WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Announcement
18 December 2018

Big Hit excites at Starlight Mine (Fortnum Gold Project) 78.26 m at 5.23 g/t Au in hole WGU0089

Westgold Resources Limited (**ASX:WGX**) (**Westgold**) is pleased to advise that it has now fully refurbished the Starlight underground mine at Fortnum and commenced development of its first virgin lodes.

Coincident with that outcome drill access sites allowing targeted drilling of the ore system down-plunge have been established.

Westgold is pleased to advise that the northernmost down-plunge hole from its ongoing drilling program beneath the current ore reserves has returned a highly positive result.

The aggregated Starlight ore system has returned an intercept of 78.26m at 5.23 g/t Au from 110.2 metres in diamond hole WGU 0089.

Importantly, the intercept includes down-plunge continuity of the key higher grade zones that make up stoping areas within the mine. These include separate intercepts of 15.5m at 14.84 g/t, 3.36m at 13.94 g/t, 4.28m at 5.75g/t and 4.35m at 4.77g/t corresponding to separate sub-parallel lodes.

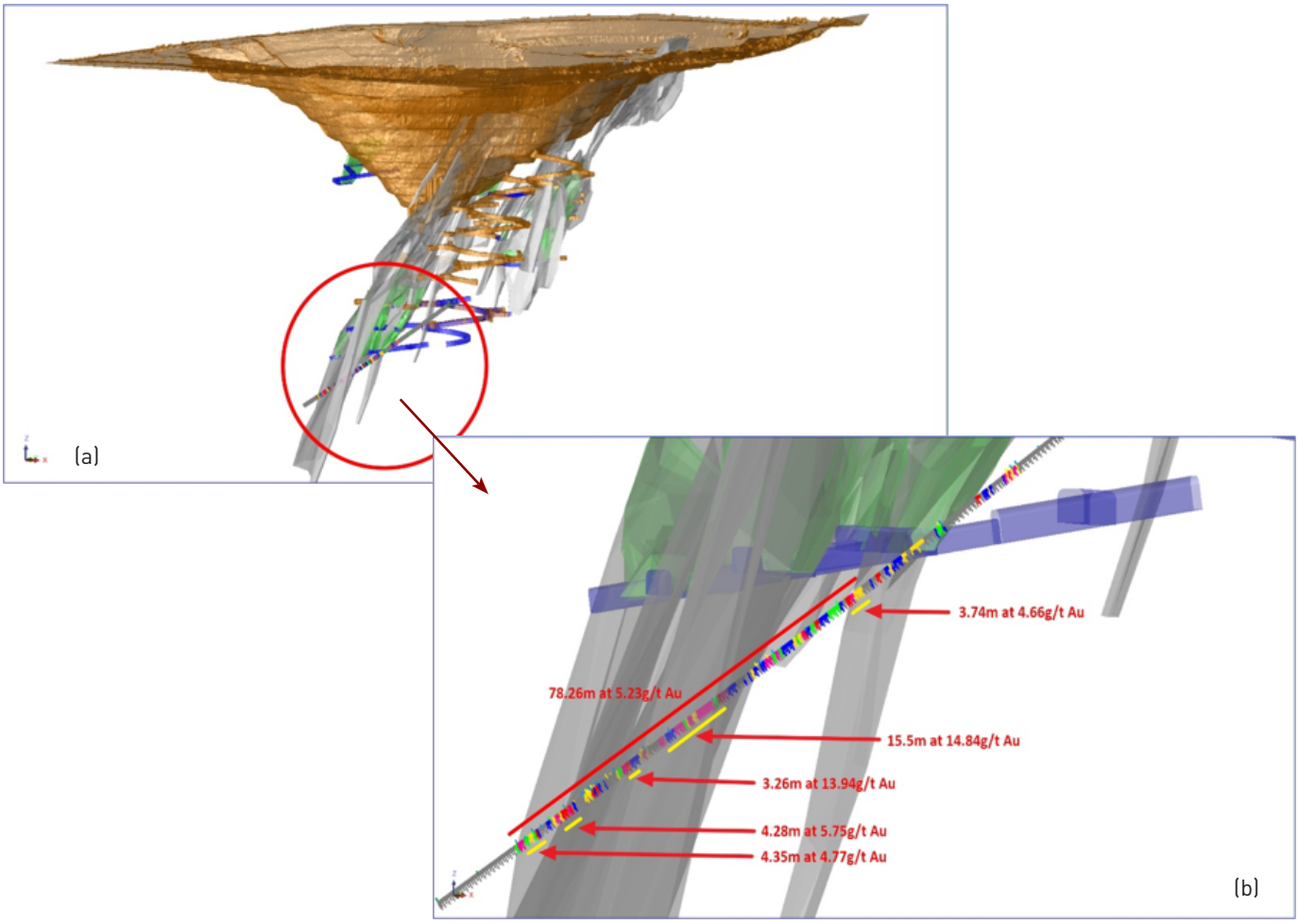

Figure 1 – (a) Starlight Mine showing existing pit and historic development (brown), Westgold current and planned development (blue), Starlight lodes (grey) and WGU0089, and (b) WGU0089 showing interval details.

