

SEPTEMBER 2021 - QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT**RECORD GOLD PRODUCTION OF 66,173 OZ FOR THE QUARTER****QUARTER'S HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Maiden cash dividend - \$0.02 [unfranked] paid** - after 2021 NPAT of A\$77M
- **Record quarterly gold production of 66,173 oz** – up 16% from June quarter 2021 and on track with guidance
- **Cash cost of sales (C1) of A\$1,325/oz** – mid-range of guidance
- **All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) of A\$1,582/oz** – mid-range of guidance
- **Closing cash, bullion and liquid assets of A\$139M**
- **Notional revenue of A\$153M** - from an achieved gold price of A\$2,322/oz
- **Capital expenditure of A\$54M** – including A\$11M sustaining capex, A\$31M growth capex with Big Bell capex rolling over and open pit pre-strips. Plant and equipment capex was A\$7M across the group and resource definition and exploration spend of A\$5M
- **Mine operating cash flow of A\$5M**
- **Company's hedge book at end of quarter was 156,000 oz** - at an average of A\$2,179/oz
- **Record monthly mine production in September at several mines** - Big Bell [79,000t], Bluebird [31,000t] and Comet [30,000t]
- **Near mine and regional exploration activities accelerated**
 - resource definition drilling at key operating underground mines
 - maiden surface drilling programme at Comet North, and
 - roll-out of the revitalised regional exploration and growth strategy accelerated during the quarter
- **Westgold lodges takeover offer for regional neighbour Gascoyne Resources Limited [ASX: GCY]**

Westgold Executive Director Wayne Bramwell commented:

"Westgold's record production this quarter reflects growing momentum across our operations.

Industry cost pressures remain high but with clear operational focus on safety, mine grade and productivity our teams continue to manage the key variables within their control.

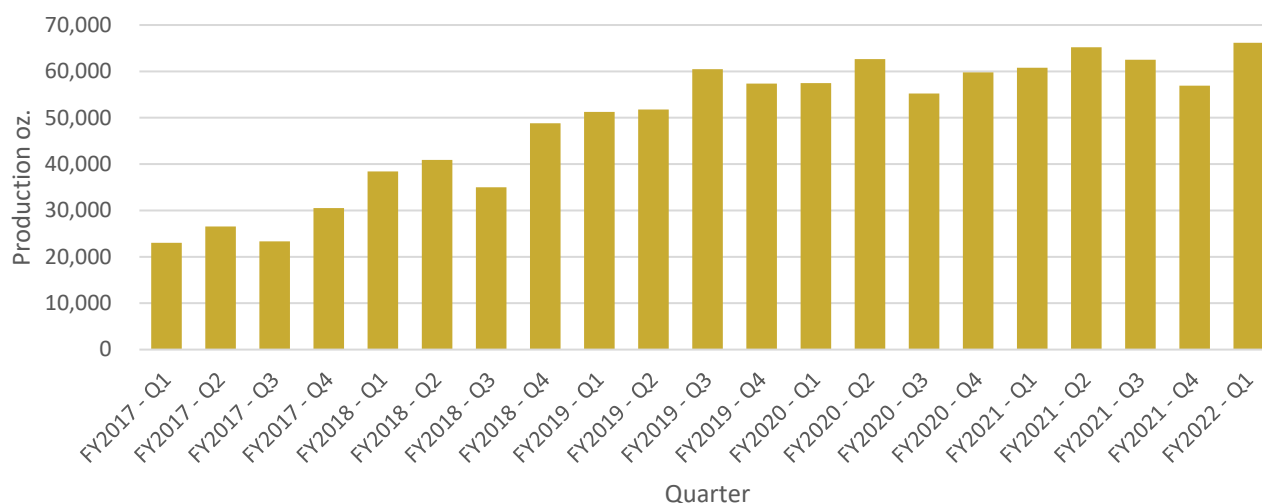
Delivering our operational targets in FY22 is the prime objective and with Big Bell and Bluebird reaching steady state by year end and Paddy's Flat accessing virgin ore in the Fenian Deeps early in the new year, Westgold sets its sights on growth in 2022."



QUARTER IN REVIEW

Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX, “Westgold” or the “Group”) is pleased to report its results for the period ending 30 September 2021 [Q1, FY22]. Gold production exceeded expectations with a new all-time high production record of 66,173 oz for the quarter [Figure 1].

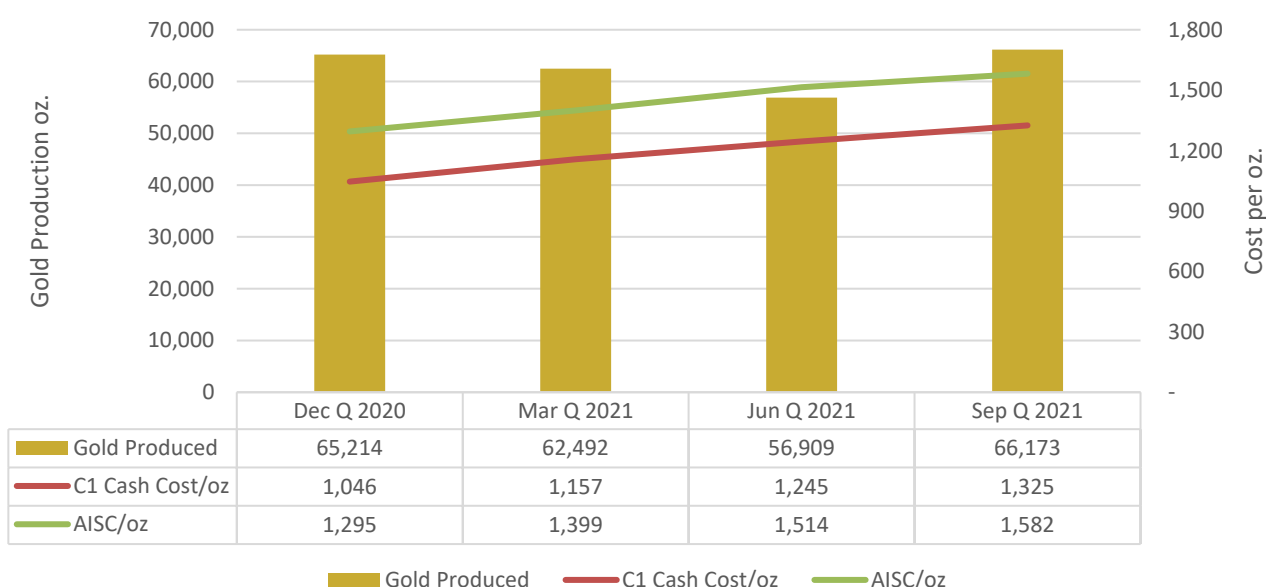
Figure 1: Westgold Quarterly Gold Production since 2017
[Murchison + Bryah Operations]



The Group’s strong cost focus resulted in cost guidance being met with C1 cash costs of **A\$1,325/oz** [Guidance A\$1,250 – A\$1,400/oz] and all in sustaining costs [AISC] of **A\$1,582/oz** [Guidance A\$1,500 – A\$1,700/oz]. Gold sales were limited to only 50,163 oz with an achieved gold price of A\$2,322/oz generating actual revenue of A\$116M. The Group had 15,350 oz of unsold bullion at the end of the quarter [Figure 2].

Westgold treasury closed strongly at the end of the September quarter with **A\$139M** in cash, bullion and liquid assets.

Figure 2: Group Gold Production and A\$ Costs





Despite a quarter of high capital investment with A\$11M of sustaining capital, A\$31M of growth capital and a resource development and exploration spend of A\$5M, cash, bullion and liquid assets closed at **A\$139M**. It should be noted that the higher growth capital results from rolling forward capex related to delays in ramp up at Big Bell and the coincidence of open pit pre-strips on timing.

Several operational updates were released during quarter including:

- **Bluebird Underground Recommences** [refer ASX 7 July 2021];
- **Stope Mining Commences at Triton** [refer ASX 21 July 2021];
- **FY2022 Guidance** [refer ASX 3 August 2021]; and
- **Resources and Reserve Update 2021** [refer ASX 29 September 2021].

COVID-19 Response

The Company maintains a range of measures across its business consistent with advice from State and Federal health authorities to safeguard the health and welfare of our employees and their respective communities. To date, there have been no confirmed cases of COVID-19 across the business.

Interstate travel restrictions and snap lockdowns continue to impact personnel movement and intensify the skills shortage across the mining sector in Western Australia. New public health policy made by the Western Australian Government post-quarter end making COVID-19 vaccination mandatory for FIFO and other workers, has been reviewed and the Company is actively engaging with its workforce to ensure we that we meet the Government imposed first dose deadline of 1 December 2021.

Environment, Health and Safety (EHS)

Disappointingly, we have seen an increase in our overall key performance metrics this quarter with our Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) increasing from 2.18 to 2.38.

Although there was an overall increase in our LTIFR 12mma, both our Fortnum Gold Operations and our Cue Gold Operations have seen ongoing improvements in their individual key performance metrics. Cue Gold Operations have seen a 35% decrease in their LTIFR from 2.30 the previous quarter to 1.48 this quarter. Fortnum Gold Operations has also seen a 3.15% decrease in their LTIFR from 3.49 to 3.38.

Westgold continues to focus on ensuring compliance to our site specific project operational safety plans (POSP) and this quarter has seen an increase in compliance against these plan. Significant work has also commenced on the development of our Underground Mining Training Facility which we believe will further enhance our current training processes.

