ASX Announcement

18 February 2025

Beta Hunt Drilling Update

Fletcher Drilling Continues to Impress while Mason Zone Emerges

Perth, Western Australia, 18 February 2025: **Westgold Resources Limited (ASX | TSX: WGX – Westgold** or the **Company)** is pleased to provide an update on resource development drilling activities at the Beta Hunt mine at Kambalda, Western Australia. This includes further results from Westgold's inaugural drilling program at the Fletcher Zone and details of planned drilling of the potential southern extension of Fletcher (the Mason Zone target).

Highlights

BETA HUNT (Fletcher Zone)

- Additional large, high-grade drilling intervals returned at Fletcher including:
  - **41.00m at 7.99 g/t Au** and **19.00m at 5.95 g/t Au** in hole FF475SP-62AE; and
  - **38.00m at 6.80 g/t Au** in hole WF440VD-55AE.
- Five drill rigs operating at Fletcher
- Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate - to be released to the market late Q4,FY25.

BETA HUNT (Mason Zone)

- Mason zone target interpreted as the southern fault offset extension of the Fletcher zone with the combined strike length of the two zones (Mason + Fletcher) now ~4km
  - Mason drill programs expected to commence in Q4 FY25

Westgold Managing Director and CEO Wayne Bramwell commented:

"Westgold is mining two zones at Beta Hunt now - Fletcher will be the third. We already have access into Fletcher and once drilled, it will be an additional and independent source of ore production.

At Mason, it is too early to speculate on its scale and significance. The historical drilling results here are encouraging, with some of the better results including 19.00m @ 10.73g/t Au, 35.35m @ 3.50g/t Au, 38.00m @ 2.87g/t Au and 5.20m @ 20.67g/t Au. Our early interpretation is Mason is the faulted offset of the Fletcher Zone, and if so would take the combined strike length to circa 4km.

Unlocking value at Beta Hunt requires building a robust understanding of the various Beta Hunt orebodies with a long term mine plan focussed on maximising cash flow. The next step is to deliver a mineral resource estimate for Fletcher which we expect to announce to the market late in Q4 FY25."

BETA HUNT EXPLORATION UPDATE

Since acquiring the Beta Hunt operation, the Company has moved quickly to identify and test priority exploration targets. This work commenced with the Stage 1 Fletcher Zone Resource Definition program in November 2024 with two drill rigs, and has continued into 2025 with five drill rigs now in operation.

In addition to the Fletcher program, the Exploration Team has been compiling historical data and building a new 3D geological model for the entire sublease area. While this work continues, the Mason Zone has been identified as an early priority target with drill testing to commence in Q4 FY25.

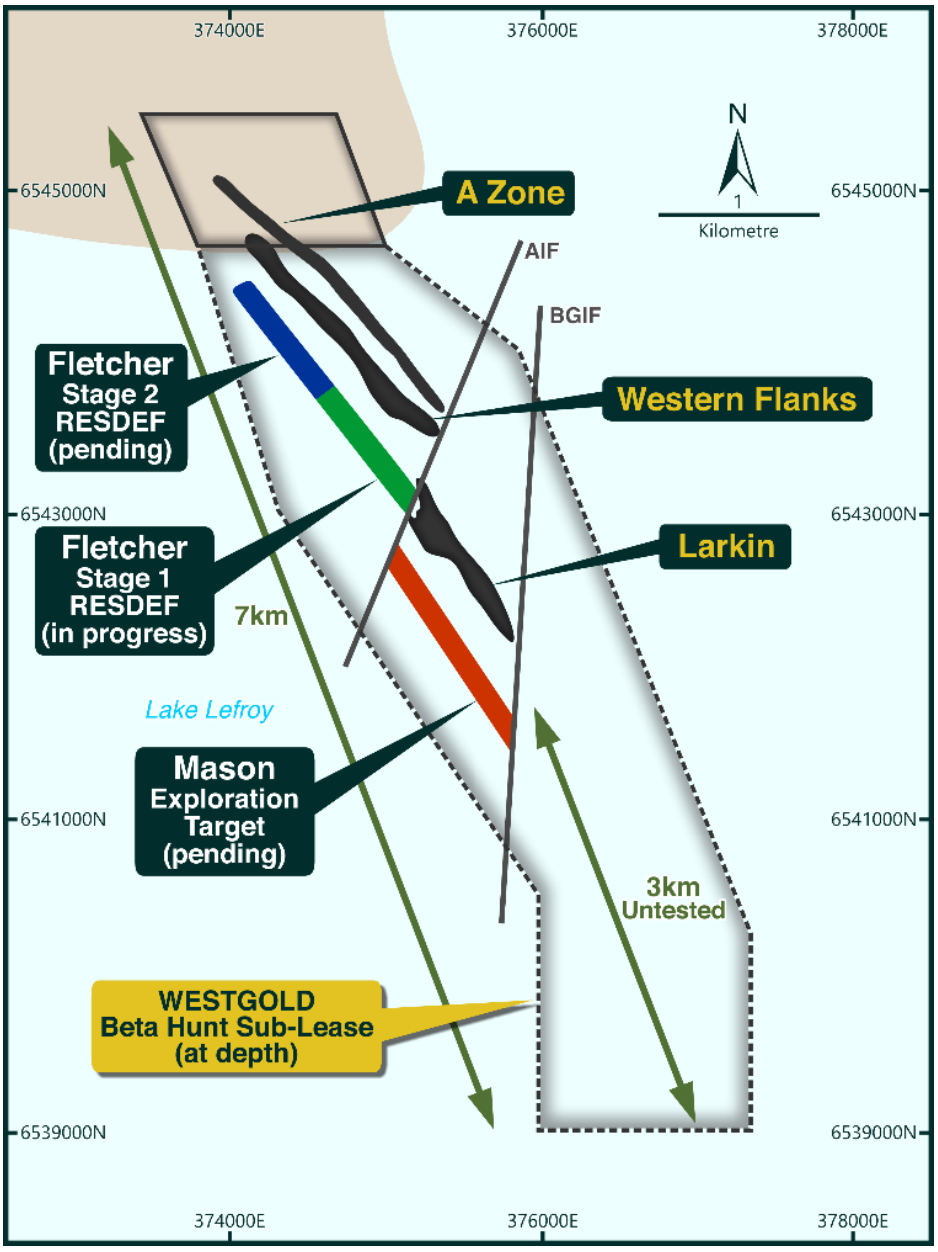

Figure 1 – Location of the Fletcher & Mason targets relative to the current mining areas of A Zone, Western Flanks and Larkin.

Fletcher Zone

Drilling focused on defining Stage 1 Exploration Target

In September 2024, Westgold announced a JORC and NI43-101 compliant Exploration Target for the Fletcher Zone at Beta Hunt[1]. This included a Stage 1 Exploration Target (**Table 1**) which is a subset of the Global Fletcher Exploration Target and located at the southern half of the currently identified ~2km of strike which is the subject of Westgold's initial drilling program (**Figures 1 & 2**).

Table 1 – Fletcher Zone Stage 1 Exploration Target (A subset of the Global Exploration Target).

