WESTGOLD
RESOURCES LIMITED

Quarterly Report

for the period ending 31 March 2018

ASX:WGX

Highlights

- As was foreshadowed by announcements made during the quarter, gold output was lower due to a severe flooding event at the Central Murchison Gold Project (CMGP), structural repairs required to the fine ore bin at Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO) and the cyclical timing of toll processing at South Kalgoorlie Operations (SKO).
- Quarterly gold sales of 58,977 ounces (57,367 ounces produced).
- Group EBITDA of $75.3 million for the quarter (unaudited) including the sale of SKO.
- Quarterly cash costs of A$1,513/oz (rolling 12 months of A$1,186/oz).
- Group AISC of A$1,705/oz (rolling 12 months of A$1,403/oz).
- The Tuckabianna Plant at CMGP – Cue Gold Operations was successfully commissioned and moved into commercial production at the end of the quarter.
- SKO was sold to Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) (Northern Star) for $80M. Consideration for the sale was $20M in Cash and $60M in Northern Star shares (9.52 million shares @ $6.30/share).
- Westgold subsidiary Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (ACM) awarded 2 year (1 year + 1 year extension option) contract extension at HBJ underground mine at SKO.
- Polar Bear Project acquired from S2 Resources Limited (ASX:S2R) to add long-life, near term ore feed to HGO. The acquisition price was $9M ($3M in cash and $6M in Westgold shares).
- Substantial underground drilling continued at the Paddy's Flat mine at CMGP with excellent results increasing in all the Paddy's Flat Lodes. Best intercepts were:

  Prohibition Lodes

  - 26 m at 6.03 g/t Au from 0 m in 17PRDD445.
  - 54 m at 3.53g/t Au from 0 m in 18PRDD023.

  Vivians/Consols Lodes

  - 7 m at 14.87 g/t Au from 113 m in 17VIDD382.
  - 2.8 m at 100.46 g/t Au from 5 m in 17VIDD426 from the high-grade thrust mineralisation.

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Executive Summary

The March 2018 quarter witnessed good technical progress on a number of fronts towards the continued growth of Westgold. However, production during the quarter was impacted by unexpected events which reduced gold output and increased operating costs.

There were great positives during the quarter including the 47% quarter-on-quarter ramp-up of gold output at the Fortnum Gold Project (**FGP**), the successful commissioning of the Tuckabianna Mill (on-time and under budget) and the start of ore development at the Jack Ryan underground mine at the Central Murchison Gold Project (**CMGP**).

The severe storm and consequential flooding event at the CMGP impacted gold output. This was followed by several separate heavy rain events during the unseasonal summer which affected output to a lesser degree. Westgold estimates that the net impact from these events aggregated to approximately 8,000 ounces of lost production during the quarter at CMGP.

At the Higginsville Gold Operations (**HGO**) the structural repairs required to the fine ore bin (announced during the previous quarter) took the entire crushing circuit off-line for the whole quarter. The situation was partially mitigated by contract crushing and a move to low grade stockpiles, albeit at a cost impact. Westgold estimates the net impact was approximately 4,000 ounces of lost production during the quarter at HGO.

Westgold elected to continue operating at HGO following the major failure of the fine ore bin and inability to use its crushing circuit. This was a conscious decision to endure higher costs and production losses in favour of ensuring a smooth flow back into normal operation following repairs. Repairs were complete by mid-April and normal operations have resumed.

Westgold struck a positive deal on its pool of assets, divesting its shortest life project to Northern Star Resources Limited (**ASX:NST**) (**Northern Star**). This was completed via the sale of the wholly owned subsidiary that held the South Kalgoorlie Operations (**SKO**). The consideration for the sale was $80M being made up of $20M in cash and $60M in Northern Star shares at a deemed $6.30 per share plus a working capital adjustment. Westgold retains the lithium royalty and lithium exploration rights on Location 53 and 59 areas. In addition Westgold's wholly owned subsidiary, Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (**ACM**) was awarded a 2 year (1 year + 1 year extension option) mining contract at the HBJ underground mine.

Group gold sales for the quarter totalled 58,977 ounces at an average achieved sale price of A$1,667/oz.

Group cash operating costs (C1) were A$1,513/oz for the quarter compared with the rolling 12-month C1-cost of A$1,213/oz reflecting impact of the above events. The group AISC's were A$1,705/oz for the quarter taking the rolling 12 month to A$1,403/oz.

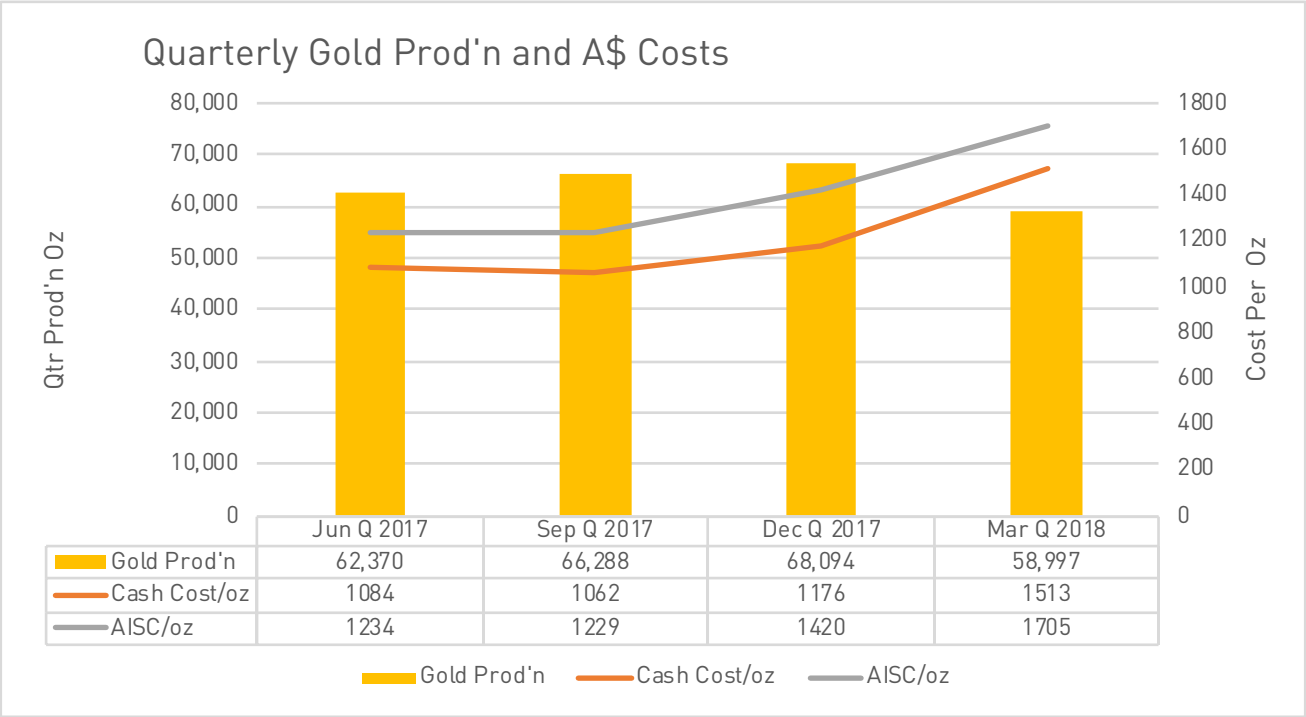
Westgold provided revised guidance during the quarter following the SKO sale and the output issues during the quarter. Expected output for calendar 2018 is now estimated at 275,000 ounces.

Safety stats for the quarter are summarised below:

Site	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Higginsville Gold Operations	0	3.2	48.3
South Kalgoorlie Operations	1	7.2	95.3
Central Murchison Gold Project	1	6.3	118.5
Fortnum Gold Project	2	4.3	95.1

The integration and modernisation of Westgold's contract underground mining and services company, ACM remains ongoing with previous outstanding accounting and annual reports finalised. Substantial changes to accounting, maintenance, control and asset management practices have occurred. A significant amount of mid-life equipment was repaired and overhauled and ACM is fast getting to a position where it can have a positive impact on Westgold's overall operations. Numerous additional equipment was purchased or leased during the quarter. ACM's drilling division was re-started and Westgold will soon move to internalise some of its underground drilling requirements whilst maintaining its external contract at SKO.

Quarterly performance with year to date performance is tabulated and graphed below. It shows the impact of the unfortunate events during the quarter on the previous growth uptrend of gold output and the divergence of costs from the norm.



Operations Report

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

		HGO	SKO*	CMGP	FGP	Group Quarter	Group Rolling 12 Months
Physical Summary	**Units**						
UG Ore Mined	t	-	92,224	195,729	27,459	**315,412**	**1,162,581**
UG Grade Mined	g/t	-	2.24	2.94	2.22	**2.68**	**3.48**
OP BCM Mined	BCM	863,539	200,198	669,544	696,897	**2,430,178**	**11,161,959**
OP Ore Mined	t	129,043	80,111	158,010	171,810	**538,974**	**2,353,881**
OP Grade Mined	g/t	1.79	1.88	1.32	1.85	**1.69**	**1.76**
Ore Processed	t	292,586	177,761	401,073	222,309	**1,093,729**	**4,247,894**
Head Grade	g/t	1.54	1.93	2.14	1.81	**1.88**	**2.14**
Recovery	%	84.49%	89.37%	82.38%	94.11%	**86.46%**	**86.60%**
Gold Produced	oz	12,268	10,086	22,831	12,183	**57,367**	**251,631**
Gold Sold	oz	13,300	13,769	20,246	11,661	**58,977**	**254,649**
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	1,683	1,676	1,652	1,672	**1,667**	**1,660**
Cost Summary							
Mining	A$/oz	744	806	995	574	**819**	**717**
Processing	A$/oz	1,047	322	418	420	**536**	**427**
Admin	A$/oz	160	60	224	199	**176**	**147**
Stockpile Adj	A$/oz	154	(62)	(82)	(35)	**(18)**	**(78)**
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/oz**	**2,105**	**1,126**	**1,554**	**1,159**	**1,513**	**1,213**
Royalties	A$/oz	75	28	78	46	**62**	**66**
Marketing/Cost of sales	A$/oz	2	2	1	1	**2**	**2**
Corporate Costs	A$/oz	24	22	11	18	**17**	**12**
Sustaining Capital		72	122	164	42	**111**	**110**
Reclamation & other adj.	A$/oz	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**2,279**	**1,299**	**1,809**	**1,268**	**1,705**	**1,403**
Project Startup Capital	A$/oz	262	215	1,038	521	**618**	**515**
Exploration & Holding Cost	A$/oz	133	30	66	30	**66**	**76**
All-in Cost		**2,674**	**1,544**	**2,913**	**1,818**	**2,389**	**1,995**
Project Startup Capital	A$'M	3.22	2.96	23.71	6.35	**36.24**	**129.69**
Depreciation & Amortisation	A$/oz	286	376	298	247	**298**	**303**

* SKO unit rates are based on gold sold for the quarter due to the sale of this operation.

Note: Financials are un-audited numbers.

Central Murchison Gold Project (CMGP)

The CMGP was hindered by a severe flooding event at the Bluebird processing plant during the quarter. The repair and recovery costs, and the inability to mitigate the large fixed cost component resulted in lower overall output and higher unit costs. It is estimated that the impact of the rain event has been a reduction in gold production from CMGP of approximately 8,000 ounces in gold output. The high fixed cost component with lower output culminated in an estimated in a 20% increase in unit cost for CMGP for the quarter.

