ASX Announcement 22 January 2020

December 2019 – Quarterly Activities Report

Highlights

Production

- Group gold output increased by 9% Quarter-on-Quarter ("QoQ") to 62,655oz.
- Group Cash Costs (C1) reduced by 3% QoQ to A$1,143/oz (~US$ 796/oz) and AISC reduced 3% QoQ to A$1,361/oz (~US$ 952/oz).
- Group gold sales increased by 16% QoQ to 62,031oz and Revenue increased by 16% QoQ to A$122M (~ US$86M).
- Mine Operating Cash Flow increased by 55% QoQ to $40M (~US$29M).
- Net Mine Cash Flow shifted QoQ from outflow of $1 million (~US$0.7 million) to inflow of $7million (~US$5 million).

Significantly, the above outputs were achieved despite a 20-day production loss with catastrophic SAG Mill bearing failure at MGO and with little contribution from Big Bell due to delayed commencement of sub-level cave stoping.

Other

- Exceptional drill results extend the down plunge continuity of Great Fingall Reef (CGO) to 2000m with results including 3.10m @ 34.05 g/t and 1.57m @ 10.1g/t. Additionally, intercepts of 29.8m at 5.25g/t Au from 149m in WGU0266 and 18m at 27.6g/t Au from 64m in WGU0245 were received at FGO from the Starlight and Trev's Lodes respectively.
- Westgold completed the demerger of Castile and its exciting NT polymetallic assets further focussing the group on its core West Australian (Murchison) gold operations.
- Westgold repaid a further $6 million equivalent (3,750 oz) in gold pre-pay debt reducing the balance to 7,500 oz which will be repaid completely over the next 6 months.
- Westgold closed with net cash, bullion and liquid assets of A$89 million of which $37 million is in listed public company shares.
- The gold hedge position at end of quarter was 180,000 ounces at an average of A$1,892/oz (essentially 10,000 ounces per month until June 2021).

Enquiries:

Peter Cook (Exec. Chairman)
peter.cook @westgold.com.au

Rod Corps (Manager – Investor Relations)
rod.corps@westgold.com.au

Operational Performance

Physical and financial outcomes of the group operations during the quarter are summarised in the table below:

		MGO Dec Qtr 2019	**CGO** Dec Qtr 2019	**FGO** Dec Qtr 2019	**Group Total** Dec Qtr 2019
Physical Summary	**Units**				
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	215,825	101,600	154,846	**472,271**
UG Grade Mined (Inc. LG)	g/t	3.82	2.81	3.63	**3.54**
OP Ore Mined	t	56,299	168,804	0	**225,103**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.78	1.36	0.00	**1.46**
All Ores Processed	t	341,816	320,907	212,842	**875,565**
Head Grade	g/t	2.81	1.89	2.96	**2.51**
Recovery	%	82.12	91.12	96.07	**88.81**
Gold Produced	oz	25,433	17,757	19,465	**62,655**
Gold Sold	oz	26,677	18,048	17,307	**62,032**
Achieved Gold Price	$/oz	1,952	1,978	1,996	**1,972**
Cost Summary	**Units**				
Mining#	A$/oz	809	868	416	**704**
Processing	A$/oz	328	472	275	**353**
Admin	A$/oz	56	76	47	**59**
Stockpile adjustments	A$/oz	(28)	62	70	**28**
C1 Cash Cost (produced)	**A$/oz**	**1,165**	**1,479**	**808**	**1,143**
Royalties	A$/oz	116	56	58	**81**
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	205	76	55	**122**
Corp.Costs/Reclaim. etc	A$/oz	11	16	17	**14**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,498**	**1,627**	**939**	**1,361**
Growth/Start-up Capital	A$/oz	434	1090	128	**525**
Exploration	A$/oz	39	101	(2)	**44**
Mine Operating Cash Flow	**A$ m**	**13.55**	**8.19**	**17.96**	**39.69**
Net Mine Cash Flow	**A$ m**	**2.50**	**(11.17)**	**15.48**	**6.81**

Notes: Mine Operating Cash Flow = Total revenue less AISC plus corporate costs & ore inventory adjustments.

Net Mine Cash Flow = Mine operating cash flow less growth capital.

Year to Date (YTD) physical and financial outcomes of the group operations are summarised in the table below:

		MGO YTD	CGO YTD	FGO YTD	Group Total YTD
Physical Summary	**Units**				
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	410,834	194,433	268,116	**873,383**
UG Grade Mined (Inc. LG)	g/t	3.80	3.10	3.41	**3.52**
OP Ore Mined	t	280,386	387,349	0	**667,735**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.50	1.35	0.00	**1.41**
All Ores Processed	t	718,479	633,874	436,986	**1,789,339**
Head Grade	g/t	2.67	1.90	2.48	**2.35**
Recovery	%	83.10	91.50	95.22	**89.04**
Gold Produced	oz	51,391	35,507	33,229	**120,127**
Gold Sold	oz	50,037	35,111	30,549	**115,697**
Achieved Gold Price	$/oz	1,936	1,975	2,005	**1,966**
Cost Summary	**Units**				
Mining#	A$/oz	745	861	458	**700**
Processing	A$/oz	338	479	328	**377**
Admin	A$/oz	58	74	57	**63**
Stockpile adjustments	A$/oz	(41)	24	103	**18**
C1 Cash Cost (produced)	**A$/oz**	**1,100**	**1,438**	**946**	**1,158**
Royalties	A$/oz	110	50	56	**78**
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	208	73	88	**135**
Corp.Costs/Reclaim. etc	A$/oz	10	14	22	**15**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**1,428**	**1,575**	**1,112**	**1,386**
Growth/Start-up Capital	A$/oz	387	995	132	**496**
Exploration	A$/oz	71	81	55	**70**
Mine Operating Cash Flow	**A$ m**	**21.87**	**14.77**	**28.46**	**65.10**
Net Mine Cash Flow	**A$ m**	**1.96**	**(20.57)**	**24.09**	**5.48**

Notes: Year refers to Westgold Financial Year ending 30 June, 2020.

Mine Operating Cash Flow = Total revenue less AISC plus corporate costs & ore inventory adjustments.

Net Mine Cash Flow = Mine operating cash flow less growth capital.

Fortnum Gold Operations (FGO)

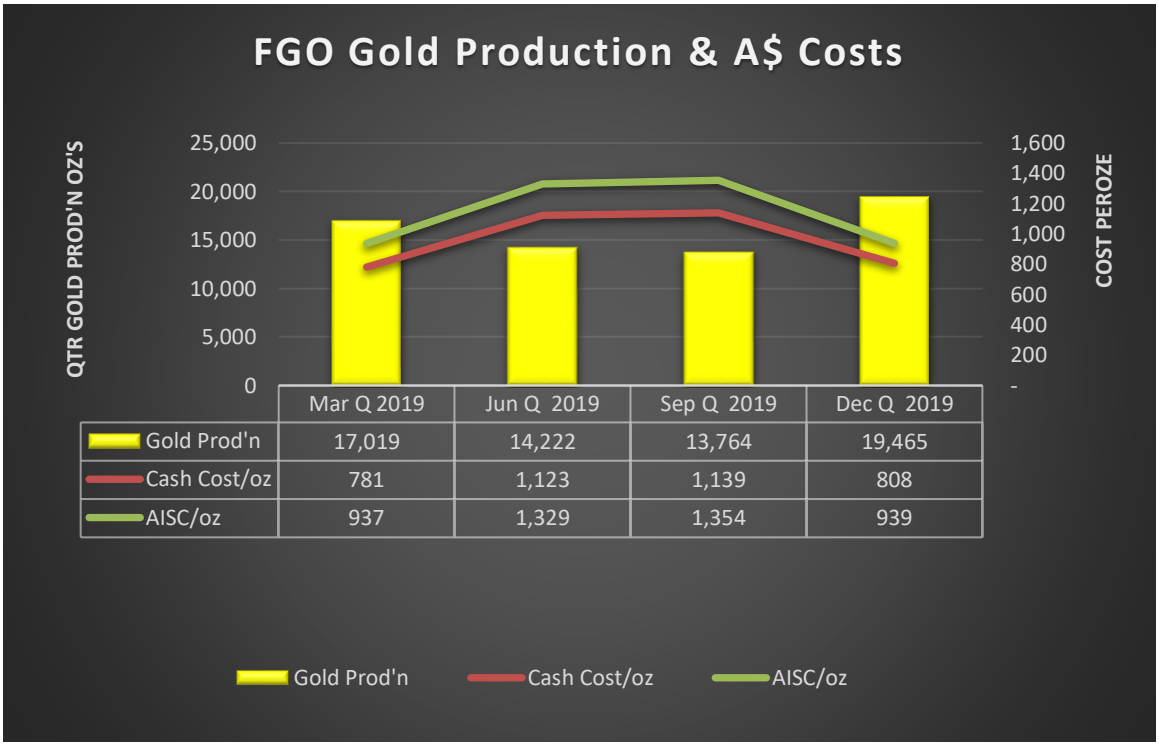
FGO performed strongly during the quarter driven by increased mine output in the Starlight underground mine as a result of the switch to bulk stoping in the southern portion of the Starlight lode system. Additional sweeteners to ore were provided from the sub-parallel Trev's lode system, where the first stopes were fired and returned excellent small but high-grade outcomes.

