



WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

Quarterly Report

for the period ending 31 December 2018

ASX:WGX

Highlights

- Westgold Resources Limited (**ASX:WGX**) (**Westgold**) produced 67,546 ounces of gold for the quarter of which 7,482 ounces was attributable to third party ore processing.
- Group gold operational EBITDA (un-audited) increased by 51% over the previous quarter to \$18 million.
- Group gold operations had cash costs (C1) of A\$1,364/oz falling 3% over the previous quarter.
- Group gold operations had AISC of A\$1,501/oz also falling 3% over the previous quarter.
- Cue Gold Operations continued its ramp-up with production output increasing by 17% over the previous quarter to 14,676 ounces.
- Big Bell continued to advance with the first ore from development achieved late in the quarter. Refurbishment and re-habilitation is significantly advanced and new development works to re-establish the main sub-level cave will commence in the coming quarter followed by a progressive ramp-up to full production rates by the end of Calendar 2019.
- The Fortnum Gold Operations had its sixth consecutive quarter of increased gold output with production rising marginally to 13,673 ounces at and cash costs falling by 16% over the previous quarter to A\$1,100/oz and AISC falling by 14% over the previous quarter to A\$1,244/oz. The first resource extension drilling program at Starlight returned substantial intercepts of high-grade gold.
- MGO output was slightly lower at 23,416 ounces at Cash Cost (C1) of \$A1,288/oz due to some delays in the completion of Jack Ryan and the on-set of ore stoping at South Emu.
- A placement raising a gross A\$23.4 million, and an extension to the group's gold pre-pay arrangement of A\$20.85 million was completed to replenish working capital.
- Many exciting exploration results were delivered from Westgold's projects including including 85.6 m at 9.4 g/t Au from the Starlight Underground Mine in WGU088 and 2.69 m at 139.7 g/t Au in 18VIDD129 in a new thrust struture at Paddy's Flat Underground Mine.

Enquiries

Peter Cook

Managing Director
peter.cook@westgold.com.au

Steve Norregaard

Director of Operations
steve.norregaard@westgold.com.au

Rod Corps

Manager – Investor Relations
rod.corps@westgold.com.au

Westgold Resources Limited
ACN 009 260 306

t: +61 8 9462 3400 | e: reception@westgold.com.au | w: www.westgold.com.au
PO Box 7068 Cloisters Square, Perth 6850 | Level 6, 197 St Georges Tce, Perth WA 6000

Executive Summary

The December 2018 quarter witnessed steady group gold output whilst at the same time significant progress was made in the growth of the Murchison Region gold operations.

Overall cash costs (C1) reduced by 3% and group gold operational EBITDA (un-audited) increased by 51% respectively over the previous quarter.

Fortnum Gold Operations (FGO) had a modest increases in gold output to 13,673 ounces and cash costs (C1) and AISC dropped by 16% and 14% respectively to A\$1,100/oz and A\$1,244/oz.

Whilst underground ore production from Starlight was dominated by bulk low-grade remnant stopes, the mine did advance into virgin territory which should result in higher average mining grades going forward and increased gold output.

Meekatharra Gold Operations (MGO) output was 8% lower at 23,416 ounces primarily due to delays in the on-set of ore stoping at South Emu (which is now underway) and some short-term productivity issues at Paddy's Flat. These were exacerbated by lower throughput due to ore hardness during the quarter. It is expected the secondary crushing circuit will be finalised by the end of April 2019 which will enable plant capacity to return to higher levels. The impact was a slightly higher cash cost (C1) for the quarter at A\$1,288/oz.

Cue Gold Operations (CGO) completed its third full quarter of gold output following the re-commissioning of the Tuckabianna Process Hub. The plant is running at full capacity and open pit mining at Day Dawn began to replace some of the lower grade tailings and stocks as a blended plant feed. The ramp-up in gold output continued with a 17% increase in gold output over the previous quarter to 14,676 ounces. Cash costs (C1) were \$1,695/oz reflecting the lower grade ores in the depleted upper zones of the Day Dawn open pits. The Day Dawn pits fill the plant throughput whilst the Big Bell mine builds to full production over Calendar 2019. At Big Bell, the first ore was achieved from development in the newly defined (and additional) southern ore position. The new development (twin declines) to re-establish the previous sub-level cave mine will commence in April 2019 with coincidental ore being won from the new southern ore position. Big Bell will ramp to full output progressively over 2019.

Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO) had 45% of its plant availability allocated to toll processing. Gold output at the plant increased to 15,781 ounces of which 7,482 ounces was attributable to third party toll processing. Quarterly cash costs (C1) and AISC reduced by 20% and 21% from the previous quarter to \$1,426/oz and \$1,570/oz. Westgold continues to review long term options for the project.

Westgold used the rise in gold price during the quarter to re-structure its hedge book to a simple flat forward structure of 10,000 ounces per month at \$1,776/oz for the next 15 months (150,000 ounces total). In addition, Westgold extended its gold pre-pay arrangement with Citi to 22,591 ounces bring forward a further \$20.85m in funding which amortises at ~1,250 ounces per month.

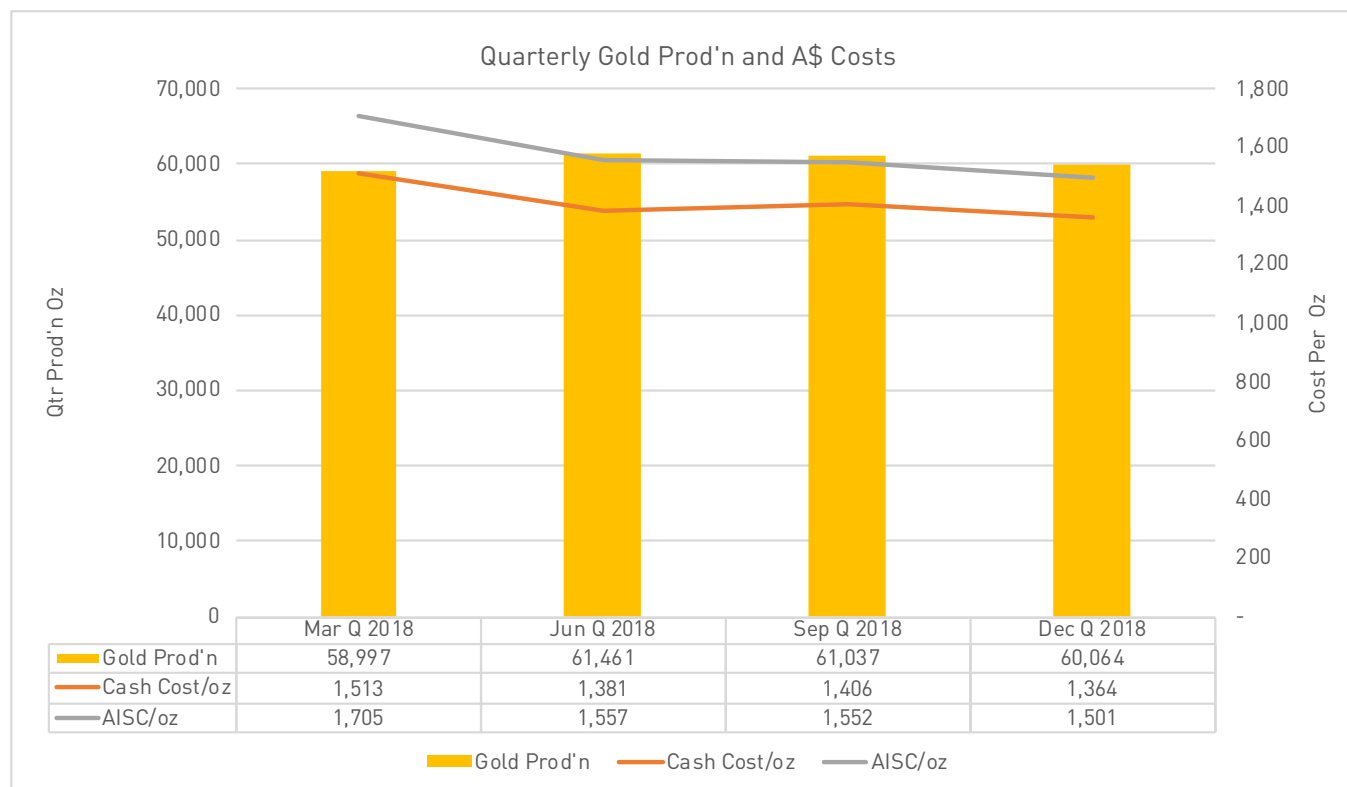
The contract mining business of Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (ACM) operated steadily delivering on the group's internal growth projects. Internal revenue is consolidated back into the group's operations. Internal and external contracts of ACM generated EBITDA of \$4.77 million for the quarter of which \$0.83 million was from external contracts.

The group agreed to sell its Mount Marion Lithium Royalty to Cobalt 27 in a swap for \$250,000 in cash and 200 metric tonnes of Cobalt metal. Settlement is expected in the coming quarter.

Group safety stats for the quarter are summarised below:

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Higginsville Gold Operations	0	3.5	69
Cue Gold Operations	0	6.8	146
Meekatharra Gold Operations	1	4.6	108
Fortnum Gold Project	0	3.3	112
ACM – External Contracts	0	5.9	89

Quarterly performance with YTD performance is tabulated and graphed below:



Note: The SKO was divested at the end of the March Quarter 2018 reducing expected forward gold output by approximately 15,000 ounces per quarter.