Tonnes (Mt) Low	Tonnes (Mt) High	Grade (g/t Au) Low	Grade (g/t Au) High	Contained Gold (Moz) Low	Contained Gold (Moz) High
12.0	16.0	2.1	2.5	0.8	1.2

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

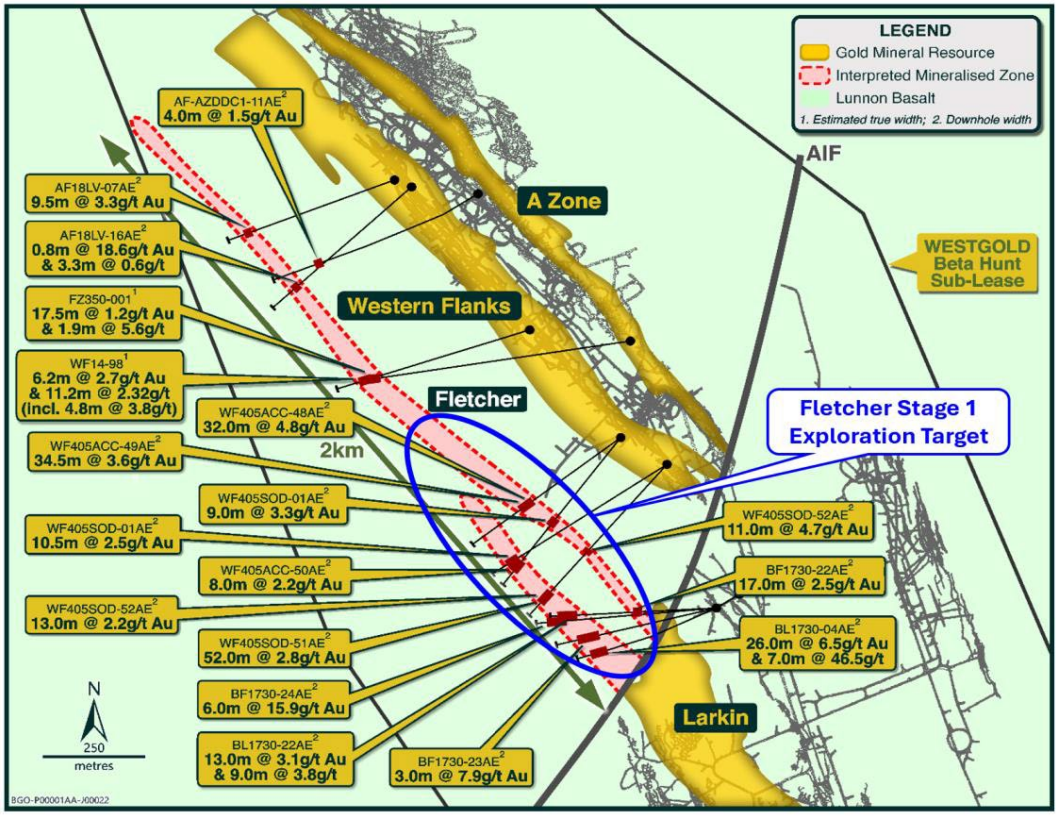

Figure 2 – Fletcher Zone hole plan showing previously reported Karora exploration drill results and location of the Stage 1 Southern Zone Exploration Target.

[1] Refer Westgold ASX/TSX release of 16 September 2024 – "Fletcher Exploration Target Defined at 1.6 - 2.1Moz Au"

Drilling Results - Highlights

Since its acquisition of Beta Hunt, Westgold has been rapidly increasing the drill fleet available to site, enabling improved rates of drilling and data capture. Seven drill rigs are now operating at Beta Hunt, with three of these rigs being Westgold owned and operated. Five drill rigs are actively drilling Fletcher with better results subsequent to the end of Q2 FY25, including:

- 41.00m at 7.99 g/t Au from 426m and 19.00m at 5.95 g/t Au from 331m in FF475SP-62AE;
- 38.00m at 6.80 g/t Au from 274m in WF440VD-55AE[2].

Results previously released in the Q2 FY25 Quarterly Report include[3]:

- 31m at 5.63 g/t Au from 228m in WF440VD-54AE; and
- 37m at 4.28 g/t Au from 477m in WF440DD-31AE.

Particularly high-grade intercepts include:

- 6.6m at 41.84 g/t Au from 516m in WF440N1-05AE;
- 4.00m at 22.45 g/t Au from 421m in WF440N1-01AR; and
- 5.50m at 15.59 g/t Au from 165m in WF440N1-06AE.

These results highlight the quality and scale of the mineralisation being encountered at Fletcher.

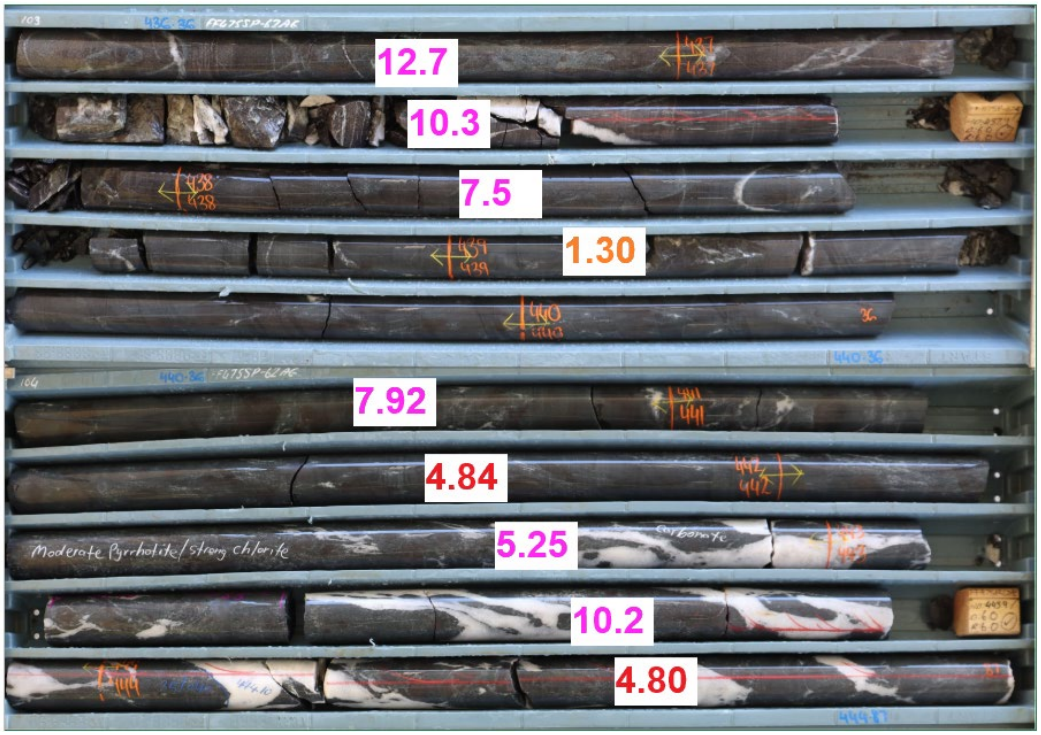

Figure 3 – Drill core from FF475SP-62AE (41.00m at 7.99 g/t Au from 426m) annotated with gold grade in g/t Au highlighting consistency of high-grade results (436.6m to 445.00m displayed).

[2] Q2 FY25 interval extended by additional assays received post quarter.

[3] Refer Westgold ASX/TSX release Q2 FY25 Quarterly Report released to ASX on 23 January 2025

