ASX RELEASE

30 Nov 2018

SIGNIFICANT COPPER DRILL INTERCEPT IN DRILL HOLE MCD002 AT MONGAE CREEK

Highlights

- **Assay results for the second drill hole MCD002 at Mongae Creek return significant mineralised intervals as follows:**
    - **55m @ 0.11% Cu from 103m;**
    - **49m @ 0.12% Cu from 165m, including 10m @ 0.22% Cu from 183m;**
    - **10m @ 0.09% Cu from 228m; and**
    - **75m @ 0.10% Cu from 264m.**
- **These results are significantly better than those for MCD001 and suggest that drilling is getting nearer the centre of the mineralised system.**
- **Rock chip outcrop samples from K-Lam prospect assayed 2.01 g/t Au and 0.39% Cu. Veins hosted by a tonalite which is very similar in characteristics to the porphyry-style Cu-Au mineralisation that was intersected in drill holes MCD001 and MCD002. Veining continues upstream for at least another 40 m.**

Tony Teng, Managing Director, commented: "*this confirms what we reported before from Gold Mountain's geologists observations: we are getting closer to the centre of the mineralised system and are seeing all the signs that we're on the right track towards discovery".*

Gold Mountain Limited, (ASX: GMN) is pleased to announce an update on assay results from its drill hole MCD002 and results of its reconnaissance exploration programme of the newly discovered K-Lam prospect within its flagship Wabag project in Papua New Guinea (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

Mongae Creek: New assay results for MCD002

Assay results for MCD002 down to end of hole (356.4m) were received from ALS Laboratories, Townsville, Australia, on Thursday 29 November 2018. These results include:

- 55m @ 0.11% Cu from 103m; including 1m @ 0.2% Mo from 129m
- 49m @ 0.12% Cu from 165m, including 10m @ 0.22% Cu from 183m;
- 10m @ 0.09% Cu from 228m; and
- 75m @ 0.10% Cu from 264m;

with only minor enrichment in other ore and pathfinder elements (Figure 1). The intervals are calculated at a 0.07% Cu cut-off grade, allowing 3m maximum internal dilution intervals. The true widths of intersections are not known; however, at this stage, veining is expected to be steep. Mineralisation corresponds to the intervals in MCD002 that were reported as "variably brecciated and altered tonalite" with "increasing vein density" in GMN's previous ASX release of 15 November 2018.

The mineralisation is hosted in a porphyritic tonalite overprinted by phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration. The mineralised outcrops are contained within an elliptical rim of ~1.6 km by ~1.2 km. Drainage sheds from both sides of the narrow elliptical rim where coarse and angular gold have been panned (Figure 1). Inspection of artisanal workings confirmed that gold is shedding from the altered intrusive rocks in the hills flanking the drainage.

Full results and location information are provided in Table 1 and Appendix 2. More detail on technical procedures is provided in Appendix 1.

Following releases of the drill results and main elements of economic interest, the Company will now work to extract as much value as possible from this drill hole by integrating petrographic observations and X-ray diffraction data, and integrate these data to ensure that a data-driven exploration program continues.

Table 1. Details for Diamond drill holes MCD001 & MCD002

Hole ID	Easting WGS64 Zone 54S	Northing WGS64 Zone 54S	RL (m)	Azimuth (mag) deg	Inclination (deg)	Final Depth	Target
MCD001	810225	9419395	1860	165	-60	512	Test NW-SE, NE-SW, possible dilational jog and porphyry mineralisation
MCD002	810400	9419248	1838	177	-59	356.4	Test NW-SE, NE-SW, possible dilational jog and porphyry mineralisation

