metre drill intersection is greater than the true width which is estimated to be approximately 20 metres. Follow-up drilling across the interpreted west dipping shear zone has been planned to determine the true dip, and strike orientation and width of mineralisation. This drilling will be completed in April 2015 to allow an assessment of further work requirements to outline the footprint of the mineralised system.

ASX Code: GOR

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Executive Director Justin Osborne commented “This is an extremely exciting first test of a new target zone. The scale and grade of the mineralisation hosted within a highly prospective geological unit is very significant. Once again, this provides Gold Road with confidence that both our exploration targeting and testing methods are proving very effective. We are now looking forward to further testing this new discovery with Sumitomo with whom we have developed an excellent operating partnership.”

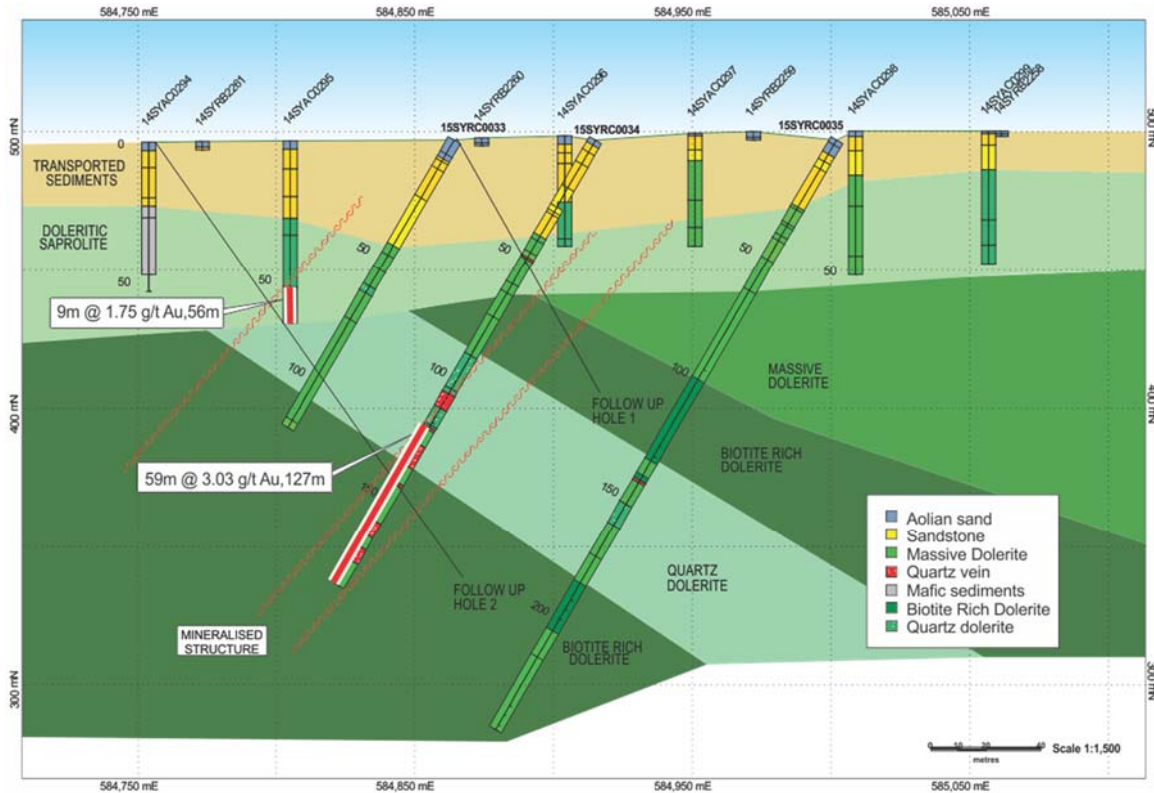


Figure 1: Smokebush Dolerite Cross Section 6851950mN illustrating interpreted geology and mineralised structure, and planned drilling

