WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

Quarterly Report

for the period ending 30 September 2018

ASX:WGX

Highlights

- Quarterly gold output was steady at 64,037 ounces of which 61,037 ounces was directly attributable to Westgold's operations.
- Group gold operations generated EBITDA (un-audited) of $11.9 million for the quarter.
- Group gold operations saw quarterly cash costs (C1) steady at A$1,406/oz with the rolling twelve month cash costs (C1) being A$1,380/oz.
- The Meekatharra Gold Operations had a steady gold output and cash costs reduced by 13% to A$1,188/oz, AISC reduced to A$1,389/oz.
- The Tuckabianna Plant at Cue Gold Operations had its second full quarter of production after commissioning which saw gold production increase by 40% to 12,557 ounces as plant capacity reached target levels.
- The Fortnum Gold Project has its fifth consecutive quarter of gold output with production rising marginally to 13,394 ounces at a cash cost of A$1,312/oz and AISC of A$1,444/oz.
- The Higginsville Gold Operations remained problematic for the group with higher unit costs and Westgold continues to work on an acceptable forward strategy for the project.
- The contract mining business unit generated an operational profit during the quarter as the rebuild and re-invigoration plan gained momentum.
- Big Bell advanced significantly toward production with drilling defining a new ore position to the south which will enable early production from the mine in the coming quarter.
- Many exciting exploration results were delivered from Westgold's projects including what appears to be an interesting VMS horizon in Bryah Basin stratigraphy at Fortnum Gold Operations.

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Executive Summary

The September 2018 quarter witnessed excellent progress on a number of fronts in the continued growth of Westgold. Overall gold output was steady despite 40% of the Higginsville Gold Operations (**HGO**) plant capacity being allocated to toll processing. Cash operating costs fell as the projects matured and the impact of contract mining unit improvements began to impact.

The Meekatharra Gold Operations (**MGO**) continued with a steady output of 25,298 ounces in-line with the previous quarter and both cash costs and total costs of production improved markedly, reflecting the improved productivity and unit costs achieved by the contract mining unit.

The Cue Gold Operations (**CGO**) completed its second full quarter of gold output following the commissioning of the Tuckabianna Processing Plant. Gold output increased by 40% in-line with plant throughput increasing to targeted levels. As planned in the ramp-up, open pit mining commenced at Day Dawn which should see further improvement in gold output as open pit ores replace low grade tailings in the blend in the coming quarter. Cash costs were in-line with expectations at this stage of the ramp-up. The Big Bell mine remains on schedule with new development to commence before year-end to re-establish the main sub-level caving operation. The maiden underground exploration program successfully outlined a new ore position to the south of the caving operation enabling ore production to commence at a modest level during the coming quarter.

The Fortnum Gold Project (**FGP**) had steady gold output for the quarter as grade increased. Plant throughput was lower with the hard chert ores impacting the ability of the plant to achieve planned throughput rates. Throughput has had a slightly negative impact on cash and production costs which should be offset by higher grade in the coming quarter. The first virgin ore at the Starlight Underground Mine is now being developed which should increase average head grade at FGP.

The HGO had 40% of its plant capacity was allocated to toll processing during the quarter. Gold output at the plant was steady at 13,189 ounces of which 9,789 ounces was directly attributable to Westgold ores. Quarterly cash costs and production costs improved but still remained high. Permitting for the Polar Bear gold project advanced with the expectation that mining of the Baloo deposit can commence before year end to improve operational outcomes. Westgold continues to review its long term options for the project.

The contract mining business of Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (ACM) completed the majority of its revamp and recapitalisation. The heavy losses of the previous year have been abated and the business unit generated a modest but positive EBITDA from internal and external works during the quarter. It's outputs and productivity improved during the quarter, positively impacting the operating cost of its internal Westgold contracts. External revenue increased and the division is now operating as expected.

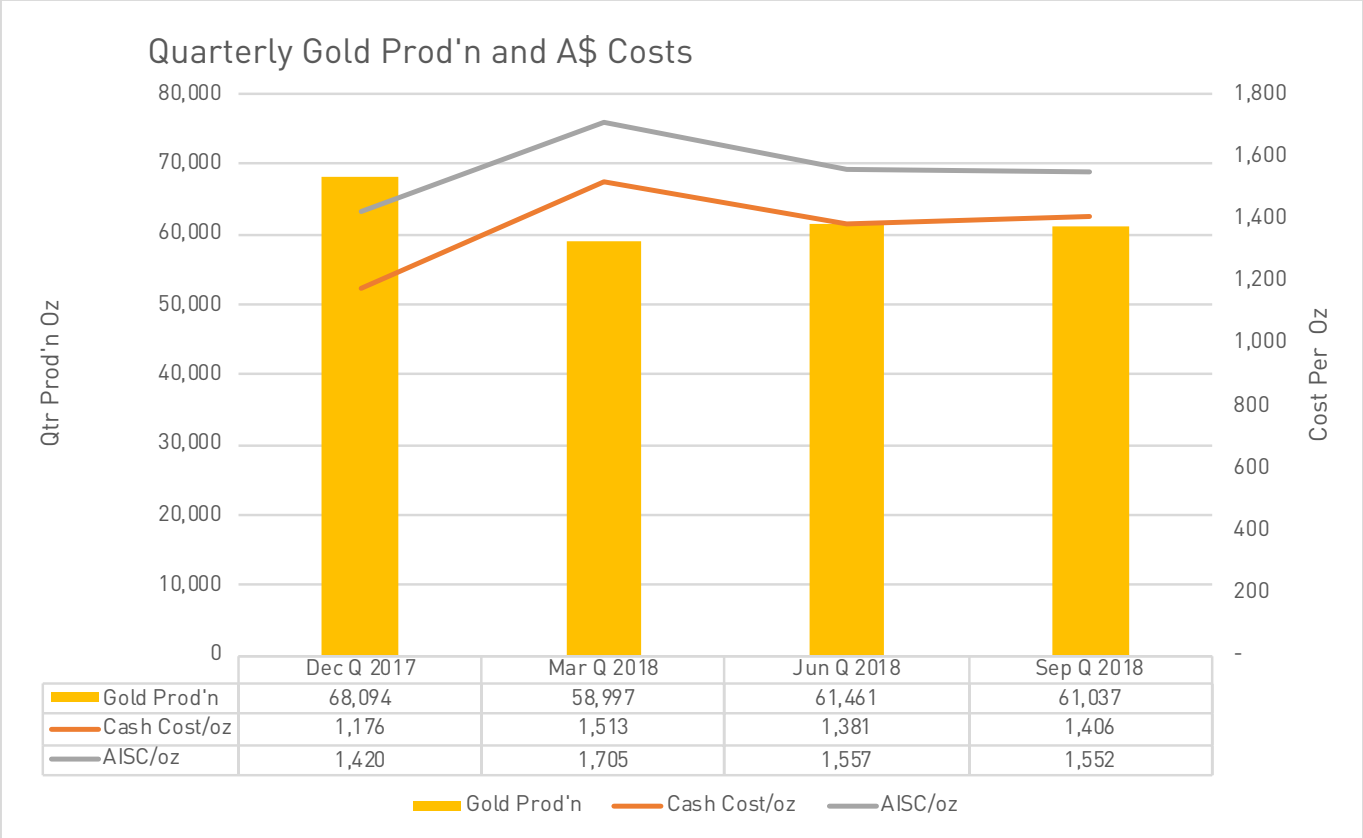
Westgold stated its intent to consider the divestiture of its non-core Battery Metal (lithium) assets and royalties, and its significant polymetallic (gold and base metal assets) as it keeps its core focus on gold production.

Group cash and bullion at the end of the quarter was A$45.2 million.

Safety stats for the quarter are summarised below:

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Higginsville Gold Operations	1	3.4	58.4
Cue Gold Operations	2	8.1	113.2
Meekatharra Gold Operations	0	2.7	110.2
Fortnum Gold Project	0	3.4	113.3
ACM – External Contracts	0	5.08	91.5

Quarterly performance with YTD performance is tabulated and graphed below:



	Dec Q 2017	Mar Q 2018	Jun Q 2018	Sep Q 2018
Gold Prod'n	68,094	58,997	61,461	61,037
Cash Cost/oz	1,176	1,513	1,381	1,406
AISC/oz	1,420	1,705	1,557	1,552

Note: The SKO was divested at the end of the March Quarter 2018 reducing expected forward gold output by approximately 15,000 ounces per quarter.

Operations Report

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

		HGO	MGO	CGO	FGP	Group Quarter	Group Rolling 12 Months
Physical Summary	**Units**						
UG Ore Mined	t	-	139,480	36797	101,806	**278,082**	**1,176,314**
UG Grade Mined	g/t	-	4.19	4,16	2.58	**3.60**	**3.44**
OP BCM Mined	BCM	613,425	233,976	481,438	765,097	**2,093,937**	**9,504,016**
OP Ore Mined	t	152,571	204,383	47,351	146,668	**550,972**	**2,296,753**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.61	1.61	1.99	1.62	**1.65**	**1.56**
Ore Processed	t	245,673	366,787	288,818	210,185	**1,111,462**	**4,387,295**
Head Grade	g/t	1.51	2.60	1.60	2.07	**2.00**	**2.05**
Recovery	%	81.9%	82.4	84.5	95.8	**85.4**	**85.9**
Gold Produced	oz	9,789*	25,298	12,557	13,394	**61,037**	**247,960**
Gold Sold	oz	8,620	24,492	11,440	12,437	**56,988**	**250,928**
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	1,692	1,717	1,720	1,691	**1,708**	**1,674**
Cost Summary							**757**
Mining	A$/oz	686	791	875	926	**821**	**492**
Processing	A$/oz	728**	374	760	432	**523**	**146**
Admin	A$/oz	158	84	86	86	**97**	**(15)**
Stockpile Adj	A$/oz	201#	(57)	(61)	(133)	**(33)**	**1,380**
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/oz**	**1,773**	**1,360**	**1,661**	**1,453**	**1,408**	
Royalties	A$/oz	34	88	34	51	**58**	**64**
Marketing/Cost of sales	A$/oz	3	1	1	1	**2**	**2**
Sustaining Capital		49	99	31	68	**70**	**107**
Reclamation & other adj.	A$/oz	37	12	4	19	**16**	**17**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,896**	**1,393**	**1,730**	**1,444**	**1,544**	**1568**

* Excludes production from toll processing.

** HGO processing cost are net of toll processing credits

Assumes planned plant upgrade at HGO proceeds.