The switch to bulk stoping not only had a positive impact on mining productivity, but also mining unit costs which fell to a direct cost of $52 per tonne (YTD $57).

Overall plant head grade increased by 47% to 2.96g/t and plant recovery increased by 2% to an excellent 96% and gold output up a massive 41% QoQ to 19,465oz.

Mine performance culminated in excellent fiscal outcomes with Cash Costs (C1) reducing by 29% on a QoQ basis to A$808/oz and AISC falling 31% QoQ to A$939/oz.

Quarterly and annual performance is illustrated below:



The rolling 12 months' gold output for FGO is 64,470oz at Cash Costs (C1) of A$941/oz (~US$ 660/oz) and AISC of A$1,113/oz (~US$781/oz).

Exploration at Fortnum was limited during the quarter however excellent results from resource definition drilling ahead of the mining front, again, defined large intervals of high-grade mineralization. The stand-out result this quarter from the Starlight orebody was **29.8m at 5.25g/t Au from 149m in WGU0266**. However, drilling activities in areas peripheral to the main Starlight zone (such at Nightfall) also produced spectacular high-grade results in close proximity to existing development (**2m at 160.33g/t Au from 4m in WGU0307)**.

Ongoing drilling targeting depth continuity of the Trev's zone continued to provide good results with standout intercepts like **18m at 27.6g/t Au from 64m in WGU0245,** demonstrating significant potential.

Meekatharra Gold Operation's (MGO)

MGO performed solidly during the quarter despite a setback relating to plant capacity which resulted in 20-days of down-time for the SAG mill.

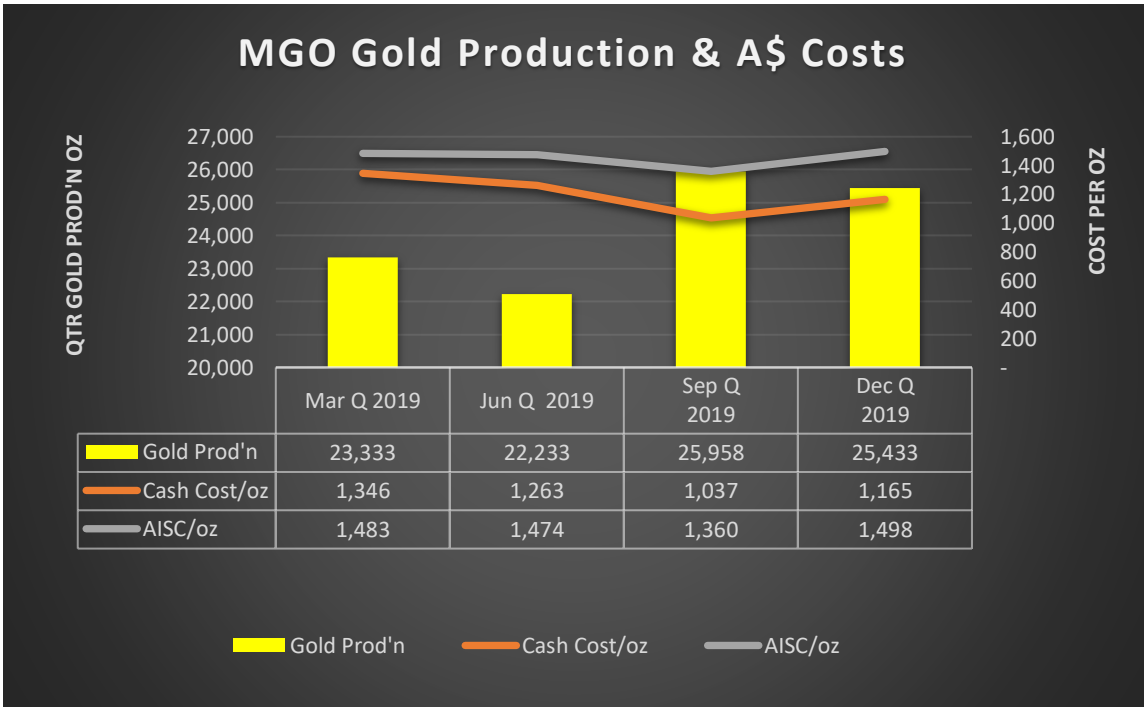
The two producing underground mines, Paddy's Flat and South Emu increased output (oz) by 11% QoQ to 215,825 tonnes at 3.82g/t Au. Pre-production development at the new Bluebird underground mine advanced steadily with ore developed expected to commence before the end of the next quarter. The portal for a fourth underground production source (Triton) commenced with its progress expected to contribute to mine output by mid-2020.

Open pit mining was largely in a pre-strip phase with overburden at the Sabbath and Five Mile Well mines making significant progress during the quarter. Open pit ore won from the early parts of these small mines was 56,299 tonnes at 1.78g/t which was importantly all of oxide style.

Plant throughput fell by 9% QoQ to 341,816 tonnes, however this was partially compensated by a 10% higher average head grade of 2.81g/t partially. A SAG mill by-pass operating system was established mitigating a portion of production loss and overall the site performed well recovering most of the lost output from the reduced plant capacity. Metallurgical recoveries remained low at 82%, as expected, resulting from the Prohibition and Mickey Doolan ore sources dominating throughput.

The operational performance culminated in solid fiscal outcomes with Cash Costs (C1) slightly higher at A$1,165/oz and AISC at A$1,498/oz as a result of the plant set-back.

Quarterly and annual performance is illustrated below:



The rolling 12 months' gold output for MGO is 96,957oz at Cash Costs (C1) of A$1,197/oz (~US$ 840/oz) and AISC of A$1,452/oz (~US$1,020/oz).

Exploration at MGO was also limited during the quarter, however excellent results from further drilling at the Paddy's Flat underground mine continued to provide success with better results returned including **36.17m at 4.4g/t Au from 75m in 19PRDD083** from Prohibition lodes and another bonanza hit of **1.07m at 315.75g/t Au from 174m in 19CNDD050** from the higher-grade Consol's lodes.

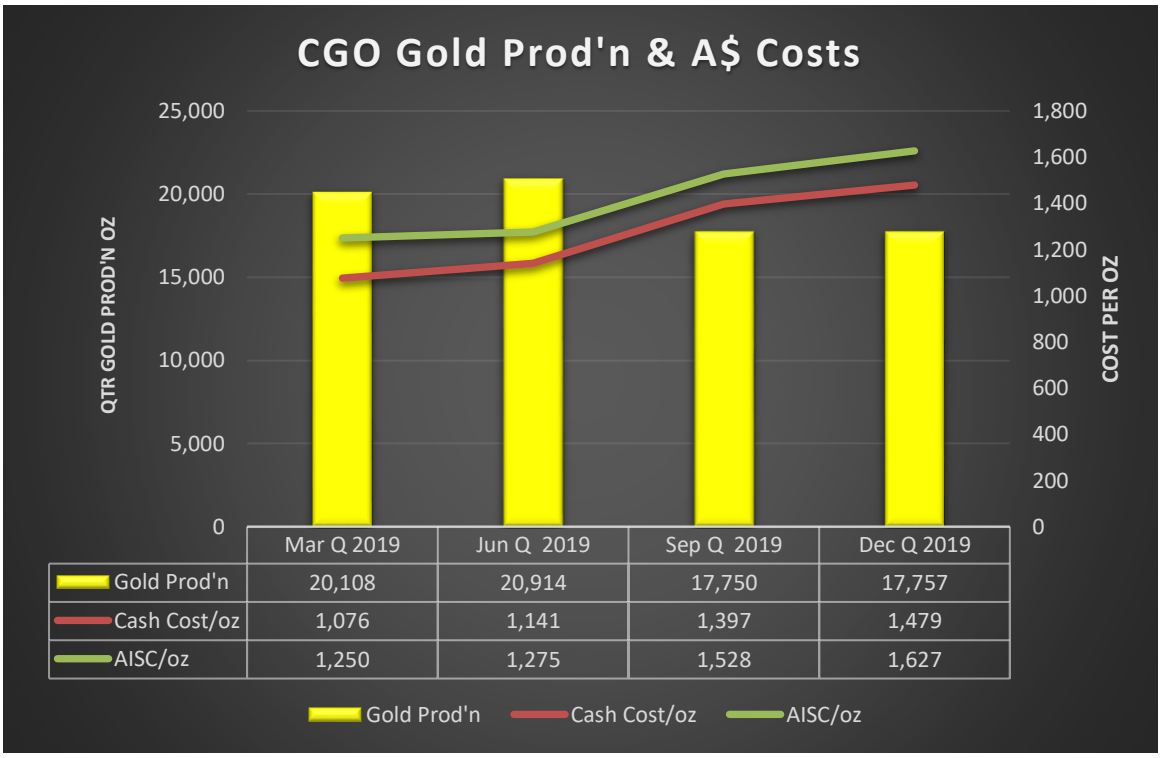
The last results from the exploration program completed at South Emu last year filtered through with the stand-out intercept of **6m at 26.38g/t Au from 87m in 19SEDD041** showing the ore system continues to produce significant results.