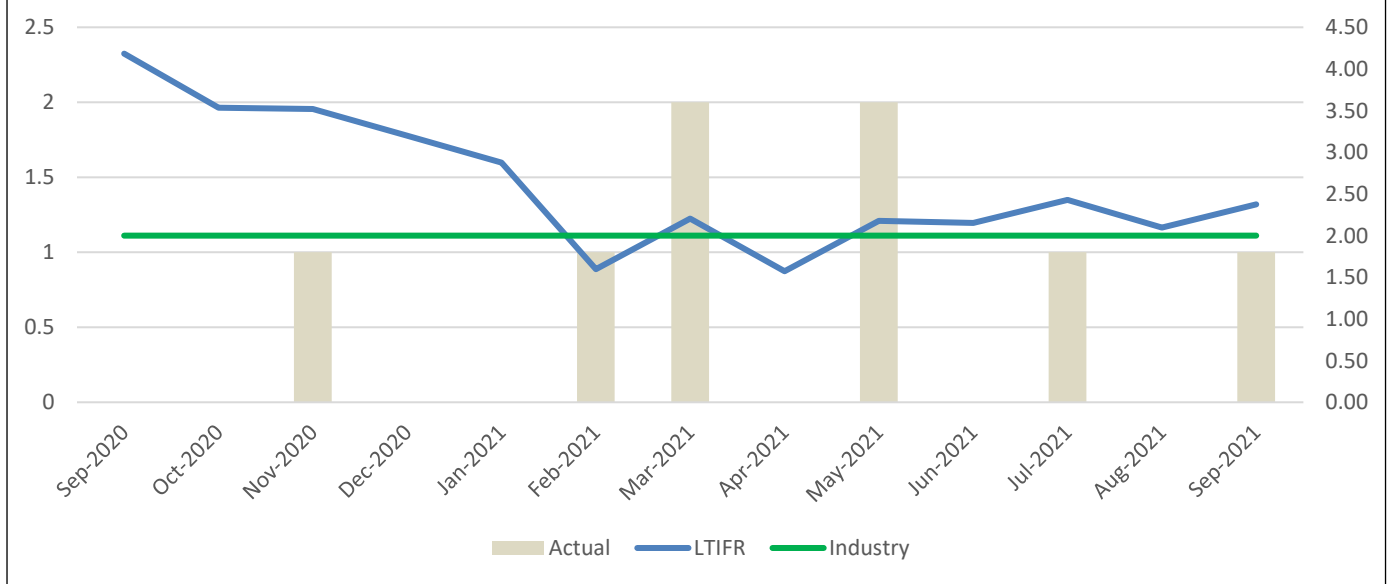
Key safety statistic measures for each key business unit are summarised in **Table 1** and **Figure 3** below.

Table 1: Westgold Group Quarterly Safety Performance

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR 12MMA
Cue Gold Operations	0	1.48	21.52
Meekatharra Gold Operations	2	2.87	38.42
Fortnum Gold Operations	0	3.38	21.94
TOTAL	2	2.38	28.85



Figure 3: Westgold Group LTIFR Performance





GROUP OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Physical and financial outcomes for Westgold Group operations for the quarter are summarised in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Westgold Group Quarterly Performance

		MURCHISON		BRYAH	GROUP	GROUP
		MGO Sept Qtr FY22	CGO Sept Qtr FY22	FGO Sept Qtr FY22	Sept Qtr FY22	FYTD
Physical Summary	Units					
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	348,230	255,102	184,036	787,367	787,367
UG Grade Mined	g/t	2.41	2.84	2.83	2.65	2.65
OP Ore Mined	t	101,753	115,158	0	216,911	216,911
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.10	1.98	0.00	1.57	1.57
All Ores Processed	t	444,619	333,480	203,271	981,370	981,370
Head Grade	g/t	2.08	2.52	2.52	2.32	2.32
Recovery	%	87.6	90.1	94.8	89.9	89.9
Gold Produced	oz	26,115	24,422	15,636	66,173	66,173
Gold Sold	oz	19,239	18,248	12,676	50,163	50,163
Achieved Gold Price	A\$/oz	2,314	2,320	2,336	2,322	2,322
Cost Summary	Units					
Mining	A\$/oz	1,052	1,100	825	1,016	1,016
Processing	A\$/oz	400	322	344	358	358
Admin	A\$/oz	75	74	73	74	74
Stockpile adjustments	A\$/oz	(27)	(217)	(135)	(123)	(123)
C1 Cash Cost (produced)	A\$/oz	1,500	1,279	1,107	1,325	1,325
Royalties	A\$/oz	107	52	58	76	76
C2 Cash Cost (produced)	A\$/oz	1,607	1,331	1,165	1,401	1,401
Corp.Costs/Reclaim. etc	A\$/oz	10	11	22	13	13
Sustaining Capital	A\$/oz	243	63	206	168	168
All-in Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	1,860	1,405	1,393	1,582	1,582
Cash Flow Summary						
Mine Operating Cash Flow	A\$ M	(4.5)	3.0	6.1	4.6	4.6
Growth/Start-up Capital	A\$ M	(10.4)	(17.7)	(3.3)	(31.4)	(31.4)
Plant and Equipment	A\$ M	(3.2)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(6.7)	(6.7)
Net Mine Cash Flow	A\$ M	(18.1)	(17.0)	1.6	(33.5)	(33.5)
Exploration Summary						
Exploration Spend	A\$ M	(3.1)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(5.2)	(5.2)



BRYAH BASIN OPERATIONS

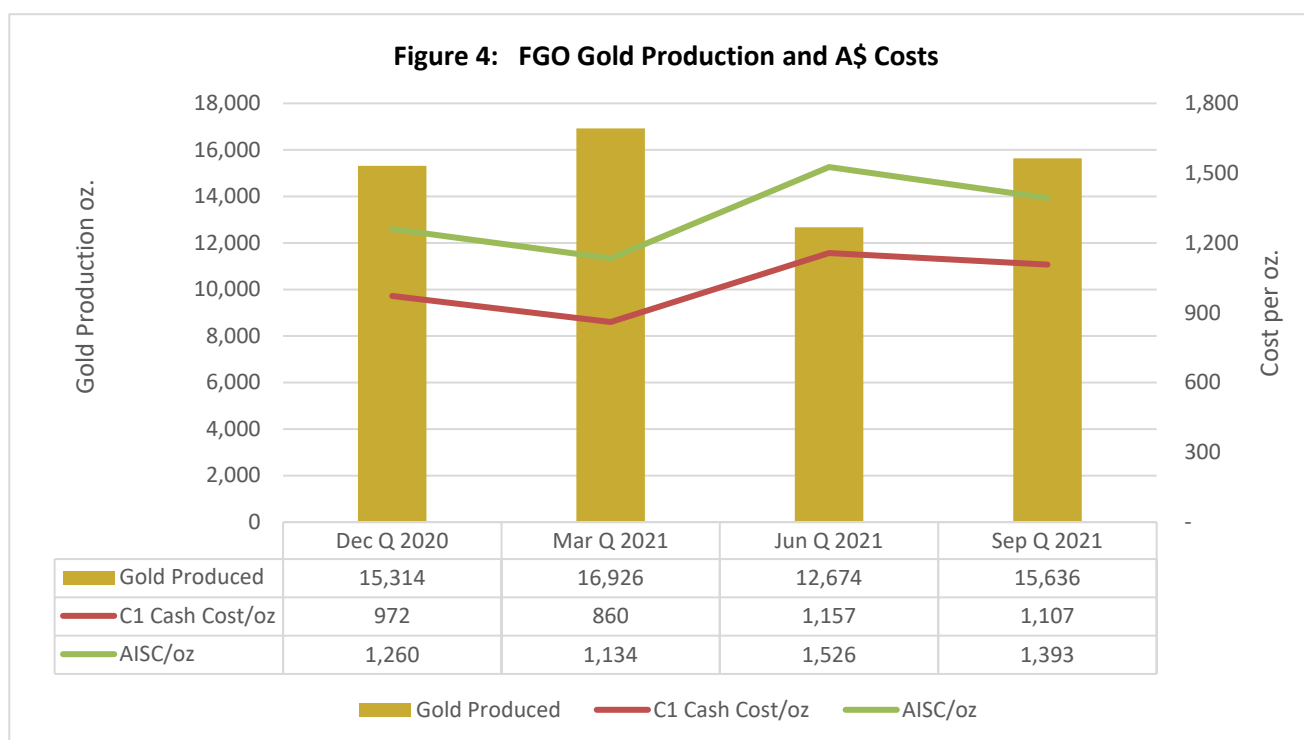
Fortnum Gold Operation [FGO]

FGO gold production for the quarter was 15,636 oz (12,676 oz sold) with Cash cost of sales (C1) of A\$1,107/oz and AISC of A\$1,393/oz, generating a mine operating cash flow of A\$6M.

The Starlight underground mine continues to be the prime high-grade production source at Fortnum and plant feed continues to be supplemented from existing low grade surface stocks. The Fortnum processing hub continued to perform well this quarter milling 203,271t at 2.52 g/t Au for 15,636 oz with the mill operating at 94.8% metallurgical recovery.

Open pit mining is scheduled to recommence during FY22 to replace the existing low-grade ore stocks in the mill feed and enhance overall ore grade sent to Fortnum's 0.9Mtpa processing plant.