Note: Financials are un-audited numbers. Table subject to rounding errors.

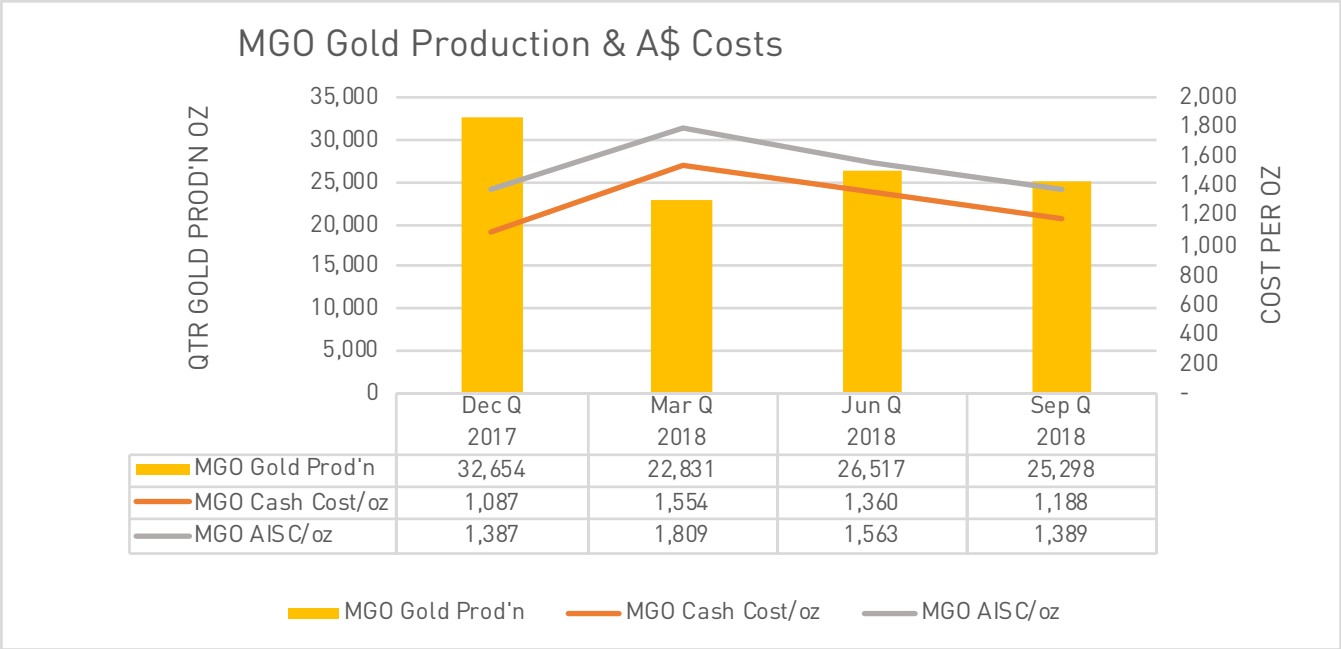
Meekatharra Gold Operations (MGO)

The MGO utilises the Bluebird Processing Plant (1.6 – 1.8 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the northern part of the Central Murchison Region. During the quarter underground mining occurred at the Paddy's Flat, Jack Ryan and South Emu underground mines. This was supplemented with open pit ores mined from the Mickey Doolan and to a lesser extent, the Gibraltar South pit.

Ore processed for the quarter was 366,787 tonnes, down by approximately 8% on the previous quarter as the contract secondary crushing installation was removed. The new permanent secondary circuit will be installed during the coming three months which will provide for increased plant throughput, especially for the harder ores as production from underground mines increases. Positively, unit processing costs fell significantly on a quarter on quarter basis, despite the impacts of higher fuel prices on power generation. Ore feeds during the quarter continued to be dominated by the Mickey Doolan and Prohibition ore types both of which are grind sensitive and consequently have lower gold recoveries.

Gold production for the quarter totalled 25,298 ounces at an average achieved gold sale price of A$1,717 per ounce. The twelve month rolling production output was to 107,300 ounces.

Operating Costs C1 decreased by 13% from the previous quarter to A$1,188 per ounce compared to the rolling twelve month average of A$1,279 per ounce and AISC costs reduced by 11% to A$1,389 per ounce.



	Dec Q 2017	Mar Q 2018	Jun Q 2018	Sep Q 2018
MGO Gold Prod'n	32,654	22,831	26,517	25,298
MGO Cash Cost/oz	1,087	1,554	1,360	1,188
MGO AISC/oz	1,387	1,809	1,563	1,389

MGO Exploration & Development

The steady state MGO has produced a solid quarter of geological results from its two operating underground gold mines and its large open pit at Mickey Doolan.

At the Paddy's Flat underground mine, a substantial current focus of the geology team is the imminent production from the fifth orebody to be exploited from the common Consol's Decline infrastructure, Fatt's. Whilst significant effort has gone into data acquisition and modelling to support the mining of Fatt's, the long-life Vivian-Consol's and Prohibition ore systems have continued to deliver, high-grade results over bulk-minable widths such as 6.6 m at 18.42 g/t Au from 9 m in 18PRDD055 at Prohibition and 6 m at 39.41 g/t Au from 78 m in 18VIDD124 at Vivian-Consol's.

At Westgold's newest underground mine, South Emu-Triton, initial ore development has successfully defined extensions of the western lode which was not previously considered in the mine plan. A follow up drilling campaign is due to commence early in the coming quarter. It is expected that this campaign will provide greater clarity around the path of development for the first three levels of the South Emu section of the mine, and build on the good results received this quarter from surface drilling targeting the zone immediately beneath the historic South Emu open pit, inclusive of 3 m at 13.1 g/t Au from 17 m in 18SERC004 and 9 m at 5.02 g/t Au from 7 m in 18SERC031.

On the open pit front, the large Mickey Doolan open pit is currently on hold for grade control works while the open pit fleet is assisting with the production ramp-up at CGO. Significant result from the grade control campaign such as 10 m at 19.9 g/t Au from 1 m in 18MDGC519 and 11 m at 12.74 g/t Au from 3 m in 18MDGC668 bode well for the return to open pit mining in the new year at Mickey Doolan. Furthermore, significant results in the assays returned to date from the Mickey Doolan – Phar Lap extensional drilling program show the potential inherent to this bulk ore system (24 m at 4.93 g/t Au from 1 m in 18MDRC006 and 54 m at 2.34g/t Au from 16 m in 18MDRC007).

Whilst the near to medium term sources of ore for MGO are well defined and understood, the Company continues to invest in its project pipeline at Meekatharra, to ensure both the longevity of the operation and provide operational flexibility. At quarter's end work is ongoing defining the next tranche of open pit mines in both the Meekatharra North (Five Mile Well, Maid Marion and Sabbath) and Nannine (Aladdin, Golden Shamrock and Caledonian) mining areas. The high-grade potential of the historic Nannine Gold Field in particular is illustrated by a recent extensional hole at Aladdin (18ADRC041) which returned an interval of 24 m at 5.7 g/t Au from 6 m and from hole 18ADRC029 12 m at 16.11 g/t Au below the base of the historic pit.

Cue Gold Operations (CGO)

The CGO utilises the Tuckabianna Processing Plant (1.2 – 1.4 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the southern part of the overall Central Murchison Region.

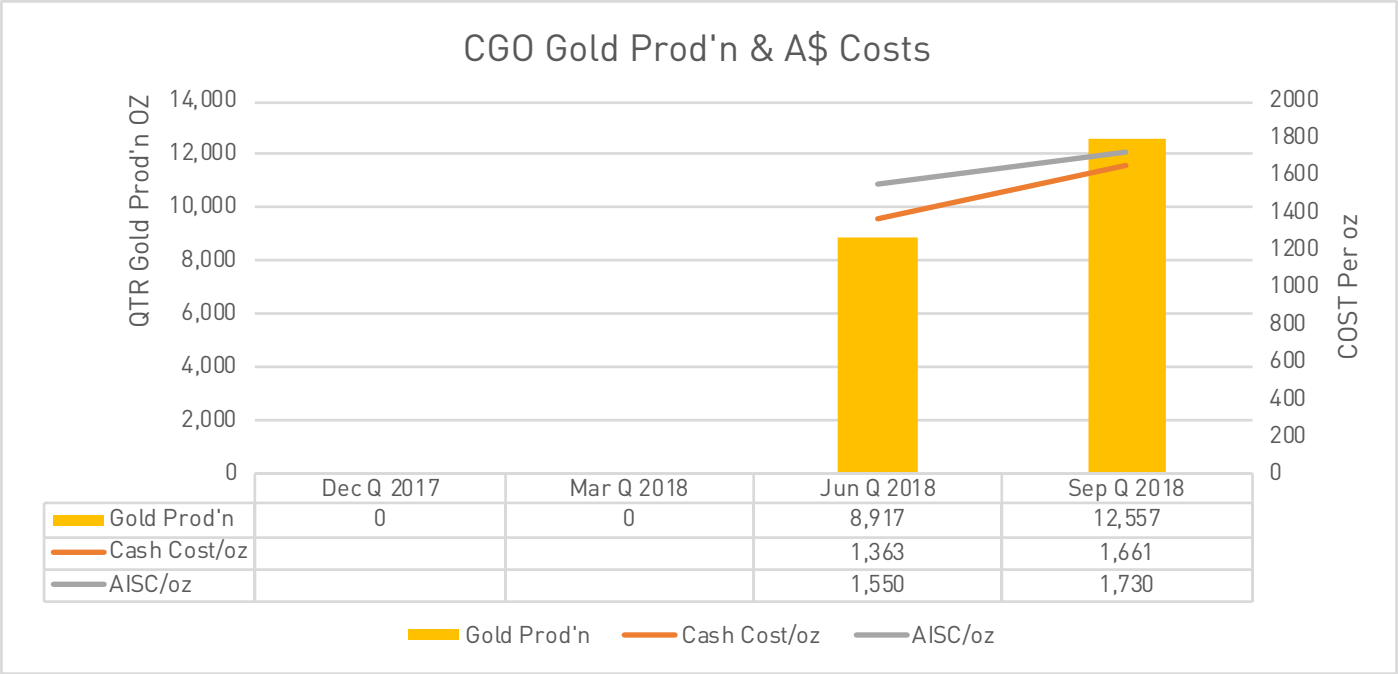
The CGO completed its second full quarter since commissioning with the focus on getting process plant throughput to planned capacity. This was achieved during the quarter with throughput up 40% quarter on quarter to be close to nameplate capacity of 1.2 million tpa.