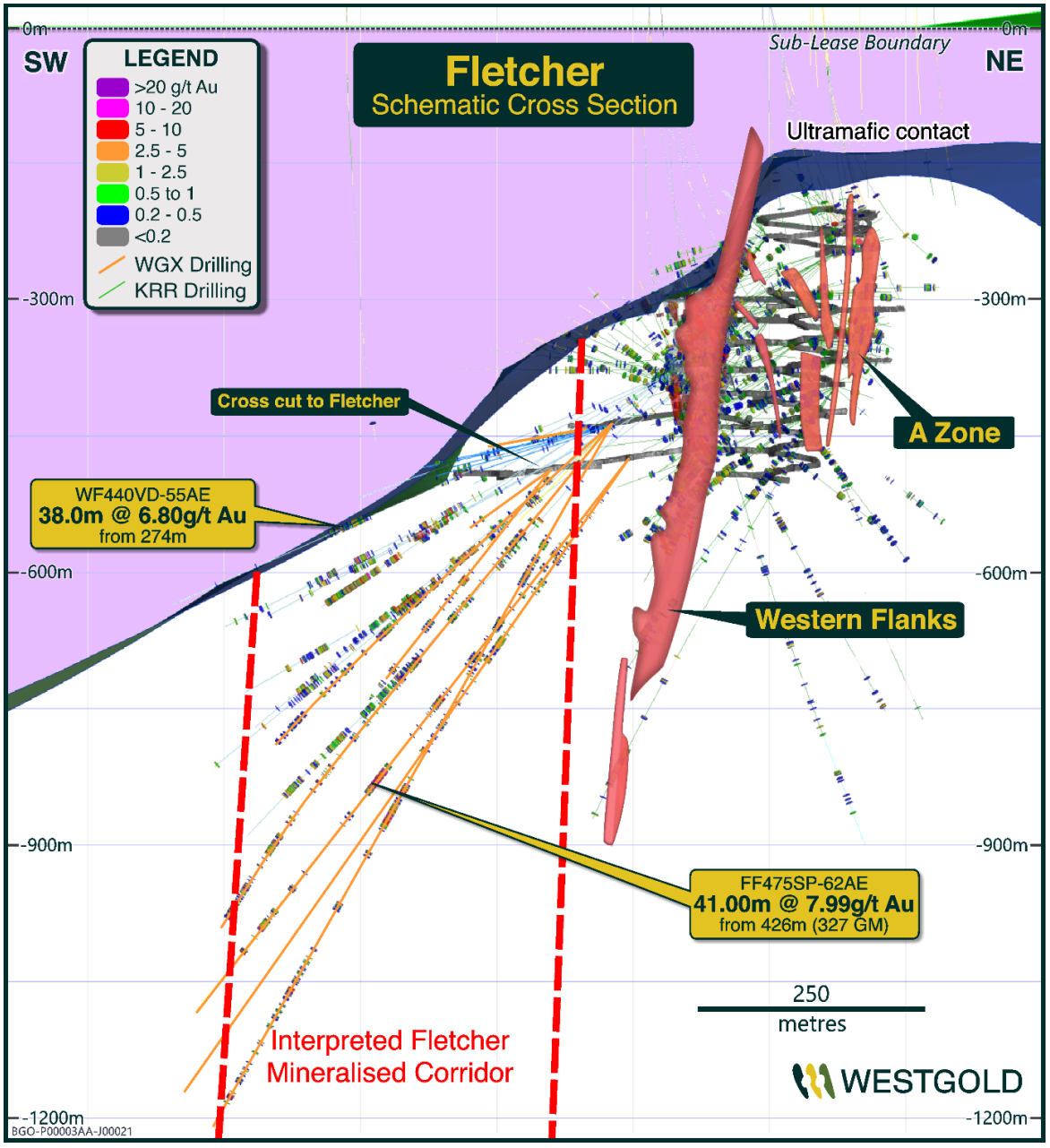

Figure 4 – Schematic cross-section showing the scale of Fletcher zone.

Mason Zone

Since taking ownership of the Beta Hunt operation, the Company has been compiling and reinterpreting the available extensive historical drilling information with the aim of building a new comprehensive 3D geological model of the entire Beta Hunt lease area. While this work is well advanced, a significant number of historical Western Mining Corporation (**WMC**) nickel drill holes that have never been assayed for gold were identified.

These drill holes represent an outstanding exploration data source that Westgold has commenced re-logging and assaying for gold in key areas within the sub-lease boundary to allow completion of the new 3D model.

During the 3D model building process, the significance of the Mason Zone target area was highlighted and is now interpreted to be the southern extension of the Fletcher Zone, south of the Alpha Island Fault (**AIF**) (**Figures 1 & 5**). This is consistent with the known movement on this important fault where the Larkin Zone is interpreted to be the southern continuation of Western Flanks.

The Mason Zone, which is interpreted to be ~1.8km long, has been intersected by a modest number of historical drill holes with most of these in a fan at the northern end of the zone, proximal to the AIF.

The identified historical drill holes at Mason have returned some outstanding gold intersections which are summarised below, shown on **Figure 5** and detailed in Appendix B:

- 19.00m @ 10.73g/t Au in hole BM1941SP3-01AE;
- 13.00m @ 5.97g/t Au in hole BM1890-25AE;
- 8.00m @ 13.03g/t Au in hole BM1740-19AE;
- 18.00m @ 2.47g/t Au in hole BM1941SP3-14AE;
- 5.00m @ 10.88g/t Au in hole BM1941SP3-03AE;
- 5.20m@ 20.67g/t Au in hole LD4005;
- 35.35m @ 3.50g/t Au in hole BE19-292;
- 16.74m @ 3.17g/t Au in hole BE19-311;
- 21.00m @ 2.13g/t Au in hole BE19-314; and
- 38.00m @ 2.87g/t Au in hole BE19-313.

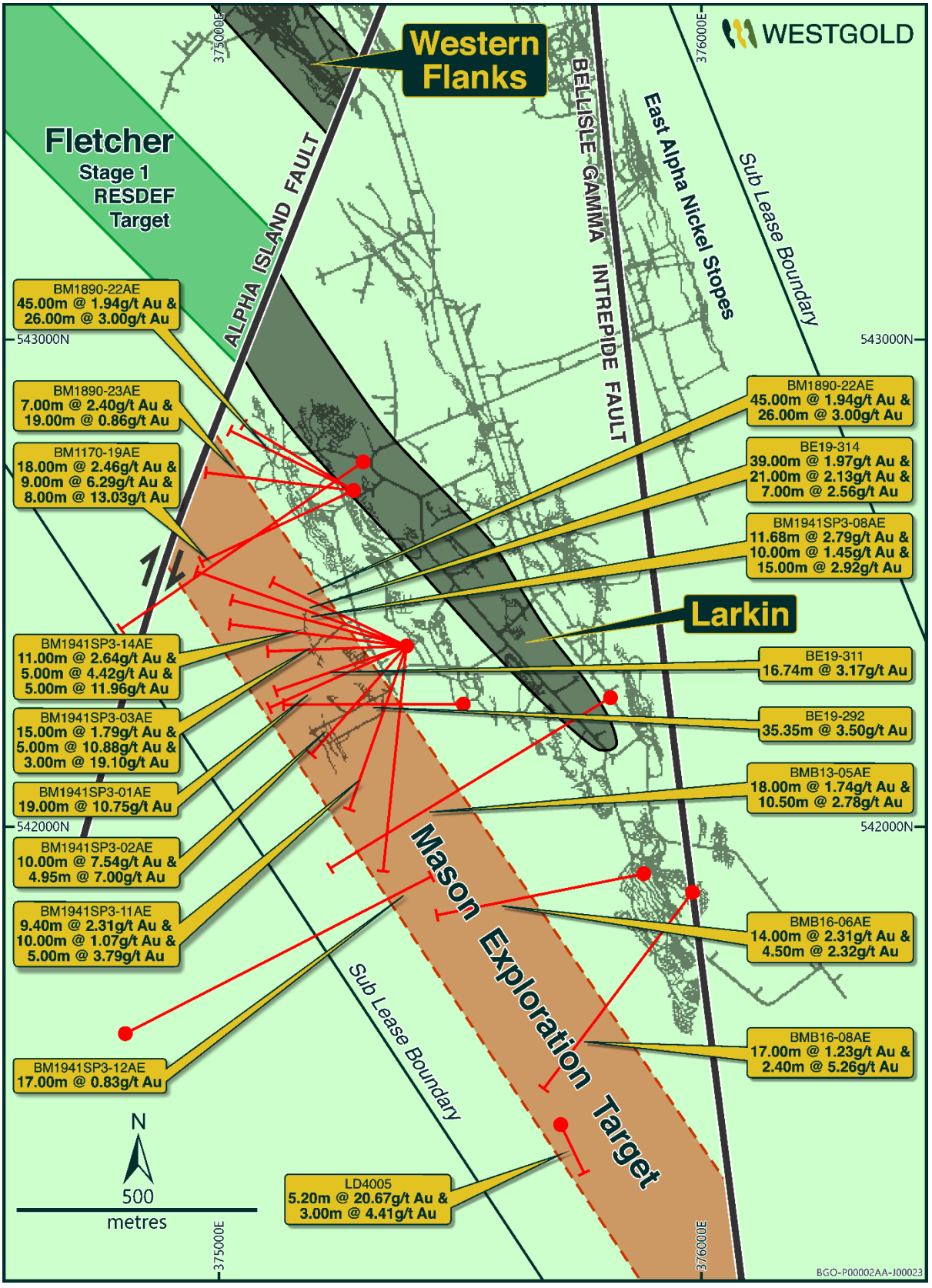

Figure 5 – Location of Mason Exploration Target and significant historical drill intersections.

Looking Forward

Fletcher will be a separate and independent source of production, and the maiden MRE will be the basis of developing a robust mine plan and infrastructure strategy capable of supporting the natural production rate of the mineralised system.