Cue Gold Operations (CGO)

CGO performance was impacted by a delay in the onset of sub-level cave stoping at the Big Bell mine and subsequently lower than expected supply of higher-grade ore feed to the process plant. This was offset by the continued processing of low-grade open stocks and ore from the Comet mine, which was also in a lower grade patch of mine output.

Consequently, underground mine feed to the plant was 101,600 tonnes at 2.81g/t. The process plant performed above expectations managing to process 320,907 tonnes at 1.89g/t at a recovery of 91% producing 17,757oz. Whilst under guidance and expectations this was a fair result given the substantially lower input from the Big Bell Mine.

Quarterly and annual performance is illustrated below:



The rolling 12 months' gold output for CGO is 76,529oz at Cash Costs (C1) of A$1,262/oz (~US$ 886/oz) and AISC of A$1,409/oz (~US$ 986/oz).

The Big Bell mine suffered delays as additional ground support and remediation was required near the old cave fronts on multiple levels. A revised strategy to have the first mass blast fired across multiple levels has been devised, exacerbating the delays due to the requirement for slot rises and more long hole drilling metres before blasting commences. In recent days, freak thunderstorms have contributed to these delays with flooding and decline washouts, despite this, the mine is on track to fire its first mass stopes in February, which is a catalyst for its rapid ramp up in output.

A significant amount of infill and probe diamond drilling was placed into the immediate planned stoping blocks with result proving significantly positive and grade higher than expected in the mine plan with better results including 40m at 5.16g/t Au from 122m in 19BBDD0035 within early stoping blocks.

Open pit mining was largely focused on the Great Fingall cut back (via in-wall ramp), the mining of the small Kinsella Pit and the start of mining at the Fender and small Creme D'ore open pits which remain in the schedule as fillers to supplement the Big Bell ramp up.

The operational performance culminated in fiscal outcomes with Cash Costs (C1) higher than expected at A$1,501/oz and AISC at A$1,646/oz which were unable to be mitigated by lower output.

The main feature of Exploration at CGO was the completion of the first in a series of aggressive step-out holes at the Great Fingall / Golden Crown mine complex (19GCDD0028). After some initial wedging to get this hole on target, the second wedge intersected the lode position of Great Fingall and Golden Crown significantly deeper than tested before.

This hole was highly successful proving the down-plunge continuity at Great Fingall to extend for approximately 2000m. Previously it has been mined for 1000m down-plunge and to a depth of approximately 750 vertical metres, before all mining ceased and the mine closed in 1918. Refer to ASX Announcements of Jan 17 and Jan 21, 2020).

Three high-grade hits were returned from Great Fingall Reefs including:

Great Fingall Hanging wall Lodes:

- 3.1m at 34g/t from 1,439.7m (including 0.65m at 158g/t), and
- 4.35m at 3.27g/t from 1,493.22m

Great Fingall Main Lode

- 1.57m at 10.10g/t from 1,642.18m

Additionally, the hole also intersected what has been interpreted to be the down-plunge projection of the Smiths United lode, which manifested as massive sulphide mineralisation, containing gold copper and zinc 6.3m at 3.71% Cu, 3.73% Zn and 0.73g/t Au from 479.76m. This sedimentary exhalative style of mineralisation has good potential for extensions. Further, although not intersecting in the best position, a downplunge intercept within the Golden Crown Reef returned 0.6m at 2.67 g/t showing immense potential for down-plunge extensions to that lode also.

In other exploration, initial drilling in the under-explored Fleece Pool area returned a very significant result of 14m at 5.22g/t Au from 1m in 19CDRC008 highlighting for new discoveries with the Company's substantial land holdings in the region.

Australian Contract Mining (ACM)

ACM performed steadily during the quarter with its key focus being on internal Westgold operations. ACM continued to generate positive EBITDA on its internal contracts which are aggregated into the Group's fiscal mine operating results.

The tightening underground contract market and the limited skilled labour pool continues to present a challenge for ACM. Westgold partially mitigates this challenge by way of economies of scale achieved regionally, and through operational and commercial flexibility in the way ACM provides its services.

Annual Mineral Resource & Ore Reserves Update

On October 4, 2019 Westgold released its annual update on the ASX platform which should be referred to for detail.

The Total Mineral Resource Estimate for Westgold's consolidated operations, excluding the polymetallic NT assets was 130.8 million tonnes at 2.17g/t containing 9.12 million ounces.

The Total Ore Reserve Estimate for Westgold's consolidated operations, was 31.6 million tonnes at 2.58g/t containing 2.62 million ounces.

The estimates are summarized by JORC category and project area in the following tables:

WESTGOLD RESOURCES LIMITED **Gold Operations** **Consolidated Ore Reserve Statement – Rounded for Reporting** **31/06/19**			
Project	**Tonnes ('000s)**	**Grade**	**Ounces Au ('000s)**
Proven			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	1,814	2.43	142
FGO	891	2.55	73
Sub-total	**2,705**	**2.47**	**215**
Probable			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	23,379	2.73	2,054
FGO	5,473	1.99	350
Sub-total	**28,852**	**2.59**	**2,404**
Total			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	25,193	2.71	2,196
FGO	6,364	2.07	423
Grand Total	**31,558**	**2.58**	**2,620**

WESTGOLD RESOURCES LIMITED Gold Operations Consolidated Mineral Resource Statement – Rounded for Reporting 31/06/19			
Project	**Tonnes ('000s)**	**Grade**	**Ounces Au ('000s)**
Measured			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	3,328	3.11	333
FGO	753	2.76	67
Sub-total	**4,081**	**3.04**	**400**
Indicated			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	60,854	2.26	4,416
FGO	15,436	1.89	938
Sub-total	**76,290**	**2.18**	**5,354**
Inferred			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	44,641	2.08	2,978
FGO	5,829	2.07	389
Sub-total	**50,470**	**2.07**	**3,367**
Total			
CMGP (MGO + CGO)	108,823	2.21	7,727
FGO	22,018	1.97	1,394
Grand Total	**130,841**	**2.17**	**9,121**

Occupational Health Safety & Environment

Group safety stats for the quarter are summarised below:

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Cue Gold Operations	0	0.0	118.3
Meekatharra Gold Operations	2	3.5	48.7
Fortnum Gold Project	0	0.0	35.6
Australian Contract Mining	2	6.7	161.6

There were no environmental breaches recorded against the Company during the quarter.

Guidance

Actual performance for the quarter compared with supplied Market Guidance is tabulated below:

	FGO	MGO	CGO	WGX Group
Actual Production (Oz)	**19,465 oz**	**25,433 oz**	**17,757 oz**	**62,655 oz**
Guidance Production (Oz)	16,500 oz	25,500 oz	25,000 oz	67,000 oz
Actual Cash Cost (C1)	**$808/oz**	**$1,165/oz**	**$1,479/oz**	**$1,143/oz**
Guidance Cash Cost (C1)	$1,225/oz	$1,425/oz	$1,075/oz	$1,255/oz
Actual AISC	**$939/oz**	**$1,498/oz**	**$1,627/oz**	**$1,361/oz**
Guidance AISC	$1,425/oz	$1,625/oz	$1,225/oz	$1,435/oz

Note: Guidance selects mid-range for comparison. MGO and Group guidance adjusted for announced delay impact.

FGO had a strong outperformance against guidance in all measures. MGO effectively achieved its guidance, however, the delays with Big Bell resulted in missed guidance for CGO.

Westgold believes that FGO and MGO will continue to meet, or better, its guidance for the year.

CGO is expected to achieve guidance following the commencement of cave stoping and ramp-up to full production. Guidance in relation to CGO will be updated once mass blasting commences at Big Bell (expected February 2020).

Business Development

Castile Resources Limited (Proposed ASX:CST)

Westgold shareholders overwhelmingly supported the demerger of Castile Resources Limited and with it the Group's polymetallic Northern Territory assets at Tennant Creek and Warumpi.

All Westgold shareholders, at the record date, received and have now been allotted shares in Castile on a one (1) Castile for every four (4) Westgold shares they owned. Castile lodged prospectuses for an entitlement issue on a one (1) for one (1) basis which remains open until January 24, 2020. Castile signed a head underwriting agreement with Canaccord Genuity – Australia to underwrite the first $11 million of shortfall.

Castile expects to list on the ASX in early February and become an independent Company from Westgold.

Musgrave Minerals Ltd (Musgrave)

Westgold is the largest single shareholder in its Cue Region neighbour, Musgrave with a shareholding of 16% with a value of $6 million. Musgrave has achieved more exploration success during the quarter and close spaced infill drilling has confirmed and extended its global resources in the Cue Region.

