NI 43-101 Technical Report for Mineral Resources for the El Aguila Project, Oaxaca State, México

Prepared for

Gold Resource Corporation

July 10, 2012

DE-00186

pincock allen & holt

pincock allen & holt

Consultants for Mining and Financial Solutions

165 South Union Boulevard, Suite 950
Lakewood, Colorado 80228-2226

303-986-6950
Fax 303-987-8907

www.pincock.com

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Prepared by

Pincock, Allen & Holt

Leonel López, C.P.G.
Alan C. Noble, P.E. (Ore Reserves Engineering)
Jeffrey A. Jaacks, PhD.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 *Property*

Gold Resource Corporation (GORO), a U.S. corporation, retained Pincock, Allen and Holt (PAH), to prepare a Technical Report (TR) covering the results of the review of exploration studies and development of the El Aguila Project property located in the Municipality of San Pedro Totolapa, Oaxaca State, México. This report meets the Canadian NI 43-101 requirements and conforms to Form 43-101F1 for technical reports according to the June 30, 2011, guidelines and regulations. El Aguila Project is owned and operated by Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. (GTR) and Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. (DDG), wholly-owned subsidiaries of GORO.

El Aguila Project is located in an old mining district with limited historical production. The Project now consists of numerous vein deposits of gold/silver/copper/lead/zinc mineralization. GORO has installed a flotation plant, the El Aguila mill, to process the minerals extracted from development and mining. The El Aguila mining district was discovered in the early 1880s and was developed on oxidized outcroppings by following mineralization along the structures.

In December 2011 GORO contracted Vazquez, Sierra & Garcia, S.C. from Mexico City to conduct a title opinion of their mining rights. Subsequent to that opinion GORO received title to an additional concession. Including all concessions, GORO owns mining rights that cover 60,912.23 hectares (150,516.8 acres) including 23 contiguous mining concessions that comprise the El Aguila – El Rey structural corridor and 2 contiguous mining concessions that comprise the Solaga project. The duration of the mineral rights concessions is 50 years, renewable for similar time periods.

1.2 *Geology*

The El Aguila Project mining district is located in the south-eastern part of the physiographic province of Sierra Madre del Sur in Oaxaca State, within the south-eastern part of a 16+ km-long NW70^{0}SE trending mineralized belt that includes other areas of interest such as La Arista, Baja, El Aire, Las Margaritas, Alta Gracia, and El Rey. Most of the district's lithologic formations consist of volcanic rocks of rhyolite, dacite, and andesitic composition, including tuffs and ignimbrites of Miocene age (15 – 17 Ma according to J. W. Hedenquist).

The El Aguila Project regional geology is dominated by volcanic rocks that vary in composition from rhyolitic to andesitic in flows, tuffs, agglomerates, and ignimbrites. Some intrusive rocks in dikes and small stocks of granitic to grano-dioritic composition crop out within the area and have been intercepted in drill holes. A Cretaceous sedimentary lithic sequence, composed of fine-grained sandstones intercalated with shales, siltstones, and calcareous rocks, has been identified in outcrops on the central part of the El Aguila Project area surrounding the Cerro Colorado peak and in drill hole intercepts. The intrusive rocks appear to have caused structural conditions favorable for subsequent deposition of

mineralization along dikes, faults and breccia zones, as well as replacement and skarn deposits into favorable contact zones with the sedimentary sequence.

The regional geologic setting at El Aguila Project consists of a structurally complex system. Numerous geologic structures have been identified on satellite images and aerial photographs. These structures were later verified during field investigations and grouped to define probable regional systems. The most significant regional structures within the El Aguila Project area include numerous lineaments, systems and faults, such as the Río Grande system, El Aire, Quiatoni, Switchback, and El Higo lineaments, the El Aguila, El Aire, Baja, and La Arista veins, the Salina Blanca and Vista Hermosa systems, and the Crestón, La Escondida, Cerro Colorado, and El Chacal fault zones.

1.3 *Mineralization*

The El Aguila Project mineralization occurs as structurally-controlled epithermal deposits in veins and stockwork zones consisting of concentrations of sulfides containing gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc, associated with gangue minerals such as quartz, calcite, and other minor elements.

Weathering of the El Aguila Project mineralization has caused oxidization and shallow secondary enrichment zones containing sulfosalts (cerargyrite, pyrargyrite, stephanite) and carbonates (cerussite, hydrozincite, hemimorphite), sulfates (anglesite, willemite), and iron oxides (hematite, limonite, etc.) that may reach depths of up to 150 m from the outcroppings. Primary sulfide mineralization within the mineralized structures, containing pyrite, galena, sphalerite, argentite, some chalcopyrite, and other silver sulfosalts associated with quartz and calcite as gangue minerals, are found at depth.

Similar geologic characteristics are present in other mining districts within the region, such as Fortuna Silver's San José mine where mineralization has been reported at depths greater than 600 m.

The main mineral deposits and targets identified by GORO within the El Aguila – El Rey area are the following:

- La Arista vein deposit including splays and parallel veins;
- Baja vein deposit including splays and parallel veins;
- El Aguila manto deposit;
- El Aire vein deposit;
- Alta Gracia vein deposits;
- La Escondida vein deposit;
- Cerro Colorado alteration zone;
- El Chacal Red Zone;
- Salina Blanca Zone;
- Vista Hermosa Zone;
- Salina Blanca alteration zone; and
- El Rey vein deposit.

1.4 *History*

The El Aguila Project is located in the regional Tlacolula mining district within the south-western part of the state of Oaxaca, México. According to the Servicio Geológico Mexicano (SGM), mining activity was initiated in the early 1880s at the Tlacolula mining district with production of some 300,000 ounces of gold and silver from an ore shoot of the La Leona mine, although no separate amounts of production were reported for each metal. SGM reports that in 1892 two smelters were built and operated (Magdalena Teitipac and O'Kelly) near the village of Tlacolula for processing ores from the Altagracia, La Soledad, San Ignacio y Anexas, La Leona, La Victoria, and San Rafael silver mines. Subsequently, in 1911 Mr. Sken Sanders carried out investigations of the Totolápam mining region with special interest in the Las Margaritas mine. Most of these historical mines are situated within GORO's land concessions.

In 2003, GTR initiated reverse circulation drilling in the El Aguila area consisting of 66 drill holes. These holes were drilled up to 100 meters in depth. In 2005, GTR carried out a second drill campaign including 37 diamond drill holes at similar depths as in the previous program. In 2006, a third drilling campaign was initiated and drilling has continued through 2011.

In 2007, GTR drilled the "discovery hole" No. 7080 (107080) which intercepted about 25 meters of high grade mineralization at the La Arista vein deposit.

1.5 *Exploration*

In February 2003, DDG acquired the mining concessions that cover the El Aire, El Aguila, and La Arista areas and initiated development of a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program to investigate the El Aguila flat lying vein deposit. This program was complemented in 2005 with a program of diamond drilling to confirm the mineralization that was previously indicated by the RC drilling.

In 2006, GORO initiated a third drilling campaign with diamond drilling, which has continued through 2011, including deep drilling. This program has included drilling at La Arista deposit, Baja vein deposit, El Aire vein deposit, La Escondida, Cerro Colorado, Fossil Hill, Fossil Bend, Chacal – Red Zone, Salina Blanca, El Pilón, Higo 2 and Higo 5, as well as some other regional exploration targets. Total drilling to the end of 2011 by DDG and GTR, amounts to 111,042 m including 558 drill holes.

GORO focused exploration efforts on the La Arista vein which resulted in discovery of the adjacent footwall Baja vein.

1.5.1 Geophysical Exploration

In September 2007 and 2010, GORO conducted geophysical surveying in the El Aguila Project. Another investigation started in 2011 and continued into 2012. The objective of these geophysical investigations is to define possible massive mineral concentrations or structural conditions that may be related to mineral deposits.

By the end of 2011, GORO has completed the following geophysical programs:

- Ground magnetic survey performed by Zonge Engineering and Research Organization, Inc. (Zonge) from August 13 to September 17, 2007.

- Titan – 24 DC/IP/MT Survey performed by Quantec Geoscience (QG) and completed on December 15, 2010.

- A Follow up program by Zonge Engineering started in 2011 continued into 2012.

1.5.2 Geochemical Exploration

During the summer of 2006 GORO developed a geochemical stream sediments sampling program at the El Aguila Project; this program included two stages:

- Stage 1 - Geochemical orientation program including 33 samples taken in the El Aire – El Higo drainage area.

- Stage 2 - Follow-up regional geochemical program including 173 stream sediment samples taken along the El Aguila Belt, surveying the areas of El Chacal, Las Margaritas, and Piedra Chica.

The samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay (1 oz samples) with ICPAES finish (ALS Chemex Method Au-ICP21), and 50 other elements with aqua regia digestion on 0.1 g samples analyzed by ICPMS and ICPAES finishes (ALC Chemex Method ME-MS41). The sampling included QA/QC duplicate samples.

Basic statistical methods were used to evaluate the assay results determining background, threshold, and anomalous values. According to Dr. Jaacks, the gold pathfinder elements, Au – Ag – As – Sb resulted in contrasts (ratio between anomalous threshold and background) of 4 to 20, indicating a good separation between background and anomalous values.

Geochemical Survey Results:

- Stage 1 - Orientation Program Evaluation. A geochemical anomaly was defined for a typical epithermal gold deposit trace elements including: Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, W, Tl, and Se. Three additional anomalous areas were detected downstream from the El Aguila deposit.

- Stage 2 - Follow up Regional Geochemical Program Evaluation. A regional geochemical survey was applied to investigate mineralization patterns within various mineralized areas from Piedra Chica to San José de Gracia. The geochemical sampling program was developed along the El Aguila Mineralized Belt, including drainage and catchment basins of the Margaritas, El Chacal, El Aire, La Arista, and El Aguila areas. The survey included 173 stream sediment samples determining 8 anomalous areas.

The geochemical survey interpretation indicates three different regional geochemical signatures:

- Geochemical suit 1 - Epthermal gold indicated at the El Aguila area with anomalous values of Au, Ag, As, Sb, and Hg.

- Geochemical suit 2 - Skarn gold occurring downstream from the El Aguila deposit area and to the northwest of the El Aire mine, including anomalous values of the elements in suit 1 in addition to Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Bi, and W with increasing Mo, Bi related to sedimentary rocks occurring near intrusive activity.

- Geochemical suit 3 - Low sulfidation Au including anomalous values of Au, Ag, Hg in addition to Mo, Te, Bi. This is represented by the anomalies 7 and 8 near the La Tapada area. These types of anomalies may occur, according to Dr. J.A. Jaacks "on the outer edge of a caldera, such as Creede, Colorado..."

- GORO has continued with regional and local geochemical surveys at various locations across the property to follow up on those areas identified in earlier reconnaissance programs and to extend the surveys into other areas of interest. Success has been obtained in generating additional targets that will be further evaluated by more detailed geochemical surveys and drilling.

In PAH's opinion, the geochemical investigations appear to be a valuable tool for exploration of the El Aguila Mineralized Belt.

1.5.3 Fluid Inclusions Petrography

Fluid inclusion petrography was performed on 66 drill core samples taken at different depths and locations to better understand the mineral deposits genesis for help in exploration.

These investigations resulted in repetitive occurrence of clear euhedral quartz followed by recrystallized amorphous silica commonly with base metals. According to the author (reference: T.J. Reynolds, December 27, 2011) this is *"strong evidence that ore is precipitated due to flashing, which is probably due to pressure drop concomitant with repeated faulting. Furthermore, ore should continue as far down as the structures could have propagated and been continuously open up to much shallower levels..."*

These investigations appear to suggest continuity of the mineralization to deeper levels, the exploration of which will require drilling from underground sites with shorter drill holes. In PAH's opinion these investigations suggest possible extension of the epithermal deposits to depths similar to many other Mexican mining districts.

1.5.4 Drilling and Underground Development

Drilling at El Aguila Project by GORO included programs from 2003 and 2005 completing 66 RC drill holes and 37 diamond drill holes with an average drilled depth of less than 100 m per hole for investigating the

El Aguila flat lying vein (manto) deposit. In 1999 prior to GORO's involvement another company drilled 11 reverse circulation holes around the same El Aguila flat lying vein deposit.

GORO has carried out a continuous drilling program since 2005 when the company took control of the El Aguila Project mining concessions. Through December 2011, total drilling in the area by GORO is 558 drill holes with a total drill depth of 111,042 m including drilling at El Aguila, La Arista – El Aire, La Escondida, Cerro Colorado, Fossil Hill and Fossil Bend, El Chacal – Red Zone, Salina Blanca, El Pilón, El Rey and Higo 2 and Higo 5 areas. Drilling programs are in progress for the 2012 period.

GORO continues development of an aggressive exploration program that includes underground mine development, such as access ramps, drifting and crosscutting into the La Arista and Baja vein deposits. During the period of 2010 to May 2012, GORO has developed 9,515 m (5.91 miles) of mine workings for exploration, development, mining and stope preparation.

In PAH's opinion, the exploration programs developed by GORO within the El Aguila Project area have been successful in testing exploration targets, increasing the Project's Mineral Resource base and indicating new targets for exploration within the mining district. These exploration programs have been developed according to industry standards.

1.6 *Resource Estimates*

The El Aguila Project's Mineral Resources for the La Arista vein deposit have been estimated in accordance to guidelines and regulations as established in NI 43-101 and CIM standards. These Mineral Resources are classified into Indicated and Inferred Resources for the La Arista vein deposit system as of December 31, 2011, are summarized in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Mineral Resources, as of December 31, 2011

Summary of Indicated Mineral Resources										
Vein	**Cutoff**	**Tonnes**	**AuEQ_NN**	**Au_NN**	**Ag_NN**	**Cu_NN**	**Pb_NN**	**Zn_NN**	**Thickness**	**EQ Oz Au**
ARIS	1.00	809,036	12.63	2.96	260	0.41	1.41	4.70	5.64	**328,620**
BAJA	1.00	203,273	13.55	4.37	367	0.34	0.60	1.49	2.41	**88,536**
Total	**1.00**	**1,012,309**	**12.82**	**3.24**	**281**	**0.39**	**1.25**	**4.05**	**4.99**	**417,155**
Summary of Inferred Resources										
ARIS	**1.00**	**1,033,038**	**9.07**	**0.97**	**195**	**0.25**	**0.91**	**4.98**	**6.07**	**301,205**
BAJA	1.00	1,104,401	9.61	1.76	177	0.33	1.50	4.60	3.86	**341,200**
Other	1.00	1,330,963	9.65	2.49	200	0.32	1.25	3.06	2.51	**412,823**
Total		**3,468,402**	**9.46**	**1.80**	**191**	**0.30**	**1.23**	**4.12**	**4.00**	**1,055,228**

Notes:
1 – Base case cutoff of $32 for mineable resources.
2 – Equivalent gold based on $1,000/oz gold, $20/oz silver, $2.50/lb copper, $0.61/lb lead, and 0.99/lb zinc.
The indicated resources excludes the 208,561 tonnes mined out and processed in 2011.
These mineral resources were estimated from wireframe enclosing mineable widths and a cutoff of $32/tonne.

1.7 *Mining*

El Aguila Mine Project is an operating mine having declared commercial production in July 2010 and has been in continuous production since that time. Substantial development has been done to access the drill-indicated mineralized zone of the La Arista and Baja veins and to provide ancillary services to the exploration and development operation. In addition, a significant amount of test mining on the La Arista vein has been done to determine the "minability" of the orebody and optimize an extraction method(s) for mining the mineralized zone.

During 2010 and 2011, a principal exploration access and haulage decline was driven from the bottom of El Aire creek (elevation at 929 m asl) into the mineralized area of the main La Arista vein. This decline was driven by the contract firm, COMSA of Mexico City. The decline is driven as a spiral with a minus 10 percent grade in the footwall of the mineralized area.

Production from mining is proving that the La Arista orebody has the grade and continuity required to justify continued development and mining. The total mine estimated production after metallurgical recoveries through December 31, 2011 underground program, has been about 21,586 ounces of gold, 2.18 million ounces of silver, 620 tonnes of copper, 1,840 tonnes of lead and 3,730 tonnes of zinc from mining and milling of 167,806 tonnes of mineralized material.

1.8 *Processing Plant*

GORO currently mills and processes all the El Aguila Project mineralized material at the El Aguila Mill which was built near the mine site and consists of both a flotation and an agitated leach circuit. Current production consists of high-grade concentrates, which are marketed to a broker in México. The agitated leach circuit has not operated to date. However, when gold and silver precipitates are produced, they will also be marketed to a broker in México.

During 2010 and the first two months of 2011, most milling and processing was on El Aguila open pit ores but as of February 2011, milling and processing of underground mineralized materials from the La Arista vein commenced.

The crushing, milling and processing plant, which was designed and constructed by Lyntek of Denver, Colorado, is a new plant which was placed in service in late 2009. It consists of a crushing circuit a differential flotation circuit, and an agitated leach circuit. In addition, a valley fill tailings impoundment is located near the plant.

The products from this plant are three types of concentrates: copper concentrate with gold-silver; lead concentrate with gold-silver; and zinc concentrate with gold-silver and may produce gold and silver bullion in the future. All concentrates are marketed to a broker, Trafigura in México.

1.9 *Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social*

An Environmental Declaration was provided to PAH by GORO's Corporate Manager of Environmental and Permitting, Mr. David Altamirano González regarding the El Aguila Project, dated May 18, 2012. This declaration was prepared by the México City-based consulting firm "Consultores en Ecología con Visión Integral, S.A. de C.V." (COREVI) on behalf of GORO, stating that all Environmental Permits and Requirements are current. This Declaration was based on a review of the current status of required permits and regulatory compliance with the environmental laws of México. It covers the period from 2007 to May, 2012.

According to COREVI, "all activities, construction of the project facilities and infrastructure are in compliance with current regulations that govern the different instruments of environmental evaluations for the mining sector that were designed and required by the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA)."

According to the Environmental Declaration COREVI confirms that Gold Resource Corporation and its Mexican subsidiaries possess all the required environmental permits by the authority in accordance with current environmental legislation in the United Mexican States. This document is signed by COREVI's General Director Mr. Eng. Marcial Chávez Quinto.

According to Legal Opinion by COREVI, independent consultants on behalf of GORO the El Aguila project operates under the permits and status as indicated in Table 20-1 of this Technical Report.

PAH is not aware of any pending environmental liabilities within the El Aguila Project area of operations. DDG and GTR are permitted according to mining, environmental, labor, tax and other Mexican regulations for operating the El Aguila mining and metallurgical complex.

Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) was constructed according to regulations holding storage capacity of about 3.0 million tonnes. Currently GORO has contracted the firm Vector Engineers to study and design another STF for additional tailings capacity.

A Mine Closure Plan is under preparation by GORO for presentation to SEMARNAT by August, 2012.

1.10 *Conclusions and Recommendations*

The El Aguila Project is an exploration and commercial mining operation by Gold Resource Corporation in the southern state of Oaxaca in México.

The project was initiated by investigating an old mining district which held numerous mineralized exposures and was partially developed by small mining activity through centuries of shallow operations by prospectors. GORO initiated modern exploration investigations with significant investments that have led to important precious and base metals discoveries.

Geological regional and detailed studies, geochemical and geophysical surveying have been the basis for an intensive drilling program within three main exploration targets (El Aguila, El Rey, and Alta Gracia) in addition to some regional investigations which to December 31, 2011, total 558 drill holes with 111,042 meters drilled.

Underground exploration development has been developed to confirm mineralization indicated by drilling along the La Arista vein deposit, one of the most promising vein deposits identified in the project. These workings confirmed the continuity of the La Arista vein and also led to discovery of accessory veins such as the Baja vein and numerous other vein splays or branches with economic mineralization. To December 31, 2011 the estimated resources within the La Arista – Baja deposits amounts to 1.012 million tonnes containing 417,155 gold equivalent ounces in Indicated Resources, in addition to 3.5 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources containing 1.06 million gold equivalent ounces.

The underground exploration development at the La Arista – Baja vein deposits includes to May 2012 a total of about 9,515 meters (5.91 miles) in ramps, drifts, crosscuts, raises, and shafts with mine levels at about 18 meters vertical separation, from the Level 4 to the Level 12.

GORO carried out metallurgical test work on both the underground mineralization as well as the flat-lying El Aguila manto open pit deposit. This test work culminated in building a 1,250 tonne per day capacity flotation plant and is now processing the underground ores.

GORO has presented the corresponding Environmental Impact Studies and obtained permits for operating in accordance with Mexican Laws and Regulations.

Gold Resource Corporation has identified a significant precious metals and base metals epithermal deposit in southern México within an old mining district that has not been explored by modern methods. One of the exploration target areas, El Aguila – La Arista within the mining district is located along a Mineralized Trend with potential extension of about 55 km in which GORO has identified at least 12 exploration targets.

A significant exploration budget for 2012 has been allocated by GORO to continue drilling and investigating other targets where high grade precious metals concentrations have been located.

In PAH's opinion the exploration investigations by GORO in the El Aguila Project are carried out according to industry standards, including well defined and applied QA/QC controls to determine the quality of the mineralization. PAH recommends continuing with the high-level investigations of the mining district at the El Aguila project.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 *Technical Report*

Gold Resource Corporation (GORO) retained Pincock, Allen and Holt (PAH), to prepare a Technical Report covering the updated exploration results for the El Aguila exploration property (El Aguila) located in the Municipalities of San Pedro Totolapa, Oaxaca State, México.

2.2 *Purpose of the Technical Report*

The purpose of this TR is to provide GORO with a report that will comply with regulations in Canada. This report meets the new versions of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the New Instrument), Form 43-101F1 (the New Form), and Companion Policy (the New Companion Policy) (together with the New Mining Rule) implemented as of June 30, 2011, for technical reports.

2.3 *Sources of Information*

This report comprises a summary of exploration investigations carried out by GORO through its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiaries, Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. (GTR) and Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. (DDG), as well as independent consultants for different areas of specialization, such as geological, economic geology, geochemical studies, quality control sampling techniques, and geostatistical analysis of the assay results, drilling, mining methods, metallurgical processing, and geologic modeling to determine Mineral Resources for the El Aguila project completed as of December 31, 2011.

2.4 *Participants in the Preparation of This Technical Report*

The principal author of this report is Leonel López (except for those sections prepared by other PAH's personnel; Mr. Jack Haptonstall, sections 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19; and by other independent consultants including: modeling and Resource estimates by Mr. Alan Noble, a Principal Mining Engineer of the consulting firm Ore Reserves Engineering for Mineral Resource Estimates; and QA/QC by Dr. Jeffrey Jaacks of Geochemical Applications Intl. Inc.) a Certified Professional Geologist of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG-C.P.G.-08359), Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Wyoming (PG-2407), a Founding Registered Professional Member of The Society of Mining Engineers (No.1943910) and a PAH Principal Geologist. Mr. López and Mr. Haptonstall have visited the site during the period of May 16-19, 2011, to review the current status of the property.

Other PAH members collaborated in the review of mining operations and operating and capital costs for El Aguila exploration project, and for the review of this TR for QA/QC.

2.5 *Sources of Information in the Preparation of This Technical Report*

The sources of information used for preparation of this TR are listed in Section 27 of this TR.

2.6 *Limitations and Exclusions*

The Technical Report is based on various reports, plans and tabulations provided by Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. (GTR) and Don David Gold, S.A. de3 C.V. (DDG), wholly-owned subsidiaries of GORO either directly from the exploration offices, or from reports by other organizations whose work is the property of GORO. PAH has not been advised of any material change, or event likely to cause material change, to the operations or forecasts since the date of asset inspections. PAH has no reason to believe that the information provided is inaccurate or misleading.

The work undertaken for this report is that required for the preparation of a Technical Report including reviews of technical information, coupled with such inspections as PAH considered appropriate to prepare this report. It specifically excludes all aspects of legal issues, commercial and financing matters, land titles and agreements.

PAH has specifically excluded making any comments on the competitive position of the Project compared with other similar and competing precious metals producers around the world. PAH strongly advises that any potential investors make their own comprehensive assessment of both the competitive position of the Project in the market, and the fundamentals of the market at large.

2.7 *Cautionary Statement*

This report is intended to be used by GORO subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with Pincock, Allen and Holt. That contract permits GORO to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report was prepared for Gold Resource Corporation (GORO) by the independent consulting firm Pincock, Allen & Holt, Inc. ("PAH or Consultant"), and is based primarily on information provided by Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V., and Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V., wholly owned subsidiaries of the Colorado Springs, Colorado-based Gold Resource Corporation, and on reports authored by independent consultants in specialized fields as listed in the References Section 27.0 of this TR.

- Title Opinion – Prepared for Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V., wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Resource Corporation. Legal Opinion regarding Mining Concessions by the México City-based legal firm of Vázquez, Sierra & García, S.C., dated on December 12, 2011.

- Information provided by GORO's Corporate Manager of Environmental and Permitting, on Permits and Environmental Requirements compliance on behalf of the El Aguila Project. These documents and list of permits and requirements were provided to PAH by GORO's Manager of Environmental and Permitting, Mr. David Altamirano González, dated on May 18, 2012, and Mr. Marcial Chávez Quinto, General Director of COREVI a México City-based independent consultant for environmental and permitting matters.

- Mineral Resource Estimates (Section 14.0) performed by Ore Reserves Engineering, Alan Noble, P.E., Principal Engineer from Lakewood, Colorado.

- QA/QC for drill samples and assaying and geochemical studies by Jeffrey Jaacks, Ph.D. with Geochemical Applications International Inc., Centennial, Colorado.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The El Aguila project mineral rights are held by Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. (GTR) and by Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. (DDG) wholly-owned subsidiaries Gold Resource Corporation (GORO), based in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The El Aguila project consists of mining concessions, underground mines for extraction of gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc minerals contained in sulfides and oxides, processing plant containing flotation and agitated leach circuits, warehouses, maintenance shops, and camp facilities. The project has been in exploration by GORO since 2003 and production since 2010.

The El Aguila project is located within the Municipality of San Pedro Totolapa, in the State of Oaxaca, México. Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 present general and detailed location maps. Location coordinates to the El Aguila project area are as follows:

UTM: North 1,847,000 East 807,560

4.1 *Property Coverage*

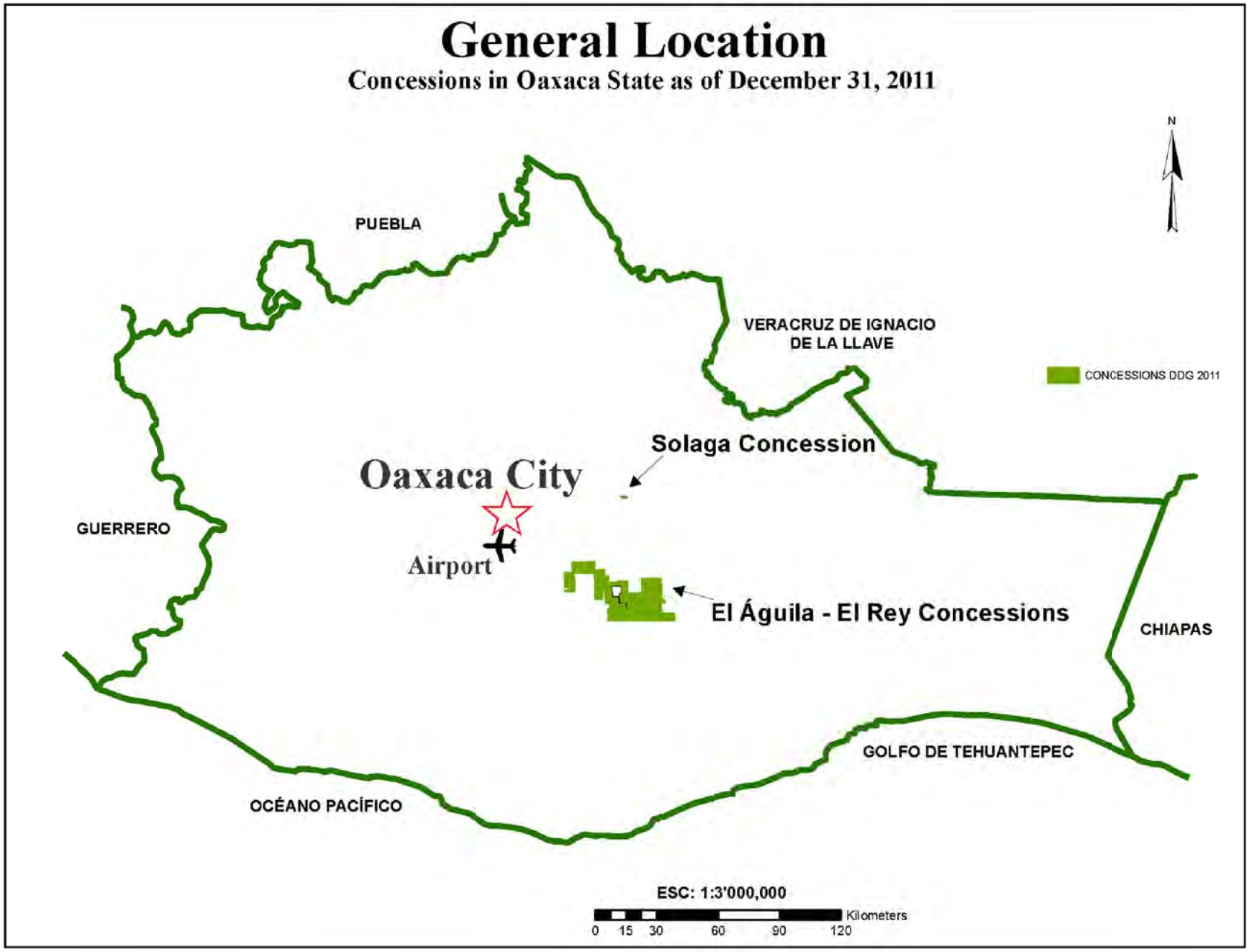
The El Aguila property consists of 23 contiguous mining concessions in the El Aguila to El Rey project area and two contiguous mining concessions in the Solaga project area covering a total of 60,912.23 hectares (150,517 acres or 609.1 km^2). Additionally, GORO owns land surface rights through purchase and lease agreements covering a total of 13.7 hectares (33.9 acres). El Aguila installations, operating infrastructure, and some of the mines are located within these land holdings. All minerals below surface rights lie with the Country of Mexico; while surface rights are owned by communities ("ejidos") or private individuals, allowing them the right of access and use of their land. Figure 4-3 shows El Aguila Project General Layout.

4.2 *Mineral Tenure*

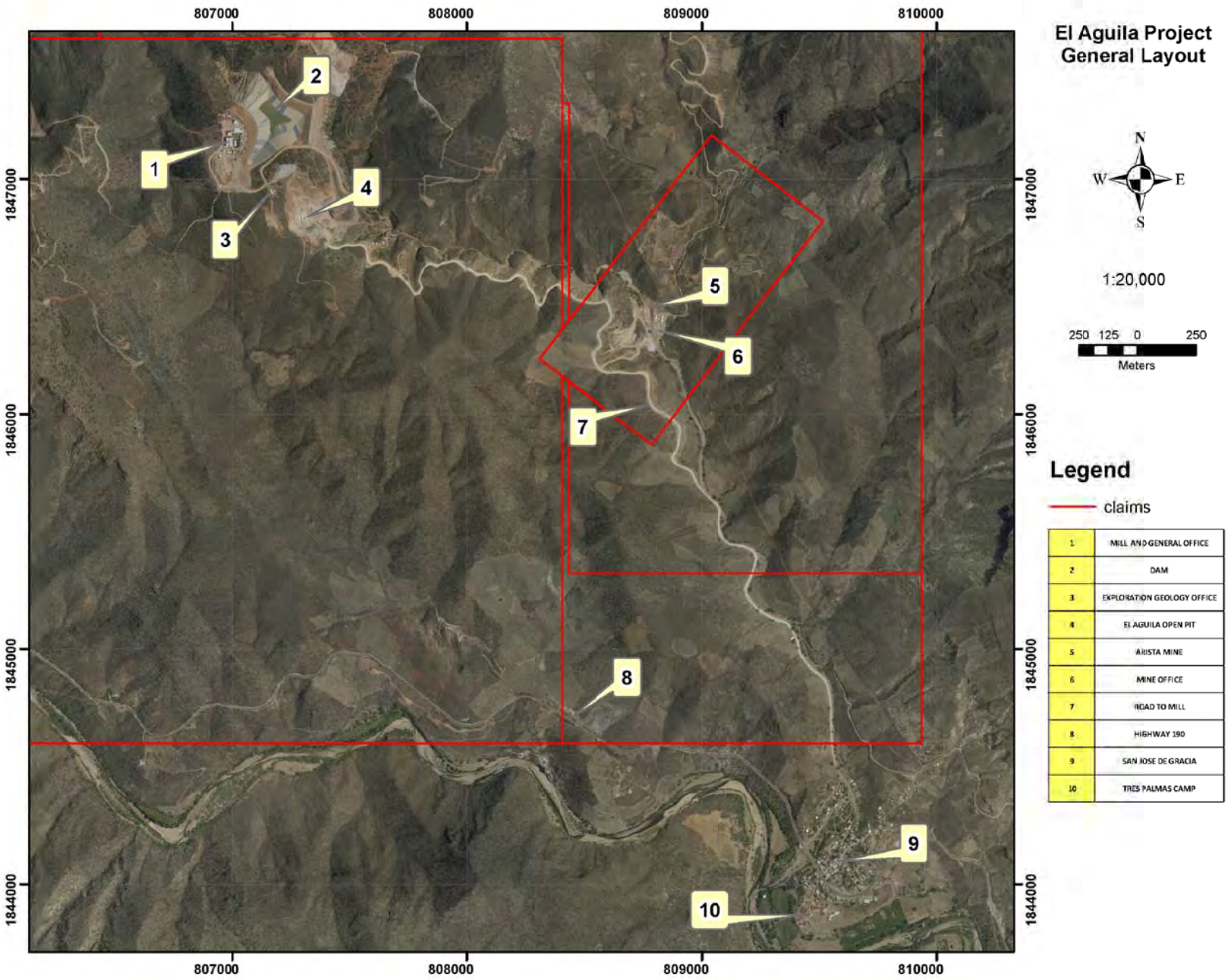
GTR and DDG have acquired through purchasing and direct staking 25 mining claims, 18 of which are titled and registered under DDG in the Dirección General de Minas (National Mining Registry), while seven of the claims have been contracted under exploration and exploitation agreements with certain royalty payments. These contracts have been properly executed under Public Notary and registered at the National Mining Registry (Book of Mining Acts, Contracts, and Agreements). The duration of mining contracts has been established as the Life of the Concession. The mining concessions allow for a 50-year period of exploitation rights, which are renewable for a similar period of time from the title's date. Table 4-1 shows a list of GORO's mining concessions.

General Location

Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.*** Project Name El Aguila Project	FIGURE 4-1 El Aguila Project General Location	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.4-1.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 4-2 El Aguila Project Detailed Location	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.4-2.dwg



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Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.4-3.dwg

TABLE 4-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Mining Concessions

No.	Claim Name	Title No.	Surface, Ha	Term
1	MINA EL AIRE	158272	72.00	4-Mar-23
2	EL AGUILA	222844	899.06	8-Sep-54
3	LA TEHUANA	210029	925.00	30-Aug-49
4	EL CHACAL	232628	375.00	25-Sep-58
5	EL PILON	232629	1,070.35	25-Sep-58
6	PITAYO 1	231124	429.63	16-Jan-58
7	PITAYO 2	231125	22.05	16-Jan-58
8	PITAYO3	231126	113.31	16-Jan-58
9	PITAYO4	231127	2.82	16-Jan-58
10	EL TALAJE	231128	1,015.95	16-Jan-58
11	LA HERRADURA	231129	3,628.85	16-Jan-58
12	DAVID FRAC. 1	232851	625.59	29-Oct-58
13	DAVID FRAC. 2	232852	920.76	29-Oct-58
14	SAN LUIS	233124	3,190.90	11-Dec-58
15	EL COYOTE	235802	5,204.78	11-Mar-60
16	EL ZORRITO	235332	9,828.16	11-Nov-59
17	LA CURVA	235803	2,040.28	11-Mar-60
18	EL CHAMIZO	238374	26,386.28	22-Sep-61
19	ZOPI	238875	769.28	7-Nov-61
Total Surface Hectares			**57,520.05**	
El Rey Project				
20	LA REYNA	225401	692	30-Aug-55
21	EL VIRREY	226269	36	1-Dec-55
22	EL REY	225373	172	25-Aug-55
23	EL MARQUEZ	234213	1,873.54	4-Jun-59
Total Surface Hectares			**2,773.54**	
Solaga Project				
24	SOLAGA	221676	400	10-Mar-54
25	SOLAGA II	228029	218.6407	28-Sep-56
Total Surface Hectares			**618.6407**	
All Projects				
Total Surface Hectares			**60,912.23**	
Total Square Km			**609.12**	
Total Acres			**150,517.16**	
Total Surface Square Miles			**235.18**	

4.3 *Mining Concessions*

The legal status of the Mining Concessions was provided in a legal opinion dated December 12, 2011, from México City, prepared and executed by Mr. Alberto M. Vázquez, Legal Adviser for GORO in México. PAH also requested and received an updated review by Legal Adviser of the mining concessions current status showing that all mining claims are owned by DDG and are current in meeting the legal obligations and requirements of Mexican Mining Laws and Regulations, including property taxes for the period that covers to December 31, 2011. Subsequent to receipt of the legal opinion dated December 12, 2011 DDG

received title to the Zopi concession title number 238875 with 769.2800 hectares. All claims information in this report reflects those included in the title opinion plus the Zopi concession. Figure 4-4 shows the mining concessions map and Figure 4-5 shows the Solaga concessions map.

4.4 *Claims Boundaries and Mineralized Zones*

Most area of the El Aguila Project mining district has been acquired by GORO but one claim owned by a third party remains valid within GORO's concession area.

All mineral deposits under exploitation, development or exploration by GORO are located within the company's claim boundaries. Other significant mineralized structures or outcropping zones that have been indicated by drilling or underground workings are also located within the property and will be subject to future exploration programs. Figure 4-6 shows the GORO concessions map and Areas of Interest.

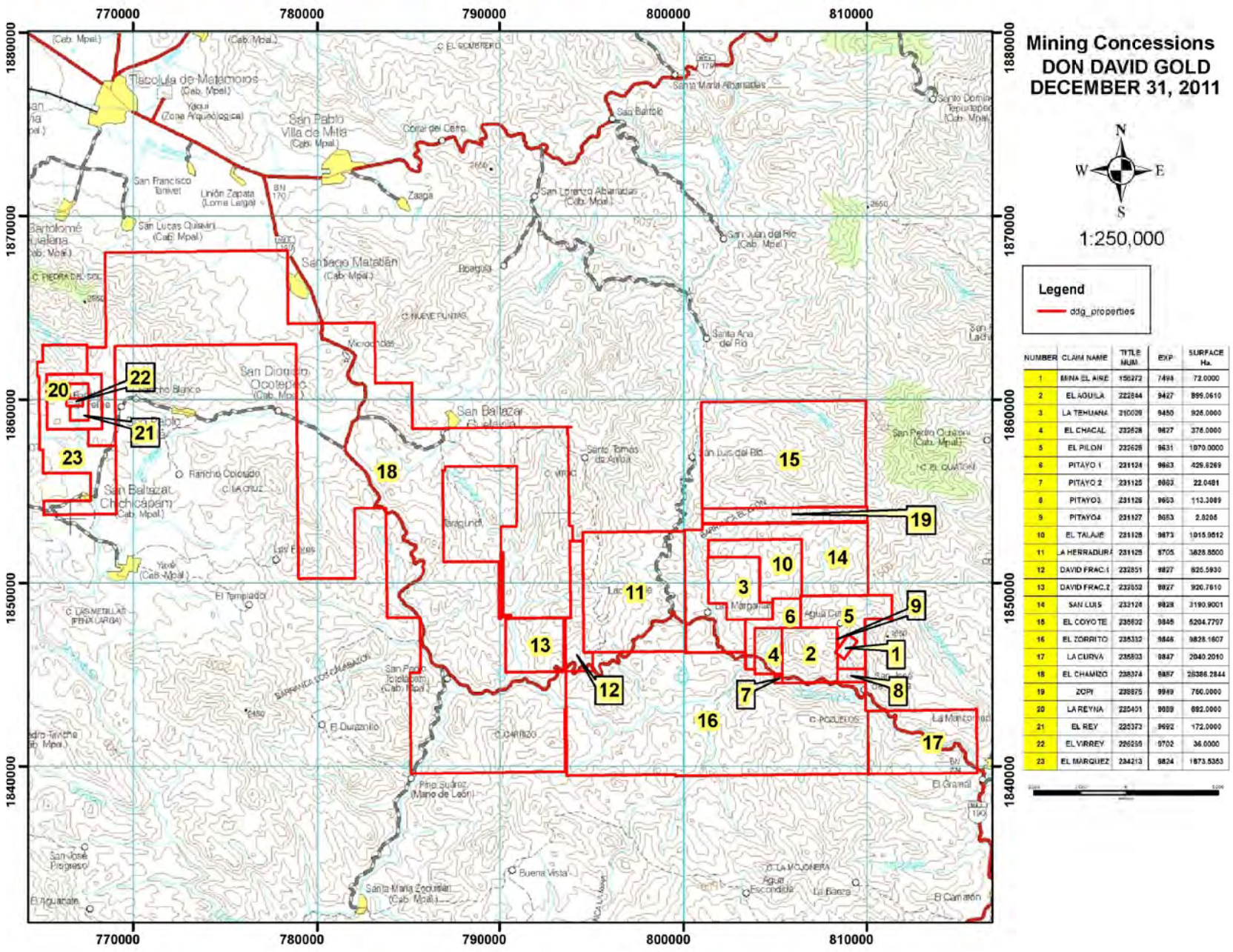
4.5 *Royalties, Back-in Rights, Agreements, and Other Encumbrances*

GORO has acquired seven mining claims from three different concessionaires including mineral rights of the Mina del Aire, El Aguila, La Tehuana, El Chacal, El Pilón, Solaga, and Solaga II concessions. These are briefly described below:

- Contract of exploration and exploitation covering the Mina del Aire, El Aguila, La Tehuana, El Chacal, and El Pilón mining concessions. This contract was executed on February 14, 2003, between DDG and an individual ("Concessionaire") for the life of the concessions. It is obligatory for the Concessionaire and voluntary for DDG. DDG must pay $260,000 in advanced royalties, which may be deducted from production royalties, and this amount has been fully paid by DDG. Upon commencement of production DDG is obligated to pay NSR -5 percent royalties for the sale of concentrates, and/or 4 percent of the net sales of Doré.

