WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

Westgold Resources Limited (Westgold ASX: WGX) is a dynamic, growth oriented Western Australian gold miner.

Westgold is unique in the Australian gold sector as an owner operator. We mine our orebodies with our own people and our own equipment and aspire to create wealth for our shareholders, employees and communities in a sustainable manner.

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All currency is AUD unless stated otherwise

JUNE 2022 QUARTERLY REPORT

RECORD Q4 PRODUCTION OF 72,597 OZ

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Record Q4 gold production of 72,597oz** at an All-In Sustaining Cost (**AISC**) of **$1,843/oz**
- **Record full year gold production of 270,884oz** Au at **AISC** of **$1,725/oz**
- **Q4 mine operating cashflow of $46M (Q3: $41M, Q2: $38M, Q1: $49M)**
- **At quarter end Westgold is debt free and with closing cash and liquid assets of $190M**
- **Big Bell mine production record - 272,124t at 2.6 g/t Au for the quarter**
- **New high grade exploration discovery at Sovereign Reef**
- **Production milestone at Fortnum with 1000th bar poured**
- **New management appointments** – Wayne Bramwell appointed as Managing Director and Phillip Wilding as Acting Chief Operating Officer
- **New long-term power and gas contracts executed post-quarter,** which will deliver **cost savings** onwards of **≈$100/oz** at the current diesel price
- **New Fender underground mine commenced post-quarter**

Westgold Managing Director Wayne Bramwell commented:

"Westgold delivering its FY22 production guidance within 1.5% of cost guidance is a remarkable achievement in the current inflationary and COVID environment. Our team has pragmatically navigated every challenge of FY22, and their collective efforts see us close the financial year safe, debt free and with a healthy balance sheet.

Our business is rapidly evolving. Our larger mines are operating at, or above steady state and operational delivery is becoming more consistent. Our exploration team has had early success at Sovereign and the company is now focused upon improving productivity and driving cost efficiencies.

In FY23, Westgold strategy is to maximise the profitability of every ounce of gold we produce to deliver safe and sustainable growth. With a strengthening balance sheet, an operational base that can be leveraged and a refreshed leadership team, Westgold is extremely well positioned to successfully navigate the inflationary environment that may persist in the current fiscal year."

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - QUARTER IN REVIEW

Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX, **Westgold**, the **Group** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results for the period ending 30 June 2022 (**Q4, FY22**). Our Murchison and Bryah operations delivered a record quarter with gold production of **72,597oz** in an environment of continuing COVID-related labour shortages and supplementary disruptions caused by isolation of close contacts (**Figure 1 & 2**).

Westgold's **AISC** for Q4 of **$1,843/oz** or **$134M** reflects industry wide cost inflation in fuel, ground support, cyanide and labour. For example, Westgold experienced a 42% increase in diesel price across the June quarter. However, the Company is well placed to manage these impacts should they persist in the coming quarters, with an enhanced operational base that has delivered increased operating mine cashflow over the past three quarters.

Pleasingly, Westgold achieved its full year FY22 production and cost guidance with Group YTD production to 30 June 2022 of **270,884oz at** an **AISC** of **$1,725/oz** (FY22 Guidance +270,000 oz at $1,500 – $1,700/oz).

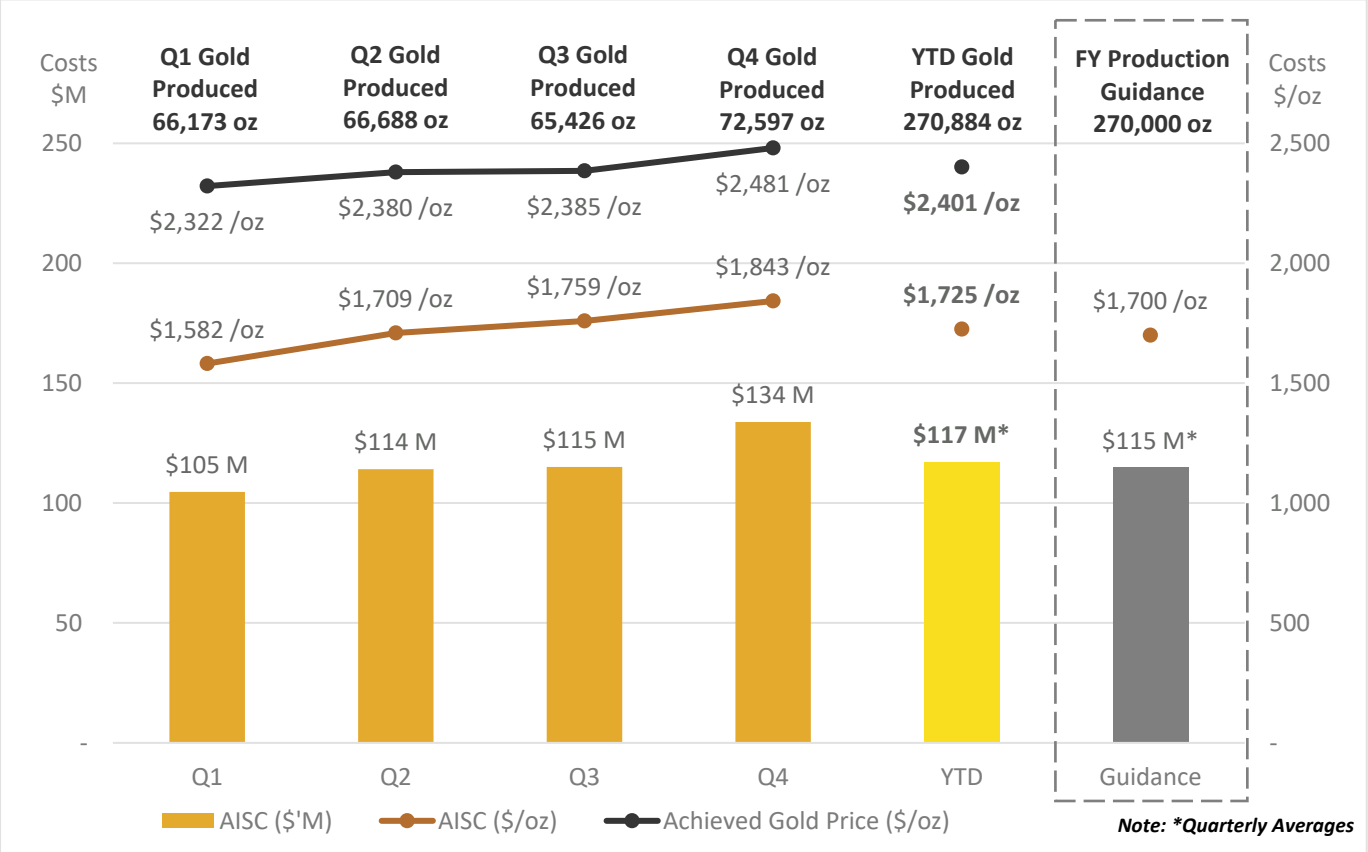

Figure 1 – Westgold Production (oz), Achieved Gold Price & AISC ($/oz)

Actual gold sales for the quarter were 82,299oz at an improved achieved gold price of $2,481/oz generating revenue of **$204M**.

Year to date Westgold have maintained a margin of $676/oz over AISC equating to $183M. Q4 contributed $638/oz or $46M of this result. Capital expenditure during Q4 totalled $29M of which $17M was invested in growth capital, $7M in plant and equipment and $5M in resource development / exploration spending, resulting in Net Mine cash inflows of $18M (refer **Table 1**).

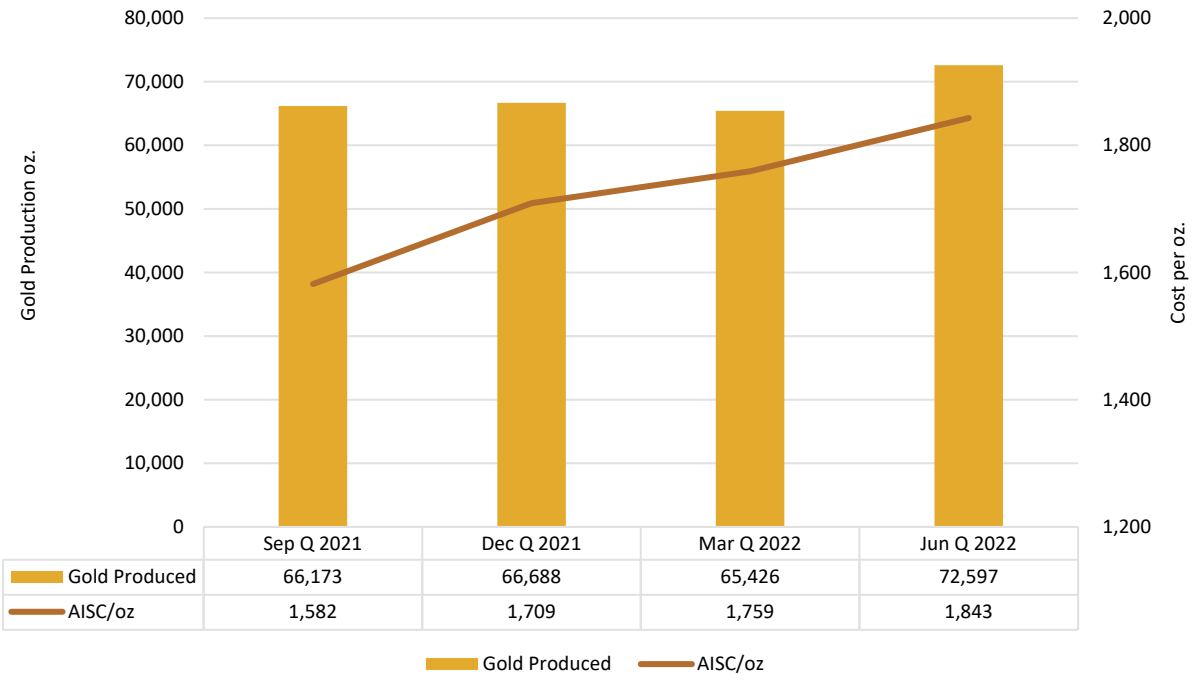

Figure 2 – Group Gold Production and $ Costs

Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)

- **Big Bell Variable Speed Fan Trial**

  Big Bell mine has now completed trials on ventilation on demand systems, where secondary fans have been operating with variable speed drives and automation. By installing a unique electronic identifier on every unit of mobile underground equipment the company can optimise its energy use as when a unit of mobile equipment travels past a sensor, the fan in that drive will switch on the required airflow required for that vehicle. When leaving that drive, the sensor will switch the fan off.

  For the six month trial undertaken there has been realised energy savings of ~52.9% or just over 1,500 Mwh, equivalent to ~400,000 litres of diesel saved and ~1,070 tons of CO2 emission avoided.

  This cost saving and emission reduction innovation is now being reviewed across the rest of the operations and will be phased in where potential savings can be achieved.

- **New Electricity and LNG Agreements to deliver both operating cost and emission reductions**

  On 11 July 2022 Westgold announced that in line with the Company's ongoing objectives to enhance profitability and focus on cost optimisation, it had executed a new Electricity Purchase Agreement with independent power provider Pacific Energy and a new LNG Supply Agreement with Clean Energy Fuels Australia (CEFA).

  These agreements will deliver substantial operating cost savings to Westgold in financial year 2023-2024 (FY24) onwards of ≈$100/oz at the current diesel price and supports our commitment to environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives that will reduce the Company's long term greenhouse gas emissions.

- **COVID-19 Management**

  All sites and facilities were impacted by positive COVID-19 clusters throughout the quarter, resulting in the isolation of positive cases (both offsite and onsite) which impacted business operations due to higher level of absenteeism. Westgold actively monitors and manages these impacts and during Q4 COVID-19 control measures were reviewed and adapted to ensure the appropriate risk mitigation strategies were implemented in response to the evolving pandemic.

- **Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S)**

  EH&S performance remains a continual focus as the business drives to achieve improved overall results. The business acknowledges the changes to the Workplace Health & Safety legislation during the quarter that came into effect on 31 March 2022 and is engaged in a wide variety of activities to ensure our business and our people remain aware and compliant through this implementation period.

  Westgold's Significant Environmental Incident Frequency Rate (SEIFR) remained at 0.00 for this quarter, with no change over the period. The overall Environmental Incident Frequency Rate (EIFR) decreased slightly, moving from 12.48 to 9.33 for the quarter.

  The overall Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) decreased by 6.07% (from 24.39 to 22.91). Positively, our Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) decreased significantly by 29.15% (from 1.99 to 1.41) for the quarter. This overall improvement in EH&S performance is attributed to improved operational discipline and a specific focus on high-level, pre-task risk assessments and regular EH&S information sharing across our regions.

  Key LAG Indicator safety performance indicators are summarised in **Figure 3** below.

