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ANNOUNCEMENT

High Grade Gold continues at Central

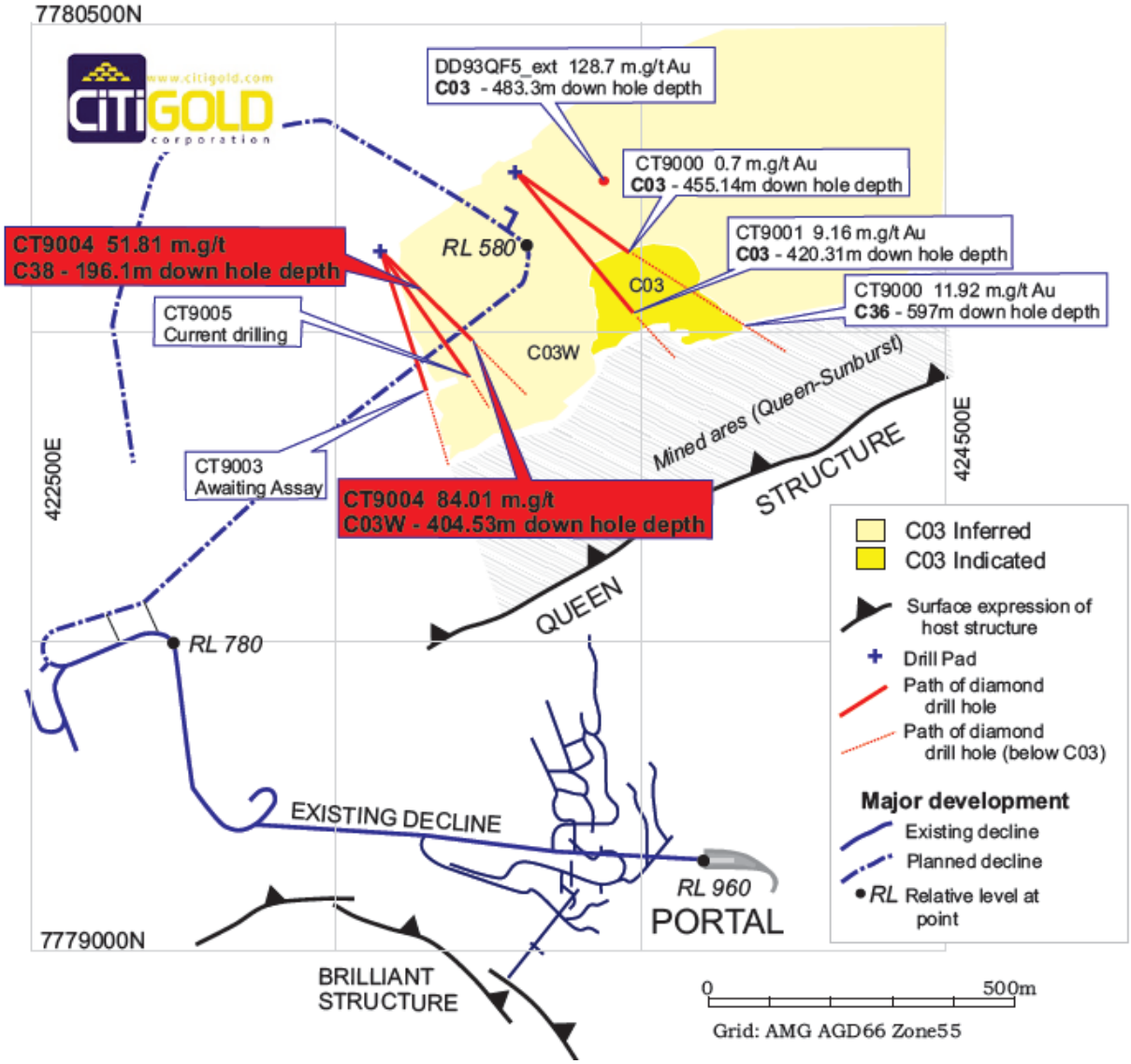
12 May 2014: Brisbane, Australia – Citigold Corporation Limited ("Citigold" or "Company") (ASX:CTO) is pleased to advise of more significant gold intersections achieved in the current drilling campaign at its Charters Towers gold project.