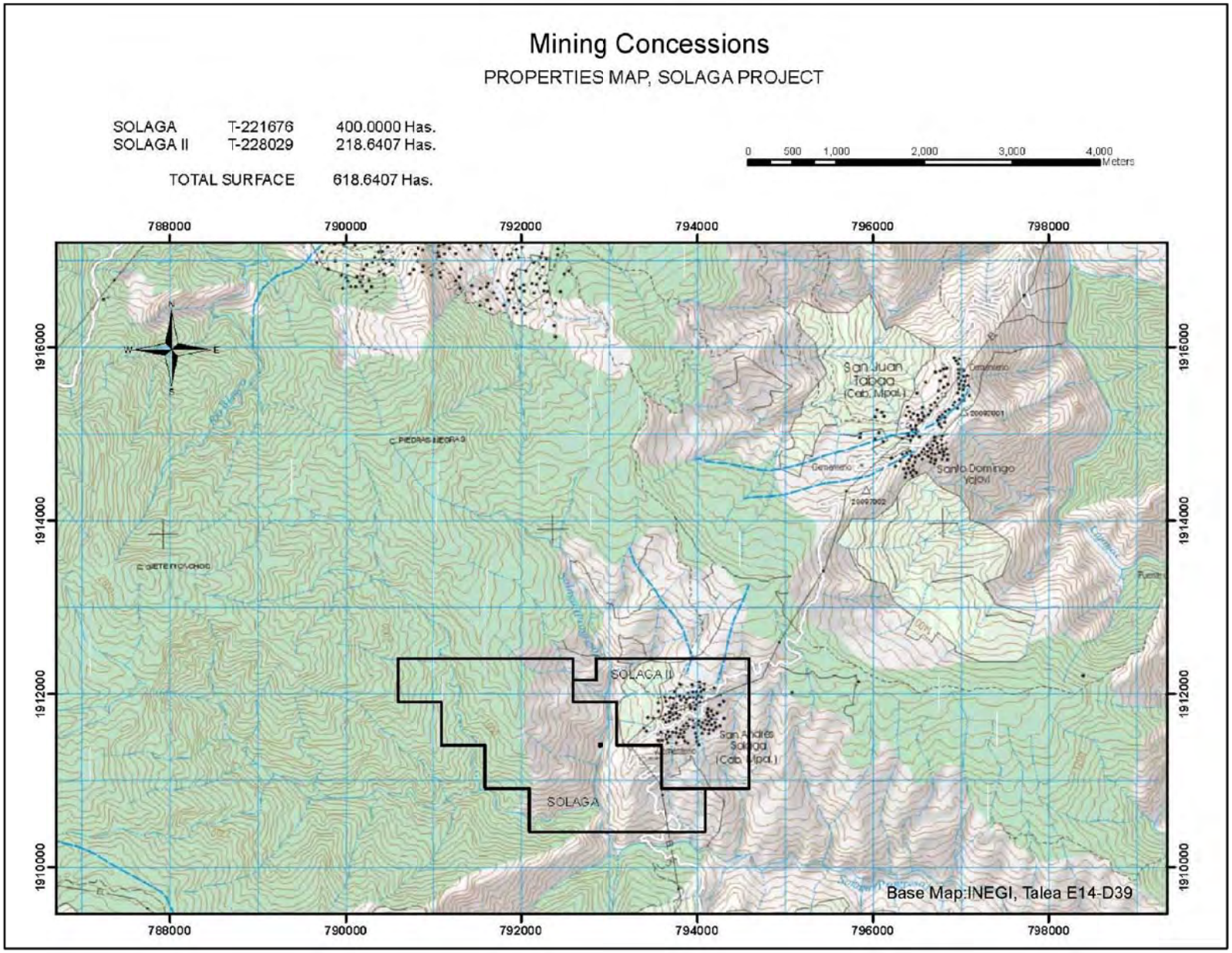
- Contract of exploration and exploitation covering the Solaga mining concession. This contract was executed on November 26, 2008, between DDG and two concessionaires: Concessionaire #1 50 percent and Minera Holmex, S.A. de C.V. (MH) 50 percent, for a duration of eight years and if royalties are paid, then it will be extended by periods of 20 years until the end of the life of the concession. It is obligatory for the Concessionaires and voluntary for DDG. To maintain in force the contract, DDG must pay $10,000 at the signature of the contract with subsequent similar advanced royalty payments of $10,000 at every anniversary of the signature. To date, DDG has paid a total of $40,000 in advanced royalties, which may be deducted from production royalties.

- Contract of exploration and exploitation covering the Solaga II mining concession. This contract was executed on May 31, 2007, between DDG and an individual concessionaire ("Consessionaire") for a period of eight years and if royalties are paid, then it will be extended by periods of 20 years until the end of the life of the concession. It is obligatory for the Concessionaire and voluntary for DDG. To maintain in force the contract, DDG must pay $10,000 at the signature of the contract with

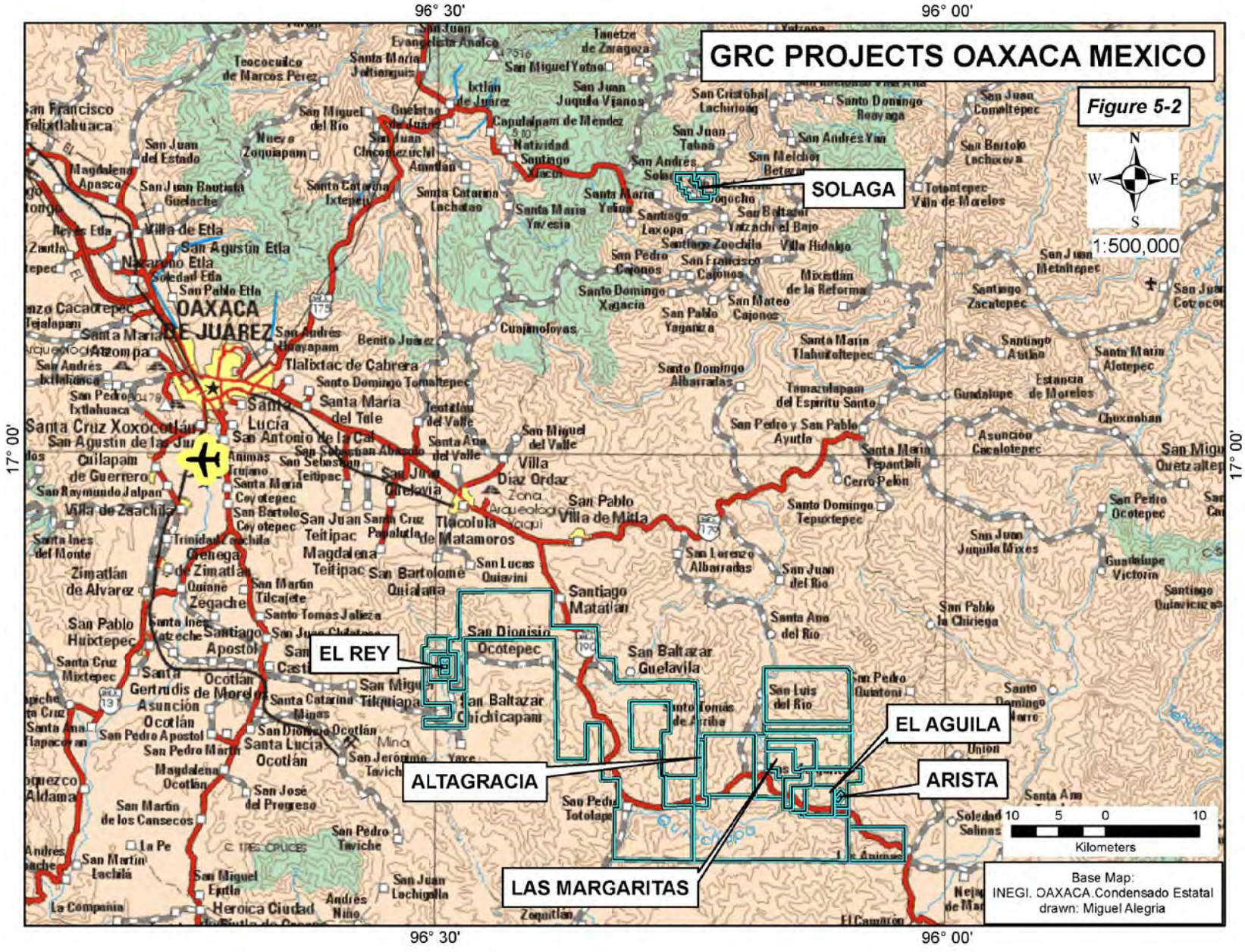


NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	TITLE NUM.	EXP	SURFACE Ha.
1	MINA EL AIRE	150272	7499	72.0000
2	EL AGUILA	222844	9427	899.0610
3	LA TEHUANA	210026	9450	926.0000
4	EL CHACAL	232628	9827	376.0000
5	EL PILON	232629	9831	1070.0000
6	PITAYO I	231124	9883	429.8269
7	PITAYO 2	231125	9883	22.0481
8	PITAYO3	231126	9883	113.3089
9	PITAYO4	231127	9883	2.8206
10	EL TALAJE	231128	9873	1015.9512
11	LA HERRADURA	231129	9705	3828.8500
12	DAVID FRAC.I	232851	9827	926.5930
13	DAVID FRAC.2	232852	9827	920.7610
14	SAN LUIS	233124	9828	3190.9001
15	EL COYOTE	235832	9846	5204.7797
16	EL ZORRITO	235833	9846	9828.1607
17	LA CURVA	235873	9847	2040.2010
18	EL CHAMIZO	235874	9857	25386.2844
19	ZOPI	235875	9849	750.0000
20	LA REYNA	225401	9699	892.0000
21	EL REY	225373	9692	172.0000
22	EL VIRREY	226256	9702	36.0000
23	EL MARQUEZ	234213	9824	1873.5353

Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 4-4 Concessions Boundaries with Areas of Interest	Date of Issue June 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.4-4.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 4-5 Solaga Concessions Map	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.4-5.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 4-6 Concessions Map Regional Location and Areas of Interest	Date of Issue June 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.4-6.dwg

subsequent similar advanced royalty payments of $10,000 at every anniversary of the signature. To date, DDG has paid a total of $50,000 in advanced royalties, which may be deducted from production royalties.

According to Mr. Alberto M. Vázquez GORO's legal advisor, no other royalties, back-in rights, agreements, or encumbrances are owned by GORO and its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiaries DDG and GTR regarding the El Aguila Project mining properties.

- To December 31, 2011, GORO has fulfilled its obligations to pay the royalty advanced payments.

4.6 *Environmental Status*

All mining and environmental activities in México are regulated by the Dirección General de Minas and by the SEMARNAT from México City, under the corresponding Laws and Regulations.

PAH is not aware of any pending environmental liabilities within the El Aguila Project area of operations.

A list and statement of all operating permits and their current status was provided to PAH by GORO's Corporate Manager of Environmental and Permitting regarding the El Aguila Project, dated May 18, 2012 Mr. David Altamirano González. This declaration was prepared by COREVI on behalf of GORO indicating that all Environmental Permits and Requirements are current.

Mining operations in México operate under a unique environmental license (Licencia Ambiental Unica), as well as under special permits for certain new developments such as expansions, tailings dams, etc. This environmental license is issued after approval of the EIA.

According to Legal Opinion by COREVI, independent consultants on behalf of GORO the El Aguila project operates under the permits and status as indicated in Table 20-1.

According to legal opinion provided to PAH the El Aguila Project is current in legal and environmental compliance.

4.7 *Permitting*

DDG and GTR are permitted according to mining, environmental, labor, tax and other Mexican regulations for operating the El Aguila mining and metallurgical complex. Some of the related permits are listed by legal opinion as indicated in Table 20-1.

4.8 *Factors or Risks That May Affect the Property*

The El Aguila Project under exploration and development by DDG and GTR in the State of Oaxaca, México is located near the village of San José de Gracia, which is a peaceful farming and mining community. GORO has established a security area around the plant and mine installations.

Excerpts of Business News América's Intelligence Series of March 2011 are presented to indicate México's country risk, as follows:

"According to the most recent Frazer Institute's Survey of Mining Companies 2010 – 2011, México ranks 15 out of 79 jurisdictions for its current mineral potential, assuming the land-use regulations and restrictions in effect today."

"In Latin América México ranks second after Chile, in the worldwide policy potential index, a measurement of the attractiveness of countries' mining policy. Globally it is ranked in 35th place".

"In 2010 México ranked 4th in the world, and 1st in Latin América with the largest exploration budget according to Metals Economics Group's (MEG) World Exploration Trends 2011 report".

"The companies surveyed by The Frazer Institute favourably noted a good level of certainty in México regarding environmental regulations and the strengthening of existing mining regulations in the country. In contrast, they thought that the increasing lack of security due to drug trafficking, trade union membership and uncertainty over territorial disputes are factors that are limiting investment".

The El Aguila Project was initiated by small scale mining operations which developed irregular underground mine workings. Since acquisition of various mining concessions in the El Aguila area by GORO its preparation and development has been focused on larger mining production rates. The current plans for plant operation require significant underground development and infrastructure for communications and transportation of the mineralization from the different mines to the mill and process plant.

Development of additional underground mining areas to the current la Arista stoping area must be done as soon as possible. Currently most of the ore grade mineralization that is opened by direct exploration and development is prepared for stoping, and no substantial mineral inventory is carried ahead of mining. In PAH's opinion without this mine development, there is a risk of insufficient ore to be fed to the processing plant.

5.0 ACCESSSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The El Aguila Project is located at about 115 km to the south-east of the Capital city of Oaxaca within the state of Oaxaca, México. The El Aguila Project is located near the town of San José de Gracia. It covers mineral rights within the municipalities of San Pedro Totolapam, San Baltazar Chichicápam, and San Andrés Solaga, Oaxaca State, México.

UTM coordinates for the El Aguila area are as follows:

UTM N – 1,846,854; E – 807,306

The area is located within the north-central part of the "Instituto Nacional de Geografía y Estadística (INEGI)" chart E14 D69, San Pedro Totolapam, issued in scale 1:50,000.

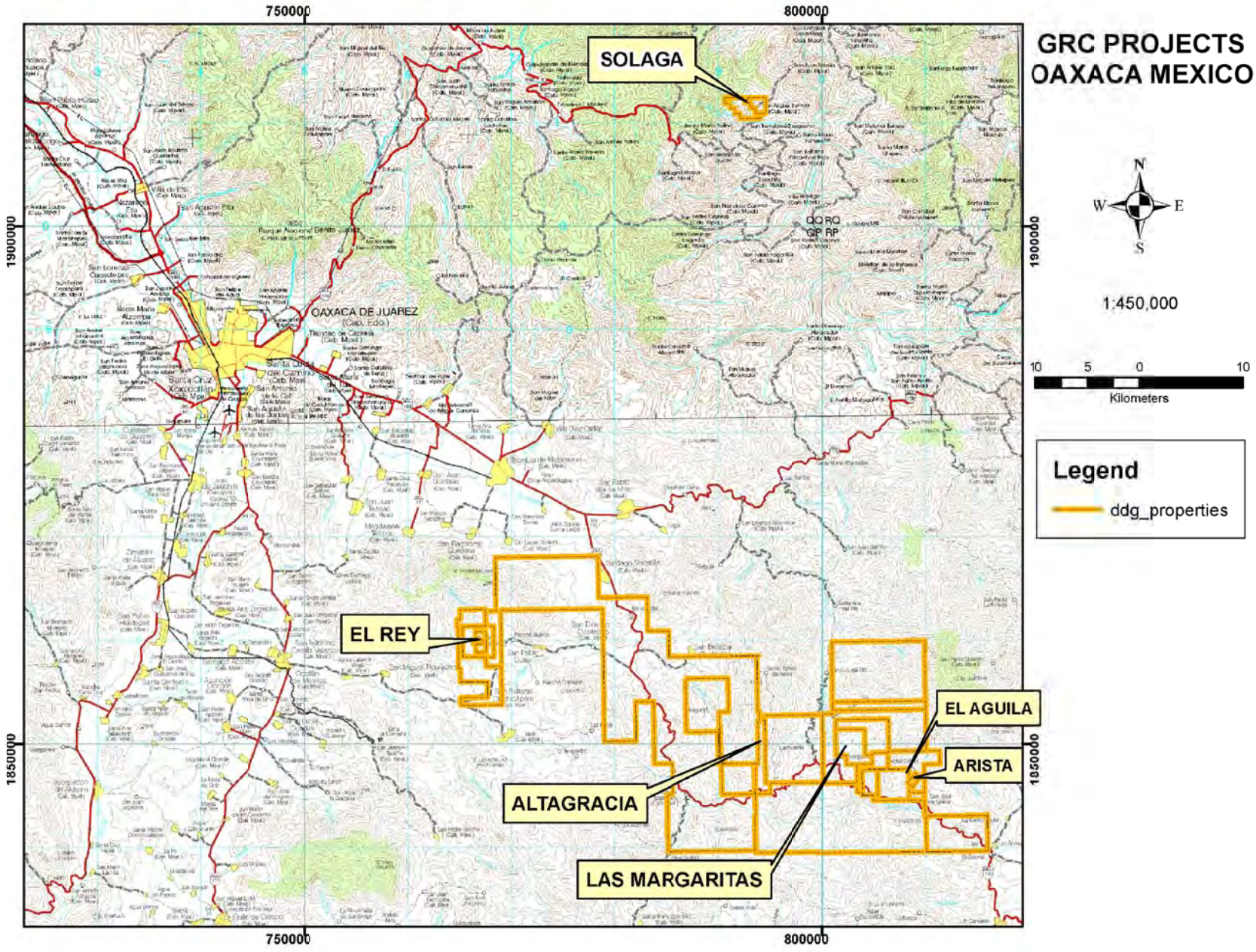
The El Aguila mining district consists of numerous old gold/silver/lead/copper/zinc underground mines including; El Aguila, La Arista, La Escondida, El Aire, Las Margaritas, Altagracia, El Rey, and other small workings. GORO has consolidated the mining district into the El Aguila project. A project access map is shown in Figure 5-1.

5.1 *Accessibility*

Access to the mine is by paved Federal Highway No. 190 which connects the cities of Oaxaca and Tehuantepec, Salina Cruz, and Juchitán in the Istmo de Tehuatepec on the Pacific coast. The village of San José de Gracia is located at kilometer 115 of Federal Highway No. 190. GORO has established a company housing and office are in San José de Gracia. A 4-km dirt road to the north from the Federal Highway at San José de Gracia leads to the El Aguila area and to the exploration core shed, the mill and processing plant, laboratory, and equipment maintenance facilities. Driving time from Oaxaca to San José de Gracia is approximately two hours. Airport with flights to major national and some international cities exists at Oaxaca City.

5.2 *Climate and Vegetation*

According to INEGI's climate map, the El Aguila Project is located within an area of dry to semi-dry climate with local parts of temperate to sub-humid climate. Measurements at the Totolapam station located nearby the Project area, for the period of 1975 to 2008 show an annual average of 24.2˚C with a minimum of 22.4˚C and a maximum temperature of 25.7˚C. Local thermometers at San José de Gracia have registered temperatures of 40˚C during the months of April and May, and minimum temperatures of 14˚C during the months of November to January.



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 5-1 Access Map	Date of Issue Jan 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name El Aguila Project		Drawing Name Fig.5-1.dwg

México's Annual Registry reports an average annual precipitation of 542.5 mm for the period of 1938 to 2008 with a maximum of 941 mm and a minimum of 204 mm as registered at the Totolapam station. Most of the rain falls within the months of May to September with sporadic rains during the months before and after the rainy season.

Vegetation in the area consists of a rich variety of plants and trees according to elevation and micro-climates within the region. Some of the trees include, (in local names): copal, ocote, encino, higo, pochote, mesquite, palo de piedra, garabatillo, etc. Some cactus such as pitayo, maguey, órgano, nopal, biznaga, lechuguilla, etc.

Farming is mostly developed in the neighboring areas to urban zones in sparse flat-lands. Principal crops are corn and beans. Avocados, mangos, orange, lemon, and other fruit trees are also grown in the region. Fauna in the area consists of deer, small reptiles, small animals like rabbits, birds of prey, etc.

5.3 *Local Resources*

San José de Gracia is well connected to various good size towns and to the state capital of Oaxaca City (State of Oaxaca reported 3.8 million inhabitants in 2010, INEGI) within a distance of 115km, and to Tehuantepec and Salina Cruz in the Pacific coast. San José de Gracia is a small village located along Federal Highway No. 190 with about 400 inhabitants. The village is connected to the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE-National power grid) and to telephone service via satellite, it has postal service, banking, one small hotel, several restaurants along the highway, church and elementary and tele-secondary schools. Most of El Aguila workers live in San José de Gracia, at GORO's housing area, or are transported from some other nearby towns to the Project.

San José de Gracia is connected to Oaxaca City where major facilities are available including international airport, hotels, banks, schools and Universities, with a population of over 500,000. Other villages and towns between Oaxaca and San José de Gracia include San Juan Guegoyachi, San Pedro Totolapam and Tlacolula de Matamoros. Other towns to the south-east of San José de Gracia include El Camarón, Tequisistlán, Jalapa de Márquez and the city of Tehuatepec at about 125 km by Federal Highway 190.

San José de Gracia is also communicated by all-season dirt roads to Nejapa de Madero, Soledad Salinas, San Carlos Yautepec, San Pedro Quiatoni, and San Luis del Río.

5.4 *Infrastructure*

El Aguila's location is excellent due to its proximity to a Federal Highway.

The El Aguila housing consists of the Tres Palmas Mining Camp which was built by DDG. It was built in the southern part of the San José de Gracia village, on the north side of the Río Grande stream. It occupies two hectares (approximately five acres) and it consists of five modules as follows:

- Executive's module with 10 rooms, including one Conference room.
- Apartment's module with six apartments.

- Houses module with four single family houses.
- Supervisors module with three sections including four rooms in each section, and
- Annex module for operators with eight rooms.

The Tres Palmas Mining Camp was opened in March 2009, and it currently hosts 84 company employees. The camp also includes an independent module with kitchen, restaurant, laundry and all necessary services such as water, electric energy, natural gas, and internet communications.

Additionally DDG leases three houses with 17 rooms and one hotel where 30 company employees are hosted in the San José de Gracia village.

5.5 *Physiography and Hydrology*

The El Aguila area is located within the physiographic province of Sierra Madre del Sur (Raiz E. 1964), within the sub-province of Tierras Altas de Oaxaca. The area is located on a north-south trending mountain range which extends from the Pico de Orizaba volcano in the State of Veracruz, to the Tehuantepec Isthmus in the Pacific coast.

The Project area is characterized by a mountain range with sharp to moderately rounded contours and elevated mesas, which have been shaped by volcanic flows. This mountain range has been carved by creeks and rivers resulting in radial to sub-parallel, and dendritic drainage patterns.

The El Aguila Project area lies at elevations that vary from 1,400 meters above sea level (masl) at the top of Cerro Colorado and 800 masl at San José de Gracia. The area is characterized by rough topography and deep canyons.

The El Aguila Project area is located within the hydrologic region of Tehuantepec in the south-eastern part of the state of Oaxaca. The main water flows within the El Aguila Project area are the Río Grande river which drains to the south, the El Chacal River which drains to the west, the Salina Blanca River which drains the central part, and the San José de Gracia Creek draining the eastern part of the area. The San José de Gracia Creek is the main source of water for the village of San José de Gracia and for GORO's processing plant, drilling, mining, and other needs.

6.0 HISTORY

The El Aguila Project is situated in the regional Tlacolula mining district within the southwestern part of the state of Oaxaca, México. According to the Servicio Geológico Mexicano, SGM, (previously known as Consejo de Recursos Minerales, CRM) mining activity was initiated in the early 1880s in the Tlacolula mining district when Mr. Alfredo Oest claimed the La Leona mine within lands of the Hacienda Santa Catarina in the Tlacolula district. Reportedly, at that time some 300,000 ounces of gold and silver were produced from an ore shoot of the La Leona mine, although no amounts were reported for each metal.

According to CRM, in 1892 two smelters were built and operated (Magdalena Teitipac and O'Kelly) near the village of Tlacolula for processing ores from the Altagracia, La Soledad, San Ignacio y Anexas, La Leona, La Victoria, and San Rafael silver mines. Some of these mines now lie within GORO's land concessions. Subsequently, in 1911 Mr. Sken Sanders carried out investigations of the Totolápam mining region with special interest in the Las Margaritas mine, which is located within GORO concessions.

According to CRM, in 1950 mining activity in the Totolápam mining district included extraction of between 50 and 80 tonnes per day from the El Aire and El Mirador mines. Also according to CRM, in 1967 G. Schroder carried out a general study of mineral resources in the state of Oaxaca including description of 16 outcropping veins located within the area of El Aire, La Arista, and El Aguila mines.

In 2003, CRM claimed as National Reserves for mineral exploration the area of Cerro Colorado, which is located within GORO concessions, including the areas of Alta Gracia, Las Margaritas, and San José de Gracia.

In 2003, GTR initiated reverse circulation drilling in the El Aguila area including 66 drill holes. These holes were drilled up to 100 meters in depth. In 2005, DTR carried out a second drill campaign including 37 drill holes at similar depths as the previous program. In 2006, a third drilling campaign was initiated and continued through 2011.

In 2007, GTR drilled the "discovery hole" No. 7080 (107080), which intercepted about 25 meters of high grade mineralization in the La Arista vein deposit.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The El Aguila Project is located in the physiographic sub-province of Tierras Altas de Oaxaca, which is part of the Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic province, in the southeastern part of México.

The El Aguila Project is located in an old mining district which had been inactive since about the 1950s, until GORO initiated geologic recognizance in search of precious metals deposits. The El Aguila Project includes mineral deposits situated along a 16-km NW–SE mineralized trend which is enclosed by volcanic, sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks ranging in age from Miocene to Cretaceous. The mineralized structures appear to be associated with a structural system and to a volcanic "caldera." Figure 7-1 shows the El Aguila Project Regional Geologic Map taken from a Servicio Geológico Mexicano 1:50,000 scale geology map.

This section of the TR presents a summary of geologic investigations prepared by GORO's on-site staff and by various consultants as indicated in this TR's references.

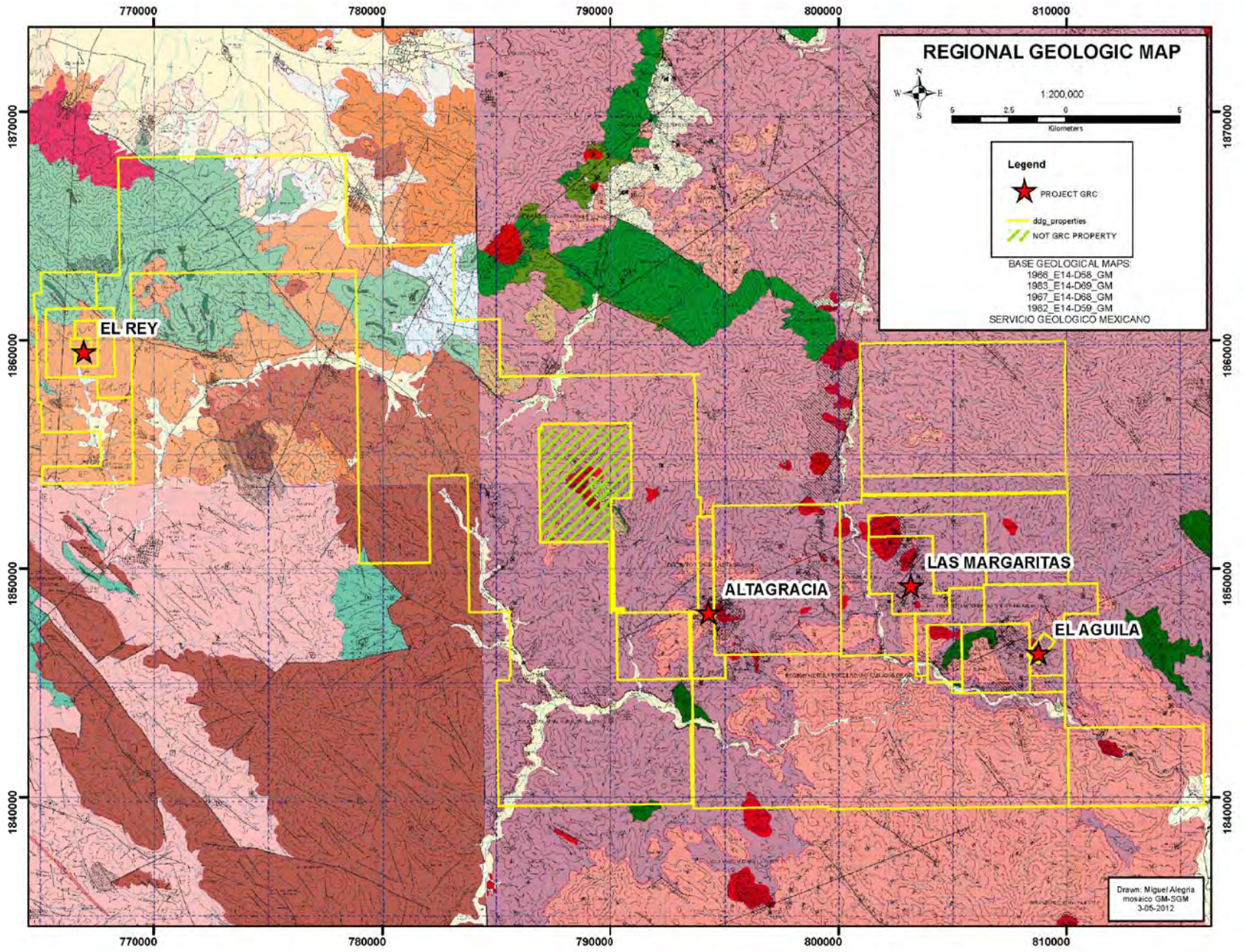
7.1 *Regional Geology and Structural*

A semi-detailed regional geologic map of the area at scale of 1:5000 was initiated in 2007 by GORO's on-site geologic staff. The field mapping information was downloaded in handheld PC-GPS computers, using the software GeoInfomobile and TerraMapper while the database was designed in the Microsoft Office Access program. The geologic map was generated in the system Arc Map. The recorded information included lithology, structural, alteration zone features, and hand sample locations. Previous information based on aerial photographs interpretation and field verification data were incorporated in the geologic map.

The regional geologic setting at El Aguila Project is dominated by volcanic rocks that vary in composition from rhyolitic to andesitic in flows, tuffs, agglomerates, and ignimbrites. Some intrusive rocks in dikes and small stocks of granitic to grano-dioritic composition crop out within the area and have been intercepted in drill holes. Also, a Cretaceous sedimentary lithic sequence, composed of fine-grained sandstones intercalated with shales, siltstones, and calcareous rocks have been identified in outcrops in the central part of the El Aguila area surrounding the Cerro Colorado peak and in drill hole intercepts. The intrusive rocks appear to have caused structural conditions favorable for subsequent emplacement of mineralization along dikes, faults and breccia zones, as well as formation of replacement and skarn deposits in favorable contact zones within the sedimentary sequence.

7.1.1 Lithology

According to geologic investigations by GORO's on-site staff and numerous consultants the predominant rocks identified within the El Aguila Project area include volcanic rocks of medium to acid composition (andesites and rhyolites). These have been classified as follows:



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 7-1 El Aguila Project Geologic Map	Date of Issue June 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.7-1.dwg

Rocks of Cretaceous Age

Black Breccia (KAr-Lm-Md). The basement rocks within the El Aguila Project area consist of the Late Cretaceous formation locally denominated as Black Breccia. This formation consists of lithic sedimentary rocks composed of carbonaceous shales, fine-grained sandstones, siltstones, and calcareous rocks including some layers of argillaceous limestones. The Black Breccia strata occur in thicknesses that vary from 5 cm to 80 cm, while sandstone beds may reach up to 1.00 m in thickness. The formation shows rock concretions of few millimeters up to 1.00 m in diameter, which are composed of fragments of rocks of the same formation which might have originated as a result of tectonic events. This formation occurs in the area surrounding Cerro Colorado peak. Its thickness is about 300 m to 400 m according to the Servicio Geológico Mexicano (SGM), and dates from the period of Albian – Mastrichtian (Late Cretaceous), based on fossils identification.

Rocks of Tertiary Age

These rocks consist of a series of volcanic rocks of andesitic and rhyolitic composition occurring as flows, tuffs, ignimbrites, and agglomerates and have been classified as follows from the oldest:

- **Andesites (TM Tan-An).** This unit was dated by Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX, 1988) as Late Oligocene – Early Miocene age (26.4 +- 1.3 million years, Ma to 19.0 +- 0.95 Ma); while SGM dated this unit as Medium to Late Miocene (15.3 to 17.32 Ma). This unit was classified as Laollaga Formation. It consists of a series of andesite flows, tuffs, and breccia zones with complex inter-relation between the occurrences. It crops out on about 60 percent of the El Aguila Project area, surrounding and on top of Cerro Colorado Peak.

- **Rhyolite (Tm Ry).** This rock unit was dated by SGM as Medium Miocene (16.57 to 15.82 Ma). It crops out on the northeast and southeast parts of the Project area. It consists of rhyolite flows with some pyroclastic phases (lithic tuff, sample from DH-107021). It comprises abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase and quartz crystals (“eyes”). It overlies the andesites with discordant and structural contacts. This rock unit constitutes the core of the Cerro Pilón dome.

- **Pyroclastic Rhyolite (Tm PclRy – Ry).** This rock unit crops out within the El Aguila pit, around the western slope of Cerro Pilón, and on the slopes and top of Cerro Colorado. This unit consists of a sequence of strata with 10 cm to 30 cm thick beds. It shows clastic texture enclosing rock fragments composed of shales and coarse-grained sandstones within a fine-grained matrix. The rocks show strong alteration; including silicification, argilization, and oxidation. This unit may be part of an underlying breccia unit. It has been identified in drill holes 105023, 106005, and 106009 with a thickness of 70 m to 135 m and it has been dated as of Medium Miocene age.

- **Rhyolite Tuff – Ignimbrite (Tm Try – Ig).** This unit occurs on the north-western part of the Project area. It consists of a series of pyroclastic units occurring as lithic tuffs with different degrees of consolidation. Its typical outcropping area is at the El Chacal creek, where it occurs as thin strata of 25 cm to 30 cm, to massive occurrences of lithic tuffs. It contains abundant lithoclasts enclosed

by fine-grained matrix and it includes quartz “eyes”. It has been considered to be of Medium Miocene age. According to Litman (references) this rock unit may be considered as an intra-caldera rock unit due to its significant thickness (260 m in drill hole 111001) intercepted on the southwestern slope of Cerro Pilón.

- **Rhyolitic Tuff – Agglomerate (Tm Try – Agl).** This rock unit occurs as a mesa on the El Tablón mountain to the north-east of San José de Gracia. It consists of a sequence of stratified lithic tuffs with intercalated ignimbrite beds of up to 5 m in thickness. These rocks contain quartz crystals, feldspars, and abundant rounded and sub-rounded fragments of ignimbrites with poor classification and slight consolidation. The unit has a thickness of about 200 m at the top of the El Tablón Mountain. This unit’s physical characteristics, such as stratification including crossed stratification, and rounded to sub-rounded fragments, indicate a volcano-sedimentary sequence where deposition was interrupted by volcanic events that caused deposition of intercalated beds of ignimbrites, rhyolites, and tuffs. It has been defined as of Late Miocene age.

- **Andesite (TPl An).** This rock unit consists of massive dark-grey andesite with aphanitic texture and occasional plagioclase crystals. Some dikes and sills of this rock occur intruding the Rhyolite Tuff – Ignimbrite unit at the El Chacal creek. Its thickness is estimated at about 100 m and is of the Pliocene.

Intrusive Rocks: Granite – Porphyry Rhyolite – Felsic Rhyolite (Tm Gr, Pry, Ry-Fel)

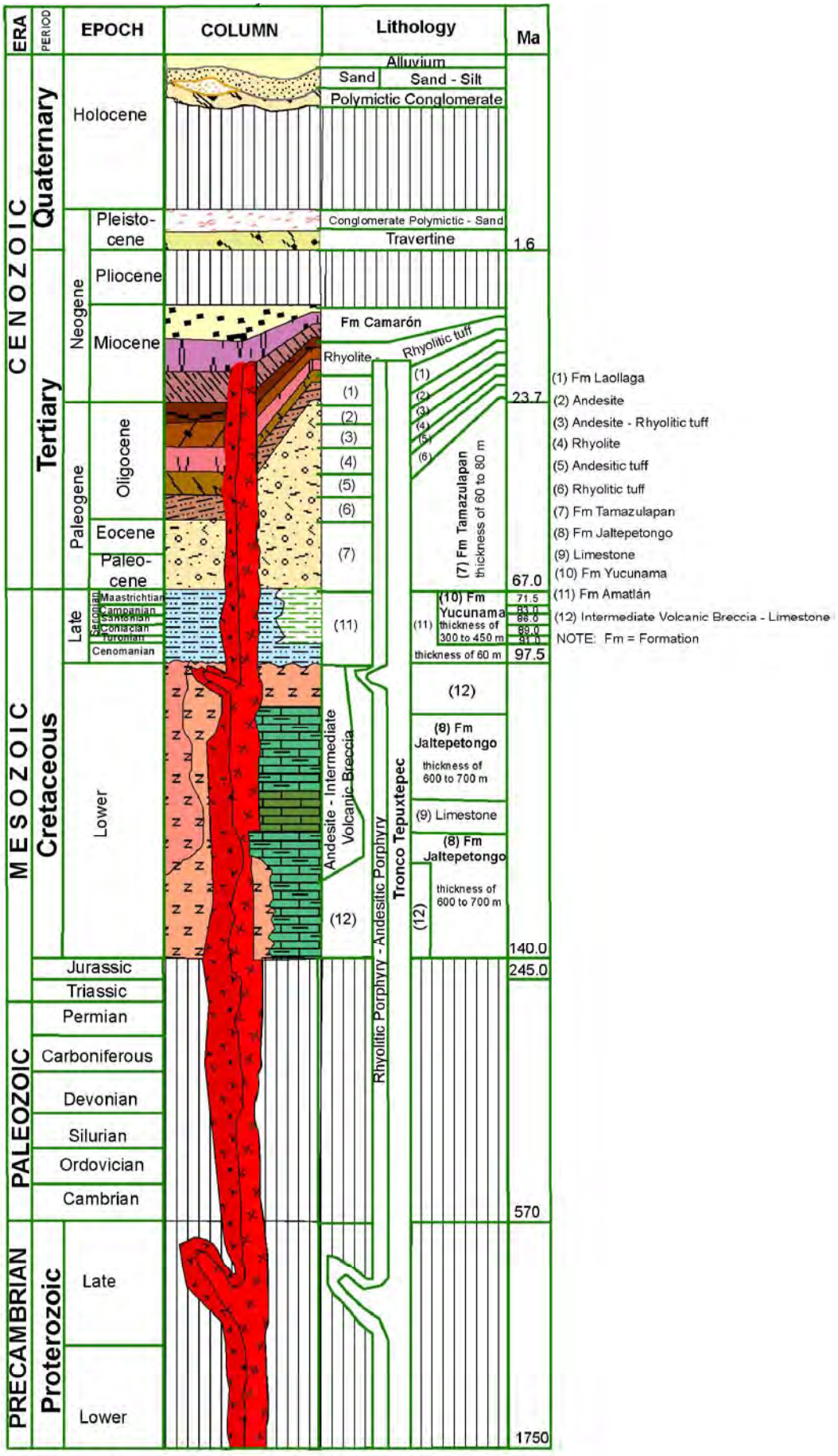
Few small outcrops of these rocks have been observed within the Project area, at the eastern side of the La Arista mine, and on the top of the Cerro Colorado peak. These rocks crop out as holocrystalline rocks with granular texture and are composed of white feldspars with quartz crystals. These rocks have been intercepted as dikes in some of the La Arista mine area drillholes. These rocks appear to be related to other regional rhyolites and they may have caused the uplift of the Cerro Colorado dome. These rocks are considered as of Medium Miocene age.

Other Rocks of Quaternary Age

The youngest rocks identified in the El Aguila Project area include some alluvium, colluviums, and conglomerates originated by weathering of the pre-existing rocks. Travertine is under active development originating from infiltration and deposition of carbonates-loaded waters, which may be an indication of an active hydrothermal system or dissolution of carbonate rocks. Figure 7-2 shows the Regional Stratigraphic Column.

7.1.2 Structural

The El Aguila Project area is enclosed by a structurally complex system. Numerous geologic structures have been identified on satellite images and aerial photographs. These structures were later verified during field investigations, including possible evidences of movements and inter-relations between the different structures.



NOTE: If the thickness is not in the field of the Formation, it not exist.

Prepared by pincock, allen & holt 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for **Gold Resource Corp.** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 7-2 Stratigraphic Column	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.7-2.dwg

The identified structures were grouped to define probable regional systems. The most significant regional structures within the El Aguila Project area include the following lineaments, systems and faults:

- Río Grande System. This system was identified along the valley of the Río Grande River in the southern part of the area. It is composed by a series of sub-parallel faults which occurs oriented ENE - WSW with an associated secondary system of perpendicular fractures with NW-SE orientation.

- El Aire Lineament. It occurs as strong quartz vein (El Aire vein) along the El Aire creek and adjacent to the San José de Gracia to La Arista mine road. Its strike is N25˚W and it cuts through andesite and rhyolite rocks. At the La Arista mine area this lineament changes orientation to the north, and at this point it appears to be intersecting two other lineaments, Quiatoni and El Higo.

- Quiatoni Lineament. It is oriented to the N60˚E and it is located at the eastern side of the La Arista mine. It cuts through andesites and a lithic agglomerate tuff unit. A drill hole intercepting an ore shoot of the La Arista mine appears to be related to this structure. Other sub-parallel structures have been identified to the north of the Quiatoni structure which appears to indicate a strong and wide structural system.

- Switchback Lineament. It occurs as a sub-parallel structure to the El Aire Lineament with orientation to the N17˚W. It is enclosed by pyroclastic acid volcanic rocks and rhyolites that constitute part of the El Pilón dome. This lineament was verified in drill hole 108030 which intercepted a significant fault zone. This structure appears to be related to a felsic dike located on the road that leads to the village of Romadito.

- El Higo Lineament. It occurs along the El Higo creek with orientation of N78˚W and it is projected from the La Arista to the El Aguila mines. Its outcroppings show quartz veins and veinlets along fractures within the lineament system.

- La Arista Vein. It consists of a quartz vein outcropping along the La Arista ridge. It strikes N45˚W dipping 70˚ to the NE. The vein outcrop shows quartz veins of 5 cm to 40 cm in thickness and it represents the outcroppings of the La Arista vein, which has been drill identified to a depth of about 300 m and about 500 m along strike with thickness that varies from about 3 m to 5 m with high grade mineralization in underground development.

- Salina Blanca System. It consists of an structural system located on the north-eastern side of the Cerro Colorado peak, which strikes N39˚W. It appears to show evidences of lateral and vertical movement. It is composed of two parallel side faults with sub-parallel structures in between the side faults. Strong silicification and stockwork zones with quartz veins and disseminated oxidation have been observed associated to the system.

- Crestón Fault. Its outcrop appears to show a sub-vertical structure with “en echelon” configuration. Its SE extension by the Cerro Colorado area strikes N32˚W, while its NW extension occurs with a N66˚W orientation. Quartz veins with intense silicification occur associated with the structure at the

contact with sedimentary rocks. This structure in association with the La Escondida, Vista Hermosa, and Salina Blanca systems surrounding the Cerro Colorado peak, appear to have originated the Cerro Colorado uplift, generating a horst configuration.

- La Escondida Fault. This fault occurs on the western side of the Cerro Colorado peak. It consists of a normal fault oriented N40˚W and dipping to the SW. At the La Escondida mine area, this fault is associated with a quartz vein and a rhyolitic dike. Base metals mineralization is also present within the structure.

- Vista Hermosa System. This system consists of a group of sub-parallel normal faults with an average strike of N40˚W dipping to the SW. It is considered as part of the "en echelon" systems of El Crestón and La Escondida in the southwestern side of the Cerro Colorado peak. This system shows evidences of vertical movement and contains quartz veining with associated mineralization.

- Cerro Colorado Fault. It consists of a normal fault occurring around the western and north-western sides of the Cerro Colorado peak with curved orientation from N7˚E, N30˚E, and N70˚E. Quartz veins and mineralization occur associated with the fault zone in the area nominated Red Zone.

