ASX Release

Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX/ OTCQX: WGXRF – "Westgold") is a dynamic, growth-oriented Australian gold producer. As an owner operator, we mine our orebodies with our own people and equipment, creating wealth for our shareholders, employees and communities in which we operate.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board.

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March 2024 Quarterly Report

$9M cash build lifts treasury to $247M

Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX, OTCQX: WGXRF - Westgold or the Company) is pleased to report results for the period ending 31 March 2024 (Q3 FY24).

Highlights

Westgold announces plan to merge with Karora Resources to build a +400kozpa Western Australian Gold Producer

Q3 FY24 gold production of 52,100oz Au @ AISC of $2,492/oz

Fifth consecutive quarter of cash build- growing closing cash and bullion position by $9M to **$247M**

Improved safety performance - Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) of **7.30** per million hours worked

Average gold price of $3,137/oz achieved for the quarter

Interim Dividend of 1 cent per share paid on 12 April 2024

Drilling success at Bluebird – South Junction delivers ~500koz Mineral Resource Growth

All hybrid power stations fully operational

Impressive drill results across the portfolio:

- **5.33m at 24.87g/t Au** from 0m in 23MUDD398 at Paddy's Flat
- **20.4m at 5.12g/t Au** from 278.9m in 24BLDD017 at Bluebird
- **12.2m at 6.44g/t Au** from 125m in 24GFDD001 at Fingall Flats
- **11.46m at 5.58g/t Au** from 74m in NF1125RD03 at Nightfall

Westgold remains debt free and fully leveraged to the gold price

Westgold Managing Director Wayne Bramwell commented:

"Rainfall events, operational issues and the decision to pause mining at Paddy's Flat negatively impacted Group gold production in Q3, FY24. Despite those challenges Westgold delivered its fifth consecutive quarter of cash build and added $9M to our balance sheet whilst still investing in our mines and development projects.

Westgold has shown it does not shy away from hard business decisions as our corporate focus remains firmly on cash flow generation and profitability. This focus over the last two years has positioned Westgold such that it can take the next step in its corporate growth journey with the announcement post quarter end of an agreement to merge with TSX listed Karora Resources consistent with our strategy of becoming a top tier Australian gold miner.

Karora and Westgold share similar corporate journeys and are culturally aligned. The proposed Karora merger brings larger cash flow capability, enhanced scale and an enviable pipeline of development assets into a well-funded, Australian managed portfolio company that is fully leveraged to the gold price.

The expanded team will be well resourced and with a plethora of exciting targets, has a foundation to build an unhedged, internationally investible Australian gold mining powerhouse."

Executive Summary – Quarter In Review

Westgold added **$9M** in cash and bullion during the quarter, closing the quarter with **$247M** (see **Figure 1**). This marks the fifth consecutive quarter of cash build, demonstrating consistent positive financial performance by Westgold.

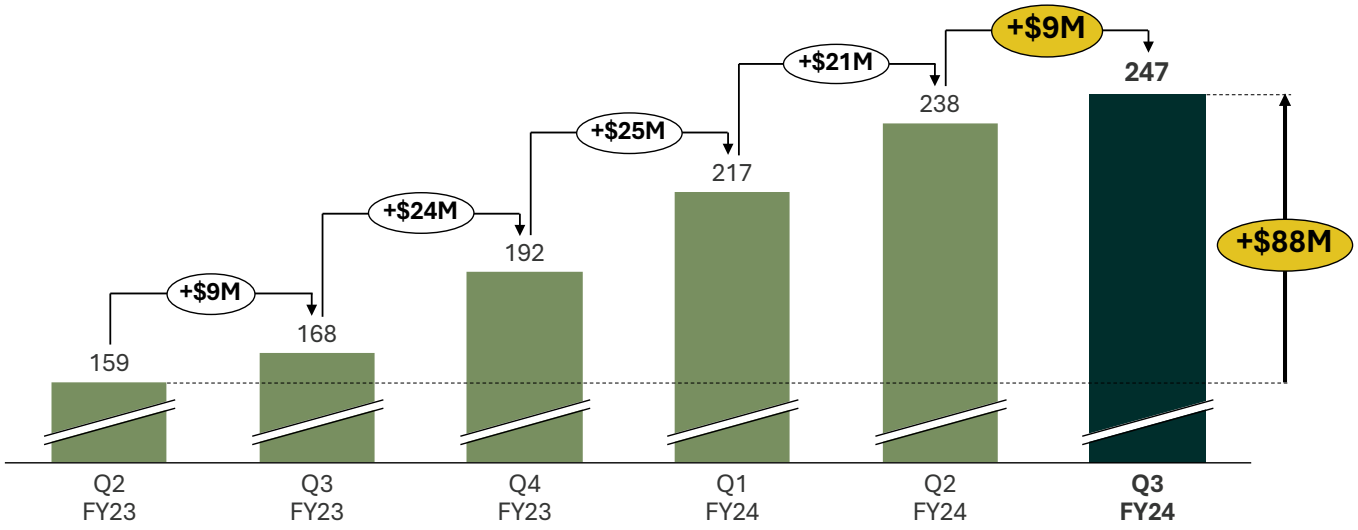

Figure 1: Fifth consecutive quarter of Cash, Bullion and Liquids build ($M)

Westgold produced **52,100oz** in Q3 FY24 (a 12% reduction on Q2 FY24) at an All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC) of **$2,492/oz**. Costs per ounce increased from Q2 FY24 AISC of $2,245/oz due to lower production as a result of rainfall events, the cessation of mining at Paddy's Flat and crusher faults at Fortnum and Tuckabianna.

Weather impacted all mines and mills to varying degrees, limiting road access and causing haulage delays across surface and underground operations.

After considered assessment of options that could be fast tracked to recover lost Q3 production, the Company took the conservative approach of revising its full year FY24 production guidance on 3 April 2024 to 220,000 – 230,000 ounces at an all-in sustaining cost of $2,100 – $2,300/oz[1].

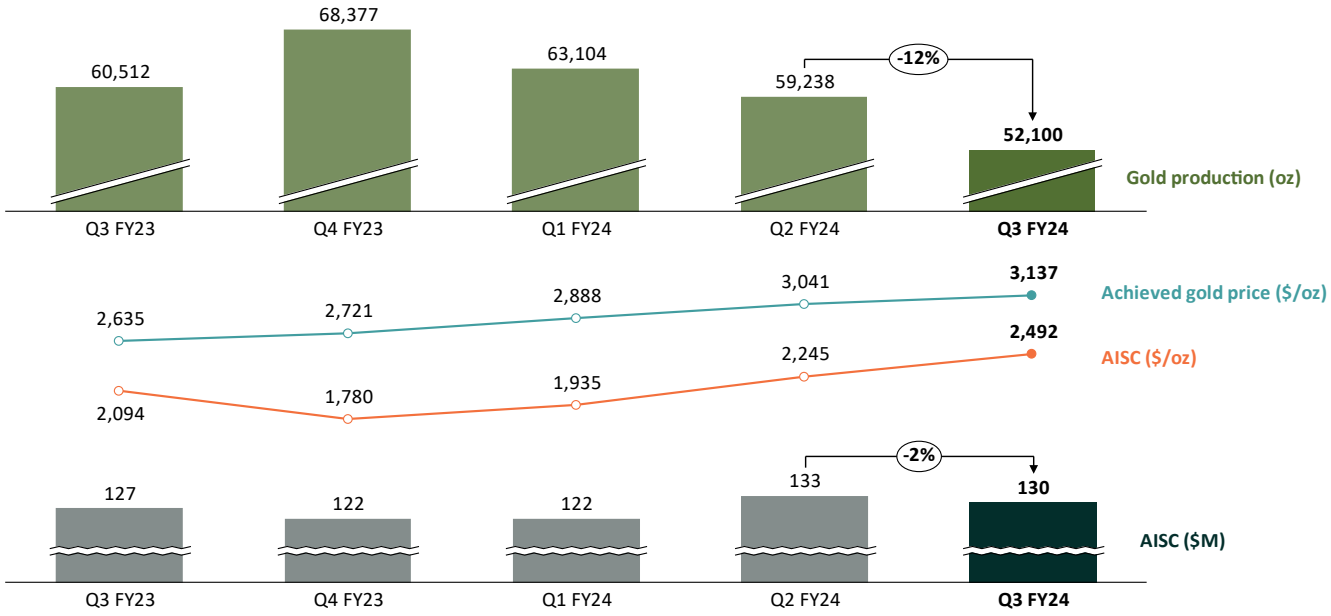

Figure 2: Westgold Production (oz), Achieved Gold Price and AISC ($/oz)

The Company sold **47,035oz** of gold for the quarter at an achieved gold price of **$3,137/oz**, generating **$148M** in revenue. With Westgold free of any fixed forward sales contracts, the company continues to be favourably exposed to the elevated spot prices, partly offsetting the higher AISC/oz.

With the achieved gold price **$645/oz over AISC**, Westgold's operations generated **$34M** of mine operating cashflows.

Total AISC for Q3 FY24 of **$130M** decreased by 2% (Q2 FY24 AISC of $133M) largely due to the cessation of mining at Paddy's Flat and the cost benefits from the Clean Energy Transition (CET) Project starting to flow through. These were offset by higher stockpile drawdown, unplanned mill maintenance associated with the crusher failures (wet ore) at the Tuckabianna and Fortnum Processing Hubs and sustaining capital associated with the existing operating underground mines.

Capital expenditure during Q3 FY24 of **$34M** was in-line with the prior quarter (Q2 FY24, $35M). This reflects the continued investment and ramp up of the Great Fingall and Fender development projects in addition to ongoing expansion activities at the Bluebird, Big Bell and Starlight underground mines.

Investment in exploration and resource development of **$6M** for the quarter is tracking in line with the FY24 exploration expenditure guidance (Q2 FY24 $4M). The net mine cash outflow for Q3 FY24 was **$6M** (refer **Table 1** under Group Performance Metrics).

[1] Refer to ASX announcement titled "Q3, FY24 Production Update" – 3 April 2024

Westgold to merge with Karora

On 8 April 2024, Westgold and Karora announced that they have agreed to combine in a merger pursuant to which Westgold will acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Karora by way of a statutory plan of arrangement under the Canada Business Corporations Act ("Transaction").

The Transaction represents a transformational step change in growth for both Westgold and Karora shareholders, creating a globally investable, mid-tier gold producer operating exclusively in Western Australia which is fully leveraged to the prevailing gold price. The combination represents a highly complementary merger of cash generating mining and processing assets, people and balance sheet.

Westgold and Karora continue to progress towards transaction completion, which is indicatively expected to occur in early July 2024. For more information on the Transaction, please refer to ASX release titled "A New 400kozpa Australian Gold Producer" – 8 April 2024.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

This quarter, Westgold has committed to and commenced the development and implementation of a single ESG Framework to support its growth ambitions, systems development and continual improvement strategies.

- **Clean Energy Transition (CET) Project**

  Post quarter end, all of Westgold's processing plants and underground mines are now operating with power supplied from our four (4) new hybrid power facilities at Tuckabianna, Big Bell, Fortnum and Bluebird. The combined capacity of the gas fuelled power stations, solar farms and battery storage systems is 82MW.

  Westgold is now operating at the run rate required to achieve the targeted annualised savings of 38 million litres of diesel, 57,000 tonnes of CO2-equivalent emissions and a reduction in AISC of $60/oz (at a diesel price of $1.64 per litre). With the closure of six diesel power stations, Westgold has already reduced CO2-equivalent carbon emissions by over 16,000 tonnes and saved over 14 million litres of diesel.

- **Our People, Safety, Health, and the Environment**

Westgold achieved several key 'People' milestones during the quarter. After upgrading our employee benefits offerings in Q2, FY24, employee turnover decreased quarter on quarter in Q3, while Indigenous employment and new-starters increased over the same period. Westgold is committed to attracting and retaining top talent with a renewed focus on improving our recruitment and leadership training processes.

Safety performance continued to improve, with a TRIFR for the quarter of 7.30 injuries per million hours worked, representing a reduction of 5.80% quarter on quarter. High Potential Event frequency increased marginally to 7.61, and Lost Time Injuries reduced 35.05% to 0.63 for the quarter. The Company's Significant Psychosocial Harm Events and Significant Environmental Incident Frequency Rates remained at 0.00 with no events reported for the period.

During the quarter, Westgold completed development of its Mine Safety Management System and supporting Integrated Management System, Project Management Plans and Principal Mine Hazard Management Plans.

In addition, the business conducted and completed our inaugural Psychosocial Harm Risk Assessment and Action Plan in accordance with the Westgold Health & Wellbeing strategy.

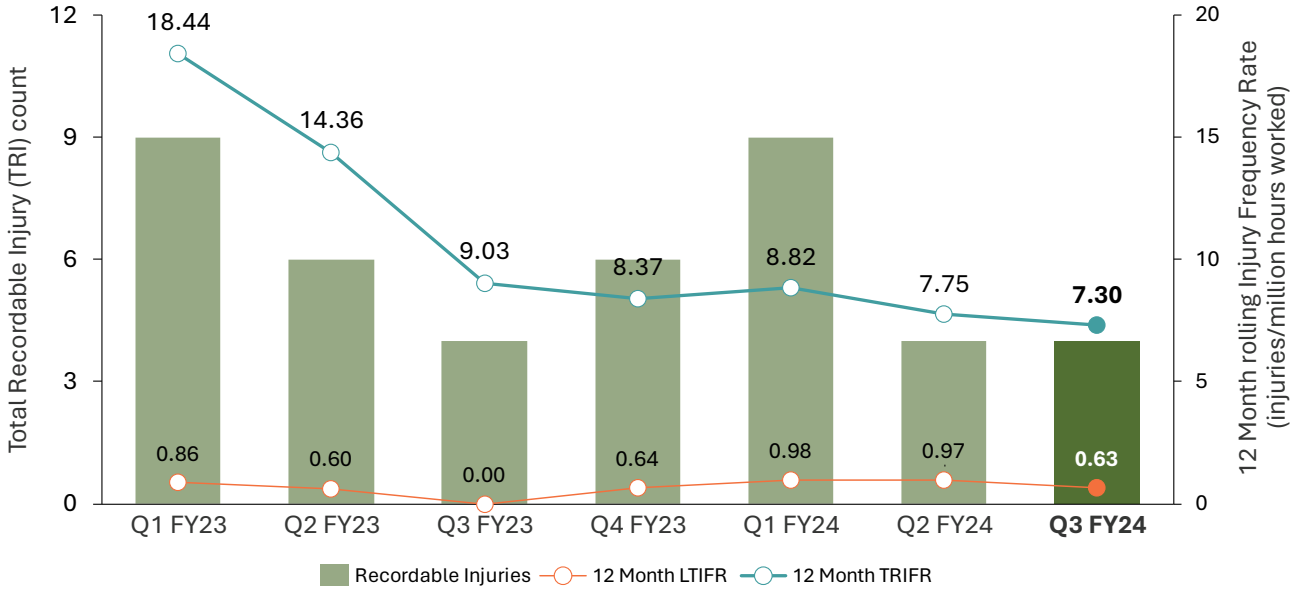

Figure 3: Westgold continues to improve its TRIFR, which in Q3 FY24 dropped to 7.30/million hours worked

Group Performance Metrics

Westgold's quarterly physical and financial outputs for **Q3 FY24** are summarised in **Table 1** below.