RNC Minerals Ltd (TSX) (RNC)

As has been previously advised, Westgold took half of its consideration for HGO sale in shares in RNC Minerals. The strategy to divest by merging with RNC's Beta Hunt Mine was proved by the aggregation of the RNC/HGO group assets delivering an impressive increase in gold output to 24,216 ounces for the September 2019 quarter. Westgold remains as the largest single shareholder of RNC with a shareholding of approximately 10% with a value of circa A$30 million.

Lithium Interest

Westgold remains in discussions with Silverstream SSZ in efforts to complete its previously announced $13 million sale of its Mount Marion Lithium Royalty Rights. The transaction has been frustrated by delays in the finalisation of the documentation, a requirement for registration of interests in the titles by the buyer and his validation of the conditions of the royalty. Information by the royalty payer has been difficult to collect in a level of detail satisfactory to the buyer.

Share Registry

Westgold closed the quarter with the following capital structure:

Security Type	Issued
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	399,669,957
Options at $2.31 exp. 24/11/2020	4,075,000
Performance Rights (unvested)	1,999,600

Cash, Bullion and Liquid Assets

At December 31, 2019 Westgold held cash and bullion of $52 million and shares in listed Companies with a market value of $37 million. In addition, Westgold held restricted cash in the form of cash backed guarantees of $2 million.

The gold pre-pay arrangement now stands at 7,500oz, after 3,750oz was repaid in the December quarter (approx. $6 million). This debt will un-wind by June 30, 2020 at 1,250 oz per month.

Hedging

Westgold's current hedge book stands at 180,000oz at an average price of A$1,892 per ounce in the form of fixed forwards deliverable at 10,000oz per month with the counterparty, Citibank.

Attachments

1. Tables of significant exploration intercepts received during the quarter.
2. JORC 2012 - Table 1A

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.

Ore Reserves
The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Anthony Buckingham B.Eng (Mining Engineering) MAusIMM. Mr. Buckingham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Re- sources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012)". Mr. Buckingham consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Buckingham is a full time senior executive of the Company and is eligible to, and may participate in short-term and long-term incentive plans of the Company as disclosed in its annual reports and disclosure documents.

Exploration Results
The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Exploration Highlights - 30 September 2019 Quarter' created by Westgold on 14 October 2019 and available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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

Meekatharra Gold Operations

Significant (>5 gram x metres) intercepts for Q2 ending December 31, 2019.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Paddy's Flat Mine								
Consol's Lodes	19CNDD045	7,055,940	650,095	274	3m at 2.10g/t Au	92	-47	213
	19CNDD050	7,056,056	650,068	270	1.07m at 315.75g/t Au	174	-56	183
					0.5m at 13.90g/t Au	208		
Hendrix Lodes	19HXDD122	7,056,320	650,249	260	4m at 1.71g/t Au	189	-26	67
	19HXDD123	7,056,320	650,249	260	3m at 2.59g/t Au	139	-30	77
					7.35m at 2.82g/t Au	174		
					3.3m at 2.87g/t Au	185		
					4m at 3.94g/t Au	192		
					1.9m at 12.63g/t Au	199		
	19HXDD124	7,056,319	650,249	261	4.25m at 1.31g/t Au	95	-16	88
					8.55m at 1.80g/t Au	109		
					3.2m at 5.34g/t Au	133		
	19HXDD128	7,056,319	650,248	261	4m at 1.26g/t Au	59	-30	98
					1.05m at 5.45g/t Au	65		
					9.56m at 2.1g/t Au	108		
					7.19m at 3.55g/t Au	120		
	19HXDD137	7,056,265	650,174	245	5.35m at 4.57g/t Au	127	0	93
					9.53m at 2.05g/t Au	170		
	19HXDD138	7,056,265	650,174	244	3m at 1.93g/t Au	224	-22	99
	19HXDD139	7,056,265	650,174	245	1.52m at 7.42g/t Au	90	8	98
					6.63m at 3.12g/t Au	130		
					8.73m at 3.76g/t Au	165		
	19HXDD156	7,056,320	650,249	260	3.03m at 2.8g/t Au	188	-29	67
Ingliston Lode	19VIDD111	7,056,540	650,457	301	2m at 2.71g/t Au	80	-3	275
Mud Lodes	19HXDD125	7,056,319	650,248	260	1.35m at 4.80g/t Au	217	-37	86
	19HXDD138	7,056,265	650,174	244	1m at 8.53g/t Au	265	-22	99
	19HXDD156	7,056,320	650,249	260	5.65m at 1.52g/t Au	171	-29	67
					6m at 2.05g/t Au	206		
	19HXDD157	7,056,321	650,249	260	6m at 2.1g/t Au	199	-24	58
	19MUDD158	7,056,597	650,512	235	2.1m at 2.79g/t Au	48	6	58
	19MUDD162	7,056,597	650,512	236	1m at 4.97g/t Au	11	29	114
					1.65m at 7.43g/t Au	16		
					3.36m at 8.43g/t Au	30		
					5.1m at 3.26g/t Au	38		
	19MUDD163	7,056,597	650,511	235	6m at 3.27g/t Au	38	14	125
	19MUDD165	7,056,519	650,444	248	3.01m at 5.20g/t Au	48	-11	127
	19MUDD167	7,056,504	650,430	252	3m at 2.88g/t Au	35	2	124
					2m at 3.52g/t Au	40		
	19MUDD185	7,056,499	650,526	246	4m at 1.61g/t Au	17	-30	296
					2.35m at 2.92g/t Au	23		
					4.25m at 13.11g/t Au	45		
Prohibition Lodes	19PRDD074	7,056,249	649,774	208	2.62m at 3.17g/t Au	118	-70	92
	19PRDD075	7,056,249	649,775	208	3.64m at 2.42g/t Au	57	-57	90
					2.59m at 4.54g/t Au	107		
					3.44m at 4.56g/t Au	219		
	19PRDD077	7,056,307	649,786	208	1.45m at 4.21g/t Au	50	-55	84
					2.4m at 4.15g/t Au	59		
					2.08m at 4.79g/t Au	158		
	19PRDD078	7,056,307	649,786	208	2.89m at 1.99g/t Au	44	-48	86
					3m at 3.17g/t Au	54		
					8m at 2.02g/t Au	59		
					1.93m at 2.74g/t Au	72		
					2.42m at 3.76g/t Au	93		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					8.38m at 2.84g/t Au	109		
					7.82m at 5.27g/t Au	121		
					23m at 5.87g/t Au	137		
					7.08m at 2.28g/t Au	168		
					2m at 3.27g/t Au	182		
	19PRDD079	7,056,307	649,786	208	5.12m at 1.17g/t Au	26	-35	86
					4.88m at 2.09g/t Au	37		
					7m at 2.93g/t Au	50		
					4.4m at 1.86g/t Au	101		
					2.3m at 2.85g/t Au	115		
					4.15m at 2.91g/t Au	129		
					10.15m at 3.71g/t Au	136		
	19PRDD080	7,056,298	649,922	205	3.47m at 3.40g/t Au	47	-36	252
					4m at 2.36g/t Au	65		
					2m at 3.10g/t Au	86		
	19PRDD082	7,056,298	649,922	205	7m at 1.70g/t Au	126	-27	228
					9.5m at 2.41g/t Au	139		
	19PRDD083	7,056,297	649,923	205	36.17m at 4.4g/t Au	75	-67	214
					25m at 4.38g/t Au	119		
	19PRDD085	7,056,298	649,785	208	4.42m at 1.89g/t Au	23	-52	90
					1m at 5.21g/t Au	62		
					6m at 3.02g/t Au	76		
					2.66m at 2.47g/t Au	100		
					24.56m at 3.58g/t Au	149		
					10.67m at 2.20g/t Au	177		
					4.27m at 3.91g/t Au	191		
	19PRDD108	7,056,307	649,786	208	8m at 1.84g/t Au	33	-23	86
					4m at 2.08g/t Au	50		
	19PRDD130	7,056,298	649,785	208	1.95m at 4.65g/t Au	38	-18	90
	19PRDD131	7,056,279	649,780	207	6.79m at 0.86g/t Au	45	-62	90
					3.92m at 2.58g/t Au	61		
					3m at 2.70g/t Au	105		
					7.54m at 1.55g/t Au	121		
	19PRDD132	7,056,279	649,780	208	6m at 1.33g/t Au	43	-56	90
					1m at 5.41g/t Au	54		
					2m at 3.76g/t Au	63		
					1.27m at 4.44g/t Au	68		
					7.55m at 2.14g/t Au	157		
					13m at 3.78g/t Au	182		
					3m at 3.49g/t Au	200		
					12m at 1.06g/t Au	206		
					10.79m at 1.62g/t Au	222		
					1.4m at 3.66g/t Au	241		
					1m at 9.31g/t Au	262		
	19PRDD133	7,056,279	649,781	207	13.37m at 1.19g/t Au	46	-42	90
South Emu Mine								
	19SEDD014	6,997,585	625,540	340	13.75m at 4.03g/t Au	39	-38	76
	19SEDD017	6,997,584	625,540	340	2.3m at 6.33g/t Au	48	-69	95
					9.77m at 3.30g/t Au	76		
					5m at 1.42g/t Au	92		
					7m at 1.20g/t Au	100		
	19SEDD022	6,997,572	625,537	340	10m at 2.90g/t Au	52	-55	112
					3m at 3.07g/t Au	70		
	19SEDD024	6,997,571	625,537	341	9.76m at 0.91g/t Au	26	-37	125
					2m at 6.66g/t Au	62		
					3m at 3.63g/t Au	68		
	19SEDD029	6,997,525	625,629	335	9.7m at 0.65g/t Au	55	-17	282

