



ONE-METRE RE-SAMPLING CONFIRMS GOLD INTERCEPTS AT SOUTH YAMARNA JV

Highlights

- **One-metre gold assay re-sampling confirm majority of original four-metre aircore composites over four kilometre long Breelya and Minnie Hill South Prospects**
- **Follow up RC drilling programme is planned to define grade and extent of gold mineralisation**
- **Best gold intercepts at Breelya and Minnie Hill South from the one-metre re-sampling (at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off) include:**
 - **15 metres @ 2.09 g/t Au from 37 metres in 13SYAC0185**
 - **9 metres @ 1.03 g/t Au from 18 metres in 13SYAC0066**
 - **2 metres @ 3.54 g/t Au from 36 metres in 13SYAC0008**
 - **2 metres @ 2.03 g/t Au from 55 metres in 13SYAC0008**
 - **2 metres @ 2.41 g/t Au from 49 metres in 13SYAC0012**
 - **4 metres @ 0.78 g/t Au from 57 metres in 13SYAC0012**
 - **2 metres @ 1.97 g/t Au from 53 metres in 13SYAC0154**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road** or the **Company**) (ASX: GOR) recently completed one-metre re-sampling of selected highest grade aircore intercepts defined using four-metre composite sampling, within the large Breelya and Minnie Hill South gold anomalies (refer ASX announcement 16 December 2013).

Results from the re-sampling confirm the majority of the original intercepts reported under the Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture (**South Yamarna JV**).

The large supergene and primary gold anomalies now confirmed at the Breelya and Minnie Hill South prospects are interpreted to be associated with multiple zones of sub-vertical primary gold mineralisation.

Gold Road Chairman Ian Murray said, "We have been aggressively exploring the Breelya and Minnie Hill Prospects over the last two months, with the view of validating the exploration targeting model which has already achieved great success in the Yamarna North Prospects such as Gruyere and YAM14. The success of the South Yamarna JV exploration campaigns to date has been impressive and we are continuing to build evidence that we have a very large gold system in our priority Gold Camps across both the Northern and Southern Prospects, which were generated from our regional conceptual targeting strategy. The Breelya and Minnie Hill South gold anomalies extend over four kilometres strike and 500 metres width each and are amongst the largest discovered by Gold Road in the Yamarna belt to date."

ASX Code: GOR

ABN 13 109 289 527

COMPANY DIRECTORS
Ian Murray
Chairman

Ziggy Lubieniecki
Executive Director

Russell Davis
Non-Executive Director

Martin Pyle
Non-Executive Director

Kevin Hart
Company Secretary

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office
22 Altona St, West Perth, WA, 6005

