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Crater Gold Mining Limited ABN 75 067 519 779

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the period ended 30 June 2015

About Crater Gold Mining Limited

(ASX CODE: CGN)

Crater Gold Mining Limited ("CGN" or "the Company") is focussed on development at the potentially world class Crater Mountain gold project in PNG, on the Fergusson Island gold project in PNG and on the A2 Polymetallic and Golden Gate graphite projects at Croydon in Queensland, Australia

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Russ Parker
Managing Director

Key Points

Crater Mountain – HGZ Project, Papua New Guinea

- **First Gold Sale for HGZ mine**
- **Gold production ongoing**
- **Mining Plant upgrade**
- **High Grade Drilling results continue**

Corporate

- **Board changes**
- **Rights Issue**

CRATER MOUNTAIN, PNG

Key developments during the Quarter

High Grade Zone ("HGZ") project Crater Mountain, PNG

First Gold Sale from HGZ project

- First gold sale of 17.4 ozs in implementation stage of mining
- Average recovered grade of 6.0 g/t Au from combination of mostly low and some high grade development drives
- Mining Plant Infrastructure being upgraded to result in higher gold production

On 6 May 2015 CGN sold its first gold of 17.4 oz from the processing of ore at the High Grade Zone project at Crater Mountain. The average recovered grade was 6.0 g/t Au. The gold was recovered from a combination of mostly low and some high grade development drives and was processed through the Company's bulk sampling gravity separation plant. This was a major milestone for the Company as it represented its first gold sale in the history of the Company. Gold production is continuing on an ongoing basis. A gold production update will be announced in due course.

The mining priority is the intersection of two N-S trending structures, NV1 and NV2, with the E-W trending structure EV2. This was the site of bonanza grade channel samples up to 847 g/t Au (refer ASX release of 19 November 2013 "Bonanza gold grades intersected at High Grade Zone" and ASX release of 4 May 2015 "High Grade Zone Mining development and Drilling Update").

Vein material is extracted to be batch processed through the plant comprising a hammer mill and centrifugal gravity concentrator. Batch processing is providing continuous sampling and recovery data, apart from early gold production, and important controls for ongoing production planning.

Mining capacity is currently being upgraded, with full mining capacity anticipated by September of this year as the mining plant upgrade is completed.

The objective of the Company is ongoing cash flow to establish the Company as a profitable gold producer. When we reach mining plant capacity, we anticipate producing some 10,000 ounces of gold in the first full year of production, at an all-in cash cost of below $400 per ounce average over the mining lease term. The HGZ project is a high margin operation. The HGZ mine will generate strong cashflows, which will fund further expansion at the HGZ mine and enable further exploration activities at the Company's other assets.

While the current focus remains on the HGZ mine, there remains potential to increase the current JORC compliant resource of 24Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 790,000 ounces at the nearby Mixing Zone project at Crater Mountain (refer ASX Release of 24 November 2011: "Crater Mt – Initial Resource Estimate". This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that ASX release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed).

Crater Mountain is located 50 km southwest of Goroka in the Eastern Highlands Province of PNG. Formerly a tier-1 BHP asset, there has been in excess of 14,500 metres of diamond drilling to date, the majority focussed on the Nevera prospect, which hosts the HGZ mine.

Mining Development Programme

During the quarter, drive development commenced on three gold bearing veins within the HGZ delineated from previous underground development and diamond drilling carried out in 2014. The veins are being developed at a narrow width. Additional drives will be commenced, increasing the number of headings being developed.

Mining Development is currently being undertaken in 8 drives on mineralised gold bearing structures at the 1960 RL Adit. The drives are on the NV1 (North Vein No1), NV2, NV4, EV2 (East Vein No2), EV4, JL (Jeremiah Lode), JL2 and JL3 veins. These veins have been identified from exploration development in 2013 and diamond drilling in 2014 and sampling results from 2015 as being the most consistent structures both in extent and gold mineralisation. They show very good correlation with the artisanal workings up to 30m above and are consistent with those workings which were reported to have yielded the best gold.

Additional drives are scheduled to be commenced as site infrastructure is upgraded with a larger compressor, generator and gravity separation plant. We envisage that we will be mining at full capacity by September.

The drives have been prioritised to target identified zones of higher grade gold mineralisation and laid out to provide the basis for commencement of stoping on high grade shoots from 1960 RL to surface.

The Company is prioritising locating the downwards extensions of the high grade shoots and their connecting structures in order to stope upwards on them and efficiently extract between the 1960RL level and the surface. The nature of mineralisation localised by intersecting fracture sets such as the HGZ is such that additional high grade shoots and splays not located by the local miners can be expected to be identified in the course of ongoing development.

Mineralisation is confined to numerous narrow highly oxidised veins trending approximately north-south with several cross cutting east west structures. Development and drilling has shown that the junction of these structures is favourable for the occurrence of bonanza grades of coarse free gold up to 847 g/t Au (27.2 oz/t Au) (refer ASX release of 19 November 2013 : “Bonanza gold grades intersected at High Grade Zone”. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that ASX release).

The Company has also planned to commence strategic haulage drives to the south close to the eastern margin of the main zone of mineralisation. These will enable exploration and exploitation of the southern extension of the HGZ.

Intersection of NV1, NV2 and EV2 Veins

Of immediate priority is the intersection of two N-S trending structures, NV1 and NV2, with the E-W trending structure EV2, close to the East Cross Cut (refer to Figure 4). This was the site of bonanza grade channel samples up to 847 g/t Au (refer ASX release of 19 November 2013 : “Bonanza gold grades intersected at High Grade Zone”. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that ASX release. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported).

Drilling in drill hole NEV059 encountered high gold grades between of 5.0 m at 33.0g/t Au from 28.5m, including 1.0m at 103.0 g/t Au from 30.0m and 1.0m at 45.4 g/t Au from 32.0m as well as 2.5m at 44.3 g/t Au from 35.0m, including 1.0m at 100.0 g/t from 36.5m.

These intersections occur approximately 8m directly above current development being undertaken in the EV2 Drive and the NV1 and NV2 Drives and are the priority for near-term development.

Intersection of NV1 and NV2 Veins

The second area of priority is the projected intersection of the NV1 and NV2 veins south of the main drive. Immediately below the projected point of intersection NEV039, previously reported 2 June 2014, returned 3.5m at 31.6 g/t Au from 48.5m, including 0.5m at 191.0g/t Au from 48.5. These values are directly below current NV1 Drive development by some and 15m.

Figure 1 - Hammer Mill & Centrifugal Gravity Concentrator

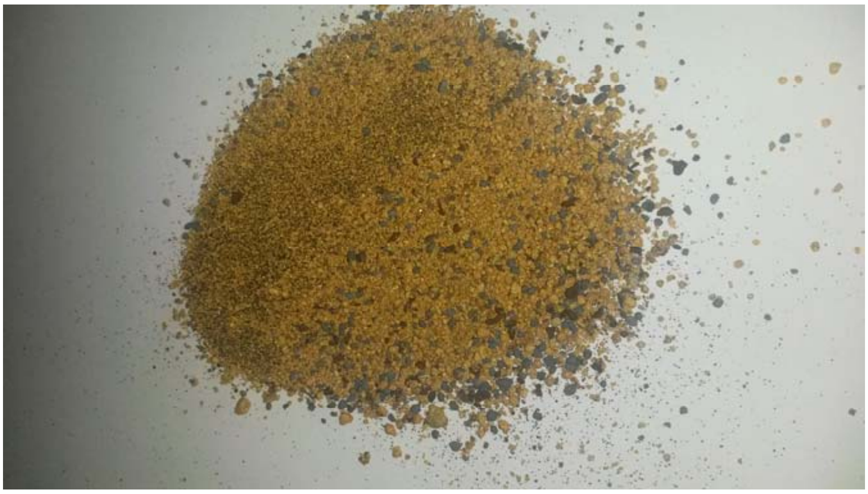

Figure 2 - Gold Concentrate from East Vein 1 Break Away

Drilling Update

Highlights

- 7 drill holes test East West trending structures
- High grade intercepts in four drill holes including two with bonanza grades
  Nev 54 of 39.8 g/t over 1.0m and 26.6 g/t over 1.0m,
  Nev 55 of 32.5 g/t over 0.5m,
  Nev 57 of 95.0 g/t over 1.0m and
  Nev 59 of 33.1 g/t over 5.0m including 103.0 g/t over 1.0m and 45.4 g/t over 1.0m and 44.3 g/t over 2.5m including 100.0 g/t over 1.0m
- Exploration of southern extension of HGZ to commence

Drilling Results

The diamond drill hole results being reported were drilled in a rough N-S direction in order to test E-W trending structures and to look for their confluence with N-S trending structures and the potential for high grade shoots.

Significant Drilling Intercepts

Interval (m)	grade (g/t)	From depth (m)	Section Diagram	Reason for Interval Significance
Nev54	Figure 3		160 Deg Section	
1.0	39.8	9.0		New structure
1.5	18.6	59.0		Correlates with N S structure NV3
Incl 1.0	26.6	59.5		
Nev55	Figure 3		160 Deg Section	
0.5	32.5	34.5		Correlates with JL (Jeremiah) structure
1.0	9.9	41.0		Correlation with NS structure NV1
Nev56	Figure 4		177 Deg Section	
0.5	8.9	17.0		Possible East West structure
Nev57	Figure 4		177 Deg Section	
1.0	13.0	19.0		Correlates with JL (Jeremiah) structure
1.0	12.4	57.5		Correlation with NS structure
Nev58	Figure 4		177 Deg Section	
1.0	95.2	9.5		Correlates with JL (Jeremiah) structure
1.0	10.4	27.5		Part of JL group
4.0	6.1	42.5		Intersection of EW & NS structures
Incl 0.5	22.3	42.5		
Nev59	Figure 3		160 Deg Section	
5.0	33.1	28.5		Intersection of NS & EW structures
Incl 1.0	103.0	30.0		
and 1.0	45.4	32.0		
2.5	44.3	35.0		Intersection of NS & EW structures
Incl 1.0	100.0	36.5		

