WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Announcement
7 September 2017

Westgold to Develop Underground Mines at Reedy's (CMGP)

2.68 m at 109.63 g/t gold from Triton Deeps

The Board of Westgold Resources Limited (**ASX:WGX**) (**Westgold**) is pleased to report on a number of significant gold intercepts it has received from drilling at projects it intends to establish as new underground mines at its Reedy's Mining Centre.

Better results include:

Triton – South Emu Mine

- 5.3 m at 3.61 g/t Au and 9 m at 5.39 g/t Au in hole 17RERD001A.
- 2.9 m at 10.21 g/t Au, 2.33 m at 6.56 g/t Au and 2.68 m at 109.63 g/t Au in hole 17REDR002.

Jack Ryan Mine

- 28 m at 4.09 g/t Au in 17JRRC006.
- 9 m at 3.51 g/t Au in 17JRRC007.

Boomerang – Kurara Mine

- 2.2 m at 6.9 g/t Au in hole 17BMDD001.
- 4.0 m at 4.51 g/t Au and 4.4 m at 4.8 g/t Au in hole 17BMDD002.
- 4.9 m at 11.8 g/t Au and 5.0 m at 8.4 g/t Au in hole 17BMDD003.

Westgold intends to commence underground mining works at Jack Ryan and Triton – South Emu in the December quarter of 2017 and continues to drill at Boomerang - Kurara.

Development Strategy – Reedy's Mining Centre

Westgold is preparing to establish underground mining at the Reedy's Mining Centre as its third high-grade underground production base for its Central Murchison Gold Project (**CMGP**), as a supplement to the Paddy's Flat and Comet underground mines and whilst the much larger Big Bell mine completes dewatering and re-establishment works.

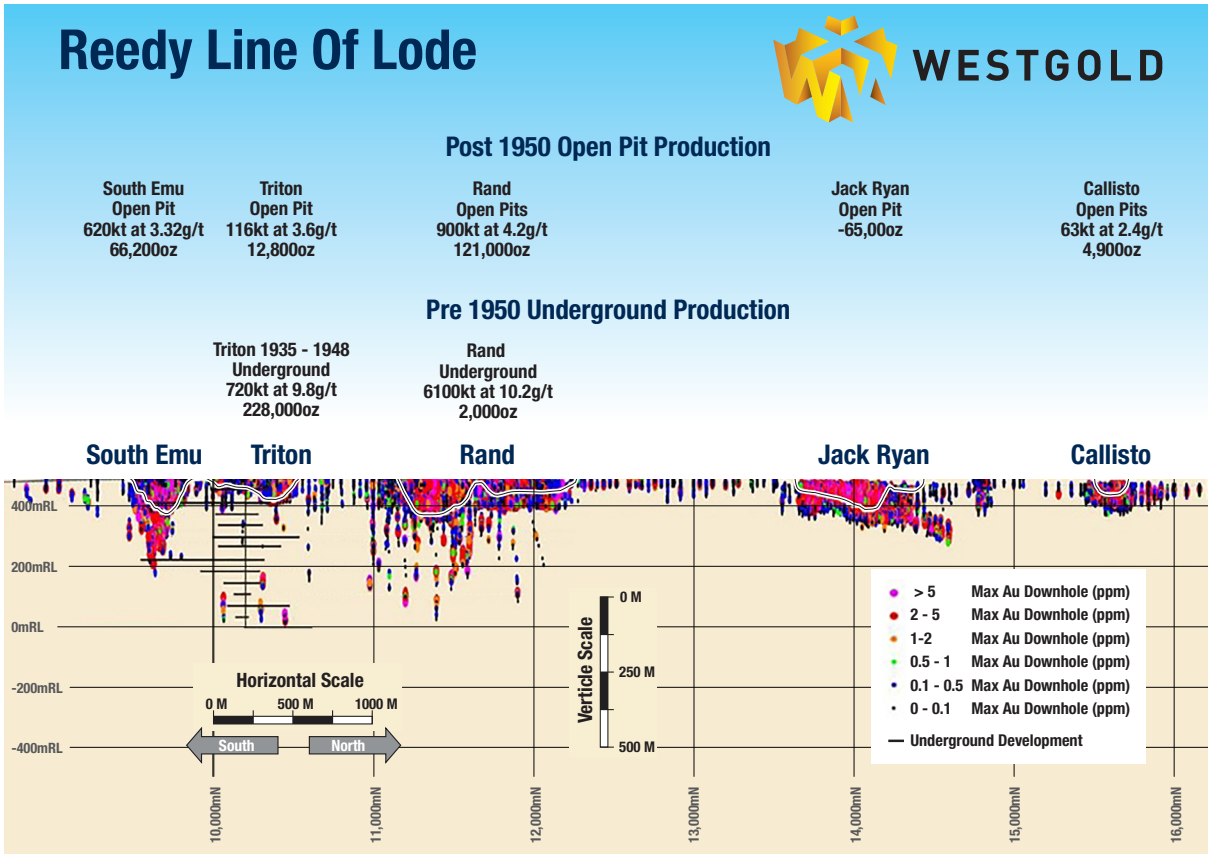
The strategy for Westgold at the CMGP has been to progressively bring on additional underground mines as steady state production is achieved in each mine. The Paddy's Flat mine is in a steady-state and outperforming expectations. The Comet mine is about to transition into stoping and soon thereafter a more balanced production profile. Dewatering and refurbishment at Big Bell has been ongoing for over twelve months and the ultimate re-establishment of the large, sub-level cave mine will gain momentum toward the end of the year when rehabilitation of the decline commences.