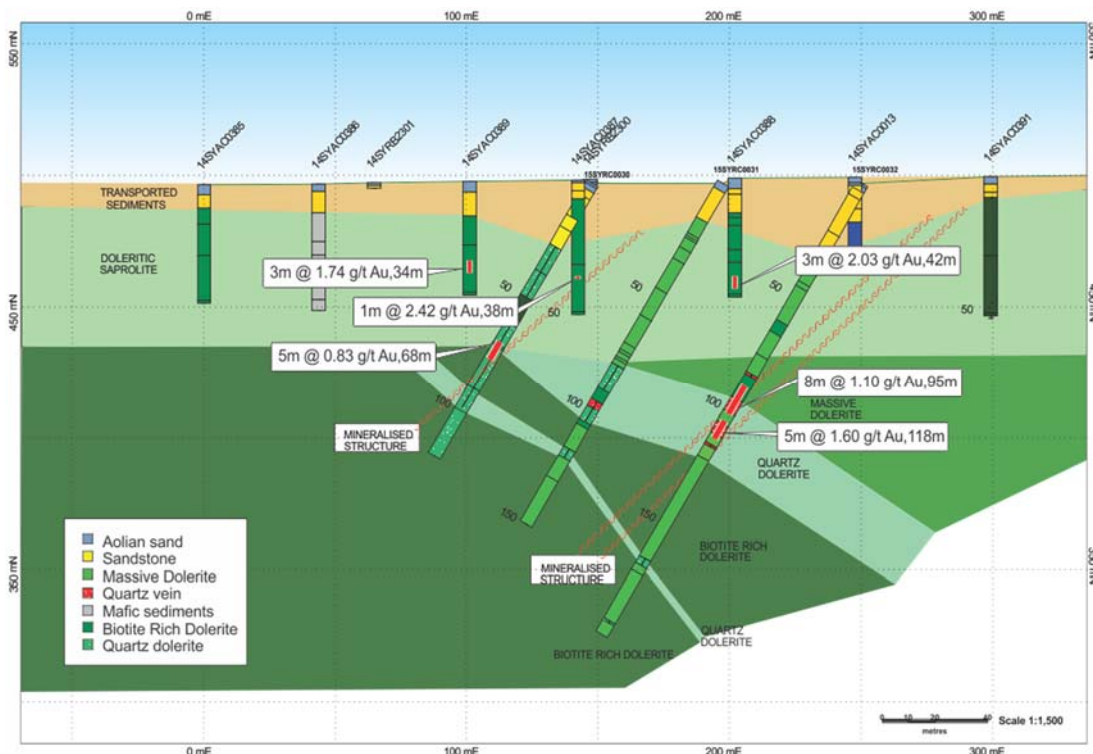


Figure 2: Smokebush Dolerite Cross Section 6851550mN illustrating interpreted geology and mineralised structures

