ANNOUNCEMENT

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Citigold Drilling Results 2013

24 March 2014: Brisbane, Australia – Citigold Corporation Limited ("Citigold" or "Company") (ASX:CTO) is pleased to provide an update on the progress of the Mineral Resource conversion work completed during 2013.

Highlights:

- Drilling was completed in four main areas for the purpose of down-hole geophysics and for upgrading of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
- Targeted drilling resulted in approximately 80% of holes intersecting significant mineralisation and 16 intercepts in 13 holes at or above the production cut-off of 3 grams per tonne.
- The highest grade intersected was 0.62 metres downhole at 90.3 grams per tonne (equivalent to 56 metre-grams per tonne) in hole CT8022 at the Imperial Mine.
- Drill hole results have demonstrated that mineralisation exists on all structures drilled in 2013, and confirms continuity of mineralisation within structures.
- Drilling in 2014 will be used to improve Reserve definition in the Central mining area. This work has commenced.

The program was aimed at achieving several key goals including:

1) The identification of key mineralised minable areas within the Imperial Mine area to the south of Charters Towers (Areas 1, 2 and 3, Figure 1) and within the Central area (Area 4, Figure 1);
2) To further confirm structural and mineralisation continuity as published in the JORC 2012 Citigold Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves 2012 technical report.
3) The completion of several diamond drill holes for the purpose of undertaking down-hole (DH) geophysical surveys and testing of new geophysical techniques designed to precisely locate high-grade gold lenses within host structures and;
4) To pinpoint the location of major mineralised areas on the structures.

On completion of the drill program currently underway at the Central area the Company aims to promptly move back into gold production initially in the Central mine. The major underground access to the Central reefs, the Central decline tunnel, has recently undergone major refurbishment works. This overall Central access is 1.6 kilometres long and to a depth of over 200 metres. The gold processing plant is already built.

In total, 67 drill holes were completed in 2013. In Table 1 below is a list of the top 13 drill holes exhibiting the 16 intercepts of over 3 meter-grams per tonne. The results of all drilling in 2013 and associated assay completed in 2013 can be found on the Citigold website at http://www.citigold.com/mining/exploration.

TABLE 1

ALL DRILL HOLES WITH INTERCEPTS >3 m g/t										
HOLE ID	STRUCTURE	DEPTH FROM (m)	DEPTH TO (m)	INTERCEPT (m)	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE TYPE	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Au (m.g/t)
CT8022	E05	83.83	84.45	0.62	257897	1/2 CORE	3.6	47	90.3	**55.99**
CT8035	E05	143	143.46	0.46	257680	1/2 CORE	2.6	10	49.3	**22.68**
CT8035	E05	96.27	96.47	0.2	257675	1/2 CORE	2.9	51	64.6	**12.92**
CT8046	E05	130.85	131.22	0.37	249384	1/2 CORE	12	3140	34	**12.58**
CT9000	Central	596.98	597.23	0.25	259091	1/2 CORE	15.9	4510	47.7	**11.93**
CT8071	E03W	119.6	119.75	0.15	257786	1/2 CORE	4.4	8	77.9	**11.69**
CT8071	E03W	100.15	100.41	0.26	257767	1/2 CORE	2.2	335	40.8	**10.61**
CT8035	E05	96.57	97.3	0.73	257677	1/2 CORE	0.8	27	12	**8.76**
CT8030	E05	118.6	118.95	0.35	257608	1/2 CORE	7.1	3400	24.1	**8.44**
CT8016	E05	143.32	143.5	0.18	258943	1/4 CORE	22.7	1940	40.7	**7.33**
CT8058	E07	122.47	122.7	0.23	258863	1/4 CORE	6.2	322	26.5	**6.10**
CT8106	E07	166.32	166.69	0.37	258791	1/4 CORE	4.2	437	12.2	**4.51**
CT8072	E03W	200.8	201.1	0.3	257965	1/2 CORE	0.9	7	14.1	**4.23**
CT8208	E03W	37.5	37.79	0.29	258732	1/4 CORE	3.8	485	13.8	**4.00**
CT8035	E05	146.25	146.5	0.25	257685	1/2 CORE	0.7	6	16	**4.00**
CT8035	E05	145	146	1	257683	1/2 CORE	0	8	3.19	**3.19**
TOTAL = 11									**Av**	**11.81**

Table 1. Top13 drill holes displaying 16 intercepts of 3 metre-grams per tonne Au and above. Intervals quoted are downhole intercepts. The far right-hand column is the mineral accumulation (intercept, in metres, multiplied by the gold grade in grams per tonne, expressed as metre-grams per tonne) used to define gold resources at a minimum one-metre mining width.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company, Mr Matthew Martin, said that "Citigold has embarked on a new program of exploration and exciting resource definition that is pushing our geologists to better understand the host structures, understand how the mineralisation is distributed in high grade lenses and to develop and adopt new techniques and technologies to pinpoint this high grade mineralisation before drilling".

This pinpointing of high grade mineralization before conventional drilling (by detecting the associated sulphides first) is important because without geophysics targeting statistically it is expected that about 70% of drilling will be barren or below grade.

The geophysics techniques being used at Charters Towers are being applied differently to that generally done by mining companies. The difference is that Citigold is aiming to gain a lot of information about relatively small areas by zooming inside the mineralized areas for the high grades. The sulphides, associated with the high grade gold, are being targeted.

