Gold Mountain Limited

ASX RELEASE

5th February 2019

GOLD MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION CONTINUES TO SHOW HIGH POTENTIAL AT KEY PROSPECTS

Highlights

- **Rock-chip samples from the Sak Creek and newly discovered K-Lam prospects confirm the high prospectivity of these two areas.**
- **The best recorded results from each prospect were: 10.6 g/t Au and 0.16% Cu from a 40 cm wide gossanous shear zone at Sak Creek and 0.69g/t Au and 0.16% Cu from an outcropping pyritic skarn at K-Lam.**
- **Soil sampling completed at Mongae Creek and Crown Ridge prospects, with pXRF analysis of Cu-in-soil showing a 600 x 200 m NW-trending high-grade anomaly at Mongae Creek, now providing a clear and cohesive surface expression of the target.**
- **Mapping at Sak Creek has identified an alteration halo characteristic of a porphyry system – with resultant assays from rock chip sampling further supporting the exploration model.**
- **Exploration continuing effectively and expeditiously across all four prospects.**

Tony Teng, Managing Director, commented: "*Our exploration hasn't slowed down over the last three months. We are very excited and encouraged by the results we are receiving from all four of our key prospects. Everything points to the fact that the ground we hold may host a world-class deposit and the work completed in late 2018 will allow us to improve our follow-up exploration targeting. The company continues its track towards a significant discovery. We are keeping up the pace, as we are very focused on delivering value to our shareholders.*"

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Gold Mountain Limited, (ASX: GMN) is pleased to announce an exploration update for its Wabag Project in PNG.

Sak Creek

In December 2018, one of the GMN field crews spent a week at the Sak Creek prospect, where it undertook a geological mapping and sampling programme. A total of 33 rock samples were collected from outcrop and as float samples from the streams draining the prospect.

The samples collected exhibited varying levels of alteration and mineralisation, with the results confirming the area is highly prospective for porphyry-style mineralisation. A map highlighting the alteration zones which are characteristic of a porphyry deposit is shown in Figure 1.

Of the 33 rocks collected at Sak Creek, 11 contained gold at greater than 0.10 g/t Au with the best assay recorded (SC55A) taken from an outcropping gossanous shear zone which assayed at 10.6 g/t Au and 0.16% Cu. A table of the better rock chips is presented in Table 1 and a map showing the rock chip locations is presented as Figure 2.