Westgold's Stage 1 drilling program at Fletcher has been designed with the intent to produce sufficient data to allow the development of a maiden MRE for Fletcher. With 74% of the program completed to date, Westgold is steadily advancing on this goal, and the Company remains focused on acquiring enough data to enable a maiden MRE to be undertaken for the Fletcher zone as soon as possible.

On completion of the Stage 1 drilling of Fletcher, drilling will commence at Mason. By thoroughly exploring Mason, Westgold aims to confirm its potential as a faulted offset of the Fletcher Zone and to extend the known strike length of this under drilled mineralised gold system.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board.

Investor and media relations enquiries

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Appendix - Beta Hunt Background

The Beta Hunt operation, located at Kambalda 600km east of Perth, was acquired by Westgold as part of the August 2024 merger with TSX listed Karora Resources (Karora).

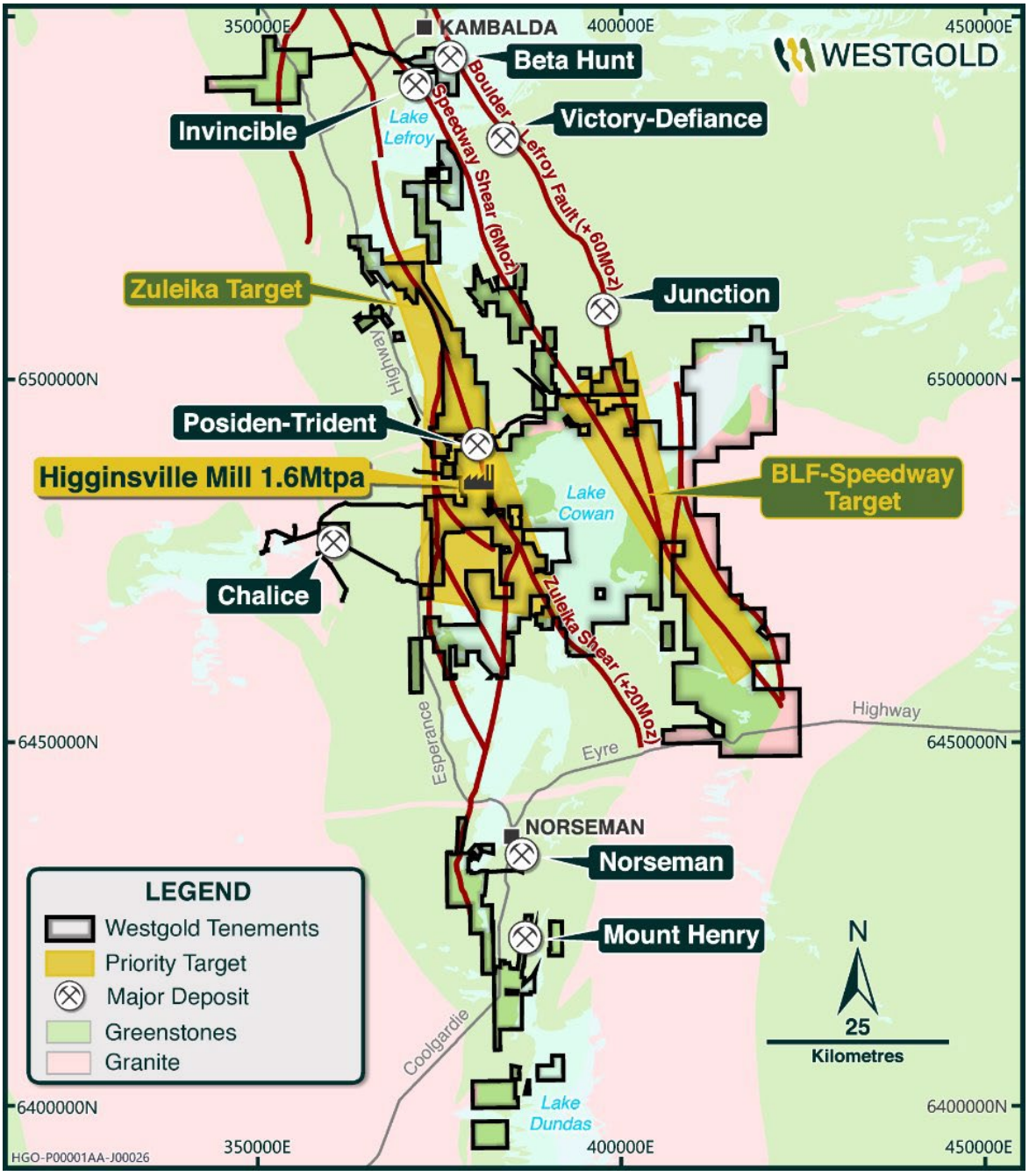

Figure 6 – Westgold's Southern Goldfields operations overview

Fletcher is a substantial discovery made by Karora at Beta Hunt. Fletcher is interpreted to represent the fault offset extension to the Mason mineralised structure paralleling the ~1.6Moz Western Flanks deposit, approximately 300m to the west. Like in Western Flanks, mineralisation is comprised of sheared albite-biotite-pyrite altered and irregularly quartz veined basalt.

While discovered in 2016, resource definition drilling only commenced in earnest in 2023 with 32 holes having been drilled into the +2km long mineralised system prior to the Westgold – Karora merger.

Fletcher's position and scale presents a significant opportunity for Westgold to enhance output from Beta Hunt. Revealed geology to date suggest that the Fletcher zone mineralisation is comparable in scale to the current Beta Hunt footprint (**Figure 1**), and the offset from current Western Flanks and A Zone mining areas suggests that production from Fletcher will be independent from the rest of the mine and could be decoupled from the current production sequence (**Figure 3**).