Mr Martin added "the recent drilling has been extremely successful and we are confident that drilling in the Central area will be highly productive due to the growing knowledge of the area as well as the recent success in drilling there".

He reinforced Citigold's targeting concept of "Smarter, Better, Faster, Cheaper". He said, "Citigold is achieving results with less cost, within shorter time periods and with a higher success rate in terms of intercepts returned relative to the number of holes drilled."

One other key to the recent successful drilling has been for Citigold to adopt new specialized 3D modeling software, that in part has been customized for Citigold, allowing for the seamless integration of new geophysical data with classical, hands-on exploration techniques including rock chip sampling and geological mapping.

The Charters Towers area is host to a unique style of "orogenic-type" high grade gold vein mineralisation. The fractures that host the mineralisation have been demonstrated to continue to at least 1800 metres below the surface, yet modern mining operations only extended to a maximum depth of just over 300 metres. Historically (late 1800's to early 1900's), mining beneath the town of Charters Towers (Central) reached depths of over 800 metres on a single structure referred to as the Brilliant. Historical production from the Brilliant structure was 1,432,000 ounces of gold at 27 grams per tonne. Records show that historical gold recoveries were generally 90% through the processing plants. Therefore the in-situ average mined grades were more like 30 grams per tonne gold. Citigold aims to extend its known ore reserves from shallower unmined areas to similar or greater depths through a combination of drilling, detailed structural geology and geophysics.

The drill program focused on four principal areas, one in the Central area and three at the Imperial mining area. Further detailed information on these areas can be found in the Appendices to this announcement.

AREA 1 – Drilling in the Central area commenced in late 2013 with diamond drill hole CT9000. One intercept returned grades of over 3 meter-grams per tonne with an additional four structures containing grades of over 0.5 meter-grams per tonne. Further drilling is being undertaken with the Central area remaining the current area of focus.

AREA 2 - A fracture referred to as E07 (Figs. 1 & 2). This structure lies approximately 700 metres south of the E03 structure, in the Imperial mining area and is sub-parallel in orientation (approximately E-W) and angle of dip to the north (approximately 45 degrees). The aim of drilling the E07 was to identify the exact location of the E07 structure at depth, to test geophysically-defined targets and to outline zones of mineralisation on the structure. Two drill holes CT8058 and CT8106 returned assays over the mining cut-off of 3 metre-grams per tonne. A priority zone of mineralisation has been identified with plans to undertake further drilling and geophysical work in this area.

AREA 3 - The western extent of the mineralised E03 structure. The western, and down-dip extent of this structure was untested prior to 2013. The completion of the diamond drill holes and diamond tails on RC pre-collars has revealed that the structure and mineralisation continues beyond the limits of previous drilling. Three drill holes (CT8071, CT8072 and CT8208) returned assay results of greater than 3 meter-grams per tonne. Drilling also aimed at providing holes for the completion of a comprehensive geophysics program over the area with drilling re-commencing following interpretation of the results. The intercepts obtained in 2013 prove that mineralisation continues down-dip on a well-defined, gold-rich structure identified in a prior drill program.

AREA 4 – The C05 fracture. This structure lies between the Imperial open pit and underground operations at the Imperial Mine. The area exhibits a small number of historical underground workings with recent drilling used to successfully identify the down-dip extension and mineral potential of the structure. Nine (9) significant intercepts over the 3 meter-grams per tonne gold were achieved. The structure remains open (not yet drilled) at depth.

Results from the 2013 drilling program are currently being processed, analysed and incorporated into Citigold's model of the Charters Towers Goldfield.

The following statements apply in respect of the information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves: *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 a Non-Executive Director of Citigold in February 2014. He has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 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.*

