WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

Quarterly Report

for the period ending 31 December 2017

Highlights

- Quarterly gold sales of 73,317 ounces.
- Quarterly gold production of 68,094 ounces.
- Group EBITDA of $19.84 million for the quarter (unaudited).
- Quarterly cash costs of A$1,176 /oz (rolling 12 months of A$1,119/oz).
- Group AISC of A$1,420/oz (rolling 12 months of A$1,307/oz).
- Closing Cash & Working Capital A$31.6 million.
- Tuckabianna Plant ready for commissioning before the end of the March quarter with works on-time and under budget.
- Revised development plan for CMGP delivers 10 year plan for both Bluebird and Tuckabianna Plants.
- Starlight decline at Fortnum now fully refurbished and development into the ore reserve is about to start.
- Big Bell mine dewatered and refurbishment of decline commenced.
- Underground mining commences at Jack Ryan mine at Reedy's (**CMGP**).
- A new strategic investor alliance Gold and Energy Resources Ltd agrees to buy 10% diluted stake at premium to market in three tranches.
- Stunning drill results from Avon Thrust structure at Paddy's Flat including 4 m at 434.8 g/t Au from 50 m in 17VIDD160 and 2.95 m at 298.9 g/t Au from 51 m in 17VIDD164.
- High grade exploration results from Aladdin Mine at Nanine including 29 m at 6.06 g/t Au from 35 m in 17ADRC018 and 40 m at 8.47 g/t Au from 4 m 17ADRC020.

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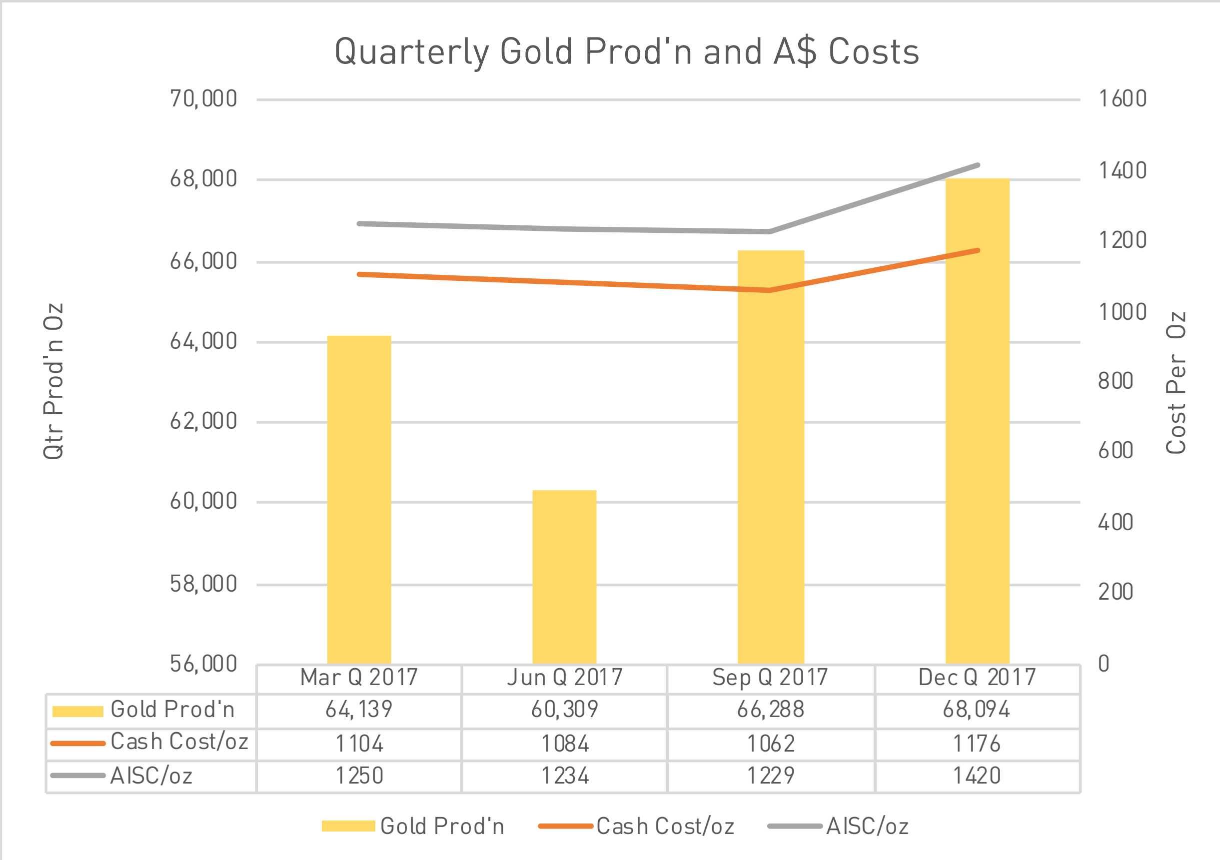
Executive Summary

The December 2017 quarter was one of great progress for the Company with increasing gold output and major milestones achieved.

Group gold sales were up 25% quarter on quarter to 73,317 ounces at an average achieved sale price of A$1,656/oz. Gold production also increased to 68,094 ounces hampered slightly by structural issues within the crushing circuit at HGO and throughput at the Fortnum plant.

Group cash operating costs (C1) were A$1,176/oz for the quarter compared with the rolling 12-month C1-cost of A$1,119/oz reflecting the higher operating cost of development ores and the unbalanced nature of open pit strip ratios.

Group AISC's were A$1,420/oz for the quarter taking the rolling 12 month to A$1,307oz.



	Mar Q 2017	Jun Q 2017	Sep Q 2017	Dec Q 2017
Gold Prod'n	64,139	60,309	66,288	68,094
Cash Cost/oz	1104	1084	1062	1176
AISC/oz	1250	1234	1229	1420

A number of significant milestones and achievements in the Company's growth assets were achieved, particularly within the Murchison Group of Projects:

- At Fortnum, the process plant had its second quarter of operation and mechanical and physical issues that have hindered its consistent operation were resolved. The Starlight underground mine was dewatered and refurbishment passed the 90% complete milestone ready for production in the ensuing quarter. The waste pre-strips on the Yarlaweelor North and South Pits were completed and first ore was produced.
- At the CMGP, a revised development plan bringing the Tuckabianna Plant into the strategy was completed and a 10 year operational plans for both processing plants was devised.
- Also at the CMGP, the long process of dewatering the Big Bell to enable rehabilitation to commence was completed. Rehabilitation of the decline has commenced and infrastructure to re-establish this mine was established, bringing the group nearer to production from what it become its flagship mine at over 100,000 ounces per annum for the long term.

Looking down the rehabilitated Big Bell decline.

- At the Reedy's mining centre of the CMGP, development of the Jack Ryan underground mine commenced. Preliminary works for the establishment of the South Emu - Triton underground mine started and drilling at the Boomerang Prospect returned more excelled drill results and will now turn to resource upgrade and underground mine planning phases.
- Exploration drilling at Nannine and in particular around the historically mined Aladdin open pit returned some excellent results including 29 m at 6.06 g/t Au from 35 m in 17ADRC018 and 40 m at 8.47 g/t Au from 4 m 17ADRC020.
- Underground exploration at Paddy's Flat continued to expand the footprint of mineralisation and bonanza results were recieved from the newly defined flat-dipping thrust structures.
- Major inroads into the integration to owner-operator mining after the acquisition of ACM (underground mine contractor) business which was acquired in the previous quarter. Major upgrades to accounting, HR and OH&S systems were completed and ACM was shortlisted on a few new external contracts.

Safety stats for the quarter are summarised below:

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Higginsville	0	1.7	54.5
South Kalgoorlie	1	4.9	80.5
CMGP	2	5.7	103.2
Fortnum	0	0.0	99.9

A key outcome was the achievement of 365 day (1 year) LTI free period at Fortnum which was importantly through the plant refurb and construction phases of the operation as well as the commencement of open pit mining and underground rehabilitation and services re-installation.

Operations Report

Physical and financial outputs for the groups gold operations for the quarter are summarised below:

		HGO	SKO	CMGP	FGP	Group Quarter	Group Rolling 12 Months
Physical Summary	**Units**						
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	0	94,403	192,499	21,531	**308,433**	**1,035,329**
UG Grade Mined	g/t	0.0	3.25	4.48	1.99	**3.93**	**3.74**
ROM - OP BCM Mined	BCM	564,149	268,811	794,400	989,728	**2,617,088**	**10,882,151**
OP Ore Mined	t	136,338	98,398	146,238	141,294	**522,268**	**2,310,830**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.99	1.45	1.54	1.56	**1.64**	**1.86**
Ores Processed (WGX only)	t	308,989	156,018	397,956	196,664	**1,061,628**	**4,094,428**
Head Grade	g/t	1.72	2.74	2.96	1.44	**2.28**	**2.27**
Recovery	%	84.7%	90.9	86.3	89.3	**87.1**	**86.9**
Gold Produced	oz	14,464	12,711	32,654	8,265	**68,094**	**256,721**
Gold Sold	oz	15,475	13,320	35,363	9,159	**73,317**	**257,527**
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	1,653	1,669	1,653	1,651	**1,656**	**1,648**
Cost Summary							
Mining	A$/oz	414	831	594	530	**592**	**672**
Processing	A$/oz	668	228**	306	619	**406**	**382**
Admin	A$/oz	163	42	135	287	**142**	**133**
Stockpile Adj	A$/oz	142	-14	52	-143	**35**	**67**
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/oz**	**1,387**	**1,088**	**1,087**	**1,293**	**1,176**	**1,119**
Royalties	A$/oz	64	34	82	45	**65**	**70**
Marketing/Cost of sales	A$/oz	2	2	1	2	**2**	**2**
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	154	145	210	27	**164**	**107**
Corp. Costs/Reclam., etc	A$/oz	17	22	7	24	**14**	**9**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,625**	**1,291**	**1,387**	**1,390**	**1,420**	**1,307**
Project Startup Capital	A$'M	4.53	1.32	9.55	17.65	**33.05**	**122.6**
Exploration & Holding Cost	A$/oz	35	66	43	22	**43**	**79**
Depreciation & Amortisation	A$/oz	270	364	288	284	**298**	**276**

* Excludes and production from Toll Processing

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

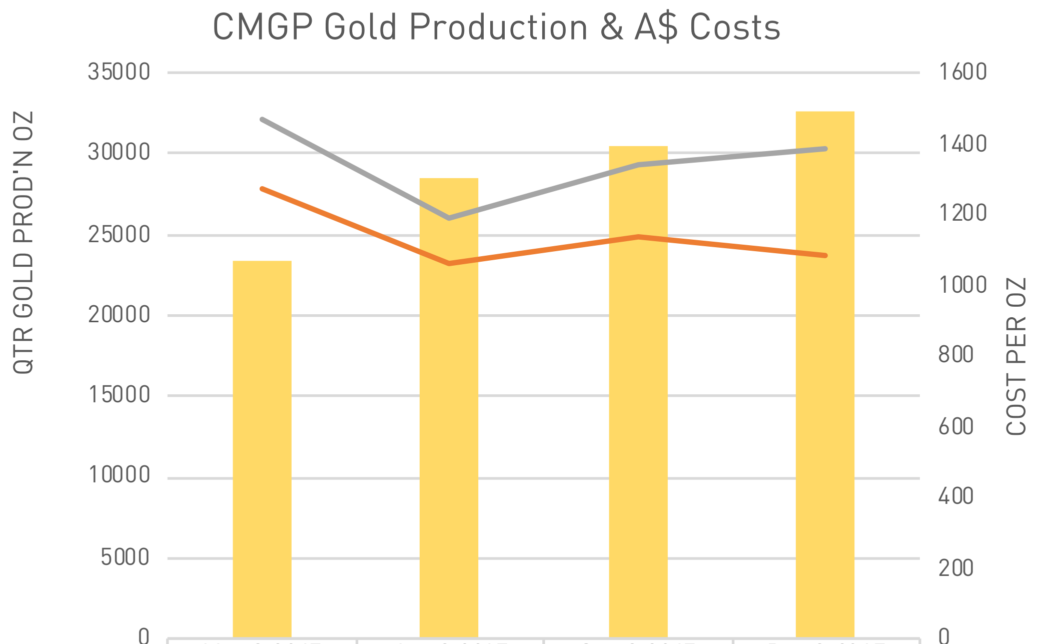
*** Rolling outputs include output from Cannon where SKO had a management and profit sharing arrangement.