Operations Report

Physical and financial outputs for the group's gold operations for the quarter are summarised below:

		HGO	MGO	CGO	FGO	Group Quarter	Group Rolling 12 Months
Physical Summary	Units						
UG Ore Mined	t	0	197,300	65,500	100,000	362,800	1,230,700
UG Grade Mined	g/t	0.0	3.81	3.46	2.62	3.60	3.31
OP BCM Mined	BCM	522,940	0	585,500	428,900	1,537,300	8,402,000
OP Ore Mined	t	202,750	0	95,400	135,600	436,800	2,211,200
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.80	0.0	1.59	1.60	1.69	1.56
All Ore Processed*	t	174,500	308,200	289,100	211,700	983,500	4,309,200
Head Grade	g/t	1.79	2.75	1.75	2.10	2.15	2.01
Recovery	%	82.3	85.9	90.2	95.5	88.6	86.2
Gold Produced	oz	8,299	23,416	14,676	13,673	60,064	235,642
Gold Sold	oz	8,619	22,961	14,487	13,744	59,811	237,422
Achieved Gold Price	A\$/oz	1,736	1,725	1,725	1,722	1,726	1,693
Cost Summary							
Mining#	A\$/oz	789	653	894	818	819	821
Processing	A\$/oz	609**	415	656	463	511	521
Admin	A\$/oz	140	75	79	83	87	135
Stockpile adjustments	A\$/oz	(112)	146	67	(264)	(2)	(27)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	A\$/oz	1,426	1,288	1,695	1,100	1,364	1,459
Royalties	A\$/oz	59	83	41	50	62	64
Marketing/Cost of sales	A\$/oz	3	1	1	1	1	2
Sustaining Capital		49	83	20	75	61	87
Reclamation & other adj.	A\$/oz	34	5	9	17	13	17
All-in Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	1,570	1,461	1,766	1,244	1,501	1,628

* Excludes production from toll processing.

** HGO processing cost are net of toll processing credits

Assumes planned plant upgrade at HGO proceeds.

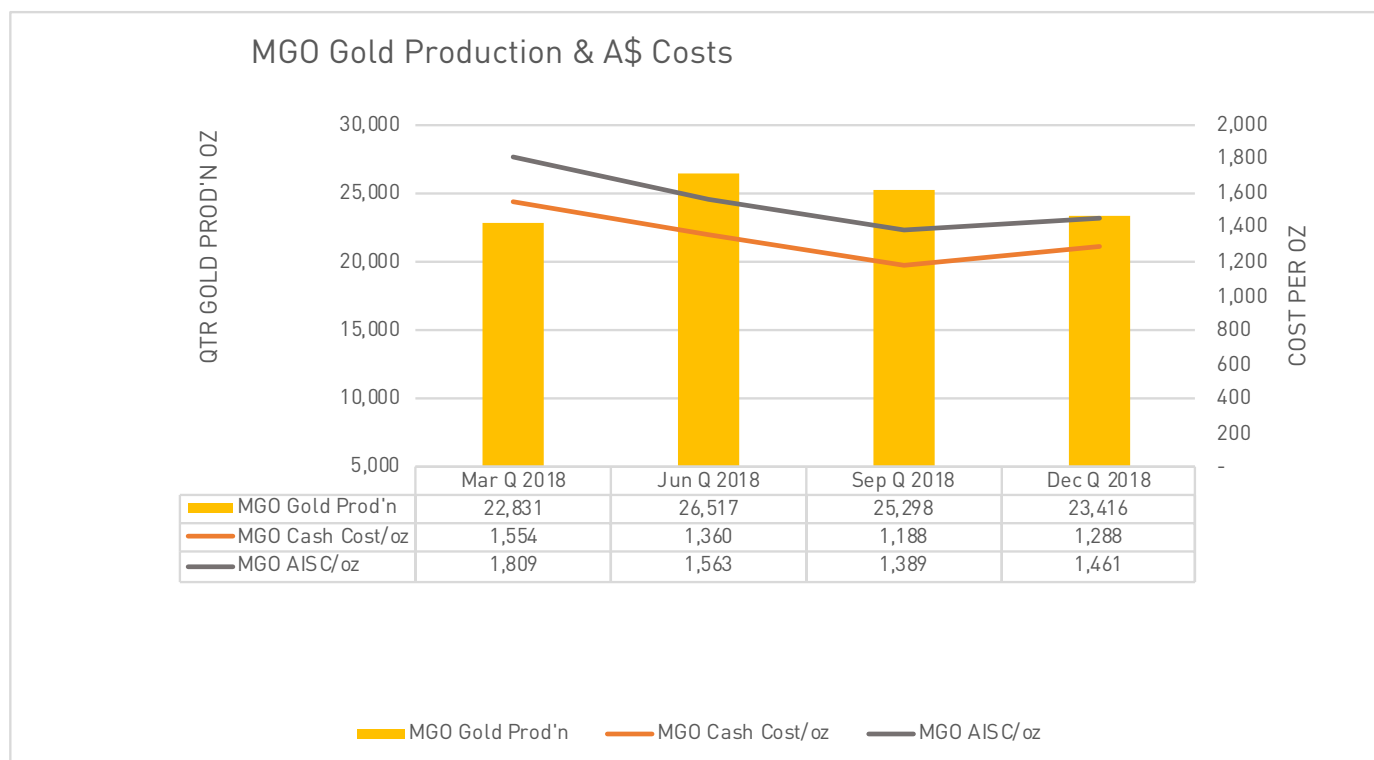
Note: Financials are un-audited numbers. Table subject to rounding errors.

Meekatharra Gold Operations (MGO)

MGO produced 23,416 ounces of gold for the quarter down 7% on the previous quarter. As a consequence, Cash Costs (c1) were 8% higher for the quarter at A\$1,288/oz. AISC for MGO for the quarter were A\$1,461 per oz.

During the quarter underground mining occurred at the Paddy's Flat, Jack Ryan and South Emu underground mines. Paddy's Flat was a steady producer with mined tonnes up slightly but grade slightly lower. Mining from the small Jack Ryan deposit was terminated early after continuous stope hanging-wall failure. The transition to ore stoping at South Emu-Triton was slightly behind schedule also resulting in lower than expected output. No open pit mining occurred and ore feeds came from the significant tonnages of open pit ore on stockpile. Plans to recommence open-pit mining with the next stage of the Mickey Doolan open pit in April 2019.

Ore processed for the quarter was 308,177 tonnes at 2.75 g/t Au with metallurgical recoveries of 85.9% and 23,416 ounces of gold was produced. Plant throughput was down approximately 15% on the previous quarter as the impact of 100% hard ore ores was felt. The installation of the new permanent secondary circuit is now expected to be completed by the end of April 2019 due to delays in electrical component delivery. Throughput should increase back to the 160-180tph rate when this is installed.



MGO Exploration & Development

MGO has produced a solid quarter of geological results from its two operating underground gold mines.

The results returned have further increased Westgold's understanding of the form and extent of the fabulous ore systems at the Paddy's Flat Mine. In the bulk Prohibition area of the mine, results such as **7.18 m at 13.98 g/t Au from 82 m in 18PRDD007** provide confidence in the ongoing nature of base-load feed out of the mine, whilst multiple outstanding results in the high-grade "Spur" and "Thrust" Vivian's lodes including **1.82 m at 101.37 g/t Au from 68 m in 18VIDD122, 2.69 m at 139.67 g/t Au from 63m in 18VIDD129** and **6.25 m at 25.86g/t Au from 54m in 18VIDD357** provide the necessary lever to control the grade profile out of the mine to optimise feed to the Bluebird Plant.

Pleasing results from recent drilling at Mudlode, which is set to become the next high-grade production source at the Paddy's Flat mine. Results such as 10 m at 12.85 g/t Au from 81 m in 18VIDD322 have confirmed that the mine has yet another high-grade source of production available to exploit from current infrastructure and these should transition production in the ensuing quarter.

At the Triton – South Emu Mine, the first phase of the maiden underground drilling campaign was completed during the quarter. Whilst the program was limited in extent due to a lack of available drill platforms, five of the eight holes drilled have returned significant intercepts above 5 g/t Au, with the best result to date coming from 18SEDD006 (6.3 m at 10.09 g/t Au from 64 m). Drilling activities will recommence early in the New Year as further platforms become available.



Cue Gold Operations (CGO)

CGO utilises the Tuckabianna Plant (1.2 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the southern part of the overall CMGP Project area.