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					2.27m at 3.15g/t Au	86		
	19SEDD031	6,997,524	625,629	335	2m at 5.40g/t Au	69	-15	270
	19SEDD035	6,997,523	625,629	335	2.15m at 2.37g/t Au	79	-2	252
					5.38m at 2.66g/t Au	95		
	19SEDD036	6,997,523	625,629	335	3.94m at 1.99g/t Au	97	-25	248
	19SEDD037	6,997,523	625,629	335	5.27m at 1.95g/t Au	97	-2	241
					3.9m at 12.33g/t Au	105		
	19SEDD038	6,997,522	625,628	335	5.01m at 1.46g/t Au	105	-11	238
	19SEDD040	6,997,521	625,628	335	3.03m at 2.40g/t Au	94	-1	230
					4.44m at 8.25g/t Au	117		
	19SEDD041	6,997,612	625,626	365	7m at 1.02g/t Au	44	-46	302
					6m at 26.38g/t Au	87		
					5.65m at 11.97g/t Au	100		
	19SEDD045	6,997,603	625,642	306	4m at 1.45g/t Au	68	-22	310
					3m at 12.09g/t Au	97		
	19SEDD046	6,997,522	625,628	334	1.73m at 8.42	94	-39	256
	19SEDD047	6,997,522	625,628	334	2m at 7.43g/t Au	79	-35	269
					3m at 4.41g/t Au	86		
	19SEDD065	6,997,522	625,628	334	0.72m at 11.14g/t Au	43	-12	292
Exploration Significant Intercepts (>5 x Gram x metres)								
Nannine Reef	19NNRC002	7,024,467	633,631	442	2m at 3.18g/t Au	8	-61	88
	19NNRC004	7,024,488	633,633	443	9m at 4.52g/t Au	11	-60	91
	19NNRC009	7,024,568	633,644	444	9m at 2.17g/t Au	9	-60	96
	19NNRC012	7,024,597	633,645	444	4m at 1.97g/t Au	20	-61	93
	19NNRC013	7,024,487	633,653	443	5m at 2.51g/t Au	22	-60	270
					5m at 9.4g/t Au	29		
	19NNRC017	7,024,707	633,663	445	5m at 9.48g/t Au	20	-60	91
	19NNRC018	7,024,717	633,671	445	4m at 22.77g/t Au	9	-60	94
	19NNRC020	7,024,737	633,676	445	2m at 5.42g/t Au	8	-57	110
	19NNRC021	7,024,757	633,678	446	4m at 19.52g/t Au	11	-57	90
	19NNRC022	7,024,767	633,683	446	3m at 1.14g/t Au	9	-60	89
	19NNRC028	7,024,827	633,693	446	4m at 3.29g/t Au	11	-60	89
	19NNRC032	7,024,678	633,681	445	4m at 2.96g/t Au	22	-47	271
	19NNRC039	7,024,996	633,731	449	2m at 3.18g/t Au	18	-60	89
	19NNRC041	7,025,016	633,747	449	2m at 1.4g/t Au	10	-59	91
	19NNRC042	7,025,026	633,751	449	8m at 4.43g/t Au	3	-60	90
	19NNRC042	7,025,026	633,751	449	2m at 3.42g/t Au	24	-60	90
	19NNRC044	7,025,046	633,755	450	1m at 2.09g/t Au	10	-61	85
	19NNRC049	7,025,096	633,770	452	2m at 2.23g/t Au	11	-59	89
	19NNRC050	7,025,106	633,774	453	4m at 6.08g/t Au	9	-60	90
	19NNRC051	7,025,116	633,775	454	8m at 2.27g/t Au	7	-60	93
	19NNRC052	7,025,126	633,780	454	3m at 3.45g/t Au	5	-60	93
Maid Marion Prospect	19MMRC001	7,071,952	658,845	510	2m at 2.91g/t Au	22	-60	299.0
	19MMRC006	7,071,941	658,823	510	10m at 1.65g/t Au	9	-55	300.6
					2m at 2.89g/t Au	22		
					6m at 2.35g/t Au	27		
	19MMRC008	7,071,954	658,801	511	6m at 2.5g/t Au	6	-49	296.4
	19MMRC010	7,071,943	658,800	512	3m at 1.98g/t Au	16	-50	301.1
	19MMRC012	7,071,934	658,795	511	3m at 2.11g/t Au	10	-49	296.5
	19MMRC013	7,071,928	658,804	511	13m at 2.05g/t Au	29	-54	304.4
	19MMRC014	7,071,937	658,789	513	7m at 2.41g/t Au	0	-50	296.8
	19MMRC016	7,071,936	658,774	513	5m at 2.56g/t Au	0	-50	345.7
	19MMRC017	7,071,936	658,770	513	3m at 2.45g/t Au	2	-50	301.2
					6m at 1.46g/t Au	21		
	19MMRC018	7,071,925	658,768	512	4m at 5.29g/t Au	8	-60	302.3
					11m at 2.59g/t Au	30		
	19MMRC019	7,071,918	658,778	512	5m at 2.26g/t Au	49	-60	310.5

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	19MMRC021	7,071,923	658,752	513	3m at 2.07g/t Au	11	-49	309.3
	19MMRC022	7,071,921	658,736	512	2m at 7.89g/t Au	9	-51	303.1
	19MMRC023	7,071,923	658,740	513	4m at 6.52g/t Au	8	-50	347.0
	19MMRC026	7,071,913	658,729	513	4m at 4.15g/t Au	6	-50	298.9
	19MMRC027	7,071,892	658,747	512	7m at 2.33g/t Au	56	-60	300.3
	19MMRC028	7,071,900	658,733	512	5m at 2.5g/t Au	13	-60	300.1
					4m at 1.31g/t Au	35		
	19MMRC029	7,071,905	658,724	513	10m at 2.24g/t Au	24	-50	305.1
	19MMRC032	7,071,882	658,724	512	4m at 2.3g/t Au	25	-60	305.1
					6m at 1.3g/t Au	45		
	19MMRC033	7,071,887	658,714	512	7m at 2.17g/t Au	17	-59	301.8
					2m at 3.57g/t Au	38		
	19MMRC040	7,071,906	658,761	512	6m at 1.84g/t Au	47	-58	304.2
	19MMRC041	7,071,877	658,712	512	2m at 3.25g/t Au	10	-60	297.1
					3m at 1.77g/t Au	15		
	19MMRC042	7,071,883	658,701	513	5m at 1.47g/t Au	5	-59	298.9
					10m at 1.84g/t Au	16		
	19MMRC043	7,071,889	658,690	514	2m at 2.53g/t Au	1	-60	301.4
	19MMRC046	7,071,874	658,696	512	6m at 1.05g/t Au	15	-55	302.8
	19MMRC047	7,071,879	658,688	513	5m at 4g/t Au	0	-55	302.6
	19MMRC050	7,071,861	658,679	511	5m at 1.75g/t Au	9	-59	303.2
	19MMRC051	7,071,864	658,673	511	4m at 1.34g/t Au	4	-60	302.1
					2m at 3.14g/t Au	21		
	19MMRC052	7,071,868	658,667	512	3m at 2.09g/t Au	8	-60	300.9
	19MMRC058	7,071,833	658,647	510	7m at 1.25g/t Au	13	-60	298.2
	19MMWB001	7,071,956	658,876	510	5m at 1.62g/t Au	19	-90	000.0
					4m at 5.23g/t Au	44		

Cue Gold Operations

Significant (> 5 gram x metres) intercepts for Q2 ending December 31, 2019.