Highlights:

- Drill hole CT9004 returned an intercept of 84.01 metre grams per tonne gold from the C03W Queen West Structure.
- Drilling has confirmed the interpretation of a new, N-dipping high grade structure (C38) that is not currently included in the Mineral Resource.
- An intercept on the C38 structure returned a grade of 51.81 metre grams per tonne.
- All four drill holes drilled in the current program have intercepted the target structure C03W.
- Initial planning indicates that access, earlier than currently scheduled, to the C03W structure may be possible if favourable results continue. This is because less development may be required thereby reducing the time to initial ore production from the Central mine.
- The recent high grades are relatively shallow being from 165 to 344 metres vertically below surface. The nearby Central Decline is already at 230 metres vertical depth.

In a follow up from the quarterly report, released in late April, Citigold is presenting results obtained from the three drill holes completed in the Central area where assays have been obtained; CT9000, CT9001 and CT9004. Hole CT 9005 is an active drill hole, whilst CT 9003 is awaiting assay.

Recent results have proven that the methodologies generated by Citigold for targeting these high-grade lenses produce results. Drill hole CT9004 was strategically drilled in a target area that fell outside of the probable reserve boundary and on the very limit of the inferred resource boundary. The C03W intercept returned a grade of 84.01 metre grams per tonne gold. Intercepts from previous drilling in the area include 128.7 metre grams per tonne gold (drill hole DD93QF5_ext). This intercept has been interpreted to be the same Queen (C03)-Queen West (C03W) structure and is referred to in the 2012 Resource and Reserve Report.



Map showing the location of the drill holes and intercepts relative to the planned Decline (dashed blue line) and the Inferred and Indicated C03 Resources. It clearly shows how much closer the current drilling is to the proposed decline in the Central area.

In addition to the results presented for the target reserve area (Queen West (C03W)), drilling has confirmed the interpretation of a new N-dipping structure located parallel to, but to the north of the Queen West and Brilliant structures. This is a new structure not currently included in the Mineral Resource yet already demonstrated to contain high-grade mineralisation. Further drilling is required to constrain the extent of the structure but initial indications are that it lies approximately 250 metres north of the Queen West Structure. Like the Queen West structure, C38 has returned high grade intercepts with one returning a grade of 51.81 metre grams per tonne gold.

The drilling has also confirmed the presence a cross reef referred to as C36. This cross reef was targeted after a comprehensive review of historical documentation, previous drilling and a re-interpretation of the structural geometry of the Central area. The C36 structure is parallel with the Victory reef that historically produced 216,360 ounces of gold at an average recovered gold grade of 68.11 grams per tonne. An intercept in drill hole CT9000 of 11.92 meter grams per tonne suggests that the C36 structure might be an equally high-grade gold producing fracture.

Drilling is continuing in the Central area in order to quickly and efficiently expand the mineral reserve close to existing operations to support a minimum 50,000 ounces of annual production.

TABLE 1

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Sample Id	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	m x Au.g/t	Structure
CT9004	404.53	404.84	259312	1/2 CORE	271.00	>5000	84.01	C03W
CT9004	196.1	196.76	259273	1/2 CORE	78.50	2,590	51.81	C38
CT9000	596.98	597.23	259091	1/2 CORE	47.70	4,510	11.92	C36
CT9001	420.31	420.49	259142	1/2 CORE	50.90	7,200	9.16	C03W

Table 1. 3 drill holes displaying 4 intercepts of the main structures. Intervals quoted are downhole intercepts. The far right-hand column is the mineral accumulation (intercept, in metres, multiplied by the gold grade in grams per tonne, expressed as metre-grams per tonne) used to define gold resources at a minimum one-metre mining width.