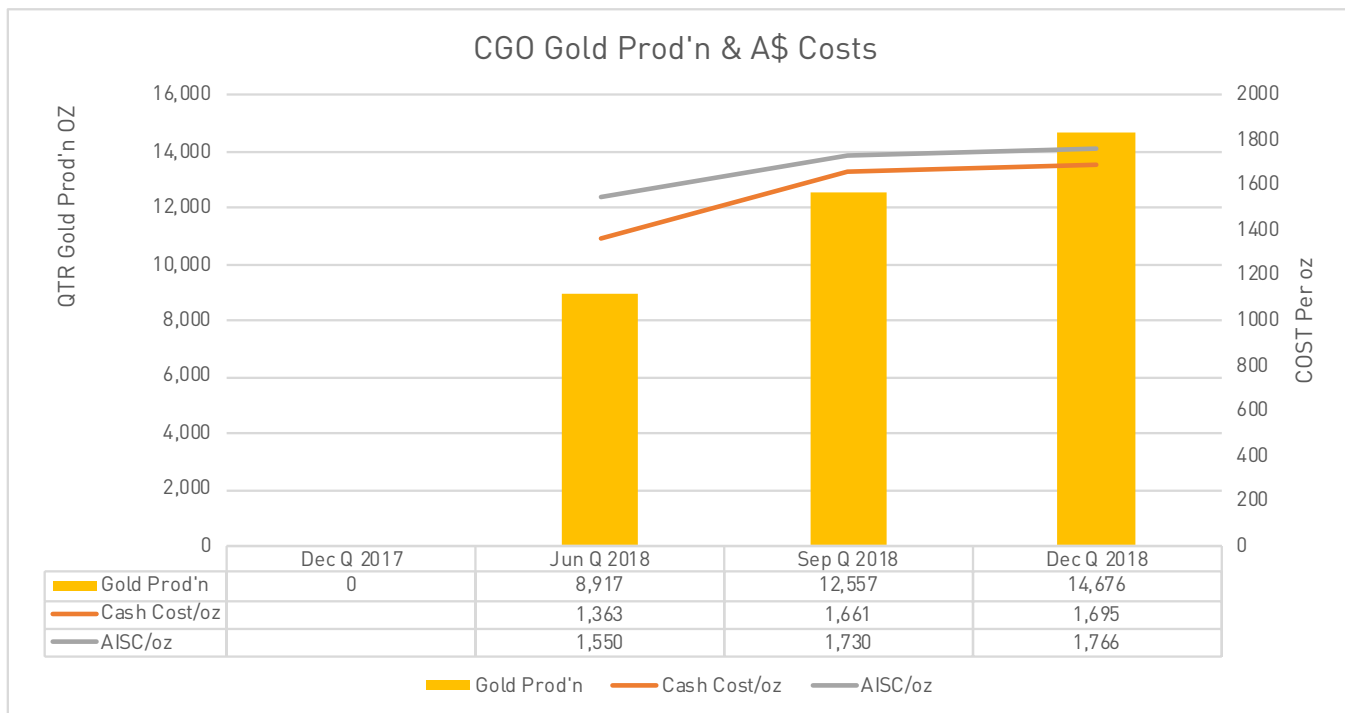
CGO completed its third operational quarter since commissioning. In the prior quarter, the plant up-scaled to achieve expected throughput rates of 150 tph. The focus of this quarter was to begin to increase head grade by the introduction of open pit ores from the Day Dawn group. This was successfully achieved with 95,400 tonnes of open pit ore at a grade of 1.58 g/t Au produced. Additionally output from the small Comet underground mine increased to 65,500 tonnes at 3.46 g/t Au.

The plant processed 289,122 tonnes at 1.75 g/t Au achieving a 90.2% recovery and producing 14,676 ounces. Gold output increased 17% over the previous quarter and Cash Costs (c1) were A\$1,695/oz reflecting the lower grades and expected higher unit costs in the upper parts of the Day Dawn open pits.

The ramp-up in gold production is expected to continue in the ensuing quarter as higher-grade ore is delivered from the open pits. These open pits fill an important void for CGO as the Big Bell mine builds to full output and ultimately (by end of CY2019) dominates plant feed at CGO.

Excellent progress was made at Big Bell during the quarter. Mine refurbishment is approaching the latter stages. Mine rehabilitation works including the substantial re-bolting, meshing and cable-bolting of the old development and drives is well advanced and initial bogging of the old cave to ensure its movement has commenced.

Big Bell produced its first ore following the discovery of a modest ore position to the south of the historic cave. Development has commenced on these and stoping of them is expected in February 2019 providing a small but steady amount of ore production as the re-start of the main sub-level cave gains pace.



CGO Exploration & Development

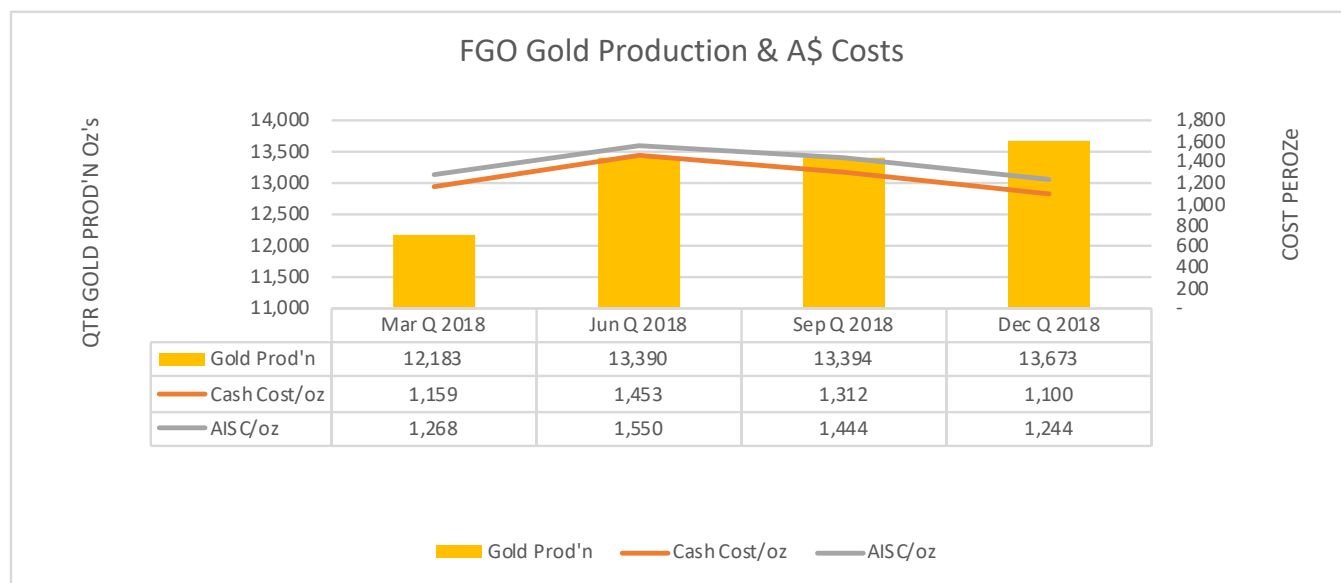
Exploration into the southern extremities of the Big Bell mine has returned economic intercepts with meaningful upside as is indicated by results such as **25.8 m at 3.91 g/t Au from 166 m in 18BBGC0002**, **18.8 m at 4.24 g/t Au from 143 m in 18BBGC0005** and **18.5 m at 4.55 g/t Au from 191 m in 18BBGC0011** (note that the oblique nature of the drillhole / orebody intersection means that the downhole widths are over-representative of the likely mined width).

Fortnum Gold Operations (FGO)

FGO (previously referred to as the Fortnum Gold Project, FGP) had its sixth consecutive, albeit modest increase in gold output producing 13,673 ounces for the quarter at a Cash Cost (C1) of A\$1,100 per ounce and AISC of \$1,244 per ounce.

FGO continued its transition toward underground mining as the dominant ore source during the quarter. Ore driving commenced on the first virgin Starlight lodes during the quarter with the ore system showing excellent ore grades. Ore production was the quarter was still dominantly from the lower grade remnant ore positions which also experienced some additional dilution due to their proximity to old workings. The underground mine produced 100,000 tonnes of ore at a grade of 2.62 g/t Au. The first ore stoping on virgin lodes is planned for the coming quarter which should see overall mine head grades increase and with it commensurate gold output. In addition, open pit mining from the Yarlaweelor open pits continued with a decision made late in the quarter to slow the production rate due to the large stocks built in front of the process plant. Open pit production was 135,633 tonnes at 1.60 g/t Au and a total of 428,900 cubic metres of material was moved.

Output for the quarter is shown below:



The plant processed 211,700 tonnes for the quarter (approx. 102 tph) from a blended feedstock which had an average grade of 2.10 g/t Au. Metallurgical recoveries were excellent at 95.5%.

Westgold made a substantial investment in the upgrade of the airstrip at FGP, expending approximately \$1.55 million to enable direct flights from Perth.

FGO Exploration & Development

A series of significant underground diamond drilling programs continued this quarter at the Starlight underground mine. Drilling activities have focussed on the down-plunge testing of historically mined areas with the first and most northerly hole down-plunge returning a broad intercept of 78.26 metres at 5.23 g/t Au, inclusive of 17.7 m at 11.27 g/t Au from 141 m in WGU0089. This is located circa 100 vertical metres below current producing levels).