Quarterly performance at FGO over the past 12 months is illustrated in **Figure 4** below.



The rolling 12-month results for FGO was 60,550oz produced at a Cash cost of sales (C1) of A\$1,014/oz and AISC of A\$1,315/oz.

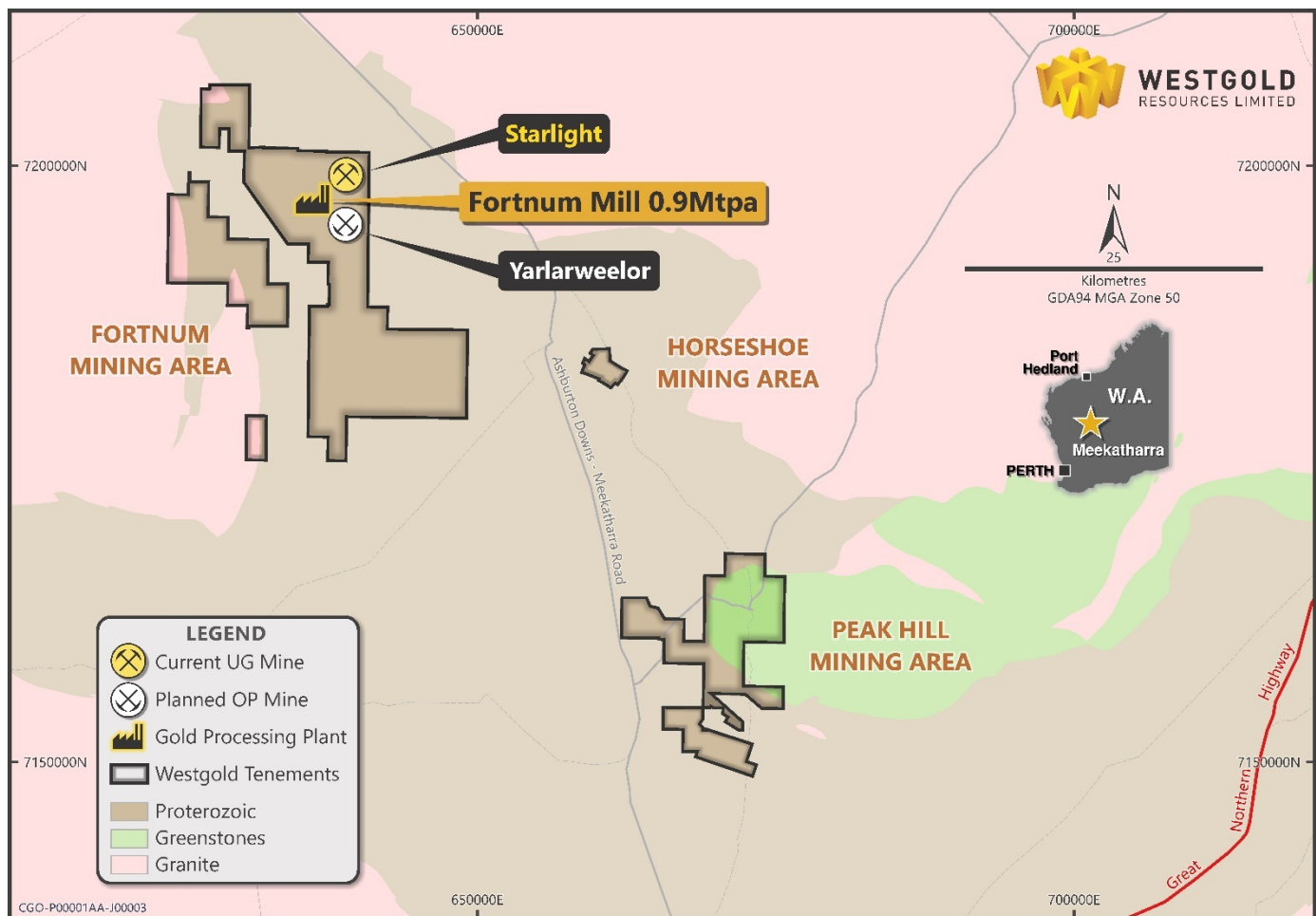


Figure 5: Fortnum Gold Operations Location Map

FGO Near Mine Exploration

Intensified drilling programs were undertaken this quarter at Fortnum's mainstay Starlight underground mine. Drilling has successfully intercepted the Starlight lodes at depths up to 200m below current mining levels providing strong encouragement that Starlight will continue to outperform expectations well into the future.

Outstanding drilling intersections include:

- **7.0m at 5.97g/t Au from 256m in ST1044RD14,**
- **10.98m at 4.62g/t Au from 225m in ST0144RD20; and**
- **2.0m at 54.02g/t Au from 175m in ST1076RD03,**

Additionally, preparation works were completed during the quarter to enable the return of surface RC and diamond drilling rigs early in quarter 2 to commence works to refine the future multi-year open pit mining plan at Fortnum.

Refer to **Appendix A** for details of significant drilling results from FGO.



MURCHISON OPERATIONS

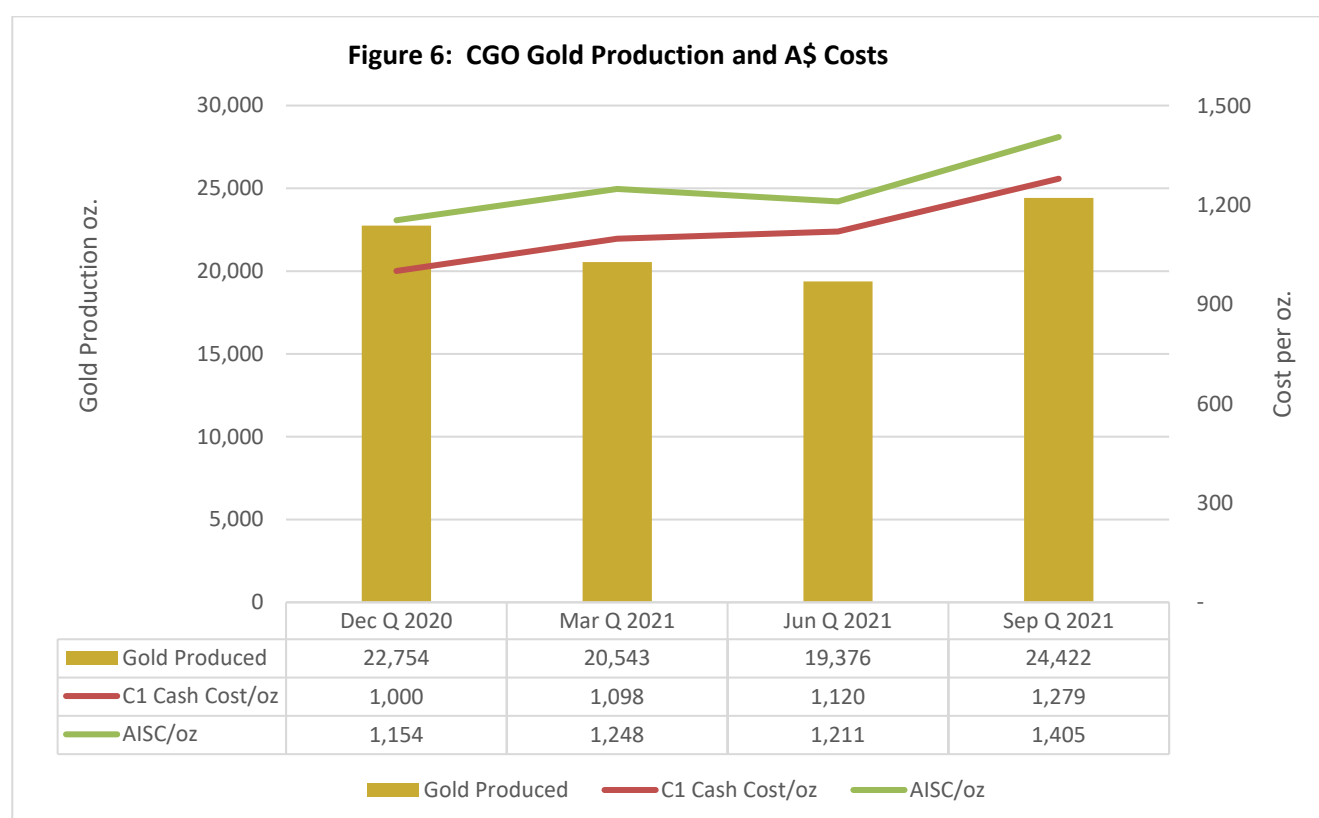
CUE GOLD OPERATION [CGO]

CGO gold production for the quarter was 24,422 oz (18,248 oz sold). Cash cost of sales (C1) for the quarter were A\$1,279/oz and AISC were A\$1,405/oz. The operation generated a mine operating cash flow of A\$3M from an average achieved gold price of A\$2,320/oz.

Big Bell is the primary ore source feeding the Tuckabianna processing hub and the mine continues its upward trajectory in both grade and tonnage and achieved a record monthly production of 79,000t in September. Following in its tracks, the smaller Comet underground mine achieved a project to date record production of 30,000t in September.

The Tuckabianna processing hub performed strongly with throughput of 333,480t at 2.52 g/t Au and 90.1% metallurgical recovery.

Quarterly performance at CGO over the past 12 months is illustrated in **Figure 6** below.



The rolling 12-month results for CGO was 87,096 oz produced at a Cash cost of sales (C1) of \$1,128/oz and AISC of \$1,259/oz.