Table 1 - Significant Drilling Intercepts

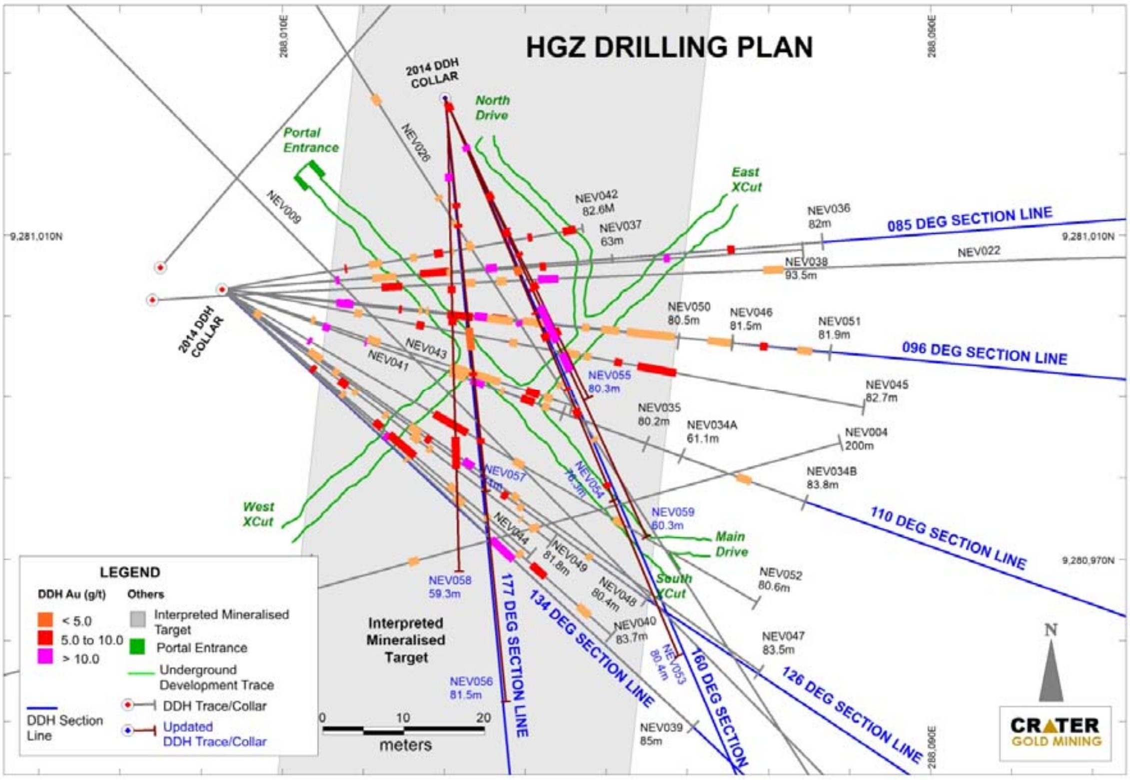

Figure 3 - Plan of Current Drill Hole Traces and Historic Drill Holes

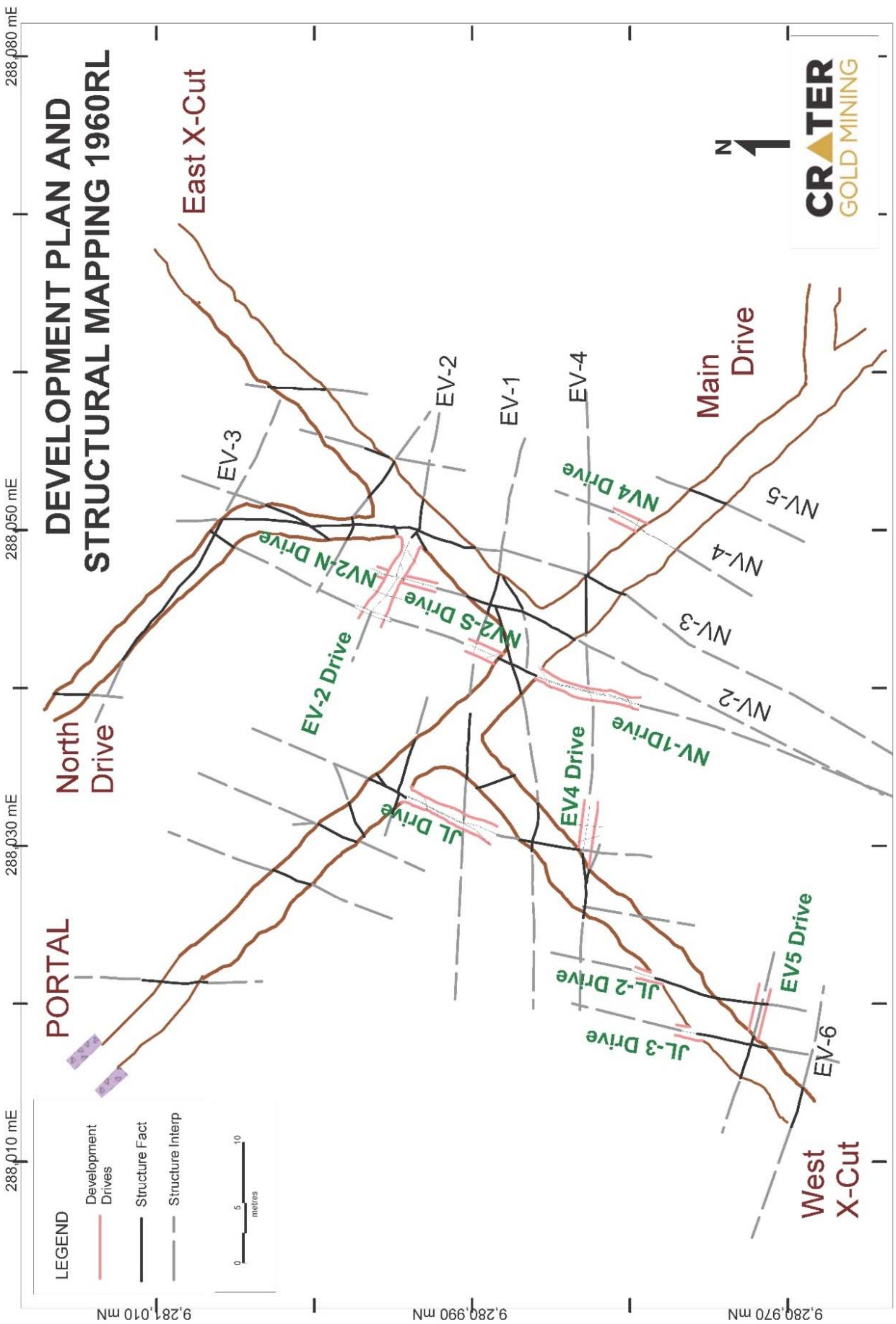

Figure 4 – Current 1960RL Development Plan with Structural Mapping

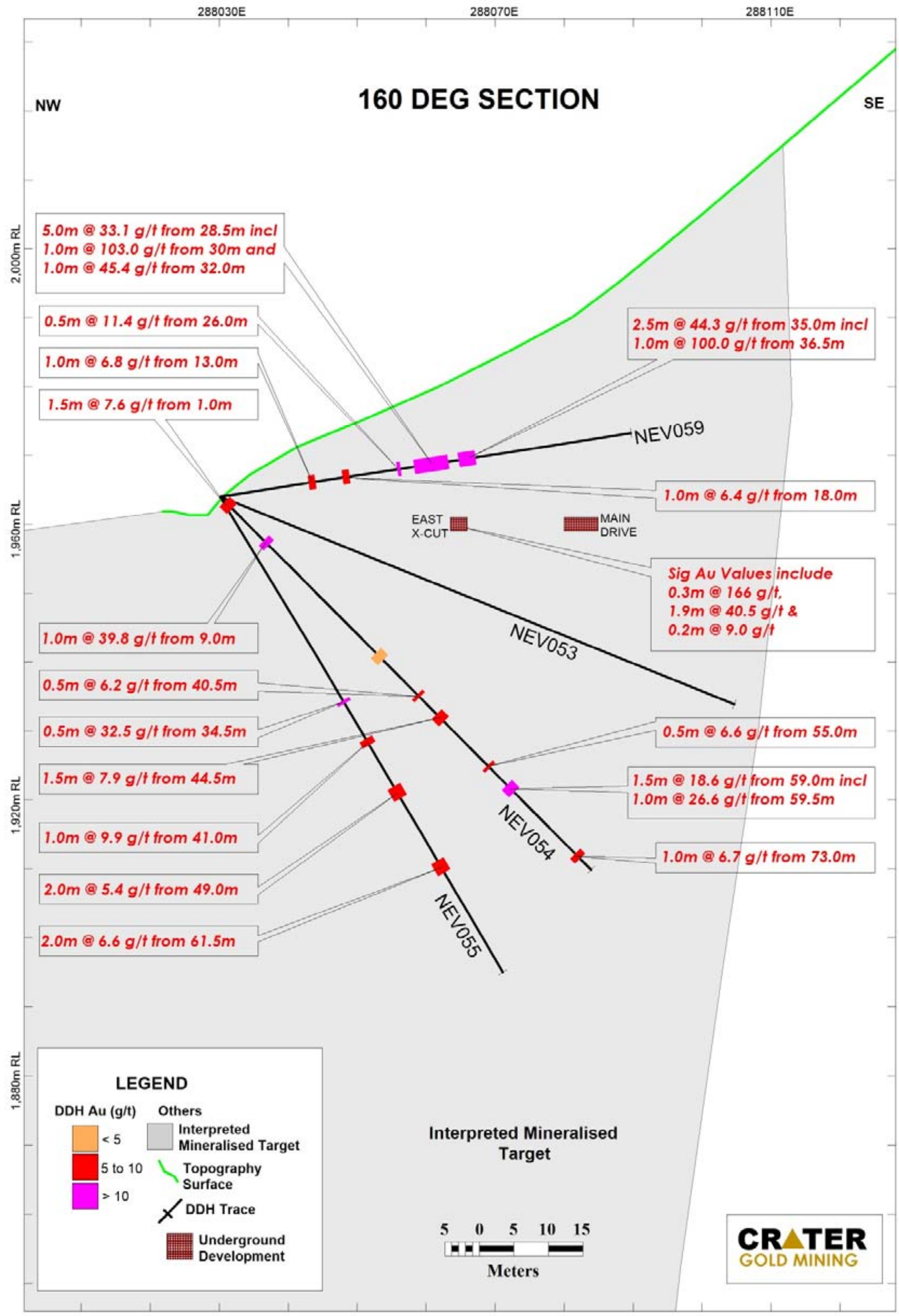

Figure 5 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 160° Bearing

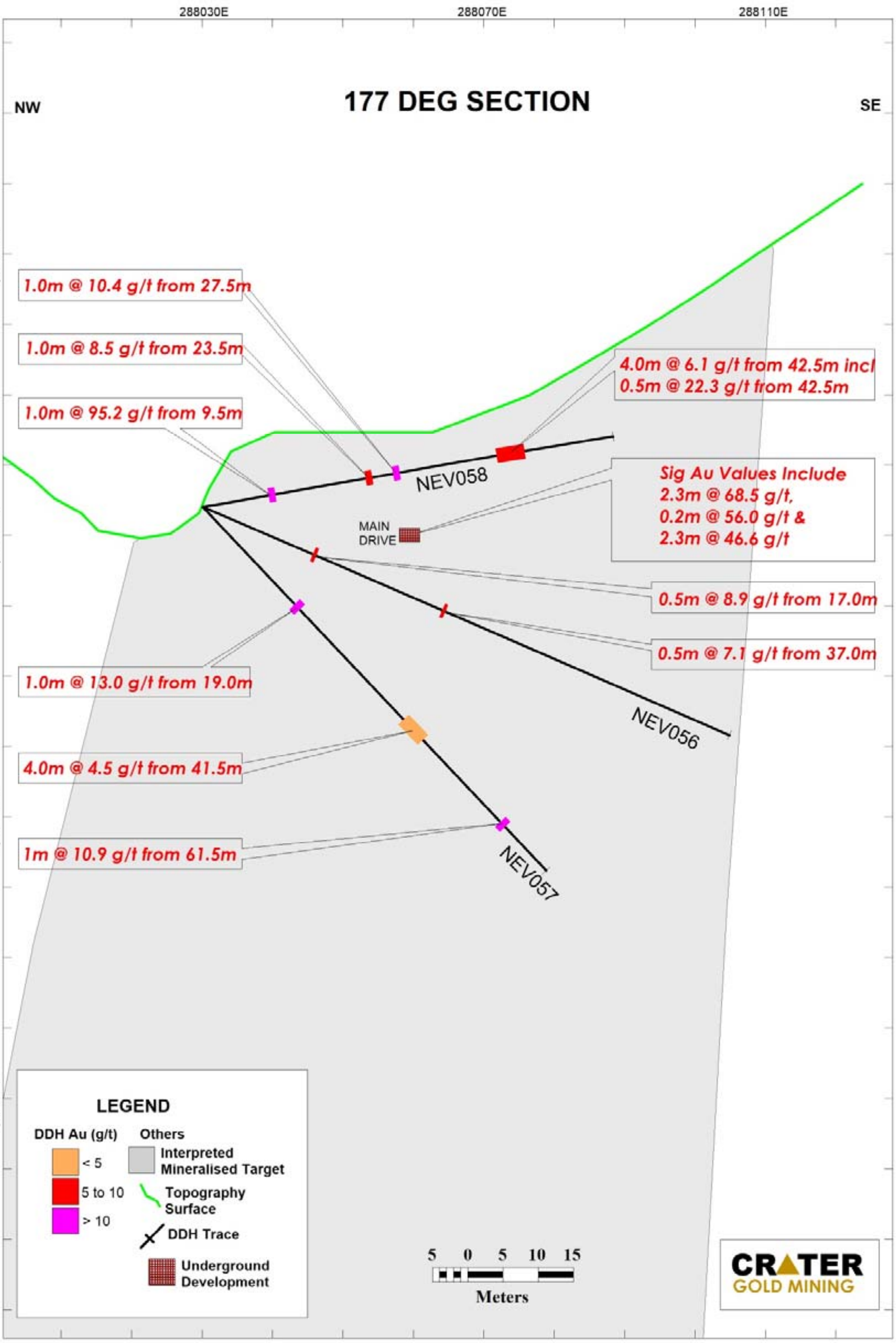

Figure 6 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 177° Bearing

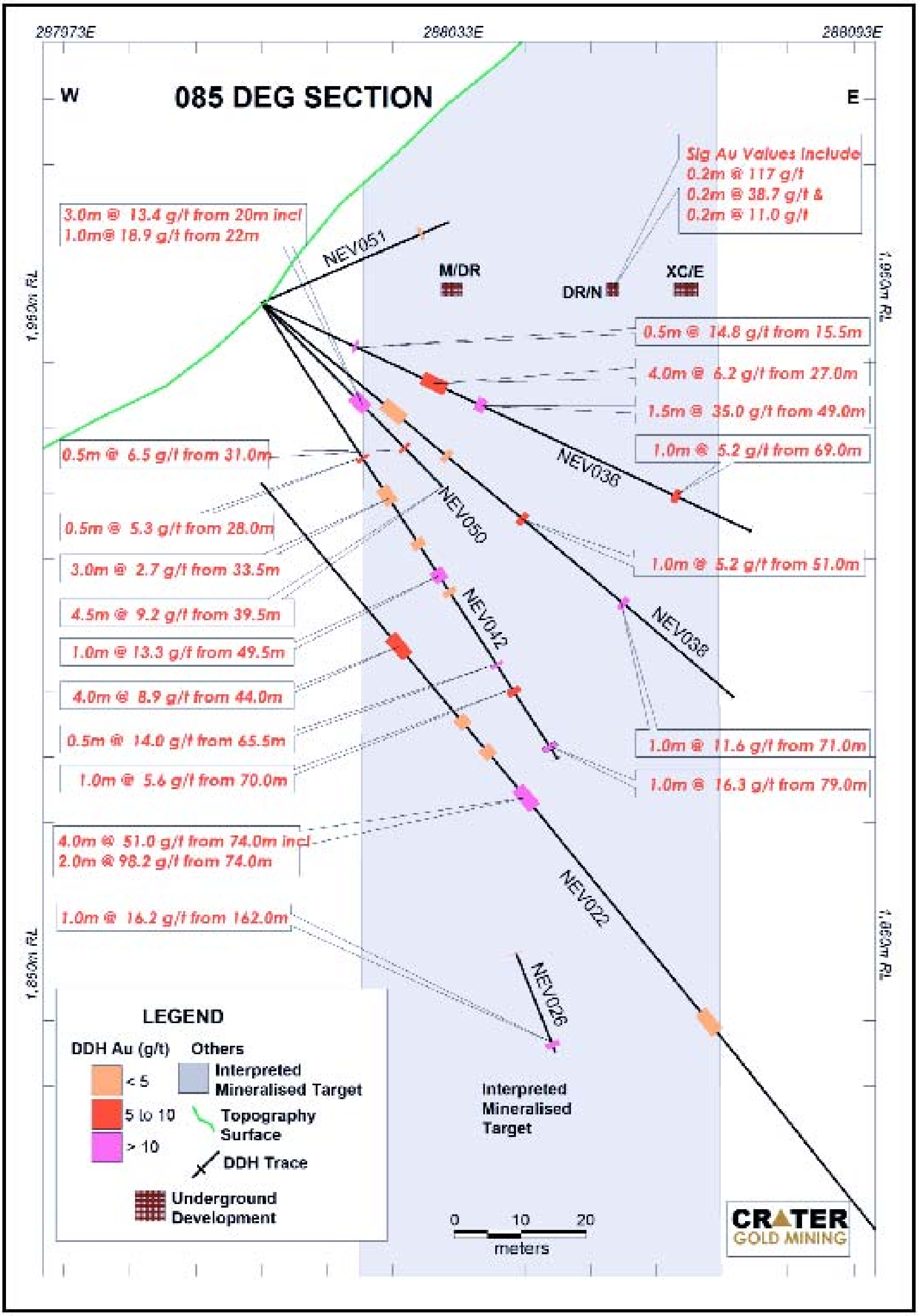

Figure 7 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 85° Bearing

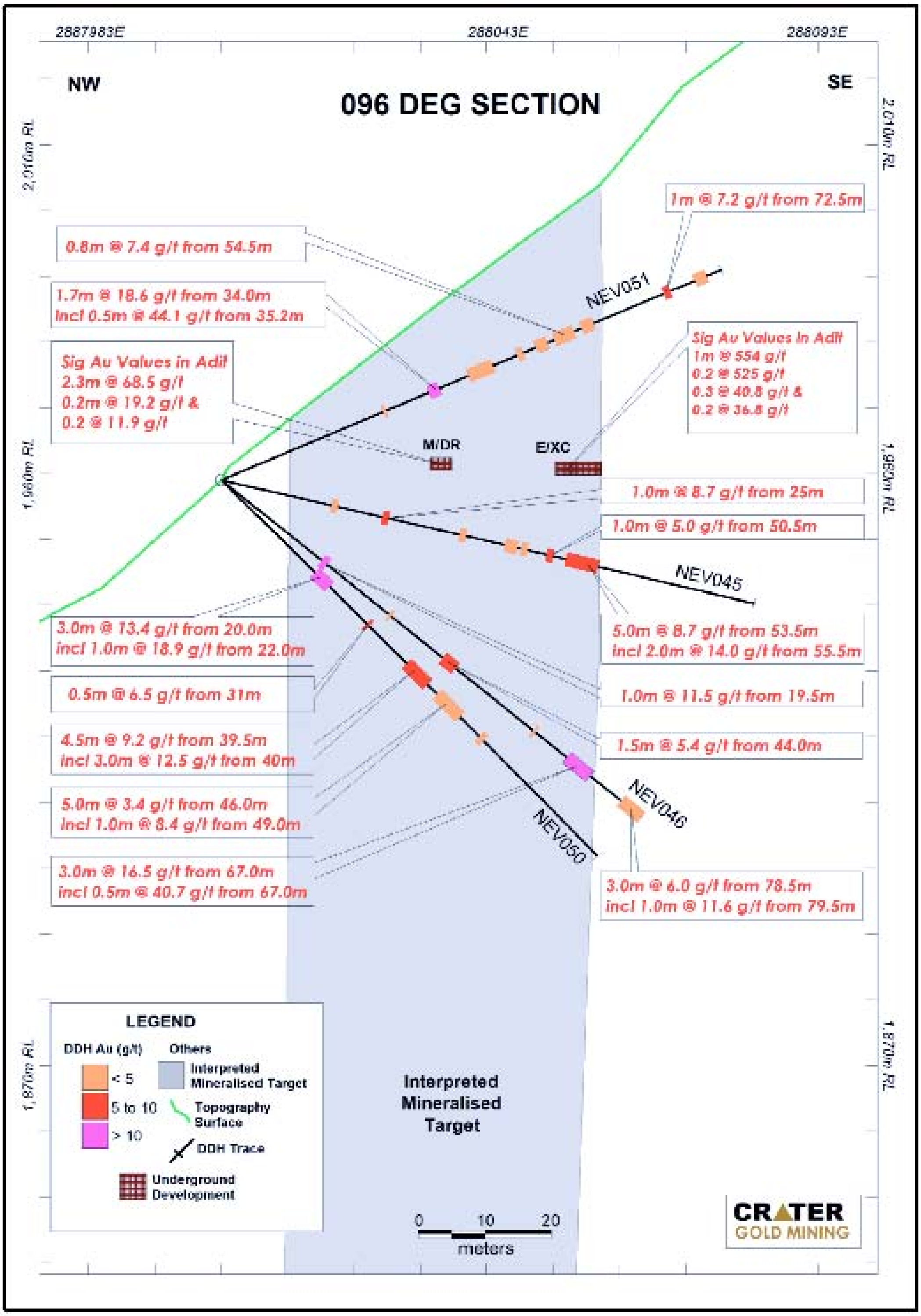

Figure 8 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 96° Bearing

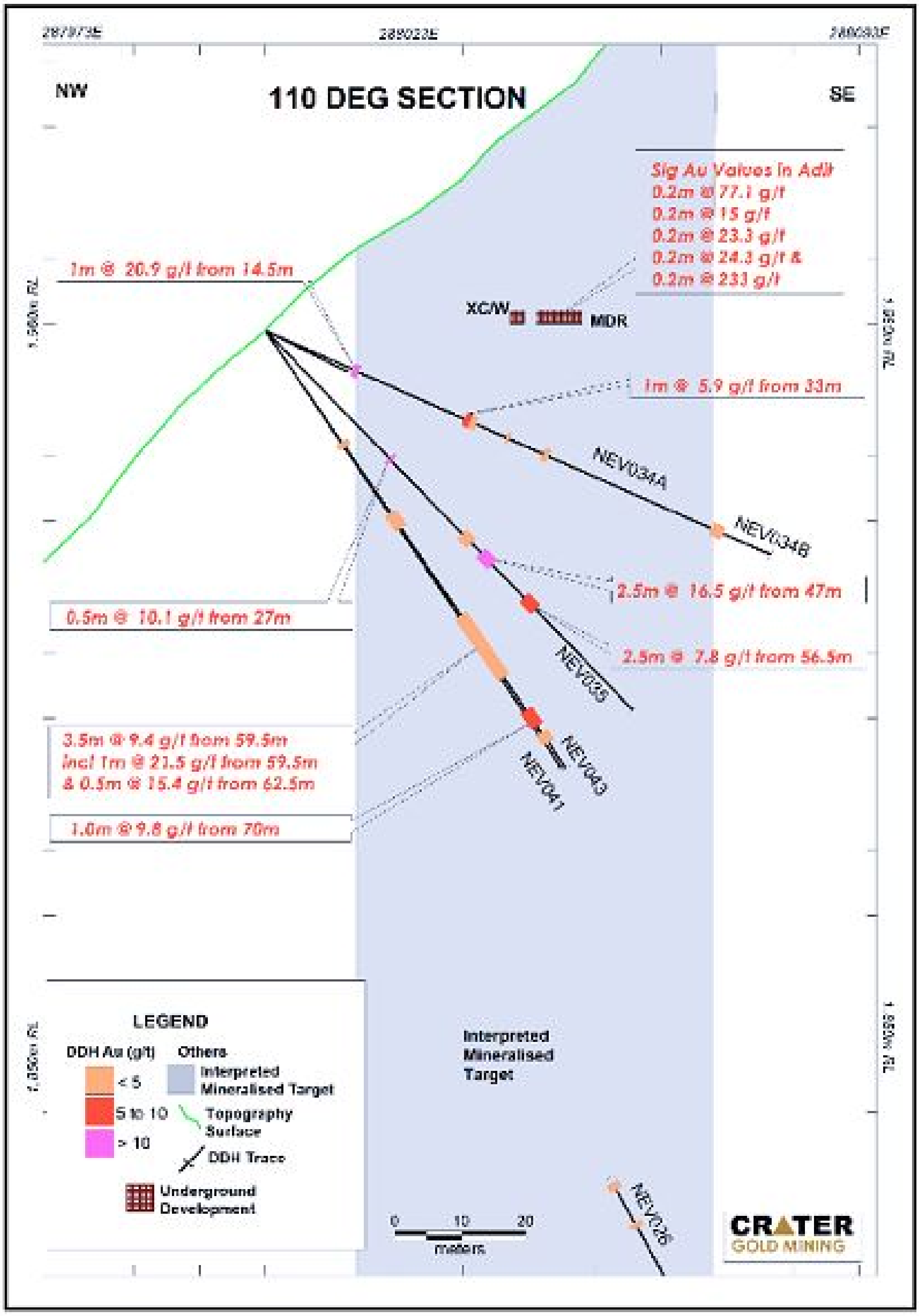

Figure 9 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 110° Bearing

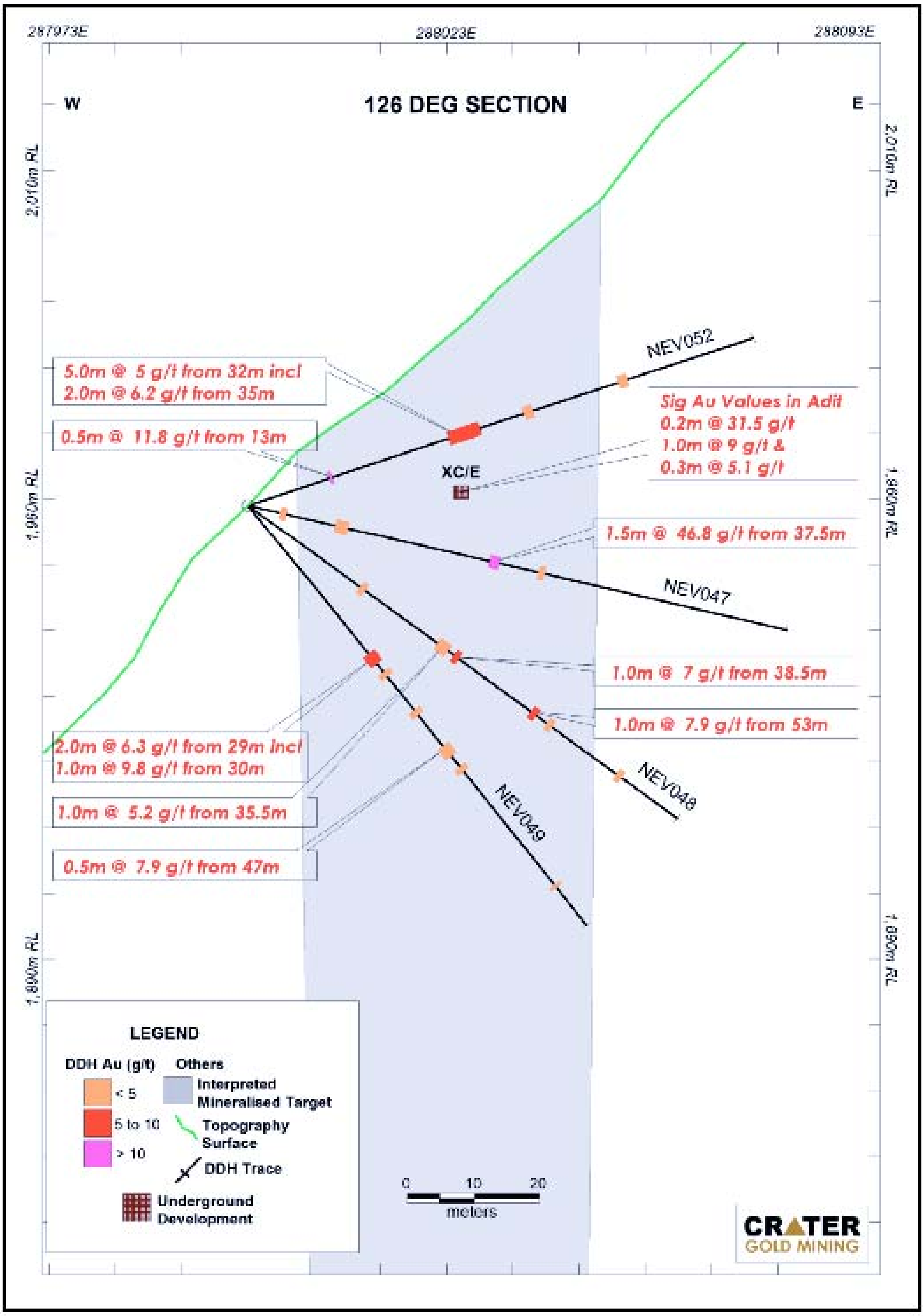

Figure 10 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 126° Bearing

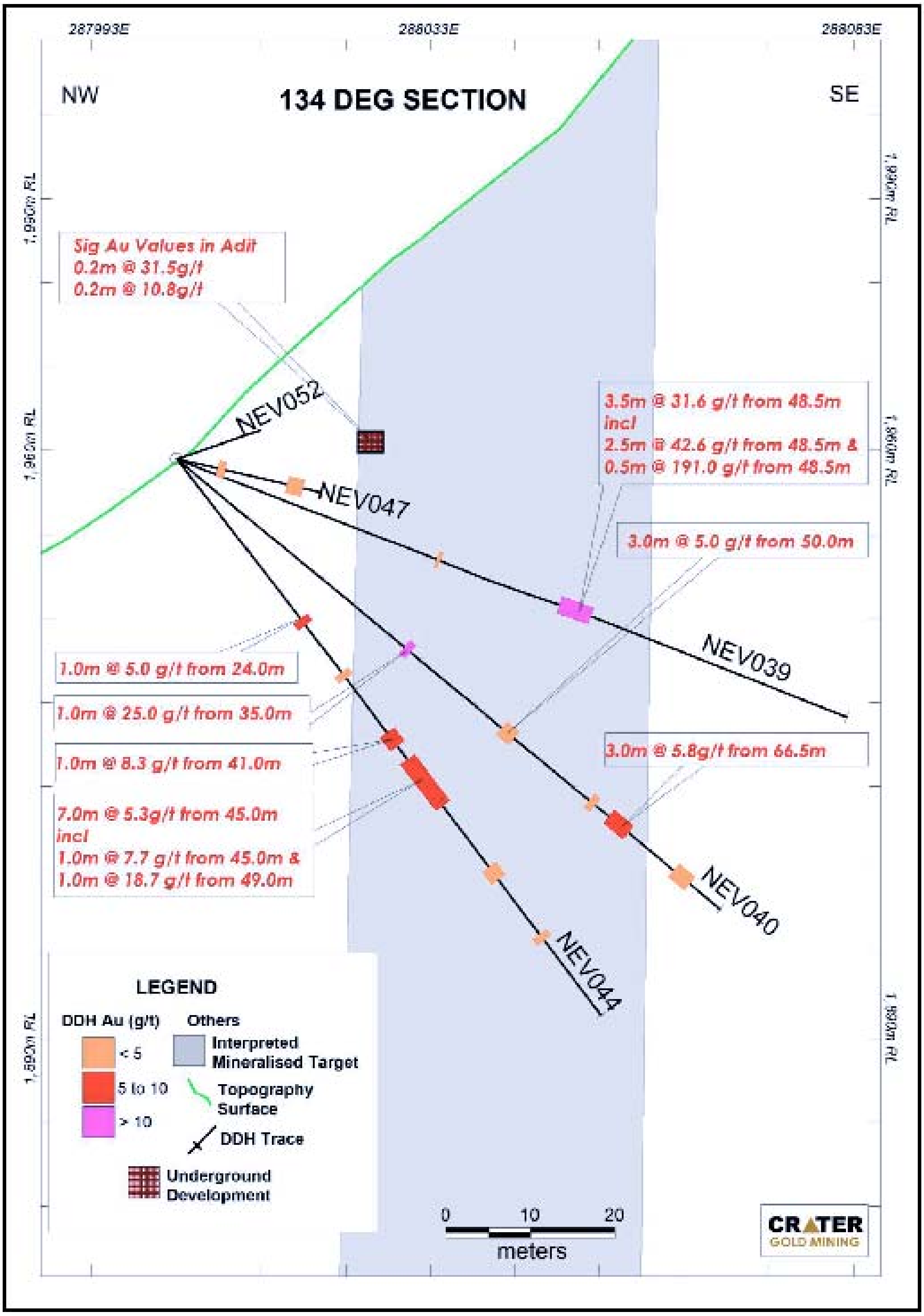

Figure 11 - Section of Drill Holes and Intercepts on 134° Bearing

Interval (m)	grade (g/t)	From depth (m)	Section Diagram	Reason for Interval Significance
Previously reported results 8 October 2014				
Nev49	Figure 8		126 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
1.0	9.8	30.0		
0.5	7.9	47		
Nev50	Figure 6		96 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
3.0	13.4	20		Correlates with Nev46
Incl 1.0	18.9	22		
4.5	9.2	39.5		Correlates with Nev46
Incl 3.0	12.5	40.0		
1.0	8.4	49.0		
Nev51	Figure 6		96 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
0.5	56.3	35.2		Correlates with Main Drive Sampling
0.8	7.4	54.5		Correlates with East Cross Cut Sampling
1.0	7.2	72.5		Possible East West structure
Nev52	Figure 8		126 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
0.5	11.8	13		
2.0	6.2	35.0		Correlates with East Cross Cut Sampling
Previously reported results 7 July 2014				
Nev42	Figure 5		85 Deg Section	
1.0	13.3	49.5		Correlates with Nev22
0.5	14.0	65.5		Correlates with Nev22, Nev36 & Nev38
1.0	16.3	79.0		
Nev43	Figure 7		110 Deg Section	
3.5	9.4	59.5		Correlates with Nev35
incl 1.0	21.5	59.5		Discrete mineralised structure