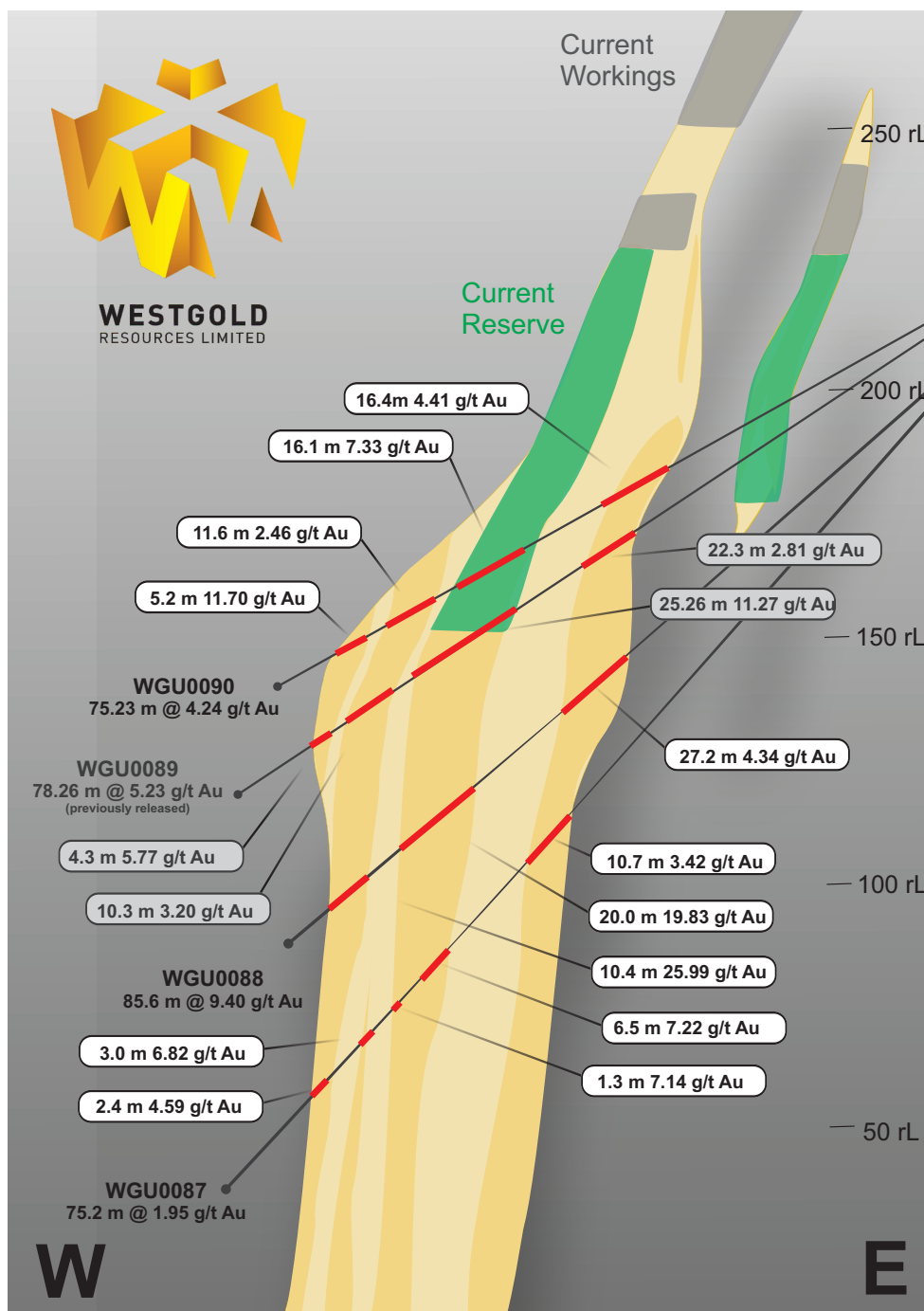
Subsequent to the end of the quarter a number of follow up holes to this were announced (refer ASX announcements of 23/1/2019 and 18/12/2018) which continued to show excellent broad intercepts with significant higher grade core zones. These include:

- Hole WGU089 which had an intercept of 78.26 m (~55 m true width) at 9 g/t Au from 123 m, inclusive of 20 m at 19.83 g/t Au from 168 m and 10.4 m at 25.99 g/t Au from 198 m.
- Hole WGU088 which had an intercept of 85.6 m (~59 m true width) at 5.33 g/t Au from 110.2 m, inclusive of 15.5 m at 14.84 g/t Au from 168 m which had an intercept of 78.26 m (~55 m true width) at 9 g/t Au from 123 m, inclusive of 20 m at 19.83 g/t Au from 168 m and 10.4 m at 25.99 g/t from 198 m.

- Hole WGU090 which had an of 75.23 m (~55 m true width) at 4.24 g/t Au from 123 m, inclusive of 16.1 m at 7.33 g/t Au from 141 m.

A second focus of underground drilling activities has been the Trev's mineral system. The Trev's orebody is parallel to the Starlight / Twilight lodes, but importantly 100 m in the hangingwall and 100 m vertical metres higher up in the mine than current production levels, and is accessed via an independent decline. Results such as 9.8 m at 44.9 g/t Au from 89 m in WGU0132 have provided significant encouragement to Westgold that the Trev's Lodes can be fast-tracked to form a second, independent source of production at Starlight, albeit smaller in size.

Finally at Fortnum, the Company advises that it continues to assess the recent discovery of a massive sulphide base metal body within the footprint of the Starlight underground as advised in the previous quarterly. Currently, work is focussed on geochemically mapping the mine sequence to assist in better constraining targeting for upcoming drilling.

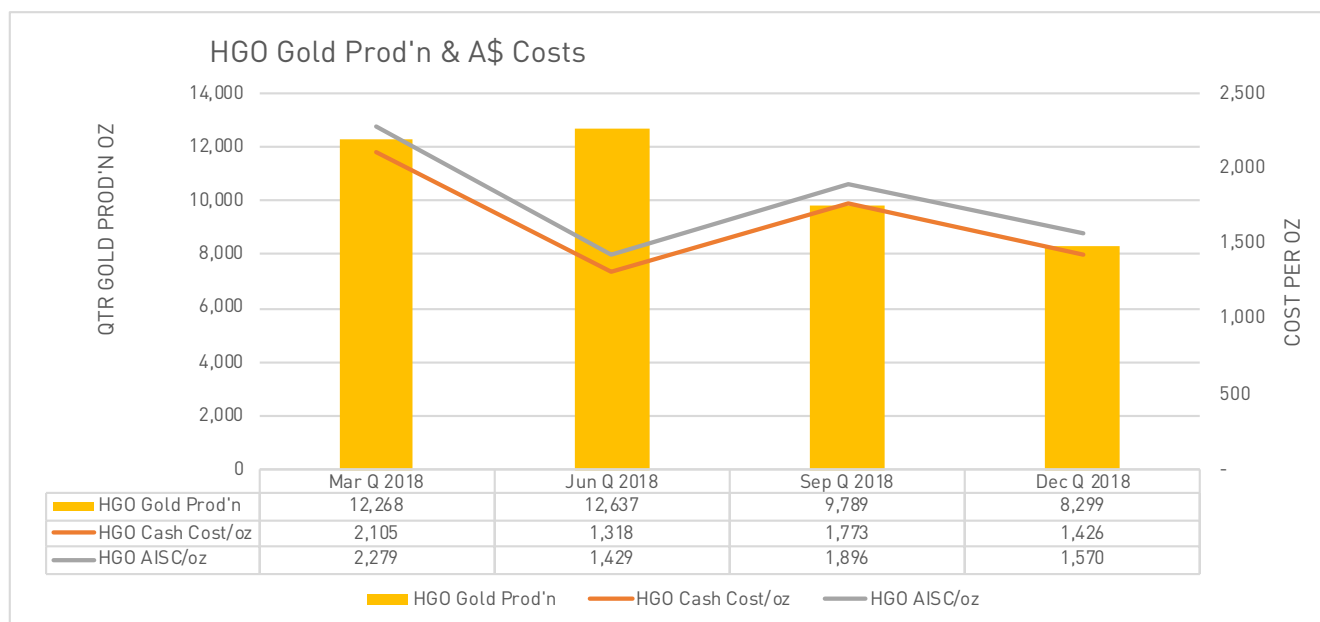


Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO)

Mining at HGO continues at Mt Henry with the amendments to mine design and mining practices showing improve economic outputs from these harder low grade iron-formation ores. Progress was made with approvals for the mining of the Baloo deposit which is expected early in the first half of 2019.

Gold output for the quarter totalled 15,781 ounces of which 7,482 ounces was attributable to toll processing which consumed 45% of plant availability.

Cash Costs (C1) for the quarter dropped by 20% over the previous quarter to A\$1,426/oz. The AISC at HGO for the quarter was A\$1,570/oz per ounce.



The company has commenced a process to divest, merge or in its absence place the operations on care & maintenance in the second half of the current year.

HGO Exploration

Once again this quarter, work by the Resource and Exploration teams at HGO has focussed upon providing geological support to the Operations team to assist with optimising production from the Mount Henry mining centre.

Northern Territory Base Metals Projects

Westgold has reviewed the Rover Project and determined it to have significant value and opportunity. However, the project is of polymetallic nature and does not fit with its core objective of pure gold production from its current focus upon its Western Australian gold mines.

The Board of Westgold is still considering its divestment or spin-out.

Westgold has signed an agreement with a private party to earn up to a 51% interest in Warumpi Exploration Project in the West Arunta region of the Northern Territory. Under the agreement the farminee can earn up to a 51% interest in the Project by expenditure of up to A\$2,000,000.