Website
www.goldroad.com.au

Email
perth@goldroad.com.au

Phone
+61 8 9200 1600

Fax
+61 8 9481 6405



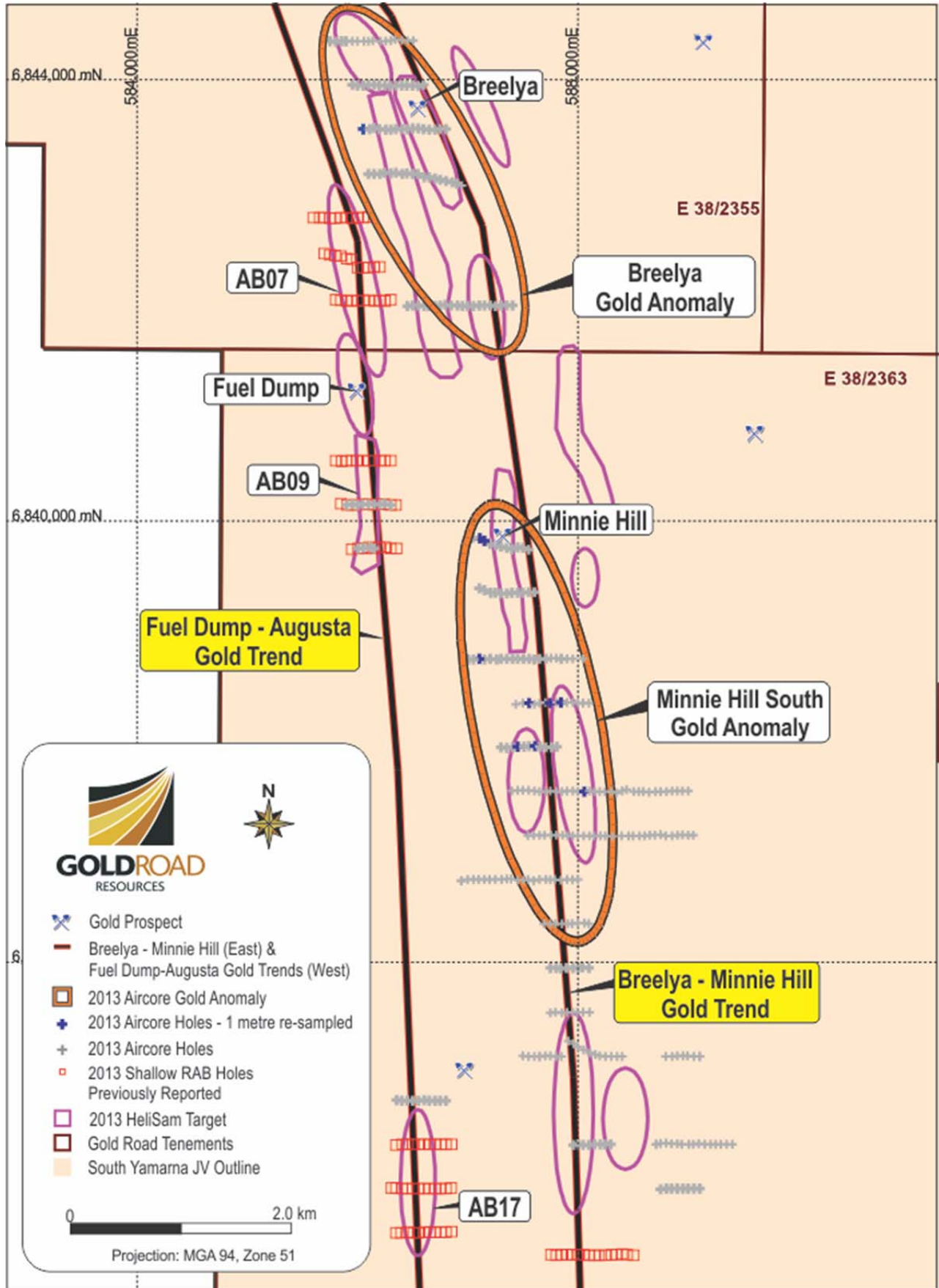


Figure 1: RAB and Aircore Drilling Locations with Gold Trends within Breelya and Minnie Hill Camp, showing one-metre re-sampled drill holes

Aircore Programme - Breelya-Minnie Hill Camp

In October 2013, Gold Road completed its first aircore drill programme in the South Yamarna JV area to test major regional scale targets identified using HeliSAM and magnetic geophysical data, previous interpretation, and shallow auger gold anomalies. The 344 hole programme defined two 500 metre wide anomalies at greater than 100 ppb gold, extending over four kilometres strike at both the Breelya and Minnie Hill South prospects. Both anomalies included multiple ore-grade intersections of gold mineralisation (refer to ASX announcements of 28 November and 16 December 2013). The initial intersections were based on four-metre composite sampling protocols generated from individual consecutive one-metre drill samples. Recent one-metre re-sampling of selected highest grade intercepts has been completed and confirms the width and grade of the majority of intersections derived from the four-metre composite samples. This provides increased confidence in the quality and coherence of the anomalies identified, and the veracity of the four-metre compositing protocol as a method of identifying gold anomalism in the South Yamarna JV project area.

The one-metre re-samples were collected using spear sampling of the original one-metre intervals collected during the aircore drilling campaign. The samples, weighing approximately one kilogram each, were delivered by Gold Road to Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for preparation, and assayed in Perth utilising a 10 gram Aqua regia digestion and AAS for gold analysis, with a 1 ppb detection limit. Gold Road followed standard QAQC protocols for assaying, including submission of an appropriate gold assay standard, blank and field duplicate with each assay batch (refer Appendix 2 Table 1 for details).