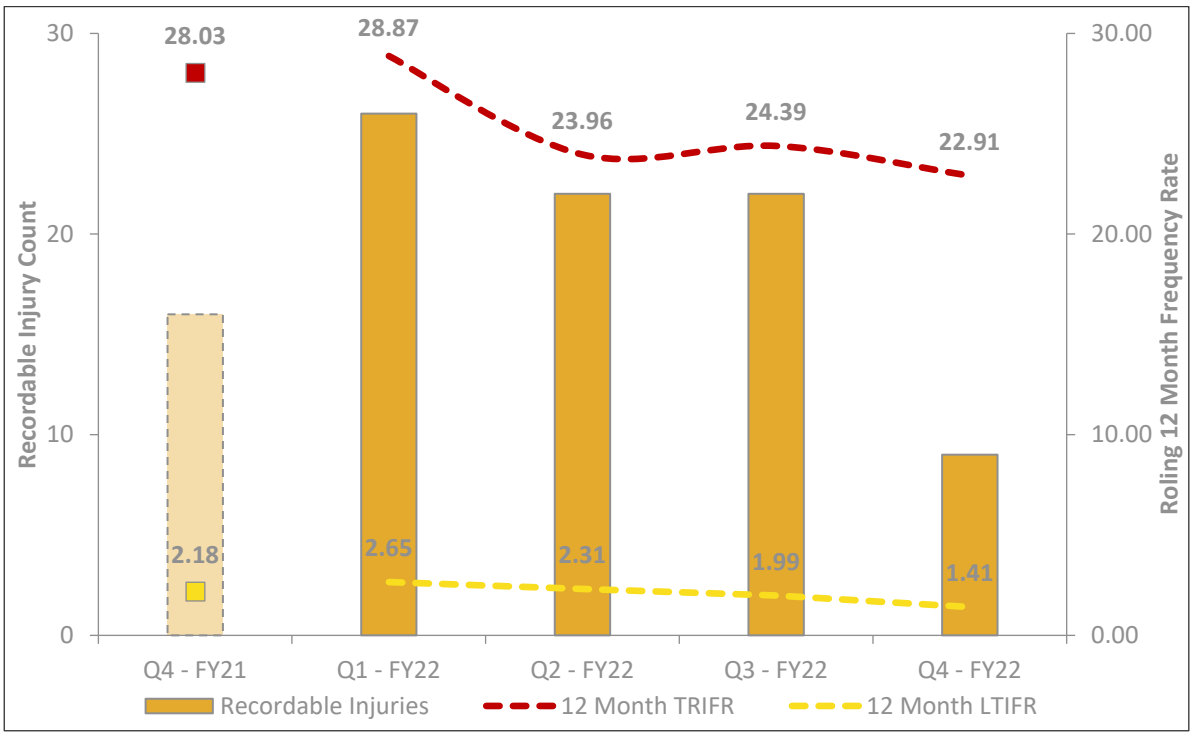

Figure 3 – Quarterly LAG Indicator Performance

GROUP PERFORMANCE METRICS

Westgold's quarterly physical and financial outcomes for **Q4, FY22** is summarised in **Table 1** below.

The Group operates across the Murchison and Bryah regions of Western Australia with our Murchison operations extending from Meekatharra to Cue. The Bryah operation is 160km by road from Meekatharra and currently only encompasses the Fortnum Project.

After a record Q4 performance, Westgold achieved its FY22 production and cost guidance.

Table 1 – Westgold June QTR FY22 and YTD FY22 Performance

		MURCHISON JUN QTR FY22	BRYAH JUN QTR FY22	GROUP JUN QTR FY22	GROUP YTD FY22
Physical Summary	**Units**				
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	640,856	177,777	**818,633**	3,139,459
UG Grade Mined	g/t	2.9	3.0	**2.9**	2.8
OP Ore Mined	t	104,270	-	**104,270**	669,454
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.9	-	**1.9**	1.6
Ore Processed	t	687,957	214,794	**902,751**	3,697,924
Head Grade	g/t	2.8	2.7	**2.8**	2.5
Recovery	%	90	95	**91**	90
Gold Produced	oz	54,808	17,789	**72,597**	270,884
Gold Sold	oz	63,630	18,669	**82,299**	269,705
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	2,480	2,485	**2,481**	2,401
Cost Summary					
Mining	A$/oz	1,178	765	**1,076**	1,076
Processing	A$/oz	409	379	**402**	397
Admin	A$/oz	106	93	**103**	84
Stockpile Movements	A$/oz	(136)	154	**(65)**	(119)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/oz**	**1,557**	**1,391**	**1,516**	**1,438**
Royalties	A$/oz	105	65	**95**	87
C2 Cash Cost (produced oz)		**1,662**	**1,456**	**1,611**	**1,525**
Corporate Costs / Reclaim etc	A$/oz	20	36	**24**	24
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	214	191	**208**	176
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,896**	**1,683**	**1,843**	**1,725**
Notional Cashflow Summary					
Notional Revenue (produced oz)	A$ M	136	44	**180**	650
All-in Sustaining Costs	A$ M	(104)	(30)	**(134)**	(467)
Mine Operating Cashflow	**A$ M**	**32**	**14**	**46**	**183**
Growth Capital	A$ M	(14)	(3)	**(17)**	(103)
Plant & Equipment	A$ M	(6)	(1)	**(7)**	(33)
Exploration Spend	A$ M	(4)	(1)	**(5)**	(18)
Net Mine Cashflow	**A$ M**	**9**	**9**	**18**	**29**

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

- **Group Performance**

  Improvements in plant throughputs during Q4 delivered **902,751t** processed (Q3 - 856,212t) at a grade **2.8g/t Au** (Q3 - 2.6g/t Au) for a record quarter production of **72,597oz** (Q3 - 65,426oz).

  This was a remarkable result given continuing COVID-19 staffing constraints and disruptions due to isolation requirements.

  Group AISC costs in Q4 increased 5% quarter on quarter (QoQ) to $1,843/oz (Q3 - $1,759/oz) largely due to significant increases in diesel fuel price and key consumables. Westgold's operational power demand is currently serviced by six diesel fired power stations. Post the end of Q4, Westgold announced the award of long-term electricity and LNG supply contracts that will reduce the Group's total diesel consumption and emissions as Pacific Energy commences the commissioning of four new, highly efficient, gas fired power stations integrated with solar and renewable energy storage during FY23.

  Personnel availability is still impacting wage inflation with persistent tightness in the labour market requiring a higher utilisation of third-party contractors to fill vacant roles or provide support services. Westgold is reviewing its remuneration and benefit programmes to address this situation and is focussed upon reducing third party utilisation and supply over FY23.

  Commercial production was declared at Big Bell mine from 1 April 2022, which has contributed to the AISC increase as the capital moves from growth capital in developing the operation, to a steady state, sustaining capital mine.

- **Bryah Operations**

  The Bryah Operations delivered **17,789oz** production in Q4 (Q3 - 16,125oz). Process plant throughput increased from the previous quarter back to normalised rates (214,794kt's vs 193,060kt's), and the operation managed a steady head grade on a QoQ basis (2.7g/t vs 2.8g/t).

  The improvements in grade control and execution planning continued to maintain the throughput at the Starlight underground and maintained the grade with 178kt at 3.0g/t extracted for the period. AISC costs were marginally higher on a QoQ basis ($1,683 vs $1,649) reflecting continued inflationary impacts on the WA mining industry but were offset by the higher output.

- **Murchison Operations**

  The Murchison Operations delivered **54,808oz** production in Q4 (Q3 - 49,301oz). Processed ore tonnage was 4% higher than the previous quarter at **687,957t** for Q4 (Q3 – 663,152t) with plant availability up 7% but throughputs still slightly constrained due to mechanical issues with a reclaim feeder at the Bluebird processing hub. Bluebird plant availability increased 7% during the quarter, with an ongoing focus on optimising maintenance programmes across the full circuit expected to debottleneck specific constraints and increase plant availability.

  In Q4 head grade mined increased to 2.8g/t Au (Q3 - 2.6g/t Au). Overall mined high grade totalled 745kt at 2.7g/t, as Westgold's key mines begin to operate at or above steady state levels.

  This was evidenced at:

  - **Big Bell** - producing 272kt at 2.6g/t for 20.4koz mined,
  - **Paddy's Flat** – producing 181kt at 3.2g/t for 15.9koz mined and
  - **Bluebird** - producing 83kt at 3.3 g/t Au for 8.5koz mined.

  The volume of ore produced at Big Bell continues to improve and quarterly head grade has risen, with more ore mined from the high-grade core in the centre of the cave from the 635 and 610 levels.

Paddy's Flat mine continues its QoQ improvement in mined tonnages and is maintaining the higher mined grade seen last quarter. The high grade Consol's North stopes, high grade flat thrust structures and now the very high-grade spur veins under the historical Fenian's/Consol's workings continue to keep the grade up. Production from the larger scale long hole stoping levels of Prohibition provide the bulk tonnages and base feed for the processing plant.

The Bluebird mine continues to grow and exceed initial expectations on both tonnage and grade. The footprint of the mine has again continued to grow beyond that of the original mine plan with works commencing during the quarter to define the scope of the Bluebird Expansion Project and the potential of this system, both to the North and the South.

Drilling was completed with promising results and minor development works continued on the previously announced Fender underground, near Big Bell with the intent to commence full operational activities in H1 FY23. This smaller, traditional long hole open stoping (LHOS) underground mine has been developed with a minimal capital outlay as it leverages much of the proximate Big Bell surface infrastructure. Board commitment to commencing Fender occurred post quarter end with an ASX announcement made on 13 July 2022.

Open pit mining ceased across the Group this Quarter as planned, leaving Westgold with sufficient surface stocks to supplement feed to the Murchison processing hubs for the next 18 months. Rehabilitation works commenced late in the quarter and will be completed in during FY23.

Q4 AISC increased to $1,896/oz (Q3 - $1,795/oz) due to increased input costs.

- **Expenditure**
  - **Operating Costs**

    The June quarter saw the AISC increase for the company (Q4 $134M vs Q3 $115M), increased by:

    - significant increases in diesel fuel price (42% delivered price increase from the end of the last quarter)
    - increases in key consumables (specifically grinding balls, cyanide, ground support and transport through inflationary pressures)
    - persistent labour cost inflation and
    - Big Bell transitioning to commercial production moving from a growth phase to sustaining operation.

    Late in Q4 Westgold ceased owner operator open pit mining in the Murchison region. This, along with the transition of the South Emu Triton mine to care and maintenance during Q1, FY23 is expected to have cost benefits by Q2, FY23.

  - **Capital Expenditure**

    The continuing reduction of capital expenditure on a QoQ basis (Q1 - $43M, Q2 - $45M, Q3 - $38M and Q4 - $29M) reflects key assets such as Big Bell and Bluebird achieving steady state operations with less requirements on growth development capital.

    Further reductions in capital costs are expected over the coming quarters as additional mines also move into steady state and with strategic plans in place to ensure that new growth assets such as Fender, Bluebird Expansion and potentially Comet North are staged appropriately.

    Exploration spend remains consistent and in-line with prior quarters at approximately $5M as Westgold continues to work to expand known gold deposits and discover new gold deposits within its extensive tenement holdings.

BRYAH OPERATIONS

Westgold currently operates one underground mine at Bryah (Starlight) with the Fortnum processing hub supplemented with regional open pit ore and surface stocks (**Figure 4**).

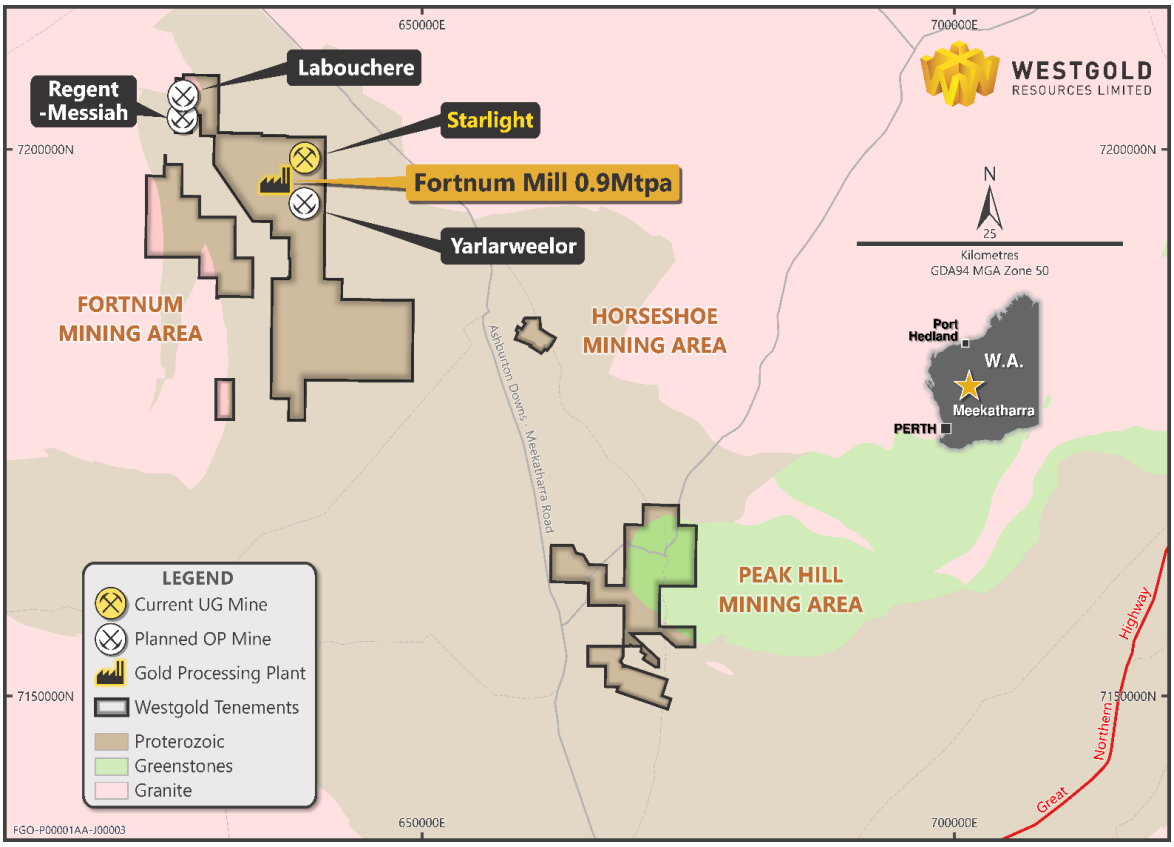

Figure 4 – Westgold's Bryah Operation

The Bryah Operations produced **17,789oz** of total Group production at an AISC of **$1,683/oz**. **Figure 5** below summarises the key outputs and costs by quarter at Bryah over the past 12 months.

