WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

Exploration Highlights

for the period ending 30 September 2019

ASX:WGX

Westgold Resources Limited **(ASX:WGX) (Westgold)** is pleased to release its exploration highlights for the period ending 30 September 2019. Exceptional results were received across all operations including:

Fortnum Gold Operations

- 75 m at 8.15 g/t Au from 49 m in hole WGU0230 at Starlight Lode
- 33 m at 2.78 g/t Au from 60 m in hole WGU0204 at Starlight Lode
- 6.74 m at 6.74 g/t Au from 83 m in hole WGU02018 at Trev's Lode
- 18 m at 9.77 g/t Au from 98 m in hole WGU0214 at Trev's Lode
- 0.8 m at 22.30 g/t Au from 309 m in hole WGC019 at Dougie's Lode
- 10.5 m at 2.86 g/t Au from 9 m in hole WGC029 at Messiah Prospect (true width)
- 19.6 m at 1.80 g/t Au from surface in hole WGC059 at Messiah Prospect (true width)
- 16.8 m at 2.12 g/t Au from 43 m in hole WGC094 at the Regent Prospect (true width)
- 9.1 m at 1.57 g/t Au from 1 m in hole WGC096 at the Regent Prospect (true width)

Meekatharra Gold Operations (all down hole intercepts)

- 25.04 m at 6.32 g/t Au from 50 m in hole SEDD007 at South Emu Lode
- 33.25 m at 4.87 g/t Au from 43 m in hole SEDD010 at South Emu Lode
- 10.30 m at 28.24 g/t Au from 21 m in hole SEDD019 at South Emu Lode
- 11 m at 7.77 g/t Au from 263 m in hole CNDD044 at Consols, Paddy's Flat
- 3.24 m at 15.19 g/t Au from 41 m in hole MUDD015 at Mudlode, Paddy's Flat
- 18.1 m at 3.21 g/t Au from 145 m in hole PRDD088 at Prohibition, Paddy's Flat
- 11 m at 5.45 g/t Au from 78 m in hole PRDD089 at Prohibition, Paddy's Flat
- 0.7 m at 45.59 g/t Au from 163 m in hole VIDD099 at Vivian's, Paddy's Flat
- 1.6 m at 34.46 g/t Au from 59 m in hole VIDD116 at Ingliston's, Paddy's Flat

Cue Gold Operations (all down hole intercepts)

- 13.50 m at 9.82 g/t Au from 64 m in hole BBDD016 at Big Bell
- 9.00 m at 13.33 g/t Au from 35 m in hole BBDD017 at Big Bell
- 14.00 m at 8.55 g/t Au from 87 m in hole BBDD029 at Big Bell

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Preamble

Now that Westgold has advanced its core assets in the Murchison Region through a phase of major capital investment, its three plants are operating at full capacity and it has brought six underground mines into production.

Westgold's underground mines have been significant past producers with over six million ounces of historic production and a further four million ounces in remaining total Mineral Resources. These mines underpin the future of Westgold's Murchison operations and Westgold has made meaningful headway to bringing them back to their past glory.

A key feature of this pool of underground mines is that their average depth of past production (although variable) is only 452 vertical metres which compares favourably with our peer group mines that are approaching an average of nearly one kilometre in depth.

Considering that the average mine advances only 50 vertical metres per annum, there remains substantial growth in each of these mines not only to reach the average but to extend beyond this level.

Over the ensuing years and as Westgold has managed to achieve in the past three years, the progressive replacement of reserves by the continual upgrading of resources has exceeded the rate of depletion.