Note: Financials are un-audited numbers.

Central Murchison Gold Project (CMGP)

The CMGP returned excellent results as it continued its ramp-up with its 4th successive increase in gold production. Quarterly gold sales for the CMGP were 36,363 ounces at an average achieved price of A$1,653/oz. Gold production increase by 7.3% over the previous quarter to 32,654 ounces taking the rolling 12-month production to 114,870 ounces.

Operating Costs C1 reduced to A$/1,088oz compared to the rolling 12-month average of A$1,132/oz. AISC where A$1,387/oz for the quarter compared with the rolling 12-month AISC of A$1,356/oz. The increase being due to a more intense period of development in the underground mines and strip ratio distortion in the larger Mickey Doolan open pit.



	Mar Q 2017	Jun Q 2017	Sep Q 2017	Dec Q 2017
CMGP Gold Prod'n	23328	28,460	30,428	32,654
CMGP Cash Cost/oz	1270	1062	1140	1087
CMGP AISC/oz	1471	1193	1343	1387

Key operational features were an increase in both underground production and grade. First production by air-leg mining from the newly discovered flat-dipping thrust structures commenced with the Avon Thrust averaging a grade of 32 g/t Au from its production so far.

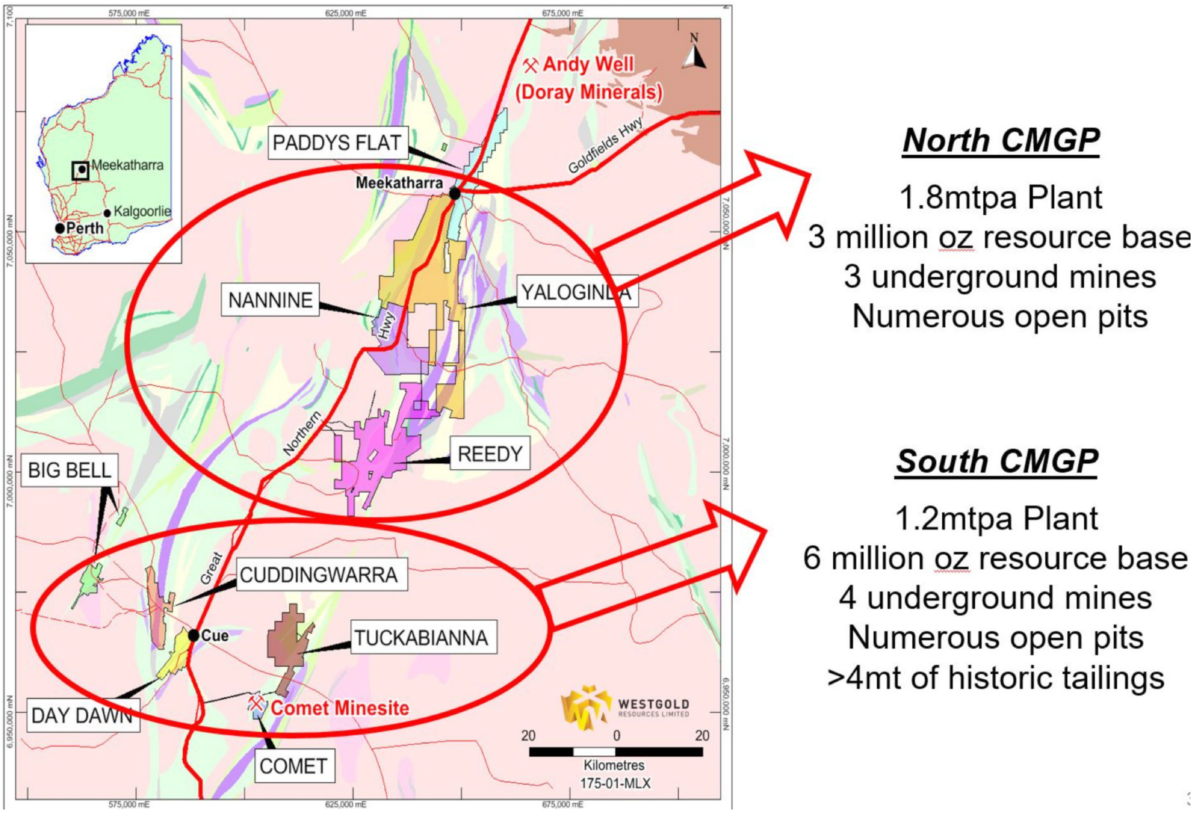
Following the acquisition of the Tuckabianna Project in late June 2017, a development plan for the refurbishment of the plant and integration of the project into CMGP was generated.

The initial cost and timing estimates for the refurbishment and restart the Tuckabianna plant and infrastructure were estimated at $20 million and it was estimated that the plant could be operational and producing gold by the end of the first half of calendar 2018. Things have gone well at Tuckabianna and it is now estimated that the project will be operational and producing gold before the end of the ensuing quarter and the expenditure will come in below the budgeted amount.

Revised CMGP Plan

A revised development plan for the CMGP was released during the quarter, essentially breaking the Project into two main production hubs:

1. The Meekatharra Gold Operations (**MGO**) utilising the Bluebird Plant (1.6 – 1.8 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the northern part of the overall CMGP Project area.
2. The Cue Gold Operations (**CGO**) utilising the Tuckabianna Plant (1.2 – 1.4 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the southern part of the overall CMGP Project area.



The key outcomes of the revised CMGP operating plan are:

CMGP Mineral Resource	Measured Indicated Inferred **Total**	0.6 million tonnes @ 2.0 g/t (40,000 oz) 68.2 million tonnes @ 2.2 g/t (4.9 million oz) 53.1 million tonnes @ 2.1 g/t (3.6 million oz) **121.9 million tonnes @ 2.2 g/t (8.5 million oz)**
CMGP Ore Reserve^	Proved Probable **Total**	0.21 million tones @ 2.0 g/t (13,550 oz) 28.9 million tonnes @ 2.66 g/t (2.47 million oz) **29.1 million tonnes @ 2.7 g/t (2.5 million oz)**
Total Mining Inventory*	**Total**	**29.9 million tonnes @ 3.0 g/t (2.5 million oz)**

* Refer to ASX releases of 4 September 2017 and 8 December 2017 for detailed Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve updates.

	MGO	CGO	CMGP Total
Plant Capacity (million tpa)	1.6 – 1.8m tpa	1.2 – 1.4m tpa	**2.8 – 3.2 m tpa**
Peak Gold Output (oz)	179,830oz	131,180oz	**304,350oz**
Avg. Annual Gold Sales ($ millions)	A$246 m	A$174 m	**A$420 m**
Avg. Gold Price	A$1,650/oz	A$1650/oz	**A$1650/oz**
Avg. C1 Cash Costs	A$1,078/oz	A$1,017/oz	**A$1,052/oz**
Avg. C2 Cash Costs	A$1,144/oz	A$1,059/oz	**A$1,109/oz**
Avg. AISC	A$1,243/oz	A$1,283/oz	**A$1,260/oz**
Avg. Annual EBITDA	A$79m	A$63m	**A$142m**
Avg. Annual EBIT	A$51m	A$47m	**A$98m**
Avg. Annual Capital Mine Dev	A$12.9m	A$19.8m	**A$32.7m**
Avg. Annual Capital Plant & Eq.	A$1.6m	A$3.0m	**A$4.6m**
Avg. Annual Exploration (Maintain)	A$4.4m	A$1.5m	**A$5.9m**
Maximum Negative Cash Draw	A$0.0m	A$50.6m	**A$50.6m**

The revised CMGP commences with an initial 10-year mine life and generates EBITDA of A$1.4 billion over this period with a forward looking Net Cash Flow (excluding tax and pre-fy 2018 capex) of A$935 million.

The Big Bell Mine

Big Bell mine is the feature mine of the CMGP and will become the feature mine of the CGO. When operating at steady state it is possible that this sub-level cave mine could feed the Tuckabianna plant in its own right.

After nearly 18-months, the collossal task of dewatering of the historic Big Bell mine reached a major milestone with the mine essentially dewatered and the rehabilitation works have commenced. Surface infrastructure is significantly advanced and the rehabilitation of the decline and associated mine infrastructure is underway. Current estimates suggest that ore driving to enable development of the sub-level cave will commence in early 2019.

Rehabilitation of the truck passing bay in the Big Bell decline.

Open pit mining continued at Mickey Doolan which is a large low-grade open pit which unlike most of the smaller pits in the area, will run for several years. In conjunction with Mickey Doolan, a small open pit commenced at Gibraltar south to provide oxide/transition ores to assist ore blending and plant flows.

CMGP Exploration & Development

During the quarter, Westgold announced the discovery of number of strongly mineralised thrust structures at the Paddy's Flat Mine (ref ASX announcement of 16 October 2017) with stunning high grade results such as:

- 4 m at 434.8 g/t Au from 50 m in 17VIDD160.
- 4 m at 243.3 g/t Au from 61 m 17VIDD176.
- 2.95 m at 298.9 g/t Au from 51 m in 17VIDD164.

Westgold also commenced surface diamond drilling to test for extensions of the previously reported bonanza-grade thrust structures beyond extents of the Paddy's flat underground mine. 17INRD006 hit strong alteration containing visible gold, leading onto a significant faulted contact with several metres of fractured quartz which returned an intercept of 2.15 m at 9.79 g/t Au from 326.75 m in what has been interpreted to be a faulted, shallow-dipping structure analogous to the Avon thrust. Additionally a second interval of 0.8 m at 25.1 g/t from 349.2 m was recorded within a quartz vein.

The second hole 17INRD005 hit the structure where expected. However, no visible gold was recorded in the hole. 17INRD005 has been interpreted to have been targeted too far to the west, placing it outside of the Avon Thrust shoot.

Diamond drilling at Boomerang (Reedy's Mining Centre) continued to deliver strong results down dip of the previous underground mining. Best results were:

- 4.9 m @ 11.81 g/t Au and 4.5 m @ 9.31 g/t Au in 17BMD003.
- 9.4 m @ 3.65 g/t Au in 17BMD002.

Boomerang will now move into resource estimation and feasibility phases.

Resource development activity at CMGP has focused on the next series of open pits to provide longer term feed to the Bluebird Process Plant. Included in these next group of open pits is the Aladdin mine at Nannine, 22 km south of the Bluebird Process Plant.