The Group operates across the Murchison and Bryah regions of Western Australia with the Murchison Operations incorporating three underground mines (Big Bell, Fender and Bluebird) and two processing hubs (Tuckabianna and Bluebird) between Cue and Meekatharra. The Bryah Operation is 160km by road from Meekatharra and incorporates the Starlight underground mine and the Fortnum processing hub.

		Murchison	Bryah	Group	Group
		Mar Qtr FY24	Mar Qtr FY24	Mar Qtr FY24	YTD FY24
Physical Summary	**Units**				
ROM - UG Ore Mined	t	433,910	140,315	574,225	**1,804,320**
UG Grade Mined	g/t	2.6	2.6	2.6	**2.7**
Ore Processed	t	679,878	185,842	865,720	**2,618,876**
Head Grade	g/t	2.0	2.3	2.1	**2.3**
Recovery	%	88	95	89	**89**
Gold Produced	oz	39,140	12,960	52,100	**174,443**
Gold Sold	oz	34,175	12,860	47,035	**169,116**
Achieved Gold Price	A$/oz	3,137	3,137	3,137	**3,011**
Cost Summary					
Mining	A$/oz	993	1,004	995	**957**
Processing	A$/oz	645	632	642	**559**
Admin	A$/oz	154	135	150	**125**
Stockpile Movements	A$/oz	233	74	194	**118**
Royalties	A$/oz	119	83	110	**94**
Cash Cost (produced oz)	A$/oz	2,144	1,928	2,091	**1,853**
Corporate Costs	A$/oz	35	101	52	**47**
Sustaining Capital	A$/oz	390	225	349	**301**
All-in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**2,569**	**2,254**	**2,492**	**2,201**
Notional Cashflow Summary					
Notional Revenue (produced oz)	A$ M	123	41	163	**525**
All-in Sustaining Costs	A$ M	(101)	(29)	(130)	**(384)**
Mine Operating Cashflow	A$ M	22	11	34	**141**
Growth Capital	A$ M	(26)	(3)	(29)	**(74)**
Plant and Equipment	A$ M	(5)	(1)	(5)	**(19)**
Exploration Spend	A$ M	(5)	(1)	(6)	**(17)**
Net Mine Cashflow	**A$ M**	**(14)**	**6**	**(6)**	**31**

Table 1: Westgold Q3 FY24 Performance

Operations Overview

Q3 FY24 Group Performance

Westgold processed **865,720t** (Q2 FY24 – 871,721t) of ore in total at an average grade of **2.1g/t Au** (Q2 FY24 – 2.4g/t Au), producing **52,100oz** of gold (Q2 FY24 – 59,238oz). Gold production was lower than the prior quarter predominantly due to weather issues and the cessation of mining at Paddy's Flat.

Group AISC in Q3 FY24 decreased quarter on quarter to **$130M** (Q2 FY24 - $133M). The $3M decrease was driven predominantly by the slowdown in mining at Paddy's Flat, with the mine transitioning to an exploration phase in March, along with the cost savings associated with the new power plants starting to be realised.

These benefits were offset by higher stockpile drawdown, unplanned mill maintenance associated with the crusher failures at the Tuckabianna and Fortnum Processing Hubs and sustaining capital associated with the existing operating underground mines.

For **Q3 FY24** on a mine by mine basis:

- **Starlight had another positive quarter -** producing **140kt of ore at 2.6g/t Au for 12koz**. Nightfall, where the outstanding development results were obtained in the previous quarter, commenced production late this quarter and is expected to drive further improved results in Q4 FY24. In February, an additional development crew was mobilised to site to accelerate access to this expanding area of production to increase the number of mining areas in FY25.
- **Big Bell** produced **253kt of ore mined at 2.0g/t Au for 17koz**. Ore tonnes and grade were marginally lower than the prior quarter with mining in Q3 focused on the lower grade south side of the cave. Mining of the next level of the cave will commence in the middle of Q4, which should bring about a grade uplift.

  The decline development for Big Bell Deeps (the long hole open stoping area) continues, with the paste infrastructure works well advanced for the scheduled commencement of stoping in H1 FY25.
- **Bluebird produced 103kt of ore mined at 4.0g/t Au for 13koz**. A transition plan to address ore dilution seen in Q2 is underway with this plan resulting in lower tonnages this quarter, albeit, at improved grades.

  With the recent South Junction drilling results and subsequent Mineral Resource upgrade, plans are in place to accelerate access to the area. In parallel, Westgold is increasing the development focus on an exploration drive into Bluebird North, an exciting shallow prospective zone below the Bluebird pit.
- **Paddy's Flat was paused -** producing **36kt of ore at 3.1g/t Au for 3.5koz.** Continued under-performance resulted in an expedited transition to the exploration phase with the mine pausing earlier than anticipated. Drilling to define a sustainable mine plan at Paddy's Flat commenced during Q3 and is well advanced.
- **Open pit and low-grade stocks** – Westgold continued to monetise its inventory of low grade and open pit stocks to manage mill blend and throughput requirements, along with trucking excess Big Bell ore and stockpiles to the Bluebird Mill.
- **Fender** delivered **42kt of ore at 2.6g/t Au for 3.5koz.** The ramp up was slower than scheduled in Q3 due to delays in establishing mine power supply. Rainfall had a large impact on this mine delaying decline development during March and at quarter end all power and infrastructure is now in place. All ore from Fender will be processed at the Bluebird mill.

- **Great Fingall Development Project continues as per plan** with the Great Fingall decline progressing well, ventilation drive completed and the raisebore has commenced work on establishing the primary ventilation system. Decline advance rates continued to exceed that of the feasibility.

  In the shallower portions of the mine, preparation for early access to ore from the Fingall Flats continue, with drilling well advanced.

Table 2: Q2 FY24 Processing Physicals

Murchison	Ore Milled *('000 t)*	Head Grade *(g/t)*	Recovery *(%)*	Q3 Gold Production *(Oz)*
Paddy's Flat	43	2.98	92	3,835
Bluebird	107	3.85	95	12,633
Fender	38	2.51	91	2,738
Open Pit & Low Grade[2]	169	2.86	72	3,796
Bluebird Hub	**358**	**2.23**	**89**	**23,002**
Big Bell	254	2.09	86	14,680
Open Pit & Low Grade	68	1.04	64	1,458
Tuckabianna Hub	**321**	**1.82**	**86**	**16,138**

Bryah	Ore Milled *('000 t)*	Head Grade *(g/t)*	Recovery *(%)*	Q3 Gold Production *(Oz)*
Starlight	137	2.64	95	11,370
Open Pit & Low Grade	49	1.48	68	1,590
Fortnum Hub	**185**	**2.27**	**95**	**12,960**
Group Total – 3 Hubs	**865**	**2.09**	**89**	**52,100**

- **Exploration and studies**

  Westgold continued to invest in drilling with up to twelve underground and surface drill rigs operating across the business during the quarter. The focus remains to extend the mine planning horizons of the four key operating mines, along with defining the opportunities in the shallow, upper areas of Great Fingall.

  Westgold has extensive organic growth opportunities. Optimisation studies continue on previously paused assets, along with work on other near mine opportunities in the existing mines. The South Emu-Triton underground near Meekatharra is being reviewed for restart, along with shallow mining opportunities in the upper areas of Great Fingall that have the potential to be accessed without impacting the decline advance to the virgin ore at depth.

[2] Includes low grade ore mined at Big Bell and trucked to Bluebird

- **Operating Costs**

The March quarter saw the Group AISC decrease (Q3 FY24 $130M vs Q2 FY24 $133M), driven by:

- **Mining costs decreases -** due to the cessation of mining at Paddy's Flat and reduced mining at Starlight predominantly from Nightfall stoping and heavy rainfall.
- **Processing costs decreases -** as a result of the CET Project benefits starting to be realised offset by unplanned mill maintenance at the Tuckabianna Processing Hub for the crusher failure, lasting 9 days immediately followed a planned crushing circuit shutdown to refurbish the fine ore bin and Fortnum Processing Hub failure in the primary crusher during the rain events.

The reduction in costs were partially offset by:

- **Higher consumption (and hence monetisation) of open pit and low-grade stockpiles** – (Q3 FY24 $10M vs Q2 FY24 $4M) mainly at the Bluebird processing hub (non-cash movement).
- **Higher sustaining capital at the Starlight underground mine** - due to mobilising a second development crew to accelerate opening up the Nightfall ore system.

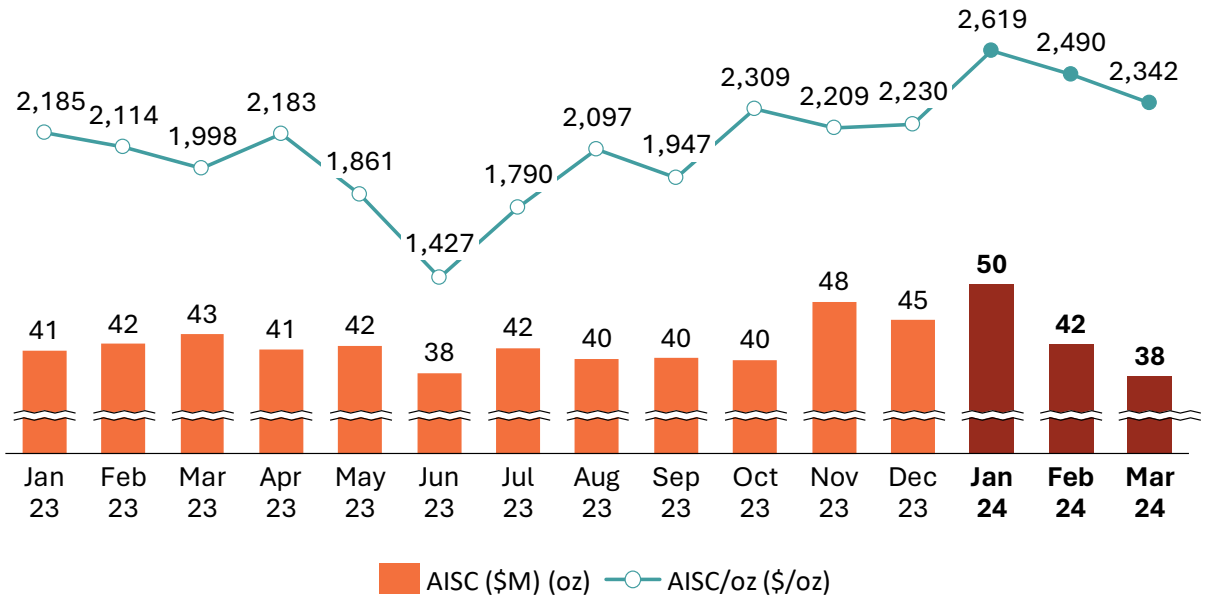

Figure 4: Westgold Monthly AISC ($'m) & ($/oz)

- **Capital Expenditure**

Capital expenditure during Q3 FY24 of **$34M** in-line with the prior quarter (Q2 FY24, $35M) with the continued investment of the Great Fingall and Fender development projects. The remainder of the capital expenditure is predominately for the ongoing expansion of the Bluebird, Big Bell and Starlight underground mines, the CET Project, processing facility upgrades and camp infrastructure.

Exploration and resource development spend was approximately **$6M** for the quarter (Q2 FY24 - $4M). This is tracking in line with the FY24 exploration expenditure guidance as Westgold continues to invest in expansion with up to twelve underground and surface drill rigs operating across the business during the quarter and for the discovery of organic growth opportunities within its extensive tenement holdings.

Bryah Operation

Westgold's Bryah Operation is underpinned by the Starlight underground mine supplying ore to the Fortnum processing hub. Fortnum throughput is also supplemented with previously mined regional open pit ore and surface stocks (see **Figure 5**).

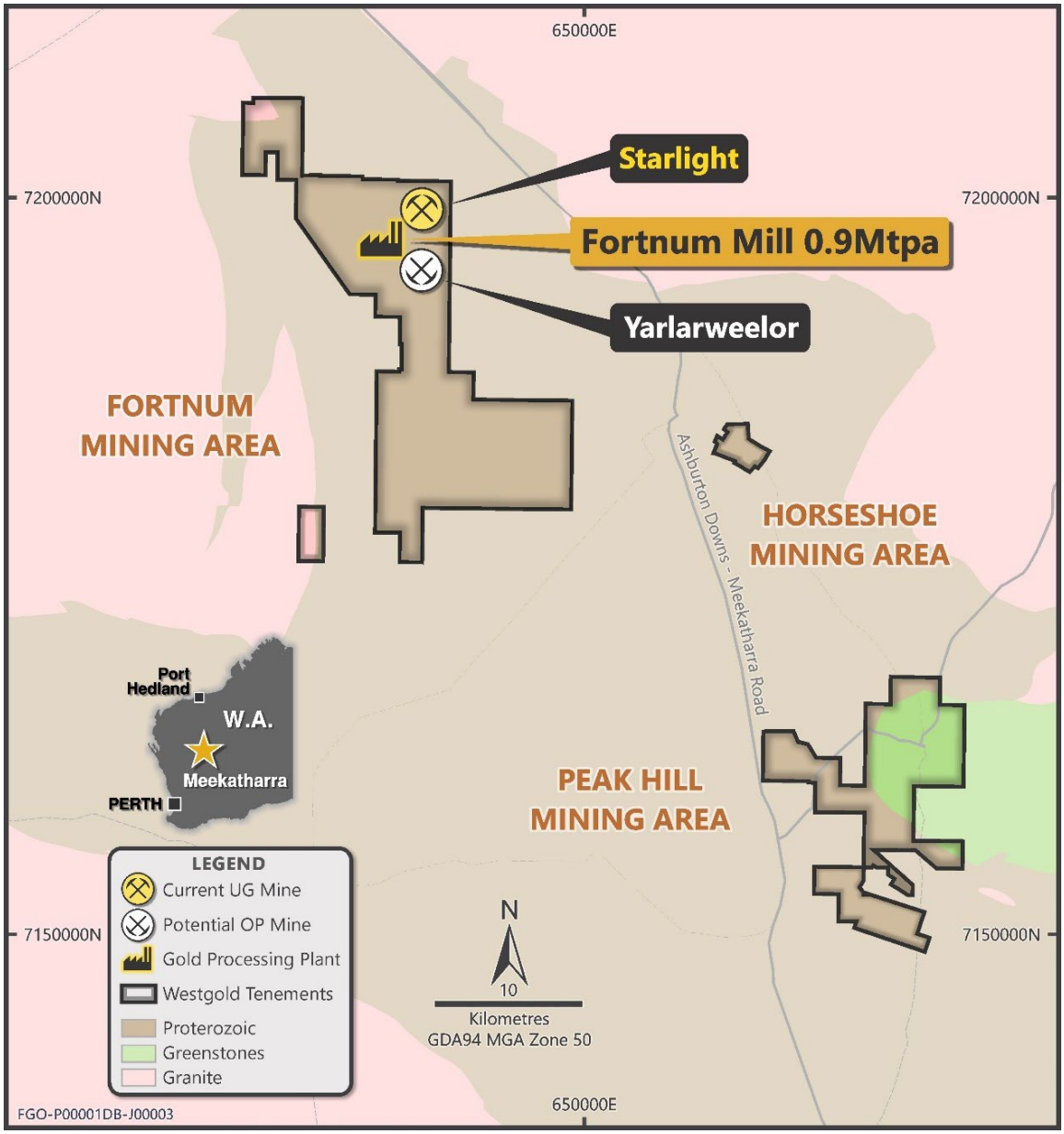

Figure 5: Westgold's Bryah Operation

The Bryah Operations produced **12,960oz** in Q3 FY24 (Q2 FY24 – 15,866oz) at an AISC of **$2,254/oz** (Q2 – $1,804/oz).