The main physical impact of the flooding event was the loss of access to the key higher grade development and production areas of the mine forcing a reschedule to lower grade areas and hence lower production. Several days of processing were lost and the plant was reliant on low-grade stockpiles and lower grade overall ore blends culminating in an overall reduction in gold output.

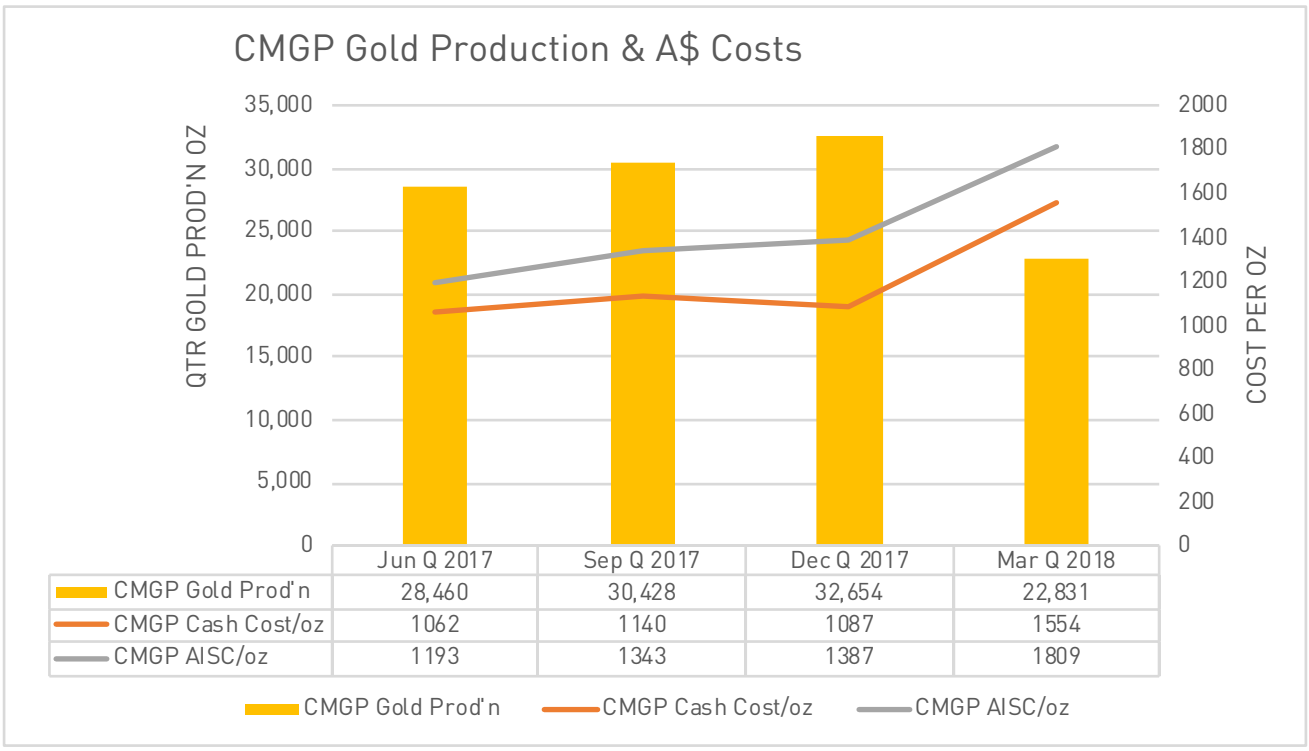
This is expected to be a one-off impact and rolling 12-month cost profiles are a better reflection of project performance for the CMGP.

Mining continued at the Paddy's Flat and Comet underground mines, as well as the Mickey Doolan open pit which continued to be the main source of ore feeds for the plant. By the end of the quarter overburden stripping was nearing completion at the Gibraltar open pit and it should commence to produce ore in the forthcoming quarter.

Development at the Jack Ryan underground mine progressed and the first cross-cut and level drive was in ore by the end of the quarter. Preparation works for the establishment of a new decline portal at the South Emu – Triton underground mine advanced with the new mine due to commence development in the next quarter.

Quarterly gold sales for the CMGP were 20,246 ounces at an average achieved price of A$1,652/oz. Gold production decreased by 30% over the previous quarter to 22,831 ounces taking the rolling 12-month production to 114,372 ounces.

Operating Costs C1 increased to A$1,554/oz compared to the rolling 12-month average of A$1,188/oz. AISC were A$1,809/oz for the quarter compared with the rolling 12-month AISC of A$1,413/oz.



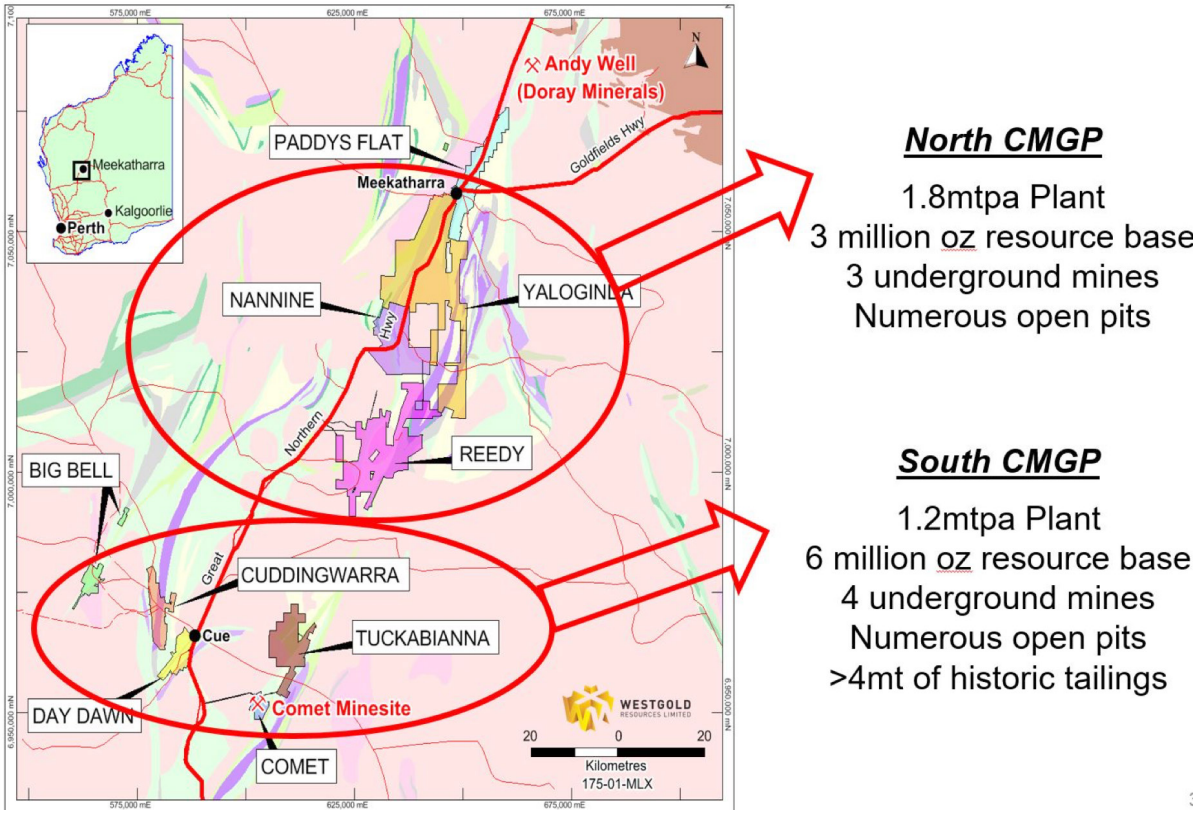
	Jun Q 2017	Sep Q 2017	Dec Q 2017	Mar Q 2018
CMGP Gold Prod'n	28,460	30,428	32,654	22,831
CMGP Cash Cost/oz	1062	1140	1087	1554
CMGP AISC/oz	1193	1343	1387	1809

Plant refurbishment and construction works were completed at Tuckabianna and commissioning started late in the quarter. The company produced a first gold bar from the project and the plant transitioned into commercial production at the end of the quarter. This concluded the cash burn for the recommencement of the Tuckabianna plant with construction and pre-production costs of $12.5 million spent during the quarter taking the total cost through acquisition, refurbishment and re-commissioning to $19.9 million compared to estimates of $28.5 million.

Future CMGP Reporting

Westgold will now segregate the two projects that make up the CMGP and report them as :

1. The Meekatharra Gold Operations (**MGO**) utilising the Bluebird Plant (1.6 – 1.8 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the northern part of the overall CMGP Project area.
2. The Cue Gold Operations (**CGO**) utilising the Tuckabianna Plant (1.2 – 1.4 million tpa) as a processing hub for the ores in the southern part of the overall CMGP Project area.



The Big Bell Mine

Big Bell mine is the feature mine of the CMGP and will become the feature mine of the CGO. When operating at steady state it is possible that this sub-level cave mine could feed the Tuckabianna plant in its own right.

The refurbishment of the Big Bell Decline continued during the quarter with good progress being made. Most of the surface infrastructure has been established and is operational. Works on the new secondary escapeway for the mine commenced. We remain on track to recommence virgin development of the sub-level cave area before the end of calendar 2018.

CMGP Exploration & Development

It was a busy quarter on the exploration and development front with good results received from brownfields and greenfields works.

Substantial underground drilling continued at the Paddy's Flat mine with excellent results increasing down dip continuity in all the Paddy's Flat Lodes. Best intercepts were:

Prohibition Lodes

- 19.2 m at 4.78 g/t Au from 206 m in 17PRDD205.
- 26 m at 6.03 g/t Au from 0 m in 17PRDD445.
- 54 m at 3.53g/t Au from 0 m in 18PRDD023.
- 39 m at 3.80 g/t Au from 113 m in 18PRDD025.

Consols Lodes

- 7 m at 14.87 g/t Au from 113 m in 17VIDD382.
- 0.5 m at 50.1 g/at au from 174 m, 0.2 m @ 407 g/t Au from 187 m and 0.3 m @ 570 g/t Au from 216 m in 18VIDD108.

Vivians Lodes

- 2.8 m at 100.46 g/t Au from 5 m in 17VIDD426 from the high-grade thrust mineralisation in Vivian's.

Mudlode

- 5.3 m at 36.03 g/t Au from 96 m in 17VIDD412a.
- 9.2 m at 4.07 g/t Au from 121 m and 9 m at 10.72 g/t au from 135 m in 17VIDD408.

The first drilling looking at extending the Comet ore system was successful with intercepts of 1.87 m at 8.75 g/t Au from 131 m in 18CODD003 and 1.36 m at 5.5 g/t Au from 123 m in 18CODD001.

On the resource development front, significant effort was invested into preparing the historically prolific Day Dawn mining centre for an open pit mining campaign to support the restart of the Tuckabianna processing plant. RC drilling occurred at Yellow Taxi where best intercepts of 3 m at 29.38 g/t Au from 40 m was recorded in hole 18YTRC001 and 2 m at 29.45 g/t Au from 37 m in hole 18YTRC011.

In addition work continues on the potential to extend mineralisation mined in the old Aladdin open pit where RC drilling has returned some very encouraging intercepts including:

- 31 m at 15.5 g/t Au from 24 m in 18ADRC001 (down-dip intersection).
- 13 m at 4.08 g/t Au from 1 m in 18ADRC004.
- 9 m at 5.33 g/t Au from 3 m in 18ADRC008.

