

Virgin lodes set to sparkle at Paddy's Flat

Westgold Resources Limited (**ASX:WGX**) (**Westgold**) is pleased to provide the following update its underground exploration into virgin areas of the Paddy's Flat ore system at its Meekatharra Gold Operations (**MGO**).

Our first underground drilling into the virgin zones beneath the Fenian's–Consol's spurs have returned spectacular results providing high-hopes for a continuation of these prolific high grade lodes at depth, and importantly an impending boost to the overall once per vertical metre (**OPVM**) of the ore system. Best results include:

- **0.55 m at 20.35 g/t Au from 324 m in 18VIDD092.**
- **0.33 m at 15.84 g/t Au from 304 m in 18VIDD093.**
- **6.3 m at 9.99 g/t Au from 327 m in 18VIDD094.**

Background

Paddy's Flat has historically produced in excess of one million ounces of gold, mainly from historic underground mines, most of which have been untapped for nearly 80 years. From the early 1980's through to 1995, open pit mining of the surface oxide exposures of these ore systems saw production of nearly 300,000 ounces of gold (4.5 million tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au). The ore exists in three parallel lode systems, namely the Prohibition BIF sequences in the west, the Fenian's–Consol's lodes in the centre and the Fatts-Mudlode ore systems in the east.

The core production centre of the field is the Fenian's–Consol's–Marmont mines which produced 832,000 ounces (1.54 million tonnes at a recovered 16.8 g/t Au) over approximately 350 metres of strike to a maximum depth of 400 metres vertical from 1901 to 1940 (refer to Figure 1). This rich line of lode has a very complex structural make-up, with gold distributed across both north-south channel lodes providing the bulk of the tonnage and almost perpendicular "spur" lodes which cross-cut the stratigraphy. These spur lodes exhibit spectacular grades which boost the overall grade of the system significantly. Collectively these make for difficult drill targets, and complex results to interpret.

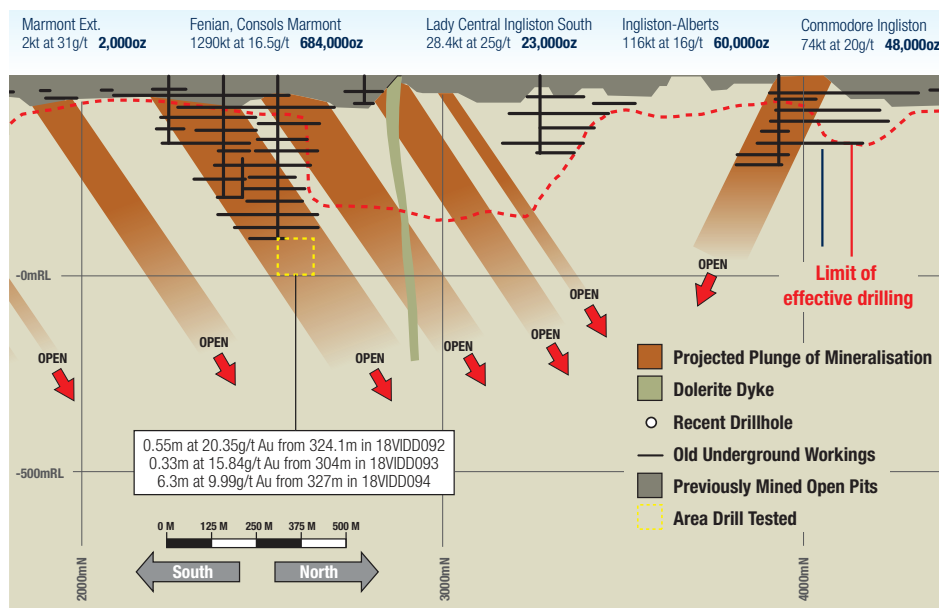


Figure 1: The Fenian's–Consol's–Marmont ore shoot.

Whilst a few deeper surface holes have returned significant grades at depth, their positioning and the orientation of the structures make for difficult interpretation of their significance. By way of example, deeper surface holes drilled by past operators have returned the following intercepts within interpreted spur structures.

