ASX Announcement 20 January 2021

December 2020 - Quarterly Activities Report

Quarterly Outputs

- Group delivered gold production and sales within guidance range at 65,214oz and 65,167oz respectively (guidance 65,000 - 72,500oz).
- Cash cost of sales (C1) strongly outperformed guidance expectations at A$1,046/oz (guidance $1,240 - $1,300/oz).
- All-in Sustaining Cost (**AISC**) also strongly outperformed guidance at $1,293/oz (guidance $1,500 - $1,570/oz).
- 11% increase in revenue quarter-on-quarter (**QoQ**) to $156.4 million from achieved sales at $2,399/oz (including hedge deliveries)
- 11% increase in QoQ operating cash flow to $65 million.
- 17% increase QoQ net mine cash flow to $25.1 million.
- Capital expenditure for gold operations totalled $52.5 million of which $9 million was sustaining, $32.5 million growth, $7.4 million on plant and equipment and $3.6 million on exploration.
- 12% increase in cash and bullion on hand to $163 million (prior quarter $144.7 million). The Group has no corporate debt.
- The Group's hedge book reduced from 186,000oz to 168,000oz (approximately 7% of Ore Reserves) at A$2,083/oz.
- Excellent exploration results continue across the operations despite the subdued exploration effort in the quarter.
- A new open pit mining hub to be established in the Cuddingwarra North area.

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Introduction

Westgold Resources Limited (ASX:WGX) is pleased to report another solid result for the December quarter, 2020 despite significant events impacting production.

Gold production and sales of 65,214oz and 65,167oz was within the Company's published guidance range for the quarter (respectively 65,000 - 72,500oz). Both cash cost (c1) per ounce and All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) were significantly under provided guidance levels.

Westgold's net cash at bank continued to grow and stood at $163 million in cash and bullion at the end of the quarter and up 12% on the previous quarter balance.

Executive Chairman, Peter Cook commented:

> "These results highlight the operational flexibility and diversity of the Group's assets in the Murchison region, multiple mines, processing plants and a base-load of low-grade stock serviced by owner-operator underground and open pit mines that are collectively focussed on achieving Group outputs. This flexibility in mining has allowed Westgold to carry on production mitigating the ongoing difficulties associated with the COVID19 pandemic, such as travel restrictions and quarantining."
>
> "Achieving operating guidance and reduced unit costs across the operations during this quarter is a bittersweet result for Westgold. These results being overshadowed by the recent loss of life at the Big Bell mine. It is a testament to the resilience of our people that our operations have still managed to deliver a positive result to our shareholders".
>
> "The Westgold strategic plan is beginning to pay by delivering consistent results. Our operations continue to expand with the ramp-up at Big Bell, our new Triton and Bluebird underground mines transitioning to production phases, and new open pit mining hubs being established to supplement gold output.
>
> "While Westgold has effectively managed the ongoing restrictions relating to COVID-19 and mitigated the impact on production, it is apparent that flow on effects such as skilled labour shortage and mobility of the workforce will cause disruption to the industry as a whole."
>
> "Our management and staff have worked extremely hard to deliver an excellent financial result this quarter for the shareholders and the Company focus is firmly on ensuring consistent and reliable output from our operations."

The Group's safety statistics reveal a solid improvement in key measures compared to the previous quarter. Key frequency rates are stated below:

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR*
Cue Gold Operations	0	4.89	128.9
Meekatharra Gold Operations	0	1.61	117.9
Fortnum Gold Operations	0	1.87	93.5
Minterra	0	4.35	166.6

*TFIFR includes minor injures

These improvements were however overshadowed by the tragic incident in December 2020 at the Big Bell mine at CGO where a worker passed away after being struck by mobile plant.

There were no environmental breaches recorded against the Company during the quarter.

Group Operational Performance

Physical and financial outcomes for Westgold Group operations for the quarter are summarised in the table below.

		MGO Dec Qtr 2020	CGO Dec Qtr 2020	FGO Dec Qtr 2020	Group Total Dec Qtr 2020	YTD FY20/21
Physical Summary	**Units**					
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	285,289	215,132	180,031	**680,452**	1,273,684
UG Grade Mined	g/t	2.97	2.58	2.72	**2.78**	2.89
OP Ore Mined	t	79,191	165,597	0	**244,787**	375,539
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.66	2.11	0.00	**1.97**	1.91
All Ores Processed	t	424,863	328,362	213,660	**966,885**	1,888,017
Head Grade	g/t	2.33	2.45	2.36	**2.38**	2.36
Recovery	%	84.9	88.0	94.5	**88.1**	88.0
Gold Produced	oz	27,146	22,754	15,314	**65,214**	126,010
Gold Sold	oz	27,395	22,279	15,493	**65,167**	125,197
Achieved Gold Price	$/oz	2,400	2,393	2,408	**2,399**	2,410
Cost Summary	**Units**					
Mining	A$/oz	869	734	688	779	765
Processing	A$/oz	315	329	317	320	340
Admin	A$/oz	69	65	70	68	70
Stockpile adjustments	A$/oz	(127)	(127)	(102)	(121)	(54)
C1 Cash Cost (produced)	**A$/oz**	**1,126**	**1,001**	**973**	**1,046**	**1,121**
Royalties	A$/oz	133	64	75	95	94
C2 Cash Cost (produced)	A$/oz	**1,259**	**1,065**	**1,048**	**1,138**	**1,215**
Corp.Costs/Reclaim. etc	A$/oz	11	13	22	14	14
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	176	57	191	138	145
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,446**	**1,135**	**1,261**	**1,293**	**1,374**
Cash Flow Summary						
Mine Operating Cash Flow	**A$ m**	**23.34**	**24.94**	**16.78**	**65.04**	**123.7**
Growth/Start-up Capital	A$ m	(6.67)	(22.88)	(2.99)	(32.54)	(64.2)
Plant and Equipment	A$ m	(3.21)	(3.27)	(0.91)	(7.39)	(12.7)
Net Mine Cash Flow	**A$ m**	**13.46**	**(1.23)**	**12.88**	**25.11**	**46.8**
Exploration Summary						
Exploration Spend	A$ m	(1.83)	(1.32)	(0.44)	(3.59)	(8.15)

Table 1: Group Operational Performance for December 2020 Quarter & Year-To-Date (YTD)

Fortnum Gold Operation (FGO)

FGO gold production for the quarter was 15,314oz (15,493oz sold) at Cash cost of sales (C1) of $973/oz and AISC of $1,261/oz, generating a mine operating cash inflow of $16.8 million and a net mine cash inflow of $12.9 million for the quarter.

The rolling 12-month output aggregated to production of 61,298oz of gold sales at a cash cost (C1) of $1,138/oz and an AISC of $1,429/oz.

FGO continues to deliver a consistent performance and strong profit through steady-state operation. FGO operates a single underground mine, Starlight, with additional mill feed sourced from large, existing low-grade stockpiles. Over the coming year, the low-grade ore stocks will continue to be used to top-up mill feed with recommencement of open pit mining planned for later in the year on a scale that matches plant capacity.

Within the Starlight underground mine the footprint expanded to production from the Moonlight lodes as well as the Starlight and Trev's lodes.

Quarterly performance at FGO over the past 12 months is illustrated in the figure below:

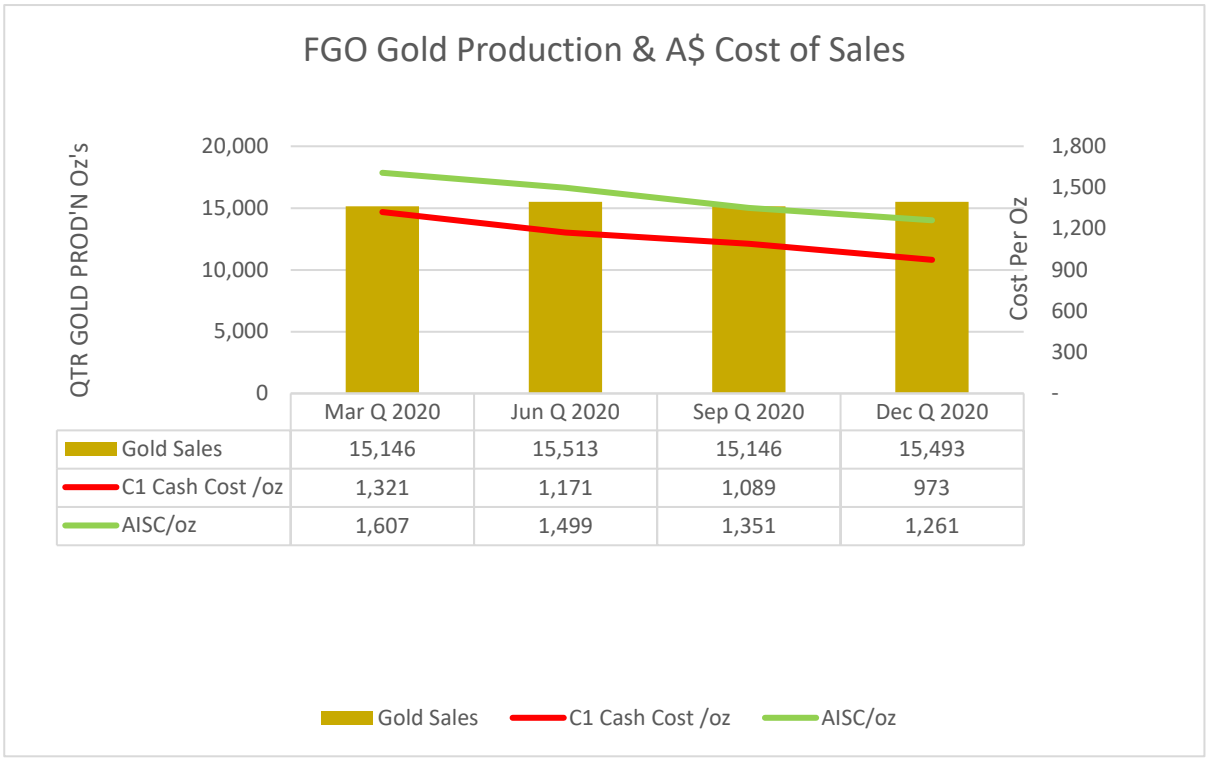

Figure 1: FGO Quarterly Results

Targeted long-term production for FGO is unchanged at 65,000 – 75,000oz per annum, sourced from the aggregated historic mining centres which are controlled by the Group in the region. As per the Group's annual update of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates release to ASX on 13 August 2020 the total Mineral Resource for FGO is 1.3 million oz (21.3Mt at 1.92 g/t Au) and the total Ore Reserves 398koz Au (6.5Mt at 1.91 g/t Au).

FGO Exploration

Underground diamond drilling at FGO continued in the Starlight mine focussing on the extensions of the main Starlight lode at depth. Best returns were 3m at 71.25g/t Au from 155m in ST1065GC05 in the immediate mining area and 4.45m at 25.65g/t Au from 238m in ST1086EX10.

Further drilling into the peripheral lodes has also been successful with results such as 4.7m at 24.61g/t Au from 82m in NF1220GC08 at Nightfall and 2m at 80.08g/t Au from 52m in TR1320WB07 in a strategically positioned water bore hole in the Trev's zone.
RC drilling re-commenced on additional open pit targets within the project area. The first prospect to be tested, Callie's North, has returned a series of strong intervals including 2m at 24.37g/t Au from 32m in 20CALRC013, 6m at 13.63g/t Au from 59m in 20CALRC024 and 10m at 6.19g/t Au from 53m in 20CALRC032. Works are continuing with the objective of establishing a multi-year open pit campaign to supplement the Starlight underground mine and to justify an overall expansion of the project.

Meekatharra Gold Operation (MGO)

MGO delivered a consistent result with excellent cost control for the quarter. Gold production for the quarter was slightly higher at 27,146oz (27,395oz sold) at Cash cost of sales (C1) of $1,126/oz and AISC of $1,446/oz resulting in a mine operating cash inflow of $23.3 million and a net mine cash inflow of $13.5 million.

The rolling 12-month output aggregated to 106,067oz sold at a Cash cost of sales (C1) of $1,197/oz and AISC of $1,501/oz.

Underground mining output at Paddy's Flat and South Emu were steady during the quarter with lower cost than expected due to improved mining efficiency and the benefits of owner-operator mining. Bluebird mine, the newly developed underground mine at MGO, continued to progress with increased output resulting from the transition to stoping. COVID19 related manning issues and a general shortage of skilled labour had an effect on mine output this quarter. The scale of the impact was mitigated by the large stockpile of low-grade ores across the operations.

Underground mining at MGO was again bolstered by open pit mining at the Five Mile Well and the newly developed Maid Marion mine. Various open pit mines will continue to supplement the be underground mine ores to ensure consistent levels of production.

The Bluebird Processing Hub performed strongly with throughput up 5.6% to 424,863 tonnes for the quarter, unit costs reducing by approximately 15% and plant recoveries in-line with expectations.

Quarterly performance over the past 12 months is illustrated in the Figure below:

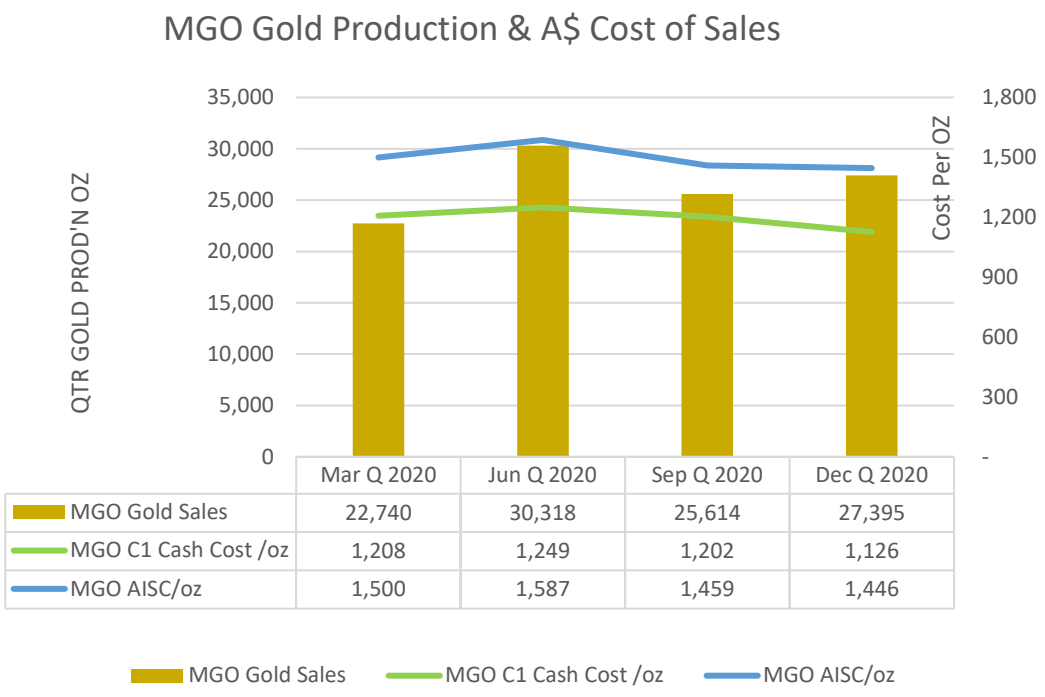

Figure 2: MGO Quarterly Performance

Targeted long-term production for the MGO is 105 - 120,000oz per annum sourced from the aggregated historic mining centres the Group controls in the region.

MGO Exploration

Underground exploration continued at the Paddy's Flat mine with consistent results again delivered from the larger scale Prohibition lodes results such as 21.50m at 5.53g/t Au from 107m in 20PRDD089 and 21.33m at 4.85g/t Au from 128m in 20PRDD117. Again the Vivian's lodes delivered a series of outstanding high-grade results including 2.87m at 145.55g/t Au from 51m in 20VIDD188 and 0.93m at 105.69g/t Au from 26m in 20VIDD199. In addition the best result of holes into the new Hendrix zone was 0.38m at 313.77g/t Au from 86m in 20HXDD166 and the best intercept 2.07m at 34.24g/t Au from 36m in 20CNDD257 returned from drilling into the Consol's Lode.

A dedicated drill drive is being established to enable optimised positioning to drill the down-plunge positions of the Prohibition lodes, which continue to be the dominant production lodes at the Paddy's Flat mine. Drilling will take place over the next quarter to define extensions to the Prohibition lode system and enable long-term infrastructure planning and greater efficiency in mining extraction.

Surface exploration continued at Nannine with RC drilling in close proximity to the planned Aladdin open pit returning some encouraging first-pass intercepts including 3m at 5.68g/t Au from 13m 20NNRC038, 2m at 7.1g/t Au from 5m in 20NNRC045 and 2m at 9.48g/t Au from 39m in 20NNRC075, hinting at opportunities to extend the life of the Nannine open pit campaign beyond the initially contemplated four open pits.