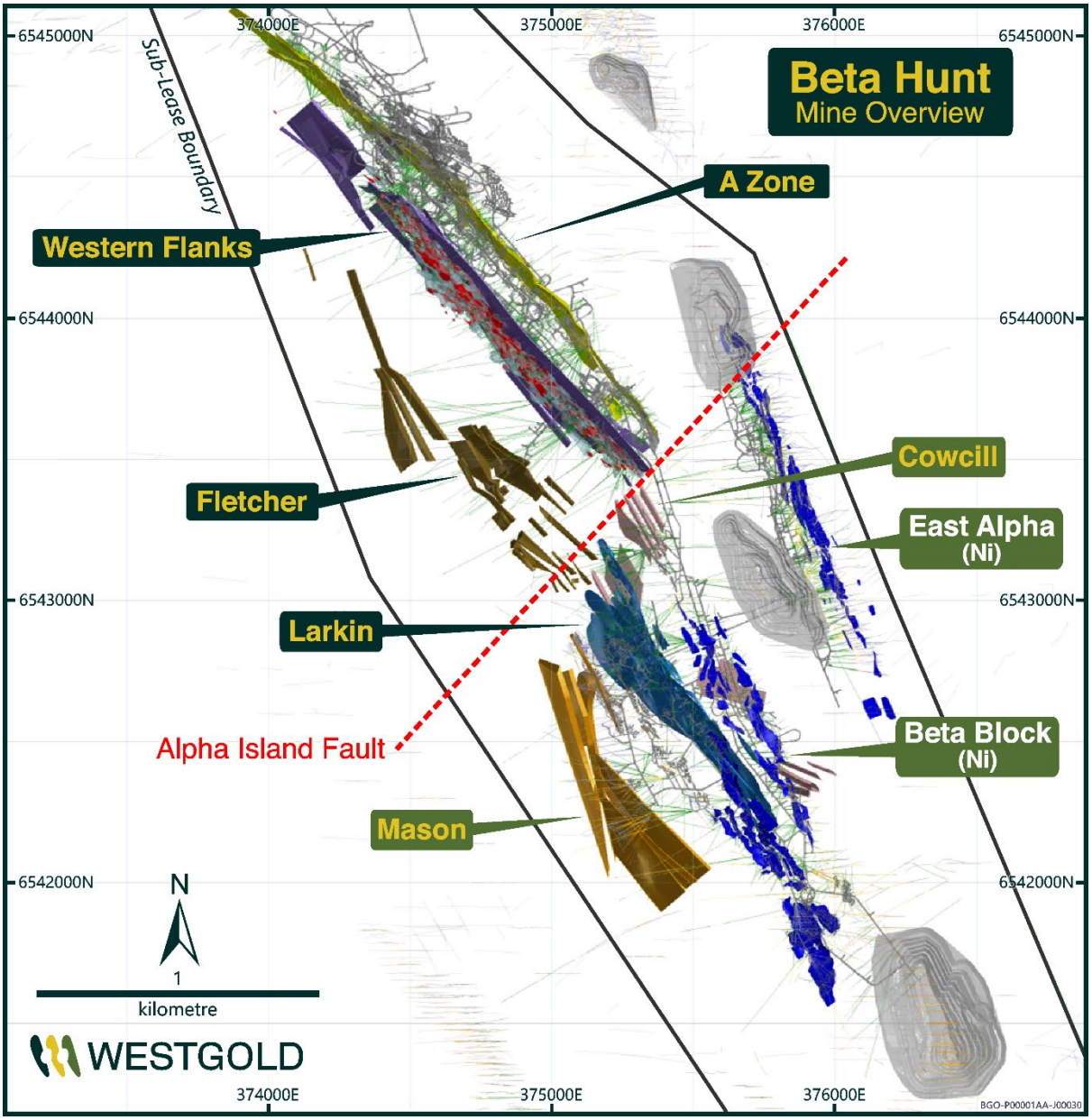

Figure 7 – Plan view of the Beta Hunt system showing the current underground mine layout, open pits (SIGM ownership[4]) and interpreted Fletcher zone

[4] Westgold's Beta Hunt mine is hosted within a sub-lease where overlying tenure is held by the St. Ives Gold Mining Company.

Competent/Qualified Person Statements

Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates

The information in this release that relates to Fletcher Exploration results and 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 and who has verified, reviewed and approved such information. 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 (the "**JORC Code**") and as a Qualified Person as defined in the CIM Guidelines and National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"). Mr. Russell is an employee of the Company and, accordingly, is not independent for purposes of NI 43-101. Mr Russell consents to and approves the inclusion in this release 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.

The information in this release that relates to Mason Exploration results 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 and who has verified, reviewed and approved such information. 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 (the "JORC Code") and as a Qualified Person as defined in the CIM Guidelines and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr. Rigby is an employee of the Company and, accordingly, is not independent for purposes of NI 43-101. Mr Rigby consents to and approves the inclusion in this release 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.

General

Mineral Resources, Ore Reserve Estimates and Exploration Targets and Results are calculated in accordance with the JORC Code. The other technical and scientific information in this release has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian regulatory requirements set out in NI 43-101 and has been reviewed on behalf of the company by Qualified Persons, as set forth above.

This release contains references to estimates of Mineral Resources. The estimation of Mineral Resources is inherently uncertain and involves subjective judgments about many relevant factors. Mineral Resources that are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation, which may prove to be unreliable and depend, to a certain extent, upon the analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences that may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. Mineral Resource estimates may require re-estimation based on, among other things: (i) fluctuations in the price of gold; (ii) results of drilling; (iii) results of metallurgical testing, process and other studies; (iv) changes to proposed mine plans; (v) the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimates; and (vi) the possible failure to receive required permits, approvals and licenses.

The key inputs and assumptions are provided in Appendix D to this release including Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data, Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results, Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources and Section 4 – Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves.

Forward looking statements

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

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

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

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. In addition, the Company’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of the factors outlined in the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s continuous disclosure filings available on SEDAR+ or the ASX, including, in the Company’s current annual report, half year report or most recent management discussion and analysis.

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

APPENDIX A – WESTGOLD FLETCHER DRILL RESULTS

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

Results in bold are subsequent to FY2025 Q2 and are previously unreported.

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
EFDDSP1-49AE	6,543,700	375,633	-502	23.00m at 1.95g/t Au	708	-30	238
				47.00m at 1.65g/t Au	760		
				4.00m at 1.32g/t Au	823		
				10.00m at 1.51g/t Au	928		
				9.00m at 1.15g/t Au	951		
				6.00m at 1.05g/t Au	1,001		
				18.40m at 0.8g/t Au	1,049		
				5.50m at 1.24g/t Au	1,076		
EFDDSP1-51AE	**6,543,700**	**375,633**	**-502**	**4.00m at 1.80 g/t Au**	**681**	**-35**	**239**
				36.00m at 0.99 g/t Au	**775**		
				6.00m at 2.19 g/t Au	**834**		
				12.00m at 0.98 g/t Au	**856**		
FF475SP-61AE	**6,543,693**	**375,042**	**-474**	**3.00m at 2.78 g/t Au**	**99**		
				8.00m at 0.67 g/t Au	**161**		
				23.00m at 1.24 g/t Au	**238**		
				7.00m at 2.23 g/t Au	**265**		
				6.00m at 2.02 g/t Au	**388**		
FF475SP-62AE	**6,543,693**	**375,042**	**-474**	**11.00m at 1.53 g/t Au**	**124**	**-52**	**225**
				8.00m at 0.87 g/t Au	**146**		
				10.00m at 3.55 g/t Au	**229**		
				13.00m at 0.47 g/t Au	**270**		
				19.00m at 5.95 g/t Au	**331**		
				41.00m at 7.99 g/t Au	**426**		
				7.00m at 1.37 g/t Au	**596**		
				7.00m at 0.80 g/t Au	**629**		
				15.00m at 4.02 g/t Au	**643**		
				5.45m at 2.04 g/t Au	**684**		
WF440DD-22AR	**6,543,666**	**375,051**	**-433**	**NSI**			
WF440DD-26AE	6,543,651	375,056	-433	15.00m at 4.63g/t Au	219	-41	245
				9.00m at 0.73g/t Au	294		
				19.00m at 1.19g/t Au	339		
				3.00m at 3.11g/t Au	411		
				6.00m at 1.91g/t Au	484		
				20.00m at 0.61g/t Au	620		
				6m at 6.89g/t Au	667		
				17m at 6.65g/t Au	676		
WF440DD-27AE	6,543,651	375,056	-433	4m at 2.29g/t Au	138	-50	225
				22.7m at 1.67g/t Au	154		
				4m at 2.04g/t Au	179		
				12m at 0.46g/t Au	270		
				19m at 3.69g/t Au	335		
				11m at 0.84g/t Au	362		
				5.4m at 1.88g/t Au	398		
				3m at 2.67g/t Au	488		

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
				4m at 1.92g/t Au	509		
				3m at 2.01g/t Au	559		
				27m at 1.5g/t Au	582		
				45m at 0.75g/t Au	647		
WF440DD-31AE	6,543,651	375,056	-433	11m at 0.76g/t Au	149	-60	220
				7.9m at 0.68g/t Au	168		
				28m at 0.73g/t Au	179		
				11m at 0.9g/t Au	248		
				3m at 2.16g/t Au	298		
				12m at 4.13g/t Au	459		
				37m at 4.28g/t Au	477		
				7m at 1.93g/t Au	544		
				10m at 2.54g/t Au	609		
				8m at 0.93g/t Au	704		
				15m at 2.06g/t Au	717		
WF490DD-42AE	6,543,672	374,950	-484	17m at 2.05g/t Au	206	-34	247
				15m at 3.51g/t Au	307		
WF490DD-46AE	6,543,672	374,950	-484	7m at 3.35g/t Au	152	-49	251
				27.64m at 0.92g/t Au	306		
				7.05m at 4.8g/t Au	354		
				11m at 1.65g/t Au	369		
				4m at 2.01g/t Au	500		
				11m at 2.41g/t Au	561		
				14m at 2.34g/t Au	588		
				3m at 2.01g/t Au	611		
WF440N1-01AR	6,543,788	375,045	-437	5.00m at 2.78g/t Au	-	-14	254
				1.00m at 7.00g/t Au	54		
				5.00m at 4.14g/t Au	304		
				3.00m at 1.94g/t Au	316		
				4.65m at 7.71g/t Au	333		
				8.00m at 5.26g/t Au	342		
				4.00m at 3.24g/t Au	353		
				8.12m at 7.52g/t Au	371		
				2.45m at 2.65g/t Au	412		
				4.00m at 22.45g/t Au	421		
WF440N1-02AR	6,543,788	375,045	-437	4.00m at 1.53g/t Au	52	-22	255
WF440N1-03AR	6,543,788	375,045	-437	7.00m at 2.67g/t Au	-	-29	254
				4.00m at 3.51g/t Au	433		
				1.00m at 5.17g/t Au	442		
				7.00m at 3.36g/t Au	497		
				15.00m at 3.07g/t Au	507		
				5.00m at 2.83g/t Au	667		
				3.00m at 1.70g/t Au	676		
				4.05m at 1.97g/t Au	688		
				1.00m at 5.01g/t Au	740		
WF440N1-04AE	6,543,788	375,045	-437	6.00m at 6.39g/t Au	-	-20	263
				6.00m at 1.89g/t Au	435		
				1.00m at 8.21g/t Au	503		
WF440N1-05AE	6,543,787	375,045	-437	7m at 2.68g/t Au	-	-27	263
				16.7m at 0.31g/t Au	75		
				14.2m at 1.16g/t Au	117		

