DRILLING COMMENCES AT GREAT FINGALL DEEPS

Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX) (**Westgold** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the commencement of a diamond drilling program at the high-grade Great Fingall Deeps Project (**Fingall Deeps**) near Cue. Fingall Deeps represents a near-term development opportunity with significant upside potential that can expand Westgold's gold production from FY24.

Highlights

- **The historic Great Fingall mine is one of the highest-grade gold deposits in WA** - having produced 1.2Moz @ 19.5g/t Au between 1891 and 1918
- **Great Fingall currently has defined Mineral Resources of 1.11Mt @ 8.52g/t Au for 305Koz** - representing the Company's highest grade Mineral Resource. This resource remains open down-dip/plunge
- **Fingall Deeps drilling program comprises ≈10,000m of diamond core drilling** - to test an additional ≈250m of down plunge mineralisation beneath the currently defined Mineral Resources between 1km and 1.2km below surface
- **Drill program underway** – and will take ≈4 months to complete.

Drill Rig on First Fingall Deeps Hole

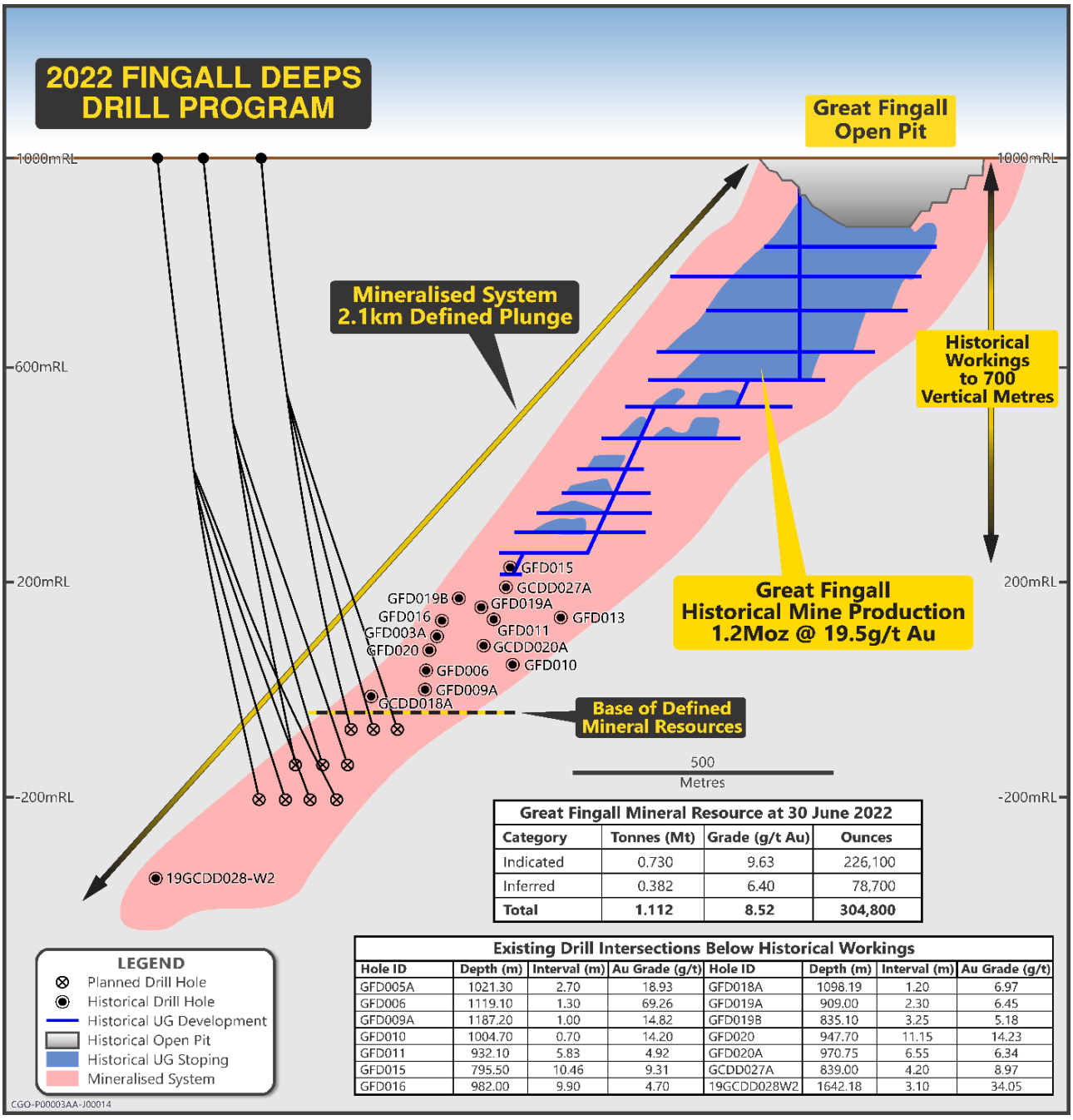
Westgold Managing Director, Wayne Bramwell, commented:

> **"This drilling is a major milestone for Westgold.**
>
> **Grade will always be king and high-grade gold assets like Great Fingall are rare. As such we are taking a very measured and systematic approach to its evaluation during FY23.**
>
> **The size of the prize here is large as Great Fingall is a key pillar of our growth strategy. It targets production of more high-grade tonnes from our portfolio into FY24 to enhance our profitability and we look forward to announcing results from this program as they become available."**

Fingall Deeps 2022 Drill Program

The objective of the Fingall Deeps drilling program is to test an additional 250m of down plunge mineralisation beneath the currently defined Mineral Resources to expand and provide greater certainty of the deeper gold resources (**Figure 1**). This information will then be used to inform a subsequent planned Feasibility Study to bring Great Fingall and Golden Crown into production targeting 20-25ktpm @ 5-6g/t Au.

The drill program will comprise ≈10,000m drilled from three "parent holes" each with multiple "daughter holes" to provide at least a further 10 drill intersections of the Fingall Reef system. The program will take approximately four months to complete, and results will be reported as they become available.



Great Fingall Mineral Resource at 30 June 2022

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Indicated	0.730	9.63	226,100
Inferred	0.382	6.40	78,700
Total	**1.112**	**8.52**	**304,800**

Existing Drill Intersections Below Historical Workings

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Hole ID	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
GFD005A	1021.30	2.70	18.93	GFD018A	1098.19	1.20	6.97
GFD006	1119.10	1.30	69.26	GFD019A	909.00	2.30	6.45
GFD009A	1187.20	1.00	14.82	GFD019B	835.10	3.25	5.18
GFD010	1004.70	0.70	14.20	GFD020	947.70	11.15	14.23
GFD011	932.10	5.83	4.92	GFD020A	970.75	6.55	6.34
GFD015	795.50	10.46	9.31	GCDD027A	839.00	4.20	8.97
GFD016	982.00	9.90	4.70	19GCDD028W2	1642.18	3.10	34.05

Figure 1 - Oblique Section Showing Planned Fingall Deeps Drill Holes (Refer Table 1 For Details)

Great Fingall – An Overview

The historic Great Fingall gold mine, along with the nearby Golden Crown gold mine, is located 6km southwest of Cue, in the Murchison region of WA (**Figure 2**). Collectively, these two mines have historically produced ≈1.5Moz of gold from high-grade quartz reefs hosted by the Great Fingall Dolerite.

Drilling completed by Westgold and its predecessors to date has defined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling **1.11Mt @ 8.52g/t Au for 305Koz**[1]. The majority of these Mineral Resources are located within a ≈300m continuation of the westerly plunging reef system below the base of the historic workings (≈700m below surface) (**Figure 1**).

A deep exploration hole drilled by Westgold in 2019 confirmed these Mineral Resources remain open as the hole intersected the Fingall Reef system some 900m down plunge below the base of historic workings[2].

Great Fingall mineralisation is related to a simple quartz vein/reef system which strikes northwest and dips ≈60^0 southwest with associated "flatter" hanging wall and footwall spur reef systems.