The first phase of drilling in and around the Aladdin mine has returned some excellent results such as:

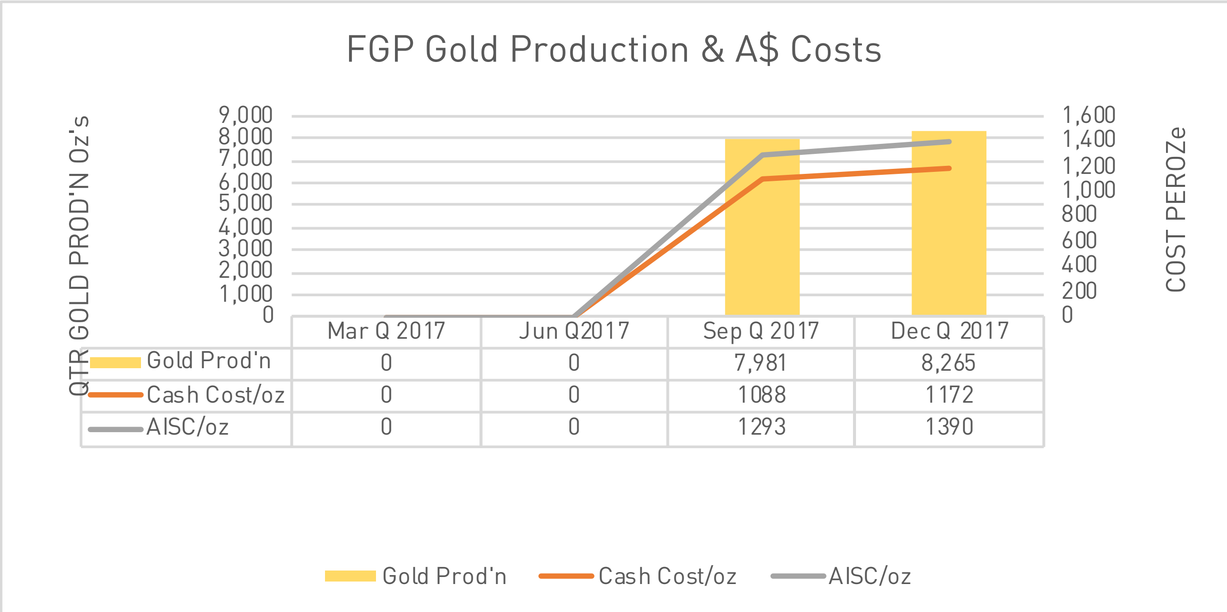
- 29 m at 6.06 g/t Au from 35 m in 17ADRC018.
- 40 m at 8.47 g/t Au from 4 m 17ADRC020.
- 7 m at 24.38 g/t from 16 m in 17ADRC028.

Fortnum Gold Project (FGP)

The Fortnum mine had its second full quarter of production sourced from mainly low-grade stockpiles and remnants from previous mining phases. Plant head grades averaged 1.44 g/t and recoveries were 89.3%. Unfortunately, the expected increase in overall plant throughput was not achieved. Significant downtime was lost with crushing and materials handling issues resulting only 80% of planned throughput. These issues have now been resolved.

Cash operating costs (C1) for the quarter were A$1,293/oz compared with the rolling 12-month estimate of A$1,065/oz, the increase reflecting the lower production output. Quarterly estimates of AISC was A$1,390/oz compared with the rolling 12-month estimate of A$1,165.

Output for the quarter is shown below:



	Mar Q 2017	Jun Q2017	Sep Q 2017	Dec Q 2017
Gold Prod'n	0	0	7,981	8,265
Cash Cost/oz	0	0	1088	1172
AISC/oz	0	0	1293	1390

Whilst the modest increase and output is disappointing a number of significant milestones were achieved which will enable a rapid catch-up on expectations in the ensuing quarter. In particular, the waste pre-strips in the Yarlaweelor North and South open pits were essentially completed and ore was exposed. Consequently, higher grade open pit ores began to be mined late in the quarter, enabling plant feed grades to increase.

Of greater significance, dewatering and rehabilitation of the Starlight underground mine is nearing completion. Some development or exploration drives were complete in remnant areas resulting in low-grade ore production and substantial knowledge of the ore system being developed and opportunities for additional production being exposed. New development into the virgin mine areas will commence in the ensuing quarter.

FGP Exploration and Development

The focus at Fortnum during the last quarter has been on setting up the planned open pit and underground for mining areas.

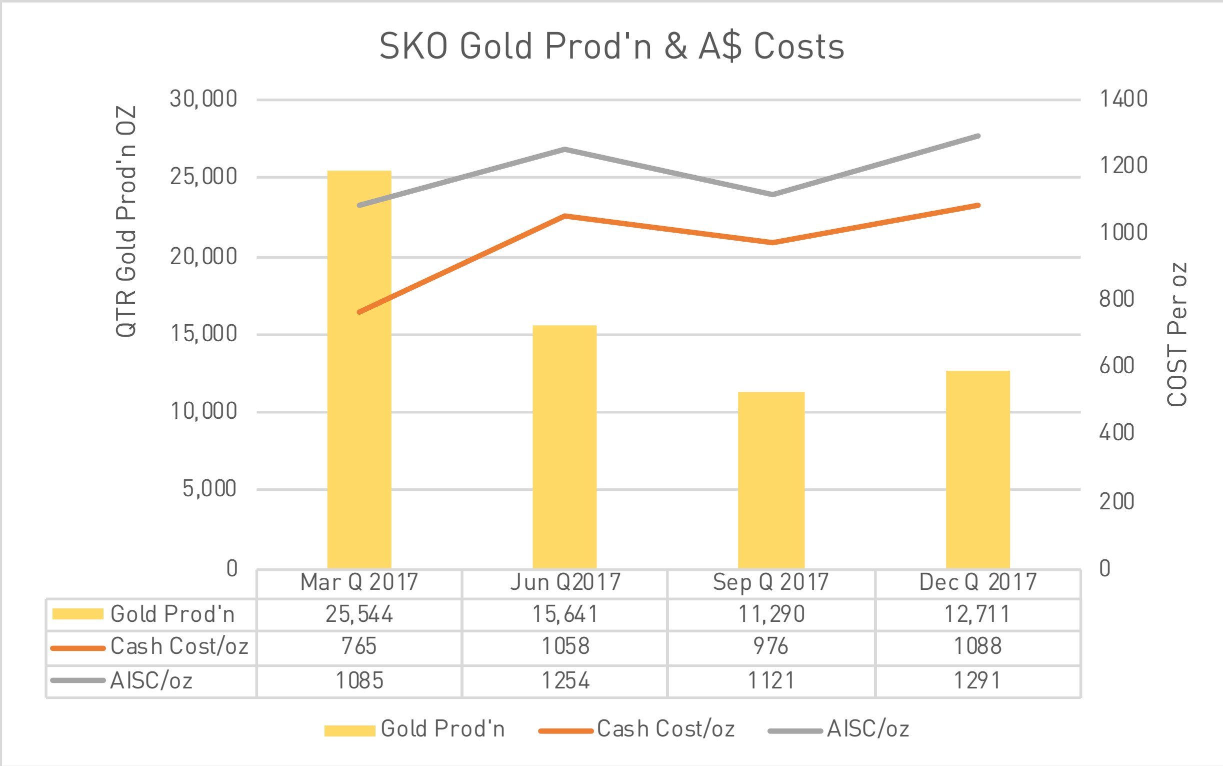
The maiden underground resource extension drill program at Starlight has subsequently commenced, with a flow of results expected during the coming quarter.

South Kalgoorlie Operations (SKO)

SKO continued to operate during the quarter with 50% of the plant capacity be allocated to the 12-month toll processing agreement with RNC minerals (ending 30 June 2018).

Consequently only 50% of the plant capacity was applied to owned ores. SKO had a steady quarter with gold output of 12,711 oz at a cash operating cost (C1) of A$1,088/oz taking the rolling 12 month output to 65,186 ounces at a C1 cost of A$914/oz.

The AISC for the quarter was A$1,291/oz taking the rolling 12-month AISC to A$1,075/oz.



	Mar Q 2017	Jun Q2017	Sep Q 2017	Dec Q 2017
Gold Prod'n	25,544	15,641	11,290	12,711
Cash Cost/oz	765	1058	976	1088
AISC/oz	1085	1254	1121	1291

Mining output from HBJ was steady with a small increase in mining grades. Open pit output was up 50% from the HBJ underground mine with open pit ores from Gunga and Bakers Flat.

SKO Exploration & Development

The SKO exploration team commenced conceptual exploration drilling programs on new target areas on structural targets generated from geophysical interpretation work. Works continued on the first of these targets, Tornado which delivered some encouragement in the last quarter. Four additional targets have been tested during the current quarter - Bartlett, Combo, Nasi Lemak and Yangtze. Pleasingly both the Combo and Nasi Lemak programs intersected significant mineralisation, as did follow-up drilling at Tornado. Some of the better results returned are presented below:

- 8 m at 13.10 g/t Au from 88 m in NLC010 at Nasi Lemak.
- 12 m at 4.76 g/t Au from 28 m in TOA129 at Tornado.
- 3 m at 7.86 g/t Au from 32 m in COA025 at Combo.

In the ensuing period, follow-up works will take place at Combo, Nasi Lemak and Tornado, as well as moving onto first past testing of several other priority conceptual targets remaining to be tested from the geophysics-based structural interpretation work.

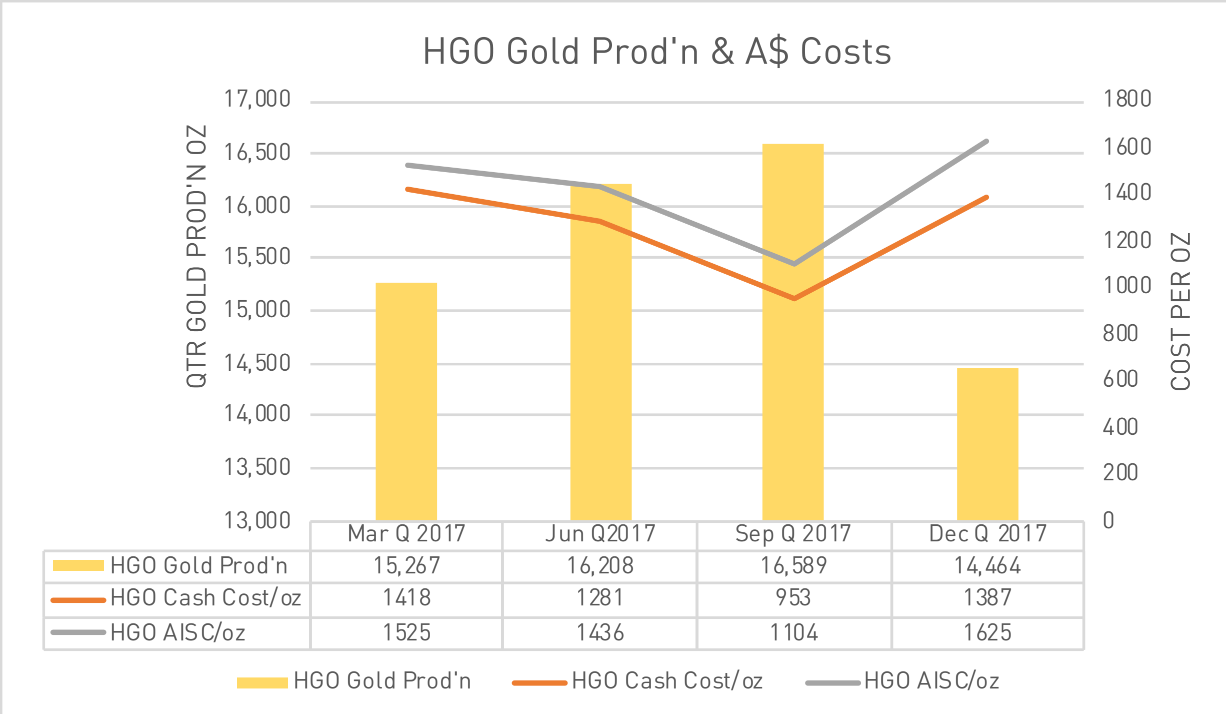
Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO)

Mining at Higginsville continued with the main source being Mt Henry. Ore processing continued on ore as mined supplemented with low-grade stockpiles from the Fairplay and Mt Henry deposits.