High gold grades ensure low cost production ounces

In simple terms, higher gold grades result in more gold per tonne of rock extracted. The Charters Towers goldfield's underground history is of average gold grades of 38 grams per tonne over the 0.7 metres mining width. This equates to 27 metre grams per tonne (over a 1 metre width). High grades increase the revenue per tonne and thereby reduce the all in costs per ounce as costs are essentially fixed on a per tonne basis regardless of the gold content.

The financial modeling is conducted at a mining grade of 9 grams per tonne (minimum mining width of 1 metre). This has generated a forecast cash cost of below $400 per ounce and all in sustaining cost per ounce of around $750 per ounce. If the mined grade is doubled, being closer to the historically documented average grade of 27 metre grams per tonne, the cash costs forecast in the model reduce to below $200 per ounce and the all in sustainable costs similarly reduce.

One of the key economic factors at the Charters Towers gold project is the high grade nature of the deposit. Coupled with the existing Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource, and the new results indicating a potential large high grade mining area near to current workings, Citigold is forecast to generate a long mine life and ensure strong returns for shareholders.

Citigold's vision for 2014 is fourfold:

1) Utilise advanced technologies and techniques to clearly identify the high-grade gold lenses in the extensive network of under-explored fractures/structures within the Charters Towers goldfield.

2) Generate a low-cost predictive methodology for pinpointing the boundaries of the high gold mineralisation.

3) To generate a cache of high-grade gold reserves that will support a long-term mining and production plan.

4) Resume mining, with a clear monthly gold production profile from the Central high-grade zones, at low mining costs per ounce of gold produced.

Citigold is striving to and also succeeding in both constraining and extending the current reserve target area towards existing and planned underground decline development. Drilling is continuing to prove interpretations and Citigold is anticipating further significant results in 2014.

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In accordance with ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition, the following statements apply in respect of the information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves: *The information is based on, and accurately reflects, information compiled by Mr Christopher Alan John Towsey, who is a Corporate Member and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Towsey is a consultant geologist and was appointed as an Executive Director of Citigold in April 2014. He has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Towsey has consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. The Pathfinder Exploration Pty Ltd Report on the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of the Charters Towers Gold Project dated May 2012, which can be found at http://www.citigold.com/mining/technical-reports and is referenced by Citigold in its public statements was compiled in compliance with the 2004 JORC Code that was current at that time. The May 2012 report has not yet been updated to the 2012 JORC Code as there have been no material changes to the Resources and Reserves. Explanatory notes to this current report are given in Appendix 1.*