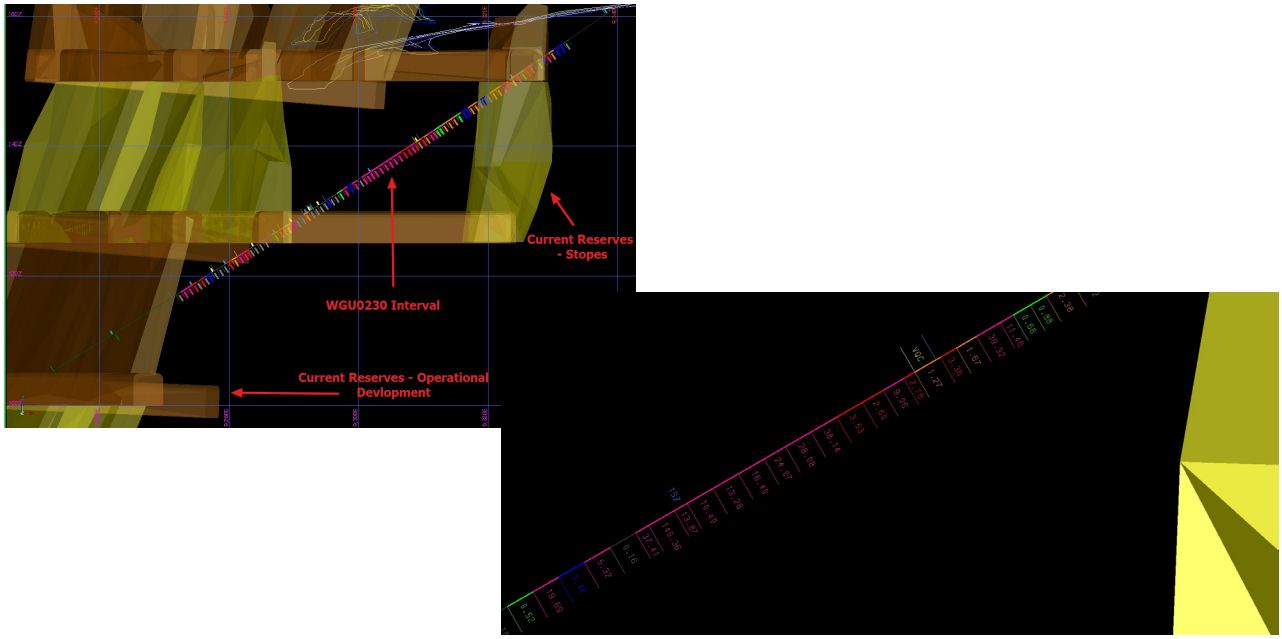
Now that the intensive phase of growth capital on plant refurbishment and mine development to re-establish these mines has began to wane, Westgold will turn its focus toward delivering the growth in both short-term and deeper extensions to these already prolific mines.

This is reflected in the exceptional results returned from the operations over the past quarter summarised below:

Fortnum Gold Operations (FGO)

Fortnum has been the standout exploration success story for Westgold this quarter, with further drilling extending the Starlight lode system. As the Starlight underground mine progresses beyond historical mining, drilling still reveals surprises such as WGU0230 where an intercept of 75 m at 8.15g/t Au was returned (estimated true width of circa 55 m).

Whist the raw assay result in itself is spectacular, what is most pleasing is the location of the interval commencing from 154 mRL, which is above the current decline base, and largely outside of current reserve shapes as planned for the upcoming levels. The magnitude of this intercept is depicted in the attached images compared to planned ore reserve shapes.



Further results from resource definition also returned **33 m at 2.78 g/t Au from 60 m in WGU0204** also at Starlight. Returns of **6.4 m @ 6.74 g/t from 83 m in WGU0218 and 18 m at 9.77 g/t Au from 98 m in WGU0214** in the parallel Trev's Lode continue to demonstrate its potential as a secondary source of production. The first stope from Trev's was mined during the quarter.

To compliment these fantastic results a surface diamond rig was also active last quarter at Fortnum, testing down-plunge of the main Starlight lodes, as well as defining the extents of peripheral lodes which cannot be targeted from current underground drilling platforms. Unfortunately the first deeper hole wandered from target and failed to intersect the mine host sequence. A second deep hole has been completed with results expected in the ensuing quarter.

Surface drilling also tested the poorly evaluated Dougie's lode hole beneath the old open pit and successfully proved extensions of the expected narrow but high-grade mineralisation with a hit of **0.8 m @ 22.3g/t from 309 m in WGC019**. The Dougie's lode is presenting as a new underground mining opportunity accessible from existing Starlight infrastructure.

Additionally, short surface RC dilling programs were completed at the Messiah and Regents Prospects at Laboucher, approximately 12 km north of the plant. RC intercepts such as **10.5 m @ 2.86 g/t from 9 m in hole WGC039, 25.9 m @ 1.36 g/t from 29 m in hole WGC057 and 19.6 m @ 1.80 g/t from surface in hole WGC059** show that there may be open pit mining potetial at the Messiah prospect. Similarly, intercepts such as **16.8 m @ 2.12g/t from 43 m in hole WGC094 and 9 m @ 1.57g/t from 1 m in hole WGC059** also show promise for open pit mining.