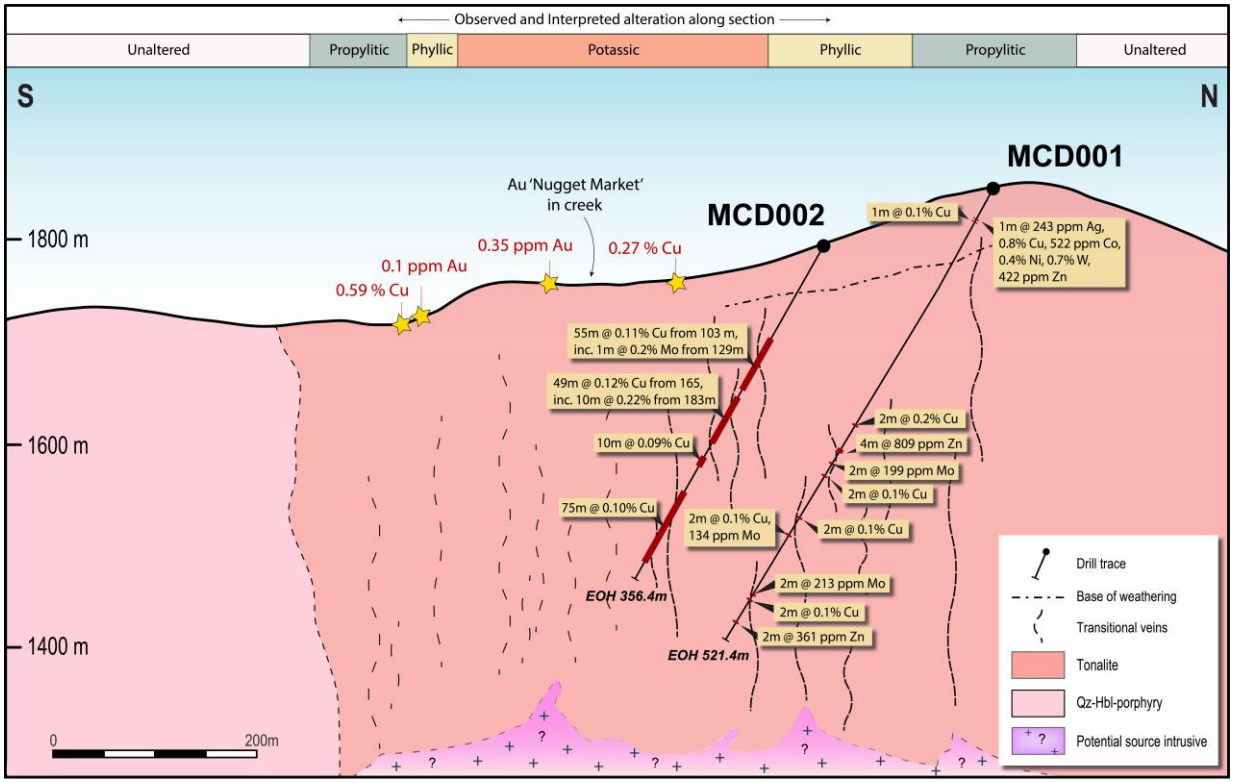

Figure 1 Results of drilling and geological interpretation at Mongae Creek. Section line shown in Figure 2.

