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ASX RELEASE

27 February 2017

Completion of 3D Magnetic Modelling and Results following Helimag surveying

- **Final completion of 3D Magnetic Modelling Results from Sak Creek, Abundance Valley and extension flagship Crown Ridge tenements**
- **3D modelling results identify several potential calderas across Abundance Valley, Sak Creek and Crown Ridge Extended areas**
- **Shallow targets identified across all regions – Company planning substantial trenching program to unlock asset value**
- **Similar 3D modelling techniques were successfully used at Porgera Mine where ~28M oz Au was reported – flagship Crown Ridge and extensions may have similar geology**

The Board of Gold Mountain Limited (ASX: GMN) ("Gold Mountain" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the completion of three-dimensional (3D) Magnetic Modelling activities and subsequent results following a recent Helimag survey programme at EL2306 ("Abundance Valley"), EL1966 ("Sak Creek") and EL1968 the extension of flagship Crown Ridge. A full report accompanies this release.

The Company is highly encouraged by the results of the 3D Magnetic Modelling which has indicated several potential calderas across Sak Creek, Abundance Valley and within the extension of its flagship Crown Ridge project. As announced 23 December 2016, these calderas have the potential to relate to an extensive porphyry system within Crown Ridge and surrounding leases. The results also indicated numerous, extensive shallow targets that the Company will look to explore further in the near term through a broad scale trenching programme.

Consulting geophysicist, Jim Allender of Allender Exploration commented: "The recently acquired Helimag data set is of outstanding quality and the high-resolution recorded data has led to a very detailed 3D model of the survey area within Gold Mountain's landholding.

"A profusion of shallow targets contained within an interpreted volcanogenic environment is evident. Extensive shallow cover and mineralised weathered alteration surface layer (as evidenced at Crown Ridge) is anticipated to continue regionally in the survey area. The survey results provide the Company with a highly prospective exploration environment."

Furthermore, Exploration and Operations Director, Douglas Smith commented: "The Company is highly encouraged by the Geophysical results interpreted so far by Allender Exploration.

"The potential of several large calderas across the Company's tenement suite provides GMN with a range of targets to further explore which will give us a deeper understanding of possible project scale which can be unlocked to increase shareholder value.

"We look forward to exploring what has the potential to be a world-class deposit in a known region of gold producing mines and updating shareholders on our progress as it becomes available."

The independent report ***"Main Survey Area Airborne Magnetic Geophysical Survey Modelling Results"*** completed by Allender Exploration is attached below.

Statements contained in this report relating to exploration results and potential is based on information compiled by Jim Allender, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Jim is a consultant geophysicist and has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation styles being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Jim Allender consents to the use of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

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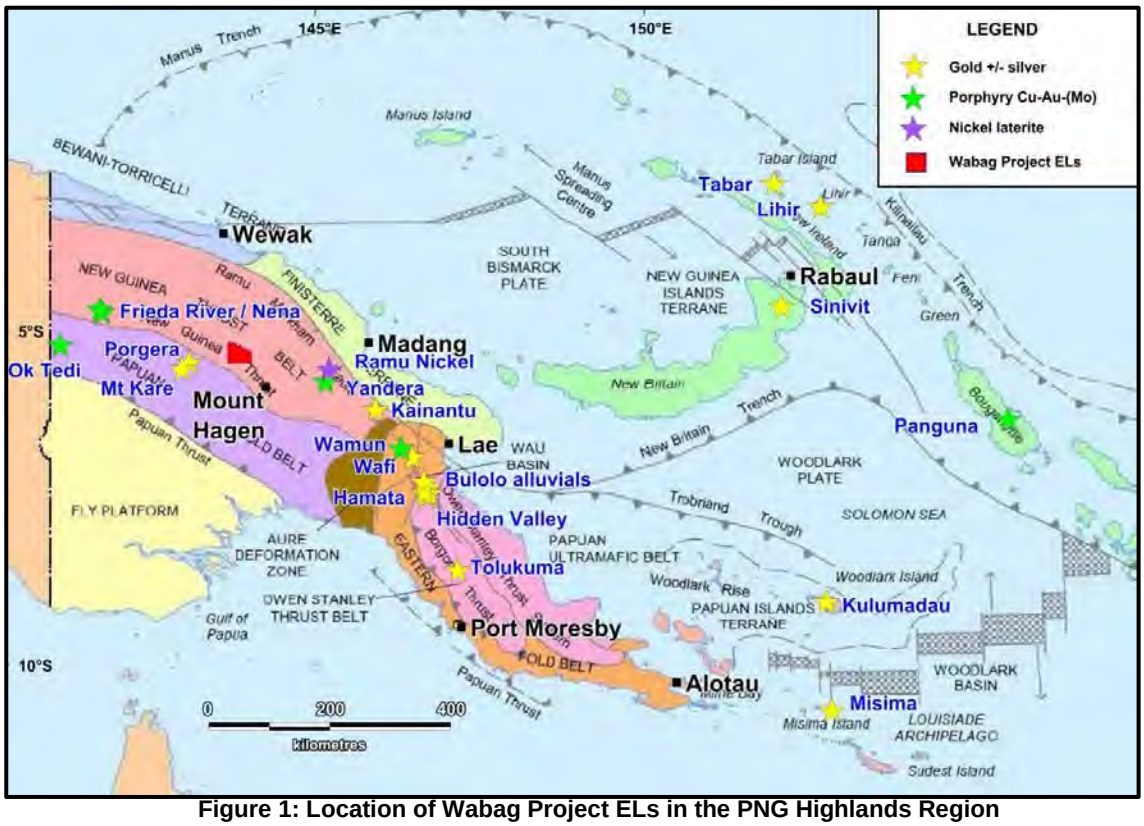

Figure 1: Location of Wabag Project ELs in the PNG Highlands Region

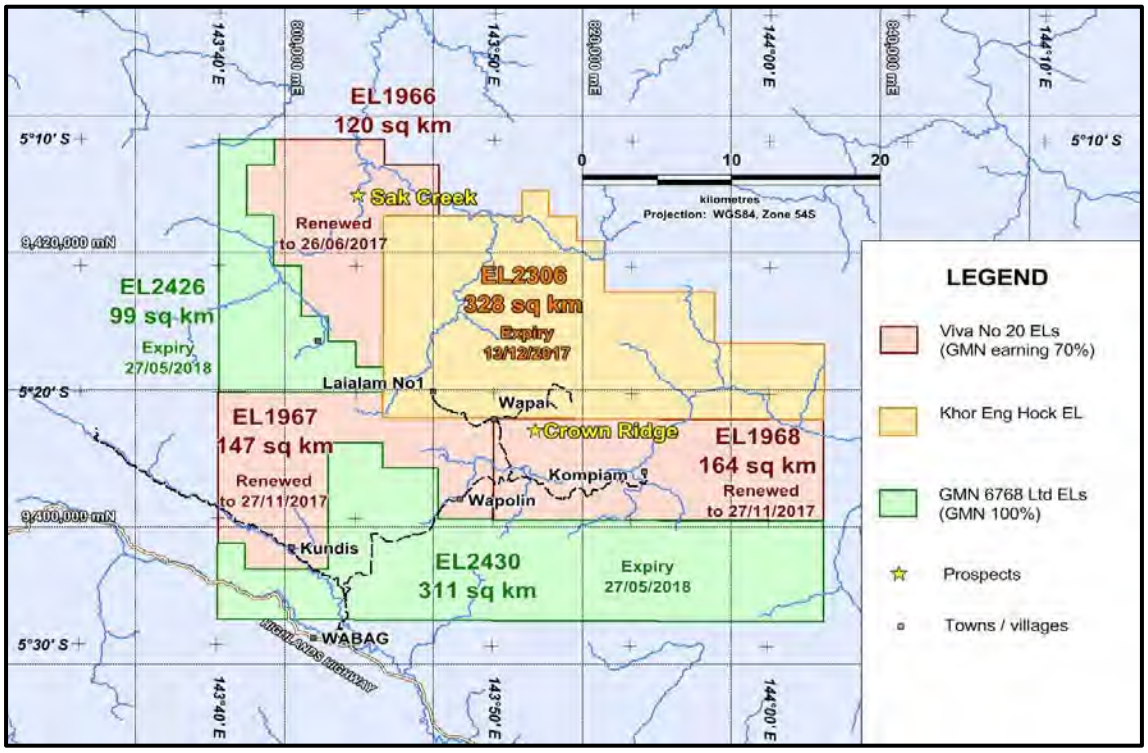

Figure 2: Gold Mountain tenement suite, Enga Province, PNG Highlands

Main Survey Area
Airborne Magnetic Geophysical Survey Modelling Results

EL 2306 Abundance Valley (EL 2306)
Crown Ridge Extended (EL 2306 & EL 1968)
EL 1966 Sak Creek

Figure 1 Helimag survey underway

1 Abstract

Following the successful ground magnetic survey and the subsequent modelling of the data, Gold Mountain (GMN) planned and conducted an airborne aeromagnetic survey over portions of ELs1966, 2306 and 1968.
The ground magnetic survey was a trial to determine the efficacy and applicability of the technique for determining a potential mineral occurrence similar to the Porgera Mine, 75 kilometres to the west. The encouraging results led to more work recommendations. Planning, design and field operations for a detailed high-resolution Helimag survey followed.
This report presents results of the survey and the modelling of the results conducted to date.
Two different modelling software packages provided a series of 3D models of the survey area. The Scientific Computing software 3D modeller and the University of British Columbia UBC Inversion software both gave similar results. Shown below are examples produced from both packages.
The results fit well with the existing geochemistry, conducted earlier, along with the recent trench survey and the current bulk sampling survey; they will be of considerable assistance in planning a proposed trenching program.
The following ELs are involved in the modelling EL 2306 Abundance Valley (EL 2306) (AV), Crown Ridge Extended (EL 2306 & EL 1968) (CRE)and EL 1966 Sak Creek (SK)

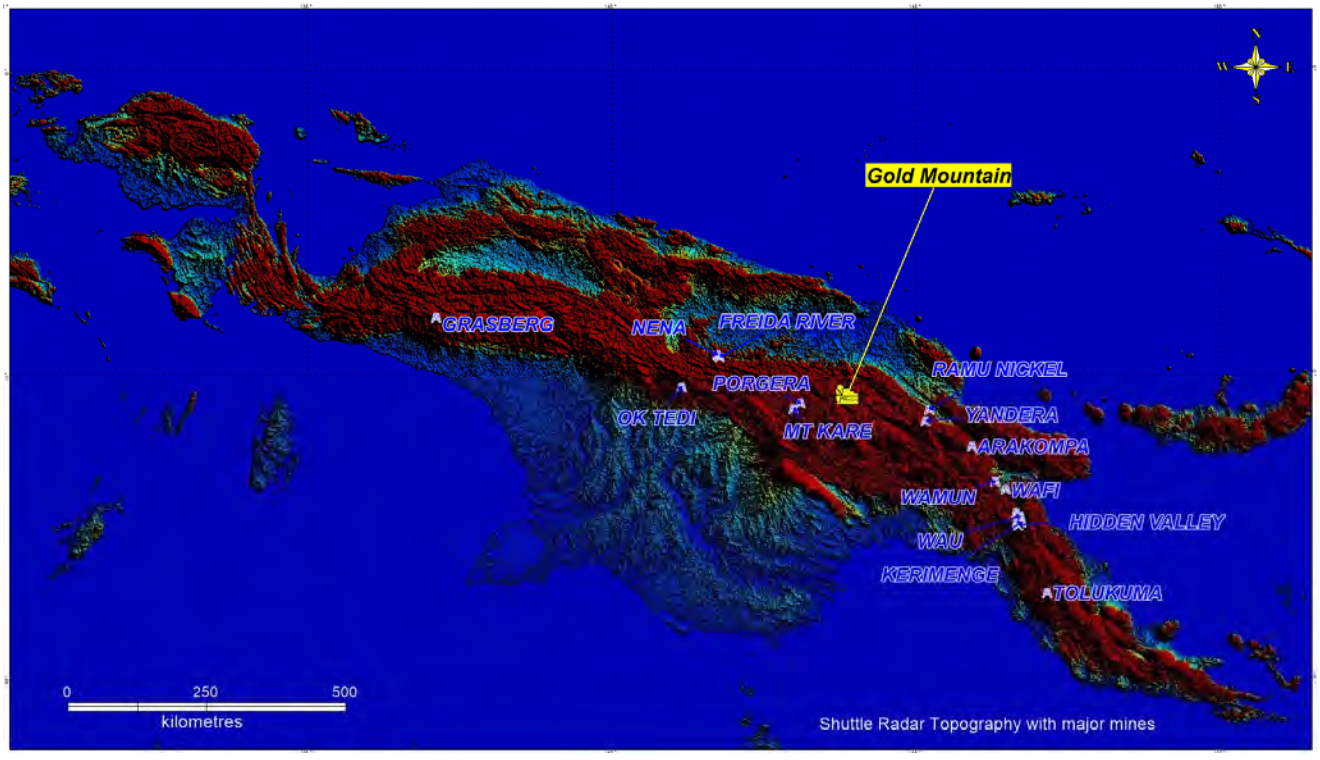

Figure 2 - Location map

List of figures

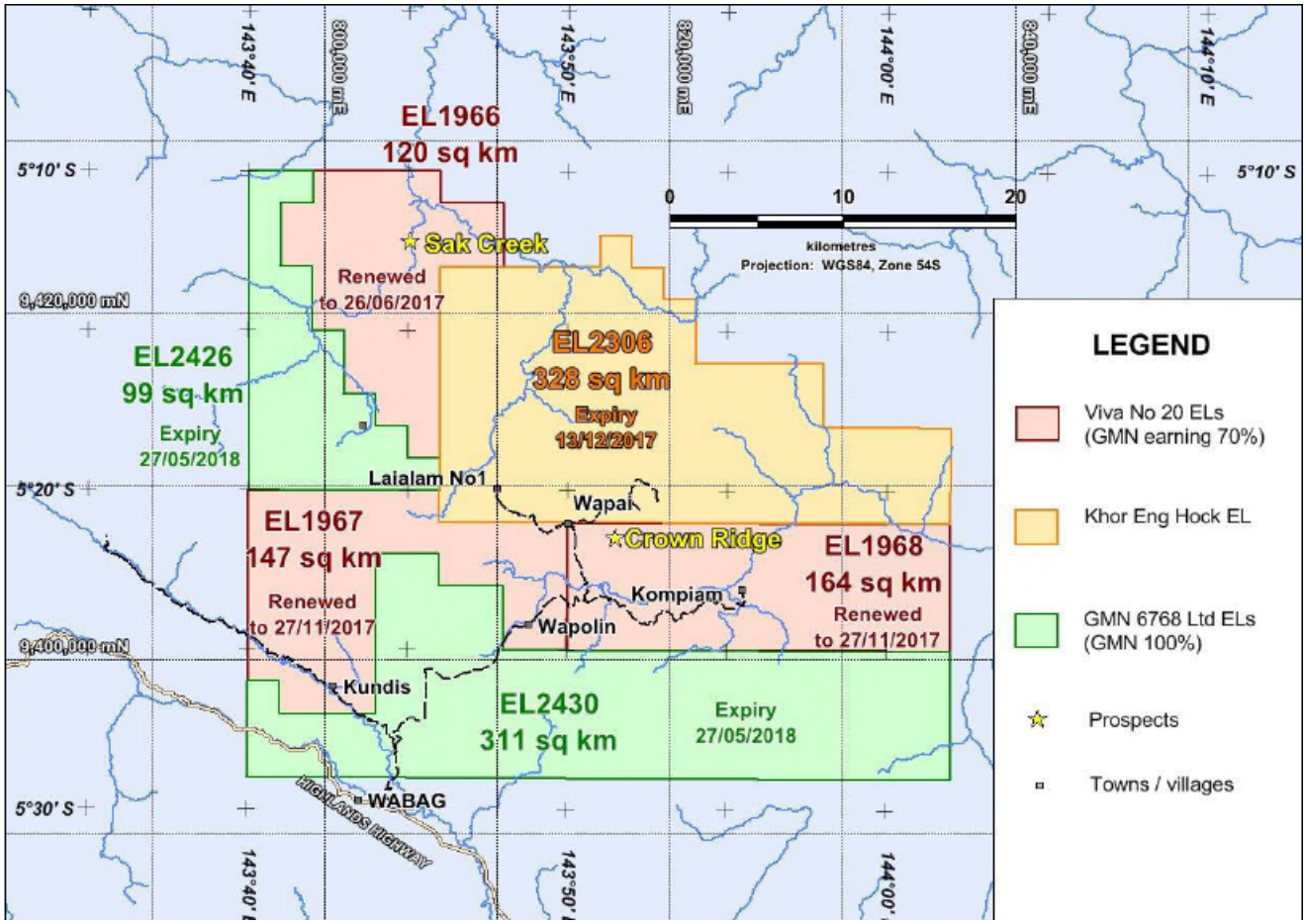

Figure 3 - Tenement Map - source Gold Mountain Limited (GMN)