Refer to Appendices for all significant (>5 gram x metre) intercepts during the quarter.

Meekatharra Gold Operations (MGO)

Repeating the pattern of previous quarters, the Meekatharra Gold Operation's flagship underground mine Paddy's Flat has once again produced its regular suite of high grade results from the Prohibition, Vivian's – Consol's and Mudlode ore systems.

However, the star of the show at Meekatharra this quarter has been the South Emu underground mine at the satellite Reedy mining centre. South Emu has recently achieved steady state production, partially off the back of the largest underground drilling campaign undertaken since commencement of mining. This drilling program has been hugely beneficial for the project in that it has clarified the structural and geochemical controls on mineralisation, provided adequate definition of ore geometry resulting in more efficient mine designs, and most significantly demonstrated mineralisation grades and widths which are in excess of initial expectations, and thus will have a significant positive impact on the economics of the project as a whole.

Results such as **25.04 m at 6.32g/t Au from 50 m in 19SEDD007, 33.25 m at 4.87 g/t Au from 43 m in 19SEDD010 and 10.3 m at 28.24 g/t Au from 21 m in 19SEDD019** demonstrate this upside, and Westgold is confident that even though South Emu represents the entrée into the redevelopment of the adjacent, larger, historic Triton mine, that in its own right the project will continue to make a major positive contribution to the success of the Meekatharra Gold Operations.

Refer to Appendices for all significant (>5 gram x metre) intercepts during the quarter.

Cue Gold Operations (CGO)

At CGO infill drilling in the form of the initial sub-level cave definition program commnenced. This drilling will guide development into virgin levels of the Big Bell mine over the coming year. Work to this end has progressed steadily, with the program approximately ⅓ complete at quarter's end.

Pleasingly some of the better results to date have indicated that there is potential for grade upside within the cave, with broad zones of significant grade encountered which are well above historic Big Bell cave production grades, and also significantly above average Run of Mine grades as predicted by Westgold. Whilst results such as **13.50 m at 9.82 g/t Au from 64 m in 19BBDD0016, 9.0 m at 13.33 g/t Au from 35 m in 19BBDD0017 and 14 m at 8.55 g/t Au from 87 m in 19BBDD0029** are from the core of the sub-level zone and are not indicative of likely production grades to be seen over any meaningful period of time, they are clear evidence of the ability of the large, long-life Big Bell mine to underpin Westgold's production targets for its Cue Gold Operations into the future.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, drilling has now commenced on the first of a series of holes aimed at proving the continuity of the prolific Great Fingall and Golden Crown ore systems at large step-outs from their current deepest holes. It is hoped that these holes can demonstrate both the continuity and quality of these major high-grade orebodies at depth.

The Company looks forward to providing updates on the results of this drilling program as they come to hand.

Northern Territory Base Metal Projects

No "on-ground" exploration work was conducted in the Northern Territory during the quarter.

Works are expected to re-commence immediately following the demerger and funding of Castile as a separate entity in the ensuing months.

APPENDIX 1 – TABLES OF DRILL RESULTS
MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Consols Lode - Paddy's Flat	19CNDD044	7,055,940	650,095	274	11m at 7.77g/t Au	263	-43	204
					3.7m at 3.07g/t Au	326		
	19CNDD048	7,055,941	650,095	274	1.36m at 8.02g/t Au	268	-59	230
Mudlode - Paddy's Flat	19MUDD100	7,056,560	650,465	304	1.92m at 3.20g/t Au	70	75	40
	19MUDD103	7,056,560	650,465	305	7.5m at 4.85g/t Au	65	60	101
					3.81m at 4.43g/t Au	80		
	19MUDD104	7,056,560	650,465	305	1.11m at 27.61g/t Au	43	46	115
	19MUDD105	7,056,560	650,465	304	3.24m at 15.19g/t Au	41	41	144
Prohibition Lode - Paddy' Flat	19PRDD005	7,056,126	649,998	251	15.6m at 2.52g/t Au	258	-49	321
	19PRDD006	7,056,126	649,998	251	1.6m at 3.13g/t Au	300	-62	308
	19PRDD071	7,056,215	649,764	234	3.96m at 1.42g/t Au	98	-70	95
					2.93m at 2.52g/t Au	240		
	19PRDD072	7,056,231	649,776	233	1.95m at 3.70g/t Au	102	-77	90
					1.16m at 8.42g/t Au	131		
					5.54m at 1.32g/t Au	134		
	19PRDD073	7,056,231	649,776	233	1m at 6.84g/t Au	132	-67	90
					4m at 2.46g/t Au	143		
					2m at 4.59g/t Au	219		
					4.58m at 5.65g/t Au	224		
	19PRDD088	7,056,335	649,802	231	1.03m at 5.38g/t Au	45	-55	89
					7.45m at 1.48g/t Au	84		
					4.71m at 2.62g/t Au	109		
					3.85m at 3.13g/t Au	124		
					6.35m at 2.98g/t Au	132		
					2m at 6.06g/t Au	140		
					18.1m at 3.21g/t Au	145		
					14.92m at 2.16g/t Au	166		
					7.13m at 2.92g/t Au	187		
					2.23m at 2.43g/t Au	199		
	19PRDD089	7,056,322	649,843	230	11.43m at 5.45g/t Au	78	-55	90
					20.81m at 2.82g/t Au	93		
	19PRDD090	7,056,322	649,843	231	3.25m at 2.47g/t Au	17	-42	90