A greenfields exploration program was also undertaken this quarter, focusing on the under-explored Cuddingwarra and Norie districts. Wide-spaced air-core drilling in both areas has returning multiple highly anomalous intercepts and within highly altered and deeply weathered rocks.

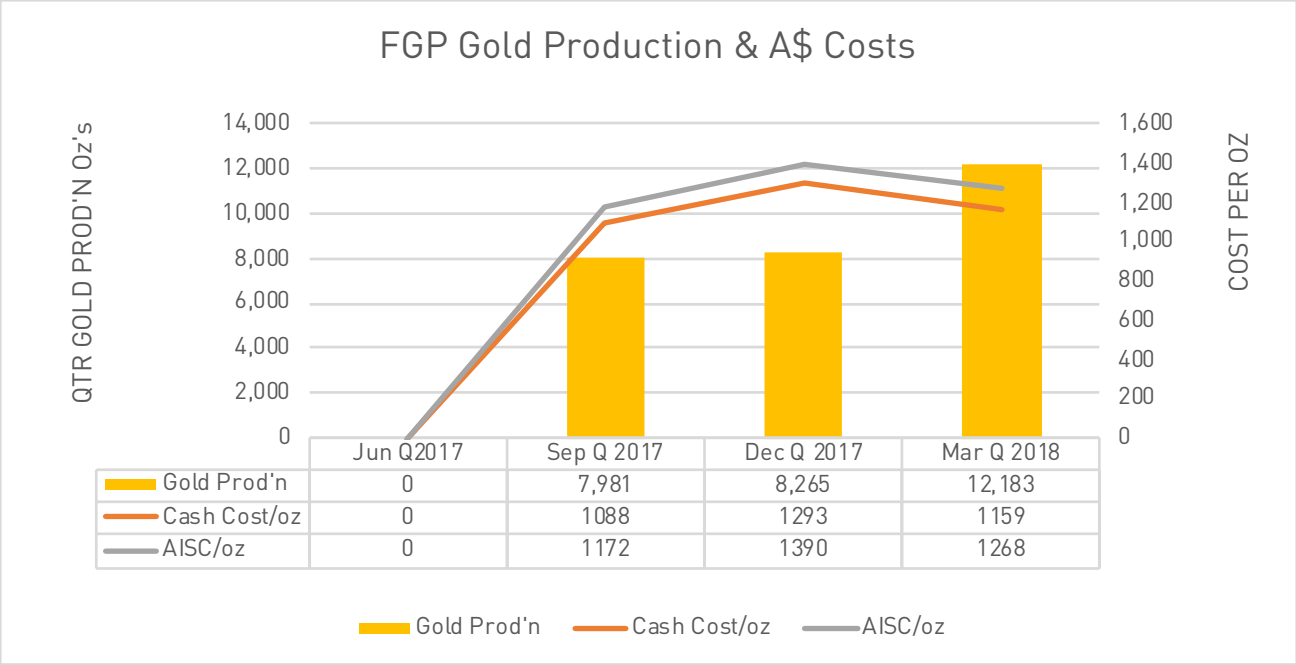
Fortnum Gold Project (FGP)

The FGP had its third full quarter of production since re-start. Production output continued to ramp-up with a 47% increase in gold production over the previous quarter as both grade and throughput increased.

Higher grades from open pit mining at the Yarlaweelor open pits and from underground development on remnant areas began to replace low grade stocks. Pleasingly, plant head grade increased by 26% and metallurgical recoveries increased by over 5% to 94.1%.

Cash operating costs (C1) for the quarter were A$1,159/oz compared with the rolling 12-month estimate of A$1,103/oz. Quarterly estimates of AISC was A$1,268/oz compared with the rolling 12-month estimate of A$1,194/oz and within expectations at this phase of the ramp-up.

Output for the quarter is shown below:



At the Starlight underground mine development drives into lower grade remnant areas were completed and by the end of the quarter the first ore stope had been fired.

A second portal designed to access the upper parts of the parallel Trevs and Dougies Lodes was commenced during the quarter. A modest 120 metres of development will see first ore being intersected in this new ore zone, never accessed from underground before.

FGP Exploration and Development

The first result from the maiden underground resource extension drill program at Starlight were received during the quarter with excellent initial results associated with the Starlight vein array including:

- 5.9 m at 9.54 g/t Au from 38 m in 31WGU0031.
- 2.9 m at 20.28 g/t Au from 263 m in 90WGU0034.
- 3 m at 22.84 g/t Au from 248 m in 122WGU0043.

Higginsville Gold Operations (HGO)

Mining at HGO continued at the Mt Henry open pit where the majority of effort was on a stage of hangingwall cut-backs between open pit stages. As a result ore production was lower and only lower grade ore was accessed. The processing plant was severely impacted by the repairs to fine ore bin and the consequential shut-down of the whole crushing circuit. Westgold estimates the net impact as a reduction of production of approximately 4,000 ounces for the quarter.

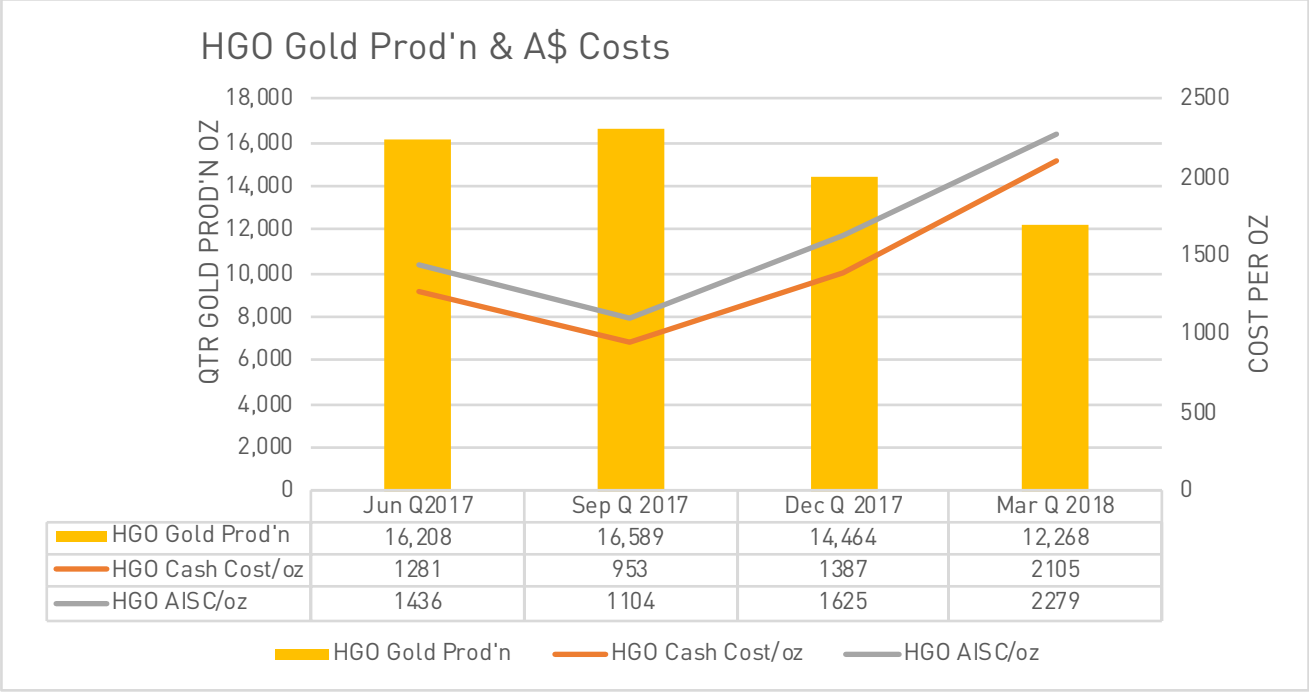
A decision was made to continue to operate the plant and project through this phase to retain continuity and consistency of the project with employees, contracts and other services as opposed to halting. This decision meant that Westgold endured a significantly higher cost structure for the period of repairs as the high fixed costs not being mitigated through a lower gold output.

To enable the plant to operate, two contract ore crushers were hired to crush low grade ore stock at Mt Henry and at the HGO ROM pad. This decision meant that Westgold endured a higher cost structure during the period of repairs. Despite the high cost of gold production, Westgold judged the alternative of stopping would have led to greater cash expenditure with potential delays on restart.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the fine ore bin repairs were completed and processing operations returned to normal.

For the quarter, ore processing totalled 292,586 tonnes at an average grade of 1.54 g/t (high & low grade blend) with a recovery of 84.5% to produce 12,268 ounces.

Cash operating costs (C1) were A$2,105/oz taking the rolling 12-month out to 57,041 ounces at an average C1 of A$1,446/oz and an AISC of $1,631/oz.



The acquisition of the Polar Bear Projects from S2 Resources Limited (ASX:S2R) (S2) was completed during the quarter. The acquisition price was $9M (being $3M in cash and $6M in Westgold shares). The defined resources within the Polar Bear tenure offer near-term ore feed to supplement the Mt Henry and Selene deposits approximately 80 km south of the plant continue to present as larger long-life open pit mines.

Higginsville Exploration & Development

Exploration works continued at the Mount Henry project where the focus this quarter was on grassroots and extensional activities around the Mount Henry and Selene deposits.

This work has included step-out drilling between Mount Henry and Selene, as well as first pass exploration under the Lake Dundas salt pan. Adjacent to the Selene deposit, grassroots exploration has returned significant results:

- 16 m at 332 ppb Au from 9 in HIGA8500.
- 16 m at 338 ppb Au from 23 in HIGA8501.
- 6 m at 764 ppb Au from 0 in HIGA8541.

Additional resource focus has been on development of the satellite Pioneer area for a maiden open pit mining campaign. Better results in follow-up drilling have included:

- 10 m at 2.47g/t Au from 43 m and 4 m at 5.87g/t Au from 56 m in PORR0106.
- 15 m at 2.42g/t Au from 59 m in PORR0109.

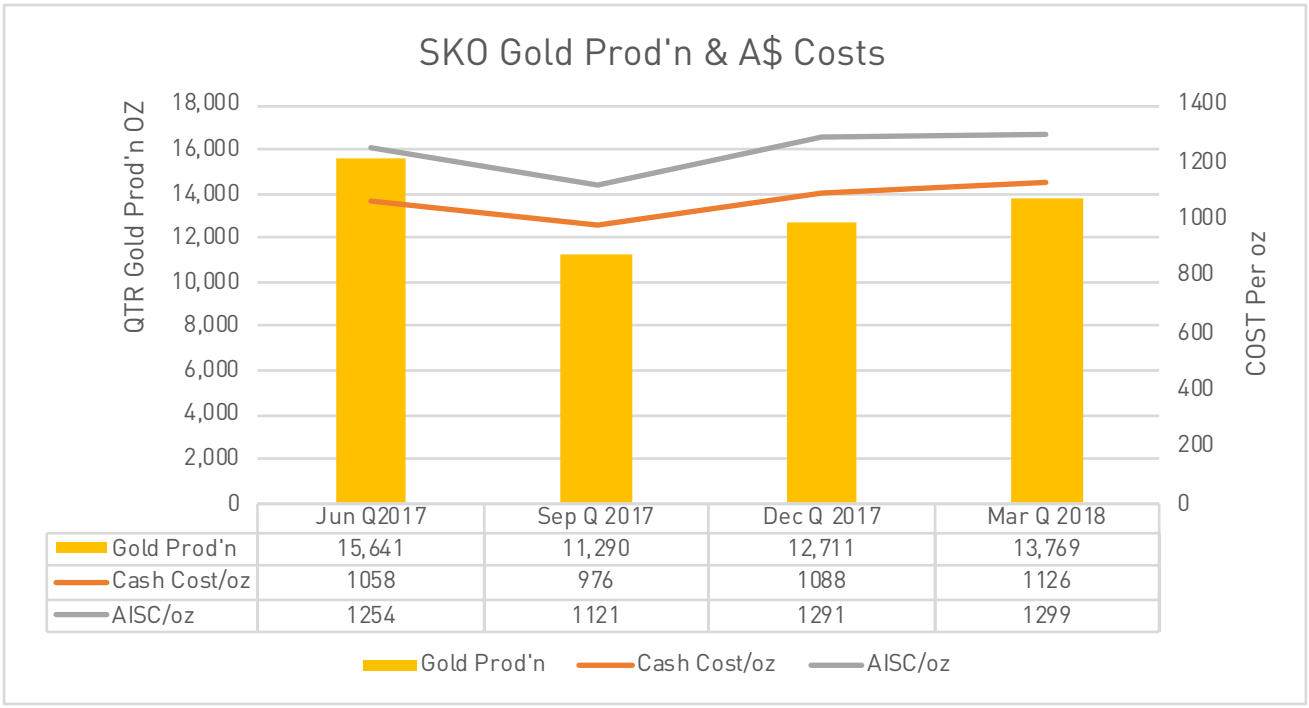
Exploration works for the assessment of palaeochannel resources have also advanced. HGO has a significant inventory of palaeochannel material which has not been mined since the late 1990's.