Lithium Interests

During the quarter, Westgold has agreed to sell Lithium royalties over the northern extent of the Mt Marion lithium mine for \$250,000 in cash and the 200 metric tonnes in physical cobalt metal. The transaction with Cobalt 27 is awaiting completion of documentation and is expected to settle in the coming quarter.

Westgold retains lithium exploration and mining rights over the free hold Hampton Lands known as Location 59 and Location 53.

Westgold also retains a royalty entitlement of \$2 per tonne of ore (mined and processed) and a 1.5% NSR over the Buldania Lithium discovery of Liontown Resources Ltd which is located east of Norseman on the edge of the Fraser Range mobile belt.

Again these Lithium assets are non-core to Westgold's business and the Board is also considering the appropriate route to commercial and focus these interests

Australian Contract Mining (ACM)

ACM performed steadily during the quarter. The external contract with Northern Star at HBJ was finalised with gear and equipment being re-allocated to other internal Westgold jobs.

ACM was awarded a small external contract at one of Evolution Mining Limited's gold mining operations in the Kalgoorlie region. ACM is also tendering on some other external jobs including full service contracts.

ACM generated an EBITDA of \$4.77 million for the quarter (unaudited) from its internal and external contracts. This is particularly pleasing as some of its internal contracts are essentially cost recovery.

Capital investment into the group, which involved substantial mid-life rebuilds and refurbishment over the past year has now slowed to be now aligned with the expanding needs of the Westgold Group in its internal operations. Most idle equipment has also been refurbished and sits ready for new works.

Corporate

Westgold closed the quarter with cash and bullion of \$44.1 million.

Issued Capital

Fully paid ordinary shares on Issue as at 30 September 2018	389,109,569
Listed options (exercise price \$2.00, Expiry date 30 June 2019)	61,800,884
Unlisted employee options (various exercise prices and expiry dates)	15,000,000

Gold Hedging

Westgold used the recent uplift in Australian dollar gold prices to expand and upgrade its hedge book.

Westgold's current hedge book is 150,000 ounces of flat forwards deliverable at 10,000 ounces per month for the fifteen months from January 2018 at \$1,776.10/oz.

Westgold's gold pre-pay arrangement stands at 22,591 ounces repayable at 1,250 ounces per month.

APPENDIX 1 – TABLES OF DRILL RESULTS MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Consol's	18VIDD090	7,055,932	650,106	333	2m at 37.40g/t Au	292	-45	232
					3m at 5.57g/t Au	297		
	18VIDD096	7,055,933	650,107	333	3m at 2.43g/t Au	17	-60	288
					3m at 2.48g/t Au	132		
					2m at 19.53g/t Au	207		
	18VIDD097	7,055,933	650,107	333	7m at 4.26g/t Au	222	-59	272
					4.69m at 8.13g/t Au	233		
	18VIDD101	7,055,932	650,106	333	5m at 2.59g/t Au	35	-35	263
	18VIDD102	7,055,932	650,106	333	3.25m at 10.55g/t Au	198	-43	278
Fatts	18VIDD072	7,056,152	650,101	239	5m at 2.54g/t Au	77	11	103
	18VIDD073	7,056,152	650,101	239	5m at 1.57g/t Au	75	-1	105
	18VIDD074	7,056,152	650,101	240	2.31m at 7.27g/t Au	14	31	94
					5.2m at 1.65g/t Au	75		
					1.68m at 4.66g/t Au	117		
					2.49m at 12.36g/t Au	122		
	18VIDD075	7,056,152	65,101	240	2m at 2.53g/t Au	11	21	93
	18VIDD267	7,056,560	650,465	302	6m at 12.34g/t Au	52	27	57
	18VIDD268	7,056,559	650,465	303	4.9m at 2.19g/t Au	37	39	100
					10m at 2.38g/t Au	50		
	18VIDD270	7,056,559	650,465	303	7.15m at 5.55g/t Au	54	29	78
	18VIDD276	7,056,560	650,465	301	0.23m at 88.30g/t Au	48	3	75
					10.5m at 1.19g/t Au	63		
	18VIDD280	7,056,559	650,465	300	1m at 12.56g/t Au	62	-51	104
					2m at 8.91g/t Au	76		
					1.35m at 4.24g/t Au	91		
					10m at 2.46g/t Au	99		
	18VIDD281	7,056,559	650,465	301	4m at 1.92g/t Au	45	-36	125
					2.52m at 2.72g/t Au	52		
					5m at 4.12g/t Au	64		
	18VIDD282	7,056,559	650,465	300	4.7m at 1.12g/t Au	31	-18	129
					4m at 2.03g/t Au	41		
					4m at 2.12g/t Au	50		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mudlode	18VIDD283	7,056,559	650,465	300	2.31m at 9.43g/t Au	34	-26	147
					6.93m at 3.07g/t Au	38		
					3.5m at 3.43g/t Au	47		
					10m at 3.24g/t Au	60		
	18VIDD284	7,056,560	650,465	300	13.16m at 2.62g/t Au	51	-42	141
					11.54m at 6.46g/t Au	78		
					4m at 2.41g/t Au	93		
	18VIDD285	7,056,559	650,465	300	1m at 68.3g/t Au	50	-28	85
					8m at 3.61g/t Au	54		
	18VIDD286	7,056,559	650,465	300	2m at 4.42g/t Au	58	-43	106
					9m at 5.44g/t Au	63		
					6.02m at 4.12g/t Au	78		
	18VIDD287	7,056,560	650,465	305	3m at 2.21g/t Au	54	58	128
					3m at 4.81g/t Au	60		
	18VIDD288	7,056,560	650,464	305	1.85m at 5.47g/t Au	78	72	117
	18VIDD289	7,056,559	650,465	303	6m at 10.24g/t Au	64	53	90
					3.77m at 1.51g/t Au	73		
	18VIDD290	7,056,560	650,464	305	9.87m at 2.58g/t Au	82	65	78
	18VIDD291	7,056,566	650,468	305	0.23m at 27.51g/t Au	29	53	55
					1m at 23.88g/t Au	61		
					3m at 5.39g/t Au	96		
	18VIDD293	7,056,565	650,468	300	1.05m at 5.40g/t Au	40	-16	85
					7.37m at 1.32g/t Au	63		
	18VIDD295	7,056,565	650,468	300	9.85m at 2.82g/t Au	85	-42	91
	18VIDD313	7,056,487	650,396	257	2m at 13.19g/t Au	62	-11	93
	18VIDD314	7,056,487	650,396	257	13m at 2.33g/t Au	48	-24	102
	18VIDD315	7,056,487	650,396	257	3.44m at 2.98g/t Au	4	-20	101
	18VIDD316	7,056,487	650,396	257	3.23m at 3.82g/t Au	5	-30	112
	18VIDD317	7,056,487	650,396	257	8m at 3.16g/t Au	107	-20	91
	18VIDD318	7,056,488	650,396	257	1.3m at 25.19g/t Au	8	-25	81
					9m at 1.34g/t Au	102		
					4.55m at 1.68g/t Au	130		
	18VIDD319	7,056,487	650,396	257	7.43m at 1.60g/t Au	124	-30	94
	18VIDD322	7,056,488	650,396	257	10m at 12.85g/t Au	81	-9	90
	18VIDD323	7,056,488	650,396	257	12.13m at 4.43g/t Au	118	-15	88

