ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 25 October 2016

Aurora Tank – Significant Gold Intersected

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

Marmota is delighted to announce that the September drilling program at Goshawk Prospect at Aurora Tank has returned multiple significant gold intersections, all close to the surface.

Highlights include:

- 15 intersections greater than 1 g/t gold including:
  - 4m at 8.0 g/t gold from 24m – Hole 16AT043
  - 4m at 3.7 g/t gold from 24m – Hole 16AT044
  - 4m at 4.9 g/t gold from 32m – Hole 16AT061 (16m @1.8 g/t gold from 24m)
  - 4m at 3.9 g/t gold from 20m – Hole 16AT062
  - 4m at 3.3 g/t gold from 36m – Hole 16AT028
  - 4m at 3.1 g/t gold from 24m – Hole 16AT019 (8m @ 2.3 g/t gold from 20m)
- Significant gold over 750m strike length [see Fig. 1]
- Consistently close to surface
- New mineralisation intersected, including at eastern and western extremities of previously known zone

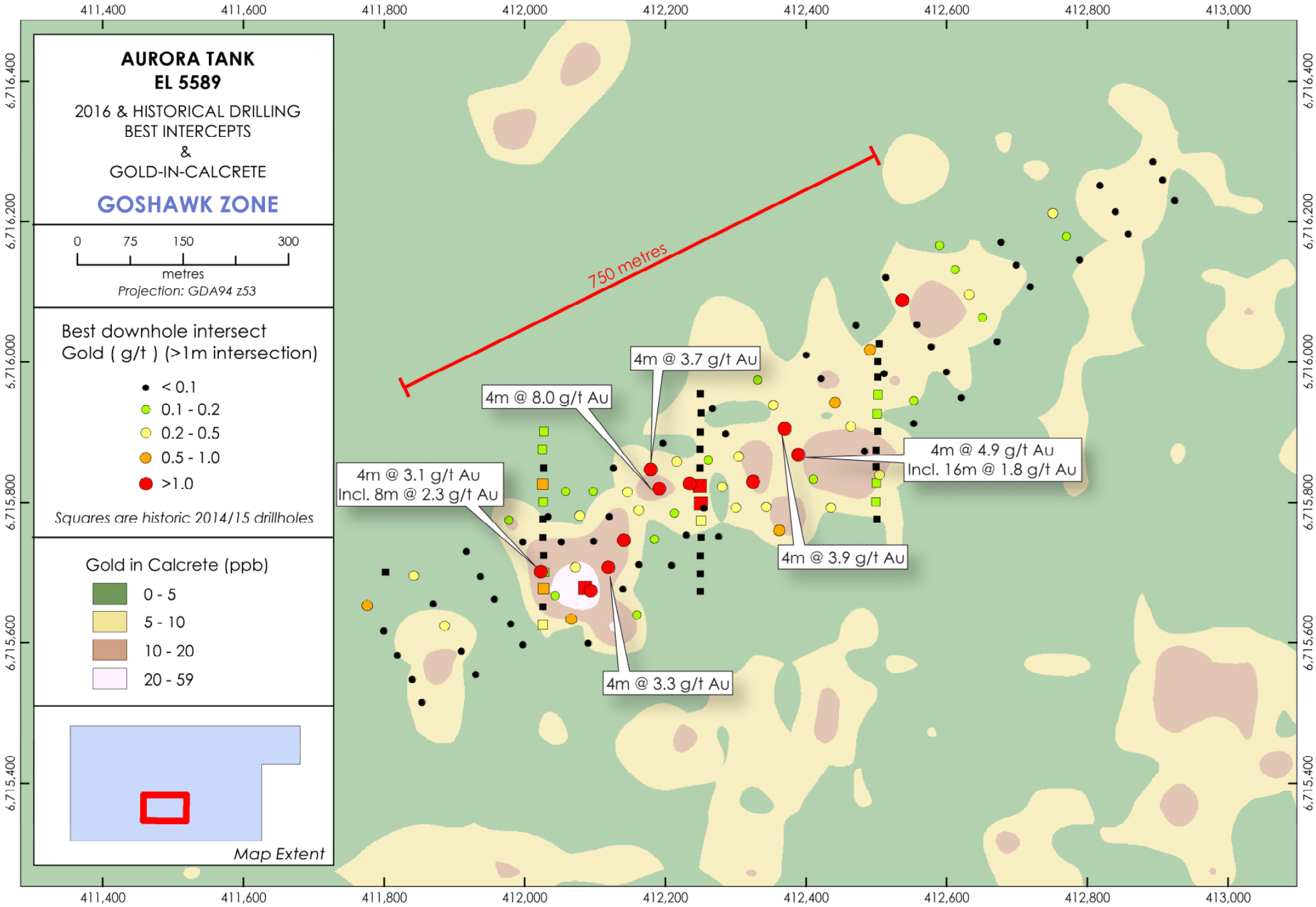

Figure 1: **Best downhole gold results at Goshawk Prospect at Aurora Tank**

Background

- Aurora Tank (EL 5589) is situated about 50km NE of the Challenger gold mine [see Fig. 4]
- Aurora Tank is 100% owned by Marmota [see ASX:MEU 4 July 2016]