Remaining exploration focus this quarter has included work on the conceptual Sinclair Soak target where an early hole has returned and interval of 4 m at 5.28 g/t Au from 129 m (SIND014) highlighting the soundness of the conceptual targeting exercise.

Planning works have commenced on the Polar Bear tenement package following the completion of its purchase from S2.

South Kalgoorlie Operations (SKO)

SKO operating outputs were the final for the group with the project effective as of 1 April 2018. Reported unit costs are determined using gold sales as opposed to gold produced so they more appropriately reflect performance for the quarter. Ore stocks carrying values were also absorbed in the sale price of $80 million. This one-off adjustment for the discounted operation artificially lifted C1 and AISC for the quarter.



Rover Project

The project area has shut-down for the wet season and no on-ground activity has occurred.

ACM Integration

The integration and modernisation of the contract underground mining and services division, Australian Contract Mining Pty Ltd (**ACM**) into Westgold progressed with previous outstanding accounting and annual reports finalised. Substantial changes to accounting, maintenance, control and asset management practices have occurred.

A substantial amount of mid-life equipment was repaired and overhauled and is fast getting in a position where it can have a positive impact on our operations. Numerous additional pieces of equipment were purchased and leased during the quarter.

The drilling division was re-started and will soon move to internalise most of the underground drilling for the group and its external contract at SKO. The surface drilling rigs (RC and diamond) are being refurbished with an objective of partially internalising that work with the equipment we own.

ACM was awarded an extended 2 year (1 year + 1 year extension option) to continue underground mine contracting at the HBJ Underground mine for Northern Star.

Corporate

Westgold closed the quarter with cash, working capital and investments of A$91.4 million.

Issued Capital

Fully paid ordinary shares on Issue as at 31 March 2018	363,079,314

Listed options (exercise price $2.00, Expiry date 30 June 2019)	61,831,139
Unlisted employee options (various exercise prices and expiry dates)	15,000,000

Gold Hedging

Gold hedging at the end of the quarter stood at 232,500 ounces at an average price of A$1,723 per ounce. The gold pre-pay arrangement stood at 15,000 ounces at the end of the quarter and amortises at 1,250 ounces per month.

APPENDIX 1 – TABLES OF DRILL RESULTS
MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Consols	17VIDD378	7,056,001	650,066	333	2.97m at 12.97g/t Au	146	13	276
	17VIDD379	7,056,001	650,066	333	4m at 1.39g/t Au	144	11	247
	17VIDD382	7,056,001	650,066	333	7m at 14.87g/t Au	113	4	262
	17VIDD422	7,056,021	649,952	331	1.7m at 3.29g/t Au	27	0	197
	18VIDD108	7,056,162	650,049	243	0.5m at 50.1g/t Au	174	-23	174
					0.2m at 407g/t Au	187		
					0.3m at 570g/t Au	216		
Mudlode	17VIDD408	7,056,517	650,338	305	2.02m at 3.88g/t Au	114	5	75
					9.17m at 4.07g/t Au	121		
					9m at 10.72g/t Au	135		
	17VIDD411	7,056,365	650,198	305	6m at 1.08g/t Au	99	-2	87
	17VIDD412a	7,056,517	650,338	305	5.28m at 36.03g/t Au	96	5	95
	17VIDD413	7,056,517	650,338	304	0.83m at 18g/t Au	114	-12	86
	17VIDD415	7,056,365	650,198	304	6.57m at 15.49g/t Au	100	-8	95
	17VIDD418	7,056,465	650,342	303	5m at 7.91g/t Au	103	-21	72
					4.9m at 1.57g/t Au	110		
	17VIDD420	7,056,465	650,343	303	3.43m at 1.72g/t Au	76	-32	84
	17VIDD421	7,056,465	650,342	303	4.75m at 1.95g/t Au	50	-25	95
	17VIDD450	7,056,335	650,169	323	1m at 5.70g/t Au	78	53	120
Prohibition	17PRDD201	7,056,132	649,662	258	1.44m at 5.16g/t Au	36	-84	90
	17PRDD202	7,056,131	649,663	258	6.99m at 1.41g/t Au	134	-70	90
	17PRDD205	7,056,301	649,809	258	7m at 4.68g/t Au	42	-66	90
					7.69m at 1.80g/t Au	133		
					17m at 2.21g/t Au	180		
					19.18m at 4.78g/t Au	206		
	17PRDD208	7,056,168	649,670	257	1m at 9.45g/t Au	37	-58	90
					6.36m at 2.11g/t Au	81		
					34m at 2.03g/t Au	95		
					18m at 2.62g/t Au	135		
					33.18m at 1.99g/t Au	163		
	17PRDD436	7,056,343	649,785	284	6m at 3.44g/t Au	6	18	90
					4.9m at 1.49g/t Au	17		

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	17PRDD437	7,056,350	649,792	284	6.7m at 2.72g/t Au	8	28	90
	17PRDD438	7,056,362	649,792	286	8m at 2.09g/t Au	8	39	90
	17PRDD439	7,056,514	649,933	285	4m at 2.52g/t Au	0	18	90
					4m at 2.87g/t Au	12		
	17PRDD440	7,056,370	649,796	285	6.02 at 2.07g/t Au	15	38	90
	17PRDD442	7,056,522	649,936	285	8.66m at 3.44g/t Au	12	29	60
					4.49m at 2.62g/t Au	31		
	17PRDD443	7,056,371	649,796	284	6m at 5.06g/t Au	29	13	68
	17PRDD445	7,056,523	649,936	283	25m at 6.03g/t Au	0	-17	80
	17PRDD446	7,056,371	649,796	282	7m at 2.26g/t Au	22	-36	67
	17PRDD451	7,056,313	649,761	281	13.80m at 1.75g/t Au	9	-38	90
					1.6m at 3.47g/t Au	44		
	17PRDD453	7,056,323	649,763	281	21m at 2.08g/t Au	11	-31	90
	17PRDD454	7,056,332	649,764	282	4m at 1.31g/t Au	18	-12	90
	17PRDD455	7,056,339	649,766	282	12.75m at 1.43g/t Au	30	-19	90
	17PRDD456	7,056,342	649,785	283	2.1m at 2.58g/t Au	0	-12	90
					14.5m at 1.51g/t Au	12		
	17PRDD457	7,056,342	649,785	282	3.6m at 1.72g/t Au	0	-55	90
					8m at 3.61g/t Au	29		
	17PRDD458	7,056,357	649,773	283	2.1m at 4.41g/t Au	0	-15	90
					16.5m at 3.20g/t Au	25		
	17PRDD459	7,056,357	649,773	282	2.0m at 3.85g/t Au	0	-22	90
					3.76m at 2.19g/t Au	28		
					4.03m at 9.33g/t Au	40		
	17PRDD460	7,056,358	649,773	282	1.4m at 6.56g/t Au	0	-43	76
	17PRDD462	7,056,362	649,793	282	15.9m at 5.47g/t Au	1	-47	90
					3.75m at 8.23g/t Au	24		
	18PRDD002	7,056,188	649,673	257	6.25m at 3.82g/t Au	24	-44	90
					1m at 5.08g/t Au	39		
					33.61m at 3.02g/t Au	117		
	18PRDD003	7,056,188	649,673	257	2.48m at 3.80g/t Au	29	-37	90
	18PRDD004	7,056,188	649,673	257	3.22m at 3.16g/t Au	32	-24	90

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Prohibition	18PRDD012a	7,056,395	649,843	257	1m at 38.58g/t Au	3	-23	90
					16.64m at 1.43g/t Au	15		
					23.7m at 2.83g/t Au	25		
					17.08m at 2.49g/t Au	63		
	18PRDD022	7,056,258	649,723	257	33.98m at 3.34g/t Au	9	-23	90
	18PRDD023	7,056,258	649,723	257	54m at 3.53g/t Au	0	-39	90
					7m at 1.41g/t Au	60		
	18PRDD024	7,056,410	649,863	257	2.32m at 2.33g/t Au	0	-50	90
					13.41m at 6.46g/t Au	8		
					5.38m at 3.64g/t Au	23		
					2.41m at 7.26g/t Au	31		
					6.58m at 3.21g/t Au	38		
					3m at 2.71g/t Au	53		
					4.46m at 4.97g/t Au	86		
					3.15m at 3.22g/t Au	113		
					2.45m at 19.51g/t Au	119		
					4.29m at 5.94g/t Au	124		
					5.1m at 3.94g/t Au	175		
	18PRDD025	7,056,410	649,863	257	41m at 3.07g/t Au	0	-57	90
					23.2m at 1.61g/t Au	50		
					24.4m at 1.97g/t Au	81		
					39.33m at 3.80g/t Au	113		
	18PRDD041	7,056,467	649,896	257	1m at 5.18g/t Au	15	-56	97
					3.32m at 4.02g/t Au	25		
	18PRDD044	7,056,479	649,900	257	4m at 2.47g/t Au	1	-43	84
					6.32m at 3.5g/t Au	22		
	18PRDD048	7,056,497	649,935	259	12.12m at 2.54g/t Au	5	-14	90
					2.27m at 2.78g/t Au	47		
	18PRDD086	7,056,371	650,038	254	9.56m at 3.61g/t Au	129	-64	291
Vivians	17VIDD426	7,056,072	649,970	334	2.78m at 100.46g/t Au	5	70	286
					9m at 2.40g/t Au	20		
Aladdin	18ADRC001	7,027,332	633,810	402	31m at 15.5g/t Au	24	-65	349
	18ADRC002	7,027,297	633,833	402	6m at 2.6g/t Au	16	-60	79