and 0.5	15.4	62.5		Discrete mineralised structure
1.0	9.8	70.0		Correlates with Nev35
Nev44	Figure 9		134 Deg Section	
1.0	8.3	41.0		Correlates with Nev40
7.0	5.3	45.0		
Incl 1.0	18.7	49.0		
Nev45	Figure 6		096 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
1.0	8.7	25.0		
5.0	8.7	53.5		
incl 2.0	14.0	55.5		
Nev46	Figure 6		096 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
1.0	11.5	19.5		
1.5	5.4	44.0		
3.0	16.5	67.0		
incl 0.5	40.7	67.0		High grade intercept of narrow vein
3.0	6.0	78.5		
incl 1.0	10.5	79.5		

Interval (m)	grade (g/t)	From depth (m)	Section Diagram	Reason for Interval Significance
Nev47	Figure 8		126 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
1.5	46.8	37.5		Correlates with Nev35 on Sect 110 Deg & Nev40 on 134 Deg
incl 1.0	64.2	38.0		Bonanza grade intercept of narrow vein
Nev48	Figure 8		126 Deg Section	Infill Drill Section
1.0	5.2	35.5		Correlates with Nev47
1.0	7.0	38.5		Correlates with Nev47
1.0	7.9	53.0		
<u>Previously reported results 2 June 2014</u>				
Nev34b	Figure 7		110 Deg Section	
30.0	0.81	28.0		Twin hole to Nev34a.
including				
1.0	5.85	33.0		
Nev38	Figure 5		85 Deg Section	
55.0	1.02	17.0		Broad zone correlating with interpreted mineralised target
including				Correlates with Nev36 and Nev22
1.0	5.21	51.0		
1.0	11.6	71.0		
Nev39	Figure 9		134 Deg Section	
3.5	31.56	48.5		
including				
0.5	191.00	48.5		Narrow bonanza grade structure typical of the target zone. Confirms southerly extension of high grade structure in Nev35 20m to the north
Nev40	Figure 9		134 Deg Section	
1.0	25.00	35.0		Confirmation of continuity to south and depth
2.0	4.92	50.0		Several zones of mineralisation
1.0	4.31	63.5		
3.0	5.75	66.5		
2.5	4.52	76.5		
<u>Previously reported results 29 April 2014</u>				
Nev34a	Figure 7		110 Deg Section	
1.0	20.90	14.5		A new structure outside the interpreted mineralised zone
20.0	0.81	42.0		Zone of mineralisation confirming depth extension
Nev35	Figure 7		110 Deg Section	
0.5	10.10	27.0		A new structure outside the interpreted mineralised zone

Interval (m)	grade (g/t)	From depth (m)	Section Diagram	Reason for Interval Significance
29.0	3.39	43.0		Zone of mineralisation confirming depth extension
including				
2.0	4.30	43.0		