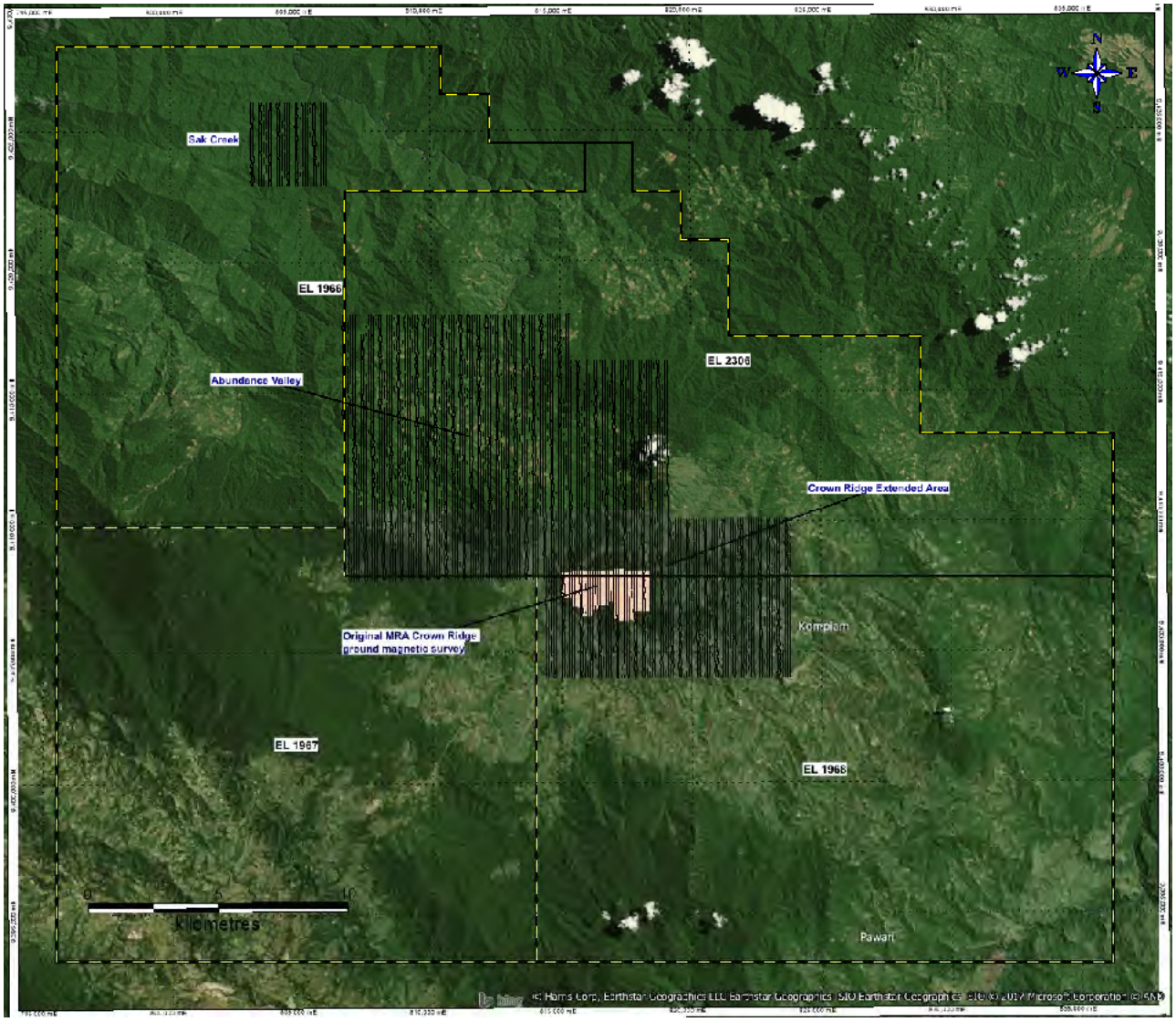

Figure 4 - Location map showing ground mag survey location and Helimag surveyed areas, AV, CRE, SK


Figure 5 - Airborne survey in progress

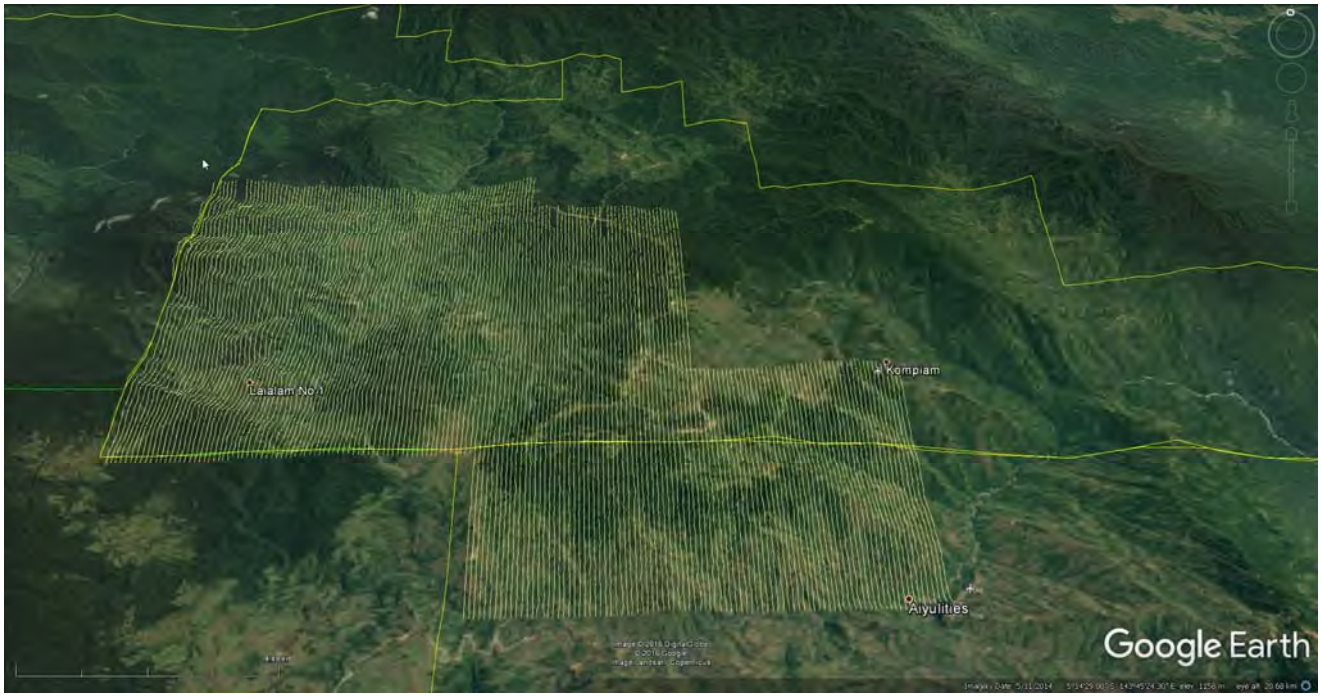

Figure 6 – AV, CRE, (EL 2306 & EL 1968)

The isometric Google Earth describe the topography of the survey area with the final Helimag survey lines overlain.

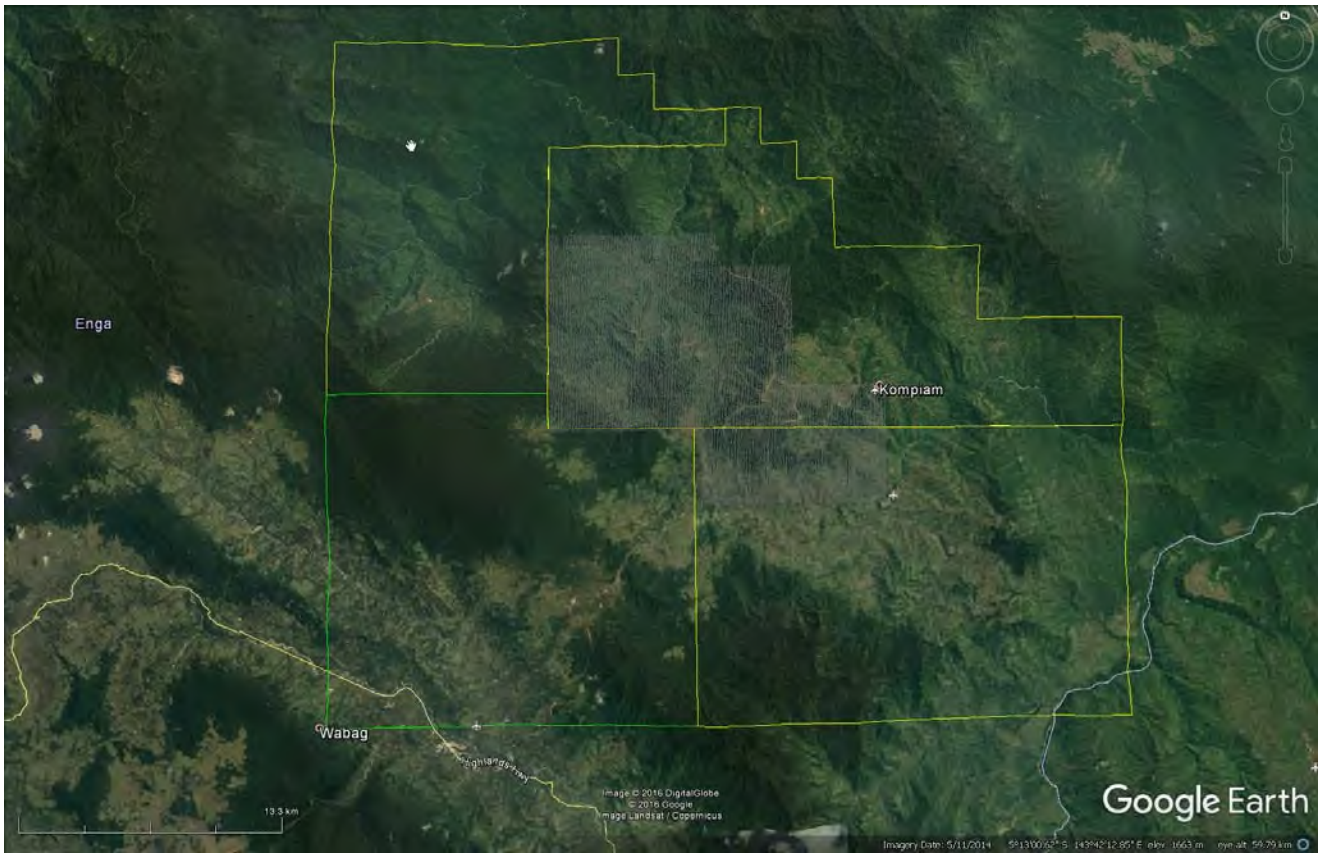

Figure 7 - AV, CRE, Location map showing Helimag surveyed areas

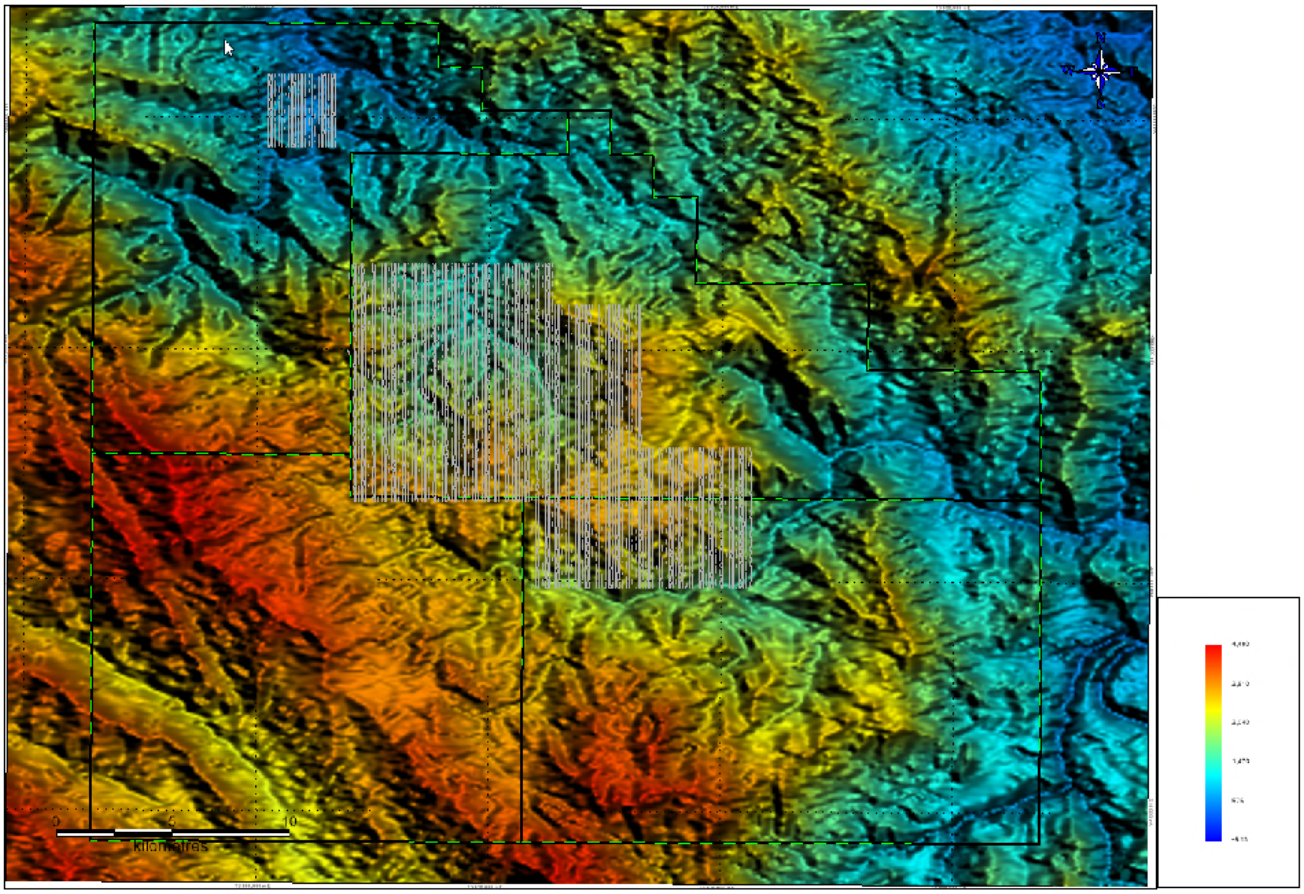

Figure 8 - AV, CRE, Location map showing DTM and Helimag surveyed areas

The Mineral Resources Authority of New Guinea (MRA) provided the digital terrain model elevations (DTM) The flight lines f*low*n in the Geosolutions Helimag survey overlay the DTM.