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Aladdin	18ADRC003	7,027,295	633,831	402	6m at 2.01g/t Au	28	-55	129
	18ADRC004	7,027,306	633,825	401	13m at 4.08g/t Au	1	-70	79
					13m at 1.37g/t Au	28		
	18ADRC005	7,027,303	633,842	402	2m at 4.49g/t Au	18	-60	74
	18ADRC006	7,027,311	633,858	402	4m at 1.62g/t Au	21	-55	69
	18ADRC008	7,027,324	633,815	402	9m at 5.33g/t Au	3	-60	349
					6m at 7.71g/t Au	15		
					6m at 3.45g/t Au	26		
					6m at 1.52g/t Au	39		
	18ADRC009	7,027,324	633,832	402	21m at 2.34g/t Au	4	-55	14
					9m at 3.14g/t Au	43		
	18ADRC010	7,027,406	633,867	465	13m at 1.45g/t Au	109	-62	147
	18ADRC011	7,027,407	633,866	465	2m at 6.68g/t Au	98	-50	150
					21m at 3.4g/t Au	104		
					7m at 2g/t Au	130		
					10m at 1.41g/t Au	145		
					12m at 1.01g/t Au	169		
	18ADRC012	7,027,426	633,870	466	5m at 1.32g/t Au	125	-64	150
					12m at 2.39g/t Au	139		
					13m at 3.31g/t Au	170		

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Cuddingwarra	18CDAC009	6,973,486	580,833	419	4m at 0.59g/t Au	52	-60	270
	18CDAC010	6,973,484	580,805	418	12m at 1.22g/t Au	0	-60	270
					3m at 0.53g/t Au	18		
	18CDAC011	6,973,483	580,788	418	4m at 0.5g/t Au	68	-60	270
	18CDAC017	6,973,597	580,845	418	12m at 3g/t Au	4	-60	270
					2m at 7.32g/t Au	26		
					3m at 0.61g/t Au	46		
	18CDAC018	6,973,596	580,809	418	12m at 0.78g/t Au	42	-60	270
	18CDAC019	6,973,596	580,776	418	5m at 0.69g/t Au	8	-60	270
	18CDAC022	6,973,701	580,825	418	4m at 0.78g/t Au	2	-60	270
					2m at 0.96g/t Au	14		

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Cuddingwarra	18CDAC024	6,973,703	580,789	418	2m at 0.64g/t Au	12	-60	270
	18CDAC111	6,975,762	579,287	416	11m at 0.69g/t Au		-60	270
	18CDAC126	6,975,294	579,035	416	3m at 0.51g/t Au		-60	270
	18CDAC134	6,974,827	579,075	415	12m at 0.77g/t Au		-60	270
Norie Aircore	18NOAC003	7,029,054	633,188	465	1m at 1.98g/t Au	5	-60	270
	18NOAC005	7,029,055	633,227	464	2m at 2.58g/t Au	15	-60	270
	18NOAC026	7,029,178	633,247	467	1m at 5.69g/t Au	10	-60	270
	18NOAC031	7,029,179	633,174	468	2m at 0.7g/t Au	6	-60	270
	18NOAC058	7,030,059	632,902	468	4m at 0.98g/t Au	12	-60	270
	18NOAC097	7,031,157	633,059	460	1m at 8.89g/t Au	0	-60	270
	18NOAC105	7,032,518	633,675	461	2m at 2.03g/t Au	18	-60	270
	18NOAC112	7,036,991	634,856	463	1m at 1.21g/t Au	12	-60	270
	18NOAC114	7,038,748	636,749	460	2m at 0.55g/t Au	35	-60	270
	18NOAC115	7,038,749	636,718	460	7m at 0.84g/t Au	8	-60	270
	18NOAC115	7,038,749	636,718	460	4m at 1.46g/t Au	11	-60	270
					5m at 1.17g/t Au	19		
	18NOAC116	7,038,788	636,750	460	3m at 0.53g/t Au	5	-60	270
					8m at 0.81g/t Au	14		
	18NOAC117	7,038,786	636,762	460	2m at 0.85g/t Au	20	-60	270
					7m at 0.54g/t Au	25		
					3m at 1.19g/t Au	34		
	18NOAC118	7,038,830	636,772	460	4m at 1.64g/t Au	4	-60	270
	18NOAC118	7,038,830	636,772	460	2m at 0.75g/t Au	17	-60	270
	18NOAC119	7,038,829	636,785	460	9m at 0.91g/t Au	16	-60	270
	18NOAC121	7,038,873	636,881	460	2m at 1.01g/t Au	50	-60	270
	18NOAC122	7,038,872	636,853	460	2m at 0.56g/t Au	41	-60	270
	18NOAC123	7,038,871	636,824	460	5m at 0.84g/t Au	20	-60	270
					1m at 2.49g/t Au	40		
	18NOAC136	7,041,134	637,857	468	1m at 1.55g/t Au	38	-60	293
					4m at 0.84g/t Au	57		
	18NOAC137	7,041,123	637,887	468	5m at 1.19g/t Au	61	-60	293
	18NOAC138	7,041,120	637,848	468	1m at 1.42g/t Au	60	-60	293
	18NOAC139	7,041,129	637,832	468	2m at 0.64g/t Au	25	-60	293

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Norie Aircore					2m at 0.6g/t Au	30		
					1m at 1.03g/t Au	40		
	18NOAC140	7,041,115	637,865	468	1m at 1.29g/t Au	60	-60	293
	18NOAC146	7,041,054	637,090	475	4m at 0.89g/t Au	60	-60	270
	18NOAC147	7,041,076	637,034	476	4m at 0.83g/t Au	40	-60	270
Comet	18CODD001	6,952,747	602,757	446	1.36m at 5.5g/t Au	123	-85	324
	18CODD003	6,952,692	602,722	442	1.87m at 8.75g/t Au	131	-83	74
Yellow Taxi	18YTRC001	6,958,971	582,197	413	3m at 29.38g/t Au	40	-50	46
	18YTRC002	6,958,969	582,201	413	2m at 3.88g/t Au	37	-52	76
	18YTRC004	6,958,878	582,122	424	2m at 21.42g/t Au	48	-90	0
	18YTRC005	6,958,881	582,138	424	1m at 7.94g/t Au	40	-90	0
	18YTRC006	6,958,899	582,135	424	4m at 3.3g/t Au	16	-90	0
	18YTRC007	6,958,901	582,157	424	1m at 19g/t Au	36	-90	0
	18YTRC008	6,958,917	582,152	424	4m at 2.32g/t Au	42	-90	0
	18YTRC011	6,958,943	582,188	414	2m at 29.45g/t Au	37	-90	0
	18YTRC012	6,958,900	582,064	414	3m at 1.77g/t Au	70	-50	128
	18YTRC013	6,958,869	582,037	413	4m at 1.3g/t Au	45	-50	129
	18YTRC014	6,958,847	582,056	413	8m at 2g/t Au	29	-60	129
	18YTRC015	6,958,824	582,025	414	5m at 2.55g/t Au	23	-60	130
	18YTRC017	6,958,841	582,018	414	3m at 2.77g/t Au	32	-60	136

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mitchell	MITA0224	380,060	6,483,200	283	3m at 2.54g/t Au	28	-90	0
	MITA0239	379,730	6,484,400	290	3m at 3.01g/t Au	26	-90	0
	MITA0241	379,770	6,484,398	290	2m at 6.07g/t Au	28	-90	0
	MITA0242	379,777	6,484,421	290	2m at 2.73g/t Au	28	-90	0
	MITA0248	379,668	6,484,462	291	2m at 4.31g/t Au	28	-90	0
	MITA0261	379,708	6,484,460	291	3m at 7.69g/t Au	26	-90	0
	MITA0262	379,731	6,484,460	291	4m at 1.27g/t Au	25	-90	0
	MITA0272	379,795	6,484,320	290	4m at 2.66g/t Au	28	-90	0
	MITA0273	379,834	6,484,320	289	3m at 3.77g/t Au	31	-90	0
Mount Henry Footwall	MHRD0535	5,084	9,219	285	8m at 1.15g/t Au	1	-59	94
					10m at 1.57g/t Au	24		

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Mount Henry Footwall	MHRD0539	5,091	9,056	285	17m at 0.7g/t Au	3	-60	90
	MHRD0540	5,088	9,052	285	16m at 0.88g/t Au	6	-58	90
	MHRD0541	5,061	9,044	285	9m at 1.49g/t Au	43	-59	95
	MHRD0543	5,062	9,025	285	10m at 0.98g/t Au	35	-49	93
	MHRD0544	5,062	9,007	285	5m at 2.38g/t Au	49	-58	91
					6m at 0.9g/t Au	33		
					7m at 0.77g/t Au	15		
					9m at 0.57g/t Au	31		
	MHRD0549	5,065	8,975	285	10m at 1.17g/t Au	36	-43	90
Mt Henry - Selene Gap	MHRD0478	5,099	9,200	297	5m at 1.08g/t Au	0	-60	90
Musket	MUSR0302	9,641	11,500	297	2m at 6.42g/t Au	6	-61	91
Pioneer	PORR0094	375,096	6,475,400	292	2m at 6.3g/t Au	29	270	-60
	PORR0095	375,110	6,475,399	292	6m at 1.15g/t Au	40	270	-60
	PORR0098	375,104	6,475,378	292	4m at 2.14g/t Au	23	270	-60
					8m at 1.07g/t Au	30		
					8m at 1.17g/t Au	40		
	PORR0100	375,146	6,475,380	292	3m at 2.47g/t Au	79	270	-60
					4m at 1.35g/t Au	28		
					4m at 3.14g/t Au	62		
	PORR0106	375,113	6,475,340	292	10m at 2.47g/t Au	43	270	-60
					4m at 5.87g/t Au	56		
	PORR0108	375,074	6,475,300	292	11m at 1.69g/t Au	24	270	-60
	PORR0109	375,092	6,475,299	291	15m at 2.42g/t Au	59		
					9m at 2.52g/t Au	45		
Lake Dundas North	HIGA8437	386,360	6,416,240	244	4m at 26 ppb Au	9	-90	360
	HIGA8438	386,440	6,416,240	244	16m at 49 ppb Au	9	-90	360
	HIGA8441	386,760	6,416,240	244	4m at 53 ppb Au	9	-90	360
	HIGA8444	387,000	6,416,240	244	8m at 43 ppb Au	13	-90	360
	HIGA8445	387,080	6,416,240	244	8m at 49 ppb Au	41	-90	360
Selene Lake Side	HIGA8466	386,080	6,413,520	244	20m at 53 ppb Au	26	-90	360
	HIGA8467	386,040	6,413,520	244	20m at 201 ppb Au	13	-90	360