APPENDIX 1

Figure 1

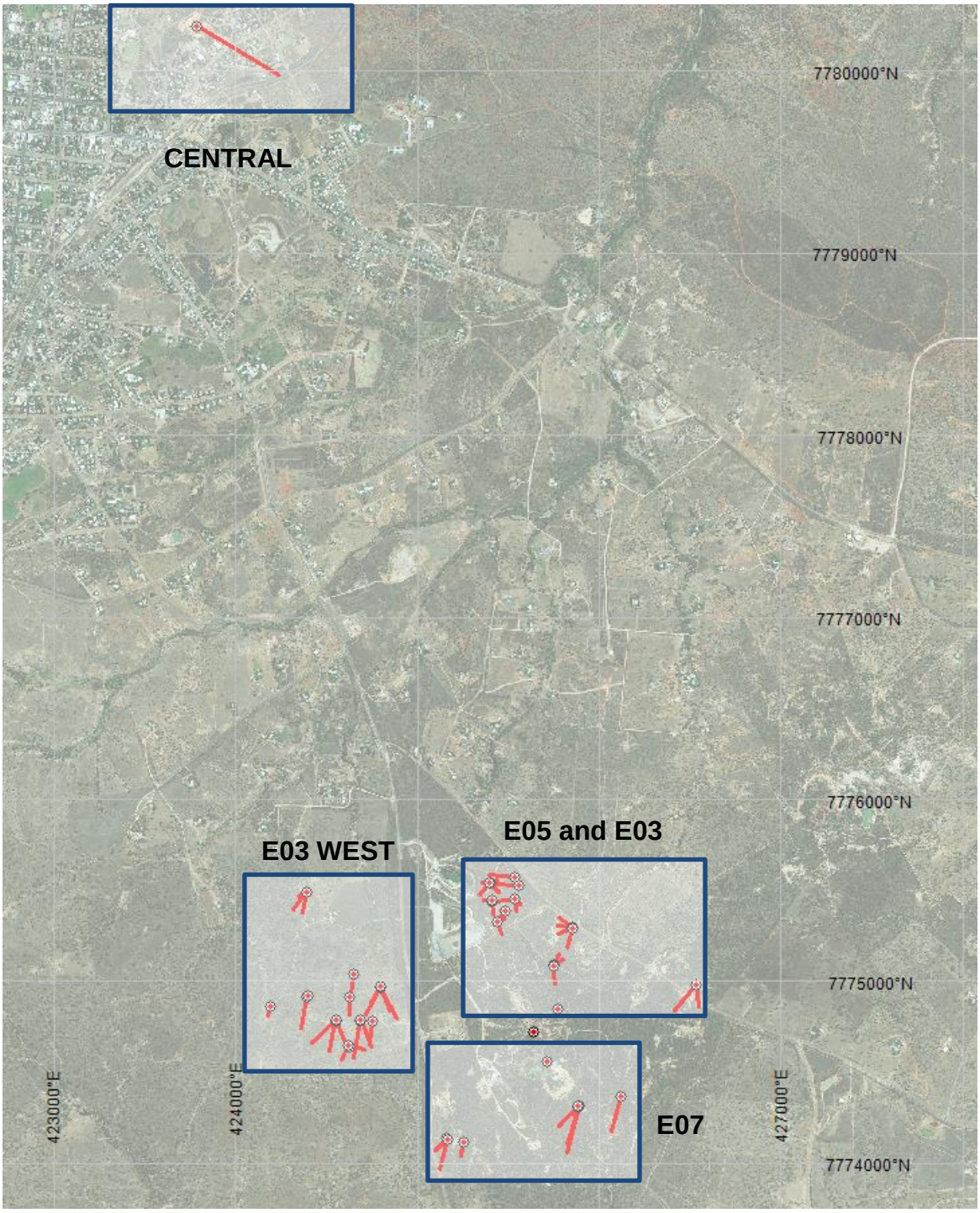

Figure 1. Location map showing the four areas illustrated in more detail in Figures 2-5.

Figure 2

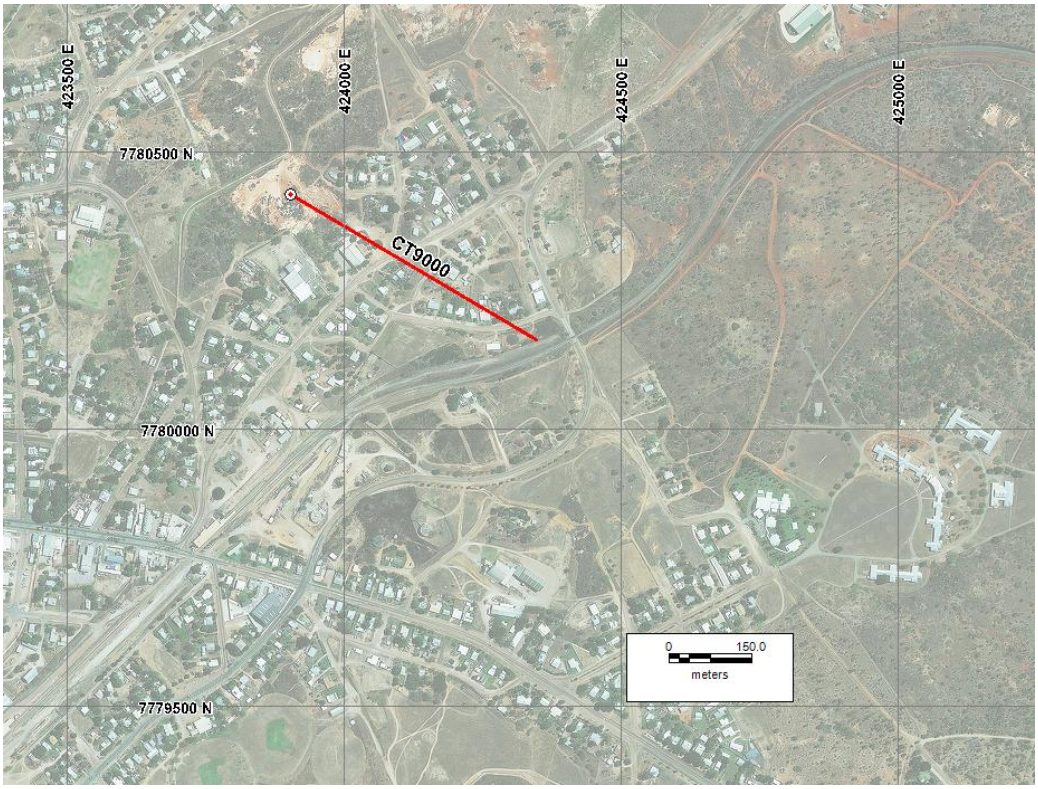

Figure 2. Location map showing the path of drill hole CT9000 within the Central area of Charters Towers. The central business district of Charters Towers lies approximately 1km to the west of the drill pad. Grid is AMG AGD66 Zone55.