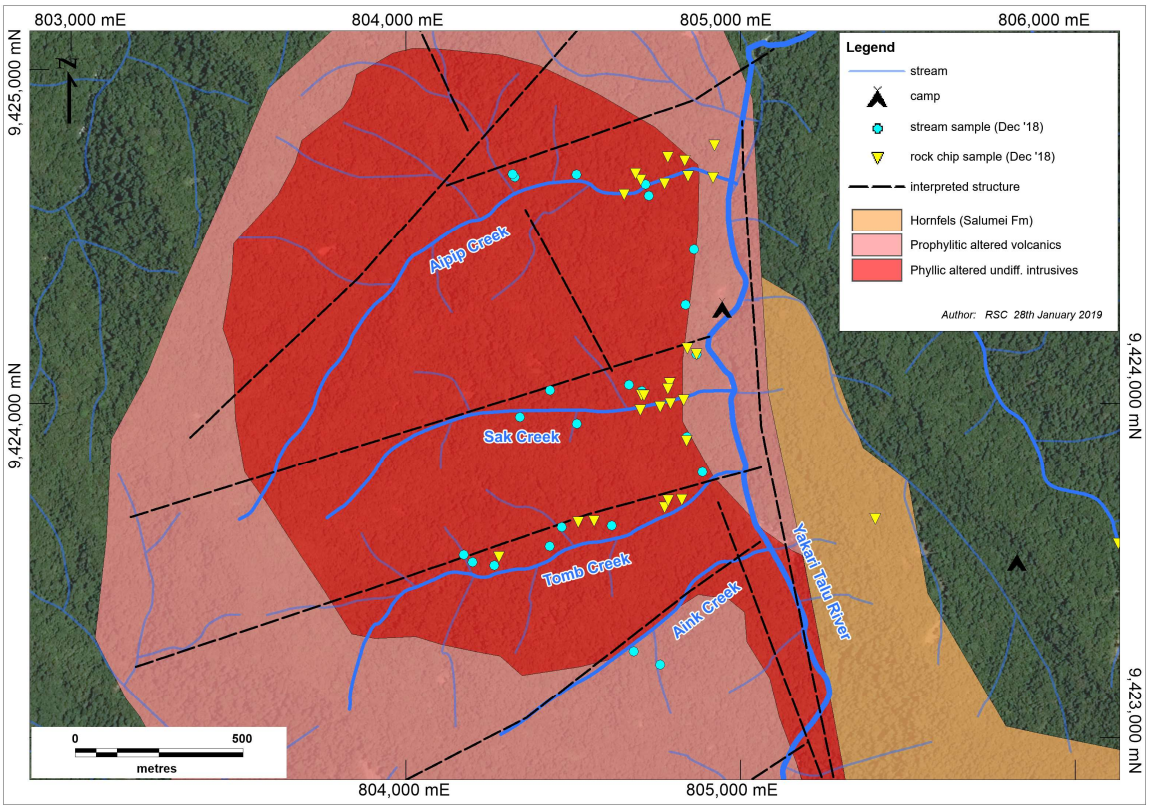

Figure 1: Interpretive geology map of Sak Creek Prospect with sample locations.

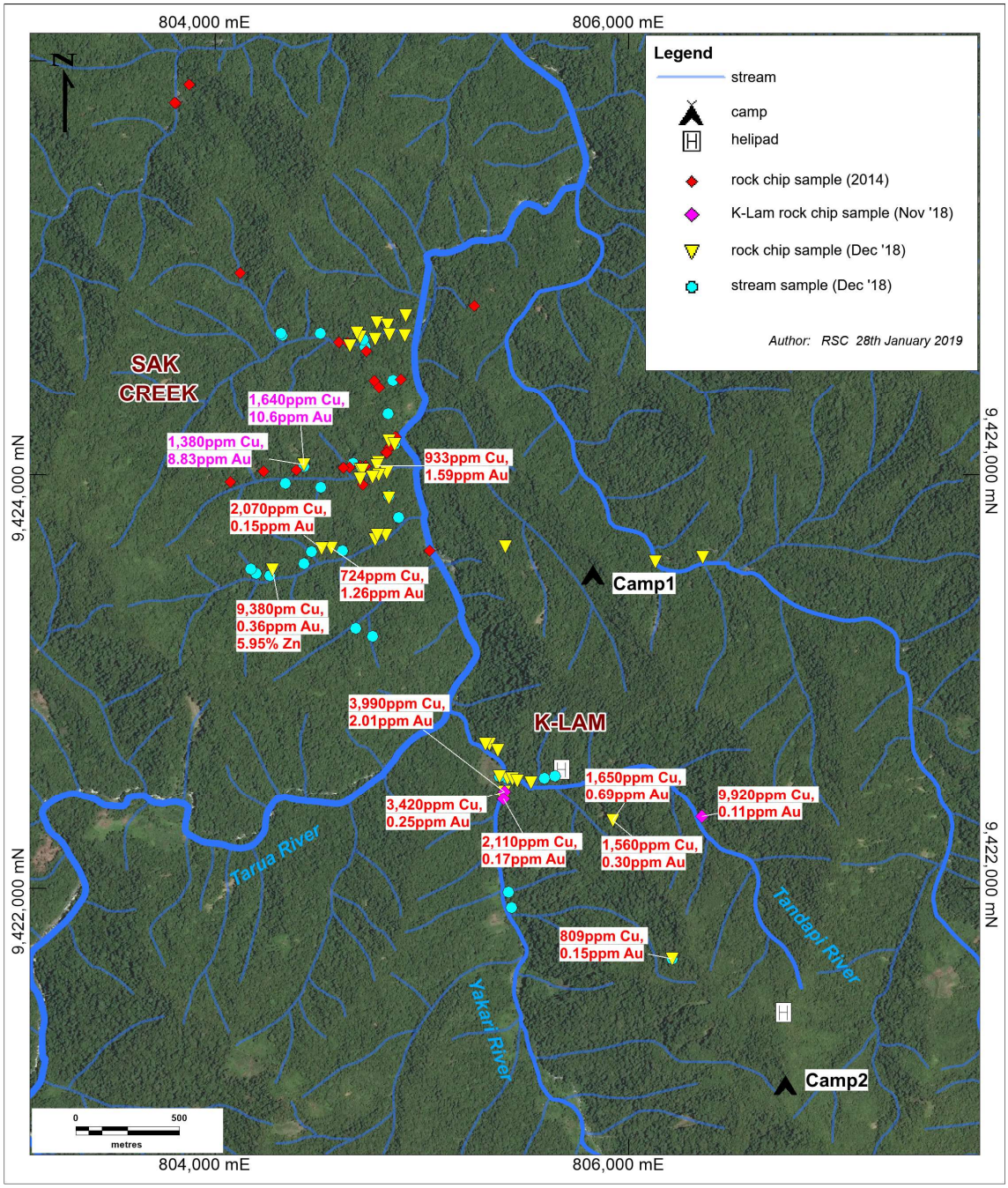

Figure 2: Sak Creek and K-Lam rock chip locations.