Cue Gold Operation (CGO)

CGO delivered a pleasing result as higher input from Big Bell and nearby open pit mines delivered strong output. Gold production for the quarter increased by 17% QoQ to 22,754oz (22,279oz sold) and Cash cost of sales (C1) reduced to $1,001/oz and AISC reduced to $1,135/oz. The operation generated a mine operating cash flow of $24.9 million and the continued growth capital invested in setting up the Big Bell cave consumed $22.9 million plus a smaller amount on fixed plant capital invested in the operation.

The rolling 12-month output aggregated to gold sales of 77,044oz at a Cash cost of sales (C1) of $1,229/oz and an AISC of $1,433/oz.

Regular works recommenced at the Big Bell mine by year end albeit with a slightly depleted workforce resulting from the holiday period and COVID-19 related labour shortages. Despite the obstacles, Big Bell progressed well with the first cave stoping commencing in the southern section of the mine. The increased drawpoints will result in greater operational flexibility and higher outputs as the mechanics and initial start-up limitations on cave mining are balanced. The production ramp-up continues with improved outputs evidence of the overall operation results. This will continue in the first half of the FY2021. As was demonstrated in this quarter, the overall capacity and improving capability of the other underground and open pit mines at CGO enable robust options to achieve and sustain output levels without reliance on the Big Bell mine.

Westgold is establishing a new open pit mining hub at Cuddingwarra North where the Jim's Find and City of Chester open pits will provide feed for the ensuing year. This also reflects the first step in the increased scale of Westgold's open pit mining operations in the Murchison district. Mining will commence in January 2021 at the Jim's Find and City of Chester deposits.

Quarterly performance over past 12 months is illustrated in the Figure below:

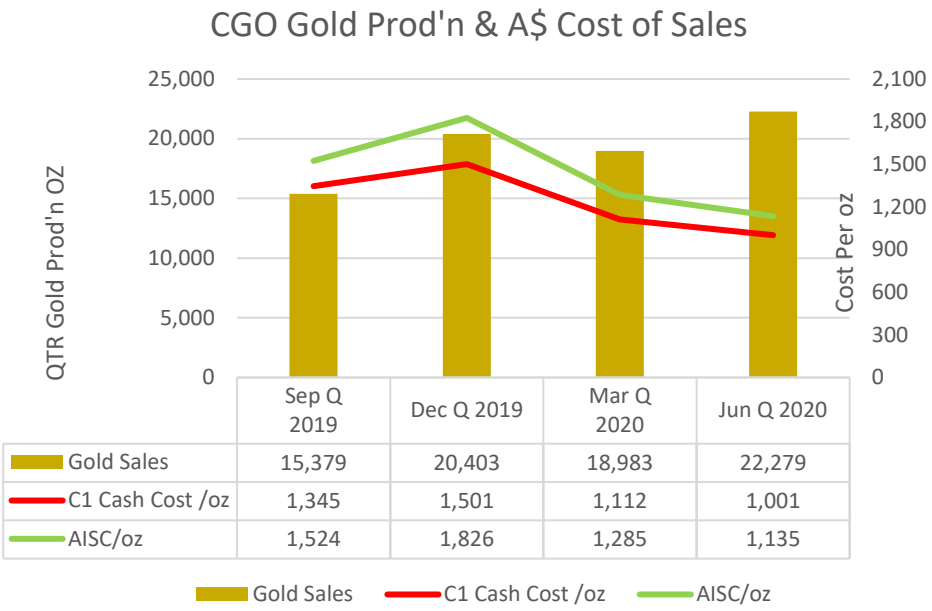

Figure 3: CGO Quarterly Performance

Targeted long-term production for the CGO is 100,000 - 110,000 oz per annum sourced from the Group's aggregated historic mining centres in the region.

As per the Group's annual update of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates release to ASX on 13 August 2020 the total Mineral Resource for CGO is 4.2 million ounces (51.5Mt at 2.54 g/t Au) and total Ore Reserves of 1.7 million ounces (20.6Mt at 2.60 g/t).

CGO Exploration

Underground diamond drilling ahead of the mining front at the Big Bell mine continues to deliver broad zones of +3g/t material with a simple lode geometry. Best results for the quarter were 29.58m at 3.33g/t Au from 114m in 20BBDD0019 and 52.76m at 3.53g/t Au from 114m in 20BBDD0028.

Recent drilling in the City of Chester mine area demonstrate the potential to extend the current planned phase of open pit mining with encouraging new results such as 18m at 8.87g/t Au from 72m in 20CCRC008 at City of Chester Northwest. A series of advanced prospects at Cuddingwarra North will be drilled in the ensuing year, aimed at extending open pit mining operations in that area.

Corporate

Performance and Guidance Comparisons

Westgold's production for the December Quarter (Q2) was again within output guidance. Westgold significantly outperformed both its C1 Operating Cost and AISC guidance (as compared to the Group's forecast operating guidance released to ASX on 21 July 2020). The magnitude of the cost improvement is somewhat understated with output being at the lower end of the guidance range.

Future guidance continues to ramp-up during the year consistent with increased output from Big Bell and the additional underground mines (Triton and Bluebird) which will move to a production phase over the next year as well as the extension of open pit mining operations (Nannine and Cuddingwarra).

	Output	Cash Cost of Sales (C1)	AISC
Q1 Comparative			
Q1 - 2020 Guidance	60,000 - 67,500 oz	$1,300 - $1,360/oz	$1,550 - $1640/oz
Q1- 2020 Actuals	*60,797oz*	*$1,202/oz*	*$1,459/oz*
Q2 - Comparative			
Q2 - 2020 Guidance	65,000 - 72,500 oz	$1,240 - $1,300/oz	$1,500 - $1570/oz
Q2- 2020 Actuals	***65,214oz***	***$1,046/oz***	***$1,290/oz***
Forward Guidance			
Calendar Year 2021	270,000 - 300,000 oz	$1,200 - $1300/oz	$1,450 - $1,550/oz

Figure 4: Westgold Forward Guidance

Share Capital

Westgold closed the quarter with the following capital structure:

Security Type	Issued
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	423,855,270
Performance Zepo's (unvested)	1,073,033
Performance Rights (unvested)	1,252,153

Figure 5: Westgold Capital Structure

COVID-19

Westgold has been proactive in managing the impacts of the restrictions and will continue to adapt and evolve in this ever-changing pandemic environment.

The Group's operations performed broadly as planned, despite increasing constraints from the global COVID-19 pandemic namely ad hoc border closures and retrospective quarantine directions. However the government response to COVID-19 is creating a skills and labour shortage which impacts heavily on the mobility and commitment of the workforce, resulting in significant challenges in sourcing experienced staff.

Cash, Bullion and Liquid Assets

Westgold's cash and bullion grew to $163 million over the quarter. Westgold provides the following waterfall chart summarising key cash movements during the quarter:

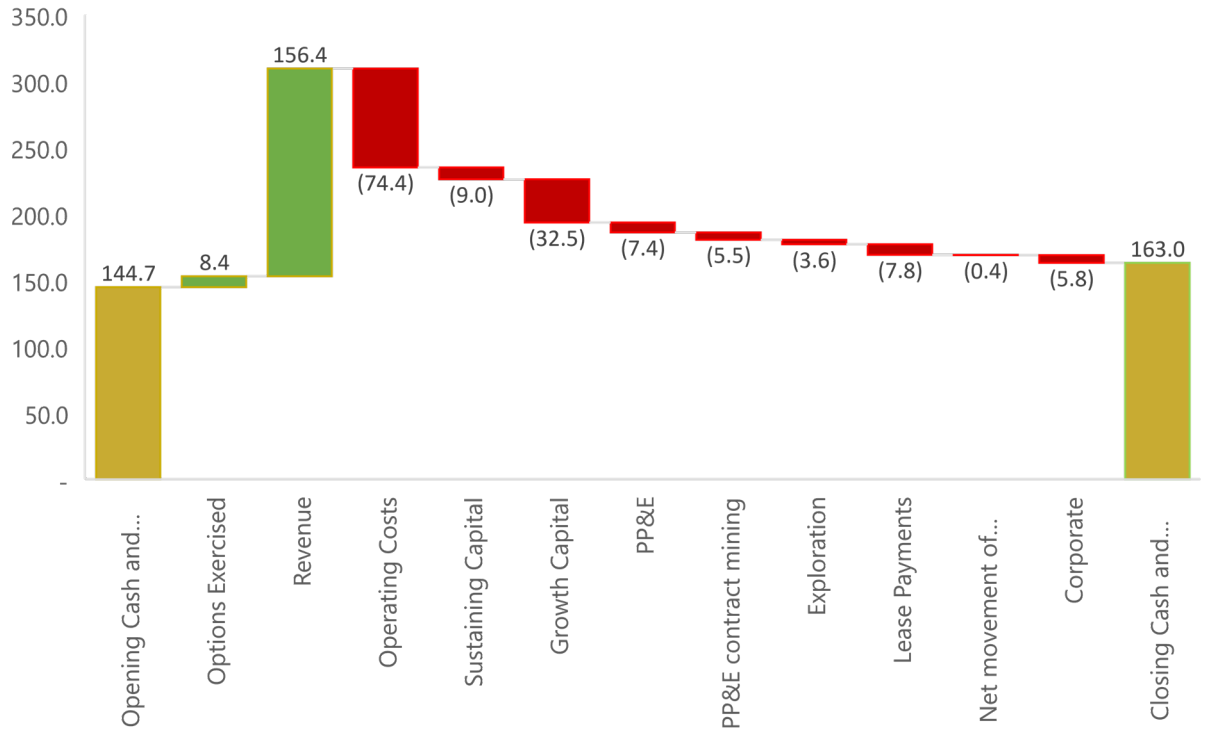

Figure 6: Waterfall Chart

Debt

Westgold currently has no corporate debt. The Company has lease commitments on some acquired plant and equipment under normal commercial terms with expected repayments of approx. $16 million in the current year.