A total of 125 one-metre samples were collected from 10 aircore drill holes containing 11 of the original 34 reported gold intercepts. The assay results mostly confirm the original intercepts with a less than 10% variation in the average grade of all re-sampled intervals. However, on the finer scale the one-metre gold assays generally define narrower and higher gold grades with surrounding low grade halo mineralisation. Only one high grade intercept (4 metres @ 15.1 g/t Au from 20 metres in drill hole 13SYAC0254) was not confirmed by the re-sampling. While this intersection showed visible gold which was panned from quartz vein material in a single one-metre sample, both the Aqua Regia assays and follow-up 400 gram LeachWell™ (cyanide leach technique) assaying reported no assays from the corresponding one metre samples.

The maximum gold values in the total aircore programme are displayed on the aeromagnetic image (Figure 2) and re-sampled holes labelled. All of the one-metre re-sampled aircore intercepts are tabulated (Table 1) with the comparative four-metre composite intercepts.

Multi-element analysis and petrographic descriptions are in progress to assist with identification of alteration and classification of favourable rock sequences which are inferred to be similar to the well-endowed Kalgoorlie belt.

Geological interpretation of Breelya-Minnie Hill anomalies

The Breelya and Minnie Hill gold anomalies are defined in the weathered Archaean greenstone rocks below a 20-30 metre thick Permian sandstone cover. The weathered greenstone sequence is interpreted to consist of a series of sub-vertical felsic and mafic intrusive units that vary in width from 50 to several hundred metres. Gold anomalism occurs at three different levels:

1. **Upper Zone:** with quartz vein material in completely oxidised rocks (Upper Saprolite) eg. 13SYAC0254 22-23 metres demonstrated in panned free-gold, not confirmed in assays
2. **Middle Zone:** as supergene anomalies at the top of the first recognisable strongly weathered rocks (Lower Saprolite) eg 13SYAC0008 37-38 metres.
3. **Lower Zone:** in weakly to strongly weathered bedrock (Saprolite/Saprock) eg 13SYAC0066 18-27 metres

Nine of the ten re-sampled holes are from Minnie Hill South where both supergene and bedrock anomalies have been identified. Some examples from Minnie Hill South re-sampling include:

- **13SYAC0185:** original composite intercept of 16 metres @ 2.31 g/t Au from 36 metres in a weathered doleritic host was confirmed by one-metre re-sampling which returned 15 metres @ 2.09 g/t Au from 37 metres with a maximum one-metre value of 4.55 g/t Au from 39 metres.
- **13SYAC0066:** to the southeast, originally intersected 8 metres @ 0.93 g/t Au from 20 metres in a weathered gabbro-dolerite which was re-sampled as 9 metres @ 1.03 g/t Au from 18 metres.
- **13SYAC0008:** initial broad composite intercept of 24 metres @ 0.52 g/t Au from 36 metres, consistent with the one-metre re-sample intercept of 24 metres @ 0.60 g/t Au over the same interval. However this broad interval contains 2 metres @ 3.54 g/t from 36 metres occurring at the first recognisable strongly weathered bedrock contact, or "*redox interface*", with a 1 metre value of 6.88 g/t Au from 37 metres. This intersection also contains 2 metres @ 2.03 g/t Au from 55 metres in a weathered gabbro-dolerite.

The Breelya gold anomalies are more commonly hosted by a felsic to intermediate intrusive magnetic rock sequence. Best mineralisation appears to be hosted with intrusive rocks with possible syenitic character.

Further Work

Infill, aircore and follow up RC drilling will be required to locate the primary gold mineralisation relating to these wide and extensive gold anomalies. It is expected that a number of sub-vertical primary zones could be developed under both the Breelya and Minnie Hill South anomalies. Gold Road and Sumitomo will consider a follow up RC drilling programme for 2014.