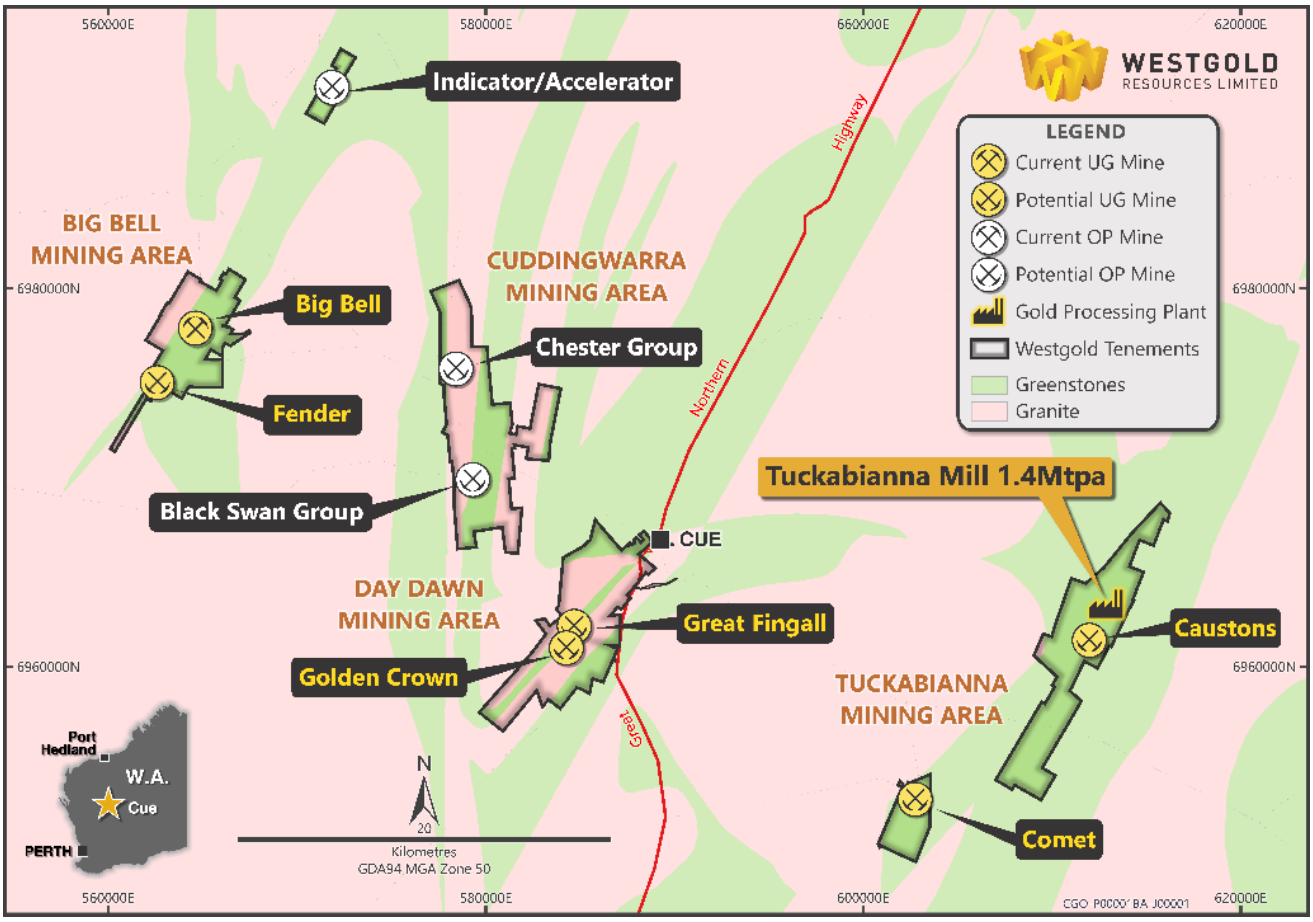


Figure 2 - Great Fingall Project Location and Proximity to Westgold's Tuckabianna Processing Hub

[1] Refer Westgold ASX Release of 23 September 2022
[2] Refer Westgold ASX Release of 21 January 2020

Table 1 – Historic Drill Intersections Below Great Fingall Gold Mine (Main & Footwall Reef Intersections)

Hole ID	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth	Intercept (Downhole)
GFD005A	6962286	583639	438	-80^0	123	1029.7	2.70m @ 18.93g/t Au
GFD006	6962286	583639	438	-80^0	123	1143.6	1.30m @ 69.26g/t Au
GFD009A	6962129	583563	432	-81^0	121	1255.0	1.00m @ 14.82g/t Au
GFD010	6962126	583646	431	-71^0	126	1234.0	0.70m @ 14.20g/t Au
GFD011	6962138	583968	429	-85^0	126	1072.0	5.83m @ 4.92g/t Au
GFD015	6962252	583998	431	-85^0	126	898.0	10.46m @ 9.31g/t Au
GFD016	6962265	583845	435	-85^0	126	1111.0	9.90m @ 4.70g/t Au
GFD018A	6962257	583550	439	-86^0	126	1153.0	1.20 @ 6.97g/t Au
GFD019A	6962251	583936	434	-87^0	126	922.0	2.30m @ 6.45g/t Au
GFD019B	6962251	583936	434	-87^0	126	1009.0	3.25m @ 5.18g/t Au
GFD020	6962204	583850	435	-87^0	126	1051.0	11.15m @ 14.23g/t Au
GFD020A	6962204	583850	435	-87^0	126	1054.0	6.55m @ 6.34g/t Au
GCDD027A	6961949	583963	431	-80^0	30	1125.6	4.20m @ 8.97g/t Au
19GCDD028W2	6961526	583727	424	-75^0	311	1707.9	3.10m @ 34.05g/t Au

Looking Forward

The program will take approximately four months to complete, and results will be reported as they become available.