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivians Lode-Paddy's Flat	19VIDD099	7,056,522	650,476	246	2m at 4.02g/t Au	66	-9	224
					0.8m at 14.42g/t Au	89		
					0.7m at 45.58g/t Au	163		
Ingliston Lode - Paddy's Flat	19VIDD109	7,056,539	650,457	302	3.28m at 1.56g/t Au	116	20	266
	19VIDD112	7,056,559	650,458	303	0.6m at 32.41g/t Au	70	28	278
					1m at 6.85g/t Au	86		
	19VIDD113	7,056,559	650,458	301	2m at 2.95g/t Au	48	10	284
					0.35m at 21.02g/t Au	52		
					4m at 1.39g/t Au	92		
	19VIDD114	7,056,559	650,458	300	6m at 8.57g/t Au	52	-18	281
					4m at 2.22g/t Au	67		
	19VIDD115	7,056,566	650,462	303	1.13m at 7.35g/t Au	32	27	309
					6m at 2.02g/t Au	52		
					0.77m at 22.75g/t Au	136		
	19VIDD116	7,056,567	650,462	301	1.6m at 34.46g/t Au	59	-10	315
	19VIDD117	7,056,569	650,464	303	1m at 20.07g/t Au	40	32	346
					2.15m at 2.57g/t Au	127		
					4m at 3.21g/t Au	157		
	19VIDD118	7,056,569	650,464	302	1m at 10.10g/t Au	50	15	339
					1m at 7.01g/t Au	76		
	19VIDD119	7,056,569	650,464	300	1.48m at 9.93g/t Au	75	-22	344
					1m at 14.10g/t Au	82		
South Emu-Triton Mine	19SEDD001	6,997,613	625,626	365	11m at 1.01g/t Au	85	-29	321
	19SEDD002	6,997,613	625,626	365	4m at 2.24g/t Au	53	-42	315
	19SEDD003	6,997,612	625,626	365	9.55m at 0.95g/t Au	16	-31	308
	19SEDD004	6,997,612	625,626	365	12.89m at 0.95g/t Au	15	-36	294
	19SEDD005	6,997,612	625,625	365	7m at 4.10g/t Au	43	-32	284
	19SEDD006	6,997,610	625,625	365	29m at 1.88g/t Au	55	-54	278
	19SEDD007	6,997,588	625,540	340	25.04m at 6.32g/t Au	50	-24	32
	19SEDD008	6,997,587	625,540	340	4.86m at 1.39g/t Au	41	-25	42
	19SEDD009	6,997,587	625,540	340	6.33m at 6.46g/t Au	46	-38	45
	19SEDD010	6,997,586	625,540	341	33.25m at 4.87g/t Au	43	-18	49
	19SEDD011	6,997,585	625,540	340	3.95m at 13.94g/t Au	35	-57	70
	19SEDD012	6,997,586	625,540	340	2.11m at 9.41g/t Au	25	-32	54