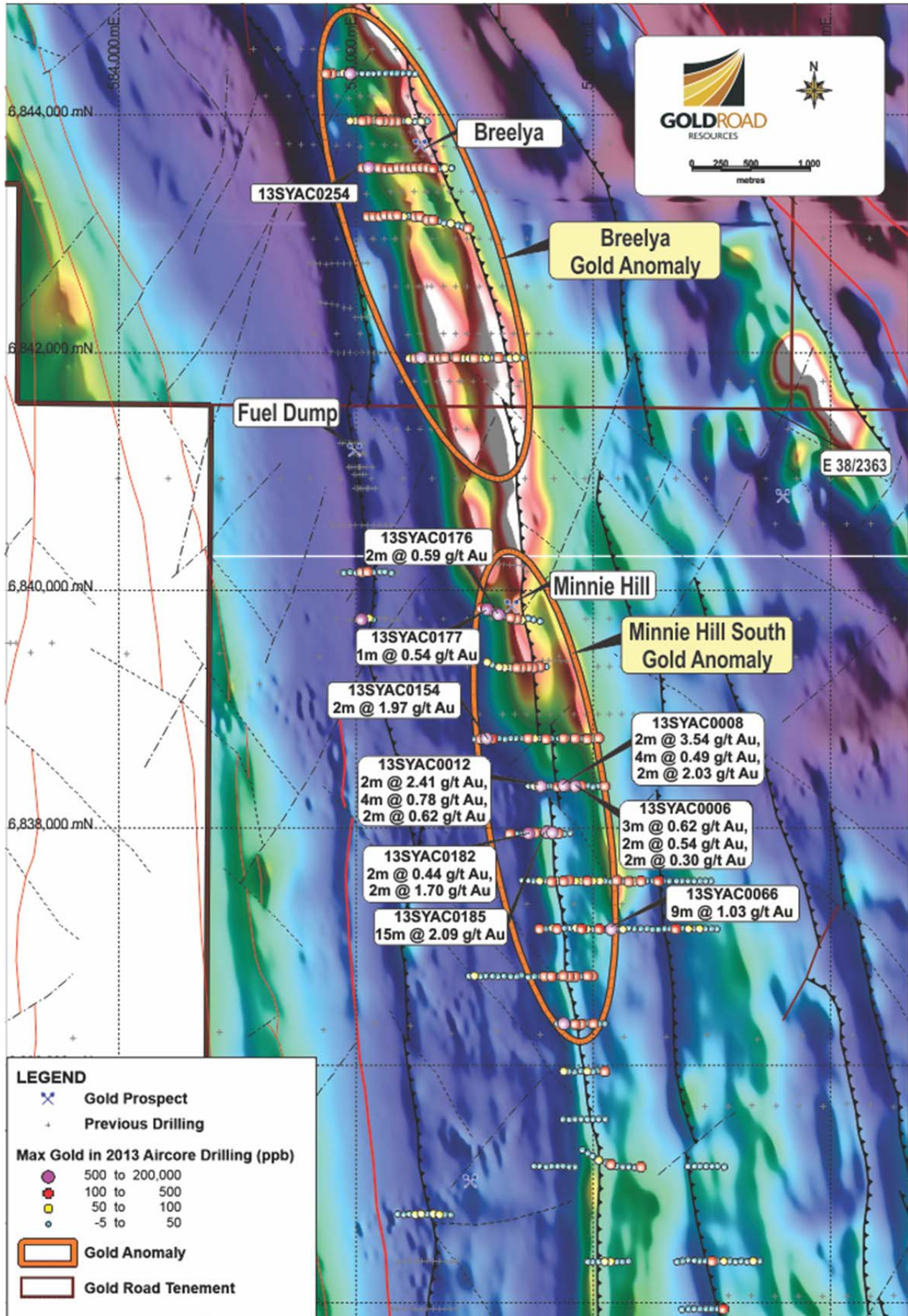


Figure 2: Gold in 2013 aircore drilling on Total Field Aeromagnetic Image showing labels for one-metre-sampled drill holes within Breelya-Minnie Hill Camp.

