Quarterly Report

For the period ending 30 September 2014

The September 2014 Quarter saw the Company continue to advance the project with the on going focus of the Company on advancing the Central area as well as a bulk sample being completed.

The work completed this Quarter continues to prove the profilic nature of the Central area and building upon the solid foundation already in place for the initial phase of production targeting 50,000 ounces of gold per annum, subject to appropriate funding being obtained.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Major development funding negiotiations continue to advance with the aim of raising funds adequate to get the Central project to self sustain production by completing stage 1 of the works to achieve an initial production target of 50,000 ounces per annum.
- Citigold's aim to increase the number of minable reserves in the Central area is continuing with the completion of two diamond drill holes (CT9009 and CT9010) with both holes intercepting the target structures C03W and C38 as well as several other sulfide bearing structures to support mining.
- The main aim of the drilling program is to now carry out infill drilling between the existing high grade intercepts. Both C03 and the newly defined C38 structures are considered open in terms of their extent with the potential for further mineralisation to the east, west and at depth to support mining.
- Drilling within the Central area is continuing to prove that mineral resources exist close to the planned decline access ramp extension.
- Ongoing drilling and drill planning is also aimed at expanding reserves for the long term sustainability of gold production.
- Short term mining targets are C03 and C38, selected drill holes will also target the C37 and C36 cross reefs and C05E structure. C37 is the extension of the Victory structure which had a historical production of 296,107 ounces from 153,429 tonnes.
- The C36 structure is interpreted to be the northern extent of a cross reef that has no available production data, however, the reef was encountered during mining of the C03E structure in the early 1900's.
- C03E structure is a major structure (Brilliant East) located to the east and below the target cross reefs. Several intercepts that have been returned from drilling include 20cm at 183 grams per tonne gold (DD93QF5_W1), 30cm at 18 grams per tonne gold (DD81QF7_W1) and the CT9000 hole with an intercept of 25cm at 47.7 grams per tonne gold.
- Citigold is close to completing a bulk sampling program (open pit prefeasibility study) to the south of the Imperial mine. The program has been extremely successful.

IMPERIAL OPEN PIT PREFEASIBILITY STUDY SUCCESSFUL

Citigold has been carrying out a bulk sampling program on a site to the south of the Washington open pit on the E07 structure. The area is named "Imperial" after a small underground mine in the area that produced approximately 11,000 ounces before 1901 when the mine was placed on hold and no further work was carried out. The area is characterised by one major N-dipping structure that is sub-parallel to the E03 structure located 750m to the north. The E03 structure has been mined by Citigold with production of over 55,000 ounces of gold coming from this site as part of the project optimization work carried out at the Imperial mine. The Imperial (E07) structure has remained under explored in recent times. Diamond drilling during 2013 and early 2014 resulted in several high grade intercepts including 37cm at 26.5 grams per tonne gold (CT8058), 37cm at 12.2 grams per tonne gold (CT8106), 20cm at 77.7 grams per tonne gold (CT3029) and 19cm at 30.7 grams per tonne gold (CT5005)*. The combination of high grade intercepts in diamond drill holes at depth and historical mining on the structure promotes this area as a potential target for future open pit mining.

Hole ID	DH Depth From	To	Au (g/t)
CT5005	510.4	510.5	5.49
	538.65	538.8	1.04
	539.23	539.42	30.7
	581.35	581.5	1.06
	601.1	601.3	1.28
	612.35	612.65	1.19
CT3029	497.3	497.4	4.01
	497.4	497.6	77.7
	497.6	497.7	7.06
	497.75	497.9	3.94
	499	499.2	1.15
CT733	361.15	361.25	1.09
	381.5	381.6	11.15
CT8103A	198.7	199.08	0.86
	199.08	199.2	7.02
	199.2	199.38	0.57
CT8106	157.73	157.94	6.72
	157.94	158.3	5.36
	162.28	162.57	3.23
	166.32	166.69	12.2
CT8058	122.47	122.7	26.5

List of key intercepts in the Imperial (E07) structure. The intercepts are all over 100m vertical depth, therefore, the shallow level potential of the structure remains unknown.

The purpose of the sampling program was twofold:

1) Attempt to pinpoint the location of the structure(s) shedding high grade rock chip and soil samples collected over several field campaigns in the area. High grade results from both the rock chips and soil samples were ambiguous and no conclusion could be made as to the location of the primary gold bearing structure(s) below the surface.

2) To test the potential for an open pit in the area following a reasonable assessment of the shallow but sub-surface geology. An RC drilling program has been planned to follow bulk sampling program.