Ore processing totalled 308,989 tonnes at an average grade of 1.72 g/t with a recovery of 84.7% to produce 14,464 ounces. The processing plant was problematic during the quarter with significant downtime experienced in the crushing circuit. To top that off, concerns over the structural integrity of the fine-ore bin arose late in the quarter which resulted in the whole crushing circuit being shut down for a complete structural review.

The plant recommenced operating at a reduced rate and this will endure for the ensuing quarter whilst options to repair or replace are studied.

Cash operating costs (C1) were A$1,387/oz taking the rolling 12-month out to 58,358 ounces at an average C1 of A$1,341/oz. AISC of the quarter was A$1,625/oz compared to the rolling 12-month AISC of $1,514/oz.



The Mt Henry and Selene deposits approximately 80 km south of the plant continue to present as large long-life, albeit low-grade mines. The company continues to contemplate plant a three-part upgrade to reposition the project for lower cost base with a higher gold output. These changes would see a changed circuit with a single phase of primary crushing and a SAG mill with closed circuit scats crushing replace the existing four stage crushing circuit. In parallel, considerations to placing the expanded plant onto grid power by adding a 12 km overhead line to the regional network. Also, in a drive to lower the ore haulage costs, a shift to rail cartage is under consideration with significant long-term benefits for the project.

Higginsville Exploration & Development

The focus of exploration during the quarter has been reconnaissance works under the salt lakes around the Higginsville operations. Reconnaissance drilling continues to return anomalous geochemistry at the Implausable and Trunk propsects.

Minor resource development work has been undertaken, although drilling has been limited in extent and focused on grade control duties.

Rover Project

The project area has shut-down for the wet season and no on-ground activity took place.

Lithium Interests

On 22 December 2017 Westgold announced that it had entered into an option deal with Triton Minerals Limited (**Triton**). Under the option agreement, Westgold granted Triton an option to acquire Westgold's package of lithium assets and royalties held around Western Australia for a consideration of 357 million fully paid ordinary shares in Triton. Completion under the option agreement is conditional on Triton completing due diligence and obtaining shareholder approval, and Westgold receiving taxation advice to its satisfaction.

ACM Integration

Westgold significantly advanced the integration of ACM during the quarter with the replacement and modernisation of HR, accounting, OH&S systems and maintenance systems. A rationalisation of office, warehouse and workshop services and functions was also completed.

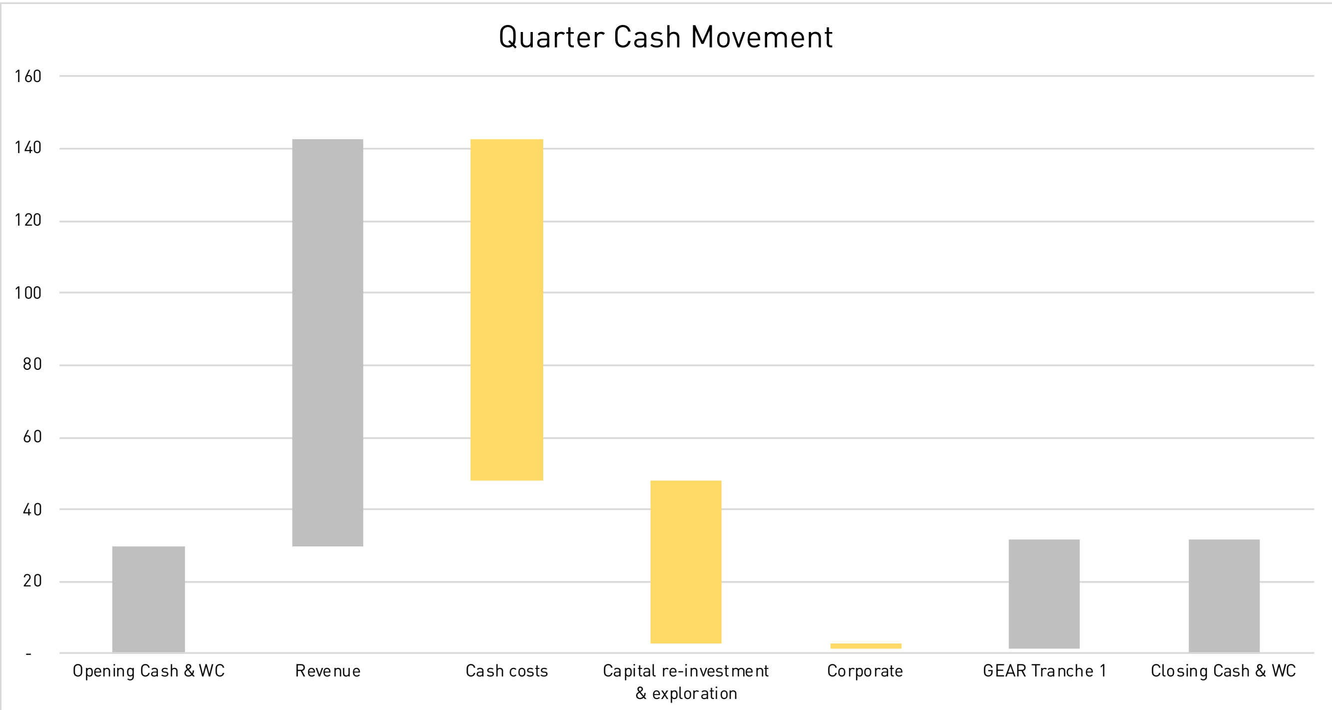
A review of the ACM equipment list and the inherent maintenenace and operating histories of all key production machines is underway with a number of rebuilds and new purchases already commissioned to service the groups growing portfolio of underground mining projects.

Historic accounts and audits for ACM were completed.

Corporate

Westgold closed the quarter with cash, and working capital of A$31.6 million.

The following waterfall chart shows cash movements during the quarter:



New Strategic Investor

Westgold welcomed a new strategic investor, the Singapore based Gold and Energy Resource Ltd (**GEAR**) to the Company during the quarter forming an alliance that will see it assists Westgold with further growth in all its business activities as well as new opportunities. GEAR is a subsidiary of Indonesian conglomerate, the Sinar Mas Group. Under the agreement GEAR agree to subscribe for a 10% diluted position in the capital of the Company in three tranches due to statutory reasons. The subscription agreement was done at A$1.885/share, a premium to the market price.

The first tranche was settle in December 2017, the second tranche has settled subsequent to the end of the quarter with the final tranche due to settle at the end of January.

Issued Capital

Fully paid ordinary share on Issue as at 31 Dec 2017	337,711,020
Following GEAR Tranche 2 (completed subsequent to quarters end)	348,711,020
Following GEAR Tranche 3 (expected to settle at end of January)	356,811,020

Listed options (exercise price $2.00, Expiry date 30 June 2019)	64,099,433
Unlisted employee options (various exerice prices and expiry dates)	15,000,000

Gold Hedging

Gold hedging at the end of the quarter stood at 86,250 ounces at an average price of A$1,650 per ounce. The gold pre-pay arrangement stands at 18,750 ounces and amortises at 1,250 ounces per month.