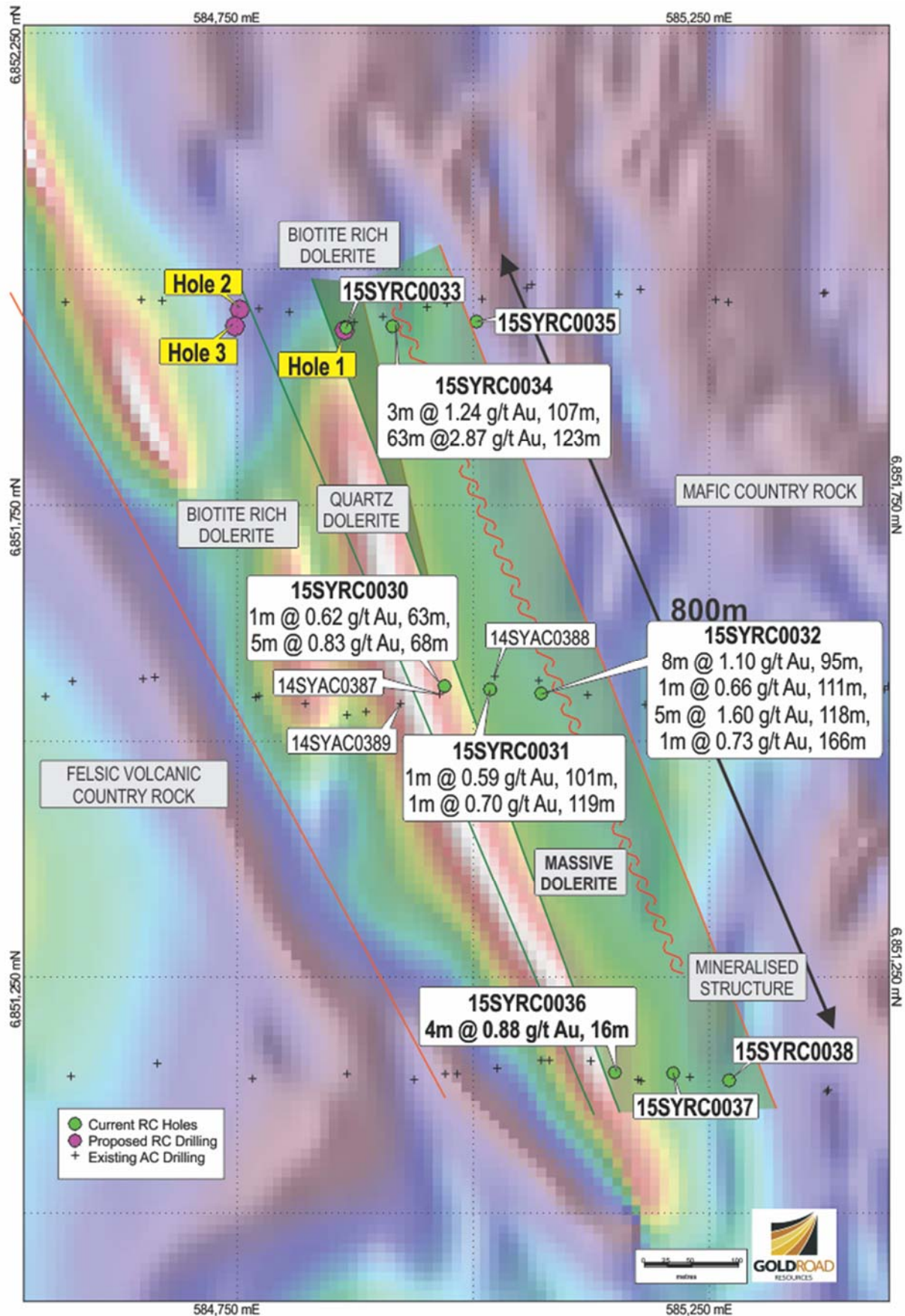


Figure 3: Smokebush Dolerite Geology Plan showing RC drill hole locations and significant intersections at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Smokebush Dolerite RC Drilling Programme

A nine hole RC drilling programme for 1,380 metres was completed in February 2015 testing a bedrock gold source to mineralisation intersected in Aircore drilling in late 2014 (refer ASX announcement dated 2 December 2014). The drilling programme successfully intersected gold mineralisation within quartz rich zones in a wide differentiated dolerite, termed the **Smokebush Dolerite**. Such dolerites are historically highly prospective hosts for major gold deposits throughout the Western Australian goldfields, including the Golden Mile deposit in Kalgoorlie, and the Junction and Victory-Defiance deposits at St Ives.

A best intersection of **59 metres at 3.03 g/t Au from 127 metres** (1.0 g/t Au cut-off) in hole 15SYRC0034 included 10 individual one metre assays greater than 5.0 g/t Au, only two assays of less than 0.5 g/t Au, and ended in mineralisation of 1.95 g/t Au. This intersection appears to have been drilled at an oblique angle to a west-dipping shear zone and does not represent true width of mineralisation. The best interpretation of current information suggests a true width closer to 20 metres in a shear zone dipping approximately 50 degrees to the south-south-west.

