WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

Quarterly Report

for the period ending 30 June 2017

Highlights

- Group gold production of 62,370 ounces for the quarter.
- Group annual gold production of 266,906 ounces.
- Group EBITDA of $ 19.5 million for the quarter (unaudited).
- Group cash costs of A$1,084/oz for the quarter (annual A$1,050/oz).
- Group All-In Sustaining Costs A$1,234/oz for the quarter (annual A$1,209/oz).
- Closing cash & working capital A$47 million.
- Fortnum Gold Project commissioned and commercial production declared on 30 June 2017.
- Central Murchison Gold Project (CMGP) gold production up 22% quarter on quarter and cash operating costs 16% lower.
- More bonanza results from Paddy's flat at CMGP including:
  - 10 m at 31.94 g/t Au in 17VIDD070.
  - 2 m at 173.64 g/t Au in 17VIDD082.
  - 22 m at 10.90 g/t Au in 17VIDD181.
- Tuckabianna Plant and resource package acquisition settled from Silver Lake Resources Limited.
- Purchase of Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd completed.
- RNC Minerals settled purchase option over the South Kalgoorlie Operations and toll processing pre-pay with 24 million RNC shares.

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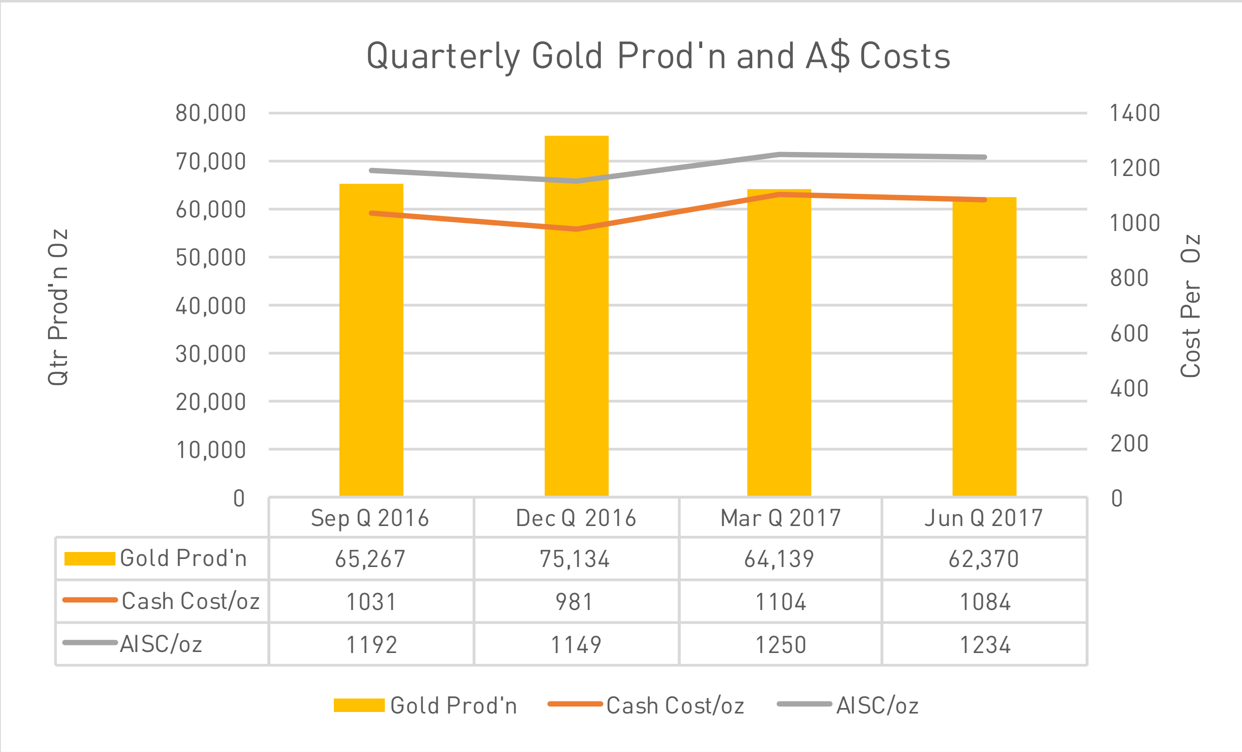
Executive Summary

The June quarter was a progressive one for the Company with group gold producton totalling 62,370 ounces of which 4,379 ounces was attributable to Cannon where Westgold operated a 50% profit share. Gold sales for the quarter was 63,834 ounces at an achieved average gold price of A$1,677 per ounce.

For the year ending 30 June 2017, the group had total gold production of 266,906 with gold sales of 265,294 ounces at an achieved price of A$1,640 per ounce.

Cash operating costs (C1) averaged A$1,084 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs estimates (AISC) across the group averaged A$1,234 per ounce.



The acquisition of the Tuckabianna Plant and resource package was completed on June 30. This adds an additional 1.2 million tonnes per annum of plant capacity to the overall Central Murchison Gold Project (**CMGP**) and a fifth processing plant to the group's portfolio.

Westgold made a move toward complete owner-mining during the quarter with the completion of the purchase of Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (**ACM**). ACM operates all the group's underground mines and other external third party works. The acquisition of ACM combined with the group's already operating open pit mining fleets transitions Westgold primarily to an owner-operator at the majority of its open pit and underground mines.

Safety stats for the quarter are summarised below:

Site	LTIs (for quarter)	LTIFR	TRIFR
Higginsville	1	1.55	72.69
South Kalgoorlie	2	6.45	65.74
CMGP	4	3.07	90.65
Fortnum	0	5.70	91.18

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

		Higginsville	South Kal (inc. Cannon)*	CMGP	Fortnum***	Group
Physical Summary	**Units**					
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t		67,775	206,134		**233,712**
UG Grade Mined	g/t		3.42	3.59		**3.39**
ROM - OP BCM Mined	BCM	1,020,208	604,897	1,516,971	55,926	**3,198,002**
OP Ore Mined	t	155,555	94,170	314,238	47,931	**611,894**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	2.30	1.31	1.82	2.07	**1.88**
All Ores Processed	t	335,602	236,203	360,992	70,505	**1,003,302**
Head Grade	g/t	1.81	2.30	2.28	0.98	**2.25**
Recovery	%	82.50%	89.04%	85.04%	92.42	**85.65%**
Gold Produced	oz	16,208	15,641	28,460	2,061	**62,370**
Gold Sold	oz	16,770	16,851	30,064	149	**63,834**
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	1,705	1,675	1,661	1,700	**1,677**
Cost Summary						
Mining	A$/oz	501	950	963	504	**824**
Processing	A$/oz	601	221**	355	0	**374**
Admin	A$/oz	147	54	146	15	**119**
Stockpile Adj	A$/oz	31	(167)	(402)	(458)	**(232)**
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/oz**	**1,281**	**1,058**	**1,062**	**60**	**1,084**
Royalties	A$/oz	90	39	75	0	**68**
Marketing/Cost of sales	A$/oz	2	1	1	0	**1**
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	57	149	52	0	**76**
Corporate Costs/Reclam., etc	A$/oz	6	7	3	0	**5**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,436**	**1,254**	**1,193**	**60**	**1,234**
Project Startup Capital	A$'M	0.44	2.05	14.34	11.73	**28.56**
Exploration & Holding Cost	A$/oz	92	41	111	188	**69**
Depreciation & Amortisation	A$/oz	257	360	299	0	**293**

* Westgold has a 50% profit share from cash surplus generated from Cannon Pit.

** South Kal processing cost are net of toll processing credits.

*** All processing, administration and corporate costs were capitalised during refurbishment and commissioning.

Note: Financials are un-audited numbers.

Year-to-date (2016-2017) physical and financial outputs are summarised below:

		Higginsville	South Kal (inc. Cannon)*	CMGP	Fortnum***	Group
Physical Summary	**Units**					
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	300,925	261,027	538,495		**1,065,251**
UG Grade Mined	g/t	3.99	2.97	3.50		**3.47**
ROM - OP BCM Mined	BCM	2,949,318	2,235,145	5,511,649	55,926	**10,752,037**
OP Ore Mined	t	651,651	568,049	992,894	47,931	**2,260,525**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	2.18	2.80	1.81	2.07	**2.17**
All Ores Processed	t	1,232,184	987,666	1,561,658	70,505	**3,852,013**
Head Grade	g/t	2.37	2.75	2.34	0.98	**2.43**
Recovery	%	89.06%	90.11%	86.73%	92.42	**88.45%**
Gold Produced	oz	84,595	78,912	101,339	2,061	**266,906**
Gold	oz	83,862	80,022	101,261	149	**265,294**
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	1,662	1,636	1,655	123	**1,636**
Cost Summary						
Mining	A$/oz	583	701	820	504	**707**
Processing	A$/oz	386	195**	335	0	**307**
Admin	A$/oz	113	52	154	15	**109**
Stockpile Adj	A$/oz	12	3	(176)	(458)	**(73)**
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/oz**	**1,069**	**950**	**1,133**	**60**	**1,050**
Royalties	A$/oz	131	40	84	0	**85**
Marketing/Cost of sales	A$/oz	2	1	2	-	**1**
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	35	99	69	-	**66**
Corporate Costs/Reclam., etc	A$/oz	7	7	3	-	**5**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,243**	**1,097**	**1,290**	**60**	**1,209**
Project Startup Capital	A$'M	7.58	9.42	51.04	27.96	**96.00**
Exploration & Holding Cost	A$/oz	69	47	112	1,343	**89**
Depreciation & Amortisation	A$/oz	308	182	293	-	**263**

* Westgold has a 50% profit share from cash surplus generated from Cannon Pit.

** South Kal processing cost are net of toll processing credits.

*** All processing, administration and corporate costs were capitalised during refurbishment and commissioning.

Note: Financials are un-audited numbers.

Central Murchison Gold Project (CMGP)

CMGP returned excellent results as it continued its ramp-up with a 22% increase in gold produced and a 16% decrease in cash operating costs over the previous quarter. The result may have been better were it not for harder ore limiting plant throughput, but on a positive resulting in significant stock building at the operation.

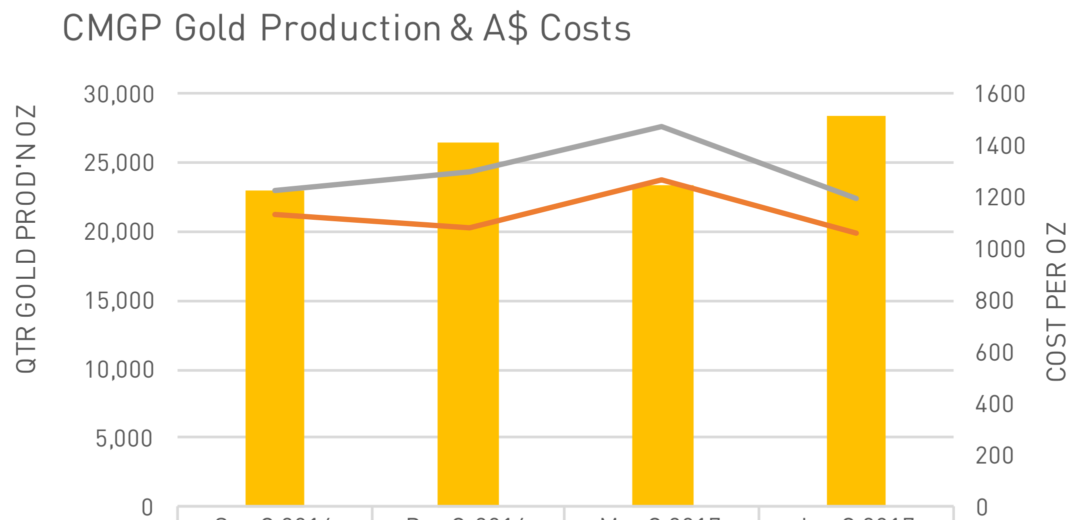
The CMGP is the largest of Westgold's four key gold projects with a total Mineral Resource of 7.74 million ounces (108.7 million tonnes at 2.21 g/t Au). Total Ore Reserve currently stand at 1.92 million ounces (22.8 million tonnes at 2.63 g/t Au) – refer to ASX:MLX announcement of 18 August 2016 for full details.

Starting with a 10 + year initial mine life, the short-term objective of the CMGP is to re-establish gold production from a number of open pit sources whilst it progressively re-establishing four key underground mines, which when operational would become the long-term feedstock for the project.