Ore feed during the quarter continued to be a blend of Comet Underground Mine ore and existing tailings and low grade ore stocks. Open pit mining commenced at the Day Dawn open pit group of Great Fingall, Yellow Taxi and South Fingall. A small amount of this ore began to be blended late in the quarter. These ores will begin to replace the low grade tailings ores in the ensuing six months as planned in the project ramp-up filling the gap until the Big Bell Underground Mine production starts.

Of particular note, the commencement of open-pit mining at Great Fingall is via an in-wall ramp setup which essentially serves as the commencement of the decline into the Great Fingall Underground Mine. The Great Fingall Underground Mine will be slowly progressed but isn't planned to move forward as a key development target until the Big Bell Underground Mine reaches full capacity.

The Big Bell Underground Mine continued to advance rapidly with dewatering and rehabilitation completed to a point where permanent mine services including fixed dewatering, ventilation and secondary egress installations were fully commissioned. The mine remains on track to recommence development for the long-term sub-level cave operation by year end. Successful exploration discovered an ore position south of the planned cave outside the current Ore Reserve which will developed in the ensuing quarter and allow for modest but early production from the Big Bell Underground Mine.

Gold output from CGO's second operating quarter pleasingly increased 40% to 12,557 ounces. Cash costs for the quarter were $1,661/oz reflecting the small margin on the low grade and lower recovery of the historic tailings products used in plant capacity ramp-up. After the initial two quarters since commissioning and during ramp AISC have averaged $1,656/oz.



CGO will in future years be dominated by the Big Bell Underground Mine. Big Bell was a major underground sublevel cave mine which closed in 2003 (due to a sub-A$500 gold price) after producing 2.6 million ounces of gold. Despite this substantial gold production the mine only reached a vertical depth of 540 metres. Drilling has defined the ore system to a depth of approximately 1.4 kilometres containing a total mineral estimate (refer to ASX Announcement of 4 September 2018 for detail) of 1.597 million ounces (13.7 million tonnes at 3.63 g/t Au). The initial mine plan starts with an ore reserve of 0.96 million ounces (10.1 million tonnes at 2.97 g/t Au) in the upper section of this resource which is planned to be mined at approximately one million tonnes per annum for a ten year period. Consequently, the Big Bell Underground Mine will dominate (over 80%) the ore feed into the Tuckabianna Plant over the long term and will add approximately 100,000 ounces per annum to gold output in its own right.

CGO Exploration & Development

The maiden underground drilling program the Big Bell Underground Mine was completed during the quarter, with logging and assaying ongoing at quarter's end. This drilling successfully intersected strong ore to the south of the planned sub-level caving operations which is the primary mining objective for Big Bell.

Pleasingly, observed ground conditions in core have been generally excellent, auguring well for the imminent recommencement of ore driving in the southern area of the mine. Results such as 6.2 m at 9.76 g/t Au from 34 m in BBP0002, 7.8 m at 7.1 g/t Au from 85 m in BBP0003 and 13.7 m at 5.61 g/t Au from 52 m in BBP0005 were returned from both the hanging-wall and foot-wall positions of the Big Bell shear.

A significant campaign of surface resource drilling was also completed at Great Fingall in the Day Dawn region this quarter. Great Fingall is a significant historical producer (1.2 million ounces at 19.5 g/t Au) and is currently the subject of both open pit mining and underground development. Some of the better results returned from the section of the Great Fingall Mineral Resource include 10 m at 18.07 g/t Au from 14 m and 17 m at 8.69 g/t Au from 55 m, both in hole 18GFRC011A.

The Company also recieved a stunning result in grade control at Yellow Taxi of 6 m at 125.49 g/t Au from 24 m 18YTRC142.

Fortnum Gold Project (FGP)

The FGP continued its transition toward underground mining as the dominant ore source during the quarter. The Starlight Underground Mine is now fully rehabilitated with all operating services in place and fully functional. Stoping of remnant ore positions within the Twilight and Starlight lodes enabled quarterly production to increase by a further 30% to 101,806 tonnes at a relatively modest grade of 2.58 g/t Au. Importantly the new decline progressed to enable access to the first virgin ore level by the end of the quarter. Ore driving on this level and subsequent stoping marks a major transition for the operation which should enable ore grade to increase over the ensuing quarters.

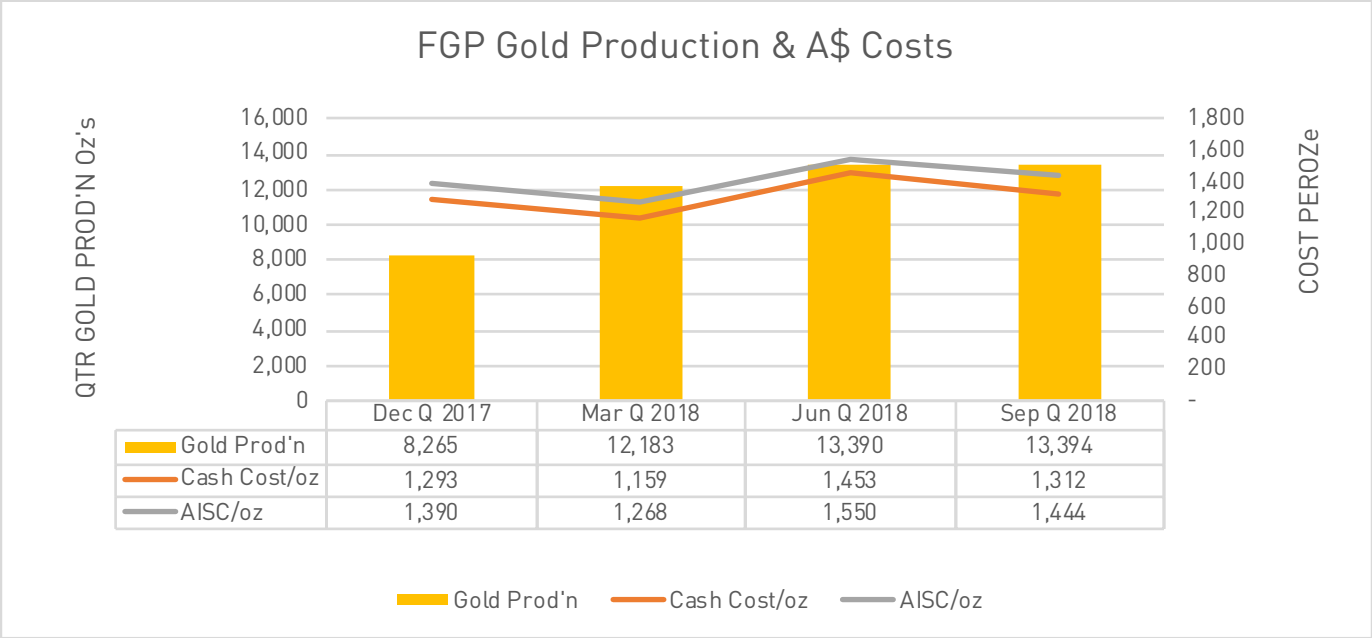
In addition, an independent decline access to the parallel Trev's ore system was established with turn-outs complete and drill positions developed. Trev's sits approximately 100 metres into the hangingwall of the Starlight ore system.

The project is set up to continue its ramp in gold output as mine head grade increases with the development and stoping from the virgin lodes beneath the remnants mined to date.

The open pits continue with a steady performance, however the Yarlaweelor North open pit continued to reveal complex gold distribution, resulting in a negative reconciliation. This was offset by good continuity and grade in the Yarlaweelor South pit. Production from open pits was 146,668 tonnes at a grade of 1.62 g/t Au.

The FGP gold output increased marginally to 13,394 ounces during the quarter. Cash operating costs (C1) for the quarter were A$1,312/oz compared with the rolling twelve month average of A$1,309/oz. The rolling 12-month AISC is A$1,440 per ounce.

Output for the quarter is shown below:



In the past twelve months the Fortnum Processing Plant processed approximately 868,000 tonnes and has struggled to achieve the expected one million tonnes per annum. Modelling of planned ore sources in the coming year suggests that a realistic throughput target is 105 -110 tph or 850 - 900,000 tonnes per annum. Activity levels at the various operations have been re-scheduled for this new target.

Low grade stocks continued to be used in blending to enable better plant throughput and performance. Stock building occurred during the quarter with significant ore in front of the plant.

FGP Exploration & Development

On the geological front, underground drilling works are ongoing, both expanding the footprint of the mineralised system and providing additional geological control for levels currently in the mine plan. Better results returned this quarter include 2.9 m at 19.63g/t Au from 24 m in WGU0077 at Starlight and 3 m at 15.08 g/t Au from 6 m along with 1.2 m at 37.38 g/t Au from 9 m, both in hole WGU0049 at Twilight.

Exploration and resource drilling activities at Fortnum were completed on the Eldorado resource and at the Monarch prospect. Given the well-defined open pit Life of Mine (LOM) plan at Fortnum there is limited urgency to undertake large-scale exploration programs at the present time. Rather the Company looks upon its current project pipeline as an opportunity to either improve the LOM plan outcome or to address short to medium term mining and milling scheduling needs.

In an exciting development, the Company has made what appears to be a discovery of a massive sulphide body within the footprint of the Starlight Underground Mine. This massive sulphide body was intersected in the Twilight 1330 level at the top of a thick 70 metre sequence of interbedded siltstones and shales. The massive sulphide body extends for approximately 15 metres along strike and is up to 50 cm thick where exposed in the drive. The body is variably deformed at its margins but retains layering and lateral zoning: a pyrite-sphalerite dominant zone and a chalcopyrite zone.

Subsequent to this discovery, a zone of quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite veining with associated high-magnesium chlorite alteration was intersected in the Twilight 1315 ore drive in the footwall unit of interbedded siltstones and tuffs. Discovery of this vein system has prompted new interest in base metal potential at FGP, suggesting that the massive sulphide horizon may be more extensive than previously thought and could be the makings of a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) mineral deposit as is much sought after in the Bryah Basin following the discoveries of Degrussa and Monty.

Whilst gold naturally remains the focus of Westgold at Fortnum, the Company intends to devote time and resources to understand what may be a significant opportunity to add value, in what has historically been an underexplored terrain.