Figure 3

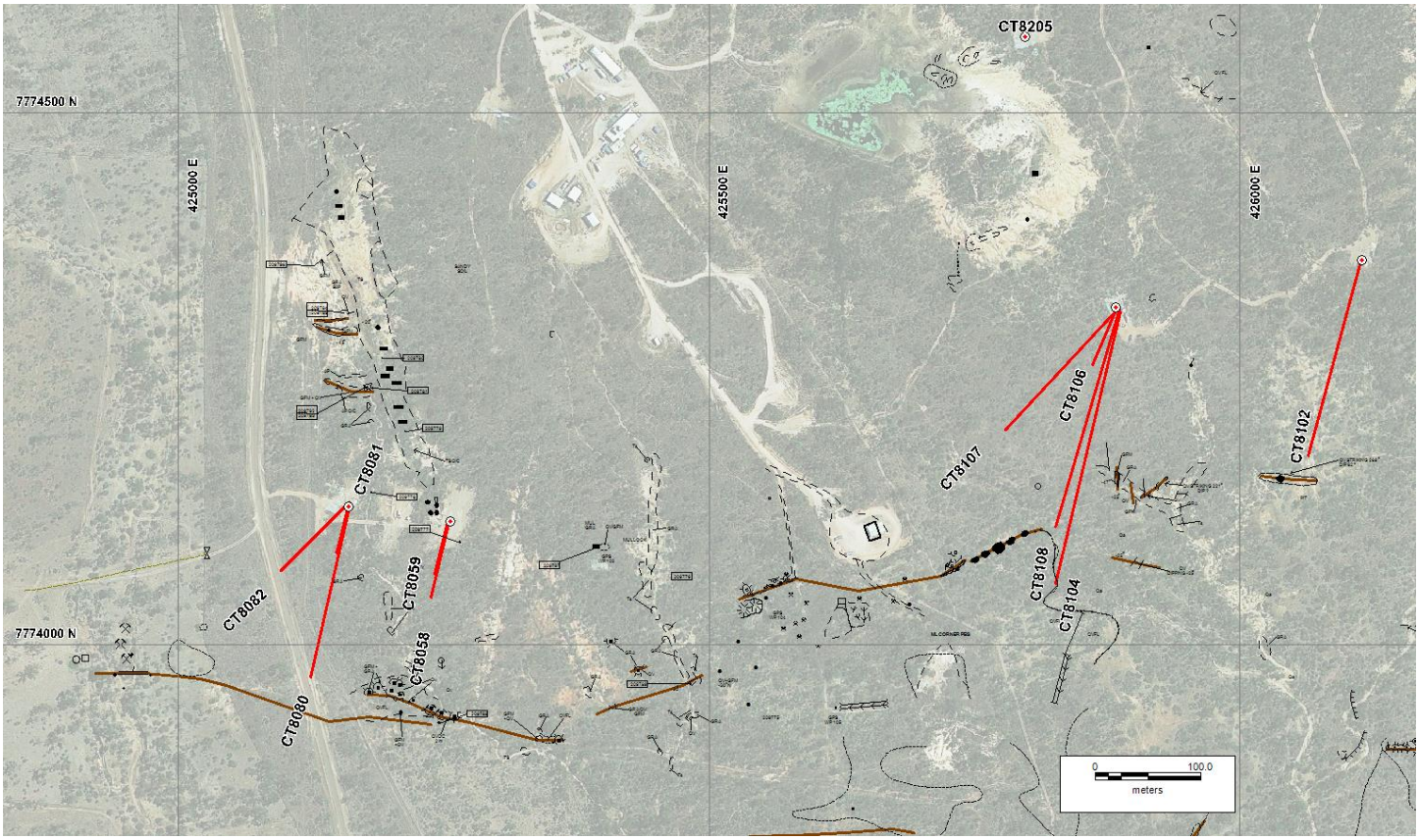

Figure 3. Location map showing drill holes (red) completed in AREA 2, 700m south of the Imperial Mine workings. Brown lines represent the principal target structure (E07) which dips at approximately 45 degrees to the north. Grid is AMG AGD66 Zone55.