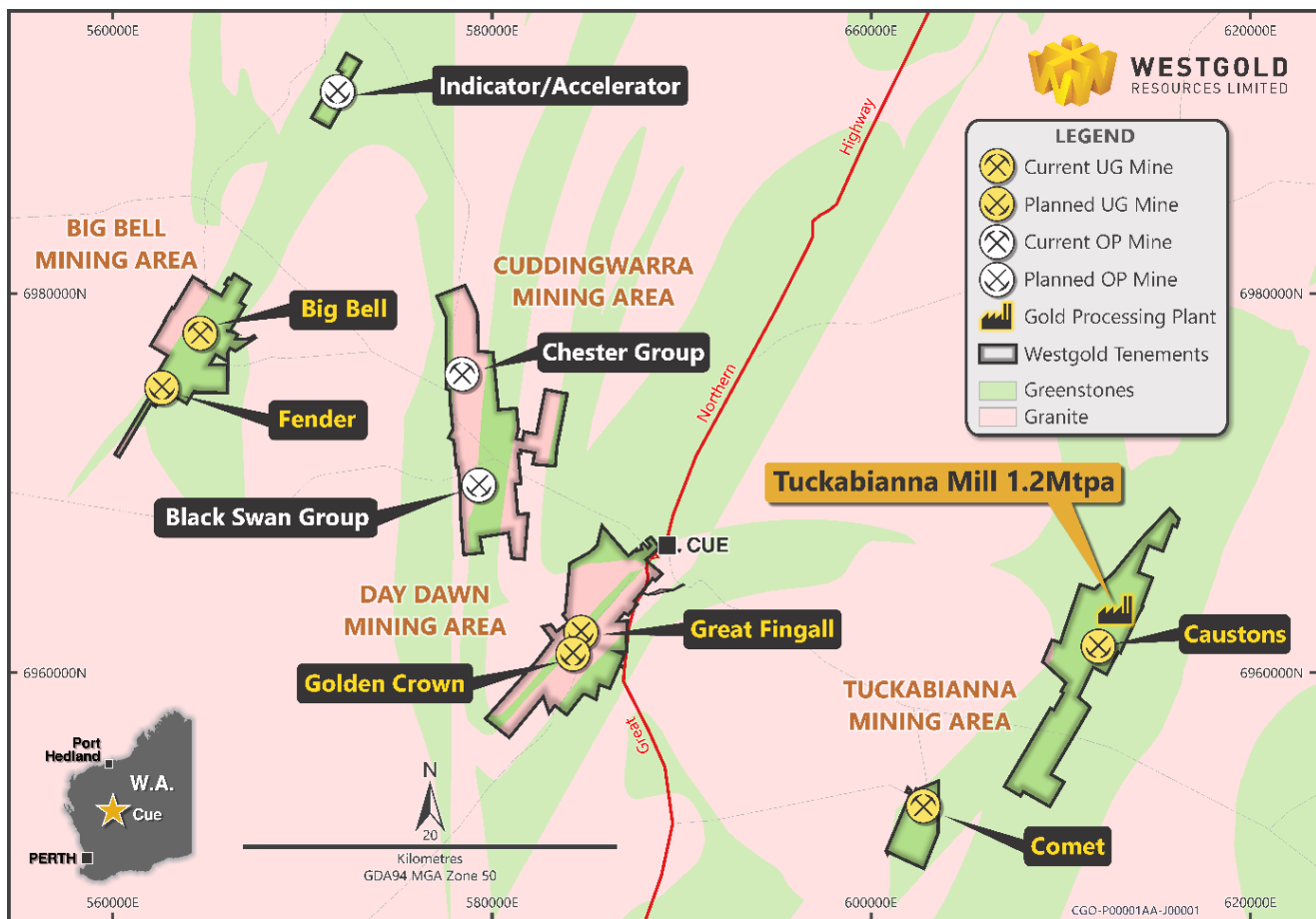


Figure 7: Murchison - Cue Gold Operations Location Map

CGO Near Mine Exploration

During the quarter Big Bell continued to demonstrate why it is the centrepiece of Westgold's Murchison strategy, with ongoing resource definition drilling within the mine consistently returning broad intervals of strong grades in this geometrically simple, tabular orebody.

Better drill results for the quarter included:

- **36m at 4.45g/t Au from 25m in 21BBDD0032;**
- **16.22m at 3.58g/t Au from 201m in 21BBDD0027; and**
- **12.26m at 4.08g/t Au from 196m in 20BBDD0051.**

The Big Bell geology team remains focused on providing maximum definition ahead of the mining front to allow for efficiency of mining and the resultant maximum value generation.

Additionally at CGO, work commenced this quarter on geological definition of one of Westgold's many organic growth options, Comet North. Comet North is the next deposit along strike from the producing Comet underground mine and is adjacent to the northern extensions of the Pinnacles underground mine.

The ore shoot geometries and drilling shadows from historic open pit mining make definition of Comet North mineralisation from existing underground drilling platforms somewhat challenging. Innovatively, the mining services division has adopted an innovative approach by converting an underground diamond drill rig to define the deposit from surface. Early results have proven very encouraging, with continuous, high-grade mineralisation being defined within the Comet North fold hinge area.



Results returned to date include 2m at 7.79g/t Au from 104m in 21CNDD001, 2.61m at 9.21g/t Au from 102m in 21CNDD002 and 3.23m at 5.76g/t Au from 117m in 21CNDD003. Work will continue into the next quarter on acquiring sufficient information on which to base an investment decision.

Follow-up work from last quarter's good results at Coventry Northeast (located between the active Jim's Find open pit and the Coventry North deposit) has continued to deliver encouragement. Better drill results include:

- **3m at 8.57 g/t Au from 35m and 21CVRC069;**
- **7m at 5.06 g/t Au from 53m and 21CVRC079; and**
- **3m at 5.1 g/t Au from 14m and 21CVRC089**

Results to date have ensured that work will continue through the upcoming quarter, with a view to defining this mineralisation sufficiently to allow another open pit to be added to the Cuddingwarra North mining campaign.

A planned open pit at Coventry Northeast will compliment production from Coventry and Coventry North where business cases have now been completed.

Refer to **Appendix B** for details of significant drilling results from CGO.

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATION [MGO]

MGO gold production for the quarter was 26,115 oz (19,239 oz sold) with Cash cost of sales (C1) of A\$1,500/oz and AISC of A\$1,860/oz. MGO generated a mine operating cash flow of (A\$5M) for the quarter.

The September quarter was difficult at MGO and saw a short-term reduction in head grade from the three primary underground mines as they developed through lower grade regions. Bluebird Underground continued this quarter to develop along the peripheral regions of the historical pit where grades are lower than the overall ore reserve grade. December will see an improvement in both grade and volume of ore, resulting from the mine plan developing into the higher-grade endowment regions.

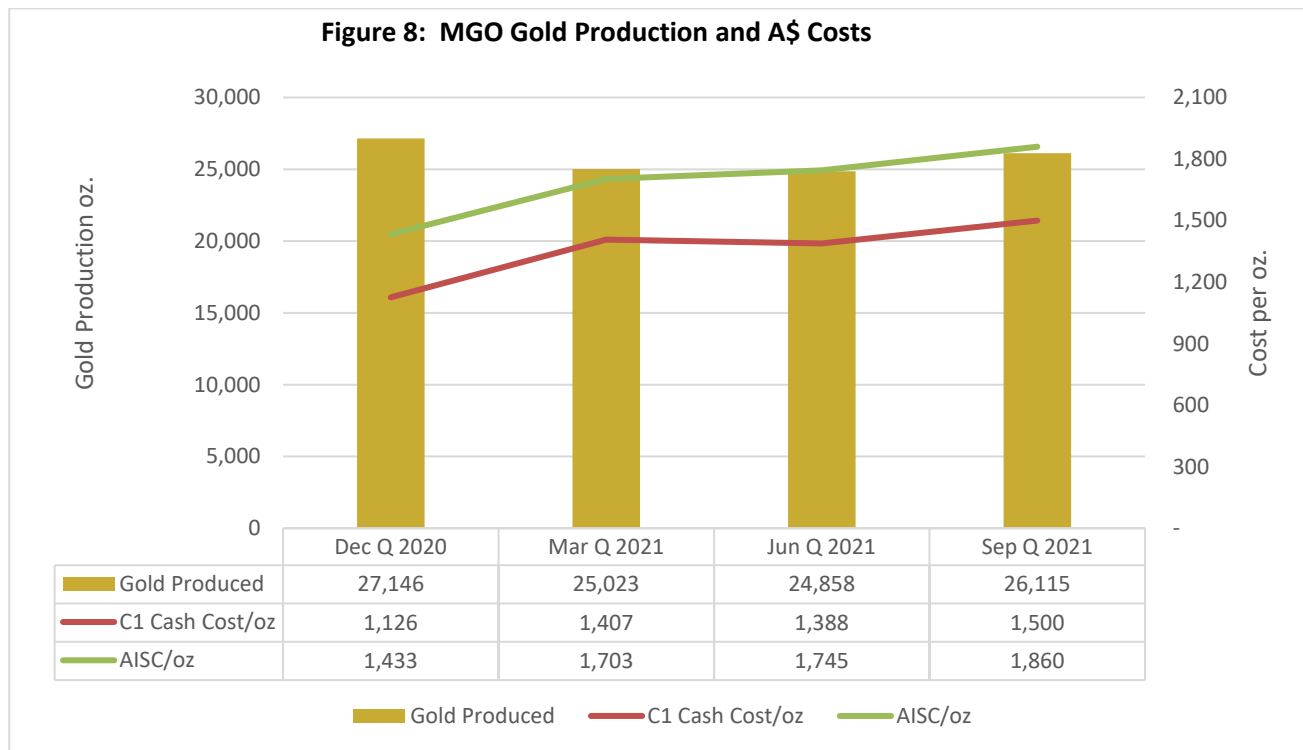
Paddy's Flat head grade will improve on a quarter-to-quarter basis with the exposure and subsequent mining of Fenian Deeps (refer recent drilling results in the MGO Exploration' section). Exposure of additional 'thrust' vein systems in the September quarter is forecast to see new high-grade airleg mining areas developed and lift mine grade in the December quarter.