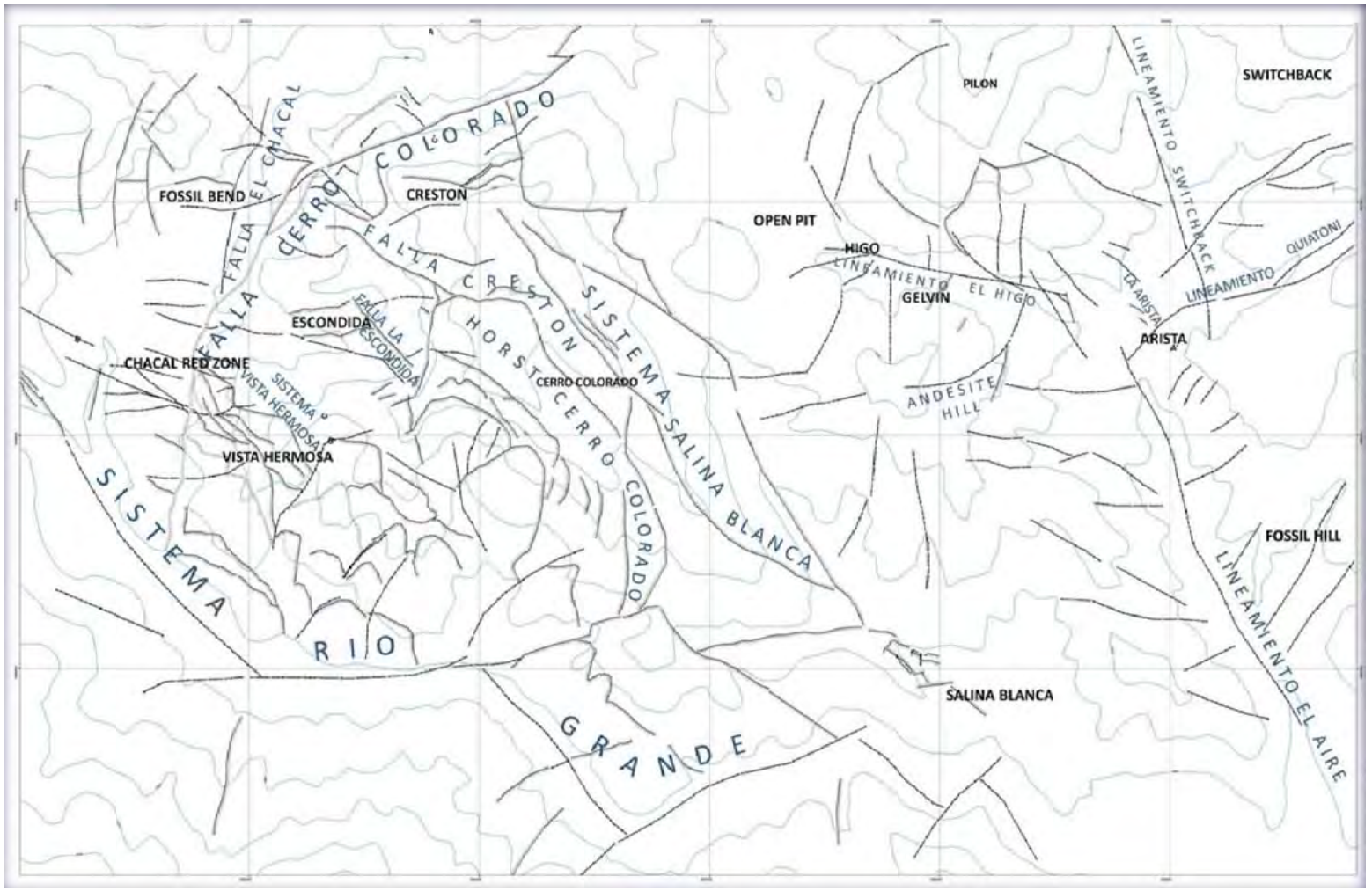
- El Chacal Fault. It occurs on the northern side of the El Chacal creek with an orientation of N25˚E. It shows evidences of lateral movement. This fault appears to have been displaced by the La Escondida and Vista Hermosa structural systems.

Figure 7-3 shows the Regional Structural Map.

7.2 *Local Geology*

Regional geologic studies by SGM in 2003 included compilations of historical mine developments of the State of Oaxaca including the following mining districts and mineralized zones:

- Mining Districts:
  - San José de Gracia, including the following:
    - Historical mines
      - El Aire
      - El Higo I
      - El Higo II
      - El Aguila
      - Las Avispas
    - Mineralized zones:
      - San José
      - La Guajolota
      - El Pilón, and
      - Veta Tanilo
      - Alta Gracia



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Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.7-3.dwg

- Las Margaritas
- El Rey

In 2003, GTR initiated exploration drilling in the El Aguila and El Aire areas. The La Arista vein was discovered in 2008, during the investigations of the El Aire vein, and subsequent drilling into the La Arista vein intercepted the Baja vein.

GORO's detailed exploration investigations have been focused on the El Aguila – La Arista area. This area includes the El Aguila deposit, the La Arista vein, the Baja vein, and El Aire vein. Other mineralized zones have been recognized with preliminary drilling, such as La Escondida, El Rey, Alta Gracia, etc.

El Aguila Deposit. It is located at about 4.5 km by dirt road from San José de Gracia. This deposit consists of a hydrothermal flat quartz vein dipping 30˚ and striking SW70˚NE. It is enclosed by volcanic rocks at elevations of between 1,075 m to 1,150 m.

GORO developed and mined the flat-lying accessible portion of the vein by open pit methods, while projection of the vein to depth may be accessible from underground. Estimated tonnes and grade of the mined out portion of the El Aguila vein is about 345,000 tonnes at an average grade of 4.4 g/tonne Au; 43 g/tonne Ag. The overlying waste was used for construction of the Company's tailings facility.

The El Aguila vein consists of sugary quartz occurring in a volcanic hydrothermal breccia, which is composed of large blocks of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The enclosing rock appears to transition from the volcanic breccia to a porphyry rhyolite, which is highly silicified and intruded by quartz veinlets generating a stockwork with strong oxidation after pyrite and marcasite. Some of the fragments contained within the breccia zone are un-silicified, including fragments of basement sedimentary rocks.

SGM carried out fluid inclusion investigations on some quartz vein samples resulting in formation temperatures of 160˚C to 200˚C, which may represent, according to Hedenquist (see references), formation at depths of about 200 m.

La Arista Deposit. The La Arista vein deposit consists of multiple parallel veins and splays of varying length and width associated with the predominant vein and is located at about half the distance between San José de Gracia and El Aguila mine. It was discovered by GORO during exploration studies of the El Aire vein area. La Arista Deposit consists of a system of sub-parallel veins with variable orientations between N66˚W and N10˚W. The main vein is oriented at N30˚W and dips 70˚ to the NW.

The La Arista vein is enclosed in strongly silicified rhyolite breccia and includes stockwork zones that occur associated with the vein. The vein's outcropping occurs in an area located between two dome structures, Cerro Pilón composed of rhyolites to the NW, and Andesite Hill comprising andesites to the west. Strong silicification and oxidation in breccia and stockwork zones occur associated with the vein's structure.

Drill holes in the area have intercepted dikes and intrusive fluidal rhyolites and andesites within the volcanic breccia, which also includes Cretaceous Black Breccia fragments.

Underground exploration of the La Arista vein has developed about 250 m of ore grade mineralization along strike on multiple levels. The La Arista vein was first investigated by cross cutting at the 2 Level (at 872 masl), where it occurs as a narrow vein (35 cm to 40 cm). This is an indication that the vein was emplaced below the current surface, where only a narrow silicification zone is the outcropping expression of the vein. At the 4 Level the vein has a 5.5 m true width. Through December 2011, the La Arista underground exploration and development has produced about 167,806 tonnes of mineralized material averaging 3.45 g/t Au; 446 g/t Ag; 0.46 percent Cu; 1.28 percent Pb; and 2.74 percent Zn.

El Aire Deposit. The El Aire vein deposit is located at about 100 m west of the La Arista vein. The El Aire vein consists of an outcropping structure located at about half the distance between San José de Gracia and the El Aguila mine, along the road and El Aire creek. It strikes to the N25˚W and it is enclosed mainly by andesites with some rhyolites occurring to the East of the vein towards the La Arista deposit. The El Aire structure appears to be intercepted by two other regional structures, the Quiatoni and the El Higo structures.

According to Hedenquist (see references) the El Aire vein has been intersected for over 400 m along strike.

Baja Deposit. The Baja deposit was discovered during the exploration drilling program of the La Arista vein. It occurs as 1.0 m to 1.5+ m wide mineralized structure containing generally high-grade silver mineralization, including proustite (Ag_3AsS_3), pyrargyrite (Ag_3SbS_3) and other silver minerals within fractures and opened spaces in crustified deposits. It too has numerous splays and parallel veins of varying lengths and widths. The Baja vein is oriented to the NW 50˚SE dipping from 70˚ to vertical. The Baja vein has been developed to date, by underground workings from the mine's Level 6 to the Level 7 with development along strike of about 70 meters.

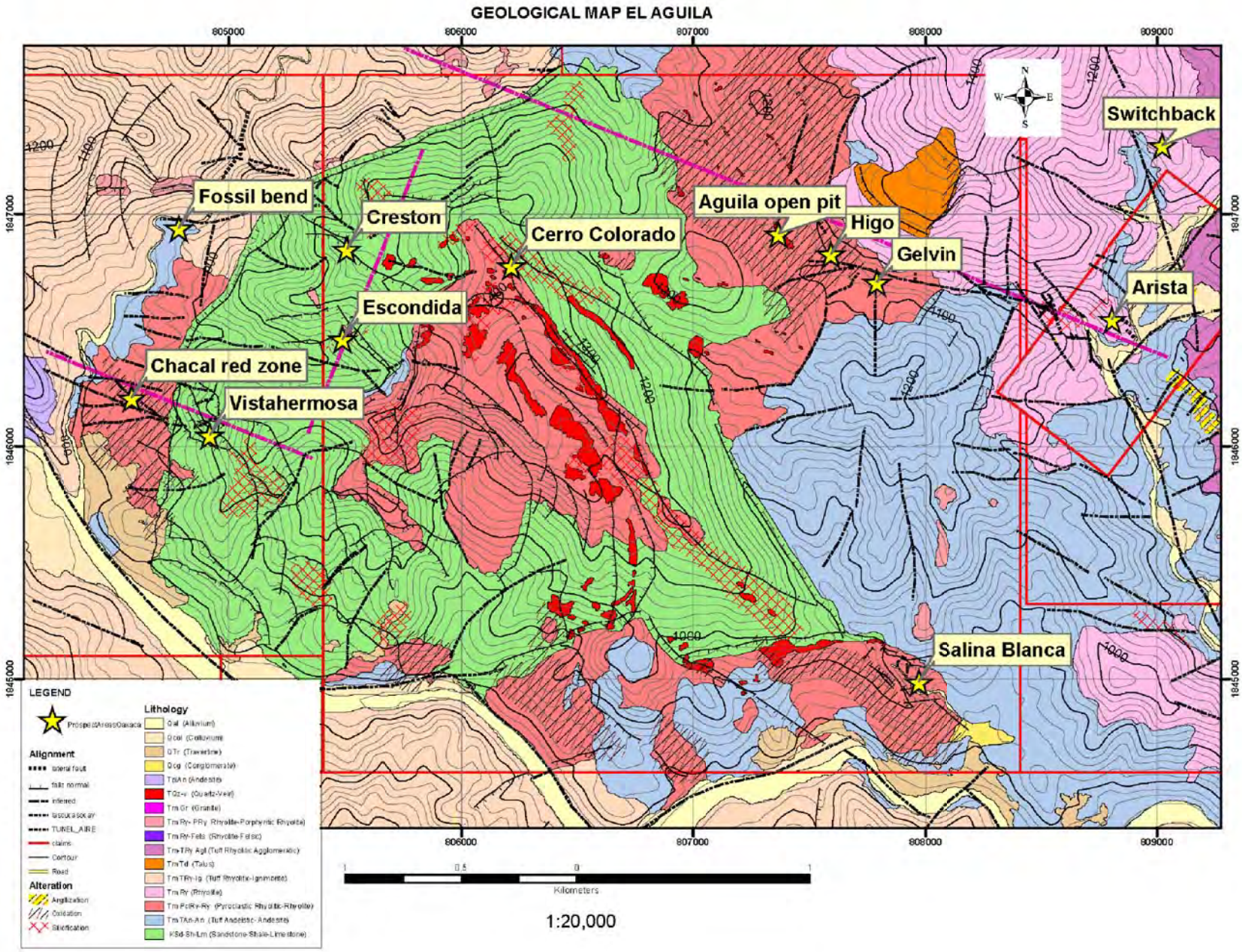
Figure 7-4 shows the El Aguila project geologic-structural map and areas of interest and Figure 7-5 shows a geologic structural map of the Altagracia Zone.

7.3 *Mineralization*

The mineral assemblages of the El Aguila Project deposits are typical of epithermal vein deposits with a high content of gold, silver, and base metals.

The El Aguila mining district mineralization consists of concentrations of sulfides containing gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc, associated with gangue minerals, such as quartz, calcite, and other minor elements.

Weathering of the El Aguila mineralization has caused limited oxidization due to the younger age of the mineral deposition with sub-surface emplacement. The major oxidation observed within the area is at



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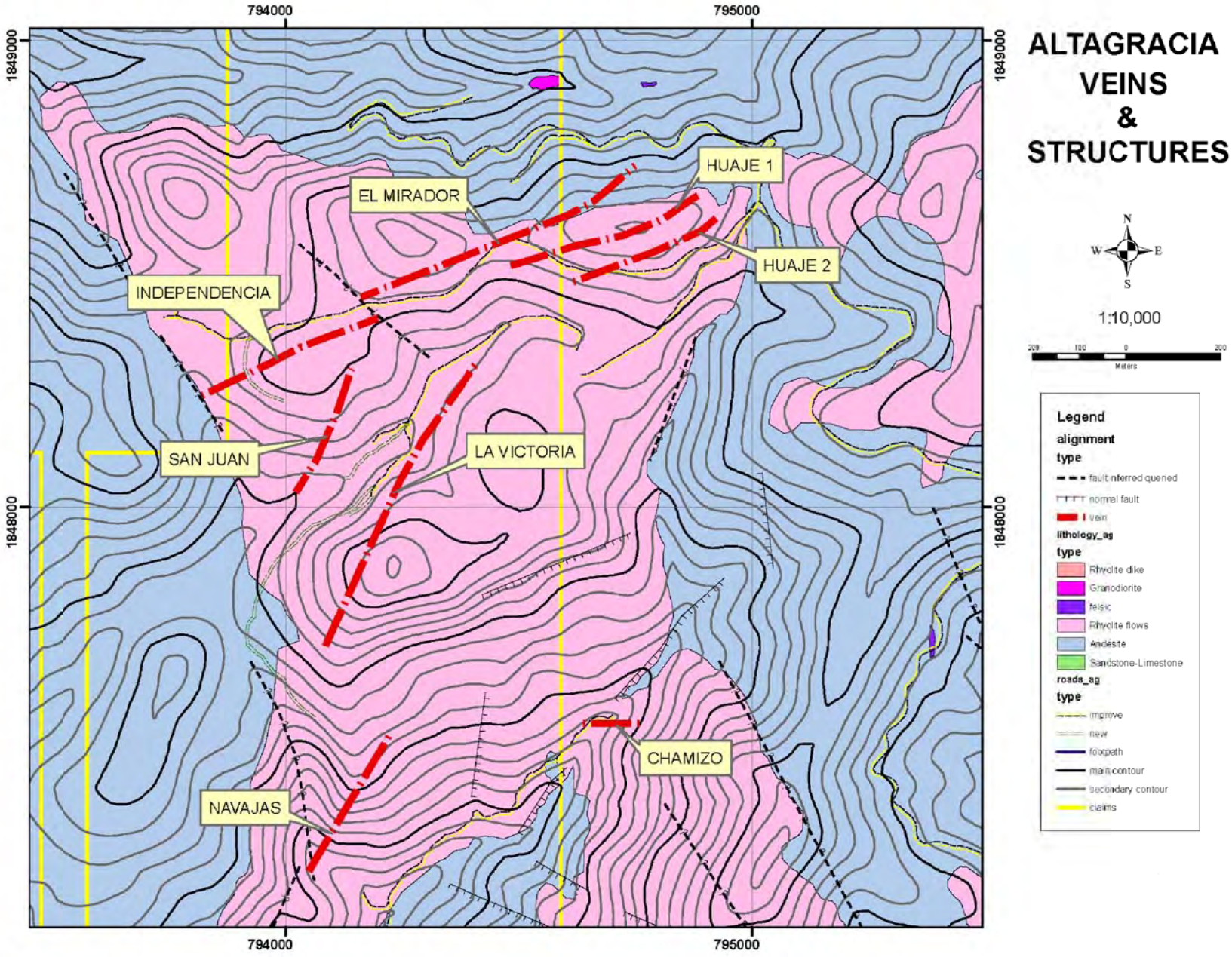
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.7-4.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 7-5 Geologic-Structure Map Altagracia Zone	Date of Issue Jan 2012 Drawing Name Fig.7-5.dwg

the El Aguila vein deposit which occurred as a flat vein at shallow depth and which contains sulfosalts (cerargyrite, pyrirgyrite, stephanite) and carbonates (cerussite, hydrozincite, hemimorphite), sulphates (anglesite, willemite), and iron oxides (hematite, limonite, etc.). Primary sulfide mineralization occurs down to depth from a shallow transition zone within the mineralized structures containing pyrite, galena, sphalerite, argentite, some chalcopyrite, and other silver sulfosalts associated with quartz and calcite as gangue minerals.

The deepest area of mineralization in the El Aguila Project area is known from drill intercepts to a depth of about 600 m from the outcroppings. The mineralized structures remain open to depth and along strike.

7.4 *Main Mineral Deposits*

The main El Aguila Project mineral deposits are the following:

- El Aguila vein deposit
- La Arista vein deposit
- Baja vein deposit
- El Aire vein deposit
- Other exploration areas of interest for DDG and GTR located within GORO's holdings are presented in Table 7-1.

TABLE 7-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Other Areas of Interest Within the El Aguila Project

Area	Alterations	Geologic Features	High Grade Au, Ag
El Aguila Open Pit	Silicification, argilization	Flat-lying quartz vein, feeders	High Grade Ag,Sb
El Higo - Guelvin	Silicification, argilization	Rhyolitic dikes, veins and bedded	
El Pilón	Intense argilization, kaolin	Extension of La Arista ?	
Switchback	Intense argilization, silicification	Felsic dike	Abundant pyrite
Cerro Colorado	Intense silicification, replacements	Extension of NW-SE System Salina Blanca	RC drilling Ag >100g/t
El Crestón	Intense silicification	500mlong veins within sediments	Ag >100 g/t - 2 samples, Cu tr
La Escondida	Silicification, argilization	Quartz vein asoc to dike and fault	HG-Ag Mine workings
Fossil Bend	Intense silicification	Quartz bed in volcanic rocks	Traces of Pb, Cu, Zn, Ag>100g/t
Chacal - Red Zone	Sil, oxid, argil color anomaly	Quartz veins NW-SE	Abundant pyrite
Vista - Hermosa	Intense silicification	Faults asoc to qtz veins	Tr Pb, Zn, Ag>100 g/t
Salina Blanca	Intense silicification, oxidation	Intersection of faults, Qtz veins	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag >100 g/t.
El Rey	Historical mining area with Qtz veins	Preliminary drilling promissing	HG Au-Ag

Figure 7-6 shows La Arista mineralization at stope level 4 ½.

Most mining activity at El Aguila Project area has been developed along the El Aguila vein deposit by exploration and development of a shallow open pit operation from which oxidized and transition zone mineralization within a flat-lying vein ("manto") deposit was extracted. Additional exploration is programmed to follow the lateral extensions of the vein deposit and the extension at depth that may have acted as a feeder vein.

Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 7-6 Arista Mineralization at Stope of Level 4 1/2.	Date of Issue Jan 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.7-6.dwg

Most underground mining activity in the El Aguila Project area has been developed for investigation of drill intercepts at the La Arista-Baja vein system deposits. These deposits have been accessed by an underground system of ramps, cross-cuts, raises and boreholes. The La Arista vein has been investigated by drifting up to about 250 m on 10 mine levels at an 18-m vertical interval. A high-grade ore shoot has been developed along the La Arista vein which contains most of the Mineral Resources estimated for the Project. Drill intercepts appear to indicate continuity of the ore shoot to depth, and the probable existence of additional ore shoots along the vein's strike.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The mineral deposits of El Aguila Gold Project consist of structurally-controlled concentrations of gold/silver/lead/zinc/copper and other secondary minerals, occurring along a NW-SE Mineral Belt (El Aguila Belt). These deposits may occur enclosed by fault or breccia zones at interceptions of regional structures. These mineral concentrations represent typical epithermal deposits.

GORO's regional exploration efforts have resulted in identification of a 16-km Mineralized Regional Belt (potentially 55 km) (El Aguila Mineral Belt), which consists of a NW-SE structural trend containing numerous mineralized zones, historical mine workings, and outcropping mineralized structures enclosed by silicified and brecciated zones with strong oxidation within volcanic breccias. The mineralized zones occur associated with occasional dikes and intrusives of fluidal rhyolites and andesites.

The El Aguila Belt includes the El Aguila and La Arista areas within the SE part of the Regional Belt. Other areas of interest include Cerro Colorado, Crestón, La Escondida, Margaritas, Chacal Red Zone, Fossil Bend, Vista Hermosa, and Alta Gracia, within the NW part of the Belt. The El Rey project where an historic mine operated and GORO has drilled some of their highest gold intercepts occurs along that same strike 30 km NW of Alta Gracia.

These deposits appear to represent epithermal systems with mineral concentrations along previous faults, breccia zones and geologic contacts.

GORO's detailed exploration investigations, including geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, and drilling have been focused on four vein deposits within the El Aguila Belt due to their access and location along the Belt.

- The El Aguila vein deposit, which consists of a flat lying ("manto") mineralized structure recognized at the elevations of 1,075 m to 1,150 m. This structure was explored and developed by open pit mining methods.

- The La Arista vein occurring along the northern side of a breccia zone at the intersection of three regional structures, El Aire, El Higo, and Quiatoni. The La Arista vein is emplaced in the hanging wall of the La Arista mineralized structure.

- The Baja vein is located in the footwall to the west of the La Arista vein. It occurs sub-parallel and adjacent to the La Arista vein

- The El Aire vein occurs within a N–S trend with a tendency to intercept the Arista Baja vein to the North. It is located at approximately 100 m to the west of La Arista vein.

The El Aguila – La Arista mineral deposits consist of epithermal systems enclosed by volcanic rocks of the Sierra Madre del Sur, which have been dated as 15-17 million years (Ma) in age. Major epithermal

systems within the NW portion of Mexican Sierra Madre Occidental have been related to older volcanic rocks (>24 Ma), while other deposits in the Sierra Madre Occidental have been dated at >40 Ma. Based on date determinations, the El Aguila epithermal deposits appear to be some of the younger epithermal deposits in México, which were deposited within volcanic rocks and these show generally weak alteration zones on current outcroppings. For instance the La Arista vein shows 35 cm to 40 cm thickness at the mine level 2 and it widens to 5.5 m at the mine level 4 (approximately -60 m), while its outcropping shows silicification and quartz veinlets with sparse economic mineralization. Figure 8-1 shows the El Aguila Project Mineral Belt.

According to J. W. Hedenquist (see references) some drill holes, including ODD-108001 and ODD-7093 have intercepted hornfels, which might have been uplifted by associated porphyry dikes. This material represents Cretaceous sedimentary rocks from the Black Breccia basement.

Mineral assemblage at the El Aguila to La Arista-Baja deposits are typical of epithermal deposits. The mineralization consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, gold, argentite and other silver sulfosalts associated with quartz and calcite as gangue minerals.

Shallow oxidation of the sulfides makes up the mineral concentrations in the upper parts of the deposits, and the minerals consist of sulfosalts (ceragyrite, pyrargyrite, stephanite) carbonates (cerussite, hydrozincite, hemimorphite), sulfates (anglesite, willemite), and iron oxides, hematite, limonite, etc.

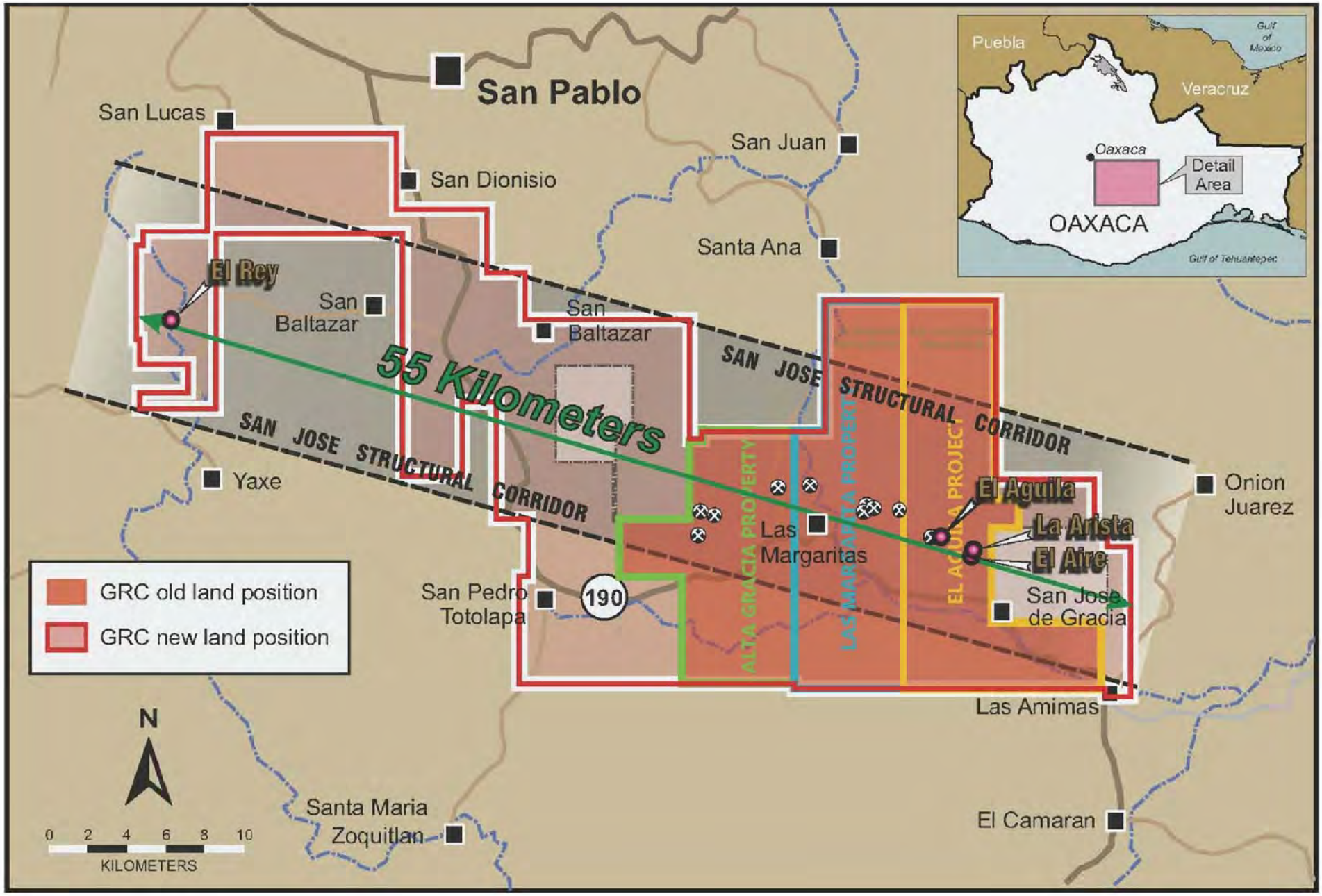
Channel sampling of about a dozen trenches on the La Arista – El Aire veins outcroppings (J.W. Hedenquist, see references) resulted in the following assay ranges:

- Gold < 10 ppb to 0.9 g/t
- Silver < 178 g/t, most in the 10's g/t
- Arsenic <= 240 ppm, most 10's ppm
- Antimony <= 729 ppm, most < 10 ppm
- Barium <= 1080 ppm, most 100's ppm
- Cadmium <= 18 ppm
- Copper <= 367 ppm
- Lead <= 6890 ppm
- Zinc <= 2650 ppm
- Molybdenum <= 42 ppm.

Figure 8-2 shows a representative longitudinal section through the La Arista mine preparation area.

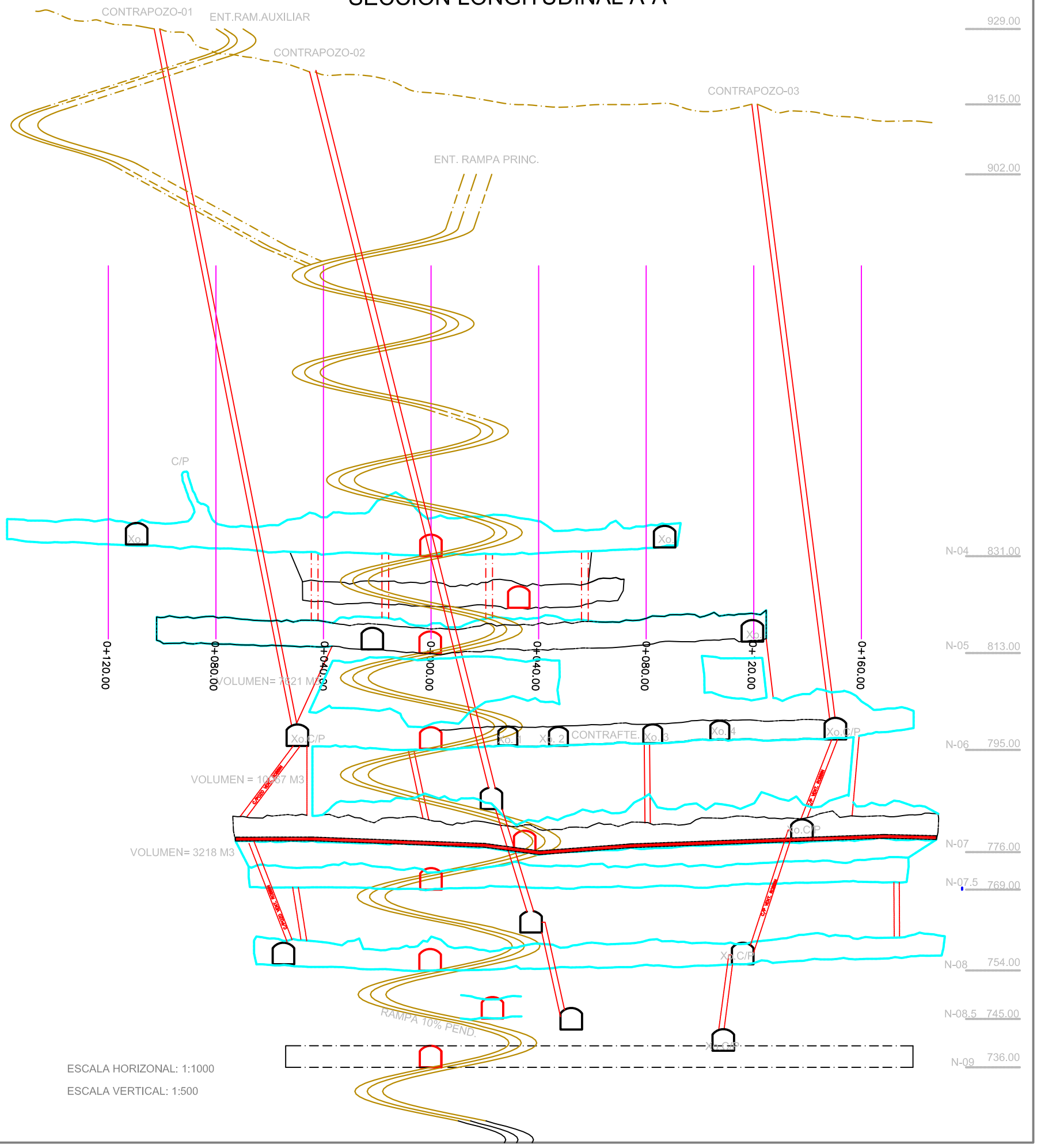
The most important mineralization within the El Aguila – La Arista mining district consists of vein deposits and mineral concentrations within breccia zones.

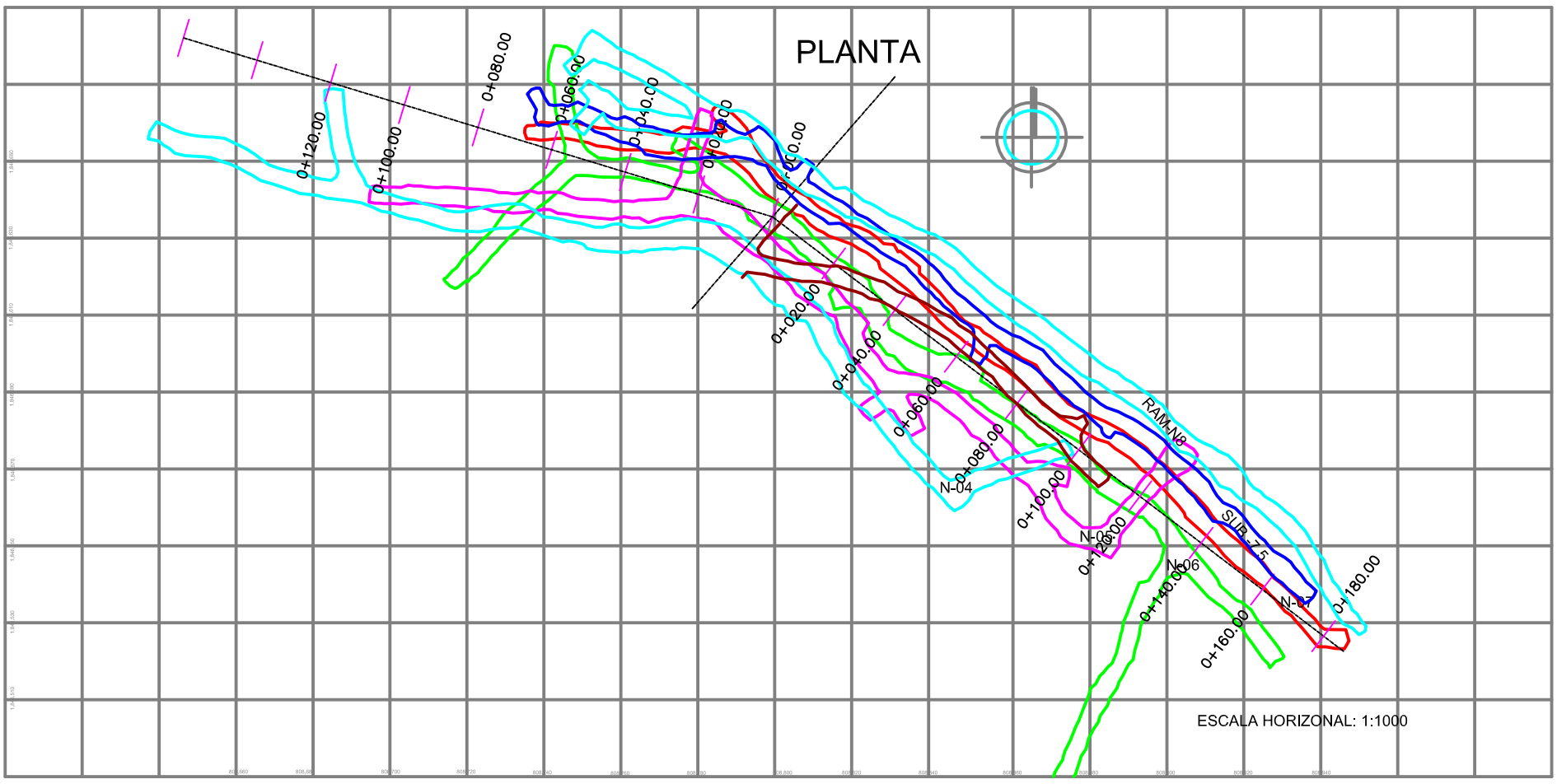
The mineralization in oxides consists of hematite, limonite and other iron oxides as well as lead carbonates as cerussite and sulphates as anglesite, and it includes zinc oxides. Silver, gold, and lead



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 8-1 El Aguila Project Mineral Belt	Date of Issue Dec 2011
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.8-1.dwg

SECCIÓN LONGITUDINAL A-A'





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represent the main economic minerals within the oxidized and transition zones at the El Aguila - La Arista deposits. The mineralization in the primary sulfides zone consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, proustite and pyrargyrite (both also called Ruby Silver), tetrahedrite, silver, and gold. Figure 8-3 shows a typical view of mineralized zone at the Arista mine.

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Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.8-3.dwg

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 *Introduction*

Gold Resource Corporation (GORO), a Colorado Springs, CO based Company, initiated exploration activities in the Totolápam mining district of Oaxaca State, in southern México in about 2003. GORO established two Mexican corporations to carry out the exploration programs; Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. (DDG) and Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. (GTR) which carried out negotiations to acquire existing mining concessions in the area, and staked new mining claims.

In February 2003 DDG acquired the mining concessions that cover the El Aire, El Aguila, and La Arista areas and initiated development of a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program including 66 drill holes at an average depth of less than 100 m to investigate the El Aguila flat lying vein ("manto") deposit. This program was complemented in 2005 with a program of diamond drilling that included 37 drill holes to confirm the mineralization that was previously indicated by the RC drilling. Few of these drill holes were drilled at depths greater than 100 m.

In 2006, GORO initiated a third drilling campaign with diamond drilling including deep drilling, which has continued through 2011. This program has included drilling at La Arista deposit, Baja vein deposit, El Aire vein deposit, Alta Gracia vein deposits, La Escondida, Cerro Colorado, Fossil Hill, Fossil Bend, Chacal – Red Zone, Salina Blanca, El Pilón, Higo 2 and Higo 5, El Rey as well as some other regional exploration targets. Total drilling to the end of 2011 by DDG and GTR, amounts to 111,042 m including 558 drill holes.

GORO focused exploration efforts on the La Arista vein deposit led to discovery of the adjacent footwall Baja vein.

9.2 *Exploration Programs*

Since 2006 GORO has continued drilling with 3 to 6 drilling teams for investigating the numerous areas of interest within the holdings; although the greater emphasis has been to extend the Project's Resource base by developing the La Arista and Baja vein deposits. Additional exploration is planned for deeper zones of the vein by underground drilling from the main access ramp and crosscuts for location of drilling sites, which are in progress. Direct underground drifting along the vein's strike at different mine levels allows GORO to have direct access to the mineral deposit for channel and bulk sampling.

For 2012, GORO has budgeted considerable investment for exploration of the El Aguila Project. This budget includes programs of exploration that have already shown positive results by indicating an important Resource base for the Project. Most drilling carried out by GORO within the mining district appears to be the first ever core drilling used in mineral exploration within this part of the Country.

The El Aguila project exploration program for 2012 is shown in the Recommendations Table 26-1. Figure 9-1 shows a longitudinal section along the La Arista mine with gold equivalent values.

9.2.1 Geophysical Exploration

In September 2007 GORO initiated geophysical surveying in the El Aguila Project. This investigation continued through 2011 and it is continuing during 2012. The objective of this geophysical investigation is to define possible massive mineral concentrations or structural conditions that may be related to mineral deposits.

To the end of 2011 GORO has completed the following geophysical programs:

- Ground magnetic survey performed by Zonge Engineering and Research Organization, Inc. (Zonge) from August 13 to September 17, 2007.

- Titan – 24 DC / IP / MT Survey performed by Quantec Geoscience (QC) and completed on December 15, 2010, and

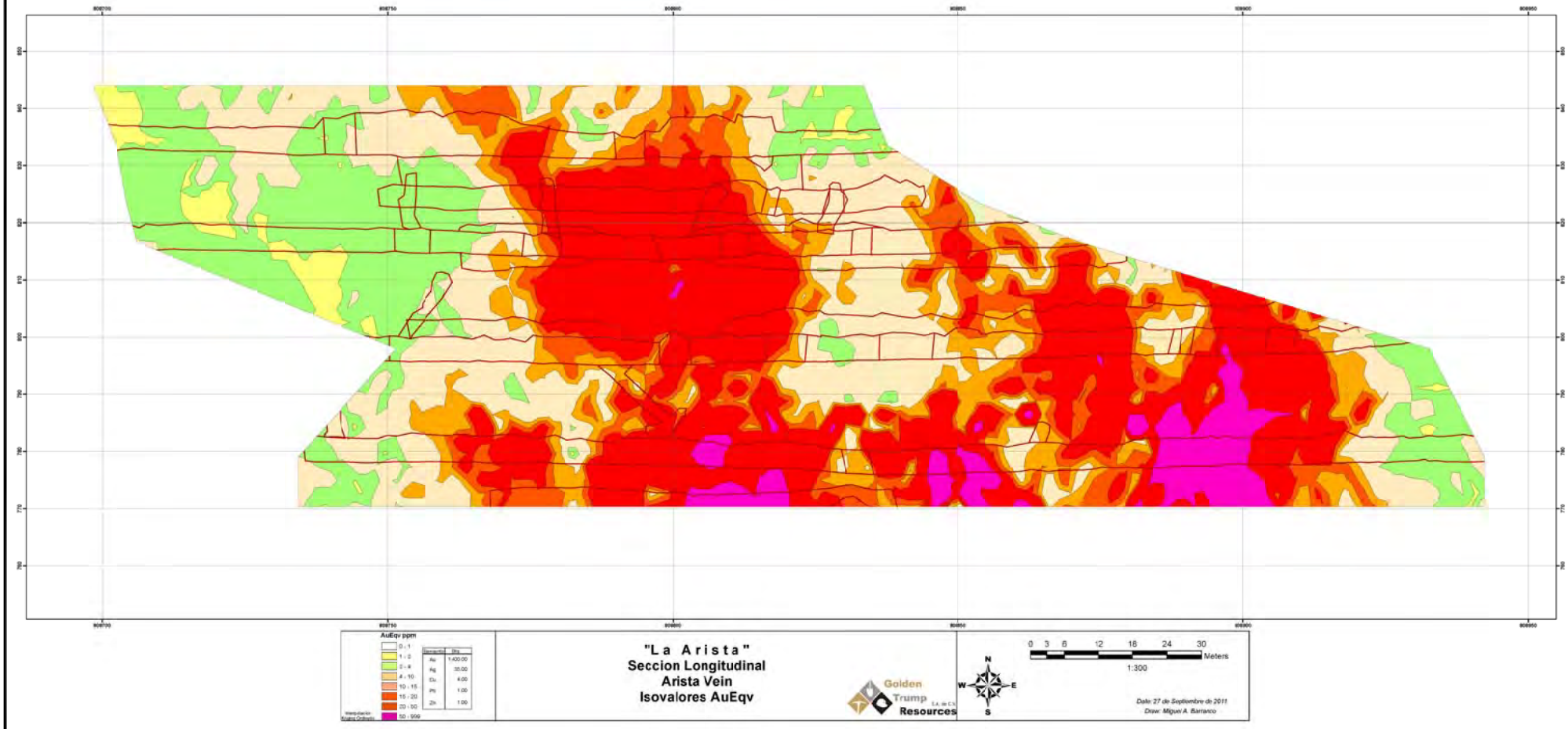
- Follow up program by Zonge Engineering through 2011 and continued into 2012.