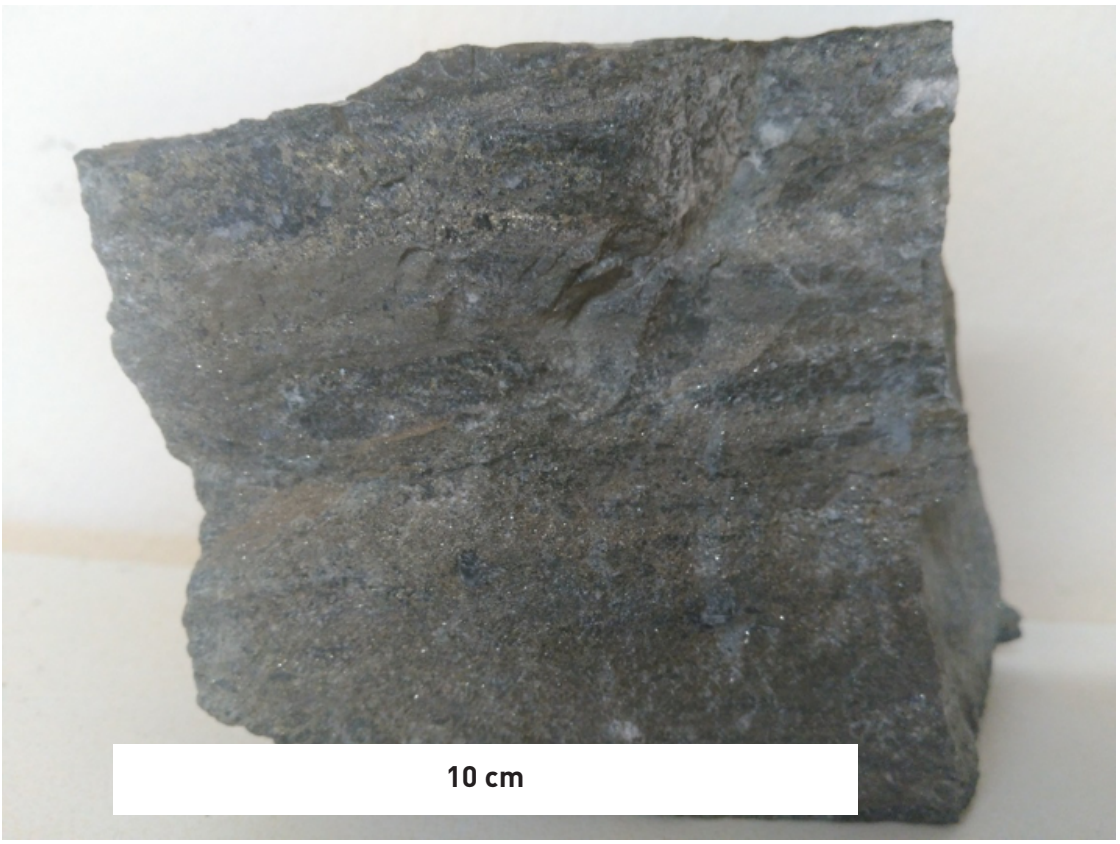


Figure1: Pyrite-sphalerite massive sulphide.
Grab Sample 170919 -01: 7.7% Zn, 1.4% Pb, 3.26 g/t Au, 24 g/t Ag

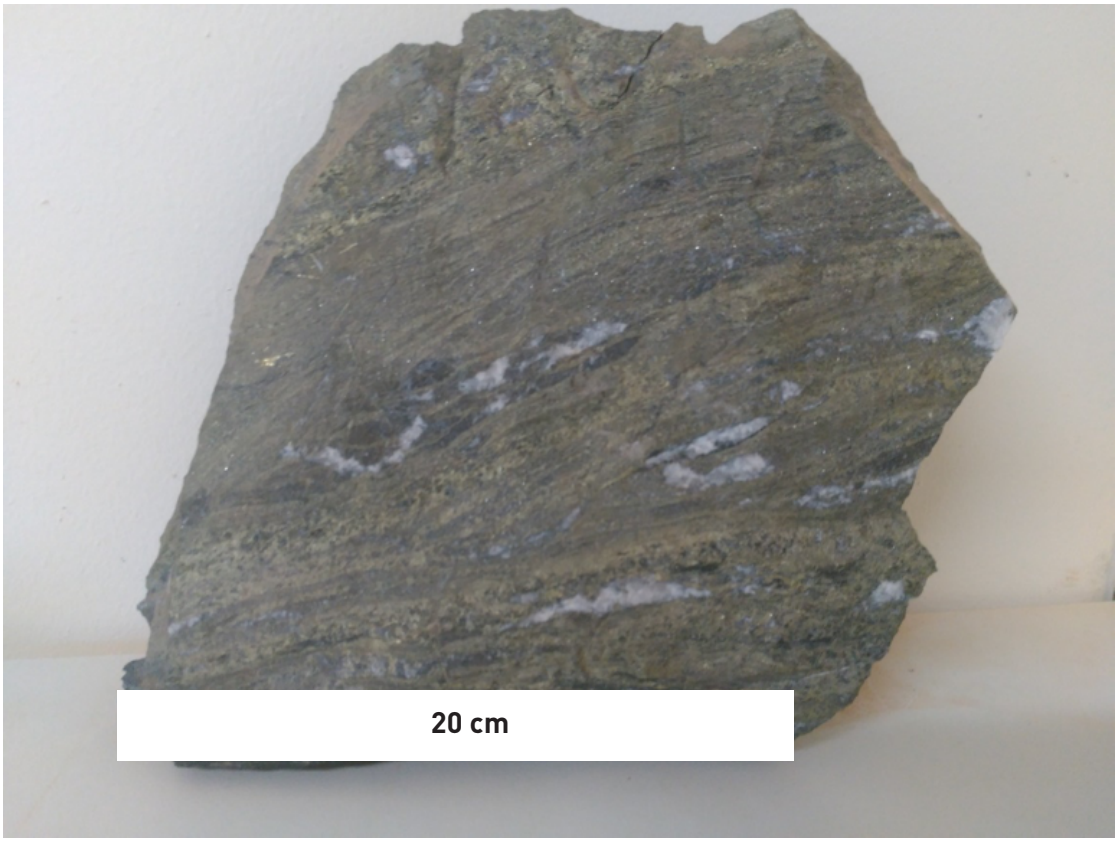


Figure 2: Chalcopyrite-pyrite massive sulphide.
Grab Sample 170917-02: 11.43% Cu, 1.58% Zn,1.37g/t Au, 20g/t Ag