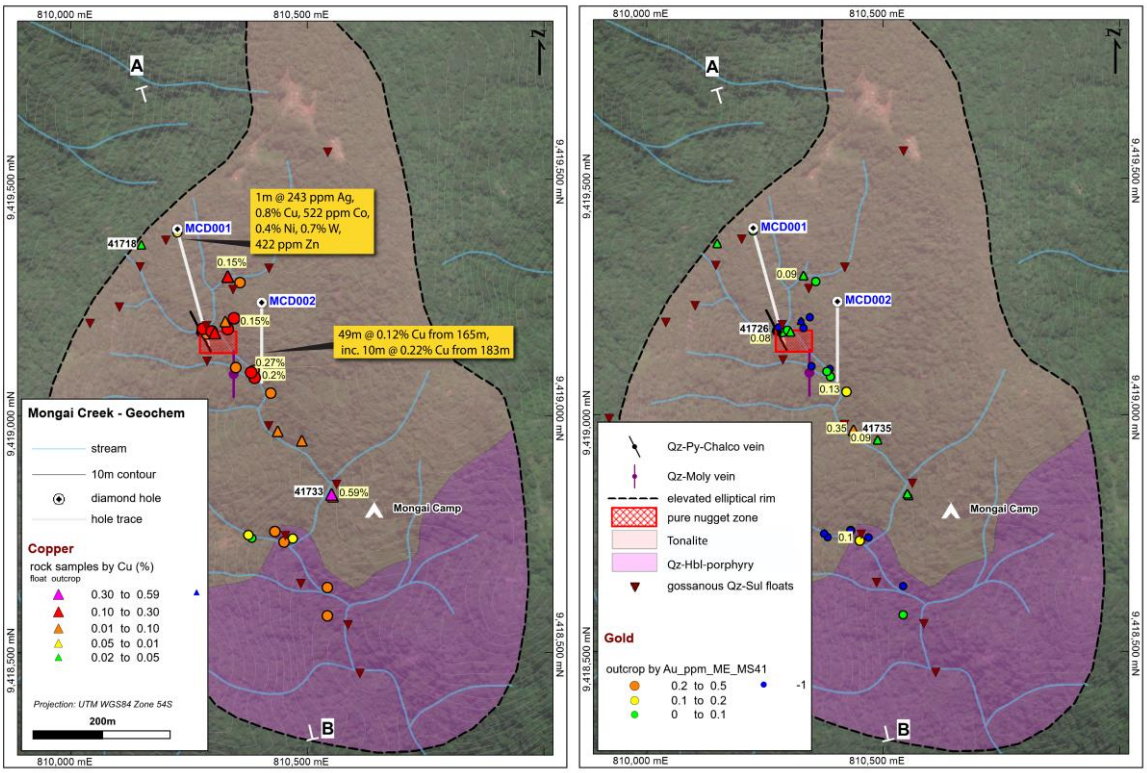

Figure 2 Planview map of Mongae Creek, showing recently completed diamond drill holes and surface sampling

K-Lam: A Developing Discovery

In October 2018, geologists from GMN completed a preliminary reconnaissance program in an area between the Mongae Creek and Sak Creek prospect now referred to as the K-Lam prospect (Figure 4). The purpose of the visit was to follow up on a rock chip sample collected by a local villager which contained 0.99% Cu and 0.11ppm Au. Due to prior helicopter commitments the team was only on the ground for two hours, but in the available time they were able to sample outcropping quartz veins and carry out a limited traverse of Yakari Creek.

In this time the team identified sub-parallel quartz – sulphide veining containing visible chalcopyrite hosted by a tonalite which shows evidence of alteration and contains finely disseminated pyrite. Seven additional rock chip samples were collected from the area (Figure 2) and the samples details are provided in Table 2.