Drilling intersected a wide zone of quartz rich dolerite with distinctive one-two millimetre wide blue “quartz eyes” typically indicative of the prospective central portion of a differentiated dolerite sill. Drill hole 15SYRC0034 intersected a shear zone from 123 metres to end of hole at 186 metres which is consistent with the mineralised zone. Alteration included a strong biotite-sulphide assemblage with associated quartz veining typical of a quartz lode structure. Arsenopyrite is the dominant sulphide and occurs as fine grained disseminated grains forming the trace background sulphides to coarse two millimetre euhedral cubes associated with strong alteration coincident with quartz veining. Pyrite is less common and occurs as fine grained disseminations associated with quartz veining.

Significant intersections at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off recorded in other holes in the programme included:

- **8 metres at 1.10 g/t Au from 95 metres, and 5 metres at 1.60 g/t Au from 118 metres in hole 15SYRC0032;**
- **5 metres at 0.83 g/t Au from 68 metres in hole 15SYRC0030; and**
- **4 metres at 0.88 g/t Au from 16 metres in hole 15SYRC0036.**

The additional mineralised intersections confirm an identified strike length of 800 metres of gold anomalism in multiple shear lodes consistent with the anomalism previously identified with Aircore drilling. Mineralisation appears to be striking to the north-north-west, coincident with the strike of the host dolerite, and remains open to the north, south and down dip.

Future Work – Smokebush Dolerite

Follow-up drilling has been planned to re-enter 15SYRC0034 to extend drilling beyond the mineralised zone, and to drill three RC holes in the opposite direction (two to the east and one to the south east) to determine the true width of mineralisation, dip and strike orientation of the structure, and potential up-dip continuation.

Approximately 500 metres of RC drilling is expected to be completed in April 2015 which will provide information to allow the next stage of drill definition aiming to delineate the footprint of this mineralised gold system.

