



Quarterly Report

For the period ending 31 March 2015

Major development funding Agreement signed to provide funds adequate to get the Charters Towers project to self sustaining gold production by completing stage 1 of the works to achieve an initial production target of 50,000 ounces per annum.

The Quarter continued to display Citigold's focus on its smarter, better, cheaper, faster philosophy and its ability to advance the undertaking of becoming a mid-tier gold producer in the shortest possible timeframe.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The March 2015 Quarter saw the Company continue to advance the project with the signing of a \$72 million joint venture funding Agreement with completion due in June 2015 and the joint venture expected to be operational in July 2015.
- Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, the Company also signed a US\$5 million Alliance, with the initial US\$3 million drawdown of this funding received as scheduled on 21 April 2015 with a further US\$2 million due in May.
- The work completed continues to prove the prolific nature of the Charters Towers Central area and builds upon the solid foundation already in place for the initial phase of production targeting 50,000 ounces of gold per annum.
- The Company's exploration program highlights included the definition of new mineralised structures, selection of drill targets close to the existing workings and planned extensions and the preparation of a drill program. No new drilling was conducted in the Quarter due to the wet season.
- We continue to challenge and review our business plans and strategies including consideration of opportunities to bring forward gold production. Furthermore, the Company's future will involve using proven innovations to develop a high productivity low total cost gold mine with a bright future at Charters Towers.



PLANNED MINE DEVELOPMENT

Stage One of the development of the Charters Towers Central area will see the existing Central Decline extended to the King Shaft at RL 580 where a return air raise will provide further power and necessary ventilation. This will enable the development of the C03 (Queen- Sunburst) ore body as well as two cross reefs including the Victory cross reef. This is where the early production is forecast to be extracted.