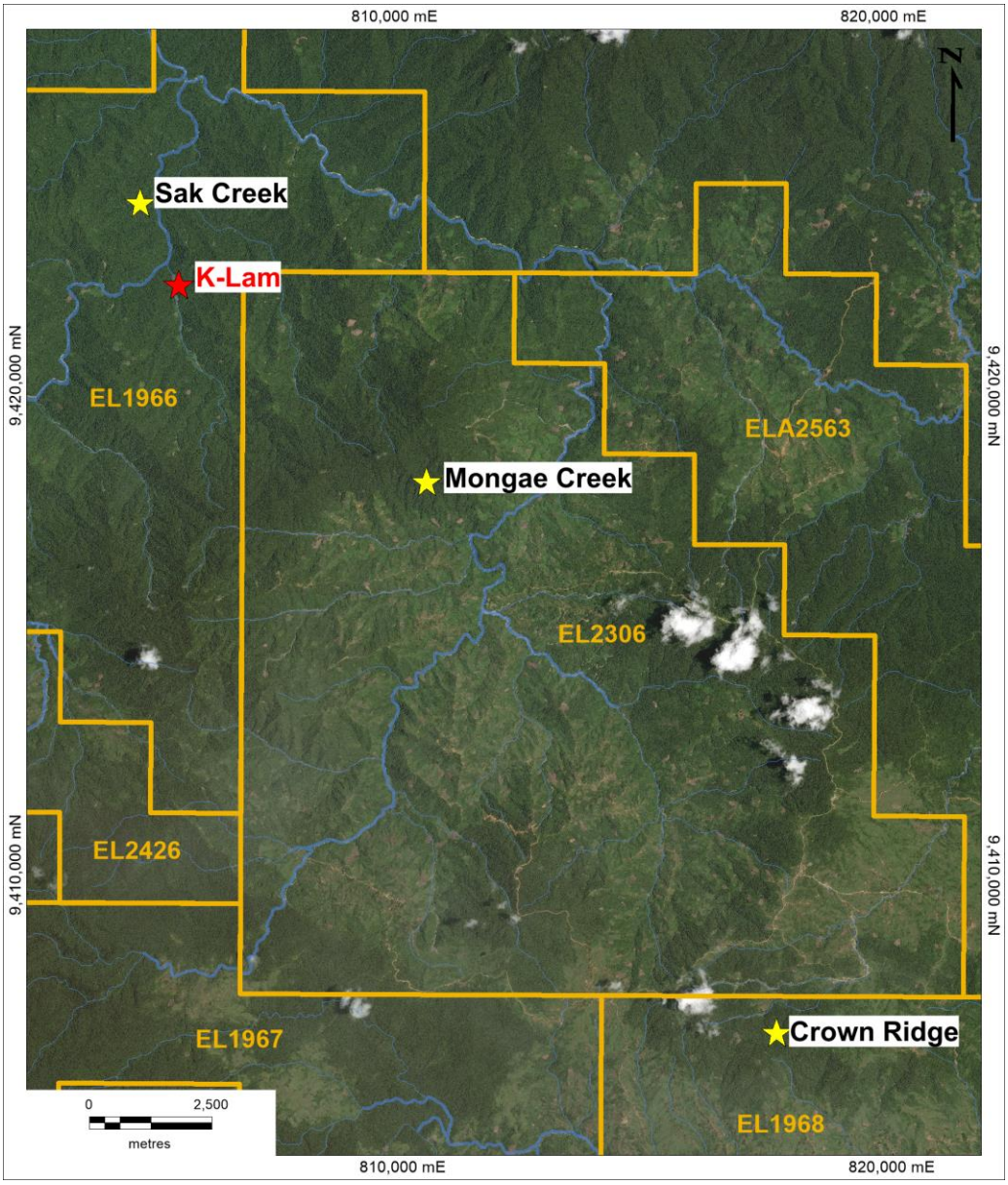

Figure 3: Location Map with the K-Lam Prospect indicated by a red star.

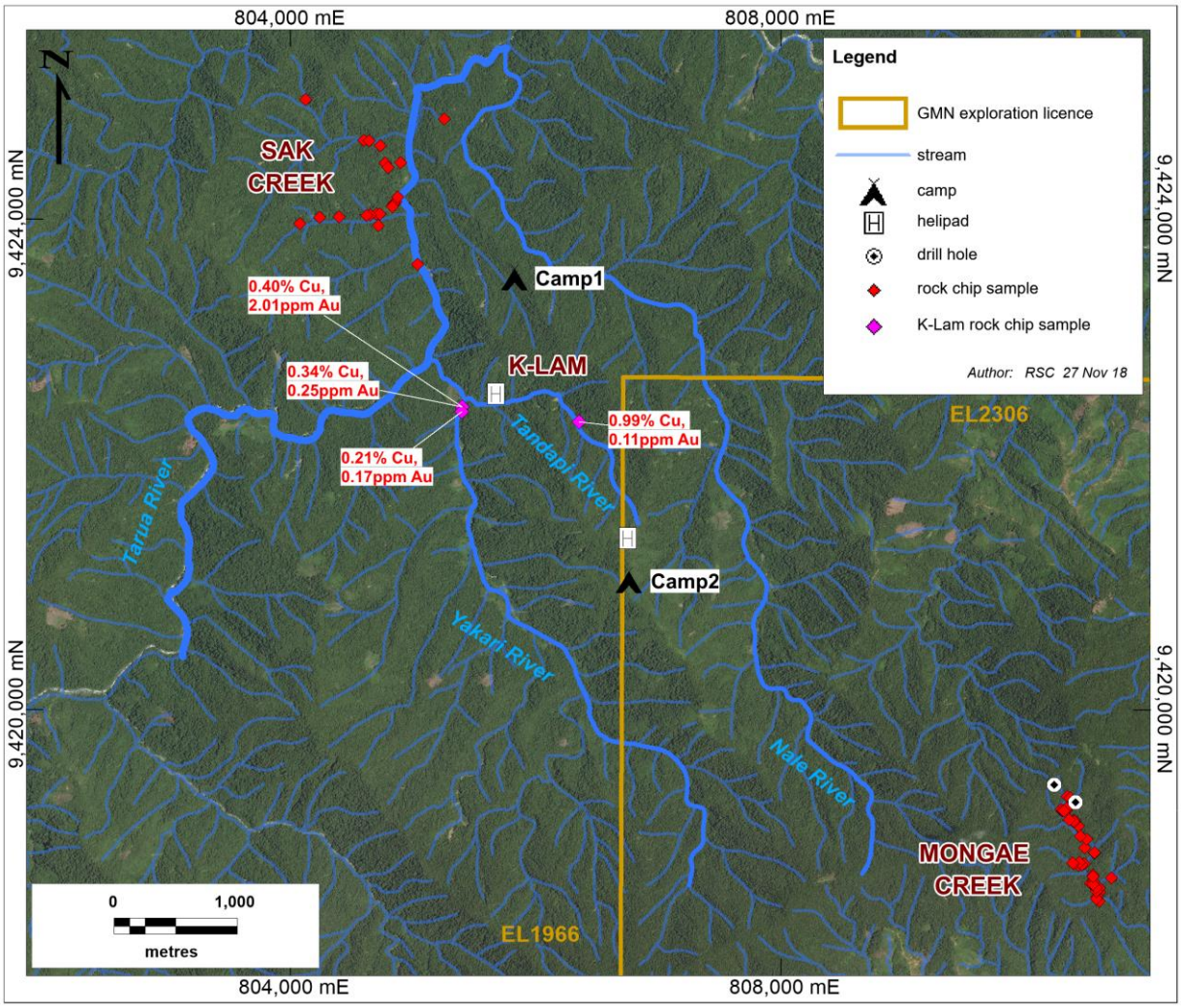

Figure 4: Location of K-Lam rock chip samples.