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
South Emu-Triton Mine	19SEDD013	6,997,585	625,540	341	26.71m at 1.86g/t Au	35	-21	66
	19SEDD015	6,997,585	625,540	341	3.79m at 1.50g/t Au	28	-14	79
	19SEDD016	6,997,584	625,540	340	3.45m at 2.95g/t Au	46	-55	97
	19SEDD018	6,997,584	625,540	341	7.25m at 2.15g/t Au	29	-27	90
	19SEDD019	6,997,572	625,538	341	10.3m at 28.24g/t Au	21	-18	94
	19SEDD020	6,997,572	625,538	340	8.14m at 2.74g/t Au	36	-40	94
	19SEDD021	6,997,572	625,537	341	9.55m at 3.89g/t Au	23	-27	105
	19SEDD023	6,997,571	625,537	341	8m at 2.08g/t Au	21	-17	114
	19SEDD025	6,997,571	625,537	341	5m at 1.91g/t Au	23	-25	129
	19SEDD026	6,997,570	625,537	340	4.4m at 10.04g/t Au	26	-47	140

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell Underground	19BBDD0011	6,978,112	565,013	-98	8.0m at 4.50g/t Au	59	6	62
					1.10m at 9.28g/t Au	81		
	19BBDD0012	6,978,112	565,013	-98	9.10m at 3.70g/t Au	56	3	84
	19BBDD0013	6,978,112	565,013	-98	8.85m at 3.16g/t Au	53	5	101
					5.0m at 3.70g/t Au	79		
	19BBDD0014	6,978,112	565,013	-98	4.50m at 7.54g/t Au	73	-14	64
	19BBDD0015	6,978,112	565,013	-98	0.63m at 11.83g/t Au	60	-18	84
					10.94m at 4.62g/t Au	66		
	19BBDD0016	6,978,112	565,013	-98	13.50m at 9.82g/t Au	64	-17	102
	19BBDD0017	6,978,035	564,984	-87	9.0m at 13.33g/t Au	35	-13	97
					4.15m at 3.64g/t Au	41		
	19BBDD0018	6,978,042	564,988	-86	14m at 3.57g/t Au	52	-35	86
					3.8m at 3.15g/t Au	68		
	19BBDD0019	6,978,042	564,988	-86	17m at 4.49g/t Au	40	-11	58
	19BBDD0020	6,978,042	564,988	-86	9.0m at 3.29g/t Au	58	-28	56
					7.23m at 1.78g/t Au	70		
	19BBDD0021	6,978,042	564,988	-86	3.0m at 5.32g/t Au	75	-46	85
					3.53m at 5.25g/t Au	91		
	19BBDD0025	6,978,013	564,977	-116	11.0mat 6.0g/t Au	51	-28	78
	19BBDD0026	6,978,013	564,977	-116	16.0m at 5.97g/t Au	67	-40	79

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell Underground	19BBDD0027	6,978,013	564,977	-116	9.5m at 5.29g/t Au	68	-4	99
					6.0m at 5.23g/t Au	79		
	19BBDD0028	6,978,013	564,977	-116	5.5m at 5.33g/t Au	68	-7	84
	19BBDD0029	6,978,013	564,977	-116	6.0m at 2.8g/t Au	80	-17	117
					14m at 8.55g/t Au	87		
					4.0m at 1.92g/t			
	19BBDD0030	6,978,013	564,977	-116	12m at 8.63g/t Au	79	-19	98
					5m at 4.08g/t Au	92		
	19BBDD0031	6,978,013	564,977	-116	13m at 6.02g/t Au	80	-21	85
	19BBDD0038	6,978,111	565,013	-98	5.8m at 5.31g/t Au	122	-33	51
					4.38m at 8.76g/t Au	30		
	19BBDD0039	6,978,111	565,013	-98	6.0m at 3.1g/t Au	88	-29	67
					5.0 m at 3.28g/t Au	102		