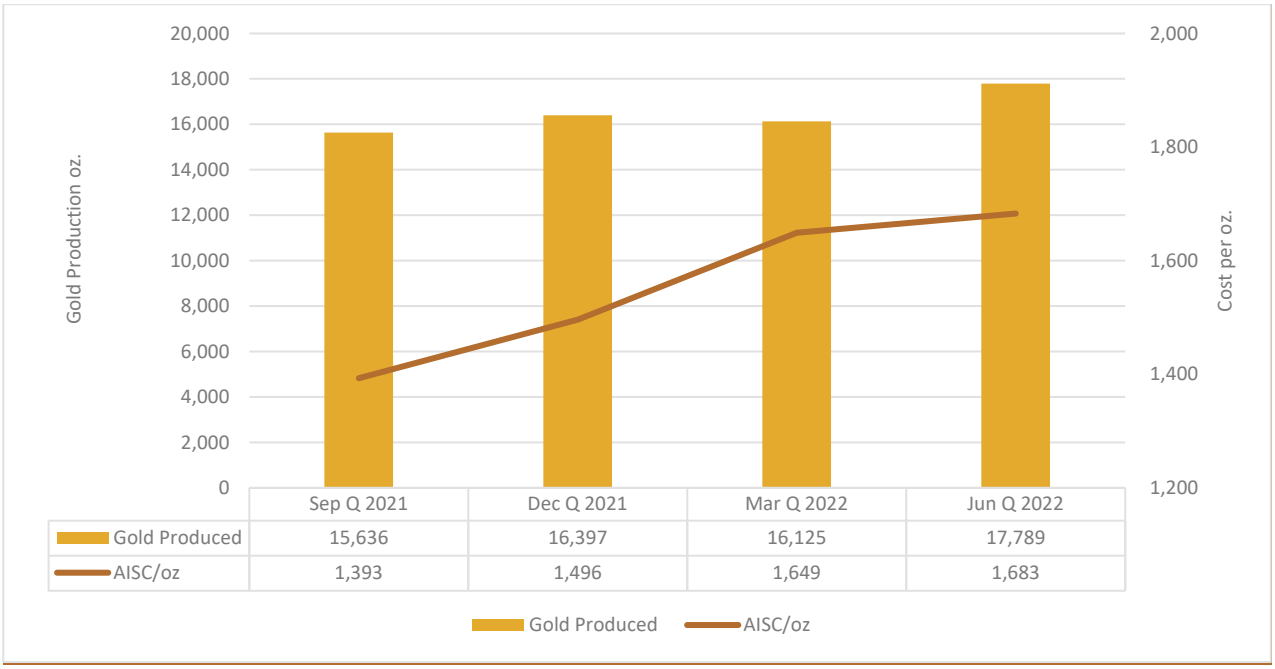

Figure 5 – Bryah Gold Production and $ Costs

- **Fortnum Processing Hub**

  Throughput at the Fortnum processing hub was impacted by a 60-hour planned shutdown in March for a SAG and ball mill reline resulted in **214,794t** of ore being processed (+11% QoQ, Q3 – 193,060t) at a grade of **2.7g/t Au** (-4% QoQ) and 95**%** metallurgical recovery.

  Total Q4 production was **17,789 oz** (+10% QoQ, Q3 – 16,125oz).

- **Starlight Underground**

  The Starlight mine produced 177,777t at a steady grade of 3.0g/t Au for the quarter.

  The Bryah operation performed well this quarter with tonnage up at the Starlight mine 10% (Q3 – 160,774t). Grade stayed steady in line with the last quarter.

  The success of the Straight mine is dependent upon continuing the high efficiency of the operation, which translates to impressive mining unit costs. Maintaining development rates in the main Starlight lodes and ensuring multiple working areas are available concurrently across the Starlight, Trev's and Moonlight zones is the key to this strategy.

  Nightfall is an additional discrete high-grade mineralised zone which is continuing to be exposed by development and defined by drilling. It is anticipated that production out of Nightfall will continue to ramp up and replace the Trev's Lode mineralisation as its production profile reduces over FY23.

- **Near Mine Exploration and Development**

  The focus at Bryah remains on extending production from the Starlight mine. Whilst the Starlight lodes continue to be Westgold's focus, and work continues apace to define these ahead of the mining front (inclusive of results such as **2.34m at 43.88g/t Au from 372m in ST1044GC07**), momentum is also being maintained on defining peripheral mineralisation, which can be accessed by the existing Starlight capital infrastructure and as such has a low barrier to production.

  Intercepts such as **5.05m at 18.78g/t Au from 84m in GA1270GC31** in the Galaxy lodes and **2.0m at 45.19g/t Au from 26m in NF1195GC12** in Nightfall are examples of the success the on-site team is having in defining peripheral targets.

  Regionally the initial drill testing of the Labouchere deposit was completed this quarter, and whilst it looks like Labouchere will initially be an opportunity for an open pit expansion as suggested by:

  - **14m at 4.29g/t Au from 30m in 21LABRC040** and
  - **2m at 20.55g/t Au from 45m in 21LABRC053**,

  further work is required to understand the potential of Labouchere to host an underground mine, with one hole from the recent surface diamond drilling program, **21LADD006**, providing encouragement by returning **16.9m at 6.31g/t Au from 190m.**

Refer to **Appendix A** for details of significant drilling results from Bryah.

MURCHISON OPERATIONS

The Murchison Operations (Meekatharra and Cue) produced **54,808oz** of total Group production at an AISC of **$1,896/oz**. **Figure 6** below summarises the key outputs and costs by quarter for the Murchison Operations with detail on each mine at Meekatharra and Cue detailed below.

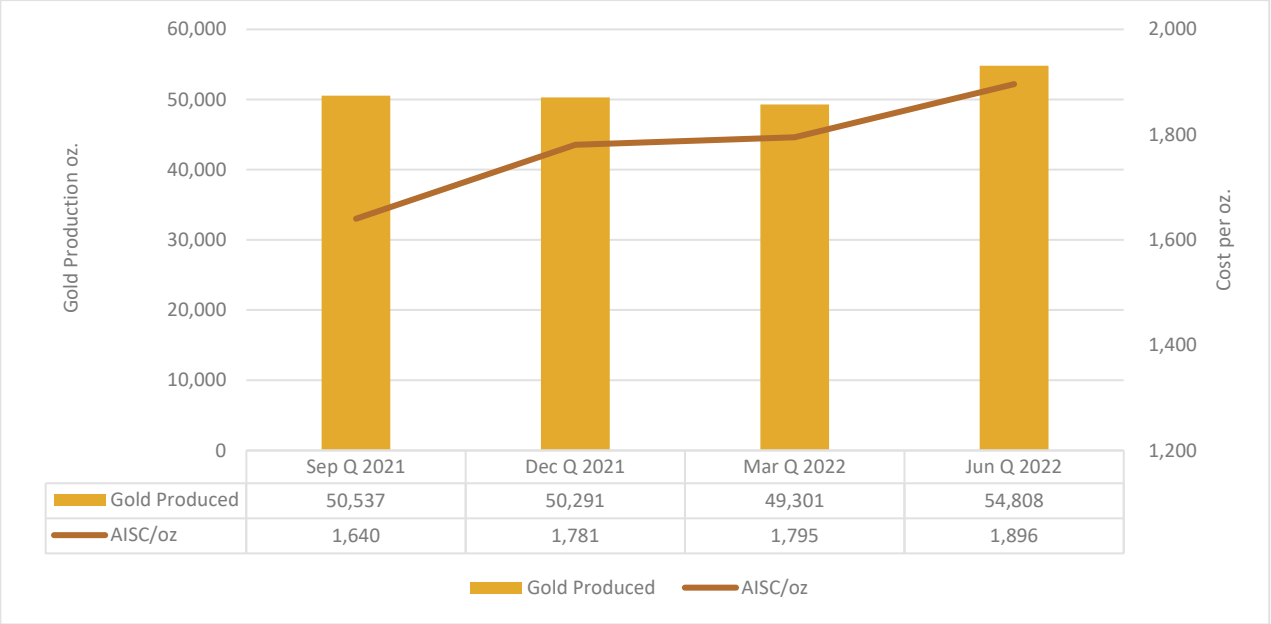

Figure 6 – Murchison Gold Production and $ Costs

Meekatharra

Westgold currently operates the Bluebird processing hub and three underground mines across Meekatharra including the Paddy's Flat, Bluebird and the South Emu-Triton underground mines (refer **Figure 7**). Underground production during Q4 was supplemented by open pit ore from the Big Bell underground and the Cuddingwarra North mining area near Cue.

- **Bluebird Processing Hub**

  Total Q4 production was 30,010 oz (+18% QoQ, Q3 – 25,304oz) from 352,896t of ore being processed (+9% QoQ, Q3 – 324,806t). Grade improved to 2.9g/t Au (+7% QoQ) with 91% metallurgical recovery. Mill availability continues to improve with damage to the apron feeder that has restricted throughput during Q4, FY22 expected to be repaired in Q1, FY23.

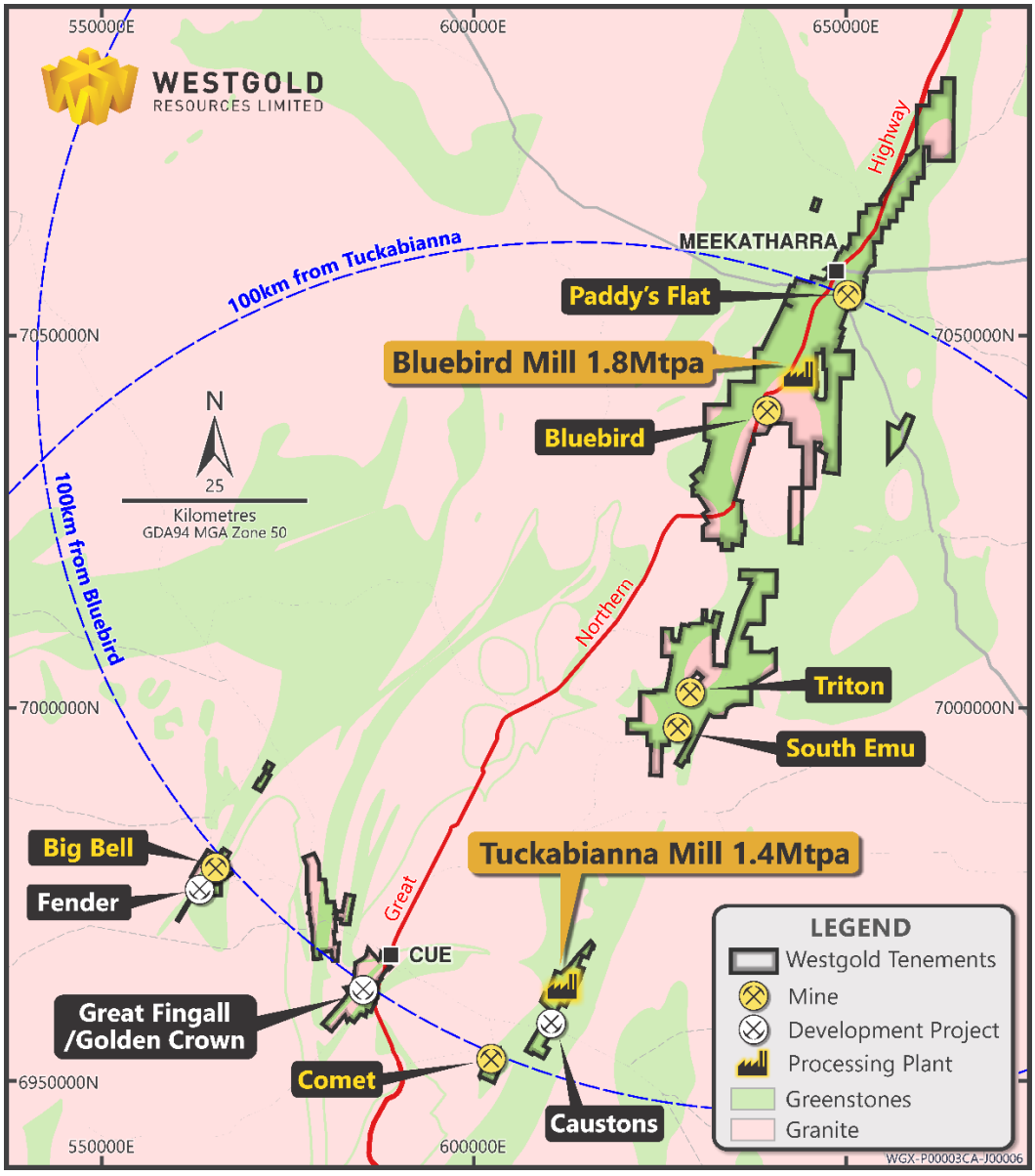

Figure 7 – Murchison Operations

- **Paddy's Flat Underground**

  The Paddy's Flat mine produced 180,520t at 3.2 g/t Au for the quarter.

  Improved manning and mine planning resulted in 9% higher tonnage this quarter (Q3 – 164,562t). Grade was maintained with ongoing high grade ore development. Whilst the bulk of Paddy's Flat mine production comes from the large Prohibition system, Westgold is pleased that initial production from the lower horizons of the newly accessible Fenian's system, the largest historic producer in the Paddy's Flat field was achieved (**Figures 8 and 9**).

  Pleasingly grades of up to **9 g/t Au** have been reconciled from stopes in this zone, and stope integrity has been maintained from these challenging narrow geometries. It is anticipated that an increase in the overall production profile of the mine will occur over the next two quarters as more levels in this rich system are developed and brought into production, providing proportionally more of the mine feed.

Figure 8 – Example spur stope extraction.