Hedging

Westgold's hedge position reduced to approximately 7% of its overall gold in reserves. Hedged ounces totalled 168,000oz at an average receivable price of $2,083/oz at the end of the quarter. Westgold is currently delivering 6,000oz per month into its hedge book (approx. 25-30% of its expected output) and anticipates maintaining this level of delivery, which with the current favourable gold price will result in the reduction of its hedge book at a proportionally faster rate. The counterparty to all of Westgold's hedging is Citibank.

End

Compliance Statements

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

Ore Reserves
The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Anthony Buckingham B.Eng (Mining Engineering) MAusIMM. Mr. Buckingham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Re- sources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012)". Mr. Buckingham consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Buckingham is a full time senior executive of the Company and is eligible to, and may participate in short-term and long-term incentive plans of the Company as disclosed in its annual reports and disclosure documents.

Exploration Results
The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Exploration Highlights - 30 September 2019 Quarter' created by Westgold on 14 October 2019 and available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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.

Attachment A – MGO Intercepts Table

Meekatharra Gold Operations
Significant (>10 gram x metres) intercepts for Q2 ending December 31, 2020.

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Paddy's Flats								
Consol's	20CNDD252	7,055,999	649,865	402	0.32m at 27.34g/t Au	37	-16	108
	20CNDD253	7,055,999	649,865	402	0.81m at 16.77g/t Au	38	-29	107
	20CNDD254	7,055,999	649,865	402	1m at 18.21g/t Au	39	-36	94
	20CNDD255	7,056,000	649,866	402	0.91m at 16.57g/t Au	50	-29	68
	20CNDD257	7,056,081	649,898	401	2.07m at 34.24g/t Au	36	-17	110
	20CNDD258	7,056,081	649,898	402	1.27m at 9.09g/t Au	23	-9	95
	20CNDD259	7,056,081	649,898	401	1.13m at 8.55g/t Au	35	-22	94
					0.84m at 30.14g/t Au	37		
	20CNDD260	7,056,081	649,898	401	0.3m at 18.46g/t Au	53	-36	93
	20CNDD261	7,056,082	649,898	402	2m at 8.43g/t Au	29	-12	76
					1.15m at 6.39g/t Au	33		
Hendrix	20HXDD156	7,056,267	650,296	255	22.02m at 2.74g/t Au	110	-20	134
	20HXDD157	7,056,267	650,297	255	5.51m at 1.86g/t Au	95	-26	124
					2.15m at 3.32g/t Au	102		
					3.43m at 4.44g/t Au	108		
					4.43m at 6.14g/t Au	113		
	20HXDD158	7,056,267	650,297	255	2m at 2.77g/t Au	71	-25	109
	20HXDD165	7,056,266	650,170	281	4.65m at 3.65g/t Au	223	-14	115
	20HXDD166	7,056,266	650,170	284	0.38m at 313.77g/t Au	86	32	105
					0.33m at 88.73g/t Au	130		
Mudlode	20MUDD167	7,056,440	650,459	198	2.18m at 2.45g/t Au	33	34	132
	20MUDD170	7,056,440	650,460	195	2.84m at 5.39g/t Au	59	-32	113
	20MUDD171	7,056,440	650,459	195	1.42m at 4.61g/t Au	56	-42	131
					2.5m at 3.70g/t Au	83		
	20MUDD172	7,056,439	650,459	196	1m at 9.67g/t Au	40	-14	151
	20MUDD173	7,056,445	650,418	199	2.66m at 5.32g/t Au	63	43	118
					3.51m at 2.18g/t Au	78		
	20MUDD174	7,056,444	650,418	198	4m at 1.84g/t Au	49	30	128
	20MUDD177	7,056,445	650,419	197	3.90m at 5.64g/t Au	75	-18	119
					3.27m at 7.95g/t Au	92		
	20MUDD180	7,056,531	650,461	181	3.74m at 3.79g/t Au	56	-10	72
	20MUDD181	7,056,529	650,460	182	3m at 11.69g/t Au	51	-8	84
	20MUDD182	7,056,530	650,460	181	3.47m at 1.49g/t Au	2	12	92
					7.01m at 3.55g/t Au	39		
					0.55m at 14.20g/t Au	52		
	20MUDD183	7,056,529	650,459	182	3.32m at 3.86g/t Au	36	15	105
					1m at 20.97g/t Au	49		
					2.60m at 3.02g/t Au	63		
	20MUDD185	7,056,529	650,458	182	1.60m at 3.33g/t Au	49	4	123
	20MUDD186	7,056,528	650,457	180	3m at 5.80g/t Au	10	-35	139
Prohibition	20PRDD010	7,056,378	649,992	232	1.11m at 8.12g/t Au	80	-54	275
					12.2m at 3.42g/t Au	94		
					0.37m at 77.70g/t Au	114		
	20PRDD012a	7,056,407	649,972	237	2.35m at 2.50g/t Au	89	-79	38
					2.88m at 3.07g/t Au	93		
	20PRDD017	7,056,408	649,971	239	1.86m at 11.23g/t Au	66	-6	343
	20PRDD065	7,055,944	650,096	274	1.11m at 8.82g/t Au	500	-70	263
					2.56m at 2.69g/t Au	505		
	20PRDD089	7,056,257	649,969	191	9.05m at 4.30g/t Au	95	-48	277
					21.50m at 5.53g/t Au	107		
					7.80m at 3.51g/t Au	133		

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20PRDD090	7,056,257	649,970	191	5.15m at 5.20g/t Au	155	-72	265
	20PRDD115	7,056,331	649,825	181	2.5m at 2.78g/t Au	41	-46	83
					2.72m at 3.60g/t Au	54		
					2.54m at 4.86g/t Au	74		
					2.63m at 4.00g/t Au	79		
					9.27m at 4.57g/t Au	89		
					5.07m at 3.62g/t Au	105		
					2.99m at 4.25g/t Au	113		
					4.30m at 4.04g/t Au	121		
					1.08m at 5.45g/t Au	127		
					1.83m at 6.02g/t Au	134		
	20PRDD116	7,056,317	649,823	181	6m at 2.31g/t Au	2	-20	90
					6.52m at 4.38g/t Au	47		
					4m at 3.30g/t Au	62		
					1.33m at 4.63g/t Au	70		
					2.61m at 4.91g/t Au	80		
	20PRDD117	7,056,318	649,823	180	6.8m at 8.76g/t Au	1	-51	88
					8.12m at 3.13g/t Au	20		
					0.53m at 28.00g/t Au	42		
					13.75m at 2.81g/t Au	65		
					4.24m at 2.74g/t Au	82		
					10.05m at 1.76g/t Au	95		
					14.66m at 3.32g/t Au	110		
					21.33m at 4.85g/t Au	128		
					1.57m at 4.75g/t Au	152		
					12.58m at 2.88g/t Au	167		
					2.40m at 6.85g/t Au	183		
					4.69m at 10.18g/t Au	188		
					9m at 3.21g/t Au	196		
Vivian's	20VIDD187	7,056,659	650,523	227	0.5m at 15.08g/t Au	51	-2	215
	20VIDD188	7,056,660	650,523	228	2.87m at 145.55g/t Au	51	19	241
	20VIDD189	7,056,661	650,524	226	2.35m at 10.82g/t Au	49	-83	249
					1m at 6.54g/t Au	53		
	20VIDD191	7,056,688	650,539	230	0.31m at 18.13g/t Au	3	28	286
					4.03m at 3.18g/t Au	28		
	20VIDD194	7,056,688	650,539	227	2.01m at 2.91g/t Au	49	-20	299
	20VIDD196	7,056,691	650,544	228	2.30m at 2.34g/t Au	46	22	340
	20VIDD199	7,056,690	650,545	227	0.93m at 105.69g/t Au	26	-22	5
	20VIDD200	7,056,691	650,544	227	0.30m at 94.30g/t Au	6	-17	332
					4m at 3.42g/t Au	32		
	20VIDD202	7,056,689	650,542	226	4m at 1.37g/t Au	134	-44	19
	20VIDD202	7,056,689	650,542	226	1m at 14.01g/t Au	140	-44	19
	20VIDD204	7,056,449	650,445	195	4.87m at 10.04g/t Au	39	-37	224
					1m at 7.27g/t Au	96		
					0.68m at 21.28g/t Au	129		
					3.39m at 3.11g/t Au	145		
	20VIDD205	7,056,449	650,445	195	2.91m at 21.34g/t Au	70	-39	216
					0.16m at 39.37g/t Au	109		
					0.79m at 12.26g/t Au	138		
					2.54m at 3.51g/t Au	142		
					0.77m at 18.69g/t Au	150		
	20VIDD220	7,056,303	650,188	244	1m at 19.55g/t Au	9	-20	41
					0.63m at 14.68g/t Au	28		
					1.18m at 62.99g/t Au	43		
	20VIDD241	7,056,690	650,544	226	1.68m at 26.62g/t Au	53	-58	358
	20VIDD243	7,056,690	650,545	227	4m at 1.25g/t Au	52	-48	353
					5.6m at 4.67g/t Au	70		