Table 1: Sak Creek rock chip samples assay results.

Sample_ ID	Sample_ Type	Prospect	Lithology	Au (ppm) FA_AAS	Cu (ppm) ME_MS61	Ag (ppm) ME_MS61	As (ppm) ME_MS61	S (ppm) ME_MS61	Zn (ppm) ME_MS61
SC15	Float	Sak Ck	Brecciated qtz- pyrite dolerite	1.26	724	7.7	0.81	>10%	1.04%
SC16	Float	Sak Ck	Brecciated qtz- pyrite dolerite	0.15	2070	9.0	175	1.5	517
SC20	Float	Sak Ck	Sulphide boulder	0.36	9380	109	183	>10%	5.95%
SC42	Float	Sak Ck	Limonite gossan	1.59	933	15.7	373	1000	1860
SC55a	outcrop	Sak Ck	Limonite gossan	10.6	1640	8.7	90	1400	286
SC55b	outcrop	Sak Ck	Limonite gossan	8.83	1380	12.5	128	1300	379

The 10.6 g/t Au sample was collected from a gossanous shear zone (Figure 3), recently exposed by a landslip. The shear zone was observed in one of the tributaries of Sak Creek and is hosted within an altered diorite / tonalite similar to that intersected in holes MCD001 and 002 at Mongae Creek [1].

Figure 3: Outcropping mineralised shear at Sak Creek.

[1] Reported in GMN ASX releases dated 15 November 2018 and 30 November 2018.

Exploration Results reported in ASX release of 30 November 2018: "SIGNIFICANT COPPER DRILL INTERCEPT IN DRILL HOLE MCD002 AT MONGAE CREEK" are available to the public at https://www.goldmountainltd.com.au/investors/announcements/.

Exploration Results reported in ASX release of 15 November 2018: "STRONG COPPER AND POLYMETALLIC MINERALISATION IN PORPHYRY VEINS IN MCD002" are available to the public at https://www.goldmountainltd.com.au/investors/announcements/.

Competent Person: Mr. Doug Smith. Gold Mountain confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements. Gold Mountain Limited confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

From the numerous float samples observed in the tributaries, this appears to be one of several mineralised shear zones cross cutting the altered diorite. Further mapping of the area is required, and a soil sampling program will commence in mid-February to determine the orientation of any structures and assist in drill hole targeting.

K-Lam

A GMN field crew completed a follow-up geological reconnaissance program in the K-Lam area in December 2018. Four days were spent at the prospect following-up from the samples collected at K-Lam in November 2018. An additional 17 samples were collected from the prospect area. The sampling continues to highlight the prospectivity of the K-Lam area and a more detailed mapping and sampling program is planned for March. Rock Chip locations are shown on Figure 2, and the better results are summarised in Table 2. A complete set of results is included as Appendix 2.

Table 2: K-Lam rock chip assay results.

Sample_ ID	Sample _ Type	Lithology	Au (ppm) FA_AA S	Cu (ppm) ME_MS61	Ag (ppm) ME_MS61	As (ppm) ME_MS61	S (%) ME_MS61	Zn (ppm) ME_MS61
150002	outcrop	Altered diorite with pyrite veins	0.15	809	1.56	2830	8.27	68
150003	outcrop	Pyritic skarn	0.69	1650	4.12	26	>10	1.3%
150004	outcrop	Pyritic skarn	0.30	1560	3.59	19	>10	1.02%

Mongae Creek

In December 2018, a soil auger program was completed at Mongae Creek. The aim of the program was to better define the main area of mineralisation at Mongae Creek and determine if there are any structural controls associated with the mineralisation intersected in holes MCD001 and MCD002.

A total of 160 samples were collected from a depth of between 1 to 2 m using a handheld auger. The samples (weighing approximately 3 kgs each), were then transported back to Crown Ridge for drying and sieving down to the -80# fraction. Prior to being dispatched to ALS in Townsville for analysis the -80# samples were analysed using a pXRF.

A well-defined Cu-in-soil anomaly strikes NW-SE and is 200 m wide by 600 m long. This anomaly is located immediately south of hole MCD001 and southwest of MCD002, Figure 4. An infill soil program designed to better define the anomaly and further test it along strike has commenced.