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The intercept is an excellent start to evaluation and development of the Starlight deep ore system and show that the down-plunge continuity of the ore system is exciting and of high grade. Further drilling results are expected to follow in the Group's next quarterly report.

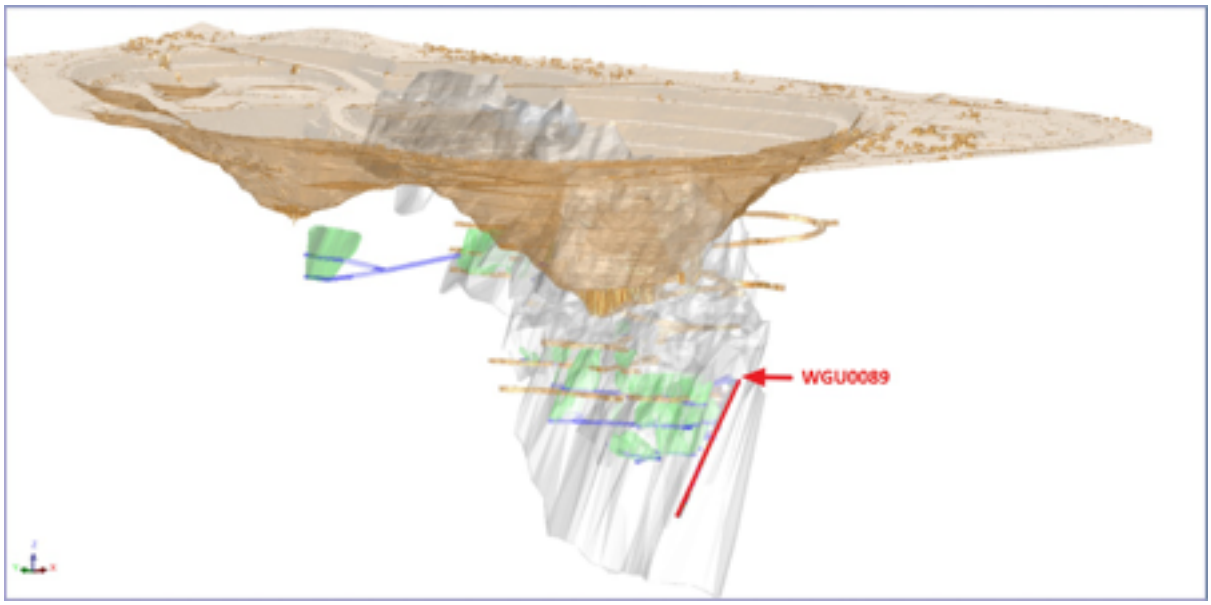

Figure 2 – Starlight Mine showing positon of WGU0089 relative to modelled plunge of the mineralisation.

The Starlight ore system is in its infancy with historic development of only 5 levels (100m vertical) beneath the open pit which produced 612,000 tonnes at 5.8 g/t recovered before the mine closed in 2001.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight Complex	WGU0089	7,198,637	636,790	233	78.26m at 5.23g/t Au	110.2	-36	244
	Including				3.74m at 4.66g/t Au	110.2		
	Including				15.5m at 14.84g/t Au	141.0		
	Including				3.26m at 13.94g/t Au	163.0		
	Including				4.28m at 5.75g/t Au	174.4		
	Including				4.35m at 4.77g/t Au	184.1		

Table 1 WGU0089 interval details. Collar coordinates are MGA 94 Zone 50.