Some of the key features of the bulk sample are listed below:

1) Original mapping of the area shows only one major gold-bearing structure (E07). Targeted bulk sampling of high-grade areas has revealed the presence of at least three major structures and well over 15 smaller cross-cutting structures. A second phase of sampling is being carried out over the area in order to determine which veins, or sets of veins, exhibit the highest gold grades. These higher grade zones will be targeted in a follow up RC drilling campaign.

2) Gold occurs in two forms; 1) as fine grains together with other weathered sulfides and, 2) as coarse flakes (nuggets) in altered granite on either side of the host quartz vein. The location of the nugget. The nuggets were not found in the main E07 structure, rather they were found in association with a sub-parallel, NE-trending structure shown as the high-grade zone.

3) The main reef that was mined in the early 1900's ("Imperial") is a 30-40 cm-thick quartz vein that dips approximately 45 degrees to the north. This vein lies parallel with, but structurally above, an un-mined vein that is approximately 1m thick and also dipping at 45 degrees to the north. This latter vein was uncovered during the exploration process and represents a primary drill target.

4) A third area of high gold grades and green sericite plus chlorite altered granite has been identified and is undergoing further examination. This domain has been extensively sampled and is proving to be the primary target for future work.

5) The area is considered as "broken ground" due to the presence of many cross-cutting quartz veins and alteration zones. The area may not have been mined in the past due to the highly fractured and disaggregated nature of the quartz veins.

Photo of gold "flakes" found in the high grade target area after bulk sampling had taken place. The gold was found as free grains within the altered granite and clay surrounding numerous small quartz veins. The largest of the grains (in the center of the photo) is 22mm long and 12mm wide. The grains are photographed on a small slab of tonalite, the typical host rock of the area.

The results of the bulk sampling were highly variable due to the scattered distribution of quartz veins. Low grades were encountered with some blocks retuning grades as low as 249 tonnes at 0.26 and 377 tonnes at 0.38 grams from two consecutive zones.



Some examples of higher grade areas included 379 tonnes at 3.9 grams per tonne, 256 tonnes at 3.16, and 274 tonnes at 3.04 grams per tonne. Average grades across the entire area, including the low grade areas between structures was 0.91 grams per tonne gold. The total amount of gold recovered from this area is approximately 16.09 kilograms.

The key area of interest has now been identified and further work is planned on confirming the distribution, lateral continuity and average grade of the plethora of associated veins. An RC drilling campaign has been planned for this area to aid in the sub-surface extrapolation of structures and for grade control purposes.

GEOLOGY – SMARTER, FASTER, BETTER, CHEAPER

The geology team headed by Dr Simon Richards is continuing to achieve strong results from the strategies and targeted mineral definition programs developed to assist with the rapid Resource conversion that will help grow production.

Drilling this quarter included the completion of CT9009 and CT9010*. A total of 902.7 meters of NQ diamond core was drilled in the reporting period. Both drill holes successfully intercepted all target structures with CT9010 containing seven separate intercepts. Drilling has continued to prove continuity of the target structures and build confidence in their spatial extent and grade carrying capacity. The strategic drilling has continued to result in drill holes that intercept several structures. These results support Citigold's aim to generate a cache of workable mineral reserves and, by targeting multiple structures with each drill hole, the programs aims to define these reserves in the shortest time possible and with maximum cost efficiencies. Drilling has also been focused on defining the highest grade parts of the structures within close proximity to the existing decline.