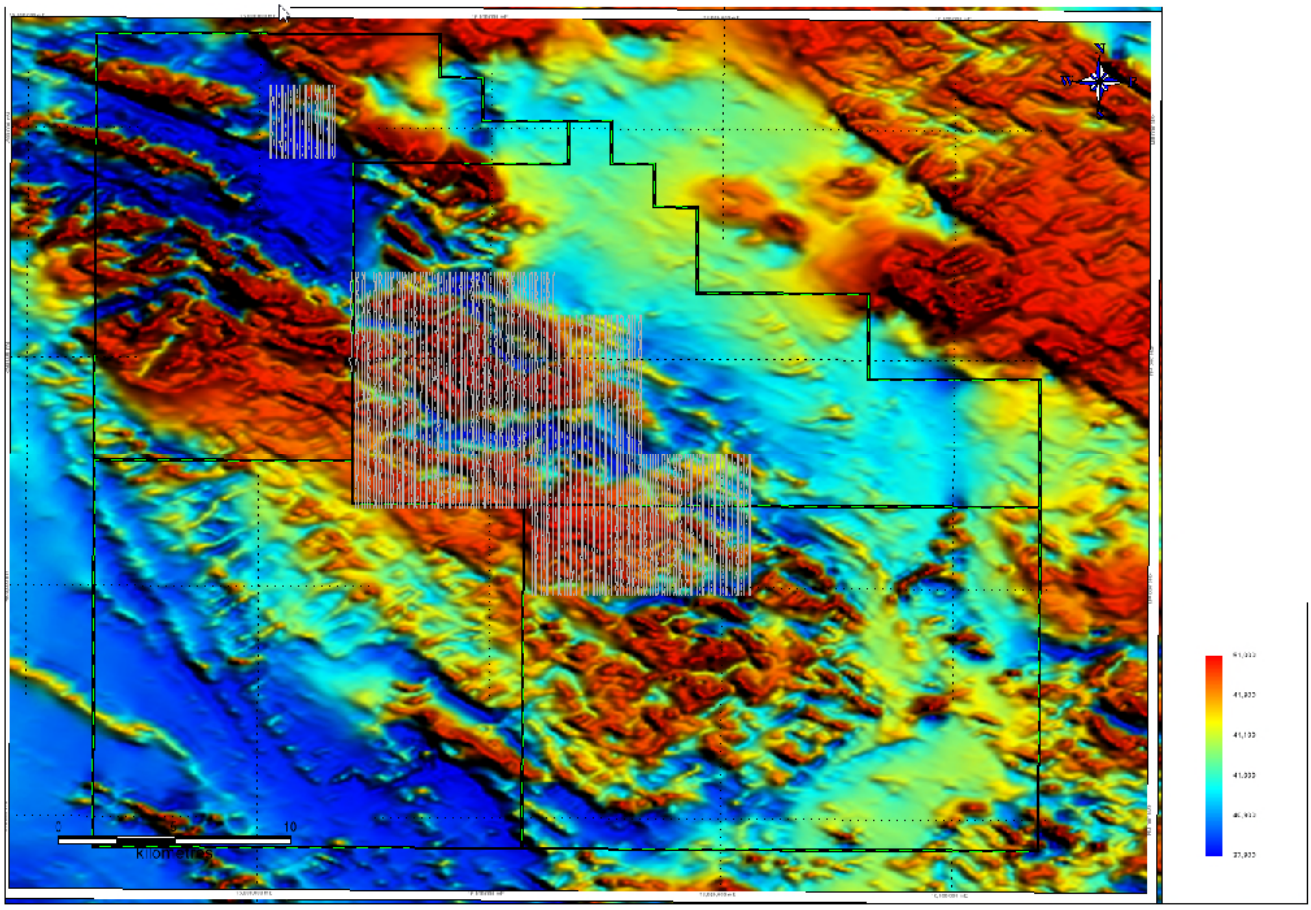

Figure 9 - AV, CRE, Location map showing RTP image and Helimag surveyed areas

MRA provided the regional total magnetic intensity data (TMI) which were reprocessed and subsequently reduced to the pole (RTP). The flight lines that were f*lown* in the Geosolutions Helimag survey overlay the RTP.

2 Main Area (AV, CRE) Scientific Computing (SiCo) Modelling see location maps figs 3,4

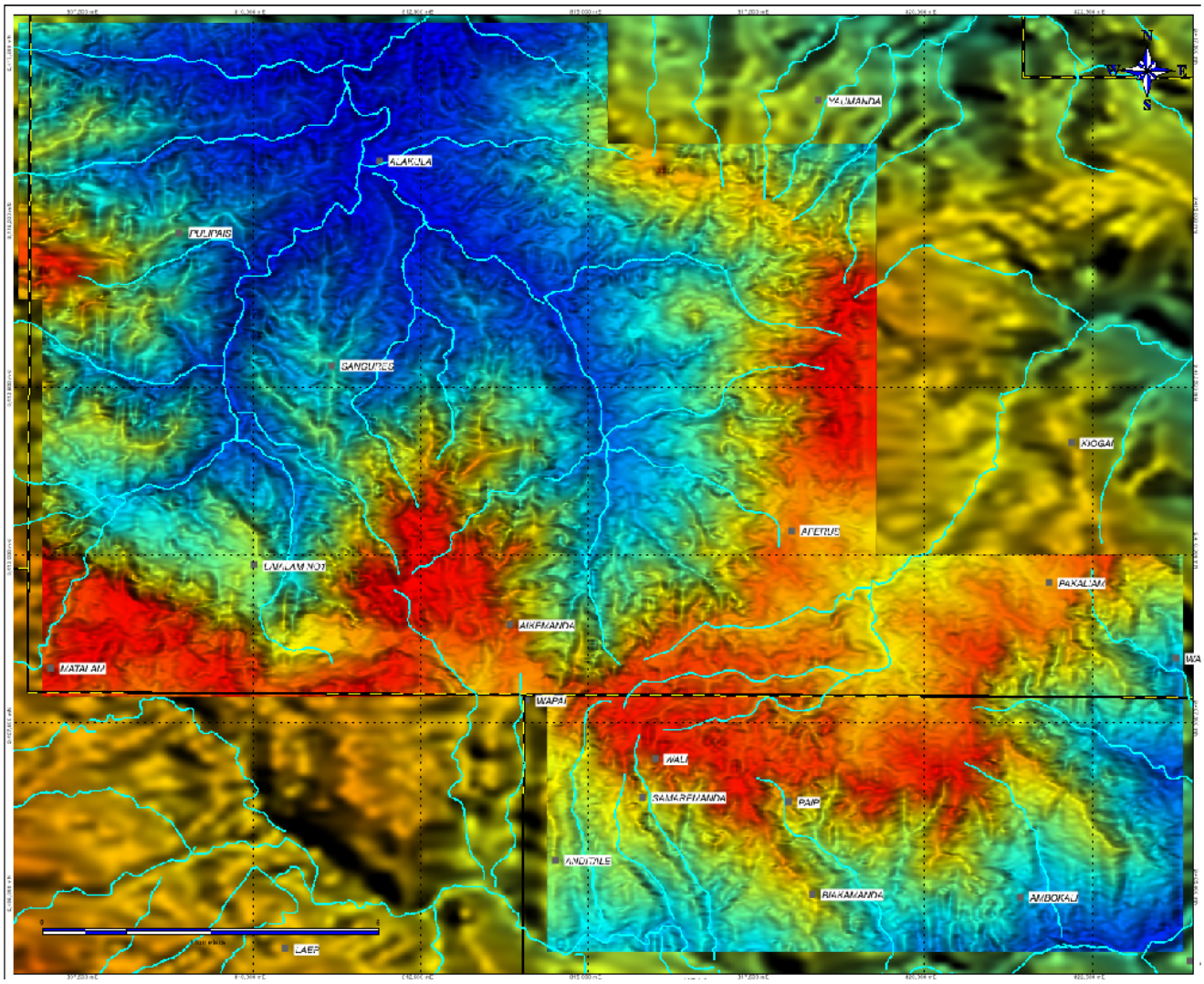

Figure 10 - AV, CRE, DTM regional data with Helimag data overlain

The MRA elevation image with the Helimag survey image superimposed demonstrates the resolution improvement for elevation data derived from closer flight line spacing.

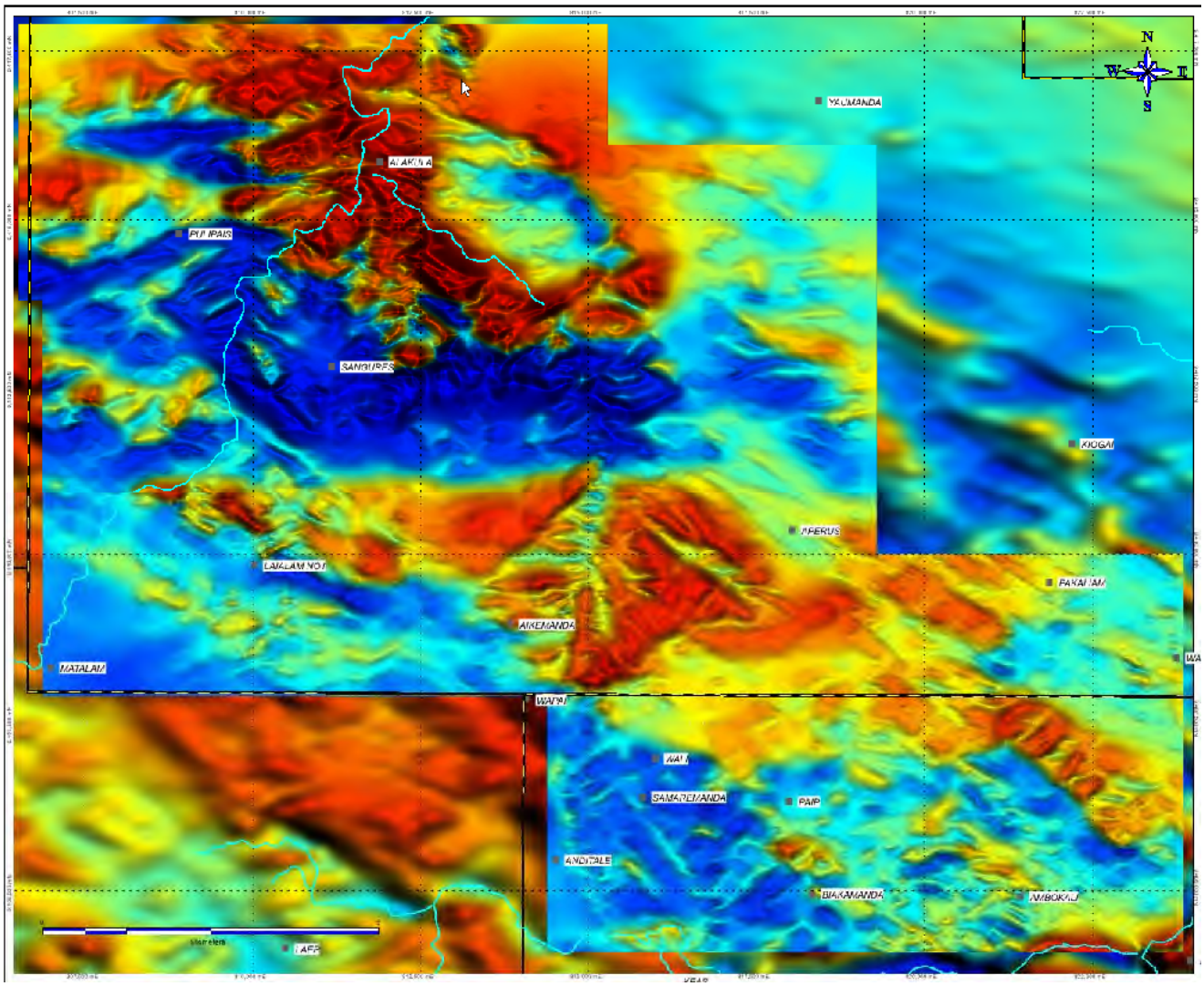

Figure 11 - AV, CRE, RTP magnetics regional data with Helimag data overlain

The MRA RTP image with the Helimag survey RTP image superimposed demonstrates the resolution improvement for magnetics derived from closer flight line spacing. Substantial more detail is evident in the new data set

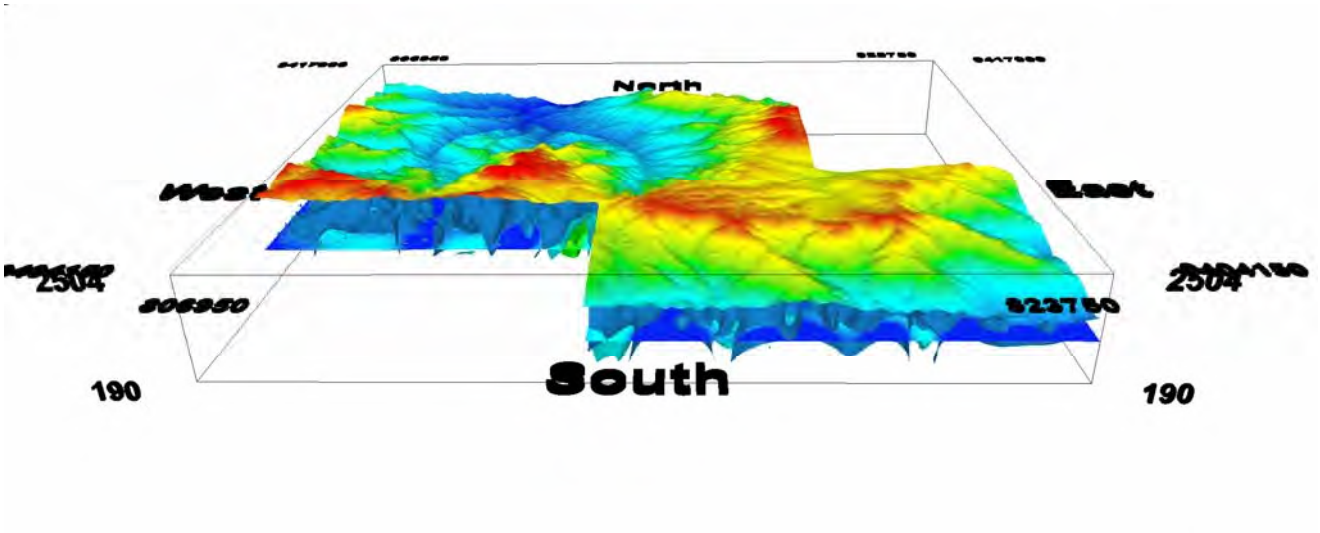

Figure 12 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of Helimag area topographic image over the underlying model

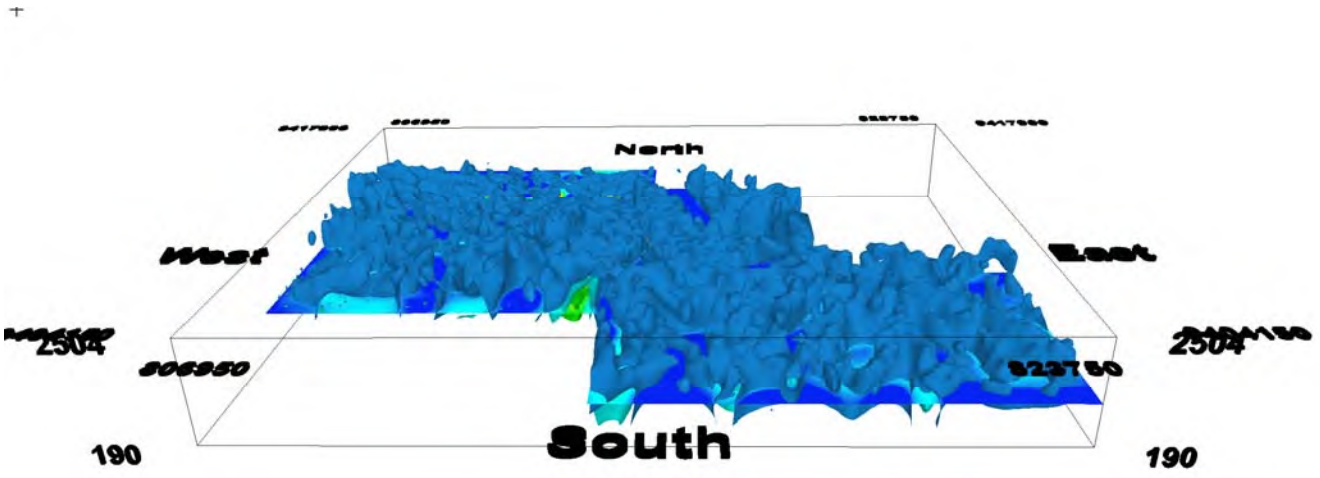

Figure 13 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of horizontal section with underlying model

