ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 2 August 2017

Aurora Tank Gold

July drilling intersects 4m at 40g/t gold

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) ("Marmota")

Marmota is delighted to announce that the 2017 June/July drilling program at Aurora Tank (Goshawk Prospect) has returned **excellent high grade gold intersections**, including **4m at 40 g/t** gold from 32m in hole 17AT021, as well as multiple new intersections of around **4m at 10 g/t** gold.
The intersections, all close to the surface, show breakthrough evidence of frequent high-grade intersections, geological continuity of mineralisation, and open on several cross sections.

Highlights of June/July drilling

- 4m at **40.2 g/t** gold from 32m – Hole 17AT021 (12m @ 14.4 g/t gold from 24m)
- 4m at **10.2 g/t** gold from 32m – Hole 17AT011 (20m @ 2.5 g/t gold from 16m)
- 4m at **10.3 g/t** gold from 16m – Hole 17AT029
- 4m at **9.3 g/t** gold from 16m – Hole 17AT042
- 4m at **9.3 g/t** gold from 44m – Hole 17AT022 (12m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 40m)
- 4m at **7.5 g/t** gold from 28m – Hole 17AT045
- 4m at **7.3 g/t** gold from 20m – Hole 17AT038
- 4m at **5.9 g/t** gold from 28m – Hole 17AT026
- 4m at **5.1 g/t** gold from 16m – Hole 17AT024

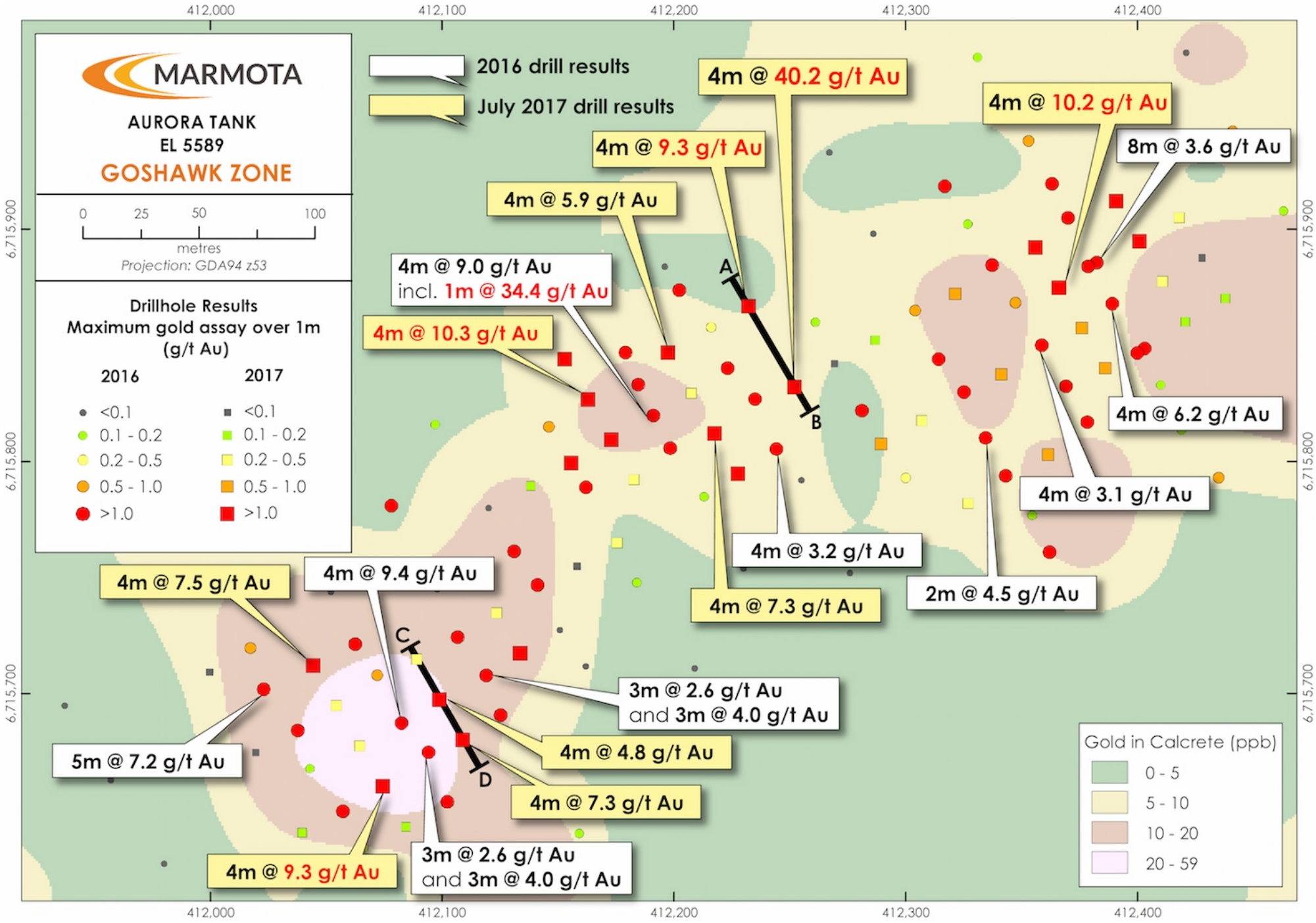

Figure 1: **Aurora Tank – Best downhole gold results at Goshawk Prospect**

Background

- Aurora Tank (EL 5589) is situated about 50km NE of the Challenger gold mine [see Fig. 5]
- Aurora Tank is 100% owned by Marmota
- Gold was first identified at Aurora Tank's Goshawk gold prospect by calcrete sampling
- Gold mineralisation is hosted in quartz-biotite gneiss, of generally similar age and lithology to Challenger