FORTNUM GOLD OPERATIONS

UNDERGROUND DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight U/G Drilling	WGU0105	7,198,730	636,792	218	3.93m at 1.68g/t Au	86	-14	256
					3.17m at 6.04g/t Au	107		
	WGU0106	7,198,730	636,792	218	4.08m at 4.11g/t Au	83	-15	246
					5.2m at 4.7g/t Au	108		
					2m at 5.92g/t Au	126		
					4.06m at 5.21g/t Au	148		
	WGU0107	7,198,730	636,792	218	4.68m at 2.15g/t Au	93	-23	261
					2.88m at 25.66g/t Au	165		
					2.5m at 5.09g/t Au	195		
	WGU0108	7,198,730	636,792	218	6.1m at 6.03g/t Au	94	-21	250
	WGU0109	7,198,730	636,792	218	6.72m at 13.59g/t Au	167	-29	246
					7.1m at 3.53g/t Au	178		
					6m at 3.51g/t Au	210		
	WGU0110	7,198,730	636,792	218	6m at 2.29g/t Au	109	-29	258
					3m at 3.47g/t Au	172		
					7m at 4.14g/t Au	178		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight U/G Drilling	WGU0201	7,198,616	636,752	182	3m at 3.8g/t Au	23	-7	197
					3m at 4.6g/t Au	36		
					5m at 2.82g/t Au	79		
	WGU0202	7,198,616	636,752	182	24m at 2.02g/t Au	41	-7	211
	WGU0203	7,198,616	636,752	182	5.41m at 3.26g/t Au	24	-7	228
					20m at 3.03g/t Au	45		
					5.9m at 5.16g/t Au	72		
					3.47m at 5.28g/t Au	82		
					1.4m at 4.43g/t Au	91		
	WGU0204	7,198,616	636,752	182	2m at 3.17g/t Au	26	-7	239
					33m at 2.78g/t Au	60		
	WGU0205	7,198,627	636,750	181	6.81m at 6.9g/t Au	27	-7	236
					2.52m at 3.37g/t Au	44		
					2.26m at 2.89g/t Au	67		
					2.4m at 2.32g/t Au	80		
					3.88m at 2.07g/t Au	107		
	WGU0206	7,198,627	636,750	181	9.19m at 5.56g/t Au	43	-7	252
					8.26m at 5.52g/t Au	64		
					17.38m at 2.12g/t Au	88		
					3.88m at 2.67g/t Au	110		
	WGU0207	7,198,627	636,750	181	6.9m at 2.65g/t Au	95	-7	264
					2.68m at 2.63g/t Au	114		
	WGU0229	7,198,608	636,750	182	6.07m at 4.92g/t Au	35	-30	269
					17m at 1.43g/t Au	46		
					2.65m at 7.12g/t Au	115		
					3.02m at 4.12g/t Au	136		
	WGU0230	7,198,608	636,750	182	75m at 8.14g/t Au	49	-33	243
					7.83m at 37.33g/t Au	80		
					4.4m at 13.99g/t Au	102		
					4m at 23.7g/t Au	111		
					3m at 6.5g/t Au	121		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Trev's U/G Drlling	WGU0199	7,198,893	636,574	363	4m at 8.65g/t Au	141	-25	314
	WGU0211	7,198,893	636,574	363	12.4m at 4.24g/t Au	188	-40	300
	WGU0212	7,198,893	636,574	363	3.56m at 3.93g/t Au	108	-23	298
	WGU0214	7,198,893	636,574	363	18m at 9.77g/t Au	98	-22	260
	WGU0216	7,198,893	636,574	363	3.85m at 2.32g/t Au	112	-29	275
					2m at 22.13g/t Au	122		
	WGU0218	7,198,893	636,574	363	6.41m at 6.74g/t Au	83	-17	277
	WGU0227	7,198,984	636,503	350	2.05m at 7.28g/t Au	22	-18	35
					2.25m at 9.06g/t Au	61		
	WGU0228	7,198,984	636,503	350	3.44m at 6.07g/t Au	22	0	51
	WGU0234	7,198,865	636,557	356	1.66m at 3.04g/t Au	105	12	221
	WGU0235	7,198,865	636,557	356	0.84m at 5.5g/t Au	69	2	240
	WGU0236	7,198,865	636,557	356	5.36m at 3.54g/t Au	75	2	229

SURFACE DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS (> 5GM X METRES)

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Dougie's Surface RC	WGC0019	7,199,426	636,552	500	0.8m at 22.31g/t Au Au	309	-50	123
Messiah Surface RC (True width)	WGC0030	7,202,955	627,643	502	9.1m at 1.92g/t Au Au	7	-60	198
	WGC0038	7,202,918	627,672	503	4.9m at 2.27g/t Au Au	16	-60	198
	WGC0039	7,202,927	627,676	502	10.5m at 2.86g/t Au Au	9	-60	198
	WGC0045	7,202,897	627,686	504	7.7m at 1.74g/t Au Au	1	-60	198
	WGC0046	7,202,906	627,689	504	4.2m at 2.05g/t Au Au	7	-60	198
	WGC0048	7,202,848	627,689	506	2.8m at 1.83g/t Au Au	1	-60	198
					4.9m at 1.51g/t Au Au	11		
	WGC0049	7,202,857	627,692	506	2.1m at 1.41g/t Au Au	2	-60	198
					6.3m at 0.91g/t Au Au	14		
	WGC0050	7,202,867	627,696	505	19.6m at 0.82g/t Au Au	17	-60	198
	WGC0051	7,202,876	627,699	505	9.8m at 0.75g/t Au Au	40	-60	198
	WGC0052	7,202,885	627,703	505	5.6m at 1.62g/t Au Au	17	-60	198
	WGC0056	7,202,850	627,711	509	16.8m at 1.77g/t Au Au	14	-60	198
	WGC0057	7,202,860	627,715	509	2.8m at 2.29g/t Au Au	6	-60	198
					25.9m at 1.36g/t Au Au	29		
	WGC0059	7,202,825	627,723	506	19.6m at 1.8g/t Au Au	0	-60	198
	WGC0060	7,202,834	627,727	506	9.1m at 1.18g/t Au Au	30	-60	198