South Emu-Triton, whilst stable in grade and output this quarter, will see further improvements in the December quarter as a result of full production activities being initiated.

The Bluebird processing hub performed strongly with throughput at 444,619t for the quarter and in-line with the upper end of the 1.6-1.8 million tonne plant capacity. The blended head grade was lower due to increased percentages of lower grade open pit ore from Maid Marion and lower grade underground ores from the two main underground mines. Even with a lower head grade of 2.08 g/t Au, metallurgical recoveries were 87.6% and in line with expectations for the ore blend.



Quarterly performance at MGO over the past 12 months is illustrated in **Figure 8** below.



The rolling 12-month results for MGO was 103,142 oz produced at a Cash cost of sales (C1) of A\$1,352/oz and AISC of A\$1,682/oz.

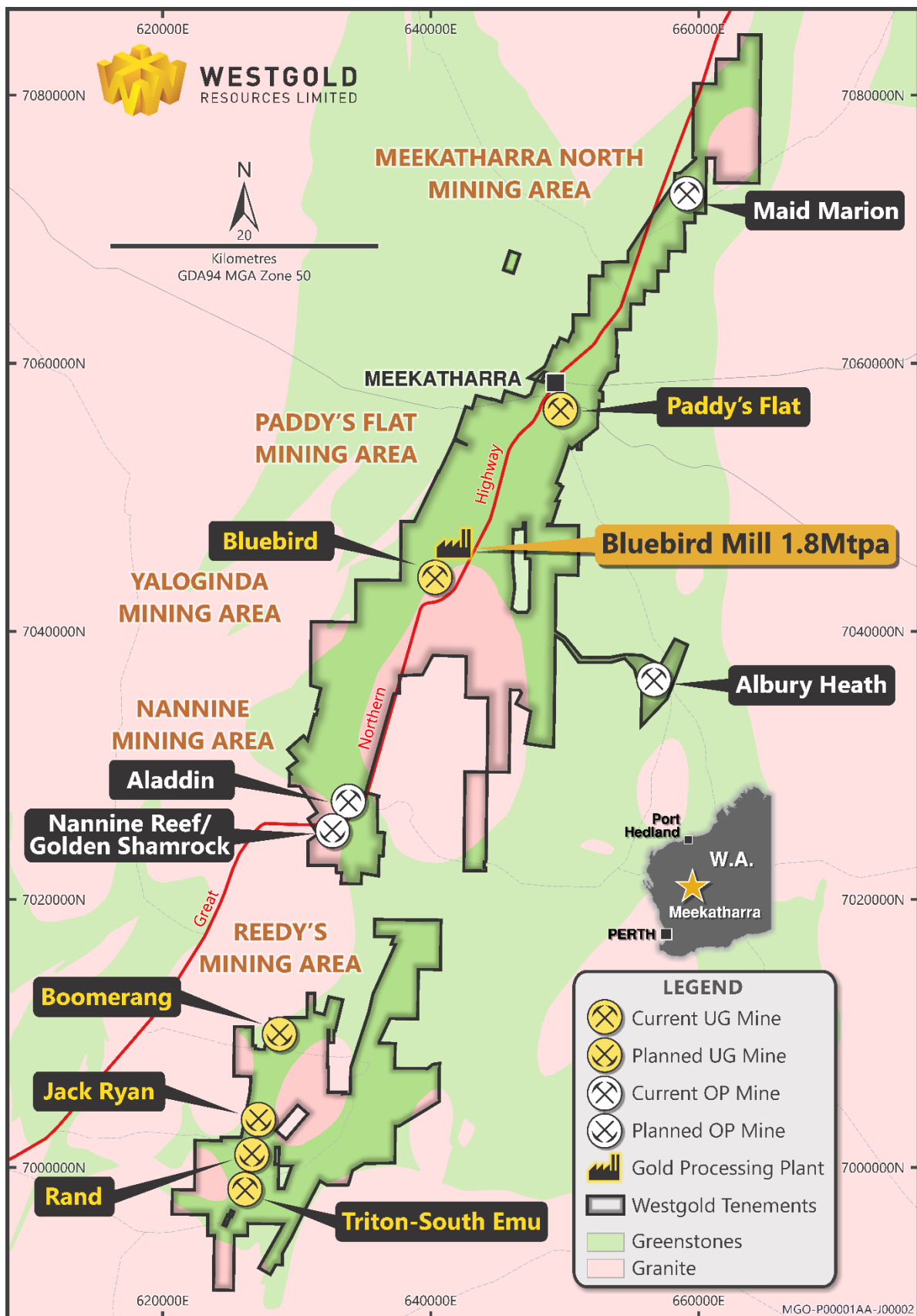


Figure 9: Murchison - Meekatharra Gold Operations Location Map



MGO Near Mine Exploration

Paddy's Flat

After six years of mining through remnant and peripheral lodes, Paddy's Flat is on the cusp of accessing the virgin mineralisation under the prolific Fenian - Consol's mine (the most prolific producer in the Paddy's Flat field, with 832,000 oz of gold produced from 1.5Mt of ore at a grade of 16.8g/t prior to 1984).

As this milestone is approached, the opportunity to test remnant positions adjacent to the old workings has presented itself, with a series of short diamond drilling campaigns subsequently undertaken to allow quantification and mine panning around this remnant material. These drill programs, which remain ongoing, have highlighted significant, remnant high-grade intervals which bodes well for the potential of the virgin lodes which will be accessed over the coming months.

Better results returned to date include:

- **4m at 28.38 g/t Au from 5m in 21CNDD119,**
- **0.85m at 111.63 g/t Au from 110m in 21CNDD137A and**
- **12.6m at 13.60 g/t Au from 52m in 21CNDD138.**

South Emu - Triton

Further to the south at the Reedy's Mining centre, drilling at the Triton underground mine, has continued to provide enticing results including:

- **22.36m at 3.81 g/t Au from 80m in 21TRDD040,**
- **6m at 4.89 g/t Au from 67m in 21TRDD043A and**
- **3.46m at 5.18 g/t Au from 76m in 21TRDD044.**

As updated to the market previously (ASX 21 July 2021) stoping commenced during the quarter at Triton, which represents a significant technical milestone for the project. The commencement of production has subsequently freed up the Reedy geological team to concentrate on extending the South Emu resource at depth, with a view to allowing refinement of long term mine designs, to ensure the most efficient mining of the combined Triton - South Emu underground complex is possible.

Refer to **Appendix C** for details of significant drilling results from MGO.



EXPLORATION AND GROWTH

Activities during the quarter focussed on the collection of new geophysical datasets, ongoing data compilation and the development of a prioritised target pipeline for testing commencing during the December quarter and onwards into 2022.

Three high-resolution aeromagnetic surveys were completed including surveys over the Cuddingwarra and Day Dawn Projects at CGO and a survey over the southern Reedy's Project at MGO. In addition, a large gravity survey was completed over the Bluebird-Yaloginda Projects at MGO.

The data for these surveys has been received and processed with outstanding results leading to the definition, or refinement, of numerous high priority targets for follow-up. As a result of the success of this work additional gravity surveying will be completed during the coming quarter at Banjo Bore (MGO), Cuddingwarra and Day Dawn (CGO).

The development and prioritisation of targets throughout the Company's large Murchison and Bryah tenement holdings is advancing well with a stage 1 completed target pipeline and execution strategy on-track for completion during October. The prioritised targets will subsequently be tested into 2022 and beyond with additional targets generated from the ongoing geophysical campaigns added to the prioritised pipeline as appropriate.

Takeover offer for Gascoyne Resources Limited

On 30 September 2021 Westgold announced its intention to make a takeover offer to acquire regional neighbour Gascoyne Resources Limited [ASX: GCY, "Gascoyne"] who operate the Gilbey's open pit gold mine and associated 2.5Mtpa Dalgaranga processing plant. Westgold sees this acquisition as an opportunity to continue to build a larger, regionally dominant gold producer by supplementing the low-grade Gilbey's open pit ore with higher-grade underground ore and other surplus stocks from our Cue Operations.

The proforma combination of Gascoyne and Westgold can rapidly expand production of the combined group to above 350,000 oz per annum with excess ore from Westgold's Cue Operations extending Dalgaranga's operating life. Westgold's offer is conditional on the planned merger between Firefly Resources and Gascoyne not proceeding.

Westgold will keep all shareholders updated on progress in relation to this opportunity.