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
				4m at 2.74g/t Au	461		
				38m at 0.73g/t Au	476		
				6.6m at 41.84g/t Au	516		
				7m at 0.92g/t Au	550		
				9m at 0.68g/t Au	575		
				17m at 1.2g/t Au	602		
				3m at 1.77g/t Au	636		
				3m at 3.7g/t Au	654		
				8m at 3.16g/t Au	862		
WF440N1-06AE	6,543,788	375,045	-437	6.00m at 7.86g/t Au	-	-32	262
				0.40m at 17.51g/t Au	152		
				5.50m at 15.59g/t Au	165		
				7.00m at 1.98g/t Au	255		
				4.40m at 2.48g/t Au	456		
				5.00m at 6.76g/t Au	468		
				6.00m at 4.87g/t Au	477		
				1.00m at 6.34g/t Au	503		
				3.90m at 2.13g/t Au	587		
				11.60m at 1.92g/t Au	594		
				2.35m at 2.23g/t Au	625		
				6.20m at 1.65g/t Au	636		
				4.00m at 1.92g/t Au	660		
				5.00m at 2.40g/t Au	682		
WF440DD-09AR	6,543,667	375,051	-433	NSI	-	-14	234
WF440N1-21AE	6,543,788	375,045	-437	7.00m at 3.20g/t Au	-	-22	254
				5.00m at 1.62g/t Au	50		
				5.00m at 10.95g/t Au	368		
				4.00m at 7.17g/t Au	376		
				1.00m at 18.69g/t Au	389		
				7.00m at 7.97g/t Au	454		
				3.00m at 5.16g/t Au	573		
				4.90m at 1.73g/t Au	588		
				6.00m at 1.24g/t Au	596		
				2.20m at 3.81g/t Au	632		
WF440VD-53AE	6,543,694	374,992	-437	8.5m at 2.12g/t Au	188	-10	249
WF440VD-54AE	6,543,694	374,992	-437	31m at 5.63g/t Au	228	-10	265
				7m at 0.83g/t Au	266		
				4m at 6.15g/t Au	279		
				36m at 1.5g/t Au	293		
WF440VD-55AE	**6,543,694**	**374,992**	**-437**	**38.00m at 6.80 g/t Au**	**274**	**-10**	**278**
				3.00m at 13.46 g/t Au	**330**		
				13.00m at 2.05 g/t Au	**341**		
				10.00m at 1.26 g/t Au	**417**		
				3.00m at 1.91 g/t Au	**443**		

APPENDIX B – HISTORICAL MASON DRILL RESULTS

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

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi	EOH
BE19-451	654237	37539	-415	14.00m @ 7.47 g/t Au	44	-17	227	80
				8.60m @ 1.08 g/t Au	61			
BLB16-06AE	6541997	375929	-458	2.00m @ 0.30 g/t Au	87	-27	232	507
				14.00m @ 2.31 g/t Au	138			
				4.00m @ 1.12 g/t Au	195			
				4.50m @ 2.32 g/t Au	263.5			
BM1740-19AE	6542823	375332	-392	12.50m @ 0.81 g/t Au	0	-31	255	693
				5.00m @ 1.06 g/t Au	17			
				9.00m @ 2.66 g/t Au	33			
				2.00m @ 7.95 g/t Au	45			
				7.00m @ 2.70 g/t Au	78			
				11.00m @ 1.22 g/t Au	88			
				2.00m @ 1.66 g/t Au	136			
				18.00m @ 2.46 g/t Au	151			
				2.39m @ 4.96 g/t Au	181.61			
				9.00m @ 1.27 g/t Au	188			
				2.00m @ 2.99 g/t Au	272			
				9.00m @ 6.29 g/t Au	377			
				8.00m @ 13.03 g/t Au	483			
				5.00m @ 5.75 g/t Au	507			
				6.75m @ 4.36 g/t Au	560			
BM1890-21AE	6542769	375339	-387	29.80m @ 0.96 g/t	1.3	-17	227	317
				3.35m @ 0.42 g/t	81.35			
				6.40m @ 0.27 g/t	90.6			
				16.00m @ 3.12 g/t	100			
				3.00m @ 2.40 g/t	171			
				17.00m @ 1.04 g/t	204			
				3.90m @ 0.91 g/t	227.1			
BM1890-22AE	6542769	375339	-388	2.00m @ 1.52 g/t	115	-36	295	347
				24.00m @ 1.33 g/t	120			
				45.00m @ 1.94 g/t	199			
				26.00m @ 3.00 g/t	250			
BM1890-23AE	6542767	375338	-387	13.50m @ 3.67 g/t	62.5	-40	296	438
				13.00m @ 1.49 g/t	94			
				3.00m @ 1.03 g/t	118			
				21.00m @ 1.09 g/t	125			
				7.00m @ 1.37 g/t	149			
				6.00m @ 1.53 g/t	187			
				7.00m @ 2.40 g/t	244			
BM1890-24AE	6542766	375338	-387	6.60m @ 1.74 g/t	0	-24	277	383
				21.00m @ 2.47 g/t	42			
				16.00m @ 1.38 g/t	66			
				14.00m @ 1.67 g/t	142			
				4.00m @ 2.32 g/t	167			
				9.00m @ 1.13 g/t	222			
				14.00m @ 1.33 g/t	249			
				4.60m @ 1.52 g/t	293			

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi	EOH
BM1890-25AE	6542766	375338	-388	9.00m @ 2.06 g/t	0	-44	237	432
				2.00m @ 1.62 g/t	179			
				19.70m @ 1.21 g/t	273			
				3.50m @ 1.39 g/t	299.5			
				13.00m @ 5.97 g/t	414			
BM1941SP3-01AE	6542439	375424	-406	8.00m @ 2.31 g/t	92	-51	247	399
				19.00m @ 10.73 g/t	302			
BM1941SP3-02AE	6542438	375425	-405	2.00m @ 1.77 g/t	12	-39	220	366
				6.00m @ 1.22 g/t	62			
				11.00m @ 3.67 g/t	88			
				10.00m @ 7.54 g/t	157			
				4.95m @ 7.00 g/t	244.05			
BM1941SP3-03AE	6542439	375424	-405	4.00m @ 2.01 g/t	0	-33	274	339
				15.00m @ 1.74 g/t	33			
				6.50m @ 1.57 g/t	51.5			
				3.00m @ 1.66 g/t	110			
				5.00m @ 10.88 g/t	191			
				3.00m @ 19.10 g/t	256			
				11.00m @ 1.82 g/t	296			
				8.00m @ 1.01 g/t	330			
BM1941SP3-08AE	6542440	375424	-405	2.00m @ 2.48 g/t	52	-39	287	450
				11.68m @ 2.79 g/t	109.32			
				10.00m @ 1.46 g/t	311			
				3.00m @ 3.43 g/t	416			
				15.00m @ 2.92 g/t	423			
BM1941SP3-09AE	6542439	375424	-4062	5.00m @ 1.44 g/t	151	-54	270	483
				5.00m @ 4.25 g/t	241			
				14.00m @ 2.31 g/t	366			
				8.80m @ 5.24 g/t	401.2			
				3.00m @ 9.04 g/t	422			
BM1941SP3-11AE	6542436	375428	-406	7.00m @ 2.71 g/t	10	-45	198	487
				3.00m @ 2.76 g/t	79			
				9.40m @ 2.31 g/t	153.6			
				3.00m @ 3.29 g/t	169			
				7.00m @ 1.91 g/t	190			
				6.00m @ 1.27 g/t	272			
				10.00m @ 1.07 g/t	310			
				5.00m @ 3.79 g/t	391			
BM1941SP3-12AE	6542436	375428	-405	NSA				
BM1941SP3-13AE	6542440	375424	-405	7.00m @ 1.68 g/t	53	-18	288	477
				16.00m @ 1.07 g/t	64			
				10.00m @ 1.95 g/t	83			
				6.00m @ 1.51 g/t	372			
				3.00m @ 3.04 g/t	404			
				3.00m @ 3.22 g/t	430			
BM1941SP3-14AE	6542440	375424	-405	11.00m @ 2.64 g/t	60	-31	283	428
				5.00m @ 4.42 g/t	82			
				5.00m @ 11.90 g/t	90			
				6.00m @ 1.00 g/t	104			
				3.00m @ 2.63 g/t	274			
				18.00m @ 2.47 g/t	341			

