

MINERALISATION AT GRUYERE EXTENDED TO 750 METRES DEPTH WITH BEST EVER INTERSECTION



Highlights

- **Diamond hole 14GYDD0061 intersects 781 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 22 metres to 801 metres**
- **Intersections greater than 1.0 g/t Au within 14GDD0061 include 162 metres at 2.14 g/t Au from 238 metres, demonstrating significant higher-grade potential**
- **High-grade north plunging trend confirmed at Gruyere**
- **Diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling intersects continuous gold mineralisation in previously modelled waste zones.**
- **Final results from Sun River - Wanderrie identifies four gold targets for follow-up drilling**

Gold Road Resources Limited (**Gold Road or the Company**) (ASX: GOR) is pleased to announce that assays returned for Gruyere drill hole 14GYDD0061 successfully identified a mineralised intersection within the Gruyere Tonalite of **781 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 22 metres to 803 metres**, which extends mineralisation to almost 750 metres vertically. This represents the best intersection so far drilled at Gruyere. The cumulative length of assays greater than 0.5 g/t Au within this interval totals **522 metres at 1.84 g/t Au**, with the majority of non-mineralised material associated with narrow internal dykes.

New drilling at Gruyere has also intersected consistent higher-grade gold mineralisation in the southern and central areas of the Resource previously interpreted as waste zones (Figures 1 and 2). Infill of these waste zones and the extent of mineralisation intersected in 14GYDD0061 provide significant upside to the current Gruyere Resource. An interpreted northerly plunge to higher-grade mineralisation in the North Zone of Gruyere (Figure 2) was also confirmed and extended down plunge, adding further extensional potential to be followed up.

All assays from the **Sun River - Wanderrie** Aircore programme (refer ASX announcement dated 18 December 2014) have been finalised. Drilling has identified **four significant gold anomalies** with a combined strike length of eight kilometres for follow-up aircore drilling in the first half of 2015. High-grade aircore results previously reported will be followed up with a 1,000 metre RC drill programme scheduled for the March 2015 quarter.

Executive Director Justin Osborne commented *"The depth extensions and continuity of mineralisation at Gruyere continue to demonstrate the robustness of the deposit. The extension down to almost 750 metres vertically allows for assessment of large scale underground development opportunities below the open pit project that is currently the subject of our Scoping Study."*

"At Sun River-Wanderrie, our camp-scale approach to exploration continues to deliver results. With four anomalies containing a combined eight kilometre strike length, we are keen to follow up with RC drilling in the current Quarter."

ASX Code: GOR

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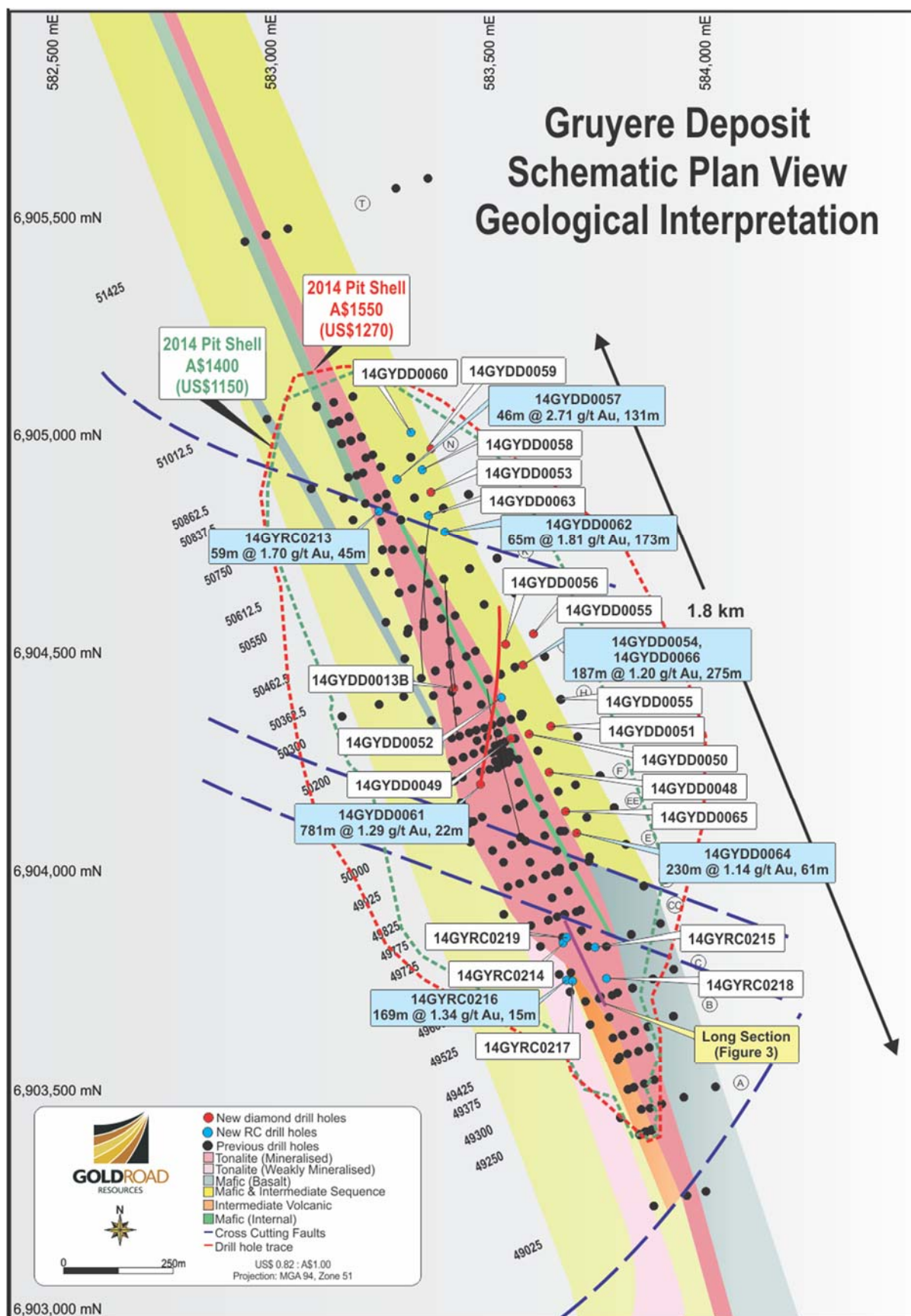


Figure 1: Gruyere plan projection illustrating interpreted geology and location of recent Drill Hole collars and significant intersections

Gruyere Resource Drilling Programme

A programme of RC and Diamond drilling was completed in the December 2014 quarter targeting strategic extensions to the Gruyere Resource, and areas relevant to ongoing studies (refer ASX announcement dated 18 December 2014). Assay results received confirm significant depth extensions to the Gruyere Resource, and have identified consistent higher-grade mineralisation in areas previously modelled as waste as well as confirming the grade within existing mineralised zones. The new information provides improved confidence in the current geological interpretations and has identified significant further upside to the Gruyere Resource model.

A deep diamond drill hole, 14GYDD0061, was completed as part of this programme, which aimed to test the depth extent of Gruyere mineralisation below the reported Resource. Oriented along the strike of the Gruyere Tonalite, at a dip of -65 degrees to north, this drill hole successfully intersected **mineralisation within the Gruyere Tonalite from 22 metres to 803 metres recording the best Gruyere intersection so far of 781 metres at 1.29 g/t Au**. This extends mineralisation in the Gruyere Deposit to approximately 750 metres below surface, which is almost 150 metres beyond previous limits. The last 21 metres of mineralisation adjacent to the footwall of the deposit returned an intersection of 21 metres at 2.20 g/t Au including multiple assays greater than 5.0 g/t Au in a highly sheared and altered zone. The total intersection included best intercepts at the 1.0 g/t Au cut-off as follows:

- **24.6 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 171.4 metres;**
- **162 metres at 2.14 g/t from 238 metres;**
- **128 metres at 1.86 g/t from 453 metres; and**
- **21 metres at 2.20 g/t Au from 782 metres.**

The cumulative length of mineralisation greater than 1.0 g/t Au within the 781 metre intersection totals 346 metres at a grade of 2.39 g/t Au, and **above 0.5 g/t Au totals 522 metres at 1.83 g/t Au**. The majority of the assays below 0.5 g/t Au occur within non-mineralised mafic dykes which strike parallel with the drill orientation. This resulted in thick intersections (15 to 22 metres) where the hole drilled obliquely along the strike of dykes that have true widths of generally less than five metres.

Additional diamond holes targeted specific infill positions affecting the position of the current Scoping Study pit shell. Best diamond drill hole intersections included the following:

- A total intersection in **hole 14GYDD0064 at 0.0 g/t Au cut-off of 230 metres at 1.14 g/t Au from 61 metres**. The total intersection included best intercepts at the 1.0 g/t Au cut-off as follows: 5 metres at 2.31 g/t Au from 61 metres, 19 metres at 1.58 g/t Au from 137.9 metres, 11 metres at 2.41 g/t Au from 187 metres, and 46.9 metres at 1.84 g/t Au from 224.2 metres.
- A total intersection in **hole 14GYDD0066 at 0.0 g/t Au cut-off of 187 metres at 1.20 g/t Au from 275 metres**. The total intersection included best intercepts at the 1.0 g/t Au cut-off as follows: 10.3 metres at 2.17 g/t Au from 274.7 metres, 22 metres at 1.65 g/t Au from 363 metres, and 12.6 metres at 2.29 g/t Au from 415.4 metres.