Goshawk 2016 Drilling

- In September 2016, Marmota commenced its first drilling program at Aurora Tank, at the Goshawk Gold Prospect, with the intention of fully defining geochemical dispersion from gold mineralisation

- 2016 drilling: 98 angled Aircore drill holes for 4,385 metres [ASX:MEU 29 Nov 2016]
  31 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for 2,604 metres [ASX:MEU 1 Feb 2017, 23 May 2017]

2016 Drilling Highlights at Goshawk include:

- 3m at 11.3 g/t gold from 22m – Hole 16AT019 (incl 1m @ 23 g/t gold from 22m)
- 4m at 9.0 g/t gold from 25m – Hole 16AT043 (incl 1m @ 34 g/t gold from 27m)
- 4m at 3.7 g/t gold from 24m – Hole 16AT044 (and 1m @ 11 g/t gold from 20m)
- 4m at 6.2 g/t gold from 35m – Hole 16AT061 (incl 1m @ 23 g/t gold from 35m)
- 4m at 5.1 g/t gold from 40m – Hole 16AT126 (incl 1m @ 13 g/t gold from 41m)
- 4m at 5.0 g/t gold from 32m – Hole 16AT100 (incl 1m @ 10 g/t gold from 33m)

New Goshawk 2017 Drilling (June / July)

- In June/July 2017, aircore drilling at Goshawk infilled drillhole coverage to 50m depth to approximately 20 x 20m over a strike length of 500m, all samples taken as 4m composites

- 2017 drilling: 48 angled Aircore drill holes for 2,299 metres [ASX:MEU 26 June 2017, 10 July 2017]
- Significant gold mineralisation over a 500m strike length is now confirmed [see Fig. 1]
- Mineralisation is consistently within 50m of the surface
- Figure 2 provides chip tray photographs. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate cross-sections at AB and CD [see Fig. 1]

Table 1 June/July 2017 drilling Significant Gold Intersections > 1.0 g/t Au

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	DIP	AZM	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t
17AT007	6,715,895	412,400	-60	150	50	40	44	**4 m**	**2.4**
17AT008	6,715,912	412,391	-60	150	50	20	48	**28 m**	**1.0**
17AT010	6,715,858	412,376	-60	150	45	28	32	**4 m**	**1.0**
17AT011	6,715,875	412,366	-60	150	50	16	20	**4 m**	**1.5**
and						32	36	**4 m**	**10.2**
17AT012	6,715,892	412,356	-60	150	50	28	32	**4 m**	**1.3**
17AT019	6,715,808	412,289	-60	150	40	24	28	**4 m**	**1.0**
17AT021	6,715,832	412,252	-60	150	50	24	36	**12 m**	**14.4**
including						32	36	**4 m**	**40.2**
17AT022	6,715,867	412,232	-60	150	55	40	52	**12 m**	**5.4**
including						44	48	**4 m**	**9.3**
17AT023	6,715,795	412,228	-60	150	40	12	16	**4 m**	**1.4**
and						20	24	**4 m**	**1.0**
17AT024	6,715,830	412,218	-60	150	50	16	20	**4 m**	**5.1**
and						24	28	**4 m**	**1.5**
17AT026	6,715,847	412,198	-60	150	50	28	32	**4 m**	**5.9**
17AT028	6,715,810	412,173	-60	150	50	12	16	**4 m**	**2.3**
17AT029	6,715,827	412,163	-60	150	55	16	20	**4 m**	**10.3**
17AT030	6,715,844	412,153	-60	150	57	24	28	**4 m**	**2.1**
17AT032	6,715,800	412,156	-60	150	50	28	32	**4 m**	**1.2**
17AT035	6,715,718	412,134	-60	150	40	16	24	**8 m**	**3.5**
17AT038	6,715,680	412,109	-60	150	40	20	24	**4 m**	**7.3**
17AT039	6,715,698	412,099	-60	150	50	20	24	**4 m**	**4.8**
and						48	50	**2 m**	**2.7**
17AT042	6,715,660	412,074	-60	150	45	16	28	**12 m**	**3.9**
including						16	20	**4 m**	**9.3**
17AT045	6,715,712	412,044	-60	150	50	28	32	**4 m**	**7.5**

[Intersections over 2.0 g/t gold in red]