2.5	16.53	47.0		Correlates with underground development
0.5	24.70	56.5		Correlates with underground development
Nev36	Figure 5		85 Deg Section	
0.5	14.80	15.5		A new structure outside the interpreted mineralised zone
4.0	6.20	27.0		Zone of mineralisation confirming depth extension
1.5	34.96	49.0		Further confirmation of high grade and in HGZ planned mining zone
9.0	2.72	65.0		Indication of possible width extension of mineralised zone
Historical Results				
Nev22	Figure 6		096 Deg Section	
4.0	8.90	44.0		Good correlation with Nev 36
4.0	51.00	74.0		
including				
2.0	98.20	74.0		Good correlation with Nev 36
4.0	4.10	118.0		Confirmation of depth continuity

Table 2 - Previously announced and Historical Drilling intercepts

Corporate

Underwritten Non-Renounceable 1 for 4 Rights Issue

The Company concluded a non-renounceable pro rata rights issue of one (1) share for every four (4) shares at AUD$0.09 (9 cents) per share to raise up to $3,069,794.70 before costs.

Board changes

Change to Board of Directors & Executive Management

Mr. Greg Starr resigned from the Board and as Managing Director on 31st March.

The Board wish to thank Mr. Starr for his contribution and we wish him all the success in the future

With this change, the Board of Directors of Crater also announced the following appointments with effect from 1st April 2015:

Mr. Tom Fermanis, a Director of the Company, was appointed the Deputy Chairman;
Mr. Russ Parker, a Director of the Company, was appointed Managing Director;
Mr. Lawrence Lee, a Director of the Company, was appointed Finance Director.

EGM Shareholder Meeting

At the Company's general meeting held on the 3rd of July, all 8 resolutions put to Shareholders were passed.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results and mineral resource estimate at Crater Mountain PNG is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Richard Johnson, PNG General Manager of Crater Gold Mining Limited. Mr Johnson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Johnson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results and mineral resources at Fergusson Island, PNG is based on information compiled by Mr P Macnab, Non-Executive Director of Crater Gold Mining Limited. Mr Macnab is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Macnab consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Schedule of Crater Gold Mining Limited tenements:

Particulars	Project Name	Registered Holder	% Owned	Status	Expiry	Area (Km^2)
EPM 8795	Croydon	CGN	100	Granted	6/09/2016	19.2
EPM 9438	Mount Angus	CGN	100	Granted	14/07/2016	19.2
EPM 10302	Gilded Rose	CGN	100	Granted	31/12/2015	6.4
EPM 13775	Wallabadah	CGN	100	Granted	5/03/2017	32
EPM 16002	Foote Creek	CGN	100	Granted Renewal lodged	30/01/2013	28.8
EPM 18616	Black Mountain	CGN	94 [1]	Granted [3]	18/06/2018	96
EPM 25186	Croydon Gold	CGN	100	Application		60.8
EL 1115	Crater Mountain	Anomaly Ltd [2]	100	Granted	25/09/2014	41
EL 2249	Crater Mountain	Anomaly Ltd [2]	90	Granted [4]	11/11/2015	10
EL 1972	Fergusson Island	Anomaly Ltd [2]	100	Granted	20/12/2014	67
EL 2180	Fergusson Island	CGN	100	Granted	27/06/2015	37

[1] 6% owned by Global Resources Corporation Limited
[2] Anomaly Limited is CGN's 100% owned PNG subsidiary
[3] Transfer of CGN's 94% share of this tenement occurred in January 2014
[4] EL2249 is a replacement EL for previous EL1384 and was granted to Anomaly Ltd on 11 November 2013

APPENDIX 1 TO QUARTERLY REVIEW OF OPERATONS AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

Background to the Company's projects

Crater Mountain Project - PNG

The Company's flagship Crater Mountain gold project is located in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea ("PNG") near the eastern end of the New Guinea Orogen geological province, which lies along the northern edge of the Australian continental plate and occupies the mountainous backbone of the island of New Guinea. The New Guinea Orogen hosts a number of world-class copper-gold deposits including the world's largest copper-gold mine at Grasberg in Indonesia's Papua Province, and Ok Tedi, Frieda River, Yandera and Wafi-Golpu in Papua New Guinea, as well as the Porgera and Hidden Valley gold deposits in Papua New Guinea. All of these deposits share a common geological mode of formation in large mineralised hydrothermal systems underlying variably eroded volcanic complexes from mid-Miocene to recent in age.