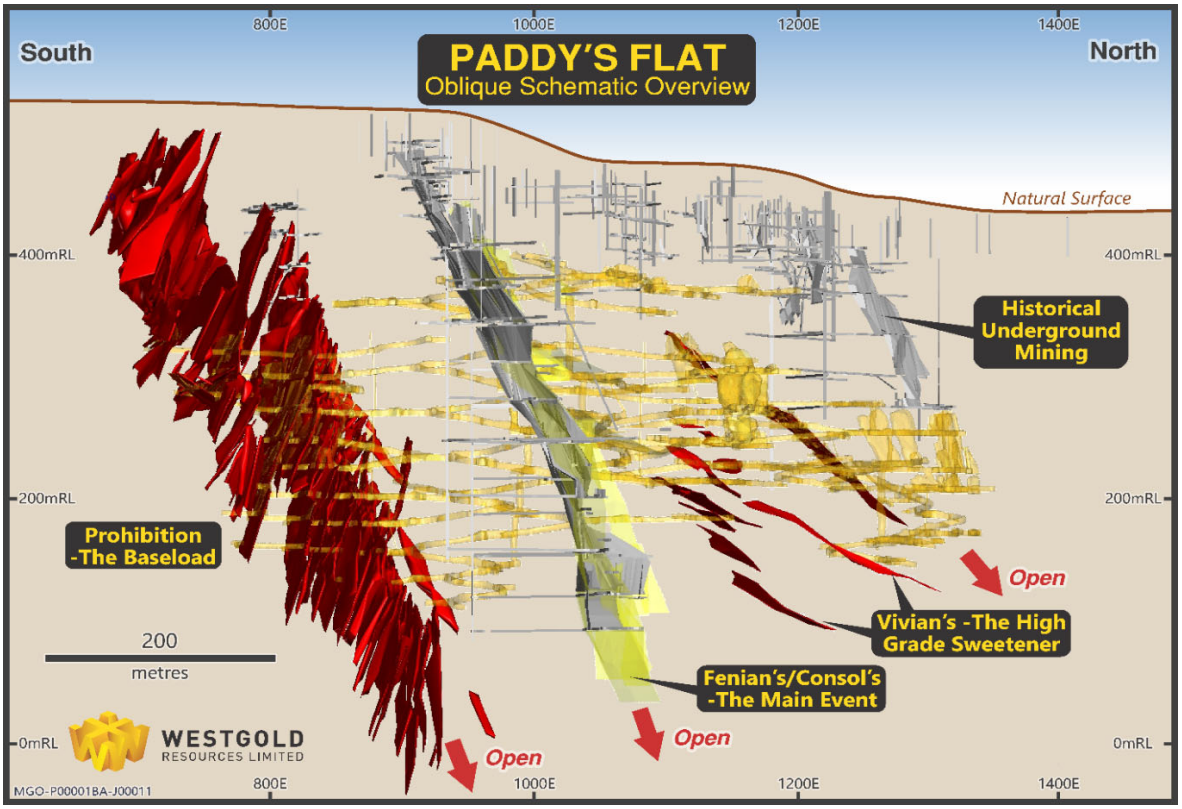

Figure 9 – Paddy's Flat Oblique Schematic – High Grade Spur veins in RED

- **Bluebird Underground**

The Bluebird mine produced 83,271t at 3.3g/t Au for the quarter.

After reaching steady state last quarter, production at Bluebird lifted 14% (Q3 – 74,455t) and grade stayed steady. Knowledge of the Bluebird ore system continues to grow, with works underway to commence exposing extensions to the North and identify opportunities to the South.

Initial design and planning works are underway to allow for testing of the South Junction and Great Northern highway adjacent orebodies from drill platforms in the south of the mine (**Figure 10**). These growth opportunities will complement the organic growth of the Bluebird main zone along strike to both the north and south of the current mine footprint.

These platforms will commence development over the coming quarter as the mine's schedule allows.

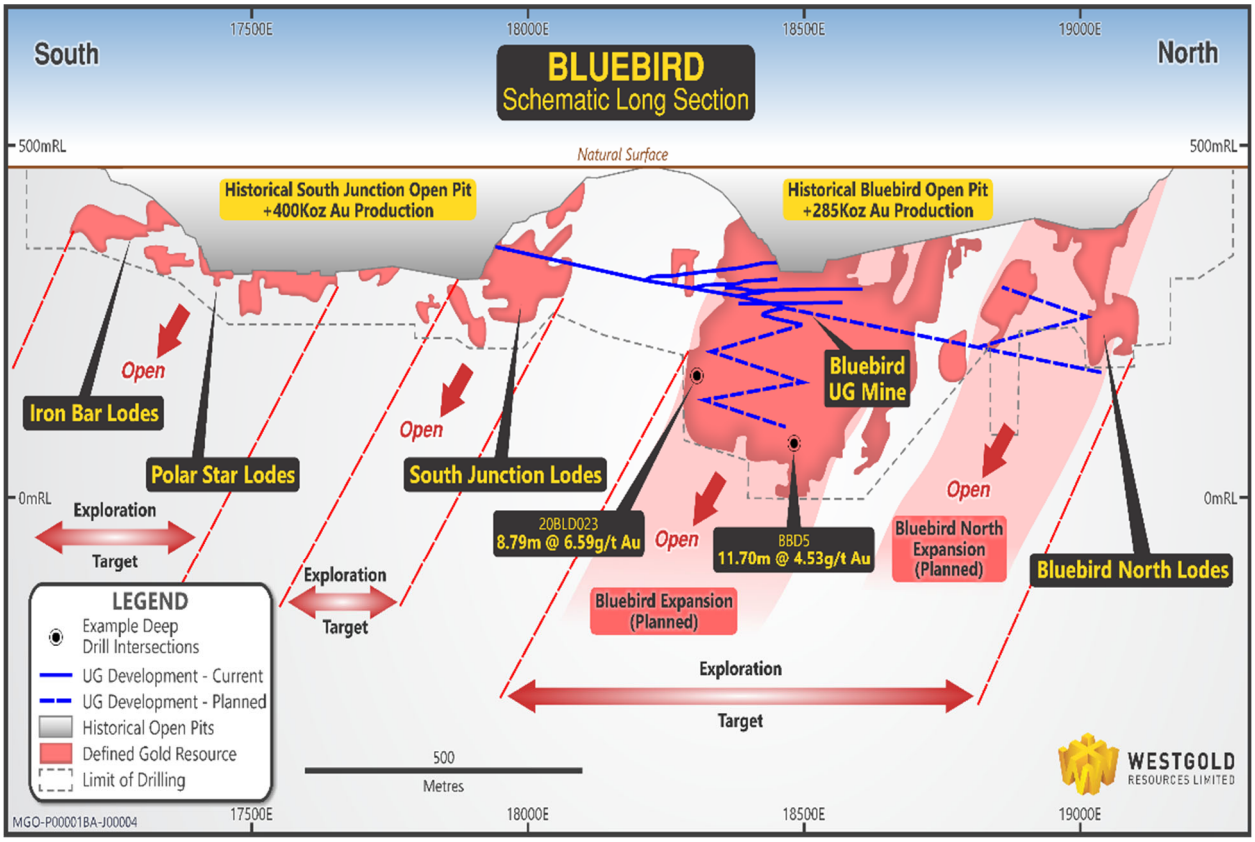

Figure 10 – Paddy's Schematic Long Section – with Bluebird North Lodes

- **South Emu Triton Underground**

The South Emu – Triton mine produced 42,706t at 2.8g/t Au for the quarter.

The South Emu Triton mine has not been achieving its targeted returns during FY22. As such a plan to harvest developed tonnes was activated in Q4 FY22 with mine production expected to cease and the mine to be put on care and maintenance during Q1 FY23.

Mine equipment and staff have been redeployed to other Murchison operations including Westgold's new Fender underground at Cue.

Drilling continues at South Emu Triton with a view to defining the optimum restart plan that achieves an appropriate economic return.

- **Near Mine Exploration and Development**

Paddy's Flat

Whilst Westgold's focus at Paddy's Flat is rightly the large baseload Prohibition system and the high-grade spur mineralisation in the extensions to the historic Fenian – Consol's mines, it is important to make note of the latent capacity of the greater Paddy's Flat mineralised system.

Peripheral orebodies at Paddy's Flat have the potential to contribute materially to the overall production profile of the mine, and one such orebody, Hendrix, has been the subject of a significant resource definition campaign over the previous two quarters. Hendrix is a geometrically simple, intrusion-related orebody, from which recent drilling has highlighted robust widths and grades.

Better results from this work include:

- **10.60m at 9.46g/t Au from 38m in 21HXDD242,**
- **18.77m at 8.43g/t Au from 37m in 21HXDD243 and**
- **9.50m at 10.64g/t Au from 40m in 22HXDD056**.

These results are currently being incorporated into an update resource model for the zone, which will shortly be undergoing mining evaluation.

Bluebird

Westgold's Bluebird mine continues to overdeliver on production expectations and at the same time demonstrate potential for future substantial growth. Another suite of positive results have been returned from drilling this quarter, inclusive of:

- **11.00m at 5.57g/t Au from 85m in 22BLDD090 and**
- **6.59m at 10.02g/t Au from 81m in 22BLDD096**.

Work is also continuing on the enactment of a long-term strategy to systematically expand the Bluebird mine along strike to both the north and south, and additionally to test adjacent orebodies such as South Junction and Great Northern Highway.

South Emu Triton

Work has also progressed this quarter on understanding the reset strategy for Westgold's Reedy mining centre of which South Emu Triton is key. A series of holes below current development at Triton have provided encouragement for the next mining panel, with **23.00m at 5.08g/t Au from 168m in 22TRDD004 and 4.91m at 21.93g/t Au 286 in 22TRDD007** being highlights.

Additionally, surface drilling is currently underway testing extensions to the resource under the historic Triton mine. Westgold looks forward to being able to provide an update on these Triton Deeps holes as the work program is finalised and results are consolidated.

Initial assays from the one hole completed to date (**22TRDD021W1**) are positive with:

- **2.56m at 3.46g/t Au from 672m,**
- **6.80m at 4.29g/t Au from 680m and**
- **1.00m at 8.63g/t Au from 719m.**

Refer to **Appendix B** for details of significant drilling results.

Cue

Westgold currently operates the Tuckabianna processing hub and two underground mines at Cue (Big Bell and Comet). Underground production in the Cue area is supplemented with regional open pit ore and surface stocks and typically ores mined in Cue are processed at the Tuckabianna processing hub.

Westgold has optionality to truck Cue ore to Meekatharra to optimise production and open pit and underground ore from Cue was processed at the Bluebird processing hub at Meekatharra during this quarter.

Post quarter end the new Fender underground mine, 3.5km from Big Bell was approved by the Board. Production will commence in Q1, FY23.

- **Tuckabianna Processing Hub**

  Total Q4 production was **24,798oz** (+3% QoQ, Q3 – 23,977oz), a record for the Cue Operations.

  The Tuckabianna processing hub performed consistently with throughput of **335,061t** (-0.1% QoQ, Q3 – 338,346t) at **2.6 g/t Au** (+4% QoQ) and **89%** metallurgical recovery.

- **Big Bell Underground**

  The Big Bell mine produced a record 272,124t at 2.6 g/t Au for the quarter.

  During the quarter, mine production improved with the completion of most rehabilitation works completed, and more ore won from the virgin levels in the centre of the cave (**Figure 11**).

  Q4 cave production was from the deeper, virgin ore horizons where Reserve grades are circa 2.8 g/t Au. Big Bell capital requirements have reduced heavily to minor sustaining development as Westgold draws on the large inventory of developed tonnage (≈3.9Mt) that now exists.

  Many productivity improvements have been implemented in the Quarter, including pre-charging and wireless detonators in the cave firings, reducing the need for personnel to be at the brow (safety improvements), and significantly reducing the time required to prepare a ring for firing (cost and productivity benefits).

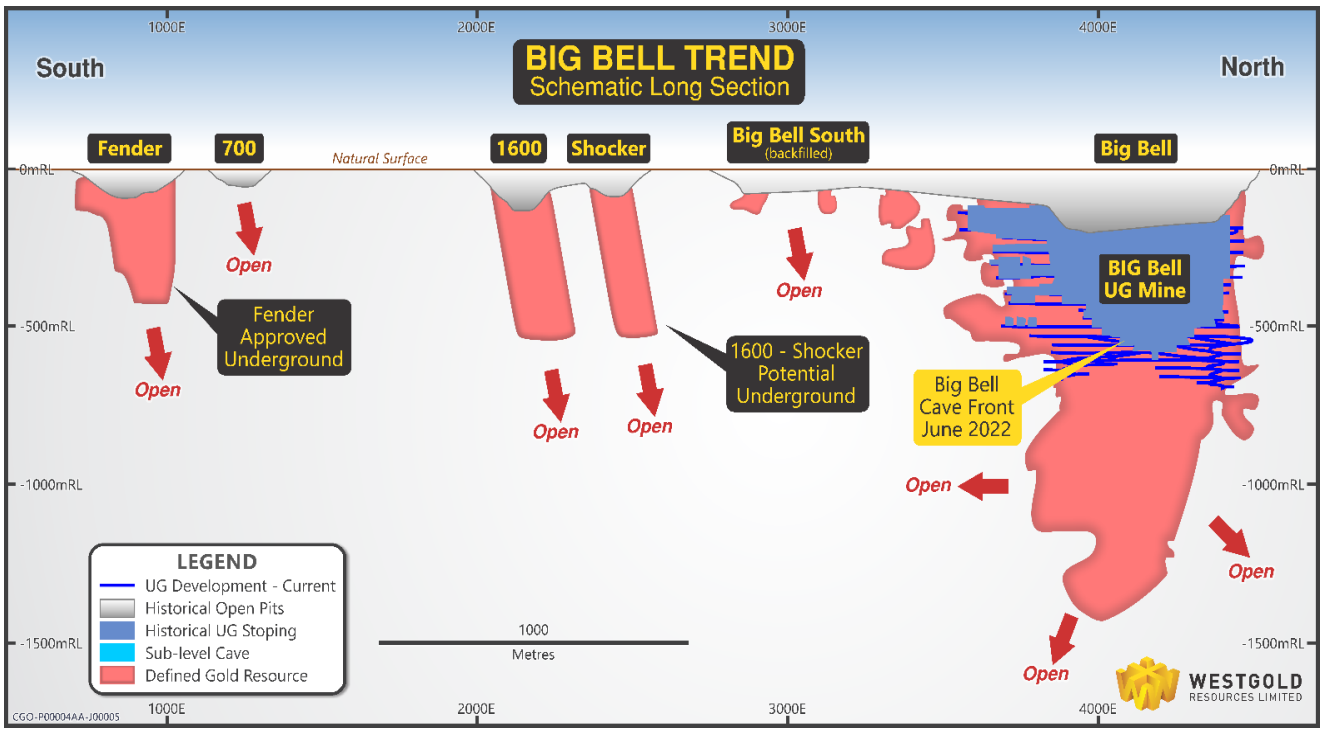

Figure 11 – Big Bell Trend Schematic Long Section

- **Comet Underground**

  The Comet mine produced 62,236t at 2.5 g/t Au for the quarter.