A series of RC holes drilled in the southern end of the deposit targeted a large zone modelled as waste. Drilling successfully intersected thick zones of continuous gold mineralisation consistent with the Resource model and which extended into the zones previously interpreted as waste (Figures 2 and 3). This included an intersection of 169 metres at 1.34 g/t Au from 15 metres in drill hole 14GYRC0216. An interpreted north plunging higher-grade zone in the northern zone of the Resource was also targeted for potential extensions with a series of RC holes. Drilling confirmed the north plunge to mineralisation with consistent intersections of 30 to 60 metre widths at greater than 1.6 g/t Au.

The best RC drill hole intersections in the total programme included:

- **169 metres at 1.34 g/t Au from 15 metres;** including 78 metres at 1.64 g/t Au from 21 metres, and 36 metres at 1.57 g/t Au from 106 metres; 14GYRC0216 (South Zone)
- **46 metres at 2.71 g/t Au from 131 metres;** 14GYDD0057 (North Zone)
- **65 metres at 1.81 g/t Au from 173 metres;** 14GYDD0062 (North Zone)
- **59 metres at 1.70 g/t Au from 45 metres.** 14GYRC0213 (North Zone)

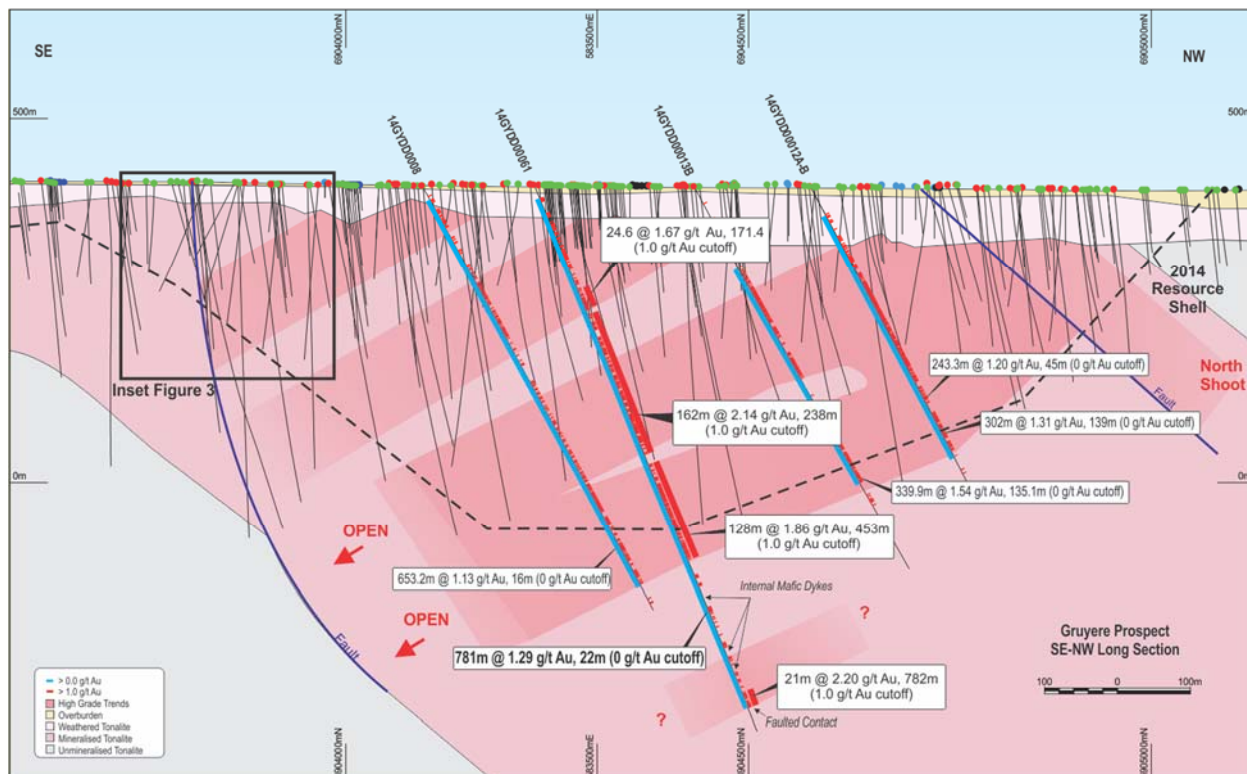


Figure 2: Long Section – Gruyere Deposit highlighting drill hole 14GYDD0061 in relation to previous deep drill holes. (Total intersection within Tonalite on left, and significant intersections greater than 1.0 g/t Au on right of drill traces). Schematic geology illustrated showing southerly plunging higher-grade trends and high-grade North Shoot. **Inset Figure 3** refers to the area illustrated in Figure 3 below.

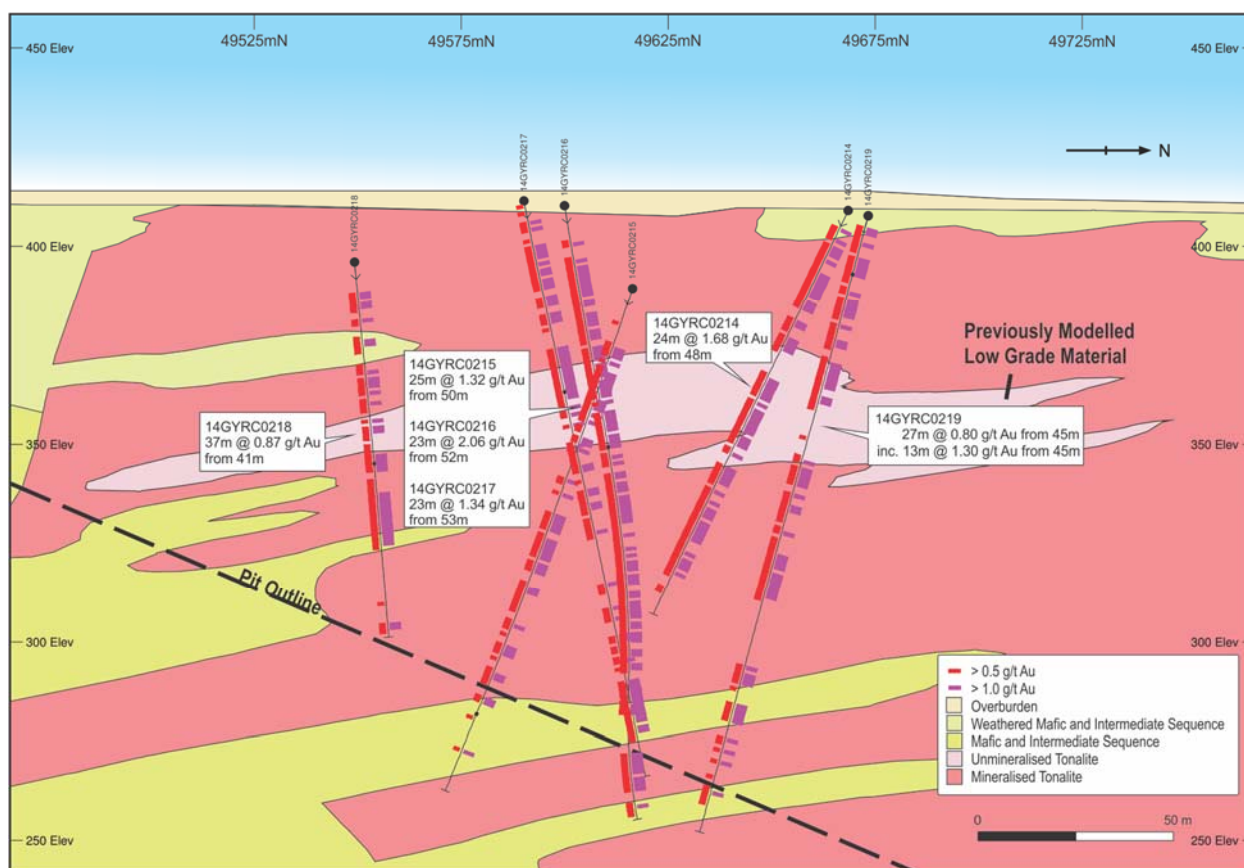


Figure 3: Gruyere longitudinal projection looking west illustrating position of new mineralised drill intersections in relation to previously modelled waste zones. Intersections labelled note the length of hole within the previously interpreted “waste zone” in pale pink. Drilling has potential to convert a 200 metre long waste zone to mineralisation.

Future Work – Gruyere Deposit

Planning for the next phase Gruyere drill programme is in progress. This will provide drilling information adequate to support a minimum Indicated Resource classification for all Resources within the Scoping Study pit shell as the basis for Pre-Feasibility studies. It is estimated approximately 10,000 to 15,000 metres of RC drilling and 4,000 to 6,000 metres of diamond drilling will be required. Drilling is anticipated to commence in the March 2015 quarter and finish in the June 2015 quarter.