- 0.3 m at 168.0 g/t Au from 399.85 m in VIRCD019 (spur on hangingwall contact of porphyry).
- 3 m at 472.9 g/t Au from 339 m in 04VIRCD0012 (spur on hangingwall contact of porphyry).
- 2 m at 44.4 g/t Au from 279 m in 06VIRD004 (spur in porphyry).
- 6 m at 81.65 g/t Au from 94 m in 91PFRC010 (spur remnants in Fenian).

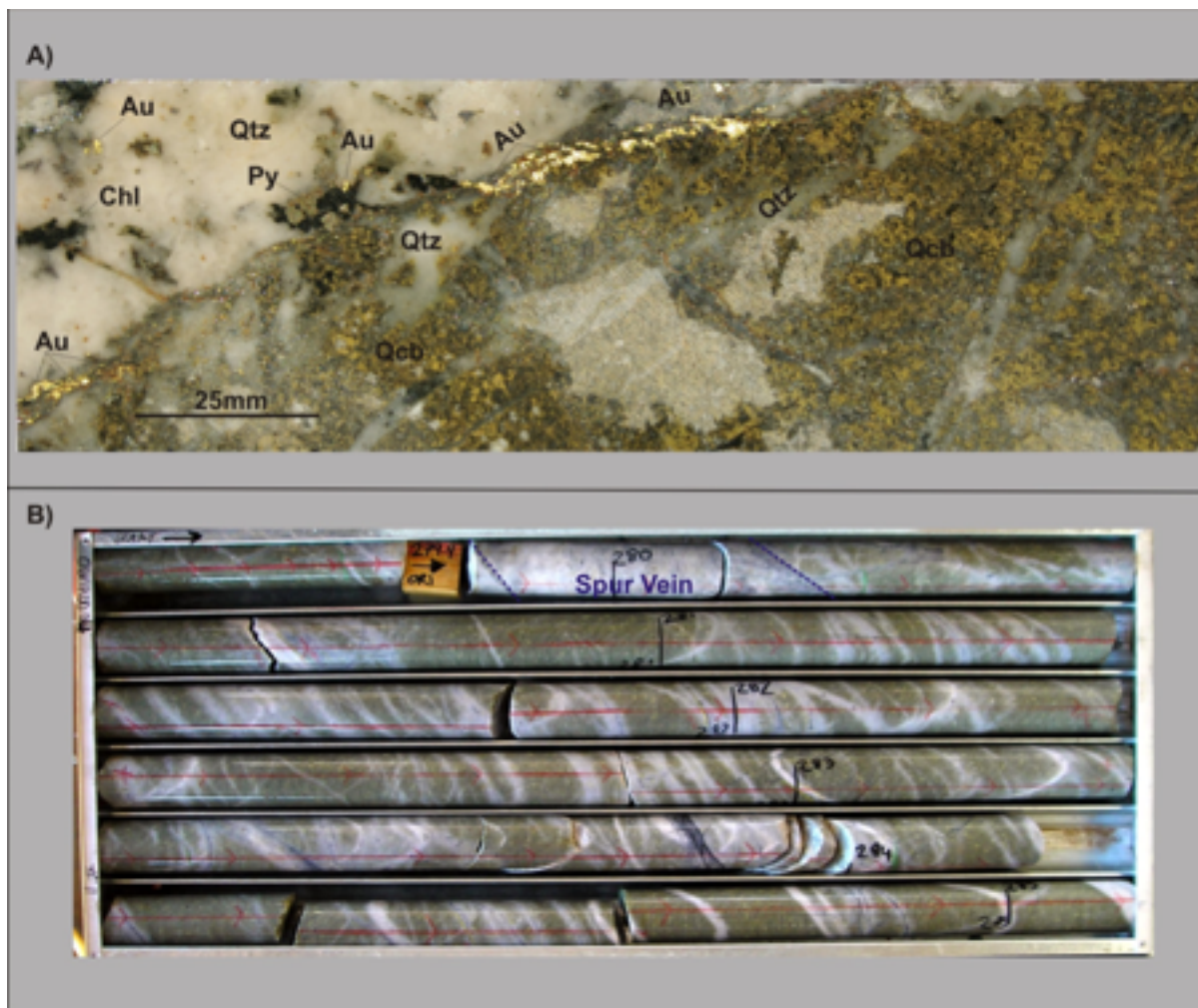
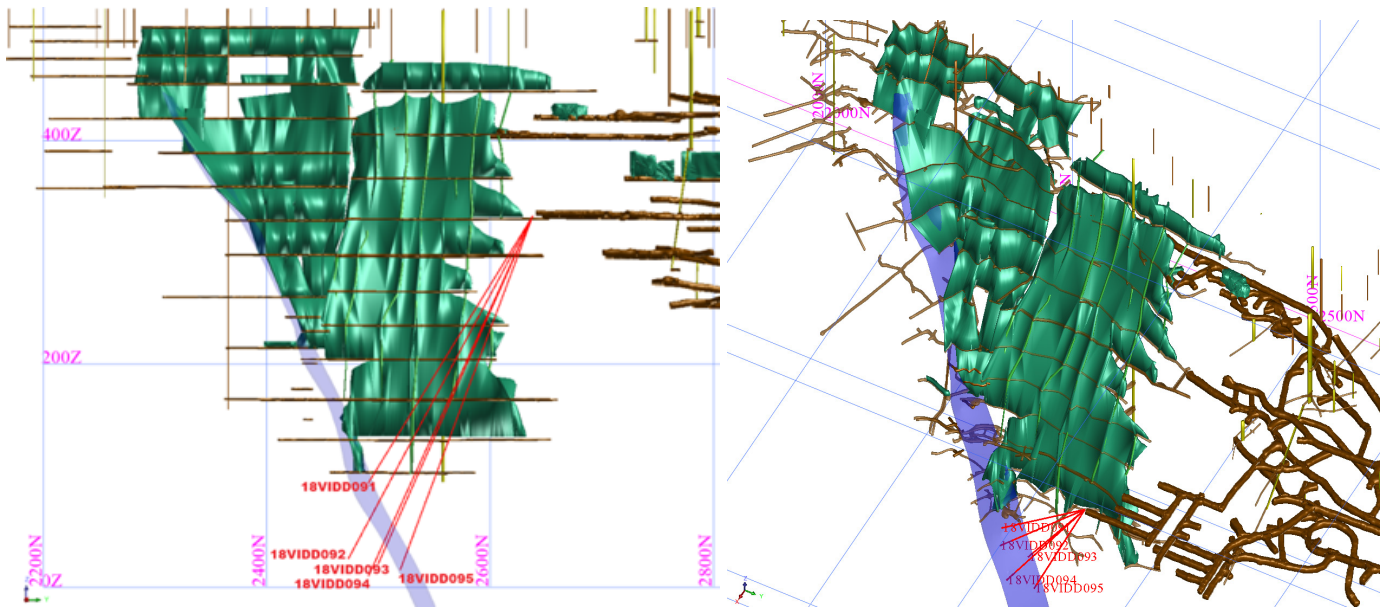