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Selene Lake Side	HIGA8468	386,000	6,413,520	244	24m at 122 ppb Au	12	-90	360
	HIGA8470	385,920	6,413,520	244	4m at 26 ppb Au	15	-90	360
	HIGA8471	385,880	6,413,520	244	8m at 415 ppb Au	19	-90	360
	HIGA8472	385,840	6,413,520	244	28m at 59 ppb Au	5	-90	360
	HIGA8473	385,800	6,413,520	244	21m at 24 ppb Au	6	-90	360
	HIGA8475	385,720	6,413,520	244	8m at 32 ppb Au	1	-90	360
	HIGA8477	385,640	6,413,520	244	1m at 158 ppb Au	0	-90	360
	HIGA8478	385,720	6,413,040	244	3m at 233 ppb Au	0	-90	360
	HIGA8480	385,800	6,413,040	244	3m at 255 ppb Au	1	-90	360
	HIGA8481	385,840	6,413,040	244	4m at 46 ppb Au	1	-90	360
	HIGA8483	385,920	6,413,040	244	5m at 31 ppb Au	1	-90	360
	HIGA8485	386,000	6,413,040	244	11m at 26 ppb Au	9	-90	360
	HIGA8486	386,040	6,413,040	244	25m at 54 ppb Au	9	-90	360
	HIGA8487	386,080	6,413,040	244	12m at 41 ppb Au	13	-90	360
	HIGA8488	386,120	6,413,040	244	12m at 120 ppb Au	25	-90	360
	HIGA8489	386,160	6,413,040	244	20m at 146 ppb Au	29	-90	360
	HIGA8490	386,200	6,413,040	244	20m at 161 ppb Au	36	-90	360
	HIGA8491	386,240	6,413,040	244	4m at 34 ppb Au	39	-90	360
	HIGA8494	385,840	6,412,560	244	4m at 126 ppb Au	5	-90	360
	HIGA8495	385,880	6,412,560	244	1m at 184 ppb Au	5	-90	360
	HIGA8499	386,040	6,412,560	244	20m at 100 ppb Au	13	-90	360
	HIGA8500	386,080	6,412,560	244	16m at 332 ppb Au	9	-90	360
	HIGA8501	386,120	6,412,560	244	16m at 338 ppb Au	23	-90	360
	HIGA8502	386,200	6,412,560	244	16m at 80 ppb Au	36	-90	360
	HIGA8505	385,800	6,412,080	244	5m at 27 ppb Au	1	-90	360
	HIGA8509	385,960	6,412,080	244	8m at 63 ppb Au	18	-90	360
	HIGA8510	386,000	6,412,080	244	12m at 80 ppb Au	14	-90	360
	HIGA8511	386,040	6,412,080	244	12m at 133 ppb Au	37	-90	360
	HIGA8512	386,120	6,412,080	244	36m at 114 ppb Au	38	-90	360
	HIGA8513	386,200	6,412,080	244	12m at 32 ppb Au	51	-90	360
	HIGA8541	385,690	6,412,098	246	6m at 764 ppb Au	0	-90	360
Sinclair Soak	SIND010	401,750	6,487,460	300	1.2m at 2.2g/t Au	106	-60	90
	SIND010	401,750	6,487,460	300	9m at 0.37g/t Au	127	-60	90
	SIND011	401,685	6,487,510	300	28m at 0.71g/t Au	112	-60	90

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Sinclair Soak	SIND013	401,450	6,487,860	300	26.4m at 0.74g/t Au	89	-60	90
	SIND013	401,450	6,487,860	300	2.4m at 1.79g/t Au	134	-60	90
	SIND014	401,410	6,487,869	300	4m at 5.28g/t Au	129	-60	90
	SIND014	401,410	6,487,869	300	6m at 2.45g/t Au	143	-60	90
	SIND014	401,410	6,487,869	300	22.3m at 0.51g/t Au	157	-60	90
	SIND014	401,410	6,487,869	300	4m at 1.07g/t Au	188	-60	90

FORTNUM GOLD PROJECT

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

Lode	Hole	Intercept N	Intercept E	Intercept RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight	WGU0018	7,198,704	636,830	280	2.1m at 2.46g/t Au	98	-31	241
					2.1m at 8.84g/t Au	123		
					2.4m at 2.95g/t Au	192		
	WGU0019A	7,198,703	636,830	280	2.9m at 2.54g/t Au	157	-38	228
					5.9m at 3.54g/t Au	182		
					4.1m at 4.13g/t Au	198		
					3.1m at 5.05g/t Au	214		
	WGU0020A	7,198,703	636,830	280	1.5m at 5.77g/t Au	94	-32	231
					3.6m at 3.23g/t Au	101		
					5.8m at 2.47g/t Au	131		
					6.5m at 1.59g/t Au	163		
					3.6m at 2.17g/t Au	177		
					2.8m at 3.4g/t Au	185		
	WGU0022	7,198,703	636,830	280	6m at 5.16g/t Au	141	-31	223
					0.5m at 48.28g/t Au	170		
					1m at 7.4g/t Au	225		
	WGU0027	7,198,798	636,717	265	2.2m at 4.32g/t Au	92	-8	30
	WGU0031	7,198,797	636,717	265	5.9m at 9.54g/t Au	31	-23	38
	WGU0032	7,198,797	636,718	264	11m at 1.33g/t Au	25	-28	54
					2.8m at 2.75g/t Au	63		
	WGU0033	7,198,796	636,718	264	12.5m at 3.28g/t Au	52	-31	74
					2.3m at 3.28g/t Au	75		
	WGU0034	7,198,795	636,712	265	2.9m at 20.28g/t Au	90	-13	263
	WGU0043	7,198,794	636,713	264	3m at 22.84g/t Au	122	-37	248

NOTES ON DRILLING RESULTS

MEEKATHARRA GOLD OPERATIONS

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

CUE GOLD OPERATIONS

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

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD OPERATIONS

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

FORTNUM GOLD PROJECT

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is compiled by Westgold technical employees and contractors under the supervision of Mr. Jake Russell B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Russell is a full time employee to the company, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Russell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Russell is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of the company.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves
The information is extracted from the reports entitled '2017 Annual Update of Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves' created by Westgold on 4 September 2017 and 'Revised Development Plan at CMGP' created by Westgold on 8 December 2017 and are available to view on Westgold's website (www.westgold.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**HGO** • Diamond Drilling The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Trident has been gathered from diamond core. Four types of diamond core sample have been historically collected. The predominant sample method is half-core NQ2 diamond with half-core LTK60 diamond, Whole core LTK48 diamond and whole core BQ also used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Chalice has been gathered from diamond core. The predominant drilling and sample type is half core NQ2 diamond. Occasionally whole core has been sampled to streamline the core handling process. Historically half and whole core LTK60 and half core HQ diamond have been used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. • Face Sampling Each development face / round is chip sampled at both Trident and Chalice. One or two channels are taken per face perpendicular to the mineralisation. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.) with an effort made to ensure each 3kg sample is representative of the interval being extracted. Samples are taken in a range from 0.1 m up to 1.2 m in waste / mullock. All exposures within the orebody are sampled. • Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at Chalice and Trident is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm or 89mm hole diameter. Samples are taken twice per drill steel (1.9m steel, 0.8m sample). Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• RC Drilling For Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan, Two Boys, Mousehollow, Pioneer and Eundynie the bulk of the data used in the resource estimate is sourced from RC drilling. Minor RC drilling is also utilised at Trident, Musket, Chalice and the Palaeochannels (Wills, Pluto, Mitchell 3 and 4). Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such.
Drill sample recovery	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/ coarse material.	• RAB / Air Core Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RAB and Aircore return via cyclone. 4m Composite samples are obtained by spear sampling from the individual 1m drill return piles; the residue material is retained on the ground near the hole. In the Palaeochannels 1m samples are riffle split for analysis. There is no RAB or Aircore drilling used in the estimation of Trident, Chalice, Corona, Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan and Two Boys.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CMGP has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Face Sampling At each of the major past and current underground producers at the CMGP, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. • Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at the CMGP was / is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. • RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. • Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • Historic reverse circulation drilling was used to collect samples at 1m intervals with sample quality, recovery and moisture recorded on logging sheets. Bulk samples were composited to 4-5m samples by PVC spear. These composites were dried, crushed and split to produce a 30g charge for aqua regia digest at the Fortnum site laboratory. • For Westgold RC Drilling drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • In the case of grade control drilling, 1m intervals were split at the rig via a 3-tier splitter box below the cyclone and collected in calico bags with bulk samples collected into large plastic bags. These 1m splits were dried, pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory. • Where composite intervals returned results >0.15g/t Au, the original bulk samples were split by 3-tier riffle splitter to approximately 3-4kg. The whole sample was dried, pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory. • Historic diamond drilling sampled according to mineralisation and lithology resulting in samples of 10cm to 1.5m. Half core pulverised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay at an offsite laboratory.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**HGO** • NQ2 and LTK60 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. LTK48 and BQ are whole core sampled. Sludge samples are dried then riffle split. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For the onsite Intertek facility the entire dried sample is jaw crushed (JC2500 or Boyd Crusher) to a nominal 85% passing 2mm with crushing equipment cleaned between samples. An analytical sub-sample of approximately 500-750 g is split out from the crushed sample using a riffle splitter, with the coarse residue being retained for any verification analysis. Sample preparation techniques are appropriate for the type of analytical process. • Where fire assay has been used the entire half core sample (3-3.5 kg) is crushed and pulverised (single stage mix and grind using LM5 mills) to a target of 85-90% passing 75µm in size. A 200g sub-sample is then separated out for analysis. • Core and underground face samples are taken to geologically relevant boundaries to ensure each sample is representative of a geological domain. Sludge samples are taken to nominal sample lengths. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • For RC, RAB and Aircore chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. • RAB and Aircore sub-samples are collected through spear sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. **FGP** • Diamond core samples to be analysed were taken as half core. Sample mark-up was controlled by geological domaining represented by alteration, mineralisation and lithology. • Reverse circulation samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a 3-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. • Standard material was documented as being inserted at a ratio of 1:100 for both RC and diamond drilling. • Detailed discussion of sampling techniques and Quality Control are documented in publicly available exploration technical reports compiled by prior owners (Homestake, Perilya, Gleneagle, RNI).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**HGO** • At the Intertek on-site facility, analysis is performed using a 500g PAL method. The accurately weighed sub-sample is further processed utilising a PAL1000B to grind the sample to a nominal 90% passing 75µm particle size, whilst simultaneously extracting any cyanide amenable gold liberated into a Leachwell liquor. The resulting liquor is then analysed for gold content by organic extraction with flame AAS finish, with an overall method detection limit of 0.01ppm Au content in the original sample. This method is appropriate for the type and magnitude of mineralisation at Higginsville. • Quality control procedures include the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. Standards and duplicates are used to test both the accuracy and precision of the analytical process, while blanks are employed to test for contamination during the sample preparation stage. The analyses have confirmed the analytical process employed at Higginsville is adequately precise and accurate for use as part of the mineral resource estimation.
		CMGP • Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; » A 50g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question. **FGP** • Historic assaying of RC and core was done by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish at Analabs. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for historic assay results pre 2008 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; • Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:100, • Assay repeats inserted at a ratio of 1 in 20. • QA/QC analysis of this historic data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • Assay of recent (post 2012) sampling was done by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy finish at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QA/QC protocols used include; Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples and Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. • QA/QC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable with no significant bias observed.