Sun River - Wanderrie Reconnaissance Programme

The final outstanding assays have been returned from the Sun River - Wanderrie Aircore programme (refer to ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2014). An additional 40 intercepts exceeding 0.1 g/t Au (100ppb) were recorded, including four intersections of greater than 0.5 g/t Au (Figure 4) as follows:

- 4 metres at 2.22 g/t Au from 40 metres; (14GYRB2534)
- 4 metres at 0.63 g/t Au from 32 metres; (14GYRB2266)
- 1 metre at 0.58 g/t Au from 53 metres; (14GYRB2805)
- 2 metres at 0.52 g/t Au from 45 metres. (14GYRB2449)

There are now four identified gold anomalies which will be followed up with infill Aircore drilling to refine the limits of gold anomalism (Figure 4). The anomalies vary in size from 800 to 3,000 metres in strike and 500 to 1,000 metres in width, and define a combined strike length of approximately 8,000 metres to be further tested. Detailed geological interpretation of the Sun River - Wanderrie area is now in progress to assist with better targeting of future Aircore programmes.

A 1,000 metre programme of RC drilling has also been planned to test for bed rock gold mineralisation below high-grade previously reported intersections (refer ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2014) below. This RC drilling is planned for the March 2015 quarter.

- 7 metres at 9.55 g/t Au from 44 metres, including 4 metres at 15.46 g/t Au from 44 metres (14GYRB2431);
- 15 metres at 1.49 g/t Au from 60 metres, including 1 metre at 8.11 g/t Au from 74 metres (14GYRB2418);
- 11 metres at 1.76 g/t Au from 48 metres (14GYRB2825); and
- 1 metre at 2.76 g/t Au from 37 metres (14GYRB2827).

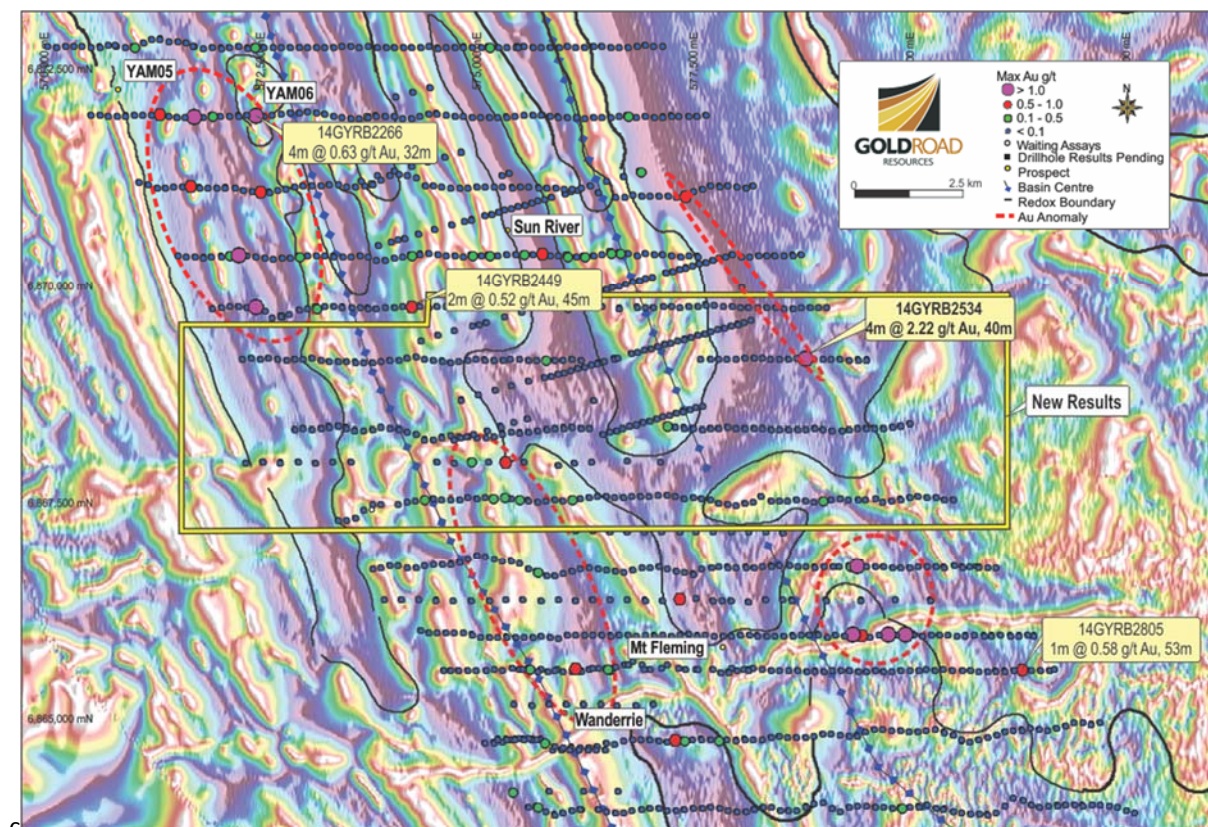


Figure 4: Sun River - Wanderrie plan illustrating maximum gold in hole in Aircore drilling, location of significant intercepts, and identified Gold Anomalies (red circles). New assay results relevant to this release occur within the yellow outline. Background is RTP tilt magnetic image

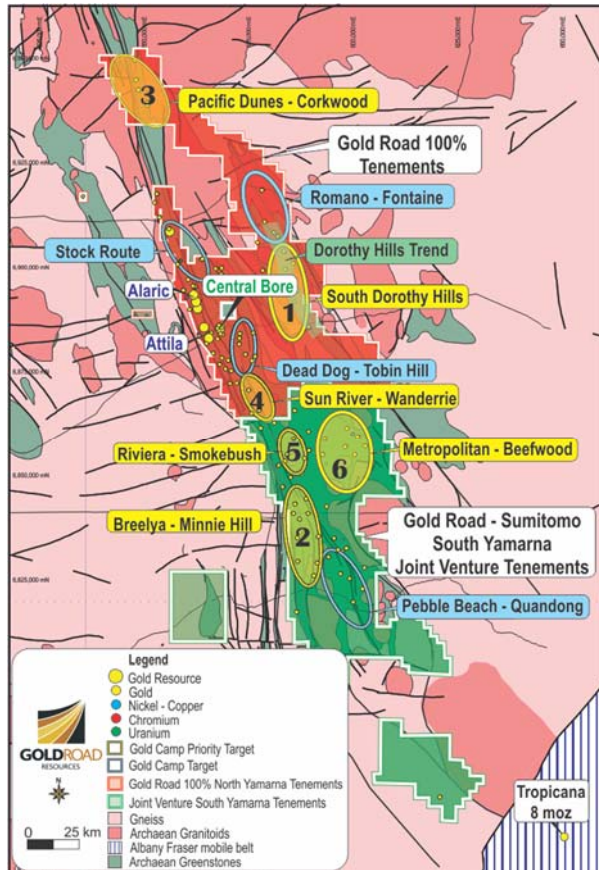


Figure 5: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of Dorothy Hills Trend as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets

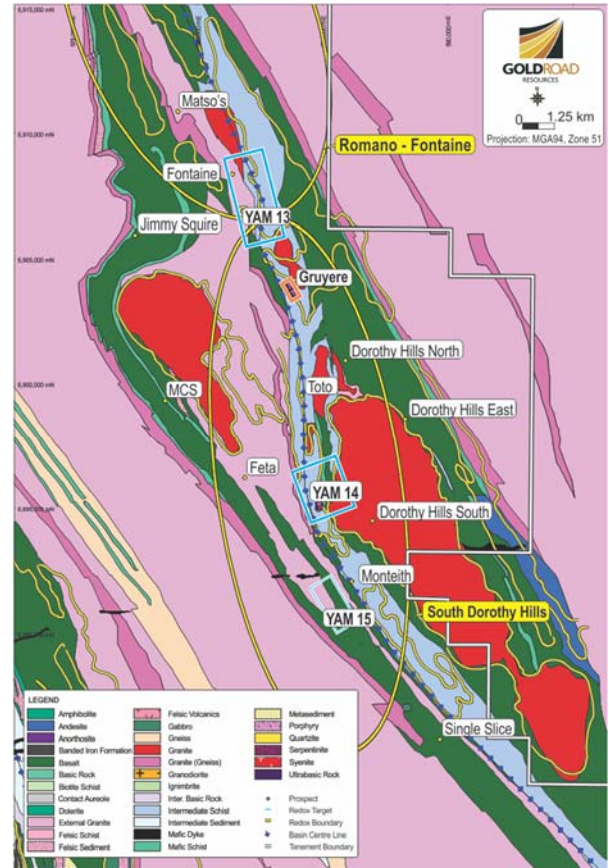


Figure 6: The Dorothy Hills trend showing Gruyere

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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 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, followed by identification of a significant regional scale geochemical anomaly at Toto. 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, Exploration Manager 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 – Exploration Manager 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 a fixed-term contract 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 RPGeo 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.