Table 2: K-Lam rock chip sample details.

Sample_ID	Sample_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Description
136047	*Rock Chip*	*805398*	*9422470*	*698*	*Up to 4 cm wide quartz-sulphide (dominant pyrite, minor chalcopyrite); west side of Sakari Creek*
136048	*Rock Chip*	*805398*	*9422470*	*698*	*Weakly altered diorite with minor disseminated sulphides between veins*
136049	*Rock Chip*	*805398*	*9422470*	*698*	*Up to 5 cm wide quartz-sulphide (dominant pyrite, minor chalcopyrite); east side of Sakari Creek*
136050	*Rock Chip*	*805398*	*9422470*	*698*	*Weakly altered diorite with minor disseminated sulphides between veins*
135996A	*Rock Chip*	*805395*	*9422434*	*705*	*0.5 m wide shear zone; 5 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein on footwall of shear, with massive pyrite in places*
135996B	*Rock Chip*	*810345*	*9419209*	*705*	*0.5 m wide shear zone; 5cm wide quartz-sulphide zone with massive pyrite in places*
135997	*Rock Chip*	*810469*	*9418743*	*705*	*Altered diorite in shear with minor quartz sulphide veining and rare calcite veining*

The rock samples were analysed by ALS in Townsville, Australia by fire assay and AAS for Au and four-acid digest and ICP-MS for 48 other elements. All the samples collected returned anomalous Cu values with four of the seven samples assaying over 0.1% Cu and one assaying 0.4% Cu. Three samples returned significant Au values. Sample 136049 is highly anomalous in both Au and Cu values returning an assay of 2.01 and 3,990 ppm respectively. Assay results for the seven samples collected from K-Lam are presented in Table 3 and photographs of the Au-Cu mineralised samples are provided in Figure 5.

Table 3: K-Lam rock chip samples assay results.

Sample_ID	Sample_Type	Au (ppm) FA_AAS	Cu (ppm) ME_MS61	Ag (ppm) ME_MS61	As (ppm) ME_MS61	Pb (ppm) ME_MS61	S (ppm) ME_MS61	Zn (ppm) ME_MS61
136047	Rock Chip	**0.25**	**3420**	8.25	78.2	16.3	9.34	94
136048	Rock Chip	<0.01	328	0.57	28.1	3.9	0.2	109
136049	Rock Chip	**2.01**	**3990**	6.78	130	18.3	>10.0	168
136050	Rock Chip	<0.01	292	0.56	27.6	3.3	2.91	129
135996A	Rock Chip	**0.17**	**2110**	5.96	422	170.5	>10.0	894
135996B	Rock Chip	0.02	**1890**	4.65	216	108.5	>10.0	403
135997	Rock Chip	<0.01	923	2.42	158	63.3	>10.0	469

Figure 5: Photos of K-Lam rock chip samples (a) 136049, (b) 136047, (c) 135996B, and (d) 135996A.

In the next two weeks GMN intends to undertake detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling, upstream and downstream of where these samples were collected to determine the extent of the mineralisation. The samples are planned to be despatched prior to Christmas with results expected back early in the New Year.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Doug Smith, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Smith is a consultant geologist who is employed in a full-time capacity by Gold Mountain. Mr Smith has sufficient relevant experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012). Doug Smith consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact used in this announcement, including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Gold Mountain Limited are forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects' or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are no guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the company, its directors and management of Gold Mountain Limited that could cause Gold Mountain Limited's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Gold Mountain Limited cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Gold Mountain Limited does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

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About Gold Mountain

Gold Mountain holds substantial areas within the fertile Au-Cu-endowed Papuan Mobile Belt that includes world-class mines (Figure 6). Most of the areas within the Exploration Licences (ELs) have never been explored using modern technology. Multiple targets have been identified within the licence area of approximately 2,000 km^2 (Figure 7). Current exploration focus is on three main prospects:

- Crown Ridge – field programmes have identified part of the catchment area where the source of abundant fine and coarse gold is likely to occur; current exploration working up to hard-rock drilling targets, expected to be of high-grade epithermal nature.

- Mongae Creek – discovery of outcropping porphyry Cu-Au style mineralisation, mapping and stream sampling indicate that there is good potential for a large-tonnage deposit in this area. Initial drilling identified the existence of porphyry-style mineralisation. Results from the drilling and surface geochemical sampling programmes, now underway, will allow the company to better target future drilling.