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20VIDD247	7,056,690	650,545	227	5.31m at 2.83g/t Au	27	-47	31
	20VIDD265	7,056,663	650,523	228	2.5m at 34.73g/t Au	85	28	240
South Emu								
South Emu	20SEDD055	6,997,446	625,630	244	5.2m at 2.78g/t Au	141	-40	214
	20SEDD060	6,997,442	625,631	244	3.51m at 1.76g/t Au	146	-60	212
					1m at 2.13g/t Au	158	-60	212
	20SEDD064	6,997,442	625,631	244	3.04m at 3.04g/t Au	170	-60	204
	20SEDD065	6,997,442	625,631	244	6.94m at 1.44g/t Au	170	-69	216
	20SEDD082	6,997,516	625,574	226	7m at 4.12g/t Au	12	-1	340
Triton	20TRDD014	6,998,006	625,658	366	3m at 3.48g/t Au	24	10	273
	20TRDD016	6,998,004	625,658	364	1m at 3.41g/t Au	9	5	250
	20TRDD017	6,998,005	625,658	363	5m at 3.17g/t Au	22	-20	270
					3.58m at 7.59g/t Au	36		
	20TRDD018	6,998,005	625,646	363	1m at 4.27g/t Au	24	-25	242
Exploration								
Nannine	20NNRC008	7,026,181	632,952	457	3m at 1.54g/t Au	15	-60	108
	20NNRC012	7,026,333	632,989	459	6m at 1.09g/t Au	20	-61	104
	20NNRC028	7,026,623	632,728	459	3m at 1.25g/t Au	2	-60	322
	20NNRC037	7,026,638	632,689	459	3m at 0.84g/t Au	24	-60	320
	20NNRC038	7,026,580	632,717	459	3m at 5.68g/t Au	13	-60	320
	20NNRC040A	7,026,595	632,703	459	4m at 0.74g/t Au	2	-60	317
	20NNRC041	7,026,602	632,697	459	3m at 0.95g/t Au	0	-59	320
	20NNRC045	7,026,549	632,691	459	2m at 7.1g/t Au	5	-61	320
	20NNRC046	7,026,557	632,684	458	6m at 1g/t Au	2	-61	320
	20NNRC053	7,026,883	632,502	457	2m at 1.14g/t Au	4	-61	310
	20NNRC055	7,026,895	632,487	457	7m at 0.75g/t Au	0	-59	312
					11m at 1.7g/t Au	10		
	20NNRC061	7,026,758	632,406	455	10m at 0.92g/t Au	27	-60	313
	20NNRC066	7,026,620	632,300	453	2m at 2.79g/t Au	14	-61	311
	20NNRC071	7,026,604	632,288	453	6m at 0.94g/t Au	0	-63	314
	20NNRC073	7,026,458	632,199	452	3m at 1.77g/t Au	40	-60	309
	20NNRC075	7,026,471	632,184	452	2m at 9.48g/t Au	39	-61	308
Resource Development								
Golden Shamrock	20GORC081	7,026,358	632,497	452	4m at 1.29g/t Au	8	-75	287
	20GORC082	7,026,354	632,511	452	4m at 1.53g/t Au	10	-76	286
	20GORC099	7,026,417	632,506	453	7m at 3.86g/t Au	3	-75	286