Figure 6 below summarises the key outputs and costs by quarter at the Bryah Operation.

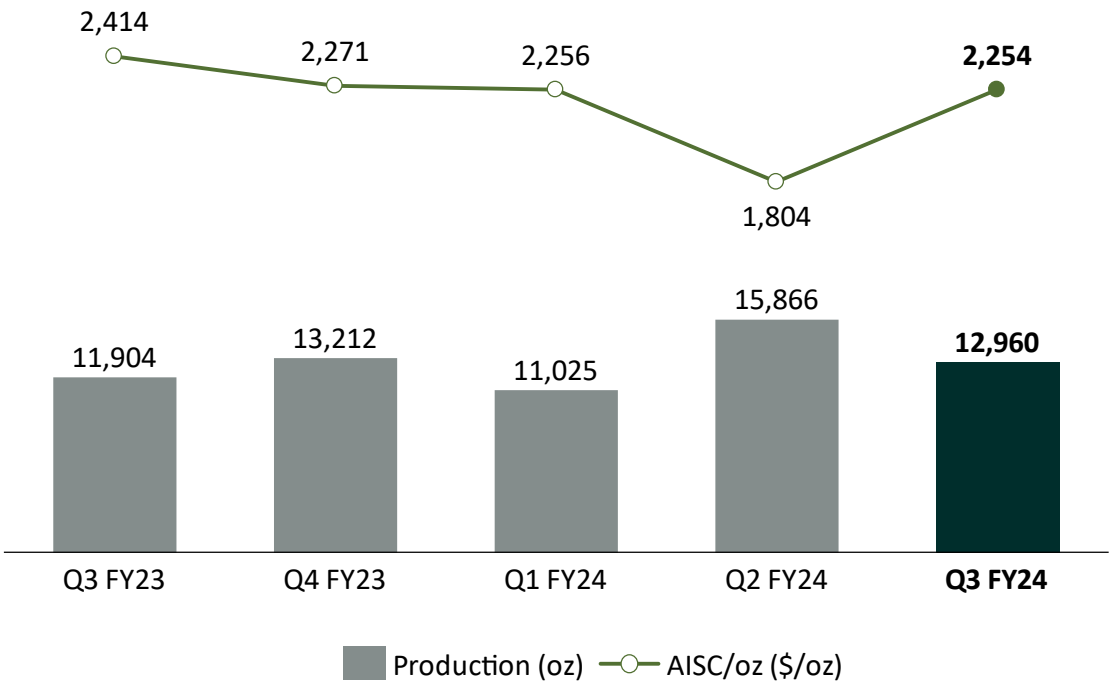

Figure 6: Bryah Gold Production and AISC

- **Fortnum Processing Hub**

  Throughput and grade at the Fortnum processing hub was below target due to a failure in the primary crusher during the rain events. **185,842t** of ore was processed in the quarter (Q2 FY24 – 199,570t) at a grade of **2.3g/t Au** (Q2 FY24 – 2.6g/t) and **95%** metallurgical recovery, resulting in **12,960oz** of gold being produced (Q2 FY24 – 15,866oz). Whilst the crusher was unavailable, low-grade stocks were fed through the emergency feeder which is significantly slower. The crusher was repaired and returned to service later in the quarter.

- **Starlight Underground**

  The mine produced **140,315t** (Q2 FY24 – 147,009t) of ore at a grade of **2.6g/t Au** (Q2 FY24 – 3.1g/t) for **11.7koz** mined (Q2 FY24 – 14.6koz).

  Recent drilling in the region of Nightfall, has shown that additional stoping opportunities exist. Further development on the next level has confirmed the continuation of these high grade lodes and this will assist in increasing mine production going forward. Higher grade Nightfall ore is expected to increase in the blend during Q4 as an additional development crew was mobilised in February to accelerate access to Nightfall.

- **Near Mine Exploration and Development**

  Three underground diamond drill rigs continue to operate at Starlight. Drilling works remain focussed on resource definition in the Nightfall zone both at depth and crucially along strike where **the mineralisation remains open and significant grades and widths of mineralisation are being encountered**.

  Better results seen during the current quarter from this work include:

  - **11.46m at 5.58g/t Au from 74m in NF1125RD03; and**
  - **26.35m at 4.41g/t Au from 201m in NF1125RD06.**

The growth of Nightfall along strike **offers a meaningful opportunity to reduce vertical advance rates and thereby lessen the capital intensity of the mine**, further enhancing the strong commercial performance currently being produced by Starlight.

Along with the focus on Nightfall, drilling continues at Starlight, defining lodes ahead of the mining front, with results such as **6.55m at 20.91g/t Au from 118m in ST915GC50** suggesting upside to the near-term mine plan.

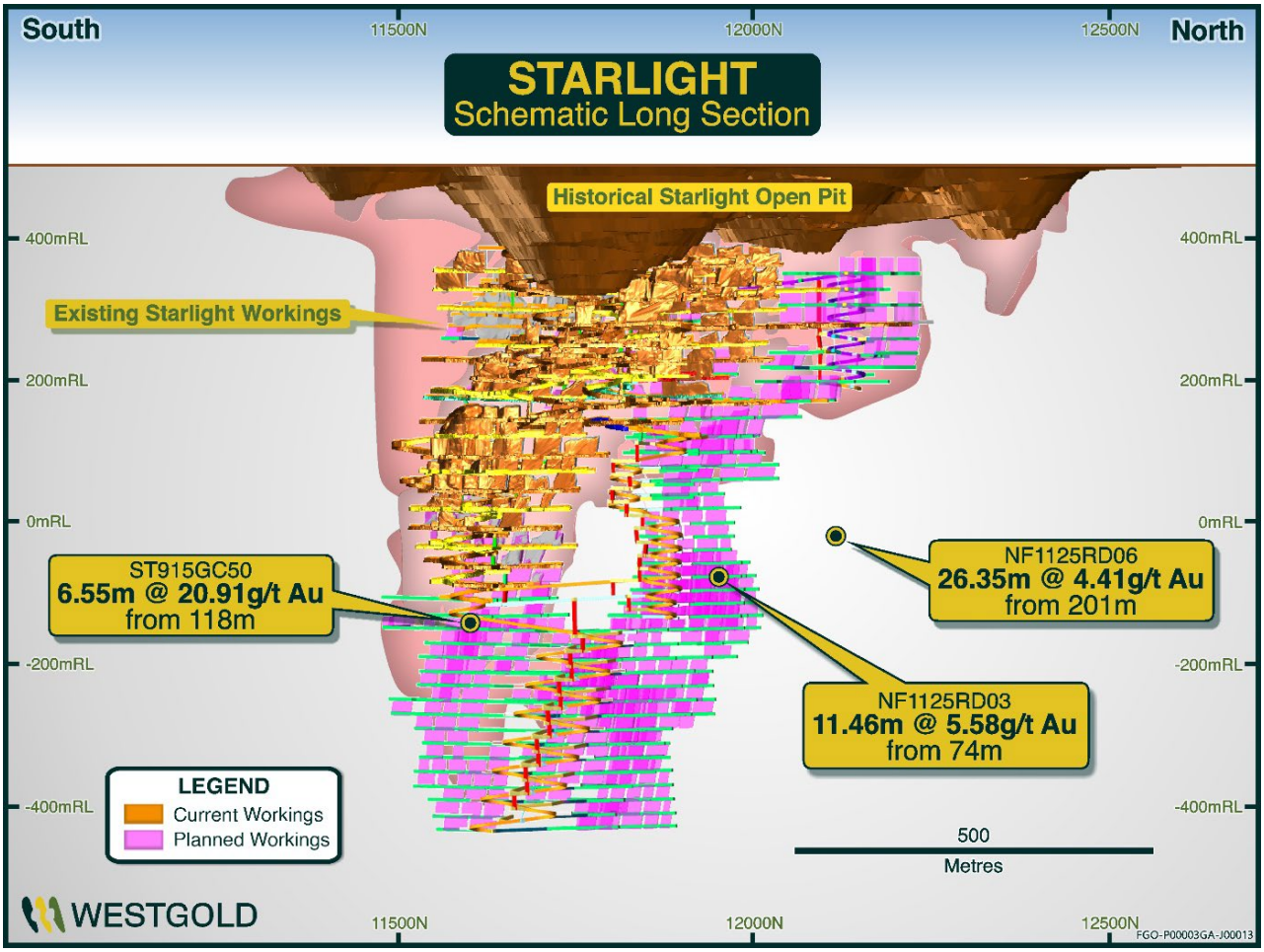

Figure 7: Starlight schematic long-section showing significant intersections.

Work is also continuing in the Peak Hill area. The Westgold Five Ways Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed and is now with Mine Planning for review. Resource development work is now progressing at the Harmony project.

Refer to Appendix A for details of significant drilling results from Fortnum.

Murchison Operations

The Murchison Operations comprise of three operating underground mines (Big Bell, Bluebird and Fender), one mine in development (Great Fingall) and two existing processing hubs (the 1.6-1.8Mtpa Bluebird plant at Meekatharra and the 1.4Mtpa Tuckabianna plant near Cue).

The combined Murchison Operations produced **39,140oz** at an AISC of $**2,569/oz**. The lower production compared to the prior quarter (see Figure **8**) resulted from unplanned downtime from a crusher failure at Tuckabianna, disruptions to ore haulage (road closures) and high reliance on low grade stockpile feed.

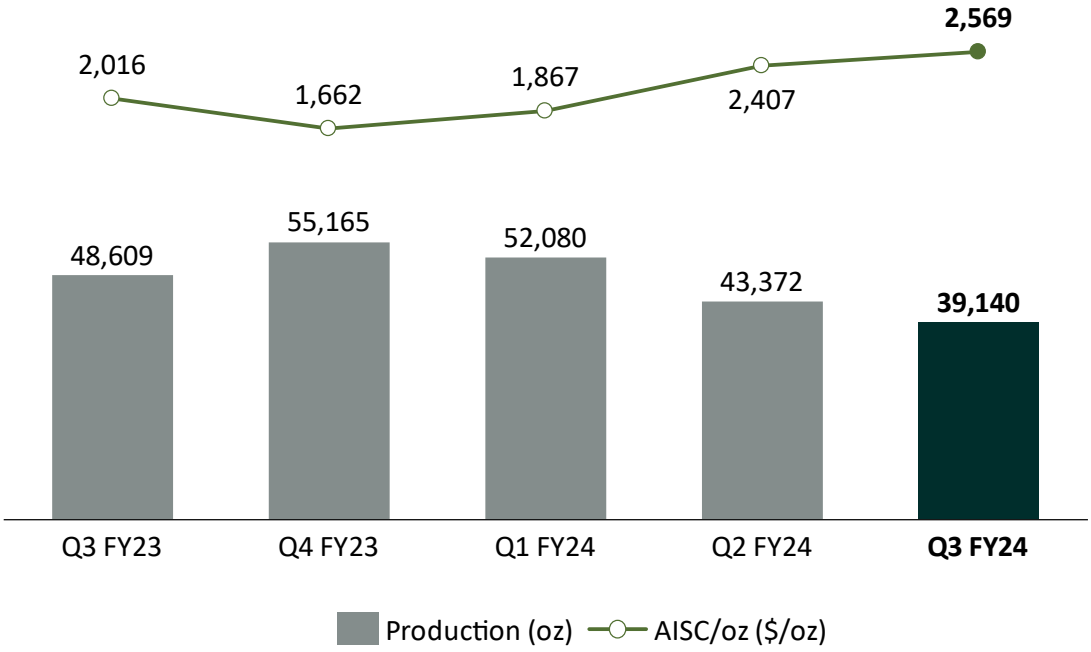

Figure 8: Murchison Gold Production and AISC

Meekatharra

The Bluebird processing hub treats ore from the Paddy's Flat, Bluebird and Big Bell underground mines, plus various surface stockpiles in the region (refer **Figure 9**).

- **Bluebird Processing Hub**

  The Bluebird processing hub produced **23,002oz** (Q2 FY24 – 23,548oz) by processing **357,955t** of ore (Q2 FY24 – 350,998). Lower grade ore feed from the Paddy's Flat along with increased volumes from lower grade stockpiles contributed to lower mill feed grades in Q3 (2.2g/t Au vs Q2 FY24 2.4g/t). Rain and subsequent road closures impacted the ability to deliver higher grade stocks at volumes sufficient to run the mill at full rates. Recovery was steady at 89%.

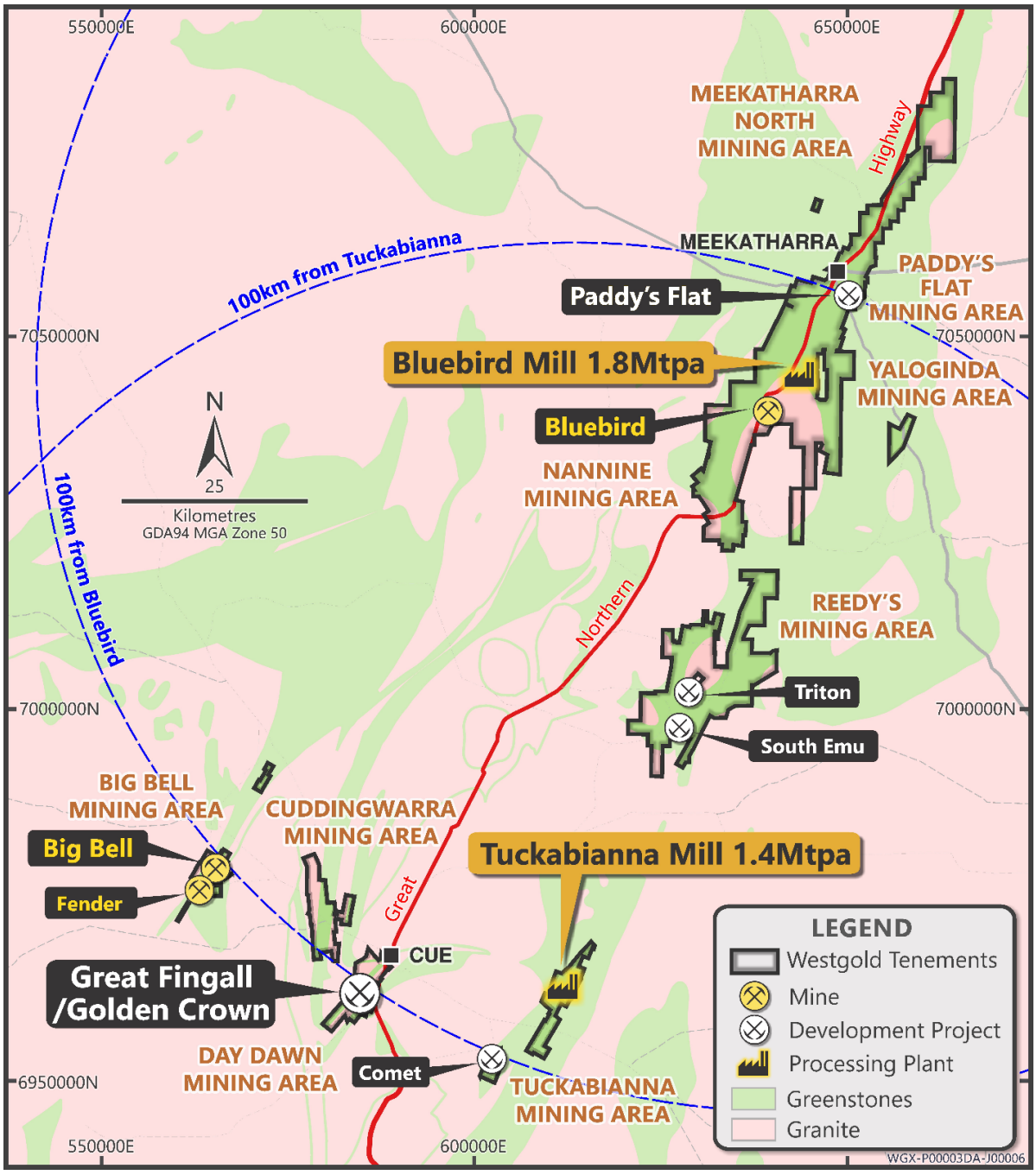

Figure 9: Murchison Operations

- **Bluebird Underground**

  The Bluebird mine produced 103,207t at 4.0g/t Au for the quarter.