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
North Consol's	18VIDD076	7,056,150	650,098	238	5.4m at 2.4g/t Au	8	-8	149
					4m at 3.10g/t Au	15		
	18VIDD077	7,056,150	650,098	237	6m at 1.06g/t Au	67	-29	149
	18VIDD079	7,056,151	650,100	237	2.2m at 5.5g/t Au	49	-49	109
					3m at 7.84g/t Au	56		
North Fatts	18VIDD189	7,056,152	650,100	237	3.56m at 1.51g/t Au	15	-21	101
					0.6m at 12.73g/t Au	21		
					3.9m at 2.68g/t Au	112		
	18VIDD190	7,056,152	650,100	237	0.83m at 6.21g/t Au	8	-30	85
					2.16m at 5.02g/t Au	27		
					3.72m at 5.10g/t Au	32		
					2m at 2.58g/t Au	116		
	18VIDD191	7,056,153	650,101	237	3m at 1.79g/t Au	15	-31	66
					2m at 3.15g/t Au	24		
					1m at 5.84g/t Au	37		
					4m at 1.86g/t Au	131		
					7m at 1.71g/t Au	142		
					3.95m at 2.26g/t Au	155		
	18VIDD192	7,056,153	650,101	237	4.95m at 1.45g/t Au	8	-24	78
					2m at 3.81g/t Au	26		
					5.1m at 0.98g/t Au	109		
					2.8m at 2.33g/t Au	120		
Prohibition	18PRDD005	7,056,362	649,815	257	3.35m at 5.43g/t Au	0	-54	108
					6.5m at 1.32g/t Au	11		
					3.17m at 2.59g/t Au	23		
					1.66m at 3.17g/t Au	30		
					3.67m at 9.14g/t Au	39		
					36m at 2.26g/t Au	73		
					16.44m at 1.25g/t Au	118		
					4m at 1.74g/t Au	137		
					14.27m at 3.46g/t Au	146		
					11m at 1.72g/t Au	163		
					11.55m at 2.28g/t Au	179		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition					6.87m at 3.46g/t Au	207		
					8.38m at 2.03g/t Au	216		
					9.35m at 2.74g/t Au	228		
	18PRDD006	7,056,362	649,815	257	4m at 5.37g/t Au	0	-47	90
					9.26m at 2.97g/t Au	38		
					1.4m at 5.78g/t Au	53		
					3m at 2.85g/t Au	60		
					1.37m at 6.74g/t Au	66		
					5.37m at 2.52g/t Au	85		
					5.7m at 1.79g/t Au	115		
					22.58m at 3.70g/t Au	124		
					5.18m at 3.26g/t Au	153		
					2.05m at 13.80g/t Au	163		
					1m at 11.30g/t Au	170		
	18PRDD007	7,056,362	649,815	257	2.5m at 8.33g/t Au	0	-36	107
					4.57m at 3.37g/t Au	37		
					6.7m at 1.09g/t Au	59		
					7.18m at 13.98g/t Au	82		
					4.28m at 2.71g/t Au	116		
	18PRDD008	7,056,361	649,815	257	1.1m at 5.92g/t Au	0	-28	108
					3.02m at 6.20g/t Au	34		
					4m at 1.76g/t Au	58		
					6m at 1.66g/t Au	83		
	18PRDD016	7,056,390	649,819	257	6m at 1.15g/t Au	24	-14	107
					21.3m at 4.55g/t Au	35		
					5.47m at 1.65g/t Au	74		
	18PRDD017	7,056,390	649,819	257	29.28m at 3.96g/t Au	27	-26	107
					4m at 1.92g/t Au	68		
					12.07m at 2.14g/t Au	76		
					19.22m at 1.74g/t Au	91		
	18PRDD018	7,056,390	649,819	257	1.1m at 5.77g/t Au	36	-36	107
					14.6m at 6.19g/t Au	40		
					13m at 3.43g/t Au	70		
					6.12m at 4.53g/t Au	86		
					0.4m at 12.73g/t Au	106		

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	18PRDD019	7,056,390	649,819	257	9.78m at 3.26g/t Au	43	-46	108
					1.57m at 4.78g/t Au	57		
					9.31m at 1.83g/t Au	78		
					29.6m at 3.86g/t Au	93		
					5.53m at 1.56g/t Au	125		
					24.15m at 1.90g/t Au	137		
	18PRDD020	7,056,390	649,819	257	3.68m at 3.72g/t Au	63	-56	108
					3m at 2.87g/t Au	78		
					5.45m at 2.67g/t Au	85		
					8.8m at 4.75g/t Au	93		
					0.62m at 12.97g/t Au	105		
	18PRDD029	7,056,425	649,881	257	6.4m at 4.62g/t Au	1	-53	90
					16m at 3.75g/t Au	10		
					6m at 5.22g/t Au	29		
					4m at 1.42g/t Au	39		
					8m at 2.65g/t Au	74		
					14m at 1.48g/t Au	84		
					6.1m at 2.93g/t Au	100		
					2.1m at 4.43g/t Au	108		
					5.4m at 3.36g/t Au	153		
	18PRDD035	7,056,443	649,888	257	6.9m at 0.93g/t Au	0	-51	107
					5.6m at 3.43g/t Au	18		
					9m at 2.60g/t Au	42		
					36.2m at 1.70g/t Au	56		
					3.8m at 1.86g/t Au	103		
	18PRDD049	7,056,392	649,838	259	2.35m at 2.97g/t Au	0	22	270
	18PRDD050	7,056,392	649,839	261	5.3m at 1.09g/t Au	8	44	288
					0.95m at 5.38g/t Au	20		
	18PRDD051	7,056,397	649,838	260	1.2m at 22.50g/t Au	9	36	288
	18PRDD052	7,056,402	649,839	260	1.0m at 21.00g/t Au	9	27	287
	18PRDD053	7,056,401	649,840	261	1.0m at 6.84g/t Au	5	50	288
	18PRDD057	7,056,414	649,858	259	3.6m at 3.04g/t Au	2	34	275
					1m at 31.4g/t Au	18		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	18PRDD060	7,056,417	649,876	260	6m at 2.65g/t Au	8	33	288
					13m at 3.78g/t Au	18		
	18PRDD064	7,056,442	649,883	262	6.53m at 3.37g/t Au	11	62	270
	18PRDD065	7,056,490	649,925	260	2.5m at 2.15g/t Au	8	28	288
					5.1m at 3.19g/t Au	20		
	18PRDD066	7,056,494	649,928	259	1.07m at 4.85g/t Au	3	8	288
	18PRDD067	7,056,494	649,928	261	3.82m at 1.35g/t Au	17	34	288
					3.32m at 3.61g/t Au	24		
	18PRDD068	7,056,499	649,930	261	5.1m at 1.41g/t Au	6		
	18PRDD069	7,056,499	649,930	262	5.7m at 1.81g/t Au	14	47	287
	18PRDD116	7,056,095	649,991	294	4.06m at 1.92g/t Au	363	-68	260
	18PRDD260	7,056,503	649,951	261	1.47m at 26.97g/t Au	16	26	66
					5.16m at 15.54g/t Au	19		
	18PRDD262	7,056,502	649,951	259	12.23m at 2.6g/t Au	16	0	90
					3.11m at 4.46g/t Au	40		
	18PRDD263	7,056,502	649,951	258	2.71m at 2.32g/t Au	37	-35	90
					0.85m at 14.44g/t Au	48		
					0.79m at 31.14g/t Au	52		
					10.62m at 1.71g/t Au	60		
	18PRDD325	7,056,503	649,951	260	8.57m at 4.81g/t Au	16	15	77
	18PRDD326	7,056,502	649,951	259	4.18m at 1.77g/t Au	37	-17	78
South Emu	18SEDD005	6,997,531	625,589	378	1m at 39.29g/t Au	15	-37	275
	18SEDD006	6,997,532	625,589	378	6.3m at 10.09g/t Au	64	-52	312
					1.77m at 12.24g/t Au	73		
	18SEDD008	6,997,529	625,588	378	2.44m at 5.15g/t Au	68	-28	238
	18SEDD009	6,997,528	625,589	379	1m at 6.43g/t Au	42	-5	222
					1.5m at 4.06g/t Au	80		
	18SEDD010	6,997,528	625,589	378	1.9m at 9.64g/t Au	83	-22	223
Vivian's	18VIDD121	7,056,545	650,455	300	4.71m at 7.07g/t Au	64	-40	243
	18VIDD122	7,056,546	650,456	300	1.82m at 101.37g/t Au	68	-34	252
	18VIDD129	7,056,546	650,456	300	2m at 21.67g/t Au	49	-48	281
					2.69m at 139.67g/t Au	63		
	18VIDD132	7,056,547	650,456	300	2.55m at 6.36g/t Au	77	-23	293
	18VIDD135	7,056,546	650,456	299	1.9m at 9.69g/t Au	66	-50	303

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian's	18VIDD136	7,056,546	650,456	299	1.24m at 44.28g/t Au	69	-41	304
	18VIDD143	7,056,553	650,457	299	4.5m at 1.62g/t Au	41	-59	319
	18VIDD147	7,056,553	650,457	299	2.98m at 6.97g/t Au	61	-40	328
					1m at 11.03g/t Au	71		
	18VIDD150	7,056,553	650,458	300	2m at 6.00g/t Au	40	-60	345
	18VIDD153	7,056,553	650,457	300	1.8m at 5.14g/t Au	91	-37	320
	18VIDD153	7,056,553	650,457	300	0.3m at 25.90g/t Au	117	-37	320
	18VIDD154	7,056,552	650,458	299	3.7m at 9.77g/t Au	71	-43	342
	18VIDD155	7,056,552	650,458	299	0.75m at 9.86g/t Au	96	-48	348
	18VIDD240	7,056,565	650,463	300	1m at 18.28g/t Au	85	-75	357
					2m at 3.84g/t Au	108		
					2m at 67.85g/t Au	112		
	18VIDD241	7,056,565	650,463	300	1.65m at 8.23g/t Au	71	-55	339
	18VIDD242	7,056,565	650,463	300	1m at 7.13g/t Au	64	-63	353
	18VIDD243	7,056,568	650,465	300	3m at 2.33g/t Au	23	-49	1
					3m at 1.99g/t Au	34		
					0.3m at 24.01g/t Au	84		
					1m at 13.10g/t Au	104		
	18VIDD244	7,056,565	650,463	300	0.45m at 39.29g/t Au	73	-55	351
	18VIDD245	7,056,567	650,465	300	3m at 6.54g/t Au	55	-65	21
					5m at 2.05g/t Au	62		
					3.8m at 8.02g/t Au	149		
	18VIDD246	7,056,568	650,165	300	11.5m at 1.25g/t Au	37	-52	11
					7m at 3.84g/t Au	136		
	18VIDD247	7,056,568	650,465	300	1.25m at 7.02g/t Au	139	-57	28
	18VIDD247	7,056,568	650,465	300	2m at 2.94g/t Au	192	-57	28
	18VIDD357	7,056,506	650,391	253	3m at 10.53g/t Au	44	-55	187
					0.66m at 10.87g/t Au	51		
					6.25m at 25.86g/t Au	54		
	18VIDD358	7,056,506	650,393	253	0.18m at 223g/t Au	62	-58	147
	18VIDD359	7,056,506	650,393	253	2.3m at 20.41g/t Au	59	-67	148