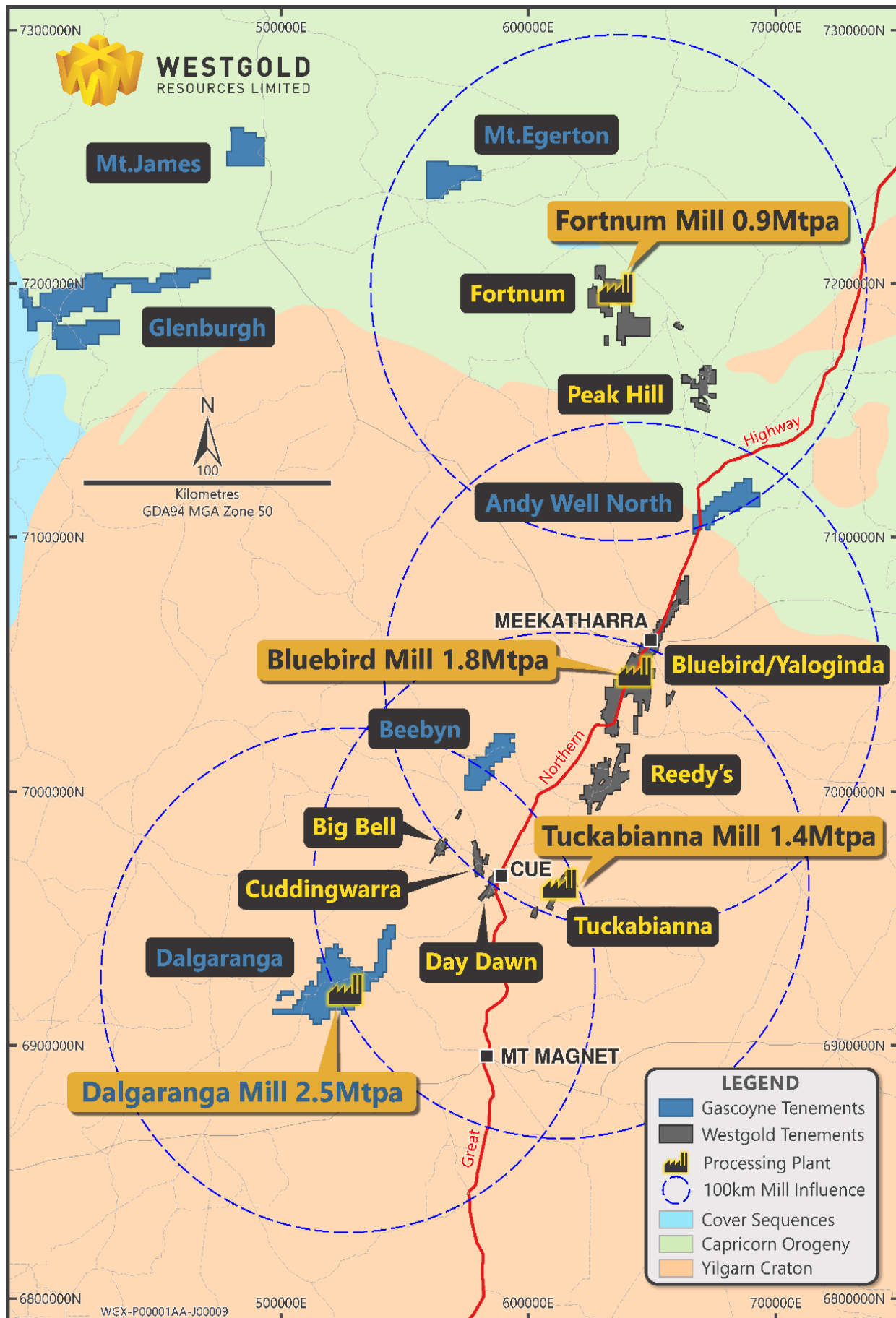


Figure 10: Location of Westgold and Gascoyne Assets in the Murchison & Bryah Region



CORPORATE

Board Changes

As announced on 30 July 2021 the Company's founder, inaugural Managing Director and subsequently Executive Chairman, Mr Peter Cook, has transitioned to Non-Executive Chairman as of 1 August 2021 and Non-Executive Director Mr Wayne Bramwell moved to an Executive Director role from that date.

FY22 Guidance

On 3 August 2021 Westgold announced its gold production guidance for financial year 2021-22 [FY22] to the market.

- **Group Gold Production** **+270,000 oz**
- **Cash cost of sales [C1]** **A\$1,250 – 1,400 oz**
- **All in sustaining cost [AISC]** **A\$1,500 – 1,700 oz**

Maiden Cash Dividend

On 30 August 2021 Westgold announced that the Board approved a maiden cash dividend of \$0.02 cents [unfranked] per fully paid share in recognition of the Company's improved financial performance for FY21 and revised its dividend reinvestment plan [DRP]. The issue price for shares under the DRP being at a 7.5% discount to the daily volume weighted average [VWAP] of the Company's share price for the 5 business days from the commencing of trading after the record date.

The dividend was paid on 15 October 2021.

Financial Statements for FY21

Westgold's Annual Financial Statements were released to the market on 30 August 2021.

Share Capital

Westgold closed the quarter with the following capital structure:

Security Type	Number on Issue
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	424,130,974
Zero Exercise Price Options (ZEPOs)	521,630
Performance Rights (Rights)	3,527,080

Cash, Bullion and Liquid Assets

Description	Sept 2021 Quarter (A\$M)	June 2021 Quarter (A\$M)
Cash	95	151
Bullion	37	0
Cash and Bullion	132	151
Listed Investments	7	6
Total Cash, Bullion and Liquid Assets	139	157

Westgold's treasury closed with cash, bullion and liquid assets of **A\$139M** at quarter end.



Figure 11 summarises key cash movements during the quarter.

Figure 11: Cash and Bullion - Q1 Sept 2021 Movement



Debt

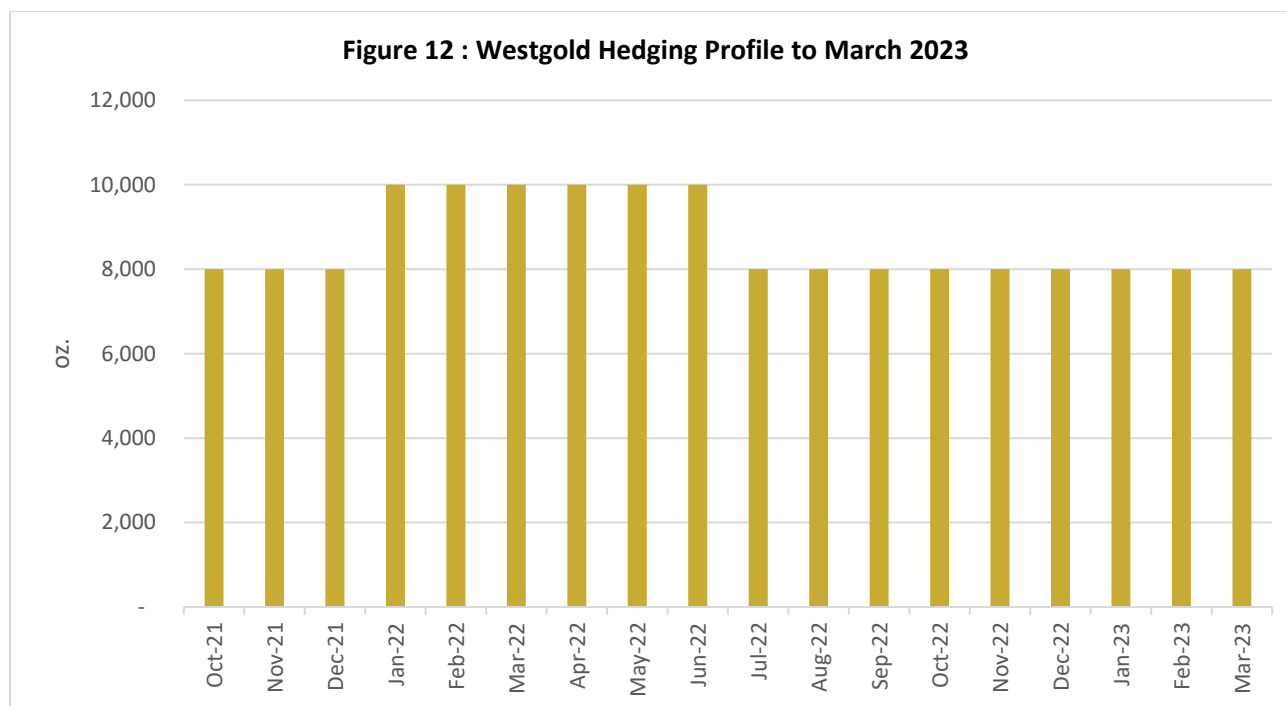
Westgold currently has no corporate debt. The Company has current hire purchase arrangements on acquired plant and equipment under normal commercial terms with expected repayments of approximately A\$19M.

Gold Hedging

Westgold has continued to proactively manage its hedge position with the Group closing the quarter with 156,000 oz hedged at an average A\$2,179/oz. The current hedge profile is summarised in **Figure 12** below.



Figure 12 : Westgold Hedging Profile to March 2023



Looking Forward

Westgold is providing a webcast of the quarterly results today (27 October 2021) at 8:00am AWST. Please see the link below for those who wish to hear the Executive Director Wayne Bramwell and Chief Executive Officer Debra Fullarton summarising the September quarter's results.

<https://webcast.boardroom.media/westgold-resources-limited/20211027/NaN6176073b9ff096001a78a072>

Westgold's Annual Report, Sustainability Report and Corporate Governance Statement will be released later this week.