A brief description of the surveys is presented below:

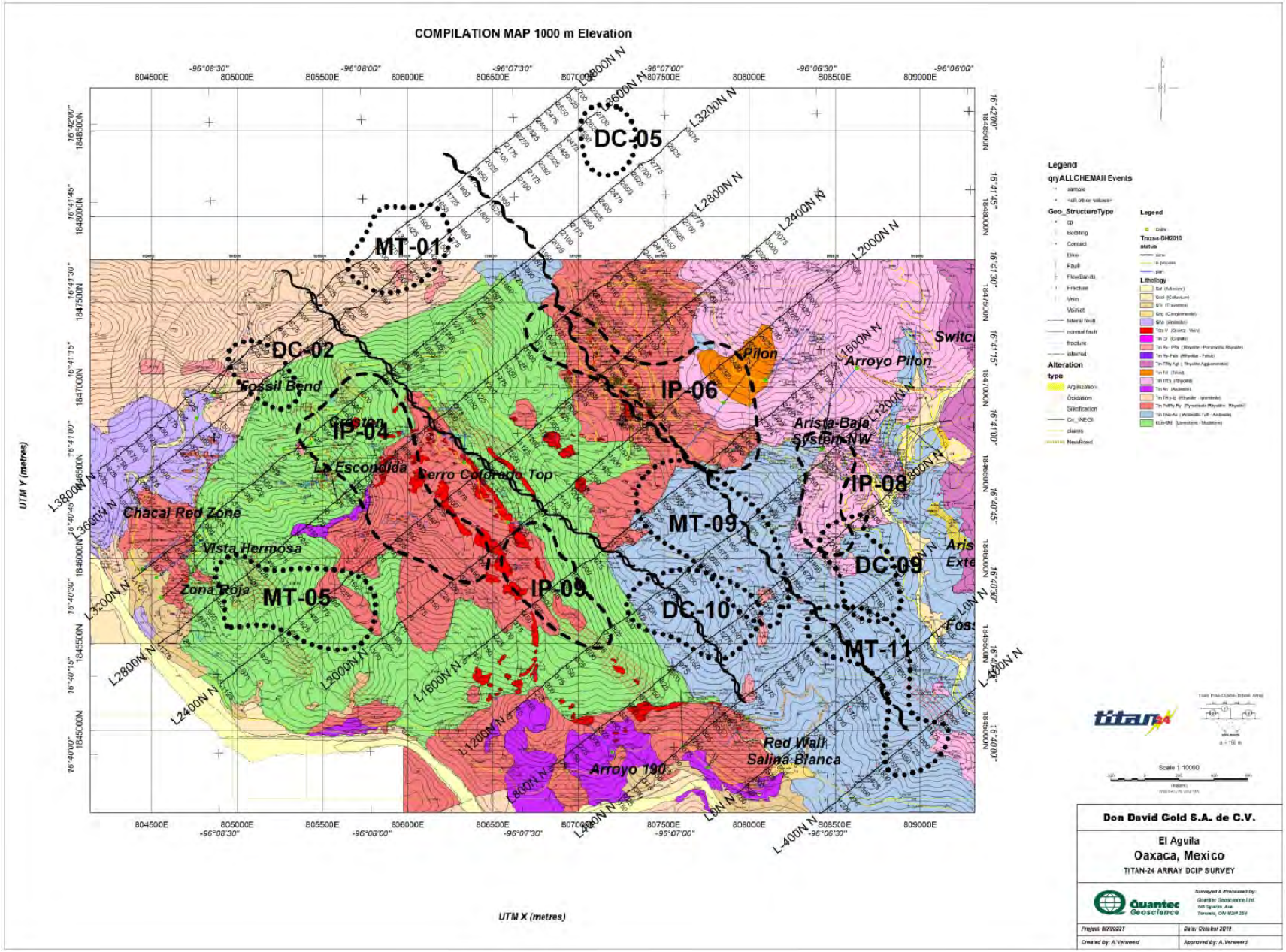
- The ground magnetic study consisted of a GPS-based survey performed by Zonge covering the El Aguila – La Arista area (approximately 3 km by 3 km). The survey included 64 variable length lines with an average of about 1.5 km each line at 50 m spacing, and with orientation to the NE 48˚ SW. It included magnetic readings at an average distance of about 0.8 m along the lines (1 second time intervals) for a total of 106,315 point readings. The equipment used for this survey consisted of a GEM Systems GSM-19W Overhauser effect magnetometer (rover system) with a resolution of 0.01 nT (nano Teslas), while the total field intensity for the US varies between 48,000 nT to 60,000 nT. Survey positioning was accomplished with a Novatel Superstar II DGPS antenna with integrated processor into the GEM rover unit with a sub-meter accuracy. A base station magnetometer was used which consisted of a GEM System GSM-19 unit with readings at 10-second intervals.

  All the magnetic readings were imported into a Geosoft Montag™ database, which was organized by production lines and other parameters and checked for quality controls. It also was adjusted for diurnal variations and corrected by removal of the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF of approximately 39,720 nT for the site, with an inclination of 44.5˚ and declination of 4.8˚). The resulting measurements produced the total magnetic field intensity for display and interpretation.

- Results of the ground magnetic study are shown in Figure 9-2, where these are integrated with the El Aguila geologic map.



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 9-1 Gold Equivalent Mineralization Longitudinal Section La Arista Mine	Date of Issue Jan 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.9-1.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 9-2 Titan-24 Geophysical Anomalies	Date of Issue Dec 2011
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.9-2.dwg

The Titan-24 DC/IP/MT Survey according to QG consists of…"Distributed Acquisition System (DAS, Sheard, 1998) employs a combination of multiplicity of sensors, 24-bit digital sampling, and advanced signal processing. It provides three independent datasets capable of measuring subsurface resistivity's (structure, alteration & lithology) and chargeability (mineralization) to depth." According to QG… "The DC/IP component of the survey should provide an excellent means of delineating target mineralization within the top 500 m to 750 m pending geologic and cultural environment. The MT resistivity provides additional resistivity information from surface to depths beyond 1 km. The MT resistivity is useful for mapping geological contacts with resistivity contrasts and deep conductors that may potentially represent alteration or mineralization."

The Titan-24 DC/IP/MT geophysical survey for the El Aguila Project was carried out during the period of September 27 to October 29, 2010. It consisted of 12 lines of data with a pole – dipole geometry and with dipole spacing of 150 m. The lines were separated at 400 m with variable lengths due to permitting issues that varied from 3.6 km to 1.1 km. The lines were oriented to the N51˚E.

According to QG the survey's resulting data quality was good and it delineated a total of 12 MT anomalies in addition to 10 DC anomalies, and 10 individual IP anomalies which were generally traced along several lines. These anomalies are potential exploration drilling targets.

The purpose of this study was to confirm and validate the interpretation of the previous ground-magnetic survey and to identify potential mineralized zones within the El Aguila Project area.

The resulting interpretation shows potential mineralized zones in plan view and in projected cross sections indicating magnetotelluric (MT), direct current resistivity (DC), and induced polarization (chargeability, IP) anomalies in 2D vertical representation. MT and DC methods are used to investigate the resistivity distribution of the rocks by measuring the electric potential and the variation of natural source electric and magnetic fields. The resistivity may indicate a mineralized zone including false anomalies caused by graphite and/or clays associated with structures or alteration zones, while IP indicates the possible presence of sulfides, as well as other natural conductors. Note that anomaly "IP-08" represents the La Arista – El Aire mineralized zone.

In PAH's opinion, the use of auxiliary exploration methods is appropriate for identification of exploration targets, in particular when the exploration area is as extensive as that covered by GORO's properties.

9.2.2 Geochemical Exploration

According to Dr. Jeffrey A. Jaacks (see references), during the summer of 2006 a stream sediments sampling program was performed at the El Aguila Project by GORO's exploration team. This program included two stages:

- Stage 1 - Geochemical orientation program including 33 samples taken in the El Aire – El Higo drainage area, and

- Stage 2 - Follow-up regional geochemical program including 173 stream sediment samples taken along the El Aguila Belt surveying the areas of El Chacal, Las Margaritas, and Piedra Chica.

The samples were collected, dried and sieved to -80 mesh. The samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay (1 oz samples) with ICPAES finish (ALS Chemex Method Au-ICP21), and 50 other elements with aqua regia digestion on 0.1 g samples analyzed by ICPMS and ICPAES finishes (ALC Chemex Method ME-MS41).

Duplicate samples were inserted at every twentieth station as check samples. The results show acceptable precision according to Dr. Jaacks.

Basic statistical methods were used to evaluate the assay results determining background, threshold, and anomalous values. According to Dr. Jaacks the gold pathfinder elements, Au – Ag – As – Sb resulted in contrasts (ratio between anomalous threshold and background) of 4 to 20 indicating a good separation between background and anomalous values.

Geochemical Survey Results:

- Stage 1 Orientation Program Evaluation. The orientation program was designed to define and evaluate the geochemical response for the El Aguila deposit. The 33 samples were collected at 500 m spacing along the El Aire-El Higo drainage. The program was initiated at the top of the El Pilón Hill and extended for 4.5 km downstream with the El Aguila deposit, centered at about 1000 m from the top of the El Pilón Hill.

  A geochemical anomaly was defined for a typical epithermal gold deposit trace elements including: Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, W, Tl, and Se from the Samples taken at 850 m to 1600 m. Three additional anomalous areas were detected downstream as follows:

  - Sample 1965 taken at about 1,700 m.
  - Samples 1959 – 1961 taken from 2,160 m to 2430 m, and
  - Sample 1977 taken at 3,569 m in which only the Au shows a strong anomalous value.

Dr. J. A. Jaacks notes that sample 1956 was collected at about 25 m east of the El Aire mine waste dump which has been contaminated with drilling fluids resulting in strongly anomalous assays for the same suit of elements as in anomalies 1, 2, and 3 in addition to B, Cu, Pb, and Zn which may indicate geologic "potential for intrusive-related, skarn-gold mineralization."

PAH reviewed the graphs and statistical analysis reported by Dr. J.A. Jaacks and concurs with the reported conclusions on the geochemical survey results, which may be indicating the presence of more than one mineral concentration along the El Aire – El Higo drainage area, containing precious and base metals.

- Stage 2 Follow up Regional Geochemical Program Evaluation.

A regional geochemical survey was applied to investigate mineralization patterns within various mineralized zreas from Piedra Chica to San José de Gracia. The geochemical sampling program was developed along the El Aguila Mineralized Belt, including drainage and catchment basins of the Margaritas, El Chacal, El Aire, La Arista, and El Aguila areas.

The survey included 173 stream sediment samples and eight anomalous areas including the Orientation survey anomalies were identified. These are presented in Tables 9-1 and 9-2 prepared by Dr. Jaacks in his March 2007 report (see references), which were copied for reference in this TR.

TABLE 9-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Regional Anomalies – Location and Geology (*)

Anomaly #	Sample #	E-UTM14N	N-UTM14N	Location	Lithology	Alteration
1	1973	807677	1846774	Aire - Higo creek	Rhyolite	Silicfication
2	1975	807804	1846722	Aire - Higo creek	Rhyolite	Silicfication
3	1977	808981	1845907	South El Aire road	Andesite	Silicfication
4	2409	808534	1846516	Aire - Higo creek	Rhyolite	Argillic
5	2424	806928	1847523	Ink Water creek	Andesite	Propylitic
6	3017	805484	1847744	Chacal	Rhyolite	Argillic
7	3048	802925	1849130	Las Margaritas	Rhyolite	
8	3062	803151	1849688	Las Margaritas	Rhyolite	Propylitic

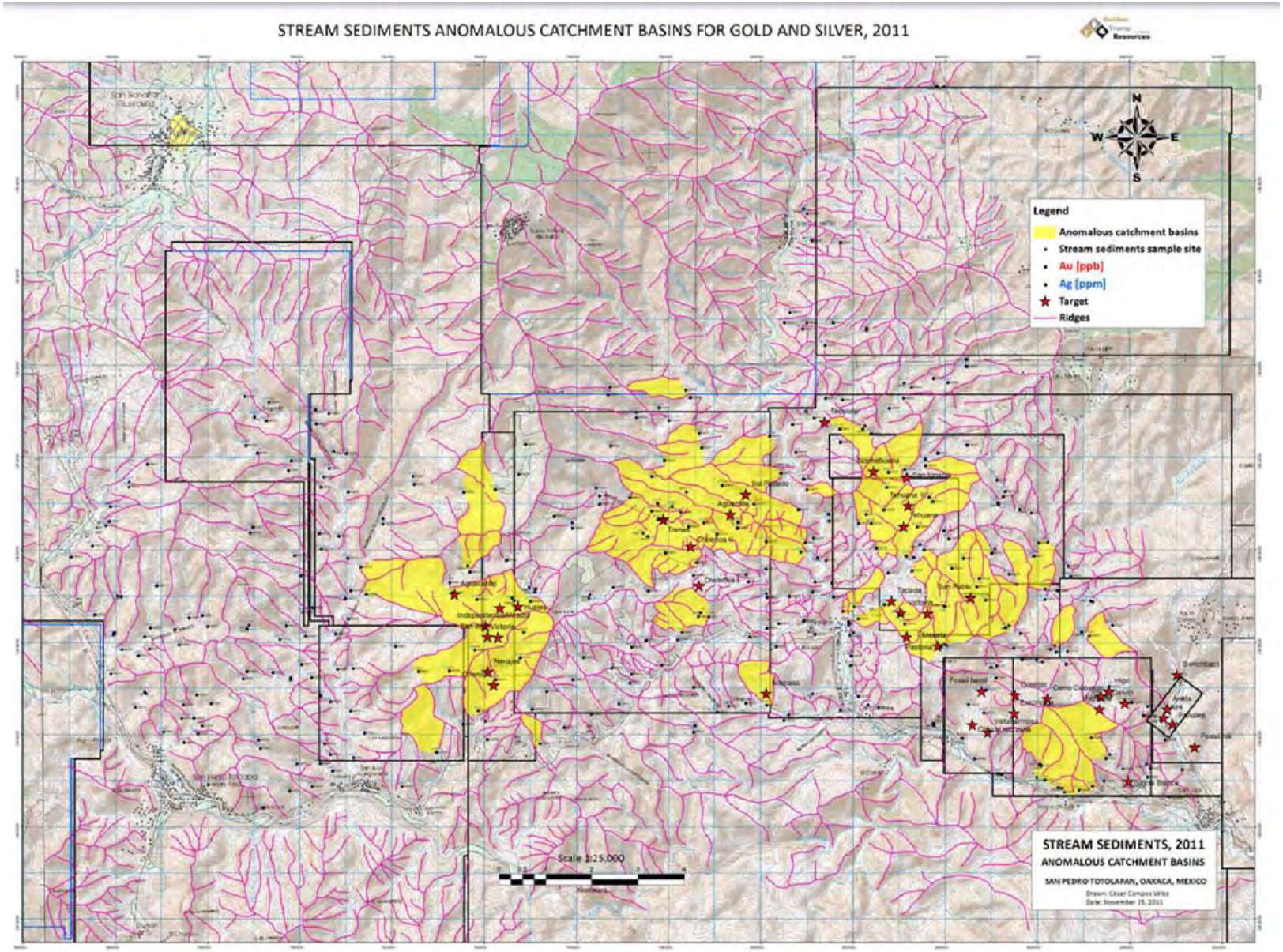
(*) Prepared by Dr. J.A. Jaacks

TABLE 9-2
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Regional Anomalies Geochemistry

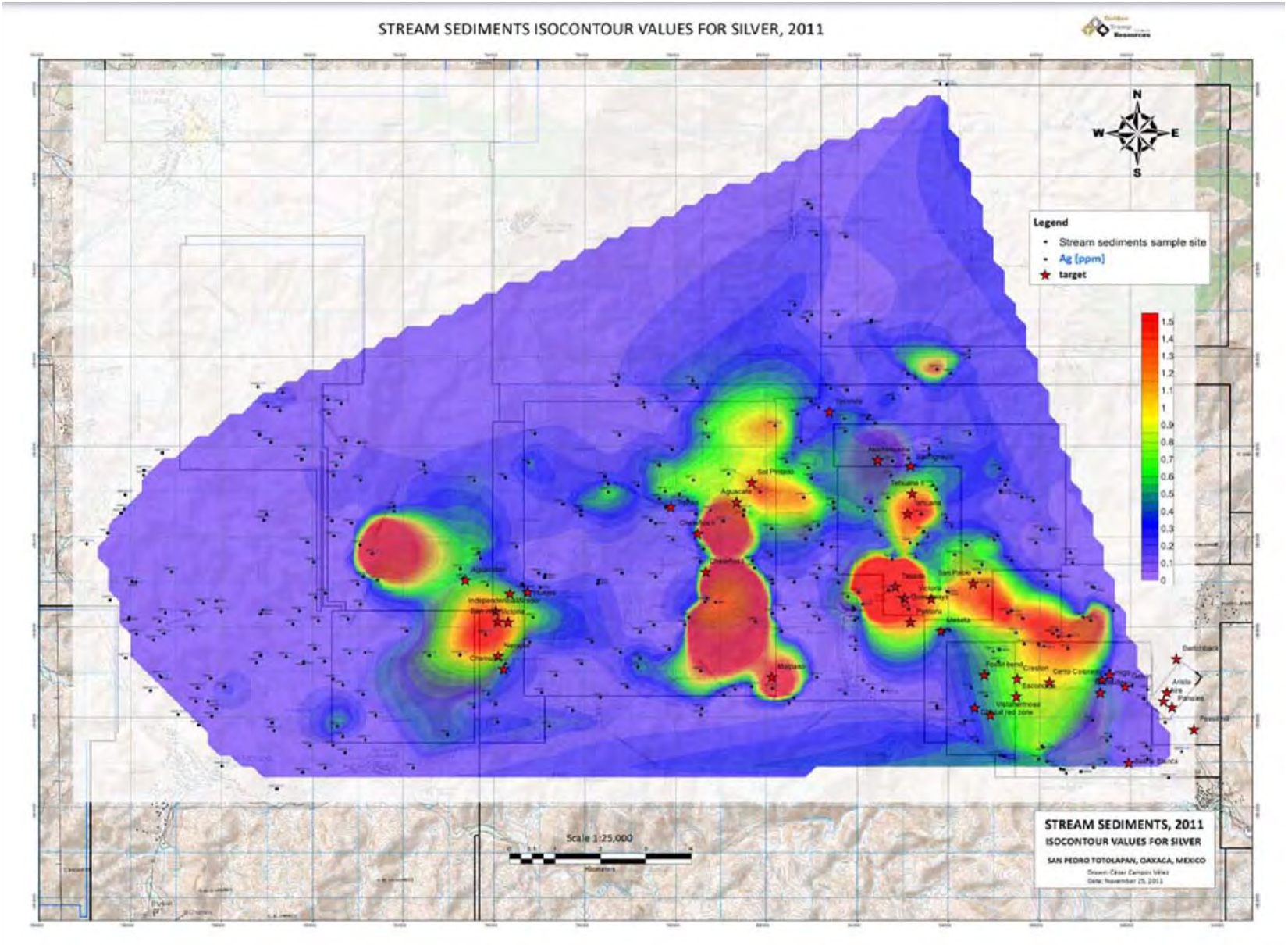
Anomaly #	Sample #	Au ppb	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Hg	Mo	Pb	Sb	Se	Te	Tl	W	Zn
1	1973	139	14.10	392.0	0.16	13.80	0.21	5.03	17.30	46.40	2.90	0.05	0.60	0.29	31
2	1975	65	2.59	370.0	0.18	16.10	0.14	5.10	17.40	34.80	2.30	0.04	0.51	0.26	42
3	1977	107	0.17	18.9	0.29	11.00	0.03	1.28	11.70	1.52	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.26	99
4	2409	52	6.29	899.0	4.72	21.80	0.19	3.39	48.20	33.40	1.70	0.24	0.92	0.26	158
5	2424	268	3.59	624.0	0.16	24.20	0.25	7.10	22.90	18.00	3.50	0.02	2.24	0.41	102
6	3017	35	0.08	23.0	0.21	10.20	0.07	2.36	13.40	0.66	0.20	0.02	0.19	0.11	69
7	3048	100	63.90	19.3	0.09	13.80	0.40	1.06	99.70	1.53	1.10	0.02	0.12	0.05	133
8	3062	256	3.69	31.3	0.24	7.40	0.03	2.00	23.20	0.73	0.40	0.01	0.15	0.06	61

(*) Prepared by Dr. J.A. Jaacks

Figure 9-3 shows a Map of Regional Geochemical Anomalies. Anomalies 1-4 correspond to the El Aire – El Higo drainage described in the Orientation program. Anomalies 5-6 are located in the Ink Water creek catchment basin, draining the western side of the El Aguila deposit area. Anomaly 7 is located upstream from the La Tapada mine workings near the Las Margaritas mineralized area. It shows high Hg, Cu, and Zn assays which according to Dr. J.A. Jaacks may indicate "a possible skarn-related source." Anomaly 8 is located at about 600 m upstream from anomaly 7. This anomaly shows Au, Ag, As anomalous values. Figure 9-4 shows silver geochemical anomalies.



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 9-3 Regional Geochecmical Anomalies	Date of Issue Jan 2012 Drawing Name Fig.9-3.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 9-4 Silver Geochemical Anomalies	Date of Issue Jan 2012 Drawing Name Fig.9-4.dwg

The geochemical survey interpretation by Dr. J. A. Jaacks concludes with indications of three different regional geochemical signatures:

- Geochemical suit 1. Epithermal gold indicated at the El Aguila area with anomalous values of Au, Ag, As, Sb, and Hg.

- Geochemical suit 2. Skarn gold occurring downstream from the El Aguila deposit area and to the northwest of the El Aire mine, including anomalous values of the elements in suit 1 in addition to Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Bi, and W with increasing Mo, Bi related to sedimentary rocks occurring near intrusive activity.

- Geochemical suit 3. Low sulfidation Au including anomalous values of Au, Ag, Hg in addition to Mo, Te, Bi. This is represented by the anomalies 7 and 8 near the La Tapada area. This type of anomaly may occur, according to Dr. J.A. Jaacks "on the outer edge of a caldera, such as Creede, Colorado…"

In PAH's opinion, the geochemical surveys carried out in the El Aguila project area appear to show anomalous values of probable mineral concentrations representing a diverse geological environment representing mineral deposits related to variable regional lithological, structural, and chemical characteristics. In PAH's opinion, the geochemical investigations appear to be a valuable tool for exploration of the El Aguila Mineralized Belt.

9.2.3 Fluid Inclusions Petrography

A Total of 66 drill core samples from different depths were investigated for fluid inclusions in quartz. The studies were performed on polished 100-micron thick samples for a fluid inclusion survey to define conditions of the vein deposits quartz precipitation.

According to the author of these investigations (reference: J. T. Reynolds, December 27, 2011): "The nature of the quartz and the fluid inclusion textures within the quartz all indicate that the environment of precipitation is intermediate-sulfidation epithermal. Many different types of quartz are present in the core samples, and the highest temperature inclusions were found in the euhedral quartz crystals with homogenization temperatures of about 250˚C and salinities of 1 wt%NaCleq. According to the author: "Boiling fluids at such temperatures require that pressures during trapping of the inclusions were about 40 bars, corresponding to a depth of about 400 m from the water table. Furthermore, comparing these data with other Mexican intermediate-sulfidation IS type of deposits of Camprubi and Albinson in GSA Special Paper 442, 2007. It is possible that significant base and precious metal mineralization could continue for hundreds of more meters below the current level of exploration. "

In PAH's opinion, these assumptions appear to be acceptable for the El Aguila Project mineral deposits.

9.3 *Drilling*

Drilling programs at El Aguila by DDG constitute the first ever drilling performed in the region. Past operators limited their exploration to surface and underground development. Drilling at El Aguila by GORO included programs from 2003 and 2005 completing 66 RC drill holes and 37 diamond drill holes with an average drilled depth of less than 100 m per hole for investigating the El Aguila flat lying vein deposit.

GORO has carried out continuous drilling programs since 2005 when it took control of most of the El Aguila Project mining concessions. Through December 2011, total drilling in the area by GORO includes 558 drill holes with a total drill depth of 111,042 m including drilling at El Aguila, La Arista – El Aire, Alta Gracia, La Escondida, Cerro Colorado, Fossil Hill and Fossil Bend, El Chacal – Red Zone, Salina Blanca, El Pilón, El Rey and Higo 2 and Higo 5 areas. Drilling programs are in progress for the 2012 period.

Table 9-3 shows drilling completed by GORO in each of the production zones and areas of interest in the El Aguila Project through December 31, 2011. Figure 9-5 shows core splitters at the El Aguila Project area.

TABLE 9-3
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Drilling Program to October 31, 2011

Area	No. DH	Total Meters
Regional Exploration	33	5,679
Arista Area	261	68,618
El Aguila	138	10,084
La Escondida	11	4,262
Cerro Colorado	13	2,713
Fossil Hill & Fossil Bend	5	2,556
Chacal - Red Zone	5	1,837
Salina Blanca	4	1,344
Pilon	1	476
Higo 2 & 5	2	235
El Rey	48	5,273
Alta Gracia	37	7,965
Total	558	111,042

GORO continues an aggressive exploration program that includes underground workings, such as access ramps, drifts and crosscuts into the La Arista and Arista Baja vein deposits. During the period of 2010 to December 2011 GORO has developed 6,164 m in mine workings for exploration, development and stope preparation purposes.

Prepared by
pincock, allen & holt
165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Phone (303) 986-6950

Project No.
DE-00186

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Gold Resource Corporation

Project Name
La Arista Project

FIGURE 9-5
Core Splitters at El Aguila Project

Date of Issue
Jan 2012

Drawing Name
Fig.9-5.dwg

GORO's 2012 exploration program is focused on the following objectives:

- Continue to develop the La Arista and Baja vein deposits for mine operation with sufficient mineral Resources to sustain economic production at the El Aguila processing plant capacity.
- Plan and develop systematic production schedule.
- Recover oxides and sulfide mineralization consolidating mining blocks increasing Resources to support a sustainable production schedule.
- Support exploration activities by underground development and underground and surface drilling, and
- Focus efforts on regional exploration targets.

GORO's exploration efforts are designed to investigate potentially large volume targets and lower volume but higher value targets. GORO has carried out preparation development for extraction of ore blocks in accessible areas along the workings. Part of the efforts during 2010 - 2011 focused on the development of the La Arista mine with a spiral access ramp and sub-level drifting at 18-m intervals from crosscuts to access the mineralized zones.

GORO contracted the México City-based GeoDrill drilling company to carry out the surface exploration program for 2012. This program includes drilling from surface sites with a total of approximately 50,200 m for exploration of the La Arista, Baja, El Aire, Alta Gracia, Las Margaritas, La Escondida, El Rey, and regional exploration. GORO recently purchased two Sandvik drills for exploration from underground of areas deeper down dip on the vein systems and laterally along the strike of the veins where drilling from underground is more suitable than from the surface. It is anticipated that over the long term, drilling from underground will be where most of the exploration meters are drilled. In addition to the two Sandvik underground drills for longer hole exploration GORO also owns a smaller Termite drill for drilling shorter holes to test for vein splays and parallel veins close to the principal veins.

9.4 *Opinion*

In PAH's opinion the exploration programs developed by GORO through its wholly-owned subsidiaries DDG and GTR within the El Aguila Project area have been successful in testing exploration targets, developing the Project's Resource base and indicating new exploration targets within the mining district.

GORO has assembled an experienced and enthusiastic team of exploration, mining and metallurgical professionals to cover all facets of the Project's development requirements.

In PAH's opinion GORO exploration programs have established a significant Resource base for the El Aguila Project. GORO has developed the Resource base for projected operations at the El Aguila processing plant from zero Resources to the currently estimated 4.48 million tonnes of Indicated and

Inferred Resources containing 1.47 million gold equivalent ounces. These exploration programs have been developed according to industry standards.

10.0 DRILLING

GORO initiated drilling program at the El Aguila Project area in 2003, shortly after acquisition of some of the Project's concessions. This drilling campaign drilled by Layne de Mexico consisted of 66 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes. Another short core drill hole program drilled five holes using a Winkie drilling rig. Both these drill programs were completed at depths of less than 100 m. A second drilling campaign was completed in 2005, using diamond core drilling equipment; totaling 37 drill holes to an average depth of less than 100 m. Table 10-1 shows drill holes completed through December 31, 2011 by GORO.

TABLE 10-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Summary of Drill Holes Completed by GORO, 2003 Through December 31, 2011

Project & Year	Core Holes	Core Meters	RC Holes	RC Meters	Total Holes	Total Meters	Total Feet	% Total
El Aguila								
2003	5	52	63	3,840	68	3,892	12,767	4.0
2005	37	2,808	0	0	37	2,808	9,213	2.9
2006	13	1,688	0	0	13	1,688	5,539	1.7
2007	93	15,186	103	10,527	196	25,713	84,359	26.3
2008	46	17,218	0	0	46	17,218	56,490	17.6
2009	12	7,394	0	0	12	7,394	24,257	7.6
2010	36	14,000	0	0	36	14,000	45,932	14.3
2011	43	21,033			43	21,033	69,004	21.5
2011 Underground	22	4,059	0	0	22	4,059	13,315	4.1
Total	**307**	**83,437**	**166**	**14,367**	**473**	**97,804**	**320,876**	**100**
El Rey								
2007	12	1,276	0	0	12	1,276	4186	24.2
2008	36	3,997	0	0	36	3,997	13113	75.8
Total	**48**	**5,273**	**0**	**0**	**48**	**5,273**	**17299**	**100.0**
Alta Gracia								
2011	**37**	**7,965**	**0**	**0**	**37**	**7,965**	**26,133**	**122.2**
El Aguila	307	83,437	166	14,367	473	97,804	320,876	88.1
El Rey	48	5,273	0	0	48	5,273	17,299	4.7
Alta Gracia	37	7,965	0	0	37	7,965	26,133	7.2
TOTAL	**392**	**96,675**	**166**	**14,367**	**558**	**111,042**	**364,307**	**100.0**

Meters Drilled by Year

Year	Total Meters	Total Feet
2003	3,892	12,767
2004	0	0
2005	2,808	9,213
2006	1,688	5,539
2007	26,989	88,546
2008	21,215	69,603
2009	7,394	24,257
2010	14,000	45,932
2011	33,056	108,452
	111,042	364,307

Note: All drilling is from surface unless otherwise noted.

In 2006, GORO carried out a third drilling campaign which has continued un-interrupted to the end of 2011. This has consisted of diamond drilling with acceptable core recovery levels (+80%). GORO has contracted several drilling companies during the exploration programs, including:

- Layne de México
- R&R Drilling
- Sierra Drilling International S.A. de C.V.
- Alta Drilling International S. de R.L. de C.V.
- GeoDrill

Currently GORO's main drill contractor at El Aguila is GeoDrill. It is a company with equipment for surface and underground drilling and it currently has three surface drills at the project. It is based in Perú but has an office in México City.

10.1 *Drilling Methods*

Drilling programs at El Aguila are planned on geologic cross sections and plan view maps. The geologic interpretation is supported by geologic mapping and sampling results.

The drill core is measured at the drill site by the contractor and by the project geologist to determine core recoveries. Core recovery constitutes the basis for contract settlements. According to DDG's drilling contracts only drill holes with a minimum of 80 percent in core recoveries are acceptable for payment. Typical core recoveries at the project are greater than 95 percent.

Logging of the drill core is performed by the project geologist in each of the areas being investigated. The project geologist also determines the sample intervals. Trained assistants are in charge of core splitting and sampling as per the project's geologist instructions.

GORO's drill hole database is compiled in the field in electronic format using hand held computers, which contains collar coordinates and elevations, down hole survey information, core recovery, assay intervals, lithology, and assay information with gold/silver/copper/lead/zinc values along with multiple pathfinder elements. Data is then downloaded to the exploration department's secure server for storage and later analysis. Most of the holes are drilled at an angle to intersect vein or mineralized structures that generally dip steeply to near vertical. According to GORO, based on geologic interpretations, in some cases minor apparent deviation has been detected in some drill holes and in those instances compensation is made when modeling the veins. GORO has established a surveying procedure which is performed during the drilling stage. Most of GORO's drill holes are now longer than 150 meters so the collar of the hole is surveyed and then every 50 meters down each hole is surveyed to detect any possible deviation, PAH believes that GORO's drilling program from surface and underground sites, in combination with underground development, is appropriate and well designed to explore promising targets and mineral deposits continuity. Tables 10-2 through 10-6 show respectively a list of diamond drill holes completed by GORO at the El Aguila Project during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011.

TABLE 10-2
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Diamond Drill Holes for 2007

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Start Date	End Date	Location	Zone
107001	807340	1846908	1147	0	-90	57	26-Jan-07	27-Jan-07	Aguila	Aguila
107002	807340	1846908	1147	200	-57	210	27-Jan-07	2-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107003	807190	1847112	1163	296	-60	95	2-Feb-07	7-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107004	807190	1847112	1163	116	-60	89	11-Feb-07	14-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107005	807190	1847112	1163	0	-90	87	7-Feb-07	10-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107006	807129	1847080	1159	306	-60	97	14-Feb-07	15-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107007	807129	1847080	1159	0	-90	129	15-Feb-07	18-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107008	807129	1847080	1159	220	-60	129	18-Feb-07	19-Feb-07	Aguila	Aguila
107009	807932	1846648	1088	232	-34	58	21-Feb-07	22-Feb-07	Guelvin	Higo
107010	807932	1846648	1088	232	-44	105	22-Feb-07	23-Feb-07	Guelvin	Higo
107011	807932	1846648	1088	232	-60	132	23-Feb-07	25-Feb-07	Guelvin	Higo
107012	807932	1846648	1088	245	-32	60	25-Feb-07	26-Feb-07	Guelvin	Higo
107013	807932	1846648	1088	245	-60	126	26-Feb-07	28-Feb-07	Guelvin	Higo
107014	808743	1846458	918	270	-45	123	1-Mar-07	2-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107015	808743	1846458	918	270	-60	102	2-Mar-07	4-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107016	808744	1846456	918	270	-60	89	18-Mar-07	19-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107017	808752	1846404	914	270	-45	78	4-Mar-07	6-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107018	808753	1846404	914	270	-60	108	6-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107019	808754	1846404	914	0	-90	120	14-Apr-07	16-Apr-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107020	808758	1846405	914	90	-45	93	10-Mar-07	12-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107021	808722	1846495	925	270	-55	87	12-Mar-07	14-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107022	808723	1846495	925	270	-70	132	14-Mar-07	16-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107023	808653	1846590	930	0	-90	63	16-Mar-07	17-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107024	808653	1846590	930	198	-30	127	17-Mar-07	22-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107025	808653	1846590	930	198	-60	105	22-Mar-07	25-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107026	808651	1846593	930	240	-30	95	25-Mar-07	28-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107027	808658	1846601	930	50	-45	135	13-Apr-07	22-Apr-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107028	808654	1846597	930	307	-45	148	22-Apr-07	28-Apr-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107029	808758	1846405	914	90	-75	135	16-Apr-07	20-Apr-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107030	808795	1846311	906	240	-60	83	20-Mar-07	22-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107031	808795	1846311	906	240	-70	126	22-Mar-07	25-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107032	808795	1846311	906	191	-60	120	25-Mar-07	27-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107033	808795	1846311	906	191	-70	89	27-Mar-07	28-Mar-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107034	808555	1846616	940	275	-45	130	28-Apr-07	13-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107035	808582	1846625	938	62	-45	53	13-May-07	15-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107036	808755	1846405	914	270	-72	125	15-May-07	17-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107037	808756	1846405	914	270	-78	222	17-May-07	22-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107038	808746	1846455	918	270	-72	173	17-May-07	19-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107039	808747	1846455	918	270	-78	224	19-May-07	23-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107040	808824	1846396	911	260	-62	245	22-May-07	26-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107041	808775	1846354	907	240	-64	160	23-May-07	25-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107042	808775	1846354	907	240	-70	104	25-May-07	26-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107043	808775	1846354	907	240	-78	125	26-May-07	26-May-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107044	808824	1846396	911	260	-50	182	26-May-07	3-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107045	808842	1846299	907	240	-60	270	27-May-07	3-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107046	808842	1846299	907	240	-70	407	3-Jun-07	10-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107047	808887	1846263	905	195	-60	143	12-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107048	808714	1846535	924	270	-60	246	3-Jun-07	10-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107049	808714	1846535	924	270	-50	252	11-Jun-07	16-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107050	807972	1846693	1033	212	-45	200	20-Apr-07	25-Apr-07	Guelvin	Arista
107051	807972	1846693	1033	307	-45	151	25-Apr-07	27-Apr-07	Guelvin	Arista
107052	807972	1846693	1033	170	-45	215	27-Apr-07	30-Apr-07	Guelvin	Arista
107053	807970	1846700	1033	360	-41	130	30-Apr-07	1-May-07	Guelvin	Arista
107054	807970	1846700	1033	360	-60	176	1-May-07	4-May-07	Guelvin	Arista
107055	808064	1846673	1028	55	-40	142	5-May-07	7-May-07	Guelvin	Arista
107056	808064	1846673	1028	250	-55	197	7-May-07	16-May-07	Guelvin	Arista
107057	807897	1846684	1038	165	-60	229	23-May-07	14-Jun-07	Guelvin	Arista
107058	807651	1846748	1085	346	-45	200	17-Jun-07	27-Jun-07	Higo	Aguila
107059	807468	1846773	1097	210	-45	149	28-Jun-07	30-Jun-07	Aguila	Aguila
107060	808716	1846535	924	0	-90	71	16-Jun-07	18-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107061	808771	1846351	907	270	-53	198	15-Jun-07	18-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107062	808772	1846328	905	270	-60	201	18-Jun-07	21-Jun-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107063	808584	1846625	940	90	-40	246	18-Jun-07	4-Jul-07	Cucarachas mine	Arista
107064	808594	1846471	996	357	-43	28	22-Jun-07	23-Jun-07	Nariz	Arista
107065	808593	1846499	996	20	-79	245	23-Jun-07	29-Jun-07	Nariz	Arista
107066	808593	1846497	996	321	-60	218	1-Jul-07	6-Jul-07	Nariz	Arista
107067	807117	1847173	1144	112	-45	61	3-Jul-07	8-Jul-07	Anafre 1	Aguila
107068	808578	1846622	940	240	-40	250	5-Jul-07	14-Jul-07	Cucarachas mine	Arista
107069	807492	1846967	1118	130	-75	53	7-Jul-07	8-Jul-07	higo 1	Aguila
107070	807082	1847107	1153	111	-45	135	8-Jul-07	11-Jul-07	Anafre 2	Aguila
107071	807472	1847020	1127	138	-45	155	9-Jul-07	12-Jul-07	Higo	Aguila
107072	807088	1847337	1123	38	-58	152	11-Jul-07	13-Jul-07	Agua Tinta	Aguila
107073	807431	1846979	1144	60	-45	128	12-Jul-07	14-Jul-07	Veta Sb	Aguila
107074	807159	1847273	1120	90	-45	121	14-Jul-07	18-Jul-07	A. Tinta	Aguila
107075	808654	1846597	930	240	-65	233	14-Jul-07	19-Jul-07	Cañon higo W	Aguila
107076	807537	1846967	1074	230	-80	80	14-Jul-07	18-Jul-07	Higo	Aguila
107077	808707	1846506	924	270	-50	221	18-Jul-07	22-Jul-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107078	808673	1846599	927	50	-55	233	22-Jul-07	29-Jul-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107079	808672	1846599	927	50	-60	256	29-Jul-07	8-Ag-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107080	808712	1846540	924	45	-45	271	8-Ag-07	14-Ag-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107081	808675	1846597	927	62	-75	302	15-Ag-07	23-Ags-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107082	808675	1846597	927	62	-45	287	23-Ags-07	2-Sep-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107083	808718	1846536	924	60	-45	314	2-Sep-07	15-Sep-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107084	806965	1847259	1181	0	-90	11	16-Sep-07	16-Sep-07	Don José	Aguila
107085	806994	1847228	1183	0	-90	51	17-Sep-07	19-Sep-07	Don José	Aguila
107086	806997	1847171	1182	0	-90	11	19-Sep-07	19-Sep-07	Don José	Aguila
107087	808694	1846575	924	45	-45	288	20-Sep-07	27-Sep-07	Aire cañon	Arista
107088	808836	1846451	925	1	-56	329	28-Oct-07	3-Nov-07	Arista	Arista
107089	808836	1846452	925	1	-45	390	3-Nov-07	13-Nov-07	Arista	Arista
107090	808834	1846452	925	330	-45	350	13-Nov-07	18-Nov-07	Arista	Arista
107091	808838	1846455	925	45	-45	359	19-Nov-07	24-Nov-07	Arista	Arista
107092	808710	1846542	924	45	-35	200	28-Nov-07	2-Dec-07	Arista	Arista
107093	808709	1846541	924	45	-65	360	2-Dec-07	10-Dec-07	Arista	Arista
					Total Meters	**15,186**				

TABLE 10-3
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Diamond Drill Holes for 2008

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Start Date	End Date	Location	Zone
108001	808840.6	1846448.4	925.0	53.0	-60.0	131.00	10-Jan-08	13-jan-08	Arista	Arista
108002	808841.1	1846447.2	925.0	53.0	-60.0	347.00	14-Jan-08	21-Jan-08	Arista	Arista
108003	808875.3	1846649.2	942.0	193.0	-45.0	341.00	21-Jan-08	27-Jan-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108004	808875.6	1846650.5	942.0	193.0	-75.0	407.00	27-Jan-08	2-Feb-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108005	808875.4	1846652.7	942.0	253.0	-42.0	357.00	3-Feb-08	10-Feb-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108006	808876.4	1846653.1	942.0	253.0	-70.0	401.00	10-Feb-08	20-Feb-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108007	808880.1	1846656.7	942.0	170.0	-62.0	408.00	20-Feb-08	1-Mar-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108008	808930.1	1846642.8	935.5	220.0	-49.0	250.30	27-Mar-08	2-April-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108009	808930.6	1846643.4	935.5	220.0	-61.0	294.20	2-April-08	8-April-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108010	809015.9	1846700.7	968.0	222.0	-57.0	429.00	8-April-08	17-April-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108011	809016.2	1846700.9	968.0	222.0	-65.0	455.60	17-April-08	3-May-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108012	808926.7	1846776.3	954.0	211.0	-55.0	376.50	3-May-08	12-May-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108013	808927.4	1846777.2	954.0	220.0	-66.0	420.90	12-May-08	26-May-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108014	808928.0	1846778.0	954.0	216.0	-68.0	505.00	27-May-08	10-Jun-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108015	808861.3	1846708.6	955.0	216.5	-59.0	312.00	28-May-08	8-Jun-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108016	808860.9	1846708.1	955.0	214.0	-44.5	259.30	12-Jun-08	23-Jun-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108017	808813.5	1846846.2	1001.8	225.0	-57.0	404.00	12-Jun-08	23-Jun-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108018	808813.8	1846846.6	1001.8	225.0	-70.0	453.30	24-Jun-08	7-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108019	808814.0	1846846.8	1001.7	230.0	-73.3	481.60	8-Jul-08	19-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108020	808813.6	1846846.5	1001.8	220.0	-66.0	379.60	19-Jul-08	26-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108021	808819.7	1846752.2	976.5	222.0	-45.0	252.50	24-Jun-08	3-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108022	808820.3	1846752.8	976.4	220.0	-60.0	276.60	4-Jul-08	14-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108023	808814.1	1846846.9	1001.8	226.0	-78.0	501.80	26-Jul-08	7-Aug-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108024	808977.9	1846582.0	945.1	219.0	-55.0	285.00	16-Jul-08	22-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108025	808978.2	1846582.4	944.8	222.0	-63.5	298.20	22-Jul-08	31-Jul-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108026	808978.6	1846582.8	945.0	223.0	-75.0	285.00	01-Ags-08	12-Ags-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108027	808814.4	1846847.2	1001.8	225.0	-83.0	472.70	10-Ags-08	22-Ags-07	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108028	809065.3	1846681.1	962.6	214.0	-61.0	453.3	23-Ags-08	8-Sep-10	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108029	809065.5	1846681.4	962.7	221.0	-70.0	467.4	10-Sep-08	30-Sep-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108030	809170.0	1846676.7	941.3	214.0	-70.0	309.5	14-Ags-08	27-Ags-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108031	808878.4	1846805.5	963.8	265.0	-45.0	366.5	28-Ags-08	10-Sep-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108032	808939.7	1846548.6	930.8	221.5	-45.0	199.2	11-Sep-08	18-Sep-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108033	809000.7	1846555.3	930.0	216.0	-65.0	302.3	18-Sep-08	23-Sep-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108034	809000.7	1846555.3	930.0	215.0	-75.0	489	24-Sep-08	4-Oct-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108035	808792.9	1846650.3	985.4	245.0	-45.0	252.9	5-Oct-08	14-Oct-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108036	808796.8	1846651.0	985.2	178.0	-45.0	316.5	14-Oct-08	21-Oct-08	Arista Quiatoni	Arista
108037	808768.1	1846345.2	908.2	40.0	-48.5	459.60	1-Oct-08	25-Oct-08	El Aire	Arista
108038	808739.7	1846693.9	1027.1	220.0	-60.0	36	22-Oct-08	24-Oct-08	Top Arista	Arista
108039	808735.3	1846697.0	1027.3	207.6	-64.0	414	24-Oct-08	4-Nov-08	Top Arista	Arista
108040	808767.7	1846344.6	908.1	41.0	-62.0	601	1-Oct-08	8-Nov-08	El Aire	Arista
108041	808609.7	1846220.9	956.7	58.0	-67.0	504.10	4-Nov-08	15-Nov-08	El Aire	Arista
108042	808840.8	1846297.1	905.5	41.8	-58.0	669.6	9-Nov-08	23-Nov-08	El Aire	Arista
108043	808887.7	1846195.4	894.0	237.0	-61.0	273.00	16-Nov-08	22-Nov-08	El Aire	Arista
108044	808879.0	1846264.6	904.4	40.0	-58.0	700.0	1-Dec-08	Jan-09	El Aire	Arista
108045	808662.9	1846596.0	929.3	214.0	-57.5	274.50	23-Nov-08	29-Nov-08	El Aire	Arista
108046	808712.2	1846529.6	924.4	216.0	-60.0	345.0	29-Nov-08	8-Dec-08	El Aire	Arista
					Total meters	**17,218.43**				