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 Central Bore and 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 Central Bore 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
2. Central Bore Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2004 standards, at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off
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

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

APPENDIX A – GRUYERE INFILL DRILLING

Table 1: Summary of significant Diamond drilling intercepts – total intersection in Gruyere Tonalite
(0.0 g/t Au cut-off, maximum 22 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	% above 0.5 g/t	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0048	115.6	318	202.4	0.92	185.3	60%	583,635	6,904,234
14GYDD0050	126	297	171	0.92	156.5	54%	583,591	6,904,321
14GYDD0051	193.2	375.02	181.82	0.96	173.9	60%	583,639	6,904,339
14GYDD0053	204	259.5	55.5	2.17	120.7	86%	583,365	6,904,875
14GYDD0055	256	376	120	1.30	156.4	63%	583,577	6,904,478
14GYDD0056	166.6	288.5	121.9	1.05	128.3	62%	583,600	6,904,549
14GYDD0059	241.5	277.7	36.2	1.93	69.9	77%	583,536	6,904,525
14GYDD0061	22	803	781	1.29	1,004.9	67%	583,366	6,904,974
14GYDD0064	61	291	230	1.14	262.6	68%	583,479	6,904,206
14GYDD0065	107	320	213	0.71	150.6	50%	583,673	6,904,087
14GYDD0066	274.7	460	185.3	1.21	224.4	62%	583,674	6,904,143

Table 2: Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts - total intersection in Gruyere Tonalite
(0.0 g/t Au cut-off, maximum 15 metre waste)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	% above 0.5 g/t	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0049*	83	246.5	163.5	0.96	157.1	64%	583,547	6,904,305
14GYDD0052*	83	249	166	0.71	118.3	48%	583,527	6,904,404
14GYDD0057*	131	177	46	2.71	124.8	96%	583,288	6,904,903
14GYDD0058*	217	277	60	1.60	96.2	78%	583,346	6,904,925
14GYDD0060*	228	254	26	1.58	41.2	100%	583,320	6,905,011
14GYDD0062*	173	239	66	1.79	118.2	91%	583,398	6,904,782
14GYDD0063*	162	229	67	1.68	112.3	91%	583,360	6,904,821
14GYRC0213	45	104	59	1.70	100.1	86%	583,247	6,904,831
14GYRC0214	11	114	103	1.40	144.3	83%	583,667	6,903,842
14GYRC0215	46	150	104	1.12	116.1	66%	583,740	6,903,832
14GYRC0216	15	184	169	1.34	226.9	83%	583,675	6,903,758
14GYRC0217	10	160	150	1.11	166.9	66%	583,689	6,903,755
14GYRC0218	31	105	74	1.62	120.0	78%	583,769	6,903,755
14GYRC0219	9	163	154	1.05	161.4	64%	583,667	6,903,847

Notes: * Denotes drill holes originally planned as Diamond holes were drilled as RC.

Table 3: Summary of significant Diamond drilling intercepts - (1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0048	116.5	121.0	4.5	1.28	5.8	583,635	6,904,234
	129.0	133.0	4.0	1.22	4.9		
	140.0	141.0	1.0	1.05	1.1		
	145.0	148.0	3.0	1.27	3.8		
	151.0	153.0	2.0	1.25	2.5		
	158.0	159.0	1.0	1.21	1.2		
	162.0	163.0	1.0	1.29	1.3		
	177.0	181.0	4.0	1.43	5.7		
	186.0	192.5	6.5	0.84	5.5		
	195.0	196.0	1.0	1.74	1.7		
	203.0	211.5	8.5	1.83	15.6		
	218.6	224.0	5.4	1.24	6.7		
	231.0	248.0	17.0	1.26	21.4		
	254.0	261.0	7.0	2.46	17.2		
	269.0	270.0	1.0	2.23	2.2		
	274.0	280.5	6.5	1.87	12.2		
	293.0	295.0	2.0	1.54	3.1		
	301.0	302.0	1.0	1.90	1.9		
	304.9	318.0	13.1	1.99	26.1		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0050	126.0	131.0	5.0	1.97	9.9	583,591	6,904,321
	133.1	145.0	11.9	1.29	15.4		
	158.0	186.0	28.0	1.13	31.6		
	189.1	197.0	8.0	1.48	11.8		
	200.1	205.3	5.2	1.84	9.5		
	207.9	212.5	4.6	1.54	7.1		
	219.6	221.3	1.7	1.50	2.6		
	225.0	233.0	8.0	1.48	11.8		
	239.0	241.0	2.0	6.35	12.7		
	244.0	245.0	1.0	3.08	3.1		
	252.0	254.0	2.0	1.41	2.8		
	268.0	269.0	1.0	1.30	1.3		
	276.0	278.0	2.0	1.32	2.6		
	284.0	285.0	1.0	1.18	1.2		
	290.0	296.0	6.0	1.07	6.4		
14GYDD0051	197.0	198.0	1.0	1.73	1.7	583,639	6,904,339
	204.9	206.0	1.1	2.32	2.5		
	209.0	211.0	2.0	2.86	5.7		
	218.0	220.8	2.8	1.58	4.4		
	226.5	229.0	2.5	1.54	3.9		
	236.0	237.0	1.0	1.15	1.2		
	242.0	243.0	1.0	1.73	1.7		
	251.0	266.3	15.3	1.03	15.8		
	275.0	276.0	1.0	1.39	1.4		
	278.7	299.2	20.5	1.52	31.2		
	302.9	304.0	1.1	1.39	1.5		
	309.0	315.0	6.0	1.55	9.3		
	321.0	325.0	4.0	2.11	8.5		
	329.0	337.0	8.0	1.42	11.4		
	348.0	360.0	12.0	2.07	24.8		
	369.0	375.0	6.0	2.63	15.8		
14GYDD0053	204.0	242.0	38.0	2.64	100.3	583,365	6,904,875
	245.0	248.0	3.0	2.18	6.5		
	251.0	258.0	7.0	1.47	10.3		
14GYDD0055	256.0	258.0	2.0	2.04	4.1	583,600	6,904,549
	262.0	288.0	26.0	1.99	51.7		
	302.0	307.0	5.0	1.37	6.9		
	315.0	319.0	4.0	1.37	5.5		
	323.0	334.2	11.2	2.97	33.3		
	341.0	344.5	3.5	2.62	9.2		
	347.5	352.0	4.6	2.66	12.1		
	355.0	361.0	6.0	1.37	8.2		
	365.0	369.0	4.0	1.40	5.6		
	372.0	376.0	4.0	1.02	4.1		
14GYDD0056	166.6	167.5	1.0	7.38	7.0	583,536	6,904,525
	170.0	171.0	1.0	1.15	1.2		
	176.0	185.0	9.0	1.54	13.9		
	188.0	190.5	2.5	2.79	7.0		
	193.3	196.0	2.7	1.53	4.2		
	208.0	209.0	1.0	1.12	1.1		
	213.0	215.0	2.0	2.89	5.8		
	218.2	237.0	18.8	1.71	32.1		
	240.0	240.6	0.6	2.36	1.4		
	256.0	258.0	2.0	1.15	2.3		
	261.5	280.0	18.5	1.68	31.1		
	285.0	286.0	1.0	1.39	1.4		
14GYDD0059	244.0	255.0	11.0	2.80	30.8	583,366	6,904,974
	258.0	270.2	12.2	2.04	24.9		
	274.0	277.7	3.7	2.77	10.2		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0061	22.0	28.0	6.0	2.08	12.5	583,479	6,904,206
	45.0	52.0	7.0	2.00	14.0		
	59.0	72.0	13.0	1.30	16.9		
	78.0	79.0	1.0	2.06	2.1		
	84.0	86.0	2.0	1.70	3.4		
	89.0	90.0	1.0	1.77	1.8		
	95.9	98.0	2.1	1.32	2.8		
	100.8	118.0	17.2	1.47	25.3		
	121.0	122.0	1.0	2.27	2.3		
	125.0	132.0	7.0	1.31	9.2		
	140.9	142.0	1.1	1.64	1.9		
	147.0	148.0	1.0	1.45	1.5		
	151.0	157.0	6.0	1.03	6.2		
	163.0	168.0	5.0	1.21	6.1		
	171.4	196.0	24.6	1.67	41.1		
	203.0	209.0	6.0	1.69	10.1		
	215.0	227.0	12.0	1.60	19.2		
	238.0	266.0	28.0	1.91	53.5		
	269.0	277.0	8.0	0.99	7.9		
	280.0	292.0	12.0	2.37	28.4		
	297.0	317.0	20.0	2.79	55.8		
	321.0	335.0	14.0	2.42	33.9		
	339.0	344.7	5.7	4.01	22.7		
	348.5	353.0	4.5	2.82	12.7		
	356.0	386.0	30.0	2.76	82.8		
	390.0	400.0	10.0	3.58	35.8		
	403.0	405.0	2.0	1.30	2.6		
	409.0	410.0	1.0	2.03	2.0		
	415.0	418.0	3.0	1.75	5.3		
	433.0	437.0	4.0	3.35	13.4		
	442.0	444.0	2.0	1.09	2.2		
	447.0	448.0	1.0	1.20	1.2		
	453.0	458.0	5.0	2.24	11.2		
	463.0	548.0	85.0	2.07	176.0		
	551.0	580.0	29.0	1.59	46.1		
	603.0	608.0	5.0	1.71	8.6		
	616.0	620.0	4.0	2.66	10.6		
	651.0	662.0	11.0	1.10	12.1		
	666.0	670.0	4.0	1.00	4.0		
	674.0	675.0	1.0	2.60	2.6		
	681.0	682.0	1.0	1.35	1.4		
	693.0	694.0	1.0	2.21	2.2		
	705.0	713.0	8.0	1.09	8.7		
	726.6	733.0	6.4	1.35	8.6		
	738.0	739.0	1.0	1.47	1.5		
	750.1	755.0	4.9	1.23	6.0		
	760.9	765.0	4.1	1.69	6.9		
	772.0	773.0	1.0	1.01	1.0		
	783.0	790.0	7.0	2.46	17.2		
	793.0	803.0	10.0	2.60	26.0		
14GYDD0064	61.0	66.0	5.0	2.31	11.6	583,673	6,904,087
	82.0	84.0	2.0	2.15	4.3		
	94.0	95.0	1.0	1.09	1.1		
	107.0	108.0	1.0	1.46	1.5		
	111.0	112.0	1.0	9.68	9.7		
	120.0	123.0	3.0	1.28	3.8		
	130.0	134.0	4.0	1.74	7.0		
	137.9	157.0	19.1	1.58	30.2		
	160.0	164.0	4.0	1.31	5.2		
	170.0	176.0	6.0	1.34	8.0		
	178.1	180.0	1.9	1.08	2.1		
	183.0	184.0	1.0	1.58	1.6		
	187.0	198.0	11.0	2.41	26.5		
	203.0	207.0	4.0	1.19	4.8		
	219.0	220.0	1.0	1.57	1.6		
	224.2	271.0	46.9	1.84	86.2		
	276.0	277.0	1.0	1.23	1.2		
	284.0	285.0	1.0	1.19	1.2		
	288.0	291.0	3.0	2.46	7.4		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0065	107.0	109.0	2.0	2.18	4.4	583,674	6,904,143
	111.3	113.0	1.7	1.70	2.9		
	123.0	124.0	1.0	1.58	1.6		
	128.0	133.0	5.0	1.12	5.6		
	137.0	138.0	1.0	1.38	1.4		
	141.0	142.0	1.0	1.12	1.1		
	160.0	161.0	1.0	1.35	1.4		
	198.0	203.0	5.0	1.02	5.1		
	209.0	212.0	3.0	1.23	3.7		
	223.5	225.0	1.5	2.36	3.6		
	228.0	229.0	1.0	1.76	1.8		
	239.0	250.0	11.0	0.94	10.3		
	254.0	262.0	8.0	2.24	17.9		
	266.5	269.0	2.5	1.45	3.6		
	276.0	284.0	8.0	1.55	12.4		
	293.0	295.0	2.0	2.03	4.1		
	304.0	306.0	2.0	1.15	2.3		
	318.0	320.0	2.0	3.26	6.5		
14GYDD0066	249.8	251.0	1.2	1.83	2.2	583,575	6,904,480
	274.7	285.0	10.3	2.17	22.4		
	298.0	303.0	5.0	6.05	30.3		
	309.0	310.0	1.0	1.48	1.5		
	313.0	314.0	1.0	1.11	1.1		
	319.5	322.0	2.5	1.53	3.8		
	340.0	341.0	1.0	2.86	2.9		
	347.0	348.0	1.0	1.28	1.3		
	354.8	359.8	5.0	1.80	9.0		
	363.0	385.0	22.0	1.65	36.3		
	393.0	395.0	2.0	1.78	3.6		
	398.0	403.0	5.0	1.38	6.9		
	406.9	413.0	6.2	1.83	11.3		
	415.4	428.0	12.6	2.29	28.9		
	433.0	451.0	18.0	1.58	28.4		
	455.9	457.0	1.1	1.95	2.1		