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi	EOH
				8.00m @ 7.12 g/t	367			
BMB13-05AE	6542350	375841	-401	9.70m @ 1.73 g/t	109.3	-24	235	735
				7.00m @ 1.47 g/t	167			
				18.00m @ 1.74 g/t	238			
				5.00m @ 0.42 g/t	266			
				4.00m @ 1.38 g/t	278			
				2.00m @ 0.46 g/t	335			
				4.00m @ 1.44 g/t	349			
				9.00m @ 1.46 g/t	388			
				10.50m @ 2.78 g/t	418			
				2.06m @ 3.01 g/t	465.94			
BMB16-08AE	6541899	375982	-471	5.00m @ 0.93 g/t	241	-23	218	486
				17.00m @ 1.23 g/t	306			
				2.40m @ 5.26 g/t	436			
K90C-01NE	6541642	374865	288	6.00m @ 0.57 g/t	1070	-63	58	1178
K90C-01NE-W1	6541642	374865	288	NSA		-63	58	1095
K90C-01NE-W1A	6541642	374865	288	Not Assayed		-63	58	1048
K90C-01NE-W1B	6541642	374865	288	NSA		-63	58	1135
BE19-292	6542325	375533	-415	15.30m @ 9.79 g/t	162.1	-4	268	332
				35.35m @ 50.50 g/	245			
BE19-311	6542439	375424	-405	2.00m @ 0.60 g/t	28.7	-0	252	245
				16.74m @ 3.17 g/t	84.5			
BE19-313	6542439	375424	-405	38.00m @ 2.87 g/t	68	-3	297	299
				41.00m @ 1.01 g/t	120			
BE19-314	6542439	375424	-405	39.00m @ 1.97 g/t	69	-7	288	307
				3.80m @ 1.19 g/t	230			
BE19-315	6542439	375424	-405	21.00m @ 2.13 g/t	77	-0	288	254
				7.00m @ 2.56 g/t	108			
				7.80m @ 4.76 g/t	208.3			
LD4005	6541472	375758	288	5.20m @ 20.67 g/t	780.8	-90	0	850
				3.00m @ 4.41 g/t	796			
				33.00m @ 0.70 g/t	817			

APPENDIX C – JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – GOLD DIVISION

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques **Drilling techniques** **Drill sample recovery**	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Face Sampling At each of the major past and current underground producers, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are 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 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
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the Company's servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• Recent sampling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below;
		  ○ A 40g – 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.
		• Photon Assay was introduced in 2023 for Beta Hunt grade control samples. PhotonAssay™ technology (Chrysos Corporation Limited) is a rapid, non-destructive analysis of gold and other elements in mineral samples. It is based on the principle of gamma activation, which uses high energy x-rays to excite changes to the nuclear structure of selected elements. The decay is then measured to give a gold analysis. Each sample is run through two cycles with a radiation time of 15s. This methodology is insensitive to material type and thus does not require fluxing chemicals as in the fire assay methodology. Highlights of the PhotonAssay™ process are as follows:
		  ○ The process is non-destructive; the same sample accuracy can be determined by repeat measurements of the same sample. In addition, the instrument runs a precision analysis for each sample relating to the instrument precision
		  ○ The process allows for an increased sample size, about 500 g of crushed product.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The crushed material is not pulverised, as in the fire assay process; this ensures that gold is not smeared or lost during pulverisation (especially important if there is an expectation of visible gold that is being analysed) • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• For samples assayed at on-site laboratory facilities, samples are delivered to the facility by Company staff. Upon delivery the responsibility for sample security and storage falls to the independent third-party operators of these facilities. • For samples assayed off-site, samples are delivered to a third-party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
		• Native title interests are recorded against several WGX tenements.
		• The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership.
		• Several third-party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty.
		• The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being;
		  ○ State Government – 2.5% NSR
		• Beta Hunt is owned by Westgold through a sub-lease agreement with St Ives Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd (SIGMC), which gives Westgold the right to explore and mine gold and nickel.
		• Royalties on gold production from Beta Hunt are as follows:
		  ○ A royalty to the state government equal to 2.5% of the royalty value of gold metal produced; and
		  ○ Royalties to third parties equal to 4.75% of recovered gold less allowable deductions.
		• The Higginsville-Lakewood Operations include the Higginsville and Lakewood Mills and associated infrastructure, mining operations and exploration prospects which are located on 242 tenements owned by Westgold and covers approximately 1,800km2 total area.
		• Royalties on the HGO gold production are as follows:
		  ○ Production payments of up to 1% of gross gold revenue over various tenements to traditional land owners.
		  ○ Royalty equal to 2.5% of recovered gold to the Government of Western Australia; and
		  ○ Various third parties hold rights to receive royalties in respect of gold (and in some cases other minerals or metals) recovered from the tenements.
		• The tenure is currently in good standing
		• There are no known issues regarding security of tenure.
		• There are no known impediments to continued operation.
		• WGX operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases.