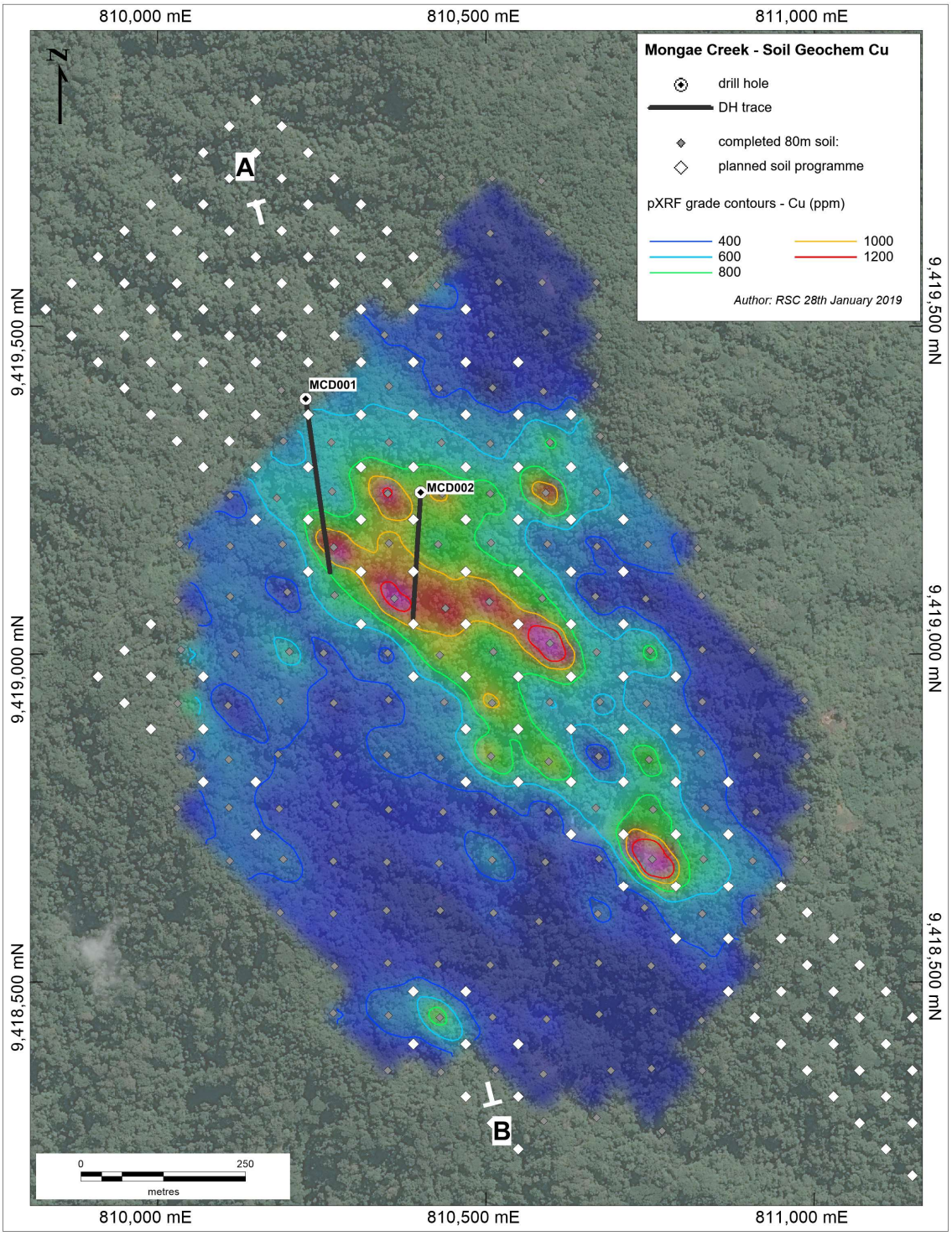

Figure 4: Mongae Creek pXRF soil geochemistry results.

Structural mapping completed at Mongae Creek in December 2018 identified NW-SE structures; a map highlighting these structures superimposed on the soil geochemistry map is presented in Figure 5. The map shows a further NE-SW orientated geological boundary is also defined in the geochemistry and as this is parallel to the Cu-in-soil anomaly, this will be also be followed up.