Table 4: Summary of significant RC drilling intercepts - (1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0049	84.0	89.0	5.0	1.89	9.5	583,547	6,904,305
	92.0	105.0	13.0	1.43	18.6		
	108.0	110.0	2.0	2.59	5.2		
	114.0	136.0	22.0	1.20	26.4		
	140.0	153.0	13.0	1.11	14.4		
	168.0	188.0	20.0	1.30	26.0		
	192.0	193.0	1.0	2.74	2.7		
	198.0	202.0	4.0	1.99	8.0		
	212.0	215.0	3.0	1.16	3.5		
	226.0	231.0	5.0	2.11	10.6		
	235.0	238.0	3.0	1.22	3.7		
14GYDD0052	84.0	88.0	4.0	1.39	5.6	583,527	6,904,404
	93.0	97.0	4.0	2.66	10.6		
	104.0	105.0	1.0	1.26	1.3		
	108.0	109.0	1.0	1.09	1.1		
	116.0	127.0	11.0	1.55	17.1		
	137.0	138.0	1.0	1.01	1.0		
	149.0	156.0	7.0	1.42	9.9		
	188.0	189.0	1.0	1.09	1.1		
	194.0	198.0	4.0	1.59	6.4		
	201.0	207.0	6.0	0.90	5.4		
	217.0	222.0	5.0	1.04	5.2		
	227.0	239.0	12.0	1.41	16.9		
	245.0	249.0	4.0	0.96	3.8		
14GYDD0057	131.0	145.0	14.0	2.32	32.5	583,288	6,904,903
	148.0	177.0	29.0	3.14	91.1		
14GYDD0058	217.0	262.0	45.0	1.92	86.4	583,346	6,904,925
	274.0	277.0	3.0	1.67	5.0		
14GYDD0060	229.0	252.0	23.0	1.69	38.9	583,320	6,905,011
14GYDD0062	173.0	178.0	5.0	1.78	8.9	583,398	6,904,782

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0063	183.0	230.0	47.0	1.99	93.5	583,360	6,904,821
	233.0	238.0	5.0	2.02	10.1		
	162.0	211.0	49.0	1.81	88.7		
	215.0	218.0	3.0	1.81	5.4		
	221.0	228.0	7.0	1.95	13.7		
14GYRC0213	46.0	47.0	1.0	1.14	1.1	583,247	6,904,831
	50.0	52.0	2.0	1.20	2.4		
	57.0	104.0	47.0	1.94	91.2		
14GYRC0214	11.0	21.0	10.0	1.48	14.8	583,667	6,903,842
	24.0	35.0	11.0	1.84	20.2		
	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.30	2.6		
	43.0	47.0	4.0	1.63	6.5		
	55.0	78.0	23.0	1.97	45.3		
	81.0	103.0	22.0	1.45	31.9		
	106.0	113.0	7.0	1.52	10.6		
14GYRC0215	47.0	59.0	12.0	2.60	31.2	583,740	6,903,832
	62.0	69.0	7.0	1.33	9.3		
	73.0	77.0	4.0	1.28	5.1		
	85.0	86.0	1.0	1.05	1.1		
	89.0	90.0	1.0	1.10	1.1		
	95.0	112.0	17.0	1.75	29.8		
	116.0	118.0	2.0	1.56	3.1		
	127.0	128.0	1.0	1.16	1.2		
	133.0	136.0	3.0	1.62	4.9		
	141.0	143.0	2.0	2.31	4.6		
	148.0	150.0	2.0	1.23	2.5		
	163.0	164.0	1.0	3.10	3.1		
14GYRC0216	16.0	17.0	1.0	1.30	1.3	583,675	6,903,758
	21.0	99.0	78.0	1.64	127.9		
	102.0	103.0	1.0	1.76	1.8		
	106.0	142.0	36.0	1.57	56.5		
	147.0	149.0	2.0	1.49	3.0		
	152.0	155.0	3.0	1.36	4.1		
	166.0	177.0	11.0	1.50	16.5		
	181.0	182.0	1.0	1.24	1.2		
14GYRC0217	10.0	13.0	3.0	1.71	5.1	583,689	6,903,755
	17.0	40.0	23.0	1.38	31.7		
	47.0	70.0	23.0	1.87	43.0		
	75.0	76.0	1.0	1.08	1.1		
	81.0	83.0	2.0	1.81	3.6		
	88.0	94.0	6.0	1.76	10.6		
	100.0	101.0	1.0	1.58	1.6		
	115.0	116.0	1.0	1.55	1.6		
	122.0	126.0	4.0	1.58	6.3		
	130.0	132.0	2.0	2.05	4.1		
	137.0	138.0	1.0	1.03	1.0		
	143.0	158.0	15.0	2.07	31.1		
14GYRC0218	31.0	36.0	5.0	1.28	6.4	583,769	6,903,755
	39.0	40.0	1.0	1.13	1.1		
	45.0	47.0	2.0	2.77	5.5		
	54.0	64.0	10.0	1.06	10.6		
	68.0	72.0	4.0	1.26	5.0		
	78.0	83.0	5.0	3.41	17.1		
	89.0	104.0	15.0	3.80	57.0		
14GYRC0219	126.0	128.0	2.0	2.51	5.0	583,667	6,903,847
	9.0	14.0	5.0	1.20	6.0		
	17.0	22.0	5.0	1.51	7.6		
	26.0	36.0	10.0	1.42	14.2		
	39.0	41.0	2.0	1.26	2.5		
	45.0	56.0	11.0	1.41	15.5		
	71.0	85.0	14.0	1.81	25.3		
	90.0	91.0	1.0	2.21	2.2		
	96.0	108.0	12.0	1.98	23.8		
	126.0	131.0	5.0	1.83	9.2		
	136.0	141.0	5.0	2.07	10.4		
	145.0	152.0	7.0	0.75	5.3		
	159.0	163.0	4.0	2.43	9.7		