Figure 4

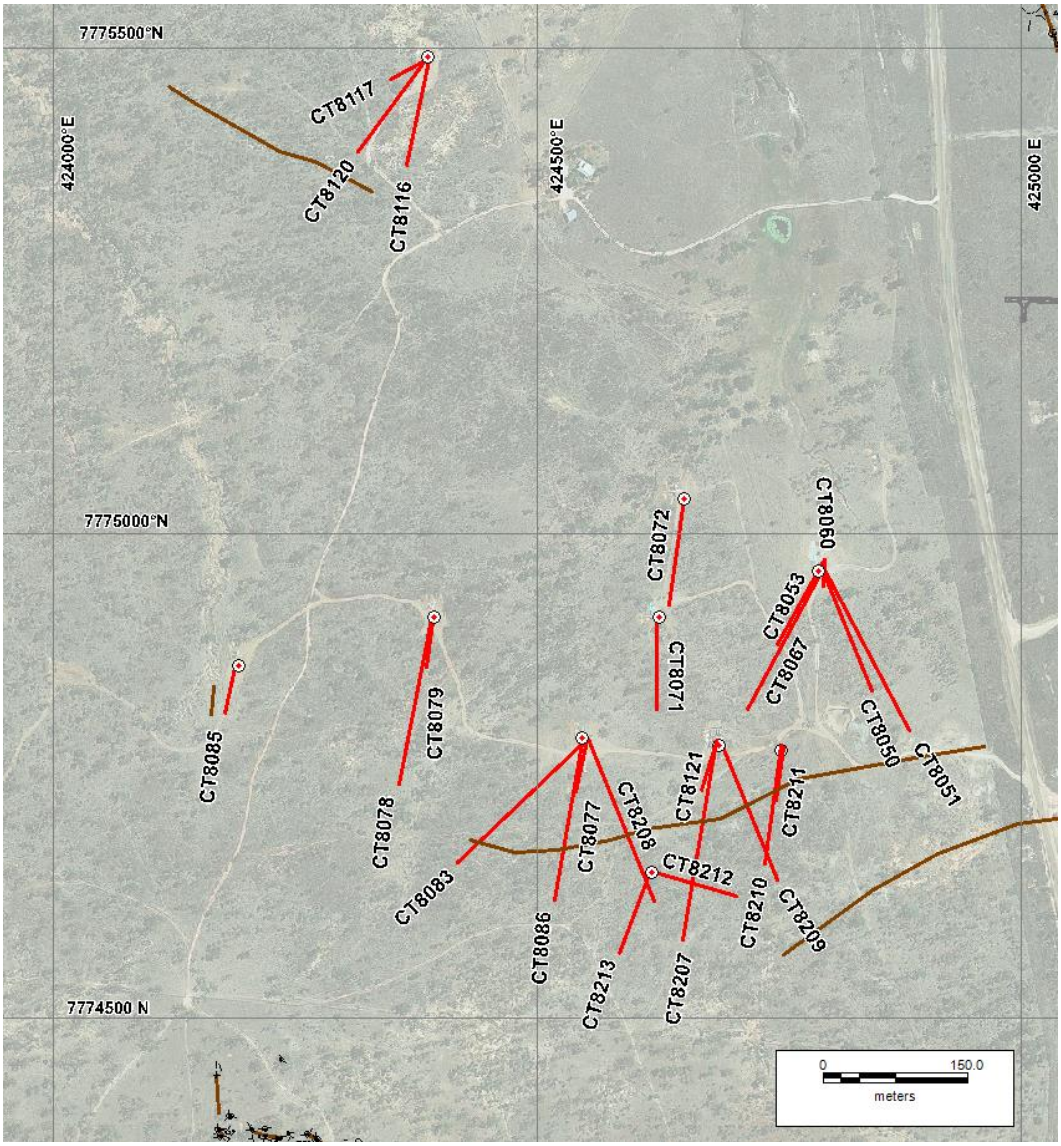

Figure 4. Location map showing drill holes (Red) completed in Area 2 at the western end of the Imperial Mine. The two sub-parallel lines shown in brown are the interpreted western extent of the E03 structure shown in Figure 5 below. Grid is AMG AGD66 Zone55.