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.	**HGO** • Collar coordinates for surface drill-holes were generally determined by GPS, with underground drill-holes generally determined by survey pick-up. Downhole survey measurements for most surface diamond holes were by Gyro-compass at 5m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. Downhole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. Routine survey pick-ups of underground and surface holes where they intersected development indicates (apart from some minor discrepancies with pre-Avoca drilling) a survey accuracy of less than 5m. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various projects. • Topographic control is generated from Differential GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question. **CMGP** • All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question. **FGP** • The grid system used for historic Fortnum drilling is the established Fortnum Mine Grid. Control station locations and traverses have been verified by eternal survey consultants (Ensurv). Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado open pits (currently abandoned) was picked up by DGPS at the conclusion of mining. The transformation between Mine Grid and MGA94 Zone 50 is documented and well established.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• A LIDAR survey over the project area was undertaken in 2012 and results are in agreement with survey pickups of pits, low-grade stockpiles and waste dumps. • Historic drilling by Homestake was routinely surveyed at 25m, 50m and every 50m thereafter, using a single shot CAMTEQ survey tool. RC holes have a nominal setup azimuth applied. Perilya YLRC series holes had survey shots taken by gyro every 10m. Historic drilling in the area did not appear to have any significant problems with hole deviation. • Drilling by RNI / WGX was picked up by DGPS on MGA94. Downhole surveys were taken by digital single shot camera every 50m or via a gyro survey tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**HGO** • Drilling in the underground environment at Trident is nominally carried-out on 20m x 30m spacing for resource definition and in filled to a 10m x 15m spacing with grade control drilling. At Trident the drill spacing below the 500RL widens to an average of 40m x 80m. • Drilling at the Lake Cowan region is on a 20m x 10m spacing. Historical mining has shown this to be an appropriate spacing for the style of mineralisation and the classifications applied. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project.
		CMGP • Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resources as they stand. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain. **FGP** • Drillhole spacing is a nominal 40m x 40m that has been in-filled to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zone of mineralisation at Yarlarweelor, Callie's and Eldorado with 10m x10m RC grade control within the limits of the open pits. • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for appropriate Mineral Resource classification. • During the historic exploration phase, samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.15ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed as described above.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The core is transported to the core storage facility by either drilling company personnel or geological staff. Once at the facility the samples are kept in a secure location while logging and sampling is being conducted. The storage facility is enclosed by a fence which is locked at night or when the geology staff are absent. The samples are transported to the laboratory facility or collection point by geological staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	**HGO** • A review of the grade control practices on site has been undertaken by an external consultant. No formal external audit or review has been performed on the resource estimate. Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **CMGP** • Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team. **FGP** • Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	**HGO** • State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements. • The Trident Resource is located within mining leases M15/0642, M15/0351 and M15/0348. M15/0351 and M15/0642 also incur the Morgan Stanley royalty of 4% of revenue after 100,000oz of production and the Morgan Stanley price participation royalty at 10% of incremental revenue for gold prices above AUD$600/oz. M15/0642 is also subject to the Mitchell Royalty at AUD$32/oz. • The Chalice Resource is located on mining lease M15/0786. There are no additional royalties. • Lake Cowan is located on mining lease M15/1132. Lake Cowan is subject to an additional royalty (Brocks Creek) of $1/tonne of ore.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • Native title interests are recorded against several CMGP tenements. • The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations • (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. • Several third party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. • BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. **FGP** • The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. • Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being; » $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya » State Government – 2.5% NSR • The tenure is currently in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The HGO region has an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • 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.	**HGO** • Trident is hosted primarily within a thick, weakly differentiated gabbro with subordinate mafic and ultramafic lithologies and comprises a series of north-northeast trending, shallowly north-plunging mineralised zones. The deposit comprises two main mineralisation styles; large wallrock-hosted ore-zones comprising sigmoidal quartz tensional vein arrays and associated metasomatic wall rock alteration hosted exclusively within the gabbro; • and thin, lode-style, nuggetty laminated quartz veins that formed primarily at sheared lithological contacts between the various mafic and ultramafic lithologies. • Lake Cowan mineralisation can be separated into two types. Structurally controlled primary mineralisation in ultramafics, basalts and felsics host (e.g. Louis, Josephine and Napoleon), and saprolite / palaeochannel hosted supergene hydromorphic deposits, including Sophia, Brigitte and Atreides.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • The CMGP is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.
		FGP • The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. • The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. • The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 1g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.

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.	**HGO** • Current and historical mining activities across the Higginsville region provide significant confidence in the geological interpretation of all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • In all cases the local lithological and structural geology has been used to inform the interpretive process. All available information from drilling, underground mapping and pit mapping has been considered during interpretation. • The Trident, Corona, Fairplay, Vine and Two boys deposits are all hosted within a suite of east over west thrust repeated mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks. In all cases the • most favourable host is of mafic composition, generally gabbro and to a lesser extent basalt. Together the deposits form what is locally referred to as the Higginsville Line of Lode, a 5km long, north-northeast striking mineralised corridor of historic and current mining operations. Steep west and shallow east have been identified as the most favourable structural orientations for mineralisation. • At Chalice, multiple generations of unmineralised felsic intrusive cross cut the host amphibolite and influence both the volume and the grade, through contact remobilisation, of the mineralisation. The Resource Estimate is sensitive to the volume of unmineralised felsics within the mineralised horizon. • At both Chalice and Lake Cowan there is a lack of consistent visual proxies for mineralisation, making accurate ore delineation difficult. • High-grade zones within the palaeochannels are the result of a more preferential depositional environment due to changes in strike of the palaeochannel.
		CMGP • Mining 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. • The structural regime is the dominant control on geological and grade continuity at the CMGP. Lithological factors such as rheology contrast are secondary controls on grade distribution.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles outlined above. • Geological matrixes were established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains. • Confidence in the interpretation is high as the geometry, geology, alteration and tenor of the mineralised zones was observed to be consistent along strike and down dip • The interpretations was based on 10m and 20m north-south spaced sections. • The information used in the construction and estimation of the respective resources mineralisation is based on Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill (DDH) hole information. The AC was included in the poorly information estimation domains and this was considered during the classification of these domains. • Oxidation surfaces were constructed from the logged information on 20m north south sections.
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.	**HGO** • The Trident mineral resource extends over 680m in strike length, 350m in lateral extent and 940m in depth. • Chalice mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of 700m, a lateral extent of 200m and a depth of 650m. • The Lake Cowan resource has been defined over a strike length of >1.5Km, a lateral extent of >500m and to a depth of >150m. **CMGP** • Individual deposit scales vary across the CMGP. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• **HGO** • For Trident, Chalice, Two Boys, Vine and Lake Cowan the modelling and estimation work was undertaken by Alacer Gold and carried out in Vulcan 3D mining software. For Alacer Gold estimates the drill hole data to be used in the process was first validated. • The initial interpretation was then completed on 1:250 scale hardcopy cross sections, long sections and level plans, this interpretation was then validated by either the senior geologists or the Chief Geologist before then being digitised into the Vulcan 3D modelling package. The digitised polygons 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., this is carried out using Supervisor. Top cut analysis was carried out by assessing normal and log-histograms for extreme values and using a combination of mean variance plots and population disintegration techniques. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters. In all cases knowledge of the geology was used to guide the analysis of the variogram fans in determining the orientation of maximum continuity. • An empty block model is then created for the area of interest; with each ore wireframe used to assign block domain codes which match the flag used for the composites. This model contains attributes set at background values for gold 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 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. At Trident a grade assignment method has been employed for the Athena orebody. This uses face sampling/mapping on each level to identify runs of vein with similar width and grade profiles. For each run, the length of the run and average vein width is calculated as well as a width weighted average vein grade. Two or more grade runs are then joined up across levels to form a grade block, a long section is used to validate the plunge of each grade block against the diamond drilling. The length and width of each run is used to calculate a length weighted average grade and an average vein width for the block. A wireframe for each grade block is created at the specified average vein width for the block. This wireframe is then assigned the previously calculated block grade using a post process script.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• No by-products or deleterious elements are estimated. No assumptions have been made about the correlation between variables. • The estimation is validated using the following: a visual interrogation, a comparison of the mean composite grade to the mean block grade for each domain, a comparison of the wireframe volume to the block volume for each domain, Grade trend plots (moving window statistics), comparison to the previous resource estimate. • 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. • Production reconciliation data is regularly used to check the performance of the estimate and to adjust parameters is necessary. Good reconciliation between mine claimed figures and milled figures is routinely achieved.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions with Surpac Vision, Snowden's Supervisor v8.3 and or Isatis 2015. • Ordinary kriging (OK) and Localised Indicator Kriging (LIK) has been used. LIK was used for the estimation of all Jasperoid related estimation domains due to mosaic mineralisation style. Length weighting of assay values related to surveyed volumes was undertaken for low-grade stockpiles. • All estimates were validated where possible against historical production records and previous estimates. • 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 was 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. Domaining was constructed on 20m and 10m spaced sections and was based on logged lithologies, quartz percentage and gold value. • 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. Assay data was composited to 1m downhole using Surpac "best fit" algorithm. The "best fit" algorithm eliminates residual composites and the estimation domains boundaries defined the start and end position of the compositing routine. In all aspects of resource estimation; the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Support analysis of the difference drill types (Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill holes (DDH)) was performed and the mixing these deemed acceptable. The AC drill holes were used in the estimation of the poorly informed estimation domains. • Statistical analysis was carried out on the composited data to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts and spatial continuity. Data for some of the domains exhibit an increased degree of skewness and top-cuts were applied to reduce the skewness of distribution. The appropriateness of the top-cuts was assessed for each domain utilising log-probability plots, mean and variance plots, histograms and univariate statistics for the composite Au variable. • Variogram modelling was undertaken using Isatis™ software and defined the spatial continuity of gold within all domains and these parameters were used for the interpolation process. Indicator variograms were generated within the Jasperoid related estimation domains to the used in the LIK estimation process. • Volume models were generated in Surpac using topographic surfaces, oxidation surfaces and mineralised zone wireframes as constraints. • Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was used optimise the search parameters.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Search ellipses were aligned parallel to the maximum continuity defined during the variographic analysis. The search dimensions, generally, approximated the ranges of the interpreted variograms and ranged from 50 to 100m. The minimum and maximum number of samples range from 7 to 11 and 18 to 30, respectively. Second and third pass searches were implement to fill the un-estimated cells / blocks if they were not estimated during the first search pass and these search parameters involved increasing in the search distances and reducing in the minimum number of samples used in the estimation process. • The extrapolation was control through the interpreted estimation domains, which was limited to half the drill hole spacing within section and half the section spacing between sections. • Block estimation for gold was undertaken using Isatis™ and hard boundaries were used between domains for estimation of gold grade. • No assumptions were made about recovery during the OK and LIK estimation processes. • Grade estimation was undertaken, with the ordinary kriging (OK) estimation method for all non-jasperoid related estimation domains. • Check estimates were run using Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) for the LIK estimation domains, which produces a similar form of result to LIK. The LIK and LUC models were compared, with reasonable agreement at lower cut-offs and differences at higher cut-offs reflecting higher estimated gold variability in the LIK model. The LIK is believed to be better suited to the style of mineralisation for the Jasperoid related estimation domains. • The estimation is validated using the following: a visual interrogation, a comparison of the mean composite grade to the mean block grade for each domain, a comparison of the wireframe volume to the block volume for each domain, grade trend plots (moving window statistics), comparison to the previous resource estimate. • The only element of economic interest modelled is gold. • The Isatis™ block models were transferred and imported to Surpac Mining Software. The transfer and importing process was validated against the Isatis™ block model. The resource was 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• 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.	**HGO** The principle extraction method at Trident is. For the narrow vein systems at Trident bench stoping is employed. **CMGP** Variable by deposit. **FGP** Conventional open cut mining with 120t class hydraulic backhoe excavators and 90t rigid dump trucks. 2m minimum mining width has been assumed. 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.	**HGO** Metallurgical test work is carried out on a project by project basis. The Higginsville plant is approximately 5.5 years old and routinely averages over 96% recovery when being fed with Trident material. **CMGP** Not considered for Mineral Resource. Applied during the Reserve generation process. **FGP** Horizons were modelled based on oxidation state of the host rocks, taken from the drilling information. These were: transported and lateritic residuum, oxidised, transitional and fresh. Jasperoid was flagged in the model due to its hardness and differing heap leach characteristics as identified in recent metallurgical scoping studies.
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.	**HGO** • Tailings are discharged to the nearby tailings storage facility and also used to form cemented backfill for underground operations. • Process water is pumped 30 km from the Chalice open pit to the Aphrodites pit from which it is stored prior to pumping to the process mill • Potable water is pumped from the Coolgardie–Norseman water pipe line and is provided by the state water provider. • Water used in the Trident mine for mining operations is recycled from underground and stored in the nearby Poseidon North Pit before being returned for underground use. **CMGP** BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases. **FGP** Aragon operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**HGO** • For Trident bulk densities were assessed via test work and assigned to the model. Samples were selected to cover the full range of lithology types and ore types across the deposit. Individual unbroken half core samples of approximately 30cm length were randomly selected from within specified metre intervals. Samples were sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, where mass and volumes (by water immersion) were measured and bulk density calculated. • Where no drill core or other direct measurements are available, SG factors have been assumed based on similarities to other zones of mineralisation / lithologies or from historic production records.
		CMGP • Bulk density of the mineralisation at the CMGP is variable and is for the most part lithology rather than mineralisation dependent. Bulk density sampling is undertaken via assessments of drill core and grab samples. • A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density at the CMGP. **FGP** • A large suite of bulk density determinations have been carried out across the project area. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains (i.e. jasperoid domains). Density determinations were made on diamond drill core representing mineralisation utilised the water immersion method (Archimedes Principle).
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 projects, all Resources that have been converted to Reserve are classified as either an Indicated or Measured Resource. Indicated Resources are only upgraded to Probable Reserves after adding appropriate modifying factors. Some Measured Resource may be classified as Proven Reserves and some are classified as Probable Reserve based on whether they are capitally or fully developed.
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.	• Senior Westgold technical staff visit Westgold Gold Operations on a regular basis.