APPENDIX 1 – TABLES OF DRILL RESULTS
CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	17PRDD222	7,056,500	649,910	283	2.9m at 4.75g/t Au	7	3	88
					4.35m at 2.74g/t Au	14		
					12.76m at 3.82g/t Au	32		
	17PRDD223	7,056,501	649,910	283	2.25m at 3.62g/t Au	12	2	55
					6m at 1.6g/t Au	23		
					7m at 1.66g/t Au	35		
	17PRDD054	7,056,551	649,932	336	4m at 2.71g/t Au	0	44	288
					7.65m at 3.83g/t Au	6		
					2m at 3.88g/t Au	18		
					8.22m at 5.02g/t Au	21		
					3.07m at 3.67g/t Au	31		
					4m at 2.71g/t Au	38		
					14.5m at 4.61g/t Au	45		
					8.39m at 3.32g/t Au	62		
	17PRDD055	7,056,565	649,935	338	2.72m at 9.05g/t Au	0	60	287
					2m at 5.39g/t Au	13		
					5.38m at 3.71g/t Au	26		
	17PRDD056	7,056,577	649,938	338	1.37m at 6.54g/t Au	23	69	348
					3m at 7.96g/t Au	34		
					1.74m at 4.26g/t Au	44		
					1.07m at 12.73g/t Au	59		
	17PRDD148	7,056,484	649,931	334	3.05m at 2.97g/t Au	4	-46	108
	17PRDD149	7,056,492	649,938	335	0.9m at 6.22g/t Au	9	32	107
	17PRDD271	7,056,492	649,881	311	2.35m at 4.1g/t Au	10	33	282
					5m at 2.66g/t Au	16		
	17PRDD272	7,056,474	649,875	310	3.16m at 2.89g/t Au	4	25	288
					3m at 4.68g/t Au	9		
					2m at 3.61g/t Au	13		
					2.62m at 5.31g/t Au	16		
					2m at 4.75g/t Au	22		
					4.3m at 7.68g/t Au	25		
					0.9m at 6.64g/t Au	30		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	17PRDD273	7,056,474	649,877	313	5m at 3.99g/t Au	4	67	288
					2.62m at 7.81g/t Au	9		
					1.9m at 3.45g/t Au	13		
					1.2m at 6.51g/t Au	19		
	17PRDD278	7,056,387	649,850	285	2m at 3.2g/t Au	0	47	287
					4.25m at 2.31g/t Au	5		
					2.4m at 9.22g/t Au	10		
					3m at 3.22g/t Au	13		
					3.3m at 5.23g/t Au	21		
	17PRDD279	7,056,388	649,850	283	3.5m at 2.96g/t Au	5	25	287
					6m at 7.58g/t Au	16		
	17PRDD280	7,056,398	649,852	284	5m at 4.08g/t Au	11	35	288
					4.4m at 5.45g/t Au	17		
	17PRDD281	7,056,408	649,851	285	2m at 4.64g/t Au	15	53	287
					1.76m at 3.86g/t Au	19		
	17PRDD282	7,056,409	649,850	283	4m at 3.21g/t Au	8	29	288
					3.33m at 20.99g/t Au	15		
	17PRDD283	7,056,420	649,851	286	2.5m at 3.28g/t Au	16	49	288
	17PRDD284	7,056,420	649,850	283	2.65m at 3.79g/t Au	9	11	287
					3m at 5.82g/t Au	15		
	17PRDD285	7,056,429	649,851	285	4.55m at 2.3g/t Au	0	30	287
					10.3m at 12.54g/t Au	7		
	17PRDD286	7,056,429	649,852	286	5.47m at 12.49g/t Au	11	54	288
	17PRDD287	7,056,439	649,855	286	4m at 11.38g/t Au	0	54	288
					0.3m at 17.1g/t Au	13		
					6m at 1.79g/t Au	17		
	17PRDD296	7,056,552	649,947	313	2.65m at 9.2g/t Au	6	36	309
					2.23m at 3.54g/t Au	10		
					1.62m at 3.74g/t Au	18		
	17PRDD297	7,056,539	649,941	313	13.9m at 7.77g/t Au	0	31	316
					4.34m at 5.84g/t Au	16		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	17PRDD298	7,056,534	649,938	312	3m at 2.27g/t Au	0	26	288
					7.41m at 8.18g/t Au	4		
					2.83m at 5.43g/t Au	12		
					1m at 6.24g/t Au	23		
	17PRDD299	7,056,529	649,916	314	2m at 4.1g/t Au	15	58	288
	17PRDD301	7,056,520	649,914	312	1.07m at 18.95g/t Au	9	29	316
	17PRDD239	7,056,264	649,794	258	0.74m at 7.75g/t Au	9	-77	107
					2.94m at 4.13g/t Au	102		
					0.8m at 9.49g/t Au	104		
					2.04m at 3.24g/t Au	153		
	17PRDD240	7,056,264	649,794	258	2.2m at 2.54g/t Au	202	-70	108
	17PRDD241	7,056,264	649,794	258	2m at 13.73g/t Au	5	-60	108
	17PRDD243	7,056,398	649,991	312	1.59m at 8.73g/t Au	111	-8	307
					3m at 1.75g/t Au	122		
					3.22m at 5.13g/t Au	126		
	17PRDD244	7,056,398	649,991	312	0.71m at 7.5g/t Au	118	-7	319
					5.35m at 3.47g/t Au	123		
	17PRDD260	7,056,397	649,991	312	4.47m at 7.37g/t Au	117	-9	267
					2.68m at 10.91g/t Au	136		
					3.34m at 4.56g/t Au	143		
					8.34m at 3.97g/t Au	156		
	17PRDD269	7,056,512	649,892	314	2.45m at 4.5g/t Au	18	47	229
	17PRDD276	7,056,453	649,877	284	3m at 3.44g/t Au	3	32	288
					8.67m at 2.56g/t Au	8		
	17PRDD277	7,056,432	649,874	284	4m at 3.25g/t Au	5	30	301
					5.77m at 2.51g/t Au	13		
					2.5m at 18.47g/t Au	20		
					2.87m at 7.83g/t Au	24		
					1.68m at 15.54g/t Au	32		
					1m at 5.26g/t Au	34		
					2.95m at 4.29g/t Au	37		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	17PRDD288	7,056,468	649,897	284	4m at 2.47g/t Au	11	40	286
					2.8m at 4.75g/t Au	16		
					2.4m at 4g/t Au	27		
	17PRDD293	7,056,496	649,904	286	1.9m at 3.69g/t Au	31	59	289
	17PRDD294	7,056,506	649,908	286	1.6m at 5.37g/t Au	22	67	288
	17PRDD303A	7,056,515	649,893	314	3.15m at 8.67g/t Au	17	64	288
					2m at 6.35g/t Au	21		
	17PRDD370	7,056,331	649,763	318	1m at 38g/t Au	12	1	277
	17PRDD371	7,056,315	649,763	319	2.36m at 6.89g/t Au	13	11	280
	17PRDD374	7,056,271	649,769	319	4.15m at 1.97g/t Au	2	2	241
					1.3m at 36.12g/t Au	64		
					2.5m at 5.12g/t Au	68		
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD110	7,056,010	650,160	332	8.1m at 1.6g/t Au	68	-44	359
					4m at 2.43g/t Au	106		
					13m at 3.18g/t Au	116		
	17VIDD112	7,056,010	650,160	332	15m at 2.66g/t Au	111	-50	4
					3.7m at 2.05g/t Au	134		
					2m at 8.44g/t Au	233		
	17VIDD113	7,056,010	650,160	332	1.77m at 3.08g/t Au	71	-56	4
					4m at 1.5g/t Au	105		
					8m at 2.9g/t Au	126		
	17VIDD114	7,056,010	650,160	332	30m at 2.17g/t Au	126	-52	8
					5.23m at 4.22g/t Au	81		
					2m at 2.68g/t Au	98		
					2m at 19.32g/t Au	173		
	17VIDD145	7,056,473	650,307	323	9m at 7.41g/t Au	75	-15	105
	17VIDD146	7,056,473	650,307	323	1m at 13.7g/t Au	1	-13	96
					9m at 3.51g/t Au	92		
	17VIDD147	7,056,473	650,307	322	0.47m at 13.7g/t Au	5	-19	94
					4.8m at 3.82g/t Au	108		
	17VIDD158	7,056,454	650,374	324	5m at 11.88g/t Au	0	-10	288
	17VIDD163	7,056,455	650,376	323	4m at 7.39g/t Au	0	-33	324

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD164	7,056,455	650,376	323	5m at 3.77g/t Au	1	-28	332
					2.95m at 298.94g/t Au	51		
	17VIDD170	7,056,456	650,376	323	3m at 10.55g/t Au	1	-36	350
					5.2m at 91.06g/t Au	55		
	17VIDD171	7,056,455	650,376	323	5m at 3.38g/t Au	0	-31	350
					7.3m at 22.24g/t Au	65		
	17VIDD174	7,056,455	650,376	324	5m at 4.3g/t Au	0	-21	345
	17VIDD176	7,056,465	650,390	323	4m at 243.27g/t Au	61	-44	349
	17VIDD177	7,056,465	650,390	324	3.5m at 71.26g/t Au	68	-37	348
	17VIDD178	7,056,465	650,390	323	1m at 5.33g/t Au	68	-29	346
	17VIDD180	7,056,465	650,390	323	4m at 5.55g/t Au	1	-23	346
					1m at 16.67g/t Au	83		
					5m at 7.97g/t Au	92		
	17VIDD138	7,056,473	650,307	324	2.42m at 44.39g/t Au	58	13	111
					1m at 14.7g/t Au	61		
					2.5m at 6.07g/t Au	121		
	17VIDD139	7,056,473	650,307	324	5m at 14.81g/t Au	69	16	96
					2.25m at 3.45g/t Au	79		
	17VIDD143	7,056,473	650,307	323	7m at 4.72g/t Au	105	-7	90
	17VIDD155	7,056,475	650,301	342	2m at 3.93g/t Au	34	-27	38
					2m at 5.54g/t Au	97		
	17VIDD159	7,056,455	650,375	324	2m at 10.65g/t Au	0	-18	297
					0.97m at 9.86g/t Au	60		
	17VIDD160	7,056,454	650,375	324	5m at 21.26g/t Au	0	-14	304
					4m at 434.8g/t Au	50		
	17VIDD161	7,056,454	650,375	324	3.7m at 14.38g/t Au	0	-8	310
					2m at 6.69g/t Au	54		
					1m at 15.6g/t Au	58		
					2m at 12.6g/t Au	61		
					2m at 8.16g/t Au	64		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD162	7,056,454	650,375	324	2m at 19.75g/t Au	1	-11	318
					0.6m at 28.8g/t Au	4		
					0.9m at 158g/t Au	51		
					1.6m at 8.59g/t Au	53		
					0.8m at 6.68g/t Au	56		
	17VIDD165	7,056,455	650,376	323	5m at 2.26g/t Au	0	-24	335
					1m at 5.79g/t Au	55		
					3.1m at 4.26g/t Au	57		
					0.5m at 30g/t Au	63		
	17VIDD166	7,056,456	650,376	324	2m at 3.17g/t Au	3	-21	336
	17VIDD167	7,056,455	650,376	324	1m at 13.2g/t Au	0	-19	336
					1.8m at 3.61g/t Au	3		
	17VIDD168	7,056,455	650,376	324	1m at 6.84g/t Au	0	-15	336
					2m at 7.86g/t Au	3		
					1m at 19.2g/t Au	6		
	17VIDD172	7,056,456	650,376	323	5m at 1.88g/t Au	0	-28	349
					2.03m at 13.27g/t Au	70		
	17VIDD173	7,056,456	650,376	324	2m at 3.21g/t Au	0	-25	347
					2m at 3.03g/t Au	3		
					0.92m at 163.61g/t Au	74		
	17VIDD179	7,056,465	650,390	323	2m at 6.51g/t Au	1	-26	347
					1.4m at 24.17g/t Au	97		
	17VIDD245	7,056,424	650,283	281	1.5m at 66.47g/t Au	1	-89	48
					2.7m at 18.32g/t Au	36		
					1m at 18.95g/t Au	41		
	17VIDD246	7,056,411	650,270	281	0.73m at 25.43g/t Au	37	-72	357
	17VIDD250	7,056,409	650,283	281	1m at 7.61g/t Au	36	-81	182
	17VIDD251	7,056,398	650,255	281	1m at 9.43g/t Au	0	-77	143
					1m at 8.56g/t Au	9		
	17VIDD253	7,056,405	650,258	281	0.55m at 149.26g/t Au	17	-47	359
	17VIDD322	7,056,382	650,245	280	1.12m at 17.73g/t Au	7	-70	97

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD323	7,056,383	650,242	281	0.61m at 115.7g/t Au	1	-23	245
					2m at 4.54g/t Au	6		
					5.08m at 12.18g/t Au	13		
					1.58m at 31.21g/t Au	22		
	17VIDD130	7,055,886	649,808	406	4.4m at 1.52g/t Au	27	46	138
	17VIDD131	7,055,885	649,808	404	1.7m at 3.45g/t Au	21	14	138
	17VIDD132	7,055,885	649,808	402	3.16m at 9.48g/t Au	56	-34	138
	17VIDD133	7,055,883	649,807	403	1.65m at 3.23g/t Au	46	2	174
	17VIDD134	7,055,883	649,807	403	3.2m at 8.04g/t Au	58	-23	166
	17VIDD156	7,056,423	650,277	282	1.5m at 7.14g/t Au	84	-35	200
					1.1m at 14.28g/t Au	129		
					1m at 5.92g/t Au	131		
					1.9m at 6.08g/t Au	203		
					0.3m at 40.1g/t Au	224		
	17VIDD224	7,055,925	649,830	406	3m at 2.34g/t Au	21	41	109
	17VIDD225	7,055,924	649,830	406	0.4m at 34g/t Au	17	19	109
	17VIDD227	7,055,906	649,819	404	5.1m at 3.29g/t Au	18	16	110
	17VIDD324	7,056,280	650,161	279	1m at 13.03g/t Au	5	-79	125
					3m at 2.49g/t Au	8		
					2m at 4.79g/t Au	38		
					0.55m at 64.5g/t Au	41		
					0.25m at 113g/t Au	43		
					0.4m at 296.89g/t Au	49		
					3m at 2.04g/t Au	53		
					1m at 17.35g/t Au	61		
	17VIDD325	7,056,280	650,161	279	1m at 9.55g/t Au	6	-64	123
					3m at 8.56g/t Au	19		
					3m at 2.16g/t Au	22		
					0.78m at 33.2g/t Au	37		
	17VIDD355	7,056,258	650,149	280	1m at 7.06g/t Au	0	-80	209
					1m at 7.7g/t Au	10		
					1m at 31.8g/t Au	43		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian-Consols	17VIDD356	7,056,258	650,149	280	2m at 171.57g/t Au	0	-59	234
					2m at 7.48g/t Au	14		
					1m at 20.5g/t Au	48		
	17VIDD357	7,056,288	650,163	279	1m at 12.6g/t Au	6	-69	193
					1.99m at 13.36g/t Au	26		
					3m at 6.58g/t Au	42		
					0.94m at 14.6g/t Au	50		
	17VIDD359	7,056,290	650,141	244	2m at 19.67g/t Au	31	-23	133
					1m at 20.5g/t Au	48		
	17VIDD357	7,056,288	650,163	279	1m at 12.6g/t Au	6	-69	193
					1.99m at 13.36g/t Au	26		
					3m at 6.58g/t Au	42		
					0.94m at 14.6g/t Au	50		
	17VIDD358	7,056,289	650,140	245	NSI		-5	171
	17VIDD359	7,056,290	650,141	244	2m at 19.67g/t Au	31	-23	133
					1m at 20.5g/t Au	48		
	17VIDD357	7,056,288	650,163	279	1m at 12.6g/t Au	6	-69	193
					1.99m at 13.36g/t Au	26		
					3m at 6.58g/t Au	42		
					0.94m at 14.6g/t Au	50		
	17VIDD358	7,056,289	650,140	245	NSI		-5	171
	17VIDD359	7,056,290	650,141	244	2m at 19.67g/t Au	31	-23	133