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian's	18VIDD360	7,056,507	650,394	253	0.3m at 21.03g/t Au	62	-58	116
					1.42m at 36.62g/t Au	65		
					1m at 5.36g/t Au	139		
					2m at 3.76g/t Au	151		
	18VIDD361	7,056,507	650,394	253	0.7m at 18.25g/t Au	6	-63	94
					4m at 1.24g/t Au	81		
					1m at 6.63g/t Au	106		
	18VIDD362	7,056,510	650,395	253	1m at 5.49g/t Au	158	-61	75
	18VIDD363	7,056,509	650,394	253	5m at 1.34g/t Au	69	-64	31
	18VIDD373	7,056,535	650,459	299	0.67m at 9.21g/t Au	66	-39	274
					1m at 8.64g/t Au	70		
	18VIDD374	7,056,535	650,459	299	2m at 5.84g/t Au	71	-56	248
	18VIDD376	7,056,568	650,465	300	5m at 1.3g/t Au	44	-39	12
	18VIDD376	7,056,568	650,465	300	1m at 59.73g/t Au	163	-39	12
	18VIDD377	7,056,568	650,465	300	8m at 1.84g/t Au	84	-46	24
					5.18m at 2.62g/t Au	197		
	18VIDD378	7,056,568	650,465	300	9m at 1.53g/t Au	64	-48	19
					6m at 1.48g/t Au	75		

RESOURCE DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Haveluck	18HVRC001	7,060,698	649,952	528	1m at 2.79g/t Au	0	-60	295
	18HVRC003	7,060,666	650,026	528	10m at 0.78g/t Au	102	-60	295
					6m at 0.87g/t Au	114		
					3m at 2.42g/t Au	123		
	18HVRC005	7,060,403	649,950	530	12m at 0.58g/t Au	4	-55	295
	18HVRC006	7,059,973	649,639	538	4m at 0.52g/t Au	47	-48	114
					2m at 1.24g/t Au	62		
					11m at 2.09g/t Au	67		
					3m at 0.78g/t Au	80		
	18HVRC007	7,059,948	649,641	539	10m at 1.78g/t Au	36	-48	114
					3m at 1.26g/t Au	47		
					6m at 1.47g/t Au	60		
					5m at 1.72g/t Au	67		
	18HVRC008	7,059,929	649,641	537	10m at 0.82g/t Au	52	-55	114

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Haveluck	18HVRC011	7,059,923	649,716	537	5m at 0.65g/t Au	60	-50	294
	18HVRC012	7,059,904	649,702	537	5m at 0.95g/t Au	31	-41	294
					5m at 3.74g/t Au	39		
					4m at 1.1g/t Au	50		
	18HVRC014	7,059,833	649,665	537	4m at 2.47g/t Au	0	-57	290
	18HVRC017	7,059,886	649,693	536	4m at 1.41g/t Au	48	-50	294
	18HVRC018	7,059,912	649,630	536	1m at 2.56g/t Au	34	-55	114

EXPLORATION DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Baileys Island North	18BIRC006	7,022,995	634,218	445	6m at 0.54g/t Au	2	-55	279
	18BIRC007	7,022,989	634,255	445	4m at 1.03g/t Au	13	-45	99

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell	18BBGC0001	3,365	631	-311	7m at 3.27g/t Au	99	-16	157
					6m at 2.26g/t Au	108		
					3.5m at 2.79g/t Au	118		
					3.97m at 2.24g/t Au	162		
	18BBGC0002	3,365	630	-311	18m at 1.67g/t Au	111	-15	160
					3m at 3.38g/t Au	133		
					25.8m at 3.91g/t Au	166		
	18BBGC0003	3,366	631	-311	12.6m at 1.98g/t Au	46	-15	145
					13.5m at 2.9g/t Au	81		
	18BBGC0004	3,365	631	-311	10m at 2.73g/t Au	58	-12	151
					2m at 2.54g/t Au	90		
					6m at 1.31g/t Au	94		
					8m at 3.51g/t Au	105		
					1.8m at 2.99g/t Au	115		
	18BBGC0005	3,365	631	-311	11m at 3.01g/t Au	85	-9	159
					7m at 1.49g/t Au	99		
					4.6m at 2.32g/t Au	110		
					18.8m at 4.24g/t Au	143		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell	18BBGC0006	3,365	631	-311	12.4m at 2.43g/t Au	90	-7	161
					5m at 7.25g/t Au	107		
					4m at 2.16g/t Au	118		
					18m at 3.67g/t Au	153		
	18BBGC0007	3,365	631	-311	4.12m at 2.25g/t Au	37	-2	143
					11m at 3.28g/t Au	63		
	18BBGC0008	3,365	631	-311	3m at 2.67g/t Au	45	-2	151
					6m at 3.36g/t Au	49		
					8m at 6.94g/t Au	85		
	18BBGC0009	3,365	631	-311	4m at 2.33g/t Au	63	-2	156
					2.66m at 3.98g/t Au	73		
					8m at 2.68g/t Au	112		
	18BBGC0010A	3,365	631	-311	12m at 1.92g/t Au	83	-1	162
					18m at 3.54g/t Au	98		
					13.5m at 2.38g/t Au	146		
					4m at 3.60g/t Au	163		
	18BBGC0011	3,365	630	-311	4m at 1.60g/t Au	117	-1	165
					21.4m at 3.14g/t Au	125		
					13.5m at 4.5g/t Au	175		
					18.5m at 4.55g/t Au	191		
					3.5m at 1.87g/t Au	216		
Comet	18PNDD003	6,953,010	602,873	339	1m at 6.82 g/t	276	-8	253

RESOURCE DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Great Fingall	18WPE003	6,961,894	584,826	425	3m at 2.18g/t Au	15	-60	36
	18WPW007	6,962,455	584,442	431	4m at 3.12g/t Au	46	-56	126
	18WPW009	6,962,453	584,491	432	5m at 7.91g/t Au	11	-48	126

FORTNUM GOLD OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight	WGU0087	7,198,798	636,717	234	7.5m at 3.42g/t Au	161	-39	238
					4.5m at 7.22g/t Au	192		
					1.3m at 7.14g/t Au	211		
					2.1m at 6.82g/t Au	221		
					1.7m at 4.59g/t Au	234		
	WGU0089	7,198,798	636,717	234	2m at 11.16g/t Au	75	-34	243
					15.6m at 2.81g/t Au	110		
					17.7m at 11.27g/t Au	141		
					13m at 3.17g/t Au	170		
	WGU0090	7,198,638	636,789	233	3.5m at 12.09g/t Au	96	-32	249
					2.8m at 5.2g/t Au	130		
					4.6m at 10.68g/t Au	134		
					3.4m at 4.2g/t Au	159		
					2m at 26.35g/t Au	169		
	WGU0091	7,198,638	636,789	233	0.8m at 14.38g/t Au	72	-38	251
					4.2m at 4.55g/t Au	89		
					1.4m at 4.35g/t Au	99		
					1.4m at 4.63g/t Au	141		
					9.5m at 2.58g/t Au	161		
					14m at 3.66g/t Au	192		
	WGU0092	7,198,638	636,789	233	1.3m at 11.8g/t Au	31	-30	260
					1.7m at 7.51g/t Au	77		
					6m at 4.1g/t Au	92		
					1.4m at 7.96g/t Au	105		
					7.1m at 2.94g/t Au	152		
					8.7m at 6.52g/t Au	171		
	WGU0093	7,198,798	636,717	234	2m at 6.33g/t Au	173	-44	257
					3.3m at 5.92g/t Au	204		
					9.6m at 5.48g/t Au	230		
	WGU0094	7,198,638	636,789	233	3.2m at 5.03g/t Au	93	-32	245
					3.5m at 3.53g/t Au	130		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	WGU0096	7,198,798	636,717	236	6.3m at 3.63g/t Au	61	-20	253
					1.3m at 10.81g/t Au	77		
					5.3m at 3.66g/t Au	97		
					3.8m at 23.91g/t Au	141		
					2.7m at 7.01g/t Au	157		
Trev's	WGU0130	7,198,798	636,717	363	1.8m at 2.79g/t Au	132	6	325
	WGU0132	7,198,798	636,717	359	9.8m at 44.9g/t Au	89	10	330
	WGU0133	7,198,798	636,717	359	1.6m at 4.47g/t Au	79	13	326
					1m at 5.88g/t Au	95		
	WGU0135	7,198,798	636,717	356	2.8m at 4.79g/t Au	49	23	331
	WGU0138	7,198,869	636,533	356	0.5m at 12.48g/t Au	62	2	303

EXPLORATION DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Monarch	WGC011	7,202,143	628,030	513	5.4m at 2.1g/t Au	7	-60	90

NOTES ON DRILLING RESULTS

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50.
- Significant = >5g/m for resources and grade control >2g/m for exploration.

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50.
- Significant = >5g/m for resources and grade control >2g/m for exploration.

FORTNUM GOLD OPERATIONS

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50.
- Significant = >5g/m for resources and grade control >2g/m for exploration.