  Performance of the smaller Comet underground mine remained steady, with the Comet ore system depleting, and the Pinnacles ore system being developed. The mine in the next quarter will transition production to the Pinnacles system and see productivity improvements as FY23 progresses.

- **Open Pits**

  Open Pit mining in the Cuddingwarra district was completed late in the Quarter in the Jim's Find, City of Chester and Coventry pits with **104,270t** mined at **1.9 g/t Au.** Rehabilitation works will be completed in early Q1 FY23.

- **Near Mine Exploration and Development**

  Big Bell

  Underpinning a record quarter of production from Westgold's Cue Gold Operations has been the attainment of steady-state production rates from our flagship Big Bell mine. Whilst grade optimisation as caving fronts are brought into balance across the northern and southern halves of the mine is the primary focus of the geology team, pleasingly the future of the mine continues to be reinforced by another series of solid drill results returned this quarter, including:

  - **23m at 2.84 g/t Au from 215m in 21BBDD0048,**
  - **9.4m at 3.99 g/t Au from 15m in 22BBDD0028 and**
  - **12m at 3.61 g/t Au from 30m in 22BBDD0040.**

  The transition to 100% underground feed from the Cue region with the commencement of mining at Fender provides the opportunity to expand this optimisation process to ounce delivery across the Murchison business unit.

  Crucial to this process is the continued successful definition of the Big Bell Trend orebodies well in advance of mining by Westgold geologists and our in-house underground diamond drilling division.

Refer to **Appendix C** for details of significant drilling results from Cue.

EXPLORATION AND GROWTH

Exploration

Exploration activities across the Company's highly prospective ~1,300km^2 tenement portfolio continued during Q4 with 13,405.6m of drilling completed across 8 targets within the Murchison Project Tenure. No exploration activities were completed within the Bryah Project tenure during the reporting period.

The highlight of the quarter was the discovery of the Sovereign Reef at Day Dawn.

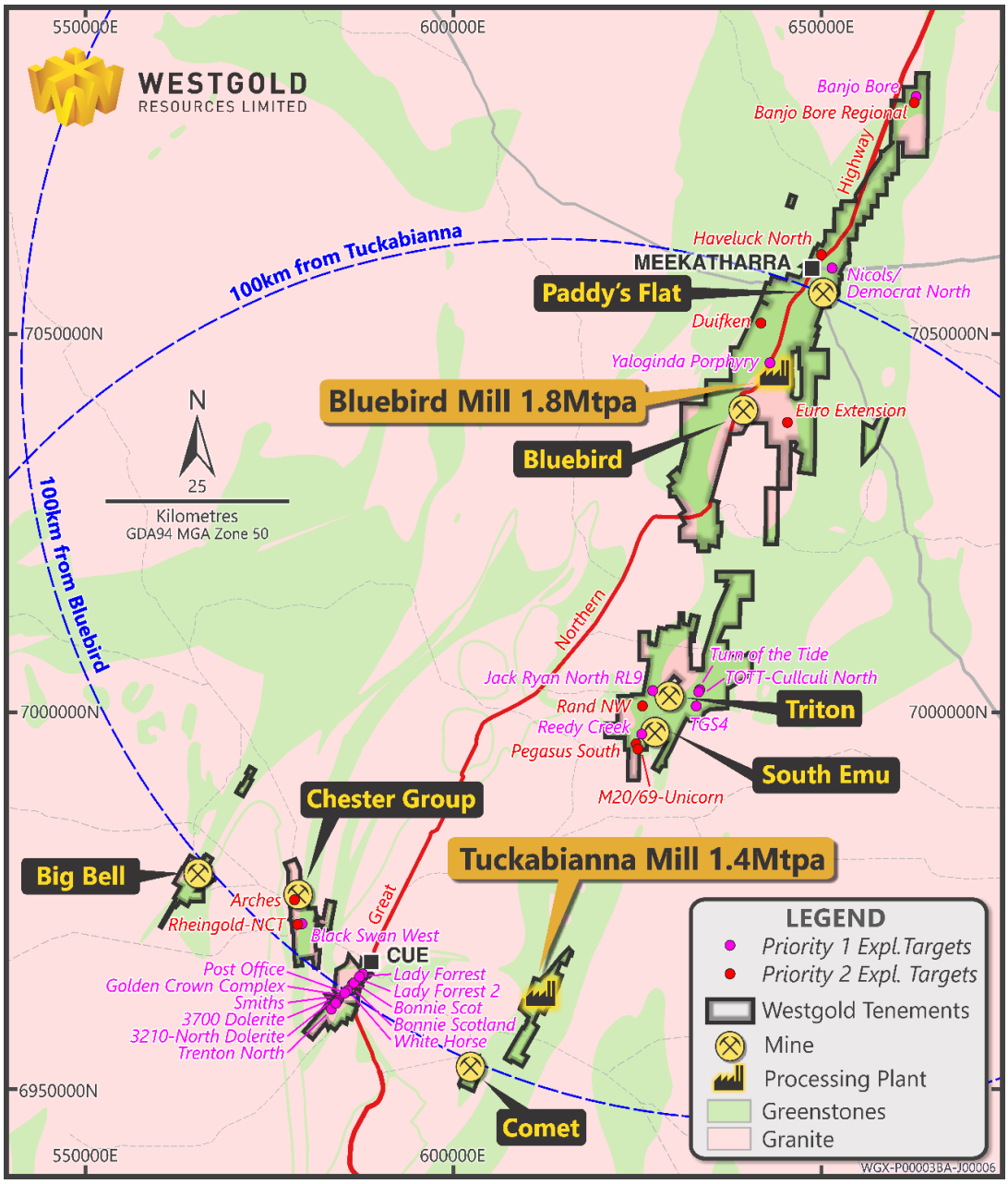

Figure 12 – Priority Exploration Targets Within the Murchison Project Tenure

- **Sovereign Reef – Day Dawn**

The diamond drilling (**DD**) program at the Sovereign Target, which commenced late in the previous quarter, was completed in April with highly encouraging assay results subsequently returned. Sovereign is located ≈300m into the hangingwall of the historic Great Fingall mine and approximately the same distance into the footwall of the Golden Crown mine (**Figure 12**). These two operations collectively produced >1.5M oz of gold from high grade quartz reef systems hosted within the highly prospective Great Fingall Dolerite.

Two of the three holes drilled to test the Sovereign target intersected significant gold mineralisation as presented in Table 2 (refer ASX Release of 20 June 2022). Full drill details are presented in Appendix C. Mineralisation is hosted in quartz vein reef/stockworks with intense silica-sericite-pyrite alteration (**Photograph 1**).

Table 2 – Sovereign Target - Exploration RCD Drilling - Significant Intersections (refer Appendix C)

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intersection
22GFRD002	229.0	238.00	8.50m at 1.87 g/t Au
22GFRD003	218.35	226.85	8.50m at 4.84 g/t Au
	218.35	222.75	Inc 4.40m at 8.01 g/t Au

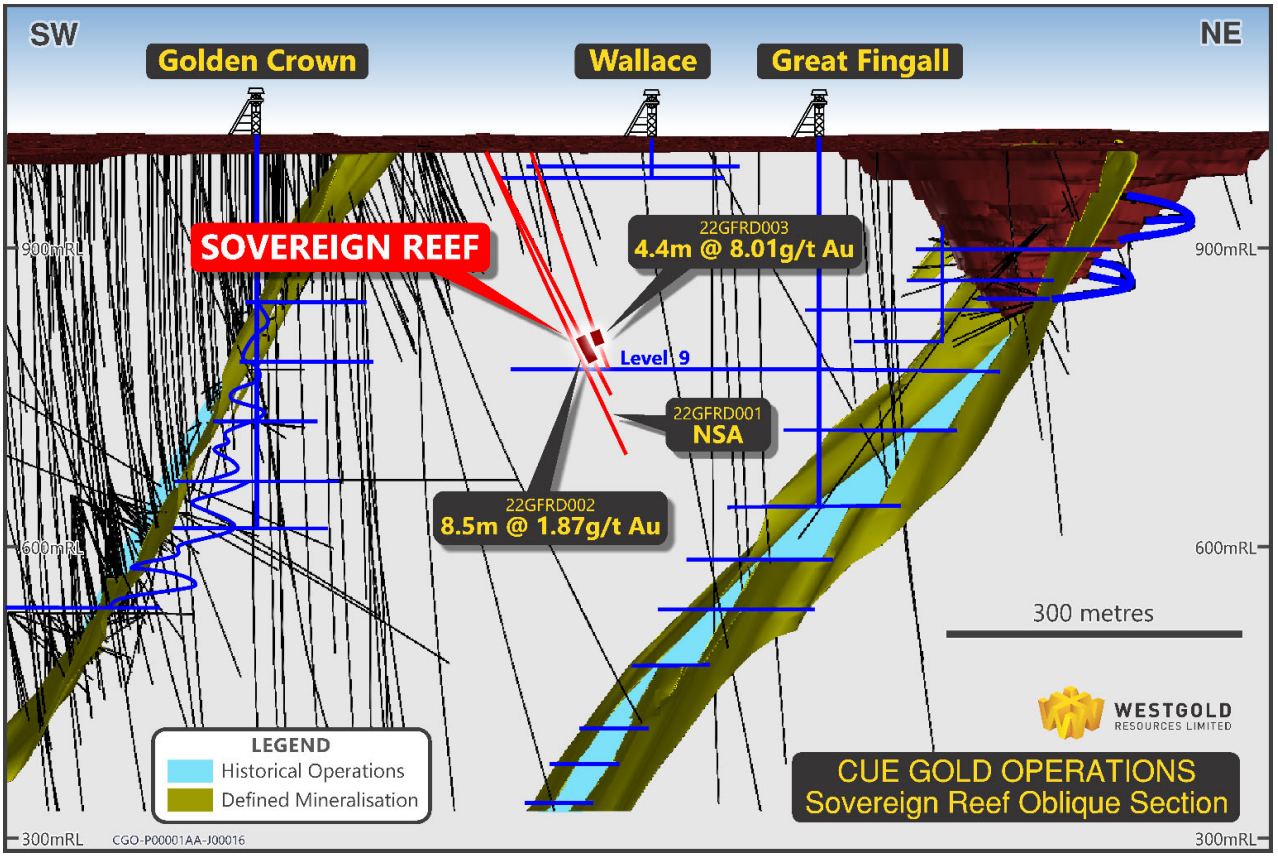

Figure 13– Sovereign Reef drill hole locations and results

Photograph 1 – Sovereign drill hole 22GFRD003 – 8.5m at 4.48 g/t Au from 218.35m (showing assay results in g/t Au). Quartz reef/stockworks

- **Banjo Bore – Meekatharra**

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programs comprising 35 holes for 2,2481m were completed at the Banjo Bore Prosect located ~25 km north of Meekatharra. Encouraging gold mineralisation hosted by sheared ultramafic units was intersected in 15 holes with significant intersections presented in Table 3 and full drill results are presented in Appendix B.

All significant mineralisation was returned from oxide intersections with only weak gold reported from fresh bedrock suggesting some supergene enrichment. Follow-up exploration activities in the Banjo region is planned for later in 2022 after the results of the Banjo Regional AC program are returned.

Table 3 – Banjo Bore Prospect - Exploration RC Drilling - Significant Intersections (refer Appendix B)

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intersection
22MNRC002	11.0m	18.0m	7.0m at 6.42 g/t Au
22MNRC003	15.0m	28.0m	13.0m at 1.37 g/t Au
22MNRC004	9.0m	26.0m	17.0m at 1.19 g/t Au
22MNRC006	15.0m	20.0m	5.0m at 1.10 g/t Au
22MNRC007	13.0m	26.0m	13.0m at 2.32 g/t Au
22MNRC008	35.0m	45.0m	9.0m at 1.87 g/t Au
22MNRC011	36.0m	41.0m	5.0m at 2.24 g/t Au
22MNRC017	30.0m	40.0m	10.0m at 1.65 g/t Au
22MNRC020	73.0m	73.0m	9.0m at 1.43 g/t Au
22MNRC021	42.0m	55.0m	13.0m at 1.94 g/t Au

Aircore (AC) drilling programs comprising 166 holes for 10,166m were completed across the Banjo Bore, Banjo Regional, Euro Extended, Pegasus North, Oceanic and Turn of the Tide targets (**Figure 12**) during June testing a series of lithostructural targets generated from the new aeromagnetic and gravity geophysical datasets collected during the second half of 2021. These early-stage AC programs are designed to detect regolith gold anomalism "leaking" from mineralised structures. Assay results for these programs are expected during July.

Planned exploration activities for the September quarter will focus on RC and DD programs following-up Sovereign as well as RC programs at Smiths, Reedy West, RL9 and Turn of the Tide (**Figure 12**).

Growth

- **Day Dawn Project**

  The Day Dawn Project, located within the Cue Gold Operations and which comprises the historic Great Fingall and Golden Crown mines and associated defined high grade Mineral Resources, represents a significant growth opportunity for the Company.

  During the quarter, data compilations and reviews commenced with an aim of developing an action plan of activities required to bring these resources into production.

- **Plant Expansion Studies – Fortnum and Tuckabianna**

  Fortnum

  The expansion of the Fortnum processing hub from 0.9Mtpa to circa 1.0 Mtpa was approved, and capital committed in Q4, FY22. The pebble crusher has been ordered and engineering underway to install the crusher during H2, FY23.

  Tuckabianna

  A third-party engineer was engaged to complete preliminary studies to determine indicative capital costs of expanding the existing 1.4Mtpa Tuckabianna processing hub to 2Mtpa or building a new standalone 2Mtpa facility.

  Indicative capital cost estimates to expand Tuckabianna to ≈2.0Mtpa are of the order of $65M and inform Westgold as to the life of mine plan it needs to define to support a capital commitment of this order. Additional engineering studies will be deferred at this point as the company moves to accelerate exploration drilling at Day Dawn (Sovereign and Great Fingall) and the Tuckabianna Trend (Causton's and Tuckabianna West) as it will be success at any of these near mine targets that will underpin any expansion plan at Tuckabianna.