- Gold was first identified at Aurora Tank's Goshawk gold prospect by calcrete sampling.
- In September 2016, Marmota conducted an aircore drilling program to test the Goshawk Gold Prospect at Aurora Tank with the intention of fully defining geochemical dispersion from gold mineralisation [see ASX:MEU 5 September 2016]
- 98 angled aircore drill holes
- Total drilling: 4,385m. Completed ahead of schedule on 16 September 2016
- Drill grid and hole numbers shown in Appendix 2

Table 1: Significant 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
16AT019	6715702	412023	-60	144.5	41	20	24	4 m	1.5
including						24	28	4 m	3.1
including						20	28	8 m	2.3
16AT022	6715675	412094	-60	144.5	42	20	24	4 m	2.0
including						28	32	4 m	1.3
16AT028	6715708	412119	-60	144.5	60	28	32	4 m	1.4
including						36	40	4 m	3.3
16AT033	6715747	412141	-60	144.5	64	36	40	4 m	1.4
16AT043	6715820	412191	-60	144.5	40	24	28	4 m	8.0
16AT044	6715847	412179	-60	144.5	32	24	28	4 m	3.7
16AT047	6715827	412235	-60	144.5	47	24	28	4 m	1.7
16AT055	6715830	412325	-60	144.5	39	20	24	4 m	1.0
16AT061	6715868	412389	-60	144.5	44	28	32	4 m	1.2
including						32	36	4 m	4.9
including						24	40	16 m	1.8
16AT062	6715905	412370	-60	144.5	42	20	24	4 m	3.9
16AT080	6716088	412537	-60	144.5	45	32	36	4 m	1.5