The Crater Mountain tenement block comprises andesitic volcanic rocks of the ancestral Pliocene Crater Mountain stratovolcano which grew to an immense size before undergoing caldron collapse on a ring fracture system 20 kilometres in diameter, perhaps 4 million years ago. This event was followed by a long period of volcanic quiescence and deep erosion which continued until about 1 million years ago when renewed andesite cones principally within and east of the northeast quadrant of the collapse structure. The volcanic rocks were intruded through and deposited on a rugged basement of Chim Formation Mesozoic marine shales, with intermittent reactivation of north-easterly-, northerly- and north-westerly-trending deep crustal fractures in the basement controlling the geometry of the sub-volcanic magmatic and hydrothermal activity and mineralisation.

Exploration by the Company at Crater Mountain is focused principally at the northern end of the large Nevera Prospect, one of four prospects identified within the Company's licences since exploration commenced in the region in the 1970s.

The results of mechanical benching and diamond drilling conducted by the Company around the end of a prominent ridge at the northern end of the Nevera Prospect indicate that the Prospect lies within a typical large and complex New Guinea Orogen mineralised hydrothermal system, with excellent potential to host a number of deposits within its bounds. Mineralisation is associated with sub-volcanic magmatic activity related to the locally-prominent Nevera Igneous Complex, and four different types of mineralisation have been identified:

- The relatively shallow Main Zone or Mixing Zone lying 150m to 300m below the northern end of the Prospect ridge, which comprises low-sulphidation epithermal carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold mixing zone mineralisation in excess of 600m long by 250m wide by 150m thick (with similarities to the Hidden Valley deposit in the nearby Morobe Goldfield).
- Note: A JORC compliant inferred resource of 24Mt at 1.0 g/t Au using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off for 790,000 ounces has been defined in the Main Zone; this includes 9.4Mt at 1.46 g/t using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off for 440,000 ozs *(*ASX Release 24 November 2011: *Crater Mt – Initial Resource Estimate*) (This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that ASX release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed). (This inferred resource is open laterally and perhaps to depth, following down a possible steep plunge to the northeast)
- The High Grade Zone ("HGZ") high grade high-sulphidation epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold mineralisation, extending from surface to several hundred meters depth (possibly in excess of 500m); local artisanal miners produced an estimated 15,000 ounces from a small area of shallow workings (maximum 50m depth) in the base of a steep mineralised spur from 2005 to 2012
- A large porphyry copper-gold system identified by drilling at +800m depth below the northern end of the ridge ("Golpu" type from Wafi-Golpu in the Morobe Goldfield)

- A possible lead-zinc related quartz-carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold stockwork vein and breccia feeder zone (for the Mixing Zone mineralisation) at the margin of the deep intrusion (+600m) which is causing intense baking and fracturing of the sub-volcanic basement shales underlying the Mixing Zone (Porgera "Waruwari" type).

MINERALISATION AT THE NORTHERN END OF NEVERA PROSPECT

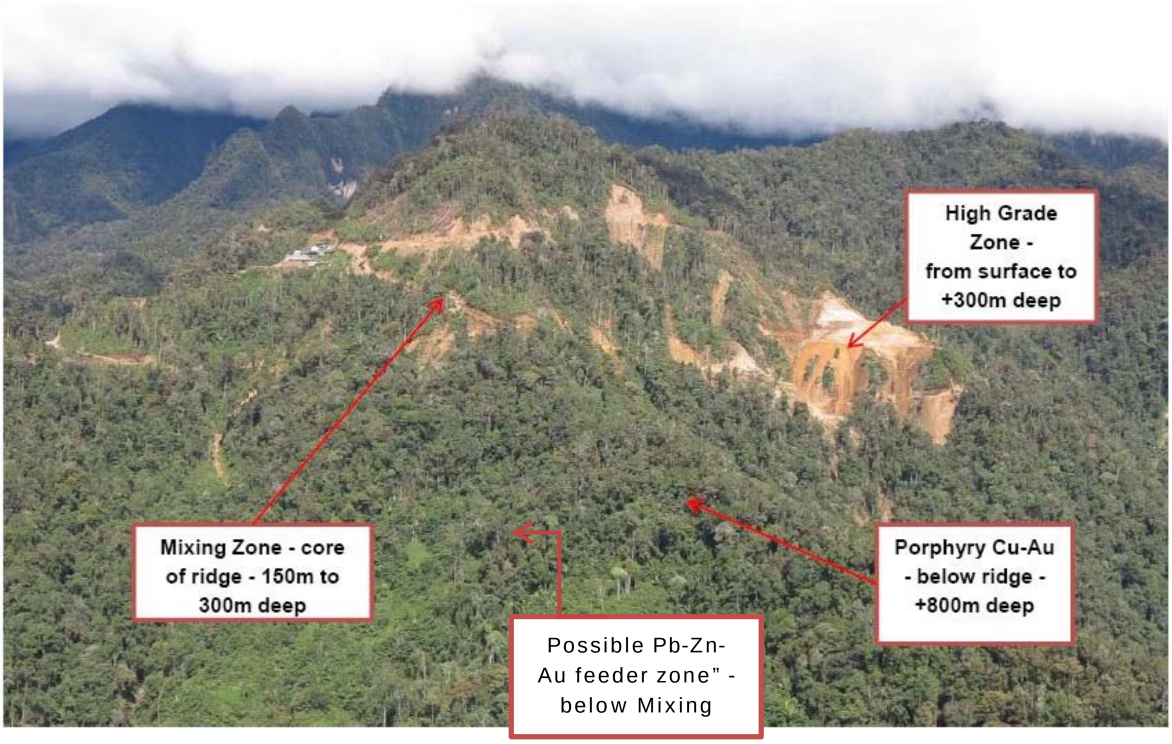

Figure 12 - Nevera Prospect

Fergusson Island Project - PNG

The Gameta gold deposit and the Wapolu gold deposit, located in close proximity to each other on the north-coast of Fergusson Island in Papua New Guinea, comprise the Company's Fergusson Island Project, upon which over $15M has been spent since1996.

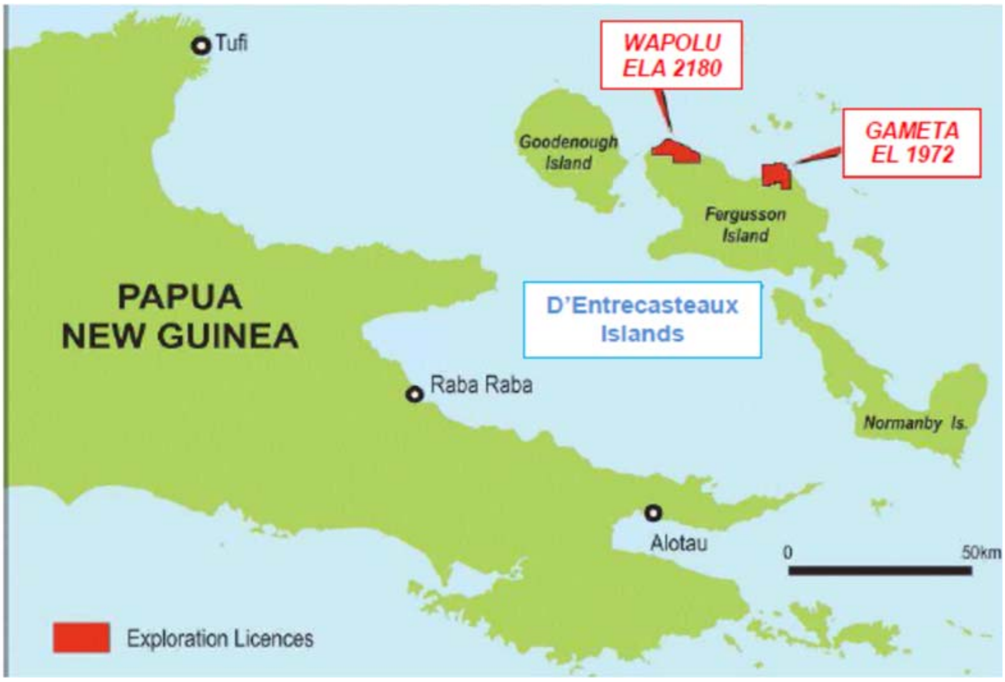

Figure 13 – Location of Gameta and Wapolu deposits, Fergusson Island, PNG

The Fergusson Island Project comprises two drilled gold deposits, Gameta and Wapolu. The Company previously announced its first resource estimate reported in accordance with the JORC Code for the Gameta deposit, an Inferred Resource of 5.1 million tonnes at 1.8 g/t for 295,000 ounces of gold at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold (ASX release 8 October 2010: "Fergusson Island Gameta deposit – Initial Resource Estimate". This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that ASX release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed). Further drilling down-dip can be expected to increase the size of the resource.

The Gameta gold deposit lies close to the coastline in the north east of Fergusson Island in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands of Papua New Guinea's Milne Bay Province and is located about 30 kilometres east of the Wapolu gold deposit.

The D'Entrecasteaux Islands comprise a number of metamorphic core complexes which form prominent tectonic domes of probable Cretaceous age. The domes consist of a core of high-grade crystalline rocks surrounded by a layered outer zone, between 1 and 2 km thick, composed of amphibolite facies gneisses. This layered zone is separated from over-thrust sub-seafloor oceanic mantle by a decollement (Detachment Fault Zone); overlaying ultramafic rocks of the obducted block are largely serpentinised dunites, harzburgites, and pyroxenites. Thick colluvial deposits of landslide and slump debris mantle the margins of the domes and are prominent at Wapolu.