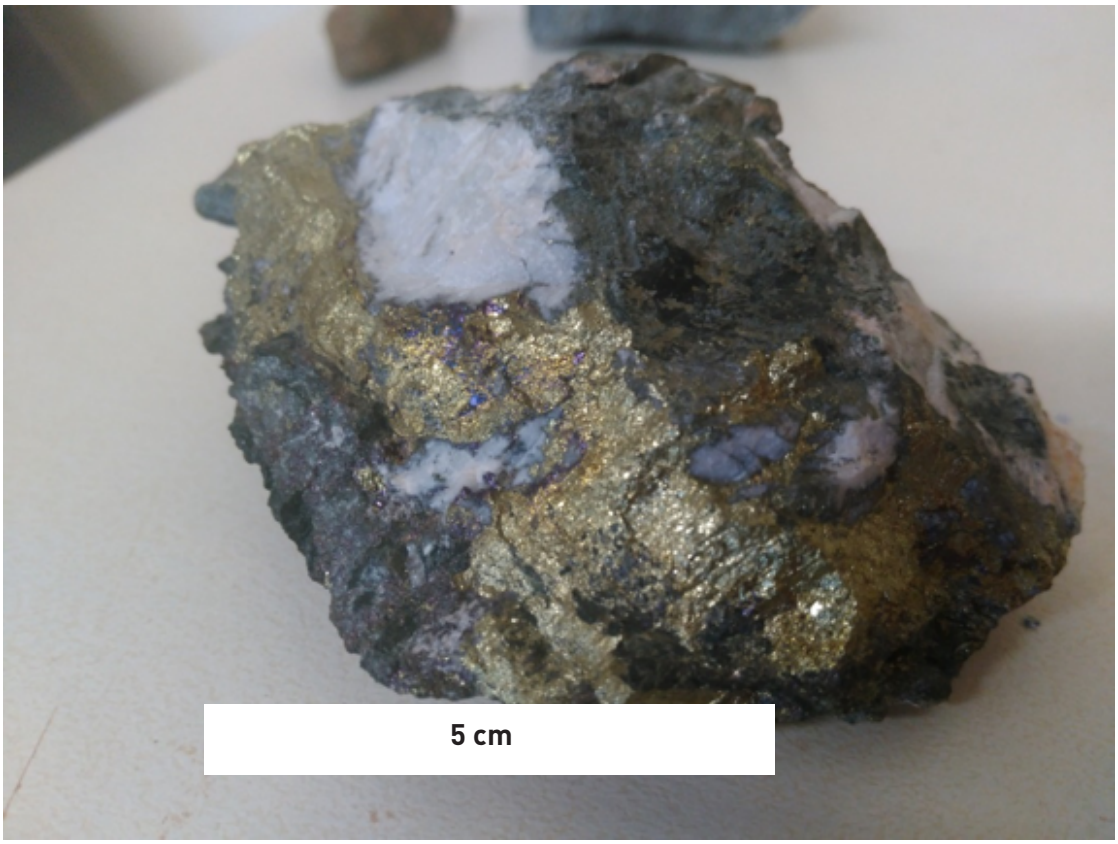


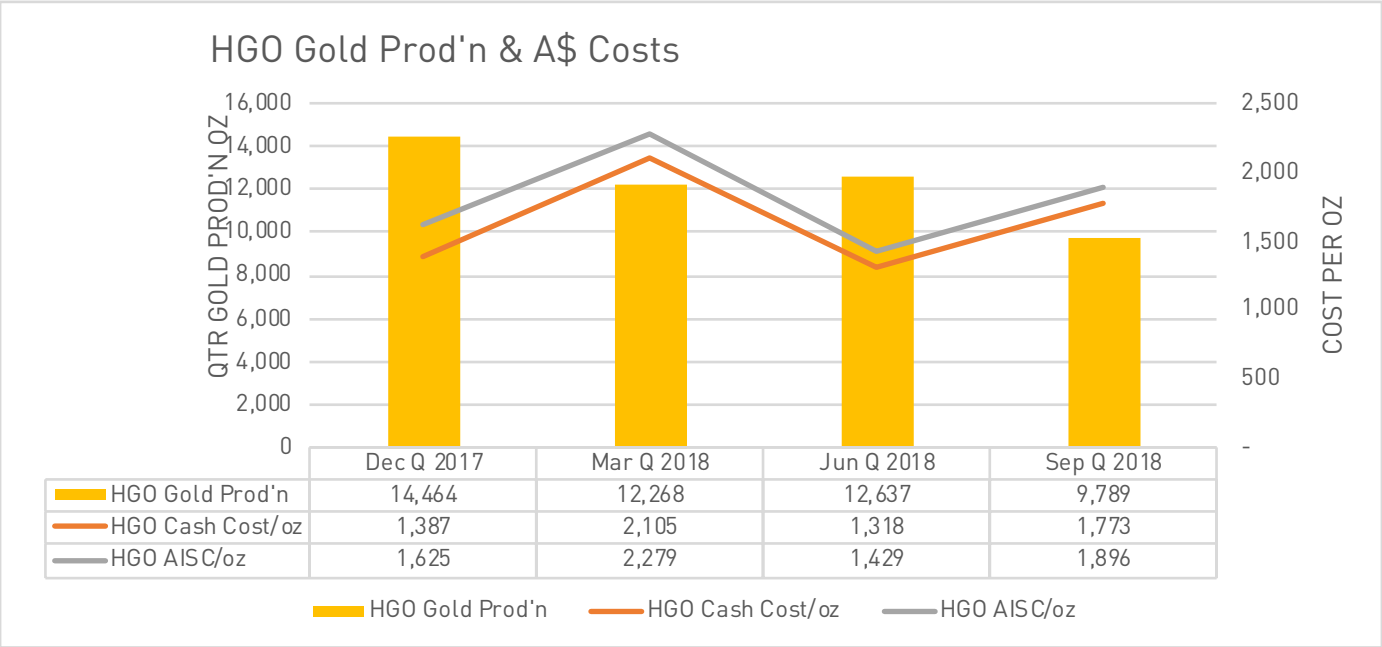
Figure 3: Quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite vein
Grab Sample SLU012901-1, 966g/t Au, 64g/t Ag, 11.43% Cu

Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO)

Mining at HGO continues at Mt Henry with amendments to mine design and mining practices made to try and improve economic outputs from these harder low grade iron-formation ores. Progress was made with approvals for the mining of the Baloo deposit within the Polar Bear Group which are expected to contribute to the ore blend later in the year.

Gold output for the quarter totalled 13,189 ounces of which 3,400 ounces was attributable to toll processing which consumed 40% of plant capacity.

Cash operating costs (C1) for the quarter were A$1,773/oz taking the rolling twelve month average to A$1,638 per ounce reflecting the low margin and higher costs of the Mt Henry open pit ores. The rolling twelve month AISC for HGO has been A$1,809 per ounce.



The company continues to work on a regional strategy to expand the operations and lower its operating costs and is in discussions with nearby neighbors about the same. A strategy and clear direction for the project moving forward should be resolved in the ensuing quarter.

HGO Exploration

Work by the resource and exploration teams at HGO has focussed upon providing geological support to the operations team to assist with optimising production from the large Mount Henry mining centre.

Although these activities consumed significant time and resources, pleasingly there has also been the opportunity this quarter to undertake resource development work on both the Pioneer One deposit and stepping out to the north of Mount Henry in an attempt to define near-surface extensions to the known resource. Better results from this extensional work at Mouth Henry North include 22 m at 1.62 g/t Au from 33 m in MHRD0572, 17 m at 1.4 g/t Au from 15 m in MHRD0584 and 5 m at 4.78 g/t Au from surface in MHRD0591.

Work also continues preparing for the return to open pit mining in the immediate vicinity of the Higginsville Processing Plant. Work anticipating the commencement of mining at the Baloo deposit, acquired earlier in the year from S2 Resources Limited is well advanced, with the Higginsville team looking forward to undertaking first on ground work at Baloo in December.

Rover Project

Westgold has reviewed the Rover Project with a view to unlock its significant value and opportunity for its shareholders. Westgold believes Rover has the potential with additional work to turn into a significant stand-alone project. However, the project is of polymetallic nature and does not fit with Westgold's core objective of gold production from its Western Australian gold mines.

The Board of Westgold is considering the in-specie spin-out of this group of NT polymetallic assets into a separate listed entity to provide it with a dedicated budget for the continued exploration and development studies on a stand-alone basis.

During the quarter the Company sought a ruling from the NT Government on its treatment of stamp duty if it were to spin-out the project and completely in-specie distribute it to its shareholders. Astoundingly, this ruling advised that it was a dutiable event. The Company is considering an appeal along with other options to get the best value from this asset for its shareholders.

Lithium Interests

Westgold retained significant lithium exploration rights and royalties as part of the sale of South Kalgoorlie Operations in the March quarter. In particular these interests include two royalties over the northern extent of the Mt Marion lithium mine which is planned to be mined by Reed Industrial Minerals Pty Ltd (RIM). These are a $2/tonne payment for all ores mined and milled as well as a 1.5% Net Sales Royalty (NSR) from any product derived and sold from a 30 hectare sub-lease area of Location 53.

In addition, Westgold holds exclusive rights to explore and mine lithium minerals from within the whole of Location 53 and Location 59 areas which surround the Mount Marion deposit of RIM. Whilst no exploration for lithium has occurred on these areas, significant lithium anomalies and occurrences have been mapped.

Westgold also holds a royalty entitlement of $2 per tonne or ore (mined and processed) and a 1.5% NSR over the Buldania Lithium discovery of Liontown Resources Ltd which is located east of Norseman on the edge of the Fraser Range mobile belt.

Again these lithium assets are non-core to Westgold's business and the Board is also considering the appropriate route to unlock value for our shareholders.

Australian Contract Mining (ACM)

Following the significant re-investment and re-build of the contract mining business during the previous year, ACM has now been stabilised. ACM generated an EBITDA of $3.6 million for the quarter (unaudited) from its internal and external contracts. This is particularly pleasing as some of its internal contracts are essentially cost recovery.

Capital investment into the group, which involved substantial mid-life rebuilds and refurbishment over the past year has now slowed to be now aligned with the expanding needs of the Westgold Group in its internal operations. Most idle equipment has also been refurbished and sits ready for new works.

Corporate

Westgold closed the quarter with cash and bullion of $45.2 million.

Issued Capital

Fully paid ordinary shares on Issue as at 30 September 2018	363,109,569

Listed options (exercise price $2.00, Expiry date 30 June 2019)	61,800,884
Unlisted employee options (various exercise prices and expiry dates)	15,000,000

Gold Hedging

Gold hedging at the end of the quarter stood at 61,818 ounces at an average price of A$1,737 per ounce. The gold pre-pay arrangement stood at 10,091 ounces at the end of the quarter and amortises at 1,250 ounces per month from February 2019.

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
Jack Ryan	18JRUGDD003	7,002,195	626,829	361	5.8m at 1.97g/t Au	1	-8	268
	18JRUGDD004	7,002,197	626,829	361	8m at 2.29g/t Au	0	-20	297
	18JRUGDD006	7,002,206	626,843	364	3m at 6g/t Au	0	29	349
	18JRUGDD007	7,002,203	626,841	361	11m at 5.83g/t Au	0	-4	307
	18JRUGDD008	7,002,203	626,841	361	20m at 4.38g/t Au	0	-18	293
Prohibition	18PRDD010	7,056,361	649,815	258	1.8m at 4.08g/t Au	0	-8	108
					7.7m at 1.85g/t Au	34		
					3.8m at 4.13g/t Au	42		
	18PRDD027	7,056,425	649,881	257	7m at 3.4g/t Au	0	-33	107
					10.5m at 1.89g/t Au	17		
	18PRDD028	7,056,425	649,881	257	6m at 2.97g/t Au	0	-47	108
					4m at 2.01g/t Au	11		
					7.5m at 2.37g/t Au	17		
					5.9m at 4.03g/t Au	27		
					8m at 1.88g/t Au	36		
					8m at 2.34g/t Au	66		
					8.5m at 3.25g/t Au	74		
					4m at 2.54g/t Au	86		
	18PRDD030	7,056,425	649,880	257	5.7m at 4.03g/t Au	0	-61	108
					6.7m at 3.01g/t Au	8		
					4.7m at 2.72g/t Au	20		
					3.9m at 3.93g/t Au	30		
					3.9m at 2.26g/t Au	41		
					7.3m at 3.43g/t Au	70		
					4.6m at 5.63g/t Au	81		
					1.9m at 7.43g/t Au	89		
					4m at 4.23g/t Au	94		
					2.2m at 4.21g/t Au	110		
	18PRDD031	7,056,425	649,880	256	1.9m at 3.81g/t Au	0	-75	108
					7.5m at 2.15g/t Au	11		
					5.5m at 3.73g/t Au	20		
					5.3m at 3.63g/t Au	26		
					3.5m at 2.14g/t Au	34		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	18PRDD032	7,056,443	649,888	258	5.1m at 5.49g/t Au	1	-17	108
					3.9m at 3.9g/t Au	25		
	18PRDD043	7,056,478	649,900	257	3.7m at 2.94g/t Au	1	-21	101
					3.9m at 8.22g/t Au	18		
					2.2m at 2.72g/t Au	28		
					6m at 2.01g/t Au	33		
					4.8m at 4.05g/t Au	40		
					4.1m at 1.88g/t Au	54		
					2.1m at 6.25g/t Au	67		
					10m at 4.21g/t Au	12		
	18PRDD055	7,056,406	649,858	259	6.6m at 18.42g/t Au	9	33	288
	18PRDD056	7,056,405	649,859	261	8.5m at 1.73g/t Au	9	56	287
	18PRDD058	7,056,386	649,875	260	6.7m at 4.19g/t Au	1	42	287
	18PRDD059	7,056,400	649,877	260	7m at 2.75g/t Au	0	41	288
					6.8m at 4.69g/t Au	13		
	18PRDD062	7,056,427	649,876	260	3.7m at 3.34g/t Au	0	37	288
					8.1m at 4g/t Au	9		
					4.2m at 3.45g/t Au	179		
Vivian - Consols	18VIDD104	7,055,933	650,106	333	2.5m at 21.42g/t Au	282	-47	247
	18VIDD105	7,055,933	650,106	333	6.2m at 2.67g/t Au	291	-53	246
					3m at 7.42g/t Au	306		
	18VIDD120	7,056,545	650,456	300	2.6m at 10.49g/t Au	63	-46	250
	18VIDD123	7,056,545	650,456	300	1.6m at 7.57g/t Au	74	-29	275
	18VIDD124	7,056,546	650,456	300	1m at 6.2g/t Au	33	-23	280
					6m at 39.41g/t Au	78		
	18VIDD125	7,056,546	650,456	300	2.5m at 5.57g/t Au	92	-18	283
	18VIDD127	7,056,546	650,456	299	1.5m at 7.7g/t Au	58	-64	258
	18VIDD133	7,056,546	650,456	299	6m at 2.21g/t Au	80	-69	299
	18VIDD151	7,056,552	650,458	299	4m at 8.29g/t Au	93	-69	359
	18VIDD169	7,055,997	650,065	332	4.3m at 4.22g/t Au	131	-10	265
					4m at 4.74g/t Au	136		
	18VIDD188	7,055,997	650,065	333	3m at 2.9g/t Au	164	19	264
	18VIDD196	7,056,545	650,456	300	2.1m at 15.4g/t Au	70	-27	255