Table 5: Summary of high-grade (>5.0 Au g/t Au) Assays – Diamond drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0048	206.0	207.0	1.0	7.98	8.0	583,635	6,904,234
	256.0	257.0	1.0	8.99	9.0		
14GYDD0050	239.0	240.0	1.0	11.57	11.6	583,591	6,904,321
14GYDD0051	354.0	355.0	1.0	5.20	5.2	583,639	6,904,339
14GYDD0053	204.0	205.0	1.0	11.58	11.6	583,365	6,904,875
	218.2	219.0	0.8	6.04	5.1		
	232.0	233.0	1.0	8.66	8.7		
14GYDD0055	330.0	331.0	1.0	7.67	7.7	583,600	6,904,549
	341.0	342.0	1.0	5.47	5.5		
14GYDD0056	166.6	167.5	0.9	7.38	7.0	583,536	6,904,525
	228.0	229.0	1.0	5.36	5.4		
14GYDD0059	249.0	250.0	1.0	11.99	12.0	583,366	6,904,974
	251.0	252.0	1.0	5.80	5.8		
	260.0	261.0	1.0	6.31	6.3		
14GYDD0061	46.0	47.0	1.0	6.23	6.2	583,479	6,904,206
	257.0	258.0	1.0	5.15	5.1		
	284.0	285.0	1.0	10.62	10.6		
	291.0	292.0	1.0	5.70	5.7		
	301.0	302.0	1.0	12.67	12.7		
	302.0	303.0	1.0	5.91	5.9		
	313.0	314.0	1.0	7.15	7.1		
	325.0	326.0	1.0	5.71	5.7		
	334.0	335.0	1.0	5.49	5.5		
	339.0	340.0	1.0	5.32	5.3		
	342.0	343.0	1.0	8.54	8.5		
	350.0	351.0	1.0	5.22	5.2		
	362.0	363.0	1.0	5.65	5.6		
	363.0	364.0	1.0	7.14	7.1		
	376.0	377.0	1.0	10.65	10.6		
	392.0	393.0	1.0	10.25	10.3		
	393.0	394.0	1.0	5.57	5.6		
	434.0	435.0	1.0	8.62	8.6		
	470.0	471.0	1.0	11.05	11.1		
	487.0	488.0	1.0	5.73	5.7		
14GYDD0064	560.0	561.0	1.0	6.55	6.6	583,673	6,904,087
	789.0	790.0	1.0	8.69	8.7		
	796.7	797.5	0.9	5.86	5.0		
	797.5	798.0	0.5	5.29	2.6		
	799.0	800.0	1.0	5.38	5.4		
	62.0	63.0	1.0	5.81	5.8		
	111.0	112.0	1.0	9.68	9.7		
14GYDD0066	193.0	194.0	1.0	8.41	8.4	583,674	6,904,143
	244.0	245.0	1.0	5.73	5.7		
	274.7	275.8	1.1	5.06	5.6		
	298.0	299.0	1.0	21.51	21.5		
	366.0	367.0	1.0	7.75	7.8		

Table 6: Summary of high-grade (>5.0 Au g/t Au) Assays – RC Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYDD0057	144.0	145.0	1.0	6.22	6.2	583,288	6,904,903
	153.0	154.0	1.0	6.48	6.5		
	167.0	168.0	1.0	6.44	6.4		
	169.0	170.0	1.0	7.84	7.8		
	170.0	171.0	1.0	7.48	7.5		
14GYDD0058	237.0	238.0	1.0	5.01	5.0	583,346	6,904,925
	261.0	262.0	1.0	5.26	5.3		
14GYDD0062	186.0	187.0	1.0	5.02	5.0	583,398	6,904,782
	223.0	224.0	1.0	9.32	9.3		
	224.0	225.0	1.0	13.10	13.1		
14GYDD0063	194.0	195.0	1.0	8.76	8.8	583,360	6,904,821
	202.0	203.0	1.0	11.56	11.6		
	225.0	226.0	1.0	5.02	5.0		
14GYRC0215	47.0	48.0	1.0	5.52	5.5	583,740	6,903,832
	49.0	50.0	1.0	7.35	7.3		
14GYRC0217	48.0	49.0	1.0	5.86	5.9	583,689	6,903,755
	145.0	146.0	1.0	6.52	6.5		
14GYRC0218	81.0	82.0	1.0	8.69	8.7	583,769	6,903,755
	93.0	94.0	1.0	6.04	6.0		
	95.0	96.0	1.0	5.14	5.1		
	101.0	102.0	1.0	5.93	5.9		
	102.0	103.0	1.0	5.41	5.4		
14GYRC0219	75.0	76.0	1.0	10.03	10.0	583,667	6,903,847

Table 7: Summary of Gruyere Prospect Diamond drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGAn Azimuth	Dip
14GYDD0048	333.3	583,635	6,904,234	411	333	-61
14GYDD0050	315	583,591	6,904,321	410	315	-60
14GYDD0051	387.7	583,639	6,904,339	411	388	-60
14GYDD0053	279.4	583,365	6,904,875	406	279	-62
14GYDD0054	175	583,577	6,904,478	410	175	-75
14GYDD0055	393.3	583,600	6,904,549	411	393	-60
14GYDD0056	297.1	583,536	6,904,525	410	297	-60
14GYDD0059	294.3	583,366	6,904,974	405	294	-56
14GYDD0061	837.2	583,479	6,904,206	411	837	-63
14GYDD0064	327.3	583,673	6,904,087	411	327	-60
14GYDD0065	348.2	583,674	6,904,143	411	348	-60
14GYDD0066	489.3	583,575	6,904,480	410	489	-72

Table 8: Summary of Gruyere Prospect RC drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGAn Azimuth	Dip
14GYDD0049	260.4	583,547	6,904,305	409	260	-58
14GYDD0052	275	583,527	6,904,404	409	275	-57
14GYDD0057	200	583,288	6,904,903	405	200	-60
14GYDD0058	300	583,346	6,904,925	405	300	-59
14GYDD0060	300	583,320	6,905,011	405	300	-55
14GYDD0062	300	583,398	6,904,782	409	300	-56
14GYDD0063	253	583,360	6,904,821	406	253	-58
14GYRC0213	125	583,247	6,904,831	406	125	-60
14GYRC0214	125	583,667	6,903,842	414	125	-60
14GYRC0215	175	583,740	6,903,832	415	175	-60
14GYRC0216	185	583,675	6,903,758	415	185	-60
14GYRC0217	190	583,689	6,903,755	415	190	-62
14GYRC0218	130	583,769	6,903,755	415	130	-60
14GYRC0219	170	583,667	6,903,847	413	170	-70

APPENDIX B SUN RIVER - WANDERRIE AIRCORE DRILLING

Table 9: Summary of Sun River - Wanderrrie anomalous Aircore drilling intercepts (0.1 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1m intercept)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade	Gram x Metre	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
14GYRB2266	32	36	4	0.63	2.5	572,449	6,871,952
14GYRB2271	43	44	1	0.48	0.5	571,947	6,871,942
14GYRB2278	39	41	2	0.46	0.9	571,346	6,871,960
14GYRB2374	68	72	4	0.16	0.6	576,659	6,870,371
14GYRB2375	64	73	9	0.15	1.4	576,547	6,870,379
14GYRB2378	64	65	1	0.37	0.4	576,246	6,870,337
14GYRB2380	48	49	1	0.13	0.1	576,048	6,870,339
14GYRB2383	53	59	6	0.35	2.1	575,754	6,870,357
14GYRB2385	8	12	4	0.17	0.7	575,554	6,870,359
14GYRB2389	8	12	4	0.11	0.4	575,149	6,870,343
14GYRB2391	8	12	4	0.17	0.7	574,949	6,870,340
14GYRB2398	52	54	2	0.17	0.3	574,248	6,870,350
14GYRB2411	56	60	4	0.12	0.5	572,951	6,870,330
14GYRB2419	42	43	1	0.20	0.2	572,152	6,870,342
14GYRB2438	46	47	1	0.17	0.2	573,151	6,869,730
14GYRB2449	45	47	2	0.52	1.0	574,249	6,869,744
14GYRB2500	36	37	1	0.40	0.4	576,051	6,869,742
14GYRB2534	40	44	4	2.22	8.9	578,797	6,869,149
14GYRB2551	46	47	1	0.43	0.4	575,799	6,869,130
14GYRB2643	52	54	2	0.17	0.3	579,907	6,863,964
14GYRB2715	59	60	1	0.22	0.2	577,797	6,864,744
14GYRB2719	47	48	1	0.15	0.2	577,396	6,864,741
14GYRB2720	57	59	2	0.38	0.8	577,297	6,864,738
14GYRB2735	38	40	2	0.32	0.6	575,789	6,864,707
14GYRB2753	52	56	4	0.11	0.4	575,608	6,865,554
14GYRB2762	35	36	1	0.13	0.1	576,511	6,865,564
14GYRB2805	53	54	1	0.58	0.6	581,303	6,865,552
	61	62	1	0.22	0.2		
14GYRB2830	32	34	2	0.24	0.5	579,447	6,865,947
	45	54	9	0.27	2.4		
14GYRB2901	68	72	4	0.20	0.8	575,706	6,866,679
14GYRB2937	21	24	3	0.25	0.8	579,314	6,866,745
14GYRB2970	28	29	1	0.10	0.1	578,999	6,867,514
14GYRB2999	56	59	3	0.21	0.6	576,101	6,867,525
14GYRB3005	48	52	4	0.10	0.4	575,502	6,867,527
14GYRB3007	60	64	4	0.12	0.5	575,320	6,867,551
14GYRB3008	64	65	1	0.11	0.1	575,195	6,867,546
14GYRB3016	12	16	4	0.17	0.7	574,401	6,867,536
	68	69	1	0.10	0.1		
14GYRB3061	28	32	4	0.31	1.2	577,205	6,868,373