Figure 5

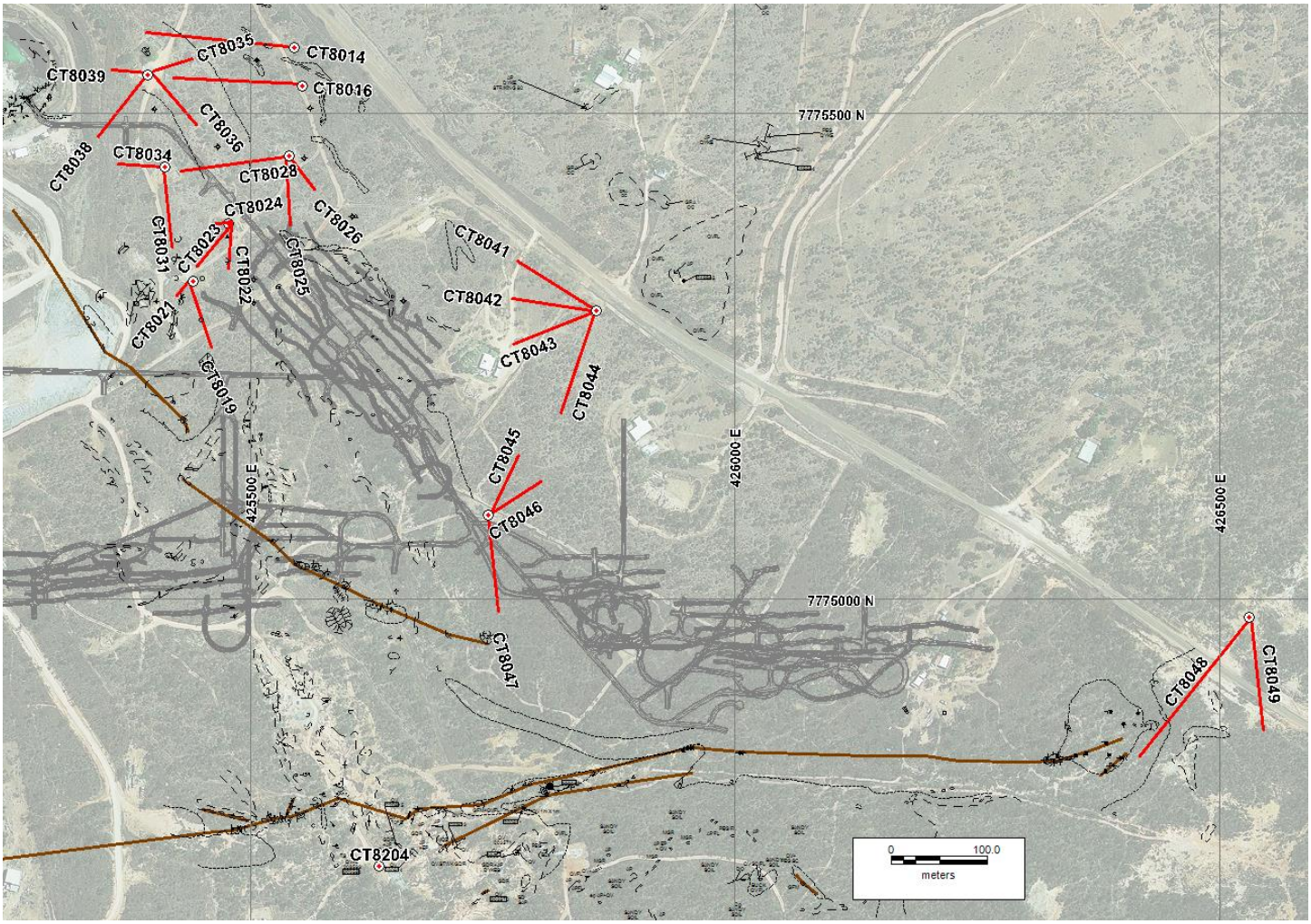

Figure 5. Location map showing drill holes completed in Area 4 on un-mined parts of the Imperial Mine. Also shown is the surface expression of the E03 structure (E-W-trending) and the E05 structure (NW-SE-trending). Both structures are marked in brown. Underground workings carried out by Citigold on the E03 structure are shown in grey. The southeast edge of the Imperial open pit can be seen in the top left corner of the map. Grid is AMG AGD66 Zone55.

APPENDIX 2

The tables below list the drill collar locations and the significant assay results for the locations.

DRILL HOLE ID	AMG_East	AMG_North	AMG_RL	TotalDepth	Prospect	Project	Area	LinearType
CT8013	425769.143	7774850.421	320.834	131.6	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8014	425538.013	7775569.504	317.437	281.7	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8016	425557.127	7775529.706	318.44	273.5	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8019	425436.783	7775329.961	321.365	102.3	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8021	425438.537	7775328.375	321.25	99	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8022	425480.268	7775386.524	318.804	97.7	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8023	425480.311	7775385.217	318.812	97.4	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8024	425479.778	7775390.039	318.816	88.9	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8025	425538.311	7775455.879	318.535	174.1	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8026	425538.311	7775455.879	318.535	177.5	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8028	425536.14	7775454.353	318.563	177.1	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8030	425536.88	7775456.784	318.706	174.2	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8031	425411.492	7775437.861	318.4	141	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8034	425410.243	7775444.492	318.205	113.3	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8035	425398.132	7775544.146	315.388	201.7	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8036	425397.767	7775539.983	315.423	182.5	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8038	425394.921	7775540.355	315.34	179.4	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8039	425396.942	7775540.795	315.366	190.6	WASHINGTON	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8041	425852.922	7775298.208	325.423	182.7	SONS OF FREEDOM	WARRIOR	NORTH	DDH
CT8042	425852.214	7775297.139	325.583	173.6	SONS OF FREEDOM	WARRIOR	NORTH	DDH
CT8043	425852.49	7775295.443	325.446	200.6	SONS OF FREEDOM	WARRIOR	NORTH	DDH
CT8044	425854.52	7775294.186	325.572	196.9	SONS OF FREEDOM	WARRIOR	NORTH	DDH
CT8045	425750.101	7775089.149	329.602	158.3	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8046	425750.544	7775087.216	329.456	149.5	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8047	425749.353	7775084.884	329.287	137.7	SONS OF FREEDOM	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8048	426530.463	7774979.63	313.371	134.2	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8050	424795.376	7774968.613	317.495	200	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8051	424795.752	7774968.406	317.486	220.3	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8053	424793.363	7774967.262	317.554	202.4	WARRIOR EAST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8058	425255.9	7774118.612	310.201	140.7	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8059	425255.923	7774118.31	310.208	131.4	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8071	424624.26	7774913.455	320.885	158.6	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8072	424648.132	7775041.607	316.139	266.6	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	EAST	DDH
CT8077	424550.064	7774783.925	321.501	314.4	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8078	424393.458	7774917.103	321.805	257.5	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8079	424393.804	7774919.39	321.706	305.6	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8080	425158.709	7774138.103	309.089	214.9	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DDH
CT8081	425158.947	7774139.885	309.144	188.5	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DDH
CT8082	425163.842	7774135.281	309.046	158.2	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DDH
CT8083	424549.752	7774783.379	321.507	320.3	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8085	424192.342	7774865.73	324.908	305.5	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8086	424550.062	7774783.327	321.422	236.1	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8102	426114.926	7774364.588	308.804	231.9	IMPERIAL	IMPERIAL	SOUTH	DDH
CT8103A	426115.112	7774366.002	308.887	249.3	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DDH
CT8108	425885.121	7774308.93	308.904	300.9	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DDH
CT8116	424386.962	7775487.25	317.684	264	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8117	424386.355	7775488.28	317.626	323.7	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8120	424387.027	7775489.148	317.696	300.2	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8121	424685.771	7774787.056	324.502	314.5	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8207	424685.442	7774784.624	324.423	306.1	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8208	424552.617	7774787.736	321.274	352.9	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8209	424688.649	7774786.622	324.465	318.2	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8210	424752.7	7774779.394	324.67	176.9	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8211	424752.854	7774780.702	324.734	201.1	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8212	424625.242	7774643.888	326.718	140.1	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8213	424619.518	7774649.165	326.607	143	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DDH
CT8066	424795.158	7774975.12	317.215	193.25	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8067	424794.201	7774975.022	317.188	195.2	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8068	424794.909	7774972.467	317.522	195.58	WARRIOR WEST	WARRIOR	WEST	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8104	425885.246	7774311.933	308.952	317.6	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8106	425886.128	7774318.951	308.999	300.7	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8107	425883.301	7774315.77	308.964	308.5	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8204	425637.22	7774724.647	320.344	684.3	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DIAMOND TAIL
CT8205	425711.616	7774557.025	319.205	537	IMPERIAL	WARRIOR	SOUTH	DIAMOND TAIL
CT9000	423787.777	7780246.402	295.113	759.9	CENTRAL	QUEEN C03	CENTRAL	DDH