In the meantime, significant geological work has presented three underground mining options at the Reedy's Mining Centre approximately 50 km south of the Bluebird Mill.

The immediate plans are to commence a modest underground mine to chase higher-grade ore zone down-plunge from the Jack Ryan open pit. Drilling indicates this system remains open and the current mine plan is poised to take advantage of a continuation of the ore body at depth. At the same time and operated in parallel, Westgold intends to develop the South Emu – Triton orebodies where recent drilling has extended and enhanced the mining potential of the historic Triton system.

In the longer term, Westgold has been drilling to extend the known mineralisation at the Boomerang – Kurara mine in the northern part of the Reedy's line of lode, which was previously developed as an underground mine in the late 1990's. A fourth target remains with the prolific Rand ore system which requires more evaluation and could possibly be accessed from mine development at South Emu-Triton.

The objective of Westgold is to establish a steady production base from Reedy's to support the Bluebird mill after the groups re-establishes the newly acquired Tuckabianna processing plant in the south of the CMGP project area.



South Emu - Triton Mine

The Triton underground mine was operated by Western Mining Corporation Limited from 1935 to 1948 and produced 228,000 ounces (720,000 tonnes at 9.8 g/t recovered) from a shaft mine.

An open pit was mined over the oxide zone in the 1990's which produced 12,000 ounces (116,000 tonnes at 3.6 g/t). A remnant inventory of 115,000 tonnes at 9.6 g/t Au (35,600 ounces) remained in defined blocks at Triton when the mine closed. Exploratory driving along the main structure to the north defined a further remnant inventory 880,000 tonnes at 4.8g/t Au which remained un-mined when the mine closed. Westgold Resources Limited does not consider these historic remnant inventories to constitute Mineral Resource and or Ore Reserves as defined by the JORC Code 2012 edition.

Exploratory driving to the south discovered another ore shoot which was called South Emu. In the 1990's a pit was mined on this ore shoot which produced 66,200 ounces (620,000 tonnes at 3.32g/t).

Drilling has defined total Identified Mineral Resource of 1.49 million tonnes at 3.83 g/t Au (184,600 ounces) beneath the South Emu open pit (refer to ASX announcement of 4 September 2017 for detail). Mining studies have defined an initial Ore Reserve of 290,000 tonnes at 4.25g/t Au (40,000 ounces) which is planned to be mined in a first stage of underground mining immediately beneath the South Emu pit.