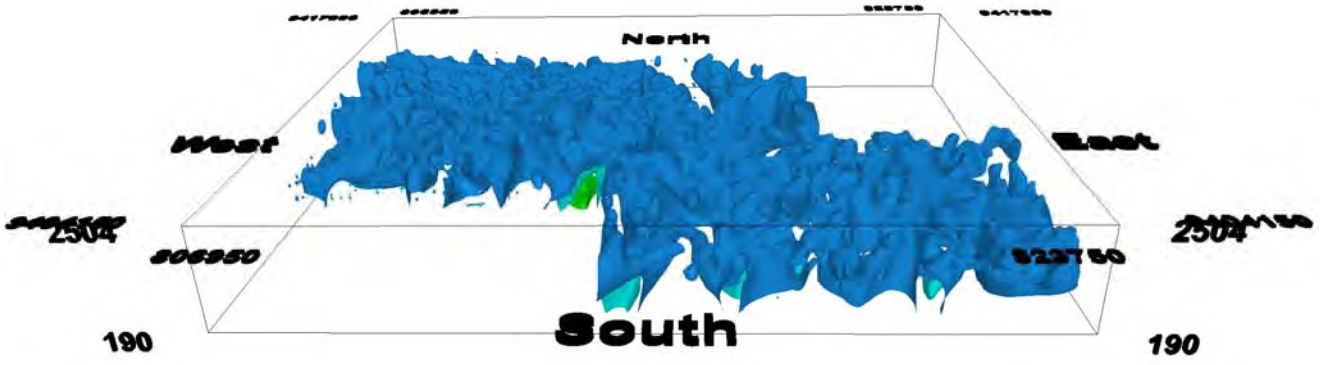

Figure 14 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

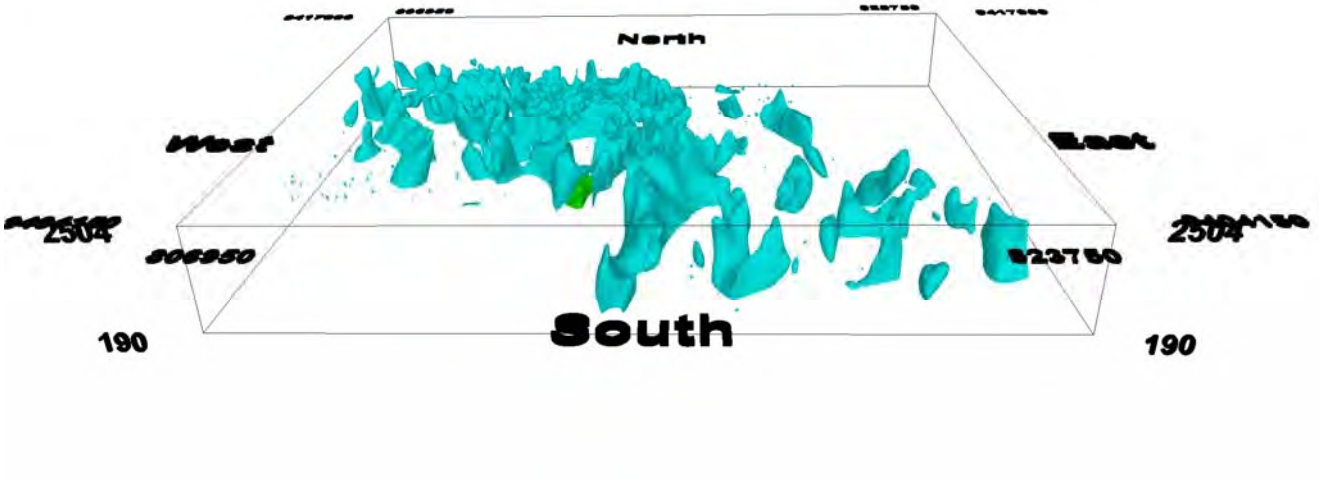

Figure 15 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of model with just high (60,000 nT) and medium (30,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

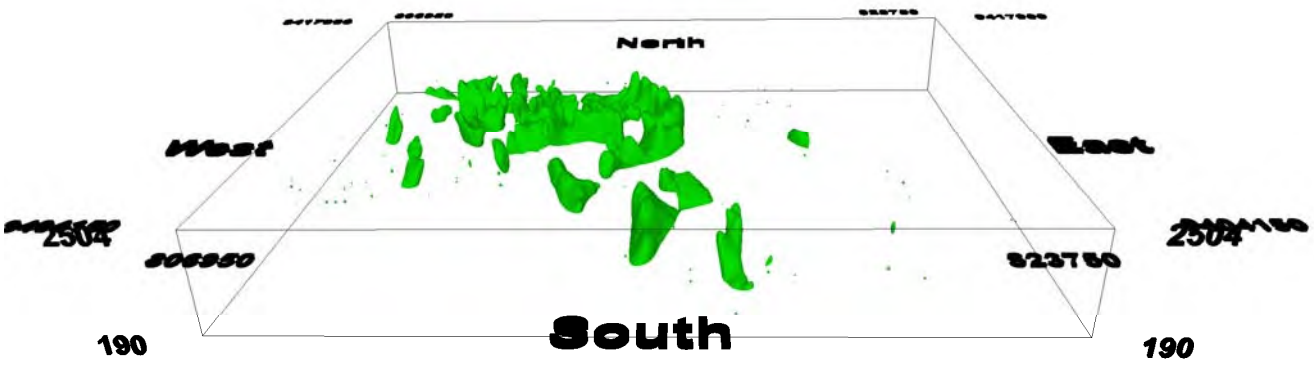

Figure 16 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of model with high (60,000 nT) magnetic susceptibility only

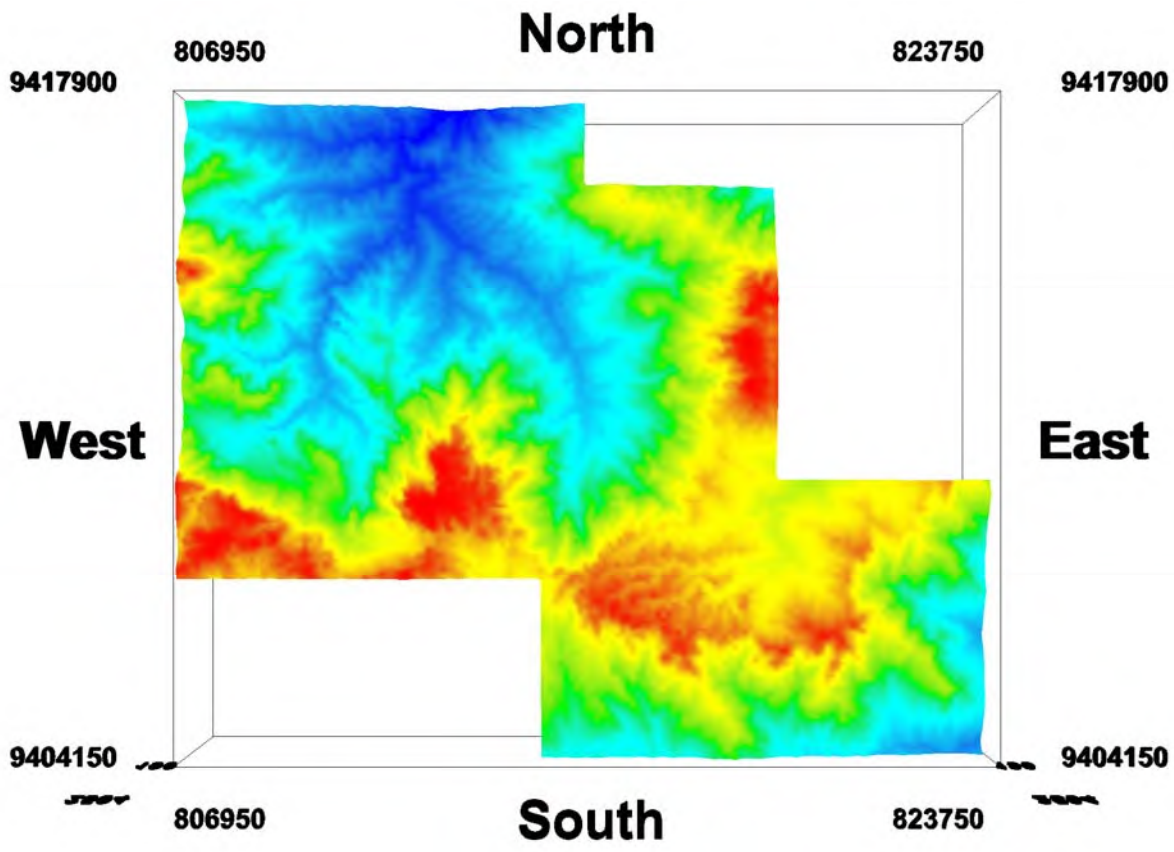

Figure 17 AV, CRE, Vertical view (top down / plan view) of Helimag surveyed topographic image

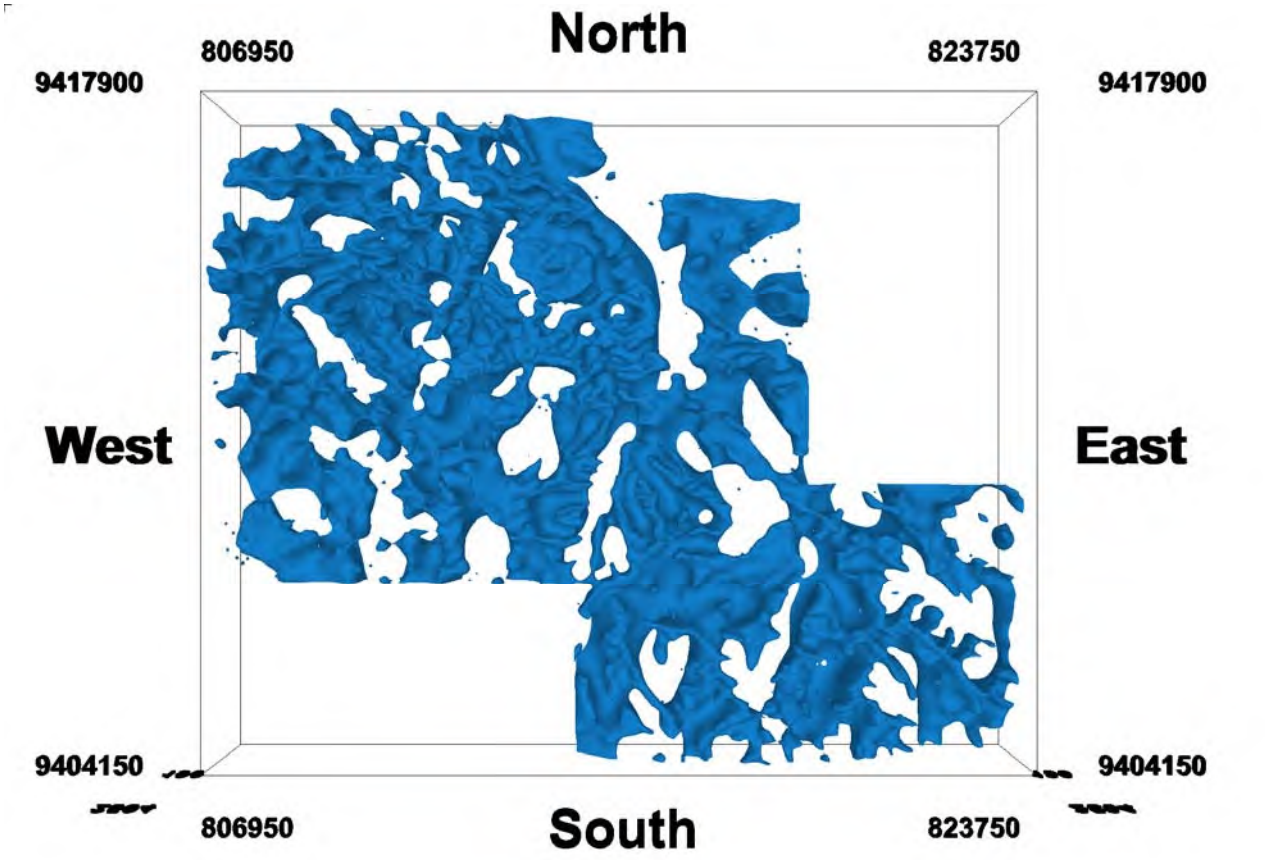

Figure 18 - AV, CRE, Vertical view (top down / plan view) of 3D model

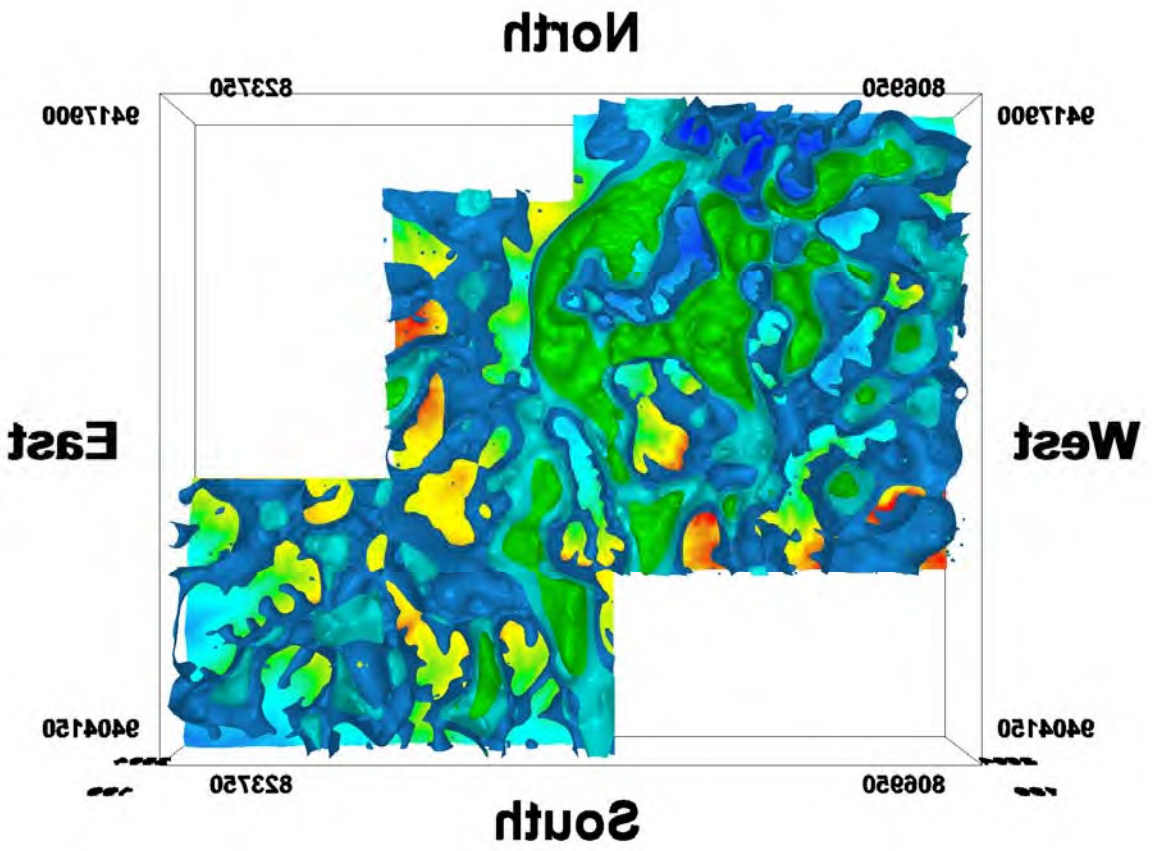

Figure 19 - AV, CRE, Vertical view (bottom up / plan view) of topographic image and 3D model

1.