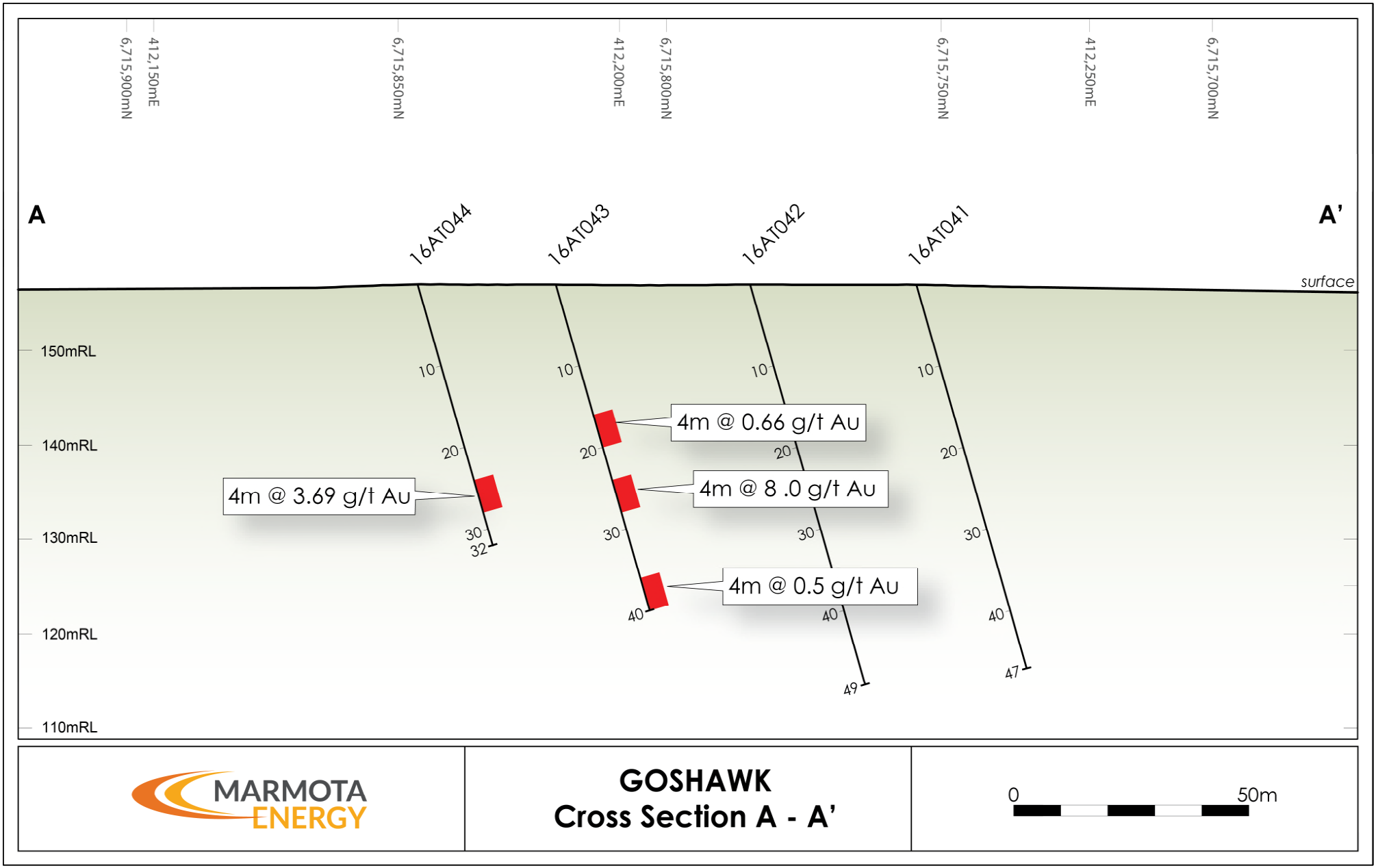

Figure 2: **Cross section at A – A' from Hole 16AT041 to Hole 16AT044 (see Figure 5) showing > 0.5 g/t gold occurrences**