Locations provided as AMG AGD66 Zone55

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CT8022		83.83	84.45	0.62	257897	1/2 CORE	3.6	47	90.3	**55.99**
CT8035		143	143.46	0.46	257680	1/2 CORE	2.6	10	49.3	**22.68**
CT8205		462.93	463.31	0.38	258991	1/4 CORE	260	7200	37.9	**14.4**
CT8035		96.27	96.47	0.2	257675	1/2 CORE	2.9	51	64.6	**12.92**
CT8046		130.85	131.22	0.37	249384	1/2 CORE	12	3140	34	**12.58**
CT9000		596.98	597.23	0.25	259091	1/2 CORE	15.9	4510	47.7	**11.93**
CT8071		119.6	119.75	0.15	257786	1/2 CORE	4.4	8	77.9	**11.69**
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CT8208		37.5	37.79	0.29	258732	1/4 CORE	3.8	485	13.8	**4**
CT8035		146.25	146.5	0.25	257685	1/2 CORE	0.7	6	16	**4**
CT8035		145	146	1	257683	1/2 CORE	0	8	3.19	**3.19**
CT8086		225.91	226.4	0.49	258484	1/4 CORE	1.6	27	5.98	**2.93**
CT9000		674.75	675.66	0.91	241214	1/2 CORE	1.6	48	3.13	**2.85**
CT8036		176.2	176.6	0.4	257444	1/2 CORE	2.1	1040	7.07	**2.83**
CT8213		127.54	127.72	0.18	258894	1/4 CORE	4.3	56	12.9	**2.32**
CT8022		67.88	68.88	1	257890	1/2 CORE	1.1	285	2.32	**2.32**
CT8016		255.5	256.04	0.54	258951	1/4 CORE	1.1	552	3.98	**2.15**
CT8086		197.65	197.81	0.16	258324	1/4 CORE	48.8	2700	13.2	**2.11**
CT8024		77.1	78	0.9	257880	1/2 CORE	1.1	128	2.3	**2.07**
CT8050		148.9	149.4	0.5	249966	1/2 CORE	3.1	16	4.11	**2.06**
CT8106		157.94	158.3	0.36	258784	1/4 CORE	6	597	5.36	**1.93**
CT8071		124.46	125	0.54	257788	1/2 CORE	0.8	0	3.51	**1.9**
CT8039		83.75	84.3	0.55	257505	1/2 CORE	1	670	2.95	**1.62**
CT8047		111.5	112.09	0.59	249915	1/2 CORE	1.4	718	2.45	**1.45**
CT8117		95.53	95.96	0.43	258241	1/4 CORE	11.6	1630	3.36	**1.44**
CT8212		79.28	79.61	0.33	258832	1/4 CORE	3.5	151	4.37	**1.44**
CT8026		141.15	141.65	0.5	257733	1/2 CORE	1.1	108	2.86	**1.43**
CT8026		130.27	130.45	0.18	257730	1/2 CORE	0	302	7.9	**1.42**
CT8106		157.73	157.94	0.21	258783	1/4 CORE	6.1	1460	6.72	**1.41**
CT8035		94.73	95	0.27	257673	1/2 CORE	0	8	5.15	**1.39**
CT8208		147	148	1	258746	1/4 CORE	0.6	26	1.39	**1.39**
CT8035		96.47	96.57	0.1	257676	1/2 CORE	1.6	60	13.8	**1.38**
CT8022		93.3	93.4	0.1	257951	1/2 CORE	0	43	13.4	**1.34**
CT8204		581	581.64	0.64	241227	1/2 CORE	5.2	214	1.97	**1.26**
CT8077		154.93	155.47	0.54	258575	1/4 CORE	1.1	349	2.32	**1.25**
CT8022		84.45	85	0.55	257898	1/2 CORE	0	52	2.18	**1.2**
CT8035		144.46	145	0.54	257682	1/2 CORE	0	15	2.18	**1.18**
CT8014		259.27	260.1	0.83	258979	1/4 CORE	0	9	1.34	**1.11**
CT8035		96	96.27	0.27	257674	1/2 CORE	0	6	4.11	**1.11**
CT8031		121.77	122	0.23	257814	1/2 CORE	1.6	2180	4.75	**1.09**
CT8045		143.25	144.07	0.82	249377	1/2 CORE	0.5	106	1.32	**1.08**
CT8034		77	78	1	257955	1/2 CORE	0	10	1.08	**1.08**
CT8035		143.46	144.46	1	257681	1/2 CORE	0	10	1.07	**1.07**
CT8059		100.54	101.12	0.58	258869	1/4 CORE	0	84	1.77	**1.03**
TOTAL = 29									**Av**	**5.14**
m.g/t = meter-gram per tonne										
Sample 257789 omitted										