Table 10: Summary of Sun River-Wanderrie Aircore drill hole collar details for holes with significant intercepts

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	Dip	MGAzimuth
14GYRB2266	60	572,449	6,871,952	456	-90	0
14GYRB2271	59	571,947	6,871,942	456	-90	0
14GYRB2278	41	571,346	6,871,960	454	-90	0
14GYRB2374	82	576,659	6,870,371	447	-90	0
14GYRB2375	75	576,547	6,870,379	448	-90	0
14GYRB2378	69	576,246	6,870,337	451	-90	0
14GYRB2380	50	576,048	6,870,339	451	-90	0
14GYRB2383	60	575,754	6,870,357	451	-90	0
14GYRB2385	53	575,554	6,870,359	451	-90	0
14GYRB2389	36	575,149	6,870,343	448	-90	0
14GYRB2391	54	574,949	6,870,340	449	-90	0
14GYRB2398	62	574,248	6,870,350	455	-90	0
14GYRB2411	61	572,951	6,870,330	469	-90	0
14GYRB2419	63	572,152	6,870,342	463	-90	0
14GYRB2438	48	573,151	6,869,730	466	-90	0
14GYRB2449	60	574,249	6,869,744	459	-90	0
14GYRB2500	38	576,051	6,869,742	452	-90	0
14GYRB2534	69	578,797	6,869,149	447	-90	0
14GYRB2551	47	575,799	6,869,130	456	-90	0
14GYRB2643	55	579,907	6,863,964	449	-90	0
14GYRB2715	60	577,797	6,864,744	447	-90	0
14GYRB2719	48	577,396	6,864,741	450	-90	0
14GYRB2720	62	577,297	6,864,738	449	-90	0
14GYRB2735	54	575,789	6,864,707	454	-90	0
14GYRB2753	60	575,608	6,865,554	463	-90	0
14GYRB2762	36	576,511	6,865,564	457	-90	0
14GYRB2805	63	581,303	6,865,552	437	-90	0
14GYRB2830	59	579,447	6,865,947	449	-90	0
14GYRB2901	72	575,706	6,866,679	474	-90	0
14GYRB2937	36	579,314	6,866,745	447	-90	0
14GYRB2970	30	578,999	6,867,514	449	-90	0
14GYRB2999	60	576,101	6,867,525	460	-90	0
14GYRB3005	57	575,502	6,867,527	459	-90	0
14GYRB3007	64	575,320	6,867,551	458	-90	0
14GYRB3008	65	575,195	6,867,546	458	-90	0
14GYRB3016	69	574,401	6,867,536	456	-90	0
14GYRB3061	32	577,205	6,868,373	446	-90	0

APPENDIX C

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report - Sun River - Wanderrie Aircore and Gruyere RC

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>	<p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out using a combination of Aircore Drilling (AC) at Sun River - Wanderrie with Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Gruyere.</p> <p>The total Sun River - Wanderrie AC programme comprised 901 holes which were drilled to an average depth of 47 metres, for 42,285 metres. A total of 100% of assays have been returned. Holes varied in depth from 3 metres to a maximum 115 metres. All holes were drilled vertically on a grid of approximately 800m x 100m. Composite chip samples taken with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for the Aircore Programme.</p> <p>The Gruyere drilling programme comprised 27 holes comprising 5 diamond drilled holes from surface for a total of 2,161m; 7 DD holes with RC pre-collars for 2401.5m; 14 RC holes for 2903m and one DD tail on a historical diamond hole for 105.1m. 18 holes were drilled angled 60 degrees to grid west with the remainder drilled to 5° (14GYDD0061), 25° (14GYRC0216 & 217), 180° (14GYRC0214 & 219) and 200° (14GYRC0215) azimuth and -62° (14GYRC0217), -63° (14GYDD0061), -72° (14GYRC0219) and -75° (14GYDD0054 & 66) dip. Holes varied in depth from 100 metres to a maximum of 837.2 metres.</p> <p>Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a rotary splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay.</p> <p>Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate one metre intervals based on geological observation. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>The AC drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS.</p> <p>The RC hole locations were picked up by DGPS by a Certified Surveyor. Down hole directional surveys were completed on all holes using North-seeking gyroscopic tools by contract supplier ABIMS Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary														
	<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>	<p>One metre AC samples were collected and composited to four-metres to produce a bulk 2 to 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 10g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.</p> <p>For all AC programme holes an additional one metre sample was collected from the last sample in the drill hole (end-of-hole) and also assayed for Gold using the identical protocol described above. This EOH sample 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.</p> <p>The 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 collected in a calico bag, and remaining sample mass collected into large PVS bags. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP finish.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals.</p> <p>All sample pulps from both the RC, AC and DD programmes were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 29 element suite of XRF assays.</p>														
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>	<p>An AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Three diamond drilling rigs operated by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as NQ or HQ size. The majority of diamond holes used RC pre-collars to drill through barren hanging-wall zones to specified depth, and then diamond core of NQ size from the end of pre-collar to end of hole. This ensured diamond core recovery through the mineralised zones.</p> <p>The following diamond holes were drilled as diamond tails to RC pre-collars, with bit size as specified:</p> <table><tr><td>14GYDD0049</td><td>NQ: 201.0 m to 260.4 m, EOH</td></tr><tr><td>13GYDD0051</td><td>NQ: 150.0 m to 387.7 m, EOH</td></tr><tr><td>13GYDD0053</td><td>NQ: 149.8 m to 279.4 m, EOH</td></tr><tr><td>13GYDD0055</td><td>NQ: 149.4 m to 393.3m, EOH</td></tr><tr><td>13GYDD0056</td><td>NQ: 99.4 m to 297.1 m, EOH</td></tr><tr><td>13GYDD0059</td><td>NQ: 97.2 m to 294.3 m, EOH</td></tr><tr><td>13GYDD0066</td><td>NQ: 177.2 m to 489.3 m, EOH</td></tr></table> <p>The following diamond holes were drilled as diamond extensions on pre-existing diamond drill holes, with bit size as specified: 14GYDD0013B NQ: 510.3 m to 615.4 m, EOH</p> <p>Core is oriented using downhole Reflex surveying tools, with orientation marks provided after each drill run.</p>	14GYDD0049	NQ: 201.0 m to 260.4 m, EOH	13GYDD0051	NQ: 150.0 m to 387.7 m, EOH	13GYDD0053	NQ: 149.8 m to 279.4 m, EOH	13GYDD0055	NQ: 149.4 m to 393.3m, EOH	13GYDD0056	NQ: 99.4 m to 297.1 m, EOH	13GYDD0059	NQ: 97.2 m to 294.3 m, EOH	13GYDD0066	NQ: 177.2 m to 489.3 m, EOH
14GYDD0049	NQ: 201.0 m to 260.4 m, EOH															
13GYDD0051	NQ: 150.0 m to 387.7 m, EOH															
13GYDD0053	NQ: 149.8 m to 279.4 m, EOH															
13GYDD0055	NQ: 149.4 m to 393.3m, EOH															
13GYDD0056	NQ: 99.4 m to 297.1 m, EOH															
13GYDD0059	NQ: 97.2 m to 294.3 m, EOH															
13GYDD0066	NQ: 177.2 m to 489.3 m, EOH															