  Optimising the grade of ore currently delivered to the Tuckabianna processing hub provides an immediate opportunity to increase ounce production without process plant capital investment. Mine optimisation studies are underway.

CORPORATE

Westgold made several corporate and operational updates during the quarter.

Management Changes

- **Resignation of Chief Executive Officer and Appointment of Managing Director**

  During the quarter Westgold announced the resignation of its Chief Executive Officer Ms Debbie Fullarton and the appointment of Westgold Executive Director Mr Wayne Bramwell to the role of Managing Director (refer ASX 24 May 2022).

  Mr Bramwell is an experienced mining professional with over 30 years corporate and technical experience having joined Westgold as a non-executive director in February 2020. He has been Executive Director at Westgold since July 2021. In his past roles, Mr Bramwell has been instrumental creating shareholder value, including negotiating significant strategic level partnerships, restructuring asset ownership to unlock shareholder value and leading operational teams.

  The Board notes that the appointment of a Managing Director and cessation of a separate CEO role allows the Company to adopt a Board and executive structure more in keeping with Corporate Governance norms.

  Mr Bramwell holds a Bachelor of Science (Mineral Science - Extractive Metallurgy), Graduate Diploma of Business, Master of Science (Mineral Economics), and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

- **Appointment of Mr Phillip Wilding to the role of Acting Chief Operating Officer**

  During the quarter Westgold appointed Mr Phillip Wilding to the role of Acting Chief Operating Officer, post the resignation of Mr Anthony Buckingham from the role. Mr Wilding is a Mining Engineer (BEng Honours - Mining Engineering) with over 17 years of experience and has been with the Westgold group since 2013.

  Those roles included operational management positions at the Trident, Paddy's Flat and Big Bell underground mines then as the General Manager of Westgold's Cue Gold Operations. Mr Wilding was then promoted to the corporate role of General Manager Projects, before becoming General Manager Projects and Sustainability in 2022.

  Mr Wilding has worked throughout NSW and WA gaining experience in a diverse range of open pit and underground mining methods.

Share Capital

Westgold closed the quarter with the following capital structure:

Security Type	Number on Issue
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	473,622,730
Performance Rights (Rights)	2,332,508

Cash, Bullion and Liquid Assets

Description	Jun 2022 Quarter ($M)	Mar 2022 Quarter ($M)
Cash	183	153
Bullion	-	27
Cash and Bullion	**183**	**180**
Listed Investments	7	9
Total Cash, Bullion and Liquid Assets	**190**	**189**

Westgold's treasury closed with cash, bullion and liquid assets of **$190M** with **Figure 14** summarising key cash movements during the quarter.

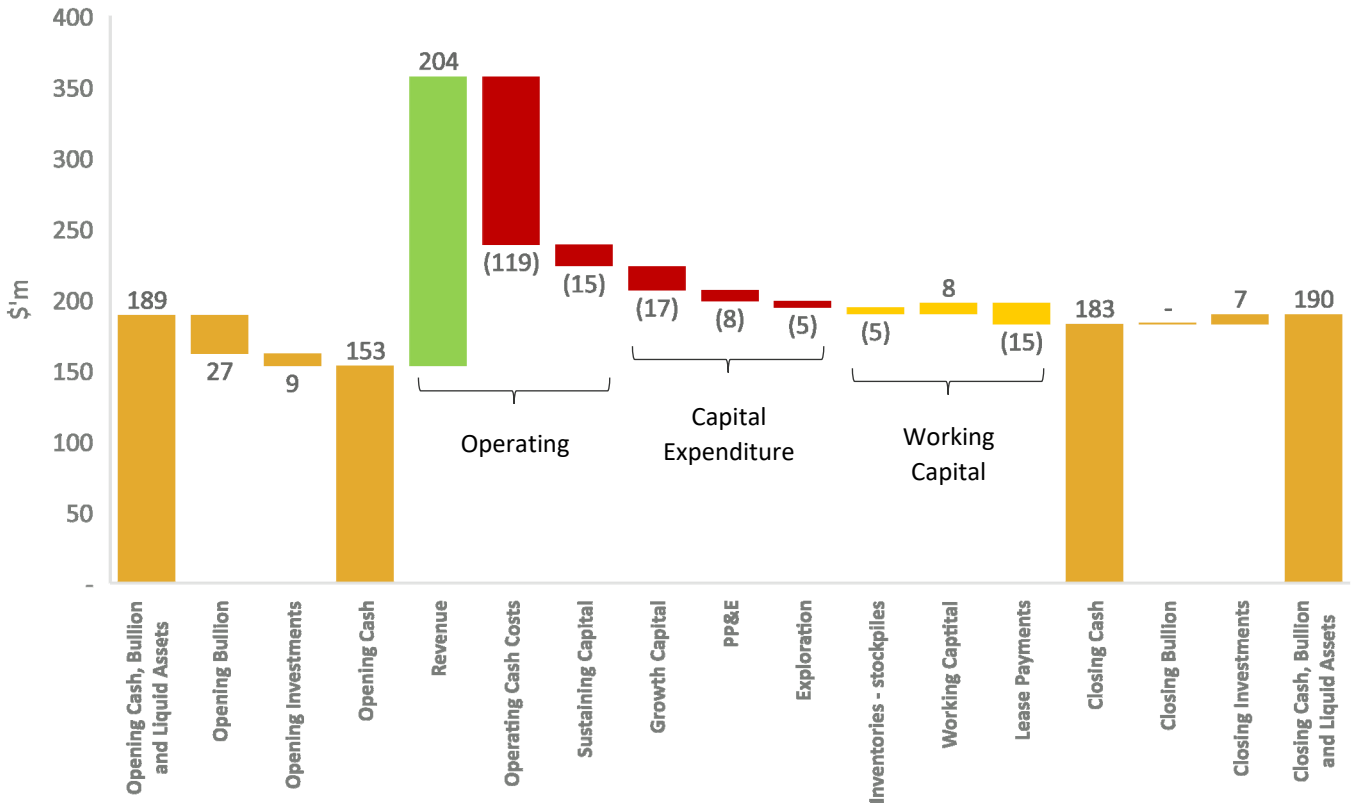

Figure 14 - Cash and Bullion – Q4 June 2022 Movement

Growth Funds

The net proceeds of $96M from the placement for growth projects completed on 14 March 2022 has not been drawn down in Q4 (refer to the March 2022 Quarterly Report for details on the organic and inorganic growth strategy).

Description	Jun 2022 Quarter ($M)	Mar 2022 Quarter ($M)
Growth Funds Opening	96	100
Placement Fees	-	(4)
Drawdown	-	-
Growth Funds Closing	**96**	**96**

Debt

Westgold currently has no corporate debt. The Company has current hire purchase arrangements on acquired plant and equipment under normal commercial terms with expected repayments of approximately $20M.

Gold Hedging

Westgold's hedge position decreased during the quarter to 148,000oz hedged at an average $2,396/oz.

The current hedge profile is summarised in **Figure 15** below.

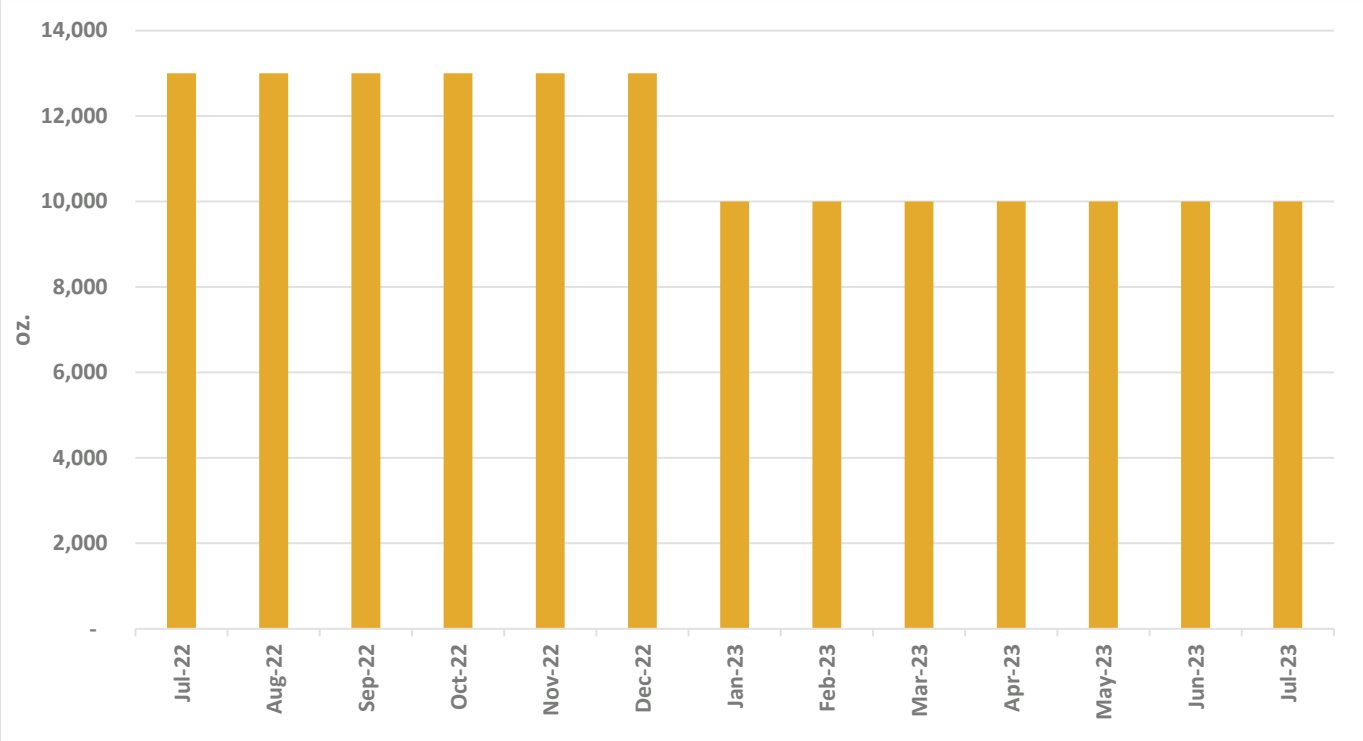

Figure 15 – Westgold Hedging Profile to July 2023

LOOKING FORWARD

Westgold is providing a webcast of the quarterly results today (21 July 2022) at 8:00am AWST.

Please see the link below for those who wish to hear the Managing Director Wayne Bramwell, Chief Financial Officer Tommy Heng and Acting Chief Operating Officer Phillip Wilding summarising the June quarter's results.

https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6417969642419897614

ENDS

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE TO THE ASX BY THE DIRECTORS.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is compiled by Westgold technical employees and contractors under the supervision of GM Technical Services, 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.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Results is compiled by the Westgold Exploration Team under the supervision of GM Exploration & Growth, Mr. Simon Rigby B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rigby is a full-time employee of 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 Rigby consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Rigby is eligible to participate in short- and long-term incentive plans of the Company.

Forward Looking Statements

These materials prepared by Westgold Resources Limited (or "the Company") include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company.

Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances.

APPENDIX A – FGO SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERCEPT TABLES