Attachment B – CGO Intercepts Table

Cue Gold Operations

Significant (>10 gram x metres) intercepts for Q2 ending December 31, 2020.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell Underground Mine								
Big Bell	20BBDD0017	6,977,719	564,664	-133	29.66m at 1.56g/t Au	139	-16	100
	20BBDD0018	6,977,719	564,664	-132	4.4m at 2.1g/t Au	124	-9	101
					2.31m at 2.94g/t Au	135		
					4.61m at 1.57g/t Au	148		
	20BBDD0019	6,977,719	564,664	-133	29.58m at 3.33g/t Au	114	2	90
	20BBDD0020	6,977,719	564,664	-132	28.01m at 2.85g/t Au	124	-7	90
	20BBDD0021	6,977,720	564,664	-132	27.93m at 3.26g/t Au	142	-17	90
	20BBDD0022	6,977,720	564,665	-132	2.61m at 16.69g/t Au	110	-2	80
					25.11m at 2.05g/t Au	126		
	20BBDD0023	6,978,147	565,046	-188	9.5m at 3.55g/t Au	103	-28	99
	20BBDD0024	6,978,147	565,046	-189	6.8m at 2.6g/t Au	120	-36	99
					1.88m at 3.26g/t Au	133		
	20BBDD0025	6,978,147	565,046	-188	7.89m at 8.35g/t Au	141	-43	98
	20BBDD0026	6,978,124	565,085	-187	5.5m at 3.48g/t Au	59	-41	77
	20BBDD0027	6,978,124	565,086	-187	7.2m at 3.36g/t Au	37	-18	75
					3.5m at 4.07g/t Au	68		
	20BBDD0028	6,977,956	564,901	-134	52.76m at 3.53g/t Au	114	-37	91
	20BBDD0029	6,977,956	564,901	-134	23.73m at 2.84g/t Au	132	-42	91
					9.89m at 3.62g/t Au	179		
	20BBDD0030	6,977,702	564,663	-162	28.6m at 2.4g/t Au	140	-13	84
	20BBDD0031	6,977,702	564,663	-163	24.89m at 2.59g/t Au	163	-20	85
	20BBDD0032	6,977,702	564,663	-162	24.59m at 3.01g/t Au	136	-2	74
	20BBDD0033	6,978,085	564,956	-152	17.2m at 2.22g/t Au	161	-33	76
					4m at 1.94g/t Au	189		
	20BBDD0034	6,977,702	564,663	-162	17m at 4.03g/t Au	151	-12	76
					4.38m at 1.87g/t Au	172		
	20BBDD0035	6,978,085	564,956	-152	14.43m at 2.37g/t Au	143	-26	75
					3.34m at 2.16g/t Au	168		
	20BBDD0036	6,977,702	564,663	-162	19m at 5.04g/t Au	166	-19	76
	20BBDD0037	6,978,085	564,956	-152	16.7m at 2.66g/t Au	141	-27	86
					8m at 1.23g/t Au	172		
	20BBDD0038	6,977,702	564,663	-162	30m at 3.25g/t Au	146	-15	84
	20BBDD0039	6,977,701	564,663	-163	15.68m at 1.35g/t Au	163	-23	94
					6.28m at 1.85g/t Au	184		
	20BBDD0040	6,978,085	564,956	-152	19.66m at 2.53g/t Au	156	-33	87
	20BBDD0041	6,978,086	564,956	-152	13.97m at 4.12g/t Au	181	-35	67
	20BBDD0042	6,978,072	564,950	-151	16.2m at 2.83g/t Au	142	-28	90
					3m at 3.38g/t Au	180		
	20BBDD0043	6,977,775	564,718	-171	13m at 2.37g/t Au	143	-8	90
Comet Underground Mine								
Pinnacles	20PNDD0023	6,953,225	603,001	342	2.44m at 2.54g/t Au	231	-4	357
					1.74m at 4.25g/t Au	252		
	20PNDD0024	6,953,225	603,001	342	4.92m at 2.36g/t Au	155	-5	348
					15.43m at 1.28g/t Au	221		
	20PNDD0025	6,953,224	603,001	342	1.32m at 5.08g/t Au	155	-5	337
	20PNDD0026	6,953,225	603,002	341	5.15m at 6.22g/t Au	160	-13	0
					1.58m at 6.28g/t Au	174		
	20PNDD0028	6,953,224	603,000	341	2.16m at 2.87g/t Au	165	-18	331
	20PNDD0029	6,953,224	603,000	342	6.13m at 1.02g/t Au	93	-8	322
					1.88m at 8.44g/t Au	173		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20PNDD0030	6,953,224	603,000	341	2.01m at 3.81g/t Au	153	-21	313
	20PNDD0033	6,953,222	602,999	343	2.13m at 13.01g/t Au	197	-12	297
	20PNDD0035	6,953,222	602,999	342	2.97m at 6.23g/t Au	213	-10	285
	20PNDD0037	6,953,222	602,999	342	4.5m at 1.84g/t Au	224	-11	278
	20PNDD0038	6,953,222	602,999	342	1m at 5.16g/t Au	71	-10	272
	20PNDD0040	6,953,222	602,999	343	1.63m at 2.26g/t Au	246	-8	1
					3.32m at 1.74g/t Au	254		
	20PNDD0041 A	6,953,224	603,000	342	3.58m at 3.28g/t Au	204	-3	316
Resource Development								
City of Chester	20CCRC001	6,976,097	578,582	418	6m at 8.16g/t Au	63	-55	269
	20CCRC002	6,976,107	578,581	418	3m at 1.77g/t Au	65	-52	269
	20CCRC003	6,976,117	578,580	418	11m at 6.31g/t Au	60	-51	270
	20CCRC008	6,976,288	578,156	419	18m at 8.87g/t Au	72	-54	268
	20CCRC009	6,976,294	578,158	419	12m at 3.73g/t Au	72	-51	270
	20CCRC010	6,976,298	578,156	419	4m at 1.58g/t Au	8	-51	269
					8m at 1.39g/t Au	69		
					3m at 2.31g/t Au	78		
	20CCRC011	6,976,309	578,156	419	8m at 1.89g/t Au	22	-55	270
City of Sydney	20SYRC017	6,973,491	579,028	417	8m at 5.02g/t Au	4	-62	265
					7m at 1.75g/t Au	17		
	20SYRC018	6,973,492	579,038	416	4m at 2.62g/t Au	22	-61	273
					5m at 3.5g/t Au	28		
	20SYRC020	6,973,512	579,030	416	6m at 1.37g/t Au	1	-61	269
	20SYRC048	6,973,613	579,078	417	5m at 2.26g/t Au	24	-60	268
Coventry	20CVRC010	6,974,810	579,105	415	5m at 1.11g/t Au	67	-60	270
	20CVRC014	6,974,850	579,105	415	4m at 1.9g/t Au	61	-60	273
	20CVRC015	6,974,850	579,086	415	7m at 1.16g/t Au	37	-61	270
	20CVRC022	6,974,940	579,135	415	3m at 4.28g/t Au	36	-60	269
	20CVRC024	6,974,960	579,140	415	10m at 1.9g/t Au	32	-60	271
	20CVRC025	6,974,960	579,119	415	8m at 1.15g/t Au	12	-61	269
	20CVRC027	6,975,020	579,139	415	5m at 4.98g/t Au	24	-61	268
	20CVRC029	6,975,040	579,130	415	7m at 4.88g/t Au	10	-60	272
	20CVRC098	6,975,920	579,285	417	4m at 1.51g/t Au	37	-60	270
					2m at 2.98g/t Au	48		
	20CVRC010	6,974,810	579,105	415	5m at 1.11g/t Au	67	-60	270
	20CVRC014	6,974,850	579,105	415	4m at 1.9g/t Au	61	-60	273
	20CVRC015	6,974,850	579,086	415	7m at 1.16g/t Au	37	-61	270
					2m at 2.98g/t Au	48		

Attachment C – FGO Intercept Tables

Fortnum Gold Operations

Significant (>10 gram x metres) intercepts for Q2 ending December 31, 2020.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight Underground Mine								
Nightfall	NF1220GC01	7,198,875	636,718	223	2.23m at 4.75g/t Au	55	8	267
	NF1220GC03	7,198,875	636,718	224	2.35m at 9.34g/t Au	60	8	277
	NF1220GC06	7,198,875	636,718	223	7m at 2.62g/t Au	54	-6	273
					4m at 14.18g/t Au	68		
	NF1220GC07	7,198,875	636,718	222	2m at 5.7g/t Au	72	-22	236
	NF1220GC08	7,198,875	636,718	222	3m at 2.31g/t Au	56	-19	261
					4.7m at 24.61g/t Au	82		
					3.84m at 19.44g/t Au	110		
	NF1220GC10	7,198,875	636,718	223	4.2m at 6.77g/t Au	54	-1	263
					2.25m at 13.89g/t Au	85		
	NF1220GC11	7,198,875	636,718	223	7m at 6.87g/t Au	46	-3	249
					2m at 4.15g/t Au	55		
Starlight	ST1065GC05	7,198,486	636,606	107	3m at 71.25g/t Au	155	-15	66
	ST1086EX02	7,198,580	636,541	88	4.15m at 12.9g/t Au	81	-46	52
	ST1086EX05	7,198,580	636,541	88	2m at 2.06g/t Au	140	-48	78
	ST1086EX07	7,198,580	636,541	88	7m at 10.8g/t Au	113	-28	101
					9.55m at 2.46g/t Au	140		
					6m at 2.56g/t Au	165		
	ST1086EX10	7,198,580	636,541	88	4.45m at 25.65g/t Au	238	-38	118
	ST1115RD03	7,198,518	636,594	113	3m at 3.79g/t Au	81	-25	65
					11m at 3.41g/t Au	118		
					3m at 6.65g/t Au	179		
	ST1130RD01	7,198,767	636,578	86	2.5m at 2.93g/t Au	70	-29	30
	ST1130RD02	7,198,724	636,593	69	7m at 8.42g/t Au	40	-45	61
	ST1130RD05	7,198,762	636,575	49	2.06m at 10.88g/t Au	147	-47	30
	ST1130RD06	7,198,721	636,587	34	4.49m at 7.57g/t Au	41	-60	61
Trev's	TR1230RD04	7,198,851	636,649	231	2.3m at 6.52g/t Au	213	16	328
	TR1230RD08	7,198,851	636,649	231	7m at 5.41g/t Au	99	11	296
	TR1230RD11	7,198,851	636,649	231	2m at 10.47g/t Au	156	5	316
	TR1230RD12	7,198,851	636,649	231	4.05m at 3.54g/t Au	232	8	301
	TR1230RD13	7,198,851	636,649	231	5m at 1.71g/t Au	209	6	288
	TR1230RD14	7,198,851	636,649	231	8m at 3.04g/t Au	221	5	297
	TR1230RD15	7,198,851	636,649	231	2.2m at 1.33g/t Au	231	5	305
	TR1230RD15	7,198,851	636,649	231	2.2m at 1.46g/t Au	241	5	305
	TR1230RD16	7,198,851	636,649	231	6.55m at 3.42g/t Au	229	-2	283