- Sak Creek – early-stage exploration identified strongly mineralised float samples from an interpreted potential low-sulphidation epithermal gold system; ridge-and-spur soil sampling has narrowed the target area down, and follow-up field activities are being planned.

- K-Lam – early-stage exploration identified strongly mineralised rock chip samples from rocks that are consistent with the intrusives that were drilled in diamond drill holes at Mongae Creek.

Large areas remain to be assessed. A video is now available on the Company's website and via social media sites (here). The video includes interviews with the senior leadership team describing what makes Wabag a unique Cu-Au asset.

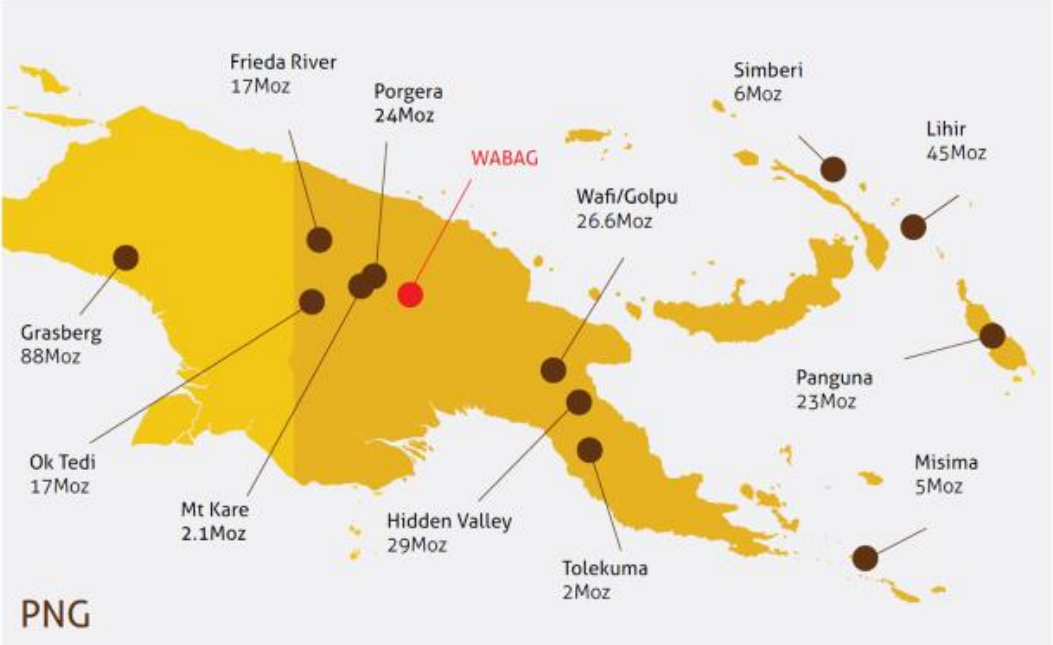

Figure 6: Location of the Wabag Project relative to major world class gold mines in Papua New Guinea