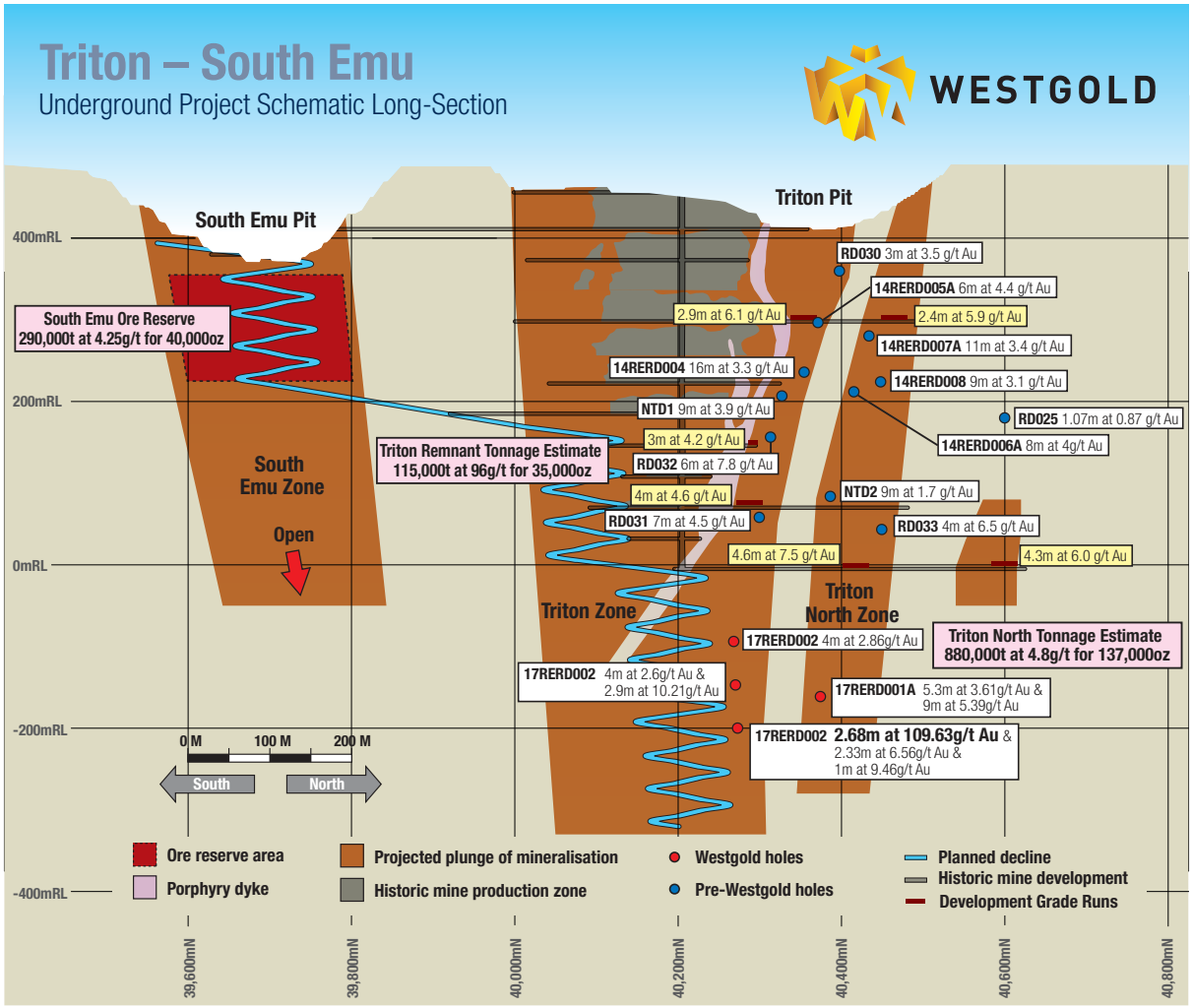


Figure 1: Triton - South Emu project schematic long-section.

Recently completed diamond drilling at Triton has successfully confirmed the remnant positions and proved the mineralised system continues to greater depth as is depicted by the intercepts in 17RERD002 which sit 200 metres below the deepest development in the old mine.

A number of significant intercepts have been received (refer table 1), the most significant being:

- 5.3 m at 3.61 g/t Au and 9 m at 5.39 g/t Au in hole 17RERD001A.
- 2.9 m at 10.21 g/t Au, 2.33 m at 6.56 g/t Au and 2.68 m at 109.63 g/t Au in hole 17REDR002.