The first of these underground mines, Paddy's Flat is now in a steady-state and produced 170,936 t @ 3.38 g/t Au during the quarter and 503,299 tonnes at 3.42 g/t Au for the full year. Significantly, development has substantially developed the bulk Prohibition lodes in the northwest of the mine. The second underground mine at CMGP, the Comet Mine, commenced late in the December quarter with the portal being established. The mine remained in a development phase during the quarter with two levels of development nearing completion over an approximate 800 metre strike. Comet produced 35,196 tonnes at 4.61 g/t Au during the quarter and is ready to transition to stoping with an expected production rate of 300,000 tonnes in the ensuing year.

Dewatering of the large Big Bell mine continued but has been set-back with a temporary failure of the pumping network. The portal is clear and refurbishment planning is underway. The re-establishment of production from the Big Bell will see the addition of a long-life prolific underground production base established for the project.

Open pit mining continued at Jack Ryan, Surprise, Mickey Doolan and Culliculli open pits.



	Sep Q 2016	Dec Q 2016	Mar Q 2017	Jun Q 2017
CMGP Gold Prod'n	23,014	26,537	23328	28,460
CMGP Cash Cost/oz	1136	1085	1270	1062
CMGP AISC/oz	1222	1293	1471	1193

Mine production significantly exceeded plant capability during the quarter. Planned throughput capacity on harder ores has proved difficult with temporary secondary crushing required to assist. As a consequence, substantial stock has been built in front of the plant for processing.

Gold sales for the CMGP were up by 39.3% over the previous quarter to 30,064 ounces. Overall the CMGP cash operating costs (C1) decreased by 16% over the previous quarter to A$1,062 per ounce and the YTD total to A $1,133 per ounce. Similarly, the improved output reduced AISC estimates for the quarter by 19% to $1,193 per ounce and the YTD total to A$1,290 per ounce.

The CMGP completed gold sales of 101,261 ounces for its first full year and the ramp-up in production continues. The maturing of the project and the realisation that plant capacity at the Bluebird Plant was constraining output led Westgold to complete the acquisition of the 1.2 mpta Tuckabianna Gold Plant and mining tenure. The tenure holds an identified Mineral Resource estimate of 524,000 ounces (refer to WGX ASX announcement of 23 June 2017 for full details).

Tuckabianna Processing Plant

Whilst a terrific buy at $8.5 million, or $16.20 per ounce of gold resource, and with the majority of plant and infrastructure in place, it is the strategic value, expansion capacity and imminent flexibility that the acquisition brings to the table that substantially enhances the CMGP development strategy.

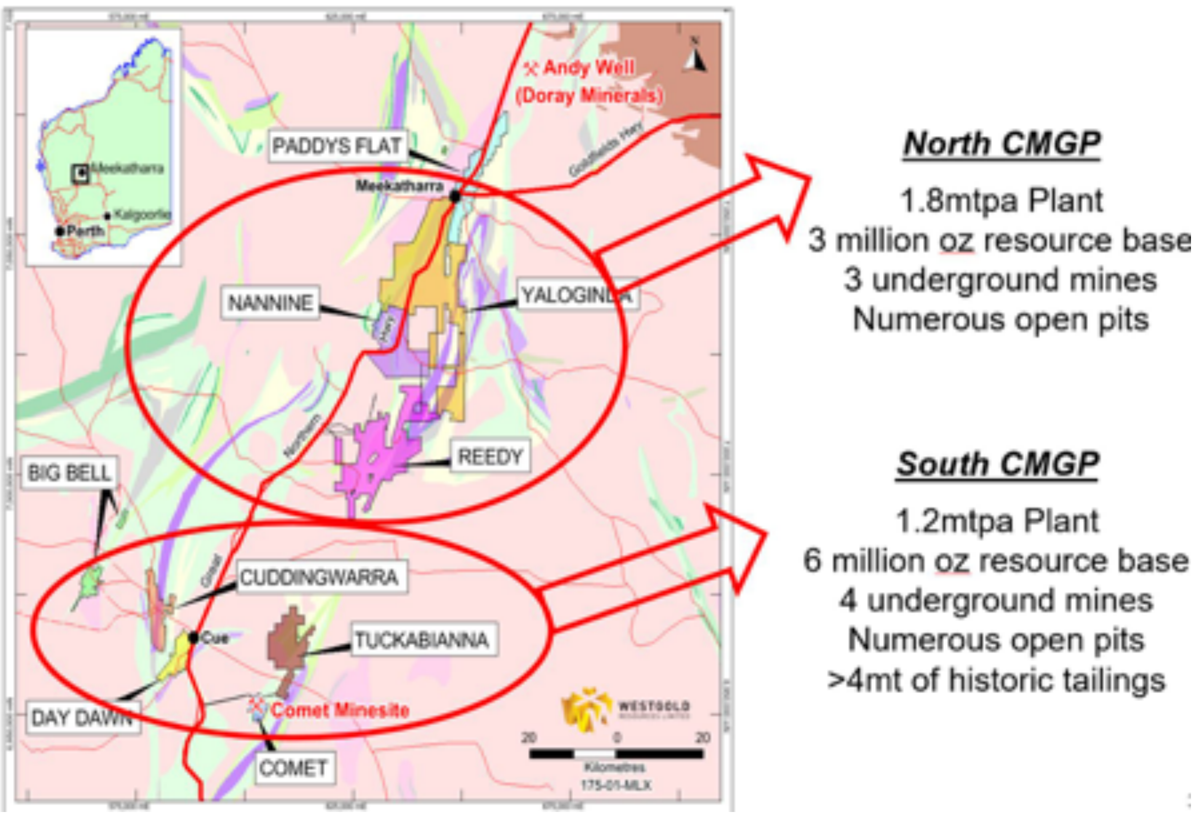
Having now established and operated the Bluebird Plant in the northern section of the CMGP for its first full year, the project has matured such that additional plant capacity is required to further expand the project's outputs. In the past 12 months the Bluebird Plant has processed 1.56 million tonnes and small modifications in secondary crushing are planned to increase its capacity to approximately 1.8 million tonnes per annum on hard ores.

The overall resource base in the northern part of the CMGP is approximately 3 million ounces and underground and open pit feedstocks are available to fill this plant from these areas in the long term.

The Southern part of the CMGP has the bulk of the overall resource base with approximately a 5 million ounce resource base, all of which previously was planned in the longer term to be trucked over 100 km to the Bluebird Plant. The acquisition of the Tuckabianna Plant in the south, not only adds additional plant capacity to increase output but lowers the cost base by reducing trucking distances by more than half on average. Having two plants provides the flexibility to split or even grade-weight, or rheologically blend feedstocks to either plant.

Westgold is revising its development strategy for the CMGP for a stage 2 expansion and re-jigging of the project. Preliminary estimates of refurbishment costs for the Tuckabianna Plant is approximately $10 million with a similar working capital requirement to bring the southern area back into production. The recent acquisition of ACM (refer to WGX ASX announcement of 8 June 2017) and the shift to owner-operator mining provides the mining equipment, skilled workforce and operational flexibility for a re-worked and improved development strategy for the CMGP.

Westgold is working on a revised development plan and strategy and hopes to complete this before the end of the calendar year.



CMGP Exploration and Development

At the flagship Paddy's Flat underground mine, extensive work on developing a structural framework for the Vivian – Consol's and Prohibition deposits by the site geology team in conjunction with CSA Global is beginning to show results, with the recognition of a set of predictable, shallow-angle, high-grade thrust structures in the northern end of the mine. Westgold has wasted little time in converting this new opportunity into a production source, with air leg exploitation of the first of these structures (the Avon Thrust) already well advanced, and returning extremely pleasing production grades.

Additionally, the Vivian - Consol's section of the Paddy's Flat mine continues to produce some exception results in both resource and exploration diamond drilling. Amongst the stand out returns for this quarter are 10 m at 31.94 g/t Au in 17VIDD070 and 2 m at 173.64 g/t Au in 17VIDD082. However, the most pleasing intersection returned this quarter is the 22 m at 10.90 g/t Au in 17VIDD181, which was drilled along strike of the Mudlode orebody to intersect the historic Ingliston – Albert's workings. This result has provided significant confidence that the remnants of, and extensions to this historic Ingliston – Albert's mine will add meaningful ounces to the current Paddy's Flat production profile, capitalising on the significant investment and development works already completed by Westgold to access the Vivian – Consol's and Prohibition deposits.

Works have advanced on the preparation for movement from open pit to underground mining at the Reedy mining centre, with a series of definition holes drilled at Jack Ryan to assist in determining the optimal placement for capital infrastructure. The best of these (17JRRC006) returned 28 m at 4.09 g/t hinting at a robust production source immediately beyond the boundaries of the current open pit design. Longer-term underground project work at Reedy has also continued at Boomerang – Kurara and Triton – South Emu, where a significant diamond drilling campaign has been underway, and is still in progress at quarter's end.

Fortnum Gold Project (FGP)

After some delays with the refurbishment of the process plant, commissioning commenced mid-way through the quarter followed by wet commissioning, and commercial production was declared on 30 June 2017. As a consequence, a full quarter of gold production from Fortnum is absent from the gold production numbers.

The process plant is operating smoothly with minor tweaks in place to build to the expected 125 tph planned operating rate. It is anticipated that the throughput will achieve 85% of this rate on average in the ensuing quarter. Gold production and commensurate cash flow is now consistently contributing to the group.

Excellent progress was made at the project with the commencement of open pit mining and the completion of dewatering of the Starlight underground mine to the point where underground access has been re-established.

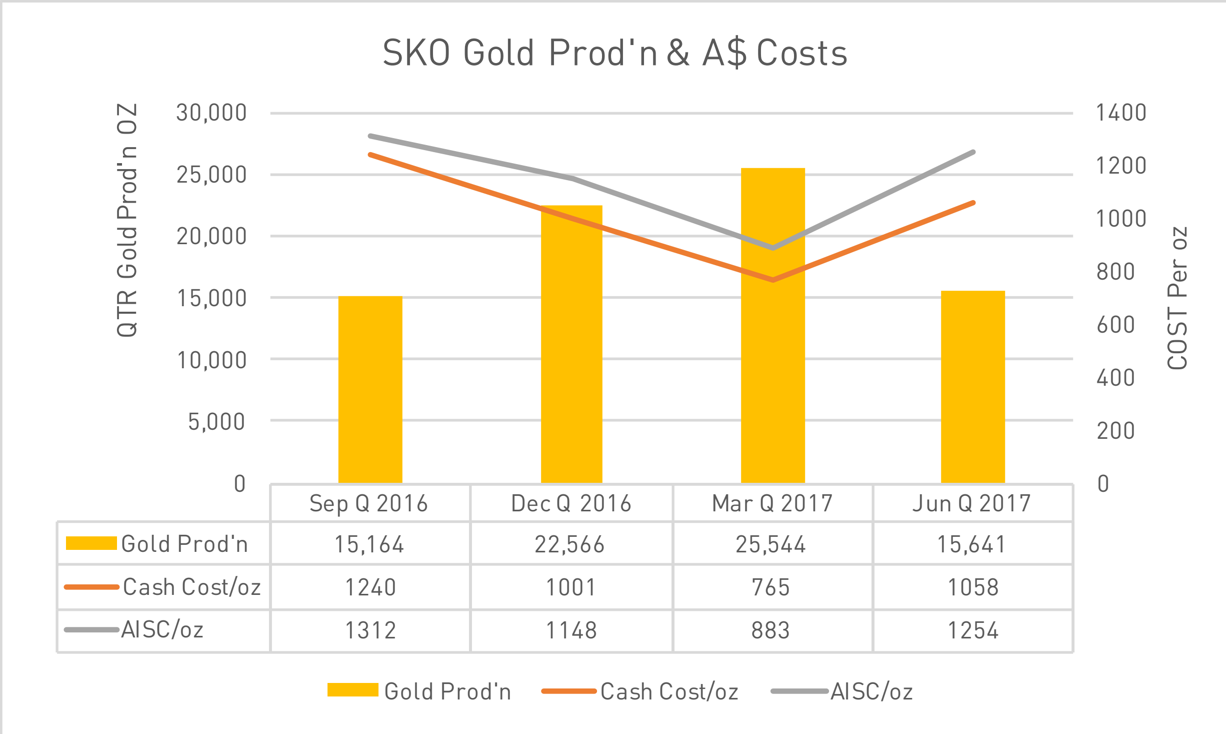
Mine production from Fortnum was 47,931 tonnes at a head grade of 2.07 g/t. Plant commissioning on low-grade ores totalled 70,505 tonnes at 0.98 g/t and a 92.4% recovery which say a complete build of initial gold in circuit loading of 2,061 ounces. Commissioning of the gravity circuit produced a bar of 149 ounces during commissioning.