TABLE 10-4
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Diamond Drill Holes for 2009

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Start Date	End Date	Location	Zone
109001	808840.8	1846297.1	905.5	42.0	-67.0	504.10	21-Apr-09	2-May-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109002	808840.6	1846298.6	905.5	42.0	-72.0	404.00	17-May-09	25-May-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109003	808883.9	1846224.1	895.4	42.0	-55.0	805.00	26-May-09	16-Jun-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109004	808883.7	1846223.8	895.4	42.0	-65.0	611.60	24-Jun-09	10-Jul-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109005	809147.8	1846614.3	942.5	222.0	-65.0	688.00	15-Jul-09	08-Ags-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109006	809147.8	1846614.3	942.6	222.0	-48.0	585.00	09-Ags-09	24-Ags-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109007	808917.0	1846090.3	902.0	42.0	-45.0	523.80	25-Ags-09	7-Sep-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109008	808916.7	1846090.1	902.0	42.0	-52.0	595.68	8-Sep-09	27-Sep-09	Arista SE Ext	Arista
109009	809251.2	1845317.4	832.5	90.0	-45.0	654.00	2-Oct-09	22-Oct-09	Fossil Hill	Fossil Hill
109010	809250.8	1845317.4	832.4	90.0	-55.0	681.00	23-Oct-09	11-Nov-09	Fossil Hill	Fossil Hill
109011	808418.4	1846640.9	967.1	9.0	-45.0	648.00	13-Nov-09	30-Nov-09	Arista NW Ext	Arista
109012	808418.5	1846640.4	966.9	9.0	-60.0	693.39	30-Nov-09	15-Dec-09	Arista NW Ext	Arista
					Total meters	**7,393.57**				

TABLE 10-5
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Diamond Drill Holes for 2010

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Start Date	End Date	Location	Zone
110001	808420	1846641	967	47	-45	591	16-Jan-10	10-Feb-10	Arista NW Ext	Arista
110002	805497	1846481	945	40	-45	504	23-Jan-10	26-Feb-10	La Escondida	La Escondida
110003	808419	1846641	967	52	-57	419	11-Feb-10	3-Mar-10	Arista NW Ext	Arista
110004	805497	1846481	1061	40	-85	115	26-Feb-10	5-Mar-10	La Escondida	La Escondida
110005	808419	1846640	967	52	-68	455	4-Mar-10	1-Apr-10	Arista NW Ext	Arista
110006	805580	1846328	1043	349	-45	247	6-Mar-10	19-Mar-10	La Escondida	La Escondida
110007	808924	1846770	949	81	-45	425	2-Apr-10	21-Apr-10	Arista East	Arista
110008	805577	1846320	1042	40	-45	297	20-Mar-10	9-May-10	La Escondida	La Escondida
110009	808924	1846769	949	81	-65	400	22-Apr-10	3-May-10	Arista East	Arista
110010	807614	1844910	833	358	-45	470	13-May-10	30-May-10	Salina Blanca	Salina Blanca
110011	808922	1846772	949	130	-45	535	4-May-10	23-May-10	Arista East	Arista
110012	807611	1844905	832	42	-45	609	2-Jun-10	24-Jun-10	Salina Blanca	Salina Blanca
110013	808923	1846772	949	182	-45	678	24-May-10	29-Jun-10	Arista East	Arista
110014	807298	1846819	1101	40	-45	71	25-Jun-10	27-Jun-10	Tajo	Aguila
110015	807821	1846916	1160	40	-45	476	1-Jul-10	23-Jul-10	Pilón	Pilon
110016	807298	1846820	1101	20	-75	120	27-Jun-10	30-Jun-10	Tajo	Aguila
110017	804558	1845771	816	40	-45	398	25-Jul-10	5-Aug-10	Chacal-Red Zone	Chacal-Red Zone
110018	807298	1846818	1101	200	-70	107	1-Jul-10	6-Jul-10	Tajo	Aguila
110019	804557	1845771	816	40	-60	237	8-Aug-10	12-Aug-10	Chacal-Red Zone	Chacal-Red Zone
110020	807753	1844781	807	26	-45	141	18-Jul-10	26-Jul-10	Salina Blanca	Salina Blanca
110021	807741	1845938	911	40	-45	458	15-Aug-10	28-Aug-10	Vistahermosa	Chacal-Red Zone
110022	807752	1844781	807	40	-45	124	28-Jul-10	1-Aug-10	Salina Blanca	Salina Blanca
110023	804737	1845945	911	360	-45	331	31-Aug-10	10-Sep-10	Vistahermosa	Chacal-Red Zone
110024	805577	1846320	1042	40	-70	331	6-Aug-10	20-Aug-10	La Escondida	La Escondida
110025	804853	1846962	825	81	-45	461	17-Sep-10	7-Oct-10	Fossil Bend	Fossil Bend
110026	805270	1846636	1103	85	-45	538	29-Aug-10	20-Sep-10	Survey station	La Escondida
110027	804853	1846961	825	56	-45	357	9-Oct-10	20-Oct-10	Fossil Bend	Fossil Bend
110028	805269	1846636	1103	85	-60	316	29-Sep-10	8-Oct-10	Survey station	La Escondida
110029	804768	1846830	834	46	-45	406	22-Oct-10	5-Nov-10	Fossil Bend	Fossil Bend
110030	805269	1846636	1102	85	-70	315	10-Oct-10	16-Oct-10	Survey station	La Escondida
110031	806451	1846989	1206	229	-50	614	8-Nov-10	8-Dec-10	C Colorado east side	Cerro Colorado
110032	805425	1846674	1123	40	-50	403	24-Oct-10	2-Nov-10	Creston	Cerro Colorado
110033	805290	1846321	1012	42	-45	419	29-Nov-10	11-Dec-10	Road to La Escondida	La Escondida
110034	805268	1846635	1102	0	-90	658	6-Nov-10	24-Nov-10	Survey station	La Escondida
110035	807518	1847132	1100	176	-45	453	11-Dec-10	16-Dec-10	West Higo arroyo	Aguila
110036	805289	1846320	1012	42	-65	522	11-Dec-10	16-Jan-11	Road to La Escondida	La Escondida
					Total Meters	**14,000**				

TABLE 10-6
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Diamond Drill Holes for 2011

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Start Date	End Date	Location	Zone
111001	804383	1846450	821	229	-45	412	21-Jan-11	3-Feb-11	El Chacal	Chacal-Red Zone
111002	808677	1846251	952	239	-85	552	7-Feb-11	26-Feb-11	Aire Anomaly	Arista
111003	808594	1846625	950	0	-45	195	31-Mar-11	5-Apr-11	Cucarachas mine	Arista
111701	808860	1846400	916	38	-59	748	3-Feb-11	5-Mar-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111702	808834	1846444	915	13	-53	396	3-Mar-11	28-Mar-11	Plataforma servicios	Arista
111703	808862	1846402	916	45	-57	712	7-Mar-11	17-Apr-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111704	808863	1846402	916	46	-45	376	9-Mar-11	22-Mar-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111705	808594	1846625	950	40	-45	420	8-Apr-11	18-Apr-11	Cucarachas mine	Arista
111706	808863	1846402	916	54	-57	625	21-Apr-11	15-May-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111707	808835	1846445	915	36	-55	458	2-May-11	13-May-11	Plataforma servicios	Arista
111708	808835	1846445	915	36	-60	494	14-May-11	2-Jun-11	Plataforma servicios	Arista
111709	808863	1846402	916	56	-69	428	16-May-11	29-May-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111710	808863	1846402	916	50	-73	563	31-May-11	20-Jun-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111711	808835	1846445	915	36	-64	604	3-Jun-11	16-Jun-11	Plataforma servicios	Arista
111712	808718	1846496	920	59	-45	368	13-Jun-11	26-Jun-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111713	808835	1846445	915	23	-50	454	17-Jun-11	5-Jul-11	Plataforma servicios	Arista
111714	808863	1846402	916	31	-48	369	23-Jun-11	12-Jul-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111715	808718	1846496	920	59	-51	457	25-May-11	5-Jun-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111716	808832	1846447	915	23	-55	403	6-Jul-11	18-Jul-11	Plataforma servicios	Arista
111717	808718	1846496	920	59	-56	528	5-Jul-11	20-Jul-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111718	808822	1846453	915	33	-52	416	19-Jul-11	29-Jul-11	Plataforma servicios 1	Arista
111719	808718	1846496	920	66	-50	405	20-Jul-11	30-Jul-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111720	808863	1846402	916	63	-55	430	27-Jul-11	9-Aug-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111721	808822	1846453	915	31	-56	512	30-Jul-11	10-Aug-11	Plataforma servicios 1	Arista
111722	808718	1846496	920	65	-52	480	31-Jul-11	16-Aug-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111723	808822	1846453	915	55	-65	613	11-Aug-11	27-Aug-11	Plataforma servicios 1	Arista
111724	808863	1846402	916	66	-48	433	9-Aug-11	24-Aug-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111725	808863	1846402	916	68	-42	252	25-Aug-11	1-Sep-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111726	808822	1846453	915	60	-65	123	27-Aug-11	29-Aug-11	Plataforma servicios 2	Arista
111727	808822	1846453	915	72	-61	638	29-Aug-11	14-Sep-11	Plataforma servicios 2	Arista
111728	808863	1846402	916	61	-60	613	1-Sep-11	7-Oct-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111729	808718	1846496	920	60	-58	380	6-Sep-11	18-Sep-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111730	808830	1846447	915	78	-50	545	15-Sep-11	27-Sep-11	Plataforma servicios 3	Arista
111731	808718	1846496	920	60	-62	500	19-Sep-11	9-Oct-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111732	808830	1846447	915	75	-56	640	28-Sep-11	13-Oct-11	Plataforma servicios 3	Arista
111734	808706	1846498	923	77	-53	638	10-Oct-11	8-Nov-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111735	808864	1846405	915	74	-55	502	17-Oct-11	23-Nov-11	Pablo´s property	Arista
111736	808830	1846445	915	72	-60	609	14-Oct-11	27-Oct-11	Plataforma servicios 3	Arista
111737	808824	1846451	915	40	-62	722	28-Oct-11	15-Nov-11	Plataforma servicios 4	Arista
111739	808706	1846499	923	82	-49	656	10-Nov-11	6-Dec-11	Taller COMSA	Arista
111740	808830	1846446	915	56	-65	125	15-Nov-11	17-Nov-11	Plataforma servicios 3	Arista
111741	808830	1846446	915	42	-61	660	18-Nov-11	10-Dec-11	Plataforma servicios 3	Arista
111742	808830	1846446	915	42	-69	578	11-Dec-11	12-Jan-12	Plataforma servicios 3	Arista
					Total Meters	**21,033**				

10.2 *Interpretation*

In PAH's opinion, GORO's exploration drilling programs are justified as an investment as they have consistently developed additional Mineral Resources for the El Aguila Project. The estimated budget for the program anticipated for 2012, is included in Sections 10.0 and 26.0 of this Report – Exploration and Recommendations.

GORO's 2012 exploration drilling program represents an aggressive investment for confirmation of currently estimated Mineral Resources to support mine development including the plant expansion. To the end of 2011 GORO's total drilling includes 111,042 meters, including diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling for exploration within the following areas: El Aguila, El Rey, Altagracia and regional exploration. This program has been outlined in Table 16-2 later in this report and includes underground development and surface access as preparations for drilling.

Figure 7-4 (previous in Section 7.0) shows the El Aguila general map showing all the areas under exploration within the mining district.

Geologic potential exists to discover additional mineralized zones along the development workings.

10.3 *Sampling Intervals, True Thickness*

The mineralized thicknesses are structurally controlled and they vary according to local geologic features, mineral intensity, fracturing, geologic contacts, etc. The true thickness of the mineralized zones is estimated from underground mapping, channel samples, geologic projections of the mineralized zones and drill intercepts.

Some mineralized structures have been developed by underground workings. Systematic channel sampling is carried out for grade control and reconciliation purposes. True thickness of the veins and mineralized structures are considered in geologic interpretations for Mineral Resource estimates.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

PAH reviewed the El Aguila project's sampling program for the preparation of this Technical Report. There was no actual sampling activity at the El Aguila area at the time of PAH's site visit, since GORO's exploration programs are focused on the La Arista area. La Arista's current sampling team consists of five samplers, two surveyors with three assistants, and two mine geologists plus the Chief of Mine Geology. This process is managed by the mine geologists. Channel samples are taken by the geologists from mineralized zones, hanging wall and footwall in the faces after blasting each round.

11.1 *Channel Sampling*

Exploration sampling for Mineral Resource delineation at La Arista is conducted along the sub-level drifts in the mineralized zones. Channel samples are the primary means of sampling in the mine and are taken perpendicular to the vein structures, across the back of the drift and across the faces of drifts and other workings. While facing the heading sampling is generally from the left side of the drift towards the right side of the drift, consisting of multiple samples across the mineralized zones and one sample into the footwall and an additional sample into the hanging wall.

Sampling crews typically take channel samples at regular intervals of 4 to 5 m, depending on daily mine development, with five to eight samples along every sample channel on new openings (drifts, crosscuts, ramps, stopes, etc.). Channel samples are taken in consecutive lengths of less than 1.50 m along the channel, depending on geologic features such as wall rock type, mineralization type and intensity, quartz characteristics, silicification, veinlets, stockwork zones, and other features. The channel sample assays are composited to determine the average grade of each channel.

Channel samples are taken with chisel and hammer, collected in a canvas tarp and deposited in numbered bags for transportation to the laboratory. Currently there are three to four new underground openings along the La Arista vein and about 15 to 20 samples are taken from mine development areas per day in the La Arista mine.

A channel "line" typically consists of three to five or more individual samples taken to reflect changes in geology and/or mineralogy across the structural zone. Each sample weighs approximately 3 kg. All channels for sampling are painted by the geologist and numbered on the drift's walls for proper orientation and identification.

All samples are assayed at the El Aguila lab, which is owned and operated by GORO, while duplicate samples are sent to ALS Chemex in Vancouver, a certified laboratory with representation and sampling preparation facilities in Guadalajara City, México.

11.2 *Drill Core Samples*

GORO exploration drilling in 2011 was performed by the contractor firms of GeoDrill and Alta Drilling. These companies are based in México City, and at the time of the PAH visit, there were four operating drill rigs within the La Arista mine area. Two mores drill rigs were expected to arrive shortly after PAH's visit to the project.

Sampling of the drill core is made after the core has been logged by the mine geologists. The geologist marks the core on the basis of geologic and mineralization features. Then the sampling crew splits the core with a diamond saw, as indicated by the geologist, and one half of the core is placed in a numbered bag and sent to ALS Chemex lab in Guadalajara City. Generally the samples represent core lengths of less than 1.50 m. The core samples are crushed and pulverized at Chemex in Guadalajara City and 250 g pulp samples are sent to Vancouver, BC, Canada for assaying.

Duplicate core samples are taken by GORO crew from the remaining half of the core, by again splitting the core to a one quarter size. Therefore, one quarter of the core still remains in the box for future reference. Duplicate and control samples are taken at a rate of one duplicate, one standard, one blank, one coarse reject, and one pulp sample from every fifty regular samples. Figure 11-1 shows core samples of the La Arista Vein, LB-13.

Drill hole data are included in the Mineral Resource calculations, and are generally applied by GORO in the resource projections. Drilling results are applied in the grade calculations giving more weight to the larger-size channel sample data.

11.3 *QA/QC Channel Sampling*

The La Arista sampling quality control program consists of checking the assays by including one reject, one blank sample, one standard sample, one pulp sample, and one sample duplicate for every 50 regular samples. La Arista's duplicate samples for the period of 2010 to October 2011 included 1,550 samples from channel samples of exploration areas. Additionally, the program included insertion of 103 standard samples, 108 blank samples, and 289 pulp samples. Table 11-1 shows the type and number of samples inserted in the stream of regular samples. Table 11-2 shows the standards used in QA/QC. Tables 11-3 and 11-4 show assays for duplicate and blank samples, respectively. Figure 11-2 shows QA/QC underground mine duplicate samples check. Figure 11-3 shows QA/QC blank samples check. Figure 11-4 shows QA/QC underground mine samples, standard check.

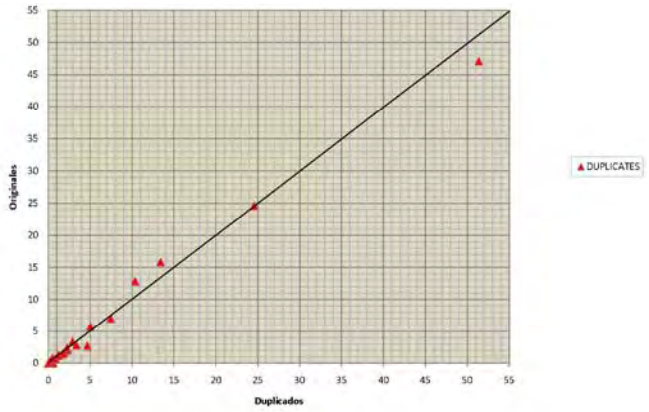
11.4 *QA/QC Drilling Sampling*

11.4.1 Quality Assurance Program

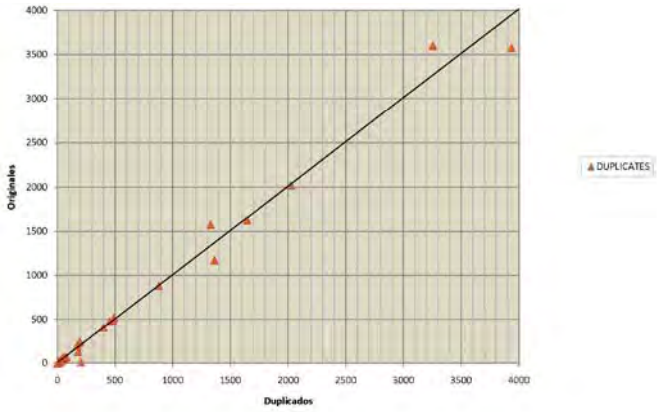
A quality assurance program was implemented during the 2011 exploration program conducted at the El Aguila project in Oaxaca, México. Standards and blanks, as well as sample duplicates, preparation duplicates, and analytical duplicates were included into the sample stream. Over 10,500 samples were

Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 11-1 Drill Hole Core No. 5110004 Arista Vein	Date of Issue Jan 2012 Drawing Name Fig.11-1.dwg

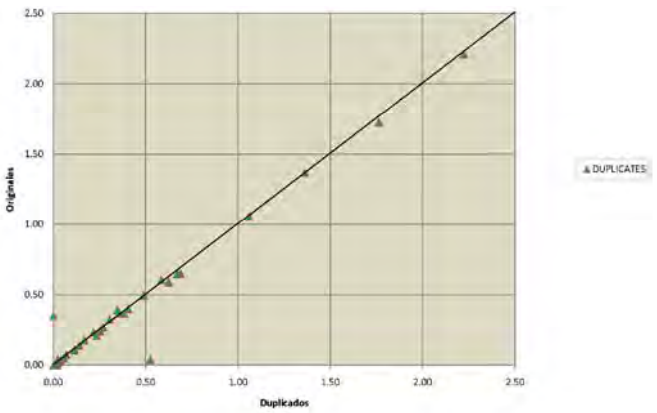
Gold



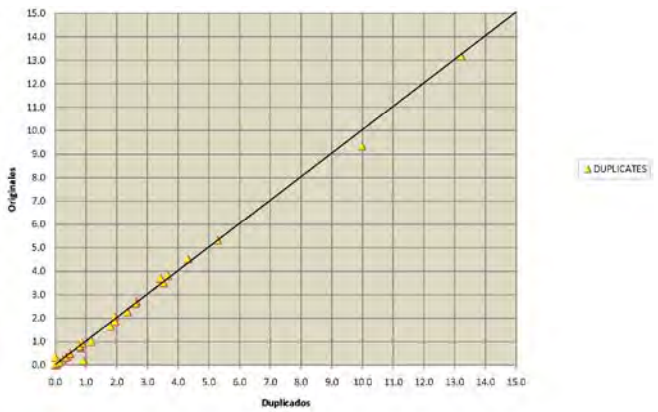
Silver



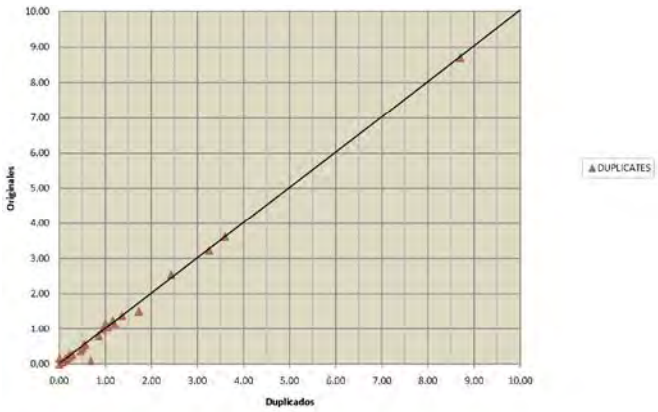
Copper



Lead



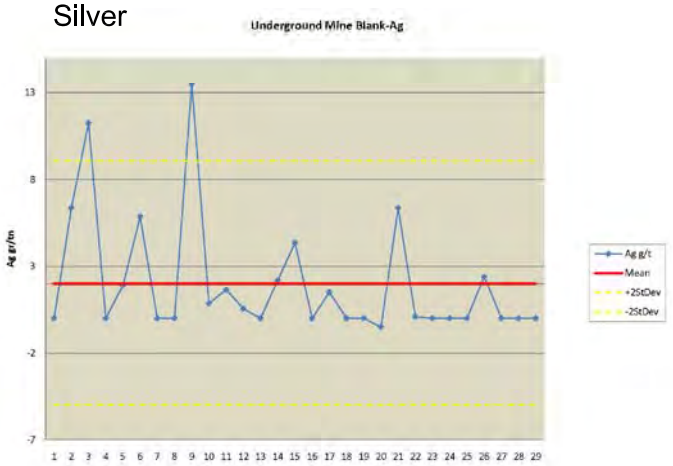
Zinc



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.*** Project Name La Arista Project	FIGURE 11-2 Underground Mine Duplicate Sample Check QA/QC	Date of Issue Dec 2011 Drawing Name Fig.11-2.dwg

Gold

Silver



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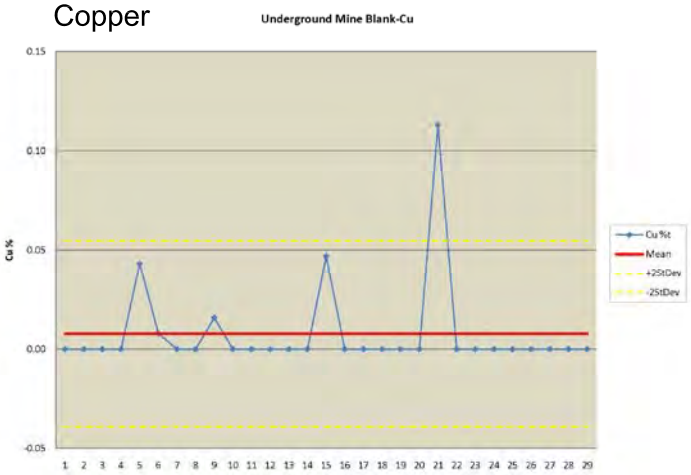
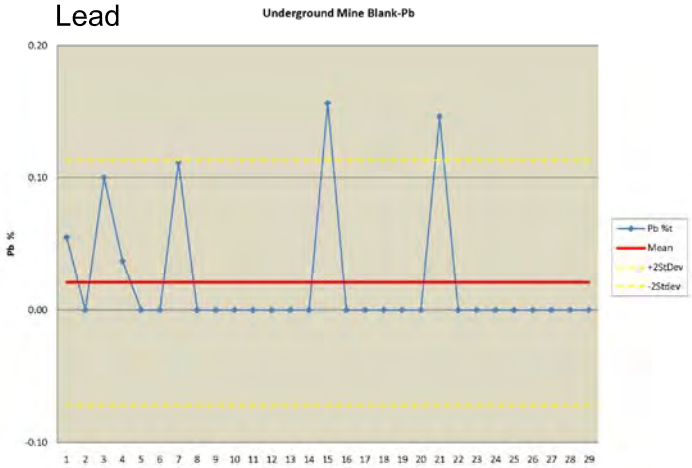


Lead



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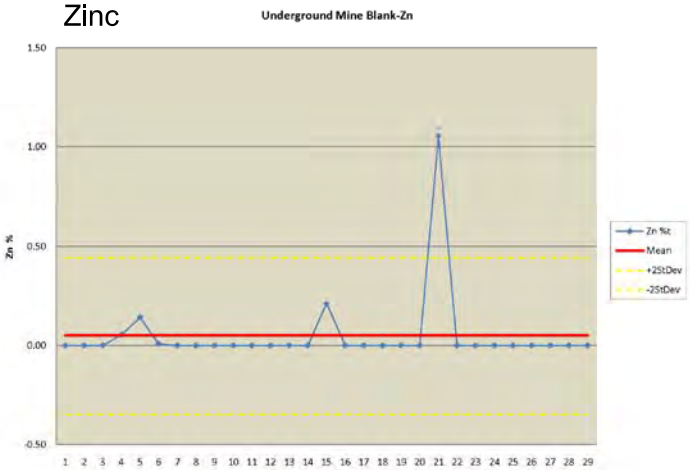
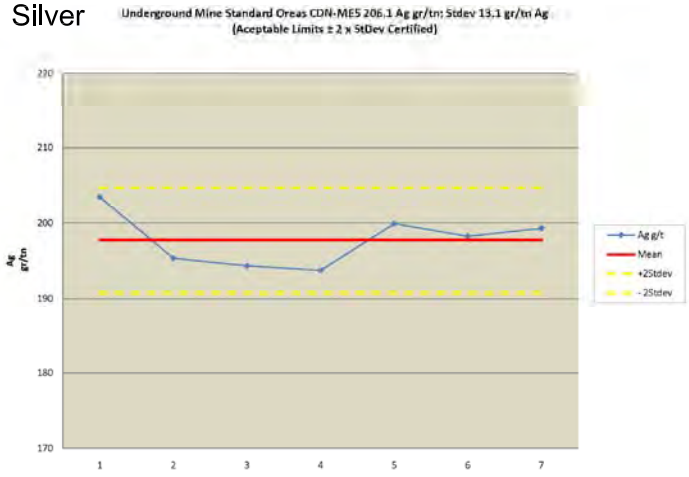


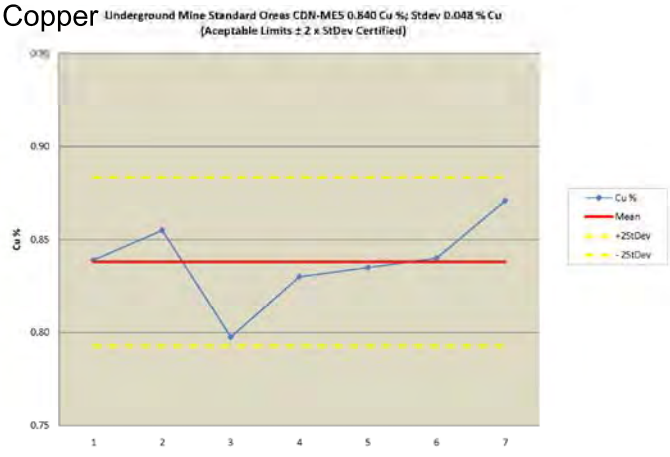
Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.***	FIGURE 11-3 Blank Sample Check QA/QC	Date of Issue Dec 2011
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.11-3.dwg

Gold

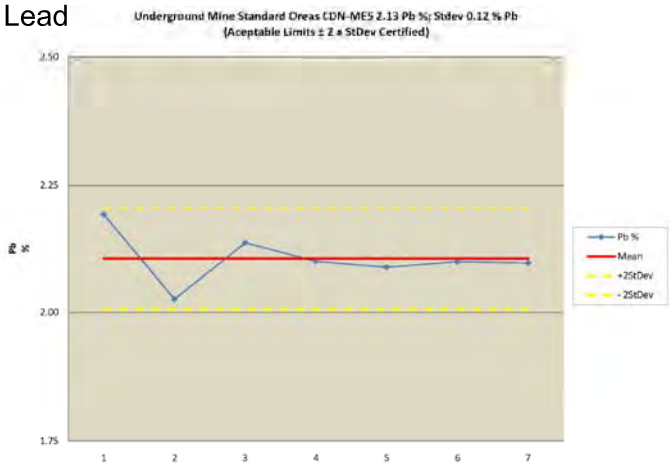
Silver



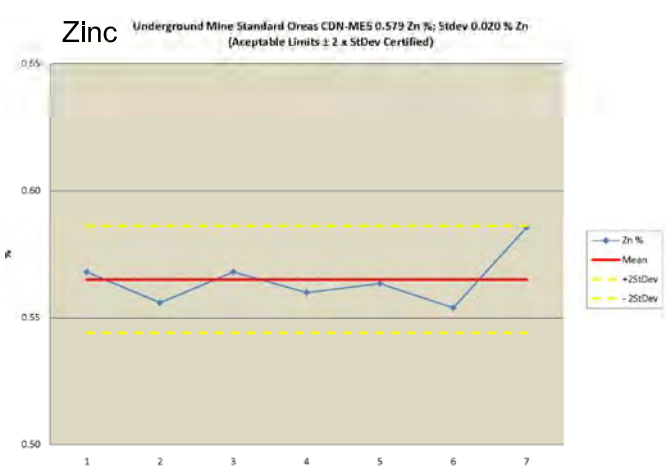
Copper



Lead



Zinc



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Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.11-4.dwg

TABLE 11-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Quality Assurance / Quality Control Sampling

Type of Samples	No. QA/QC Samples Inserted	Samples vs. Total Regular Samples
Standard Samples	32	1.17
Blank Samples	29	1.06
Pulp Samples	11	0.40
Duplicate Samples	31	1.13
Pulp Duplicate Samples	22	0.80
Reject Samples	28	1.02

TABLE 11-2
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Quality Assurance / Quality Control Standard Samples

Standard	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	No.Samples Inserted
OREAS 60B	2.57	4.96	NA	NA	NA	9
SP49	18.34	60.20	NA	NA	NA	9
CDN-MES	1.07	206.10	0.84	2.13	0.58	7
CDN-ME7	0.22	150.70	0.23	4.95	4.85	7

TABLE 11-3
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
QA/QC Duplicate Sample Assays Comparison

ORIGINAL								DUPLICADO							
	Id	Au-AA4	Au-G5	Ag-G5	Cu-AA	Pb-AA	Zn-AA		Id	Au-AA4	Au-G5	Ag-G5	Cu-AA	Pb-AA	Zn-AA
N4.5 SE	107492	---	0.00	22	0.22	0.00	0.05	DUPLICATE	107493		0.00	26	0.23	0.00	0.05
N2.5 S	107541	---	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	DUPLICATE	107542	---	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
N4.5 SE	107595	---	0.00	7	0.02	0.00	0.05	DUPLICATE	107596	---	0.00	16	0.04	0.00	0.06
N4.5 NW	107648	---	4.65	3252	2.22	1.36	2.64	DUPLICATE	107649	---	2.70	3599	2.21	1.38	2.72
N4.5 NW	107691	---	0.35	12	0.07	0.11	0.06	duplicate	107692	---	0.35	15	0.07	0.12	0.08
N4.5 NW	107746	---	0.50	193	0.38	0.22	0.82	duplicate	107747	---	0.80	241	0.37	0.26	0.77
N6 SE	107798	---	5.00	172	0.40	2.43	3.67	duplicate	107799	---	5.75	203	0.40	2.54	3.82
N6 SE	107845	---	51.35	3932.9	1.06	1.19	2.36	duplicate	107846	---	47.10	3574.3	1.06	1.15	2.27
contrafrente n6	107892	---	0.00	6.5	0.02	0.00	0.02	duplicate	107893	---	0.00	3.7	0.00	0.00	0.02
N7 pileta	107999	---	1.95	179.4	0.52	0.68	0.92	duplicate	108000	---	1.85	135.2	0.04	0.10	0.18
N6 SE reb	113094	---	0.00	7.7	0.06	0.53	0.82	duplicate	113095	---	0.00	8.9	0.05	0.54	0.73
N7 SE	113146	---	1.80	1359.8	0.62	1.72	1.94	duplicate	113147	---	1.50	1173.6	0.59	1.51	2.06
N7 NW +11	113196	---	0.00	203.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	duplicate	113197	---	0.00	11.1	0.35	0.16	0.33
N6 xro	113244	---	0.00	8.7	0.03	0.46	1.19	duplicate	113245	---	0.00	18.1	0.03	0.38	0.99
N7 SE 0+32.5	113295	---	0.20	8.8	0.02	0.22	0.39	duplicate	113296	---	0.25	13.9	0.02	0.27	0.36
N7 NW 0+36	113344	---	0.60	29.4	0.23	1.16	1.81	duplicate	113345	---	0.00	25.1	0.21	1.25	1.66
N7 CF SE CPZ 1	113399	---	7.45	1324.7	0.69	0.85	0.88	duplicate	113400	---	7.00	1574.2	0.65	0.80	0.93
N7 NW 0+63.6	113442	---	24.55	1641.9	1.76	3.59	9.98	duplicate	113443	---	24.60	1627.0	1.73	3.63	9.36
N7 NW 0+75	113495	---	2.90	448.9	0.35	0.94	3.43	duplicate	113496	---	3.35	475.1	0.39	0.99	3.70
N7 NW 0+79.8	113549	---	3.35	56.6	0.25	1.05	3.53	duplicate	113550	---	2.80	50.0	0.24	1.06	3.49
N7 SE 0+115	113593	---	0.30	20.0	0.02	0.00	0.00	duplicate	113594	---	0.20	14.6	0.02	0.00	0.00
N7 NW	113644	---	0.00	45.0	0.27	0.06	0.23	duplicate	113645	---	0.00	62.2	0.27	0.06	0.23
N7.5 SE 0+6	113694	---	2.30	399	0.30	0.15	0.33	duplicate	113695	---	2.00	408	0.33	0.15	0.34
N7.5 SE 0+22	113742	---	0.35	61	0.14	0.20	0.78	duplicate	113743	---	0.50	59	0.14	0.20	0.79
N7.5 NW left side	113795	---	0.00	11.0	0.11	0.00	0.06	duplicate	113796	---	0.00	9.6	0.11	0.00	0.06
N7 BAJA	113845	---	1.30	876.8	0.49	0.28	0.48	duplicate	113846	---	1.25	883.7	0.50	0.27	0.48
N7.5 NW 0+44	113893	---	2.25	488.2	0.36	0.55	2.61	duplicate	113894	---	2.40	518.7	0.37	0.56	2.63
N8 NW 0+5.7	113949	---	10.4	479.2	0.59	8.70	13.21	DUPLICATE	113950	---	12.85	488.7	0.60	8.72	13.19
N7.5 NW 0+59	113994	---	0.80	76.6	0.67	0.50	1.94	DUPLICATE	113995	---	0.70	69.9	0.65	0.47	1.87
N8 NW 0+13	114040	---	1.20	29.4	0.17	0.99	4.32	DUPLICATE	114041	---	1.20	21.0	0.18	1.16	4.51
N8 SE 0+16.5	114091	---	13.40	2021.8	1.36	3.25	5.29	duplicate	114092	---	15.85	2021.9	1.37	3.23	5.32
N8 NW 0+23.5	114142	---	0.00	6.7	0.04	0.00	0.13	duplicate	114143-DPL	---	0.00	6.7	0.04	0.00	0.13
	Number		**31**	**31**	**31**	**31**	**31**		**Number**		**31**	**31**	**31**	**31**	**31**
	Min		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**Min**		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Max		**51.35**	**3932.85**	**2.22**	**8.70**	**13.21**		**Max**		**47.10**	**3598.90**	**2.21**	**8.72**	**13.19**
	mean		**4.28**	**543.11**	**0.42**	**0.97**	**2.00**		**mean**		**4.22**	**542.28**	**0.41**	**0.97**	**1.97**
	var		**99.50**	**927394.63**	**0.27**	**2.82**	**8.59**		**var**		**90.29**	**926591.05**	**0.27**	**2.85**	**8.40**
	stdev		**9.97**	**963.01**	**0.52**	**1.68**	**2.93**		**stdev**		**9.50**	**962.60**	**0.52**	**1.69**	**2.90**

TABLE 11-4
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
QA/QC Blank and Duplicate Sample Assays Comparison

									Mean					"+2Stdev				
QAQC Type	**Id**	**Au-AA4**	**Au-G5**	**Ag-G5**	**Cu-AA**	**Pb-AA**	**Zn-AA**		**Au-G5**	**Ag-G5**	**Cu-AA**	**Pb-AA**	**Zn-AA**	**Au-G5**	**Ag-G5**	**Cu-AA**	**Pb-AA**	**Zn-AA**
Blank	107463	---	0.00	0	0.00	0.06	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107516	---	0.00	6	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107618	---	0.00	11	0.00	0.10	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107668	---	0.00	0	0.00	0.04	0.05		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107719	---	0.00	2	0.04	0.00	0.14		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107764	---	0.00	6	0.01	0.00	0.01		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107819	---	0.00	0	0.00	0.11	0.00	262/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	107917	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	282/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113062	---	0.00	13.5	0.02	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113116	---	0.00	0.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	321/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113217	---	0.00	1.7	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113264	---	0.00	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113317	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113364	---	0.00	2.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	373/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113417	---	0.00	4.4	0.05	0.16	0.21		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113463	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	390/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113514	---	0.00	1.5	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113567	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	401/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113612	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113660	---	0.00	-0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113712	---	0.00	6	0.11	0.15	1.05		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113770	---	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113813	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113863	---	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113917	---	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	113966	---	0.0	2.4	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	114011	---	0.30	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	471/11	0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	114062	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	114113	---	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01	2.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.122	9.040	0.055	0.114	0.448
Blank	141164																	
	Number		**29**	**29**	29.00	29.00	29.00											
	Min		**0.00**	**-0.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**											
	Max		**0.30**	**13.50**	**0.11**	**0.16**	**1.05**											
	mean		**0.01**	**2.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.05**											
	var		**0.00**	**12.35**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.04**											
	stdev		**0.06**	**3.51**	**0.02**	**0.05**	**0.20**											
	"+2StDev		**0.1218**	**9.0395**	**0.0547**	**0.1137**	**0.4481**											
	"-2StDev		**-0.1011**	**-5.0188**	**-0.0390**	**-0.0718**	**-0.3465**											

analyzed at ALS in support of the 2011 drill program. Five hundred and twenty-four determinations were performed on certified standards. Two hundred sixty-five determinations were performed on blanks. In the El Aguila drilling program, sample reproducibility was measured with analyses of ¼ core sample duplicates. Preparation reproducibility was measured with duplicate crush splits collected after crushing the sample. Analytical reproducibility was measured by analysis of duplicate pulp splits collected after pulverizing the sample. Approximately 387 sample duplicates, 384 preparation duplicates, and 384 analytical duplicates were used to monitor reproducibility at each level of sample preparation and analyses.

11.4.2 Laboratories

Samples were sent to the ALS facility in Guadalajara, Jalisco, México for sample preparation and pulps were forwarded to ALS in Vancouver, B.C., Canada for analyses during the course of the 2011 drill program.

11.4.3 Sample Preparation

Core samples of variable lengths, depending upon vein characteristics, were bagged and trucked to Guadalajara, where the samples were dried and jaw crushed to 70 percent -10 mesh. A subsample of 250 grams was pulverized with a ring pulverizer. Preparation (crush) duplicates and analytical (pulp) duplicates were split from the samples at crushing and pulverization phases of sample preparation, respectively. Certified reference materials (standards) were inserted into the sample stream prior to submittal and the laboratory was asked to analyze the samples in the sequence submitted.

11.4.4 Analytical Methods

ALS analyzed the samples for gold using a 50-gram fire assay digestion with an atomic absorption finish (Method Au-AA26). Silver was analyzed by three methods depending upon the grade of the sample. All samples were analyzed for silver using an aqua regia digestion of 0.5 g sample with an ICP-OES finish (Method ME-ICP41). Any sample exceeding 100 ppm Ag, was reanalyzed using an aqua regia digestion on 0.4 g of sample followed with an ICP-AES finish (Method Ag-OG-46). Any samples exceeding 1,500 ppm Ag were reanalyzed using a 30-gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish (Method Ag-GRA21). All of the samples were analyzed for copper, lead and zinc using an aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 g sample with an ICP-OES finish (Method ME-ICP41). Any sample with copper, lead or zinc concentrations exceeding 10,000 ppm was reanalyzed using an aqua regia digestion of a 0.4 g sample followed by an ICP-AES finish (Method OG46). Samples with Pb concentrations exceeding 20,000 ppm and zinc concentrations exceeding 30,000 ppm were reanalyzed using a 4-acid digestion with a titrated end point to determine Pb and Zn concentrations.

11.4.5 Reference Materials

Four standards were used to monitor accuracy of the laboratory analyses for Au, Ag, and Zn at ALS. The certified values for these standards are listed in Table 11-5. These standards and a blank (BL-7) were

purchased from Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd. in Langley, B.C., Canada. The blank is barren of gold and silver, but weakly mineralized for copper, lead and zinc.