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Messiah Surface RC (True width)	WGC0062	7,202,808	627,738	507	9.8m at 1.02g/t Au Au	3	-60	198
	WGC0063	7,202,818	627,742	507	9.1m at 1.3g/t Au Au	23	-60	198
	WGC0064	7,202,827	627,745	507	14m at 1.2g/t Au Au	45	-60	198
	WGC0067	7,202,811	627,761	507	7m at 1.23g/t Au Au	29	-60	198
	WGC0068	7,202,780	627,771	506	2.8m at 1.32g/t Au Au	0	-60	198
	WGC0075	7,202,771	627,810	509	10.5m at 0.78g/t Au Au	12	-60	198
	WGC0077	7,202,727	627,815	510	11.9m at 1.46g/t Au Au	5	-60	198
	WGC0081	7,202,685	627,842	512	9.1m at 1.18g/t Au Au	8	-60	198
Regent Surface RC (True width)	WGC0089	7,202,534	627,978	518	2.8m at 2g/t Au Au	12	-60	198
	WGC0091	7,202,539	628,002	519	11.9m at 1.09g/t Au Au	25	-60	198
	WGC0093	7,202,485	628,024	518	7.7m at 0.8g/t Au Au	12	-60	198
	WGC0094	7,202,511	628,034	518	16.8m at 2.12g/t Au Au	43	-60	198
	WGC0096	7,202,467	628,039	518	9.1m at 1.57g/t Au Au	1	-60	198
					10.5m at 0.73g/t Au Au	20		
	WGC0097	7,202,494	628,049	518	7m at 1.37g/t Au Au	29	-60	198
					3.5m at 1.92g/t Au Au	42		
	WGC0098	7,202,467	628,060	518	7m at 1.23g/t Au Au	3	-60	198
Trev's Surface RC	WGC0015	7,198,781	636,364	505	4.6m at 3.85g/t Au Au	181	-50	89
	WGC0017	7,198,631	636,386	504	1.7m at 6.37g/t Au Au	189	-75	90

NOTES ON DRILLING RESULTS

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

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

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

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

FORTNUM GOLD OPERATIONS

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

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 '2019 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 4 October 2019 and available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement 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 announcement continues 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 announcement.

Forward Looking Statements
Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Westgold's financial position and strategy. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Westgold to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither 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.	**MGO** • Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the MGO 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 MGO, 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 HGO 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.
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.	
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.	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CGO 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 CGO, 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 CGO 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
		FGO • 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 (WGX) 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.	**MGO** • 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. **CGO** • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGO • 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).
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.	**MGO** • Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; » A 40g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question. **CGO** • Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; » A 40g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGO • 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.	**MGO** • 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. **CGO** • 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. **FGO** • 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. • 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 / WGX was picked up by DGPS on MGA94. Downhole surveys were taken by digital single shot camera every 50m or via a gyro survey tool.

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.	**MGO** • 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. **CGO** • 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. **FGO** • 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.	• For samples assayed at on-site laboratory facilities, samples are delivered to the facility by Company staff. Upon delivery the responsibility for sample security and storage falls to the independent third party operators of these facilities. • For samples assayed off-site, samples are delivered to a third party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	**MGO** • Native title interests are recorded against several MGO tenements. • The MGO 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 MGO, 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. **CGO** • Native title interests are recorded against several CGO tenements. • The CGO 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 CGO, 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. **FGO** • 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 MGO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The CGO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The FGO 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.	**MGO** • The MGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. **CGO** • The CGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt. **FGO** • The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. • The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. • The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 0.5g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (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.

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