Westgold's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on 26 November 2021 at 10.00am (AWST) at Liberty Conference Centre, Ground Floor, 197 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000.

ENDS

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE TO THE ASX BY LISA SMITH, COMPANY SECRETARY

FOR ALL INVESTOR AND MEDIA ENQUIRIES:

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is compiled by Westgold technical employees and contractors under the supervision of Mr. Jake Russell B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Russell is a full-time employee to the company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Russell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Russell is eligible to participate in short- and long-term incentive plans of the company.

Forward Looking Statements

These materials prepared by Westgold Resources Limited (or “the Company”) include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company.

Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances.



APPENDIX A – FGO SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERCEPT TABLES

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is Starlight Mine Grid. Significant intervals are >10g/m for areas of known resources and >5g/m for exploration.

FORTNUM GOLD OPERATIONS

Mine/Lode	Hole	North	East	RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip/Azi
Starlight Underground Mine							
Moonlight	WGU399A	7,198,743	636,830	248	8.5m at 3.11g/t Au	47	6/25
	WGU0400	7,198,743	636,831	248	15m at 0.91g/t Au	15	6/36
	WGU0401	7,198,743	636,831	248	8.0m at 1.48g/t Au	27	6/47
Starlight	ST1040GC19	7,198,494	636,577	56	5.0m at 3.28g/t Au	119	-30/80
					3.17m at 5.53g/t Au	185	
					10.07m at 1.54g/t Au	191	
	ST1040GC22	7,198,493	636,577	56	3.4m at 2.73g/t Au	153	-15/93
	ST1040GC23	7,198,494	636,577	56	2.05m at 3.28g/t Au	144	-24/92
					4.12m at 2.31g/t Au	193	
	ST1040GC24	7,198,670	636,541	79	5.0m at 1.07g/t Au	41	29/66
	ST1040GC25	7,198,670	636,541	81	6.0m at 2.52g/t Au	41	22/27
					2.0m at 3.57g/t Au	86	
	ST1044RD02	7,198,520	636,387	44	1.0m at 7.34g/t Au	294	-43/84
	ST1044RD03	7,198,519	636,387	44	1.0m at 6.06g/t Au	448	-38/103
					2.33m at 2.79g/t Au	388	
	ST1044RD14	7,198,548	636,387	44	7.0m at 5.97g/t Au	256	-55/80
					4.88m at 6.26g/t Au	279	
	ST0144RD20	7,198,548	636,387	44	0.46m at 24.18g/t Au	221	-31/75
					10.98m at 4.62g/t Au	225	
	ST1044RD21	7,198,549	636,387	44	3.5m at 7.41g/t Au	245	-31/64
	ST1044RD23	7,198,549	636,387	44	4.33m at 1.47g/t Au	245	-30/53
					2.8m at 3.86g/t Au	256	
					2.24m at 12.13g/t Au	280	
	ST1065GC12	7,198,663	636,597	68	2.0m at 4.94g/t Au	5	-16/63
	ST1065GC13	7,198,663	636,597	69	0.55m at 10.70g/t Au	7	5/63
	ST1065GC15	7,198,681	636,586	70	1.0m at 49.36g/t Au	15	4/66
	ST1065GC16	7,198,702	636,577	69	4.1m at 1.68g/t Au	36	-16/66
	ST1065GC17	7,198,702	636,576	70	0.83m at 42.62g/t Au	4	3/66
					7.87m at 2.38g/t Au	39	
					4.37m at 2.53g/t Au	63	
	ST1065GC18	7,198,725	636,569	70	0.90m at 7.93g/t Au	27	-16/66
					0.70m at 27.94g/t Au	31	
					0.31m at 3.12g/t Au	33	
	ST1065GC19	7,198,725	636,569	70	3.0m at 4.84g/t Au	75	3/66
	ST1065GC23	7,198,752	636,556	71	0.91m at 19.89g/t Au	24	2/66
	ST1076RD03	7,198,675	636,540	78	2.0m at 54.02g/t Au	175	-45/56
	ST1090RD03	7,198,576	636,727	91	3.0m at 3.11g/t Au	40	-22/99
					5.0m at 1.5g/t Au	104	
Trev's	TR1086RD03	7,198,584	636,536	91	10m at 1.17g/t Au	104	36/274



APPENDIX B – CGO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS TABLE - CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

Mine/Lode	Hole	North	East	RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip/Azi
Big Bell Mine							
Big Bell	21BBDD0032	6,977,810	564,923	- 158	3.64m at 1.78g/t Au	0	-72/43
					7m at 3.30g/t Au	8	
					4m at 1.96g/t Au	19	
					36m at 4.45g/t Au	25	
					9m at 4.55g/t Au	73	
					18m at 2.49g/t Au	96	
					2.11m at 2.11g/t Au	120	
					15.55m at 2.45g/t Au	142	
					4.5m at 8.81g/t Au	340	
					16.85m at 2.49g/t Au	79	
	21BBDD0027	6,978,026	564,930	- 145	1.49m at 7.92g/t Au	196	-45/90
					16.22m at 3.58g/t Au	201	
					3m at 1.84g/t Au	220	
					1m at 8.73g/t Au	241	
	20BBDD0051	6,977,775	564,718	- 172	12.26m at 4.08g/t Au	196	-23/98
					6.65m at 4.56g/t Au	189	
	21FDGT001	6,975,196	562,844	410	8.95m at 3.25g/t Au	82	-52/270
	21FDGT002	6,975,248	562,876	401	1m at 7.62g/t Au	75	-57/270
Comet							
Comet North	21CNDD001	6,953,940	603,507	435	2m at 7.79g/t Au	104	-38/306
					3.44m at 1.79g/t Au	159	-38/306
	21CNDD002	6,953,940	603,507	435	2.61m at 9.21g/t Au	102	-56/301
					2.02m at 5.01g/t Au	108	
					2.3m at 5.99g/t Au	119	
	21CNDD003	6,953,908	603,506	435	2.01m at 5.08g/t Au	147	
					3.23m at 5.76g/t Au	117	-50/301
					2.68m at 2.42g/t Au	125	
					0.57m at 10.6g/t Au	165	
	21CNDD004	6,953,908	603,506	435	2.22m at 3.47g/t Au	122	-61/301
	21CNDD005	6,953,877	603,494	435	4.53m at 1.37g/t Au	118	-52/301
Pinnacles	21PNDD009A	6,953,213	603,031	301	4.93m at 1.75g/t Au	135	11/318
Resource Definition							
City of Sydney	21SYRC004	6,973,470	579,025	417	5m at 1.11 g/t Au	3	-60/270
	21SYRC005	6,973,480	579,035	417	8m at 1.2 g/t Au	17	-60/269
	21SYRC006	6,973,480	579,025	417	2m at 2.85 g/t Au	0	-60/269
	21SYRC010	6,973,690	579,104	415	3m at 2.24 g/t Au	29	-60/272
Coventry	21CVRC039	6,975,840	579,205	416	6m at 2.48 g/t Au	23	-60/270
Coventry NE	21CVRC036	6,976,201	579,544	415	2m at 3.89 g/t Au	28	-55/273
	21CVRC037	6,976,199	579,563	416	3m at 4.94 g/t Au	50	-55/278
	21CVRC065	6,975,950	579,515	417	6m at 1.64 g/t Au	39	-53/271
	21CVRC066	6,975,950	579,490	417	5m at 2.62 g/t Au	9	-54/270
	21CVRC069	6,975,975	579,510	417	3m at 8.57 g/t Au	35	-55/271
	21CVRC070	6,975,975	579,495	417	3m at 3.96 g/t Au	18	-55/270



Mine/Lode	Hole	North	East	RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip/Azi
	21CVRC078	6,976,025	579,499	417	6m at 3.57 g/t Au	5	0/0
	21CVRC079	6,976,050	579,535	417	7m at 5.06 g/t Au	53	-55/270
	21CVRC085	6,976,100	579,540	416	2m at 5.71 g/t Au	37	-55/270
	21CVRC085	6,976,100	579,540	416	7m at 1.94 g/t Au	43	-55/270
	21CVRC089	6,976,125	579,514	416	3m at 5.1 g/t Au	14	-55/267
	21CVRC091	6,976,150	579,515	416	4m at 1.48 g/t Au	8	-56/270
	21CVRC093	6,976,175	579,525	416	8m at 1.55 g/t Au	11	-55/269
	21CVRC094	6,976,200	579,535	416	4m at 1.66 g/t Au	16	-55/270
	21CVRC108	6,976,400	579,575	418	2m at 2.73 g/t Au	30	-55/268
Fairlight	21FLRC051	6,972,940	578,800	420	4m at 4.66 g/t Au	36	-60/91
	21FLRC056	6,973,133	579,123	421	9m at 0.77 g/t Au	16	-50/249



APPENDIX C – MGO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS TABLE

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are >10g/m for areas of known resources and >5g/m for exploration.