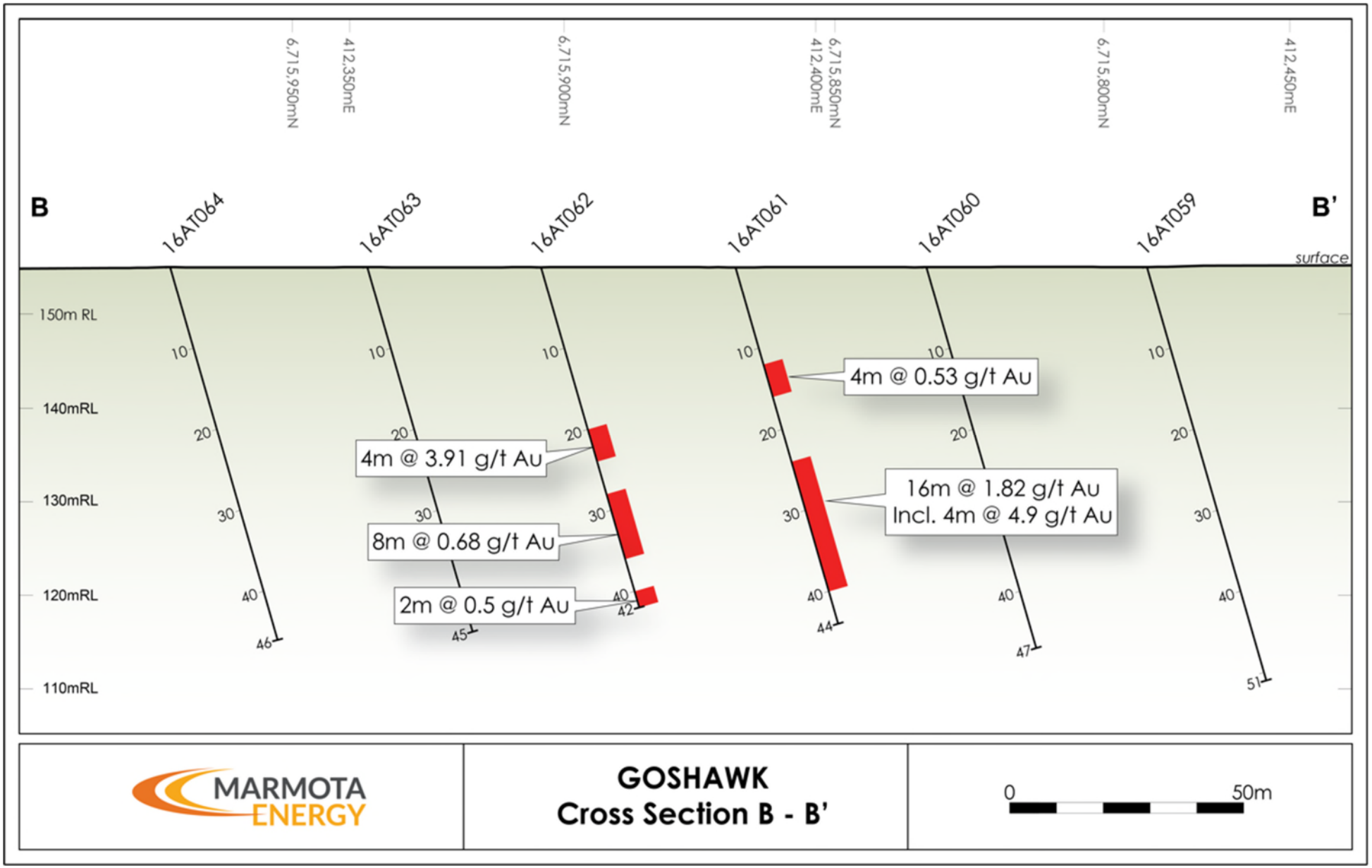

Figure 3: **Cross section at B – B' from Hole 16AT059 to Hole 16AT064 (see Figure 5) showing > 0.5 g/t gold occurrences**

Geology

- The program has successfully outlined gold geochemical haloes which point to the best area for future drilling.
- Mineralisation is developed in an anastomising shear zone developed during retrograde metamorphism of metasedimentary and metabasic gneiss. This is a typical environment for late Archaean-style gold mineralisation.
- The mineralisation includes weakly anomalous silver, arsenic and copper and from the fresher intersections consists of quartz, sericite and carbonate associated with pyrite and probable minor arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. This is a typical lithological association for late Archaean-style gold mineralisation.
- The mineralisation appears to show some similarities to the Mainwood and Golf Bore areas located in parallel trending shear zones some 5 – 20 kilometres to the north west.
- Further details are contained in Appendix 1.

Forward Program

- Assay results received are based on 4m composites. Marmota will now carry out analysis of 1m drill samples over interesting intersections and analyze the data to select future target locations.
- The forward drilling program will consist of deeper and closer-spaced RC drilling to outline the location of the primary mineralised gold zones.