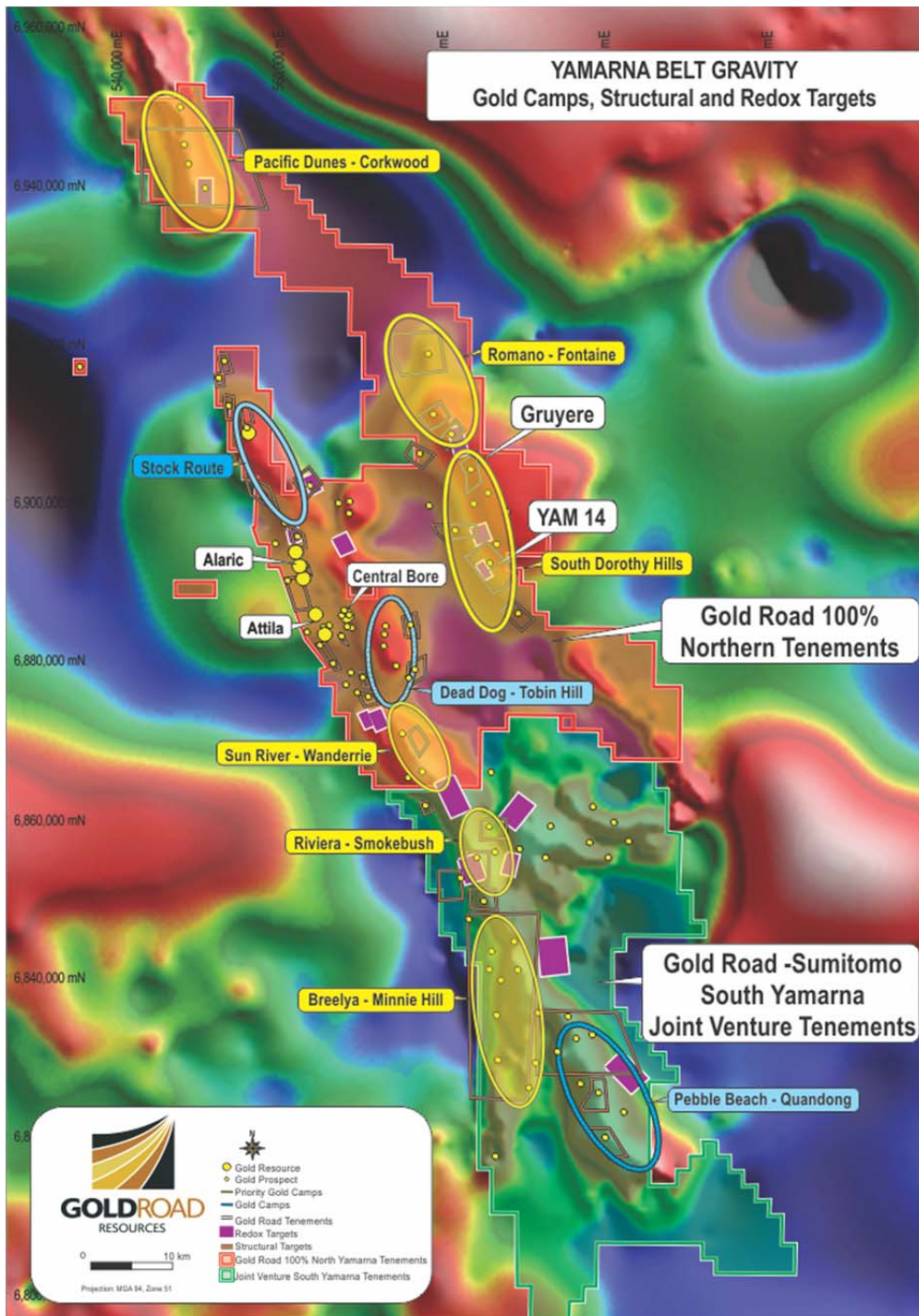


Figure 3: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Gold Camps and Redox Targets

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

Ian Murray
Executive Chairman
Telephone: +61 8 9200 1600

Media
Karen Oswald
Walbrook Investor Relations
Mob: 0423 602 353
karen.oswald@walbrookir.com.au

About Gold Road Resources

Gold Road Resources Limited (ASX: GOR) is exploring and developing its wholly-owned **Yamarna Belt**, a newly discovered gold region covering ~4,200 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 ~2,120 square kilometres.

The Yamarna Belt, adjacent to the 500 kilometre long Yamarna shear zone, is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Geologically similar to the prolific Kalgoorlie Gold Belt, the Yamarna Belt has a resource of 1.3 million ounces of gold, hosts a number of significant new discoveries and lies north of the 7.9 million ounce Tropicana deposit.

Gold Road is prioritising exploration on five of its nine **Gold Camp Targets** on the Yamarna Belt. Identified in 2012 through interpretation of various geological and geophysical data sets, each target has a 15-25 kilometre strike length and contains numerous prospects. Initial exploration of these targets has been very encouraging.