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JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – GOLD DIVISION
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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.	• Historic Diamond and RC, limited AC drilling. • Diamond drilling sampled according to mineralisation and lithology resulting in 10cm to 1.5m samples. Half core crushed, pulverised and split to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. • Drill cuttings were extracted from RC and AC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval was transferred directly to a three tier riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The three kilogram sample was pulverized and split to produce a 30g charge for analysis by Fire Assay. • Field standards and duplicates inserted in at 1:20. • Data used in the resource estimation of the Starlight Group of deposits has been gathered from historic Diamond and RC drilling. The RC drilling was undertaken using face sampling RC hammers with 5.5 inch bit.
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.	• Diamond drilling utilised 10-200m RC pre-collars to penetrate transported cover and weathered rock then continued as NQ core. Core was oriented by down-hole spear. • Underground diamond holes were drilled entirely as NQ core. • AC Drilling was undertaken using NQ equivalent face sampling shoe bits. • Reverse circulation recorded recovery and moisture for 1m samples. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. Statistical analysis of sample quality for samples over an Au bottom cut of 0.1ppm indicates no sample bias.
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.	• Diamond drilling recorded rock hardness, recovery and RQD. Core recovery was good.
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	• Logging is primarily of a qualitative nature, with quantitative logging of vein material and sulphides. Lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure is routinely recorded. • RC and AC chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource Estimate. • Diamond core was visually inspected, recording data as above. In addition, orientation of structures and RQD was recorded. Photographs of each core tray were taken wet. • 100% of mineralised intersections have been logged.

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.	• Diamond core samples to be analysed were taken as half core. Sample mark-up was controlled by geological domaining represented by mineralization, alteration and lithology • RC and AC 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. Field CRM was inserted at end of hole, or in the case of diamond core, within ore zones. • Detailed discussion of sampling techniques and Quality Control are documented in Homestake, Perilya and Gleneagle annual exploration reports 1988-2006 for Fortnum Gold Project (combined reporting group c591_1994). Reports are publicly available on WAMEX. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size.
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.	• Historic assaying of Diamond, RC and AC samples was done by 30g 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 assay results pre 2008 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; • Certified Reference Material (CRM) are inserted at a ratio of 1:20, • 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, reviewed 2014 – RNI.
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.	• Due to the historic nature of the data it is not known if significant intersections were verified by independent or alternative persons • No twin holes have been drilled to verify results. • All drilling data are contained in a SQL database with inbuilt validation checks. A large proportion of the data are also stored as hardcopy reports in the company data library. • No adjustment to assay data was made
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.	• The grid system used for historic Starlight Group drilling is the established Fortnum Mine Grid. Control station locations and traverses have been verified. Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Callie's open pit (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. • A recent LIDAR survey was undertaken and results are in agreement with survey pickups of pits and waste dumps. • Down hole surveys taken by single shot camera every 50m for RC drilling. • Surface Diamond and deep RC drillholes drilled by Perilya were routinely surveyed by Gyro.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Borehole spacing is a nominal 40m x 40m that has been in-filled to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zones of mineralisation throughout the Starlight Group. • In-pit RC grade control drilling utilised a 5m x 5m drill pattern. • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for appropriate Mineral Resource classification. • During historic exploration phases by Homestake and Perilya, RC samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where assays returned results greater than 0.15ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed.
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.	• The dominant drill direction is such that the mineralized structure is intersected approximately perpendicular to strike of the mineralized body. • In the case of in-pit RC grade control holes, the angle of drilling was increased due to pit wall constraints, resulting in oblique mineralisation intersections. • In the case of underground diamond holes, mine infrastructure dictated available positions. As a result the majority of underground exploration diamond holes have been drilled from the foot wall down dip resulting in oblique mineralization intersections. • It is unlikely that bias has been introduced by orientation of sampling.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Unknown – historic data.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Database compilation into Data-shed for data integrity. • Historic sampling methodology review by RNI (2014) • WGX has reviewed the sampling techniques, QA/QC protocols and results as part of the Runge 2009 Starlight Group Mineral Resource verification and review.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Starlight Group of gold deposits is located on Mining Lease 52/132, located 170km north-northwest of Meekatharra at the Fortnum mining centre. The tenement is 100% owned by Westgold Resources Limited through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty Ltd. • The following Royalties apply to the tenement: • o $10/oz after first 50,000oz - Perilya • o 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	• Drilled by RAB, Diamond, RC and AC, assayed gold only, various parties not limited to Eagle Gold, Gleneagle Mining, Perilya and Homestake Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Starlight Group 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, Peak Hill Gold Field, Western Australia. • The deposits are hosted within variably deformed siltstones and felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks. Primary mineralisation is an orogenic lode style, evident as fine to coarse euhedral pyrite within sericite-quartz-carbonate-albite alteration around quartz-carbonate vein stockwork. Veins are spatially associated with high strain zones with adjacent competent rock units, typically located in the footwall of thrust structures. • The group is comprised of the following gold deposits; Starlight, Twilight, Midnight, Trev's, Dougie's, Ricks and Daylight.
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.
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').	• All results reported are downhole width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.

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.

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.