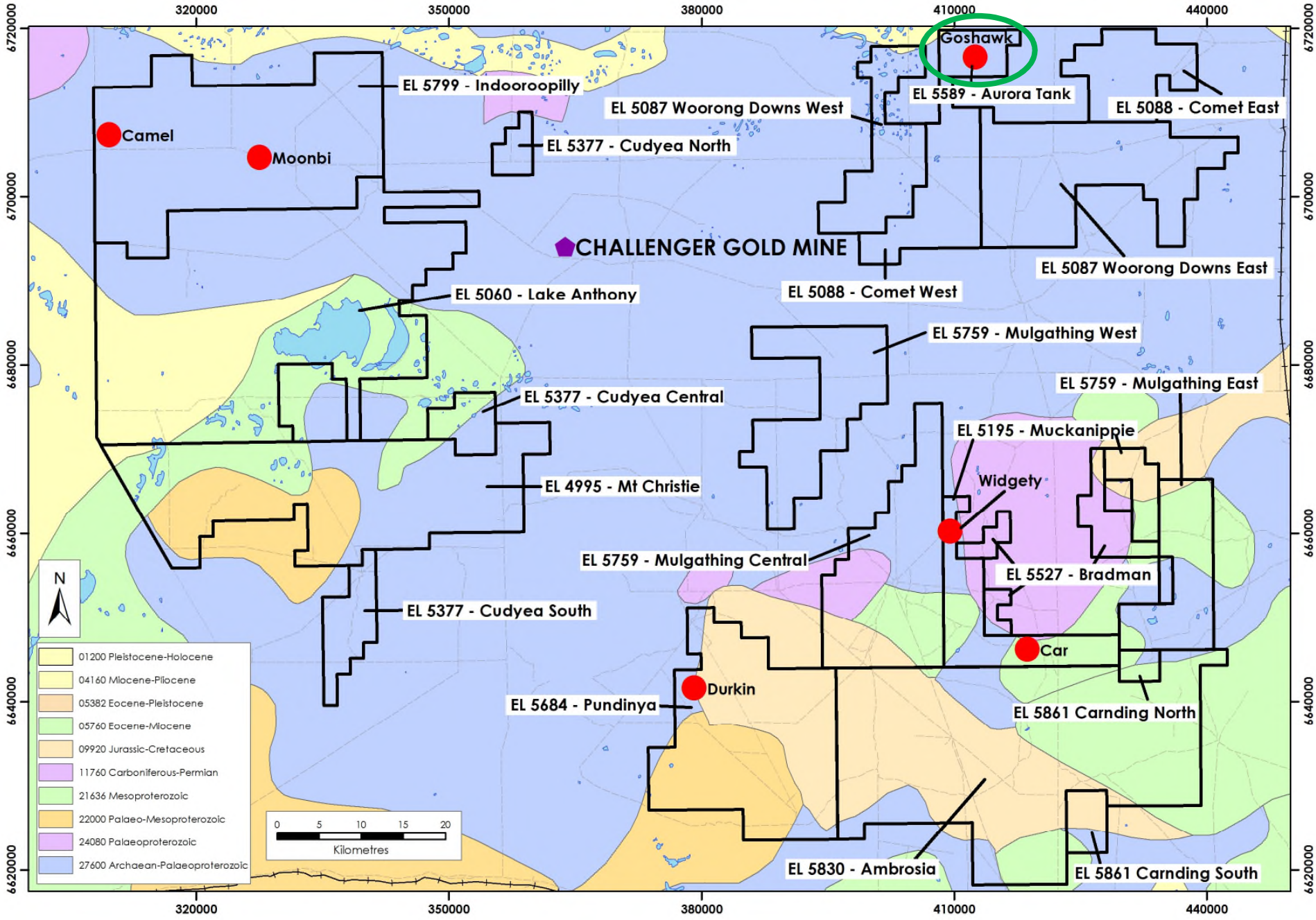

Figure 4: **Marmota's Gawler Craton tenements around the Challenger Gold Mine – Aurora Tank circled in green**

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About Marmota Energy Limited

Marmota Energy 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 cornerstone copper project is based at the Melton project on the Yorke Peninsula. The Company's largest uranium project is at Junction Dam adjacent to the Honeymoon mine. For more information, please visit: www.marmotaenergy.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this Release relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Kevin Wills, who is a Member 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.