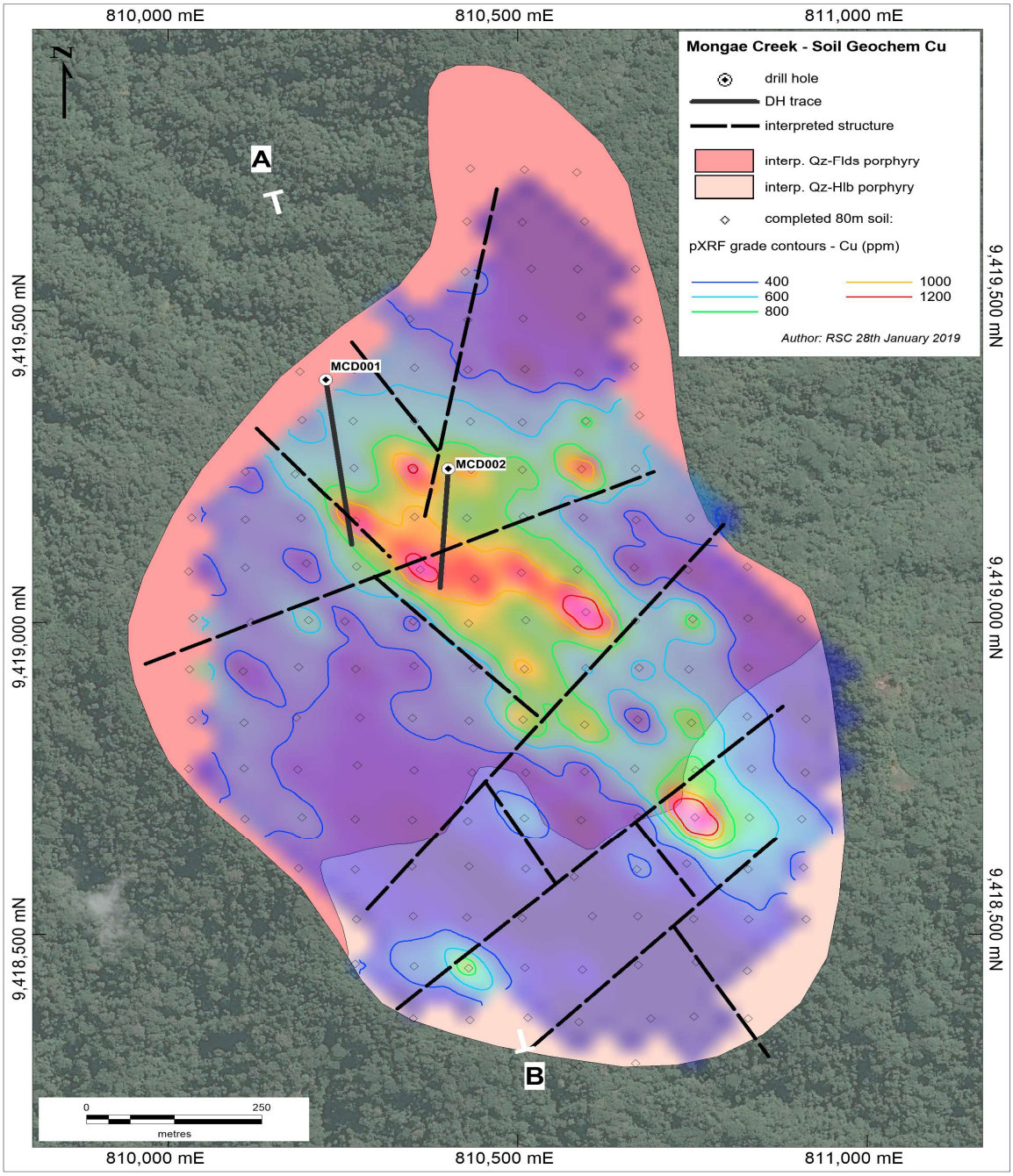

Figure 5: Mongae Creek mapped structures superimposed on the soil geochemistry.

It is expected that the infill and step-out soil program will be completed by early February. If results continue to prove positive, then a trenching program across the most prospective parts of the anomaly will be instigated to provide detailed geological and geochemical data to better target any subsequent drilling.

Doug Smith, Director Exploration, commented: "*The identification of this clear NW-SE striking anomaly seen in the copper geochemistry gives us a much clearer idea of the possible controls on the mineralisation we intersected in holes MCD001 and 002. These results give us greater encouragement to advance our exploration program at Mongae as fast as possible and define high-priority drill targets.*"

Planned Exploration

In the next three months GMN is planning to complete an infill soil auger program at Mongae Creek, with the aim of better defining the Cu-in-soil anomaly and target areas for trenching. If the trenching is positive additional drill holes will be designed to test the Mongae Creek porphyry in the second half of 2019.