It is noted that multiple mineralised intercepts occur and the above refers to downhole (as opposed to true width) intervals only. A schematic cross section showing the projection of the intersections is attached (Figure 2).

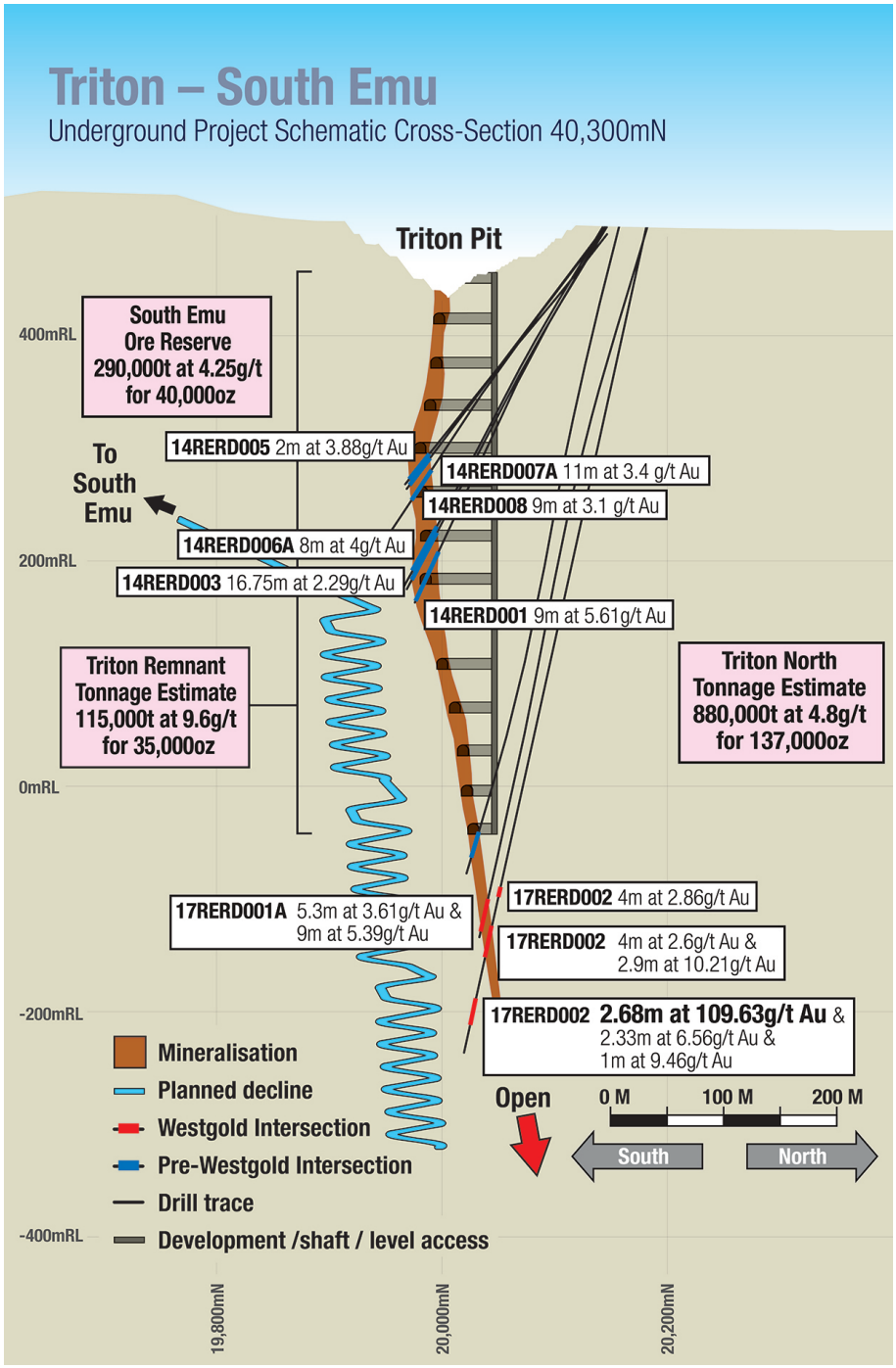


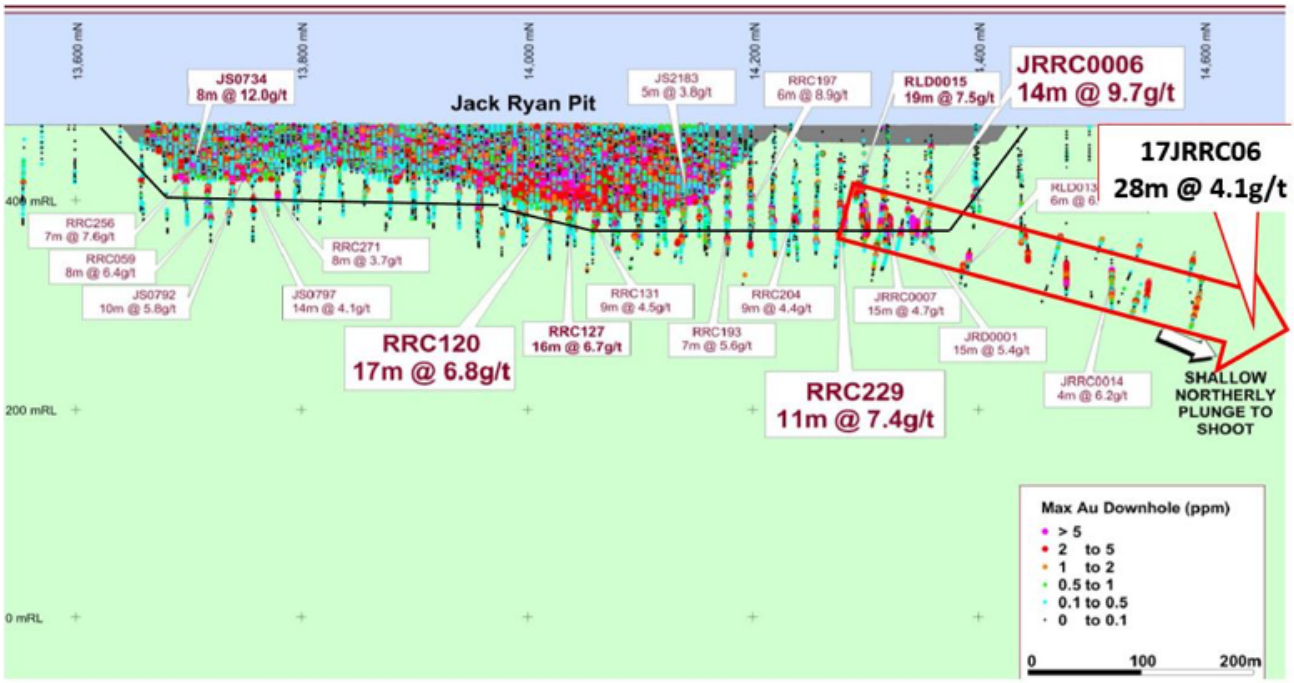
Figure 2: Triton - South Emu schematic cross-section 40,300mN (Reedy Local Grid).

Jack Ryan Underground Mine

Open pit mining is nearing completion at the Jack Ryan open pit. Detailed grade control drilling from the pit floor and along strike has defined a flatly-plunging ore shoot under and to the north of the pit.

Drilling has confirmed the down plunge extent for over 250 m and the intent is to drive the keel of the plunge and retreat mine off the decline. It is estimated that approximately 80 - 120,000 tonnes of viable ore can be extracted. Recent drilling has intercepted a best result of 28 m at 4.1 g/t in hole 17JRRC06 at the far north of the current mine plan, as a result Westgold is currently adapting its original mine plan to provide the optionality to exploit further high-grade mineralisation down-plunge as it is identified.

Refer to the attached Table 1 for drillhole intersection details.



Boomerang - Kurara Mine

The Boomerang - Kurara mine is in the north of the Reedy's line of lode, approximately 4 km north of the Jack Ryan open pit.