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

APPENDIX 1

In accordance with reporting requirements below are the notes to accompany drilling results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques And Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Accompanying statement**
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Charters Towers area has been sampled by a mixture of diamond (HQ and NQ2) and RC drill holes for the purpose of identifying the location of mineralised structures and for identifying potential for mineralisation on these structures and for down-hole (DH) geophysics. • HQ / NQ core is typically cut in half (50%) using a diamond saw (100% of core recovered) and half or in some instances 1/4 (25%) of the core is submitted for analysis. Only HQ-size drill core is used for quarter core samples. • RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals or through sections where mineralisation was known to occur. RC results are not reported. • Due to the "narrow vein" style of mineralisation found at Charters Towers, the maximum HQ / NQ sample interval is 1m & minimum sample interval 0.1m. • Zones of mineralisation are defined by sericite, chlorite and epidote alteration of granite surrounding narrow, but high grade quartz veins containing sulfides, other gangue minerals and gold. Samples are taken from the mineralised zone and on either side of the mineralisation into unaltered granite. • Sampling methods follow guidelines and methodologies established by Citigold throughout its mining and exploration history. These methods are described in detail in the 2012 JORC compliant Mineral Resources and Reserves Report which can be found on the company's website (www.citigold.com).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Most diamond drilling has been 63.5mm diameter HQ core, although some NQ2 core has been drilled. RC pre-collars have been used for some drill holes where drilling was aimed at defining the location for the fracture. NQ2 drill core was typically used for the diamond tails on RC pre-collars. • Downhole surveys have been taken at a minimum of every 50m down hole. • 60mm PN12 PVC piping has been inserted into many holes to accommodate the DH geophysics tools and to maintain the internal integrity of the holes in case of further surveying requirements. • Contractors used for drilling in 2013 include Eagle Drilling, Dominion Drilling, WAR NQ and Weller Drilling. All drilling was completed under contract to Citigold. • Core orientation was only carried out on drilling taking place in the central area (CT9000).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* •*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* •*Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The core is marked up and measured by senior field assistants and geologists under the guidance of the senior geologist. Core recovered (CR) is compared with the meters drilled (MD, recorded by the drillers in their 'PLODS') and a 'core recovery' percentage is calculated; CR/MD x 100 = % recovered. All data is recorded within the Citigold database where it is checked by senior geologists. • Drilling is mostly within competent granites where core loss is minimal, however, in areas where high degrees of alteration and associated mineralisation occur, some core loss is expected and subsequently recorded. Accordingly, it is possible that some fine gold within clay could have been lost during drilling.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of core was logged. Samples were collected from intercepts where alteration or alteration and mineralisation were clearly seen. The nature of the orebody is such that mineralisation or potentially mineralised structures are easily identified. Selected RC samples were geologically logged and sampled. • The logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, degree of alteration, alteration type, vein type, core recovery, basic structure. • Rock Quality Designation or RQD % has been noted in the core drill logs (also number of fractures per interval has been noted).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core is sawn in half and one half (50%) is submitted for analysis at SGS labs in Townsville (QLD, AUSTRALIA). • Selected core (as listed in associated tables) is cut for 1/4 core (25%) and submitted for analysis at SGS labs in Townsville (QLD, AUSTRALIA). • The 25%-50% sampling of the HQ core is considered appropriate for the mineralisation type. NQ core is sampled for 50% only. • Samples are couriered to SGS where they are dried at 105C; weighed; crushed to – 6mm; and pulverised to 90% passing 75um where a 200 g sub-sample is taken. 5% of samples are dual sub-sampled (second split) for sizing and analytical quality control purposes. Fire assay: 50 g of sample is added to a combustion flux and fired at 1000 C; the resultant lead button is separated from the slag and muffled at 950C to produce a gold/silver prill; the prill is digested in aqua regia and read on an AAS. ICP40Q: A 0.2g sub-sample is digested using nitric/hydrochloric/ perchloric/hydrofluoric acids; the diluted digestion product is then presented to a Perkin Elmer 7300 ICP AES for analysis. Quality Control: second splits (5% of total); 2 in 45 sample repeats; and 2 CRM standards for each rack of 50 samples are analysed in all methods