TABLE 11-5
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Standard Statistics for Certified Reference Materials Used in the 2011 Drilling Program

Element	Certificate	Historical	Count	% Bias	% RSD	% >2SD
CDN-GS-10D @ ALS						
Au (ppm)	9.500 ± .056	9.423 ± 0.857	125	-0.8	4.5	1.6
MEG Au.09.02 @ ALS						
Au (ppm)	0.185 ± .038	0.169 ± 0.036	129	-8.8	10.8	3.2
CDN-ME-17 @ ALS						
Au (ppm)	0.452 ± .058	0.468 ± 0.092	128	3.4	9.8	5.5
Ag (ppm)	38.2 ± 3.2	39.8 ± 3.1	128	4.2	3.8	5.5
Cu (ppm)	13,600 ± 1000	13,738 ± 816	128	1	3	0.8
Pb (ppm)	6,760 ± 540	6,261 ± 553	128	-7.4	4.4	3.9
Zn (ppm)	73,400 ± 380	71,587 ± 3380	128	-2.5	2.4	4.7
CDN-ME-08 @ ALS						
Au (ppm)	0.093 ± .018	0.099 ± 0.023	133	6.3	11.6	3
Ag (ppm)	61.7 ± 4.7	64.7 ± 4.3	133	4.8	3.3	4.5
Cu (ppm)	1,030 ± 80	1,047 ± 79	133	1.7	3.8	1.5
Pb (ppm)	19,400 ± 1,600	18,936 ± 1,003	133	-2.4	2.6	3
Zn (ppm)	19,200 ± 1,600	19,470 ± 1,074	133	1.4	2.8	4.5

11.4.6 Blanks

Two hundred and sixty-five blanks were used in the 2011 analytical program. There was only 1 gold analysis with a value that exceeded 15 times the lower detection limit. All of the silver analyses were within the control limits. The blank is weakly mineralized for copper (22.8 ppm), lead (3.9 ppm) and zinc (42.8 ppm) and cannot be considered a blank for base metal analyses. Blank analyses show no carry-over contamination for gold and silver analyses at ALS.

11.4.7 Standards

Four certified reference materials were used in the 2011 drilling program. The certified concentration values for these materials are listed in Table 11-5. This table also lists the historical mean ± 2 standard deviations, the number of analyses (count), the percent bias between the standard certificate values and the historical values, the percent relative standard deviation (%RSD), and the percentage of standard analyses which exceed the certificate mean ± 2 standard deviations (%>2SD) for each certified element of the standards used in the drill program.

Analyses of the standards at ALS are all within 10 percent of the original certified values and indicate that there is no significant bias between certified analyses and 2011 ALS analyses. Relative Standard Deviations (RSD's) measure reproducibility achieved in the analysis of any certified reference material.

The RSD's listed in Table 11-5 are generally less than eight percent, which is within acceptable limits. Less than 5.5 percent of any standard analyses exceed the certificate mean ± 2 standard deviation control limits (as indicated in the column labeled "%>2 SD" of Table 11-5).

11.4.8 Standard Control Chart Presentation

Selected standard results are presented in Figure 11-5, which show standards of lower and higher-grade gold and silver concentrations used in the quality control program. The data are plotted by analytical sequence. The means are plotted as red solid lines trending through the data. The mean ± 2 standard deviation control limits are plotted as dashed blue lines, the mean ± 3 standard deviation limits are plotted as dashed red lines, and the mean ± 10 percent limits are plotted as dashed green lines. Less than 1 percent of the analyses exceed the mean ± 3 standard deviation limits. One to six percent of the standard analyses exceed the mean ± 2 standard deviation control limits: these failures are random and there are no consecutive sets of failures indicated.

Overall accuracy is within acceptable limits for gold, silver and copper, lead and zinc using the Au-AA26, ME-ICP-41, and OG46 analytical methods at ALS and indicates that these analyses are suitable for resource estimation.

11.4.9 Duplicates

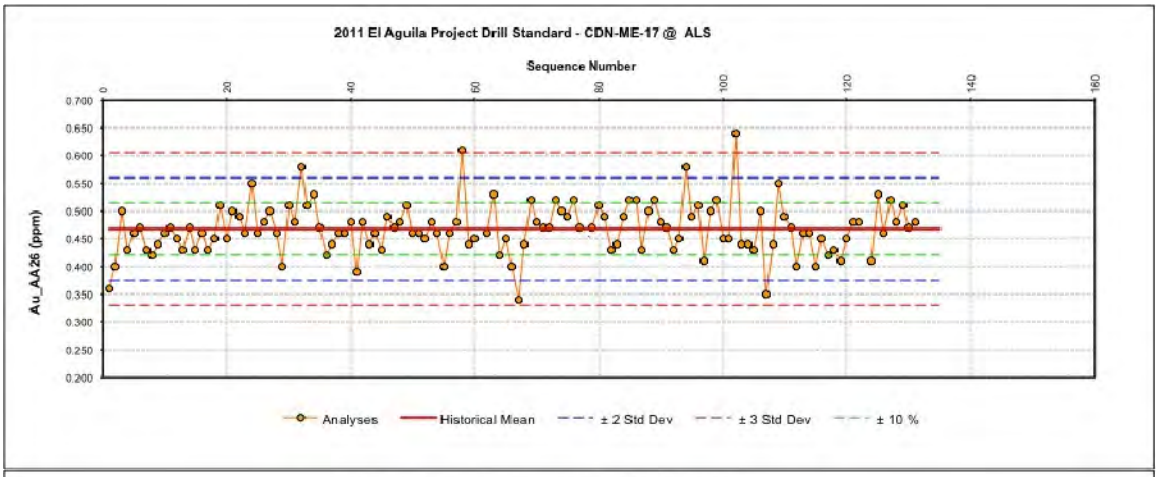
Analyses of sample duplicates, crush duplicates, and pulp duplicates were used to monitor sampling, sample preparation and analytical reproducibility. The duplicates database contains 387 sample duplicates, 384 preparation (crush) duplicates and 384 analytical (pulp) duplicates. Statistics for these duplicate control samples are presented in Table 11-6.

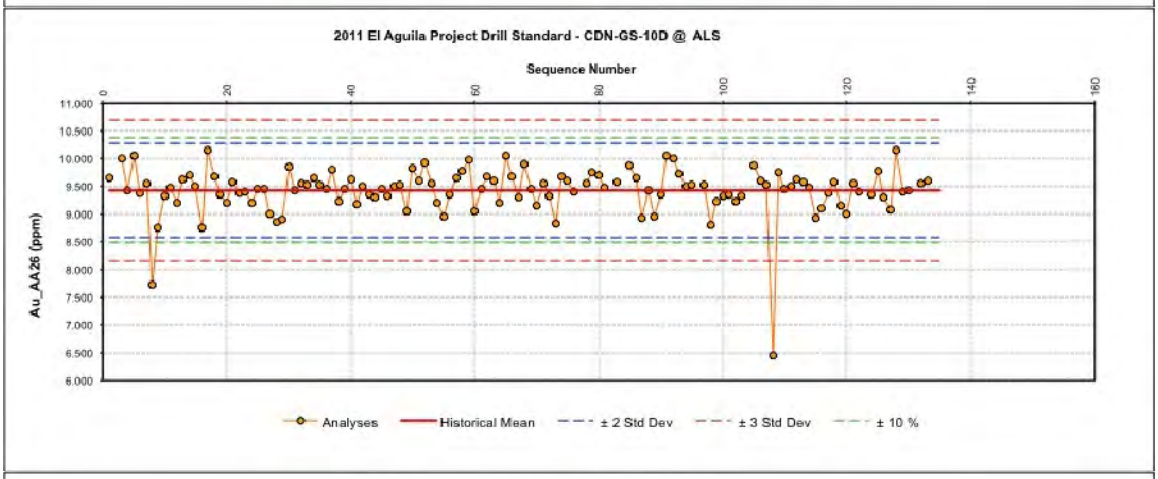
Precision is calculated for the entire set of samples and ranges from 35.9 to 334 percent for gold and silver duplicate analyses. These values are biased by the inclusion of lower grade duplicates. The calculated precision improves with exclusion of duplicate analyses less than 15 times the lower detection limit.

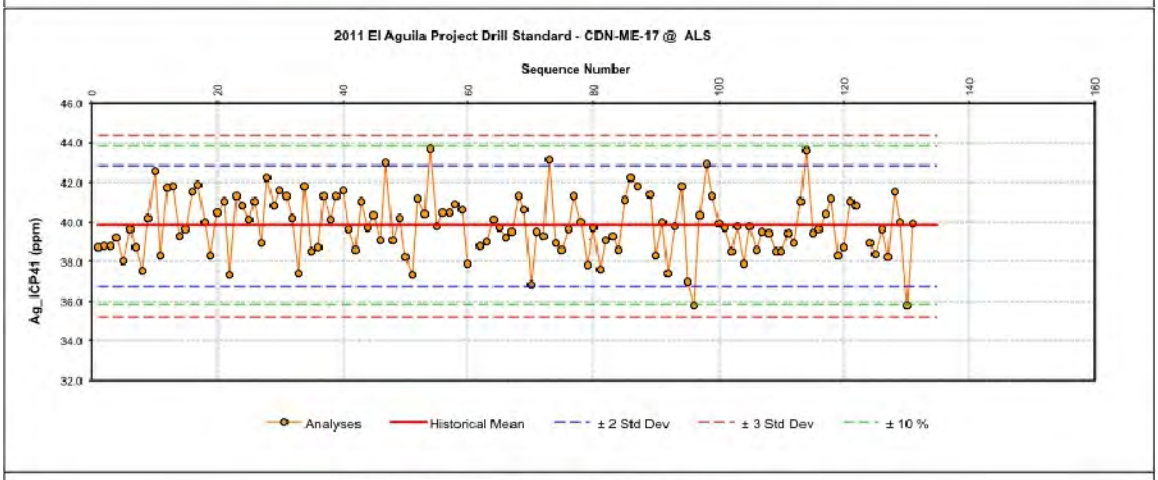
Bias ranges from 1.6 percent for Ag pulp to 32.8 percent for Au pulp duplicates. The Au crush duplicate and Au pulp duplicate bias is reduced to -2.5 percent and 5.7 percent respectively when the few precision outliers exceeding 100 percent are removed from the duplicates data.

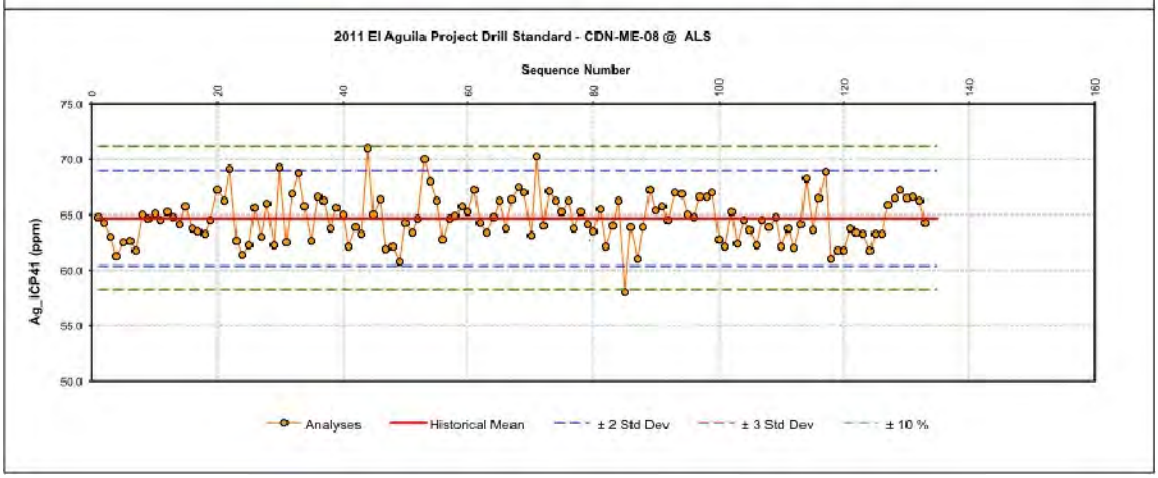
For gold analyses, 54 percent of the sample duplicate analyses are within ± 30 percent of one another, 52 percent of the crush duplicate analyses are within ± 20 percent of one another and 58 percent of the analytical duplicates are reproducible to within ± 10 percent of one another.

For silver analyses, 80 percent of the sample duplicate analyses are within ± 30 percent of one another, 49 percent of the crush duplicate analyses are within ± 20 percent of one another and 62 percent of the analytical duplicates are reproducible to within ± 10 percent of one another.









Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.*** Project Name El Aguila Project	FIGURE 11-5 Standard Analyses for Gold and Silver at ALS	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.11-5.dwg

TABLE 11-6
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Summary Statistics for Duplicate Analyses at ALS Listed by Duplicate Type

Sample (Field) Duplicates	Au (ppm)	Sample Duplicate Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Sample Duplicate Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sample Duplicate Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sample Duplicate Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Duplicate Zn (ppm)
Count =	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387
Mean =	2.244	2.33	164.8	181.9	2,807	2,720	14,935	14,914	42,118	42,233
Std Dev =	6.23	6.876	445.4	558.1	6,254	5,642	38,772	37,935	81,460	81,827
Precision =		112.7		114.4		45.2		39.1		24.9
% Bias =		-3.7		-9.4		3.2		0.1		-0.3
Correlation =		0.85		0.87		0.96		0.98		0.98
% < 30% =		**54**		**80**		**61**		**71**		**83**
Preparation (Crush) Duplicates	**Au (ppm)**	**Crush Duplicate Au (ppm)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Crush Duplicate Ag (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Crush Duplicate Cu (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Crush Duplicate Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**	**Crush Duplicate Zn (ppm)**
Count =	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
Mean =	2.261	3.015	166.1	186.9	2,827	2,714	15,051	14,333	42,446	40,313
Std Dev =	6.251	14.188	447	571.1	6,274	5,644	38,902	36,170	81,694	76,568
Precision =		334.2		105.8		43.3		55.6		42.2
% Bias =		-24.6		-10.7		4.7		5.6		5.8
Correlation =		0.48		0.89		0.96		0.96		0.95
% < 20% =		**52**		**49**		**56**		**48**		**59**
Analytical (Pulp) Duplicates	**Au (ppm)**	**Pulp Duplicate Au (ppm)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Pulp Duplicate Ag (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Pulp Duplicate Cu (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Pulp Duplicate Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**	**Pulp Duplicate Zn (ppm)**
Count =	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
Mean =	3.015	2.27	186.9	183.9	2,714	2,709	14,333	15,018	40,313	42,458
Std Dev =	14.188	6.124	571.1	570.3	5,644	5,647	36,170	38,016	76,568	81,736
Precision =		321.5		35.9		17		35.6		35.8
% Bias =		32.8		1.6		0.2		-4.6		-5.1
Correlation =		0.54		0.99		0.99		0.98		0.97
% < 10% =		**58**		**62**		**72**		**58**		**68**

Under optimal conditions one would reasonably expect that 80 percent of the sample duplicate analyses to be within 30 percent of one another, 80 percent of preparation (crush) duplicate analyses to be within 20 percent of one another and 80 percent of the analytical (pulp) duplicate analyses to be within 10 percent of one another.

Sample duplicates show a great deal of imprecision. This is related to the style of mineralization being sampled, and the variability in grade distribution related to the many forms of gold and silver deposited within the paragenetic phases of an epithermal vein.

Sample duplicate and sample preparation (crush) duplicate variability are similar, which indicates that the company needs to examine other preparation protocols to improve the reproducibility of the sample preparation. Preparation reproducibility can be improved by using a multistep crushing with rotary splitting and sub-sampling of a larger sample weight before pulverizing.

Analytical duplicates show improved precision over the preparation duplicates for Au and Ag, particularly when the few precision outliers have been removed. Although these precision numbers are still less than the 10 percent analytical precision criteria stated above, it would appear that the pulverization phase of preparation has resulted in improved precision for all of the elements.

11.4.10 Duplicates Quality Control Plots

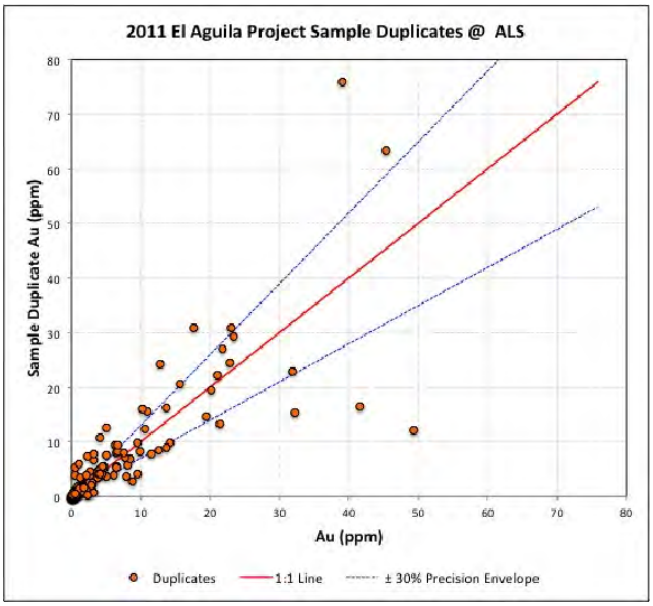
Sample duplicates, preparation duplicates, and the analytical duplicates are plotted for Au and Ag in Figure 11-6. Precision envelopes are plotted with dashed blue lines of ± 30 percent for sample duplicates, ± 20 percent for preparation (crush) duplicates, and ± 10 percent for analytical (pulp) duplicates. The 1:1 line is plotted in red. The precision limits (on the y axis) and the concentration range (on the x axis) are fixed to the same range for each element, for easy comparison of grade versus precision data between duplicate plots. One may observe that the gold and silver precision (scatter) in the sample duplicates and preparation (crush) duplicates is similar. Gold and silver precision for the analytical duplicates is vastly improved. One can see that the majority of duplicates analysis lie within the control limits in this figure.

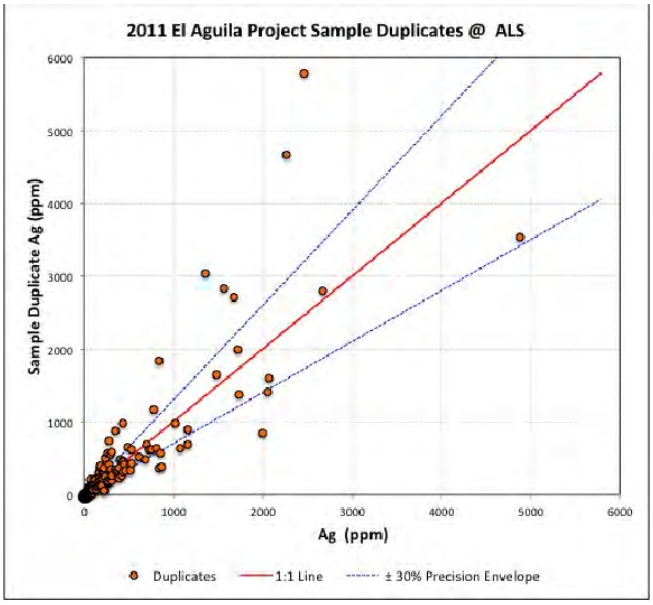
11.4.11 Summary

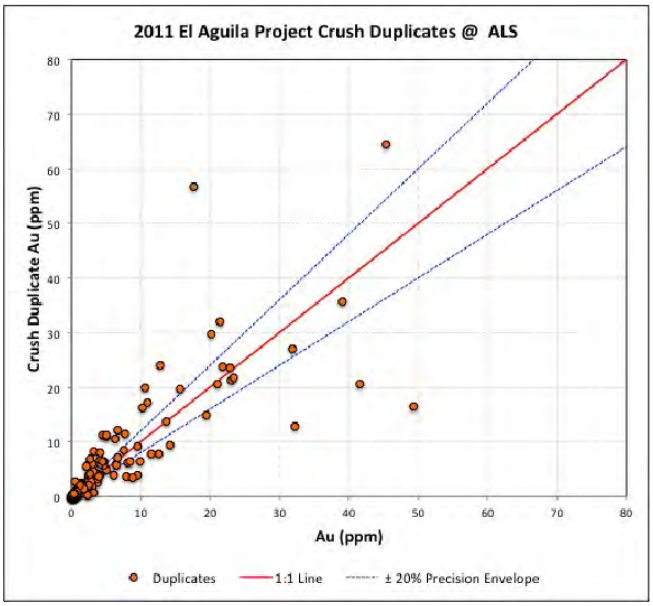
- Blank analyses show no carry-over contamination for gold and silver analyses at ALS.

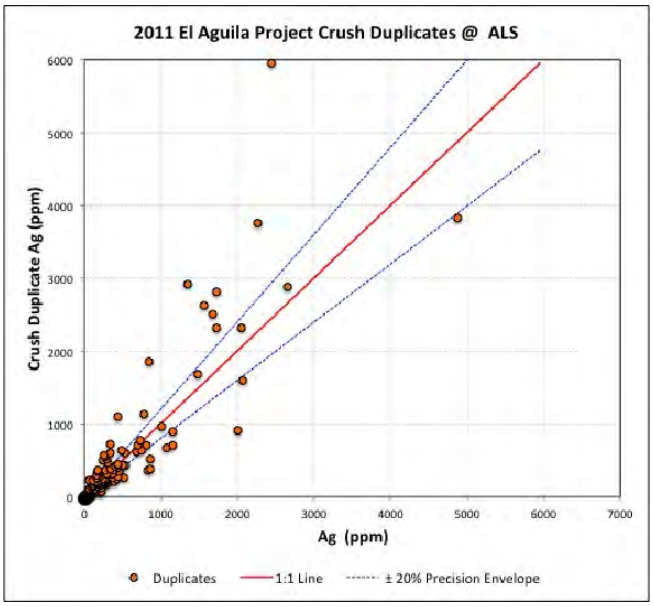
- Overall accuracy is within acceptable limits for gold, silver and copper, lead and zinc using the Au-AA26, ME-ICP-41, and OG46 analytical methods at ALS and indicates that these analyses are suitable for resource estimation.

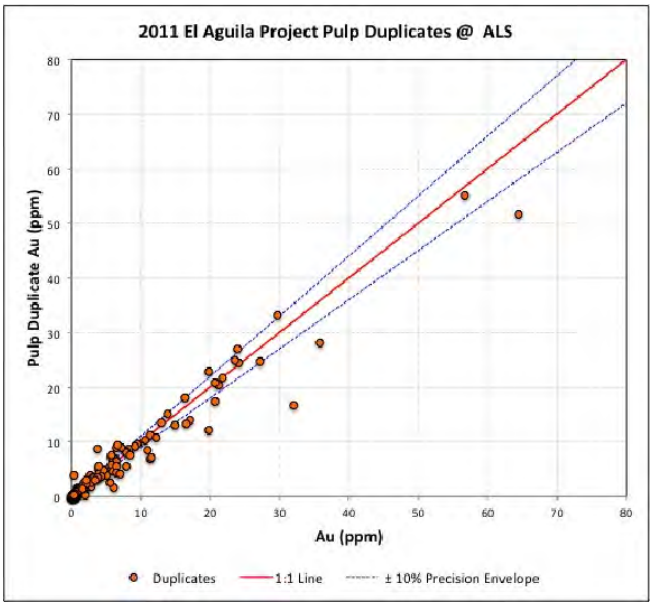
- Sample duplicates show a great deal of imprecision related to the form and distribution of gold and silver minerals within the vein systems. Sampling practice should be re-examined to determine if a more representative sample can be collected.

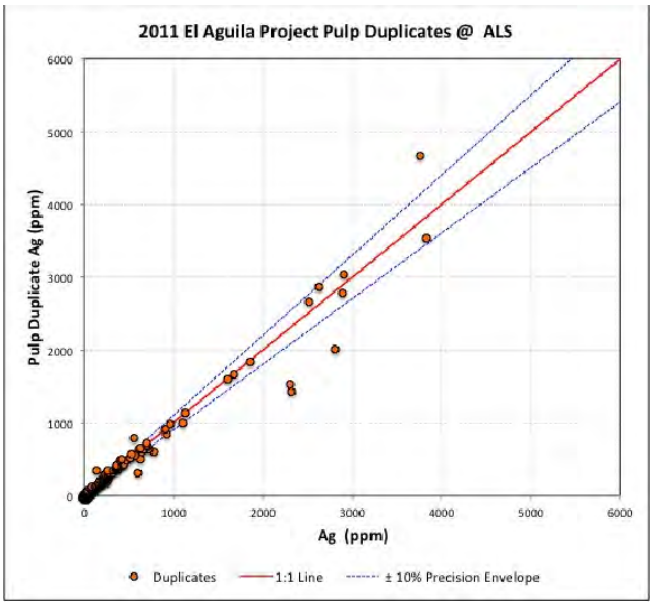












Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.*** Project Name El Aguila Project	FIGURE 11-6 Analyses of Sample Duplicates for Gold and Silver at ALS	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.11-6.dwg

- Sample and the crush (preparation) duplicates show similar levels of imprecision for all of the metals reviewed, which indicates an issue with sample preparation, particularly during the crushing phase of sample preparation. Improved methods for sample preparation are being implemented as this report was being written.

- Analytical duplicates show improved precision over the preparation duplicates for Au and Ag, particularly when the few precision outliers have been removed.

11.5 *Opinion*

The El Aguila – La Arista mineral deposits consist of veins and stockwork zones. Most of the mineralization is enclosed by vein deposits along structurally-controlled zones. Drilling and sampling of the veins generally shows acceptable recoveries, over 80 percent, of core and of rock chips in channel samples.

The La Arista vein mineralization generally occurs as concentrations associated with gangue minerals along the structures. The sampling along the mineralized structures is in channels at about 4 to 5 m separation along the structure. Therefore, in PAH's opinion, GORO's sampling is representative of the El Aguila - La Arista's mineral concentrations.

Based on statistical analysis and correlation graphs performed on sample assays for standards, blanks, duplicates, pulps, pulp duplicates, and reject samples for the El Aguila and La Arista deposits the assay results are acceptable within ranges of magnitude of about two standard deviations.

Results of the capping values affected less than 1 percent of the total assays for the El Aguila – La Arista deposits.

PAH's opinion regarding the channel sampling applied by GORO's exploration and mining crews, is that it is done carefully and responsibly by well trained samplers. The sampling generally reconciles with silver production and sales by GORO. The drill and channel samples appear to properly represent the mineralization of the various mineralized structures of the El Aguila - La Arista deposits; therefore, they are acceptable for Mineral Resource estimates.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 *Production Sales*

PAH has not taken independent samples from the surface or underground exposures of the mineralized areas at the El Aguila project area, as other Qualified Persons have previously sampled the mineralization as discussed in this report. Production and sales records are the most reliable proof of mineralization contained in the ore deposits under exploration at the mine.

GORO reported in a Press Release dated February 29, 2012 total production of 66,159 gold oz-eq for the year 2011. This production represented an increase of 531 percent from the previous year production according to GORO's estimates. This production resulted from processing 214,215 tonnes of mineral resources at an average recovered grade of 3.43 g/tonne gold, 357 g/tonne silver, 0.46 percent copper, 1.28 percent lead, and 2.84 percent zinc, which were extracted from the La Arista underground mine during exploration, development, and stoping of the La Arista vein deposit and adjacent veins, and production of 2-months operation at the El Aguila open pit mine.

12.2 *Production from Mineral Resources*

GORO maintains records of production and mineral resources for tonnage and grade reconciliation. Mining and processing results for the year 2011 include a total tonnage of 214,215 tonnes mined out including an estimated 20 percent of waste dilution. The mined out mineral resource tonnes were estimated from the mine records and volume of mineral resources extracted, while the grade was compared between the modeled grade and the mine channel sampling grade to the mill head grades.

Mined out resources are based on mine records and estimated volumes including mine dilution to compare to the milled tonnage. The results are presented in Table 12-1, Comparison of Tonnage and Grade for Modeled and Milled Resources.

PAH notes that GORO reported a total of 208,561 tonnes of mined out resources including about 20 percent dilution at zero grades. These resources were estimated at an average specific gravity of 2.87, while the mineral resources processed by the flotation plant reported 242,014 tonnes, which are 14 percent higher than those estimated from the mine. Mill tonnage was estimated at a density factor of 2.98 which is about 4 percent higher than the density factor used for the estimated tonnage at the mine. Therefore the resulting comparison between mined out and processed mineralized material is about 11 percent higher at the mill.

PAH also notes that the modeled grade comparison between the mined out diluted and the milled resources resulted in higher grade at the mill heads by 20 percent for the silver, 5 percent for the copper, 2 percent for the lead, and 12 percent for the zinc; while the gold content resulted 1 percent lower at the mill.

TABLE 12-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Comparison of Tonnage and Grade for Modeled and Milled Resources

VEIN	ZONE	COGSTEP	VOLUME	TONNES	DENSITY	AuEQ_NN	Au_NN	Ag_NN	Cu_NN	Pb_NN	Zn_NN	HORZ_IDP
ARIS	0.00	0.00	634.24	1,820.26	2.87	0.19	0.03	6.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	5.47
ARIS	0.00	1.50	384.65	1,103.95	2.87	1.68	0.05	42.15	0.11	0.11	0.81	3.82
ARIS	0.00	2.00	1,099.47	3,155.48	2.87	2.17	0.29	42.47	0.19	0.37	0.81	4.27
ARIS	0.00	2.50	785.96	2,255.71	2.87	2.59	0.28	60.14	0.25	0.12	0.93	3.73
ARIS	0.00	3.00	1,852.41	5,316.40	2.87	3.49	0.40	114.55	0.24	0.20	0.43	4.41
ARIS	0.00	4.00	302.82	869.08	2.87	4.08	0.80	91.99	0.24	0.45	1.24	4.68
ARIS	0.00	4.50	5,142.77	14,759.74	2.87	4.85	0.69	183.84	0.21	0.07	0.15	3.47
ARIS	0.00	5.50	1,459.04	4,187.45	2.87	5.64	3.11	38.09	0.17	0.21	2.05	4.08
ARIS	0.00	8.00	583.68	1,675.17	2.87	8.42	1.52	207.90	0.48	1.09	2.16	3.83
ARIS	0.00	8.50	4,448.23	12,766.42	2.87	8.81	2.06	119.84	0.30	1.38	4.80	7.18
ARIS	0.00	10.50	2,968.87	8,520.67	2.87	10.75	2.76	272.21	0.40	1.17	2.03	5.72
ARIS	0.00	11.50	4,012.01	11,514.47	2.87	11.81	2.92	177.73	0.43	2.25	5.37	4.56
ARIS	0.00	13.00	4,316.07	12,387.12	2.87	13.38	1.82	384.98	0.51	1.81	3.29	5.00
ARIS	0.00	13.50	3,876.03	11,124.20	2.87	13.62	5.14	152.80	0.32	1.88	6.02	4.42
ARIS	0.00	14.00	2,325.17	6,673.23	2.87	14.29	0.62	593.34	0.64	0.41	0.80	4.62
ARIS	0.00	17.50	3,240.30	9,299.65	2.87	17.75	5.05	209.19	0.65	2.84	9.16	6.39
ARIS	0.00	19.50	4,098.19	11,761.82	2.87	19.65	4.94	518.96	0.48	1.39	4.33	6.00
ARIS	0.00	20.00	769.80	2,209.33	2.87	20.11	3.34	646.78	0.53	1.43	3.45	5.06
ARIS	0.00	20.50	689.37	1,978.50	2.87	20.91	6.44	226.85	0.63	1.58	12.06	3.43
ARIS	0.00	22.50	3,192.14	9,161.44	2.87	22.94	7.64	516.24	0.60	1.24	5.06	5.44
ARIS	0.00	25.00	1,652.07	4,741.44	2.87	25.00	5.86	600.05	1.10	3.66	5.49	6.51
ARIS	0.00	27.00	1,783.02	5,117.26	2.87	27.44	4.22	996.24	0.68	0.99	2.53	4.89
ARIS	0.00	29.00	3,623.88	10,400.52	2.87	29.24	9.08	626.47	0.63	4.43	6.93	4.15
ARIS	0.00	32.50	720.14	2,066.82	2.87	32.68	6.90	894.33	1.26	3.88	6.08	5.25
ARIS	0.00	35.50	1,859.14	5,335.72	2.87	35.66	8.26	1,189.07	0.59	1.72	2.78	5.69
ARIS	0.00	38.00	1,993.80	5,722.20	2.87	38.21	12.35	847.93	1.43	4.08	6.97	4.45
ARIS	0.00	52.00	1,329.10	3,814.53	2.87	52.25	11.32	1,739.53	1.30	2.31	4.32	5.72
ARIS	0.00	59.50	1,415.33	4,062.00	2.87	59.65	17.61	1,766.85	1.55	1.65	4.97	4.26
Model	Undiluted Model		60,557.70	173,800.60	2.87	17.68	4.49	440.35	0.54	1.68	4.06	5.04
	Dilution (20%@0 Grade)		12,111.54	34,760.12	2.87							
	Diluted Total		72,669.24	208,560.72	2.87	14.73	3.74	366.96	0.45	1.40	3.38	6.05
Plant			81,326.40	242,014.00	2.98	16.85	3.70	457.00	0.47	1.42	3.84	
Difference			**8,657.16**	**33,453.28**	**0.11**	**2.12**	**-0.04**	**90.04**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.46**	
%Difference			**11%**	**14%**	**4%**	**13%**	**-1%**	**20%**	**5%**	**2%**	**12%**	
Average of Channel Samples						**18.13**	**3.83**	**499.00**	**0.60**	**1.88**	**3.69**	
Ratio Channel/Plant						**1.08**	**1.04**	**1.09**	**1.28**	**1.32**	**0.96**	

Difference=mill-model

Note: Data and Table provided by GORO.

In PAH opinion, tonnage and grade comparison for the La Arista vein deposit is reasonable considering the stage of development for the mine, which includes exploration, mine development, and preparation. It must be noted that the mill head grade assays are higher than the mine diluted grades by a range of 2 percent to 20 percent, which may indicate that the mine dilution material might include some grade which is being penalized by including zero grade dilution. PAH recommends additional sampling at the vein's walls when possible to account for the grade in the dilution material.

PAH's conclusion is that the results from check assaying are reasonable, including appropriate preparation procedures. The sampling results appear to be reasonably representative of the mineralization of the deposit, and the concentrates produced and sold. The results should be usable with acceptable confidence in the estimation of the Mineral Resources.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The ore processed from the El Aguila underground mine consists entirely of sulfides. The principal economic components are gold and silver; however, the ores also contain economically significant amounts of lead, zinc, and copper. The sulfide ores are processed by differential flotation. The flotation plant produces three concentrates for sale: a copper concentrate with gold-silver, a lead concentrate with gold-silver, and zinc concentrate with gold-silver. All concentrates are sold to a broker, Trafigura, in Mexico.

A separate agitated leach plant with its own grinding circuit is also installed. It is expected that gold-rich or silver-rich deposits with little or no base metal components, or a combination of these, will be generated in the near future. Such deposits have been identified and the agitated leach circuit was installed for milling and processing them. This part of the mill and process plant, which has a plant capacity of about 300 tpd, has not operated to date. No test work data was available for this agitated leach plant since the El Aguila underground ore is not processed there.

The main metallurgical recovery method used for milling and processing El Aguila underground ore is differential flotation. The plant capacity of the milling and flotation circuit is about 1,000 tpd but by using the grinding section of the agitated leach section the plant can handle nominally 1,250 tpd.

In 2007, bulk flotation and differential flotation testing was done on two composites of drill hole core samples from the deposit by Resource Development Incorporated of Wheat Ridge, Colorado. The average calculated head grades of one of the test composite (composite 3) were 471 gpt Ag, 1.18 gpt Au, 0.29 percent Pb and 0.74 percent zinc; copper was not assayed. The average grades of the second test composite (composite 2) were 354 gpt Ag, 2.52 gpt Au, 1.24 percent lead and 2.86 percent zinc; again copper grade was not determined.

The results are summarized as follows:

The grind was maintained at a P_{80} of 150 mesh.

The bulk flotation recovered ±97% of silver, 92% of gold and over 90% of lead and zinc in the concentrate. The reagent suite consisted of potassium amyl xanthate, AP 3477 and methyl isobutyl carbonal.

The differential flotation recovered two products, namely a lead rougher concentrate and a zinc rougher concentrate. For the higher grade lead sample (the) majority of the silver reported to the lead concentrate (74.1 %) and a small amount reported to the zinc concentrate (22%). The rougher lead concentrates assayed 9.5% to 19.72% Pb and 5.76% to 12.42% zinc. The zinc rougher concentrates assayed 0.39% to 0.47% Pb and 15.18% to 27.76% zinc.

A summary of the differential flotation test results is shown in Table 13-1.

TABLE 13-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Summary of RDI Differential Flotation Testing

	Composite 3 - Test 3		Composite 2 - Test 4	
PRODUCT	**Percent Recovery**	**Grade**	**Percent Recovery**	**Grade**
Lead Concentrate				
Rec %:Wt	2.6		6.0	
Ag	50.8	9,145 gpt	74.1	4,360 gpt
Au	45.0	20.37 gpt	60.9	25.51 gpt
Pb	84.4	9.50%	95.3	19.72%
Zn	20.4	5.76%	26.1	12.42%
Zinc Concentrate				
Rec %:Wt	3.3		7.4	
Ag	41.6	5,899 gpt	22	1,049 gpt
Au	43.8	15.64 gpt	26.2	8.85 gpt
Pb	4.4	0.39%	2.8	0.47%
Zn	68.1	15.18%	72.2	27.76%
Calculated Head				
Ag		470.8 gpt		353.8 gpt
Au		1.18 gpt		2.52 gpt
Pb		0.29%		1.24%
Zn		0.74%		2.86%

13.1 *Actual Mill Recoveries*

The differential flotation of the underground ore has been processed since March 2011. Table 13-2 gives the actual flotation mill grade and recoveries broken down by quarter from March 2011 to the first quarter of 2012.

TABLE 13-2
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Production Summary, 2011*

Product	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %
Average Grades	3.43	357	0.46	1.28	2.84
Recoveries, %	87	89	77	78	76
Tonnes Milled	214,215				

*PR - February 29, 2012 - GORO

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 *Introduction*

Gold, silver, zinc, lead, and copper resources for the polymetallic La Arista vein system were estimated by Ore Reserves Engineering (ORE) in April 2012, using drill-hole data through the end of December 2011. The La Arista vein system is part of the El Aguila project, which is located in the southern state of Oaxaca, México and is owned and operated by Gold Resource Corporation (GRC) of Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA. Resource metal grades were estimated using nearest-neighbor (NN) assignment for metal grades for all zones. Vein volumes were estimated using both three-dimensional-wireframed solids and trend surfaces with thickness estimated using inverse-distance-power (IDP) interpolation.

The resource estimates were done by Alan C. Noble, P.E. of Ore Reserves Engineering, Lakewood, CO, USA. Mr. Noble is a qualified person for resource estimation based on having received a B.S. degree in Mining Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines, registration as a Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado, USA, and over 42 years of experience with resource estimation on over 150 mineral deposits throughout the world. Mr. Noble is independent of Gold Resource Corporation using all the tests of NI 43-101. Resource estimation was done using Datamine Studio 3 software and is compliant with the standards required by NI 43-101.

14.2 *Model Units*

The coordinate datum for the gold resource is UTM-Zone 14N, WGS 84. The models have been constructed in metric units (meters, metric tonnes, etc). Gold and silver grades are in grams metal per metric tonne. Copper, zinc, and lead grades are expressed in percent metal.

14.3 *Underground Workings*

Three-dimensional models were provided by GRC as wireframes defining the extent of underground workings and stopes. The latest date for the underground workings is April 6, 2012, representing the mining development.

14.4 *Bulk Density*

A bulk density of 2.87 tonnes per cubic meter was provided by GRC and was used for tonnage calculations.

14.5 *Drill Hole Data*

Drill data were provided by GRC as an Excel file containing data for drill hole collar coordinates, downhole surveys, assay, and lithology data. A single hole from 2012 is included in the database, but was deleted

for grade estimation. A summary of the number of drill holes, the number of sample intervals, and the meters of sample is shown in Table 14-1.

TABLE 14-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Summary of Drilling for the Arista Underground

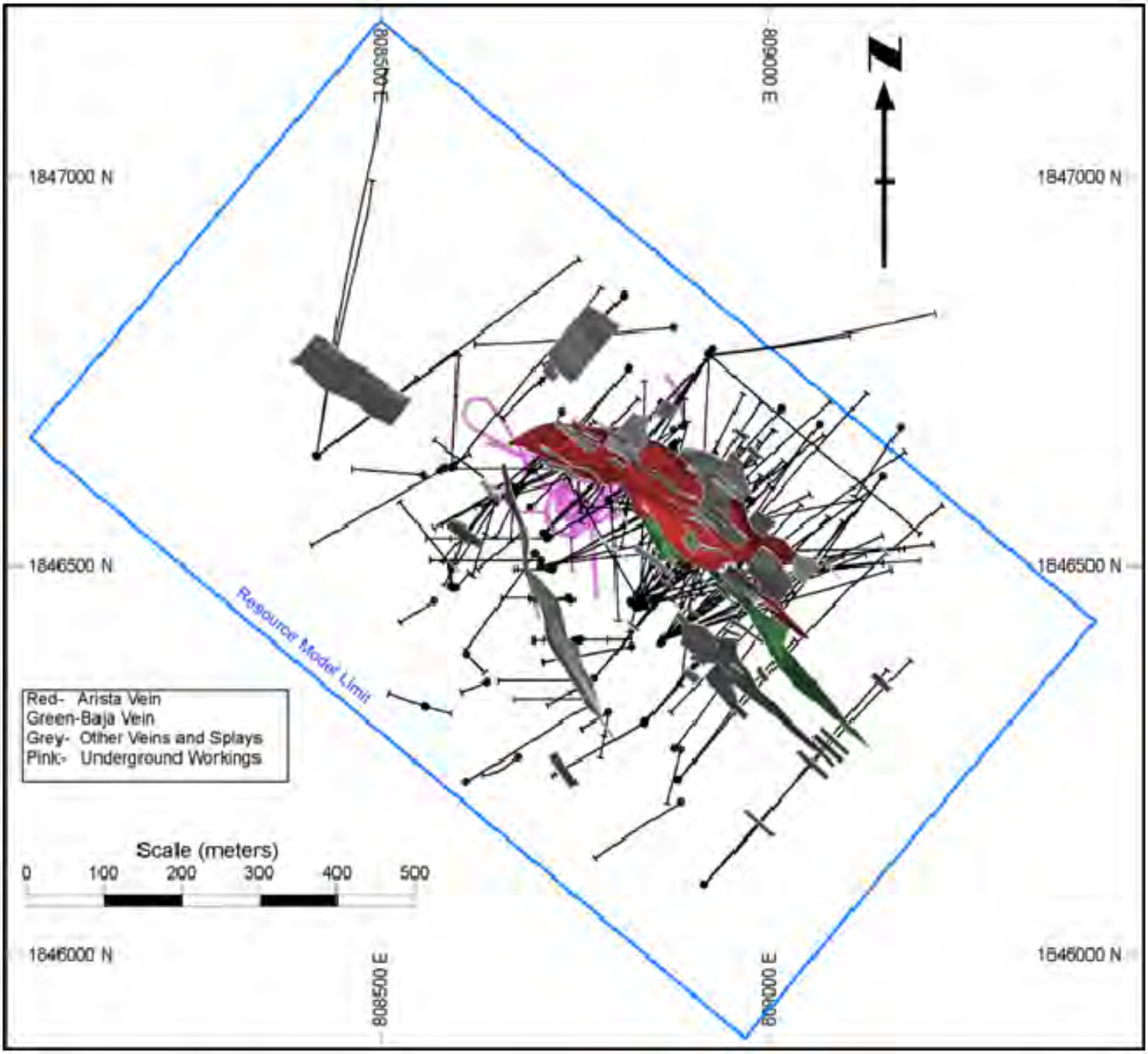
	Total Drilling	Arista Vein	Baja Vein	Other Veins
Number Drill Holes	201	74	75	126
Number Vein Intersections	201	74	75	309
Meters Sampled	63623.70	666.29	359.47	801.32
Number Samples	35,132	992	553	1,193
Average Hole Length	316.5	X	X	X
Average Vein Intersection	X	9.00	4.79	2.59
Average Sample Interval	1.81	0.67	0.65	0.67

14.6 *Block Models*

The block model was created to allow modeling of the veins as longitudinal-view sections oriented parallel to a N50W axis. The model blocks are fixed at 5 meters vertically and parallel to strike. Perpendicular to strike, the thickness of the veins is infinitely variable. Block-model size and rotation parameters are shown for the Datamine model structure in Table 14-2. An alternative model specification is provided for other modeling systems such as Vulcan and Surpac in Table 14-3. The block model limits are shown relative to drilling, underground workings, and mineral zones in Figure 14-1.