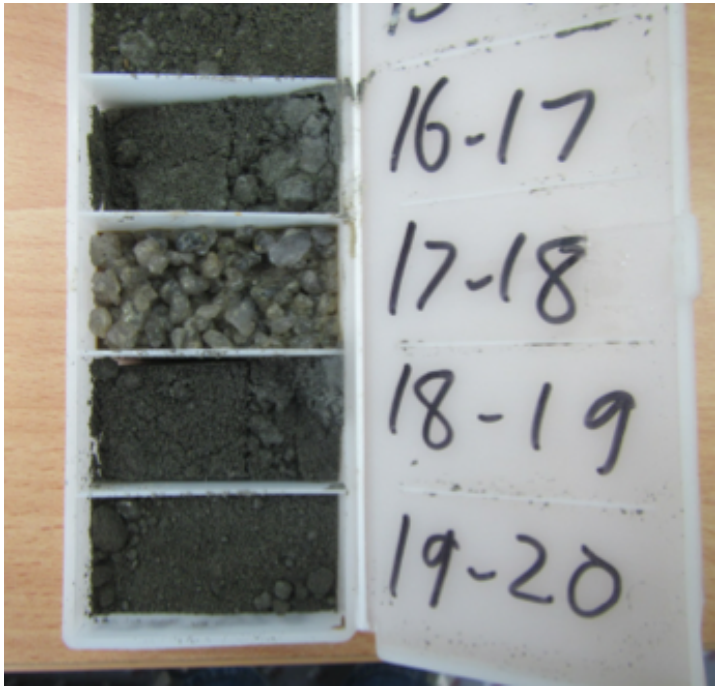

Image (i): Hole 17AT029
4m @ 10.3 g/t (from 16m)

Image (i) shows a 4m interval in hole 17AT029 from 16 to 20 metres. Interval 17 to 18m comprises of quartz fragments interpreted to represent quartz banding or quartz veining in the quartz-biotite gneiss host rock represented here in the weathered saprolite as black powder/clay.

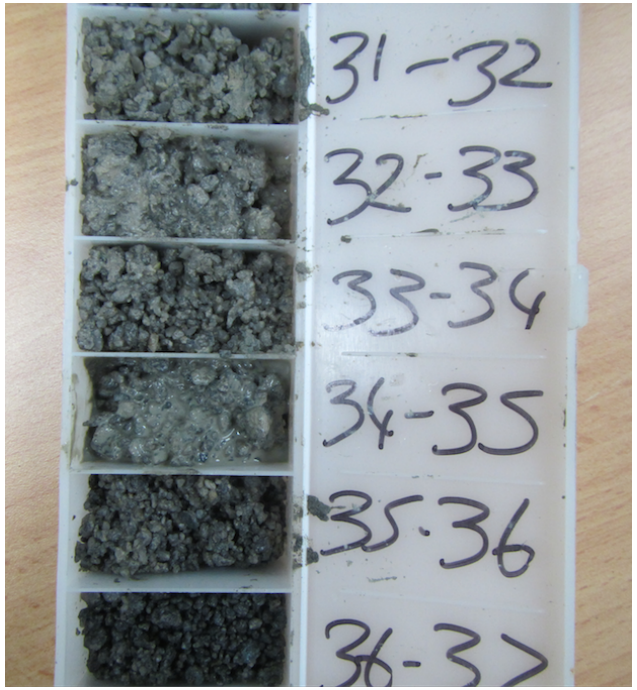

Image (ii): Hole 17AT021
4m @ 40.2 g/t (from 32m)

Image (ii) replicates the host rock lithology and likely source of mineralisation as in Image (i). The image shows quartz-dominant lithology intermixed with the grey-black powders of the host quartz-biotite gneiss.

Image (iii): Hole 17AT038
4m @ 7.3 g/t (from 20m)

Image (iii) shows a mineralised interval of 7.3 g/t over 4 metres at or near the Base of Partial Oxidation (BOPO). Fragments of quartz are visible from 21 to 22m and demonstrate possible mineralised quartz veining.