The Boomerang lodes was first mined as open pits in the 1990's exploiting a series of ore shoots on up to four sub-parallel lode structures. Total production from the three open pits (Boomerang, Kurara and Central) was approximately 1,920,000 tonnes at 2.36 g/t for 145,860 ounces. Following the pits an underground mine was commissioned, and four levels were developed and stoped on the various lodes prior to mine closure in March 1997. Recorded underground production is 183,684 tonnes at 3.74 g/t for 22,077 ounces. However, this figure is somewhat misleading as there are no locatable production records for the period for July 1996 through to the cessation of underground mining in March 1997. During this period it is reasonable to assume that stoping activities would have been ongoing, and it is worth noting that the recorded stoping grade over the period prior to July 1996 was 4.41 g/t.

Reviews have indicated that the mineralised system has the ounces-per-vertical-metre profile (OVM's) to carry a modern underground mining operation, and diamond drilling has commence with this objective. Only three diamond holes have been completed to date, with best results of:

- 2.2 m at 6.9 g/t Au in hole 17BMDD001.
- 4.0 m at 4.51 g/t Au and 4.4 m at 4.8 g/t Au in hole 17BMDD002.
- 4.9 m at 11.8 g/t Au and 5.0 m at 8.4 g/t Au in hole 17BMDD003.

The Boomerang – Kurara deposit currently has an Inferred resource estimate of 1.23 million tonnes at 3.53 g/t containing 140,000 ounces of gold (refer to ASX announcement of 4 September 2017 for detail). With significant exploration upside in that a postulated fold repeat of the system to the east below a blanket of supergene mineralisation remains largely untested.

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Table 1: Reedy Underground Project drill results

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Boomerang	*17BMDD001*	7,007,809	627,644	458	2.2m at 6.9g/t Au	445	-67	125
	17BMDD002	7,007,962	627,646	458	4.0m at 4.51g/t Au	300	-82	99
					5.8m at 3.00g/t Au	397		
					1.0m at 4.59g/t Au	402		
					5.9m at 2.72g/t Au	407		
					2.45m at 4.92g/t Au	426		
					4.4m at 4.8g/t Au	431		
					1.4m at 4.26g/t Au	439		
	17BMDD003	7,008,085	627,638	458	4.9m at 11.8g/t Au	274	-75	97
					5m at 8.43g/t Au	285		
					6.3m at 2.84g/t Au	319		
					4m at 1.93g/t Au	328		
					0.3m at 8.37g/t Au	446		
Jack Ryan	*17JRRC001*	7,002,367	626,888	473	9m at 1.58g/t Au	141	-90	0
	17JRRC002	7,002,427	626,875	473	37m at 2.41g/t Au	185	-90	0
	17JRRC003	7,002,451	626,880	473	30m at 2.41g/t Au	183	-90	0
	17JRRC004	7,002,505	626,888	474	5m at 7.15g/t Au	225	-90	0
	17JRRC005	7,002,513	626,860	473	12m at 1.78g/t Au	213	-80	99
	17JRRC006	7,002,172	626,822	391	28m at 4.09g/t Au	20	-60	9
	17JRRC007	7,002,171	626,825	391	9m at 3.51g/t Au	14	-65	29
	17JRRC008	7,002,173	626,813	391	7m at 1.06g/t Au	28	-80	9
Triton	17RERD001A	6,998,279	625,866	496	5.3m at 3.61g/t Au	670	-77	279
					9m at 5.39g/t Au	688		
	17RERD002	6,998,174	625,848	497	4m at 2.86g/t Au	602	-77	278
					4m at 2.6g/t Au	657		
					2.9m at 10.21g/t Au	663		
					2.33m at 6.56g/t Au	698		
					1m at 9.46g/t Au	713		
					2.68m at 109.63g/t Au	726		

Interval widths are down hole, collar coordinates are MGA 1994 Zone 50. Note that holes ID's in italics have been previously reported by Westgold Resources Limited (refer to Westgold Resources Limited's quarterly reports of 31 March 2017 and 28 July 2017).

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 report entitled 'Annual Update – Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves' created by Westgold Resources Limited on 4 September 2017 and is available to view on Westgold Resources Limited'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 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 announcement.

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.	**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.
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
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.
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.	**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.

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.	**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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**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.
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.	**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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**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.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 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.	**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.
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.

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.