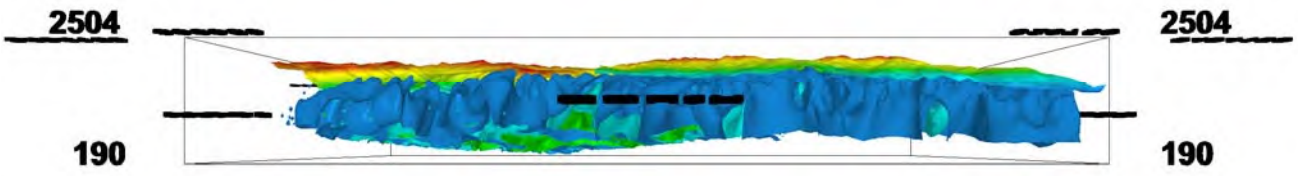

Figure 20 - AV, CRE, View from south of3D inversion model

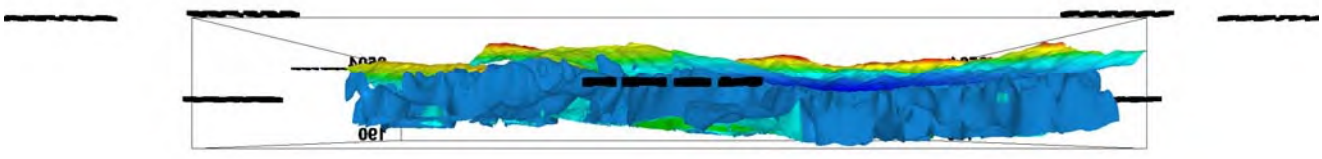

Figure 21 - AV, CRE, View from north of3D inversion model

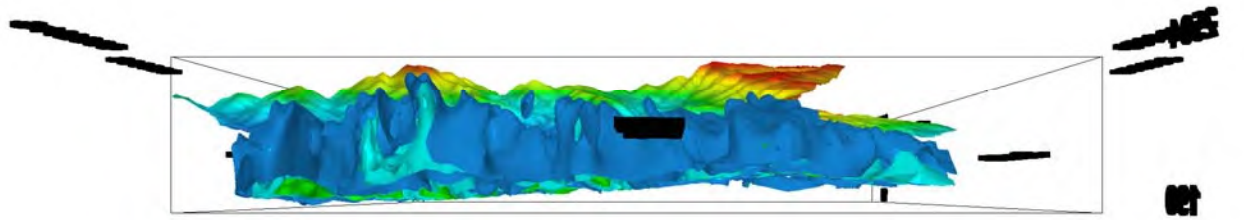

Figure 22- AV, CRE, View from west of3D inversion model

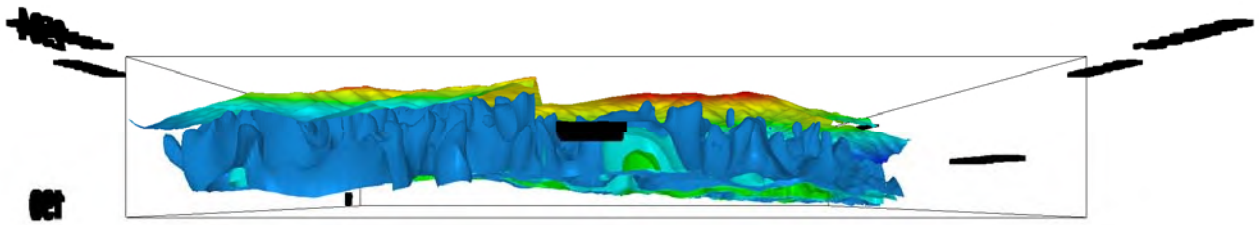

Figure 23- AV, CRE, View from east of3D inversion model

EW Section 9407545 and location

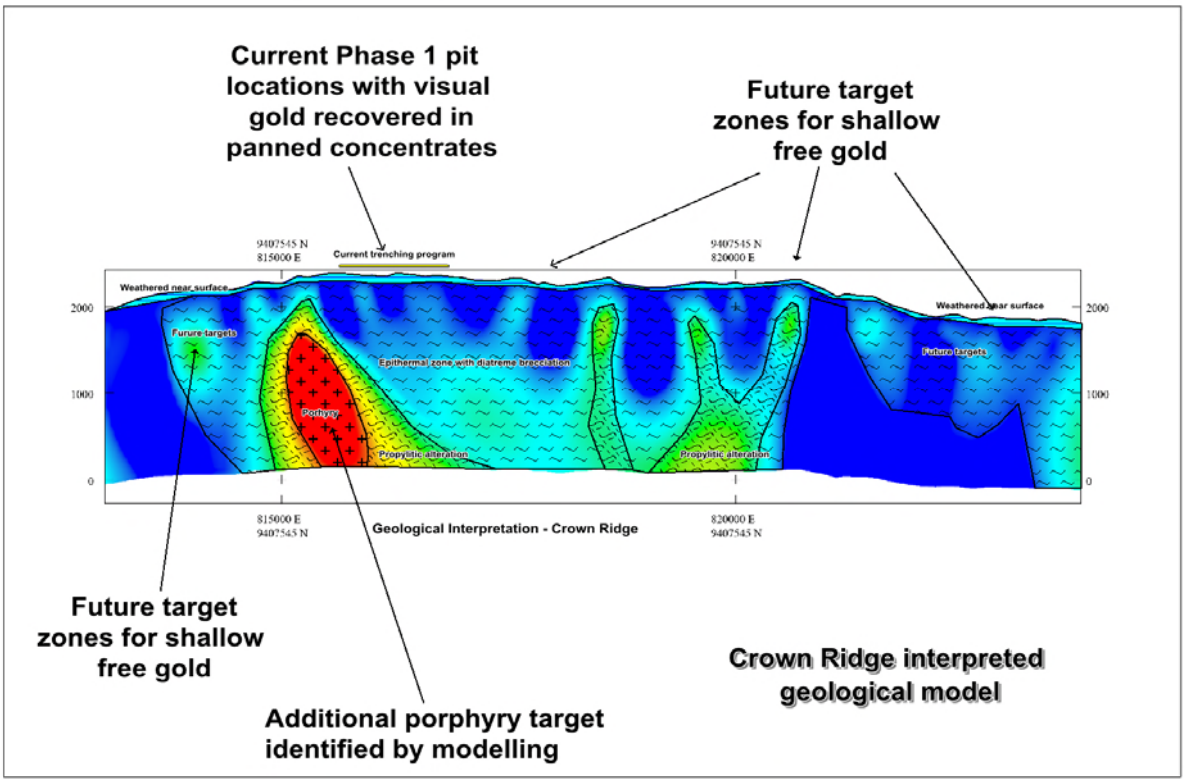

Figure 24 – CRE, EW Section at AMG54 9407545

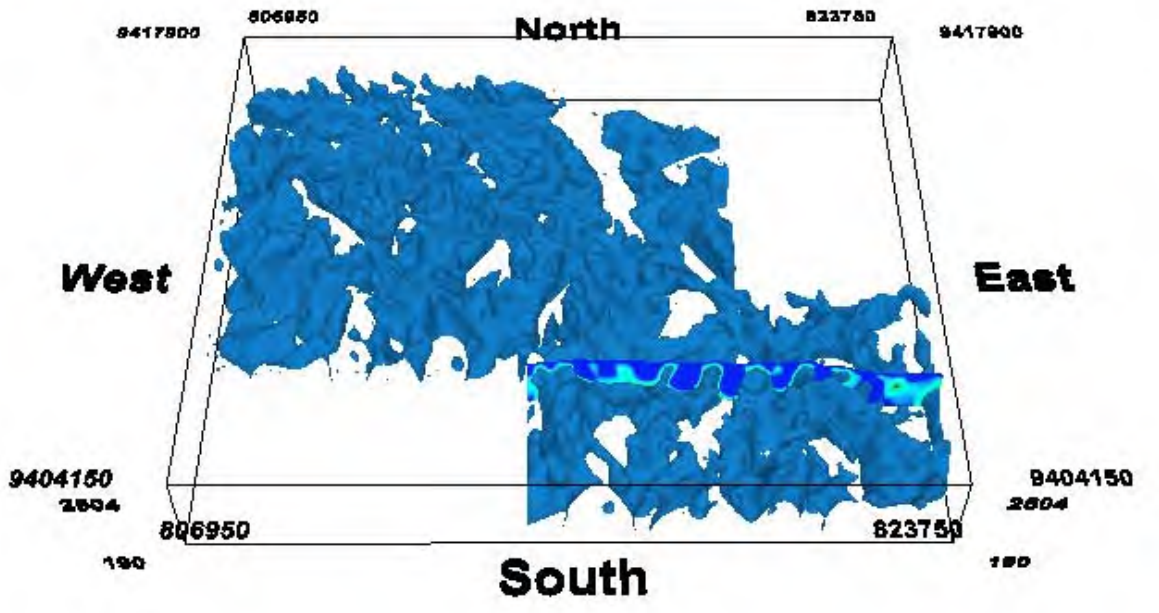

Figure 25- Location 3D view EW Section at AMG54 9407545

EW Section 9413075 and location

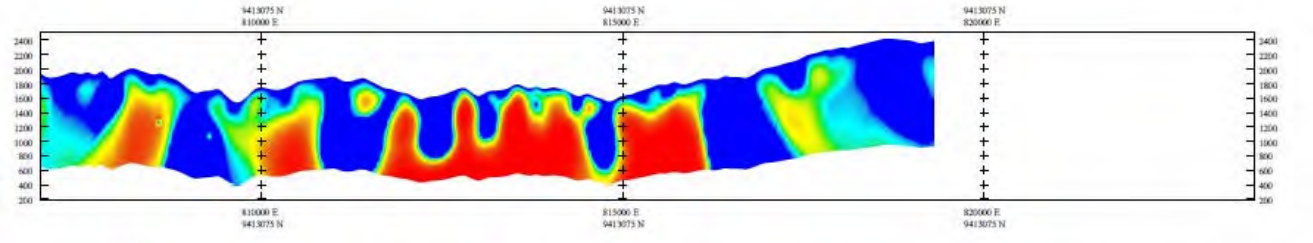

Figure 26 – AV,EW Section at AMG54 9413075

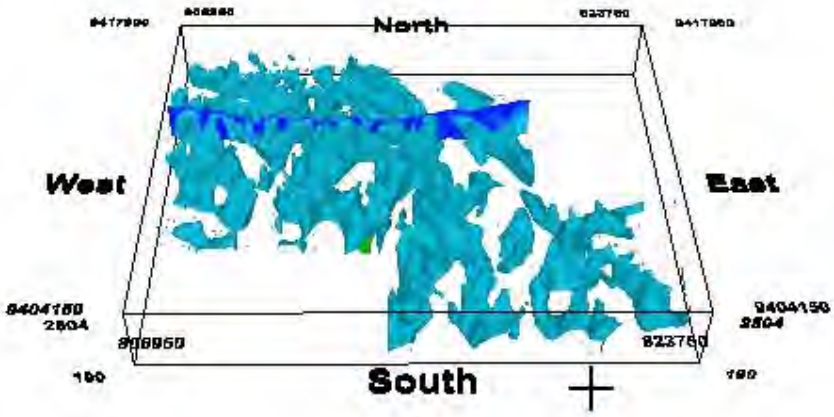

Figure 27 –AV, Location 3D view EW Section at AMG54 9413075

EW Section 9409225 and location

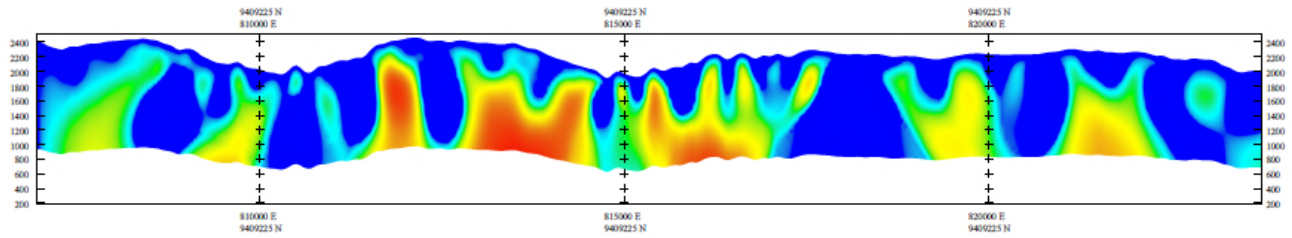

Figure 28 – AV, CRE, EW Section at AMG54 9409225

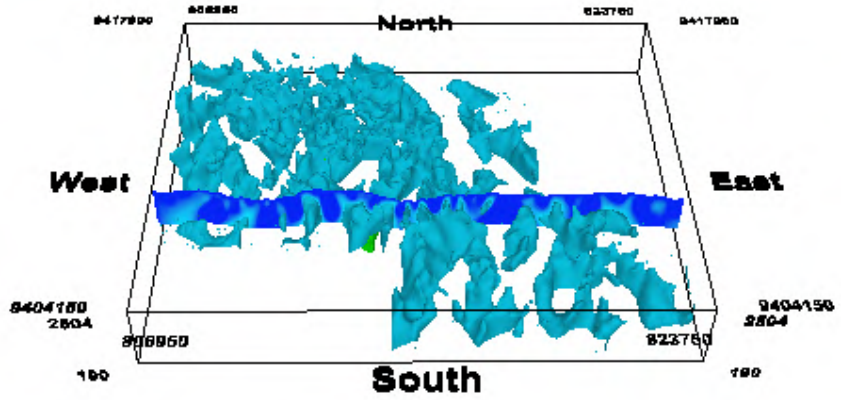