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Aladdin	17ADRC004	7,027,176	633,805	440	3m at 3.08g/t Au	4	-90	000.0
	17ADRC006	7,027,194	633,796	440	5m at 1.17g/t Au	19	-90	000.0
	17ADRC007	7,027,189	633,805	440	3m at 2.29g/t Au	15	-90	000.0
	17ADRC008	7,027,202	633,801	440	5m at 1.27g/t Au	11	-90	000.0
					6m at 1.79g/t Au	22		
	17ADRC010	7,027,215	633,799	440	3m at 2.98g/t Au	0	-90	000.0
	17ADRC011	7,027,201	633,823	442	6m at 3.35g/t Au	1	-90	000.0

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Aladdin	17ADRC012	7,027,222	633,798	439	4m at 1.65g/t Au	14	-90	000.0
	17CDRD003	6,970,582	579,521	420	1m at 6.9g/t Au	312	-52	270.0
Boomerang	17BMDD002	7,007,962	627,646	458	4m at 4.51g/t Au	300	-82	098.9
					5.8m at 3g/t Au	397		
					5.9m at 2.72g/t Au	407		
					9.4m at 3.65g/t Au	426		
					1.3m at 4.26g/t Au	439		
	17BMDD003	7,008,085	627,638	458	4.9m at 11.81g/t Au	274	-75	097.5
					4.5m at 9.31g/t Au	285		
					6.3m at 2.84g/t Au	319		
					4m at 2.02g/t Au	328		
Gibraltar South	17GBRC001	7,047,905	642,759	486	11m at 3.87g/t Au	35	-55	289.6
	17GBRC001	7,047,905	642,759	486	4m at 4.66g/t Au	51	-55	289.6
	17GBRC005	7,047,850	642,763	485	5m at 3.07g/t Au	28	-60	289.6
Jack Ryan	17JRRC010	7,002,329	626,860	472	18m at 1.99g/t Au	150	-50	189
	17JRRC011	7,002,329	626,845	472	5m at 4.28g/t Au	156	-50	189
	17JRRC012	7,002,337	626,801	472	5m at 1.91g/t Au	147	-55	139
	17JRRC013	7,002,341	626,781	472	18.3m at 4.76g/t Au	167	-54	154
	17JRRC015	7,002,348	626,765	472	7m at 1.15g/t Au	167	-59	114.0
					8m at 2g/t Au	175		
					4m at 1.64g/t Au	186		
	17JRRC016	7,002,346	626,777	472	14m at 3.69g/t Au	162	-57	114.0
	17JRRC017	7,002,345	626,783	472	8m at 2.03g/t Au	157	-54	124.0
	17JRRC020	7,002,357	626,772	472	9m at 1.72g/t Au	178	-60	099.0
Mickey Doolan	17MDRC001	7,055,057	649,695	470	8m at 2.09g/t Au	24	-60	287.7
					4m at 1.45g/t Au	52		
					7m at 2.87g/t Au	67		
	17MDRC003	7,055,032	649,710	470	4m at 1.35g/t Au	69	-60	287.7
					7m at 1.27g/t Au	78		
					3m at 26.57g/t Au	100		
					5m at 1.33g/t Au	125		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mickey Doolan	17MDRC004	7,055,017	649,688	470	3m at 1.98g/t Au	51	-60	287.7
					11m at 1.92g/t Au	67		
					14m at 1.95g/t Au	95		
	17MDRC005	7,054,997	649,687	470	6m at 1.62g/t Au	73	-60	287.7
					5m at 1.51g/t Au	89		
					9m at 1.31g/t Au	108		
					3m at 1.68g/t Au	123		
	17MDRC008	7,054,971	649,672	470	6m at 2.98g/t Au	18	-55	287.7
					5m at 1.05g/t Au	46		
	17MDRC009	7,054,962	649,667	470	5m at 1.08g/t Au	6	-60	287.7
					5m at 1.81g/t Au	13		
					3m at 2.47g/t Au	55		
	17MDRC010	7,054,957	649,681	470	4m at 1.63g/t Au	55	-60	287.7
					6m at 3.89g/t Au	71		
					6m at 1.4g/t Au	82		
	17SBGC001	7,067,491	646,112	495	1m at 5.62g/t Au	6	-60	118.5
	17SBGC003	7,067,492	646,089	495	2m at 2.53g/t Au	16	-60	118.5
	17SBGC003	7,067,492	646,089	495	6m at 2.72g/t Au	22	-60	118.5
	17SBGC005	7,067,484	646,082	495	9m at 2.01g/t Au	21	-60	118.5
	17SBGC014	7,067,443	646,054	495	1m at 7.22g/t Au	36	-60	118.5
	17SBGC018	7,067,404	646,084	496	6m at 1.68g/t Au	9	-60	118.5
	17SBGC027	7,067,398	646,032	496	6m at 3.82g/t Au	17	-60	118.5
	17SBGC028	7,067,368	646,066	496	2m at 5.68g/t Au	7	-60	118.5
	17SBGC029	7,067,390	646,027	496	5m at 2.21g/t Au	21	-60	118.5
	17SBGC031	7,067,365	646,051	496	2m at 5.42g/t Au	23	-60	118.5
	17SBGC031	7,067,365	646,051	496	5m at 1.73g/t Au	28	-60	118.5
	17SBGC033	7,067,358	646,043	496	9m at 5.92g/t Au	24	-60	118.5
	17SBGC035	7,067,343	646,042	497	8m at 2.6g/t Au	15	-60	073.5
	17SBGC036	7,067,351	646,035	496	7m at 2.71g/t Au	29	-90	028.5
	17SBGC044	7,067,322	646,025	497	4m at 4.65g/t Au	14	-90	028.5
	17SBGC047	7,067,297	645,988	496	5m at 6.51g/t Au	30	-90	028.5
	17SBGC049	7,067,269	645,973	496	4m at 4.58g/t Au	10	-90	028.5
	17SBGC051	7,067,267	645,958	496	3m at 2.39g/t Au	15	-90	028.5

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mickey Doolan	17SBGC052	7,067,257	645,959	497	4m at 6.27g/t Au	6	-90	028.5
	17SBGC053	7,067,225	645,931	496	3m at 3.32g/t Au	16	-90	028.5
	17SBGC053	7,067,225	645,931	496	3m at 2.61g/t Au	22	-90	028.5
Three Sisters	17TSRC001	7,025,642	634,438	447	6m at 1.03g/t Au	21	-60	124.0
	17TSRC002	7,025,660	634,447	447	1m at 8.7g/t Au	23	-60	124.0
	17TSRC008	7,025,715	634,473	446	4m at 2.99g/t Au	23	-60	124.0
	17TSRC009	7,025,736	634,478	445	8m at 2g/t Au	26	-60	124.0
	17TSRC017	7,025,850	634,559	443	4m at 2.34g/t Au	18	-60	124.0
Triton	17RERD001A	6,998,282	625,864	496	3.5m at 1.59g/t Au	610	-77	279.0
					7.1m at 2.87g/t Au	676		
					9m at 5.39g/t Au	697		
					4.2m at 2.1g/t Au	713		
	17RERD002	6,998,176	625,847	496	4m at 2.86g/t Au	606	-77	279
					3.4m at 1.51g/t Au	613		
					8.9m at 4.63g/t Au	666		
					4.3m at 1.24g/t Au	685		
					2.3m at 6.56g/t Au	701		
					1m at 9.46g/t Au	714		
					2.7m at 109.63g/t Au	729		

SURFACE EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Golden Shamrock	17GSRC015	7,026,472	632,581	456	4m at 1.53g/t Au	3	-60	284
	17GSRC016	7,026,469	632,590	457	1m at 12.1g/t Au	4	-60	284
	17GSRC017	7,026,467	632,601	457	3m at 1.66g/t Au	2	-60	284
	17GSRC019	7,026,462	632,621	457	3m at 2.29g/t Au	6	-60	284
	17GSRC020	7,026,460	632,629	457	12m at 2.05g/t Au	17	-60	284
	17GSRC023	7,026,493	632,605	457	5m at 23.39g/t Au	1	-60	284
	17GSRC025	7,026,483	632,620	457	5m at 3.57g/t Au	1	-60	284
	17GSRC026	7,026,480	632,631	457	4m at 9.77g/t Au	6	-60	284
	17GSRC029	7,026,445	632,610	456	2m at 2.8g/t Au	8	-60	283
	17GSRC030	7,026,442	632,620	456	2m at 6.4g/t Au	10	-60	283

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Golden Shamrock	17GSRC031	7,026,439	632,629	456	2m at 14.52g/t Au	13	-60	283
	17GSRC032	7,026,437	632,638	456	4m at 1.34g/t Au	14	-60	283
	17GSRC033	7,026,434	632,648	456	1m at 17.4g/t Au	18	-60	283
Ingliston	17INRD001	7,056,611	650,549	520	4m at 1.59g/t Au	0	-57	287
					3m at 3.96g/t Au	100		
					4m at 2.97g/t Au	108		
	17INRD003	7,056,683	650,588	520	7m at 1.48g/t Au	82	-60	287
					4m at 2.97g/t Au	108		
	17INRD003	7,056,683	650,588	520	7m at 1.48g/t Au	82	-60	287
	17INRD004	7,056,712	650,605	520	4m at 1.21g/t Au	84	-58	291
	17INRD006	7,056,544	650,619	524	2.15 m at 9.79 g/t Au	326	-64	308

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ_UG	HBJUG0330	6,566,540	366,429	10	0.65m at 10.4g/t	58	-9	53
					6.5m at 1.47g/t	60		
					1.07m at 9.4g/t	77		
					4.24m at 1.88g/t	80		
	HBJUG0331	6,566,540	366,429	10	1.97m at 2.65g/t	41	-11	65
					5.8m at 3.24g/t	62		
					1.9m at 3.28g/t	95		
	HBJUG0332	6,566,540	366,429	10	3.57m at 3.05g/t	57	-11	79
					4.67m at 7.36g/t	90		
	HBJUG0369	6,566,540	366,429	10	6.22m at 5.57g/t	204	-42	11
					5.29m at 3.59g/t	223		
					3.6m at 3.7g/t	232		
					2.66m at 4.84g/t	259		
					3.1m at 3.98g/t	265		
					0.95m at 8.15g/t	269		
	HBJUG0439	6,566,355	366,600	-189	2.95m at 5.28g/t	90	-24	355
					2.61m at 4.25g/t	94		
	HBJUG0440	6,566,355	366,600	-189	7.6m at 1.59g/t	6	-37	23
					2.1m at 3.56g/t	15		