ENDS

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE TO THE ASX BY THE BOARD.

CORPORATE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS ENQUIRIES:

Wayne Bramwell | Managing Director **+61 8 9462 3400**

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is compiled by Westgold technical employees and contractors under the supervision of Mr. Simon Rigby B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rigby is a full-time employee of 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 Rigby consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Rigby is eligible to participate in short- and long-term incentive plans of the Company.

MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATES

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates 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 of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the *2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Mr Russell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Russell is eligible to participate in short- and long-term incentive plans of the Company.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – GOLD

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Sampling practices prior to Westgold (WGX) are assumed standard industry practice for the time. Sampling practices employed by WGX for drilling are as follows: • **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling:** Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone, passing through a cone splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is collected in a bucket beneath the splitter, then retained on the ground near the hole. Samples too wet to be split through the cone splitter are taken as grabs from the bucket and are recorded as such. • **Diamond (DD) Drilling:** A core of rock is extracted using a diamond drill bit, collecting a whole rock sample into either 3m or 6m drill rod lengths. The rock core is retrieved from the drill rods and placed into core crays in approximately 1m intervals or less. Any artificial core breaks created by drill rig personnel are marked on the core with a cross. Core blocks are placed at the end of each core run, specifying drill run length, and length of core retrieved to allow for core loss recovery calculations. A core orientation tool may be used, with a mark placed at the end of the core run, and extrapolated 20cm along the outside of the barrel of core (usually at the top of the run of core) by drilling personnel. This mark specifies the bottom of the drill hole. Core trays are marked with start and end depths of the contained core, and location of core blocks are also marked on the core trays. The broken core is fitted together at fractures or breaks, and the orientation line (if used) is extrapolated along the core barrel with a solid line between three or more continuous orientation marks, or a dotted line to specify reduced confidence if the line is between two or less orientation marks due to incompetent core breaks or loss of core. Core is logged to geological intervals by qualified geologists. The drill hole is photographed before sampling as a permanent record of the intact whole core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples are collected constrained to geological intervals with samples between 0.3m to 1.2m lengths, but typically 1m lengths used through geological intervals. Samples are taken as either half core or whole core, with the orientation line used as a cut line if half core samples are used for assaying, with the same side of core used for sampling a single drill hole to ensure a consistent representative sample. For half core sampling, the un-sampled core is kept in the original core trays as a permanent record of the hole if further geological information or sampling is required. ● Sampling techniques of historic RC drilling are unknown. ● Sampling techniques of historic diamond drill holes are unknown.
Drilling techniques	● *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	● All WGX RC drilling utilises a face sampling hammer with a 5.5 inch bit. ● Drilling techniques of historic RC drilling are unknown. ● All WGX diamond drilling was NQ2 diameter. Core is oriented using an ACE orientation tool. ● Historic diamond drilling core was NQ diameter. All other techniques are unknown.
Drill sample recovery	● *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* ● *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ● *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	● RC chip recovery is recorded in sample ledgers for Harmony, Aragon and Westgold percussion drilling data. ● Diamond core recovery is recorded in sample ledgers and databases for Harmony, Aragon and Westgold diamond data. ● Recovery of other historic RC chips and diamond core is unknown. ● No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
Logging	● *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ● *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	● Core and chip samples have been logged by qualified geologists to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimate, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ● Westgold / Aragon logging of diamond holes was carried out at the same time as sampling to ensure a direct comparison between assay results and geological information. The level of detail in geological logging of diamond core was sufficient for the resource estimation currently under discussion. ● For RC drill holes, Harmony / Westgold / Aragon logging was carried out on a metre by metre basis. ● It is assumed that historical logging is of a similar standard.
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*	Sampling practices for RC drilling prior to WGX are assumed standard industry practice for the time. Sampling practices employed by WGX are as follows:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• RC Split to a 12.5% fraction (approximately 3kg) via cone splitter. All residual material is retained on the ground in rows of 10 or 20 samples. Four meter composites are obtained via representative scoop / spear sampling of the one meter residual piles, until required for re-split analysis (samples returning Au >0.2ppm) or eventual disposal. • Specific gravity / density values for weathered zones have been taken from diamond core test-work for this deposit in 2007. • QA/QC is ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. • Standards and blanks are inserted by WGX, approximately 1 every 25, as an external QA/QC check. • For Harmony and Normandy RC drilling, three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • No records exist of sampling or QA/QC procedures for earlier historical RC drilling. Sampling practices for Diamond drilling prior to WGX are assumed standard industry practice for the time. Sampling practices employed by WGX are as follows: • Either half core or whole core samples are collected from the core trays to geologically defined intervals of typically 1m length, but can vary between 0.3m to 1.2m length. For half core sampling, the same side of core is used for sampling a single drill hole to ensure a consistent representative sample. • QA/QC is ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Intervals of coarse gold analysed via 1kg 106um screen fire for 2014 and 2019 holes • Standards and blanks are inserted by WGX, approximately 1 every 25 as an external QA/QC check. Blanks also inserted after significant mineralisation zones. • Historic Diamond Drilling: Half-core samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. The diamond drilling undertaken during the 1980's was screen fire assayed (-80 mesh) and repeated at 3