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell Underground Mine							
19BBDD0032	6,978,006	564,944	- 118	26.29m at 3.89g/t Au	95	-29	114
				6.5m at 2.1g/t Au	124		
19BBDD0033	6,978,006	564,944	- 118	24m at 5.53g/t Au	92	-30	99
				3m at 2.23g/t Au	118		
19BBDD0034	6,978,006	564,944	- 118	21.5m at 3.51g/t Au	95	-31	86
19BBDD0035	6,978,006	564,944	- 118	40m at 5.16g/t Au	122	-37	114
				6m at 10.47g/t Au	130		
19BBDD0036	6,978,006	564,944	- 118	26m at 4.89g/t Au	120	-41	87
19BBDD0037	6,978,114	565,014	- 100	6.15mat6.03g/t Au	103	-23	48
19BBDD0040	6,978,113	565,014	- 100	12.15m at 3.24g/t Au	113	-39	70
19BBDD0041	6,978,112	565,013	- 100	10m at 3.45g/t Au	109	-42	86
				4.55m at 1.79g/t Au	123		
19BBDD0042	6,978,112	565,014	- 100	14.1m at4.67g/t Au	85	-32	86
19BBDD0043	6,978,112	565,013	- 100	15m at 4.16g/t Au	84	-33	103
19BBDD0046	6,977,760	564,792	- 112	3.57m at 5.52g/t Au	82	-26	105
19BBDD0047	6,977,760	564,792	- 112	10m at 3.23g/t Au	83	-36	103
				6.95m at 2.52g/t Au	107		
19BBDD0048	6,977,760	564,791	- 111	9m at 3.77g/t Au	43	-13	90
				8.5m at 3.39g/t Au	57		
19BBDD0049	6,977,761	564,792	- 112	5.99m at 23.33g/t Au	80	-26	90
19BBDD0050	6,977,761	564,791	- 112	14.4m at 2.61g/t Au	75	-37	90
				17.78m at 2.83g/t Au	104		
19BBDD0051	6,977,761	564,792	- 112	7m at 2.64g/t Au	73	-31	72
				14m at 5.06g/t Au	98		
				6m at 5.21g/t Au	116		
19BBDD0052	6,977,761	564,792	- 112	30m at 5.23g/t Au	120	-40	74
19BBDD0053	6,977,749	564,761	- 55	17m at 3.92g/t Au	33	-26	90
				10m at 2.66g/t Au	61		
19BBDD0054	6,977,749	564,761	- 56	16.43m at 2.29g/t Au	53	-38	90
				6.61m at 3.3g/t Au	86		
19BBDD0055	6,977,794	564,785	- 112	4m at 3.68g/t Au	71	-9	90
				7.72m at 6.88g/t Au	83		
19BBDD0056	6,977,778	564,743	- 90	13.85m at 2.48g/t Au	104	-22	112
				4m at 2.44g/t Au	127		
19BBDD0057	6,977,778	564,743	- 90	18m at 4.50g/t Au	133	-32	109
				7.5m at 2.72g/t Au	160		
19BBDD0058	6,978,239	564,948	101	7m at 4.75g/t Au	122	-26	95
19BBDD0059	6,978,239	564,948	100	4m at 2.32g/t Au	187	-38	76
19BBDD0060A	6,978,046	564,946	- 122	5.30m at 2.5g/t Au	126	-32	90
				7.60m at 2.10g/t Au	141		
19BBDD0061	6,978,062	564,964	- 125	17.70m at 2.74g/t Au	101	-25	90
19BBDD0062	6,978,062	564,964	- 125	5.08m at 5.20g/t Au	121	-34	90
				8.93m at 2.60g/t Au	134		
19BBDD0063	6,978,080	564,985	- 128	15m at 4.0g/t Au	90	-24	90
19BBDD0064	6,978,080	564,985	- 129	21.7m at4.45g/t Au	112	-28	88
19BBDD0065	6,978,094	565,000	- 131	12.82m at 2.8g/t Au	88	-28	88
19BBDD0066	6,978,113	565,015	- 133	5.29m at 2.88g/t Au	112	-39	87
				5.53m at 2.58g/t Au	122		
19BBDD0067	6,978,113	565,015	- 133	11.3m at 2.42g/t Au	123	-38	72
19BBDD0091	6,977,778	564,743	- 88	16m at 4.32g/t Au	74	2	118
19BBDD0092	6,977,778	564,743	- 89	18m at 3.11g/t Au	87	-12	114
				7.75m at 1.62g/t Au	109		
19BBEG001	6,978,071	564,980	- 33	11m at 5.10g/t Au	53	-2	42

Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
				4.5m at 2.20g/t Au	66	-2	42
19BBEG002	6,978,071	564,980	- 33	16m at 4.30g/t Au	52	-5	42
19BBEG003	6,978,071	564,980	- 33	10m at 4.0g/t Au	42	-2	53
19BBEG004	6,978,071	564,980	- 33	9.0m at 5.8g/t Au	48	-8	53
19BBEG006	6,978,071	564,980	- 33	16.05m at 3.60g/t Au	32	-9	70
19BBEG007	6,978,063	564,971	- 33	20m at 4.0g/t Au	32	-4	79
19BBEG008	6,978,063	564,971	- 33	20.70m at 4.30g/t Au	34	-9	79
19BBEG009	6,978,063	564,971	- 33	22m at 4.60g/t Au	36	-11	79
19BBEG010	6,978,058	564,958	- 33	18.18m at 4.90g/t Au	40	-5	90
19BBEG011	6,978,058	564,958	- 33	14m at 6.30g/t Au	43	-8	90
19BBEG012	6,978,058	564,958	- 33	12m at 4.20g/t Au	48	-14	90
19BBEG013	6,978,039	564,957	- 32	12m at 9.60g/t Au	40	-17	90
19BBEG015a	6,978,028	564,950	- 32	15m at 4.30g/t Au	38	-7	90
19BBEG016	6,978,028	564,950	- 32	13m at 3.80g/t Au	40	-17	90
19BBEG018	6,978,014	564,940	- 32	13m at 3.60g/t Au	42	-14	90
Fleece Pool							
19CDRC002	6,973,630	580,844	418	8m at 3g/t Au	1	-60	272
19CDRC003	6,973,610	580,829	418	7m at 4.66g/t Au	2	-60	271
19CDRC005	6,973,590	580,829	418	7m at 1.29g/t Au	5	-60	273
19CDRC008	6,973,570	580,825	418	14m at 5.22g/t Au	1	-60	274
19CDRC010	6,973,550	580,820	418	7m at 1.73g/t Au	3	-59	269
				10m at 4.62g/t Au	11		
Smith's United							
19GCDD0028_W2	6,961,527	583,728	424	6.3m at 3.71% Cu, 3.73% Zn and 0.73g/t Au	481	-75	311
Golden Crown Reef							
				0.6m at 3.19g/t Au	927		
Great Fingall Reef's							
				3.1m at 20.17g/t Au	1440		
				4.35m at 3.27g/t Au	1493		
				1.57m at 7.95g/t Au	1642		

Fortnum Gold Operations

Significant (>5 gram x metres) intercepts for Q2 ending December 31, 2019.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight Underground Mine								
Moonlight Lodes	WGU0272	7,198,774	636,806	311	6.8m at 5.71g/t Au	54	10	93
	WGU0274	7,198,774	636,806	311	6.48m at 2.51g/t Au	31	8	112
					20.06m at 2.23g/t Au	51		
	WGU0275	7,198,774	636,806	311	11m at 1.33g/t Au	77	7	120
	WGU0276	7,198,728	636,824	346	6.37m at 2.3g/t Au	22	-15	46
					6.55m at 2.5g/t Au	36	-15	46
	WGU0277	7,198,728	636,824	346	3.55m at 1.96g/t Au	34	-15	59
					3.6m at 5.84g/t Au	54	-15	59
Nightfall Lodes	WGU0301	7,198,814	636,719	241	2m at 3.8g/t Au	63	-26	281
					2m at 12.12g/t Au	71	-26	281
	WGU0302	7,198,814	636,719	241	1.8m at 4.49g/t Au	42	7	285
	WGU0303	7,198,814	636,719	241	5m at 11.3g/t Au	90	-26	294
					15m at 8.96g/t Au	120	-26	294
	WGU0304	7,198,814	636,719	241	1m at 8.19g/t Au	59	7	301
					2m at 16.56g/t Au	65	7	301
	WGU0307	7,198,814	636,719	241	2m at 160.33g/t Au	4	-25	322
Starlight Lodes	WGU0263	7,198,608	636,750	182	3m at 7.35g/t Au	5	-38	247
					7m at 15.23g/t Au	75	-38	247
					3.5m at 6.64g/t Au	103	-38	247
					8.17m at 11.35g/t Au	123	-38	247
					4m at 3.27g/t Au	145	-38	247
	WGU0264	7,198,608	636,750	182	1.23m at 4.82g/t Au	32	-38	220
					8.5m at 2.06g/t Au	48	-38	220
	WGU0266	7,198,608	636,750	182	2m at 2.93g/t Au	101	-48	249
					0.92m at 32.93g/t Au	106	-48	249
					29.8m at 5.25g/t Au	149	-48	249
	WGU0267	7,198,608	636,750	182	16.15m at 3.85g/t Au	60	-48	228
					5.35m at 2.59g/t Au	80	-48	228
					12.2m at 2.09g/t Au	87	-48	228
	WGU0268	7,198,608	636,750	182	7m at 2.01g/t Au	38	-37	200
					1.5m at 6.16g/t Au	52	-37	200
	WGU0280	7,198,698	636,698	171	4.3m at 1.63g/t Au	13	-3	252
					4.45m at 1.32g/t Au	19	-3	252
					3.33m at 7.25g/t Au	38	-3	252
					0.55m at 13.59g/t Au	62	-3	252
					3.38m at 5.9g/t Au	72	-3	252
	WGU0281	7,198,698	636,698	171	3.15m at 2.47g/t Au	13	14	262
					4.4m at 4.1g/t Au	64	14	262
	WGU0282	7,198,698	636,698	171	3m at 3.96g/t Au	22	-3	262
					1.6m at 10.44g/t Au	36	-3	262
					2.9m at 10.67g/t Au	59	-3	262
					2.15m at 13.62g/t Au	75	-3	262
					3m at 4.99g/t Au	96	-3	262
	WGU0283	7,198,698	636,698	171	2.73m at 24.92g/t Au	54	14	275
	WGU0284	7,198,698	636,698	171	7m at 2.46g/t Au	15	-3	271
	WGU0285	7,198,698	636,698	171	5m at 4.16g/t Au	80	-3	281
	WGU0287	7,198,698	636,698	171	6m at 11.78g/t Au	88	-2	287
					13m at 6.28g/t Au	111	-2	287
	WGU0288	7,198,698	636,698	171	3.57m at 1.91g/t Au	44	11	296
					12.8m at 3.23g/t Au	80	11	296
	WGU0289	7,198,698	636,698	171	3m at 6.76g/t Au	21	-2	293
Trev's Lodes	WGU0225	7,198,984	636,503	350	1.3m at 6.25g/t Au	64	-32	27
					1m at 16.62g/t Au	110	-32	27