  Bluebird's ore production decreased quarter on quarter (Q2 FY24 – 126,752t), partially offset by a 21% increase to mined grade (Q2 FY24 – 3.3g/t). The high levels of stope dilution seen in the prior quarter resulted in changes being implemented to the mine plan which have delivered higher grades as the mine transitions to a longer term solution that ensures stability of voids and steady mining rates.

  Heavy rains during the quarter also impacted the ability to access high grade development headings with the declines taking significant time to dewater and reinstate access.

- **Bluebird Near Mine Exploration and Development**

Westgold's significant investment in drilling at Bluebird – South Junction paid dividend during the quarter with the announcement of an interim Mineral Resource Estimate for the combined system of **6.4Mt at 3.1g/t for 827koz** (refer ASX - Bluebird-South Junction Increases to 6.4Mt at 3.1 g/t Au 16 April 2024). This figure represents **a half a million-ounce increase in the Mineral Resource of Bluebird – South Junction**, post nine months of mining depletion.

Supporting this interim Mineral Resource Estimate were results from the ongoing five drill rig program at Bluebird – South Junction such as;

- **10.45m at 3.80g/t Au from 788m and 3.98m at 10.80g/t Au from 894.49m in 24SJDD001**
- **28.9m at 3.59g/t Au from 244.64m in 24BLDD015 and;**
- **20.4m at 5.12g/t Au from 278.9m in 24BLDD017.**

In conjunction with the programme to better define the South Junction opportunities, works to expedite the understanding of the Bluebird North mining area are underway with increased development focus on an exploration decline.

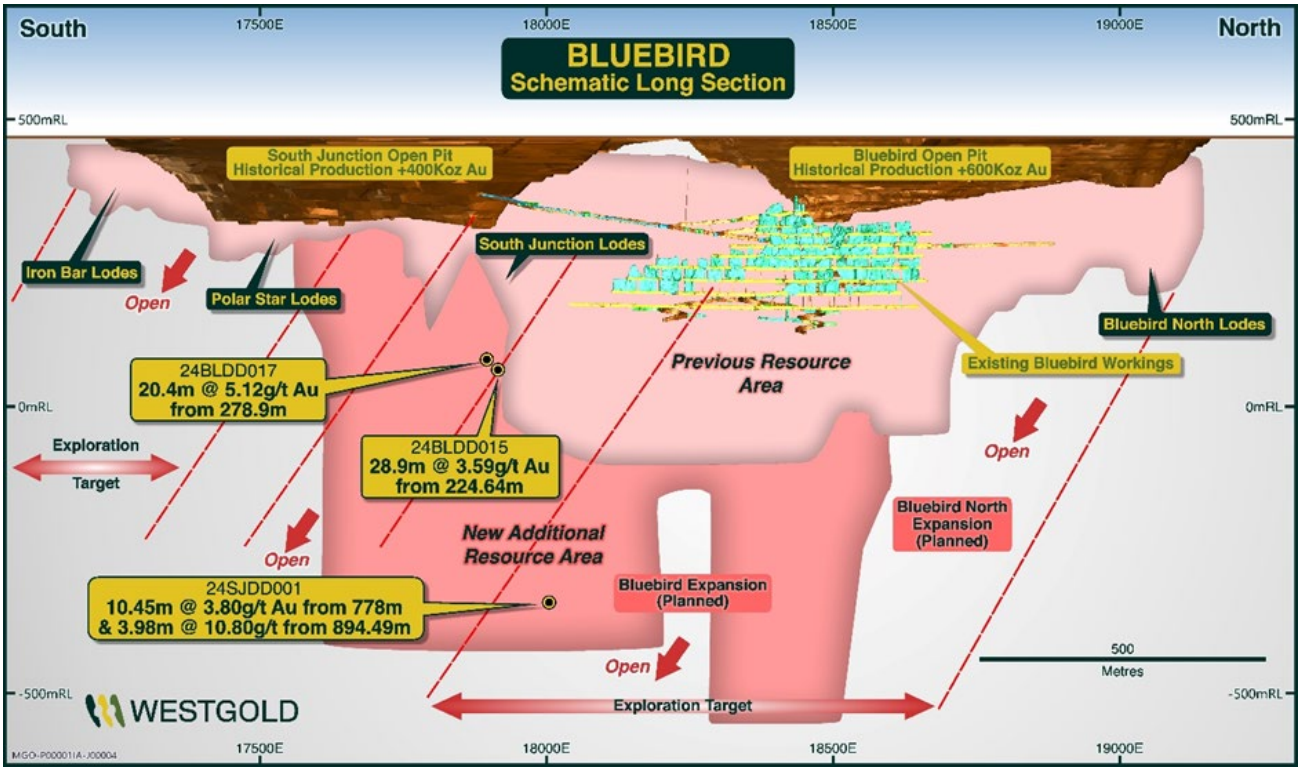

Figure 10: Bluebird schematic long-section showing significant intersections.

- **Paddy's Flat Underground**

The Paddy's Flat mine produced 35,796t at 3.1 g/t Au for the quarter.

As mentioned in the Q2 report, Westgold planned to transition Paddy's Flat into an exploration phase post pausing mining in Q3. The mine continued to underperform during this transition period and mining was stopped ahead of schedule, with only exploration drilling activities occurring in March.

- **Paddy's Flat Near Mine Exploration and Development**

As Paddy's Flat has entered a period of operational pause, the on-site technical team is focused on exploration works, that if successful, could identify a 3-4 year optimised mine plan which will allow a confident re-start of mining operations. Underground drilling works are ongoing, with a focus this quarter on defining repeats of high-grade thrust lodes both above and below currently defined mineralisation in the Vivian's area of the mine, and on extending mineralisation in the Mudlode area.

Results returned from these efforts in the Mudlode area include:

- **5.33m at 24.87g/t Au from 0m in 23MUDD398; and**
- **1.32m at 365.24g/t Au from 90m in 23MUDD403.**

Pleasingly drilling also intersected what is interpreted to be a previously unrecognised high-grade thrust above the Avon lode:

- **2.35m at 278.9g/t Au from 73m in 24VIDD009.**

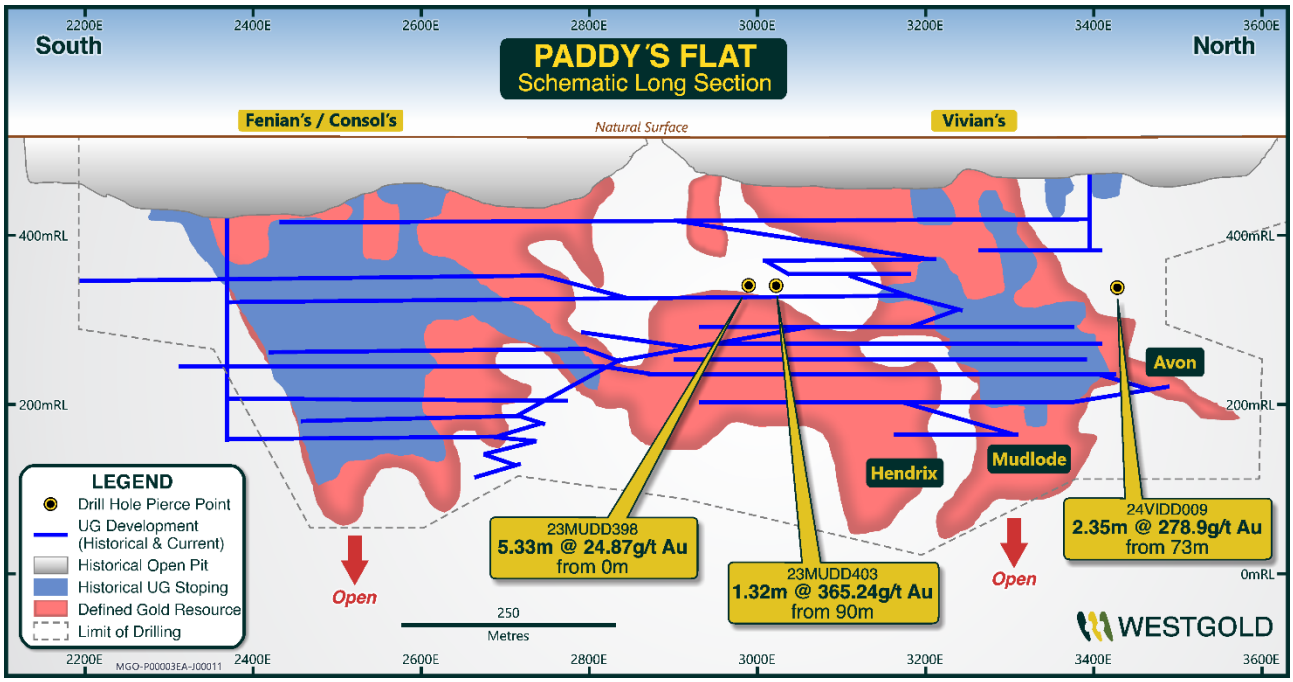

Figure 11: Paddy's Flat schematic long-section showing significant intersections.

In parallel, a global Mineral Resource Estimate for the entire Paddy's Flat system in underway, incorporating learnings gain during the past nine years of mining operations. Upon completion this review will extend into the Paddy's Flat North zone where Westgold is yet to undertake meaningful geological or technical work.

Refer to Appendix B for details of significant drilling results from Meekatharra.

Cue

Westgold's Tuckabianna processing hub treats ore from the Big Bell underground mine at Cue, supplemented with regional open pit ore and surface stocks.

- **Tuckabianna Processing Hub**

  The Tuckabianna processing hub produced **16,138oz** of gold in Q3 FY24 (Q2 FY24 – 19,824oz).

  The hub processed **321,923t** of ore, similar to the prior quarter (Q2 FY24 – 321,153t) at a lower grade of **1.8 g/t Au** (Q1 FY24 2.3g/t) with an improved metallurgical recovery of **86%** (Q2 FY24 – 84%). Access to higher grade ore was at times restricted by a secondary crusher failure and rain affected road closures. Larger volumes of low-grade stockpiles were processed as a result, lowering head grade quarter on quarter.

  The crusher failure impacted throughput for 9 days and immediately followed a planned crushing circuit shutdown to refurbish the fine ore bin. The failure took significant time to rectify with the mill restarted on a lower throughput than back to full operations from mid-March.

- **Big Bell Underground**

  The Big Bell mine produced 253,058t at 2.0 g/t Au for the quarter.

  Production rate and grades were both marginally lower in Q3 FY24 (Q2 FY24 – 274,566t at 2.5g/t Au). The lower grades were in line with expectation whilst mining predominantly from the lower grade south side of the cave. Westgold will commence mining the next level of the cave in the middle of Q4, which should result in higher grades being mined from Big Bell.

- **Fender Underground**

  The Fender underground mine delivered 41,849t at 2.6 g/t Au for the quarter.

  Fender production is now established with two levels now fully developed and the next one ready to commence. Delays were experienced in Q3 with power upgrades limiting production but primary ventilation and escapeway networks are now installed and the mine is expected to rapidly ramp up to production to steady state levels of 20-25kt/m over Q4.

- **Great Fingall Development Project**

  The Great Fingall decline is progressing well, with the top ventilation drive completed and the raisebore having commenced works for the primary ventilation circuit. Decline advance rates continued to exceed assumptions in the feasibility.

  In the shallower portions of the mine, preparation for early access to ore in the upper workings continue, with drilling well advanced. Diamond drilling occurred throughout most of the quarter reviewing the flat structures and selvedge on the edge of the reef close to the base of the pit and infrastructure. These areas were being considered for early access within FY24 to support the cessation of mining at Paddy's Flat, however, early interpretations of the drilling is indicating a system with larger scale than previously expected. As a result, Westgold elected to delay development to this zone until an optimal, executable plan is established. It is anticipated works will commence late in Q4.

- **Cue Near Mine Exploration and Development**

The Big Bell Expansion is progressing in line with expectation. Decline development accessing the Big Bell Deeps Longhole Open Stop mine continues. Infrastructure establishment is progressing, with drilling of the large surface paste delivery holes underway. The first hole is already established and lined with the second hole in progress. A dedicated Senior Paste Engineer has been employed to coordinate these works and all other aspects of paste plant establishment and delivery of associated infrastructure.

Drilling at Big Bell also remains ongoing, with a focus on extending and optimising the mine plan for the Longhole Open Stope mine below the pegmatite. Better results from this work include:

- **27m at 4.2g/t Au from 425m in 22BBDD0114; and**
- **29.94m at 3.79g/t Au from 554m in 22BBDD0115.**

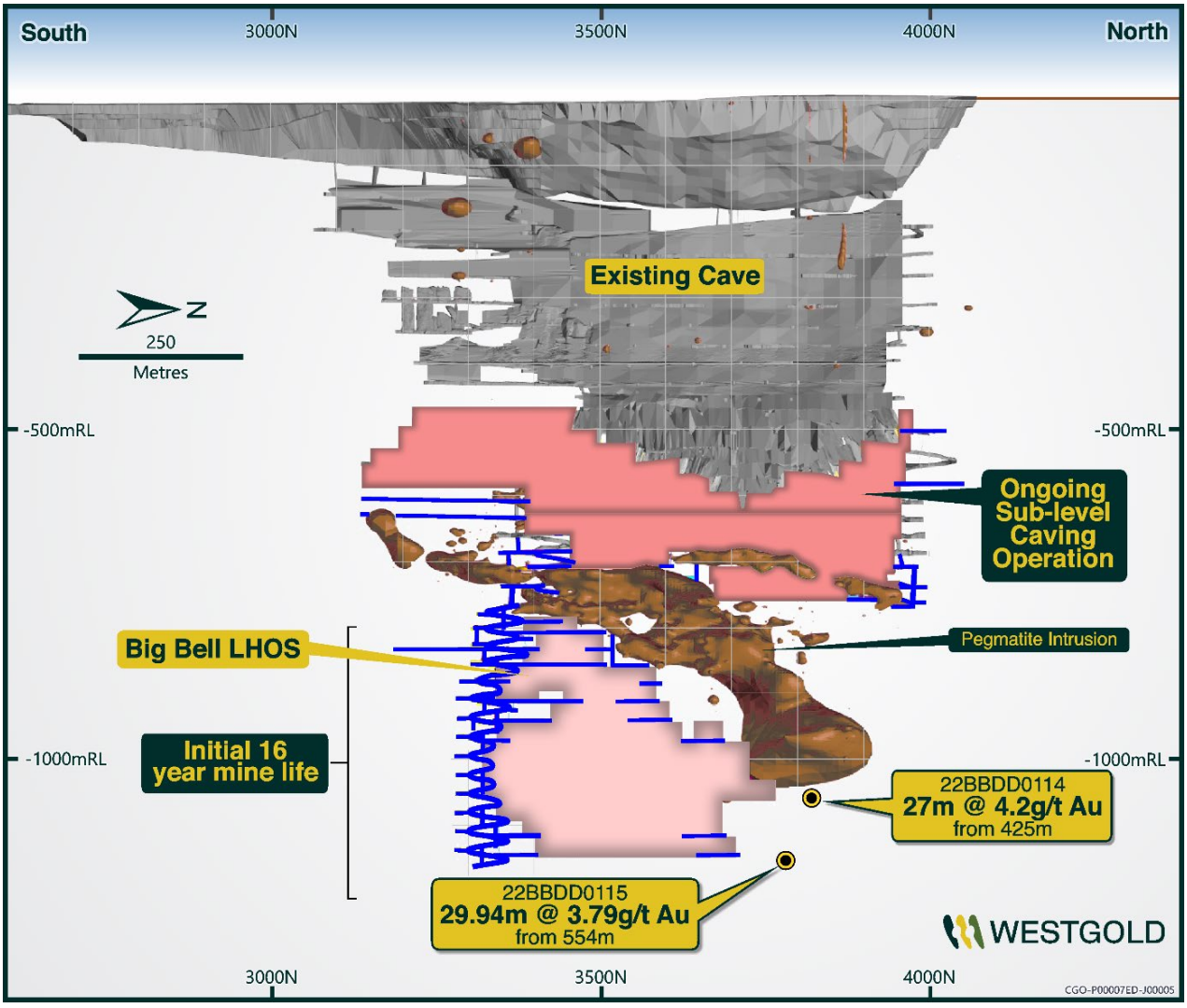

Figure 12: Big Bell schematic long-section showing significant intersections.