The development strategy for the project is ahead of expectations with underground access and drilling having commenced already. Initially, the underground was not planned to start until 2 years into the plan, however, a re-work of the development plan delivered a compelling case to bring it forward and justify the upfront capital investment at this early stage and ensure a portion of higher grade underground feed on a consistent basis to the plant.

The refurbished Starlight portal and mining team.

South Kalgoorlie Operations (SKO)

SKO had a steady quarter with gold output resulting in gold sales of 16,851 ounces at an achieved price of $1,675/oz. Gold produced for the quarter was 15,641 ounces at a cash cost of A$1,058/oz and an AISC of $1,254/oz. A decision to set-aside some of our own ore and toll process third party ore lowered the overall production output by deferring it into the next quarter. Processing of ore from the Cannon Mine was completed during the quarter.



Mining at HBJ was from the HBJ underground mine with open pit ores from Gunga. Open pit mining also took place at the Bakers Flat open pit which was overburden stripping only to access the paleochannel ores at the bottom of the pit.

SKO Exploration

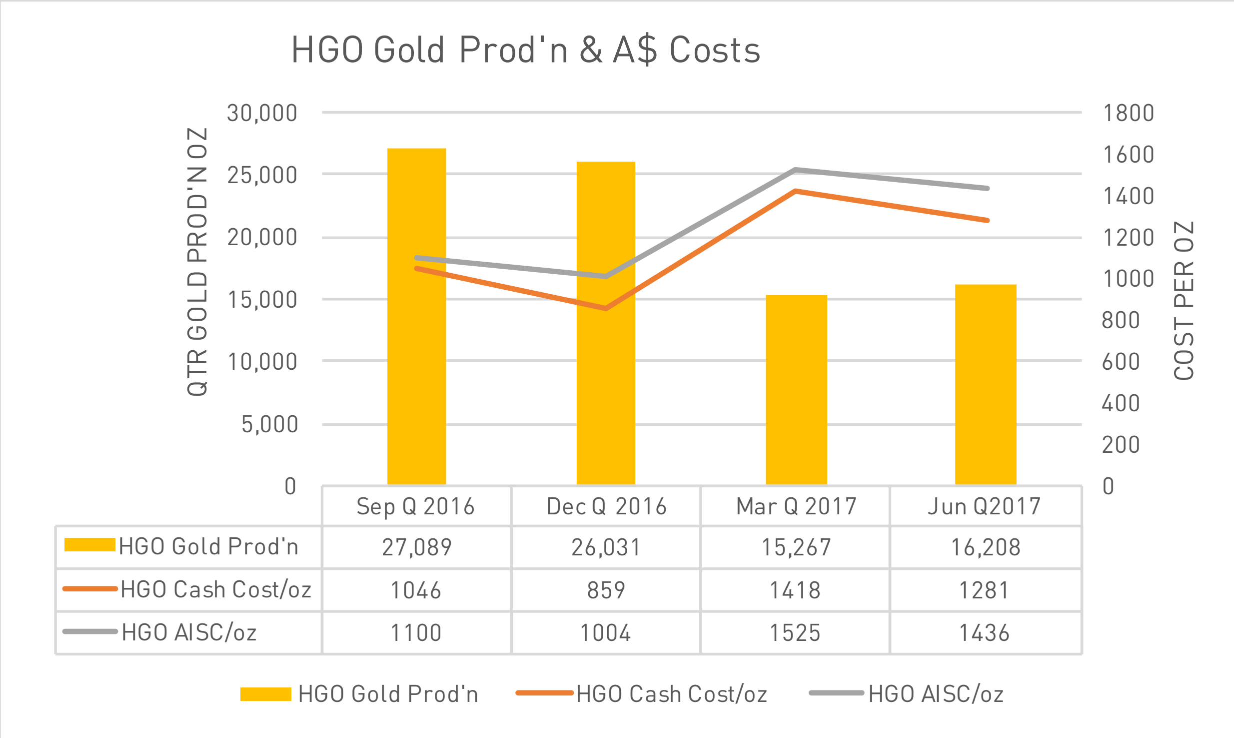
SKO's exploration team has been focussed on understanding and defining the conceptual exploration discovery at Rinjani. Rinjani is located circa 20 km from Jubilee processing plant and is located within the regional Zuleika shear zone as it extends south into Westgold's tenure from the prolific Kundana gold camp. Initial infill results within the currently defined Rinjani footprint have returned some very encouraging results, such as 14 m at 9.05 g/t Au in quartz veining from 52 m in RIN005 and 13 m at 6.31g/t Au from 47 m in RIN013. These results hint at the potential significance of the Rinjani discovery, and attention has now turned from definition of the open pit supergene opportunity, to understanding the orientation and extents of the primary mineralisation as a first step to defining any underground mining potential.

Additionally, the HBJ underground mine continues to show its high-grade calibre in steady state operations, with results such as 13 m at 6.75 g/t Au from 32 m in definition hole HBJUG0318 providing significant encouragement ahead of the mining front.

Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO)

Mining at Higginsville continued with the main source being Mt Henry which say 136,137 tonnes mined at an average grade of 2.41 g/t. This was supplemented by mining at Fairplay (near Higginsville) where 19,418 tonnes at an average grade of 1.51 g/t was mined.

Ore processing totalled 335,602 tonnes at 1.81 g/t with a recovery of 82.5% to produce 16,208 ounce. A significant part of plant tonnage during the quarter was the draw down on ore stocks from the staged mining events at Mt Henry. Gold sales were 16,770 ounces at a cash cost of A$1,281 per ounce andan AISC of $1,436 per ounce made up of a blend of ore feeds from Mt Henry, Fairplay and Mt Henry low-grade stocks.



The plant expansion study for HGO is nearing an end with engineering costs estimates nearly complete. A three-part upgrade is under contemplation with a change in the circuit looking to replace the existing four stage crushing circuit with a single phase of primary crushing and a SAG mill with closed circuit scats crushing upgrade to the front end of the circuit. It is anticipated that this with minimal downstream alterations will allow plant throughput to expand to near 2 million tonnes per annum. In parallel, considerations to placing the expanded plant onto grid power by adding a 12 km overhead line to the regional network. In a drive to lower the ore haulage costs, a shift to rail cartage is under consideration with significant long-term benefits for the project.

Higginsville Exploration

As with the last quarter, the large Mount Henry deposit south of Norseman has been the subject of the majority of geological work carried out at Higginsville. A substantial grade control and resource definition campaign is ongoing, ensuring that Westgold will be able to maximise the value and mining flexibility that this major deposit provides over the coming years.

In parallel, resource development works for the next series of open pits at the Higginsville mining centre has continued on an opportunistic basis. As reported last quarter a focus of work has been the Mitchell palaeochannel deposit, where Westgold are currently assessing both the remnant mineralisation which remains below the last phase of mining, and the extensions to the system. Results received during the quarter such as 3 m at 39.93 g/t Au from 26 m in MITA0164 highlight the high-grade nature of these extensive palaeochannel systems which are prevalent in the Higginsville area.

On the exploration front, a recent success story has been the Pioneer One prospect. The Pioneer areas is within 15km of the Higginsville processing plant, and is adjacent to the Coolgardie - Esperance Highway, providing an easy haulage opportunity. Exploration work to date has defined mineralisation with good supergene enrichment over 500 m of strike. Work is currently continuing on infilling this extensional zone to allow the estimation of an expanded resource, with the tenor of recently received results such as 21 m at 2.9 g/t Au from 37 m in PORR0068 and 19 m at 2.82 g/t Au from 106 m in PORR0081 providing significant encouragement to Westgold that Pioneer One will convert to a robust open pit mining opportunity for the Higginsville operation.

Rover Project

Only field reconnaissance surveys to investigate areas of undrilled anomalies occurred during the quarter. Previous mining and development studies are being reviewed.

ACM Acquisition

On 8 June 2017 Westgold announced its intent to acquire all of Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (**ACM**) for $2.5 m in cash and 14 million shares in Westgold. The transaction was completed on 3 July 2017.

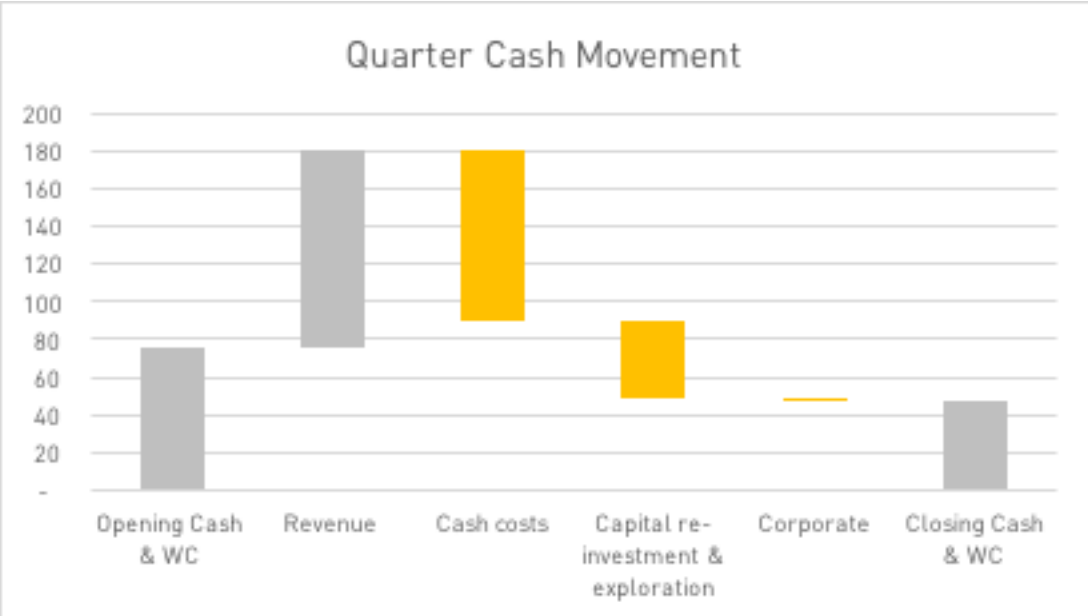
Westgold believes that this will enable it to lower its mining costs and provide development flexibility for its numerous planned underground mines by aligning our goals to increase gold production at a lower cost and therewith maximising the return from our resources for our shareholders. ACM is an excellent underground mining contractor with a highly skilled, motivated and productive team, and a pool of equipment and resources ideally matched to compliment our growth profile.

Westgold intends to integrate ACM with its internal open pit mining fleets and operate as an internal diversified mining services division. ACM will service our own operations and with specialist skills, equipment and by being part of a larger and more resourced group, will also be permitted to take on third party contracting if the opportunity arises.

Corporate

Westgold closed the quarter with cash, and working capital of A$ 47 million.

The following waterfall chart shows cash movements during the quarter:



Corporate Structure

Westgold has the following Corporate Structure:

- 319,921,487 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares on issue.
- 15,250,000 shares issued during the quarter as part of settlements for the Tuckabianna (1,250,000) and ACM (14,000,000) acquisitions.
- 11,000,000 Employee options convertible at $2.02 per share (subject to vesting conditions).

Gold Hedging

Gold hedging at the end of the quarter stood at 123,914 ounces at an average price of A$1,654 per ounce. The remaining gold pre-pay arrangement of 1,250 ounces per month at $A1,550/oz will be repaid in full in the ensuing quarter.