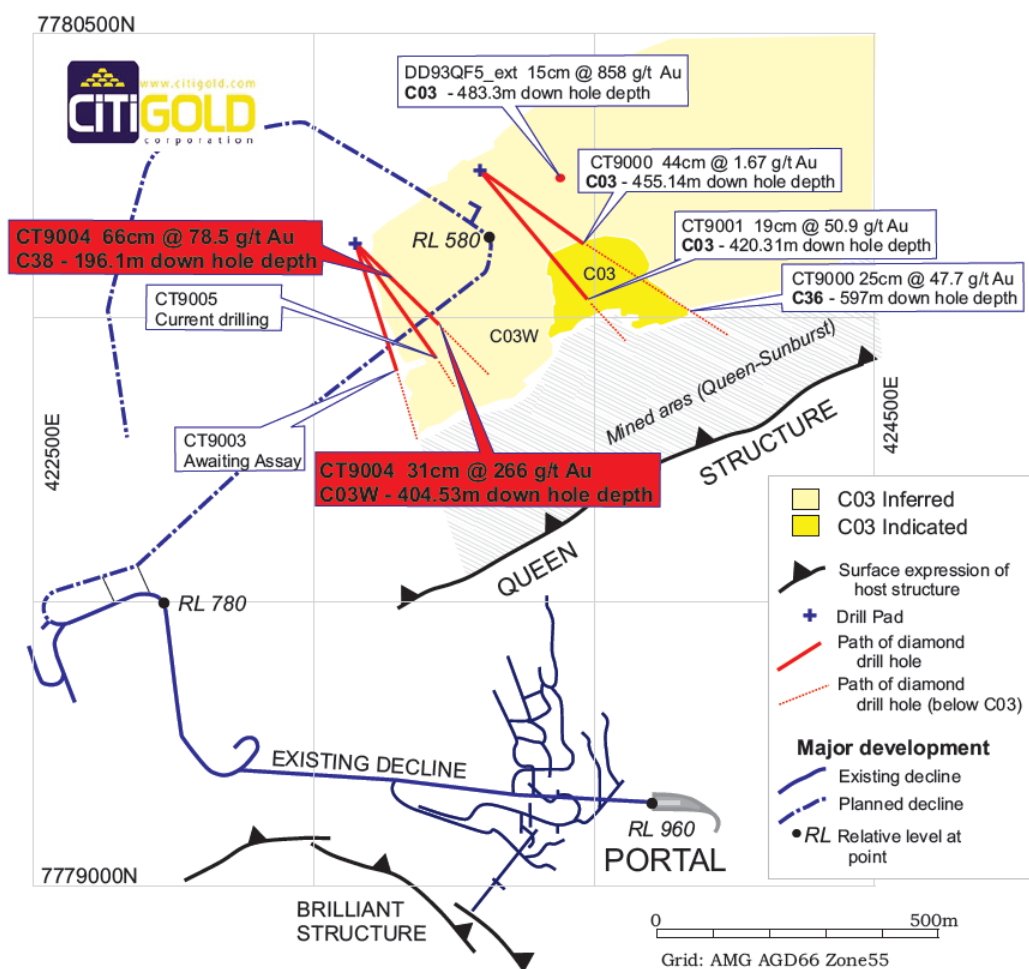


Figure 1. Plan view of the proposed Charters Towers Central area mine development. The area will be developed in three stages.

Stage Two will see the Central Decline tunnel continue to be extended toward the Brilliant ore body where two additional shafts will be connected, the Block shaft and Brilliant Deeps, allowing for further services to be installed and the ore extraction to commence from the C01 (Brilliant) ore body.

Stage Three will see the decline development continue to the West enabling the C17 (Day Dawn) ore body to be accessed and developed.

The Imperial area of the mine should commence once Stage 1 is completed and generating free cash flow. The overall production target from Citigold's Charters Towers mine is anticipated to exceed 300,000 ounces per annum at full production.

GEOLOGY

Due the Wet Season, no drilling was conducted during the Quarter. Work completed during the Quarter included completing and testing down-hole geophysical equipment and finally clearing and maintaining of hole CT8205 as Citigold's standard drill hole containing sulphides. This drill hole can now be used to test multiple Down Hole techniques.

January and February saw the completion of numerous EPM and MDL annual reports. The geology team worked on compiling results obtained in December into the 3DMine model. The team has also put a lot of effort into resolving grade control modelling in this particular deposit, devising an optimal drill hole spacing for the delineation of mineable reserves and exploring options to reduce drilling but to also maintain reasonable confidence in grade estimations.

Several stages of re-interpretation have occurred and the final drill plan incorporates newly generated 3D models and additional information obtained from historic fortnightly Mine Manager reports from the Bonnie Dundee Mine (dating between 1886 and 1910). The 688m vertical Bonnie Dundee No.2 shaft ("King" shaft) which Citigold plans to re-open for ventilation and a second egress, passes through target structures C38 (a new cross reef) and Queen West (C03W), so a thorough investigation of the fortnightly reports was aimed at finding information mentioned about these structures. Reports confirm that C38 was intersected in the shaft, the location of which matches precisely with the revised model based on the CT9000 series drill holes. In addition, it is confirmed that no development work or stoping was carried out on the C38 structure from this shaft. 'Mining' existing data continues to be very valuable.

Several new target structures have been identified and will be added to the cache of mineralised bodies available for future mining. These include:

- C03W (Queen West)
- C36 (Cross Reef)
- C37 (Victory down dip)
- C38 (New Cross Reef)
- C39 (Brilliant Cross Reef – recently identified new structure)
- C05 East (Brilliant East)
- CV2 (Down dip unmined high grade rocks of the CV2 vein)
- St George down-dip, and
- E03W (Warrior West) and Washington in the Imperial area.