Figure 2: Drill Chip Trays

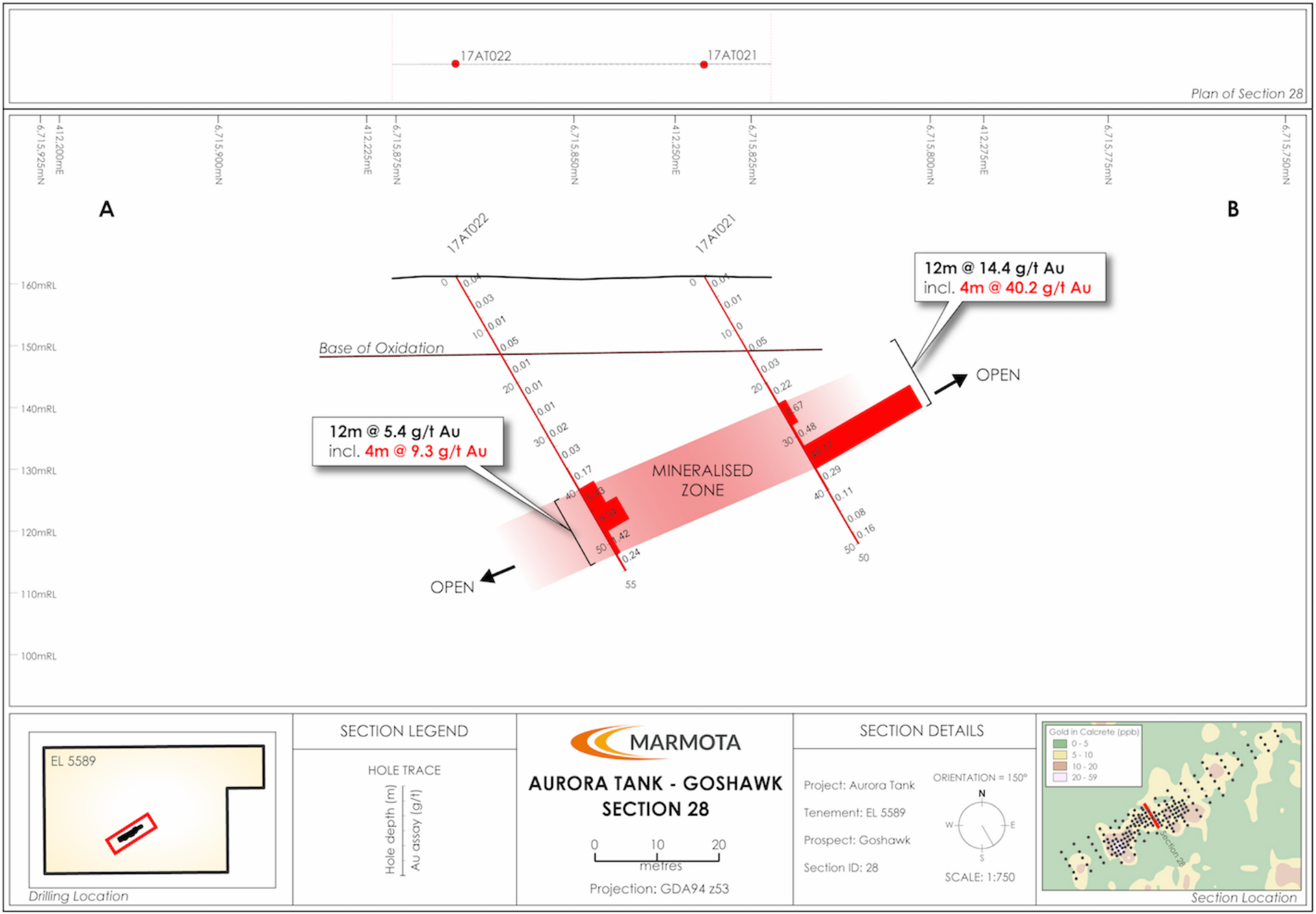

Figure 3: Cross section 28: marked A–B on Figure 1

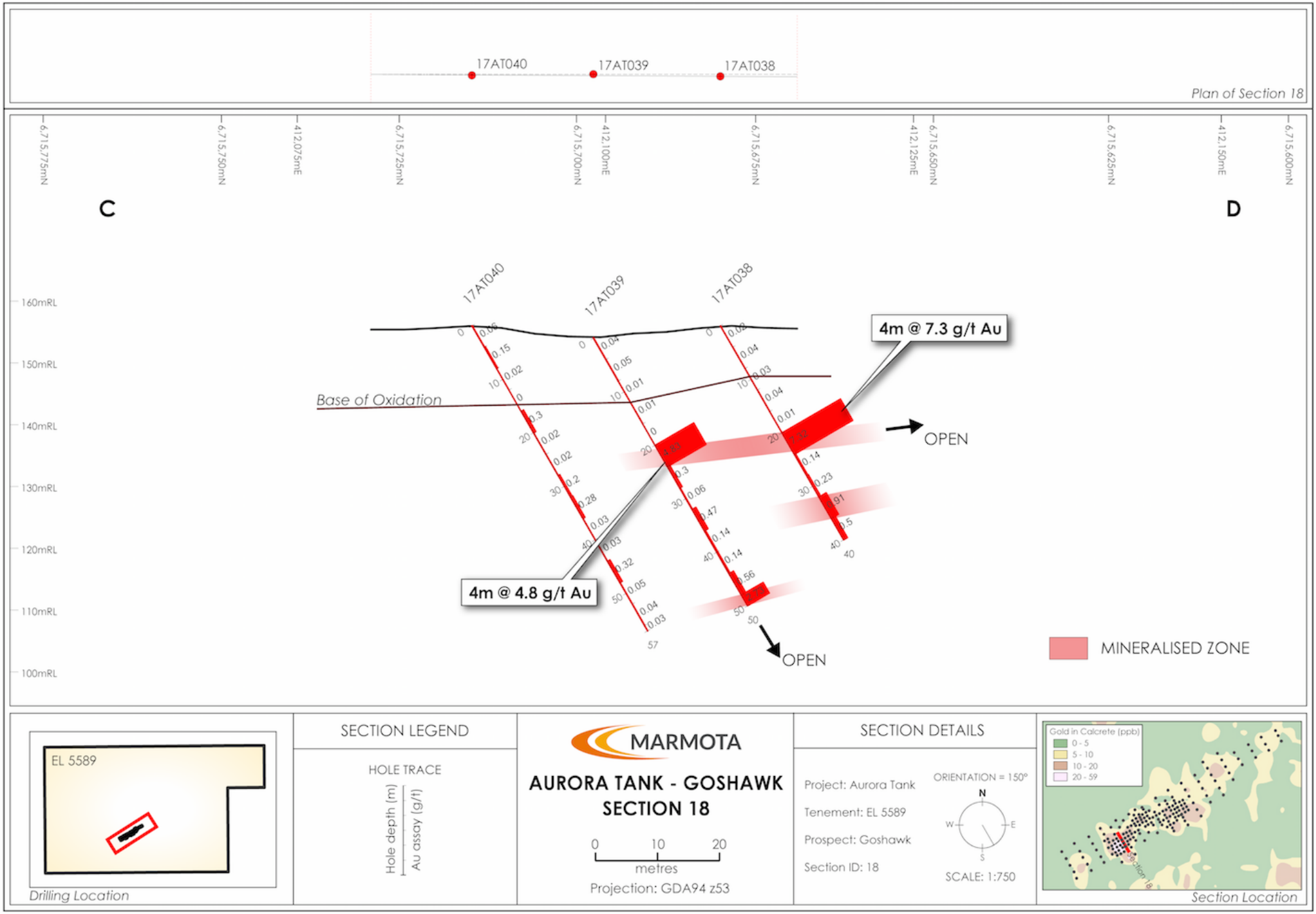

Figure 4: Cross section 18: marked C–D on Figure 1

Geology

- New mineralisation intersected in the June/July 2017 drilling program has successfully extended results from the 2016 program, yielding the best results so far.
- Mineralisation is developed in the weathered bedrock zone of the regolith, mostly over the depth interval of 12 to 45m.
- The mineralised zone as a whole is outlined by the surface calcrete anomaly, but individual high-grade intersections (*e.g.* the 40 g/t in hole 17AT021) are not always represented as surface calcrete gold anomalies.
- Increased geological continuity of mineralisation is now shown on most 20m-spaced sections over the 500m strike length drilled.
- Mineralisation also includes anomalous silver, arsenic and copper and is often associated with quartz. Where gold mineralisation is present, quartz fragments mixed with quartz-biotite-muscovite gneiss fragments often occur.
- High grade intervals are also seen at or near to Base of Partial Oxidation; quartz fragments may also occur in these intervals.
- Drilling and sampling details are described in the JORC Appendix 1.

Kingfisher – first pass reconnaissance testing of new target

- In addition to drilling at Goshawk (described above), Marmota also carried out a 39-hole first-pass reconnaissance testing program for 1,890 metres of a new zone called Kingfisher, located approximately 1km to the south of Goshawk.
- Rock types at Kingfisher are different to those at Goshawk and include significant iron enrichment with up to 37% Fe in weathered banded iron formation and weathered mafic gneiss which are not present at Goshawk.
- Drilling at Kingfisher yielded a best result of 4m at 1g/t gold (950ppb) in hole 17KI003, and intersected anomalous gold (over 0.1 g/t gold) in 11 holes. The best intersections were obtained in two separate areas — a southern zone defined by holes 17KI003, 4, 10, 15, 21, 22 and 24, and a northern zone defined by holes 17KI034, 35, 37 and 38. This suggests secondary dispersion, possibly from a higher-grade source, and warrants follow-up drilling.

Forward Program: Aurora Tank – What's Next?

- The new assay results are based on 4m composites. Marmota will now carry out analysis of 1m drill samples over interesting intersections.
- The drilling program has identified mineralised zones that are open along multiple individual sections.
- JORC compliant estimate of any identified Mineral Resource within 50 metres from surface over the 500m long mineralised zone.
- Representative samples from mineralised intersections will be sent for determination of cyanide-extractable gold.
- The intersections, which are all close to the surface, show evidence of frequent high-grade intersections and geological continuity of mineralisation. Further drilling will be required to determine if these high-grade intersections also point to a significant deposit at depth.