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 (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.*	• 98 aircore holes were drilled to collect samples from the Goshawk prospect area. • Aircore 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 (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).*	• Drill method includes aircore blade in unconsolidated regolith, and aircore hammer (slimline RC) in hard 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 is 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. • Sample system cyclone 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 double 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 and 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 hand held GPS with an autonomous accuracy of +/- 4 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 40 metres along traverse spaced at 40 to 80 metres along strike (see Figure 5 in Appendix 2).
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 calcrete geochemical targets and traverses crossed the width of the geochemical anomaly 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 Energy 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 Badned 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 mineralisation styles which may 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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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 Table 2 of 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 presented in the report 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 (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.*	• See attached release. • Marmota is currently reviewing results received to date from this drilling campaign and considering additional work programmes including resampling mineralised zones at 1m intervals and additional infill drilling.

APPENDIX 2

Table 2

Goshawk drillhole collar summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
16AT001	411,854	6,715,515	157	-60	144.5	45
16AT002	411,840	6,715,548	156	-60	144.5	26
16AT003	411,819	6,715,582	157	-60	144.5	27
16AT004	411,799	6,715,617	157	-60	144.5	39
16AT005	411,776	6,715,654	156	-60	144.5	60
16AT006	411,930	6,715,555	156	-60	144.5	57
16AT007	411,910	6,715,588	156	-60	144.5	48
16AT008	411,886	6,715,624	156	-60	144.5	48
16AT009	411,870	6,715,656	157	-60	144.5	57
16AT010	411,842	6,715,696	156	-60	144.5	60
16AT011	411,997	6,715,597	157	-60	144.5	57
16AT012	411,980	6,715,627	157	-60	144.5	21
16AT013	411,957	6,715,663	156	-60	144.5	23
16AT014	411,937	6,715,695	156	-60	144.5	47
16AT015	411,917	6,715,731	156	-60	144.5	44
16AT016	412,090	6,715,599	157	-60	144.5	57
16AT017	412,066	6,715,634	157	-60	144.5	26
16AT018	412,043	6,715,668	156	-60	144.5	40
16AT019	412,023	6,715,702	156	-60	144.5	41
16AT020	411,997	6,715,744	156	-60	144.5	44
16AT021	411,977	6,715,775	156	-60	144.5	39
16AT022	412,094	6,715,675	156	-60	144.5	42
16AT023	412,072	6,715,708	156	-60	144.5	48
16AT024	412,052	6,715,744	155	-60	144.5	46
16AT025	412,033	6,715,780	155	-60	144.5	51
16AT026	412,159	6,715,640	157	-60	144.5	75
16AT027	412,139	6,715,677	157	-60	144.5	74