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Citigold uses standards sourced from Gannett Holdings Pty Ltd, Perth, Australia. Certificate number 13U20C-22-04-13. • A blank sample and/or a standard sample and/or a duplicate sample are randomly inserted approximately every 30 samples that are submitted. • SGS Townsville have their own rigorous 'in lab' QAQC procedures and are accredited for precious metal and base metal analyses. • A complete discussion on assay techniques, sample sizes, assay variance and sample bias can be found in the Citigold 2012 Mineral Resources and Reserves report.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Selected samples are submitted to other labs, including Citigold's on-site lab) to check for consistency, accuracy and as a second means of obtaining a result. • Some strongly anomalous holes have been resubmitted for assay. • no twinned holes were completed by Citigold in 2013, however, prior exploration has engaged diamond drilling as a means of checking anomalous RC drilling and to confirm the precise depth of the mineralised structure. • All drill holes are logged into laptop computers and checked before entering into database. Criteria have been established so that erroneous or incorrect characters within a given field are rejected thereby reducing the potential for transfer error. All logs are reviewed by the senior geologist. • All samples logs are recorded onto paper and assigned a unique sample number once cut. The sample and other details are entered into the Citigold database. • All significant intercepts are checked against the remaining core, checked for corresponding base metal grades and assessed for geological consistency.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used. -Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* • *Data spacing and distribution-Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Citigold uses a combination of grids including a local mine grid and AMG AGD66 Zone 55 which closely approximates the local mine grid. • Drill hole collars are surveyed using a Leica Viva Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Differential GPS system with a fully integrated radio, allowing for data capture in 3 dimensions at an accuracy of +/-25mm over baselines within 5km radius of the base station. • All coordinates are provided in AMG AGD66 unless otherwise stated. • Citigold uses a geo-registered 50cm pixel satellite photograph acquired in September of 2013 as a secondary check on the spatial location of all surface points. • Down-hole surveys are obtained using either a Ranger or Camteq downhole survey instrument. Survey tools are checked in Citigolds base station (a precise DH camera alignment station) prior to drilling holes over 800m or approximately every 4-5 holes in other circumstances. DH geophysics are obtained from most drill holes at which time the holes are often re-surveyed with a Camteq Proshot acting as a secondary check of the original survey.
Data spacing and Distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of exploration results* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample composting has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing and orientation is currently constrained by the requirements for DH geophysical surveying. Approximately 80m between points of intercept are planned, however; the nature of the structure may require alterations to the spatial pattern of holes. • Drill hole spacing in the E05 area is aimed at intercepts no further than 50m apart. No Resources or Reserves are being presented here. A full description of Citigolds Mineral Resources and Reserves can be found in the 2012 Mineral Resources and Reserves Report (www. citigold.com).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are planned to intercept the mineralised structures (average 45 degree dip) at high angles. The presence of landholders and other features on the landscape prevent all holes from intercepting perpendicular to the structure. Typically, holes will be drilled in a fanning pattern with intercepts at no less than 60 degrees to the mineralised structure. True widths are determined only after the exact geometry of the structure is known from multiple drill holes. • Holes intercepting at angles of less than an estimated 60 degrees are reported as such. • Lode-parallel drill holes have been completed by Citigold, however, these holes are specifically designed for geophysics and are not reported
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill core is stored within locked yard guarded by contracted security. • Samples are delivered by Citigold staff to SGS and/or by registered courier. • Standards are retained within the office of the chief geologist and only released under strict control. • The chain of sample custody is managed and closely monitored by Citigold (management and senior staff).
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A full JORC compliant Mineral Resources and Reserves report was completed in 2012. The report contains a comprehensive review and assessment of all sampling techniques and methodologies, sub-sampling techniques, data acquisition and storage, and reporting of results. Statements on QA and QC can be found on page 48 of the report. The report can be found on Citigold's website at www. Citigold.com). • Citigold's database has been audited by several independent consultants since 1998 and most recently by Snowden in 2011.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Citigold holds a number of tenements including Exploration Permit Minerals (EPM's), Mineral Development Licenses (MDL') and Mining Leases (ML's). • Citigold currently holds six (6) EPM's, Five (5) MDL's and forty seven (47) ML's. EPM15964, EPM15966, EPM116979, EPM18465, EPM18813, EPM18820, MDL116, MDL118, MDL119, MDL251, MDL252, ML1343 , ML1344 , ML1347, ML1348, ML1385, ML1387, ML1398, ML1407, ML1408, ML1409, ML1424, ML1428, ML1429, ML1430, ML1431, ML1432, ML1433, ML1472, ML1488, ML1490, ML1491, ML1499, ML1521, ML1545, ML1548, ML1549, ML1585, ML1586, ML1587, ML1735, ML10005, ML10032, ML10042, ML10048, ML10050, ML10091, ML10093, ML10193, ML10196, ML10208, ML10222, ML10281, ML10282, ML10283, ML10284, ML10285, ML10335