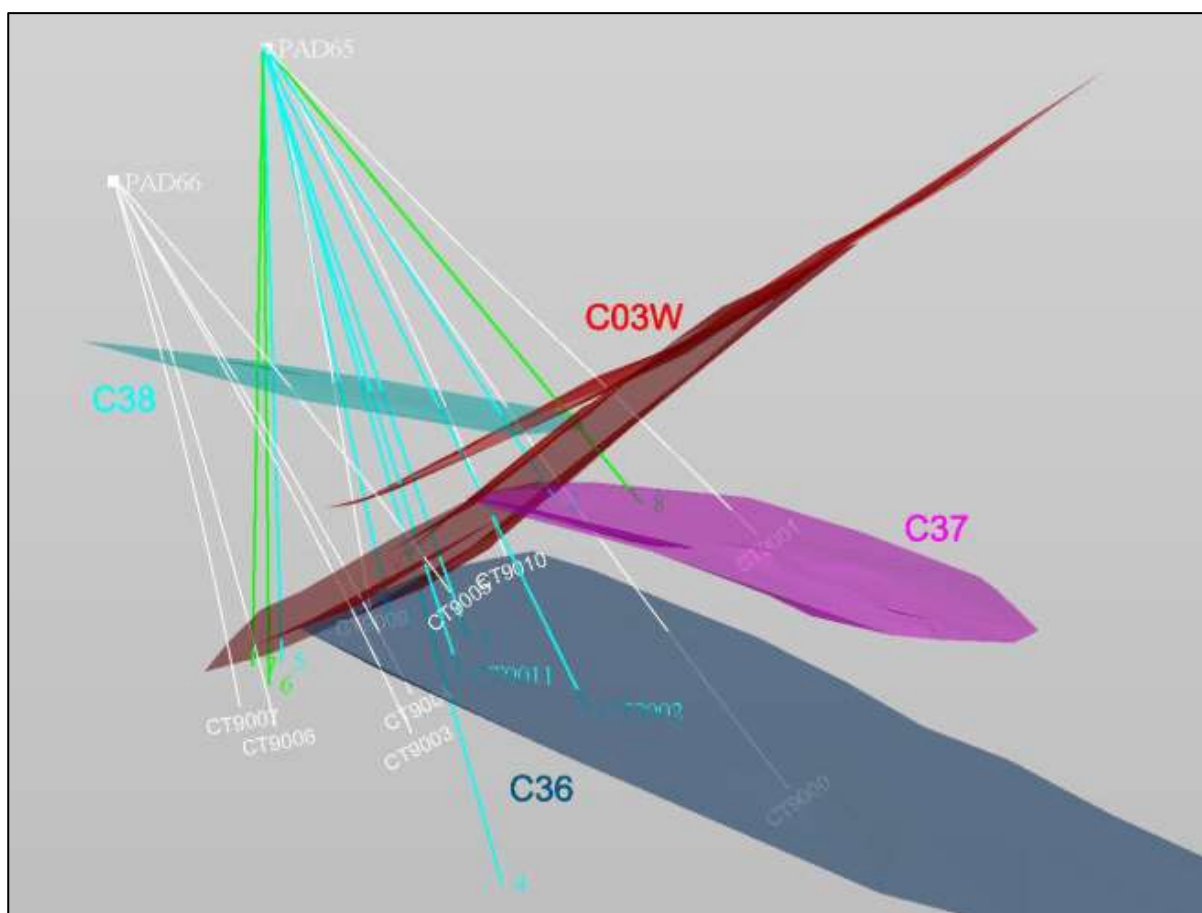


Figure 2. Oblique view of planned diamond drill holes in Central, to target structures C36, C37, C38 and C03. The priority holes are shown in light blue with the three holes in green representing the lowest priority. Previously drilled holes are shown in white (CT9000 series).

*C39 is a recently identified target reef. It is described as “New” as it hasn’t been identified as a target structure until recently. The structure had been mined on the Kelly’s Queen Block and for a few years was the only gold producing structure for that mine. Mining ceased at 1-2 ounces to the tonne because the mine lease boundary was intercepted. These are the most significant workings on what appears to be one of the deepest cross reefs. There is little doubt that the gold grade on this structure varies with depth and likely increases with depth, therefore the up-dip, shallower expressions of this structure have not been explored. No drilling or shafts intersect the up-dip part of the reef, therefore it was not identified by other mining companies.

Reserves have been re-defined for the Warrior West open Pit area, the Washington West area at the Warrior mine and the down-dip and lateral extensions of the CV2. These will be reported when finalised.

A new drill proposal for western Queen and Brilliant Cross reef is shown in Figure 3 below. This drilling will target the western extent of the Queen where it is anticipated to cross the Decline but also the new target structure Brilliant Cross Reef (C39) and the St George Reef.