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>The majority (>85%) of samples collected from all drilling were dry.</p> <p>Aircore samples collected below the regional water table were generally damp to wet. The water table was intersected at an averaged 40-50 metres. 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%.</p> <p>RC drilling recoveries: The majority of RC samples were dry. Ground water egress occurred into some holes at variable depths of between 100 to 160 metres. Drilling operators' ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. All samples collected were dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole.</p> <p>All diamond core collected is dry. Drillers' measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using a 3 metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Aircore: One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>This style of AC drilling is designed to test the rock profile for the presence of geochemical anomalism in gold and other elements that can be related to a gold mineralisation signature. The absolute value is not as important as identification of anomalism above back ground levels, and coincidence of a variety of elements. Overall sample recoveries do not adversely affect the identification of anomalism and the presence of water or not also does not affect the overall sample. The entire sample is collected to minimal loss of material is reported. Samples reported with significant assays were all recorded as being totally dry, with now water or visible contamination.</p> <p>All RC samples were dry with the exception of a few samples (<5%) that are reported as slightly damp to end of hole. Except for the top of the holes while drilling through the sand dune cover, there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss.</p> <p>There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core.</p>
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>	<p>All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists and appropriately qualified contractors, using the Gold Road logging scheme. This provides data to a level of detail adequate to support Mineral Resource Estimation activities.</p> <p>All holes are surveyed using down hole optical and acoustic televiewer tools which provide additional information suitable for geotechnical studies.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Logging of DD core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core samples were cut in half using an automated Corewise diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Aircore: 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. The majority of samples (approx. 85%) were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p> <p>RC: 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 plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Aircore: 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. A nominal 10g was also used in end-of-hole multi-element analysis.</p> <p>RC and DD: 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.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	<p>Aircore: 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.</p> <p>RC: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. Field standards and blanks are inserted at sample numbers ending in 25, 50 and 75. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p> <p>DD: A duplicate half-core sample is taken at a frequency of one in 40 samples, with one half representing the primary result and the second half representing the duplicate result. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p>
	<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>	<p>Aircore: Regular duplicate field samples are taken to measure representivity.</p> <p>RC: Regular duplicate field samples are taken to measure representivity.</p>
	<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 which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by Intertek in sample preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	<p>Aircore Gold: Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with MS finish for gold only (AC holes), which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in AC drilling.</p> <p>Aircore end-of-hole samples were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a four 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.</p> <p>RC & DD Gold: 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.</p> <p>All AC, RC and DD sample pulps are analysed in the laboratory using a Portable XRF machine. This 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 29 elements are reported using the “soil” mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes of the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>All of the pulp samples are produced in the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie. XRF analysis in the lab is completed by Lab Staff. XRF machines are calibrated at beginning of each shift. Read times for all analyses are recorded and included in the Lab Assay reports. Detection limits for each element are included in Lab reports.</p> <p>Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start-up. XRF results are only used for indicative purposes of lithogeochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation.</p> <p>Down-hole survey of rock property information for all holes reported was completed for RC and DD holes. ABIMS is the contractor who compiled this work. This involved downhole surveys using a variety of tools with real time data capture and validation. The tools were calibrated on a regular basis.</p>

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 AC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of approximately 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates in AC Programmes using four-metre scooped composite sampling is generally completed at a rate of 1 in 100.</p> <p>For the Sun River - Wanderrie Aircore programme 15,128 samples (including QAQC) were submitted for analysis. This included 265 Field Blanks, 259 Field Standards and 263 Field Duplicates.</p> <p>At the lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 476 Lab blanks, 91 Lab checks, and 526 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias.</p> <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 3 per 100 samples.</p> <p>For the Gruyere RC & DD programme total sample submission of 5,966 samples were analysed. This included 152 Field Blanks, 151 Field Standards and 147 Field Duplicates.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition 240 Lab blanks, 75 Lab checks, and 221 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 passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>Significant results were checked by the Technical Director and Database Manager.</p> <p>Results were verified by the Exploration Manager and Senior Exploration Geologist.</p>
	<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>	<p>AC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting. All holes were drilled vertically.</p> <p>RC and DD locations were determined by DGPS, with an accuracy of 1cm 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 30m intervals.</p> <p>Follow-up down hole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools was completed on all RC drill holes.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>AC elevations 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.</p> <p>RC and DD elevation locations were determined by DGPS, with an accuracy of 1cm in RL.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Sun River - Wanderrie AC drilling was carried out on east-west lines spaced approximately 800 metres apart, with holes 100 metres spaced on the drill lines. The drill lines were approximately 3 to 7 kilometres long in the East to West dimension. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to four-metres. An additional one-metre end of hole sample is collected and assayed for gold and multi-element analysis. Gruyere RC & DD drilling targeted strategic extensions to the Gruyere Resource, and areas relevant to ongoing feasibility studies, spacing was irregular.
	<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 AC drilling are not used for resource estimation. These assay results are only used to determine lithology using geochemical associations, and to identify broad coherent multi-element geochemical signatures consistent with gold mineralising systems. Spacing of the reported Gruyere drill holes are sufficient for the geological and grade continuity of the deposit, and are appropriate for resource estimate procedures. It is anticipated the drill spacing now available at 50 metres sections over the top 150 metres, 100 metres sections to 500 metres, and a small amount of close spaced drilling, will be of appropriate spacing and quality to report Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Resources given all other requirements of a Mineral Resource Estimate are satisfied in the production of the Resource Model.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	AC samples were composited over four-metres using a scoop for the assay. No sample compositing has been used during reporting – all reported intersections report full length weighted average grades across the intersection length. RC and DD were not composited.
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 AC drill lines (90 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted lithology. All AC holes were drilled vertically. The orientation of the Gruyere drill lines (250 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the regional strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	<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>	Gruyere RC and DD: Detailed structural logging of diamond drill core identified important quartz veins sets with an approximate orientation of shallow to the east. Drilling angled at either -60 to the east or west does not introduce any directional bias given the structural orientations and current understanding of the mineralisation.
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 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>	<p>The Sun River - Wanderrie drilling occurred on tenement E38/2249 located inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves.</p> <p>The Toto RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2362, which is fully owned by Gold Road. The tenement is located on the Yamarna Pastoral Lease, which is owned and managed by Gold Road Resources Ltd.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	Limited historic previous drilling has been completed on small target areas within the overall areas tested in this drilling programme the subject of this release. AC drilling was completed by WMC Resources and Asarco and assay data was incorporated with the new data used in the generation of imagery and interpretation by Gold Road
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Sun River - Wanderrie: No particular deposit type is targeted in this programme. The targets are first pass regional scale low level gold anomalism potentially related to Archean orogenic gold mineralisation.</p> <p>This zone occurs within the Yamarna Shear trend of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Yamarna Greenstone Belt is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.</p> <p>Gruyere: The target Gruyere Prospect comprises of a narrow to wide tonalitic intrusive dyke (Gruyere Intrusive) measuring approximately 35 to 190 metres in width and striking over a current known length of 2,200 metres. The Gruyere Intrusive dips steeply (75-80 degrees) to the north east. A sequence of intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks define the stratigraphy to the west of the Intrusive and mafic volcanics (basalt) occur to the east of the Intrusive.</p> <p>Mineralisation is confined ubiquitously to the Gruyere Intrusive and appears to be associated with pervasive overprinting albite-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration which has obliterated the primary texture of the rock. Minor fine quartz-carbonate veining occurs throughout. Pyrite is the primary sulphide mineral and some visible gold has been observed on logged diamond drill core.</p> <p>The Gruyere Prospect is situated in the north end of the regional camp-scale South Dorothy Hills Target identified by Gold Road during its Regional Targeting campaign completed in early 2013. Gruyere target comprises a coincident structural-geochemical target within a major regional-scale structural corridor associated with the Dorothy Hills Shear Zone. This zone occurs within the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt at Yamarna in the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Dorothy Hills Greenstone is the most easterly known occurrence of outcropping to sub-cropping greenstone in the Yilgarn province of Western Australia.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</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>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.</p>	<p>Sun River-Wanderrie: Hole locations are identified in Figures 3. Holes with significant mineralisation (>0.2 g/t Au) are tabulated in Appendix B. All AC holes are drilled vertically. Assay values used in the interpretation of geochemical anomalism is reported as the highest gold value in each individual hole, and the end-of-hole gold value. The end-of-hole value for other multi-elements was also used to identify anomalous trends.</p> <p>The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and “footprints” rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate and best practice in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report.</p> <p>Detailed hole collar coordinates for holes with intersections greater than 0.10 ppm Au are tabulated in Appendix B.</p> <p>Gruyere: All hole collar details are tabulated in Appendix A.</p>
Data aggregation methods	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.	<p>Sun River-Wanderrie: All assays of greater than 0.10 ppm Au are tabulated in Appendix B.</p> <p>Gruyere: All results above 0.5 ppm Au (minimum 5 metre intercept) have been reported, along with results above 1.0 g/t Au (minimum 2 metre intercept) and greater than 5 g/t Au.</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.	This is not relevant for the reporting in this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>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.</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>	Individual assays on holes are plotted in plan and a plan contour is constructed using absolute values of individual elements. Maximum gold value in each hole is used to contour gold values.
Diagrams	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.	Refer to Figures 1 and 4 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	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.	Absolute values are not considered material in using low level geochemical assays to identify low level regional anomalies.
Other substantive exploration data	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.	Drill hole location data are plotted on Figures 1 - 4.
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>Sun River - Wanderrie: Follow-up infill AC and RC drilling is planned to provide increased definition of the target zones. This will be planned after detailed analysis and interpretation of all results has been completed. This programme will be completed in 2015.</p> <p>Gruyere: Further infill and targeted drilling will be undertaken in 2015.</p>