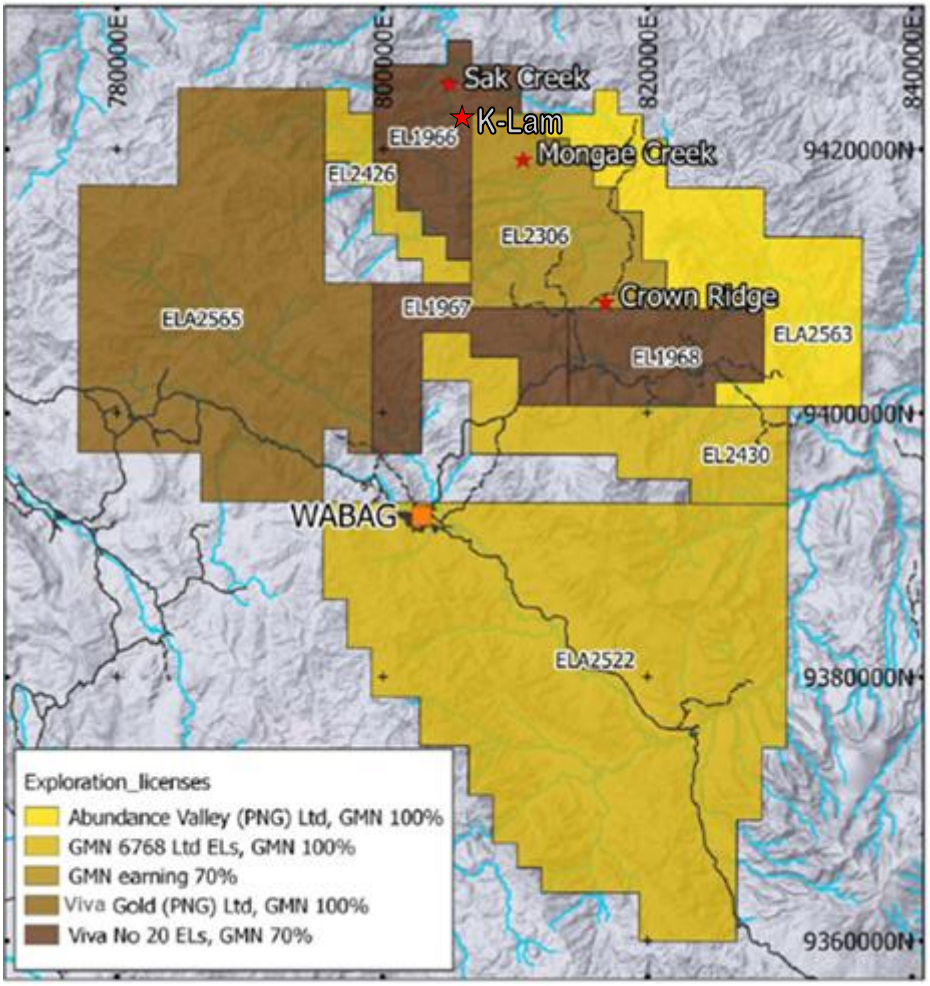

Figure 7: GMN exploration licences cover substantial areas within the fertile, Au-Cu-endowed Papuan Mobile Belt that includes world-class mines.

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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.*	• Drill core described in this announcement were taken from MCD002 which was drilled using a diamond drilling rig using a combination of PQ and HQ, core • SOPs for all work were used to safeguard representivity of the sampling and drilling, which was carried out using best and standard practice. • Rock chip samples – Approximately 3 – 4 kg of sample collected on site. Selective float samples collected on basis of visible veining and/or mineralisation (sulphides / iron oxides). Outcrops sampled on basis of structures, veining or mineralisation. • Various quality control metrics were used to ensure the quality of diamond drilled samples collected, with recovery measured and recorded by the drillers on the rig and corroborated by the geologist when metre marked. • All samples placed in individually labelled plastic bags prior to being transported and dispatched to a laboratory.
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).*	• Diamond drilling using triple tube PQ and HQ equipment
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*	• Recovery measured for each drill run as a ratio of recovered core per run length • Triple tube and sound SOPs improved recovery from core. No recovery issues. • Relationship between recovery and grade cannot yet be established.

	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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*	• Rock samples were photographed and geologically logged. • Rock, core and petrological samples were photographed and geologically logged • Core was geologically and geotechnically logged, and portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analyses conducted. The logging was done in detail to support any interpretations and comments in the release. • No pXRF results are reported, the pXRF was used to confirm the presence of certain elements in the core • Drill core logging of lithologies, structures, alteration veining and mineralisation. • Drill core logging of lithologies, structures, alteration veining and mineralisation suitable to support MRE. • All core samples from the drilling has been geologically logged and the geological data recorded in the drill database
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.*	• All samples were half-core • Industry standard sample preparation techniques undertaken at ALS in Townsville (Australia). Entire samples pulverised before sub-sampling. • QC procedures - No duplicate samples collected in the field or company standards submitted. Laboratory standards used. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the type of material being sampled to ensure good representivity.
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.*	• Industry standard analytical methods undertaken by ALS, Townsville, Queensland • Gold assays – 50 g fire assays (method Au-AA24). • Multi-element – 0.25 g sub-sample digested in 4-acid digest followed by ICP-MS determination (method ME-MS61). • QC by laboratory included check assays, duplicate sub-sampling, blanks and standards. QC results show acceptable accuracy and precision.

	• *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.*	
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.*	• Significant interceptions reported in this announcements match the interpretations from geologists, including independent consultants of the core. • No twin holes were drilled • All primary data recorded in field logs and notebooks, then transferred to database. • No data has been adjusted
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.*	• WGS84, Zone 54S.The drill hole collar and sampling site locations were located using a hand-held Garmin GPSMap 64ST GPS Unit. This is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration by the competent person. • Grid system used was WGS84, Zone 54S. • Good topographic control is available.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is sufficient for reconnaissance stage exploration sampling programs. • Data spacing for the diamond drill hole is not relevant for this stage of exploration. It is a standalone hole and will not be used for Resource Estimation purposes. • There has been no sample compositing
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.*	• The orientation of samples is not likely to bias the assay results, and is not relevant given the scouting nature of the drill hole and the rock chip sampling. • There is no apparent bias in the drill orientation used.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples packed into polyweave sacks, sealed by cable ties and transported to TNT in Mt Hagan by senior personnel. TNT transported samples to ALS in Australia via Air Freight.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews undertaken.