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	TR1230RD17	7,198,851	636,649	231	3.84m at 5.94g/t Au	229	-2	292
	TR1295GC001	7,198,817	636,469	295	5m at 13.99g/t Au	19	58	264
	TR1295GC002	7,198,816	636,470	293	7m at 9.96g/t Au	20	33	270
	TR1295GC003	7,198,817	636,469	291	2.9m at 4.14g/t Au	28	-10	269
					5.6m at 8.82g/t Au	37		
	TR1295GC005	7,198,826	636,467	294	6m at 2.06g/t Au	18	34	267
	TR1295GC006	7,198,826	636,467	291	15m at 5.52g/t Au	24	-17	269
	TR1295GC008	7,198,835	636,468	295	10.5m at 4.24g/t Au	13	37	272
	TR1295GC009	7,198,835	636,468	292	6.5m at 16.16g/t Au	29	-17	269
	TR1295GC010	7,198,840	636,467	297	2.2m at 4.03g/t Au	5	56	307
	TR1295GC012	7,198,840	636,467	293	3.07m at 4.16g/t Au	27	-19	287
					2.29m at 12.73g/t Au	39		
	TR1295GC013	7,198,845	636,457	296	8m at 2.57g/t Au	34	15	180
	TR1295GC016	7,198,849	636,440	297	2.14m at 5.49g/t Au	35	-15	197
	TR1320WB02	7,198,851	636,649	325	4.22m at 2.97g/t Au	127	24	49
	TR1320WB03	7,198,851	636,649	325	2.2m at 6.95g/t Au	67	29	70
	TR1320WB04	7,198,851	636,649	325	3.4m at 2.42g/t Au	24	30	91
					2.3m at 38.02g/t Au	48		
					4m at 4.52g/t Au	58		
					2.1m at 11.87g/t Au	124		
	TR1320WB07	7,198,851	636,649	325	2m at 80.08g/t Au	52	10	70
					2m at 4.6g/t Au	69		
	TR1320WB08	7,198,851	636,649	325	2m at 13.11g/t Au	37	11	91
	TR1320WB09	7,198,851	636,649	325	2m at 4.02g/t Au	116	-7	38
	TR1320WB10	7,198,851	636,649	325	2m at 5.74g/t Au	31	-8	49
					2m at 6.47g/t Au	65		
					8m at 5.89g/t Au	92		
	TR1320WB12	7,198,851	636,649	325	1.4m at 8.73g/t Au	67	-11	91
	TR1320WB14	7,198,851	636,649	325	10.77m at 5.39g/t Au	96	-32	49
	TR1320WB15	7,198,851	636,649	325	8.4m at 7.36g/t Au	40	-38	70
	TR1320WB16	7,198,851	636,649	325	2m at 3.09g/t Au	17	-39	91
	WGU0364	7,198,687	636,465	133	4.6m at 6.31g/t Au	187	2	253
	WGU0447	7,198,725	636,499	301	2.39m at 3.79g/t Au	115	-34	259
	TR1245GC06	7,198,749	636,459	250	1.8m at 4.71g/t Au	60	226	225
	TR1245GC12	7,198,818	636,474	260	3.5m at 2.67g/t Au	46	2	276
					2m at 11.14g/t Au	55		
	TR1245GC13	7,198,819	636,474	260	0.82m at 3.84g/t Au	40	2	289
	TR1245GC14	7,198,819	636,474	260	4.5m at 2.5g/t Au	53	2	301
	TR1245GC15	7,198,819	636,474	259	2m at 4.19g/t Au	56	2	313

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	TR1245GC16	7,198,918	636,495	273	3.6m at 3.46g/t Au	52	-8	240
	TR1245GC17	7,198,918	636,495	273	2m at 3.23g/t Au	48	-11	260
	TR1245GC19	7,198,920	636,495	273	4.28m at 2.38g/t Au	45	-10	301
					3.25m at 2.54g/t Au	52		
Resource Development								
Callie's North	20CALRC003	7,197,129	636,259	501	9m at 2.83g/t Au	52	-61	90
	20CALRC006	7,197,149	636,249	501	6m at 1.83g/t Au	61	-60	89
	20CALRC008	7,197,170	636,259	501	7m at 2.02g/t Au	26	-60	90
	20CALRC012	7,197,210	636,278	501	6m at 1.88g/t Au	15	-60	89
	20CALRC012	7,197,210	636,278	501	3m at 6g/t Au	24	-60	89
	20CALRC013	7,197,209	636,259	501	2m at 24.37g/t Au	32	-60	89
	20CALRC014	7,197,209	636,238	501	4m at 1.51g/t Au	45	-60	89
					8m at 1.28g/t Au	50		
					5m at 1.24g/t Au	60		
	20CALRC016	7,197,229	636,248	501	10m at 2.13g/t Au	40	-60	90
					8m at 1.89g/t Au	52		
	20CALRC019	7,197,249	636,237	501	3m at 1.89g/t Au	57	-60	90
					4m at 3.45g/t Au	65		
					3m at 6.3g/t Au	74		
	20CALRC021	7,197,269	636,247	501	9m at 3.1g/t Au	38	-65	85
					3m at 2.96g/t Au	54		
	20CALRC022	7,197,289	636,267	501	6m at 1.5g/t Au	19	-60	93
	20CALRC023	7,197,289	636,247	501	4m at 2.59g/t Au	41	-60	89
	20CALRC024	7,197,289	636,226	501	6m at 3.25g/t Au	49	-60	90
					6m at 13.63g/t Au	59		
	20CALRC026	7,197,310	636,256	501	8m at 2.68g/t Au	16	-60	90
	20CALRC027	7,197,309	636,237	501	4m at 1.35g/t Au	43	-60	89
					5m at 1.41g/t Au	49		
					2m at 5.01g/t Au	59		
	20CALRC029	7,197,329	636,246	501	3m at 8.84g/t Au	38	-59	89
	20CALRC032	7,197,349	636,236	501	2m at 4.45g/t Au	45	-60	90
					10m at 6.19g/t Au	53		
	20CALRC033	7,197,369	636,266	501	3m at 3.68g/t Au	16	-60	89
	20CALRC035	7,197,389	636,248	501	7m at 3.42g/t Au	23	-55	90
	20CALRC036	7,197,410	636,258	501	5m at 1.3g/t Au	16	-60	90
Eldorado	20EDRC002	7,197,366	636,748	502	5m at 2.08g/t Au	79	-60	92
	20EDRC003	7,197,387	636,758	500	11m at 2.22g/t Au	65	-60	80
	20EDRC006	7,197,450	636,792	492	8m at 1.1g/t Au	42	-64	80
					4m at 1.53g/t Au	52		
	20EDRC008	7,197,471	636,801	490	10m at 1.12g/t Au	26	-63	77
	20EDRC009	7,197,497	636,765	503	7m at 1.35g/t Au	56	-50	89

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20EDRC010	7,197,517	636,771	503	7m at 1.58g/t Au	58	-55	89
	20EDRC011	7,197,537	636,806	483	7m at 1.93g/t Au	23	-90	207

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 companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 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 asappropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; » A 40g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.

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

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
		• Native title interests are recorded against several WGX tenements.
		• The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership.
		• Several third party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty.
		• The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being;
		  • $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya
		  • State Government – 2.5% NSR
		• The tenure is currently in good standing.
		• There are no known issues regarding security of tenure.
		• There are no known impediments to continued operation.
		• WGX operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**MGO**
		• MGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts.
		• The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syncline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles:
		  • Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold.
		  • Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold.
		• The Yaloginda area is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes.
		• The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur with- in a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occur.
		CGO
		• CGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts.
		• Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo.
		• Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures.
		• The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. • The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. • The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are downhole width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 district has occurred since 1800's providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Geological interpretation of the deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure that the resultant estimated Mineral Resource figure was both sufficiently constrained, and representative of the expected sub-surface conditions. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	**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 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 sev-eral metres and a depth of over 500m. **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. • Low-grade stockpiles are of various dimensions.