Mineralisation at Wapolu and Gameta is hosted in the Detachment Fault Zone and within the footwall dioritic gneiss and appears to be both fracture and dyke-related, and sulphide hosted. The overlying ultramafic plate, though strongly dyked, altered and fractured, carries only patchy and sporadic low-grade gold mineralisation.

The two properties have been explored for gold since the early 1980's during which time a total of 296 RC and air core holes (11,646m) and 97 diamond holes (6,401m) have been drilled at Wapolu (EL 2180) and 195 RC holes (10,179m) and 33 diamond holes (4,181m) have been drilled at Gameta (EL 1972).

Much of the data from this drilling has not been subject to QA/QC and does not measure up to JORC reporting standards.

Croydon Gold and Graphite Project - Queensland Australia

A potentially large graphite deposit is located within EPM 8795 and EPMA 18616 at the Golden Gate Project at Croydon, North Queensland.

In July 2004, the Company, when named Gold Aura Ltd, undertook preliminary assessment of a large graphite deposit located at the Golden Gate gold mine. The graphite deposit was systematically drilled as part of a regional gold exploration program in the late 1980's by Central Coast Exploration (CCE). Three vertical reverse circulation holes were also drilled by the Company between 2005 and 2007 that confirmed that a thick graphite zone was present at Golden Gate.

The Golden Gate graphite project is located partially on Exploration Permit Mining EPM8795 and continues onto the contiguous EPMA18616. The graphite deposit has undergone electromagnetic geophysical surveys and systematic drilling during the late 1980's and limited drilling and testwork by CGN in 2004. Typical RC drill intercepts from CCE drilling in 1989 are presented in Table 1.

SUMMARY OF RC DRILLING RESULTS AT GOLDEN GATE
NOVEMBER 1989 (CCE Report #192/90)

Hole #	Co-ordinates		End of Hole	Graphite Intercept	Width (m)	Average %C @ 2% cut-off
GGRC 2001	24201N	9550E	50m	44 - 50	6	3.5
GGRC 2002	23998N	9584E	44m	-	-	-
GGRC 2003	24000N	9701E	91m	48 - 78	30	7.3
GGRC 2004	23859N	9642E	76m	32 - 74	42	6.6
GGRC 2005	24101N	9773E	97m	37 - 93	56	6.0
GGRC 2006	24200N	9799E	93m	60 - 89	29	4.5
GGRC 2007	24200N	9699E	60m	3 - 56	53	5.8
GGRC 2008	24300N	9649E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2009	24399N	9699E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2010	24699N	9799E	30m	3 - 7	4	3.6
GGRC 2011	24901N	9700E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2012	25000N	9949E	48m	2 - 40	38	4.8
GGRC 2013	24999N	10049E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2014	25200N	10050E	80m	55 - 78	23	4.8/3.3
GGRC 2015	23799N	9324E	48m	5 - 24	19	3.8
GGRC 2016	25384N	9898E	48m	17 - 24	7	2.5
GGRC 2017	25599N	10099E	48m	7 - 28	21	3.8
GGRC 2018	24395N	10312E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2019	26600N	10400E	60m	-	-	-

Table 1- Drill intercepts reported by Central Coast Exploration from drilling in 1989 at Golden Gate (NOTE: all drill holes reverse circulation and vertical orientation with chip sample intervals 2m and %C determined by method GRAV6 at Amdel Laboratories, Adelaide)

The deposit has a north-westerly strike and shallow easterly dip Hydrothermal or magmatic graphite deposits are an important source of graphite with examples being mined in Sri Lanka and Sweden that produce both flake and amorphous graphite.

Since the Golden Gate graphite deposit is reasonably well defined, the Company's exploration program will focus on collection of fresh drill core samples for modern metallurgical testwork. Past testwork done on RC chip samples and near surface grab samples with contradictory results.

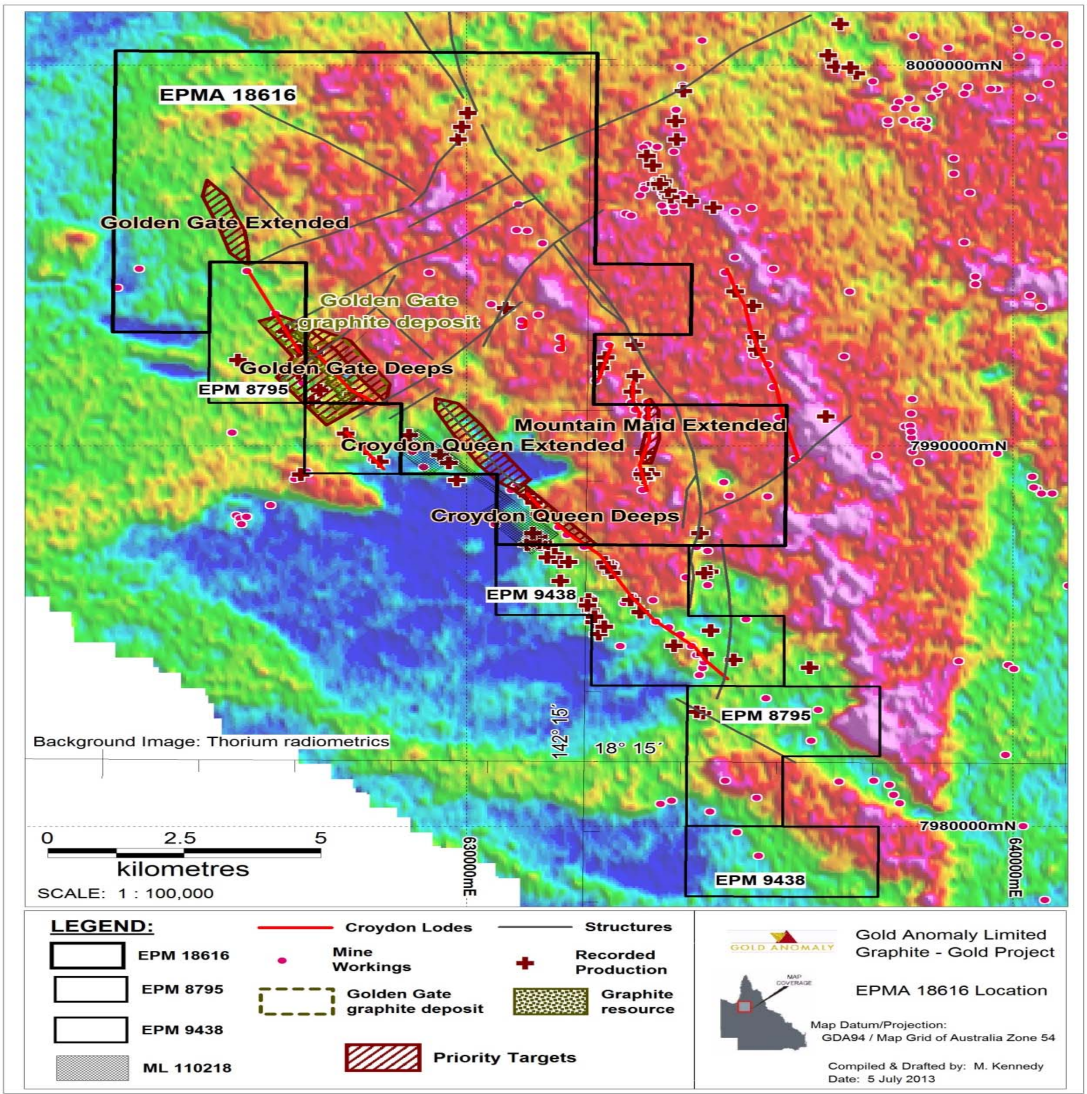

Figure 14 - Location Map of EPM18616 showing the Golden Gate graphite deposit as well as principal gold exploration targets

The acquisition of EPM18616 consolidated the length of the Golden Gate lode within tenements held by CGN. Five priority exploration targets along the trend of the Golden Gate lode have been identified. These areas were selected as having potential for gold mineralisation under shallow cover. Future exploration will involve ground geophysics (IP & EM surveys) across target trends followed by drilling.

APPENDIX 1

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Notes on data relating to Drilling at Crater Mountain High Grade Zone