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD003	7,056,055	649,888	401	4m at 8.26g/t Au	50	-34	90
	17VIDD005	7,056,045	649,884	402	14m at 4.16g/t Au	25	-12	90
	17VIDD007	7,056,045	649,884	401	7m at 7.21g/t Au	50	-42	90
					9m at 5.01g/t Au	75		
	17VIDD070	7,056,447	650,369	324	10m at 31.94g/t Au	2	2	36
					4m at 21.02g/t Au	17		
					4.2m at 3.65g/t Au	28		
					3m at 2.52g/t Au	35		
					13m at 3.02g/t Au	41		
					3.6m at 8.88g/t Au	57		
					2m at 4.87g/t Au	74		
	17VIDD070A	7,056,447	650,369	324	7m at 16.79g/t Au	2	2	36
					6m at 8.56g/t Au	17		
					5m at 7.21g/t Au	30		
					8m at 2.49g/t Au	48		
					3m at 14.54g/t Au	58		
					2m at 5.21g/t Au	64		
	17VIDD072	7,056,445	650,277	341	10m at 3.25g/t Au	5	-77	90
	17VIDD073	7,056,468	650,292	341	2m at 14.06g/t Au	14	-85	270
	17VIDD074	7,056,475	650,298	342	3m at 3.51g/t Au	0	-58	283
					2.35m at 5.29g/t Au	15		
	17VIDD075	7,056,476	650,299	342	1.4m at 35.20g/t Au	21	-48	325
	17VIDD076	7,056,476	650,299	342	5.3m at 14.19g/t Au	1	-35	341
	17VIDD078	7,056,475	650,298	342	1m at 18.20g/t Au	14	-27	302
	17VIDD079	7,056,476	650,298	342	3m at 1.74g/t Au	11	-20	326
	17VIDD081	7,056,470	650,300	342	2m at 3.83g/t Au	28	-57	82
	17VIDD082	7,056,475	650,301	342	1m at 18.10g/t Au	9	-51	33
					2m at 173.64g/t Au	39		
	17VIDD094	7,056,475	650,301	342	7m at 11.86g/t Au	41	-42	33
	17VIDD095	7,056,475	650,301	342	4m at 9.81g/t Au	38	-35	33
	17VIDD096	7,056,474	650,302	342	2m at 101.70g/t Au	31	-52	49
	17VIDD100	7,055,999	650,065	333	1.1m at 6.63g/t Au	114	7	288
	17VIDD104	7,055,999	650,065	333	3m at 2.48g/t Au	133	8	273

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD105	7,055,999	650,065	333	1m at 7.12g/t Au	120	1	273
	17VIDD106	7,055,999	650,065	333	1m at 138.00g/t Au	138	7	254
	17VIDD107	7,055,999	650,065	333	1.39m at 5.27g/t Au	46	0	254
					2m at 3.00g/t Au	123		
	17VIDD108	7,055,999	650,065	333	2m at 12.37g/t Au	133	2	247
	17VIDD109	7,056,010	650,160	332	1m at 6.49g/t Au	57	-48	338
					20.3m at 2.57g/t Au	102		
					1m at 8.47g/t Au	218		
	17VIDD111	7,056,010	650,160	332	5m at 1.75g/t Au	93	-52	342
					10m at 2.60g/t Au	108		
	17VIDD120	7,056,257	650,129	282	1.5m at 54.55g/t Au	12	-2	188
	17VIDD121	7,056,427	650,280	283	1m at 5.12g/t Au	6	-2	44
					2m at 6.54g/t Au	12		
	17VIDD122	7,056,312	650,215	281	2m at 7.29g/t Au	113	-1	130
					1.1m at 6.71g/t Au	123		
					11.55m at 2.55g/t Au	133		
	17VIDD123	7,056,312	650,215	281	3.66m at 1.93g/t Au	133	0	113
	17VIDD129	7,056,427	650,280	283	13m at 11.52g/t Au	139	-1	25
	17VIDD136	7,056,473	650,307	324	2.87m at 36.33g/t Au	58	25	93
	17VIDD141	7,056,472	650,307	323	9.6m at 6.56g/t Au	65	-7	93
	17VIDD169	7,056,455	650,376	323	4.54m at 11.41g/t Au	0	-43	332
	17VIDD175	7,056,455	650,376	324	5m at 4.88g/t Au	0	-18	327
	17VIDD181	7,056,468	650,398	325	22m at 10.90g/t Au	0	9	34
					5.95m at 4.39g/t Au	51		
	17VIDD182	7,056,464	650,389	325	2m at 2.77g/t Au	2	15	34
Prohibition	17PRDD067	7,056,397	649,991	312	2m at 15.35g/t Au	117	-6	307
	17PRDD083	7,056,351	649,886	307	5m at 9.02g/t Au	25	-16	264
					3m at 4.34g/t Au	58		
	17PRDD084	7,056,351	649,885	307	13m at 2.04g/t Au	38	-39	264
					13.9m at 1.78g/t Au	80		
					1.8m at 15.24g/t Au	100		
	17PRDD085	7,056,350	649,885	307	1m at 79.00g/t Au	20	-28	248
					3m at 7.32g/t Au	77		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	17PRDD086	7,056,351	649,886	307	14.8m at 1.59g/t Au	52	-12	242
					1.1m at 21.90g/t Au	121		
	17PRDD087	7,056,350	649,885	307	1m at 5.65g/t Au	96	-36	242
	17PRDD088	7,056,350	649,885	307	6.05m at 3.45g/t Au	79	-26	233
	17PRDD089	7,056,351	649,885	307	6.2m at 6.98g/t Au	63	-11	230
	17PRDD091	7,056,350	649,885	307	6.2m at 5.46g/t Au	84	-23	222
					2m at 5.59g/t Au	166		
	17PRDD092	7,056,351	649,886	307	8.9m at 8.69g/t Au	72	-9	218
	17PRDD093	7,056,351	649,885	307	1.25m at 11.25g/t Au	43	-27	218
	17PRDD116	7,056,272	649,769	319	3.05m at 3.71g/t Au	82	13	223
					4m at 1.72g/t Au	88		
					4.95m at 2.13g/t Au	102		

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Boomerang	17BMDD001	7,007,809	627,644	458	2.2m at 6.9g/t Au	445	-67	125
Five Mile Well	17FMRC001	7,064,787	653,651	514	5m at 3.7g/t Au	110	-64	309
	17FMRC002	7,064,766	653,623	514	4m at 2.65	112	-64	309
	17FMRC003	7,064,740	653,599	514	3m at 4.04	117	-64	309
	17FMRC004	7,064,716	653,573	514	9m at 1.29	113	-64	309
Black Swan South	17CDRD004	6,970,772	579,547	420	2.8m at 7.13g/t Au	254	-53	290.0
					1.3m at 79.85g/t Au	272		
	17CDRD005	6,970,772	579,547	420	5.7m at 1.18g/t Au	217	-50	307.0
					5m at 1.54g/t Au	262		
					4m at 1.29g/t Au	282		
Jack Ryan	17JRRC006	7,002,172	626,822	391	28m at 4.09g/t Au	20	-60	009.0
	17JRRC007	7,002,171	626,825	391	9m at 3.51g/t Au	14	-65	029.0
	17JRRC008	7,002,173	626,813	391	7m at 1.06g/t Au	28	-80	009.0

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Nottingham	17MNRC016	7,071,184	657,691	487	4m at 1.36g/t Au	140	-60	298

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ	HBJUG0266	366,450	6,566,046	-120	8m at 2.39g/t Au	348	-29	349
					13m at 1.69g/t Au	397		
	HBJUG0317	366,476	6,566,177	-108	11m at 2.35g/t Au	5	3	32
	HBJUG0318	366,525	6,566,057	-171	13m at 6.75g/t Au	32	-20	11
					4m at 6.44g/t Au	76		
	HBJUG0319	366,524	6,566,057	-172	4.75m at 2.08g/t Au	55	-67	15
					7.89m at 2.04g/t Au	63		
	HBJUG0320	366,524	6,566,057	-168	3.41m at 3.86g/t Au	27	12	21
					6.66m at 2.6g/t Au	31		
	HBJUG0321	366,518	6,566,117	-126	1.44m at 18.61g/t Au	0	1	286
	HBJUG0322	366,523	6,566,118	-126	5m at 8.26g/t Au	0	1	37
	HBJUG0323	366,516	6,566,125	-125	6.75m at 2.24g/t Au	2	0	265
	HBJUG0324	366,521	6,566,126	-125	6.36m at 3.12g/t Au	0	1	36
	HBJUG0325	366,511	6,566,142	-125	5.69m at 3.17g/t Au	0	-1	233
	HBJUG0326	366,502	6,566,151	-125	7.56m at 6.09g/t Au	0	-1	234
	HBJUG0327	366,491	6,566,160	-125	2.8m at 9.43g/t Au	0	0	238
					1.28m at 8.37g/t Au	5		
	HBJUG0336	366,535	6,566,011	-184	4.04m at 5.05g/t Au	72	17	47
	HBJUG0337	366,536	6,566,010	-185	4.97m at 3.58g/t Au	54	5	69
					2.97m at 3.01g/t Au	78		
	HBJUG0338	366,536	6,566,009	-185	3.04m at 4.47g/t Au	98	-11	75
	HBJUG0339	366,536	6,566,011	-186	10.6m at 2.48g/t Au	49	-33	55
	HBJUG0349	366,512	6,566,137	-147	1.13m at 12.71g/t Au	5	0	242
	HBJUG0350	366,506	6,566,147	-147	4.37m at 5.09g/t Au	0	-34	268
	HBJUG0351	366,495	6,566,166	-148	3.34m at 5.97g/t Au	35	-30	359
					9.6m at 7.17g/t Au	62		
	HBJUG0352	366,495	6,566,166	-147	2.35m at 7.76g/t Au	54	-10	358
					17.03m at 2.97g/t Au	65		
	HBJUG0353	366,495	6,566,167	-147	6.75m at 5.05g/t Au	45	-19	12

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ	HBJUG0354	366,526	6,566,054	-172	2.65m at 3g/t Au	36	-57	66
					4.5m at 3.24g/t Au	47		
					5m at 3.62g/t Au	53		
	HBJUG0355	366,525	6,566,056	-171	3.7m at 6.93g/t Au	26	-29	41
					4.47m at 9.74g/t Au	33		
	HBJUG0357	366,509	6,566,195	-145	2.54m at 8.72g/t Au	25	14	269
	HBJUG0358	366,510	6,566,194	-146	4m at 4.26g/t Au	27	-19	279
					6.2m at 2.35g/t Au	45		
	HBJUG0360	366,510	6,566,195	-125	3.78m at 6.47g/t Au	0	-24	250
	HBJUG0361	366,510	6,566,196	-124	2.9m at 3.14g/t Au	0	1	275
	HBJUG0362	366,514	6,566,197	-122	18.2m at 3.8g/t Au	0	39	42
	HBJUG0363	366,512	6,566,205	-121	8.07m at 2.94g/t Au	4	43	66
					2.5m at 3.76g/t Au	17		
	HBJUG0364	366,511	6,566,212	-122	9.2m at 3.67g/t Au	1	47	80

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Rinjani	RIN004	348,690	6,570,880	359	3m at 2.18g/t Au	30	-59	270
	RIN005	348,710	6,570,880	359	7m at 0.91g/t Au	38	-59	270
	RIN005	348,710	6,570,880	359	14m at 9.05g/t Au	52	-59	270
	RIN010	348,740	6,570,860	359	8m at 0.90g/t Au	82	-60	270
	RIN012	348,630	6,570,841	360	2m at 3.73g/t Au	11	-60	271
	RIN013	348,650	6,570,840	360	4m at 1.93g/t Au	23	-60	273
					8m at 2.70g/t Au	35		
					13m at 6.31g/t Au	47		
	RIN014	348,670	6,570,840	359	3m at 1.68g/t Au	59	-59	270
					2m at 4.30g/t Au	66		
	RIN015	348,689	6,570,840	359	5m at 9.06g/t Au	33	-60	271
	RIN016	348,710	6,570,840	359	5m at 4.99g/t Au	30	-60	272
					5m at 2.25g/t Au	37		
	RIN017	348,730	6,570,840	359	14m at 0.55g/t Au	31	-59	270
					9m at 2.61g/t Au	61		
	RIN021	348,640	6,570,820	360	4m at 3.44g/t Au	9	-59	271

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Rinjani	RIN022	348,660	6,570,820	360	3m at 4.81g/t Au	33	-60	270
					4m at 6.65g/t Au	40		
	RIN023	348,680	6,570,819	359	6m at 1.01g/t Au	33	-60	270
	RIN024	348,720	6,570,820	359	5m at 1.67g/t Au	33	-60	271
					8m at 1.37g/t Au	48		
	RIN025	348,760	6,570,820	359	2m at 3.67g/t Au	70	-60	270
	RIN028	348,667	6,570,804	360	9m at 5.21g/t Au	30	-56	271
					9m at 1.38g/t Au	44		
	RIN029	348,687	6,570,804	359	7m at 1.07g/t Au	31	-57	270
	RIN030	348,706	6,570,803	359	21m at 0.57g/t Au	28	-58	271
	RIN031	348,732	6,570,802	359	22m at 0.64g/t Au	28	-59	270
	RIN032	348,752	6,570,801	359	8m at 1.02g/t Au	38	-60	273
					2m at 3.12g/t Au	60		