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	WGU0239	7,198,838	636,507	325	6.9m at 1.49g/t Au	53	6	230
	WGU0239	7,198,838	636,507	325	3.09m at 8.39g/t Au	67	6	230
	WGU0240	7,198,838	636,507	325	5.21m at 3.2g/t Au	34	-13	280
	WGU0241	7,198,838	636,507	325	4.85m at 3.7g/t Au	51	-13	255
	WGU0242	7,198,838	636,507	325	17.7m at 3.78g/t Au	51	-11	239
					4m at 10.67g/t Au	88	-11	239
	WGU0244	7,198,812	636,575	313	3m at 2.26g/t Au	46	-28	283
					3.03m at 4.24g/t Au	60	-28	283
					5.51m at 25.72g/t Au	70	-28	283
	WGU0244A	7,198,812	636,575	313	21m at 2.11g/t Au	79	-28	325
	WGU0245	7,198,812	636,575	313	3m at 4.36g/t Au	49	-27	257
					18m at 27.6g/t Au	64	-27	257
	WGU0245A	7,198,812	636,575	313	10m at 1.36g/t Au	78	-37	305
	WGU0246	7,198,812	636,575	313	4.85m at 5.7g/t Au	115	18	231
	WGU0247	7,198,812	636,575	313	3.24m at 6.76g/t Au	142	7	245
	WGU0248	7,198,812	636,575	313	7.45m at 3.83g/t Au	140	7	230
	WGU0248A	7,198,812	636,575	313	7m at 3.28g/t Au	175	6	222
	WGU0249	7,198,812	636,575	313	2.54m at 6.64g/t Au	142	-1	252
	WGU0252	7,198,812	636,575	313	2.28m at 4.66g/t Au	17	-12	241
					3m at 3.19g/t Au	43	-12	241
	WGU0254A	7,198,812	636,575	313	4.67m at 5.32g/t Au	165	-21	288
	WGU0258	7,198,812	636,575	313	1.8m at 6.34g/t Au	74	-37	292
Exploration								
Messiah Propspect	WGD002	627,730	7,202,843	506	6.5m at 1.08g/t Au	38	-60	198
					9.85m at 1.74g/t Au	62		
Messiah Prospect	WGD003	627,972	7,202,576	519	14m at 2.06g/t Au	38	-60	198
					4.9m at 1.2g/t Au	56		
					8.9m at 2.32g/t Au	70		

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – GOLD DIVISION

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (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.	• **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. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (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.).	
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.

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.	• Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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;
		  • $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya
		  • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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:
		  • Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold.
		  • 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.
		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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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: » 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.	• No drillhole information is being presented in this release.
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.	• No drillhole information is being presented in this release.
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').	• No drillhole information is being presented in this release.

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.	• No drillhole information is being presented in this 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.	• No drillhole information is being presented in this release.
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.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The database used for the estimation was extracted from the Westgold's DataShed database management system stored on a secure SQL server. • As new data is acquired it passes through a validation approval system designed to pick up any significant errors before the information is loaded into the master database.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr. Russell visits Westgold Gold Operations regularly.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Mining in the Murchison district has occurred since 1800's providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Geological interpretation of the deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure that the resultant estimated Mineral Resource figure was both sufficiently constrained, and representative of the expected sub-surface conditions. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Geological matrixes were established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains. • The structural regime is the dominant control on geological and grade continuity in the Murchison. Lithological factors such as rheology contrast are secondary controls on grade distribution. • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles outlined above.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	**MGO** • The Paddy's Flat Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +230m and a depth of over 500m. • Bluebird is mineralised a strike length of >1,800m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 500m. • Triton – South Emu is mineralised a strike length of >1,100m, a lateral extent of several metres and a depth of over 500m. **CGO** • The Big Bell Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 1,500m. • Great Fingall is mineralised a strike length of >500m, a lateral extent of >600m and a depth of over 800m. • Black Swan South is mineralised a strike length of >1,700m, a lateral extent of up +75m and a depth of over 300m. **FGP** • The Yarlarweelor mineral resource extends over 1,400m in strike length, 570m in lateral extent and 190m in depth. • The Tom's and Sam's mineral resource extends over 650m in strike length, 400m in lateral extent and 130m in depth. • The Eldorado mineral resource extends over 240m in strike length, 100m in lateral extent and 100m in depth. • Low-grade stockpiles are of various dimensions.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions via Surpac Vision. • After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional and / or plan view to create the outline strings which form the basis of the three dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing is then carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body. • Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined, these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Drillholes are subsequently composited to allow for grade estimation. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Once the sample data has been composited, a statistical analysis is undertaken to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts etc. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters. Which are then incorporated with observed geological and geometrical features to determine the most appropriate search parameters. • An empty block model is then created for the area of interest. This model contains attributes set at background values for the various elements of interest as well as density, and various estimation parameters that are subsequently used to assist in resource categorisation. The block sizes used in the model will vary depending on orebody geometry, minimum mining units, estimation parameters and levels of informing data available. • Grade estimation is then undertaken, with ordinary kriging estimation method is considered as standard, although in some circumstances where sample populations are small, or domains are unable to be accurately defined, inverse distance weighting estimation techniques will be used. Both by-product and deleterious elements are estimated at the time of primary grade estimation if required. It is assumed that by-products correlate well with gold. There are no assumptions made about the recovery of by-products. • The resource is then depleted for mining voids and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach has proven to be applicable to Westgold's gold assets. • Estimation results are routinely validated against primary input data, previous estimates and mining output. • Good reconciliation between mine claimed figures and milled figures was routinely achieved during past production history.

Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnage estimates are dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The cut off grades used for the reporting of the Mineral Resources have been selected based on the style of mineralisation, depth from surface of the mineralisation and the most probable extraction technique.
Mining factors orassumption s	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Variable by deposit. • No mining dilution or ore loss has been modelled in the resource model or applied to the reported Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Not considered for Mineral Resource. Applied during the Reserve generation process.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Westgold operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density of the mineralisation is variable and is for the most part lithology and oxidation rather than mineralisation dependent. • A large suite of bulk density determinations have been carried out across the project areas. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains • A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Resources are classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters, input data and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach considers all relevant factors and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Corporate technical team. • No external reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• All currently reported resources estimates are considered robust, and representative on both a global and local scale. • A continuing history of mining with good reconciliation of mine claimed to mill recovered provides confidence in the accuracy of the estimates.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• At all Operations the Ore Reserve is based on the corresponding reported Mineral Resource estimate. • Mineral Resources reported are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserve estimate. • At all projects, all Mineral Resources that have been converted to Ore Reserve are classified as either an Indicated or Measured material.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr. Anthony Buckingham has been an employee of WGX (and its subsidiaries) for the past 9 years and has over 15 years' experience specifically in the Western Australian mining industry. Mr. Buckingham visits the mine sites on a regular basis and is one of the primary engineers involved in mine planning, site infrastructure and project management.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered	• Processing at the Murchison operations has occurred continuously since 2015, with previous production occurring throughout 1800's, 1900's and 2000's. • Various mineralisation styles and host domains have been mined since discovery. Mining during this time has ranged from open pit cut backs, insitu surface excavations to extensional underground developments. • Budget level, 24 month projected, forecasts are completed on a biannual basis, validating cost and physical inventory assumptions and modelling. These updated parameters are subsequently used for the basis of the Ore Reserve modification and financial factors. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, Resource models are updated on both the estimation of grade and classification. These updated Resource Models then form the foundation for Ore Reserve calculation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Underground Mines - Cut off grades are used to determine the economic viability of the convertible Resource. COG for underground mines incorporate OPEX development and production costs, grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions, Where an individual mine has different mining methods and or various orebody style, COG calculations are determined for each division. These cuts are applied to production shapes (stopes) as well as high grade development. Additionally an incremental COG is applied to low grade development, whereby access to a high grade area is required. • On the basis of above process, COG's for the underground mines range from 1.8g/t (sub level caving), 2.4g/t for bulk style open stopes, 2.8g/t for narrow vein style / discrete mechanised production fronts and 5.2g/t for man entry stoping. • Open Pit Mines - The pit rim cut-off grade (COG) was determined as part of the Ore Reserve estimation. The pit rim COG accounts for grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. This cost profile is equated against the value of the mining block in terms of recovered metal and the expected selling price. The COG is then used to determine whether or not a mining block should be delivered to the treatment plant for processing, stockpiled as low-grade or taken to the waste dump. • On the basis of above process, COG's for the open pit mines range from 0.8g/t (whereby the Mill is local to Resources and Mill recoveries are greater than 90%) to 1.4g/t (regional pits with low Mill recoveries). • Stockpile COG – A marginal grade was determined for each stockpile inventory to ensure it was economically viable. The COG accounts for haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. Each pile honoured its Mill recovery percentage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• All Ore Reserve inventories are based upon detailed 3 dimensional designs to ensure practical mining conditions are met. Additionally all Ore Reserve inventories are above the mine specific COG(s) as well as containing only Measured and Indicated material. Depending upon the mining method – modifying factors are used to address hydrological, geotechnical, minimum width and blasting conditions. **Open Pit Methodology** • Following consideration of the various modifying factors the following rules were applied to the reserve estimation process for the conversion of measured and indicated resource to reserve for suitable evaluation. • The mining shape in the reserve estimation is generated by a wireframe (geology interpretation of the ore zone) which overlays the block model. Where the wire frame cuts the primary block, sub blocks fill out the remaining space to the wire frame boundary (effectively the mining shape). It is reasonable to assume that the mining method can selectively mine to the wire frame boundary with the additional dilution provision stated below. • Ore Reserves are based on Pit shape designs – with appropriate modifications to the original Whittle Shell outlines to ensure compliance with practical mining parameters. • Geotechnical parameters aligned to the Open Pit Ore Reserves are either based on observed existing pit shape specifics or domain specific expectations / assumptions. Various geotechnical reports and retrospective reconciliations were considered in the design parameters. A majority of the open pits have a final design wall angle of 39-46 degrees, which is seen as conservative. • Dilution of the ore through the mining process has been accounted for within the Ore Reserve quoted inventory. Various dilution ratios are used to represent the style of mineralization. Where continuous, consistent ore boundaries and grade represent the mineralised system the following factors are applied: oxide 15%, transitional 17% and fresh 19%. In circumstances where the orebody is less homogenous above the COG then the following dilution factors are applied in order to model correctly the inherent variability of extracting discrete sections of the pit floor: oxide 17%, transitional 19% and fresh 21%. To ensure clarity, the following percentages are additional ore mined in relation to excavating the wire frame boundary as identified in point 1 above, albeit at a grade of 0.0 g/t. The amount of dilution is considered appropriate based on orebody geometry, historical mining performance and the size of mining equipment to be used to extract ore. • Expected mining recovery of the ore has been set at 93%. • Minimum mining widths have been accounted for in the designs, with the utilisation of 40t or 90t trucking parameters depending upon the size of the pit excavation. • No specific ground support requirements are needed outside of suitable pit slope design criteria based on specific geotechnical domains. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance. • No Inferred material is included within the open pit statement, though in various pit shapes inferred material is present. In these situations this inferred material is classified as waste.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Underground Methodology • All Underground Reserves are based on 3D design strings and polygon derived stope shapes following the Measured and Indicated Resource (in areas above the COG). A complete mine schedule is then derived from this design to create a LOM plan and financial analysis. • Mining methodology is based on previous mining experience. All mining systems within the Reserve statement are standardized, mechanized Western Australian methods. • In large disseminated orebodies sub level caving, sub level open stoping or single level bench stoping production methodologies are used. • In narrow vein laminated quartz hosted domains a conservative narrow bench style mining method is used. • In narrow flat dipping deposits a Flat Long Hole process is adopted (with fillets in the footwall for rill angle) and or jumbo stoping. • Stope shape parameters have been based on historical data (where possible) or expected stable hydraulic radius dimensions. • Stope inventories have been determined by cutting the geological wireframe at above the area specific COG and applying mining dilution and ore loss factors. The ore loss ratio accounts for pillar locations between the stopes (not operational ore loss) whilst dilution allows for conversion of the geological wireframe into a minable shape (Planned dilution) as well as hanging wall relaxation and blasting overbreak (unplanned dilution). • Depending upon the style of mineralisation, sub level interval, blasthole diameters used and if secondary support is installed, total dilution ranges from 15 to 35%. • Minimum mining widths have been applied in the various mining methods. The only production style relevant to this constraint is 'narrow stoping' – where the minimum width is set at 1.5m in a 17.0m sub level interval. • Mining operational recovery for the underground mines is set at 100% due to the use of remote loading units as well as paste filling activities. Mining recovery is not inclusive of pillar loss – insitu mineralised material between adjacent stope panels. • Stope shape dimensions vary between the various methods. Default hydraulic radii are applied to each method, and are derived either from historical production or geotechnical reports / recommendations. Where no data or exposure is available conservative HR values are used based on the contact domain type. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• **CGO** • CGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.4Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2-1.6Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using two staged crushing, ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • Despite CGO having a newly commissioned processing plant (2012/13 and subsequently restarted in 2018) a high portion of the Reserve mill feed have extensive data when processed at other plants in the past 2-3 decades. This long history of processing demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 80-93% have been utilised

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• **MGO** • MGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.6Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2- 1.8Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using single stage crushing, SAG & ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • A long history of processing through the existing facility demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 85-92% have been utilised. • **FGP** • FGP has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.0Mtpa though this can be varied between 0.8-1.2Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • An extensive database of historical CIL recoveries as well as detailed metallurgical test work is available for the various deposits and these have been incorporated into the COG analysis and financial models. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 93-95% have been utilised.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	**MGO** • MGO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • CGO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment. **FGP** • FGP operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	**MGO** • MGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 300 man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available at the local Meekatharra airstrip (30km). **CGO** • CGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 250 man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available at the local Cue airstrip (20km). **FGM** • FGM has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 200 man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available on site – though a majority of the workforce are transported via the local Meekatharra airstrip.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	**MGO** • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate. **FGP** • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Mine Revenue, COG's, open pit optimisation and royalty costs are based on the long term forecast of A$1,725/oz. • No allowance is made for silver by-products.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Detailed economic studies of the gold market and future price estimates are considered by Westgold and applied in the estimation of revenue, cut-off grade analysis and future mine planning decisions. • There remains strong demand and no apparent risk to the long term demand for the gold.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Each separate mine (open pit, underground or stockpile) has been assessed on a standard operating cash generating model. Capital costs have been included thereafter to determine an economic outcome. • Subsequently each Operating centre (MGO, CGO and FGP) has had a Discounted Cash Flow model constructed to further demonstrate the Reserve has a positive economic outcome. • A discount rate of 8% is allied in DCF modelling. • No escalation of costs and gold price is included. • Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development projects.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	**MGO** • MGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • CGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement. **FGP** • FGP is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• MGO is an active mining project. • CGO is an active mining project. • FGP is an active mining project.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• The basis for classification of the Resource into different categories is made in accordance with the recommendations of the JORC Code 2012. Measured Resources have a high level of confidence and are generally defined in three dimensions with accurately defined or normally mineralised developed exposure. Indicated resources have a slightly lower level of confidence but contain substantial drilling and are in most instances capitally developed or well defined from a mining perspective. Inferred resources always contain significant geological evidence of existence and are drilled, but not to the same density. There is no classification of any resource that isn't drilled or defined by substantial physical sampling works. • Some Measured Resources have been classified as Proven and some are defined as Probable Reserves based on internal judgement of the mining, geotechnical, processing and or cost profile estimates. • No Indicated Resource material has been converted into Proven Reserve. • The resultant Reserve classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• Reserves inventories and the use of appropriate modifying factors are reviewed internally on an annual basis. • Additionally, mine design and cost profiles are regularly reviewed by WGX operational quarterly reviews. • Financial auditing processes, Dataroom reviews for asset sales / purchases and stockbroker analysis regularly 'truth test' the assumptions made on Reserve designs and assumptions.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Whilst it should be acknowledged that all Ore Reserves are based primarily upon an estimate of contained insitu gold (Resource), it is the competent person's view that the consolidated Reserve inventory is highly achievable in entirety. • Given the entire Ore Reserves inventory is within existing operations, with Budgetary style cost models and current contractual mining / processing consumable rates, coupled with an extensive historical knowledge / dataset of the Resources, it is the competent person's view that the significant mining modifying factors (COG's, geotechnical parameters and dilution ratio's) applied are achievable and or within the limits of 10% sensitivity analysis.