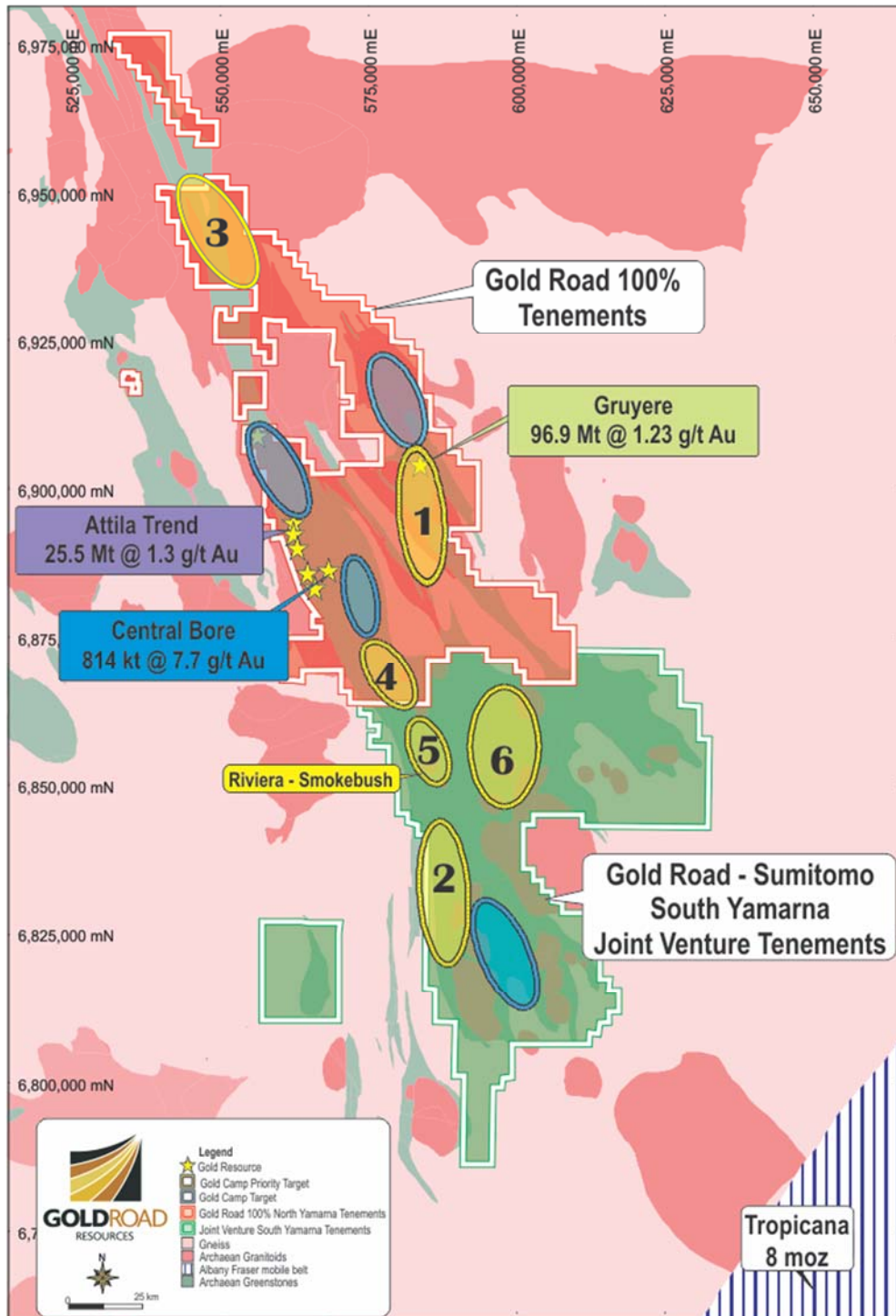


Figure 4: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Riviera-Smokebush Gold Camp Scale Target as well as other Gold Camps

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About Gold Road Resources

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

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

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

NOTES:

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, an Executive Director of Gold Road Resources Limited. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road, 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 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 (2014) (0.7 g/t)	96.93	1.2	3,838
Measured	1.43	1.4	62
Indicated	38.76	1.2	1,515
Inferred	56.74	1.2	2,260
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	123.27	1.3	5,098

NOTES:

1. Gruyere Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 0.70 g/t Au cut-off (refer ASX announcement dated 4 August 2014).
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. Justinian Mineral Resource (Central Bore Trend) reported to JORC 2004 standards, at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (refer GOR Annual Report dated 15 October 2014).
4. 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 – SMOKEBUSH DOLERITE RC DRILLING

Table 1: Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts- Smokebush Dolerite
(0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 2 metre waste))

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15SYRC0030	63	64	1.0	0.62	0.6	584,969	6,851,559
	68	73	5.0	0.83	4.2		
15SYRC0031	101	102	1.0	0.59	0.6	585,019	6,851,555
	119	120	1.0	0.70	0.7		
15SYRC0032	95	103	8.0	1.10	8.8	585,072	6,851,550
	111	112	1.0	0.66	0.7		
	118	123	5.0	1.60	8.0		
	166	167	1.0	0.73	0.7		
15SYRC0033				NSA		584,864	6,851,936
15SYRC0034	107	110	3.0	1.24	3.7	584,915	6,851,940
	123	186	63.0	2.87	180.8		
15SYRC0035				NSA		585,002	6,851,944
15SYRC0036	16	20	4.0	0.88	3.5	585,150	6,851,150
15SYRC0037				NSA		585,211	6,851,148
15SYRC0038				NSA		585,270	6,851,141

Table 2: Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts
1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept (maximum 2 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15SYRC0030	68	69	1	1.49	1.5	584,969	6,851,559
	72	73	1	1.26	1.3		
15SYRC0032	96	101	5	1.39	7.0	585,072	6,851,550
	119	122	3	2.21	6.6		
15SYRC0034	107	108	1	2.46	2.5	584,915	6,851,940
	127	186	59	3.03	178.8		