Drilling will comprise three diamond drill holes each approximately 450m long to intersect three structures; two east-dipping reefs (St George and C39 Brilliant Cross Reef) and one north dipping reef (Queen West (C03W)).

The drilling will:

- 1) Test the western extension of the Queen structure towards the proposed decline location
- 2) Test the down-dip extension of the St George which, while mining ceased in low grade rock, had grades averaging 6 ounces per tonne.
- 3) Test the up-dip extension of the C39 Brilliant Cross Reef which was mined in the Kelly's Queen Block mine. For three years all of the gold recovered was from this mine and mining ceased due to the mine reaching the limits of the lease boundary. An average of one ounce to the tonne was recovered from this mine between 1910 and 1913.
- 4) Provide engineering rock quality data in the vicinity of the proposed Decline extensions.

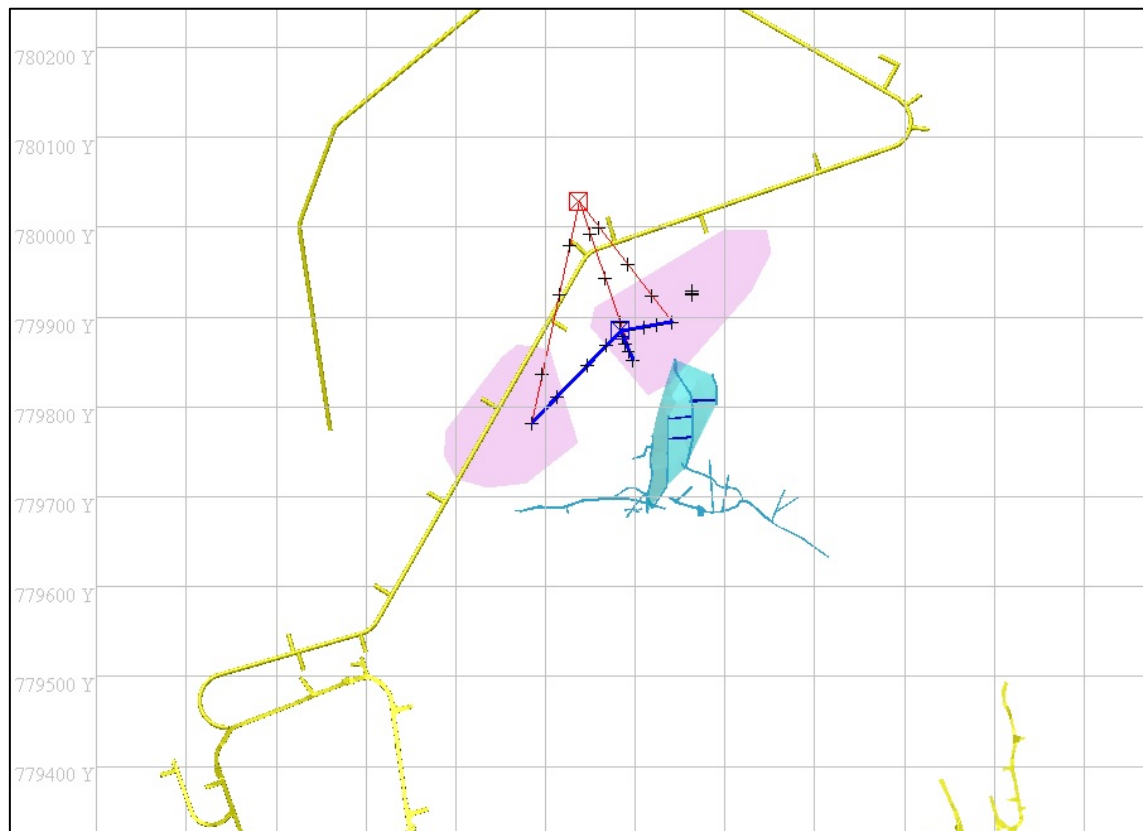


Figure 3. Two alternate drill pad locations (Blue preferred, Red second choice) for three drill holes to target the Queen West (C03W) and the Brilliant Cross Reef (C39), with the target areas shown as two purple surfaces. The planned Decline is shown in yellow. Drilling will also aid in determining the condition of the rock in the vicinity of the proposed Decline access tunnel.