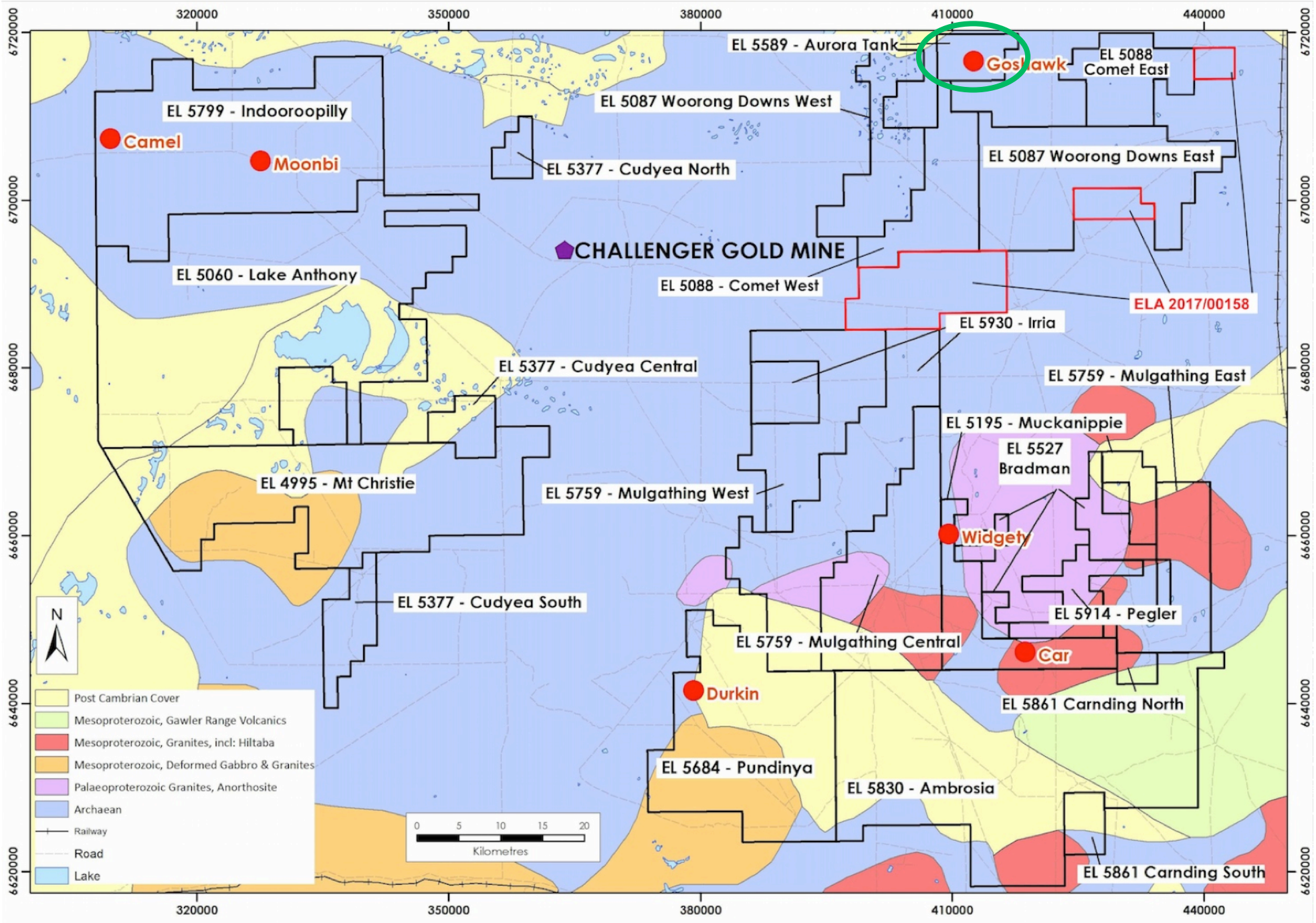

Figure 5: **Marmota's Gawler Craton tenements around the Challenger Gold Mine**
Aurora Tank circled in green; new tenements in red

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About Marmota Limited

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) is a South Australian mining exploration company, focused on gold, copper and uranium. Gold exploration is centred on the Company's dominant tenement holding in the highly prospective and significantly underexplored Gawler Craton, near the Challenger gold mine, in the Woomera Prohibited Defence Area. The Company's copper project is based at the Melton project on the Yorke Peninsula. The Company's uranium project is at Junction Dam adjacent to the Honeymoon mine.

For more information, please visit: www.marmota.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this Release relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Kevin Wills, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Dr Wills consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where results from previous announcements are quoted, Marmota confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• 48 aircore holes were drilled to collect samples from the Goshawk prospect area and 39 aircore holes were drilled at the Kingfisher prospect area. • Samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drilling cyclone and stored in separate bags at the drill site. • Composite 4m samples were collected using a 50mm PVC tube 'spear' to collect representative samples from bags. Composite samples were an average weight of 2 kg which were pulverized to produce sub samples for lab assay (samples pulverized to produce a 25 g sample for Aqua Regia Digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry). • Only laboratory assay results were used to compile the table of intersections that appears in the report.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Drill method consists of aircore blade in the softer rock and aircore hammer (slimline RC) in the harder rock. • Hole diameters are 90 mm.
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.*	• Drillhole and sample depths were recorded in hard copy format during drilling including description of lithology and sample intervals. • Qualitative assessment of sample recovery and moisture content of drill samples was recorded. • Sample recoveries were generally high, and moisture in samples minimal. In some instances, where ground water influx was high, wet/moist samples were collected. • The sample system cyclone was cleaned at the end of each hole and as required to minimise up-hole and cross-hole contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All samples were geologically logged by the on-site geologist. The holes have not been geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Chip trays containing 1 m geological subsamples were collected and photographed at the completion of the exploration program. • 100% of any reported intersections in this announcement have had geological logging completed.
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.*	• Samples averaging 2 kg were collected for laboratory assay. Samples were collected with a 50mm tube by diagonally spearing individual samples within bags. • It is considered representative samples were collected after homogenizing of sample through drilling cyclone and unbiased spearing of samples in bags. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying and pulverizing of submitted sample to target of p80 at 75 um. • No samples checked for size after pulverizing failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed repeat assays on various samples. • Standard samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed standard assays also. • Both Company and laboratory introduced duplicate samples indicate acceptable analytical accuracy and precision. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed.
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.*	• Bureau Veritas Minerals in Adelaide was used for analytical work. Samples were analysed in the following manner: o Aqua Regia Digest. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry for Ag, As, Au and Cu. • For laboratory samples, the Company introduced QA/QC samples at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 25 drill samples. The laboratory introduced additional QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks) at a ratio of greater than 1 QA/QC sample for every 10 drill samples. • Both the Company introduced and laboratory introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• A Company geologist has checked the calculation of the quoted intersections in addition to the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *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 twinned holes were drilled in the program. • No adjustments have been made to the 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.*	• Drill hole coordinate information was collected using a digital GPS system with an autonomous accuracy of +/-0.5 metres utilising GDA 94 Zone 53. • Area is proximately flat lying and topographic control uses SRTM 90 DEM.
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.*	• Drill holes were advanced along traverses setup perpendicular to the orientation of the geochemical anomaly. • Drill hole spacing was 20 metres along traverse spaced at 20 metres along strike (see Figure 1).
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 lines were orientated to cover previously drilled mineralisation and traverses crossed the width of the mineralised zone, therefore a sampling bias should not have occurred.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff collected all laboratory samples. • Samples submitted to the laboratory were transported and delivered by Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of data has been completed to date.