The first Gold Camp Target was the South Dorothy Hills Trend which yielded the recent Gruyere and YAM14 gold discoveries. The discoveries, approximately 9 kilometres apart and on the same structural trend, approximately 25 kilometres north-east of its more advanced project Central Bore, exhibit two different mineralisation styles not seen before in the Yamarna Belt, and confirm the potential for the Dorothy Hills Trend to host further significant gold deposits.

NOTES:

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

Appendix 1

Table 1: Summary of Significant Aircore Intercepts – 2013 (4m composite intercepts: 0.3 g/t Au cut off, 4m minimum width, 4m max internal waste; 1m re-sample intercepts: 0.3 g/t Au cut off, 2m minimum width, 1m max internal waste)

Hole No	Original 4m composite intercepts					New intercepts based on 1m re-samples					MGA East	MGA North
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t Au	Gram x metre	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t Au	Gram x metre		
13SYAC0006	52	56	4	0.68	2.7	55	58	3	0.62	1.9	587,848	6,838,352
					<i>Including</i>	55	56	1	1.52	1.52		
	60	64	4	0.16	0.64	60	62	2	0.54	1.08		
	64	66	2	0.25	0.5	64	66	2	0.3	0.6		
13SYAC0008	36	60	24	0.52	12.5	36	38	2	3.54	7.1	587,751	6,838,354
					<i>Including</i>	37	38	1	6.88	6.88		
						44	48	4	0.49	2		
					<i>Including</i>	55	57	2	2.03	4.1		
13SYAC0012	48	60	12	0.56	6.7	49	51	2	2.41	4.8	587,558	6,838,352
					<i>Including</i>	49	50	1	4.36	4.36		
	60	64	4	0.19	0.76	54	56	2	0.62	1.24		
					<i>Including</i>	57	61	4	0.78	3.1		
13SYAC0066	20	28	8	0.93	7.4	18	27	9	1.03	9.3	588,150	6,837,145
					<i>Including</i>	22	23	1	2.51	2.51		
					<i>Including</i>	25	26	1	2.62	2.62		
					<i>Including</i>	26	27	1	1.56	1.56		
13SYAC0154	52	56	4	1.43	5.7	53	55	2	1.97	3.9	587,101	6,838,752
					<i>Including</i>	53	54	1	2.56	2.56		
13SYAC0176	52	54	2	0.63	1.3	52	54	2	0.59	1.18	587,151	6,839,824
					<i>Including</i>	53	54	1	1.12	1.12		
13SYAC0177	36	40	4	0.95	3.8	39	40	1	0.54	0.54	587,106	6,839,843
13SYAC0182	40	44	4	0.73	2.9	40	42	2	0.44	0.88	587,454	6,837,956
	52	56	4	0.82	3.3	52	54	2	1.7	3.4		
					<i>Including</i>	52	53	1	3.23	3.23		
13SYAC0185	36	52	16	2.31	37	37	52	15	2.09	31.4	587,606	6,837,962
					<i>Including</i>	37	38	1	2.51	2.51		
					<i>Including</i>	38	39	1	3.27	3.27		
					<i>Including</i>	39	40	1	4.55	4.55		
					<i>Including</i>	40	41	1	2.91	2.91		
					<i>Including</i>	41	42	1	1.38	1.38		
					<i>Including</i>	44	45	1	1.73	1.73		
					<i>Including</i>	45	46	1	2.01	2.01		
					<i>Including</i>	46	47	1	2.07	2.07		
					<i>Including</i>	47	48	1	2.8	2.8		
					<i>Including</i>	49	50	1	2.38	2.38		
				<i>Including</i>	50	51	1	3.75	3.75			
13SYAC0254	20	24	4	15.1	60.4	20	24	4	NSA		586,050	6,843,556

Note: GDA 94-Zone 51
NSA = no significant intercept

Table 2: Collar Details - 2013 Aircore holes re-sampled on one-metre

Hole Number	Depth (m)	MGA_E	MGA_N	mRL	Magn Azimuth	Dip
13SYAC0006	66	587,848	6,838,352	467	360	-90
13SYAC0008	64	587,751	6,838,354	467	360	-90
13SYAC0012	77	587,558	6,838,352	470	360	-90
13SYAC0066	28	588,150	6,837,145	448	360	-90
13SYAC0154	60	587,101	6,838,752	475	360	-90
13SYAC0176	54	587,151	6,839,824	474	360	-90
13SYAC0177	55	587,106	6,839,843	474	360	-90
13SYAC0182	64	587,454	6,837,956	473	360	-90
13SYAC0185	54	587,606	6,837,962	471	360	-90
13SYAC0254	70	586,050	6,843,556	469	360	-90