At Great Fingall a **comprehensive drill out of the upper regions of the resource has commenced**, concentrating on the Great Fingall Flats which were the basis of the large-scale open pit mined during the 1990's, 2000's and 2010's.

Drilling works remain underway, however, results returned to date suggest that significant volumes of high-grade gold exists immediately below and adjacent to the existing open pit (see **Figure 13)**.

Most significantly, some very encouraging grades and widths of mineralisation have been encountered in the selvedge to the Great Fingall Reef immediately adjacent to historic mining voids. Better results from the holes completed to date include:

- **12.2m at 6.44g/t Au from 125m in 24GFDD001; and**
- **9.6m at 7.80g/t Au from 122m in 24GFDD002.**

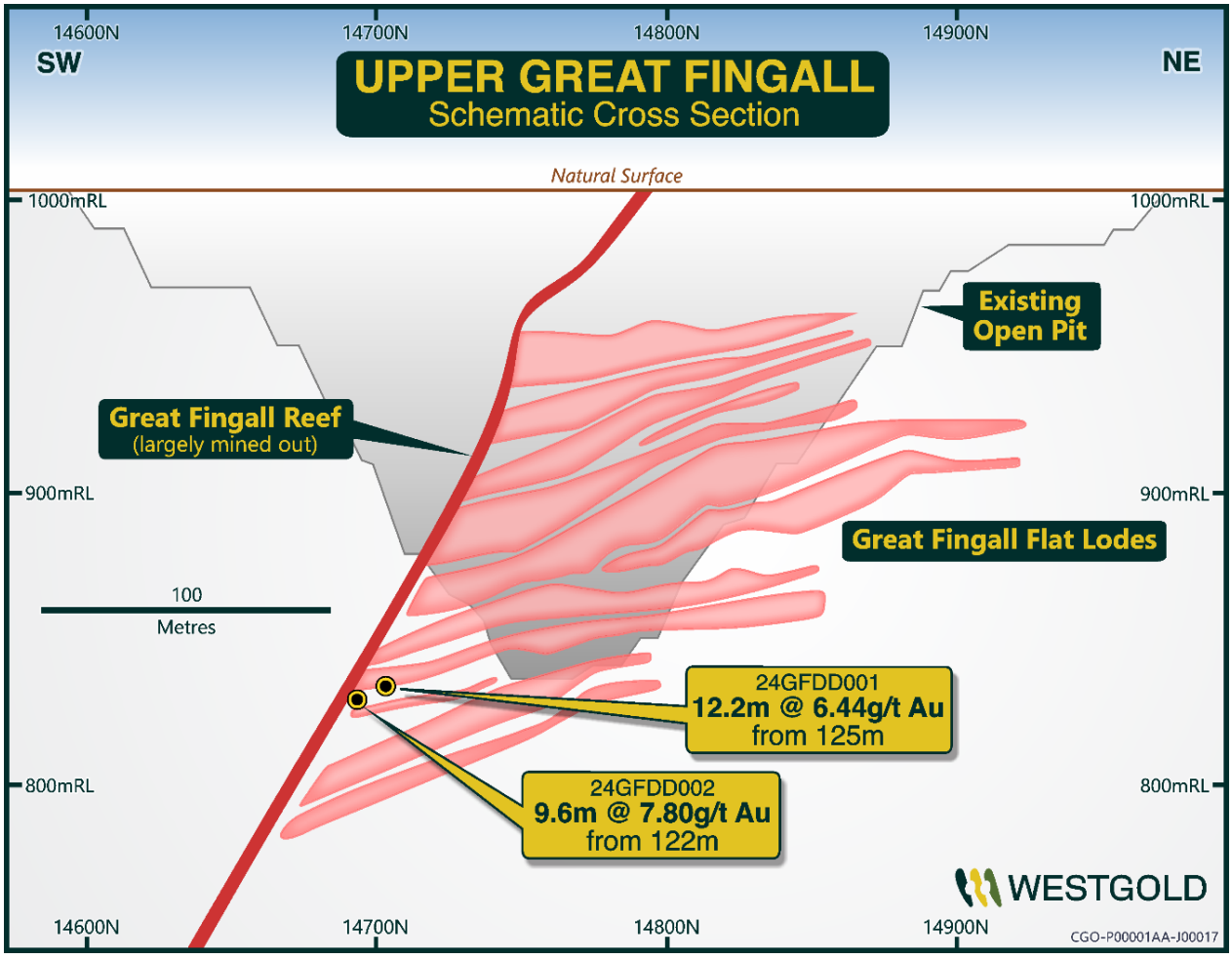

Figure 13: Great Fingall schematic long-section showing significant intersections.

Whilst it is too early to quantify the overall grade and extent of this remnant mineralisation, it is worth noting that there exists a region of 275 vertical metres below this zone where the Great Fingall Reef is effectively untested and considered to be completely mined out and thus sits outside of the current Great Fingall mine plan.

The upper Great Fingall presents as a very attractive opportunity that would potentially lend itself to earlier production than indicated in the Great Fingall Feasibility Study[3]. These areas have close proximity to both the open pit void and historic underground mine voids. Westgold will continue to advance this opportunity in a manner that both definitively adds value to the current mine plan and appropriately manages risk.

Refer to Appendix C for details of significant drilling results from Cue.

[3] Refer to ASX announcement titled "Great Fingall Approved for Development" - 8 August 2023

Diamond Drill Fleet Additions

As previously announced[4], Westgold has significantly enhanced its in-house underground drilling capability, with the purchase of six additional underground drill rigs for delivery prior to the end of FY24. This will expand Westgold's diamond drill rig fleet size to 13.

Initially, the rigs will be deployed to our existing mines, displacing three contract rigs currently conducting drilling in parallel with Westgold's existing fleet at Starlight and Bluebird. The additional rig capacity will subsequently be used at Great Fingall and South Junction as drill platforms open up at these significant development projects.

Bringing all underground diamond drilling activities in-house vastly increases Westgold's flexibility, allowing rapid deployment to ensure Westgold is best placed to take advantage of emerging geological opportunities, and at the same time delivering superior drilling productivity at industry leading unit rates.

Figure 14: Westgold underground diamond drill rig.

[4] refer ASX release titled "Starlight Exploration Update" - 14 March 2024

Exploration and Growth

Exploration

Exploration activities across the Company's highly prospective 1,300km^2 tenement portfolio continued during Q3 FY24. Key target locations are shown on **Figure 13**. Key activities included:

- Commencement of major Resource Definition drilling programme at South Junction (Meekatharra);
- Commencement planning and permitting for a Resource Definition drilling program to be undertaken at Boomerang – Kurara;
- Planning and permitting for exploration greenfields drilling programmes at Day Dawn to test gravity geophysical targets reported in Q2;
- Commencement of greenfields exploration AC drilling programs at Cuddy North, Reedy West and Labouchere North; and
- Ongoing greenfields targeting activities with a focus in the Peak Hill and Fortnum regions.

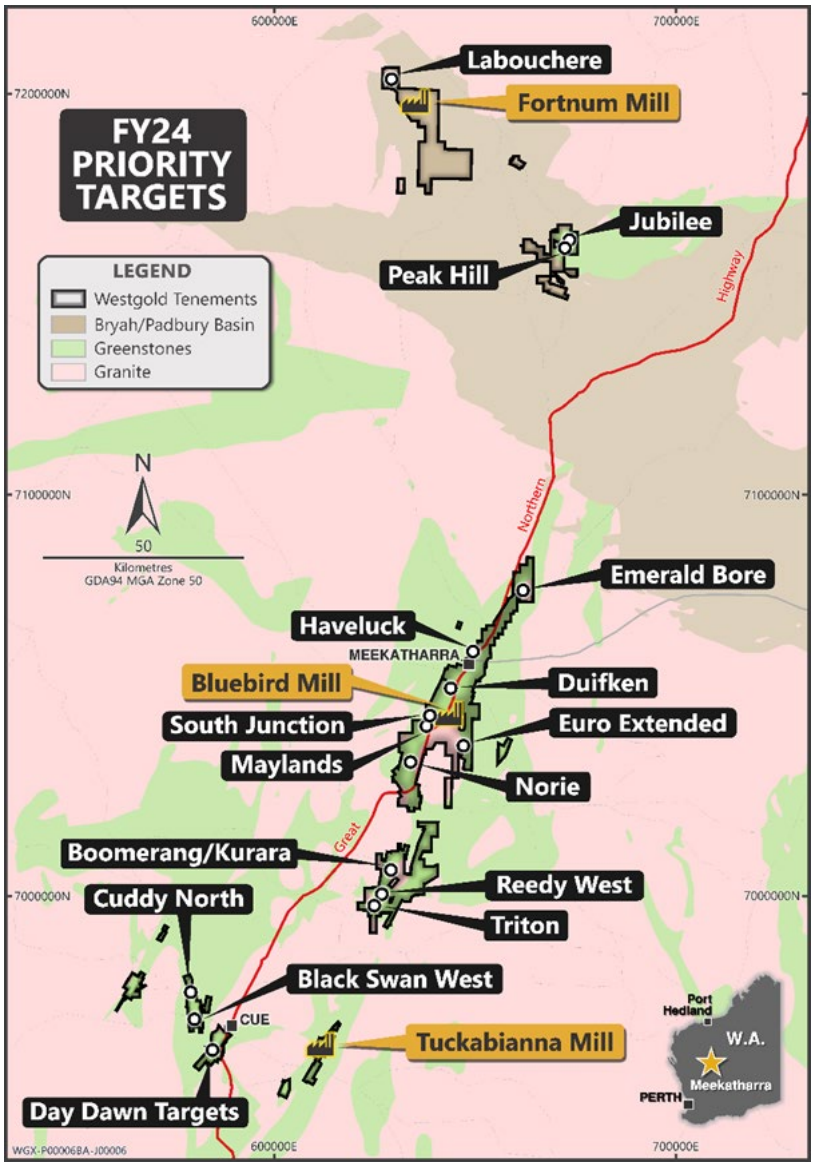

Figure 15: FY24 Priority exploration targets

- **Resource Definition Drilling Programmes**

Q3 saw the commencement of a major Resource Definition drilling program at South Junction at Bluebird. The planned program comprises some 26,000m of diamond core drilling using three surface drill rigs and at times, one underground drill rig. The aim of the program is to test the southerly down plunge extensions of the Bluebird orebody (which plunges beneath the South Junction open pit) as well as the South Junction mineralisation which also plunges to the south.

During the period a total of 10,968m was drilled at South Junction with drill core processing and assaying underway. As at the end of the quarter only the assay results for the first few holes had been returned with **best intersections to date of 10.45m at 3.80g/t Au from 788.00m and 3.98m at 10.80g/t Au from 894.49m in 24SJDD001 and 7.98m @ 2.67g/t Au from 575.32m and 4.82m @ 2.39g/t Au from 587.00m in hole 24SJDD004.** Please refer to the Bluebird section of the Operations Report above and Appendix B for details.

The South Junction Resource Definition program will continue throughout Q4 FY24. Planning and permitting for ResDef drilling programs to be undertaken at Boomerang – Kurara at Reedys commenced during the quarter with details to be reported in Q4.

Figure 16 - South Junction ResDef drilling program commences.

Figure 17 - South Junction ResDef - high grade mineralisation within hole SJDD001 at 898m (70g/t Au).

Figure 18 - South Junction ResDef – Central Loade in hole 24SJDD004 showing gold assay results

- **Greenfields Exploration Drilling Programmes**

  During the quarter final planning for greenfields drilling programs was completed for various priority targets. This included proposed RC drilling programs to test various gravity geophysical targets at Day Dawn, and also AC drilling programs across early stage targets at Cuddy North, Reedy West and Labouchere North.

  The Cuddy North program commenced at the end of the quarter with no results received. The Day Dawn programs are planned to commence in mid-May.

Corporate

Q3 FY24 saw Westgold's total cash and bullion grow by **$9M** from $238M to **$247M**.

Cash and Bullion

Description	Dec 2023 Quarter ($M)	Mar 2024 Quarter ($M)	Variance ($M)	Variance (%)
Cash	225	214	(11)	(5%)
Bullion	13	33	20	154%
Cash and Bullion	**238**	**247**	**9**	**4%**

Figure 19 summarises the key cash movements during the quarter.