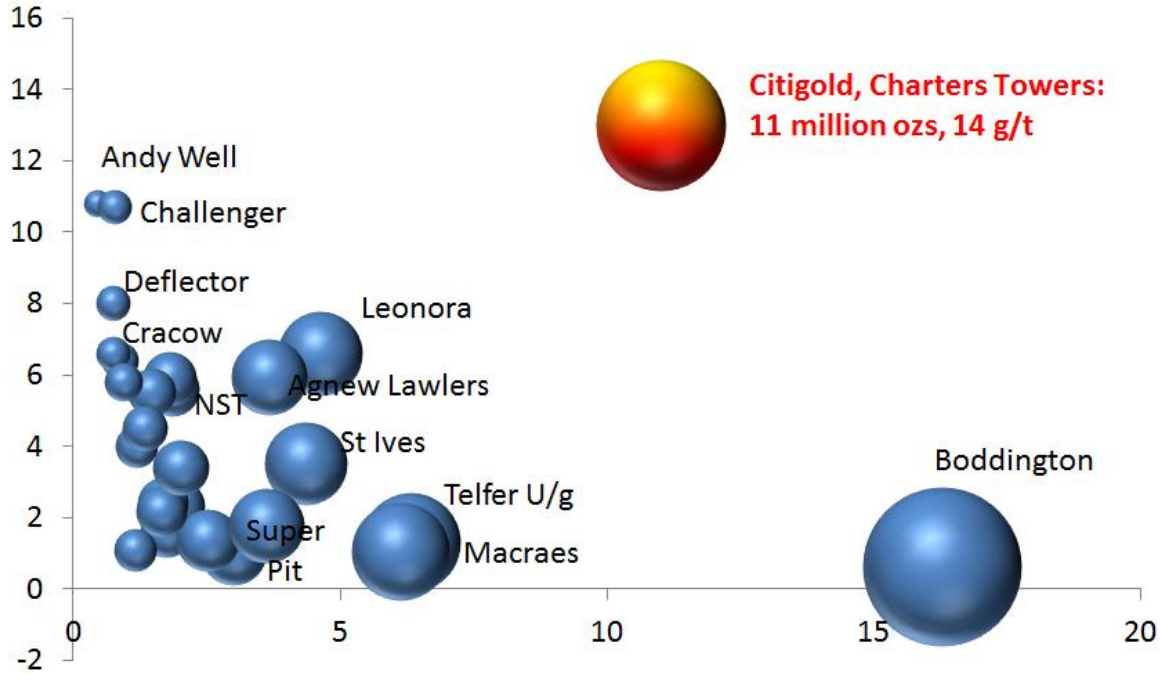
CHARTERS TOWERS GOLD DEPOSIT HAS SIGNIFICANT COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

In the past Citigold has extracted over 100,000 ounces of gold from the Central and Imperial areas. This past production has enabled the Company to optimise a mechanised mining method on a small scale and comparatively low cost to some of its peers, removing a lot of the technical risk from the project. These works are now to be applied to the Central area on a larger scale.

Historically, the Charters Towers goldfield was renowned as Australia's richest major field, with an estimated production totalling in excess of 6.6 million ounces (over 200 tonnes). Throughout its lifespan between 1872 and 1917, the fields recovered 6.1 million tonnes of ore, at an average ore grade of 38 grams per tonne (1.22 ozs).



This advantage still exists today. The chart below shows the scale and grade of the Charters Towers deposit compared to other deposits in Asutralia. This advantage will help Citigold achieve its aim of being in the lowest quartile all in sustainable costs in the industry.



CENTRAL MINE FOCUS

The development of the Charters Towers gold resource is based on two existing declines each servicing respective areas of the goldfield, Imperial area and Central area, with access drives providing access to the surrounding fracture-hosted reefs. Development and drilling (reserve definition) is currently focused at the Central area.

Over the last few years Citigold has invested considerable time in removing the technical risk from the project. This mine method optimization process undertaken at the Imperial area and are now to be applied to the Central area on a larger scale.

Over the last 12 months Citigold has been focused on the re-commissioning of the Central Mine which is driven and guided by new structural geology interpretations and recent drilling results. The works program involves the refurbishment of the existing Central decline access tunnel that was used for exploration in the late 1990's. Works undertaken to date include recommissioning of the decline (now 75% complete) , dewatering system design, waste dump design, development of primary development route, installation of primary ventilation circuit installation of underground transformers plus power scoping study, truck trade-off and selection, Resource conversion plan, rock Stockpile design and egress options plus upgrading Surface infrastructure requirements at Central compound.

The refurbishment includes installation of new ground support and all services. This followed the earlier works to upgrade the main high voltage electric grid power for the site.

This work in the Central Decline represents the initial stage of developing the Central area into a major gold-producing mine. The focus initially will be the early production rate of approximately 50,000 ounces of gold per annum from the closest of the high grade structures and associated ore zones. This rate is planned to ramp up in stages over a 4 year development program as further areas are accessed allowing for faster ore development and extraction rates. The commencement and rate of gold production growth are dependent on the continuity of the major capital funding.

CORPORATE

Major development funding

Citigold is continuing to advance discussions with several interested parties on providing the development funding.

Citigold is in discussion on several different alternative structures including debt/equity structures as well joint venture negiotiations

During the quarter the pre-feasibility bulk sample program resulted in a gold output of 678 ounces of gold generating cash inflow of almost $1 million. The bulk sampling program is anticipated to continue to provide cash flow until mid November 2014.

In addition the Company launched a Share Pruchase Plan on 22 October 2014. In the past these have been well supported by shareholders raising up to $5 million.

Health, Safety and Environment

There were no Lost Time Injuries, significant health issues or reportable environmental incidents during the Quarter.