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

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.
Mining factors orassumptions	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• 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.), 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.	• 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 have been carried out across the project areas. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains • A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. • 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 resources estimates are considered robust, and representative on both a global and local scale. • A continuing history of mining with good reconciliation of mine claimed to mill recovered provides confidence in the accuracy of the estimates.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• At all Operations the Ore Reserve is based on the corresponding reported Mineral Resource estimate. • Mineral Resources reported are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserve estimate. • At all projects, all Mineral Resources that have been converted to Ore Reserve are classified as either an Indicated or Measured material.
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. Anthony Buckingham has been an employee of WGX (and its subsidiaries) for the past 9 years and has over 15 years' experience specifically in the Western Australian mining industry. Mr. Buckingham visits the mine sites on a regular basis and is one of the primary engineers involved in mine planning, site infrastructure and project management.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered	• Processing at the Murchison operations has occurred continuously since 2015, with previous production occurring throughout 1800's, 1900's and 2000's. • Various mineralisation styles and host domains have been mined since discovery. Mining during this time has ranged from open pit cut backs, insitu surface excavations to extensional underground developments. • Budget level, 24 month projected, forecasts are completed on a biannual basis, validating cost and physical inventory assumptions and modelling. These updated parameters are subsequently used for the basis of the Ore Reserve modification and financial factors. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, Resource models are updated on both the estimation of grade and classification. These updated Resource Models then form the foundation for Ore Reserve calculation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Underground Mines - Cut off grades are used to determine the economic viability of the convertible Resource. COG for underground mines incorporate OPEX development and production costs, grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions, Where an individual mine has different mining methods and or various orebody style, COG calculations are determined for each division. These cuts are applied to production shapes (stopes) as well as high grade development. Additionally an incremental COG is applied to low grade development, whereby access to a high grade area is required. • On the basis of above process, COG's for the underground mines range from 1.8g/t (sub level caving), 2.4g/t for bulk style open stopes, 2.8g/t for narrow vein style / discrete mechanised production fronts and 5.2g/t for man entry stoping. • Open Pit Mines - The pit rim cut-off grade (COG) was determined as part of the Ore Reserve estimation. The pit rim COG accounts for grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. This cost profile is equated against the value of the mining block in terms of recovered metal and the expected selling price. The COG is then used to determine whether or not a mining block should be delivered to the treatment plant for processing, stockpiled as low- grade or taken to the waste dump. • On the basis of above process, COG's for the open pit mines range from 0.8g/t (whereby the Mill is local to Resources and Mill recoveries are greater than 90%) to 1.4g/t (regional pits with low Mill recoveries). • Stockpile COG – A marginal grade was determined for each stockpile inventory to ensure it was economically viable. The COG accounts for haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. Each pile honoured its Mill recovery percentage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• All Ore Reserve inventories are based upon detailed 3 dimensional designs to ensure practical mining conditions are met. Additionally all Ore Reserve inventories are above the mine specific COG(s) as well as containing only Measured and Indicated material. Depending upon the mining method – modifying factors are used to address hydrological, geotechnical, minimum width and blasting conditions. **Open Pit Methodology** • Following consideration of the various modifying factors the following rules were applied to the reserve estimation process for the conversion of measured and indicated resource to reserve for suitable evaluation. • The mining shape in the reserve estimation is generated by a wireframe (geology interpretation of the ore zone) which overlays the block model. Where the wire frame cuts the primary block, sub blocks fill out the remaining space to the wire frame boundary (effectively the mining shape). It is reasonable to assume that the mining method can selectively mine to the wire frame boundary with the additional dilution provision stated below. • Ore Reserves are based on Pit shape designs – with appropriate modifications to the original Whittle Shell outlines to ensure compliance with practical mining parameters. • Geotechnical parameters aligned to the Open Pit Ore Reserves are either based on observed existing pit shape specifics or domain specific expectations / assumptions. Various geotechnical reports and retrospective reconciliations were considered in the design parameters. A majority of the open pits have a final design wall angle of 39-46 degrees, which is seen as conservative. • Dilution of the ore through the mining process has been accounted for within the Ore Reserve quoted inventory. Various dilution ratios are used to represent the style of mineralization. Where continuous, consistent ore boundaries and grade represent the mineralised system the following factors are applied: oxide 15%, transitional 17% and fresh 19%. In circumstances where the orebody is less homogenous above the COG then the following dilution factors are applied in order to model correctly the inherent variability of extracting discrete sections of the pit floor: oxide 17%, transitional 19% and fresh 21%. To ensure clarity, the following percentages are additional ore mined in relation to excavating the wire frame boundary as identified in point 1 above, albeit at a grade of 0.0 g/t. The amount of dilution is considered appropriate based on orebody geometry, historical mining performance and the size of mining equipment to be used to extract ore. • Expected mining recovery of the ore has been set at 93%. • Minimum mining widths have been accounted for in the designs, with the utilisation of 40t or 90t trucking parameters depending upon the size of the pit excavation. • No specific ground support requirements are needed outside of suitable pit slope design criteria based on specific geotechnical domains. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance. • No Inferred material is included within the open pit statement, though in various pit shapes inferred material is present. In these situations this inferred material is classified as waste.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Underground Methodology • All Underground Reserves are based on 3D design strings and polygon derived stope shapes following the Measured and Indicated Resource (in areas above the COG). A complete mine schedule is then derived from this design to create a LOM plan and financial analysis. • Mining methodology is based on previous mining experience. All mining systems within the Reserve statement are standardized, mechanized Western Australian methods. • In large disseminated orebodies sub level caving, sub level open stoping or single level bench stoping production methodologies are used. • In narrow vein laminated quartz hosted domains a conservative narrow bench style mining method is used. • In narrow flat dipping deposits a Flat Long Hole process is adopted (with fillets in the footwall for rill angle) and or jumbo stoping. • Stope shape parameters have been based on historical data (where possible) or expected stable hydraulic radius dimensions. • Stope inventories have been determined by cutting the geological wireframe at above the area specific COG and applying mining dilution and ore loss factors. The ore loss ratio accounts for pillar locations between the stopes (not operational ore loss) whilst dilution allows for conversion of the geological wireframe into a minable shape (Planned dilution) as well as hangingwall relaxation and blasting overbreak (unplanned dilution). • Depending upon the style of mineralisation, sub level interval, blasthole diameters used and if secondary support is installed, total dilution ranges from 15 to 35%. • Minimum mining widths have been applied in the various mining methods. The only production style relevant to this constraint is 'narrow stoping' – where the minimum width is set at 1.5m in a 17.0m sub level interval. • Mining operational recovery for the underground mines is set at 100% due to the use of remote loading units as well as paste filling activities. Mining recovery is not inclusive of pillar loss – insitu mineralised material between adjacent stope panels. • Stope shape dimensions vary between the various methods. Default hydraulic radii are applied to each method, and are derived either from historical production or geotechnical reports / recommendations. Where no data or exposure is available conservative HR values are used based on the contact domain type. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• **CGO** • CGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.4Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2-1.6Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using two staged crushing, ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • Despite CGO having a newly commissioned processing plant (2012/13 and subsequently restarted in 2018) a high portion of the Reserve mill feed have extensive data when processed at other plants in the past 2-3 decades. This long history of processing demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 80-93% have been utilised

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• **MGO** • MGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.6Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2-1.8Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using single stage crushing, SAG & ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • A long history of processing through the existing facility demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 85-92% have been utilised. • **FGP** • FGP has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.0Mtpa though this can be varied between 0.8-1.2Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • An extensive database of historical CIL recoveries as well as detailed metallurgical test work is available for the various deposits and these have been incorporated into the COG analysis and financial models. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 93-95% have been utilised.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	**MGO** • MGO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • CGO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment. **FGP** • FGP operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	**MGO** • MGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 300 man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available at the local Meekatharra airstrip (30km). **CGO** • CGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 250 man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available at the local Cue airstrip (20km). **FGM** • FGM has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 200 man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available on site – though a majority of the workforce are transported via the local Meekatharra airstrip.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	**MGO** • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate. **FGP** • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Mine Revenue, COG's, open pit optimisation and royalty costs are based on the long term forecast of A$1,725/oz. • No allowance is made for silver by-products.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Detailed economic studies of the gold market and future price estimates are considered by Westgold and applied in the estimation of revenue, cut-off grade analysis and future mine planning decisions. • There remains strong demand and no apparent risk to the long term demand for the gold.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Each separate mine (open pit, underground or stockpile) has been assessed on a standard operating cash generating model. Capital costs have been included thereafter to determine an economic outcome. • Subsequently each Operating centre (MGO, CGO and FGP) has had a Discounted Cash Flow model constructed to further demonstrate the Reserve has a positive economic outcome. • A discount rate of 8% is allied in DCF modelling. • No escalation of costs and gold price is included. • Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development projects.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	**MGO** • MGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • CGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement. **FGP** • FGP is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• MGO is an active mining project. • CGO is an active mining project. • FGP is an active mining project.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• The basis for classification of the Resource into different categories is made in accordance with the recommendations of the JORC Code 2012. Measured Resources have a high level of confidence and are generally defined in three dimensions with accurately defined or normally mineralised developed exposure. Indicated resources have a slightly lower level of confidence but contain substantial drilling and are in most instances capitally developed or well defined from a mining perspective. Inferred resources always contain significant geological evidence of existence and are drilled, but not to the same density. There is no classification of any resource that isn't drilled or defined by substantial physical sampling works. • Some Measured Resources have been classified as Proven and some are defined as Probable Reserves based on internal judgement of the mining, geotechnical, processing and or cost profile estimates. • No Indicated Resource material has been converted into Proven Reserve. • The resultant Reserve classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• Reserves inventories and the use of appropriate modifying factors are reviewed internally on an annual basis. • Additionally, mine design and cost profiles are regularly reviewed by WGX operational quarterly reviews. • Financial auditing processes, Dataroom reviews for asset sales / purchases and stockbroker analysis regularly 'truth test' the assumptions made on Reserve designs and assumptions.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Whilst it should be acknowledged that all Ore Reserves are based primarily upon an estimate of contained insitu gold (Resource), it is the competent person's view that the consolidated Reserve inventory is highly achievable in entirety. • Given the entire Ore Reserves inventory is within existing operations, with Budgetary style cost models and current contractual mining / processing consumable rates, coupled with an extensive historical knowledge / dataset of the Resources, it is the competent person's view that the significant mining modifying factors (COG's, geotechnical parameters and dilution ratio's) applied are achievable and or within the limits of 10% sensitivity analysis.