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Charters Towers is one of Australia's richest gold deposits. A plethora of historical data from the Charters Towers area has been collected, collated and is included within the Citigold geological database. • Citigolds drill hole database includes historical drilling including 1993 - Mt Leyshon Gold Mines Ltd extensions to CRA diamond drill holes in the areas. 1991 - Diamond and RC drilling by PosGold in a joint venture with Charters Towers Mines NL that covered parts of the Central area areas. 1981-84 - Diamond-drilling by the Homestake/BHP joint venture in the Central area 1975, 1981-82, and 1987 - Diamond and RC drilling in central by A.O.G., CRA and Orion respectively. • Citigold retains all diamond core and a collection of core drilled by other companies is its on-site coreyard.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Charters Towers is referred to as "orogenic" style narrow vein mesothermal gold deposit. • The many reefs are hosted within a series of variably-oriented fractures in granite and granodioritic host rocks. Mineralisation does occur in adjacent metasedimentary rocks. • The gold-bearing reefs at Charters Towers are typically 0.3 metres to 1.5 meters thick, comprising hydrothermal quartz reefs in granite, tonalite and granodiorite host rocks. There are some 80 major reefs in and around Charters Towers city, • The majority of the ore mined in the past was concentrated within a set of fractures over 5 km long East-West, and 500 meters to 1600 meters down dip in a North-South direction. The mineralised reefs lie in two predominant directions dipping at moderate to shallow angles to the north (main production), and the cross-reefs, which dip to the ENE. • The reefs are hydrothermal quartz-gold systems with a gangue of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, carbonate, chlorite and clays. The reefs occur within sericitic hydrothermal alteration, historically known as "Formation". • The goldfield was first discovered in December 1871 and produced some 6.6 million ounces of gold from 6 million tons of ore from 1872 to 1920, with up to 40 companies operating many individual mining leases on the same ore bodies. There were 206 mining leases covering 127 mines working 80 lines of reef and 95 mills, cyaniding and chlorination plants. The field produced over 200,000 ounces per year for 20 consecutive years, and its largest production year was 1899 when it produced some 320,000 ounces.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See tables 1 and Tables in Appendix 2.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• For practical reasons, not all sample intervals are included here, however, the results from all assays on drill core sampled in 2013 are available on the Citigold website (www.citigold.com). The intercepts shown here are in sufficient detail, including gold maxima and subintervals, to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the intercept. • All sample interval lengths are presented as "Depth from" and "Depth to" and intercept length. • Assay results for Ag, Pb and Au are presented as ppm. In addition, Au (gold) is presented as meter-grams per tonne (m.g/t). Table 1 presents all intercepts over 1m.g/t. Table 2 presents all intercepts between o.5 and 1m.g/t. • No aggregation of sections have been used. • Metal equivalents are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercepts presented in Tables 1 and tables in Appendix 2 are reported as down-hole lengths. • Structures within Charters Towers are highly variable in width and can be variable in dip over short distances, however, every attempts is made to drill approximately perpendicular to the dip of the structure. The intercepts presented here are reported as intercept widths and may not necessarily represent true widths in some cases. • All tables clearly indicate "From" and "to" intervals.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All drill hole collar locations are shown on maps in Appendix 1 and in tables contained within Appendix 2.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Almost every drillhole completed on the property in 2013 is available from the Citigold website (www.citigold.com). • Drill holes not included (regardless of intercepts and grade) are those that were drilled specifically for DH geophysics which were typically drilled parallel to the mineralised structure. All other drill holes have been reported, regardless of whether it has returned high or low grades. • Higher grade drillholes (above 0.5m.g/t) are reported in Table 2.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable to this report
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work will concentrate on drilling between drill hole intercepts in the Central area.
Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources **Section 4 Estimation and reporting of Ore Reserves**		**Section 3 and Section 4 do not pertain to this report.**