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	**HGO** • Mining is in progress at HGO. • The Trident Underground mine began production in late 2008. The mining methodology, design layouts, production performance, mining modifying factors and cost profiles used in the 2015 Mineral Reserve are therefore reflective of this history. • Underground mining costs have been derived from the current Australian Contract Mining (ACM) rates. • The Lake Cowan Mining Centre (including Louis Pit) was mined in the 2000's by Harmony Gold. The Reserve for Louis involves depth and width extension of the current Pit. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, annual resource updates and economic assessment of the Measured and Indicated resources is completed using actual costs, operating parameters and modifying factors. An annual update of Ore Reserves is completed on this basis. **CMGP** • Mining is in progress at CMGP. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, annual resource updates and economic assessment of the Measured and Indicated resources is completed using actual costs, operating parameters and modifying factors. An annual update of Ore Reserves is completed on this basis.
		FGP • The Fortnum Gold Mine Operation ceased production in May 2007 when owned by Gleneagle Gold. Previous to this the operation was operated by Perilya and Homestake, and first began commercial mining operations in the late 1980's. Extensive mining and processing records are therefore available in each of the deposits. • Various open pit styles and host domains have been mined since discovery of the area by Homestake in 1980's. Mining during this time has ranged from open pit cut backs, virgin surface excavations to extensional underground developments. • The Fortnum Gold Mine Open Pit and Underground inventory had a Pre-feasibility study completed by WGX in early 2016. Additional cost details, operational constraints and a revision of the Resources (with classification) have continued since this initial financial evaluation. A Feasibility Study was completed on these revisions and therefore forms the basis for this Reserve statement. The Fortnum Gold Mine is now at a budgetary level analysis with specific details on processing components and reagent costs, specific mining contractor cost profiles, contractual haulage costs, power provider unit rates as well as site specific G&A
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Underground Mines - Cut off grades were determined for the various mining methods and various mining sections in the mines. The COG's have been applied to both development and stope production from their respective areas. • Open Pit Mines - The pit rim cut-off grade (COG) was determined as part of the Reserve estimation. The pit rim COG determines which material will be processed by equating the operating cost of processing and selling to 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 as waste.

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 (eg 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.	• Ore Reserves have been undertaken on a 'bottom up' process – with the physicals reflecting mine designs rather than Resource conversion factors or Whittle optimisations. **HGO** • Mining methodologies for underground Reserves centre on long hole open stoping. However, there are areas which are designed as narrow vein up hole or flat bench stoping. All methods described in the Reserve have either been trialled successfully and/or implemented historically. The stope design parameters take into account the different mining shapes and are based on specific geology and geotechnical domains associated with those areas. Stope shapes, level layouts and extraction sequences are designed cognisant of local and regional ground conditions. Where deteriorating ground conditions are expected or where significant fault planes run adjacent to mineralisation, stope shapes are altered to encompass these conditions and sequenced early to ensure recovery is possible. • Dilution factors vary pending the orebody style and host rock conditions as well as from mining sequence and development layouts. • Each mining method applied has a minimum width, which corresponds to sub level distances, blast hole drill accuracy constraints, nature of the mineralisation and/or fleet flexibility.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• With the implementation of paste filling at Trident and the utilisation of remote loaders with telecabins, a 100% mining recovery factor is applied to the stope physicals. • No Inferred resources are included with the Reserve Statement. • Both underground mines are established production centres and have been in operation for several years. Mining methodologies forecasted in the Reserve are those currently being utilised. • Conventional open pit mining methodologies and sequencing have been applied to open pits. • A 6% dilution factor has been applied to Louis Reserve. • Louis has a 95% mining recovery factor. • Wall angles used in the Louis Pit are reflective of the historical parameters used. • Lake Cowan has pre-existing haulage routes and site earthworks. Re-establishment of the haulage route into Higginsville has been costed as is included within the economic analysis. **CMGP** • Pit and underground reserves have all been subject to detailed mine design. • Stockpile resources have been converted to reserves by application of appropriate modifying factors. • Feasibility Evaluations have incorporated dewatering requirements. • Open Pit geotechnical parameters have been supplied by Geotechnical Consultant following site inspection. • Open Pits have been designed to ensure a minimum 25m bench width. **FGP** 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 in point 4 below.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 allied to the Open Pit 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 2016 design parameters. A majority of the open pits have a final design wall angle of 38-420, which is seen as conservative. • Dilution of the ore through the mining process has been accounted for within the 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 utilization of 90T trucking parameters. • 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. 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 a sub level open stoping or single level bench stoping production methodology is 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 as well as hangingwall relaxation. A 20% dilution factor and 10% loss ratio has been subsequently applied to the Starlight Reserve statement. • 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 an 18.5m 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. • 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.
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?	**HGO** • Gold extraction is achieved using staged crushing, ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. The Higginsville plant has operated since 2008 and historical recoveries on Trident ore average 97% • Treatment of ore is via conventional gravity recovery / intensive cyanidation and CIL is applied as industry standard technology. • Additional test-work is instigated where notable changes to geology and mineralogy are identified. Small scale batch leach tests on primary Louis ore have indicated lower recoveries (80%) associated with finer gold and sulphide mineralisation. • There have been no major examples of deleterious elements affecting gold extraction levels or bullion quality. Some minor variations in sulphide mineralogy have had short-term impacts on reagent consumptions. • No bulk sample testing is required whilst geology/mineralogy is consistent based on treatment plant performance.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CMGP • 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. **FGP** • Fortnum Gold Mine 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. • Grind size for the sulphide material has historically been 130 µm. • 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 2016 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.	**HGO** • The Higginsville mine operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs. • Waste is generally stored underground in mined out stopes. When underground stopes are not available, waste is placed on approved surface waste dumps or capping material for historical tailings dams. • Waste rock created from the Open Pit operations is stored alongside the pit crest. **CMGP** • CMGP operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs. **FGP** • The FGP has normal Western Australian permitting requirements.

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.	**HGO** • Trident is currently active and have substantial infrastructure in place including a large amount of underground infrastructure, major electrical, ventilation and pumping networks. The main Higginsville location has an operating CIL plant a fully equipped laboratory, extensive workshop, administration facilities and a 350 person single person quarters nearby. • Infrastructure required for open production is also in place. **CMGP** • CMGP has an operating plant, along with extensive maintenance and administration and accommodation facilities. • Power and water supplies are in place. **FGP** • Fortnum Gold Mine, despite being under Care and Maintenance since 2007, has an existing operational infrastructure base with a 108 man camp facility, various water bores, existing TSF, a processing plant, airstrip, communications and main road access ways.
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.	**HGO** *Underground Mines* • Capital Development costs are derived from the current contractor cost model (ACM). CAPEX Infrastructure costs have been sourced either from specific quotes or historical invoices. • Operating costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profile (ACM). In areas where works are outside of ACM's scope, alterative contractor costs have been sourced. *Open Pit Mine* • CAPEX has been sourced from a specific quote (Dec 2013). • Operating costs associated with the pit operation are based on schedule of rates from various Kalgoorlie based contractors. These costs are in line with previous pit operations at HGO.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Surface and Plant • The HGO Plant costs are derived from historical cost profiles, with updates from recent consumable negotiations. • Fuel and potable water rates are reflective of current market conditions. • Site Administration and Manning costs are reflective of current conditions. *Royalties* • All private and state royalties have been incorporated into the Reserve cost model. **CMGP** • Capital Costs were estimated as part of the DFS. • Operating Costs were estimated as part of the DFS. • WA State Government 2.5% applies. • $5 per oz produced Royalty applies to Great Fingall Deeps. **FGP** • Open Pit Mining costs have been sourced from WGX CMGP operations whereby several contracting companies are undertaking mining works. These costs include pit load and haul as well as drill and blast, dewatering and maintenance. The costs are based on recent tender submissions (early 2016) for the CMGP which is located 200km south of the Fortnum Gold Mine. • Underground mining costs used within the Reserve process are derived from existing operational UG mines within the Kalgoorlie and Meekatharra district. They are based on current contractual schedule of rates for all mining processes covered in this Reserve statement. • Additional to direct mining costs, surface haulage is based on recent 2016 request for quotation. Where specific tkm rates are not available, a default value of $0.10-0.15 /tkm has been used. • Processing costs are based on the 2016 Feasibility profile. These costs are in line with previous operating conditions and are aligned to the cost profile seen in WGX's neighbouring operation of CMGP.
		• Royalties applicable to the open pit, underground and stockpile inventory vary pending tenement, though a summary of these are: » $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya » 1% NRS - Montezuma » State Government – 2.5% NSR
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 is based on the long term forecast of A$1,550/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.	**HGO** • The Higginsville NPV assumes a 10% discount rate with no inflation. Mining costs derived from contract rates, Paste Plant costs as per cubes required at a historical A$/m3, G&A costs on a cost per tonne basis and processing cost based on actual cost profiles. **CMGP** • For the CMGP, an 8% real discount rate is applied to NPV analysis. • Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development projects. **FGP** • A straight undiscounted Cash Flow Model has been used to analyse the Fortnum Gold Mine. The 5 years term does not warrant extensive Discount / Inflationary modelling.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	**HGO** • HGO 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.
		CMGP • The CMGP is progressing through environmental and other regulatory permitting. **FGP** • No negative social impacts noted. • Local stakeholders have been consulted regarding WGX plan for the Fortnum Gold Mine. • Westgold continues to work with local governments, business owners and residence around the Fortnum Gold Mine.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• HGO is an active mining project. • CMGP is an active mining project. • FGP is a development 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 on a subjective basis. Measured Resources have a high level of confidence and are generally defined in three dimensions and have been accurately defined or capitally and normally developed. 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 judgements. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• Site generated reserves and the parent data and economic evaluation data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**HGO** • Trident reserves are reflective of current operating practices and mine planning processes. All currently reported reserve calculations are considered representative on a local scale. Regular mine reconciliations occur to validate and test the accuracy of the estimates at Trident. A comprehensive production history confirms the validity of the Trident reserve. • Reserve calculations for open pits are cognisant of the historical geological, geotechnical and mining data. Confidence in the Reserve is further achieved with the validation of historical production data and observation of structural orientations on the existing pit walls. **CMGP** • The ore reserve has been completed to a DFS standard and benchmarked against local site historical production and experience, hence confidence in the estimates is high. **FGP** • Various sensitivity analyses have been undertaken on the 2016 Reserve models in order to understand and subsequently control risk.