ALL DRILL HOLES WITH Au GRADES <1.0 AND >0.5 m.g/t										
HOLE ID	STRUCTURE	DEPTH FROM (m)	DEPTH TO (m)	INTERCEPT (m)	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE TYPE	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Au (m.g/t)
CT8016		141	141.3	0.3	258938	1/4 CORE	1.3	187	1.91	**0.57**
CT8016		145.18	145.64	0.46	258946	1/4 CORE	0.6	22	1.09	**0.50**
CT8019		40.3	40.6	0.3	257868	1/2 CORE	0	49	2.7	**0.81**
CT8022		94.88	95.4	0.52	257952	1/2 CORE	0.8	510	1.79	**0.93**
CT8024		78	79	1	257881	1/2 CORE	0.5	31	0.55	**0.55**
CT8034		76	77	1	257954	1/2 CORE	0	25	0.53	**0.53**
CT8035		97.3	98.07	0.77	257678	1/2 CORE	0	51	0.99	**0.76**
CT8035		98.07	99	0.93	257679	1/2 CORE	0	19	0.6	**0.56**
CT8035		146.5	147	0.5	257686	1/2 CORE	0	9	1.04	**0.52**
CT8036		165.4	165.6	0.2	257427	1/2 CORE	1.5	129	4.9	**0.98**
CT8038		89	89.73	0.73	257691	1/2 CORE	0.9	204	0.79	**0.58**
CT8042		161.9	162.5	0.6	257628	1/2 CORE	0	18	1.05	**0.63**
CT8043		156.86	158	1.14	257552	1/2 CORE	1.2	34	0.56	**0.64**
CT8046		131.22	131.73	0.51	249385	1/2 CORE	1	1330	1.04	**0.53**
CT8051		161.09	161.8	0.71	249977	1/2 CORE	0	62	0.85	**0.60**
CT8053		194.07	194.5	0.43	257498	1/2 CORE	0	10	1.54	**0.66**
CT8072		215.5	215.95	0.45	257970	1/2 CORE	0.6	8	1.48	**0.67**
CT8086		214.2	214.38	0.18	258458	1/4 CORE	2.6	691	3.28	**0.59**
CT8103A		199.08	199.2	0.12	258234	1/2 CORE	5.2	973	7.02	**0.84**
CT8106		162.28	162.57	0.29	258786	1/4 CORE	1	33	3.23	**0.94**
CT8116		85	85.22	0.22	258076	1/2 CORE	0.8	13	2.46	**0.54**
CT8209		108.29	108.8	0.51	258773	1/4 CORE	1	76	1.32	**0.67**
CT8212		81.71	81.98	0.27	258836	1/4 CORE	1.2	133	2.02	**0.55**
CT9000		455.14	455.58	0.44	259049	1/2 CORE	0	20	1.67	**0.73**
CT9000		315.82	316.67	0.85	259041	1/2 CORE	0.8	283	0.83	**0.71**
CT9000		674.46	674.75	0.29	241213	1/2 CORE	2	1050	2.28	**0.66**
CT9000		455.58	456.37	0.79	259050	1/2 CORE	0	21	0.83	**0.66**
CT9000		558.47	558.9	0.43	259097	1/2 CORE	0	60	1.2	**0.52**
CT9000		312	313	1	259037	1/2 CORE	0	99	0.51	**0.51**
TOTAL = 21										

APPENDIX 3

In accordance with reporting requirements below are the notes to accompany drilling 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.*	• 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 JORC compliant Mineral Resources and Reserves Report which can be found on the company's website (www.citigold.com).
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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 x 100 = % 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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. 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. 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. 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
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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. • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A full JORC compliant 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *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 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	• *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.*	• See tables 1 and Tables in Appendix 2.
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.*	• For practical reasons, not all sample intervals are included here, however, the results from all assays on drill core sampled in 2013 are available on the Citigold website (www.citigold.com). The intercepts shown here are in sufficient detail, including gold maxima and subintervals, to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the intercept. • All sample interval lengths are presented as "Depth from" and "Depth to" and intercept length. • Assay results for Ag, Pb and Au are presented as ppm. In addition, Au (gold) is presented as meter-grams per tonne (m.g/t). Table 1 presents all intercepts over 1m.g/t. Table 2 presents all intercepts between o.5 and 1m.g/t. • No aggregation of 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').*	• All intercepts presented in Tables 1 and tables in Appendix 2 are reported as down-hole lengths. • 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. • All tables clearly indicate "From" and "to" intervals.
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.*	• All drill hole collar locations are shown on maps in Appendix 1 and in tables contained within Appendix 2.
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*	• 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. • Higher grade drillholes (above 0.5m.g/t) are reported in Table 2.

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 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.**