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian - Consols	18VIDD200	7,056,090	649,994	295	1m at 49.35g/t Au	78	-10	203
					6.1m at 24.89g/t Au	139		
					5.6m at 1.37g/t Au	149		
	18VIDD226	7,056,091	649,993	294	5m at 4.73g/t Au	164	-50	172
	18VIDD228	7,055,933	650,106	334	2.8m at 3.55g/t Au	161	-29	296
	18VIDD229	7,055,933	650,106	334	2.9m at 3.05g/t Au	155	-21	300
	18VIDD230	7,055,934	650,107	333	5.1m at 2.38g/t Au	25	-28	306
					4.1m at 15.8g/t Au	157		
					6.1m at 2.29g/t Au	187		
	18VIDD233	7,055,933	650,106	334	7m at 1.64g/t Au	33	-26	280
					1.2m at 15.93g/t Au	179		
					1.3m at 20.21g/t Au	185		
	18VIDD248	7,056,089	649,994	294	1m at 14.6g/t Au	87	-37	179
					1m at 11.3g/t Au	96		
	18VIDD249	7,056,089	649,994	294	3.4m at 6.32g/t Au	112	-27	192
	18VIDD251	7,055,932	650,107	333	2m at 31.3g/t Au	312	-51	226
					2.6m at 8.75g/t Au	317		
					1.1m at 46.1g/t Au	323		
	18VIDD271	7,056,560	650,465	302	1.5m at 16.44g/t Au	41	22	125
					4m at 5.9g/t Au	45		
					3.4m at 6.26g/t Au	52		
					1.3m at 7.81g/t Au	46		
	18VIDD273	7,056,559	650,465	302	4m at 2.23g/t Au	28	13	146
					7.7m at 3.23g/t Au	47		
	18VIDD275	7,056,559	650,465	302	3.7m at 6.99g/t Au	36	9	127
	18VIDD278	7,056,559	650,465	301	2.5m at 3.29g/t Au	41	-13	107
					1.5m at 8.2g/t Au	51		
	18VIDD279	7,056,559	650,465	301	2.7m at 7.81g/t Au	0	-9	148
					6.7m at 5.4g/t Au	42		
					7m at 1.88g/t Au	51		
	18VIDD296	7,056,485	650,395	260	6m at 3.56g/t Au	34	41	156
	18VIDD297	7,056,485	650,395	259	3.1m at 4.37g/t Au	32	31	140
					2.4m at 5.03g/t Au	37		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Vivian - Consols	18VIDD302	7,056,486	650,395	257	2.6m at 5.44g/t Au	50	-13	123
	18VIDD304	7,056,466	650,366	265	5.8m at 2.91g/t Au	33	40	122
					11.4m at 4.35g/t Au	91		
	18VIDD310a	7,056,487	650,396	258	9.5m at 7.64g/t Au	78	2	89
	18VIDD311	7,056,488	650,396	257	1m at 14.2g/t Au	91	-5	80
					2.6m at 9.62g/t Au	96		
	18VIDD312	7,056,487	650,396	257	4.7m at 9.83g/t Au	66	-8	97
	18VIDD321	7,056,487	650,396	258	5.1m at 4.47g/t Au	40	3	124

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Aladdin	18ADRC023	7,027,276	633,832	405	7m at 1.77g/t Au	16	-89	68
	18ADRC024	7,027,280	633,838	405	5m at 1.46g/t Au	12	-89	339
					6m at 1.9g/t Au	19		
	18ADRC025	7,027,286	633,845	405	7m at 1.6g/t Au	11	-90	000
	18ADRC029	7,027,363	633,904	410	12m at 16.11g/t Au	0	-53	327
					2m at 5.56g/t Au	14		
	18ADRC035	7,027,324	633,873	404	6m at 2.79g/t Au	25	-90	000
	18ADRC041	7,027,323	633,853	403	24m at 5.7g/t Au	6	-59	343
	18ADRC042	7,027,327	633,856	403	8m at 6.5g/t Au	3	-90	000
	18ADRC043	7,027,316	633,838	402	5m at 2.56g/t Au	6	-55	127
					10m at 2.1g/t Au	28		
	18ADRC045	7,027,022	633,730	476	2m at 9.65g/t Au	11	-50	121
Mickey Doolan	18MDRC003	7,054,758	649,499	420	18m at 1.59g/t Au	0	-65	288
					13m at 1.41g/t Au	41		
	18MDRC004	7,054,748	649,520	420	20m at 1.57g/t Au	0	-65	148
					27m at 1.61g/t Au	21		
	18MDRC006	7,054,778	649,519	420	24m at 4.93g/t Au	1	-68	288
	18MDRC007	7,054,772	649,536	420	10m at 1.39g/t Au	5	-69	108
					54m at 2.34g/t Au	16		
	18MDRC008	7,054,767	649,533	420	30m at 2.03g/t Au	1	-90	000
					16m at 1.36g/t Au	34		
					4m at 3.83g/t Au	55		
					5m at 4.8g/t Au	63		

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mickey Doolan	18MDRC010	7,054,791	649,544	420	10m at 1.63g/t Au	7	-90	000
					15m at 2.93g/t Au	39		
					6m at 1.5g/t Au	61		
					11m at 1.47g/t Au	70		
	18MDRC011	7,054,788	649,554	420	9m at 2.28g/t Au	8	-70	108
					22m at 1.48g/t Au	44		
	18MDRC013	7,054,806	649,562	420	7m at 1.24g/t Au	2	-69	108
					8m at 2.19g/t Au	10		
					7m at 2.35g/t Au	34		
					4m at 2.46g/t Au	74		
					17m at 2.53g/t Au	106		
					13m at 2.59g/t Au	144		
					3m at 7.08g/t Au	159		
	18MDRC016	7,054,831	649,565	419	3m at 1.79g/t Au	55	-80	18
					5m at 2.12g/t Au	69		
					6m at 1.3g/t Au	80		
	18MDRC017	7,054,833	649,548	420	31m at 3.41g/t Au	30	-90	000
	18MDRC020	7,054,731	649,501	419	6m at 1.91g/t Au	19	-60	198
	18MDRC024	7,054,765	649,510	420	23m at 1.51g/t Au	0	-60	198
					4m at 2.09g/t Au	29		
	18MDRC025	7,054,750	649,516	420	9m at 1.2g/t Au	0	-50	198
					13m at 1.7g/t Au	13		
Pharlap	18PLRC005	7,054,476	649,513	431	11m at 2.84g/t Au	0	-90	000
					5m at 17.63g/t Au	30		
	18PLRC006	7,054,490	649,498	431	8m at 1.36g/t Au	6	-90	000
	18PLRC007	7,054,486	649,513	431	8m at 1.46g/t Au	2	-90	000
					6m at 1.32g/t Au	13		
					7m at 1g/t Au	24		
					7m at 1.68g/t Au	66		
	18PLRC010	7,054,517	649,511	435	8m at 1.4g/t Au	11	-90	000
	18PLRC017	7,054,493	649,489	431	4m at 1.52g/t Au	1	-60	288
					7m at 1.83g/t Au	8		
	18PLRC021	7,054,517	649,481	430	6m at 2.52g/t Au	3	-90	000

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	18PLRC026	7,054,529	649,476	430	9m at 1.72g/t Au	9	-90	000
	18PLRC029	7,054,558	649,485	429	8m at 1.42g/t Au	0	-90	000
	18PLRC031	7,054,570	649,480	430	10m at 3.14g/t Au	0	-90	000
					4m at 2.09g/t Au	11		
	18PLRC033	7,054,579	649,483	430	5m at 2.07g/t Au	2	-90	000
					5m at 1.24g/t Au	10		
South Emu	18SERC001	6,997,594	625,554	406	2m at 5.27g/t Au	10	-47	273
	18SERC002	6,997,594	625,556	406	3m at 7.04g/t Au	14	-65	277
	18SERC003	6,997,604	625,556	406	3m at 5.67g/t Au	10	-53	285
	18SERC004	6,997,603	625,558	406	3m at 13.1g/t Au	17	-72	284
	18SERC005	6,997,615	625,558	406	3m at 2.96g/t Au	12	-61	282
	18SERC006	6,997,615	625,559	406	1m at 10.72g/t Au	15	-73	284
	18SERC007	6,997,624	625,557	406	3m at 4.7g/t Au	7	-54	277
	18SERC008	6,997,624	625,558	406	3m at 12.68g/t Au	13	-67	278
	18SERC009	6,997,630	625,556	405	3m at 3.76g/t Au	9	-46	305
	18SERC010	6,997,645	625,557	403	1m at 13.61g/t Au	0	-52	276
	18SERC012	6,997,628	625,558	405	5m at 3.76g/t Au	16	-71	278
	18SERC013	6,997,609	625,559	406	3m at 6.07g/t Au	20	-73	282
	18SERC017	6,997,559	625,551	414	3m at 5.74g/t Au	16	-57	303
	18SERC019	6,997,560	625,551	414	3m at 3.54g/t Au	7	-48	340
					2m at 4.35g/t Au	27		
	18SERC020	6,997,560	625,551	414	4m at 4.35g/t Au	28	-54	340
	18SERC026	6,997,538	625,551	414	6m at 2.33g/t Au	31	-44	213
	18SERC031	6,997,539	625,554	415	9m at 5.02g/t Au	7	-51	130
	18SERC032	6,997,539	625,554	415	10m at 2.15g/t Au	14	-62	125