CORPORATE

Major Development Funding

In early March 2015, Citigold executed an Agreement with Kingsford Investment Groups Ltd ("KIG") to invest \$72 million into a joint venture (JV) to develop the Charters Towers gold field. Citigold will manage the project on behalf of the JV.

The incorporated joint venture to be formed between Citigold and KIG aims to aggressively expand the underground operations at Charters Towers moving back into low cost sustained gold production. The Central area of the goldfield will be the initial focus with the symbiotic Imperial area being brought on stream once Central is cash flow positive. The Central and Imperial are the two main access Declines into the one Charters Towers gold mine, with all the ore being processed in the existing centralized processing facility. The joint venture aims to turn this gold deposit into a large gold mine with an initial annual production of 50,000 ounces of gold growing to over 300,000 ounces of gold per annum at completion of the planned expansion.

KIG is an international private investment company. They are a strategic investor, balancing solid business disciplines with entrepreneurial expertise and adding value to their investments by assisting investors to achieving their strategic goal.

The Agreement with KIG is structured to see up to \$220 million provided by KIG over the life of the project for capital development. The initial payments, totaling \$72 million into the joint venture, are to be provided in May and June 2015.

The parties to the Agreement have agreed that the farm in joint venture will be held 60% KIG and 40% Citigold from the commencement after receiving the initial payment, even though KIG has agreed to invest larger sums to reach full capacity. This is based on the overall budgets for the Charters Towers mining areas, Central and Imperial, having a total capital expenditure through to 300,000 ounces annual gold production of \$220 million – with the project having the cash generation ability to contribute to this.

Financial Highlights

During the Quarter share placements raised gross proceeds of \$610,000. Thank you to shareholders for their support.

In addition a first tranche of US\$3,000,000 of the new loan was received after the end of the Quarter. In the current Quarter the balance US\$2,000,000 is expected in addition to the Research and Development offset refund of \$490,000 following the \$318,000 received in February 2015.

We await the major development funding of \$72 million during the coming Quarter.

Research and Development Rebate

The government Research and Development offset refunds are of great assistance to our past and future extensive research work. They are important in advancing innovation in mining. Our innovation efforts and achievements will assist faster definition of the rich gold areas and the foundation for our automation plans. More work is to be done and we have a clear plan.

Funding Alliance

Since end of the Quarter the Company reached agreement with Fortune Gems and Jewellery DMCC ('Fortune') of Dubai, UAE, for the future refining of its Charters Towers gold 'dore' bars production for 5 years and a US\$5 million loan to Citigold repayable in gold.

The US\$5 million equates to about A\$6.4 million. The funds have and will be used for general working capital including early repayment of the existing secured note and to assist planning to bring forward the move back into gold production. This agreement is separate from and in harmony with the previously announced KIG joint venture agreement.

Fortune are gold traders with substantial Indian refining facility arrangements.

In addition to the future refining of gold dore' bars Citigold has agreed to pay a 1% marketing fee to Fortune on its share of gold production over a 3 year period.

Health, Safety and Environment

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

Staffing

The Company advised that several changes have occurred as part of the transition to the future. Mr Raymond Tan resigned as a non-executive Director due to other full time commitments. Also Mr Matthew Martin resigned as Chief Executive Officer for personal reasons. Matthew had been a important contributor to many of the achievements over that time. The previously advised subsequent consulting advisory role has since been discontinued.

To both a sincere thank you for your important contributions.

In the interim the Executive Chairman, Mr Mark Lynch, will assume the role of CEO.

The large planned expansion to the Charters Towers gold operations is expected to receive the important enabling funding over the next months. Serious consideration will be given to the selection of the people with the skillset to lead and execute that major scale up of operations. It is expected that the project will be managed and operated differently to the past.

For further information contact:

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

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 employed by Citigold as Chief Scientist and is an Executive Director of Citigold. 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.

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

For full details of resources and reserves see Technical Report on the Mineral Resources and Reserves at www.citigold.com click Mining >Technical Reports >Mineral Resources and Reserves 2012.