Figure 29 –AV, CRE, Location 3D view EW Section at AMG54 9409225

EW Section 9406325 and location

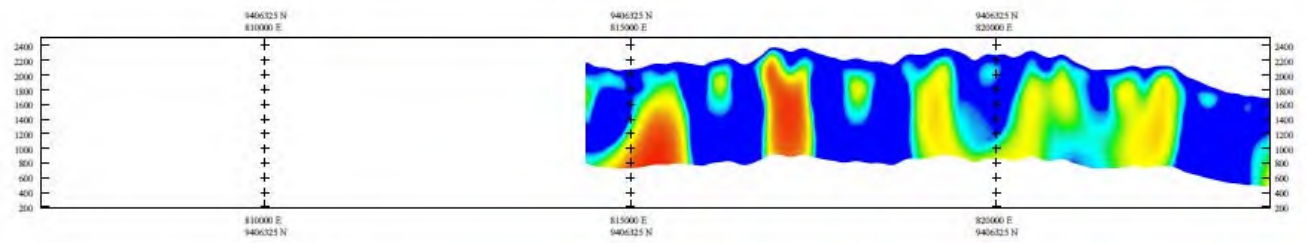

Figure 30 –CRE, EW Section at AMG54 9406325

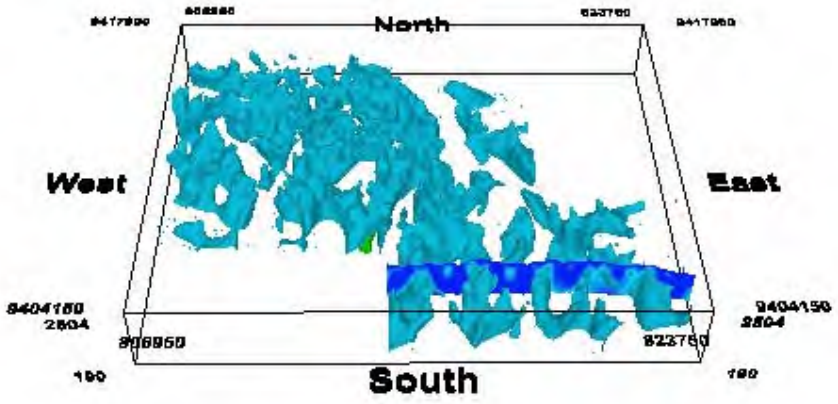

Figure 31 –CRE, Location 3D view NS Section at AMG54 815225

NS Section 815225 and location

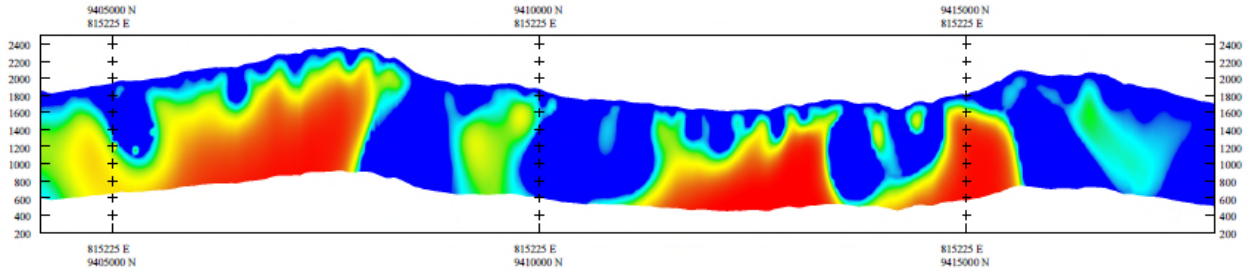

Figure 32 – AV, CRE, NS Section at AMG54 815225

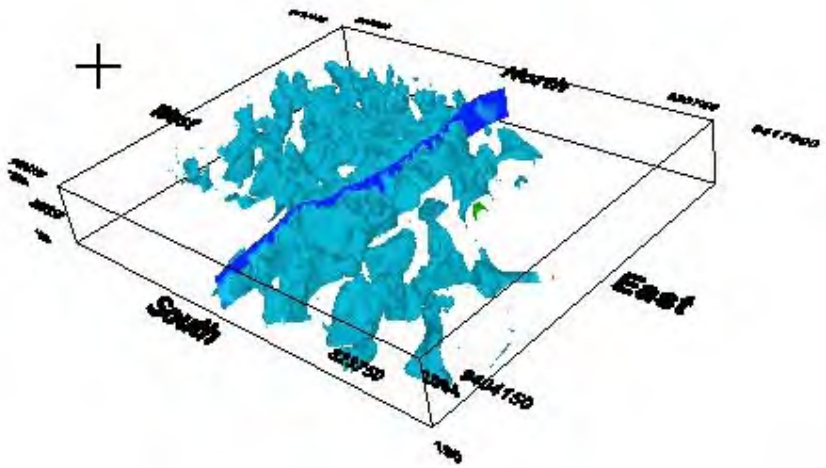

Figure 33 – AV, CRE, Location 3D view NS Section at AMG54815225

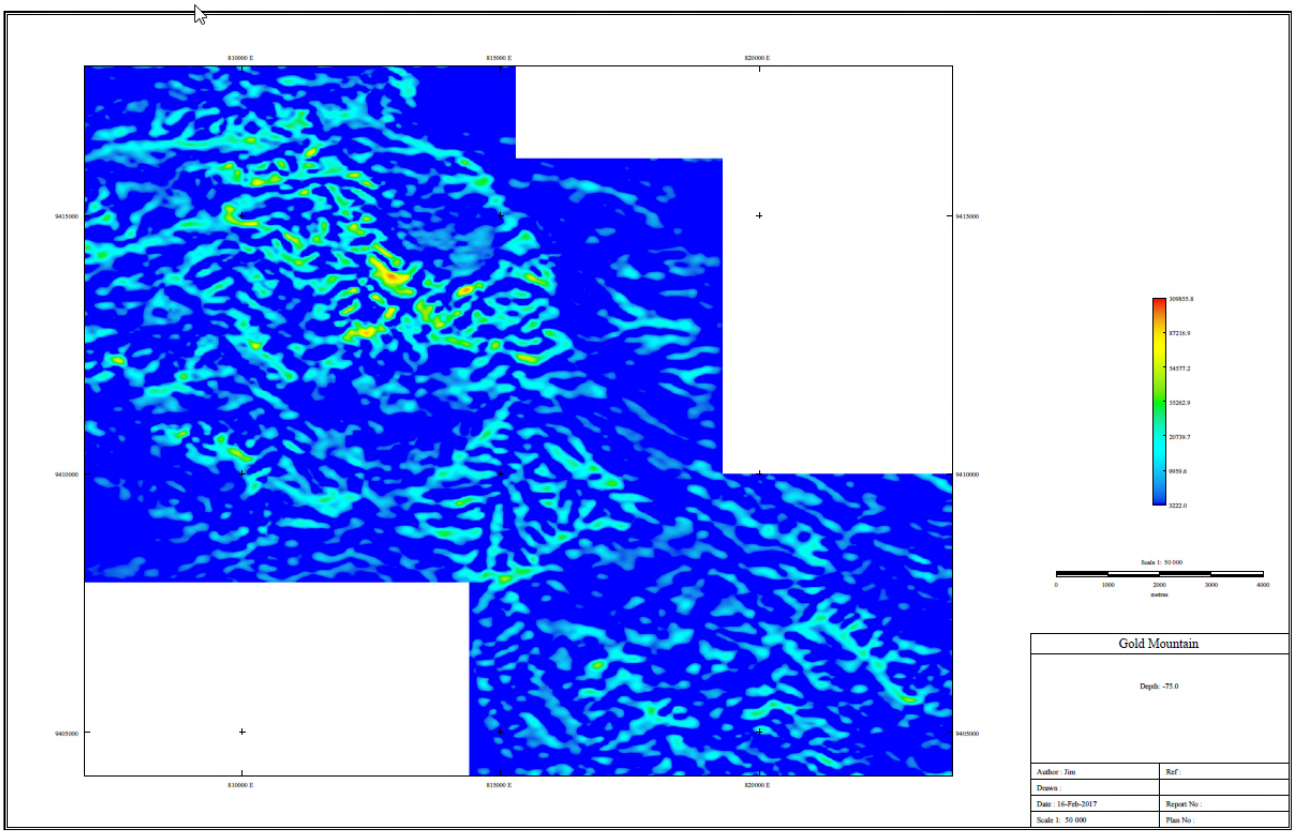

Figure 34 –AV, CRE, Horizontal depth section. -75metres with DTM topographic datum

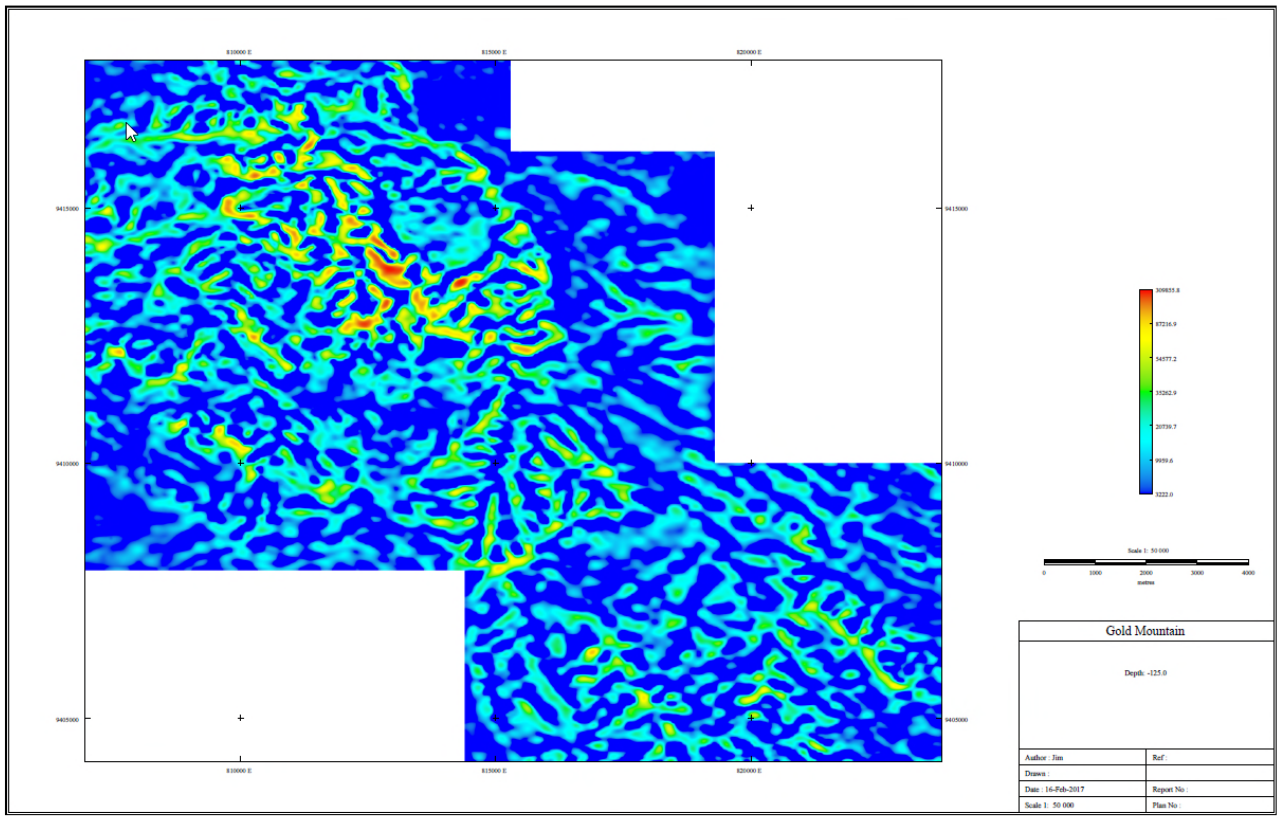

Figure 35- AV, CRE, Horizontal depth section. -125metres with DTM topographic datum

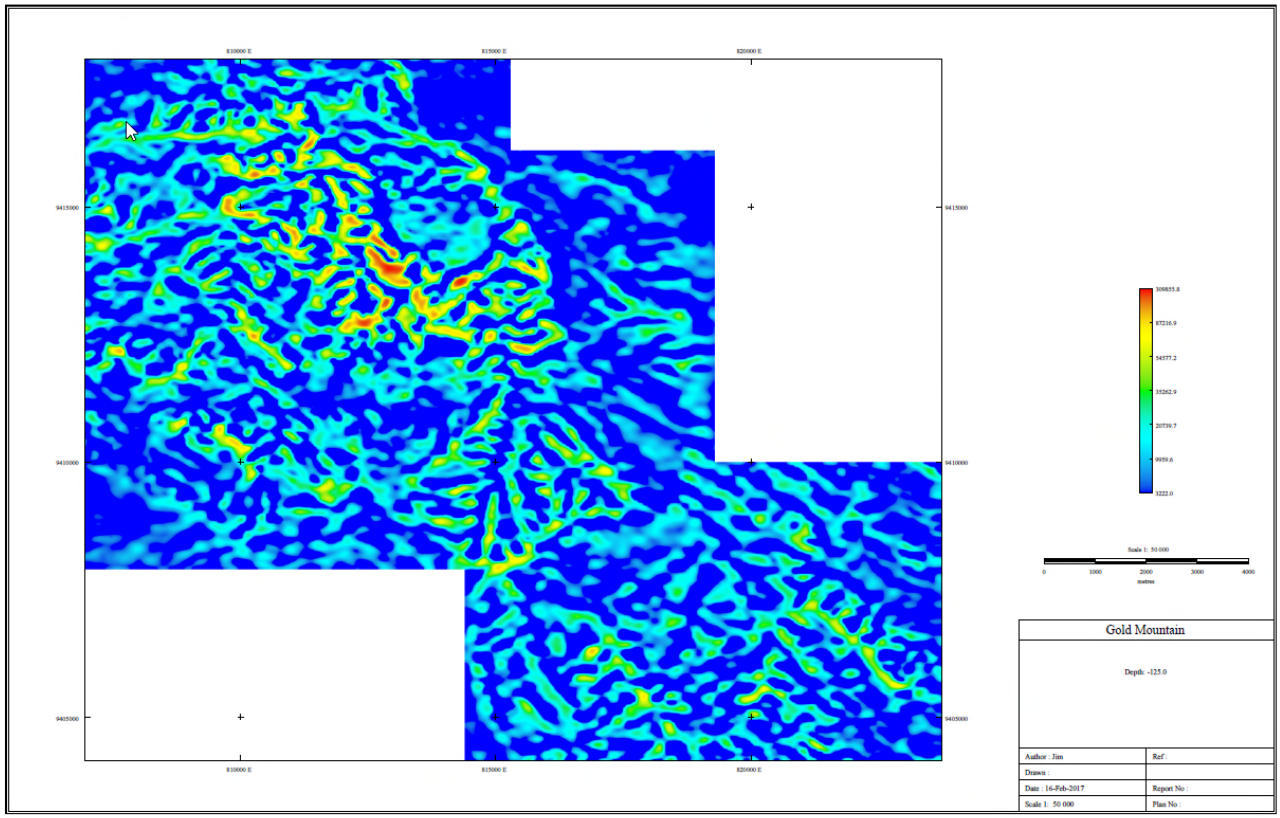

Figure 36- AV, CRE, Horizontal depth section. 1-75metres with DTM topographic datum

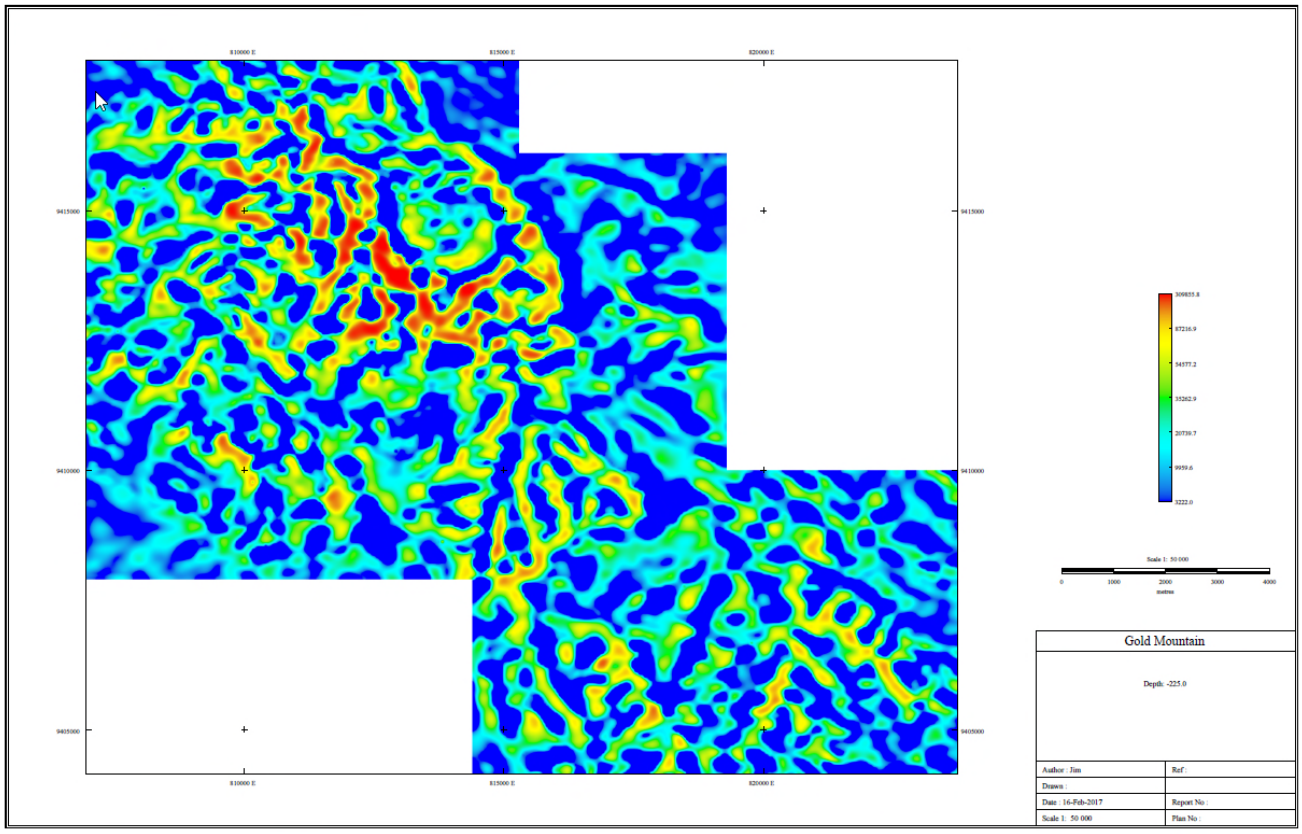

Figure 37- AV, CRE, Horizontal depth section. -225metres with DTM topographic datum