TABLE 14-2
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Model Specifications for Datamine Longitudinal-Section Model

	X-Axis	Y-Axis	Z-Axis
Number of Blocks	240	180	1
Block Size (meters)	5	5	Variable
Axis Length (meters)	1,200	900	700
Real-World Orientation of Axis	Horizontal N50W	Vertical	Horizontal N40E
Model Rotations (Using left-hand rule)			
Rotation 1	-50 around original Z-Axis		
Rotation 2	+90 around rotated Y-Axis		
Rotation 3	+90 around rotated Z-Axis		



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.*** Project Name El Aguila Project	FIGURE 14-1 Plan Map Showing the Resource Model limit Relative to Underground Workers, Drilling and Veins	Date of Issue June 2012 Drawing Name Fig.14-1.dwg

TABLE 14-3
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Alternative Block Model Specifications

	X-Axis	Y-Axis	Z-Axis
Model Origin	808,050.05	1,846,663.77	200.00
Number of Blocks	240	1	180
Block Size (meters)	5	Variable	5
Axis Length (meters)	1,200	700	900
Real-World Orientation of Axis	Horizontal N50W	Horizontal N40E	Vertical
Model Rotations (Using left-hand rule)			
Rotation 1	+40 around original Z-Axis		
Rotation 2	None		
Rotation 3	None		

14.7 *Mineral Zone Models*

Mineral zones were defined using an approximate cutoff grade of 1 ppm Au, which is equivalent to a contained value of $32/tonne at a gold price of $1,000/ounce.

14.7.1 Arista and Baja Mineral-Zone Models

The geometries of the Arista and Baja Veins were modeled using digital-terrain-model (DTM)-type surfaces to define the geometry of the midline of the veins followed by inverse-distance-power (IDP) estimation to estimate the thickness of the vein, as follows:

- Identify the assay intervals where drill holes intersected the veins.

- Composite the drill holes to make composites over the full width of the vein from hanging wall to footwall.

- The center points of the composites were used to create a DTM of the centerline of the vein. (Note- A DTM is also called a triangular irregular network, or TIN model because it is defined by a mesh of irregular triangles.) Because the veins are steeply dipping and have a southeast-northwest strike, the DTM input points were transformed into a longitudinal, cross-section view striking N50W, sub-parallel to the veins, before triangulating the DTM.

- The DTM trend model was refined by adding control points on plans and cross sections. Typically the control points were used to follow the center of underground workings in plan view and to remove irregularities in the trend surface in cross sections. The DTM surface was recreated using both the composite centroids and control points until a satisfactory shape was designed.

- A limiting perimeter was defined to limit the trend model to no more than 50 meters outside the drilling or half the distance between a vein intersection and an adjacent hole that did not intersect the vein.

- The true width of each composite was computed perpendicular to the average trend-surface dip and the horizontal projection was computed perpendicular to the longitudinal section.

- An initial block model was constructed in which the center of the block was set to the intersection of the block centerline with the vein trend surface. In the rotated, longitudinal view, this was accomplished by creating a seam model "under" the rotated trend DTM and assigning the UTM coordinates of the "top" of the block to the block centroid.

- The height of each block was assigned using IDP estimation. The search ellipse used a 2:1 anisotropy with the long axis plunging down 55 degrees to the southeast. A maximum of ten points were used for interpolation and a power of 1.0 was used for weighting with no directional anisotropies.

Longitudinal sections showing thickness of the Arista and Baja Veins are shown in Figure 14-2 and Figure 14-3.

14.7.2 Minor Veins and Splays

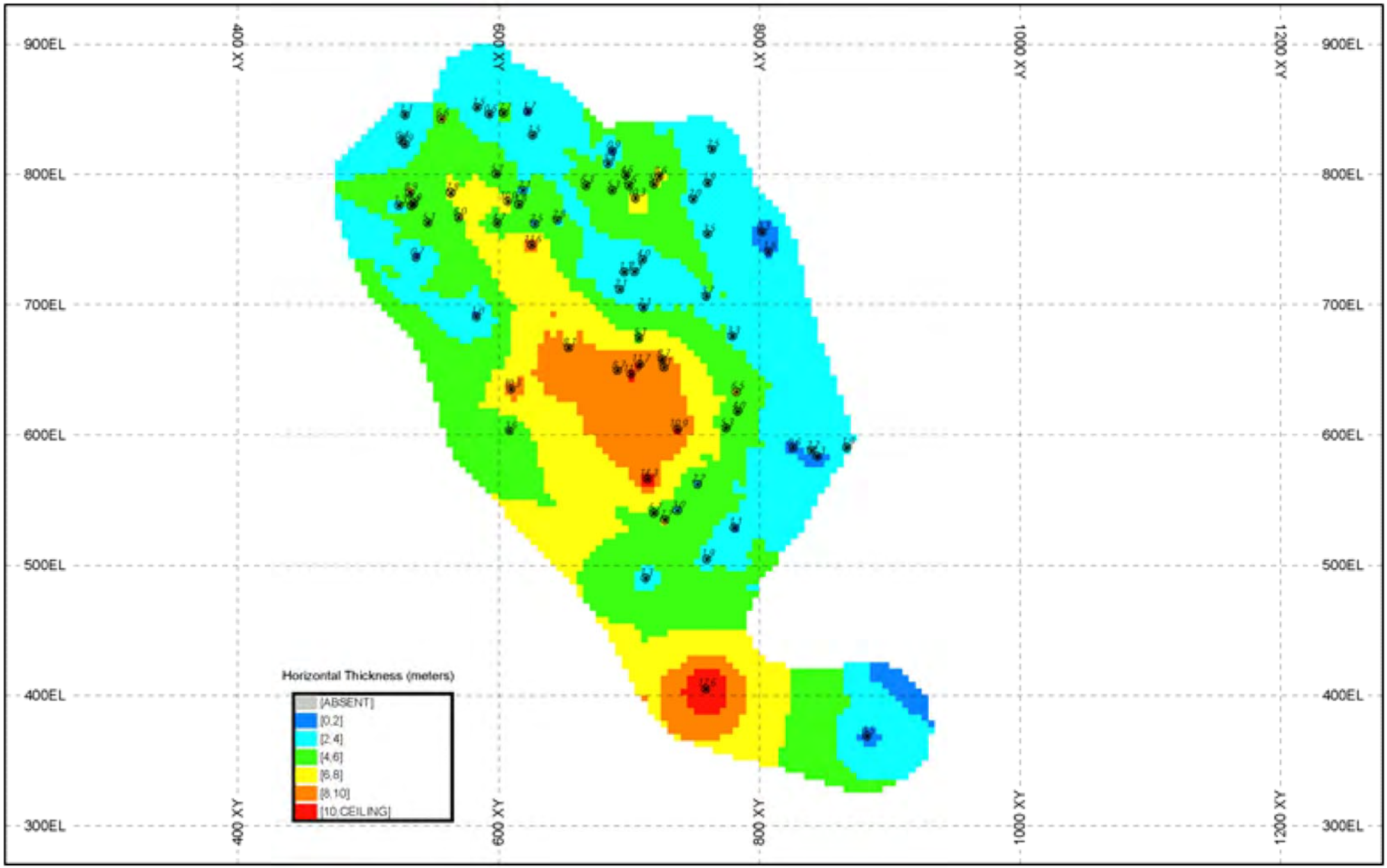
Wireframed envelopes were prepared directly for significant intercepts of mineralization outside the Arista and Baja Veins. These wireframes were prepared from cross-section interpretations of the zones. Smaller zones were projected approximately ±10 meters along the strike of veins and ±15 meters up dip and down dip. Larger zones were projected up to 25 meters along the strike of veins and up to 50 meters up dip and down dip. The resulting wireframes were filled with blocks using the longitudinal section prototype. A total of 78 wireframes were created for the minor veins and splays.

14.7.3 Combined Model

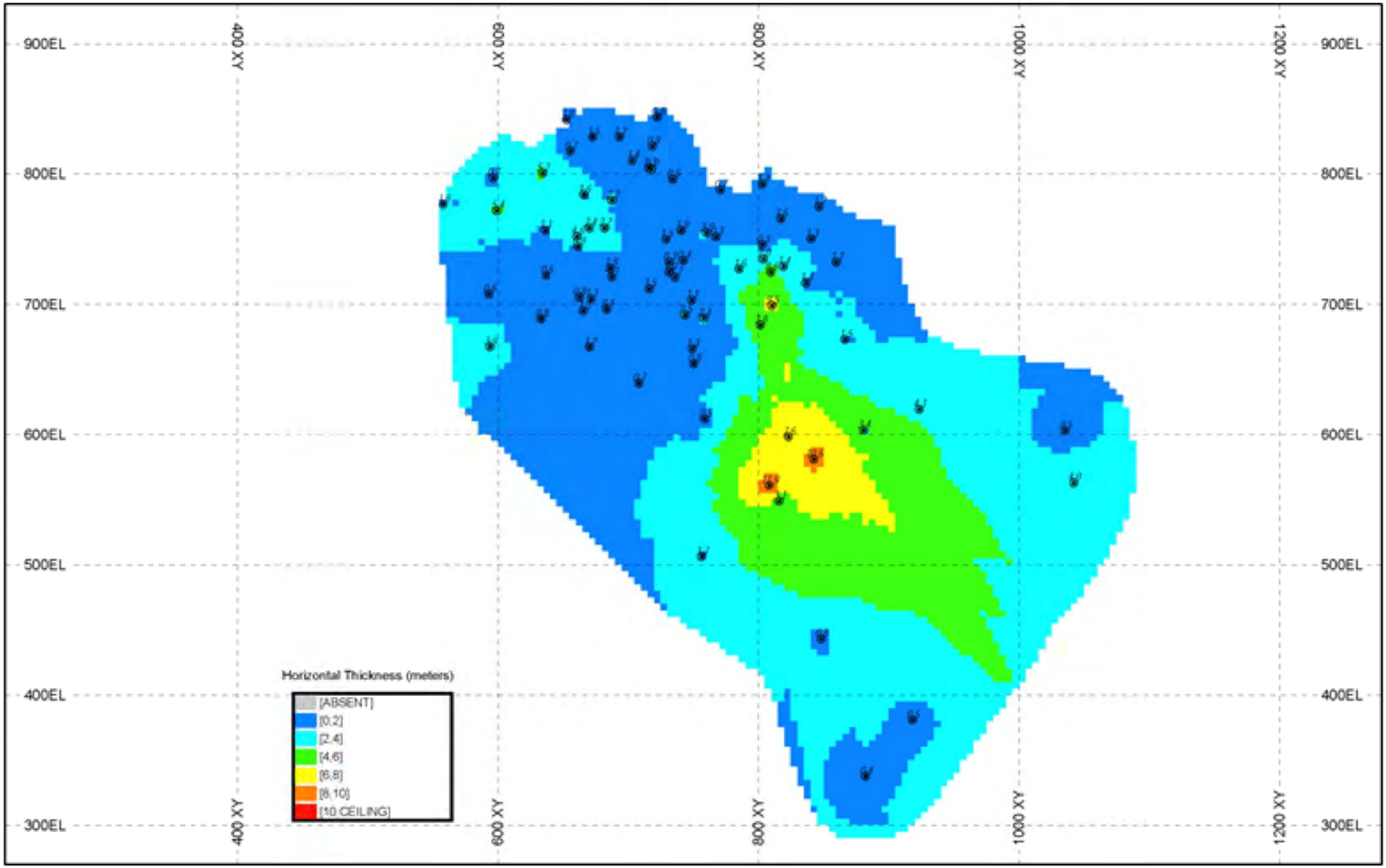
The block models were combined using the Datamine module ADDMOD to resolve overlapping geometries among the various models. First the Baja model was overprinted onto the block model for "Minor Veins and Splays." The Arista block model was then overprinted onto the result of that operation to give the combined block model.

14.8 *Compositing*

Compositing was done using length-weighted composited with manually defined composite intervals that set the FROM-TO interval for each vein intersection.



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name El Aguila Project	FIGURE 14-2 Longitudinal Section Showing Thickness of the Arista Vein	Date of Issue Jan 2012 Drawing Name Fig.14-2.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950 Project No. DE-00186	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation*** Project Name El Aguila Project	FIGURE 14-3 Longitudinal Section Showing Thickness of the Baja Vein	Date of Issue Jan 2012 Drawing Name Fig.14-3.dwg

14.9 *Grade Estimation*

Grade estimation was done with nearest neighbor (NN) estimation using the composited data within each vein as the data source. All estimation was done using block and composite coordinates transformed relative to the longitudinal section plane. An isotropic search radius of 300 meters was used for NN grade estimation and metal grades were not capped, since the grades had been in the database as per Mr. A. Noble in the report of July 8, 2009 (see references).

14.10 *Resource Classification*

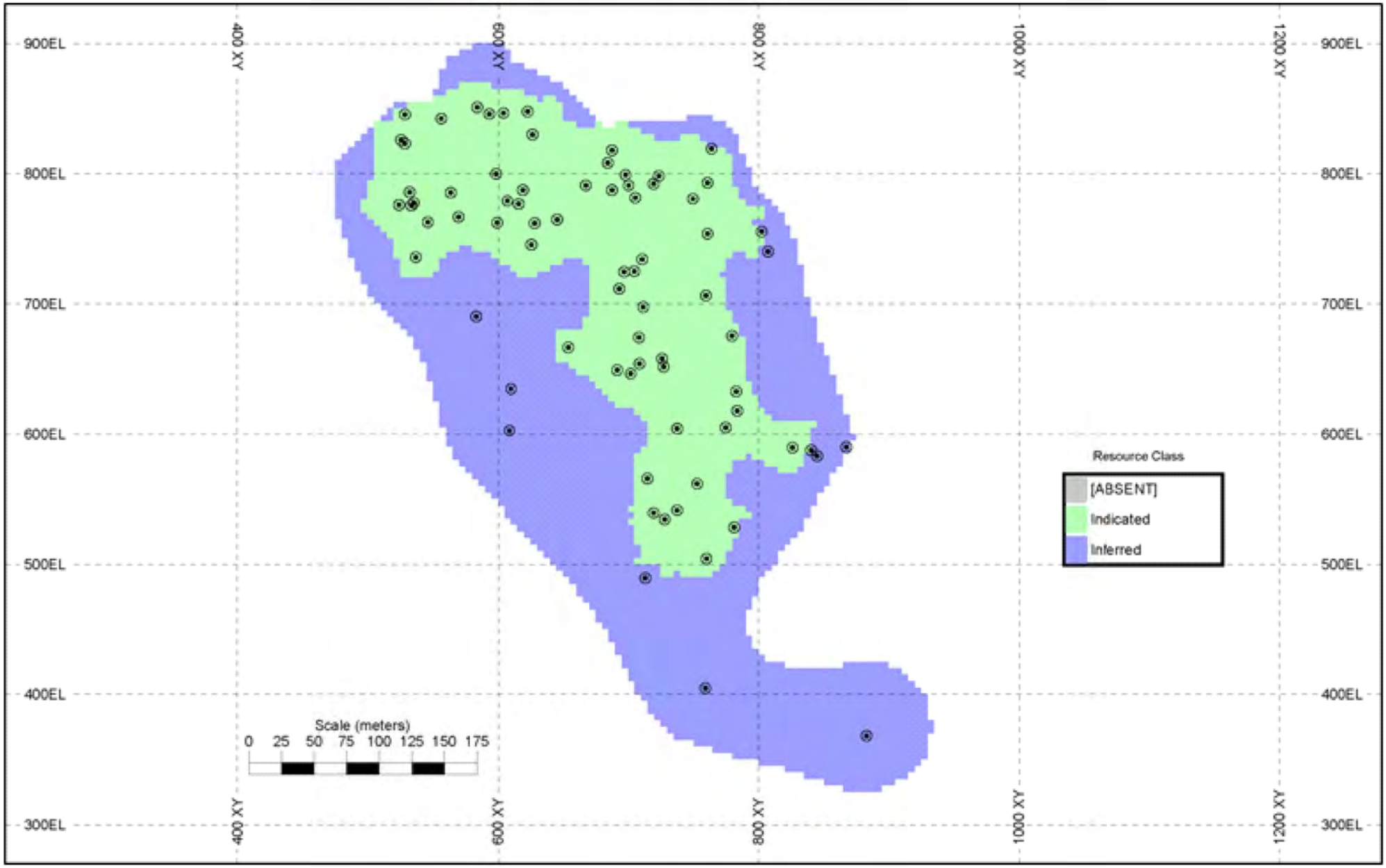
Drilling in the Arista and Baja veins is highly irregular with closely spaced drilling at the top and more widely spaced drilling at depths. Based on visual evaluation of the continuity of ore-grade mineralization, it was determined that a drill hole spacing of approximately 50 to 75 meters was sufficient to define indicated resources. A heuristic method was developed using the kriging variance from point-kriged indicator variable with a Gaussian variogram, as summarized in Table 14-4. Parameters for assigning resource classes are summarized in Table 14-5 and the assigned resource classes are shown as longitudinal section plots for the Arista and Baja veins in Figure 14-4 and Figure 14-5.

TABLE 14-4
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Parameters for Resource Class Kriging Variance

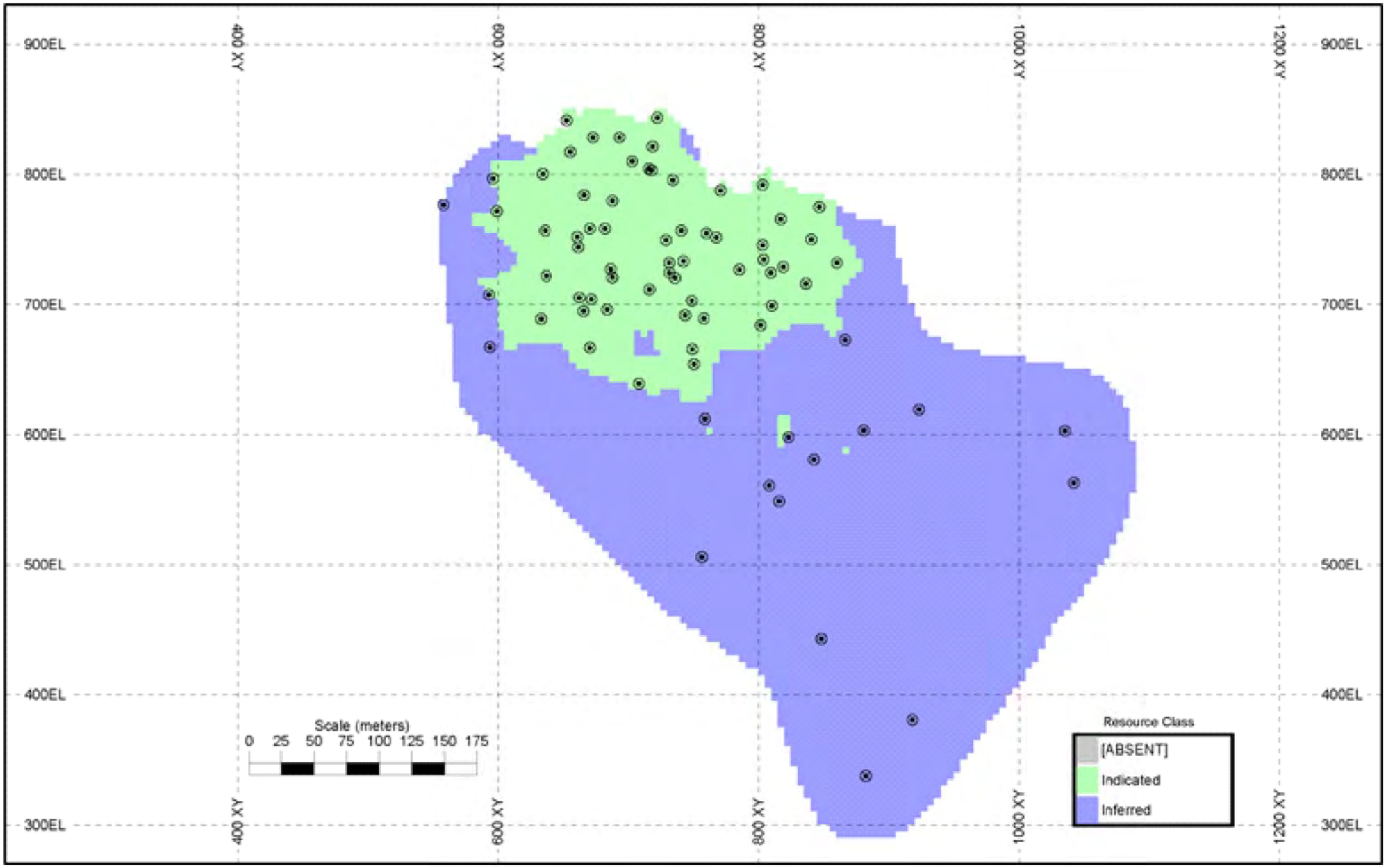
		Search Radius	Min - Max Drill Holes
Search Parameters	First Pass	65 meters	6,12
	Second Pass	97.5 meters	6,12
	Third Pass	325 meters	1,12
Variogram Parameters	Nugget	0	
	Gaussian Model	C[1-exp(-h2/a2)	
		H=distance	
		C=100	
		a=50	
		isotropic	

TABLE 14-5
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Parameters for Assigning Resource Class

	Maximum Search Pass	Maximum Kriging Variance
Indicated	First Pass	8
Inferred	Second or Third Pass	>8



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 14-4 Arista Resource Class Shown Relative to Drill Hole Intersections	Date of Issue Jan 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name El Aguila Project		Drawing Name Fig.14-4.dwg



Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 14-5 Baja Resource Class Shown Relative to Drill Hole Intersections	Date of Issue Jan 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name El Aguila Project		Drawing Name Fig.14-5.dwg

Because of the limited drilling in the minor veins and splays, all of those zones are assigned a resource class of inferred.

14.11 *Summary of Resource*

Indicated and inferred resources are summarized in Table 14-6.

TABLE 14-6
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Summary of Resource Estimate, as of December 31, 2011

Resource Class	Cutoff Grade (g Au/t)	Tonnes Above Cutoff	Gold Grade (g Au/t)	Silver Grade (g Ag/t)	Copper Grade (% Cu)	Lead Grade (% Pb)	Zinc Grade (% Zn)	Vein Width (m)	Equivalent Ounces Gold
Indicated	1	1,012,000	3.2	280	0.39	1.2	4.1	5	415,000
	7	567,000	5.2	440	0.52	1.8	5.2	4.8	350,000
	9	479,000	5.7	500	0.56	1.9	5.5	4.9	326,000
Inferred	1	3,468,000	1.8	190	0.3	1.2	4.1	4	1,048,000
	7	1,738,000	3.1	320	0.42	1.9	6.1	4.7	847,000
	9	1,259,000	4	400	0.48	2.3	6.3	4.1	731,000

Notes:
1 – Base case cutoff of $32 for mineable resources.
2 – Equivalent gold based on $1,000/oz gold, $20/oz silver, $2.50/lb copper, $0.61/lb lead, and 0.99/lb zinc.

14.12 *Reconciliation to Production*

The model was compared to the plant tonnage and grade for the period ending March 2012, using the following procedure:

- The production drifts and stopes were provided by GRC as a three-dimensional wireframe. The date of these files was April 6, 2012.
- The stopes and drifts were viewed in the longitudinal cross-section orientation and a “cookie-cutter” wireframe was created using the profile outline of the stopes and drifts.
- The portion of the Arista vein inside the “cookie-cutter” outline was identified as mined out.
- The tonnage and grade of the mined-out portion of the model was tabulated and compared to plant production as shown in Table 14-7.

This comparison shows that the resource model provided excellent estimates for gold grade, copper grade, and lead grade. Silver grade and zinc grade are significantly underestimated by 14 percent, 19 percent, and 11 percent, however, resulting in a 12 percent underestimation of equivalent gold grade. In

addition, tonnage is underestimated by 14 percent, which leads to a 24 percent underestimation of equivalent ounces of gold.

TABLE 14-7
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Comparison Between the Resource Model and Plant Head

		Tonnes Above Cutoff	Gold Grade (g Au/t)	Silver Grade (g Ag/t)	Copper Grade (% Cu)	Lead Grade (% Pb)	Zinc Grade (% Zn)	Equivalent Gold (g EqAu/t)	Equivalent Ounces Gold
Resource	Undiluted Model	173,801	4.49	440	0.54	1.68	4.06	17.68	98,775
Model	Dilution (20% ~1meter)	34,760	0.089	12.5	0.1	0.079	0.25	0.72	805
	Diluted Total	208,561	3.76	369	0.47	1.41	3.43	14.85	99,579
Plant Head		242,014	3.7	457	0.47	1.42	3.84	16.85	131,079
Difference (Model-Plant)		-33,453	0.06	-88	0	-0.01	-0.41	-2	-31,499
%Difference		-13.80%	1.50%	-19.20%	-1.00%	-0.70%	-10.80%	-11.80%	-24.00%

The reasons for the underestimations of tonnage, silver, and zinc should be further evaluated to provide a better understanding of the model and the reconciliation process. Likely sources of the tonnage difference include one or more of the following: 1) a bulk density that is too low; 2) the width of the vein in the model is too narrow; and/or 3) tonnage has been mined from other veins and splays that are not accounted for in the reconciliation. The cause of the underestimation of silver and zinc grades is not readily apparent and further evaluation is recommended, particularly for silver grade, which contributes 88 percent of the difference in equivalent gold grade. Mineral grades were capped at 3,000 g/t – Ag; 50 g/t – Au; 20,000 ppm – Pb; 250,000 ppm – Zn; and at 30,000 ppm – Cu.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserves or economic information, are estimated for GORO's El Aguila Project at this time as PAH was engaged to undertake a Resource study only.

16.0 MINING METHODS

During 2010 and 2011, the principal exploration access and haulage decline was driven from the bottom of El Aire Arroyo (elev. 929 masl) into the mineralized area of the main Arista vein. This decline was driven by the contract firm, COMSA of México, D.F. The decline is driven as a spiral with a -10 percent grade in the footwall of the mineralized area. A second ventilation and emergency decline was driven at -15 percent grade and connects with the main decline at the 3rd Level. Levels are developed every 18 meters. Substantial development has been done for access to the drill-indicated mineralized zone of the Arista, Baja and El Aire Veins to provide ancillary services to the exploration and development operations. The Company's primary long term mining method is sub-level long hole stoping. Development thus far has been carried out primarily on the veins to provide immediate ore in addition to the long hole stoping.

By May 2012, the face of the decline had reached the 12th Level in the mine and sub-levels in mineralized material had been developed on the main Arista vein; namely Levels 4 through 12. Production from mining is proving that the Arista orebody has the grade and continuity required to justify continued development.

16.1 *Development Plan and Methods*

The Company declared commercial production at the Aguila Project July 1, 2010. It appears that the results from mining and milling are very good and a definitive mine plan should soon be forthcoming and Mineral Reserve defined.

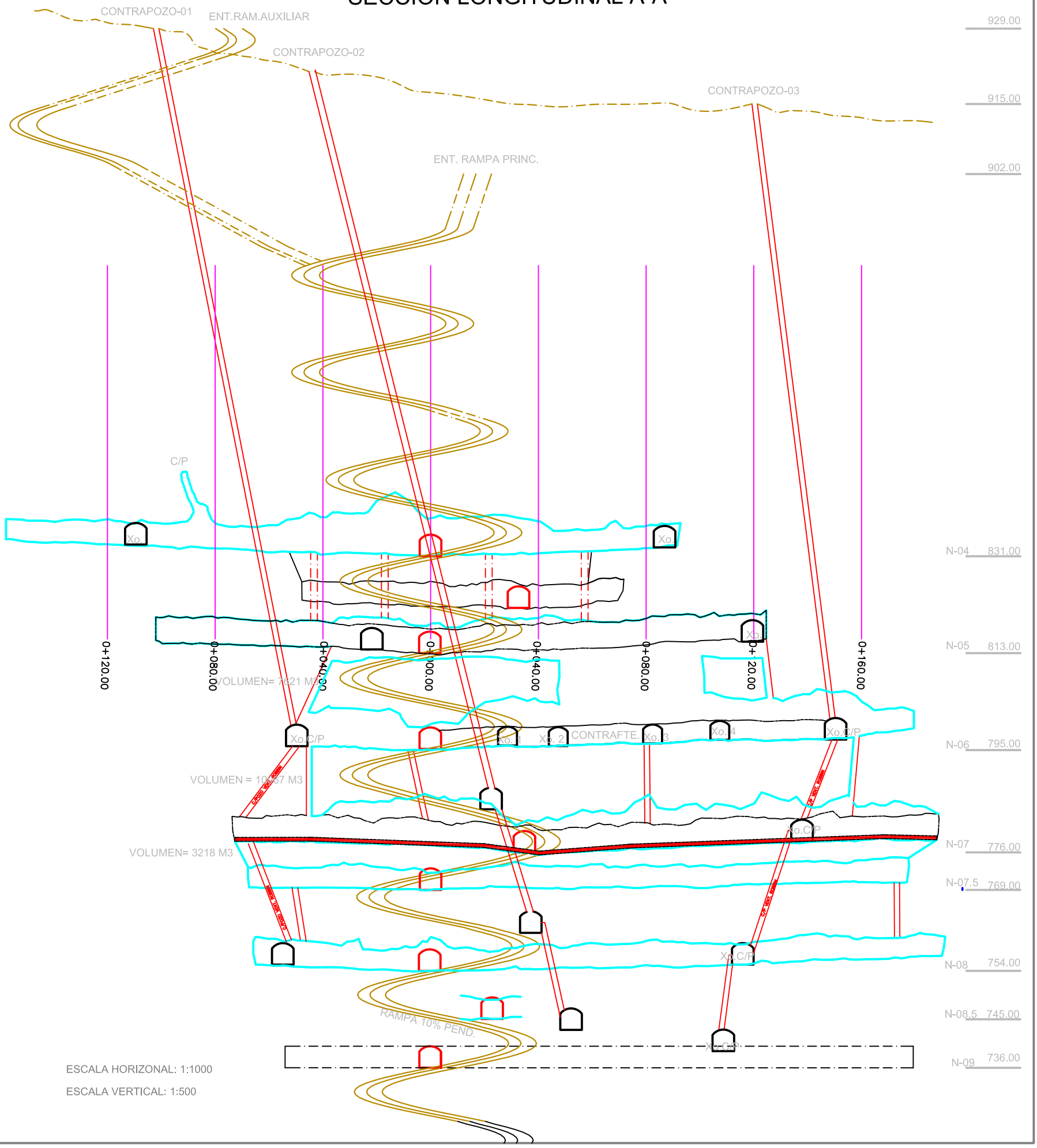
Development workings have mainly included declines and sub-levels. Some small conventional raises have also been driven as have some bored raises, mainly for ventilation exhausts-ways.

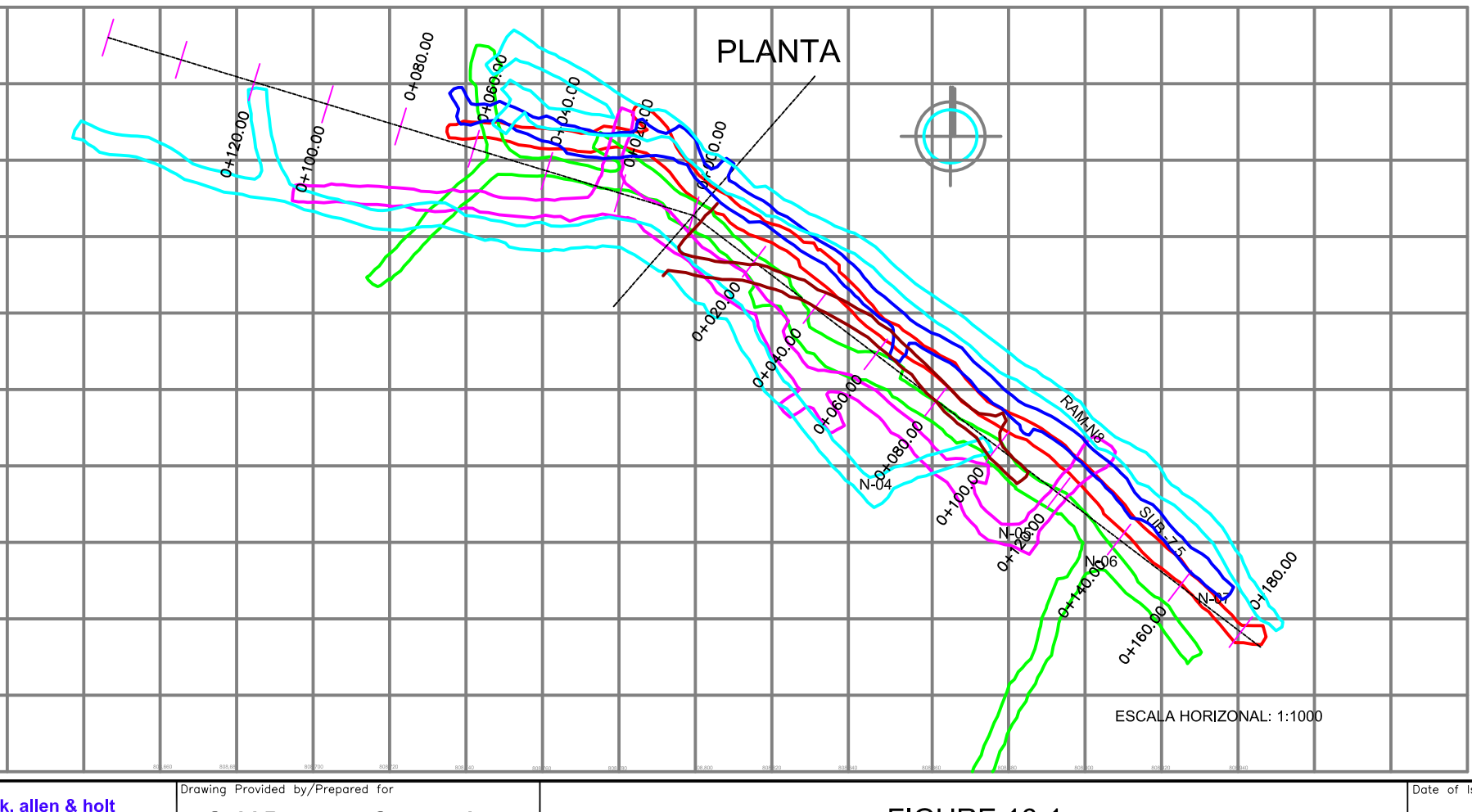
Sub-level drifting and decline development are driven as trackless workings, utilizing electro-hydraulic 2-boom drill jumbos or jacklegs for drilling, low-profile front-end loaders (Load-Haul-Dump units LHDs), and highway type trucks for haulage of waste or mineralized material from the mine. The main decline is driven in the footwall of the main Arista vein in waste as a spiral, and at a section of 5- X 5 meters at a gradient of -10 percent. Likewise the parallel ventilation decline, which terminates at the 3-level horizon, was also driven with trackless equipment, and with a cross section of 5- X 5 meters. Sub-level drifts on the Arista vein are also driven using trackless equipment, and the cross-section of these is 4.0 X 4.0 meters. The gradient of the sub-levels is about +1 percent.

The spacing between the sub-levels, which have all been driven on mineralized material on the Arista Vein, is 18 meters, floor to floor. Level 4 is the highest sub-level and the Level 12, the lowest (as of May 2012). A longitudinal section of the mine is shown in Figure 16-1.

Raises are driven conventionally (bald-headed) and are about 1.5- by 1.5-meters in cross-section. Raising has mainly been done in the test stoping area in mineralized material. At least three borehole

SECCIÓN LONGITUDINAL A-A'





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raises have been developed in the El Aguila Project for the lower level ventilation-system exhaust (See Section 16.3).

16.2 *Stoping*

Currently mining is being done on the main Arista vein, and the mining system used is a variation of sub-level stoping. Sub-levels are driven along the vein from the spiral decline at vertical intervals of 18 meters (floor to floor). Stoping is currently underway on ore blocks between the 4 and 5 sub-levels. The average thickness of the steeply dipping orebody ranges from 2 meters to over 5 meters in thickness. Slot raises are driven on each end of the stope and fans of production holes are blasted, retreating to the ramp access crosscut. The blasted ore is dropped to the next lower sub-level, where it is mucked with an LHD and loaded into 10 to 15 tonne "one –the-road" haulage trucks from the mine to the mill.

The stope drill rig in use at this time is a Boart Stope Master® (fan drill) electro-hydraulic rig. Longholes are drilled downward in a fan pattern, 12 to 14 meters in length and 64.5 mm in diameter. The distance between rows (fans) of holes is about 1.5 meters. The longholes can be inclined in any direction and the pattern used is "tresbolillo" (wedge), normally with a meter of separation between holes. About 10 to 20 holes are blasted per shot. Currently all stope drilling is on one shift and blasting is done on the second shift. A second Boart Stope Master® (fan drill) electro-hydraulic rig will be placed into service for stope drilling in the near future.

16.3 *Mine Ventilation System*

El Aguila Mine uses a forced air ventilation system, where the main air intake is through the main spiral decline and spent air is exhausted through a raise system to the main ventilation decline, and hence to the surface. The exhaust decline is fitted with surface-installed Citron® 200,000-cfm fan.

16.4 *Mine Dewatering*

The portal of the main spiral decline entry into El Aguila Mine is situated on the south bank of the steep Los Higos Arroyo. Pump stations at various levels carry water out of the mine.

16.5 *Mine Geotechnical*

Some geotechnical studies have been done for El Aguila Project, mostly in the underground ramp area, but no regional geotechnical studies are known to have been done. In general, it was found in the local studies that the rocks in the mine area are competent volcanic formations and features, and that rock strengths and competencies are good. Jointing and fracturing, some of which are filled with argillaceous material, are prevalent and where water filters through these systems, the rock mass may be unstable. These are easily secured with friction rock-bolts. In some cases the installation of construction grade wire mesh may also be required, and in extreme cases it is necessary to cover the wire mesh with a 50-mm layer of shotcrete. No extreme ground conditions have been encountered to date, and none are expected.

16.6 *Company and Contractor Personnel*

Company employees assigned to El Aguila Project work under the auspices of a wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary of Gold Resources Corporation, Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. Currently there are about 535 company employees and contractor personnel on site for El Aguila Project. The total number of company personnel on site is 271, of which 82 are salaried staff and the remainder is hourly employees.

Among the Contractors in the local collective farming cooperative, the Topolopan Ejido (collective), who supply catering, security and janitorial services for the mine. This was a condition for an agreement with the ejido to conduct exploration and mining activities on ejido land. There is currently one mining contractor on site, COMSA, who is developing the primary spiral decline and ancillary headings for the mine. The Company is considering bringing in a second mine contractor.

16.7 *Underground Mine Equipment*

The company is gradually acquiring a mechanized mining fleet to continue formal stoping activities on the ore zones identified to date in El Aguila Project. In addition, the company also is conducting development and exploration activities, along with specialized mining contractors. The company's mining fleet is new with the oldest piece of equipment having been acquired in 2010. The mining contractors also have relatively new equipment, with COMSA's oldest production unit, an Atlas Copco 1600-G Scooptram, having been acquired in 2008.

The company has maintenance shops on the surface as well as a mine warehouse installed in the area nearby the main spiral decline portal. All underground mine equipment is maintained and serviced in this shop. The mining and other contractors have their own maintenance facilities and personnel on the mine site.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Gold Resources currently mills and processes all El Aguila Project ore at the Oaxaca mine site. The processing plant contains two independent circuits, a differential flotation circuit that can make three separate concentrate products and an agitated leach circuit that can produce gold and silver precipitates. The current products, which are flotation concentrates, are marketed to a broker in Mexico. The Company declared commercial production July 1, 2010. During 2010 and the first two months of 2011 the ore processed was mineralized material derived from El Aguila open pit, but as of March 1, 2011, ore processing of underground ores, mainly from La Arista vein, commenced. The milling and metallurgical data for the underground La Arista ore from March of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012 is given in Table 13-2. The crushing, milling and processing plant, which was designed and constructed by the engineering firm Lyntek, Inc. of Denver, Colorado, is a new plant which was placed in service in late 2009. It consists of a crushing circuit, a differential flotation circuit, and an agitated leach plant using Merrill-Crowe counter-current-decantation. A tailings impoundment is located near the plant.

The products from this flotation plant are copper, lead, and zinc concentrates, all of which contain payable gold and silver. All concentrates are marketed to a broker, Trafigura, with port facilities in México. All three concentrates are relatively high quality and contain various amounts of gold and silver.

In actual practice, overall metallurgical recovery and payable silver is good at 92 percent, while overall gold recovery and payable metal is about 88 percent. Lead, zinc and copper recoveries are between 75 percent and 80 percent.

17.1 *Crushing Plant*

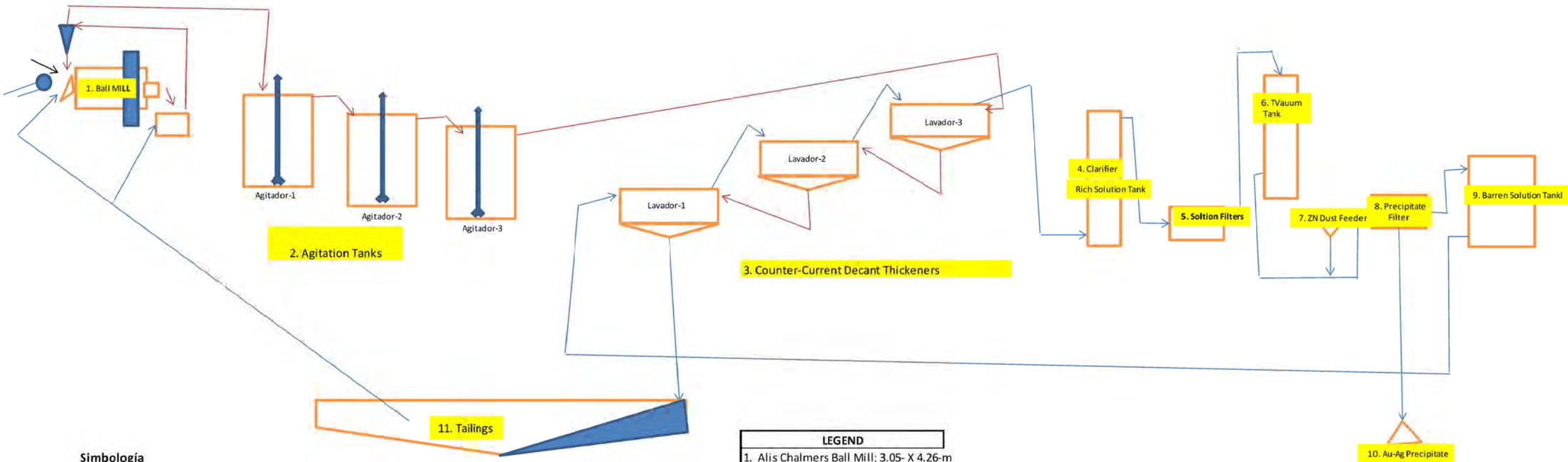
Ore for both processing circuits is stockpiled on a large patio (capacity 20,000 to 30,000 tonnes) near the crushing plant; the maximum size of rock that can be fed to the crushers is a nominal 635 mm (25 in.). The primary crusher is a 0.91 m X 0.51 m (36- X 20-in.) Pioneer jaw crusher. The crushed ore is transferred to a 3-deck MCA vibrating screen with dimensions of 1.83- X 6.10-m (6- X 20-ft) per deck with the oversize from screening conveyed to a secondary 1.52-m (5-ft) Pioneer cone crusher, where the final product for milling is reduced to -95 mm (-3/8 inch). The maximum crushing rate for this plant is about 110 tonnes per hour. A diagram of El Aguila crushing plant is shown in Figure 17-1.