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AUDITOR

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APPENDIX 1

No new drilling was done in the Quarter or reported here. Below are the notes to accompany the discussion of exploration drilling results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques And Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Accompanying statement
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Charters Towers area has been sampled by a mixture of diamond (HQ and NQ2) and RC drill holes for the purpose of identifying the location of mineralised structures and for identifying potential for mineralisation on these structures and for down-hole (DH) geophysics. • HQ / NQ core is typically cut in half (50%) using a diamond saw (100% of core recovered) and half or in some instances 1/4 (25%) of the core is submitted for analysis. Only HQ-size drill core is used for quarter core samples. • RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals or through sections where mineralisation was known to occur. RC results are not reported. • Due to the "narrow vein" style of mineralisation found at Charters Towers, the maximum HQ / NQ sample interval is 1m & minimum sample interval 0.1m. • Zones of mineralisation are defined by sericite, chlorite and epidote alteration of granite surrounding narrow, but high grade quartz veins containing sulfides, other gangue minerals and gold. Samples are taken from the mineralised zone and on either side of the mineralisation into unaltered granite. • Sampling methods follow guidelines and methodologies established by Citigold throughout its mining and exploration history. These methods are described in detail in the 2012 Mineral Resources and Reserves Report which can be found on the company's website (www.citigold.com).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most diamond drilling has been 63.5mm diameter HQ core, although some NQ2 core has been drilled. RC pre-collars have been used for some drill holes where drilling was aimed at defining the location for the fracture. NQ2 drill core was typically used for the diamond tails on RC pre-collars. • Downhole surveys have been taken at a minimum of every 50m down hole. • 60mm PN12 PVC piping has been inserted into many holes to accommodate the DH geophysics tools and to maintain the internal integrity of the holes in case of further surveying requirements. • Contractors used for drilling in 2013 include Eagle Drilling, Dominion Drilling, WAR NQ and Weller Drilling. All drilling was completed under contract to Citigold. • Core orientation was only carried out on drilling taking place in the central area (CT9000).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core is marked up and measured by senior field assistants and geologists under the guidance of the senior geologist. Core recovered (CR) is compared with the meters drilled (MD, recorded by the drillers in their 'PLODS') and a 'core recovery' percentage is calculated; $CR/MD \times 100 = \% \text{ recovered}$. All data is recorded within the Citigold database where it is checked by senior geologists. • Drilling is mostly within competent granites where core loss is minimal, however, in areas where high degrees of alteration and associated mineralisation occur, some core loss is expected and subsequently recorded. Accordingly, it is possible that some fine gold within clay could have been lost during drilling.

Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of core was logged. Samples were collected from intercepts where alteration or alteration and mineralisation were clearly seen. The nature of the orebody is such that mineralisation or potentially mineralised structures are easily identified. Selected RC samples were geologically logged and sampled. • The logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, degree of alteration, alteration type, vein type, core recovery, basic structure. • Rock Quality Designation or RQD % has been noted in the core drill logs (also number of fractures per interval has been noted).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core is sawn in half and one half (50%) is submitted for analysis at SGS labs in Townsville (QLD, AUSTRALIA). • Selected core (as listed in associated tables) is cut for 1/4 core (25%) and submitted for analysis at SGS labs in Townsville (QLD, AUSTRALIA). • The 25%-50% sampling of the HQ core is considered appropriate for the mineralisation type. NQ core is sampled for 50% only. • Samples are couriered to SGS where they are dried at 105C; weighed; crushed to – 6mm; and pulverised to 90% passing 75um where a 200 g sub-sample is taken. 5% of samples are dual sub-sampled (second split) for sizing and analytical quality control purposes. <p>Fire assay: 50 g of sample is added to a combustion flux and fired at 1000 C; the resultant lead button is separated from the slag and muffled at 950C to produce a gold/silver prill; the prill is digested in aqua regia and read on an AAS.</p> <p>ICP40Q: A 0.2g sub-sample is digested using nitric/hydrochloric/perchloric/hydrofluoric acids; the diluted digestion product is then presented to a Perkin Elmer 7300 ICP AES for analysis.</p> <p>Quality Control: second splits (5% of total); 2 in 45 sample repeats; and 2 CRM standards for each rack of 50 samples are analysed in all methods</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citigold uses standards sourced from Gannett Holdings Pty Ltd, Perth, Australia. Certificate number 13U20C-22-04-13. • A blank sample and/or a standard sample and/or a duplicate sample are randomly inserted approximately every 30 samples that are submitted. • SGS Townsville have their own rigorous 'in lab' QAQC procedures and are accredited for precious metal and base metal analyses. • A complete discussion on assay techniques, sample sizes, assay variance and sample bias can be found in the Citigold 2012 Mineral Resources and Reserves report.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected samples are submitted to other labs, including Citigold's on-site lab) to check for consistency, accuracy and as a second means of obtaining a result. • Some strongly anomalous holes have been resubmitted for assay. • no twinned holes were completed by Citigold in 2013, however, prior exploration has engaged diamond drilling as a means of checking anomalous RC drilling and to confirm the precise depth of the mineralised structure. • All drill holes are logged into laptop computers and checked before entering into database. Criteria have been established so that erroneous or incorrect characters within a given field are rejected thereby reducing the potential for transfer error. All logs are reviewed by the senior geologist. • All samples logs are recorded onto paper and assigned a unique sample number once cut. The sample and other details are entered into the Citigold database. • All significant intercepts are checked against the remaining core, checked for corresponding base metal grades and assessed for geological consistency.