Figure 2: (a) part of the 3 m at 472.9 g/t Au from 339 m intersection in 04VIRCD0012 showing the coarse nature of gold typical of Paddy's Flat spur structures, and (b) spur vein in 06VIRD004 which returned 2 m at 44.4 g/t Au from 279 m.

A decision was made to hold off detailed infill drilling of the Fenian's–Consol's extensions until underground development on the eastern Fatts Lode could provide a better drill angle and shorter drill distances to allow increased accuracy in targeting. Development is now sitting approximately 100 metres above the base of historic workings and access to drill test the virgin lodes is now possible.

The first target to be tested is the north-dipping South-East Spur, which runs from the upper levels of Fenian's before crossing over into the Consol's mine at level 10. The South-East Spur accounts for approximately 40% of the recovered ounces from the Fenian's–Consol's (and Marmont Shoot) mine which is largest historic producer in the Paddy's Flat field (recorded production of 1.3 Mt at 16.5 g/t for 684,000 ounces). The South-East Spur is consistent, well-understood, predictable and has a recorded recovered production grade of 25.34 g/t. This drill program is the first comprehensive test of the South-East Spur below the base of historic mining in the Consol's area.



Figures 3 & 4: Consol's Area long-section and oblique isometric showing historic Fenian's - Consol's mining void (green) projected extension to the South-East Spur (blue), Westgold development (brown and yellow) and current drill program traces. Note that surface as depicted by shaft collars in this image is circa 535 mRL and the lowest level as depicted in this image is at the 101 mRL.

Very significantly, four of five holes completed have intersected high grade intervals with lithologies and grades as described by historical reports within a 2-3 metres of the target plane, or a void (18VIDD091) confirming the tenor of, the spatial location of, and historic mining records relating to the South-East Spur.

- 0.55 m at 20.35 g/t Au from 324.1 m in 18VIDD092.
- 0.33 m at 15.84 g/t Au from 304 m in 18VIDD093.
- 6.30 m at 9.99 g/t Au from 327 m in 18VIDD094.



Figure 5: South-East Spur intersection in 18VIDD092 with interval and grade shown in yellow.

These results have extended the South-East Spur 50 vertical metres from the base of its historic interpretation. Westgold's focus will now turn to the definition of the broader Fenian's-Consol's mineralised zone as more appropriate drill angles become available when the Consol's decline progresses the remaining 100 vertical metres to the virgin Fenian's-Consol's lode positions over the ensuing year.

Westgold's Managing Director, Peter Cook said "As we approach the third anniversary of the recommencement of mining at Paddy's Flat, it is extremely pleasing to get our first glimpse of what we consider to be the main game in the Paddy's Flat underground complex, the continuation of the Fenian-Consol's-Marmont mine at depth.

These initial results are very exciting, not only on the basis of the raw tenor returned, but also in that they demonstrate both the reliability of historic mining and survey records, and the ability of our technical team to effectively target and understand these high-value targets in an extremely structurally-complex setting.

As a group we are extremely excited to finally be able to put our hands on these high-grade structures that have driven so much of the historic mining effort in the Paddy's Flat field, and will spend the period between now and when we access the base of the historic Fenian's – Consol's mine, defining the extensions to the South-East Spur and the associated peripheral mineralised zones, in order that we can fully bring this fantastic mining opportunity to account".

Table 1: Consol's drilling significant intersections

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From [m]	Dip	Azi	mRL
Consols	18VIDD091	7,055,932	650,106	333	3.4m at 3.65g/t Au	294	-49.60	218	105
					1.5m at 15.92g/t Au	299			
	18VIDD092	7,055,932	650,106	333	1m at 2.49g/t Au	320	-52.03	221	76
					0.55m at 20.35g/t Au	324.1			
	18VIDD093	7,055,932	650,106	333	0.33m at 15.84g/t Au	304	-53.73	224	83
					2.4m at 3.66g/t Au	307.7			
	18VIDD094	7,055,932	650,106	333	1m at 10.24g/t Au	310	-56.79	218	70
					6.3m at 9.99g/t Au	327			

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50.
- Widths are downhole.

Table 2: Historic Spur Lode drilling significant intersections

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From [m]	Dip	Azi	mRL
Spurs	VIRCD019	7,055,928	650,193	515	0.3m at 168.0g/t Au	399.85	-62	286	162
					3m at 472.9g/t Au	339			
	04VIRCD0012	7,055,960	650,159	514	2m at 44.4g/t Au	279	-60	296	275
	91PFRC010	7,055,606	649,662	472	6m at 81.65g/t Au	94	-86	2840	378

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50.
- Widths are downhole.

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JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – GOLD DIVISION

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CMGP has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. Face Sampling At each of the major past and current underground producers at the CMGP, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are dominated by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at the CMGP was / is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. Development faces are mapped geologically. RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. Logging is quantitative in nature. All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A 50g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resources as they stand. Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native title interests are recorded against several CMGP tenements. The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. Several third party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>CMGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CMGP is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 1g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.

Compliance Statements

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results

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

Historic Exploration Results

The information is extracted from reports entitled 'Further High-Grade Gold Drillhold Intersections' created on 7 February 2005 and available to view on ASX's website (www.asx.com.au) (ASX:SBM) and 'Report on Drilling at Surprise and Prohibition-Vivian-Consols (PVC)' created on 8 August 2006 and available on ECR Minerals website (www.ecrminerals.com). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.