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Scrubby Icon	SIC013	362,038	6,568,296	366	4m at 0.21 g/t Au	40	-60	270
	SIC016	362,156	6,568,294	366	9m at 0.41 g/t Au	46	-60	270
	SIC018	362,153	6,567,912	363	4m at 1.07 g/t Au	48	-60	270
	SIC021	362,097	6,567,749	367	3m at 0.61 g/t Au	56	-60	270

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mitchell	MITA0126	6,483,770	379,974	286	3m at 4.21g/t Au	33	-90	0
	MITA0129	6,482,980	380,186	281	3m at 5.71g/t Au	33	-61	270
					3m at 3.76g/t Au	39		
	MITA0137	6,483,253	380,127	259	5m at 3.48g/t Au	7	-90	0
	MITA0140	6,483,330	380,125	264	3m at 3.12g/t Au	13	-90	0
	MITA0150	6,482,845	380,129	257	12m at 7.71g/t Au	19	-61	270
	MITA0157	6,483,565	380,048	260	2m at 2.55g/t Au	7	-90	0
	MITA0158	6,483,545	380,042	259	5m at 2.37g/t Au	2	-90	0
	MITA0159	6,483,535	380,042	259	7m at 1.66g/t Au	4	-90	0
	MITA0162	6,483,525	380,057	259	14m at 1.82g/t Au	1	-60	270
	MITA162A	6,483,525	380,057	259	4m at 2.14g/t Au	5	-90	0

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mitchell	MITA0163	6,483,140	380,020	283	2m at 1.37g/t Au	26	-90	0
	MITA0164	6,483,120	380,030	283	3m at 39.93g/t Au	26	-90	0

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Pioneer One Extension	PORR0062	375,080	6,475,361	292	7m at 0.67g/t Au	29	-60	270
	PORR0063	375,119	6,475,360	292	10m at 2.24g/t Au	44	-60	270
	PORR0063	375,119	6,475,360	292	3m at 0.91g/t Au	56	-60	270
	PORR0063	375,119	6,475,360	292	11m at 3.65g/t Au	62	-60	270
	PORR0068	375,042	6,475,179	291	21m at 2.9g/t Au	37	-59	270
	PORR0069	375,046	6,475,140	291	11m at 1.86g/t Au	25	-59	270
	PORR0069	375,046	6,475,140	291	6m at 1.32g/t Au	54	-59	270
	PORR0070	375,075	6,475,142	291	7m at 1.32g/t Au	80	-60	270
	PORR0071	375,020	6,475,100	292	3m at 0.71g/t Au	26	-60	270
	PORR0072	375,056	6,475,100	292	9m at 0.97g/t Au	30	-60	270
	PORR0072	375,056	6,475,100	292	5m at 1.78g/t Au	81	-60	270
	PORR0073	375,020	6,475,060	292	5m at 1.9g/t Au	23	-60	270
	PORR0074	375,049	6,475,060	292	5m at 0.67g/t Au	30	-59	270
	PORR0074	375,049	6,475,060	292	13m at 1.46g/t Au	72	-59	270
	PORR0075	375,030	6,475,002	293	5m at 2.86g/t Au	59	-60	270
	PORR0077	375,070	6,475,220	291	7m at 1.13g/t Au	29	-60	270
	PORR0077	375,070	6,475,220	291	9m at 1.38g/t Au	37	-60	270
	PORR0077	375,070	6,475,220	291	18m at 2.17g/t Au	54	-60	270
	PORR0077	375,070	6,475,220	291	3m at 1.52g/t Au	73	-60	270
	PORR0078	375,100	6,475,220	291	12m at 1.37g/t Au	66	-59	270
	PORR0079	375,075	6,475,181	291	10m at 3.73g/t Au	77	-59	270
	PORR0080	375,090	6,475,100	291	6m at 1.89g/t Au	116	-60	270
	PORR0081	375,079	6,475,000	292	19m at 2.82g/t Au	106	-59	270
	PORR0082	375,119	6,475,000	292	6m at 0.64g/t Au	160	-60	270
	PORR0082	375,119	6,475,000	292	6m at 0.65g/t Au	170	-60	270
	PORR0082	375,119	6,475,000	292	12m at 1.62g/t Au	179	-60	270
	SCOR0003	408,160	6,483,375	280	4m at 0.71g/t Au	36	-60	90
	SCOR0013	407,890	6,483,030	300	1m at 2.83g/t Au	92	-60	90

NOTES ON DRILLING RESULTS

CMGP

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

HGO

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 51 except for Fairplay where it is "Trident Mine Grid"
- Significant = >5g/m or 200ppbm for exploration.

SKO

- Widths are downhole.
- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 51.
- Significant = >5g/m for resources.

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 report entitled 'Annual Update – Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves' created by Metals X Limited on 18 August 2016 and is available to view on Metals X Limited's website (www.metalsx.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 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 announcement 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 announcement.