Financial Highlights

With the focus during the quarter on the Bulk sample, $433,000 was spent on the bulk sample during the quarter.

While the cash balance at the end of the Quarter was $18,000 it was supplemented by additional cash receipts post balance date from continuing gold sales.

During the Quarter Citigold sold 678 ounces of gold that was derivied from the bulk sampling program. Further gold sales are anticipated during the December Quarter from the bulk sample.

Over $1 million was raised during the quarter from gold sales. These funds helped to ensure the project continued to advance.

The management have also been focused on reducing costs and cash burn ensuring Citigold maintains the ability to adapt quickly when opportunities arise. To this extent the costs during the Quarter reduced to below $1.2 million.

The full time CFO, David Ang, has stepped down and been replaced on a part basis by Mr John Haley, Citigold's Company Secretary and qualified Chartered Accountant.

Mr Haley is a Chartered Accountant (Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants) with over 30 years work experience, beginning in taxation law and accounting (with Coopers & Lybrand and Arthur Andersen & Co.), then moving to general management, financial reporting and company secretarial duties. He has extensive experience in the preparation of prospectuses and has been involved in the listing of companies in Australia and Canada. His previous work experience is in a diverse range of industries including mineral exploration, and he has participated as a seed capitalist in a number of mineral exploration companies

Annual Report Published

The financial results continue to prove Citigold's ability to mine the Charters Towers goldfield profitably. The Company has spent the last five years de-risking the project and developing a solid platform for growth. The Board and management plan to capitalise on this over the coming years.

- Central Mine access recommissioned to 1,050 metres and a depth of 160 metres below surface
- Targeted drill program yielding encouraging drilling result
- Net assets approximately close to $200 million
- 11 million ounce gold Resource
- $7.8 million in development and exploration expenditure
- Strong support from investment community raising $7 million

We thank all shareholders for their continued support and will work diligently to further progress the growth of the business in 2014 and 2015.

For further information contact:

Matthew Martin

ceo@citigold.com

Chief Executive Officer

Or visit the Company's website – www.citigold.com

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

In accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition, the following statements apply in respect of the information in this report that relates to Exploration Results. The information is based on, and accurately reflects, information compiled by Mr Christopher Alan John Towsey, who is a Corporate Member and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Towsey is a consultant geologist and was appointed as an Executive Director of Citigold in April 2014. He has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Towsey has consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Corporate Profile

EXCHANGE LISTING

Australia (ASX) Code 'CTO'

SHARE REGISTRY

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
117 Victoria Street
West End Queensland 4101
Telephone: 1300 850 505

CORPORATE and REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 13,
500 Queen Street,
Brisbane, 4000 QLD, Australia

CONTACT DETAILS

Telephone: +61 7 3834 0000
Facsimile: +61 7 3834 0011
Email: mail@citigold.com

CHARTERS TOWERS MINE SITE

Clermont Highway, PO Box 10,
Charters Towers, Qld, 4820, Australia
T:+61 7 4787 8300 F:+61 7 4787 8600
Email: mine@citigold.com

AUDITOR

K S Black & Co
Level 6, 350 Kent Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

Cautionary Note: *This release may contain forward-looking statements that are based upon management's expectations and beliefs in regards to future events. These statements are subjected to risk and uncertainties that might be out of the control of Citigold Corporation Limited and may cause actual results to differ from the release. Citigold Corporation Limited takes no responsibility to make changes to these statements to reflect change of events or circumstances after the release*

**** Drill holes referred to in this report have been reported on in previous releases. Survey information for CT9009 and CT9010 will be released separately following final internal QAQC processes."***

***** for full details see Technical Report on the Mineral Resources and Reserves at www.citigold.com click Mining >Technical Reports >Mineral Resources and Reserves 2012.***

APPENDIX 1

In accordance with reporting requirements below are the notes to accompany the Exploration Results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques And Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Accompanying statement**
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.*	Details of the bulk samples were given in the body of this report. Tonnes were processed through the process plant. A record of the gold extracted with each batch was maintained. Samples included all material from the surface to a depth of between approximately 30cm to 150cm. Samples varied from approximately 250 tonnes to almost 400 tonnes. Sampling methods follow guidelines and methodologies established by Citigold throughout its mining and exploration history.
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).*	Not applicable – soil sampling only.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* •*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* •*Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Not applicable.

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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Samples have been sampled by crushing to approximately 100 microns and then put through a CIL process and gold poured then refined by the Perth Mint
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.*	Gold refined was determined by Perth Mint, an independent precious metals refiner.
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.*	Given the scale of the samples, sample values are difficult to reproduce. Actual grades could be misleading as they may not be representative and are therefore not reported.