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.*	• Sampling undertaken on Exploration Licence 1968, EL1966 and EL in Enga Province, PNG. • EL1968 and 1966 is held by Viva No.20 Limited, a PNG-incorporated company. Gold Mountain Limited has signed a Heads of Agreement with Viva. • EL1968 and EL 1966 are currently under renewal application. • EL2306 was granted to Khor Eng Hock & Sons (PNG) Limited (KEH) on 14 December 2015. Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN) is the manager of the exploration programs under an agreement with KEH. • There are no impediments to conduct exploration programs on the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration programs conducted by Gold Mountain Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL2306 and EL1966 contain potential for potential for porphyry copper-gold deposits, intrusive-related gold and epithermal gold deposits, structurally-controlled gold lode deposits and alluvial gold-platinum deposits

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results.*
	  • *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 drilling contractor, QED, using an Atlas Copco track-mounted CS14 Drill Rig running triple tube PQ / HQ drill rods.
		• All drill holes were pegged as required using a Garmin GPSMAP 64STGPS unit. The drill rig was positioned and oriented on the drill pad by the geologist using GPS and compass and declination was determined by a clinometer on the mast of the rig and aligned to 60°.
		• Collar co-ordinates, inclination, azimuth and depth presented in this announcement.
		• Apart from results reported in the attached report, no other assay results are considered to be significant.

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.*	• Assays reported at a 0.07% Cu cut-off and with maximum 3m internal dilution. No grades were capped. • No metal equivalents used.

	• *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.*	
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').*	• The true widths of intersections are not known; however, at this stage, veining is expected to be steep.
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.*	• Maps showing prospect location, drill hole locations, grid soil samples, sections, and outcrop photos are included in the attached report.
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.*	• All exploration results are reported in a balanced manner. All results are supported by clear and extensive diagrams and descriptions. No assays or other relevant information to interpret the results are omitted
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.*	• All exploration results detailed in attached 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*	• Soil sampling at Mongae Creek • Field mapping and more sampling at K-lam

	information is not commercially sensitive	

Appendix 2 Composited Assay Results for MCD002

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting WGS84 Zone 54S	Northing WGS84 Zone 54S	RL (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%) ME_MS61	Au (ppm) FA_AAS	Ag (ppm) ME_MS61	As (ppm) ME_MS61	Co (ppm) ME_MS61	Mo (ppm) ME_MS61	Pb (ppm) ME_MS61	S (%) ME_MS61	Zn (ppm) ME_MS61
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	21	29	8	0.08	0.016	0.99	4.39	15.78	6.63	8.31	0.53	120.13
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	33	37	4	0.08	0.02	0.60	1.25	12.05	3.41	3.75	2.00	86.25
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	53	54	1	0.07	0.01	0.53	1.00	11.30	4.93	12.30	3.39	62.00
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	61	63	2	0.09	0.008	0.22	0.90	19.25	12.60	3.85	4.04	32.00
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	79	80	1	0.11	0.02	0.52	0.70	12.50	49.30	4.20	3.50	44.00
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	84	85	1	0.07	0.02	0.30	6.10	14.10	18.45	4.50	2.64	36.00
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	91	93	2	0.09	0.01	0.21	0.75	15.75	40.60	3.90	3.41	27.50
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	97	99	2	0.08	0.01	0.17	0.65	21.85	48.90	3.00	3.31	34.00
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	103	158	55	0.11	0.016	0.30	0.77	17.09	85.12	3.06	2.45	35.47
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	165	214	49	0.12	0.012	0.37	1.04	13.14	29.71	3.27	1.62	44.88
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	221	222	1	0.08	0.005	0.27	0.10	10.50	22.10	2.10	0.67	44.00
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	228	238	10	0.09	0.017	0.25	0.17	12.03	22.97	1.75	1.12	41.70
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	248	255	7	0.08	0.007	0.23	0.51	14.13	18.41	2.43	1.01	43.14
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	264	339	75	0.1	0.009	0.33	1.29	21.95	18.25	2.77	2.28	51.04
MCD002	Mongai Creek	810400	9419248	1838	344	351	7	0.09	0.006	0.30	0.71	19.49	32.69	2.39	1.73	52.86