Tuckabianna Project
The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Annual Report to shareholders' created by Silver Lake Resources Limited on 14 October 2016 and is available to view on Silver Lake's website (www.silverlakeresources.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 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 announcement 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 modifed from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements
Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Pantoro'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 Pantoro 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 Pantoro, 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 domained 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.
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.	• 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.
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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		SKO SKO is a long-term producing operation with a long history of drilling and sampling to support exploration and resource development. • Sampling Techniques Chips from the RC drilling face-sampling hammer are collected for assaying. Sample return lines are cleaned with compressed air each metre and the cyclone sample collector is cleaned following each rod. Samples are riffle split through a three-tier splitter with a split ~3kg sample (generally at 1m intervals) pulverised to produce a 30g charge analysed via fire assay. Diamond drill-core is geologically logged and then sampled according to geology (minimum sample length of 0.4 m to maximum sample length of 1.5 m) – where consistent geology is sampled, a 1m length is used for sampling the core. The core is sawn half-core with one half sent off for analysis. Samples have been collected from numerous other styles of drilling at SKO, including but not limited to RAB, aircore, blast-hole, sludge drilling and face samples. • Drilling Techniques Historical data includes DD, RC, RAB and aircore holes drilled between 1984 and 2010. Not all the historical drilling programmes at SKO are documented and many historical holes are assigned a drill type of 'unknown'. Over 4,000 km of drilling has been completed on the tenure. Drilling by the most recent previous owners (Alacer Gold Corporation) has predominantly been RC, with minor DD and aircore drilling. RC drilling is used predominantly for defining and testing for near-surface mineralisation and utilises a face sampling hammer with the sample being collected on the inside of the drill-tube. RC drillholes utilise downhole single or multi shot cameras. Drillhole collars were surveyed by onsite mine surveyors. Diamond drilling is used for either testing / targeting deeper mineralised systems or to define the orientation of the host geology. Many of these holes had RC pre-collars generally to a depth of between 60 – 120m, followed by a diamond tail. The majority of these holes have been drilled at NQ2 size with minor HQ sized core. All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with downhole cameras, and then at end of hole using a Gyro Inclinometer at 5 or 10 m intervals. Drillhole collars were surveyed by onsite mine surveyors. • Sample Recovery Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of any deposit at SKO.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CMGP 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 CMGP, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are domained 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 (MLX) 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. **SKO** • NQ2 and HQ diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. Smaller sized core (LTK48 and BQ) are whole core sampled. The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • SKO staff collect the sample in pre-numbered calico sample bags which are then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Delivery of the sample is by a SKO staff member. • RC samples are collected at 1m intervals with the samples being riffle split through a three-tier splitter. The samples are collected by the RC drill crews in pre-numbered calico sample bags which are then collected by SKO staff for submission. Delivery of the sample to the laboratory is by a SKO staff member. • Upon delivery to the laboratory, the sample numbers are checked by the SKO staff member against the sample submission sheet. Sample numbers are recorded and tracked by the laboratory using electronic coding. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • 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** • At the Intertek on-site facility, analysis is performed using a 500g PAL method. The accurately weighed sub-sample is further processed utilising a PAL1000B to grind the sample to a nominal 90% passing 75µm particle size, whilst simultaneously extracting any cyanide amenable gold liberated into a Leachwell liquor. The resulting liquor is then analysed for gold content by organic extraction with flame AAS finish, with an overall method detection limit of 0.01ppm Au content in the original sample. This method is appropriate for the type and magnitude of mineralisation at Higginsville. • Quality control procedures include the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. Standards and duplicates are used to test both the accuracy and precision of the analytical process, while blanks are employed to test for contamination during the sample preparation stage. The analyses have confirmed the analytical process employed at Higginsville is adequately precise and accurate for use as part of the mineral resource estimation. **SKO** • Only nationally accredited laboratories are used for the analysis of the samples collected at SKO. • The laboratory dry and if necessary (if the sample is >3kg) riffle split the sample, which is then jaw crushed and pulverised (the entire 3kg sample) in a ring mill to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. All recent RC and Diamond core samples are analysed via Fire Assay, which involves a 30g charge (sub-sampled after the pulverisation) of the analytical pulp being fused at 1050°C for 45 minutes with litharge. The resultant metal pill is digested in • aqua regia and the gold content determined by atomic adsorption spectrometry – detection limit is 0.01 ppm Au. • Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) samples are routinely submitted by SKO staff and comprise standards, blanks, assay pills, field duplicates, lab duplicates and repeat analyses. The results for these QA/QC samples are routinely analysed by Senior Geologists with any discrepancies dealt with in conjunction with the laboratory prior to the analytical data being imported into the database. • There is limited information available on historic QA/QC procedures. SKO has generally accepted the available data at face value and carry out data validation procedures as each deposit is re-evaluated. • The analytical techniques used are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields. • Ongoing production data generally confirms the validity of prior sampling and assaying of the mined deposits to within acceptable limits of accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; » A 50g 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. **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. **SKO** • Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. Underground drill-hole locations (Mount Marion and HBJ) were all surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station. • Recent surface diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 5 or 10mm intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. RC drill-holes utilised down-hole single shot camera surveys spaced every 15 to 30m down- hole. • Down-hole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. • The orientation and size of the project determines if the resource estimate is undertaken in local or MGA 94 grid. Each project has a robust conversion between local, magnetic and an MGA grid which is managed by the SKO survey department. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question. **CMGP** • 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 eternal survey consultants (Ensurv). Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Yarlarweelor, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 / MLX was picked up by DGPS on MGA94. Downhole surveys were taken by digital single shot camera every 50m or via a gyro survey tool.
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. **SKO** • HBJ: • Drill spacing ranges from 10m x 5m grade control drilling to 100m x 100m at deeper levels of the resource. The majority of the Indicated Resource is estimated using a maximum drill spacing of 40m x 40m. The resource has been classified based on drill density with • mining of the 2.2km long HBJ Open-Pit confirming that the data spacing is adequate for the resource classifications applied. • Mount Martin: • Drill spacing ranges from 10m x 5m grade control drilling to 60m x 60m for the Inferred areas of the resource. The drill spacing for the majority of the Indicated Resource is 20m x 20m. The resource has been classified primarily on drill density and the confidence in the geological/grade continuity – the data spacing and distribution is deemed adequate for the estimation techniques and classifications applied. • Pernatty: • Drill spacing for the reported resource is no greater than 60m x 60m with the majority of the Indicated resource based on a maximum spacing of 40m x 40m. The geological interpretation of the area is well understood, and is supported by the knowledge from open pit and underground operations. However given the mineralisation is controlled by shear zones the mineralisation continuity is considered to be less understood. The resource is classified on a combination of drill density and the number of samples used to estimate the resource blocks.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Mount Marion: Drill-spacing ranges from 20m x 20m to no greater than 60m x 60m for the reported resource Given that the geological and mineralisation understanding is well established via mining operations, this drill-spacing is considered adequate for the classifications applied to the resource. Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project. **CMGP** • 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 Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado with 10m x10m 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.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The core is transported to the core storage facility by either drilling company personnel or geological staff. Once at the facility the samples are kept in a secure location while logging and sampling is being conducted. The storage facility is enclosed by a fence which is locked at night or when the geology staff are absent. The samples are transported to the laboratory facility or collection point by geological staff.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	**HGO** • A review of the grade control practices on site has been undertaken by an external consultant. No formal external audit or review has been performed on the resource estimate. Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **SKO** • No formal external audit or review has been performed on the sampling techniques and data. Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **CMGP** • Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **FGP** • 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. **SKO** • State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements, although does not apply to the 16 freehold titles (which host the majority of SKO's Resource inventory). There are a number of minor agreements attached to a select number of tenements and locations with many • of these royalty agreements associated with tenements with no current Resources and/or Reserves. • Private royalty agreements are in place that relate to production from HBJ open-pit at $10/ oz. In addition, a royalty is payable in the form of 1.75% of the total gold ounces produced from the following resources: Shirl Underground, Golden Hope, Bellevue, HBJ Open-pit, Mount Martin open-pit, Mount Martin Stockpiles and any reclaimed tailings.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• SKO consists of 141 tenements including 16 freehold titles, 6 exploration licenses, 47 mining leases, 12 miscellaneous licenses and 60 prospecting licenses, all held directly by the Company. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. **CMGP** • Native title interests are recorded against several CMGP 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. • 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 partie	• The HGO region has an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • The SKO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. **SKO** • HBJ: The HBJ lodes form part of a gold mineralised system along the Boulder-Lefroy shear zone that is over 5km long and includes the Celebration, Mutooroo, HBJ and Golden Hope open-pit and underground mines. The lodes are hosted within a steeply-dipping, north-northwest striking package of mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks and schists that have been intruded by felsic to intermediate porphyries. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and is focused along lithological contacts, within stockwork and tensional vein arrays and within shear zones. The main mineralised zone has a length in excess of 1.9 km and an average width of 40 m in the Jubilee workings but is generally narrower to the north in the Hampton -Boulder workings. • Mount Marion: • The Mount Marion deposit is located on the eastern side of the Coolgardie Domain within a flexure in the Karramindie Shear Zone. It is hosted within a sub-vertical sequence of meta- komatiites intercalated with metasediments that have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Gold mineralisation occurs in a footwall and hangingwall lode, each ranging in thickness from 2 to 15m. The mineralisation plunges steeply to the west and is open at depth. • Mount Martin: The Mount Martin Tribute Area, is located within a regional scale north-northwest trending Archean Greenstone Belt. Within the Mount Martin - Carnilya area, the greenstone belt comprises a mixed sequence of ultramafic (predominantly komatiitic) and fine-grained, variably sulphidic sedimentary lithologies with subsidiary mafic units. Known gold and nickel mineralisation at the Mount Martin Mine is associated with a series of stacked, westerly dipping, sulphide and quartz-carbonate bearing lodes which are mainly hosted within intensely deformed and altered chloritic schists sandwiched between talc-carbonate ultramafic lithologies. • Pernatty: The Pernatty deposit is hosted within a granophyric phase of a gabbro and is controlled by a structurally complex interaction of a number of major shear zones. Shearing has altered the original granophyric quartz dolerite to a biotite-carbonate-plagioclase-pyrite schist. The sequence has also been intruded by mafic and felsic porphyritic dykes, which are also mineralised.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • The CMGP 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 1g/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. • No metal equivalent values are stated.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The database used for the estimation was extracted from the Westgold's DataShed database management system stored on a secure SQL server. • As new data is acquired it passes through a validation approval system designed to pick up any significant errors before the information is loaded into the master database.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr. Russell visits Westgold Gold Operations regularly.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	**HGO** • Current and historical mining activities across the Higginsville region provide significant confidence in the geological interpretation of all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • In all cases the local lithological and structural geology has been used to inform the interpretive process. All available information from drilling, underground mapping and pit mapping has been considered during interpretation. • The Trident, Corona, Fairplay, Vine and Two boys deposits are all hosted within a suite of east over west thrust repeated mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks. In all cases the • most favourable host is of mafic composition, generally gabbro and to a lesser extent basalt. Together the deposits form what is locally referred to as the Higginsville Line of Lode, a 5km long, north-northeast striking mineralised corridor of historic and current mining operations. Steep west and shallow east have been identified as the most favourable structural orientations for mineralisation. • At Chalice, multiple generations of unmineralised felsic intrusive cross cut the host amphibolite and influence both the volume and the grade, through contact remobilisation, of the mineralisation. The Resource Estimate is sensitive to the volume of unmineralised felsics within the mineralised horizon. • At both Chalice and Lake Cowan there is a lack of consistent visual proxies for mineralisation, making accurate ore delineation difficult. • High-grade zones within the palaeochannels are the result of a more preferential depositional environment due to changes in strike of the palaeochannel.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		SKO • HBJ: The mineralisation has been modelled focussing on the structural (shear zone) and lithological (porphyry mainly) controls. The large scale (1.9km long and ~40m wide) provides significant confidence in the geological and grade continuity within the deposit. The interpretation has used predominantly RC drilling with some DD used for the deeper parts of the resource. There is an alternative interpretation that could be applied to this deposit, which focuses on defining and sub-domaining higher grade mineralisation that is evident at lithological contacts. • Mount Marion: The lithological and structural model for the Mount Marion deposit is well understood as it is supported by the knowledge gained from open-pit and underground operations. The mineralisation is hosted along a dilational flexure within the lode gneiss with clearly defined contact mineralisation with the surrounding ultramafic lithologies. The lithological model is used as the basis for the mineralisation interpretation and has been derived from predominantly RC and Diamond drill-holes. The confidence of the geological controls on mineralisation is consistent with the resource classification applied to the deposit. No alternative interpretations have been devised for this deposit. • Mount Martin: Gold mineralisation at Mount Martin is associated with chlorite schists (shear zones) hosted within talc-carbonate ultramafic lithologies. Within these controlling shear zones are a series of stacked, westerly-dipping, sulphide and quartz carbonate bearing lodes which host the majority of the gold mineralisation. The geological and mineralisation interpretation used in this resource is consistent with that mined historically in the open pit. Although other interpretations have been proposed they tend to be variations on the steep westerly-dipping lodes theme adopted for this resource and as such would not represent a significant change in the contained metal. • Pernatty: Mineralisation at Pernatty is controlled by a complex arrangement of very well-defined shear zones with the highest grade mineralisation associated with structural intersections and flexures along the three main shears. Given the consistency in orientation of the three main controlling shears, the confidence in the geological and mineralisation interpretation is deemed adequate. **CMGP** • Mining has occurred since 1800's providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Geological interpretation of the deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure that the resultant estimated Mineral Resource figure was both sufficiently constrained, and representative of the expected sub-surface conditions. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • The structural regime is the dominant control on geological and grade continuity at the CMGP. Lithological factors such as rheology contrast are secondary controls on grade distribution.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles outlined above. • Geological matrixes were established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains. • Confidence in the interpretation is high as the geometry, geology, alteration and tenor of the mineralised zones was observed to be consistent along strike and down dip • The interpretations was based on 10m and 20m north-south spaced sections. • The information used in the construction and estimation of the respective resources mineralisation is based on Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill (DDH) hole information. The AC was included in the poorly information estimation domains and this was considered during the classification of these domains. • Oxidation surfaces were constructed from the logged information on 20m north south sections.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	**HGO** • The Trident mineral resource extends over 680m in strike length, 350m in lateral extent and 940m in depth. • Chalice mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of 700m, a lateral extent of 200m and a depth of 650m. • The Lake Cowan resource has been defined over a strike length of >1.5Km, a lateral extent of >500m and to a depth of >150m. • **SKO** • The HBJ deposit extends over 5km of strike (includes the Golden Hope and Mutooroo lodes) and up to 650m below surface with the individual lodes being up to 40m wide. • Mount Marion mineralisation extends to just under 1km in strike length, 800m in depth with the lodes varying in width from 3 – 15m. The mineralisation is steeply plunging resulting in a very small surface expression of the lodes. • The Mount Martin deposit has a strike length of 1km, a vertical extent of 350m, with the individual, shallow west-south-westerly dipping lodes varying between 2 – 10m true thickness. These lodes make up a mineralised package of ~300m true thickness (hangingwall to footwall). • The Pernatty deposit has a strike extent of 500m, 400m dip extent and up to 300m in lateral extent. The individual lodes are of varying orientations and are generally between 2 – 15m wide. **CMGP** • Individual deposit scales vary across the CMGP. • The Big Bell Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 1,500m. • Great Fingall is mineralised a strike length of >500m, a lateral extent of >600m and a depth of over 800m. • Black Swan South is mineralised a strike length of >1,700m, a lateral extent of up +75m and a depth of over 300m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• **HGO** • For Trident, Chalice, Two Boys, Vine and Lake Cowan the modelling and estimation work was undertaken by Alacer Gold and carried out in Vulcan 3D mining software. For Alacer Gold estimates the drill hole data to be used in the process was first validated. • The initial interpretation was then completed on 1:250 scale hardcopy cross sections, long sections and level plans, this interpretation was then validated by either the senior geologists or the Chief Geologist before then being digitised into the Vulcan 3D modelling package. The digitised polygons form the basis of the three dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing is then carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body. • Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined, these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Drillholes are subsequently composited to allow for grade estimation. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Once the sample data has been composited, a statistical analysis is undertaken to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts etc., this is carried out using Supervisor. Top cut analysis was carried out by assessing normal and log-histograms for extreme values and using a combination of mean variance plots and population disintegration techniques. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters. In all cases knowledge of the geology was used to guide the analysis of the variogram fans in determining the orientation of maximum continuity. • An empty block model is then created for the area of interest; with each ore wireframe used to assign block domain codes which match the flag used for the composites. This model contains attributes set at background values for gold as well as density, and various estimation parameters that are subsequently used to assist in resource categorisation. The block sizes used in the model will vary depending on orebody geometry, minimum mining units, estimation parameters and levels of informing data available. • Grade estimation is then undertaken, with ordinary kriging estimation as standard, although in some circumstances where sample populations are small, or domains are unable to be accurately defined, inverse distance weighting estimation techniques will be used. At Trident a grade assignment method has been employed for the Athena orebody. This uses face sampling/mapping on each level to identify runs of vein with similar width and grade profiles. For each run, the length of the run and average vein width is calculated as well as a width weighted average vein grade. Two or more grade runs are then joined up across levels to form a grade block, a long section is used to validate the plunge of each grade block against the diamond drilling. The length and width of each run is used to calculate a length weighted average grade and an average vein width for the block. A wireframe for each grade block is created at the specified average vein width for the block. This wireframe is then assigned the previously calculated block grade using a post process script.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• No by-products or deleterious elements are estimated. No assumptions have been made about the correlation between variables. • The estimation is validated using the following: a visual interrogation, a comparison of the mean composite grade to the mean block grade for each domain, a comparison of the wireframe volume to the block volume for each domain, Grade trend plots (moving window statistics), comparison to the previous resource estimate. • The resource is then depleted for mining voids and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge. • Production reconciliation data is regularly used to check the performance of the estimate and to adjust parameters is necessary. Good reconciliation between mine claimed figures and milled figures is routinely achieved.
		SKO • The HBJ mineral resource estimate was undertaken in December 2011 by Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. The grade interpolation method used was Ordinary Kriging (OK) in the Datamine ESTIMA process – a method that is appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. A simple unfolding process has been applied to the data and model blocks in order to simplify the setup of search ellipses and allow searches to follow the varying dip and strike of the various domains. • Geological, mining as-built and mineralisation domains and a valid drillhole database were supplied by SKO personnel. The geological and mineralisation domains were used to control the interpolation as hard boundaries (mineralisation domains) and for the application of bulk density data (geological boundaries). • The Mineral Resource estimates for Mount Marion, Mount Martin and Pernatty were undertaken by Alacer Gold in September 2011. The geological and mineralisation wireframes as well as the grade interpolation was undertaken in Vulcan 8.04 3-D modelling software with statistical analysis undertaken using Snowden Supervisor software. The interpolation method used was Ordinary Kriging (OK) – a method that is appropriate for the styles of mineralisation being estimated. • Statistical analysis was undertaken to determine the composite length (1m) and for the application of top-cuts. • The search ellipses applied were based on a combination of drillhole spacing and variographic analysis. Various minimum and maximum samples were used in the first search with a maximum of four samples per drill-hole allowed. Several passes were used each with increasing search ellipse sizes, all the blocks in the mineralised domains were informed in the first pass. • The block model was depleted using surfaces / domains generated by the SKO Survey. Validation of the models was completed by visual inspection, statistical comparisons and comparison with reconciliation data, with the final model achieving a satisfactory validation. • No deleterious elements were estimated as they are considered not material.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions via Surpac Vision. • After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional and / or plan view to create the outline strings which form the basis of the three dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing is then carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body. • Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined, these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Drillholes are subsequently composited to allow for grade estimation. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Once the sample data has been composited, a statistical analysis is undertaken to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts etc. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters. Which are then incorporated with observed geological and geometrical features to determine the most appropriate search parameters. • An empty block model is then created for the area of interest. This model contains attributes set at background values for the various elements of interest as well as density, and various estimation parameters that are subsequently used to assist in resource categorisation. The block sizes used in the model will vary depending on orebody geometry, minimum mining units, estimation parameters and levels of informing data available. • Grade estimation is then undertaken, with ordinary kriging estimation method is considered as standard, although in some circumstances where sample populations are small, or domains are unable to be accurately defined, inverse distance weighting estimation techniques will be used. Both by-product and deleterious elements are estimated at the time of primary grade estimation if required. It is assumed that by-products correlate well with gold. There are no assumptions made about the recovery of by-products. • The resource is then depleted for mining voids and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach has proven to be applicable to Westgold's gold assets. • Estimation results are routinely validated against primary input data, previous estimates and mining output. • Good reconciliation between mine claimed figures and milled figures was routinely achieved during past production history.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions with Surpac Vision, Snowden's Supervisor v8.3 and or Isatis 2015. • Ordinary kriging (OK) and Localised Indicator Kriging (LIK) has been used. LIK was used for the estimation of all Jasperoid related estimation domains due to mosaic mineralisation style. Length weighting of assay values related to surveyed volumes was undertaken for low-grade stockpiles. • All estimates were validated where possible against historical production records and previous estimates. • After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional and / or plan view to create the outline strings which form the basis of the three dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing was carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body. Domaining was constructed on 20m and 10m spaced sections and was based on logged lithologies, quartz percentage and gold value. • Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined; these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Assay data was composited to 1m downhole using Surpac "best fit" algorithm. The "best fit" algorithm eliminates residual composites and the estimation domains boundaries defined the start and end position of the compositing routine. In all aspects of resource estimation; the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Support analysis of the difference drill types (Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill holes (DDH)) was performed and the mixing these deemed acceptable. The AC drill holes were used in the estimation of the poorly informed estimation domains. • Statistical analysis was carried out on the composited data to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts and spatial continuity. Data for some of the domains exhibit an increased degree of skewness and top-cuts were applied to reduce the skewness of distribution. The appropriateness of the top-cuts was assessed for each domain utilising log-probability plots, mean and variance plots, histograms and univariate statistics for the composite Au variable. • Variogram modelling was undertaken using Isatis™ software and defined the spatial continuity of gold within all domains and these parameters were used for the interpolation process. Indicator variograms were generated within the Jasperoid related estimation domains to the used in the LIK estimation process. • Volume models were generated in Surpac using topographic surfaces, oxidation surfaces and mineralised zone wireframes as constraints. • Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was used optimise the search parameters.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Search ellipses were aligned parallel to the maximum continuity defined during the variographic analysis. The search dimensions, generally, approximated the ranges of the interpreted variograms and ranged from 50 to 100m. The minimum and maximum number of samples range from 7 to 11 and 18 to 30, respectively. Second and third pass searches were implement to fill the un-estimated cells / blocks if they were not estimated during the first search pass and these search parameters involved increasing in the search distances and reducing in the minimum number of samples used in the estimation process. • The extrapolation was control through the interpreted estimation domains, which was limited to half the drill hole spacing within section and half the section spacing between sections. • Block estimation for gold was undertaken using Isatis™ and hard boundaries were used between domains for estimation of gold grade. • No assumptions were made about recovery during the OK and LIK estimation processes. • Grade estimation was undertaken, with the ordinary kriging (OK) estimation method for all non-jasperoid related estimation domains. • Check estimates were run using Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) for the LIK estimation domains, which produces a similar form of result to LIK. The LIK and LUC models were compared, with reasonable agreement at lower cut-offs and differences at higher cut-offs reflecting higher estimated gold variability in the LIK model. The LIK is believed to be better suited to the style of mineralisation for the Jasperoid related estimation domains. • The estimation is validated using the following: a visual interrogation, a comparison of the mean composite grade to the mean block grade for each domain, a comparison of the wireframe volume to the block volume for each domain, grade trend plots (moving window statistics), comparison to the previous resource estimate. • The only element of economic interest modelled is gold. • The Isatis™ block models were transferred and imported to Surpac Mining Software. The transfer and importing process was validated against the Isatis™ block model. The resource was then depleted for mining voids and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnage estimates are dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The cut off grades used for the reporting of the Mineral Resources have been selected based on the style of mineralisation, depth from surface of the mineralisation and the most probable extraction technique.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	**HGO** The principle extraction method at Trident is. For the narrow vein systems at Trident bench stoping is employed. **SKO** The Pernatty, Mount Martin and upper portions of the HBJ deposits are assumed to be amenable to open pit mining processes. A minimum mining width of 2.5m (horizontal) is applied to the lodes. The lower parts of the HBJ deposit are assumed to be mineable via sub-level open stoping or sub-level caving. The Mount Marion deposit is assumed to be amenable to underground mining via open stoping means which is consistent with the mining practices adopted for the Mount Marion deposit. **CMGP** Variable by deposit. **FGP** Conventional open cut mining with 120t class hydraulic backhoe excavators and 90t rigid dump trucks. 2m minimum mining width has been assumed. No mining dilution or ore loss has been modelled in the resource model or applied to the reported Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	**HGO** Metallurgical test work is carried out on a project by project basis. The Higginsville plant is approximately 5.5 years old and routinely averages over 96% recovery when being fed with Trident material. **SKO** The majority of the SKO resource base comprises deposits that have some level of mining history and hence established metallurgical properties. **CMGP** Not considered for Mineral Resource. Applied during the Reserve generation process. **FGP** Horizons were modelled based on oxidation state of the host rocks, taken from the drilling information. These were: transported and lateritic residuum, oxidised, transitional and fresh. Jasperoid was flagged in the model due to its hardness and differing heap leach characteristics as identified in recent metallurgical scoping studies.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	**HGO** • Tailings are discharged to the nearby tailings storage facility and also used to form cemented backfill for underground operations. • Process water is pumped 30 km from the Chalice open pit to the Aphrodites pit from which it is stored prior to pumping to the process mill • Potable water is pumped from the Coolgardie–Norseman water pipe line and is provided by the state water provider. • Water used in the Trident mine for mining operations is recycled from underground and stored in the nearby Poseidon North Pit before being returned for underground use. **SKO** The significant operational history at SKO has allowed for a consistent set of environmental assumptions to be applied to the mineral resource deposits in the region. **CMGP** BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases. **FGP** Aragon operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	**HGO** • For Trident bulk densities were assessed via test work and assigned to the model. Samples were selected to cover the full range of lithology types and ore types across the deposit. Individual unbroken half core samples of approximately 30cm length were randomly selected from within specified metre intervals. Samples were sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, where mass and volumes (by water immersion) were measured and bulk density calculated. • Where no drill core or other direct measurements are available, SG factors have been assumed based on similarities to other zones of mineralisation / lithologies or from historic production records. **SKO** • For the HBJ, Mount Marion, Pernatty and Mount Martin deposits, density values were based on historic mining reconciliations combined with bulk density check test work. • Bulk densities were assigned based on the host rock, mineralisation style and oxidation state, all of which were coded into the block models.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Bulk density of the mineralisation at the CMGP is variable and is for the most part lithology rather than mineralisation dependent. Bulk density sampling is undertaken via assessments of drill core and grab samples. • A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density at the CMGP. **FGP** • A large suite of bulk density determinations have been carried out across the project area. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains (i.e. jasperoid domains). Density determinations were made on diamond drill core representing mineralisation utilised the water immersion method (Archimedes Principle).
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Resources are classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters, input data and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach considers all relevant factors and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Corporate technical team. • No external reviews have been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• All currently reported resources estimates are considered robust, and representative on both a global and local scale. • A continuing history of mining with good reconciliation of mine claimed to mill recovered provides confidence in the accuracy of the estimates.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• At all projects, all Resources that have been converted to Reserve are classified as either an Indicated or Measured Resource. Indicated Resources are only upgraded to Probable Reserves after adding appropriate modifying factors. Some Measured Resource may be classified as Proven Reserves and some are classified as Probable Reserve based on whether they are capitally or fully developed.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr Poepjes visits Westgold Gold Operations on a regular basis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered	**HGO** • Mining is in progress at HGO. • The Trident Underground mine began production in late 2008. The mining methodology, design layouts, production performance, mining modifying factors and cost profiles used in the 2015 Mineral Reserve are therefore reflective of this history. • Underground mining costs have been derived from the current Australian Contract Mining (ACM) rates. • The Lake Cowan Mining Centre (including Louis Pit) was mined in the 2000's by Harmony Gold. The Reserve for Louis involves depth and width extension of the current Pit. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, annual resource updates and economic assessment of the Measured and Indicated resources is completed using actual costs, operating parameters and modifying factors. An annual update of Ore Reserves is completed on this basis. **SKO** • Mining is in progress at SKO. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, annual resource updates and economic assessment of the Measured and Indicated resources is completed using actual costs, operating parameters and modifying factors. An annual update of Ore Reserves is completed on this basis. **CMGP** • Mining is in progress at CMGP. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, annual resource updates and economic assessment of the Measured and Indicated resources is completed using actual costs, operating parameters and modifying factors. An annual update of Ore Reserves is completed on this basis.
		FGP • The Fortnum Gold Mine Operation ceased production in May 2007 when owned by Gleneagle Gold. Previous to this the operation was operated by Perilya and Homestake, and first began commercial mining operations in the late 1980's. Extensive mining and processing records are therefore available in each of the deposits. • Various open pit styles and host domains have been mined since discovery of the area by Homestake in 1980's. Mining during this time has ranged from open pit cut backs, virgin surface excavations to extensional underground developments. • The Fortnum Gold Mine Open Pit and Underground inventory had a Pre-feasibility study completed by MLX in early 2016. Additional cost details, operational constraints and a revision of the Resources (with classification) have continued since this initial financial evaluation. A Feasibility Study was completed on these revisions and therefore forms the basis for this Reserve statement. The Fortnum Gold Mine is now at a budgetary level analysis with specific details on processing components and reagent costs, specific mining contractor cost profiles, contractual haulage costs, power provider unit rates as well as site specific G&A