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	BBP0001	564,648	6,977,689	138	3m at 3.34g/t Au	40	-33	154.2
					4.4m at 2.28g/t Au	48		
					8m at 3.43g/t Au	71		
	BBP0002	564,648	6,977,689	139	6.2m at 9.76g/t Au	34	-17	162.3
	BBP0003	564,647	6,977,689	139	9m at 1.58g/t Au	48	-28	173.4
					7.8m at 7.1g/t Au	85		
					4.7m at 1.66g/t Au	93		
	BBP0004	564,647	6,977,689	139	18.2m at 2.5g/t Au	79	-22	184.8
					10.8m at 2.91g/t Au	99		
					3m at 2.15g/t Au	124		
					2m at 3.21g/t Au	143		
					10m at 3.36g/t Au	148		
					5m at 1.92g/t Au	163		
	BBP0005	564,647	6,977,689	141	13.7m at 5.61g/t Au	52	18	190.0
					14.9m at 2.47g/t Au	87		
	BBP0006	564,646	6,977,689	140	6.2m at 1.81g/t Au	120	10	199.6
					5m at 1.32g/t Au	127		
					6m at 1.47g/t Au	133		
					3m at 1.8g/t Au	140		
					3m at 2.24g/t Au	197		
	18BBGC0001	6,977,689	564,647	139	5m at 2.07g/t Au	88	-17	188
					7m at 3.27g/t Au	99		
					5m at 2.51g/t Au	109		
					6m at 2.29g/t Au	118		
					4m at 2.24g/t Au	162		
	18BBGC0003	6,977,689	564,647	139	9.6m at 2.22g/t Au	49	-15	176
					13m at 2.9g/t Au	82		
	18BBGC0004	6,977,689	564,647	139	8m at 3.19g/t Au	60	-12	182
					5m at 1.62g/t Au	90		
					11.8m at 2.94g/t Au	105		
	18BBGC0005	6,977,689	564,647	139	11m at 3.01g/t Au	85	-9	190
					4m at 1.65g/t Au	99		
					4.6m at 2.5g/t Au	110		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell					4m at 2.12g/t Au	133		
					18.8m at 4.24g/t Au	143		
	18BBGC0007	6,977,689	564,647	140	4m at 2.05g/t Au	31	-3	175
					4.1m at 2.25g/t Au	37		
					11m at 3.02g/t Au	63		
	18BBGC0008	6,977,689	564,647	140	6m at 1.99g/t Au	42	-2	182
					6m at 3.36g/t Au	49		
					1m at 13.29g/t Au	75		
					13m at 4.65g/t Au	80		
	18BBGC0009	6,977,689	564,647	140	4m at 2.33g/t Au	63	-2	187
					6m at 2.27g/t Au	70		
					2m at 3.68g/t Au	84		
					8m at 2.68g/t Au	112		

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Great Fingall	18GFRC001	6,962,141	584,799	311	11m at 3.33g/t Au	0	-90	000
	18GFRC002	6,962,140	584,809	312	9m at 4.26g/t Au	0	-60	216
	18GFRC003	6,962,144	584,795	310	12m at 4.74g/t Au	0	-50	216
					10m at 1.92g/t Au	18		
	18GFRC004	6,962,150	584,798	310	12m at 1.68g/t Au	0	-90	000
	18GFRC005	6,962,160	584,800	309	12m at 7.96g/t Au	0	-90	000
					11m at 3.01g/t Au	35		
					8m at 3.87g/t Au	50		
	18GFRC009	6,962,178	584,738	299	3m at 3.42g/t Au	2	-65	216
					8m at 4.14g/t Au	22		
					16m at 1.26g/t Au	67		
					3m at 6.45g/t Au	88		
	18GFRC010	6,962,201	584,747	299	4m at 3.16g/t Au	7	-90	000
	18GFRC011	6,962,168	584,739	299	6m at 5.54g/t Au	1	-50	216

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Great Fingall	18GFRC011A	6,962,168	584,739	299	10m at 4.44g/t Au	1	-50	216
					10m at 18.07g/t Au	14		
					7m at 1.56g/t Au	41		
					7m at 1.79g/t Au	48		
					17m at 8.69g/t Au	55		
					6m at 5.01g/t Au	33		
	18GFRC013	6,962,157	584,768	299	6m at 1.83g/t Au	8	-50	216
	18GFRC014	6,962,166	584,769	299	7m at 5.18g/t Au	3	-65	216
	18GFRC016	6,962,157	584,774	299	10m at 2.3g/t Au	0	-50	171
					5m at 1.59g/t Au	14		
	18GFRC017	6,962,165	584,778	299	10m at 2.38g/t Au	11	-90	000
					3m at 2.37g/t Au	50		
	18GFRC018	6,962,162	584,756	299	9m at 10.04g/t Au	3	-50	216
					6m at 2.19g/t Au	26		
	18GFRC019	6,962,214	584,757	299	2m at 4.91g/t Au	15	-90	000
	18GFRC020	6,962,178	584,746	299	4m at 1.74g/t Au	2	-90	000
					5m at 2.4g/t Au	13		
					4m at 4.09g/t Au	25		
					2m at 3.79g/t Au	43		
	18GFRC021	6,962,185	584,771	299	6m at 2.98g/t Au	1	-90	000
					3m at 6.79g/t Au	31		
					6m at 4.69g/t Au	20		
	18GFRC037	6,962,245	584,737	329	14m at 3.09g/t Au	10	-90	000
	18GFRC038	6,962,250	584,745	328	2m at 5.43g/t Au	7	-90	000
	18GFRC039	6,962,254	584,754	327	6m at 7.12g/t Au	0	-90	000
	18GFRC041	6,962,238	584,788	322	8m at 1.59g/t Au	27	-90	000

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Yellow Taxi	18YTGC_982_5_003	6,959,028	582,190	406	7m at 2.15g/t Au	0	-90	000
	18YTGC_982_5_059	6,958,915	582,231	409	3m at 6.85g/t Au	9	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_060	6,958,917	582,228	409	2m at 11.11g/t Au	11	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_065	6,958,905	582,215	405	3m at 16.90g/t Au	9	-60	126

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Yellow Taxi	18YTGC_982_5_066	6,958,908	582,212	405	4m at 4.60g/t Au	11	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_068	6,958,925	582,194	405	2m at 18.47g/t Au	8	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_084	6,958,902	582,181	406	1m at 11.84g/t Au	3	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_086	6,958,908	582,172	406	3m at 31.15g/t Au	8	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_094	6,958,899	582,163	406	2m at 9.07g/t Au	3	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_102	6,958,888	582,161	406	2m at 8.27g/t Au	9	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_103	6,958,891	582,157	406	1m at 10.23g/t Au	11	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_110	6,958,860	582,177	405	3m at 5.75g/t Au	0	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_111	6,958,863	582,173	405	2m at 14.48g/t Au	3	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_126	6,958,858	582,158	406	3m at 9.85g/t Au	7	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_127	6,958,861	582,154	406	2m at 6.53g/t Au	9	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_128	6,958,865	582,150	406	2m at 9.12g/t Au	12	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_141	6,958,868	582,122	406	2m at 9.24g/t Au	4	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_178	6,958,822	582,081	406	2m at 43.20g/t Au	7	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_189	6,958,820	582,041	406	5m at 1.55g/t Au	10	-60	126
					5m at 10.88g/t Au	19		
	18YTGC_982_5_192	6,958,831	582,025	406	2m at 5.66g/t Au	21	-70	126
	18YTGC_982_5_196	6,958,818	582,023	406	5m at 3.64g/t Au	19	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_197	6,958,783	582,050	406	1m at 9.62g/t Au	2	-60	126
	18YTGC_982_5_199	6,958,788	582,022	406	5m at 2.41g/t Au	3	-90	000
	18YTRC020	6,958,810	582,023	414	5m at 1.70g/t Au	18	-60	126
					5m at 2.52g/t Au	27		
	18YTRC023	6,958,826	582,022	414	3m at 4.07g/t Au	26	-60	126
	18YTRC024	6,958,820	582,030	414	9m at 3.54g/t Au	19	-60	126
	18YTRC030	6,958,835	582,031	414	2m at 11.26g/t Au	29	-60	126
	18YTRC040	6,958,844	582,061	413	2m at 9.53g/t Au	31	-60	126
	18YTRC043	6,958,832	582,078	413	3m at 6.13g/t Au	18	-60	126
	18YTRC052	6,958,864	582,076	413	2m at 2.76g/t Au	3	-60	126
					7m at 2.99g/t Au	24		
	18YTRC053	6,958,861	582,080	413	3m at 8.33g/t Au	0	-60	126
					4m at 4.55g/t Au	28		
	18YTRC075	6,958,848	582,141	413	5m at 3.30g/t Au	12	-60	126
	18YTRC089	6,958,880	582,139	413	2m at 5.66g/t Au	24	-60	126
	18YTRC090	6,958,877	582,144	413	2m at 4.85g/t Au	22	-60	126
	18YTRC091	6,958,875	582,147	413	1m at 6.55g/t Au	20	-60	126

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Yellow Taxi	18YTRC092	6,958,871	582,152	413	1m at 18.95g/t Au	17	-60	126
	18YTRC127	6,958,910	582,183	413	1m at 19.00g/t Au	13	-60	126
	18YTRC133	6,958,921	582,189	413	2m at 7.41g/t Au	13	-60	126
	18YTRC141	6,958,931	582,196	413	2m at 37.86g/t Au	15	-60	126
	18YTRC142	6,958,925	582,205	413	3m at 1.70g/t Au	7	-60	126
					6m at 125.49g/t Au	24		
	18YTRC143	6,958,922	582,210	413	2m at 9.40g/t Au	23	-60	126
	18YTRC179	6,958,955	582,262	412	1m at 31.57g/t Au	12	-90	000
	18YTRC182	6,959,043	582,201	413	3m at 4.89g/t Au	67	-57	91
	18YTRC183	6,959,072	582,203	413	4m at 3.92g/t Au	101	-53	90
	18YTRC184	6,959,094	582,201	413	4m at 2.03g/t Au	94	-50	92
					1m at 15.68g/t Au	114		
	18YTRC185	6,959,120	582,201	413	4m at 4.05g/t Au	88	-50	91