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.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information is extracted from the reports entitled '2018 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 1 October 2018 and 'Amended Announcement - 2018 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 2 October 2018 and are available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Starlight Drilling Results - 23 January 2019

The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Starlight High-Grade Drilling Update (Fortnum Gold Project)' created on 23 January 2019 and is available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Starlight Drilling Results - 18 December 2018

The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Big Hit excites at Starlight Mine (Fortnum Gold Project)' created on 18 December 2018 and is available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Westgold's financial position and strategy. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Westgold to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither Westgold, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

[Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.]

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	HGO Diamond Drilling The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Trident has been gathered from diamond core. Four types of diamond core sample have been historically collected. The predominant sample method is half-core NQ2 diamond with half-core LTK60 diamond, Whole core LTK48 diamond and whole core BQ also used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Chalice has been gathered from diamond core. The predominant drilling and sample type is half core NQ2 diamond. Occasionally whole core has been sampled to streamline the core handling process. Historically half and whole core LTK60 and half core HQ diamond have been used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. Face Sampling Each development face / round is chip sampled at both Trident and Chalice. One or two channels are taken per face perpendicular to the mineralisation. The sampling intervals are dominated by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.) with an effort made to ensure each 3kg sample is representative of the interval being extracted. Samples are taken in a range from 0.1 m up to 1.2 m in waste / mullock. All exposures within the orebody are sampled. Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at Chalice and Trident is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm or 89mm hole diameter. Samples are taken twice per drill steel (1.9m steel, 0.8m sample). Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. RC Drilling For Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan, Two Boys, Mousehollow, Pioneer and Eundynie the bulk of the data used in the resource estimate is sourced from RC drilling. Minor RC drilling is also utilised at Trident, Musket, Chalice and the Palaeochannels (Wills, Pluto, Mitchell 3 and 4). Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m 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. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. RAB / Air Core Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RAB and Aircore return via cyclone. 4m Composite samples are obtained by spear sampling from the individual 1m drill return piles; the residue material is retained on the ground near the hole. In the Palaeochannels 1m samples are riffle split for analysis. There is no RAB or Aircore drilling used in the estimation of Trident, Chalice, Corona, Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan and Two Boys.
Drilling techniques	- Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). - Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	
Drill sample recovery	- 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.	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		MGO Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the MGO 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 at the MGO, 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 at the CMGP was / 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CGO 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 at the CGO, 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 at the CMGP was / 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP - Historic reverse circulation drilling was used to collect samples at 1m intervals with sample quality, recovery and moisture recorded on logging sheets. Bulk samples were composited to 4-5m samples by PVC spear. These composites were dried, crushed and split to produce a 30g charge for aqua regia digest at the Fortnum site laboratory. - For Westgold (WGX) 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. - In the case of grade control drilling, 1m intervals were split at the rig via a 3-tier splitter box below the cyclone and collected in calico bags with bulk samples collected into large plastic bags. These 1m splits were dried, pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory. - Where composite intervals returned results >0.15g/t Au, the original bulk samples were split by 3-tier riffle splitter to approximately 3-4kg. The whole sample was dried, pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory. - Historic diamond drilling sampled according to mineralisation and lithology resulting in samples of 10cm to 1.5m. Half core pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory.
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 companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. - Development faces are mapped geologically. - RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	HGO - NQ2 and LTK60 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. LTK48 and BQ are whole core sampled. Sludge samples are dried then riffle split. - The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. - For the onsite Intertek facility the entire dried sample is jaw crushed (JC2500 or Boyd Crusher) to a nominal 85% passing 2mm with crushing equipment cleaned between samples. An analytical sub-sample of approximately 500-750 g is split out from the crushed sample using a riffle splitter, with the coarse residue being retained for any verification analysis. Sample preparation techniques are appropriate for the type of analytical process. - Where fire assay has been used the entire half core sample (3-3.5 kg) is crushed and pulverised (single stage mix and grind using LM5 mills) to a target of 85-90% passing 75µm in size. A 200g sub-sample is then separated out for analysis. - Core and underground face samples are taken to geologically relevant boundaries to ensure each sample is representative of a geological domain. Sludge samples are taken to nominal sample lengths. - The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. - For RC, RAB and Aircore chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. - RAB and Aircore sub-samples are collected through spear sampling. MGO - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • 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. FGP • Diamond core samples to be analysed were taken as half core. Sample mark-up was controlled by geological domaining represented by alteration, mineralisation and lithology. • Reverse circulation samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a 3-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. • Standard material was documented as being inserted at a ratio of 1:100 for both RC and diamond drilling. • Detailed discussion of sampling techniques and Quality Control are documented in publicly available exploration technical reports compiled by prior owners (Homestake, Perilya, Gleneagle, RNI).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	HGO - 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. MGO - 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. CGO - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP - Historic assaying of RC and core was done by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish at Analabs. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for historic assay results pre 2008 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; - Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:100, - Assay repeats inserted at a ratio of 1 in 20. - QA/QC analysis of this historic data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. - Assay of recent (post 2012) sampling was done by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy finish at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QA/ QC protocols used include; Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples and Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. - QA/QC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable with no significant bias observed.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	HGO - Collar coordinates for surface drill-holes were generally determined by GPS, with underground drill-holes generally determined by survey pick-up. Downhole survey measurements for most surface diamond holes were by Gyro-compass at 5m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. Downhole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. Routine survey pick-ups of underground and surface holes where they intersected development indicates (apart from some minor discrepancies with pre-Avoca drilling) a survey accuracy of less than 5m. - All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various projects. - Topographic control is generated from Differential GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question. MGO - 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. CGO - 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. FGP - The grid system used for historic Fortnum drilling is the established Fortnum Mine Grid. Control station locations and traverses have been verified by external survey consultants (Ensurv). Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Yarlalweelor, Callie's and Eldorado open pits (currently abandoned) was picked up by DGPS at the conclusion of mining. The transformation between Mine Grid and MGA94 Zone 50 is documented and well established. - A LIDAR survey over the project area was undertaken in 2012 and results are in agreement with survey pickups of pits, low-grade stockpiles and waste dumps. - Historic drilling by Homestake was routinely surveyed at 25m, 50m and every 50m thereafter, using a single shot CAMTEQ survey tool. RC holes have a nominal setup azimuth applied. Perilya YLRC series holes had survey shots taken by gyro every 10m. Historic drilling in the area did not appear to have any significant problems with hole deviation. - Drilling by RNI / WGX was picked up by DGPS on MGA94. Downhole surveys were taken by digital single shot camera every 50m or via a gyro survey tool.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	HGO - Drilling in the underground environment at Trident is nominally carried-out on 20m x 30m spacing for resource definition and in filled to a 10m x 15m spacing with grade control drilling. At Trident the drill spacing below the 500RL widens to an average of 40m x 80m. - Drilling at the Lake Cowan region is on a 20m x 10m spacing. Historical mining has shown this to be an appropriate spacing for the style of mineralisation and the classifications applied. - Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project. MGO - 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. - Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain. CGO - 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. - Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain. FGP - Drillhole spacing is a nominal 40m x 40m that has been in-filled to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zone of mineralisation at Yarlalweelor, Callie's and Eldorado with 10m x 10m RC grade control within the limits of the open pits. - The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for appropriate Mineral Resource classification. - During the historic exploration phase, samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.15ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed as described above.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	HGO - State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements. - The Trident Resource is located within mining leases M15/0642, M15/0351 and M15/0348. M15/0351 and M15/0642 also incur the Morgan Stanley royalty of 4% of revenue after 100,000oz of production and the Morgan Stanley price participation royalty at 10% of incremental revenue for gold prices above AUD\$600/oz. M15/0642 is also subject to the Mitchell Royalty at AUD\$32/oz. - The Chalice Resource is located on mining lease M15/0786. There are no additional royalties. - Lake Cowan is located on mining lease M15/1132. Lake Cowan is subject to an additional royalty (Brocks Creek) of \$1/tonne of ore. MGO - Native title interests are recorded against several MGO tenements. - The MGO 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. - BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. - There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. - There are no known impediments to continued operation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO - Native title interests are recorded against several CGO 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 CGO, over and above the state government royalty. - BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. - There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. - There are no known impediments to continued operation. FGP - 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	- The Higginsville region has an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. - The MGO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. - The CGO 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.	HGO - Trident is hosted primarily within a thick, weakly differentiated gabbro with subordinate mafic and ultramafic lithologies and comprises a series of north-northeast trending, shallowly north-plunging mineralised zones. The deposit comprises two main mineralisation styles; large wallrock-hosted ore-zones comprising sigmoidal quartz tensional vein arrays and associated metasomatic wall rock alteration hosted exclusively within the gabbro, and thin, lode-style, nuggetty laminated quartz veins that formed primarily at sheared lithological contacts between the various mafic and ultramafic lithologies. - Lake Cowan mineralisation can be separated into two types. Structurally controlled primary mineralisation in ultramafics, basalts and felsics host (e.g. Louis, Josephine and Napoleon), and saprolite / palaeochannel hosted supergene hydromorphic deposits, including Sophia, Brigitte and Atreides.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		MGO - The 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. CMGP - The 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).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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: » 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.	Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - 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 true 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 (eg '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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
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 (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.