Table 3: Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts
5.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept, maximum 2 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
15SYRC0034	127	128	1	20.57	20.6	584,915	6,851,940
	135	136	1	5.57	5.6		
	143	149	6	5.34	32.0		
	156	157	1	6.19	6.2		
	162	164	2	6.91	13.8		
	179	180	1	5.01	5.0		

Table 4: Summary of Smokebush Dolerite Prospect RC drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	Dip	MGAzimuth
15SYRC0030	120	584,969	6,851,559	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0031	150	585,019	6,851,555	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0032	198	585,072	6,851,550	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0033	120	584,864	6,851,936	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0034	186	584,915	6,851,940	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0035	246	585,002	6,851,944	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0036	120	585,150	6,851,150	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0037	120	585,211	6,851,148	500	-60	272.7
15SYRC0038	120	585,270	6,851,141	500	-60	272.7

APPENDIX C

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report - Smokebush Dolerite RC Programme

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 Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC). Nine holes were drilled in this reported programme. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every one metre.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<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>	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging four consecutive 1m samples were composited to form a 4m composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. A one metre sample collected from the top of fresh rock interval was additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm).
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.
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 chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Field Portable XRF (FPXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	No core was collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the green plastic bag. For composite samples, four consecutive green plastic bags were sampled using a PVC spear and combined to produce a four-metre composite sample of 2-3kg. All samples were dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 40 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the one-metre green bags using a spear, which penetrates the entire green bag and has multiple slices taken from several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
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 was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique. The first fresh rock sample in each hole were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite-tantalite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.
	<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 lithochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	<p>Gold Road protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 40.</p> <p>For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 593 samples. This included 17 Field Blanks, 17 Field Standards and 13 Field Duplicates.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 8 Lab blanks, 20 Lab checks, and 7 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays, with the exception of a single field blank which returned low levels of gold, passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.</p>
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 Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant.
	<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>	<p>RC locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting.</p> <p>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 60m intervals.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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 distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing was at drill lines 400 metres apart and 50m apart along the line.
	<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>	Non-mineralised samples were composited over 4m using a spear.
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. All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270).
	<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>	It is considered that hole 15SYRC0034 has been drilled sub-parallel to a West dipping mineralised structure and as such the reported intersection length is not a reflection of the true thickness of mineralisation, with the true thickness likely to be lesser than the reported intercept. While the true thickness cannot be accurately determined with the current drill intercepts, an estimate of 20 metres based on current geological interpretation has been made. Follow up drilling is now planned in the opposite orientation to produce the perpendicular intercepts needed to accurately determine the true width of mineralisation, and the dip and strike orientations of the mineralised structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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 RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2355, which is located mainly inside the Yilga Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves. 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 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, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<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, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres, with from and to depths recorded.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 with certainty at this stage, however it is interpreted that hole 15SYRC0034 is drilling sub-parallel to a mineralised structure meaning that the true thickness is likely to be lesser than the reported intercept. While the true thickness cannot be accurately determined with the current drill intercepts, an estimate of 20 metres based on current geological interpretation has been made. Follow up drilling is now planned in the opposite orientation to produce the perpendicular intercepts needed to accurately determine the true width of mineralisation, and the dip and strike orientations of the mineralised structure. It is considered that hole 15SYRC0034 has been drilled sub-parallel to a West dipping mineralised structure and as such the reported intersection length is not a reflection of the true thickness of mineralisation, with The regional dip in the area is 65 - 80 degrees to the East and North-East.
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 in the body of text for relevant plans and cross sections.
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, 1 ppm, and 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.
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 televiwer surveying. Follow-up RC drilling of scissor and oblique angled holes will be undertaken to provide the perpendicular angled, off section intersections required to obtain accurate strike and true width information.