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

FORTNUM GOLD OPERATIONS

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight								
Fortnum Fault	ST1384EX01	7,198,660	636,960	384	5.03m at 1.59g/t Au	39	7	54
	ST1384EX02A	7,198,660	636,960	385	1.0m at 16.90g/t Au	27	12	58
Galaxy	GA1270GC31	7,198,957	636,523	273	1.6m at 7.47g/t Au	8	-19	109
					5.05m at 18.78g/t Au	84		
	GA1270GC35	7,198,958	636,522	273	2.0m at 5.39g/t Au	65	-57	91
					1.32m at 4.44g/t Au	76		
					9.25m at 0.67g/t Au	83		
					3.0m at 6.84g/t Au	160		
Moonlight	MN1040GC001	7,198,588	636,699	41	0.41m at 14.39g/t Au	7	-30	58
					6.0m at 1.58g/t Au	51		
					2.0m at 9.45g/t Au	74		
	MN1040GC002	7,198,588	636,699	41	0.50m at 11.40g/t Au	62	-32	71
	MN1040GC003	7,198,588	636,700	41	1.81m at 13.95g/t Au	4	-34	87
					1.5m at 20.62g/t Au	60		
					2.0m at 2.68g/t Au	63		
					3.97m at 7.78g/t Au	67		
					0.50m at 21.20g/t Au	103		
	MN1040GC004	7,198,588	636,700	41	3.85m at 1.57g/t Au	64	-33	104
					1.0m at 14.17g/t Au	79		
	MN1040GC005	7,198,586	636,699	41	3.72m at 6.62g/t Au	77	-30	119
					4.68m at 1.31g/t Au	89		
	MN1040GC006	7,198,586	636,699	42	3.0m at 2.16g/t Au	109	-27	130
	MN1065GC008	7,198,658	636,662	69	1.82m at 11.10g/t Au	46	-25	58
	MN1065GC009	7,198,635	636,676	69	1.05m at 9.65g/t Au	90	30	58
	MN1065GC010	7,198,635	636,676	69	0.45m at 12.70g/t Au	2	-25	58
Nightfall	NF1195GC01	7,198,847	636,619	206	2.50m at 18.52g/t Au	33	25	284
					0.65m at 14.50g/t Au	36		
					0.94m at 14.64g/t Au	38		
	NF1195GC03	7,198,847	636,619	206	1.85m at 3.59g/t Au	28	25	248
	NF1195GC05	7,198,847	636,619	205	4.0m at 4.92g/t Au	46	-17	248
	NF1195GC07	7,198,847	636,619	204	1.95m at 16.81g/t Au	55	-35	268
	NF1195GC08	7,198,847	636,619	204	2.52m at 3.22g/t Au	41	-35	268
	NF1195GC09	7,198,878	636,598	205	2.20m at 4.17g/t Au	28	-24	297
					2.52m at 4.02g/t Au	36		
	NF1195GC10	7,198,877	636,597	205	6.25m at 5.26g/t Au	37	-25	265
	NF1195GC12	7,198,878	636,598	205	2.0m at 45.19g/t Au	26	-45	297
	NF1195GC13	7,198,877	636,597	204	2.0m at 6.59g/t Au	45	-49	265
	NF1195GC14	7,198,876	636,597	205	4.10m at 10.09g/t Au	51	-47	233
	NF1195GC15	7,198,717	636,672	205	7.3m at 9.53g/t Au	23	21	94
	NF1195GC16	7,198,717	636,671	207	2.85m at 6.51g/t Au	9	36	110
					3.0m at 2.14g/t Au	10		
	NF1195GC17	7,198,716	636,672	205	1.69m at 5.90g/t Au	9	16	130
	NF1195GC17A	7,198,716	636,672	205	2.24m at 3.83g/t Au	23	16	130
	NF1230GC01	7,198,754	636,666	234	8.0m at 5.63g/t Au	7	10	53
	NF1230GC02	7,198,754	636,666	234	4.39m at 1.23g/t Au	7	10	75
					2.90m at 10.54g/t Au	26		
	NF1230GC03	7,198,754	636,666	234	1.44m at 1.81g/t Au	8	10	95
					0.45m at 2.41g/t Au	25		
	NF1230GC04	7,198,753	636,666	234	7.70m at 5.59g/t Au	15	9	110
					1.40m at 4.37g/t Au	25		
					9.50m at 5.39g/t Au	33		
					2.25m at 2.28g/t Au	49		
	NF1230GC05	7,198,754	636,666	233	3.50m at 10.26g/t Au	9	-29	130
Starlight	ST1008GC02	7,198,627	636,538	11	2.4m at 6.0g/t Au	42	-52	95
					3.1m at 9.85g/t Au	53		
					4.1m at 6.26g/t Au	70		
	ST1008GC03	7,198,629	636,538	11	4.30m at 7.08g/t Au	47	-41	51
					1.0m at 18.70g/t Au	57		
					2.60m at 30g/t Au	78		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					0.50m at 17.0g/t Au	206		
	ST1008GC04	7,198,632	636,535	11	1.0m at 23.10g/t Au	86	-31	22
	ST1008GC06	7,198,632	636,535	12	2.90m at 11.65g/t Au	62	-23	8
					0.56m at 6.28g/t Au	70		
					2.31m at 18.66g/t Au	87		
					4.65m at 1.77g/t Au	96		
					6.0m at 0.96g/t Au	133		
	ST1008GC08	7,198,632	636,535	12	2.5m at 6.06g/t Au	104	-32	6
					1.20m at 8.45g/t Au	156		
	ST1008GC09	7,198,632	636,535	11	4.90m at 2.83g/t Au	98	-36	11
	ST1008GC11	7,198,628	636,538	11	8.0m at 8.87g/t Au	86	-55	73
	ST1040S3AGC03	7,198,551	636,673	44	4.24m at 7.72g/t Au	20	24	81
					5.50m at 3.15g/t Au	26		
					2.80m at 3.05g/t Au	102		
	ST1040S3AGC04	7,198,552	636,673	42	8.25m at 2.20g/t Au	18	-36	72
	ST1044GC05	7,198,551	636,387	45	9.50m at 2.66g/t Au	222	-30	75
	ST1044GC06	7,198,516	636,387	44	1.0m at 19.10g/t Au	350	-33	80
	ST1044GC07	7,198,516	636,387	44	2.65m at 21.07g/t Au	250	-34	75
					4.67m at 5.61g/t Au	312		
					1.26m at 4.17g/t Au	332		
					2.34m at 43.88g/t Au	372		
Trev's	TR1230RD15	7,198,851	636,649	232	0.44m at 24.80g/t Au	84	5	305
Twilight	TW1270EX02	7,198,918	636,500	273	0.60m at 14.20g/t Au	118		
	TW1270EX08	7,198,917	636,500	273	0.40m at 53.60g/t Au	84		
Res.Dev								
Labouchere	21LADD003	7,204,773	628,064	510	3m at 3.17g/t Au	120	-56	273.9
					11.6m at 1.87g/t Au	147		
	21LADD005A	7,205,042	628,094	494	8.4m at 2.53g/t Au	207	-37	260.0
	21LADD006	7,205,075	628,078	493	7m at 2.13g/t Au	178	-33	259.7
					16.9m at 6.31g/t Au	190		
	21LADD007	7,205,122	627,786	491	2.3m at 5.47g/t Au	95	-41	080.0
	21LABRC004	7,204,267	627,880	500	4m at 1.82g/t Au	29	-61	264.4
	21LABRC005	7,204,414	627,841	499	3m at 2.25g/t Au	6	-60	264.8
	21LABRC023	7,205,223	627,855	491	17m at 1.58g/t Au	37	-60	265.3
	21LABRC026	7,205,259	627,820	489	10m at 1.66g/t Au	18	-61	264.7
					3m at 2.47g/t Au	37		
	21LABRC030	7,205,283	627,720	488	5m at 3.45g/t Au	35	-61	261.3
	21LABRC032	7,205,290	627,756	488	5m at 1.75g/t Au	31	-61	261.7
	21LABRC034	7,205,304	627,719	487	3m at 4.43g/t Au	41	-62	267.2
					11m at 1.12g/t Au	41		
	21LABRC040	7,205,331	627,762	487	14m at 4.29g/t Au	30	-60	263.4
	21LABRC041	7,205,337	627,790	488	5m at 2.23g/t Au	29	-61	263.6
	21LABRC045	7,205,353	627,774	487	6m at 0.91g/t Au	101	-60	261.7
	21LABRC050	7,205,383	627,690	486	3m at 2.64g/t Au	13	-61	263.5
	21LABRC053	7,205,398	627,679	486	2m at 20.55g/t Au	45	-61	262.5
					3m at 1.75g/t Au	60		

APPENDIX B – MGO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS TABLE

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Paddy's Flat								
Consol's	22CNDD038	7,055,934	649,979	101	3.00m at 19.05g/t Au	13	-1	207
					12.87m at 1.50g/t Au	69		
					12.14m at 2.80g/t Au	84		
					8.50m at 1.51g/t Au	112		
	22CNDD039	7,055,934	649,979	100	5.00m at 1.24g/t Au	37	-20	206
					17.20m at 0.94g/t Au	66		
					12.57m at 4.46g/t Au	87		
					8.84m at 0.59g/t Au	102		
	22CNDD042	7,055,936	649,986	101	1.00m at 8.46g/t Au	14	-2	56
					7.00m at 1.51g/t Au	20		
					9.80m at 4.45g/t Au	55		
	22CNDD101	7,055,924	649,997	102	21.73m at 2.64g/t Au	6	8	42
					1.00m at 7.70g/t Au	35		
					1.02m at 64.53g/t Au	67		
	22CNDD102	7,055,934	649,979	101	10.02m at 1.35g/t Au	5	0	215
					13.45m at 1.44g/t Au	44		
					9.95m at 0.88g/t Au	72		
					11.17m at 1.44g/t Au	103		
	22CNDD103	7,055,930	649,983	101	3.00m at 22.63g/t Au	9	-4	203
					8.00m at 0.74g/t Au	22		
					7.00m at 0.87g/t Au	35		
					20.86m at 0.84g/t Au	56		
					4.50m at 1.68g/t Au	87		
					4.24m at 8.22g/t Au	100		
					7.68m at 2.24g/t Au	109		
	21CNDD181	7,055,993	650,031	143	9.00m at 0.96g/t Au	343	-36	203
	21CNDD261	7,055,993	649,967	128	2.05m at 6.82g/t Au	38	5	145
					9.10m at 0.66g/t Au	42		
Hendrix	21HXDD235	7,056,247	650,277	232	7.10m at 1.89g/t Au	21	-9	68
					6.33m at 3.62g/t Au	45		
					4.33m at 1.58g/t Au	79		
					3.75m at 1.42g/t Au	92		
					4.00m at 1.84g/t Au	112		
					1.00m at 30.20g/t Au	123		
					1.00m at 6.80g/t Au	128		
	21HXDD236	7,056,247	650,276	232	5.30m at 1.73g/t Au	19	0	77
					13.05m at 1.87g/t Au	61		
					4.20m at 2.10g/t Au	90		
	21HXDD237	7,056,247	650,276	232	8.10m at 2.24g/t Au	17	0	77
					13.00m at 1.22g/t Au	40		
	21HXDD238	7,056,229	650,298	238	14.10m at 2.10g/t Au	51	-12	79
	21HXDD239	7,056,229	650,298	238	0.45m at 29.40g/t Au	34	-24	78
					14.55m at 1.67g/t Au	58		
	21HXDD240	7,056,210	650,302	238	7.76m at 1.46g/t Au	37	-9	86
	21HXDD242	7,056,210	650,302	238	10.60m at 9.46g/t Au	38	-6	110
	21HXDD243	7,056,180	650,307	238	18.77m at 8.43g/t Au	37	-28	89
	21HXDD244	7,056,180	650,307	238	12.10m at 2.36g/t Au	69	-42	102
	21HXDD245	7,056,159	650,306	239	8.61m at 2.17g/t Au	29	-11	99
	21HXDD246	7,056,158	650,306	238	7.95m at 2.29g/t Au	62	-42	123
	21HXDD247	7,056,158	650,306	238	8.50m at 2.36g/t Au	41	-25	130
	21HXDD248	7,056,158	650,306	238	6.77m at 1.57g/t Au	5	-37	142
					12.66m at 1.55g/t Au	66		
	21HXDD249	7,056,200	650,336	239	2.26m at 3.71g/t Au	0	-18	309
					6.00m at 1.17g/t Au	29		
					4.91m at 2.58g/t Au	46		
	21HXDD251	7,056,200	650,336	239	7.49m at 2.90g/t Au	31	-14	284
	21HXDD253	7,056,183	650,339	239	3.10m at 2.48g/t Au	0	-17	285
					4.00m at 1.92g/t Au	21		
					5.22m at 1.62g/t Au	34		
	22HXDD049	7,056,229	650,298	239	35.50m at 2.45g/t Au	63	-10	40