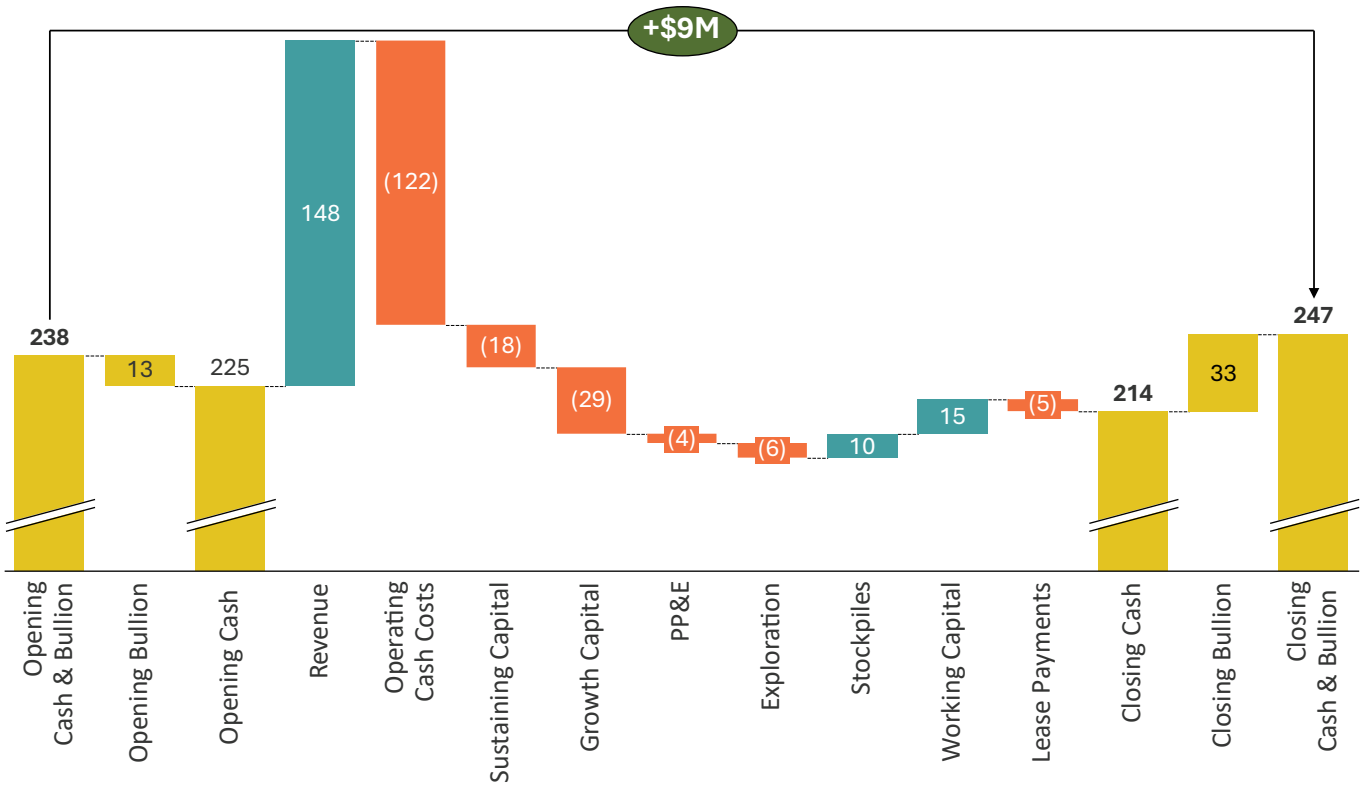

Figure 19: Cash and Bullion Movement in Q2 FY24

Capital Expenditure spend on plant and equipment of **$4M** includes the CET Project of $3M.

Growth Funds

During this quarter Westgold deployed **$20M** of the growth funds for Great Fingall, Fender and the CET project.

Description	Dec 2023 Quarter ($M)	Mar 2024 Quarter ($M)
Growth Funds Opening	77	68
Drawdown	(9)	(20)
Growth Funds Closing	**68**	**48**

Debt

Westgold executed a Syndicated Facility Agreement (SFA) with ING Bank and Société Generale on 22 November 2023. The SFA provides Westgold with a A$100 million revolving corporate facility with a three-year term, which the Company is able to utilise for general corporate purposes.

At quarter end Westgold continues to be debt free with the corporate facility currently undrawn. The Company has equipment financing arrangements on acquired plant and equipment under normal commercial terms with expected repayments of approximately $17M for the financial year.

Gold Hedging

Westgold continues to be free of fixed forward contracts with the hedging strategy reviewed monthly. The current strategy remains to have no fixed forward hedging and hold bullion when conditions are volatile.

At the beginning of FY24, the company had in place 30,000oz of zero cost collars comprising put options at **$2,700/oz** and call options at **$3,340/oz** for deliveries of 2,500oz per month from July 2023 to June 2024, subject to the put and call being struck. This strategy protects the downside of gold price volatility with the put option only being triggered if the gold price falls to $2,700/oz. The upside on this small volume of production is also capped and again, only triggered if the gold price hits $3,340/oz.

During Q3 FY24, the 2,500oz call options were struck at $3,340/oz on 26 March 2024 with **7,500oz** of zero cost collars remaining as at the end of the quarter.

Dividend Policy

Westgold announced on 29 February 2024 its first interim dividend of 1 cent per share and paid a total of $4.7M on 12 April 2024 under the updated dividend policy. The updated policy seeks to pay a total annual ordinary dividend of **at least 1 cent per share ($0.01/share) each financial year, up to a maximum of 30% of free cash flow** generated for the financial year.

Share Capital

Westgold closed the quarter with the following capital structure:

Security Type	Number on Issue
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	473,622,730
Performance Rights (Rights)	9,309,304

Webcast

Westgold is providing a webcast of the Q3 FY24 results today 24 April 2024 at 10:00am AEDT.

Please see the link below for those who wish to hear Wayne Bramwell (Managing Director), Tommy Heng (Chief Financial Officer), Phillip Wilding (Chief Operating Officer), Mel Wren (General Manager People and Matthew Pilbeam (General Manager Environment, Health and Safety) summarising the March quarter's results.

MARCH 2024 QUARTERLY WEBCAST

Compliance Statements

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

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

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

These materials prepared by Westgold Resources Limited (or “the Company”) include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company.

Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances.

Appendix A – FGO Significant Drilling Intercept Tables

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are = >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

Fortnum Gold Operations

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight								
Nightfall	NF1125GC04	7,198,905	636,459	121	NSI	-	18	66
	NF1125GC05	7,198,905	636,459	119	8.23m at 2.48g/t Au	118	-13	74
	NF1125GC06	7,198,905	636,459	119	2.42m at 5.52g/t Au	80	-7	73
					7.06m at 1.5g/t Au	98		
					3.35m at 5.99g/t Au	134		
	NF1125GC09	7,198,905	636,459	119	2.42m at 2.18g/t Au	126	-13	67
	NF1125GC11	7,198,905	636,459	119	8.77m at 3.56g/t Au	85	-5	65
					10.86m at 4.94g/t Au	132		
	NF1125GC13	7,198,906	636,459	120	4.87m at 5.3g/t Au	84	4	60
					6m at 8.91g/t Au	110		
					2.05m at 4.18g/t Au	119		
					2m at 2.92g/t Au	145		
					4m at 2.55g/t Au	153		
	NF1125GC14	7,198,905	636,459	120	11.31m at 1.46g/t Au	106	-5	59
					2.06m at 9.43g/t Au	134		
					2.56m at 2.08g/t Au	141		
	NF1125GC15	7,198,905	636,459	119	6.62m at 9.72g/t Au	81	-20	58
					5.27m at 6.16g/t Au	125		
	NF1125GC16	7,198,905	636,459	119	5.1m at 1.58g/t Au	82	-13	58
					7.38m at 2.3g/t Au	134		
	NF1125GC17	7,198,905	636,459	119	NSI	-	-6	53
	NF1125GC18	7,198,905	636,459	119	2.47m at 6g/t Au	107	-16	51
					3.79m at 2.84g/t Au	112		
	NF1125GC19	7,198,905	636,459	121	4.27m at 1.82g/t Au	107	18	47
	NF1125GC20	7,198,905	636,459	119	4.91m at 17.36g/t Au	136	-21	47
	NF1125GC21	7,198,906	636,459	120	3.29m at 1.85g/t Au	88	5	44
					7.06m at 14.16g/t Au	130		
	NF1125GC22	7,198,905	636,459	119	5.72m at 1.86g/t Au	85	-13	44
	NF1125RD01	7,198,905	636,459	119	NSI	-	-30	107
	NF1125RD02	7,198,905	636,459	119	2.85m at 3.72g/t Au	109	-30	78
	NF1125RD03	7,198,905	636,459	119	11.46m at 5.58g/t Au	74	-28	62
					3.5m at 64.53g/t Au	112		
					2m at 2.71g/t Au	124		
	NF1125RD04	7,198,905	636,459	119	2.4m at 2.72g/t Au	84	-27	47
					4.4m at 4.74g/t Au	104		
					3.65m at 7.78g/t Au	139		
	NF1125RD05	7,198,907	636,459	119	17.4m at 0.63g/t Au	74	-24	34
					17.4m at 0.63g/t Au	74		
					3.1m at 9.15g/t Au	111		
					3.1m at 9.15g/t Au	111		
					15.55m at 4.86g/t Au	142		
					15.55m at 4.86g/t Au	142		
					7m at 2.9g/t Au	176		
					7m at 2.9g/t Au	176		
					2.5m at 21.24g/t Au	187		
					2.5m at 21.24g/t Au	187		
	NF1125RD06	7,198,907	636,459	119	2.08m at 11.57g/t Au	22	-21	25
					4m at 5.62g/t Au	109		
					4m at 9.65g/t Au	126		
					6.1m at 11.53g/t Au	177		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					4.47m at 4.94g/t Au	194		
					26.35m at 4.41g/t Au	201		
					2.59m at 2.67g/t Au	234		
					3.14m at 6.64g/t Au	241		
					4.67m at 2.97g/t Au	253		
					15.44m at 1.99g/t Au	294		
	NF1125RD07	7,198,907	636,458	119	2.18m at 4.64g/t Au	134	-18	18
					3m at 2.91g/t Au	143		
					5.3m at 4.12g/t Au	165		
					3.63m at 3.12g/t Au	233		
					2m at 3.52g/t Au	281		
					6m at 3.19g/t Au	288		
	NF1125RD08	7,198,905	636,459	118	NSI	-	-41	113
	NF1125RD09	7,198,905	636,459	119	NSI	-	-39	90
	NF1125RD10	7,198,905	636,459	119	NSI	-	-41	69
	NF1125RD11	7,198,905	636,459	119	4.59m at 4.31g/t Au	135	-39	50
					2.25m at 8.52g/t Au	176		
	NF1125RD12	7,198,906	636,459	118	2m at 3.91g/t Au	20	-35	36
					2m at 7.57g/t Au	82		
					9.65m at 10.37g/t Au	145		
	NF1125RD13	7,198,907	636,459	119	2.05m at 3.9g/t Au	117	-30	25
					5.9m at 1.42g/t Au	121		
					2m at 10.76g/t Au	134		
					3m at 5.4g/t Au	164		
					16.7m at 3.81g/t Au	172		
					38m at 2.65g/t Au	194		
					2m at 3.58g/t Au	242		
					19.44m at 2.1g/t Au	265		
	NF1125RD15	7,198,905	636,459	118	NSI	-	-48	101
	NF1125RD16	7,198,905	636,459	118	3.3m at 2.53g/t Au	93	-52	80
					2.93m at 5.72g/t Au	147		
	NF1125RD17	7,198,905	636,459	118	2.48m at 8.21g/t Au	111	-51	56
					2.3m at 6.43g/t Au	137		
	NF1125RD18	7,198,906	636,459	118	6.35m at 2.73g/t Au	155	-46	38
	NF1125RD19	7,198,907	636,459	118	10.8m at 2.91g/t Au	125	-40	25
					4.75m at 4.99g/t Au	163		
					5.08m at 3.03g/t Au	171		
					19m at 4.48g/t Au	180		
	NF1130EX01	7,198,755	636,309	136	2.45m at 21.22g/t Au	355	-55	45
					4.61m at 3.84g/t Au	364		
	NF1130EX02	7,198,755	636,309	136	9.24m at 5.17g/t Au	457	-63	35
	NF1130EX03	7,198,755	636,310	137	2m at 3.34g/t Au	348	-47	30
					14.07m at 4.85g/t Au	363		
					12.89m at 2.75g/t Au	395		
					6m at 2.53g/t Au	411		
	NF1130EX04	7,198,755	636,310	137	3m at 3.97g/t Au	308	-44	34
					6m at 1.27g/t Au	331		
					2.45m at 4.58g/t Au	370		
	NF1130EX05	7,198,755	636,310	137	5.11m at 4.2g/t Au	350	-52	34
					2.16m at 19.91g/t Au	389		
	NF1130EX11	7,198,746	636,330	136	2.13m at 2.63g/t Au	301	-50	60
	NF1130EX12	7,198,746	636,330	136	4.9m at 1.71g/t Au	274	-48	55
					5.4m at 10.31g/t Au	333		
	NF1130EX13A	7,198,746	636,330	136	5.4m at 3.61g/t Au	359	-60	58
	NF1130RD03	7,198,879	636,383	140	2.51m at 22.99g/t Au	115	0	46
	NF1130RD03A	7,198,879	636,384	140	3.46m at 7.9g/t Au	199	1	42
					11.98m at 1.43g/t Au	205		
	NF1130RD04	7,198,879	636,384	140	NSI	-	0	41
	NF1130RD04A	7,198,880	636,383	140	3.65m at 2.01g/t Au	277	2	35

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					2.45m at 3.32g/t Au	468		
	NF1130RD06	7,198,879	636,384	140	2.45m at 2.09g/t Au	112	-5	45
					2m at 3.27g/t Au	220		
	NF1130RD07	7,198,880	636,384	139	2.71m at 2.77g/t Au	292	-3	43
	NF1130RD08	7,198,880	636,384	139	4.63m at 1.95g/t Au	216	-1	38
					2.01m at 7.59g/t Au	325		
	NF1130RD11	7,198,879	636,384	139	4.35m at 3.82g/t Au	194	-9	46
					5.06m at 2.52g/t Au	222		
					4.89m at 5.31g/t Au	240		
					16.39m at 7.05g/t Au	272		
	NF1130RD12	7,198,879	636,384	139	4.78m at 5.17g/t Au	199	-9	41
	NF1130RD13	7,198,879	636,384	139	5m at 1.79g/t Au	221	-11	52
	NF1140GC75	7,198,946	636,580	143	2m at 7.37g/t Au	45	-16	95
	NF1140GC76	7,198,962	636,573	145	4.61m at 2.7g/t Au	46	-2	84
	NF1140GC77	7,198,962	636,573	145	NSI	-	-1	60
	NF1140GC78	7,198,962	636,573	145	NSI	-	18	53
	NF1140GC79	7,198,991	636,569	144	2.21m at 13.2g/t Au	3	-10	72
	NF1140GC80	7,198,991	636,569	145	NSI	-	21	79
	NF1140GC81	7,199,010	636,565	144	NSI	-	-38	61
	NF1140GC82	7,199,009	636,565	145	NSI	-	-3	49
	NF1140GC83	7,199,045	636,561	146	2m at 7.44g/t Au	21	25	49
	NF1140GC84	7,199,041	636,561	147	NSI	-	26	91
	NF1140GC85	7,199,046	636,559	146	5.05m at 3.54g/t Au	29	8	30
	NF1140GC86	7,199,036	636,555	146	3.01m at 2.12g/t Au	31	7	299
	NF1140GC87	7,199,035	636,555	146	2.02m at 13.11g/t Au	32	24	266
	NF1140GC88	7,199,024	636,555	145	NSI	-	0	254
	NF1140GC89	7,199,010	636,558	145	5.75m at 2.13g/t Au	4	0	245
	NF1140GC90	7,198,996	636,563	145	5m at 2.33g/t Au	0	8	244
	NF1140GC91	7,198,996	636,563	146	NSI	-	26	275
	NF1140GC92	7,198,979	636,563	145	3.1m at 5.64g/t Au	31	2	249
	NF1140GC93	7,198,951	636,572	143	4.24m at 5.11g/t Au	16	-16	255
					4.91m at 5.99g/t Au	23		
					2.74m at 2.27g/t Au	43		
	NF1140GC94	7,198,951	636,572	144	2.6m at 2.48g/t Au	16	-3	226
					2.79m at 11.9g/t Au	31		
					9.42m at 2.54g/t Au	37		
Starlight	ST1280GC16	7,198,879	636,794	282	3.78m at 1.69g/t Au	18	15	255
	ST1280GC17	7,198,880	636,794	280	NSI	-	-36	259
	ST1280GC18	7,198,880	636,794	280	NSI	-	-36	287
	ST1280GC19	7,198,879	636,794	283	NSI	-	30	246
	ST1280GC20	7,198,895	636,788	280	NSI	-	-28	261
	ST1280GC21	7,198,895	636,788	280	NSI	-	-43	279
	ST1280GC22	7,198,895	636,788	280	NSI	-	-32	301
	ST1280GC23	7,198,895	636,788	281	2.68m at 2.67g/t Au	1	-15	305
	ST1280GC24	7,198,894	636,788	283	NSI	-	24	300
	ST1280GC25	7,198,894	636,788	283	NSI	-	32	272
	ST1280GC26	7,198,893	636,788	282	2.41m at 9.07g/t Au	7	25	248
	ST1280GC29	7,198,908	636,786	281	4m at 4.96g/t Au	0	-25	302
	ST890GC01	7,198,598	636,567	-112	3.62m at 3.48g/t Au	4	19	230
					5.06m at 8.15g/t Au	15		
	ST890GC02	7,198,603	636,564	-113	NSI	-	20	250
	ST890GC03	7,198,609	636,579	-112	NSI	-	25	266
	ST890GC04	7,198,609	636,579	-112	NSI	-	33	238
	ST890GC05	7,198,609	636,579	-112	2.1m at 3g/t Au	19	24	217
	ST890GC06	7,198,605	636,581	-113	3.91m at 6.1g/t Au	22	18	205
					3.73m at 2.28g/t Au	29		
	ST890GC07	7,198,598	636,584	-113	2.55m at 2.25g/t Au	27	20	191
	ST890GC08	7,198,598	636,585	-112	NSI	-	27	179
	ST890GC09	7,198,620	636,520	-114	NSI	-	11	77