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.*	• Aurora Tank (EL 5589) is 100% owned by Marmota Limited. EL 5589 is located approximately 100 km southwest of Coober Pedy in South Australia. • There are no third party agreements, non-government royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. • Exploration is conducted within lands of the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Native Title Determination Area. • The tenement is in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration in the Commonwealth Hill region has been carried out by a number of exploration companies previously including;
		  • Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd (1968-69)
		  • Dampier Mining Co. Ltd (1978-79)
		  • Afmeco Pty Ltd (1980-83)
		  • Stockdale Prospecting Ltd (1986-87)
		  • SADME (1996-97)
		  • Minotaur Gold NL (1993-99)
		  • Redport Ltd (1997-2002)
		  • Apollo Minerals (2013-15)

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Goshawk zone of Aurora Tank is situated in the Christie Domain of the western Gawler Craton. The Christie Domain is largely underlain by late Archaean Mulgathing Complex which comprises of meta-sedimentary successions interlayered with Banded Iron Formations (BIF), chert, carbonates and calc-silicates. • Marmota is targeting Challenger-style Late Archaean gold whilst being open for occurrence of a variety of other mineralisation styles which may also exist in the tenement area.

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 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.*
		• The required information on drill holes is incorporated into Appendix 2 to the ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Any intersections are calculated by simple averaging of 4 m assays. • Where aggregated intercepts are presented in the report, they may include shorter lengths of high grade mineralisation; these shorter lengths are also tabulated. • No metal equivalents are reported.
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').*	• Drill coverage is not currently considered sufficient to establish true widths due to uncertainty regarding mineralisation dip and strike. • Mineralisation intersections are downhole lengths; true width is unknown.
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.*	• See figures in release attached.
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.*	• Cut-off of 0.5g/t (500 ppb) gold was applied in reviewing assay results and deemed to be appropriate at this stage in reporting of exploration results. • Reporting is considered balanced.
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.*	• See attached ASX Release. Geological observations are included in that report.
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.*	• See attached release. • Marmota is currently reviewing results received to date from this drilling campaign and considering additional work programs including resampling mineralised zones at 1m intervals, additional infill drilling and preliminary metallurgical testwork.

APPENDIX 2

Goshawk 2017 drillhole collar summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
17AT001	412,438.0	6,715,870	155	-60	150	50
17AT002	412,428.0	6,715,888	155	-60	150	50
17AT003	412,418.0	6,715,905	154	-60	150	50
17AT004	412,408.0	6,715,922	154	-60	150	48
17AT005	412,420.7	6,715,860	155	-60	150	44
17AT006	412,410.7	6,715,878	155	-60	150	50
17AT007	412,400.7	6,715,895	154	-60	150	50
17AT008	412,390.7	6,715,912	155	-60	150	50
17AT009	412,386.0	6,715,840	154	-60	150	40
17AT010	412,376.0	6,715,858	154	-60	150	45
17AT011	412,366.0	6,715,875	154	-60	150	50
17AT012	412,356.0	6,715,892	154	-60	150	50
17AT013	412,361.4	6,715,803	154	-60	150	35
17AT014	412,341.4	6,715,838	156	-60	150	40
17AT015	412,321.4	6,715,872	156	-60	150	55
17AT016	412,326.8	6,715,782	156	-60	150	45
17AT017	412,306.8	6,715,818	156	-60	150	45
17AT018	412,286.8	6,715,852	156	-60	150	45
17AT019	412,289.4	6,715,808	156	-60	150	40
17AT020	412,269.4	6,715,842	156	-60	150	40
17AT021	412,252.1	6,715,832	156	-60	150	50
17AT022	412,232.1	6,715,867	156	-60	150	55