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

UNDERGROUD DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ_UG	HBJUG0440	6,566,355	366,600	-189	0.6m at 12.3g/t	20		
					11.15m at 3.06g/t	53		
	HBJUG0441	6,566,355	366,600	-189	0.3m at 26.4g/t	15	-29	44
					3.11m at 2.06g/t	39		
	HBJUG0442	6,566,355	366,600	-189	2.77m at 12.3g/t	26	-55	59
					1.07m at 13.7g/t	32		
	HBJUG0401	6,566,225	366,600	-196	3.63m at 3.62g/t	151	-41	81
	HBJUG0403	6,566,225	366,600	-196	3.81m at 3.57g/t	74	-30	32
					3.63m at 1.86g/t	80		
					4m at 2.81g/t	100		
					2.5m at 3.76g/t	110		
					1.55m at 4.88g/t	131		
	HBJUG0402	6,566,225	366,600	-196	4.52m at 2.39g/t	93	-39	93
					2.64m at 3.18g/t	96		
	HBJUG0402A	6,566,225	366,600	-196	2.86m at 3.56g/t	93	-39	116
					8.79m at 2.11g/t	101		
					6.18m at 3.92g/t	157		

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Bakers Flat	BFE0001	6,572,276	334,937	351	4m at 1.48g/t Au	44	-90	0
	BFE0006	6,572,361	335,020	351	12m at 1.94g/t Au	36	-90	0
	BFE0013	6,572,360	335,099	350	8m at 1.11g/t Au	32	-90	0
	BFE0017	6,572,400	335,140	350	4m at 1.58g/t Au	32	-90	0
	BFE0039	6,572,279	335,460	348	8m at 3.96g/t Au	36	-90	0
	BFE0040	6,572,320	335,460	348	12m at 2.03g/t Au	36	-90	0
	BFE0043	6,572,400	335,499	348	8m at 1.42g/t Au	36	-90	0
	BFE0049	6,572,360	335,541	348	4m at 1.93g/t Au	40	-90	0
	BFE0053	6,572,200	335,619	347	4m at 1.47g/t Au	32	-90	0
	BFE0055	6,572,280	335,620	347	4m at 1.46g/t Au	32	-90	0
	BFE0057	6,572,361	335,619	347	4m at 1.62g/t Au	40	-90	0
	BFE0059	6,572,440	335,619	347	8m at 1.85g/t Au	36	-90	0
	BFE0060	6,572,160	335,700	347	12m at 1.16g/t Au	32	-90	0
	BFE0064	6,572,320	335,700	347	4m at 4.10g/t Au	36	-90	0
	BFE0065	6,572,157	335,738	346	7m at 1.48g/t Au	36	-90	0

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Bakers Flat					4m at 1.51g/t Au	4		
Dawns Hope	DHRCD003	6,556,294	371,667	331	12.7m at 1.42g/t Au	158	-55	42

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Combo	COA008	6,575,367	338,177	338	1m at 9.20g/t Au	19	-60	267
	COA020	6,575,367	338,777	339	2m at 1.42g/t Au	12	-61	271
	COA024	6,575,366	338,982	340	2m at 2.22g/t Au	30	-60	270
	COA025	6,575,368	339,030	340	3m at 7.86g/t Au	32	-61	266
	COA026	6,575,369	339,078	340	4m at 0.80g/t Au	32	-60	270
	COA027	6,575,368	339,127	340	4m at 1.64g/t Au	30	-61	270
					2m at 2.04g/t Au	25		
	COA048	6,575,047	339,229	343	3m at 0.69g/t Au	41	-61	268
	COA052	6,575,051	339,421	342	8m at 0.53g/t Au	35	-62	276
	COA062	6,574,729	338,971	343	2m at 2.44g/t Au	20	-61	270
	COA064	6,574,734	339,075	341	4m at 0.64g/t Au	32	-60	270
	COA065	6,574,734	339,134	339	5m at 0.73g/t Au	39	-60	270
	COA066	6,574,732	339,177	338	2m at 1.34g/t Au	38	-62	267
	COA067	6,574,735	339,220	338	5m at 2.34g/t Au	35	-62	265
	COA068	6,574,736	339,274	337	2m at 1.14g/t Au	37	-62	272
	COA069	6,574,733	339,321	338	4m at 0.89g/t Au	37	-60	270
	COA070	6,574,730	339,373	337	6m at 0.96g/t Au	38	-62	281
	COA071	6,574,730	339,424	338	9m at 0.67g/t Au	34	-63	268
Nasi Lemak	NLC003	6,569,658	362,839	378	4m at 1.82g/t Au	96	-60	270
	NLC006	6,569,813	362,742	381	4m at 1.00g/t Au	76	-60	270
					8m at 0.32g/t Au	24		
	NLC007	6,569,818	362,777	379	4m at 0.83g/t Au	44	-60	270
					4m at 0.69g/t Au	64		
	NLC010	6,569,977	362,677	377	8m at 13.10g/t Au	88	-60	270
Tornado	TOA056	6,575,853	342,338	340	1m at 2.48g/t Au	32	-61	267
	TOA069	6,575,661	341,925	338	8m at 0.39g/t Au	20	-60	90
	TOA070	6,575,659	341,949	338	4m at 0.91g/t Au	20	-60	90
	TOA071	6,575,658	341,975	338	8m at 2.29g/t Au	24	-60	90
	TOA111	6,575,839	341,815	341	11m at 0.69g/t Au	32	-60	270

SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Tornado	TOA120	6,575,924	341,767	342	8m at 0.92g/t Au	24	-60	90
	TOA121	6,575,922	341,736	342	8m at 0.75g/t Au	36	-60	90
	TOA122	6,575,881	341,965	340	4m at 1.14g/t Au	28	-60	90
	TOA123	6,575,881	341,943	340	5m at 0.67g/t Au	48	-60	90
	TOA127	6,575,880	341,844	341	7m at 0.38g/t Au	40	-60	90
	TOA129	6,575,879	341,789	342	12m at 4.76g/t Au	28	-60	90
					6m at 1.58g/t Au	44		
	TOA133	6,575,804	341,936	344	8m at 0.32g/t Au	28	-60	90
	TOA135	6,575,800	341,885	339	8m at 1.07g/t Au	36	-60	90
	TOA137	6,575,801	341,840	340	12m at 0.38g/t Au	24	-60	90
	TOA139	6,575,800	341,789	340	4m at 2.37g/t Au	40	-60	90
	TOA143	6,575,761	341,935	339	4m at 0.61g/t Au	24	-60	90
					4m at 0.59g/t Au	32		
	TOA145	6,575,760	341,890	339	4m at 6.33g/t Au	24	-60	90
					12m at 1.34g/t Au	32		
	TOA146	6,575,760	341,865	339	19m at 1.91g/t Au	36	-60	90
	TOA147	6,575,766	341,843	344	8m at 0.27g/t Au	28	-60	90
	TOA148	6,575,759	341,816	339	6m at 0.90g/t Au	36	-60	90
	TOA153	6,575,716	341,942	339	12m at 0.73g/t Au	20	-60	90
	TOA154	6,575,720	341,913	338	4m at 1.43g/t Au	20	-60	90
	TOA155	6,575,721	341,890	338	11m at 1.32g/t Au	32	-60	90
	TOA156	6,575,721	341,863	338	8m at 0.91g/t Au	32	-60	90
	TOA157	6,575,720	341,840	338	11m at 1.44g/t Au	36	-60	90

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Birthday Gift	MHRD0411	6,765	4,839	257	3m at 2.32g/t Au	35	-60	090
	MHRD0420	6,925	4,969	270	2m at 6.53g/t Au	40	-60	090
	MHRD0426	7,010	5,010	264	10m at 1.03g/t Au	30	-60	090
Mount Henry	MHRD0458	9,625	5,049	325	8m at 0.93g/t Au	23	-50	270
					5m at 3.73g/t Au	33		
	MHRD0459	9,675	5,049	325	6m at 1.03g/t Au	35	-50	270
	MHRD0473	6,615	5,043	252	5m at 1.53g/t Au	14	-59	267

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

EXPLORATION DEVELOPMENT DRILLING RESULTS

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Implausible	HIGA8348	6,531,639	375,960	300	4m at 58 ppb Au	25	-90	360
	HIGA8356	6,530,679	376,524	300	4m at 34 ppb Au	20	-90	360
	HIGA8357	6,530,360	376,755	300	2m at 38 ppb Au	28	-90	360
	HIGA8375	6,529,403	377,081	300	24m at 31 ppb Au	20	-90	360
	HIGA8379	6,529,400	377,400	300	4m at 23 ppb Au	22	-90	360
	HIGA8381	6,529,401	377,561	300	4m at 21 ppb Au	37	-90	360
	HIGA8382	6,529,395	377,641	300	4m at 48 ppb Au	50	-90	360
	HIGA8383	6,529,240	377,719	300	1m at 30 ppb Au	40	-90	360
Pioneer One	PORR0084	6,473,169	374,415	295	9m at 0.84g/t Au	74	-60	270
	PORR0085	6,474,925	374,994	293	28m at 0.47g/t Au	25	-60	270
	PORR0087	6,475,003	374,995	293	8m at 0.3g/t Au	24	-60	270
					5m at 0.47g/t Au	35		
Trunk	HIGA8405	6,476,502	398,361	300	16m at 101 ppb Au	11	-90	360
	HIGA8408	6,476,500	398,482	300	8m at 23 ppb Au	5	-90	360
	HIGA8409	6,476,342	398,480	300	3m at 186 ppb Au	8	-90	360
	HIGA8411	6,476,181	398,403	300	4m at 20 ppb Au	24	-90	360
	HIGA8416	6,476,180	398,581	300	3m at 99 ppb Au	11	-90	360
	HIGA8418	6,476,179	398,663	300	4m at 39 ppb Au	6	-90	360
	HIGA8418	6,476,179	398,663	300	1m at 52 ppb Au	14	-90	360
	HIGA8419	6,476,178	398,705	300	4m at 25 ppb Au	10	-90	360
	HIGA8420	6,476,017	398,562	300	4m at 69 ppb Au	22	-90	360
	HIGA8421	6,476,022	398,483	300	4m at 81 ppb Au	23	-90	360
	HIGA8430	6,475,902	398,760	300	1m at 29 ppb Au	8	-90	360
	HIGA8432	6,475,777	398,524	300	4m at 69 ppb Au	14	-90	360
Sinclair Soak	SIND008	6,487,460	401,710	265	6.8m at 0.84g/t Au	93	-60	090