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		different laboratories. • No records exist of sampling or QA/QC procedures for earlier historical diamond drilling. • Face chip samples mostly recorded prior to the first close in 1918. The samples are usually 1 cut length apart (about 1.5 metres). This data is recorded for most production rises as well. In some areas of the mine, notably above the 10 level large areas of data are missing, in what was reported to be the richest area of the historic workings. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Practices prior to WGX are assumed standard industry practice for the time. Practices adhered to by WGX are as follows: • Samples are dried at 90°C, then crushed to <3mm. Samples undergo full preparation where a 250g pulverised sub-sample of homogenised <75µm material is achieved. A 50g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry (0.01ppm lower detection limit). • All samples have been analysed via AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000 compliant laboratories. • All assay data has built in quality control checks such as internal lab standards and blanks. 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. • Resource Development RC drilling completed by Harmony Gold Australia was sampled as a combination of four metre composites with one metre re-splits of significant intercepts and one metre original samples. Harmony Gold diamond drilling was niche sampled. These samples were analysed by SGS Pty. Ltd. who are AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000 compliant, at their Mount Magnet laboratory and Amdel Pty. Ltd. at their Perth facility. • All Normandy AC, RAB and RC assaying was carried out by Australian Laboratory Services, Perth, for gold by method AQR / AAS (PM203) and for arsenic by method AQR / AAS (G102). Diamond work screen fire assayed (-80 mesh) and generally repeated at three different laboratories (Vallance 1988). • There are no records regarding assaying procedure for earlier historic RC and diamond drilling samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	Practices prior to WGX are assumed standard industry practice for the time. WGX samples for drill holes are as follows: • The accuracy and precision of assay data is assessed via the use of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	field duplicates, sizing checks and the insertion of certified blanks and standard reference materials. • Primary data is loaded into the drill hole database system and then archived for reference. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases which are overseen and validated by the database administrator. • No primary assay data is modified in any way. • There is no QA/QC documented for historic drilling.
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.*	• Collar coordinates for Westgold drilling is typically determined by Real-Time Kinematic GPS by qualified mine surveyors. • Downhole survey measurements for Westgold surface holes are typically determined by either a Reflex EZ-SHOT multi-shot tool that measures dip and magnetic azimuth, or an Axis north seeking gyroscope that measures dip and true north azimuth. • All resource estimation is undertaken in Golden Crown (2005) local grid, with a two point transformation verified by Westgold qualified mine surveyors. • Topographic control is by a valid surface DTM created from drone photogrammetry, open pit surveys using drone scans and RTK-GPS surveying. • A combination of the surveyed surfaces are used to define topography and backfill material in the model. This methodology is adequate for the resource model. • All of the historic diamond drilling has downhole survey information recorded by an Eastman downhole camera. • Historical drill hole collars have been set out and picked up in a variety of grids using a variety of instruments. • All Harmony collars were set-out and picked-up in AMG 1984 Zone 50 or Exploration local grid using a laser or dGPS unit. This information was then either manually or digitally transferred to the geology database. • Harmony holes of greater than sixty metres depth were routinely surveyed at the end of the hole using an Eastman single shot camera. Harmony diamond holes were also surveyed using an electronic multi-shot camera at ten metre downhole intervals. Where multi-shot survey was unsuccessful due to hole blockage, the single-shot data was adopted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Resource development drilling over the shallower portions of the deposit has generally been conducted on 10-20m hole spacing in the area of interest, with hole spacing increasing to 40m or greater at depth and towards the east and west extremities of the modelled Great Fingall reef. • Data density across the deeper portions of the resource can be broadly split into two areas. The average drill spacing in the upper part of the resource is between 50 to 75m, while in the lower part this extends to 100 to 125m • This spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource classification. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain, which is 1m. • The Great Fingall Reef domain and some other domains have been estimated with 2D techniques. The samples are composited to the width of the domain intersection.
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, where possible, are designed to be normal to the orebody. • Later drilling (post commencement of the open pit) is sometimes oriented sub-optimally due to access constraints. • It is considered that drilling orientation has not introduced an appreciable sampling bias in the deposit.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• WGX drill samples are typically sealed in bulka bags and delivered directly to the laboratories via a company staff member or employed Transport Company. • A similar process was followed for Aragon, Harmony and Normandy drilling • Measures taken to ensure security of earlier historic samples is unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Resources and reserves are routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. • Cube Consulting conducted a limited external review on the 2022 resource.