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mount Henry North	MHRD0572	10,723	4,974	310	22m at 1.62g/t Au	33	-59	89
	MHRD0573	10,722	4,948	308	4m at 4.38g/t Au	41	-60	86
	MHRD0576	10,750	5,037	316	11m at 0.98g/t Au	0	-61	86
	MHRD0577	10,751	5,011	313	10m at 1.26g/t Au	10	-60	90
	MHRD0578	10,750	4,987	311	12m at 1.38g/t Au	49	-62	89
	MHRD0584	10,804	4,999	312	17m at 1.4g/t Au	15	-60	89
	MHRD0591	10,849	5,011	313	5m at 4.78g/t Au	0	-60	93
Pioneer One	PORR0119	6,475,445	375,114	292	3m at 5.7g/t Au	24	-61	273
	PORR0123	6,475,200	375,046	291	9m at 3.06g/t Au	49	-63	271
	PORR0125	6,475,160	375,048	291	5m at 3.72g/t Au	26	-61	270

FORTNUM GOLD PROJECT

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Nightfall	WGU0048	7,198,915	636,795	314	1.3m at 4.84g/t Au	77	-13	238
					3.5m at 3.77g/t Au	88	-13	238
	WGU0049	7,198,915	636,795	314	1.3m at 5.82g/t Au	102	-19	235
Starlight	WGU0049	7,198,915	636,795	314	1m at 8.61g/t Au	122	-19	235
					1.9m at 16.51g/t Au	128	-19	235
	WGU0075	7,198,819	636,702	302	1.4m at 10.37g/t Au	34	-4	249
					2.7m at 7.2g/t Au	46	-4	249
					1.4m at 4.96g/t Au	50	-4	249
					1.4m at 2.86g/t Au	52	-4	249
	WGU0076	7,198,819	636,702	302	1m at 18.89g/t Au	21	15	243
	WGU0077	7,198,804	636,619	254	1.5m at 5.04g/t Au	16	-30	48
					2.9m at 19.63g/t Au	24	-30	48
	WGU0081	7,198,739	636,669	252	3.4m at 3.35g/t Au	21	-54	28
					5.5m at 4.23g/t Au	28	-54	28
	WGU0082	7,198,727	636,669	252	4.9m at 3.98g/t Au	35	-45	32
Twilight	WGU0049	7,198,915	636,795	314	3m at 15.08g/t Au	6	-19	235
					1.2m at 37.38g/t Au	9	-19	235

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Eldorado	WGC003	7,197,547	636,756	503	3.2m at 3.08g/t Au	48	-64	89

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

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Monarch Prospect	WGC008	7,202,179	628,054	514	3.2m at 0.65g/t Au	40	-60	90
	WGC008	7,202,179	628,054	514	3.2m at 1.61g/t Au	64	-60	90
	WGC009	7,202,192	628,095	514	3.2m at 1.35g/t Au	0	-60	90
	WGC009	7,202,192	628,095	514	3.2m at 1.37g/t Au	36	-60	90
	WGC010	7,202,143	628,054	512	3.2m at 0.98g/t Au	36	-60	90
	WGC011	7,202,143	628,030	513	6.4m at 1.66g/t Au	8	-60	90
	WGC011	7,202,143	628,030	513	3.2m at 3.11g/t Au	20	-60	90
	WGC011	7,202,143	628,030	513	3.2m at 0.96g/t Au	44	-60	90
	WGC014	7,202,110	627,968	512	9.6m at 1.57g/t Au	24	-60	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.

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD OPERATIONS

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 51 except for Mount Henry where it is "Mount Henry Mine Grid"
- Significant = >5g/m, 2g/m for exploration work or 200ppbm for first-pass exploration.

FORTNUM GOLD PROJECT

- 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 '2018 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 1 October 2018 and 'Amended Announcement - 2018 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 2 October 2018 and are available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements
Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Westgold's financial position and strategy. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Westgold to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither Westgoldd, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**HGO** • Diamond Drilling The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Trident has been gathered from diamond core. Four types of diamond core sample have been historically collected. The predominant sample method is half-core NQ2 diamond with half-core LTK60 diamond, Whole core LTK48 diamond and whole core BQ also used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Chalice has been gathered from diamond core. The predominant drilling and sample type is half core NQ2 diamond. Occasionally whole core has been sampled to streamline the core handling process. Historically half and whole core LTK60 and half core HQ diamond have been used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. • Face Sampling Each development face / round is chip sampled at both Trident and Chalice. One or two channels are taken per face perpendicular to the mineralisation. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.) with an effort made to ensure each 3kg sample is representative of the interval being extracted. Samples are taken in a range from 0.1 m up to 1.2 m in waste / mullock. All exposures within the orebody are sampled. • Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at Chalice and Trident is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm or 89mm hole diameter. Samples are taken twice per drill steel (1.9m steel, 0.8m sample). Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. • RC Drilling For Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan, Two Boys, Mousehollow, Pioneer and Eundynie the bulk of the data used in the resource estimate is sourced from RC drilling. Minor RC drilling is also utilised at Trident, Musket, Chalice and the Palaeochannels (Wills, Pluto, Mitchell 3 and 4). Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • RAB / Air Core Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RAB and Aircore return via cyclone. 4m Composite samples are obtained by spear sampling from the individual 1m drill return piles; the residue material is retained on the ground near the hole. In the Palaeochannels 1m samples are riffle split for analysis. There is no RAB or Aircore drilling used in the estimation of Trident, Chalice, Corona, Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan and Two Boys.
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
		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 the CMGP was / is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. • RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. • Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 CMGP was / is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. • RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. • Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • Historic reverse circulation drilling was used to collect samples at 1m intervals with sample quality, recovery and moisture recorded on logging sheets. Bulk samples were composited to 4-5m samples by PVC spear. These composites were dried, crushed and split to produce a 30g charge for aqua regia digest at the Fortnum site laboratory. • For Westgold (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.	**HGO** • NQ2 and LTK60 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. LTK48 and BQ are whole core sampled. Sludge samples are dried then riffle split. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For the onsite Intertek facility the entire dried sample is jaw crushed (JC2500 or Boyd Crusher) to a nominal 85% passing 2mm with crushing equipment cleaned between samples. An analytical sub-sample of approximately 500-750 g is split out from the crushed sample using a riffle splitter, with the coarse residue being retained for any verification analysis. Sample preparation techniques are appropriate for the type of analytical process. • Where fire assay has been used the entire half core sample (3-3.5 kg) is crushed and pulverised (single stage mix and grind using LM5 mills) to a target of 85-90% passing 75µm in size. A 200g sub-sample is then separated out for analysis. • Core and underground face samples are taken to geologically relevant boundaries to ensure each sample is representative of a geological domain. Sludge samples are taken to nominal sample lengths. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • For RC, RAB and Aircore chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. • RAB and Aircore sub-samples are collected through spear sampling. **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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. **FGP** • Diamond core samples to be analysed were taken as half core. Sample mark-up was controlled by geological domaining represented by alteration, mineralisation and lithology. • Reverse circulation samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a 3-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. • Standard material was documented as being inserted at a ratio of 1:100 for both RC and diamond drilling. • Detailed discussion of sampling techniques and Quality Control are documented in publicly available exploration technical reports compiled by prior owners (Homestake, Perilya, Gleneagle, RNI).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**HGO** • 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. **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
		FGP • Historic assaying of RC and core was done by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish at Analabs. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for historic assay results pre 2008 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; • Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:100, • Assay repeats inserted at a ratio of 1 in 20. • QA/QC analysis of this historic data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • Assay of recent (post 2012) sampling was done by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy finish at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QA/ QC protocols used include; Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples and Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. • QA/QC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable with no significant bias observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**HGO** • Collar coordinates for surface drill-holes were generally determined by GPS, with underground drill-holes generally determined by survey pick-up. Downhole survey measurements for most surface diamond holes were by Gyro-compass at 5m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. Downhole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. Routine survey pick-ups of underground and surface holes where they intersected development indicates (apart from some minor discrepancies with pre-Avoca drilling) a survey accuracy of less than 5m. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various projects. • Topographic control is generated from Differential GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question. **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. **FGP** • The grid system used for historic Fortnum drilling is the established Fortnum Mine Grid. Control station locations and traverses have been verified by eternal survey consultants (Ensurv). Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado open pits (currently abandoned) was picked up by DGPS at the conclusion of mining. The transformation between Mine Grid and MGA94 Zone 50 is documented and well established. • 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.	**HGO** • Drilling in the underground environment at Trident is nominally carried-out on 20m x 30m spacing for resource definition and in filled to a 10m x 15m spacing with grade control drilling. At Trident the drill spacing below the 500RL widens to an average of 40m x 80m. • Drilling at the Lake Cowan region is on a 20m x 10m spacing. Historical mining has shown this to be an appropriate spacing for the style of mineralisation and the classifications applied. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project. **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. **FGP** • Drillhole spacing is a nominal 40m x 40m that has been in-filled to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zone of mineralisation at Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado with 10m x10m RC grade control within the limits of the open pits. • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for appropriate Mineral Resource classification. • During the historic exploration phase, samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.15ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed as described above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**HGO** • State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements. • The Trident Resource is located within mining leases M15/0642, M15/0351 and M15/0348. M15/0351 and M15/0642 also incur the Morgan Stanley royalty of 4% of revenue after 100,000oz of production and the Morgan Stanley price participation royalty at 10% of incremental revenue for gold prices above AUD$600/oz. M15/0642 is also subject to the Mitchell Royalty at AUD$32/oz. • The Chalice Resource is located on mining lease M15/0786. There are no additional royalties. • Lake Cowan is located on mining lease M15/1132. Lake Cowan is subject to an additional royalty (Brocks Creek) of $1/tonne of ore. **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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • Native title interests are recorded against several CGO 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 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. **FGP** • The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. • Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being; • $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya • State Government – 2.5% NSR • The tenure is currently in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The Higginsville region has an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • 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 FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**HGO** • Trident is hosted primarily within a thick, weakly differentiated gabbro with subordinate mafic and ultramafic lithologies and comprises a series of north-northeast trending, shallowly north-plunging mineralised zones. The deposit comprises two main mineralisation styles; large wallrock-hosted ore-zones comprising sigmoidal quartz tensional vein arrays and associated metasomatic wall rock alteration hosted exclusively within the gabbro, and thin, lode-style, nuggetty laminated quartz veins that formed primarily at sheared lithological contacts between the various mafic and ultramafic lithologies. • Lake Cowan mineralisation can be separated into two types. Structurally controlled primary mineralisation in ultramafics, basalts and felsics host (e.g. Louis, Josephine and Napoleon), and saprolite / palaeochannel hosted supergene hydromorphic deposits, including Sophia, Brigitte and Atreides.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. **CMGP** • 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. **FGP** • The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. • The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. • The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).

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