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.* • *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.*	• Citigold uses a combination of grids including a local mine grid and AMG AGD66 Zone 55 which closely approximates the local mine grid. • All coordinates are provided in AMG AGD66 unless otherwise stated. • Citigold uses a geo-registered 50cm pixel satellite photograph acquired in September of 2013 as a secondary check on the spatial location of all surface points.
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 composting has been applied.*	A total of approximately 17,500 tonnes was collected. Further work is continuing to define the limits of mineralisation. Samples were not composited or combined.
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.*	Soil samples were taken on a grid pattern to try to establish the underlying geological structures in detail.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and processed on site as set out above.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No auditing of the current soil samples has been undertaken as the program is still in progress.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 license to operate in the area.*	The samples were taken on ML1348, ML1490, ML10091 and MDL 251, all granted and current, controlled 100% by the Company.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area was mined underground in the 1890s. Soil samples were taken by Western Mining Corporation over 30 years ago, and this data examined prior to the recent sampling reported here.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Charters Towers is referred to as "orogenic" style narrow vein mesothermal gold deposit. • The many reefs are hosted within a series of variably-oriented fractures in granite and granodioritic host rocks. Mineralisation does occur in adjacent metasedimentary rocks. • The gold-bearing reefs at Charters Towers are typically 0.3 metres to 1.5 meters thick, comprising hydrothermal quartz reefs in granite, tonalite and granodiorite host rocks. There are some 80 major reefs in • The reefs are hydrothermal quartz-gold systems with a gangue of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, carbonate, chlorite and clays. The reefs occur within sericitic hydrothermal alteration, historically known as "Formation".
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 meters) 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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• No aggregation, compositing or combining of sample sections have been used. • Metal equivalents are not used.
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').*	• Not applicable – soil samples only.
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.*	Not applicable – not yet a significant discovery.
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*	Given the inexact nature of panning as an extraction technique, it would be misleading to present any actual calculated grades as they may not be representative.

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.*	• Not applicable to this report
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.*	• Future work will concentrate on a drilling program.
Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources **Section 4 Estimation and reporting of Ore Reserves**		**Section 3 and Section 4 do not pertain to this report.**

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001, 01/06/10.17/12/10

Name of entity

CITIGOLD CORPORATION LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
30 060 397 177	30 September 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

			Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities				
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		958	958
1.2	Payments for	(a) exploration and evaluation	(234)	(234)
		(b) development	(2)	(2)
		(c) production	(433)	(433)
		(d) administration	(398)	(398)
1.3	Dividends received		-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received		-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		(90)	(90)
1.6	Income taxes paid		-	-
1.7	Other		-	-
	Net Operating Cash Flows		**(198)**	**(198)**
	Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of:	(a)prospects	-	-
		(b)equity investments	-	-
		(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.9	Proceeds from sale of:	(a)prospects	-	-
		(b)equity investments	-	-
		(c)other fixed assets	58	58
1.10	Loans to other entities		-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities		-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)		-	-
	Net investing cash flows		**58**	**58**
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)		(140)	(140)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

17/12/2010

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(140)	(140)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	(31)	(31)
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other - (Conversion of Options)	-	-
	- (Issue of Convertible Notes)	-	-
	- (Costs of financing activities)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	**(31)**	**5,775**
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**(171)**	**(171)**
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	189	189
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	**18**	**18**

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors

Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter $A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	218
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Payments comprise executive salaries, consultancy fees and superannuation guarantee charge thereon.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available $A'000	Amount used $A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	-	-
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	200
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	100
4.4	Administration	350
	Total	**650**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	18	189
5.2	Deposits at call	-	-
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (Held by Third Parties) Term Deposit	-	-
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	**18**	**189**

Changes in interests in mining tenements

		Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed				
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

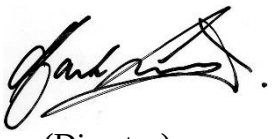
		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*	-	-	-	-
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	-	-	-	-
7.3	**+Ordinary securities**	**1,495,764,906**	**1,495,764,906**	-	-
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5	**+Convertible debt securities** (*description)*				
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*	**7,997,917** **20,000,000**	**Nil** **Nil**	**$0.12** **$0.03**	**28 June 2015** **20 June 2015**
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.10	Expired during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*	-	-		
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*	-	-		

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:  Date: 31 October 2014

(Director)

Print name: Mark Lynch

Additional Information

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

== == == == ==