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • BH tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 60 years. • HGO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 40 years. • Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historical exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**BHO** • Beta Hunt is situated within the central portion of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt in a sequence of mafic/ultramafic and felsic rocks on the southwest flank of the Kambalda Dome. • Gold mineralsation occurs mainly in subvertical shear zones in the Lunnon Basalt and is characterised by shear and extensional quartz veining within a halo of biotite/pyrite alteration. Within these shear zones, coarse gold sometimes occurs where the shear zones intersect iron-rich sulphidic metasediments in the Lunnon Basalt or nickel sulphides at the base of the Kambalda Komatiite (ultramafics). The mineralized shears are represented by A-Zone, Western Flanks, Larkin and Mason zones. **CGO** • CGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt. **FGO** • 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
		HGO • The Higginsville Gold Operation is located in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The bulk of the Higginsville tenement package is located almost entirely within the well-mineralised Kalgoorlie Terrane, between the gold mining centres of Norseman and St Ives. HGO can be sub-divided into seven major geological domains: Trident Line of Lode, Chalice, Lake Cowan, Southern Paleo-channels, Mt Henry, Polar Bear Group and Spargos Project area. • Majority of mineralisation along the Trident Line of Lode are hosted within the Poseidon gabbro and high-MgO dyke complexes in the south. The Poseidon Gabbro is a thick, weakly-differentiated gabbroic sill, which strikes north-south and dips 60° to the east, is over 500 m thick and 2.5 km long. The mineralisation is hosted within or marginal to quartz veining and is structurally and lithologically controlled. • The Chalice Deposit is located within a north-south trending, 2 km to 3 km wide greenstone terrane, flanked on the west calc-alkaline granitic rocks of the Boorabin Batholith and to the east by the Pioneer Dome Batholith. The dominant unit that hosts gold mineralisation is a fine grained, weak to strongly foliated amphibole-plagioclase amphibolite, with a typically lepidoblastic (mineralogically aligned and banded) texture. It is west-dipping and generally steep, approximately 60° to 75°. • The Lake Cowan project area is situated near the centre of a regional anticline between the Zuleika and Lefroy faults, with the local geology of the area made more complex by the intrusion of the massive Proterozoic Binneringie dyke. The majority of mineralisation at the Lake Cowan Mining Centre is hosted within an enclave of Archaean material surrounded by the Binneringie dyke. • Mineralised zones within the Southern Paleo Channels network comprise both placer gold, normally near the base of the channel-fill sequences, and chemically-precipitated secondary gold within the channel-fill materials and underlying saprolite. These gold concentrations commonly overlie, or are adjacent to, primary mineralised zones within Archaean bedrock. • The Mount Henry Project covers 347km2 of the prolific South Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt of the Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia. Although the greenstone rocks from the Norseman area can be broadly correlated with those of the Kalgoorlie – Kambalda region they form a distinct terrain which is bounded on all sides by major regional shears. The Norseman Terrane has prominent banded iron formations which distinguish it from the Kalgoorlie–Kambalda Terrane. The Mount Henry gold deposit is hosted by a silicate facies BIF unit within the Noganyer Formation. Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by the silicate facies BIF unit but is also associated with minor meta-basalt and dolerite units that were mostly emplaced in the BIF prior to mineralisation. The footwall to the BIF is characterised by a sedimentary schistose unit and the hanging wall by the overlying dolerites of the Woolyeener Formation. The Mount Henry gold deposit is classified as an Archean, orogenic shear hosted deposit. The main lode is an elongated, shear-hosted body, 1.9km long by 6 – 10 metres wide and dips 65-75 degrees towards the west. • The Polar Bear project is situated within the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Belt which locally includes basalts, komatiites, metasediments, and felsic volcaniclastics. The primary gold mineralisation is related to hydrothermal activity during multiple deformation events. Indications are that gold mineralisation is focused on or near to the stratigraphic boundary between the Killaloe and Buldania Formation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The Spargos Project occurs within Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The area is bounded by the Zuleika Shear to the east and the Kunanalling Shear to the west. The geological setting comprises tightly-folded north-south striking ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks at the northern closure Widgiemooltha Dome. The project lies on the general trend of the Kunanalling / Karramindie Shear corridor, a regional shear zone that hosts significant mineralisation to the north at Ghost Crab (Mount Marion), Wattle Dam to the south, the Penfolds group and Kunanalling. The regional prospective Zuleika Shear lies to the east of the project. The tenements are prospective for vein and shear hosted gold deposits as demonstrated by Spargos Reward and numerous other gold workings and occurrences. Gold mineralisation at Spargos Reward is hosted by a coarse-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite lode in quartz-sericite schists, between strongly biotitic altered greywacke to the east and quartz-sericite-fuchsite-pyrite altered felsic tuff to the west. Gold mineralisation is associated with very little quartz veining which is atypical for many deposits in region. The Spargos Reward setting has been described variously as a low-quartz sulphidic mesothermal gold system or as a Hemlo style syn-sedimentary occurrence. **MGO** • MGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syn- cline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles: o Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold. o Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold. • The Yaloginda area which host Bluebird – South Junction, is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes. • The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur with- in a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occur.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement. • No explorations results are being reported for Beta Hunt and Higginsville Operations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. For Beta Hunt, a cut off of 1 g/t Au with maximum internal waste of 2m is used to define significant intercepts. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are downhole width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are downhole width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release if required.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.

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.	• Mining in the Murchison and Goldfields districts has occurred since 1800's providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • Confidence in the geological interpretation is high. The current geological interpretation has been a precursor to successful mining over the years and forms the basis for the long-term life of mine plan (LOM). The data and assumptions used do suggest that any significant alternative geological interpretation is unlikely. • Geology (lithological units, alterations, structure, veining) have been used to guide and control Mineral Resource estimation . • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Geological interpretation of the deposits are 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. • Geological matrixes were established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains. • The structural regime is the dominant control on geological and grade continuity in the Murchison and Goldfields. Lithological factors such as rheology contrast are secondary controls on grade distribution. • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles outlined above.
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 ineral Resource.	**BHO** • A-Zone extends over 2.2km strike length and is modelled to a vertical depth of 960m. It has variable thickness from 2m to 20m thick. • Western Flanks has a strike extent of 1.8km and is modelled to a vertical extent of 450m, with average thickness of the shear around 10m. • Larkin extends over 1.1km in strike length and is modelled to 400m vertical extent, with variable thickness ranging from 2m to 15m thick. • Mason has a strike extent of 1.1km and is modelled to 455m vertical extent with variable thickness between 7 to 15m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • 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. **FGP** • The Yarlarweelor mineral resource extends over 1,400m in strike length, 570m in lateral extent and 190m in depth. • The Tom's and Sam's mineral resource extends over 650m in strike length, 400m in lateral extent and 130m in depth. • The Eldorado mineral resource extends over 240m in strike length, 100m in lateral extent and 100m in depth. **HGO** • Trident, Fairplay, Vine and Two Boy's deposits form the Line of Lode system and extends over 5km of strike. • Chalice mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of 700m, a lateral extent of 200m and a depth of 650m. • The Pioneer resource area extends over a strike length of 860m from 6,474,900mN to 6,475,760mN. The multiple NS striking parallel lodes occur within a narrow EW extent of 190m from 374,970mE to 375,160mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 291mRL to a vertical depth 208m to the 83mRL. o Southern paleochannels gold mineralisation is interpreted to have a strike length around 4km and is predominantly flat lying. • The Wills deposit extends over 900m in a ENE-WSW direction and is up to 200m wide. Pluto is confirmed between sections 6,480,100mN and 6,481,800mN. Nanook is confirmed between sections 6,469,300mN and 6,472,500mN. • Lake Cowan: Atreides mineralisation is contained within flat lying lodes located within the weathered zone. The mineralision strike extents vary between 100m to 300m long, with an average thickness of 2 to 3 m thick. Josephine has a strike length greater than 450m and >10m across strike and modelled to >90m at depth. Louis has a strike extent of 310m long and is interpreted to a depth of 170m below surface. Napoleon: ~220m strike and up to ~90m (individual mineralised lodes maximum of 12m) across strike to an interpreted depth of ~80m m below surface. Rose's dimension is 150m x 120m (X, Y), to an interpreted depth of +20-25m below surface. o The Spargos resource area extends over a strike length of 330m from 6,542,980mN to 6,543,310mN. The parallel lodes occur within a narrow EW extent of 95m from 354,120mE to 354,215mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 425mRL to a vertical depth 525m to -100mRL.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		MGO • The Paddy's Flat Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +230m and a depth of over 500m. • Bluebird – South Junction is mineralised a strike length of >1,800m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 500m. • Triton – South Emu is mineralised a strike length of >1,100m, a lateral extent of several metres and a depth of over 500m. **STOCKPILES** • Low-grade stockpiles are of various dimensions. All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions via Surpac Vision.
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, maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. • 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 (e.g. 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*. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• 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. For very minor lodes, the respective median or average grade is assigned. 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. At Starlight the distribution of gold grades within the mineralised lodes is highly variable and is characterised by cohesive regions of higher tenor gold grades, with clusters of individual values often reaching over eighty grams per tonne. Whilst these higher-grade zones appear reasonably cohesive, they are manifested by a high-degree of short-scale variability, making difficult to manually interpret constraining domains. These internal; high-grade regions are often surrounded by peripheral regions of lower grade mineralisation that is also highly variable. The moderate to high grade variability and complex spatial continuity supports the use of Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) to define internal estimation sub-domains domains, together with applying distance limiting at chosen grade thresholds to restrict the influence of the high

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		grade and extreme grade values during grade interpolation. • 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 are routinely achieved during production.
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 and associated costs.
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.	• Variable by deposit. • 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.	• Not considered for Mineral Resource. Applied during the Reserve generation process.
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.	• Westgold 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.),	• Bulk density of the mineralisation is variable and is for the most part lithology and oxidation rather than mineralisation dependent. • A large suite of bulk density determinations has been carried out across the project areas. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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. • Drillhole spacing to support classification varies based upon lode characteristics. Measured ranges from 15-35m, Indicated from 10-180m and Inferred from 10-200m. • 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.
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 resource 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.