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	ST890GC10	7,198,620	636,520	- 115	8.26m at 6.88g/t Au	37	-33	80
	ST890GC11	7,198,620	636,520	- 114	NSI	-	13	50
	ST890GC12	7,198,621	636,519	- 115	9.55m at 5g/t Au	43	-29	23
	ST890GC13	7,198,625	636,516	- 113	9.65m at 4.71g/t Au	46	13	2
	ST900GC09	7,198,621	636,454	- 99	3.76m at 3.38g/t Au	117	-27	32
	ST900GC18	7,198,621	636,454	- 100	4.72m at 10.64g/t Au	104	-48	61
	ST900GC19	7,198,620	636,454	- 100	3.49m at 6.63g/t Au	176	-43	41
	ST900GC20	7,198,621	636,453	- 100	4.87m at 2.72g/t Au	117	-40	27
	ST900GC22	7,198,621	636,454	- 100	NSI	-	-50	47
	ST915GC41	7,198,535	636,501	- 86	NSI	-	-20	78
	ST915GC44	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	7.35m at 2.79g/t Au	71	-32	44
					6.42m at 5.64g/t Au	97		
					4.85m at 5.39g/t Au	106		
	ST915GC46	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	2.74m at 2.67g/t Au	82	-35	69
	ST915GC47	7,198,534	636,501	- 87	NSI	-	-36	88
	ST915GC48	7,198,533	636,502	- 86	NSI	-	-27	97
	ST915GC49	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	3.18m at 2.22g/t Au	96	-37	32
					4.46m at 9.7g/t Au	115		
	ST915GC50	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	3.27m at 2.64g/t Au	102	-43	28
					6.55m at 20.91g/t Au	118		
					5.83m at 13.81g/t Au	144		
	ST915GC51	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	4.31m at 4.14g/t Au	98	-45	39
					7.11m at 2.34g/t Au	131		
	ST915GC52	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	3.55m at 2.66g/t Au	77	-47	52
					6.65m at 5.27g/t Au	102		
					3.07m at 2.72g/t Au	113		
	ST915GC53	7,188,142	636,647	- 87	2.5m at 29.45g/t Au	142	-46	73
	ST915GC54	7,198,534	636,501	- 87	4.75m at 1.18g/t Au	136	-45	89
	ST915GC55	7,198,534	636,502	- 87	NSI	-	-36	104
	ST915GC56	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	3.74m at 4.69g/t Au	131	-54	27
	ST915GC57	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	8.54m at 2.5g/t Au	91	-57	77
	ST915GC58	7,198,533	636,502	- 86	NSI	-	-52	98
	ST915GC59	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	NSI	-	-60	37
	ST915GC60	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	NSI	-	-62	61
	ST915GC61	7,198,535	636,501	- 86	NSI	-	-60	24
	ST915GC62	7,198,535	636,501	- 87	2.94m at 11.91g/t Au	93	-66	51
	ST915GC63	7,198,534	636,501	- 87	3.43m at 4.43g/t Au	100	-63	79
Water Bore	WB1270GC41	7,199,078	636,630	278	NSI	-	15	312

Appendix B – MGO Significant Intercepts Table

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are = >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

Meekatharra Gold Operations

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Paddy's Flat								
Consols	23CNDD360	7,055,858	649,981	28	NSI	-	-11	33
	23CNDD361	7,055,858	649,981	28	NSI	-	-17	32
Fatt's	23FADD408	7,056,247	650,103	329	0.54m at 35.40g/t Au	15	20	89
	23FADD409	7,056,247	650,103	328	1.6m at 12.82g/t Au	11	8	90
	23FADD409	7,056,247	650,103	328	5.2m at 1.8g/t Au	34	8	90
	23FADD410	7,056,247	650,103	329	0.3m at 94.43g/t Au	106	8	103
	23FADD411	7,056,205	650,081	330	7.54m at 1.28g/t Au	80	15	85
	23FADD412	7,056,204	650,081	328	NSI	-	-19	94
	23FADD413	7,056,205	650,081	329	7.5m at 1.29g/t Au	82	2	94
	23FADD414	7,056,204	650,081	329	3.92m at 3.74g/t Au	93	-10	100
	23FADD415	7,056,184	650,073	330	NSI	-	14	85
	23FADD416	7,056,184	650,072	328	5.6m at 1.39g/t Au	67	-20	93
	23FADD417	7,056,183	650,072	329	11m at 1.90g/t Au	84	2	92
	23FADD418	7,056,184	650,072	328	3.05m at 2.18g/t Au	59	-10	98
	23FADD419	7,056,183	650,072	330	7.3m at 1.95g/t Au	83	14	99
	23FADD420	7,056,162	650,063	330	7.36m at 2.28g/t Au	86	2	89
	23FADD421	7,056,161	650,062	328	NSI	-	-18	90
	23FADD422	7,056,161	650,062	330	0.92m at 7.40g/t Au	66	14	95
					8.16m at 1.30g/t Au	89		
	23FADD423	7,056,161	650,062	329	0.80m at 8.17g/t Au	1	-10	97
Mudlode	23MUDD395	7,056,272	650,157	327	5m at 6.68g/t Au	1	-14	68
					3.60m at 8.06g/t Au	110		
	23MUDD396	7,056,272	650,156	327	7m at 8.82g/t Au	0	-15	75
					1.31m at 12.93g/t Au	106		
	23MUDD397	7,056,272	650,156	328	0.6m at 26.14g/t Au	102	-11	83
	23MUDD398	7,056,272	650,157	328	5.33m at 24.87g/t Au	0	-1	69
	23MUDD399	7,056,272	650,157	329	4m at 6.58g/t Au	0	10	71
	23MUDD400	7,056,272	650,156	328	6m at 14.24g/t Au	0	-1	77
					4m at 1.68g/t Au	100		
	23MUDD401	7,056,272	650,157	329	2.00m at 14.05g/t Au	85	9	82
	23MUDD402	7,056,272	650,157	329	1.00m at 5.08g/t Au	1	10	93
					0.85m at 12.92g/t Au	89		
					0.43m at 59.2g/t Au	97		
	23MUDD403	7,056,272	650,156	328	2m at 7.97g/t Au	0	-3	99
					1.32m at 365.24g/t Au	90		
	23MUDD404	7,056,272	650,156	329	NSI	-	15	106
	23MUDD405	7,056,272	650,157	329	2m at 2.76g/t Au	0	4	118
					2.5m at 4.82g/t Au	91		
					1m at 29.30g/t Au	101		
	23MUDD406	7,056,271	650,156	329	NSI	-	15	117
	23MUDD407	7,056,272	650,156	328	1m at 5.20g/t Au	0	-5	119
					2m at 4.68g/t Au	98		
	23MUDD452	7,056,272	650,157	329	3m at 9.37g/t Au	3	26	81
	23MUDD453	7,056,272	650,157	329	5m at 3.82g/t Au	0	18	77
					2.23m at 7.26g/t Au	86		
	23MUDD454	7,056,272	650,157	329	5m at 1.77g/t Au	0	18	85
Prohibition	24PRDD006	7,055,869	649,932	47	NSI	-	-59	196
	24PRDD006A	7,055,869	649,932	47	14.72m at 1.11g/t Au	362	-60	196
	24PRDD007	7,055,870	649,933	48	NSI	-	-85	195
	24PRDD008	7,055,948	650,012	68	2.81m at 1.09g/t Au	1	-81	42

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					7.4m at 0.25g/t Au	109		
	24PRDD025	7,055,949	650,011	68	NSI	-	-86	325
Vivian's	24VIDD001	7,056,706	650,560	227	9.7m at 1.76g/t Au	347	-38	23
	24VIDD008	7,056,601	650,490	242	13.7m at 1.02g/t Au	0	41	351
					1.53m at 9.69g/t Au	82		
					0.3ppm at 34.8g/t Au	188		
	24VIDD009	7,056,600	650,488	242	2.35m at 278.9g/t Au	73	62	320
					4.7 m at 2.95g/t Au	94		
	24VIDD011a	7,056,597	650,485	242	2m at 3.33g/t Au	75	47	249
					5m at 6.96g/t Au	81		
					4.5m at 23.22g/t Au	90		
					2.5m at 4.37g/t Au	97		
					4m at 9.91g/t Au	102		
					1m at 43.40g/t Au	130		
					2.9m at 1.79g/t Au	133		
Bluebird								
Bluebird	23BLDD249B	7,043,885	641,510	145	NSI	-	-43	148
	23BLDD250B	7,043,885	641,510	145	4.43m at 1.72g/t Au	281	-40	158
					8.40m at 2.69g/t Au	314		
					18.41m at 4.06g/t Au	327		
	23BLDD258	7,044,156	641,650	117	3.19m at 3.56g/t Au	118	-24	66
					4.03m at 2.61g/t Au	134		
	23BLDD259	7,044,156	641,650	117	10.00m at 1.49g/t Au	89	-13	56
					3.00m at 1.80g/t Au	116		
	23BLDD260A	7,044,156	641,650	118	11.00m at 2.12g/t Au	123	-10	45
					5.00m at 2.99g/t Au	149		
					9.00m at 0.86g/t Au	157		
	23BLDD262	7,044,151	641,503	154	NSI	-	-34	127
	23BLDD265	7,044,025	641,602	98	9.84m at 5.39g/t Au	120	-42	138
	23BLDD266	7,044,025	641,602	98	NSI	-	-54	114
	23BLDD267	7,044,025	641,602	98	15.30m at 2.40g/t Au	128	-52	131
	23BLDD269	7,044,025	641,602	98	NSI	-	-59	121
	23BLDD271	7,044,025	641,602	98	NSI	-	-60	135
	24BLDD001	7,043,640	641,525	349	NSI	-	-3	99
	24BLDD002	7,043,640	641,525	348	12.00m at 0.58g/t Au	154	-30	101
	24BLDD003	7,043,640	641,525	348	6.83m at 0.62g/t Au	141	-18	85
	24BLDD004	7,043,640	641,525	348	NSI	-	-38	88
	24BLDD005	7,043,640	641,525	348	4.60m at 1.19g/t Au	135	-41	117
					6.75m at 0.47g/t Au	191		
	24BLDD006	7,043,640	641,525	348	3.58m at 0.84g/t Au	174	-45	103
					9.90m at 0.56g/t Au	199		
	24BLDD007	7,043,639	641,524	348	10.60m at 0.57g/t Au	165	-44	130
	24BLDD008	7,043,639	641,524	348	7.01m at 0.80g/t Au	136	-30	132
					18.17m at 0.63g/t Au	178		
					6.33m at 1.12g/t Au	205		
					4.00m at 0.55g/t Au	220		
	24BLDD009	7,043,639	641,524	348	NSI	-	-37	145
	24BLDD010	7,043,800	641,497	166	2.39m at 3.89g/t Au	158	-19	151
					2.48m at 3.08g/t Au	290		
	24BLDD011	7,043,800	641,496	166	2.21m at 7.17g/t Au	174	-22	155
					4.86m at 1.35g/t Au	188		
					10.00m at 1.90g/t Au	210		
	24BLDD012	7,043,800	641,496	166	7.40m at 4.81g/t Au	225	-14	160
	24BLDD013	7,043,800	641,496	166	2.00m at 2.61g/t Au	195	-9	160
					8.50m at 0.70g/t Au	218		
					2.41m at 2.67g/t Au	229		
	24BLDD014	7,043,799	641,496	166	6.67m at 2.91g/t Au	106	-20	165
	24BLDD014A	7,043,800	641,497	166	5.12m at 10.09g/t Au	84	-21	165
					4.00m at 3.37g/t Au	259		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					4.20m at 3.13g/t Au	266		
					7.90m at 2.08g/t Au	278		
	24BLDD015	7,043,799	641,496	166	2.11m at 2.70g/t Au	219	-16	165
					2.87m at 2.67g/t Au	234		
					28.86m at 3.59g/t Au	245		
	24BLDD016	7,043,800	641,497	166	6.06m at 7.57g/t Au	184	-22	159
					3.56m at 3.16g/t Au	195		
					6.39m at 1.74g/t Au	230		
	24BLDD017	7,043,799	641,496	166	17.66m at 2.14g/t Au	249	-13	167
					7.87m at 1.32g/t Au	269		
					20.40m at 5.12g/t Au	279		
	24BLDD018	7,043,800	641,497	166	NSI	-	-18	155
	24BLDD019	7,043,800	641,496	166	2.73m at 2.10g/t Au	221	-8	163
					2.00m at 2.64g/t Au	237		
	24BLDD020	7,043,800	641,496	166	NSI	-	-17	159
	24BLDD020A	7,043,800	641,496	166	13.00m at 3.19g/t Au	219	-17	163
					16.00m at 2.42g/t Au	242		
	24BLDD035	7,043,632	641,516	348	4.00m at 0.50g/t Au	73	-29	142
	24BLDD036	7,043,632	641,515	348	3.32m at 1.20g/t Au	172	-20	152
	24BLDD038	7,043,632	641,515	348	6.82m at 0.64g/t Au	119	-26	160
					2.82m at 1.48g/t Au	128		
					5.22m at 2.13g/t Au	194		
	24BLDD039	7,043,632	641,515	348	4.84m at 0.60g/t Au	128	-30	164
					6.00m at 0.94g/t Au	152		
					9.84m at 3.67g/t Au	329		
					9.00m at 1.13g/t Au	343		
					7.00m at 1.12g/t Au	356		
					3.00m at 3.03g/t Au	375		
Resource Development								
	24SJDD001	7,043,45	641,916	467	10.45m at 3.80g/t Au	788.00	-79	302
					3.98m at 10.80g/t Au	894.49		
	24SJDD004	7,043,417	641,924	467	7.98m at 2.67g/t Au	575.32	-48	291
					4.82m at 2.39g/t Au	587.00		

Appendix C – CGO Significant Intercepts Table

All widths are downhole. Coordinates are for hole collars. Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50. Significant intervals are = >5g/m for areas of known resources and >2g/m for exploration.