Note: Coordinates in Projection GDA 94 - Zone 51

Appendix 2 - JORC Code 2012 Edition

Table 1 report - Breelya and Minnie Hill aircore drilling

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 aircore on an average drill hole spacing of 50m and line spacing of 400m. A total of 168 holes were drilled and assayed for the reported programme for 9,246m, with an average depth of 55m. Aircore holes were drilled vertical to refusal.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 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>	One metre aircore samples were collected and composited to 4 m to produce a bulk 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample of which 10 gr was analysed using aqua-regia digestion with AAS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. Selected intercepts have been re-sampled over one metre intervals. The one metre sample piles were speared and a 0.5-1 kg sample was collected and submitted for a 10 gr aqua regia assay by AAS with a 1 ppb detection limit as above.
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 aircore drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The aircore bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm).
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	All samples were dry, RAB/AC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples is estimated to be approximately 80-90%, with local variations near surface as low as 20-40%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in 10m rows.
	<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 RAB/aircore samples were dry. The nature of possible mineralisation is not known at this stage, and no information is available regarding possible bias due to material size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. Logging of RAB/aircore chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. A bottom of hole sample is sieved and stored in a chip tray. A hand-held XRF machine (Niton) and magnetic susceptibility meter are used to take measurements of the bottom-of-hole sample. Minerals/veining are recorded as percentage and alteration is recorded in relative terms.
	<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 were laid out onto the ground in 10m rows, and four-metre composite samples, amounting to 2-3kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. All samples were dry. Selected intercepts were re-sampled on a one metre basis using a spear and 0.5-1 kg was collected for assaying.
	<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 10g was used for gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	A duplicate field sample is taken at a rate of 1 in 50 samples near the bottom of the hole. At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch.
	<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>	Four-metre composites and one-metre re-splits are taken using a spear, which penetrates the sample pile on the ground in several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg 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 preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg.
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 Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with AAS finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in RAB/Aircore drilling.
	<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. An Exploranium KT9 was used and calibrated before magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken on the standard 1 m sample pile at the end of the hole.
	<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>	Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 per 50 samples. At the Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC was checked using the QAQCR software and found to be within acceptable limits (1-2SD).
Verification of sampling and	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by Gold Road's Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Verification by independent personnel will be completed at the Resource stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	<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 is carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Datashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Geologist.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is used for plotting and reporting purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	<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>	RAB/Aircore locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. For angled drillholes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clino.
	<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 drillhole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1-2m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Aircore drilling was carried out on a nominal 400m by 50m pattern. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to 4metres. Anomalous composite samples will be resampled on a one-metre basis.
	<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>	Results from the aircore drilling are not used for resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples were composited over 4 meters using a scoop. Selected intercepts were subsequently spear sampled on a one metre basis.
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 (90 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation. Holes are drilled vertical.
	<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>	No sampling bias is considered to be introduced.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags, sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<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 early stage in the programme. Assay audits will be undertaken at the resource stage.

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 aircore drilling occurred within tenement E38/2355 and E38/2363, which are fully owned by Gold Road Resources Ltd. E38/2355 is located mostly 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.
	<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 Breelya and Minnie Hill prospects were first defined by BHP and WMC.
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"> ▪ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ▪ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ▪ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ▪ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ▪ <i>hole length.</i> <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 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 0.3 g/t Au, with maximum internal dilution of one metre and minimum width of two 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.
	<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	<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. 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>	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. The regional strike of the host rocks in the area is 350 degrees with an inferred steep easterly dip. All results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width is unknown.</p>
Diagrams	<p><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></p>	<p>Refer to Figures 1-2 in the body of text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	<p>All results above 0.3 g/t Au have been reported.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<p>Drill hole location data are plotted on the aeromagnetic map.</p>
Further work	<p><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></p>	<p>Infill drilling and further testing of the anomalous results with aircore and RC holes will be completed in the near future.</p>