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.*	• The Great Fingall deposit is situated on mining lease M21/7 and M21/69, which are 100% held by Big Bell Gold Operations, a wholly owned subsidiary of Westgold. • $5/oz. Royalty over Great Fingall Deeps, payable to the Great Fingall Mining Company NL. The JV area commences at 500m below surface and is defined by a complex range of parameters related to the vertical projection of tenement boundaries and a sloping plane roughly aligned with the overall dip of the Great Fingall reef. • There are no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining of deposits along the Great Fingall dolerite has occurred for over a century. Significant recent work has been conducted by several companies; 1973 - 1990 ACM. 1990 - 1999 Normandy (Poseidon). 2000 - 2001 New Hampton Goldfields. 2001 - 2009 Harmony Gold Australia. 2009 - 2010 Aragon Resources. 2010 - Present Westgold Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In simple terms, the Great Fingall mine is situated within a rigid dolerite unit bounded by less competent basalts. Dilation of refracted regional fault structures within the dolerite has created sites favourable for quartz accumulation and gold mineralisation. Within the mine area Great Fingall Reef strikes NW, within the Great Fingall Dolerite, and dips 60-65°SW, flattening to 45°SW below approximately 700m depth. The reef varies in width up to thirteen metres, averaging two to three metres in thickness. It consists dominantly of bluish quartz, with only minor white quartz, and sulphides (mainly pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and bornite). Fresh sulphides occur only below the base of oxidation (approximately 30m vertical depth below surface). Thin footwall reefs, less than one metre thick, have been intersected by deep diamond drilling, up to 60m into the footwall of the main reef. The second major style of mineralisation present at Great Fingall is stockwork veining. The Great Fingall stockwork deposit is the third largest gold deposit discovered and mined to date within the district (after Great Fingall underground and Golden Crown underground).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The stockwork deposit, comprises of "Flat" sheets, consisting of silicified stockwork zones of quartz veins / veinlets within unit AGF3 of the GFD. These irregular sheets, varying in thickness from one to twenty five metres, have been interpreted to strike NW and dip shallowly at southwest. Individual veinlets range in thickness up to sixty centimetres, averaging approximately three centimetres, and occur in two mains sets (dipping 15°SW and 12°S). The stockwork zones display strong silicification and carbonate-sericite alteration and contain approximately 3% sulphides, mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. These zones are closely related and sub-parallel to a set of thin (0.2-2.0m) low-angle thrusts, which dip 30°WSW, and are themselves partly quartz-filled.

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.*
		• Tabulated in the body of the announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All results presented are length weighted • No high-grade cuts have been used • Reported results contain no more than two metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t Au • All results reported are downhole lengths. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length,*	• Historic drill results only being reported. • Drilling intersections, where possible, are designed to be normal to the orebody, but due to main reef and footwall / hangingwall reef orientations some variability of intersection angles is expected. • It is considered that drilling orientation has not introduced an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	true width not known').	appreciable sampling bias in the deposit.
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.*	• Historic results only being report. Oblique section provided in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Historic results only being reported.
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.*	• Historic drill results only being reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer body of the announcement.