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

Mine / Lode	Hole	North	East	RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip/Azi
Paddy's Flat Mine							
Consols	21CNDD119	7,056,008	649,996	215	4m at 28.38 g/t Au	5	57/358
	21CNDD120	7,056,008	649,995	215	15.43m at 1.48 g/t Au	0	45/300
	21CNDD122	7,056,008	649,996	210	10.83m at 1.70 g/t Au	1	-41/353
	21CNDD123	7,056,051	650,012	211	10.29m at 0.55 g/t Au	29	-11/190
	21CNDD137A	7,056,033	650,009	191	10.05m at 4.58 g/t Au	74	2/211
					0.85m at 111.63 g/t Au	110	
	21CNDD138	7,056,033	650,009	191	10m at 0.77 g/t Au	32	-6/201
					12.6m at 13.60 g/t Au	52	
	21CNDD139	7,056,032	650,010	191	12m at 0.47 g/t Au	31	-19/195
					17m at 2.22 g/t Au	53	
					6.55m at 4.38 g/t Au	91	
	21CNDD140	7,056,033	650,009	191	3.9m at 3.49 g/t Au	18	-13/178
					.24m at 78.66 g/t Au	38	
					2m at 11.38 g/t Au	40	
					2m at 43.01 g/t Au	47	
	21CNDD143	7,056,033	650,014	190	10.85m at 0.82 g/t Au	38	-40/176
					14.55m at 0.53 g/t Au	61	
					2.4m at 11.85 g/t Au	88	
	21CNDD144	7,056,033	650,014	190	9m at 1.69 g/t Au	0	-53/140
					10.4m at 1.27 g/t Au	48	
Hendrix	21HXDD109	7,056,275	650,204	210	6.35m at 1.84 g/t Au	208	29/111
	21HXDD112	7,056,276	650,204	210	8.55m at 3.97 g/t Au	235	-20/82
Mudlode	21MUDD044	7,056,566	650,361	192	19.37m at 1.09 g/t Au	150	-44/148
					6.31m at 2.18 g/t Au	171	
					6.43m at 1.76 g/t Au	210	
					2.82m at 15.57 g/t Au	222	
					4.11m at 1.94 g/t Au	306	
	21MUDD092	7,056,437	650,451	197	7.03m at 2.69 g/t Au	52	24/205
	21MUDD095	7,056,440	650,460	195	0.95m at 6.73 g/t Au	73	-38/178
					3.05m at 1.76 g/t Au	82	
					6.45m at 3.66 g/t Au	89	
					3.95m at 1.58 g/t Au	115	
					5.19m at 3.83 g/t Au	131	
	21MUDD098	7,056,445	650,418	196	2m at 3.46 g/t Au	120	-28/165
					9.98m at 3.21 g/t Au	125	



Mine / Lode	Hole	North	East	RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip/Azi
	21MUDD102	7,056,457	650,490	172	2.45m at 6.90 g/t Au	0	6/138
	21MUDD103	7,056,457	650,490	171	1m at 36.81 g/t Au	0	-26/124
Prohibition	21PRDD065	7,056,198	649,738	183	8.06m at 0.87 g/t Au	147	-57/108
	21PRDD065	7,056,198	649,738	183	2.26m at 2.74 g/t Au	160	-57/108
					2.73m at 2.36 g/t Au	166	
	21PRDD066	7,056,198	649,738	183	3.28m at 1.74 g/t Au	55	-64/108
					2.09m at 3.63 g/t Au	165	
					8.59m at 2.78 g/t Au	176	
	21PRDD069	7,056,177	649,737	184	4.3m at 1.68 g/t Au	32	-57/108
	21PRDD070A	7,056,177	649,737	184	2.9m at 3.11 g/t Au	55	-65/108
					4.8m at 1.88 g/t Au	80	
	21PRDD075	7,056,216	649,746	183	1.53m at 3.32 g/t Au	97	-60/108
					2m at 4.32 g/t Au	120	
					6.77m at 0.94 g/t Au	128	
					13m at 1.24 g/t Au	137	
					5.35m at 3.01 g/t Au	157	
					7.2m at 1.09 g/t Au	184	
					4.35m at 1.24 g/t Au	222	
					6.75m at 2.48 g/t Au	229	
	21PRDD079	7,056,336	650,021	124	5.9m at 2.32 g/t Au	73	-83/342
	21PRDD081	7,056,137	649,733	184	4.65m at 2.38 g/t Au	192	-61/108
					4.41m at 3.07 g/t Au	269	
	21PRDD084	7,056,034	649,680	186	2.64m at 5.93 g/t Au	330	-63/107
	21PRDD107	7,056,083	649,715	185	6.85m at 0.78 g/t Au	31	-61/108
					12m at 0.89 g/t Au	59	
					13.6m at 0.80 g/t Au	91	
					7m at 2.48 g/t Au	370	
					3.8m at 1.39 g/t Au	381	
	21PRDD117	7,056,229	649,753	182	5.96m at 1.35 g/t Au	67	-58/108
					4m at 6.92 g/t Au	122	
					5.56m at 1.69 g/t Au	136	
					3.22m at 4.29 g/t Au	150	
					3.16m at 1.77 g/t Au	192	
					4.05m at 3.50 g/t Au	198	
					7.43m at 1.20 g/t Au	208	
					0.97m at 5.91 g/t Au	231	
					11.33m at 2.35 g/t Au	235	
	21PRDD118	7,056,207	649,740	183	2.75m at 1.97 g/t Au	40	-56/108
					2.85m at 1.91 g/t Au	104	
	21PRDD132	7,056,179	649,734	188	12.2m at 1.61 g/t Au	40	79/288
					20.55m at 1.74 g/t Au	69	



Mine / Lode	Hole	North	East	RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip/Azi
					6.2m at 0.93 g/t Au	93	
					4.7m at 6.11 g/t Au	127	
	21PRDD133	7,056,177	649,734	188	4.9m at 3.13 g/t Au	51	71/288
					4.85m at 1.66 g/t Au	105	
	21PRDD134	7,056,158	649,732	188	5.4m at 2.19 g/t Au	12	79/288
					4.95m at 1.46 g/t Au	30	
	21PRDD135	7,056,158	649,731	188	3m at 2.85 g/t Au	83	70/288
					5.35m at 0.96 g/t Au	110	
					6.25m at 1.05 g/t Au	117	
	21PRDD155	7,056,322	650,008	107	2.82m at 5.83 g/t Au	51	11/344
					10.25m at 4.64 g/t Au	62	
	21PRDD156	7,056,322	650,009	107	10.2m at 2.62 g/t Au	72	11/353
Vivian's	20VIDD229	7,056,391	650,253	246	0.72m at 116.38 g/t Au	6	-51/186
					8.67m at 4.50 g/t Au	10	
					8m at 2.10 g/t Au	47	
					7m at 2.77 g/t Au	58	
	21VIDD054	7,056,312	650,121	375	10.94m at 1.37 g/t Au	41	17/176
					3.9m at 1.57 g/t Au	74	
	21VIDD105	7,056,688	650,547	227	11.79m at 1.21 g/t Au	29	-60/61
	21VIDD106	7,056,675	650,537	226	6.17m at 9.20 g/t Au	66	-66/115
South Emu – Triton Mine							
South Emu	21SEDD013	6,997,396	625,617	211	8.97m at 2.12 g/t Au	76	-22/231
	21SEDD016	6,997,398	625,617	211	8m at 0.73 g/t Au	71	-55/259
	21SEDD018	6,997,396	625,617	211	2.76m at 3.01 g/t Au	72	-28/242
	21SEDD019	6,997,396	625,617	211	9m at 1.08 g/t Au	98	-41/216
	21SEDD022	6,997,400	625,617	212	5.53m at 3.42 g/t Au	74	35/291
Triton	21TRDD038	6,998,366	625,749	305	6.64m at 2.16 g/t Au	70	-20/294
					5.2m at 0.99 g/t Au	82	
	21TRDD040	6,998,366	625,748	305	22.36m at 3.81 g/t Au	80	-30/307
	21TRDD043A	6,998,366	625,748	306	6m at 4.89 g/t Au	67	3/305
					7.9m at 10.67 g/t Au	84	
	21TRDD044	6,998,156	625,707	342	3.46m at 5.18 g/t Au	76	32/275
	21TRDD047	6,998,159	625,708	340	3m at 2.71 g/t Au	64	-21/325
	21TRDD047				4.02m at 4.27 g/t Au	103	
	21TRDD047				2.07m at 6.41 g/t Au	110	



APPENDIX D – JORC 2012 – GOLD DIVISION

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques Drilling techniques Drill sample recovery	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. - Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). - Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. Face Sampling At each of the major past and current underground producers, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are dominated by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four-tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	- Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. - Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the Company's servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. - Development faces are mapped geologically. - RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		- Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. - Logging is quantitative in nature. - All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. - RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. - RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. - Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. - Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. - Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. - Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. - QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. - The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. - The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; - A 40g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. - The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. - Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. - No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. - Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. - These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- No independent or alternative verifications are available. - Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. - Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. - All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. - No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. - All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. - Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of	Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resources as they stand.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual do-main.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. - Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. - Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. - It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- For samples assayed at on-site laboratory facilities, samples are delivered to the facility by Company staff. Upon delivery the responsibility for sample security and storage falls to the independent third-party operators of these facilities. - For samples assayed off-site, samples are delivered to a third-party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- Native title interests are recorded against several WGX tenements. - The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. - Several third-party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. - The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being; \$10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at \$2M)- Perilya - State Government – 2.5% NSR - The tenure is currently in good standing. - There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. - There are no known impediments to continued operation. - WGX operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	- The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. - The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. - Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	MGO MGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		- The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syn- cline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles: - Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold. - Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold. - The Yaloginda area is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes. - The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur with- in a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occur. CGO - CGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. - Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. - Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. - The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.
		FGP - The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. - The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. - The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are downhole width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release if required.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.