A soil grid program will be initiated at Sak Creek in late February and designed to cover the Sak Creek catchment area mapped as exhibiting propylitic and phyllic alteration with the gossanous shear zones identified in the December 2018 programme.

Additional sampling and mapping are planned for K-Lam in February – March 2019 with the aim of defining which catchment areas are the source of the mineralised float discovered in the creeks. Once defined a soil programmed will be designed to cover the most prospective catchments.

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.

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For further information please visit the website www.goldmountainltd.com.au or contact:

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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 – mapping at Sak Creek has identified an alteration halo which has the characteristics of a porphyry system, and follow-up field activities are being planned to further confirm this.

- 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.

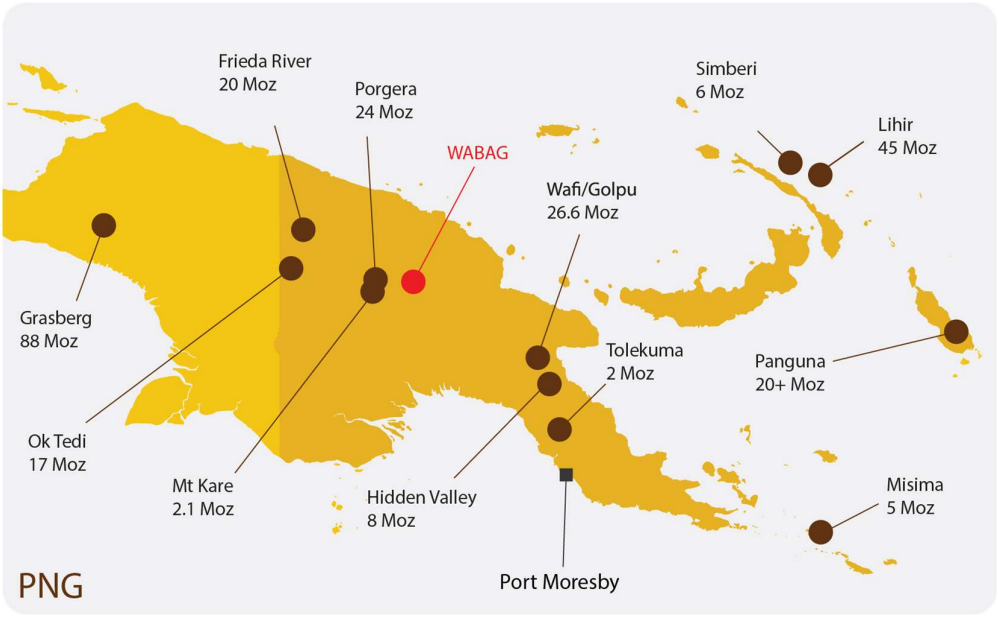

Figure 6: Location of the Wabag Project relative to major world class gold mines in Papua New Guinea