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used. -Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> • <i>Data spacing and distribution-Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citigold uses a combination of grids including a local mine grid and AMG AGD66 Zone 55 which closely approximates the local mine grid. • Drill hole collars are surveyed using a Leica Viva Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Differential GPS system with a fully integrated radio, allowing for data capture in 3 dimensions at an accuracy of +/-25mm over baselines within 5km radius of the base station. • 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. • Down-hole surveys are obtained using either a Ranger or Camteq downhole survey instrument. Survey tools are checked in Citigolds base station (a precise DH camera alignment station) prior to drilling holes over 800m or approximately every 4-5 holes in other circumstances. DH geophysics are obtained from most drill holes at which time the holes are often re-surveyed with a Camteq Proshot acting as a secondary check of the original survey.
Data spacing and Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of exploration results</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole spacing and orientation is currently constrained by the requirements for DH geophysical surveying. Approximately 80m between points of intercept are planned, however; the nature of the structure may require alterations to the spatial pattern of holes. • Drill hole spacing in the E05 area is aimed at intercepts no further than 50m apart. No Resources or Reserves are being presented here. A full description of Citigolds Mineral Resources and Reserves can be found in the 2012 Mineral Resources and Reserves Report (www.citigold.com).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are planned to intercept the mineralised structures (average 45 degree dip) at high angles. The presence of landholders and other features on the landscape prevent all holes from intercepting perpendicular to the structure. Typically, holes will be drilled in a fanning pattern with intercepts at no less than 60 degrees to the mineralised structure. True widths are determined only after the exact geometry of the structure is known from multiple drill holes. • Holes intercepting at angles of less than an estimated 60 degrees are reported as such. • Lode-parallel drill holes have been completed by Citigold, however, these holes are specifically designed for geophysics and are not reported
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core is stored within locked yard guarded by contracted security. • Samples are delivered by Citigold staff to SGS and/or by registered courier. • Standards are retained within the office of the chief geologist and only released under strict control. • The chain of sample custody is managed and closely monitored by Citigold (management and senior staff).
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Mineral Resources and Reserves report was completed in 2012. The report contains a comprehensive review and assessment of all sampling techniques and methodologies, sub-sampling techniques, data acquisition and storage, and reporting of results. Statements on QA and QC can be found on page 48 of the report. The report can be found on Citigold's website at www.Citigold.com. • Citigold's database has been audited by several independent consultants since 1998 and most recently by Snowden in 2011.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citigold holds a number of tenements including Exploration Permit Minerals (EPM's), Mineral Development Licenses (MDL') and Mining Leases (ML's). • Citigold currently holds six (6) EPM's, Five (5) MDL's and forty seven (47) ML's. EPM15964, EPM15966, EPM116979, EPM18465, EPM18813, EPM18820, MDL116, MDL118, MDL119, MDL251, MDL252, ML1343 , ML1344 , ML1347, ML1348, ML1385, ML1387, ML1398, ML1407, ML1408, ML1409, ML1424, ML1428, ML1429, ML1430, ML1431, ML1432, ML1433, ML1472, ML1488, ML1490, ML1491, ML1499, ML1521, ML1545, ML1548, ML1549, ML1585, ML1586, ML1587, ML1735, ML10005, ML10032, ML10042, ML10048, ML10050, ML10091, ML10093, ML10193, ML10196, ML10208, ML10222, ML10281, ML10282, ML10283, ML10284, ML10285, ML10335
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charters Towers is one of Australia's richest gold deposits. A plethora of historical data from the Charters Towers area has been collected, collated and is included within the Citigold geological database. • Citigolds drill hole database includes historical drilling including 1993 - Mt Leyshon Gold Mines Ltd extensions to CRA diamond drill holes in the areas. 1991 - Diamond and RC drilling by PosGold in a joint venture with Charters Towers Mines NL that covered parts of the Central area areas. 1981-84 - Diamond-drilling by the Homestake/BHP joint venture in the Central area 1975, 1981-82, and 1987 - Diamond and RC drilling in central by A.O.G., CRA and Orion respectively. • Citigold retains all diamond core and a collection of core drilled by other companies is its on-site coreyard.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and around Charters Towers city, • The majority of the ore mined in the past was concentrated within a set of fractures over 5 km long East-West, and 500 meters to 1600 meters down dip in a North-South direction. The mineralised reefs lie in two predominant directions dipping at moderate to shallow angles to the north (main production), and the cross-reefs, which dip to the ENE. • 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". • The goldfield was first discovered in December 1871 and produced some 6.6 million ounces of gold from 6 million tons of ore from 1872 to 1920, with up to 40 companies operating many individual mining leases on the same ore bodies. There were 206 mining leases covering 127 mines working 80 lines of reef and 95 mills, cyaniding and chlorination plants. The field produced over 200,000 ounces per year for 20 consecutive years, and its largest production year was 1899 when it produced some 320,000 ounces.

Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable to this report – no new drill assay results included.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drill assays are reported her. <p>No aggregation of sections have been used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal equivalents are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures within Charters Towers are highly variable in width and can be variable in dip over short distances, however, every attempts is made to drill approximately perpendicular to the dip of the structure. The intercepts presented here are reported as intercept widths and may not necessarily represent true widths in some cases.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collar locations are shown on maps in this Report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost every drillhole completed on the property in 2013 is available from the Citigold website (www.citigold.com). • Drill holes not included (regardless of intercepts and grade) are those that were drilled specifically for DH geophysics which were typically drilled parallel to the mineralised structure. All other drill holes have been reported, regardless of whether it has returned high or low grades.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable to this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future work will concentrate on drilling between drill hole intercepts in the Central area.
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.

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

30 060 397 177

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter	Year to date (9 months)
		\$A'000	\$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	1,380
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration and evaluation	(1,276)	(2,605)
	(b) development		(2)
	(c) production	(164)	(717)
	(d) administration	(271)	(1,203)
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)	(245)
1.6	Income taxes paid		-
1.7	Other - R and D tax offset payments	318	318
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(1,483)	(3,074)
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
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
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(1,483)	(3,016)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(1,483)	(3,016)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	368	775
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	40	3,120
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		(771)
1.18	Dividends paid		-
1.19	Other - (Conversion of Options)		-
	- (Issue of Convertible Notes)		-
	- (Costs of financing activities)		(170)
	83et financing cash flows	408	2,954
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(1,075)	(62)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,202	189
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	127	127

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	237
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
-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

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	1,000
4.2 Development	0
4.3 Production	0
4.4 Administration	400
Total	1,400

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	127	1,202
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)	127	1,202

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 <i>(description)</i>	-	-	-	-
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	-	-	-	-
7.3 +Ordinary securities	1,613,950,553	1,613,950,553	-	-
7.4 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	42,307,692	42,307,692	\$0.013	
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	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 <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		
7.12 Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		

+ 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: 30 April 2015

(Company Secretary/CFO)

Print name: John Haley

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.

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.