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					41.35m at 2.09g/t Au	102		
					5.35m at 2.34g/t Au	150		
					3.20m at 7.90g/t Au	163		
					6.00m at 1.77g/t Au	178		
	22HXDD050	7,056,158	650,305	238	6.00m at 1.39g/t Au	0	-12	160
					4.45m at 3.56g/t Au	58		
	22HXDD051	7,056,158	650,305	238	7.21m at 4.41g/t Au	43	-16	141
	22HXDD052	7,056,159	650,306	239	6.63m at 2.56g/t Au	35	-10	128
	22HXDD053	7,056,159	650,306	239	10.50m at 1.24g/t Au	32	-18	112
	22HXDD054	7,056,248	650,278	232	8.00m at 1.22g/t Au	59	1	71
	22HXDD055	7,056,248	650,277	232	8.50m at 9.57g/t Au	20	-4	111
	22HXDD056	7,056,210	650,302	238	1.15m at 10.33g/t Au	10	-17	95
					9.50m at 10.64g/t Au	40		
	22HXDD057	7,056,260	650,285	232	9.75m at 1.36g/t Au	13	-29	60
	22HXDD058	7,056,248	650,278	232	5.50m at 1.10g/t Au	18	-6	84
					6.60m at 4.12g/t Au	31		
					5.75m at 2.50g/t Au	68		
	22HXDD059	7,056,248	650,277	232	9.50m at 3.07g/t Au	24	-23	107
	22HXDD060	7,056,221	650,284	234	8.60m at 1.54g/t Au	19	-35	86
	22HXDD061	7,056,180	650,307	238	14.60m at 4.41g/t Au	33	-19	80
	22HXDD062	7,056,158	650,305	238	7.90m at 3.62g/t Au	50	-22	144
	22HXDD063	7,056,158	650,305	238	6.95m at 2.41g/t Au	58	-20	155
	22HXDD064	7,056,159	650,306	239	9.10m at 2.97g/t Au	32	-20	89
	22HXDD065	7,056,198	650,290	237	6.00m at 1.02g/t Au	6	-35	84
					16.85m at 0.86g/t Au	15		
	22HXDD066	7,056,193	650,288	237	27.80m at 1.75g/t Au	32	-32	133
	22HXDD069	7,056,173	650,303	237	17.00m at 1.79g/t Au	0	-69	132
	22HXDD070	7,056,173	650,303	237	26.00m at 2.90g/t Au	0	-66	67
					1.00m at 11.40g/t Au	29		
	22HXDD071	7,056,232	650,296	238	8.55m at 1.61g/t Au	0	-51	126
					1.00m at 8.10g/t Au	12		
					2.40m at 3.88g/t Au	29		
					6.00m at 1.33g/t Au	69		
	22HXDD072	7,056,232	650,296	238	17.60m at 2.09g/t Au	0	-63	87
					3.10m at 1.87g/t Au	39		
					21.90m at 1.55g/t Au	47		
Mudlode	21MUDD051	7,056,567	650,361	192	6.90m at 1.04g/t Au	189	-38	111
					15.65m at 1.08g/t Au	206	-38	111
	21MUDD053	7,056,568	650,361	192	3.93m at 1.42g/t Au	21	-24	97
					6.63m at 0.84g/t Au	145		
					7.22m at 1.25g/t Au	157		
					10.43m at 0.71g/t Au	171		
					1.72m at 3.71g/t Au	192		
Prohibition	21PRDD216	7,056,294	649,900	88	23.20m at 1.94g/t Au	0	-37	106
					3.50m at 3.89g/t Au	80		
	21PRDD218	7,056,282	649,880	88	23.50m at 3.13g/t Au	0	-49	97
					18.70m at 1.70g/t Au	30		
					12.05m at 1.46g/t Au	60		
	21PRDD219	7,056,253	649,880	88	7.90m at 2.13g/t Au	28	-72	145
					12.50m at 4.43g/t Au	39		
					12.20m at 4.08g/t Au	54		
	21PRDD253	7,056,189	649,986	100	11.45m at 1.26g/t Au	249	-58	196
	22PRDD083	7,056,282	649,880	88	33.34m at 2.57g/t Au	1	-42	101
					10.85m at 2.00g/t Au	38		
					4.44m at 1.74g/t Au	62		
					6.00m at 6.21g/t Au	70		
	22PRDD086	7,056,270	649,879	88	6.64m at 1.44g/t Au	0	-22	103
					6.89m at 1.14g/t Au	10		
					9.47m at 0.86g/t Au	19		
Vivian's	21VIDD222	7,056,590	650,457	182	10.00m at 1.01g/t Au	77	44	343
	21VIDD223	7,056,590	650,457	182	7.20m at 2.63g/t Au	78	41	355
	21VIDD225	7,056,591	650,459	181	2.25m at 3.76g/t Au	62	36	24
					5.00m at 1.98g/t Au	205		
					0.80m at 8.69g/t Au	213		
					3.33m at 22.27g/t Au	224		
	22VIDD004	7,056,356	650,241	198	1.00m at 7.20g/t Au	27	-50	262
	22VIDD007	7,056,358	650,248	198	1.85m at 7.03g/t Au	47	-22	38
	22VIDD008	7,056,358	650,247	198	11.00m at 1.79g/t Au	1	-78	81
					6.40m at 1.04g/t Au	17		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					4.60m at 2.99g/t Au	45		
	22VIDD009	7,056,358	650,247	198	3.60m at 2.52g/t Au	2	-55	68
					16.50m at 0.72g/t Au	33		
					7.00m at 7.24g/t Au	67		
South Emu								
South Emu	21SEDD091A	6,997,370	625,656	170	4.00m at 5.43g/t Au	101	-29	300
	21SEDD095	6,997,369	625,656	170	4.83m at 1.75g/t Au	96	-47	274
	21SEDD096	6,997,370	625,656	170	1.98m at 3.45g/t Au	100	-41	296
					2.00m at 5.31g/t Au	129		
	21SEDD097	6,997,381	625,658	170	3.51m at 2.34g/t Au	124	-36	311
	21SEDD099	6,997,369	625,656	170	6.15m at 1.66g/t Au	120	-60	255
Triton	21TRDD032	6,998,315	625,718	323	8.73m at 1.81g/t Au	75	54	318
	22TRDD001	6,998,335	625,800	266	4.54m at 10.17g/t Au	168	-12	316
	22TRDD002	6,998,335	625,800	266	6.15m at 3.21g/t Au	140	-32	292
					9.01m at 1.77g/t Au	159		
	22TRDD003	6,998,335	625,800	266	13.37m at 3.80g/t Au	148	-30	305
	22TRDD004	6,998,335	625,800	266	23.00m at 5.08g/t Au	168	-24	314
	22TRDD005	6,998,335	625,800	266	3.00m at 1.95g/t Au	233	-40	324
	22TRDD007	6,998,335	625,800	266	8.30m at 1.19g/t Au	258	-48	325
					4.91m at 21.93g/t Au	286		
	22TRDD021W1	6,998,396	626,007	493	2.56m at 3.46g/t Au	672	-66	279
					6.80m at 4.29g/t Au	680		
					2.53m at 2.41g/t Au	709		
					1.00m at 8.63g/t Au	719		
Bluebird								
Bluebird	22BLDD065	7,044,037	641,589	261	3.00m at 4.72g/t Au	156	-11	163
	22BLDD066	7,044,037	641,589	261	8.42m at 7.75g/t Au	159	-13	168
					6.63m at 2.87g/t Au	175		
	22BLDD067	7,044,037	641,589	261	6.65m at 1.95g/t Au	168	-21	169
					4.80m at 1.92g/t Au	191		
	22BLDD068	7,044,038	641,590	260	3.99m at 3.94g/t Au	152	-20	162
	22BLDD077	7,044,192	641,672	271	8.53m at 6.69g/t Au	53	-26	111
					8.05m at 1.41g/t Au	68		
					5.40m at 1.38g/t Au	86		
	22BLDD079	7,044,192	641,672	271	5.30m at 4.31g/t Au	68	-40	93
					4.00m at 1.25g/t Au	76		
					2.05m at 2.47g/t Au	86		
					5.00m at 9.02g/t Au	108		
	22BLDD081	7,044,227	641,683	272	3.40m at 1.96g/t Au	43	-21	72
					6.03m at 4.01g/t Au	69		
	22BLDD082A	7,044,227	641,683	272	7.00m at 1.11g/t Au	49	-41	100
					4.67m at 1.16g/t Au	69		
					6.71m at 1.92g/t Au	78		
	22BLDD083	7,044,227	641,683	272	12.00m at 1.93g/t Au	40	-36	78
					6.84m at 1.78g/t Au	81		
					5.23m at 3.13g/t Au	103		
	22BLDD086	7,044,266	641,706	273	5.00m at 3.51g/t Au	90	-42	85
					6.32m at 0.99g/t Au	99		
	22BLDD088	7,044,137	641,642	249	6.00m at 2.02g/t Au	69	-25	104
					3.67m at 2.18g/t Au	84		
					6.00m at 5.98g/t Au	99		
	22BLDD089	7,044,137	641,642	249	5.81m at 1.32g/t Au	85	-20	82
	22BLDD090	7,044,137	641,642	249	11.00m at 5.57g/t Au	85	-17	70
					3.70m at 1.54g/t Au	114		
					3.50m at 5.82g/t Au	122		
	22BLDD091	7,044,137	641,642	249	6.00m at 0.87g/t Au	83	-38	100
					1.94m at 5.84g/t Au	101		
					3.06m at 4.40g/t Au	115		
	22BLDD092	7,044,138	641,642	249	7.13m at 0.74g/t Au	96	-35	82
					3.05m at 5.65g/t Au	115		
	22BLDD094	7,044,138	641,642	249	10.00m at 1.45g/t Au	69	-26	68
					7.80m at 2.24g/t Au	82		
					8.21m at 5.02g/t Au	96		
					4.00m at 3.08g/t Au	149		
	22BLDD096	7,044,136	641,642	249	6.59m at 10.02g/t Au	81	-32	138
					5.69m at 5.02g/t Au	119		
	22BLDD103	7,044,137	641,642	249	5.00m at 1.74g/t Au	84	-42	81
					3.30m at 2.90g/t Au	103		
					4.60m at 3.30g/t Au	117		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	22BLDD105	7,044,137	641,642	250	6.50m at 1.74g/t Au	80	-23	94
	22BLDD106	7,044,137	641,642	250	7.97m at 2.18g/t Au	66	-25	120
					3.92m at 1.39g/t Au	79		
	22BLDD109	7,044,295	641,725	274	4.10m at 1.33g/t Au	32	-24	58
					11.32m at 2.50g/t Au	83		
	22BLDD112	7,044,296	641,724	273	7.00m at 0.96g/t Au	9	-26	48
					2.75m at 1.95g/t Au	49		
					4.50m at 2.11g/t Au	62		
					10.87m at 1.59g/t Au	72		
					9.65m at 2.76g/t Au	89		
					4.00m at 1.25g/t Au	111		
	22BLDD114	7,044,296	641,724	274	7.58m at 0.90g/t Au	10	-13	42
					6.95m at 1.02g/t Au	75		
					15.50m at 3.05g/t Au	90		
					7.00m at 1.68g/t Au	120		
Exploration								
Banjo Bore RC	22MNRC002	7081581.9	663001.8	509.2	7m at 6.42g/t Au	11	-60.2	137.1
	22MNRC003	7081571.0	662985.0	509.2	13m at 1.37g/t Au	15	-60.4	137.9
	22MNRC004	7081525.0	662949.0	509.3	17m at 1.19g/t Au	9	-61.0	139.4
	22MNRC006	7081482.3	662907.0	510.0	5m at 1.1g/t Au	15	-60.5	134.7
	22MNRC007	7081483.9	662878.1	510.0	13m at 2.32g/t Au	13	-60.8	137.2
	22MNRC008	7081498.4	662864.2	510.0	9m at 1.87g/t Au	35	-60.8	137.2
	22MNRC009	7081488.1	662847.3	510.0	5m at 1.50g/t Au	29	-51.7	138.1
	22MNRC010	7081498.7	662838.8	510.0	4m at 1.7g/t Au	23	-55.6	136.4
					2m at 2.57g/t Au	51		
	22MNRC011	7081509.8	662826.6	510.0	5m at 2.24g/t Au	36	-61.7	139.9
					5m at 2.01g/t Au	42		
	22MNRC012	7081467.7	662812.9	510.0	6m at 1.51g/t Au	43	-50.6	137.6
	22MNRC016	7081559.2	662918.8	510.0	1m at 21.8g/t Au	106	-55.8	141.8
	22MNRC017	7081534.2	662914.7	510.0	10m at 1.65g/t Au	30	-55.6	138.9
					8m at 1.98g/t Au	41		
	22MNRC018	7081544.0	662904.0	510.0	14m at 1.61g/t Au	54	-60.6	137.7
	22MNRC020	7081540.7	662882.3	510.0	9m at 1.43g/t Au	73	-60.9	139.4
	22MNRC021	7081516.2	662877.0	510.0	13m at 1.94g/t Au	42	-55.8	139.1

APPENDIX C – CGO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS TABLE

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell								
Big Bell	21BBDD0048	6,977,905	564,841	-134	6.47m at 1.90g/t Au	186	-46	90
					23m at 2.84g/t Au	215		
	21BBDD0078	6,977,835	564,813	-169	9.86m at 2.99g/t Au	183	-44	73
					16m at 2.03g/t Au	227		
					2m at 11.65g/t Au	245		
	21BBDD0089	6,977,646	564,679	-210	6m at 1.64g/t Au	102	34	105
	21BBDD0090	6,977,644	564,678	-210	6m at 2.38g/t Au	129	25	143
					1m at 13.20g/t Au	137		
	21BBDD0091	6,977,646	564,679	-211	6m at 1.92g/t Au	96	12	119
					9m at 2.16g/t Au	112		
	21BBDD0092	6,977,644	564,677	-212	4.4m at 1.36g/t Au	176	8	150
					5m at 3.49g/t Au	183		
	21BBDD0093	6,977,646	564,679	-212	5m at 1.26g/t Au	109	-7	95
					6m at 2.65g/t Au	121		
	21BBDD0096	6,977,647	564,679	-213	6.95m at 1.61g/t Au	129	-19	80
	21BBDD0097	6,977,645	564,679	-213	7.8m at 1.50g/t Au	154	-22	118
	21BBDD0098A	6,977,645	564,677	-213	5m at 3.61g/t Au	191	-16	145
					4m at 1.88g/t Au	200		
	21BBDD0099	6,977,646	564,679	-213	10m at 2.58g/t Au	167	-32	100
	21BBDD0100	6,977,645	564,678	-213	1.04m at 5.98g/t Au	197	-28	133
	22BBDD0028	6,977,624	564,745	-105	7m at 1.36g/t Au	1	40	270
					9.4m at 3.99g/t Au	15		
					4.18m at 1.43g/t Au	34		
					2.9m at 3.47g/t Au	42		
	22BBDD0031	6,977,608	564,733	-105	11m at 2.19g/t Au	0	41	270
					5.17m at 7.02g/t Au	18		
					6.65m at 1.76g/t Au	31		
	22BBDD0033	6,977,600	564,726	-106	4m at 1.73g/t Au	0	24	269
					3.9m at 1.84g/t Au	11		
					5m at 1.59g/t Au	20		
	22BBDD0034	6,977,592	564,721	-105	9.73m at 3.08g/t Au	1	36	270
					5m at 2.57g/t Au	33		
	22BBDD0036	6,977,584	564,715	-106	6m at 2.35g/t Au	0	28	270
					5m at 1.91g/t Au	11		
					5m at 1.50g/t Au	27		
	22BBDD0037	6,977,575	564,710	-104	7m at 1.64g/t Au	0	42	270
					11.9m at 1.59g/t Au	30		
	22BBDD0039	6,977,567	564,704	-104	4m at 3.46g/t Au	0	28	270
					3m at 2.38g/t Au	9		
					8.95m at 2.23g/t Au	22		
	22BBDD0040	6,977,559	564,700	-104	7m at 1.52g/t Au	0	44	271
					12m at 3.61g/t Au	30		
	22BBDD0042	6,977,550	564,693	-105	4m at 1.72g/t Au	0	24	270
					5.1m at 2.11g/t Au	16		
					3.8m at 1.96g/t Au	23		
	22BBDD0045	6,977,533	564,683	-104	8m at 2.97g/t Au	0	29	270
	22BBDD0046	6,977,525	564,678	-102	13m at 2.16g/t Au	3	47	270
	22BBDD0048	6,977,516	564,672	-104	7m at 1.96g/t Au	0	27	270
					4.05m at 1.44g/t Au	23		
Exploration								
Sovereign RCD	22GFRD001	6961952.0	584334.0	425.0	NSI		-68.3	58.9
	22GFRD002	6961948.0	584284.0	425.0	6m at 0.7g/t Au	31.0	-61.1	81.0
					8.5m at 1.87g/t Au	229.5		
	22GFRD003	6961948.0	584284.0	425.0	8.5m at 4.84g/t Au	218.35	-66.1	95.8
					Inc. 4.4m at 8.01g/t Au	218.35		
					Inc. 1.55m at 1.48g/t Au	231.65		

APPENDIX D – JORC 2012 – GOLD DIVISION

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• **Diamond Drilling** A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations 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, 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 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.
Drilling techniques		
Drill sample recovery		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
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 Company's servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 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.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• 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
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 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 do-main.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• For samples assayed at on-site laboratory facilities, samples are delivered to the facility by Company staff. Upon delivery the responsibility for sample security and storage falls to the independent third-party operators of these facilities. • For samples assayed off-site, samples are delivered to a third-party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Native title interests are recorded against several WGX tenements. • The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. • Several third-party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. • 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; o $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya o State Government – 2.5% NSR • The tenure is currently in good standing. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. • WGX operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**MGO** • 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. • The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syn- cline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles: o Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold. o Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold. • The Yaloginda area is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes. • The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur with- in a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occur.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • 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).
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 downhole 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release if required.
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 (e.g. 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.