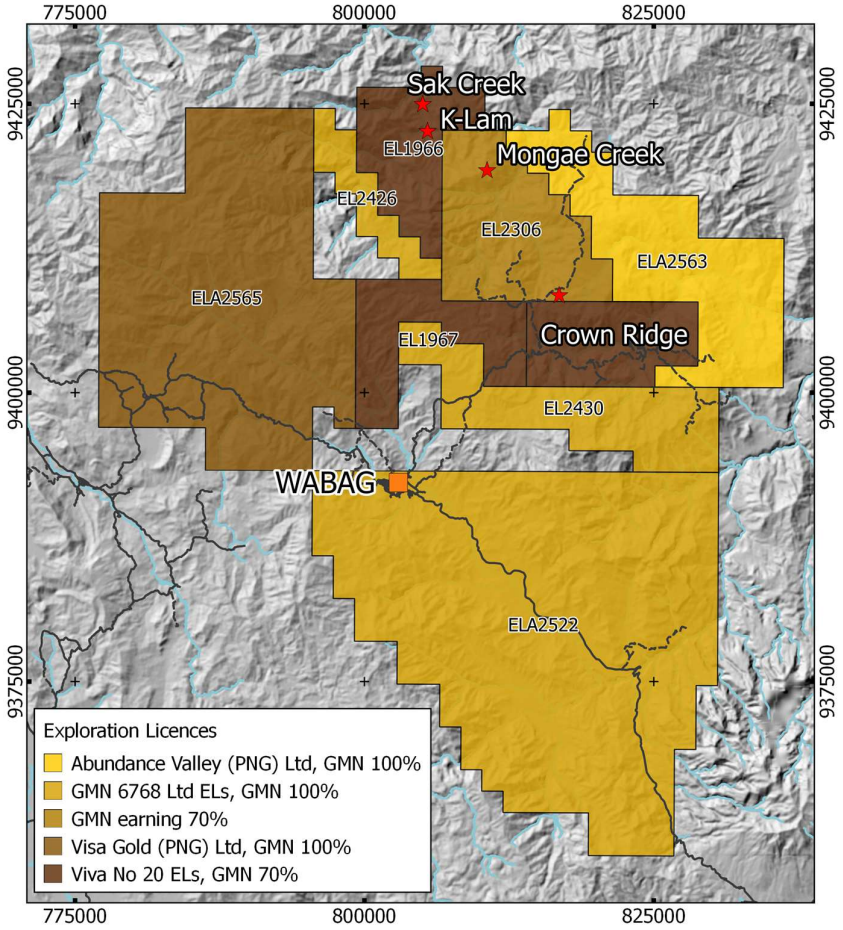

Figure 7: GMN exploration licences cover substantial areas within the fertile, Au-Cu-endowed Papuan Mobile Belt that includes world-class mines.

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.*	• The soil samples were collected along an 80m by 80m grid. A shell auger was used to collect the samples. Each sample was taken from the B horizon and the sample was taken from a depth of between 0.5m to 3m, A 3kg sample was collected. This sample was then dried and sieved down to a -80# fraction. Approximately 100 to 150 grams were then sent of for analysis. The sample density and sample preparation of the soil samples was deemed appropriate by the competent person. • Soil chemical data were collected using an Olympus Vanta VCR pXRF instrument, operating in *geochem* mode, the samples were dried and sieved to sub-180 microns. They were presented to the instrument in sample cups covered by 4 µm Prolene. These data were collected in accordance with industry best-practice and the instrument was calibrated using OREAS25a, OREAS24b, OREAS60d, NIST2711a, OREAS920, OREAS600 and OREAS151b. Based on repeat analyses of samples, the limit of quantification for Cu is ~11 ppm. • 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.
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*	• Not relevant – no new drilling results reported

	method, etc).	
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.*	• Not relevant – no new drilling results reported
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. • No core sampling is referred to in this release
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.*	• Not Relevant
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*	• 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. In the opinion of the competent person the QC results show acceptable accuracy 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.*	• No diamond drilling was undertaken – Not relevant
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 rock chip sample sites 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 / density for the soil sampling is considered appropriate by the competent person to produce the Cu in soil anomaly map as presented in this announcement. • 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 early stages of exploration.
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.*
		• Not relevant, no drilling was undertaken

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*	• No metal equivalents used.

	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 information is not commercially sensitive*	• Soil sampling at Mongae Creek • Field mapping and more sampling at K-Lam

Appendix 2: A Complete list of all the Rock Chip Sample Results collected in December.

Sample ID	Prospect	Material	Easting	Northing	RL	Datum	Au (ppm) FA_AAS	Cu (ppm) ME_MS61	Ag (ppm) ME_MS61	As (ppm) ME_MS61	S (%) ME_MS61	Zn (ppm) ME_MS61	Ag (ppm) OG62	Cu (pct) OG62	Zn (pct) OG62
150001A	Tributary, Yakari Creek	Outcrop	806210	9421659	1092	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.12	1750	2.82	1440	7.25	73			
150001B	Tributary, Yakari Creek	Outcrop	806210	9421659	1092	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.07	821	1.99	1360	2.51	121			
150002	Tributary, Yakari Creek	Outcrop	806210	9421659	1092	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.15	809	1.56	2830	8.27	68			
150003	Yakari, Kombrian Creek	Outcrop	805923	9422329	830	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.69	1650	4.12	26.4	>10.0	>10000			1.3
150004	Yakari, Kombrian Creek	Outcrop	805923	9422329	830	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.3	1560	3.59	18.9	>10.0	>10000			1.02
150005	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805413	9422536	668	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	190	0.24	27.9	0.48	147			
150006	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805437	9422535	673	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	<0.01	79	0.07	14.4	0.47	90			
150007	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805375	9422545	669	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	127.5	0.16	31.6	0.31	120			
150008	Yakari, Wanuing Creek	Outcrop	805460	9422524	673	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.04	632	0.84	12.6	0.77	330			
150009	Yakari, Wanuing Creek	Outcrop	805460	9422524	673	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.03	131.5	0.21	9.4	0.58	271			
150010	Yakari, Wanuing Creek	Outcrop	805527	9422515	697	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	33.9	0.03	2.8	0.01	115			
150011	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805307	9422701	616	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	65.3	0.11	20.7	0.17	67			
150012	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805326	9422700	626	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.03	55.6	0.69	8.1	0.14	1420			
150013	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805366	9422672	653	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.01	42.4	0.09	12.2	0.21	134			
150014	Yakari Creek	Outcrop	805398	9422470	698	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	405	1.23	16.3	1.89	152			
150015	Yakari, Kulin Creek	Outcrop	805402	9423654	716	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.03	48.6	0.1	7.3	2.1	90			
150016	Yakari, Kulinlam	Outcrop	806129	9423580	701	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.2	30.2	0.44	17.3	8.1	90			
150017	Yakari, Kulinlam	Outcrop	806358	9423601	718	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	17.4	0.15	2.2	4.13	58			
150018	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804918	9424677	614	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.01	6.1	0.02	1.1	0.03	53			
150019	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804843	9424681	626	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	<0.01	10.1	0.29	1.6	5.07	45			
150020	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Floater	804773	9424660	652	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.03	1410	0.76	3.1	5.05	85			
150021	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804652	9424627	682	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.01	236	0.12	1.8	0.47	98			
150022	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804830	9424010	649	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.01	36.6	0.07	8.2	0.67	52			
150023	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804790	9424000	651	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	<0.01	50.6	0.06	2.8	0.26	55			
150024	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804760	9423990	651	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	60.7	0.06	5.2	0.26	50			