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
16AT028	412,119	6,715,708	156	-60	144.5	60
16AT029	412,098	6,715,745	156	-60	144.5	48
16AT030	412,078	6,715,781	156	-60	144.5	40
16AT031	412,058	6,715,816	156	-60	144.5	50
16AT032	412,162	6,715,712	157	-60	144.5	65
16AT033	412,141	6,715,747	157	-60	144.5	64
16AT034	412,120	6,715,780	157	-60	144.5	61
16AT035	412,097	6,715,816	157	-60	144.5	44
16AT036	412,162	6,715,789	157	-60	144.5	58
16AT037	412,146	6,715,815	157	-60	144.5	49
16AT038	412,126	6,715,849	157	-60	144.5	53
16AT039	412,209	6,715,711	157	-60	144.5	53
16AT040	412,184	6,715,748	157	-60	144.5	47
16AT041	412,230	6,715,754	157	-60	144.5	47
16AT042	412,213	6,715,785	157	-60	144.5	49
16AT043	412,191	6,715,820	157	-60	144.5	40
16AT044	412,179	6,715,847	157	-60	144.5	32
16AT045	412,276	6,715,752	156	-60	144.5	60
16AT046	412,255	6,715,792	156	-60	144.5	44
16AT047	412,235	6,715,827	156	-60	144.5	47
16AT048	412,216	6,715,858	156	-60	144.5	35
16AT049	412,196	6,715,884	156	-60	144.5	33
16AT050	412,300	6,715,793	156	-60	144.5	44
16AT051	412,281	6,715,822	156	-60	144.5	47
16AT052	412,261	6,715,860	156	-60	144.5	38
16AT053	412,362	6,715,761	156	-60	144.5	61
16AT054	412,343	6,715,794	156	-60	144.5	34
16AT055	412,325	6,715,830	156	-60	144.5	39
16AT056	412,304	6,715,865	156	-60	144.5	46
16AT057	412,286	6,715,898	155	-60	144.5	43
16AT058	412,267	6,715,933	155	-60	144.5	48
16AT059	412,435	6,715,793	155	-60	144.5	51
16AT060	412,410	6,715,833	155	-60	144.5	47

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
16AT061	412,389	6,715,868	155	-60	144.5	44
16AT062	412,370	6,715,905	155	-60	144.5	42
16AT063	412,353	6,715,938	155	-60	144.5	45
16AT064	412,331	6,715,974	155	-60	144.5	46
16AT065	412,504	6,715,839	155	-60	144.5	51
16AT066	412,483	6,715,873	155	-60	144.5	40
16AT067	412,463	6,715,908	155	-60	144.5	45
16AT068	412,441	6,715,942	154	-60	144.5	42
16AT069	412,421	6,715,976	154	-60	144.5	46
16AT070	412,400	6,716,010	154	-60	144.5	44
16AT071	412,553	6,715,912	155	-60	144.5	61
16AT072	412,553	6,715,945	155	-60	144.5	58
16AT073	412,511	6,715,983	154	-60	144.5	49
16AT074	412,491	6,716,018	154	-60	144.5	46
16AT075	412,471	6,716,052	154	-60	144.5	40
16AT076	412,621	6,715,949	155	-60	144.5	60
16AT077	412,600	6,715,985	155	-60	144.5	43
16AT078	412,578	6,716,022	155	-60	144.5	48
16AT079	412,557	6,716,053	154	-60	144.5	31
16AT080	412,537	6,716,088	154	-60	144.5	45
16AT081	412,513	6,716,120	154	-60	144.5	51
16AT082	412,672	6,716,029	155	-60	144.5	29
16AT083	412,651	6,716,064	155	-60	144.5	24
16AT084	412,632	6,716,096	155	-60	144.5	30
16AT085	412,612	6,716,132	154	-60	144.5	44
16AT086	412,590	6,716,166	154	-60	144.5	48
16AT087	412,719	6,716,107	155	-60	144.5	33
16AT088	412,699	6,716,138	155	-60	144.5	40
16AT089	412,677	6,716,170	154	-60	144.5	48
16AT090	412,789	6,716,145	155	-60	144.5	51
16AT091	412,770	6,716,179	155	-60	144.5	39
16AT092	412,751	6,716,212	154	-60	144.5	56
16AT093	412,858	6,716,182	154	-60	144.5	12

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
16AT094	412,840	6,716,214	153	-60	144.5	8
16AT095	412,818	6,716,251	152	-60	144.5	65
16AT096	412,924	6,716,230	154	-60	144.5	19
16AT097	412,907	6,716,259	153	-60	144.5	35
16AT098	412,893	6,716,285	153	-60	144.5	8