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Underground Mines - Cut off grades were determined for the various mining methods and various mining sections in the mines. The COG's have been applied to both development and stope production from their respective areas. • Open Pit Mines - The pit rim cut-off grade (COG) was determined as part of the Reserve estimation. The pit rim COG determines which material will be processed by equating the operating cost of processing and selling to the value of the mining block in terms of recovered metal and the expected selling price. The COG is then used to determine whether or not a mining block should be delivered to the treatment plant for processing, stockpiled as low-grade or taken to the waste dump as waste.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• Ore Reserves have been undertaken on a 'bottom up' process – with the physicals reflecting mine designs rather than Resource conversion factors or Whittle optimisations. **HGO** • Mining methodologies for underground Reserves centre on long hole open stoping. However, there are areas which are designed as narrow vein up hole or flat bench stoping. All methods described in the Reserve have either been trialled successfully and/or implemented historically. The stope design parameters take into account the different mining shapes and are based on specific geology and geotechnical domains associated with those areas. Stope shapes, level layouts and extraction sequences are designed cognisant of local and regional ground conditions. Where deteriorating ground conditions are expected or where significant fault planes run adjacent to mineralisation, stope shapes are altered to encompass these conditions and sequenced early to ensure recovery is possible. • Dilution factors vary pending the orebody style and host rock conditions as well as from mining sequence and development layouts. • Each mining method applied has a minimum width, which corresponds to sub level distances, blast hole drill accuracy constraints, nature of the mineralisation and/or fleet flexibility.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• With the implementation of paste filling at Trident and the utilisation of remote loaders with telecabins, a 100% mining recovery factor is applied to the stope physicals. • No Inferred resources are included with the Reserve Statement. • Both underground mines are established production centres and have been in operation for several years. Mining methodologies forecasted in the Reserve are those currently being utilised. • Conventional open pit mining methodologies and sequencing have been applied to open pits. • A 6% dilution factor has been applied to Louis Reserve. • Louis has a 95% mining recovery factor. • Wall angles used in the Louis Pit are reflective of the historical parameters used. • Lake Cowan has pre-existing haulage routes and site earthworks. Re-establishment of the haulage route into Higginsville has been costed as is included within the economic analysis. **SKO** • Pit and underground reserves have all been subject to detailed mine design. • Stockpile resources have been converted to reserves by application of appropriate modifying factors. • Feasibility Evaluations have incorporated dewatering requirements. • Open Pit geotechnical parameters have been supplied by Geotechnical Consultant following site inspection. • Open Pits have been designed to ensure a minimum 25m bench width. **CMGP** • Pit and underground reserves have all been subject to detailed mine design. • Stockpile resources have been converted to reserves by application of appropriate modifying factors. • Feasibility Evaluations have incorporated dewatering requirements. • Open Pit geotechnical parameters have been supplied by Geotechnical Consultant following site inspection. • Open Pits have been designed to ensure a minimum 25m bench width. **FGP** Open Pit Methodology. • Following consideration of the various modifying factors the following rules were applied to the reserve estimation process for the conversion of measured and indicated resource to reserve for suitable evaluation.
		• The mining shape in the reserve estimation is generated by a wireframe (geology interpretation of the ore zone) which overlays the block model. Where the wire frame cuts the primary block, sub blocks fill out the remaining space to the wire frame boundary (effectively the mining shape). It is reasonable to assume that the mining method can selectively mine to the wire frame boundary with the additional dilution provision stated in point 4 below.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Ore Reserves are based on Pit shape designs – with appropriate modifications to the original Whittle Shell outlines to ensure compliance with practical mining parameters. • Geotechnical parameters allied to the Open Pit Reserves are either based on observed existing pit shape specifics or domain specific expectations / assumptions. Various geotechnical reports and retrospective reconciliations were considered in the 2016 design parameters. A majority of the open pits have a final design wall angle of 38-420, which is seen as conservative. • Dilution of the ore through the mining process has been accounted for within the Reserve quoted inventory. Various dilution ratios are used to represent the style of mineralization. Where continuous, consistent ore boundaries and grade represent the mineralised system the following factors are applied: oxide 15%, transitional 17% and fresh 19%. In circumstances where the orebody is less homogenous above the COG then the following dilution factors are applied in order to model correctly the inherent variability of extracting discrete sections of the pit floor: oxide 17%, transitional 19% and fresh 21%. To ensure clarity, the following percentages are additional ore mined in relation to excavating the wire frame boundary as identified in point 1 above, albeit at a grade of 0.0 g/t. The amount of dilution is considered appropriate based on orebody geometry, historical mining performance and the size of mining equipment to be used to extract ore. • Expected mining recovery of the ore has been set at 93%. • Minimum Mining widths have been accounted for in the designs, with the utilization of 90T trucking parameters. • No specific ground support requirements are needed outside of suitable pit slope design criteria based on specific geotechnical domains. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance. • No Inferred material is included within the open pit statement, though in various pit shapes inferred material is present. In these situations this inferred material is classified as waste. Underground Methodology. • All Underground Reserves are based on 3D design strings and polygon derived stope shapes following the Measured and Indicated Resource (in areas above the COG). A complete mine schedule is then derived from this design to create a LOM plan and financial analysis. • Mining methodology is based on previous mining experience. All mining systems within the Reserve statement are standardized, mechanized Western Australian methods.
		• In large disseminated orebodies a sub level open stoping or single level bench stoping production methodology is used. • In narrow vein laminated quartz hosted domains a conservative narrow bench style mining method is used. • In narrow flat dipping deposits a Flat Long Hole process is adopted (with fillets in the footwall for rill angle) and or Jumbo stoping.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Stope shape parameters have been based on historical data (where possible) or expected stable hydraulic radius dimensions. • Stope inventories have been determined by cutting the geological wireframe at above the area specific COG and applying mining dilution and ore loss factors. The ore loss ratio accounts for pillar locations between the stopes (not operational ore loss) whilst dilution allows for conversion of the geological wireframe into a minable shape as well as hangingwall relaxation. A 20% dilution factor and 10% loss ratio has been subsequently applied to the Starlight Reserve statement. • Minimum mining widths have been applied in the various mining methods. The only production style relevant to this constraint is 'narrow stoping' – where the minimum width is set at 1.5m in an 18.5m sub level interval. • Mining operational recovery for the underground mines is set at 100% due to the use of remote loading units as well as paste filling activities. • Stope shape dimensions vary between the various methods. Default hydraulic radii are applied to each method, and are derived either from historical production or geotechnical reports / recommendations. Where no data or exposure is available conservative HR values are used based on the contact domain type. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	**HGO** • Gold extraction is achieved using staged crushing, ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. The Higginsville plant has operated since 2008 and historical recoveries on Trident ore average 97% • Treatment of ore is via conventional gravity recovery / intensive cyanidation and CIL is applied as industry standard technology. • Additional test-work is instigated where notable changes to geology and mineralogy are identified. Small scale batch leach tests on primary Louis ore have indicated lower recoveries (80%) associated with finer gold and sulphide mineralisation. • There have been no major examples of deleterious elements affecting gold extraction levels or bullion quality. Some minor variations in sulphide mineralogy have had short-term impacts on reagent consumptions. • No bulk sample testing is required whilst geology/mineralogy is consistent based on treatment plant performance. **SKO** • A long history of processing through the existing facility demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • A long history of processing through the existing facility demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. **FGP** • Fortnum Gold Mine has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.0Mtpa though this can be varied between 0.8-1.2Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Grind size for the sulphide material has historically been 130 µm. • An extensive database of historical CIL recoveries as well as detailed metallurgical test work is available for the various deposits and these have been incorporated into the COG analysis and financial models. • For the 2016 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 93-95% have been utilised.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	**HGO** • The Higginsville mine operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs. • Waste is generally stored underground in mined out stopes. When underground stopes are not available, waste is placed on approved surface waste dumps or capping material for historical tailings dams. • Waste rock created from the Open Pit operations is stored alongside the pit crest. **SKO** • SKO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs. **CMGP** • CMGP operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs. **FGP** • The FGP has normal Western Australian permitting requirements.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	**HGO** • Trident is currently active and have substantial infrastructure in place including a large amount of underground infrastructure, major electrical, ventilation and pumping networks. The main Higginsville location has an operating CIL plant a fully equipped laboratory, extensive workshop, administration facilities and a 350 person single person quarters nearby. • Infrastructure required for open production is also in place. **SKO** • SKO has an operating CIL plant, along with extensive maintenance and administration facilities. • Power and water supplies are in place. • Labour and accommodation is sourced from the nearby city of Kalgoorlie – Boulder. • HBJ is currently active and have substantial infrastructure in place including a large amount of underground infrastructure, major electrical, ventilation and pumping networks. • Infrastructure required for open production is also in place. **CMGP** • CMGP has an operating plant, along with extensive maintenance and administration and accommodation facilities. • Power and water supplies are in place. **FGP** • Fortnum Gold Mine, despite being under Care and Maintenance since 2007, has an existing operational infrastructure base with a 108 man camp facility, various water bores, existing TSF, a processing plant, airstrip, communications and main road access ways.
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	**HGO** *Underground Mines* • Capital Development costs are derived from the current contractor cost model (ACM). CAPEX Infrastructure costs have been sourced either from specific quotes or historical invoices. • Operating costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profile (ACM). In areas where works are outside of ACM's scope, alterative contractor costs have been sourced. *Open Pit Mine* • CAPEX has been sourced from a specific quote (Dec 2013). • Operating costs associated with the pit operation are based on schedule of rates from various Kalgoorlie based contractors. These costs are in line with previous pit operations in both SKO and HGO.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Surface and Plant • The HGO Plant costs are derived from historical cost profiles, with updates from recent consumable negotiations. • Fuel and potable water rates are reflective of current market conditions. • Site Administration and Manning costs are reflective of current conditions. *Royalties* • All private and state royalties have been incorporated into the Reserve cost model. **SKO** • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles, as are administrative costs. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate. • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. **CMGP** • Capital Costs were estimated as part of the DFS. • Operating Costs were estimated as part of the DFS. • WA State Government 2.5% applies. • $5 per oz produced Royalty applies to Great Fingall Deeps. **FGP** • Open Pit Mining costs have been sourced from MLX CMGP operations whereby several contracting companies are undertaking mining works. These costs include pit load and haul as well as drill and blast, dewatering and maintenance. The costs are based on recent tender submissions (early 2016) for the CMGP which is located 200km south of the Fortnum Gold Mine. • Underground mining costs used within the Reserve process are derived from existing operational UG mines within the Kalgoorlie and Meekatharra district. They are based on current contractual schedule of rates for all mining processes covered in this Reserve statement. • Additional to direct mining costs, surface haulage is based on recent 2016 request for quotation. Where specific tkm rates are not available, a default value of $0.10-0.15 /tkm has been used. • Processing costs are based on the 2016 Feasibility profile. These costs are in line with previous operating conditions and are aligned to the cost profile seen in MLX's neighbouring operation of CMGP.
		• Royalties applicable to the open pit, underground and stockpile inventory vary pending tenement, though a summary of these are: » $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya » 1% NRS - Montezuma » State Government – 2.5% NSR