NOTES ON DRILLING RESULTS

CMGP

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

HGO

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

SKO

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources

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

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information is extracted from the reports entitled '2017 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 4 September 2017 and 'Revised Development Plan at CMGP' created by Westgold on 8 December 2017 and are available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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 Westgoldd, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CMGP has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Face Sampling At each of the major past and current underground producers at the CMGP, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. • Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at the CMGP was / is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. • RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. • Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • Historic reverse circulation drilling was used to collect samples at 1m intervals with sample quality, recovery and moisture recorded on logging sheets. Bulk samples were composited to 4-5m samples by PVC spear. These composites were dried, crushed and split to produce a 30g charge for aqua regia digest at the Fortnum site laboratory. • For Westgold (MLX) RC Drilling drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • In the case of grade control drilling, 1m intervals were split at the rig via a 3-tier splitter box below the cyclone and collected in calico bags with bulk samples collected into large plastic bags. These 1m splits were dried, pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory. • Where composite intervals returned results >0.15g/t Au, the original bulk samples were split by 3-tier riffle splitter to approximately 3-4kg. The whole sample was dried, pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory. • Historic diamond drilling sampled according to mineralisation and lithology resulting in samples of 10cm to 1.5m. Half core pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**HGO** • NQ2 and LTK60 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. LTK48 and BQ are whole core sampled. Sludge samples are dried then riffle split. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For the onsite Intertek facility the entire dried sample is jaw crushed (JC2500 or Boyd Crusher) to a nominal 85% passing 2mm with crushing equipment cleaned between samples. An analytical sub-sample of approximately 500-750 g is split out from the crushed sample using a riffle splitter, with the coarse residue being retained for any verification analysis. Sample preparation techniques are appropriate for the type of analytical process. • Where fire assay has been used the entire half core sample (3-3.5 kg) is crushed and pulverised (single stage mix and grind using LM5 mills) to a target of 85-90% passing 75µm in size. A 200g sub-sample is then separated out for analysis. • Core and underground face samples are taken to geologically relevant boundaries to ensure each sample is representative of a geological domain. Sludge samples are taken to nominal sample lengths. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • For RC, RAB and Aircore chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. • RAB and Aircore sub-samples are collected through spear sampling. **SKO** • NQ2 and HQ diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. Smaller sized core (LTK48 and BQ) are whole core sampled. The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • SKO staff collect the sample in pre-numbered calico sample bags which are then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Delivery of the sample is by a SKO staff member. • RC samples are collected at 1m intervals with the samples being riffle split through a three-tier splitter. The samples are collected by the RC drill crews in pre-numbered calico sample bags which are then collected by SKO staff for submission. Delivery of the sample to the laboratory is by a SKO staff member. • Upon delivery to the laboratory, the sample numbers are checked by the SKO staff member against the sample submission sheet. Sample numbers are recorded and tracked by the laboratory using electronic coding. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. **FGP** • Diamond core samples to be analysed were taken as half core. Sample mark-up was controlled by geological domaining represented by alteration, mineralisation and lithology. • Reverse circulation samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a 3-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. • Standard material was documented as being inserted at a ratio of 1:100 for both RC and diamond drilling. • Detailed discussion of sampling techniques and Quality Control are documented in publicly available exploration technical reports compiled by prior owners (Homestake, Perilya, Gleneagle, RNI).

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; » A 50g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question. **FGP** • Historic assaying of RC and core was done by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish at Analabs. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for historic assay results pre 2008 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; • Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:100, • Assay repeats inserted at a ratio of 1 in 20. • QA/QC analysis of this historic data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • Assay of recent (post 2012) sampling was done by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy finish at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QA/QC protocols used include; Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples and Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. • QA/QC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable with no significant bias observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**HGO** • Collar coordinates for surface drill-holes were generally determined by GPS, with underground drill-holes generally determined by survey pick-up. Downhole survey measurements for most surface diamond holes were by Gyro-compass at 5m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. Downhole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. Routine survey pick-ups of underground and surface holes where they intersected development indicates (apart from some minor discrepancies with pre-Avoca drilling) a survey accuracy of less than 5m. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various projects. • Topographic control is generated from Differential GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question. **SKO** • Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. Underground drill-hole locations (Mount Marion and HBJ) were all surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station. • Recent surface diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 5 or 10mm intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. RC drill-holes utilised down-hole single shot camera surveys spaced every 15 to 30m down- hole. • Down-hole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. • The orientation and size of the project determines if the resource estimate is undertaken in local or MGA 94 grid. Each project has a robust conversion between local, magnetic and an MGA grid which is managed by the SKO survey department. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question. **CMGP** • All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question. **FGP** • The grid system used for historic Fortnum drilling is the established Fortnum Mine Grid. Control station locations and traverses have been verified by eternal survey consultants (Ensurv). Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado open pits (currently abandoned) was picked up by DGPS at the conclusion of mining. The transformation between Mine Grid and MGA94 Zone 50 is documented and well established.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• A LIDAR survey over the project area was undertaken in 2012 and results are in agreement with survey pickups of pits, low-grade stockpiles and waste dumps. • Historic drilling by Homestake was routinely surveyed at 25m, 50m and every 50m thereafter, using a single shot CAMTEQ survey tool. RC holes have a nominal setup azimuth applied. Perilya YLRC series holes had survey shots taken by gyro every 10m. Historic drilling in the area did not appear to have any significant problems with hole deviation. • Drilling by RNI / MLX was picked up by DGPS on MGA94. Downhole surveys were taken by digital single shot camera every 50m or via a gyro survey tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**HGO** • Drilling in the underground environment at Trident is nominally carried-out on 20m x 30m spacing for resource definition and in filled to a 10m x 15m spacing with grade control drilling. At Trident the drill spacing below the 500RL widens to an average of 40m x 80m. • Drilling at the Lake Cowan region is on a 20m x 10m spacing. Historical mining has shown this to be an appropriate spacing for the style of mineralisation and the classifications applied. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project. **SKO** • HBJ: • Drill spacing ranges from 10m x 5m grade control drilling to 100m x 100m at deeper levels of the resource. The majority of the Indicated Resource is estimated using a maximum drill spacing of 40m x 40m. The resource has been classified based on drill density with • mining of the 2.2km long HBJ Open-Pit confirming that the data spacing is adequate for the resource classifications applied. • Mount Martin: • Drill spacing ranges from 10m x 5m grade control drilling to 60m x 60m for the Inferred areas of the resource. The drill spacing for the majority of the Indicated Resource is 20m x 20m. The resource has been classified primarily on drill density and the confidence in the geological/grade continuity – the data spacing and distribution is deemed adequate for the estimation techniques and classifications applied. • Pernatty: • Drill spacing for the reported resource is no greater than 60m x 60m with the majority of the Indicated resource based on a maximum spacing of 40m x 40m. The geological interpretation of the area is well understood, and is supported by the knowledge from open pit and underground operations. However given the mineralisation is controlled by shear zones the mineralisation continuity is considered to be less understood. The resource is classified on a combination of drill density and the number of samples used to estimate the resource blocks.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Mount Marion: Drill-spacing ranges from 20m x 20m to no greater than 60m x 60m for the reported resource Given that the geological and mineralisation understanding is well established via mining operations, this drill-spacing is considered adequate for the classifications applied to the resource. Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project. **CMGP** • Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resources as they stand. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain. **FGP** • Drillhole spacing is a nominal 40m x 40m that has been in-filled to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zone of mineralisation at Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado with 10m x10m RC grade control within the limits of the open pits. • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for appropriate Mineral Resource classification. • During the historic exploration phase, samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.15ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed as described above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The core is transported to the core storage facility by either drilling company personnel or geological staff. Once at the facility the samples are kept in a secure location while logging and sampling is being conducted. The storage facility is enclosed by a fence which is locked at night or when the geology staff are absent. The samples are transported to the laboratory facility or collection point by geological staff.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	**HGO** • A review of the grade control practices on site has been undertaken by an external consultant. No formal external audit or review has been performed on the resource estimate. Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **SKO** • No formal external audit or review has been performed on the sampling techniques and data. Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **CMGP** • Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **FGP** • Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	**HGO** • State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements. • The Trident Resource is located within mining leases M15/0642, M15/0351 and M15/0348. M15/0351 and M15/0642 also incur the Morgan Stanley royalty of 4% of revenue after 100,000oz of production and the Morgan Stanley price participation royalty at 10% of incremental revenue for gold prices above AUD$600/oz. M15/0642 is also subject to the Mitchell Royalty at AUD$32/oz. • The Chalice Resource is located on mining lease M15/0786. There are no additional royalties. • Lake Cowan is located on mining lease M15/1132. Lake Cowan is subject to an additional royalty (Brocks Creek) of $1/tonne of ore. **SKO** • State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements, although does not apply to the 16 freehold titles (which host the majority of SKO's Resource inventory). There are a number of minor agreements attached to a select number of tenements and locations with many • of these royalty agreements associated with tenements with no current Resources and/or Reserves. • Private royalty agreements are in place that relate to production from HBJ open-pit at $10/ oz. In addition, a royalty is payable in the form of 1.75% of the total gold ounces produced from the following resources: Shirl Underground, Golden Hope, Bellevue, HBJ Open-pit, Mount Martin open-pit, Mount Martin Stockpiles and any reclaimed tailings.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• SKO consists of 141 tenements including 16 freehold titles, 6 exploration licenses, 47 mining leases, 12 miscellaneous licenses and 60 prospecting licenses, all held directly by the Company. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. **CMGP** • Native title interests are recorded against several CMGP tenements. • The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations • (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. • Several third party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. • BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. **FGP** • The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. • Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being; » $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya » State Government – 2.5% NSR • The tenure is currently in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The HGO region has an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • The SKO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**HGO** • Trident is hosted primarily within a thick, weakly differentiated gabbro with subordinate mafic and ultramafic lithologies and comprises a series of north-northeast trending, shallowly north-plunging mineralised zones. The deposit comprises two main mineralisation styles; large wallrock-hosted ore-zones comprising sigmoidal quartz tensional vein arrays and associated metasomatic wall rock alteration hosted exclusively within the gabbro; • and thin, lode-style, nuggetty laminated quartz veins that formed primarily at sheared lithological contacts between the various mafic and ultramafic lithologies. • Lake Cowan mineralisation can be separated into two types. Structurally controlled primary mineralisation in ultramafics, basalts and felsics host (e.g. Louis, Josephine and Napoleon), and saprolite / palaeochannel hosted supergene hydromorphic deposits, including Sophia, Brigitte and Atreides. **SKO** • HBJ: The HBJ lodes form part of a gold mineralised system along the Boulder-Lefroy shear zone that is over 5km long and includes the Celebration, Mutooroo, HBJ and Golden Hope open-pit and underground mines. The lodes are hosted within a steeply-dipping, north-northwest striking package of mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks and schists that have been intruded by felsic to intermediate porphyries. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and is focused along lithological contacts, within stockwork and tensional vein arrays and within shear zones. The main mineralised zone has a length in excess of 1.9 km and an average width of 40 m in the Jubilee workings but is generally narrower to the north in the Hampton -Boulder workings. • Mount Marion: • The Mount Marion deposit is located on the eastern side of the Coolgardie Domain within a flexure in the Karramindie Shear Zone. It is hosted within a sub-vertical sequence of meta- komatiites intercalated with metasediments that have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Gold mineralisation occurs in a footwall and hangingwall lode, each ranging in thickness from 2 to 15m. The mineralisation plunges steeply to the west and is open at depth. • Mount Martin: The Mount Martin Tribute Area, is located within a regional scale north-northwest trending Archean Greenstone Belt. Within the Mount Martin - Carnilya area, the greenstone belt comprises a mixed sequence of ultramafic (predominantly komatiitic) and fine-grained, variably sulphidic sedimentary lithologies with subsidiary mafic units. Known gold and nickel mineralisation at the Mount Martin Mine is associated with a series of stacked, westerly dipping, sulphide and quartz-carbonate bearing lodes which are mainly hosted within intensely deformed and altered chloritic schists sandwiched between talc-carbonate ultramafic lithologies. • Pernatty: The Pernatty deposit is hosted within a granophyric phase of a gabbro and is controlled by a structurally complex interaction of a number of major shear zones. Shearing has altered the original granophyric quartz dolerite to a biotite-carbonate-plagioclase-pyrite schist. The sequence has also been intruded by mafic and felsic porphyritic dykes, which are also mineralised.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • The CMGP is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.
		FGP • The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. • The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. • The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 1g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • No metal equivalent values are stated.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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