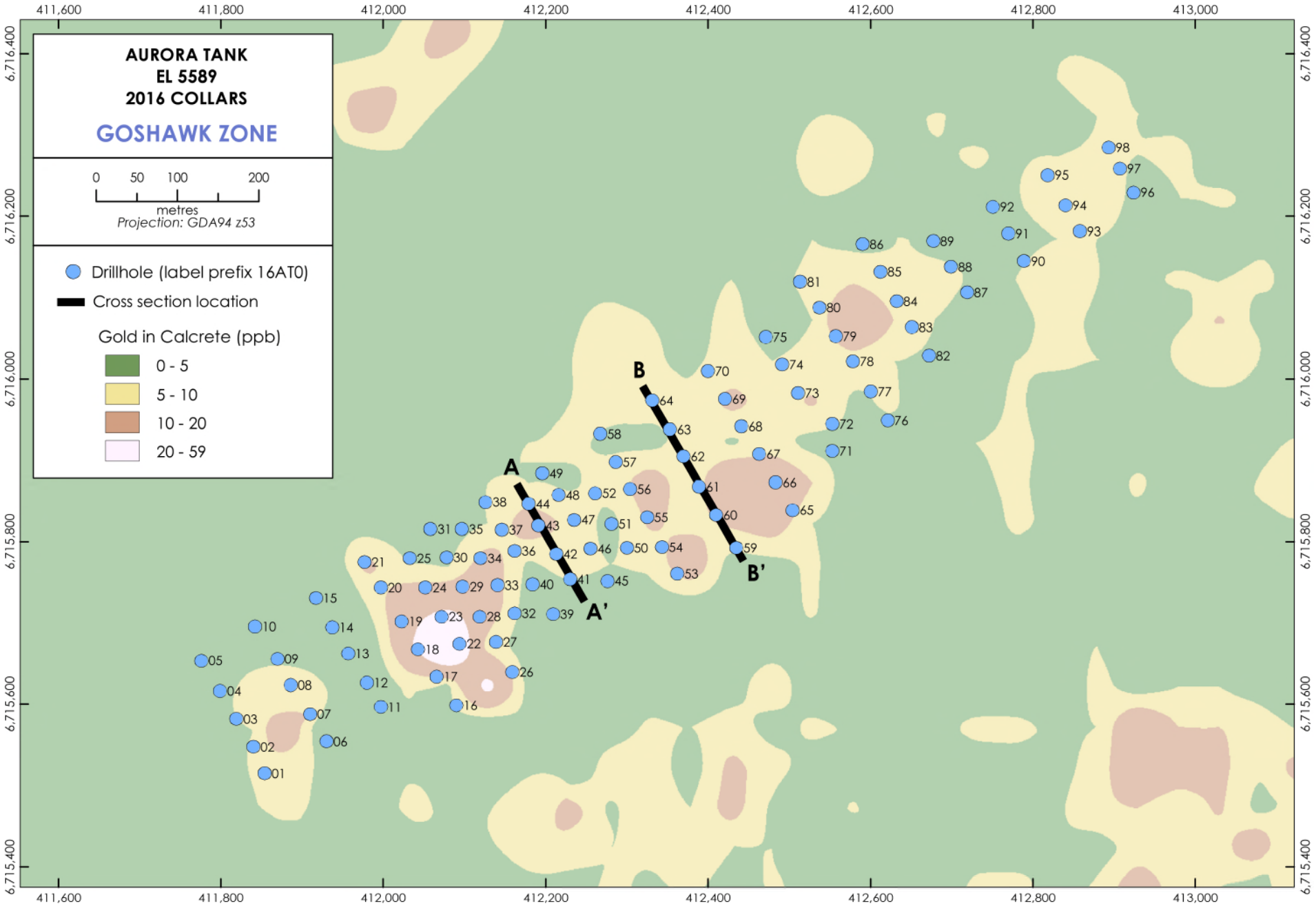

Figure 5: 2016 Drilling Goshawk Gold Prospect – Location of drillhole collars