Cue Gold Operations

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell								
Big Bell	22BBDD0114	6,978,074	564,954	- 227	3m at 2.05g/t Au	416	-60	98
					27m at 4.2g/t Au	425		
	22BBDD0115	6,978,073	564,954	- 227	11.22m at 5.4g/t Au	535	-62	102
					29.94m at 3.79g/t Au	554		
	22BBDD0118A	6,977,666	564,657	- 214	NSI	-	-52	117
	23BBDD0003	6,978,148	565,070	- 260	NSI	-	-18	53
	23BBDD0005	6,978,148	565,070	- 260	NSI	-	-11	31
	23BBDD0007	6,978,148	565,070	- 261	NSI	-	-37	78
	23BBDD0009	6,978,148	565,070	- 261	NSI	-	-27	43
	23BBDD0015	6,978,148	565,070	- 261	NSI	-	-41	51
	23BBDD0052	6,977,667	564,657	- 214	NSI	-	-59	72
	23BBDD0208	6,977,658	564,659	- 239	7m at 1.79g/t Au	234	-41	88
					4.86m at 2.11g/t Au	252		
	23BBDD0209	6,977,658	564,659	- 239	5.04m at 1.51g/t Au	252	-41	104
					6.5m at 3.35g/t Au	268		
	23BBDD0210	6,977,658	564,660	- 240	2.52m at 8.55g/t Au	331	-44	116
	23BBDD0211	6,977,658	564,660	- 240	4.84m at 2.69g/t Au	288	-35	128
	23BBDD0212	6,977,658	564,660	- 240	7.69m at 3.73g/t Au	318	-41	127
					18.23m at 3.84g/t Au	331		
	23BBDD0213B	6,977,658	564,659	- 240	NSI	-	-33	138
Fender								
Fender	22FNDD0010	6,975,345	562,768	363	NSI	-	-18	58
	23FNDD0004	6,975,375	562,830	317	2.57m at 3.38g/t Au	109	-6	71
	23FNDD0006	6,975,374	562,830	317	2.89m at 2.67g/t Au	91	-3	83
					1m at 7.2g/t Au	109		
	23FNDD0007	6,975,375	562,830	317	2.7m at 3.39g/t Au	97	-18	83
	23FNDD0008	6,975,375	562,830	317	3.44m at 1.94g/t Au	85	-3	93
	23FNDD0009	6,975,375	562,830	317	3.2m at 1.87g/t Au	89	-19	93
	23FNDD0010	6,975,374	562,829	317	NSI	-	-20	107
	23FNDD0012	6,975,374	562,829	317	NSI	-	-20	123
	23FNDD0013	6,975,378	562,842	318	0.66m at 66.9g/t Au	104	-1	155
					14m at 1.78g/t Au	107		
	24FNDD0015	6,975,286	562,808	298	8.33m at 2.27g/t Au	30	-23	98
	24FNDD0016	6,975,286	562,808	298	12.57m at 3.14g/t Au	34	-13	136
	24FNDD0019	6,975,286	562,808	298	9.72m at 2.5g/t Au	45	-49	93
Great Fingall								
Great Fingall	23GFDR006	6,962,103	584,864	348	0.88m at 17.60g/t Au	24	-24	205
	24GFDD001	6,962,262	584,684	315	9.08m at 5.17g/t Au	63	-23	164
					4.54m at 9.88g/t Au	82		
					2.82m at 3.71g/t Au	93		
					2.36m at 16.14g/t Au	104		
					12.2m at 6.44g/t Au	125		
	24GFDD002	6,962,262	584,684	314	3.4m at 3.77g/t Au	14	-26	170
					1.7m at 5.34g/t Au	117		
					9.6m at 7.80g/t Au	122		
	24GFDD003	6,962,262	584,683	315	7.3m at 1.68g/t Au	0	-30	183
	24GFDD004	6,962,262	584,683	315	1.37m at 15.05g/t Au	22	-34	196
	24GFDD005	6,962,262	584,684	314	8.12m at 0.81g/t Au	6	-31	160
					2.4m at 4.92g/t Au	60		
					18.75m at 2.50g/t Au	64		

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					8.4m at 3.73g/t Au	141		
					3.2m at 1.66g/t Au	157		
	24GFDD006	6,962,262	584,684	314	10.55m at 1.54g/t Au	2	-36	172
					9.46m at 1.05g/t Au	61		
					9.84m at 1.16g/t Au	103		
					7.89m at 0.90g/t Au	119		
					22.29m at 1.82g/t Au	142		
	24GFDD007	6,962,262	584,683	315	4.4m at 1.90g/t Au	128	-43	188
					7.94m at 1.86g/t Au	160		
					5.72m at 1.64g/t Au	173		
					12.2m at 0.73g/t Au	181		
	24GFDD008	6,962,262	584,684	314	5m at 1.01g/t Au	5	-46	157
					14.21m at 0.72g/t Au	100		
					6.21m at 1.01g/t Au	133		
	24GFDD009	6,962,262	584,684	315	7.22m at 2.32g/t Au	101	-54	172
	24GFDD010	6,962,262	584,684	315	2.4m at 2.23g/t Au	117	-39	163

Appendix D – JORC 2012 – Gold Division

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques **Drilling techniques** **Drill sample recovery**	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). • 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.	• **Diamond Drilling** A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • **Face Sampling** At each of the major past and current underground producers, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. • **Sludge Drilling** Sludge drilling at is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. • **RC Drilling** Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four-tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • **RAB / Aircore Drilling** Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. • **Blast Hole Drilling** Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the Company's servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below;
		  ○ A 40g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry.
		  ○ The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed.
		  ○ Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates.
		• No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results.
		• Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis.
		• These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resources as they stand. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual do-main.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• For samples assayed at on-site laboratory facilities, samples are delivered to the facility by Company staff. Upon delivery the responsibility for sample security and storage falls to the independent third-party operators of these facilities. • For samples assayed off-site, samples are delivered to a third-party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

Section 2 Reporting Of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Native title interests are recorded against several WGX tenements. • The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. • Several third-party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. • The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being; o $10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at $2M)- Perilya o State Government – 2.5% NSR • The tenure is currently in good standing. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. • WGX operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**MGO** • MGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syn- cline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles: o Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold. o Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold. • The Yaloginda area is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes. • The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur with- in a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occur.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		CGO • CGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.
		FGP • The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. • The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types: stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. • The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are downhole width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release if required.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The database used for the estimation was extracted from the Westgold's DataShed database management system stored on a secure SQL server. • As new data is acquired it passes through a validation approval system designed to pick up any significant errors before the information is loaded into the master database.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr. Russell visits Westgold Gold Operations regularly.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Mining in the Murchison district has occurred since 1800's providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Geological interpretation of the deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure that the resultant estimated Mineral Resource figure was both sufficiently constrained, and representative of the expected sub-surface conditions. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Geological matrixes were established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains. • The structural regime is the dominant control on geological and grade continuity in the Murchison. Lithological factors such as rheology contrast are secondary controls on grade distribution. • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles outlined above.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	**MGO** • The Paddy's Flat Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +230m and a depth of over 500m. • Bluebird is mineralised a strike length of >1,800m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 500m. • Triton – South Emu is mineralised a strike length of >1,100m, a lateral extent of several metres and a depth of over 500m. **CGO** • The Big Bell Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 1,500m. • Great Fingall is mineralised a strike length of >500m, a lateral extent of >600m and a depth of over 800m. • Black Swan South is mineralised a strike length of >1,700m, a lateral extent of up +75m and a depth of over 300m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • The Yarlarweelor mineral resource extends over 1,400m in strike length, 570m in lateral extent and 190m in depth. • The Tom's and Sam's mineral resource extends over 650m in strike length, 400m in lateral extent and 130m in depth.The Eldorado mineral resource extends over 240m in strike length, 100m in lateral extent and 100m in depth. • Low-grade stockpiles are of various dimensions. All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions via Surpac Vision. • After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional and / or plan view to create the outline strings which form the basis of the three-dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing is then carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three-dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body. • Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined, these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Drillholes are subsequently composited to allow for grade estimation. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Once the sample data has been composited, a statistical analysis is undertaken to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts etc. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters. Which are then incorporated with observed geological and geometrical features to determine the most appropriate search parameters. • An empty block model is then created for the area of interest. This model contains attributes set at background values for the various elements of interest as well as density, and various estimation parameters that are subsequently used to assist in resource categorisation. The block sizes used in the model will vary depending on orebody geometry, minimum mining units, estimation parameters and levels of informing data available. • Grade estimation is then undertaken, with ordinary kriging estimation method is considered as standard, although in some circumstances where sample populations are small, or domains are unable to be accurately defined, inverse distance weighting estimation techniques will be used. Both by-product and deleterious elements are estimated at the time of primary grade estimation if required. It is assumed that by- products correlate well with gold. There are no assumptions made about the recovery of by-products. • The resource is then depleted for mining voids and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach has proven to be applicable to Westgold's gold assets. • Estimation results are routinely validated against primary input data, previous estimates and mining output. • Good reconciliation between mine claimed figures and milled figures was routinely achieved during past production history.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnage estimates are dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The cut off grades used for the reporting of the Mineral Resources have been selected based on the style of mineralisation, depth from surface of the mineralisation and the most probable extraction technique.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Variable by deposit. • No mining dilution or ore loss has been modelled in the resource model or applied to the reported Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Not considered for Mineral Resource. Applied during the Reserve generation process.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Westgold operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density of the mineralisation is variable and is for the most part lithology and oxidation rather than mineralisation dependent. • A large suite of bulk density determinations have been carried out across the project areas. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains • A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Resources are classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters, input data and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach considers all relevant factors and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Corporate technical team. • No external reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• All currently reported resources estimates are considered robust, and representative on both a global and local scale. • A continuing history of mining with good reconciliation of mine claimed to mill recovered provides confidence in the accuracy of the estimates.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• At all Operations the Ore Reserve is based on the corresponding reported Mineral Resource estimate. • Mineral Resources reported are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserve estimate. • At all projects, all Mineral Resources that have been converted to Ore Reserve are classified as either an Indicated or Measured material.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr. Leigh Devlin has over 10 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr. Devlin visits the mine sites on a regular basis and is one of the primary engineers involved in mine planning, site infrastructure and project management.
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered	• Processing at the Murchison operations has occurred continuously since 2015, with previous production occurring throughout 1800's, 1900's and 2000's. • Various mineralisation styles and host domains have been mined since discovery. Mining during this time has ranged from open pit cutbacks, insitu surface excavations to extensional underground developments. • Budget level, 24 month projected, forecasts are completed on a biannual basis, validating cost and physical inventory assumptions and modelling. These updated parameters are subsequently used for the basis of the Ore Reserve modification and financial factors. • Following exploration and infill drilling activity, Resource models are updated on both the estimation of grade and classification. These updated Resource Models then form the foundation for Ore Reserve calculation.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Underground Mines - Cut off grades are used to determine the economic viability of the convertible Resource. COG for underground mines incorporate OPEX development and production costs, grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions, Where an individual mine has different mining methods and or various orebody style, COG calculations are determined for each division. These cuts are applied to production shapes (stopes) as well as high grade development. Additionally an incremental COG is applied to low grade development, whereby access to a high grade area is required. • On the basis of above process, COGs for the underground mines range from 1.8g/t (sub level caving), 2.4g/t for bulk style open stopes, 2.8g/t for narrow vein style / discrete mechanised production fronts and 5.2g/t for man entry stoping. • Open Pit Mines - The pit rim cut-off grade (COG) was determined as part of the Ore Reserve estimation. The pit rim COG accounts for grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. This cost profile is equated against the value of the mining block in terms of recovered metal and the expected selling price. The COG is then used to determine whether or not a mining block should be delivered to the treatment plant for processing, stockpiled as low- grade or taken to the waste dump. • On the basis of above process, COGs for the open pit mines range from 0.8g/t (whereby the Mill is local to Resources and Mill recoveries are greater than 90%) to 1.4g/t (regional pits with low Mill recoveries). • Stockpile COG – A marginal grade was determined for each stockpile inventory to ensure it was economically viable. The COG accounts for haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. Each pile honoured its Mill recovery percentage.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• In large disseminated orebodies sub level caving, sub level open stoping or single level bench stoping production methodologies are used. • In narrow vein laminated quartz hosted domains a conservative narrow bench style mining method is used. • In narrow flat dipping deposits, a Flat Long Hole process is adopted (with fillets in the footwall for rill angle) and or jumbo stoping. • Stope shape parameters have been based on historical data (where possible) or expected stable hydraulic radius dimensions. • Stope inventories have been determined by cutting the geological wireframe at above the area specific COG and applying mining dilution and ore loss factors. The ore loss ratio accounts for pillar locations between the stopes (not operational ore loss) whilst dilution allows for conversion of the geological wireframe into a minable shape (Planned dilution) as well as hangingwall relaxation and blasting overbreak (unplanned dilution). • Depending upon the style of mineralisation, sub level interval, blasthole diameters used and if secondary support is installed, total dilution ranges from 15 to 35%. • Minimum mining widths have been applied in the various mining methods. The only production style relevant to this constraint is 'narrow stoping' – where the minimum width is set at 1.5m in a 17.0m sub level interval. • Mining operational recovery for the underground mines is set at 100% due to the use of remote loading units as well as paste filling activities. Mining recovery is not inclusive of pillar loss – insitu mineralised material between adjacent stope panels. • Stope shape dimensions vary between the various methods. Default hydraulic radii are applied to each method and are derived either from historical production or geotechnical reports / recommendations. Where no data or exposure is available conservative HR values are used based on the contact domain type. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	**CGO** • CGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.4Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2- 1.6Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using two staged crushing, ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • Despite CGO having a newly commissioned processing plant (2012/13 and subsequently restarted in 2018) a high portion of the Reserve mill feed have extensive data when processed at other plants in the past 2-3 decades. This long history of processing demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the Reserve, Plant recoveries of 80-93% have been utilised

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		FGP • FGP operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.	**MGO** • MGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 300-man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available at the local Meekatharra airstrip (30km). **CGO** • CGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 250-man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available at the local Cue airstrip (20km). **FGM** • FGM has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. • The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 200-man accommodation camp facility. • Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). • Communications and roadways are existing. • Airstrip facilities are available on site – though a majority of the workforce are transported via the local Meekatharra airstrip.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Mine Revenue, COGs, open pit optimisation and royalty costs are based on the long-term forecast of A$2,000/oz. • No allowance is made for silver by-products.
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Detailed economic studies of the gold market and future price estimates are considered by Westgold and applied in the estimation of revenue, cut-off grade analysis and future mine planning decisions. • There remains strong demand and no apparent risk to the long-term demand for the gold.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Each separate mine (open pit, underground or stockpile) has been assessed on a standard operating cash generating model. Capital costs have been included thereafter to determine an economic outcome. • Subsequently each Operating centre (MGO, CGO and FGP) has had a Discounted Cash Flow model constructed to further demonstrate the Reserve has a positive economic outcome. • A discount rate of 8% is allied in DCF modelling. • No escalation of costs and gold price is included. • Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development projects.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	**MGO** • MGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement. **CGO** • CGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. • As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. • Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.

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

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