1.1 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.*	• *Diamond drilling is used to obtain core from which samples at intervals ranging from 0.5-2.0m in length are submitted for analysis using FAA505 methodology. A 50g charge is used for fire assay for analysis for gold.* • *All diamond drill core drilled by CGN is sampled in intervals based on geological logging. Previous diamond drilling was carried out with PQ, HQ and NQ diameter core and all core was cut with half core typically sent for sample preparation at SGS, Lae and pulps sent to SGS, Townsville for assay.* • *Current diamond drilling is with LTK48 core, 35mm diameter. Whole core is sampled and sent for preparation and assay. Whole core is used to ensure sufficient sample mass and representivity.* • *Underground exploration development is also carried out with drives and cross cuts. Face and sidewall channel samples are taken using moil and hammer to obtain samples of approximately 3kg. Channel lengths vary from 0.20-2.0m depending on geology.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 is currently carried out using an underground rig with LTK48 rods and standard tube core barrel. Core diameter is 35mm. The rig is also set up to drill from surface.* • *Historical drilling by CGN at the Nevera prospect has been by diamond drilling PQ, HQ and NQ diameter core using triple tube and core orientation with a Reflex ACT II device*
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.*	• *Core recovery is measured for the complete hole based on the driller's mark-up, checked during core mark-up in 1m intervals by the geologist. Drill core is measured to accurately quantify sample recovery.* • *Gold mineralisation at the CGN HGZ is typically concentrated in narrow oxidised structures. To ensure representative samples, whole core is sampled.* • *This release relates to result from the first three holes in the current programme. It is not known whether a relationship exists 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.*	• *A qualified geoscientist logs the geology of all holes in their entirety including geotechnical features. Drill core is geologically and routinely geotechnically logged to a level of detail considered to accurately support Mineral Resource estimation. The parameters logged include lithology with particular reference to veining, mineralogy, alteration, and grain size.* • *All core is photographed. Recent digital photos and scans of film photography are stored electronically. All of the holes with results mentioned in the release have been logged and photographed in their entirety.*
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.*	• *For samples of core, whole core is taken and bagged.* • *Channel samples are bagged wet underground.* • *Samples are sent to SGS, Lae for sample preparation.* • *Samples dried in original calico bags at 105°C for 4+ hours in an Essa DO1 two cubic metre drying oven.* • *Dried samples crushed to 90 per cent passing 3 mm using a Rocklabs Boyd Mark III jaw crusher.* • *Crushed samples riffle split to collect 0.6 to 1.2 kilogram subsample.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• *Subsamples pulverised to 90 per cent passing 75 µm, for approximately three minutes in either of two Essa LM2-P pulverisers with B2000 bowl sets.* • *One sample in 20 wet sieved to check pulveriser performance to target standards.* • *One sample in ten selected randomly and resplit prior to pulverisation, with control samples shipped as part of the batch to SGS Townsville.* • *Prepared assay pulps placed in wire-top bags, with several included in a heat-sealed plastic bag in a shipping box, sealed with packaging and SGS security tape.* • *Up to three shipping boxes placed in a labelled, security sealed and numbered poly-weave sack and shipped to SGS Townsville by DHL Express.* • *Assaying at SGS, Townsville is by FAA505 methodology fire assay for gold*
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.*	• *All samples are currently assayed at SGS, Townsville. SGS maintains robust internal QA/QC procedures (including the analysis of standards, repeats and blanks) which are monitored with the analytical data by CGN geologists.* • *Ore grade Certified Reference Material standards and blanks are introduced into the sample stream by the geologists. Blanks are also introduced by SGS after the sample preparation stage in Lae before shipment to Townsville.* • *Based on the results of standard analysis, in addition to the internal QA/QC standards, repeats and blanks run by the laboratory, the laboratory is deemed to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.*
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 intersections are checked by the Senior Exploration Geologist.* • *Twinned holes are drilled to represent approximately 20% of the holes drilled or at least one twinned hole per section line. The core is not sampled but logged and kept as a permanent whole core record.* • *Original laboratory documents exist of primary data, along with laboratory verification procedures.* • *The Crater Mountain drilling and channel sampling database exists in electronic form. The assay data are imported directly into the database from digital results tables sent by the laboratory. The Senior Exploration Geologist manages the drill hole assay database.* • *No adjustment has been made to assay data received from the laboratory.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *The initial datum was established using a single station differential GPS (DGPS) at two points. The mean of readings taken over 3 days was accepted as datum. Survey from the datum point is by theodolite with 20 second closure.* • *Grid is UTM WGS84*
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.*	• *Current drilling at the HGZ is intended to identify the nature and style of mineralisation.*
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.*	• *At the HGZ a general north south trending zone of mineralization is interpreted with north south and east west mineralized fractures.* • *Current drilling intersects this zone such that sampling of north south structures is considered unbiased.* • *Possible east west cross cutting structures will require drill testing from additional drill pads in due course*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *For diamond drilling, whole core is collected in calico sample bags marked with a unique sample number which are tied at the top. Samples are transported to SGS, Lae under direct company supervision or secure independent contractor.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were done.*

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>The results are from drilling and underground channel sampling within Exploration Licence EL1115 located at Crater Mountain, Lufa District, Eastern Highlands Province PNG. EL1115 is wholly owned by CGN. An application for renewal of EL1115 has been lodged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Four programs of diamond drilling were conducted at the Nevera Prospect from 1994, when EL 1115 was first granted with successive operators BHP Billiton Pty Limited (BHP), Macmin NL (Macmin) and Triple Plate Junction Plc (TPJ). CGN acquired control of EL1115 in 2008</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Crater Mountain Project lies within a typical large and complex New Guinea Orogen mineralised hydrothermal system. Mineralisation is associated with sub-volcanic magmatic activity related to the locally prominent Nevera Igneous Complex.
The mineralisation models identified to date are:
Low sulphidation epithermal carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold Mixing Zone mineralization
High sulphidation high grade epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold mineralisation (High Grade Zone “HGZ”) extending from surface to several hundred metres depth, comprising a series of sub-vertical fractures and associated near-vertical mineralized shoots.
Deep porphyry copper-gold mineralization.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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</td><td>Locations and orientation of the reported drill holes are tabulated below. Significant intercepts are reported in Table 1 in the body of the release.
<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>Depth (m)</th><th>GridE</th><th>GridN</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>Grid Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th></tr>
<tr><td>NEV004</td><td>200</td><td>287955.00</td><td>9280950.00</td><td>1962</td><td>74</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NEV009</td><td>458</td><td>287918.00</td><td>9281105.00</td><td>1930</td><td>135</td><td>-60</td></tr>
<tr><td>NEV022</td><td>282</td><td>287994.00</td><td>9281002.00</td><td>1942</td><td>85</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NEV026</td><td>306</td><td>287982.00</td><td>9281090.00</td><td>1968</td><td>148</td><td>-45</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	

NEV034A	66.1	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-24
NEV034B	83.8	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-24
NEV035	80.2	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-46
NEV036	82	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	85.5	-25
NEV037	63	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	85.5	-40
NEV038	93.5	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	85.5	-43
NEV039	85	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	131.5	-22
NEV040	83.7	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	131.5	-40
NEV041	80	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-56
NEV042	82.6	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	78	-57
NEV043	80.6	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	107.5	-56
NEV044	83.1	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	132	-52
NEV045	82.7	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	96	-13
NEV046	81.5	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	96	-39
NEV047	83.5	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	124	-13
NEV048	80.4	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	124	-36
NEV049	81.8	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	127.5	-51.3
NEV050	80.5	288002.60	9281003.32	1959	096	-45
NEV051	81.9	288002.60	9281003.32	1959	096	23
NEV052	80.6	288002.60	9281003.32	1959	124	18
NEV053	80.4	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	-22
NEV054	76.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	-45
NEV055	80.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	-59
NEV056	80.5	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	177	-23
NEV057	71.0	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	177	-47
NEV058	59.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	177	10
NEV059	60.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	9

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.*	• *Drill hole intercept grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages with any non-recovered core within the reported intervals treated as no grade but included in the sample length. Significant intercepts are generally reported at a lower cut off of 2 g/t Au where intercepts are limited to 1.0m or less and to 1g/t for intercepts greater than 1.0m. No top cuts have been applied* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of lower grade results the procedure is to report the aggregate longer length of lower grade which includes a shorter length of higher grade.* *As an example, in the body of the release Nev35 has an intercept reported as:* *29.0m at 3.39 g/t Au from 43.0m, including* *8.0m at 7.02 g/t Au from 43.0m,and* *3.0m at 6.79 g/t Au from 56.0m*
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').*	• *Current drilling is being carried out to understand the relationship between lithology, mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* • *Results are reported for down hole length, true width not known*
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.*	• *Appropriate plans and section views are presented in the release.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low*	• *Only mineralised intersections regarded as highly anomalous, and therefore of economic interest, have been included in the results tables.* • *Low grade mineralisation is characterised by grades considered to be sub-economic. Such*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	*intervals are not reported in the results table.* • *The proportion of each hole represented by the reported intervals can be ascertained from the sum of the reported intervals divided by the hole depth.*
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.*	• *Other exploration data have been reported in prior CGN Releases. These relate to surface geochemistry, geological mapping, geophysical survey, trenching and drilling.*
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.*	• *The planned scope of the drilling programme is depicted on a plan and sections in the release showing testing depth extensions.* • *Future drilling is dependent on the outcome of the current programme.*

Appendix 2

Mineralisation Sampling and Core Recovery

Mapping and sampling of the gold bearing structures in the underground development confirmed that coarse free gold is largely confined to narrow (<0.2m wide) oxidised structures within an intensely brecciated zone. High grade gold, up to 847g/t is found in the presence of hematite - limonite oxidation in narrow veins with residual vuggy silica alteration.

Three sets of high grade structures have been identified in underground development. Two of these sets of structures trend roughly NS and EW with a third shallow dipping set which are interpreted as link structures. Bonanza grades are typically found at the junction of these sets of structures. (ASX Release 19 November 2013: “Bonanza gold grades intersected at High Grade Zone”) Drilling from one drill pad has been broadly on an easterly azimuth from 85° to 134°. Consequently the EW trending and shallow dipping link structures were less likely to be intersected in the current programme as these structures are sub-parallel to the general azimuth of the drill holes. Further holes have been drilled in a broadly south easterly direction from another drill pad to test the EW trending structures.

An ongoing drilling programme is being undertaken from selected surface and underground drill pads planned to target these structures

Logging of the drill core confirms this style of mineralisation in very narrow veins. However, drilling is being carried out with LTK48 standard tube gear which produces 35mm core. Owing to the fractured nature of the breccia and also that the mineralised structures are for the most part very narrow, it was decided to sample whole core. Cutting of 35mm core would result in significant loss of sample, particularly in friable ground, thus reducing the mass of sample and representivity for sampling purposes. All core is logged in detail and photographed before sampling. Regular twinned holes are planned in the programme to effectively retain a permanent whole core reference across the zones.

Appendix 3

(Information about material drill holes)

Hole	Depth (m)	GridE	GridN	RL (m)	Grid Azimuth	Dip
NEV004	200	287955.00	9280950.00	1962	74	-50
NEV009	458	287918.00	9281105.00	1930	135	-60
NEV022	282	287994.00	9281002.00	1942	85	-50
NEV026	306	287982.00	9281090.00	1968	148	-45
NEV034A	66.1	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-24
NEV034B	83.8	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-24
NEV035	80.2	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-46
NEV036	82	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	85.5	-25
NEV037	63	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	85.5	-40
NEV038	93.5	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	85.5	-43
NEV039	85	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	131.5	-22
NEV040	83.7	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	131.5	-40
NEV041	80	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	110	-56
NEV042	82.6	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	78	-57
NEV043	80.6	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	107.5	-56
NEV044	83.1	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	132	-52
NEV045	82.7	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	96	-13
NEV046	81.5	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	96	-39
NEV047	83.5	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	124	-13
NEV048	80.4	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	124	-36
NEV049	81.8	288002.60	9281003.30	1959	127.5	-51.3
NEV050	80.5	288002.60	9281003.32	1959	096	-45
NEV051	81.9	288002.60	9281003.32	1959	096	23
NEV052	80.6	288002.60	9281003.32	1959	124	18
NEV053	80.4	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	-22
NEV054	76.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	-45
NEV055	80.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	-59
NEV056	80.5	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	177	-23
NEV057	71.0	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	177	-47
NEV058	59.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	177	10
NEV059	60.3	288030.12	9281026.91	1964	160	9