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Mine Revenue is based on the long term forecast of A$1,550/oz. • No allowance is made for silver by-products.
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Detailed economic studies of the gold market and future price estimates are considered by Westgold and applied in the estimation of revenue, cut-off grade analysis and future mine planning decisions. • There remains strong demand and no apparent risk to the long term demand for the gold.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	**HGO** • The Higginsville NPV assumes a 10% discount rate with no inflation. Mining costs derived from contract rates, Paste Plant costs as per cubes required at a historical A$/m3, G&A costs on a cost per tonne basis and processing cost based on actual cost profiles. **SKO** • The SKO NPV assumes a 10% discount rate with no inflation, G&A costs on a cost per tonne basis and processing costs based on upon actual cost profiles. **CMGP** • For the CMGP, an 8% real discount rate is applied to NPV analysis. • Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development projects. **FGP** • A straight undiscounted Cash Flow Model has been used to analyse the Fortnum Gold Mine. The 5 years term does not warrant extensive Discount / Inflationary modelling.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	**HGO** • HGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		SKO • SKO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. **CMGP** • The CMGP is progressing through environmental and other regulatory permitting. **FGP** • No negative social impacts noted. • Local stakeholders have been consulted regarding MLX plan for the Fortnum Gold Mine. • MLX continues to work with local governments, business owners and residence around the Fortnum Gold Mine.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• HGO is an active mining project. • SKO is an active mining project. • CMGP is an active mining project. • FGP is a development project.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• The basis for classification of the resource into different categories is made on a subjective basis. Measured Resources have a high level of confidence and are generally defined in three dimensions and have been accurately defined or capitally and normally developed. Indicated resources have a slightly lower level of confidence but contain substantial drilling and are in most instances capitally developed or well defined from a mining perspective. Inferred resources always contain significant geological evidence of existence and are drilled, but not to the same density. There is no classification of any resource that isn't drilled or defined by substantial physical sampling works. • Some Measured Resources have been classified as Proven and some are defined as Probable Reserves based on internal judgements. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• Site generated reserves and the parent data and economic evaluation data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	**HGO** • Trident reserves are reflective of current operating practices and mine planning processes. All currently reported reserve calculations are considered representative on a local scale. Regular mine reconciliations occur to validate and test the accuracy of the estimates at Trident. A comprehensive production history confirms the validity of the Trident reserve. • Reserve calculations for open pits are cognisant of the historical geological, geotechnical and mining data. Confidence in the Reserve is further achieved with the validation of historical production data and observation of structural orientations on the existing pit walls. **SKO** • All currently reported reserve calculations are considered representative on a local scale. Regular mine reconciliations occur to validate and test the accuracy of the estimates at SKO. **CMGP** • The ore reserve has been completed to a DFS standard and benchmarked against local site historical production and experience, hence confidence in the estimates is high. **FGP** • Various sensitivity analyses have been undertaken on the 2016 Reserve models in order to understand and subsequently control risk.