150025	Aipip Creek Sak Creek	Outcrop	804700	9423980	664	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.01	65	0.06	4.4	0.19	83			
SC7	Sak, Tomb Creek	Outcrop	804824	9423710	654	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.05	642	0.51	13.1	1.88	49			
SC9B	Sak, Tomb Creek	Floater	804773	9423687	672	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.07	94.1	2.21	110.5	1.53	797			
SC10	Sak, Tomb Creek	Outcrop	804784	9423708	674	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	65.3	0.1	10.7	0.12	113			
SC15	Sak, Tomb Creek	Floater	804562	9423647	787	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	1.26	724	7.77	8140	>10.0	>10000			1.045
SC16	Sak, Tomb Creek	Floater	804515	9423644	787	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.15	2070	9.07	175	1.46	517			
SC20	Sak, Tomb Creek	Floater	804278	9423541	771	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.36	>10000	>100	183	>10.0	>10000	109	0.938	5.95
SC24	Sak, Aipip Creek	Outcrop	804922	9424773	628	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.06	165.5	0.8	11.8	2.12	450			
SC25	Sak, Aipip Creek	Floater	804783	9424738	626	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.04	693	0.42	3	3.29	140			
SC26	Sak, Aipip Creek	Floater	804833	9424727	621	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.05	175.5	0.44	311	2.45	591			
SC27A	Sak, Aipip Creek	Outcrop	804701	9424670	640	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	169	0.22	3.6	0.56	110			
SC27B	Sak, Aipip Creek	Outcrop	804701	9424670	640	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.04	461	2.41	4.6	1.36	1120			
SC28	Sak, Aipip Creek	Outcrop	804686	9424689	644	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.01	10.1	0.04	1.3	0.22	49			
SC36	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804841	9424165	638	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.04	8.5	0.04	4	0.55	179			
SC37A	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804868	9424147	638	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.1	6.2	0.34	20.5	2.24	245			
SC37B	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804868	9424147	638	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.16	7.4	0.23	6.5	0.86	153			
SC38	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804839	9423888	652	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	31.3	0.09	9.8	0.09	138			
SC39	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804868	9424147	638	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.03	94	0.05	2.6	0.04	94			
SC42	Sak Creek	Floater	804782	9424044	655	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	1.59	933	15.7	373	0.1	1860			
SC45	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804704	9424025	687	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.02	114.5	0.15	10.8	0.97	70			
SC47	Sak Creek	Floater	804711	9424024	718	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.11	992	2.41	83.6	1.01	24			
SC50	Sak Creek	Outcrop	804655	9424054	723	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.1	6.7	0.26	123	1.72	44			
SC55A	Sak Creek Tributary	Outcrop	804429	9424049	710	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	10.6	1640	8.72	90	0.14	286			
SC55B	Sak Creek Tributary	Outcrop	804429	9424049	710	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	8.83	1380	12.5	128.5	0.13	379			
SC55C	Sak Creek Tributary	Outcrop	804429	9424049	710	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.07	729	0.85	9.6	0.02	754			
SC55D	Sak Creek Tributary	Outcrop	804429	9424049	710	UTM (WGS 84) Zone 54S	0.9	265	0.76	21.5	0.03	210			