17.2 *Agitated Leach and Merrill-Crowe Circuit*

The agitated leach and Merrill-Crowe circuit was installed in the plant mainly to recover precious metal values from oxidized ores and ores containing very small amounts of base metal sulfides. This circuit has not been used to date and is not part of this report. The approximate capacity of the plant is 300 tonnes per day. A diagram of the agitated leach plant circuit is shown in Figure 17-2.

Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corp.***	FIGURE 17-1 Open Pit and Plant Site Surface Layout El Aguila Project	Date of Issue Dec 2011
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.17-1.dwg

Ing. Miguel Castillo Dimas
9 de Noviembre de 2011



Simbología

Pulpas

Soluciones

La mayoria de los flujos requieren bombas

LEGEND
1. Alis Chalmers Ball Mill; 3.05- X 4.26-m
2. Five Air Agitation Tanks; 6.3 m diam.
3. Counter-Current Decant Thickeners
4. Solution Clarifiers
5. Soltion Filters
6. Solution Deoxigenation; Vacuum Tank
7. Zinc Dust Feeder
8. Precipitate Filter
9. Barren Solution Tank
10. Gold/Silver Precipitates
11. Tailings Disposal

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17.3 *Differential Flotation Circuit*

Most of the underground ore from La Arista vein has consisted of very clean, primary sulfides, which have high recoveries in the differential flotation circuit. The fine-crushed ore is transported to the flotation plant grinding circuit, which consists of an Allis-Chalmers 3.05- x 4.27-m (10- x 14-ft) ball mill, and a Krebs 30-inch cyclone classifier.

Ground pulp is pumped from the ball-mill sump to a 2.5- x 2.5 m (8.2- x 8.2 ft) general conditioner tank from which it is first pumped to a bank of four 5.10-m^3 (180 ft^2) rougher flotation cells, from which a rougher copper concentrate is recovered. Underflow from the copper rougher circuit is pumped to a second bank of four 5.10-m^3 (180 ft^2) rougher flotation cells for production of a lead rougher concentrate, and the underflow from the lead rougher cells is pumped to a third bank of 5.10-m^3 (180 ft^2) rougher flotation cells to produce a rougher zinc concentrate. Copper rougher concentrates are passed through a bank of six 0.68-m^3 (24 ft^2) copper cleaner cells to produce a copper product, which is pumped to a 5.0- X 1.7-m thickener tank for thickening before filtration into a saleable copper concentrate. The thickened copper concentrates are filtered in a 1.10-m pressure filter to produce a final saleable product.

The flotation product from the lead rougher stage are pumped to a bank of five 0.68-m^3 (24 ft^2) lead cleaner cells as an initial cleaner stage for the lead concentrate. The product from the first lead cleaner stage is pumped to a second series of three 0.68-m^3 (24 ft^2) cleaner cells to produce a lead concentrate that is also thickened and filtered for sale as a final product. The sizes and characteristics of both the lead concentrate thickeners and the press filter systems are identical to the copper thickener and filter.

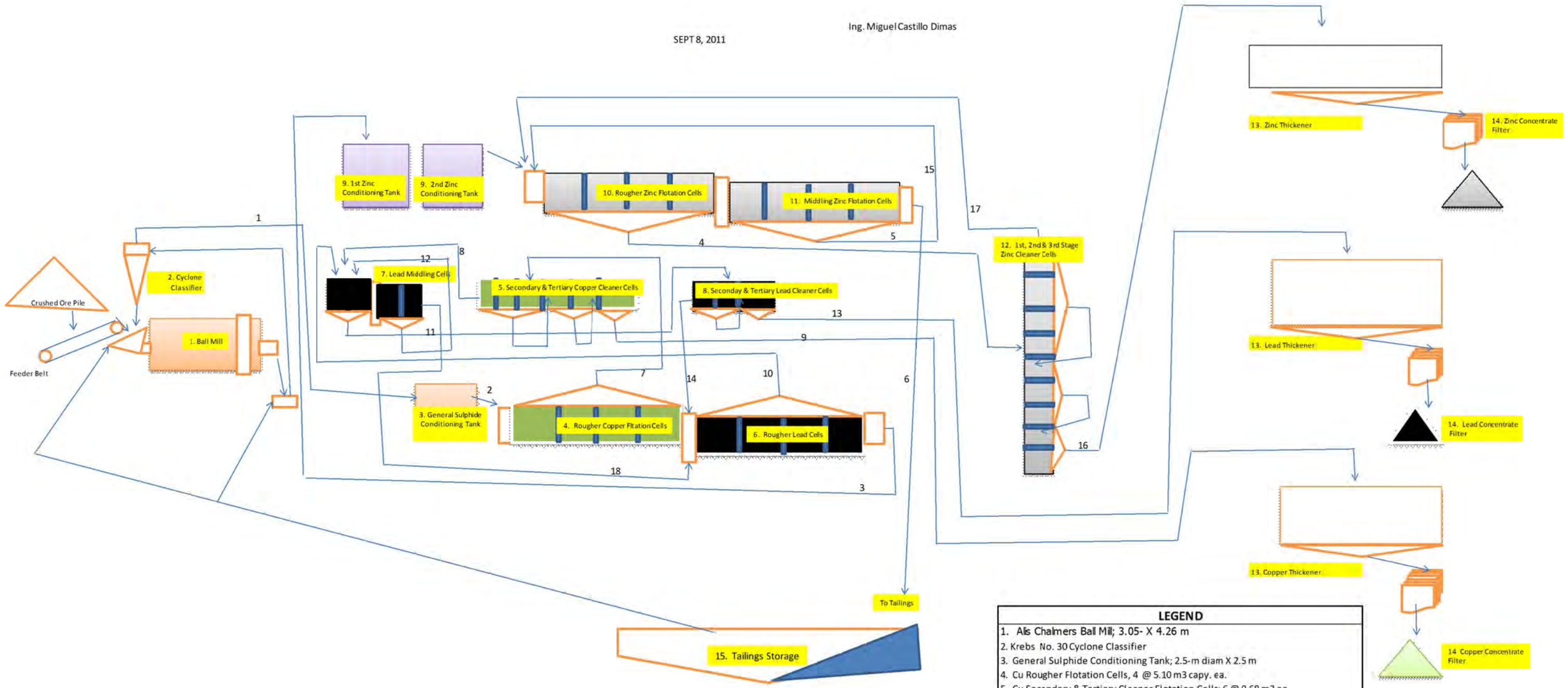
Tailings from the lead flotation are pumped to two 2.5- x 2.5 m zinc conditioning tanks, and from these into a bank of four 5.10-m^3 (180 ft^2) zinc rougher flotation cells. The product from the rougher cells passes to another set of four 5.10-m^3 (180 ft^2) secondary flotation cells, and the product from these passes to a series of nine 0.68-m^3 (24 ft^2) zinc cleaner flotation cells. The product from the cleaner cells is pumped to the zinc concentrate thickener; thickened concentrate is then filtered and stored for subsequent shipment to the concentrate buyer. Concentrates are shipped in “Super Sacks” or bulk shipped on contracted tractor-trailer trucks. A diagram of the flotation circuits is shown in Figure 17-3.

17.4 *Tailings Impoundment and Site Layout*

The tailings impoundment is in a valley constructed just below the process plant site. The impoundment is double lined with the first liner made of a clay and synthetic material that acts as a leak prevention system with the effective absorption equal to ~ 10 feet of clay. The second liner is a welded HDPE line, which was a permitting requirement. The method of subsequent embankment construction to obtain full capacity is up-stream, and the final capacity of this facility will be about 3.0 million tonnes. Maintenance shops for the plant, geological and engineering offices and administrative offices are located in the general area of the plant site. A photograph of the flotation cells is shown in Figure 17-4.

Ing. Miguel Castillo Dimas

SEPT 8, 2011



LEGEND

1. Als Chalmers Ball Mill; 3.05- X 4.26 m
2. Krebs No. 30 Cyclone Classifier
3. General Sulphide Conditioning Tank; 2.5-m diam X 2.5 m
4. Cu Rougher Flotation Cells, 4 @ 5.10 m3 capy. ea.
5. Cu Secondary & Tertiary Cleaner Flotation Cells; 6 @ 0.68 m3 ea.
6. Pb Rougher Flotation Cells; 4 @ 5.10 m3 capy. ea.
7. Pb Middling Flotation Cells; 4 @ 5.10 m3 capy. ea.
8. Pb Secondary & Tertiary Cleaner Flotation Cells; 8 @ 0.68 m3 capy. ea.
9. Zn Sulphide Conditioner Tanks; 2 @ 2.5-m diam. X 2.5 m
10. Zn Rougher Flotation Cells; 4 @ 5.10 m3 capy. ea.
11. Zn Middling Flotation Cells; 4 @ 5.10 m3 capy. ea.
12. Zn 1st, 2nd & 3rd Stage Cleaner Flotation Cells; 9 @ 0.68 m3 capy. ea.
13. Copper, Lead and Zinc Concentrate Thickeners; 3 @ 5.0 m diam. X 17.0 m
14. Copper, Lead and Zinc Concentrate Filters; 3 ea.
15. Lined Tailings Impoundment; Capy. 3.0 million tonnes of storage

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Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.17-4.dwg

17.5 *Laboratory Facilities*

GORO has designed and constructed a laboratory for assaying samples and metallurgical testing. At the time of PAH site visit the lab staff consisted of 12 employees for sample preparation and assaying. Mr. Juan Manuel Flores is the Laboratory Country Manager. Figure 17-5 shows the Laboratory Flow Chart and Figure 17-6 is a photograph of the lab. Table 17-1 presents the El Aguila Laboratory assaying capacity.

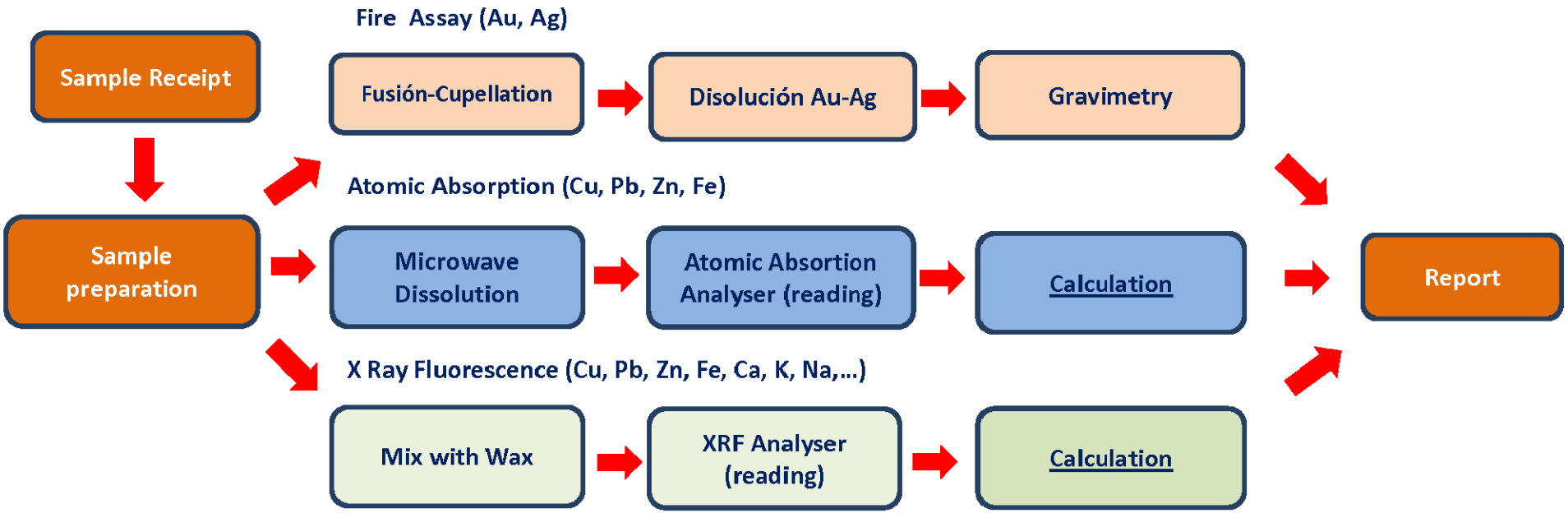
TABLE 17-1
Gold Resources Corporation
El Aguila Project
Installed Capacity Laboratory El Aguila

Area	Type of Sample	Samples/ Day	No. of People	Fire Assay/day	XRF Analysis/ day	Test/day
Sample Preparation	Control Plant	31	4			
	Underground Mine	70	4			
	Geology-Exploration	15	4			
	Total	**116**	**4**			
Fire Assay	Control Plant		3	31		
	Underground Mine		3	70		
	Grade Concentrates		3	12		
	Geology-Exploration		3	15		
	Total		**3**	**128**		
XRF/A.A.	Control Plant		3		60	
	Underground Mine		3		320	
	Grade Concentrates		3		48	
	Geology-Exploration		3		60	
	Total		**3**		**488**	
Metallurgical Tests	Flotation		1			3
	Sive Analysis (Wet or Dry)		1			5
	Sedimentation and Flocculation		1			20
	Dinamic Cyanidation		2			10
	Specific Gravity		1			12
	Total		**2**			**50**
	Total Person Laboratory		**10**			

The El Aguila laboratory methodology consists of the following stages:

Sample Preparation

1. Reception and identification of the samples
2. Drying
3. Primary, secondary, and tertiary crushing to particle about 4 mm
4. Homogenization (mixing)
5. Sample splitting (Jones splitter)



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Prepared by **pincock, allen & holt** 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950 Lakewood, Colorado 80228 Phone (303) 986-6950	Drawing Provided by/Prepared for ***Gold Resource Corporation***	FIGURE 17-6 El Aguila Lab	Date of Issue Jan 2012
Project No. DE-00186	Project Name La Arista Project		Drawing Name Fig.17-6.dwg

6. Sample control and analysis
7. Pulverization in Spray rings to 100% <100 mesh sample for analysis

Equipment:

(3) Jaw crushers
(2) Four-rings Pulverizers
(2) Disc Pulverizers
(10) Porcelain mortars

Fire Assay:

1. Fusion: Fusion is carried out weighing 5 to 20 grams of sample depending on the source, mixed with lead-based flux, fusion performed at 1050 ° C for 50 minutes.

2. Cupellation: it starts with cleaning of lead button hammered, than the cups are placed in the oven at 940 ° C, then place the button of lead inside the cups for 45 minutes.

3. Dissolution: brown button obtained weighed, the next step is dissolved in nitric acid for 25 minutes. After dissolving the silver buttercup washed and calcinations.

4. The button of gold is weighed on a microbalance.

Equipment:

Gas furnace (Fusion)
Electrical furnace (Copelation)
Micro-balance

XRF Analysis

This analysis is performed by mixing the sample with wax, then form a compressed tablet. It is then placed in the auto-sampler Brucker Ranger. The analysis time depends on the origin of the samples; it takes 3 to 5 minutes for reading per sample.

Equipment:

Atomic Absorption

For the analysis of base metals have two atomic absorption units, in which samples are read for copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, and mainly gold and silver. The analysis is performed with partial digestion in a microwave oven with mixer acids (hydrochloric and nitric).

Equipment:

Atomic absorption Perkin Elmer Analyzer 300
Atomic absorption Perkin Elmer Analyzer 400 (new)
Microwave Merk 5 CEM
Analytical Balance Mettler Toledo

Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testworks may be performed by:

1. Testing with Denver flotation cell D-12, including 2, 4 and 6 liter-cells with stirring SUB-a and DR, and a laboratory type ball mill. The flotation tests are mainly ore mine to improve the processing plant.

2. Dynamic tests in cyanide bottle.

3. Particle size analysis in wet and dry.

4. Determination of specific gravity on drilling cores.

5. Sedimentation and flocculation tests.

6. Vacuum filtration.

Standardization

The laboratory's quality controls include the use of a primary or secondary standard sample which is certified for analysis in fire assay, atomic absorption and X-ray fluorescence. These standard samples are analyzed at the end of each month, evaluating the assay results. This determines the quality control of the El Aguila lab's analysis. Some duplicate samples are sent for assay checks to Chemex laboratory. This complements the El Aguila lab quality controls.

17.6 *Conclusion*

The crushing, milling and processing plant, which was designed and constructed by the engineering firm Lyntek, Inc. of Denver, Colorado, is a new plant which was placed in service in late 2009. It consists of a crushing circuit, a differential flotation circuit, and an agitated leach plant using Merrill-Crowe counter-current-decantation. A tailings impoundment is located near the plant.

The products from this flotation plant are copper, lead, and zinc concentrates, all of which contain payable gold and silver. All concentrates are marketed to a broker, Trafigura, with port facilities in México. All three concentrates are relatively high quality and contain various amounts of gold and silver. GORO reports only NSR sales.

In actual practice, overall mill recovery for 2011 is 87 percent for gold, 89 percent for silver, is 77 for copper, 78 percent for lead, and 76 percent for zinc. The plant continues to improve recoveries and productivity reaching a daily average of 619 tonnes for 2011.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

El Aguila project is well situated very near the north-south paved 2-lane highway, Mexican Federal Highway No. 190, from the capital city of Oaxaca. The highway, which is a leg of the Pan American Highway system, runs through the nearby village of San José de Gracía. The road distance from the city of Oaxaca to San José de Gracía is 115 km. The distances from San José de Gracía to the mine and plant sites are 4.0 km and 6.0 km respectively.

The company has constructed substantial infrastructure to support the El Aguila operations. The underground mine site has a small mobile equipment maintenance and repair shop, a parts and supply warehouse, dining hall and offices and workspace for engineering, geology and mine administration. Most building construction consists of concrete-block buildings, although the shop structures are steel frame buildings with steel sheet cladding. In addition, there is a diesel-electric power generating installation, consisting of six 910-Kw diesel-electric (M-G) sets, located near the mill and process plant site. Electric power for the mining operation is also obtained from these M-G sets. Diesel fuel storage at the mill site consists of one 40,000-l capacity steel tank.

Some electric power for the San José de Gracía installations is obtained from the local power grid of the *La Comisión Federal de Electricídad* (CFE). Obtaining electric power exclusively from the Mexican National grid may be possible in the future, but currently there is insufficient capacity in the local grid to serve the current demand, let alone, a new high-demand mining operation. The Mexican national power company (CFE), must up-grade the grid before any heavy industry can prosper in the region. The estimated cost of construction of such a power-line and ancillary facilities would be about $5.0 million. The company has no current plans to pursue this option.

The company has constructed exploration offices near the lower end of the open pit. These are also block buildings with patios covered with steel structures, roofed with steel sheets.

Mine service and potable water are pumped up to the underground mine and mill sites from a pump station on a well constructed on the edge of the Rio Grande. Water is pumped to the sites via a 6-in. dia. steel pipeline to holding tanks at both locations. The approximate pumping head to the mill site tanks is 400 meters.

The company has constructed a very nice housing, recreation and dining hall facility, Tres Palmas, in the town of San José de Gracía, which is situated in the Rio Grande valley. Buildings are constructed of concrete blocks and all are designed for the tropical climate. This housing area is mainly for salaried employees and their families, and there are about 84 employees housed in the facility. In addition, the company rents 3 houses in the village of San José de Gracía, as well as a local hotel, where 30 employees are housed.

Mexican government medical services (Servicios de La Secretaría de Salúd) are close by the operation in the villages of El Camerón (first aid), and Nejapa de Madero (hospitalization, surgery, etc). The company

has an ambulance at the mine site available to transport injured or sick employees to one of these facilities.

Mexican government primary schools and a secondary school are available in San José de Gracía. Institutions for higher education exist in the towns of El Camerón and San Pedro Totolápam.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

GORO ships all produced concentrates to Trafigura's Consorcio Minero de México Cormin Mex, S.A. de C.V. All concentrates are delivered to the buyer's warehouse in México for shipping overseas.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

All mining and environmental activities in México are regulated by the Dirección General de Minas and by the SEMARNAP from México City, under the corresponding Laws and Regulations.

An Environmental Declaration was provided to PAH by GORO's Corporate Manager of Environmental and Permitting, Mr. David Altamirano González regarding the El Aguila Project, dated May 18, 2012. This declaration was prepared by the México City-based consulting firm "Consultores en Ecología con Visión Integral, S.A. de C.V." (COREVI), on behalf of GORO, stating that all Environmental Permits and Requirements are current. This Declaration was based on a review of the current status of required permits and regulatory compliance with the environmental laws of México. It covers the period from 2007 to May, 2012.

According to COREVI, "all activities, construction of the project facilities and infrastructure are in compliance with current regulations that govern the different instruments of environmental evaluations for the mining sector that were designed and required by the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA)."

According to the Environmental Declaration COREVI confirms that Gold Resource Corporation and its Mexican subsidiaries possess all the required environmental permits by the authority in accordance with current environmental legislation in United Mexican States. This document is signed by COREVI's General Director Mr. Eng. Marcial Chávez Quinto.

Mining operations in México operate under a unique environmental license (Licencia Ambiental Unica), as well as under special permits for certain new developments such as expansions, tailings dams, etc. This environmental license is issued after approval of the EIA.

According to Legal Opinion by COREVI, independent consultants on behalf of GORO the El Aguila project operates under the permits and status as indicated in Table 20-1.

According to legal opinion provided to PAH the El Aguila Project is current in legal and environmental compliance.

PAH is not aware of any pending environmental liabilities within the El Aguila Project area of operations. DDG and GTR are permitted according to mining, environmental, labor, tax and other Mexican regulations for operating the El Aguila mining and metallurgical complex.

The Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) was constructed according to regulations holding storage capacity of about 3.0 millions. Currently GORO has contracted the firm Vector Engineers to study and design another STF for additional tailings capacity.

TABLE 20-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
List of Project Permits

Binnacle number	Description	Environmental Features of Each Permit					
		Area	Claims	Expiration	Promoter	Consultant	Estatus
20/MP-0056/08/07	Environmental Impact for expansion and opening of the Plant Access road.	3.7 Ha	El Águila.	2009	GTR	COREVI	Closed
20/DS-0037/12/07	Land Use Modification for the expansion and opening of the Plant Access road	3.7 Ha	El Águila.	2009	GTR	COREVI	Closed
20/DM-0124/10/07	Environmental Impact for the Construction and Operation of the Mineral Benefication Plant	5.7 Ha	El Águila	****	GTR	COREVI	Closed
20/DS-0122/10/07	Land Use Modification for the Construction and Operation of the Mineral Benefication Plant.	5.7 Ha	El Águila.	2010	GTR	COREVI	Closed
Resolution not required, this survey is income on October 24, 2007.	Environmental Risk Survey - Level II	****	El Águila	****	GTR	COREVI	Closed
20/MP-0225/05/08	Environmental Impact for the Construction and Operation of Tailings Impoundment.	12.1	El Águila	****	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
20/DS-0090/09/08	Environmental Impact for the Construction and Operation of an Open Pit	3.9 Ha	El Águila	2011	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
20/MP-0089/09/08	Land Use Modification for the Construction and Operation of an Open Pit	3.9 Ha	El Águila.	2010	GTR	COREVI	Closed
09/MP-1080/10/09	Environmental Impact for the construction of the Ramp called La Fortuna.	5.1 Ha	El Aire	****	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
20/DS-0074/10/09	Land Use Modification for the construction of the ramp called La Fortuna.	5.1 Ha	El Aire	2010	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
20/MP-0058/08/11	Environmental Impact for the Expansion of the Open Pit	4.1 Ha.	El Águila	2013	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
already entered, lack resolution	Land Use Modification for the Expansion of the Open Pit	4.1 Ha.	El Águila	2013	GTR	COREVI	Pending
20/MP-0080/10/11	Environmental Impact for the Tepeatatera number 4	4.0 Ha	El Aire	2014	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
20/MG-0082/10/11	Environmental Impact for the opening of Las Margaritas road	1.4 Ha	La Tehuana and la Herradura	2012	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
This survey is income on November 21st 2011	Land Use Modification for the opening of Las Margaritas road	1.4 Ha	La Tehuana and la Herradura	2012	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
This survey is income on December 5th 2011	Environmental Impact for the Chichicapam Exploitation Area	3.3 Ha	El Rey, La Reyna and El Virrey.	****	DDG	OMEGA	Pending
20/EV-0167/01/10	Registration as Hazardous Waste Generator	****	el Águila unit	****	GTR	GTR	Compliant
Income is the 25/Julio/2011	Characterization and Diagnosis of the Chichicapam Area	900 Ha	El Rey, la Reyna, el Virrey and el Márquez.	****	DDG	OMEGA	Closed
20/IP-0187/01/10	Environmental Impact Preventive Report for the Expansion of mining exploration project called "El Aguila" (The Jackal).	2,931,817.3 Ha	El Águila, el Chacal, el Pilón, el Aire, el Pitayo 1, el Pitayo 3, and el Pitayo 4.	2014	GTR	OMEGA	Compliant
20/IP-0002/11/10	Environmental Impact Preventive Report for the Altagracia Exploration Area	67.45 Ha	La Herradura and David Fraction 1.	2012	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
20/IP-0001/11/10	Environmental Impact Preventive Report for the exploration of Margaritas Area.	4,110 Ha	San Luis, el Talaje, la Tehuana, la Herradura and el Pitayo 1.	2012	GTR	COREVI	Compliant
Income is the 06/march /11	Environmental Impact Preventive Report for the exploration of the Chichicapam Area.	900 Ha	El Rey, la Reyna, el Virrey y el Márquez.	2013	DDG	COREVI	Compliant
05OAX124260/22APGR00	Groundwater Use Allowance	CONAGUA	El Águila Unit	2020	GTR	GTR	Compliant
FOLIO No. 010 de date 11/05/11.	Construction Permission or Federal Zone Works modification	CONAGUA	El Águila Unit– Underground mine	2013	GTR	OMEGA	Compliant
Income is the november 2011	Federal Zone Allowance	CONAGUA 276.4 m.	El Águila Unit– Underground mine	****	GTR	OMEGA	Pending
Income is the 22/06/11.	Surface Water Use Allowance	CONAGUA	El Águila Unit	2024	DDG	GTR	Compliant
Income is the 22/06/11.	Wastewater discharge permission	CONAGUA	El Águila Unit	2024	DDG	GTR	Compliant
Is in consideration of CONAGUA at 22/02/12.	Wastewater mining activities discharge permission	CONAGUA	El Águila Unit	****	DDG	GTR	Pending
	COREVI.- Consultores en Ecología con Visión Integral, S.A. de C.V. is responsible for the information contained in this report, however, we will make the necessary arrangements for all completed, in process and pending for authorization permits to move from GTR to DDGM						
	OMEGA.-Gestión Ambiental Omega S.C. Information obtained by the Department of Environment and Security of GTR.						
	GTR.-Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. Information obtained by the Department of Environment and Security of GTR.						

20.1 *Mine Closure Plan*

GORO is currently preparing the Mine Closure plan for presenting to SEMARNAT during the period of July to August, 2012.

According to Mr. David Altamirano G., GORO's Corporate Manager for Environmental Matters Mine Closure The Mine Closure Plan is not obligatory for mining companies during the early years of operation.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

The El Aguila project declared commercial production July 1, 2010 and has been producing continuously since that date. Both capital and operating costs are reported for the project and can be found in the Company's US SEC 10-K and 10-Q filings.

21.1 *Capital Costs*

The capital costs discussed in this section of the report are mainly for development and construction of the mill and process plant, ancillary installations and infrastructure and development and construction of the underground mine. The total investment in El Aguila Project, including the mine, process plant and equipment, and related infrastructure was $34.2 million. About $26.7 million of the capital was required to construct the mill complex and the capital cost of the tailings impoundment was an additional $2.7 million. Mine development and mine equipment capital were expensed as the expenditures occur. A summary of the project capital expenditures is shown in Table 21-1.

TABLE 21-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Summary of Capital Investment

AREA	CONCEPTS	Investment (US $000's)
Permits		$264
Mill	Equipment & transportation	$10,489
	Installation & buildings	$10,690
Infrastructure	Engineering, Design & Construction Management	$5,568
	Roads	$850
	Waterline & system	$1,234
	Tailings impoundment, Phase I	$2,717
Other	Community relations	$539
	Housing	$1,880
TOTAL		**$34,231**

21.2 *Operating Costs*

The operating costs discussed in this section of the report are actual costs reported by Gold Resource for the year 2011. For purposes of this Mineral Resource assessment, PAH believes the operating costs for those time periods should reflect expected costs in the future. The operating costs are presented in Table 21-2.

TABLE 21-2
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
Estimated All-In Operating Costs for 2011*

COST AREA	Cost Per Tonne Milled, 2011
*Mining	$25.00
*Milling	$56.00
Total cost per tonne	$81.00
Total cost per Au oz equivalent	**$136.00**

* GORO PR - February 29, 2012
Based on NSR sales.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This Technical Report does not include an economic analysis because the El Aguila project is an exploration property reporting only Mineral Resources.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No adjacent operating properties exist within the surrounding areas of La Arista project. Several historic mines, including: Bellavista, El Rey, La Escondida, El Aguila, Cerro Colorado, and other mines, are covered by mining concessions owned by GORO.

GORO has consolidated ownership of the area surrounding the La Arista project, and GORO owns 23 contiguous mining claims within the El Aguila Project and surrounding area. It also owns two contiguous claims at the Solaga Project. The claims provide coverage of 60,851.7 hectares (609 km^2). These claims have been registered at the Dirección General de Minas under DDG. According to the Legal Opinion by GORO's Legal Adviser, Alberto M. Vázquez on December 12, 2011, all of these mining claims are current in legal standing.

No other mines exist nearby the La Arista project area. Other mining districts located within the El Aguila Project region are the following:

- The San José mine operated by Fortuna Silver at current processing rate of 1,000 tonnes per day with plans for increasing the plant capacity to 1,500 tonnes per day by 2013. It includes underground mining methods of mineralization from vein deposits with gold, silver and base metals.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

El Aguila project consists of numerous old mine workings and exploration targets within GORO's large land holdings (about 608 km^2). Many of these old mine workings have been in operation intermittently since the seventeenth century, when many of the Mexican mining districts were discovered, such as Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Fresnillo, San Martín, Taxco, Sombrerete, Tayoltita, etc.

Silver and gold production from the El Aguila project district is unknown. SGM reports historical production estimated in about 300,000 ounces of gold and silver in the 1880s from the La Leona mine (located within the El Aguila mining district) without specifying the amount of each metal.

Mineralization at the El Aguila and La Arista system has been partially investigated with drilling to depths of about 300 m to 700 m from the outcroppings. The mineral intercepts at these depths still show strongly mineralized structures with economic values. Numerous Mexican epithermal mineral deposits have been developed with mining to depths greater than 700 m to 1,000 m.

In PAH's opinion, numerous outcropping mineralized structures and alteration zones within the El Aguila Project district still remain to be explored. No other mines are operating within adjacent areas to GORO's holdings.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 *Interpretation*

The El Aguila Project is under development by Gold Resource Corporation in the southern state of Oaxaca in México.

The project was initiated by investigating an old mining district which held numerous mineralization exposures partially developed by small mining activity through centuries of operations by prospectors. GORO initiated modern exploration investigations with significant investments that have led to important precious and base metals discoveries.

GORO acquired the first mining concessions within the area in 2003 and has continued to acquire additional land holdings where an increasing number of exploration targets have been defined. Currently GORO holds 60,912 hectares within 25 mining concessions registered under GORO's Mexican wholly-owned subsidiaries, Don David Gold and Golden Trump Resources.

Geological regional and detailed studies, geochemical and geophysical surveying have been the basis for an intensive drilling program within three main exploration targets (El Aguila, Arista-Baja-El Rey, and Altagracia) in addition to some regional investigations which to December 31, 2011 total 558 drill holes with 111,042 meters drilled.

Underground exploration development has been developed to confirm mineralization indicated by drilling along the La Arista vein deposit, one of the most promising vein deposits identified in the project. These workings confirmed the continuity of the La Arista vein and also led to discovery of accessory veins such as the Baja vein and numerous other vein splays or branches with economic mineralization. To December 31, 2011 the estimated resources within the La Arista – Baja deposits amounts to 1.012 million tonnes containing 417,155 gold equivalent ounces in Indicated Resources, in addition to 3.5 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources containing 1.06 million gold equivalent ounces. The underground exploration development at the La Arista – Baja vein deposits includes to December 31, 2011 a total of about 5,700 meters in ramps, drifts, cross-cuts, raises, and shafts with mine levels at about 18 meters vertical separation, from the Level 4 to the Level 12.

Based on the underground mineral production as well as a small open pit development of the flat-lying El Aguila vein deposit, GORO carried out metallurgical test work and then designed a 1,250 tonne per day capacity flotation plant which was installed and is now processing ore.

GORO has presented the corresponding Environmental Impact Studies and obtained permits for operating in accordance with Mexican Laws and Regulations.

25.2 *Conclusions*

Gold Resource Corporation has identified a significant precious metals and base metals epithermal deposit in southern México within an old mining district that has not been explored by modern methods. One of the exploration target areas, El Aguila – La Arista within the mining district is located along a Mineralized Trend with potential extension of about 55 km in which GORO has identified at least 12 exploration targets.

A significant exploration budget for 2012 has been allocated by GORO to continue drilling and investigating other targets where high grade precious metals concentrations have been located.

In PAH opinion, the exploration investigations by GORO in the El Aguila project are carried out according to industry standards, including well defined and applied QA/QC controls to determine the quality of the mineralization.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration will continue in 2012 to follow up on prospective targets that were generated from previous exploration programs while generating additional targets. Field mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys have all been successful in identifying anomalous areas that appear worthy of further work including drilling.

Table 26-1 shows recommended exploration budget for 2012 at the El Aguila Project.

TABLE 26-1
Gold Resource Corporation
El Aguila Project
2012 Exploration Budget

	Unit	Quantity of Units	Cost per Unit	Cost
AREA - DIAMOND DRILLING & ASSAYING				
El Aguila - Arista Drilling	meter	26,644	138.00	3,676,872
El Aguila-Arista Drill Assays	sample	10,600	45.20	479,120
Arista Underground Drilling	meter	8,000	138.00	1,104,000
Arista Underground Drill Assays	sample	3,200	45.20	144,640
Alta Gracia Drilling	meter	4,462	138.00	615,756
Alta-Gracia Drill Assays	sample	900	45.20	40,680
Las Margaritas Drilling	meter	5,913	138.00	815,994
Las Margaritas Drill Assays	sample	1,182	45.20	53,426
El Rey Drilling	meter	2,200	138.00	303,600
El Rey Drill Assays	sample	410	45.20	18,532
Solaga Drilling	meter	1,000	138.00	138,000
Solaga Drill Assays	sample	350	45.20	15,820
Misc. Property Wide Drilling	meter	2,000	138.00	276,000
Misc. Drill Assays	sample	800	45.20	36,160
Subtotal Drilling		50,219	138.00	6,930,222
Subtotal Sample Assaying		17,442	45.20	788,378
Total Drilling and Sample Assaying				**7,718,600**
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING				
AREA - Stream Sediment Sampling				
El Aguila - Arista Recon Targets	sample	46	128.00	5,888
Alta Gracia	sample	173	128.00	22,144
Las Margaritas	sample	460	128.00	58,880
El Rey	sample	127	128.00	16,256
Solaga	sample	58	128.00	7,424
Property Wide	sample	575	128.00	73,600
Subtotal		1,439		**184,192**
Rock Chip Samples				
Surface	sample	230	128.00	29,440
Underground	sample	58	128.00	7,424
Subtotal		288	128.00	**36,864**
Special Studies				
Fluid Inclusions	sample	150	172.39	25,859
Petrographic & Mineralogy	sample	60	208.33	12,500
Subtotal				**38,358**
Total Geochem Sampling & Assaying				**259,414**
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS				
IP Resistivity, CSAMT - El Aguila - Arista Area				366,000
Airborne EM, Resistivity - Property Wide				575,000
Consulting, Field Work, Management & Oversight				100,000
Total Geophysical				**1,041,000**
GEOLOGY & MISC.				
Geology staff, core prep, field help, misc. labor, etc.				900,000
Field supplies, equipment, consumables				150,000
Consultants, studies, permitting assistance				125,000
Total Geology & Misc.				1,175,000
TOTAL 2012 EXPLORATION BUDGET*				**10,415,071**

*Dependent on permitting, drill availablility, access, w eather and other conditions.
Program and budgeted amounts w ill change according to results.

27.0 REFERENCES

This report was prepared for Gold Resource Corporation (GORO) by the independent consulting firm Pincock, Allen & Holt, Inc. ("Consultant") and is based in part on information prepared by other parties. PAH has relied primarily on information provided as part of the following reports, investigations and operating results:

1. Title Opinion – Prepared for Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V., wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Resource Corporation. Legal Opinion regarding Mining Concessions by the México City-based legal firm of Vázquez, Sierra & García, S.C., dated on December 12, 2011.

2. Memo, Survey of Fluid Inclusions Petrography from La Fortuna. Prepared for Mr. David Reid, Gold Resource. Prepared by Jim Reynolds dated December 27, 2011.

3. Mineral Textures and Fluid Inclusion Petrography of the Epithermal Ag-Au Deposits at Guanajuato, México: Application to Exploration. 2011 Publication by Journal of Geochemical Exploration. Prepared by D. Moncada, S. Mutchler, A. Nieto, T.J. Reynolds, J.D. Rimstidt, and R.J. Bondar.

4. Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. Mining Projects, Memories 2004 – 2008. Power Point Presentation dated June 2008.

5. Gold Resource Corporation (NYSE AMEX: GORO). Power Point Presentation: Positioned for Aggressive Growth, dated March 31, 2011.

6. Proyecto El Aguila, Oaxaca. Power Point Presentation prepared by Hochschild Mining, dated 29 May, 2009.

7. Review of Grade Distributions for the Arista and Baja Veins, El Aguila Project. Prepared for: Gold Resource Corporation. Prepared by: Alan C. Noble, PE, Ore Reserves Engineering, dated July 8, 2009.

8. Memorandum, 2011 El Aguila Drill QA/QC Protocol. Prepared for: David Reid, Lorenzo Rivera, Miguel Luna. Prepared by: Jeffrey A. Jaacks. Dated 15 March, 2011.

9. Evaluation of the 2006 Stream Sediment Program, El Aguila Property, Oaxaca, México. Prepared by: Geochemical Applications International, Inc. Dr. Jeffrey A. Jaacks. Dated March 2007.

10. Observations on Epithermal Mineralization at El Aguila and La Arista – El Aire, Oaxaca, México. Report for: Gold Resource Corporation. Prepared by: Jeffrey W. Hedenquist of Hedenquist Consulting, Inc. Dated January 2008.

11. Structural geological Analysis of the La Arista vein District, Oaxaca, México. Prepared by: Dr. Eric P. Nelson. Prepared for: Gold Resource Corporation. Dated may 31, 2008.

12. Epithermal Vein Systems. Society of Economic Geologists, March 2010. By: J. W. Hedenquist.

13. Comments on the Epithermal Systems in the El Aguila District, Oaxaca, México. Report for: Gold Resource Corporation. Prepared by: Hedenquist Consulting, Inc. by: Jeffrey W. Hedenquist. Dated April 2010.

14. Observations on regional Volcanic Framework of the El Aguila – La Arista Mine Area, Oaxaca Volcanic Field, México. Report for: Gold Resource Corporation. Prepared by Geohaz Consulting, by Peter W. Lipman. Dated February 2011.

15. Procedimiento para el Control de Calidad en la toma de muestras de vetas para la determinación de Gravedad Específica de núcleos de los proyectos El Aguila y Altagracia. Prepared by Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. dated May 2011.

16. Protocolo de Muestreo de Interior de Mina y Barrenos Interior de Mina. Prepared by: Ing. Andres Vega. Dated October 20, 2011.

17. Procedimiento de Colecta de Muestras para Análisis de Inclusiones Fluidas. Prepared by Ing. Andrés Vega S. Dated October 20, 2011.

18. Reporte Geológico Preliminar Mina “La Fortuna”. Prepared by Ing. Andrés Vega S. Dated October 2011.

19. Proyecto El Aguila. Informe del Mapa Geológico. Prepared for Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. Prepared by Departamento Geológico Exploración, Ing. Lorenzo Rivera Blanco and Others, and Departamento Geología Mina, Ing. Andrés Vega and Others. Dated on San José de Gracia, Totolapam, Oaxaca, México on December 2011.

20. Data provided by the Staffs of Golden Trump Resources, S.A. de C.V. and Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V.

21. Observations by PAH during the period of May 16 – 19, 2011 in site visit to the El Aguila Project.

PAH believes that this information is reliable for use in this report.

28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON(S)

Leonel López, C.P.G.
165 S. Union Blvd. Suite 950
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Phone (303)986-6950
Fax (303)987-8907
llopez@pincock.com

I, Leonel López, C.P.G., am a professional geologist and Principal Geologist for Pincock, Allen & Holt, Inc. of 165 S. Union Boulevard, Suite 950, Lakewood, Colorado, USA. This certificate applies to the Technical Report for the El Aguila Project, Oaxaca State, México dated July 10, 2012, (the "Technical Report").

1. I am a Professional Geologist (PG-2407) in the state of Wyoming, USA, a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG-08359) in the American Institute of Professional Geologists, an SME Founding Registered Member (#1943910), a registered Geological Engineer (Cédula Profesional #1191), in the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, a member of the International Association on the Genesis of Ore Deposits, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

2. I graduated from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México with the title of Ingeniero Geólogo in 1966 and subsequently have taken numerous short courses in Economic Evaluation and Investment Decision Methods at Colorado School of Mines, other short courses and seminars on mineral economics and other technical and economic subjects in related professional seminars. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1963.

3. Since 1963, I have been involved in mineral exploration and economic evaluation of mineral properties for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, and non-metallic deposits as fluorite, barite, dolomite and coal deposits in Canada, United States of America, México, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Venezuela, Perú, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil and Argentina.

4. As a result of my experience and qualification I am a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.

5. I am currently a Principal Geologist with the international resource and mining consulting company of Pincock, Allen & Holt, and have been employed since December 2003, and was formerly employed by the same firm from 1988 to 1993.

6. As part of this study, I visited the project site from May 16-19, 2011, for the purposes of observing site layout and infrastructure, examining the deposit geology, inspecting the underground mine, reviewing sampling procedures, reviewing available exploration and resource estimates and data, and discussing the project with site personnel.

7. I am the primary author of the Technical Report. I am responsible for and assembled all the report sections. I have visited the project in May 16-19, 2011. I have acted as Project Manager for the preparation of this Technical Report.

8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

9. I am independent of Gold Resource Corporation in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and this report has been prepared in compliance with the new Companion Policy for NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 to be implemented as of June 30, 2011, for technical reports.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publications in the public company files, on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Lakewood, Colorado, this 10th day of July 2012.

Leonel López, C.P.G.