17AT023	412,227.5	6,715,795	154	-60	150	40
17AT024	412,217.5	6,715,830	154	-60	150	50
17AT025	412,207.5	6,715,830	157	-60	150	55
17AT026	412,197.5	6,715,847	157	-60	150	50
17AT027	412,182.8	6,715,792	154	-60	150	40
17AT028	412,172.8	6,715,810	157	-60	150	50
17AT029	412,162.8	6,715,827	154	-60	150	55
17AT030	412,152.8	6,715,844	157	-60	150	57
17AT031	412,175.5	6,715,765	157	-60	150	40
17AT032	412,155.5	6,715,800	157	-60	150	50
17AT033	412,158.2	6,715,755	157	-60	150	48
17AT034	412,138.2	6,715,790	157	-60	150	50
17AT035	412,133.6	6,715,718	154	-60	150	40
17AT036	412,123.6	6,715,735	157	-60	150	50
17AT037	412,113.6	6,715,752	157	-60	150	58
17AT038	412,108.9	6,715,680	156	-60	150	40
17AT039	412,098.9	6,715,698	154	-60	150	50
17AT040	412,088.9	6,715,715	156	-60	150	57
17AT041	412,084.3	6,715,643	154	-60	150	37
17AT042	412,074.3	6,715,660	156	-60	150	45
17AT043	412,064.3	6,715,678	156	-60	150	60
17AT044	412,054.3	6,715,695	156	-60	150	55
17AT045	412,044.3	6,715,712	154	-60	150	50
17AT046	412,039.6	6,715,640	154	-60	150	50
17AT047	412,019.6	6,715,675	154	-60	150	47
17AT048	411,999.6	6,715,710	154	-60	150	48

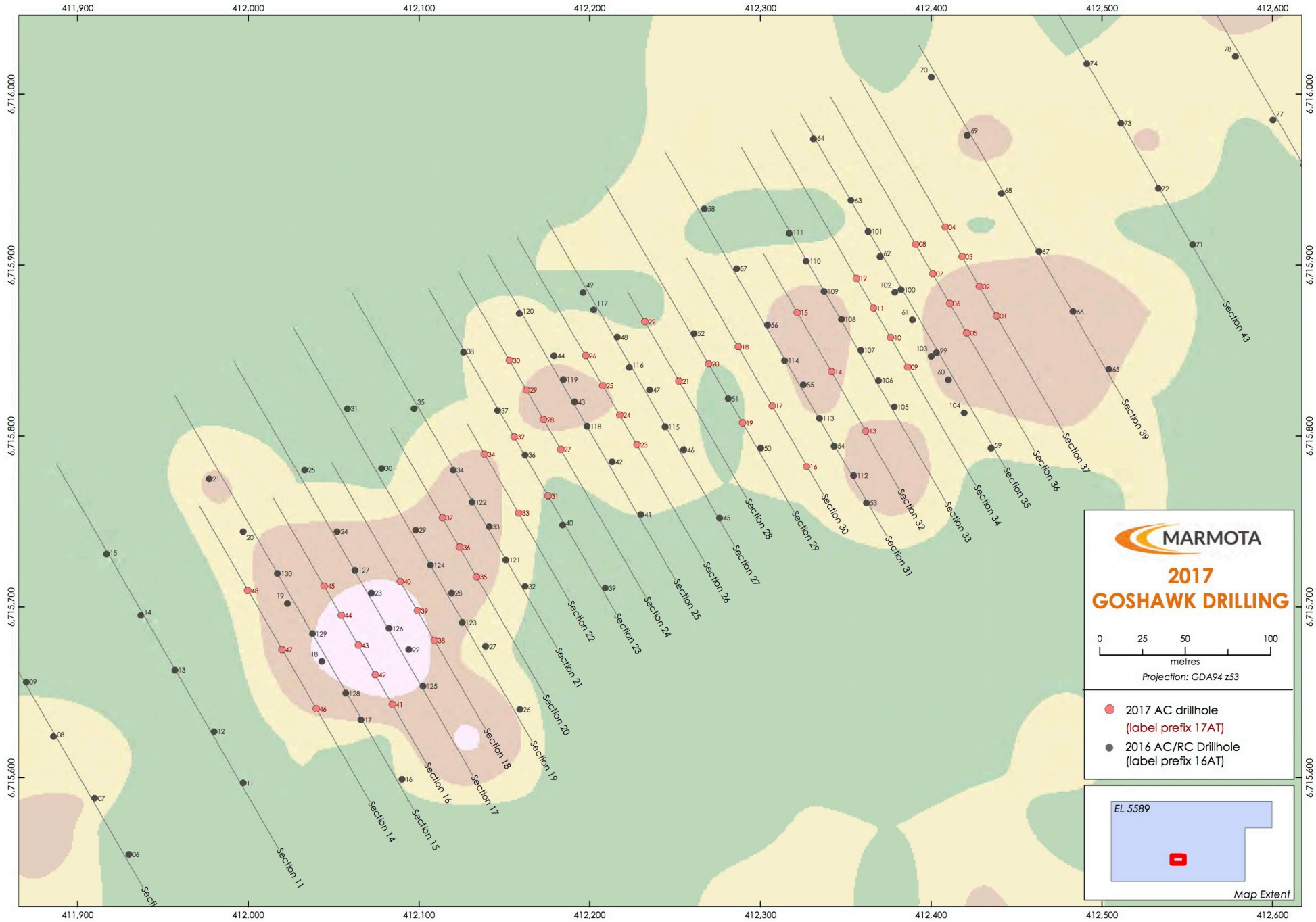

Figure 6: Aurora Tank – Goshawk Drill Collars