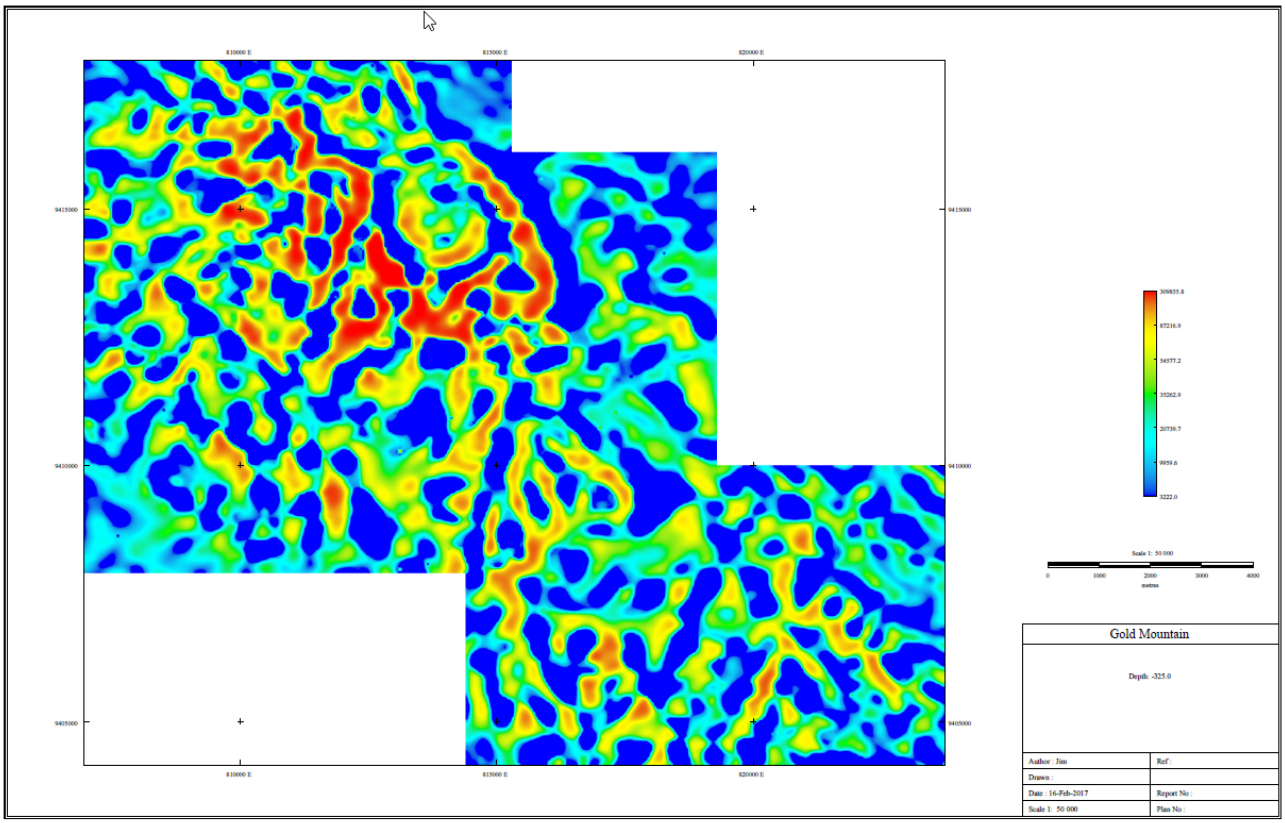

Figure 38- AV, CRE, Horizontal depth section. -325metres with DTM topographic datum

3 Main Area – UBC Modelling

The images (Figs 39-45) in this section display the free gold and platinum pit sampling program currently underway.

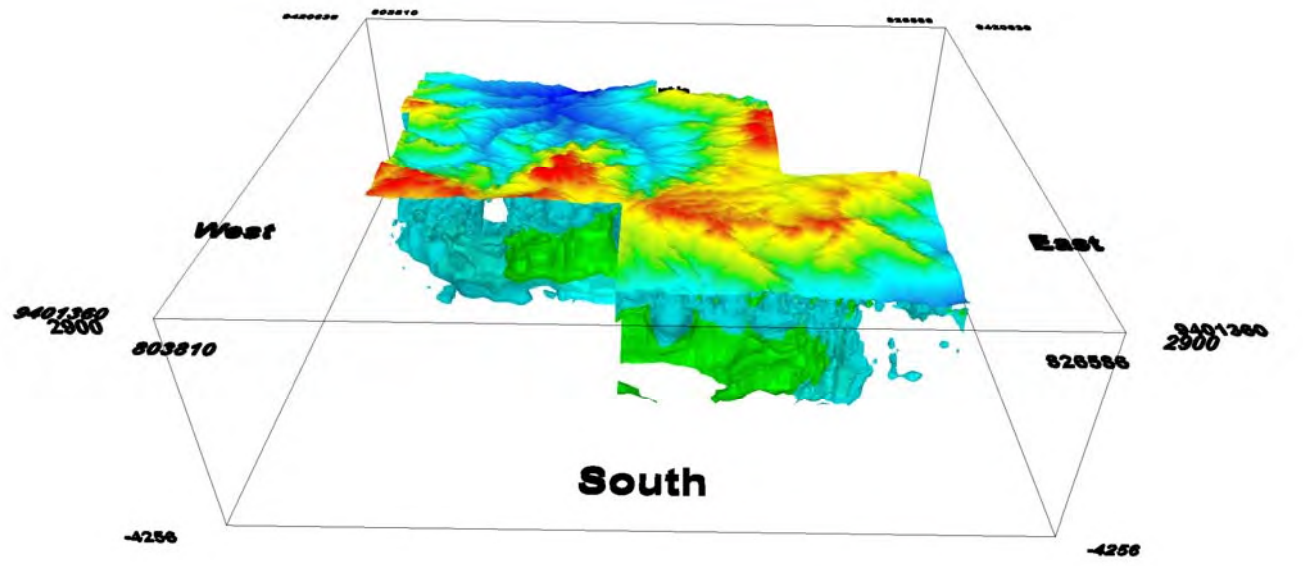

Figure 39 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south topographic image and underlying model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

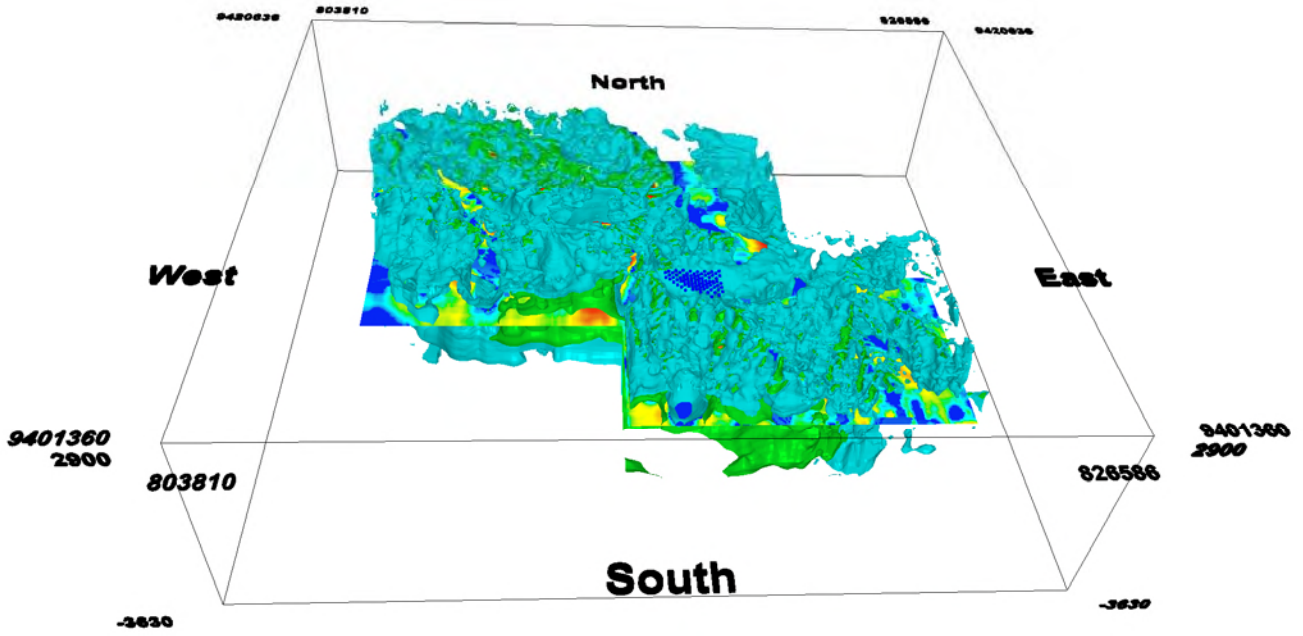

Figure 40 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of horizontal section and underlying model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

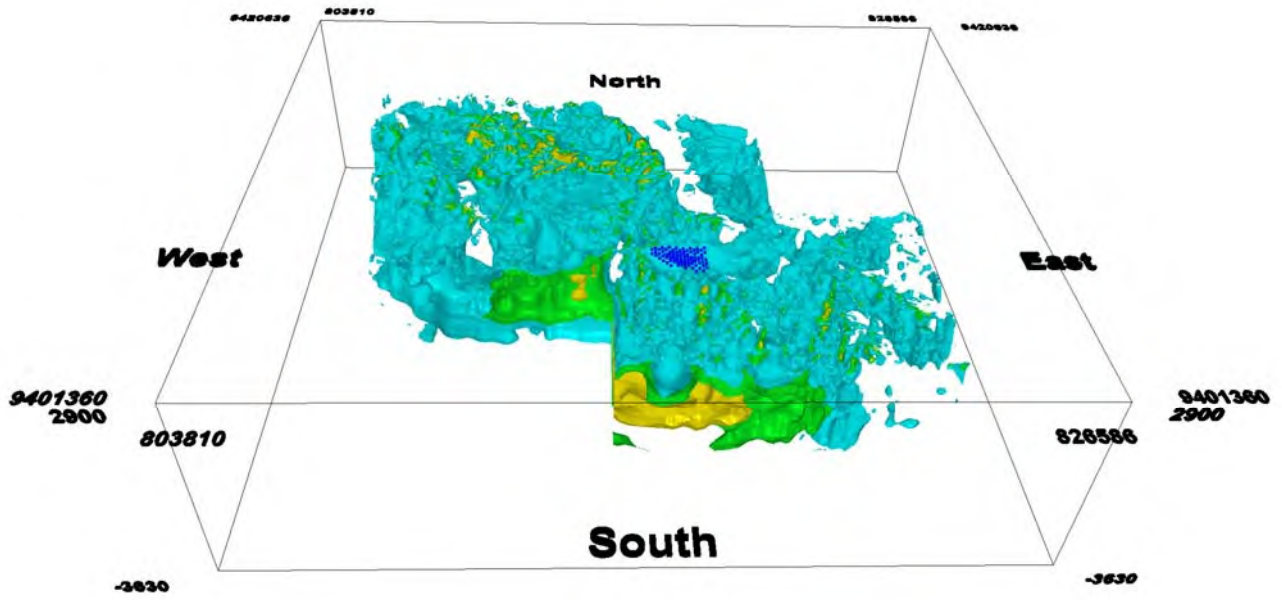

Figure 41 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) susceptibilities with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

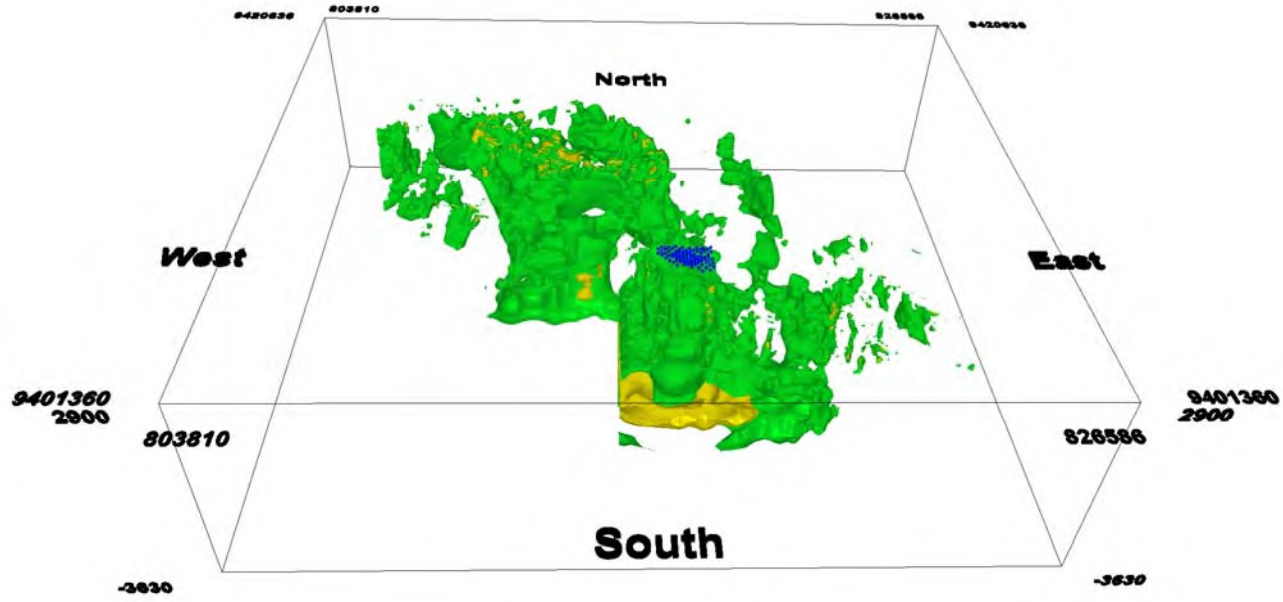

Figure 42- AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of model with high (60,000 nT) and medium (30,000 nT) susceptibilities with high (60,000 nT) and medium (30,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

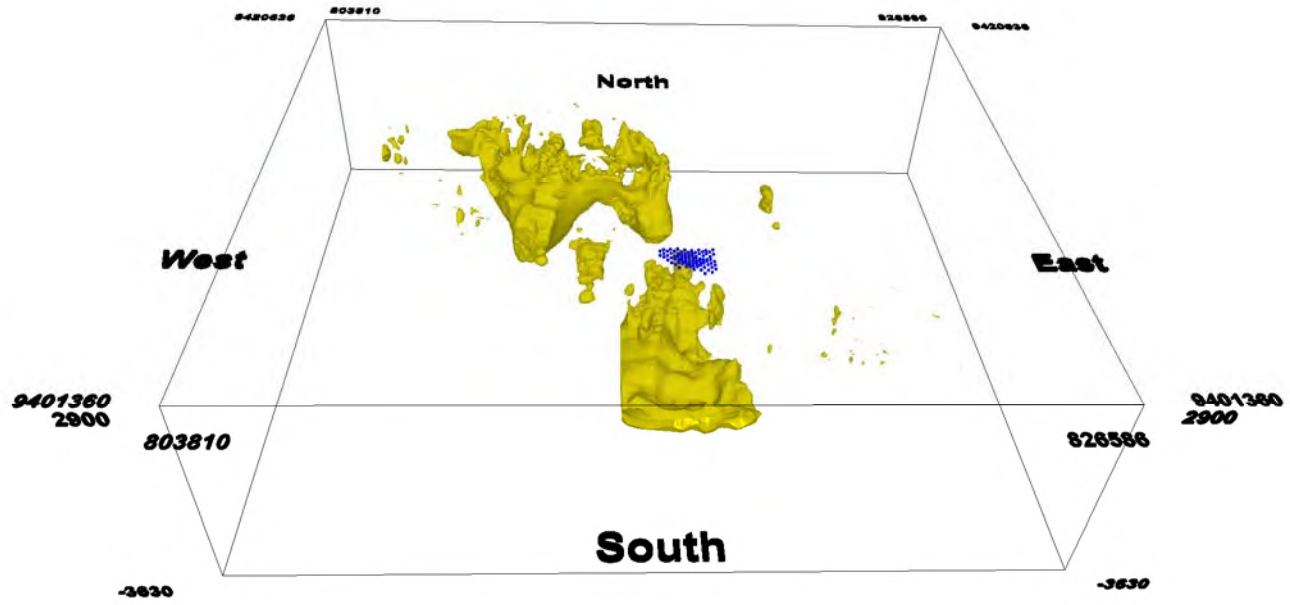

Figure 43 - AV, CRE, Elevated view from the south of model with low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibility

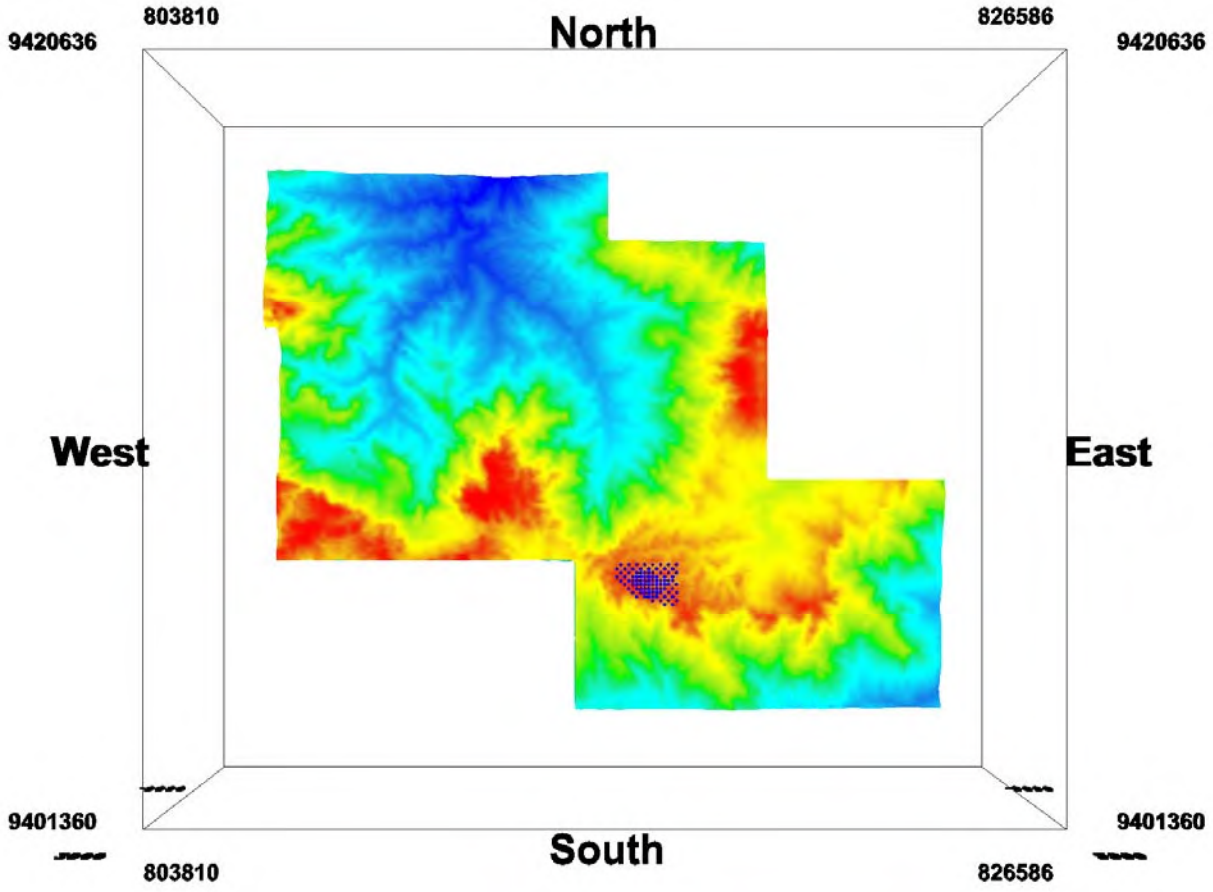

Figure 44 - AV, CRE, Vertical view (top down / plan view) of topographic image

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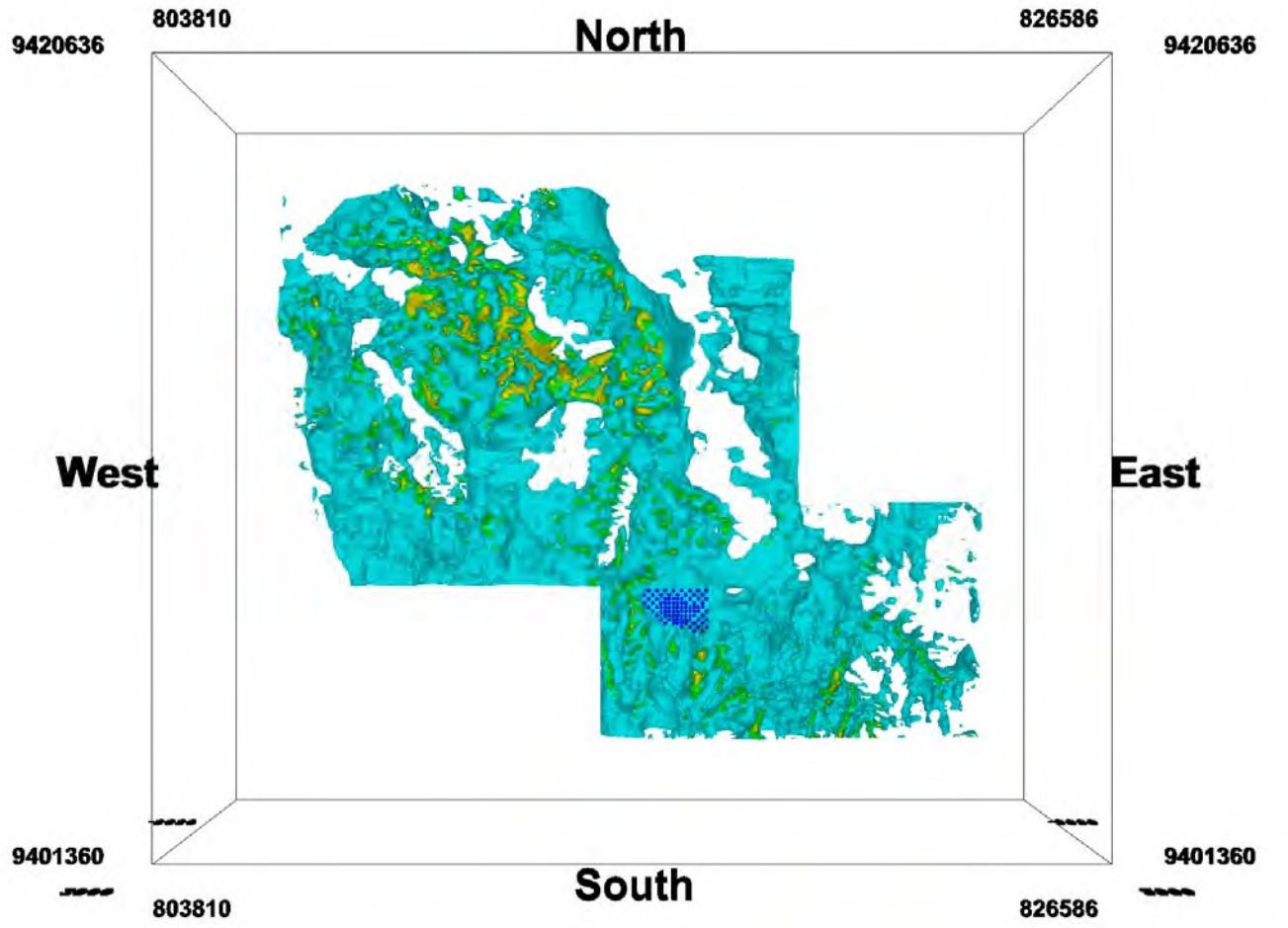

Figure 45 - AV, CRE, Vertical view (top down / plan view) of 3D model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

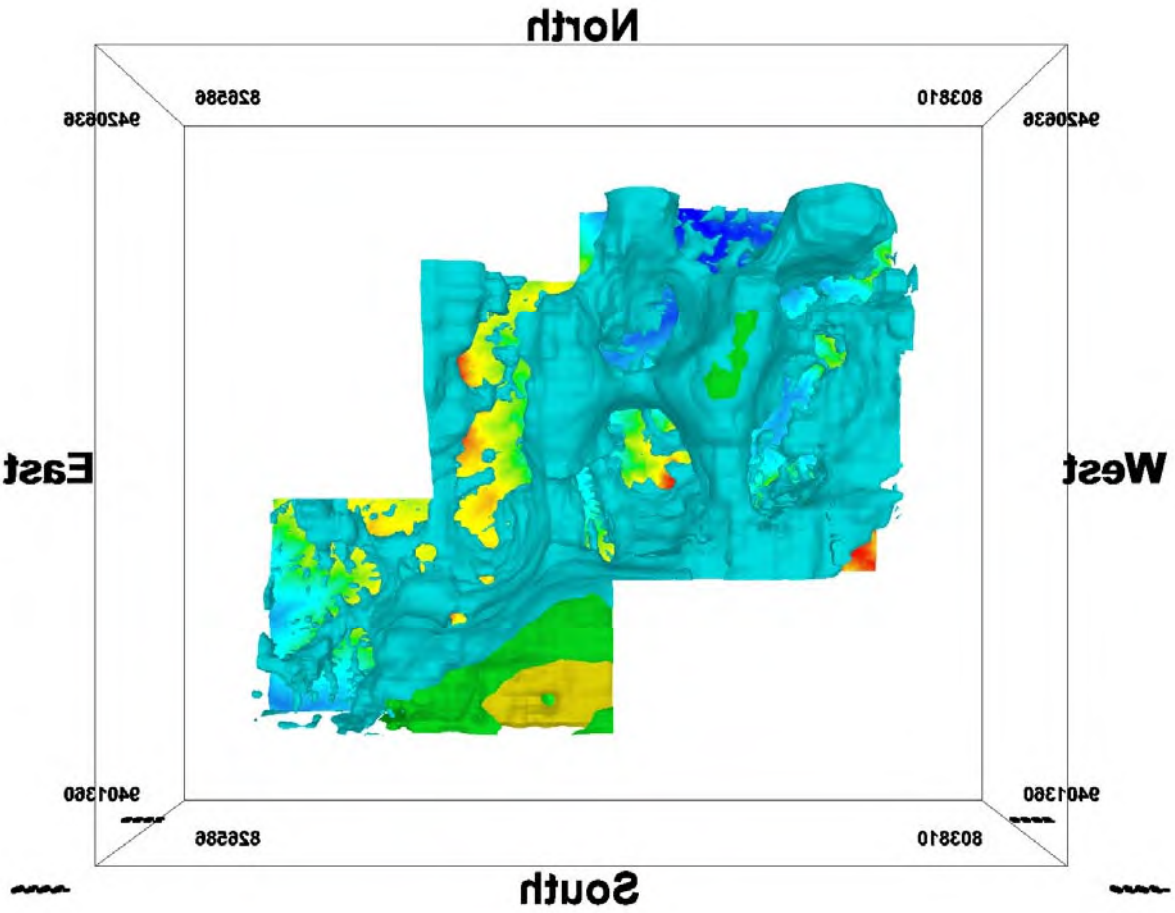

Figure 46 - AV, CRE, Vertical view (bottom up / plan view) of topographic image and 3D model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

1.

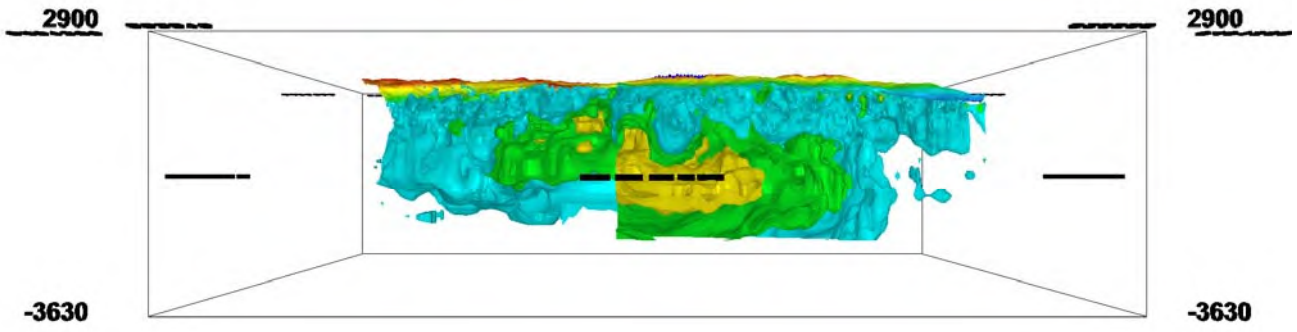

Figure 47 - AV, CRE, View from south of3D inversion model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

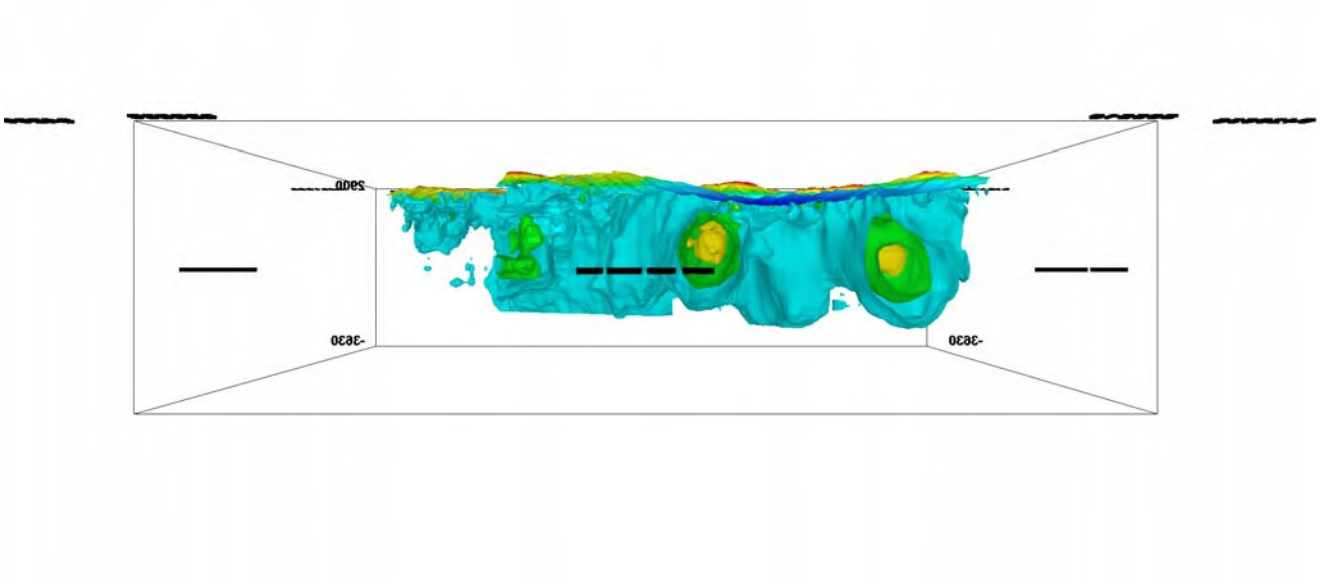

Figure 48 - AV, CRE, View from north of3D inversion model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

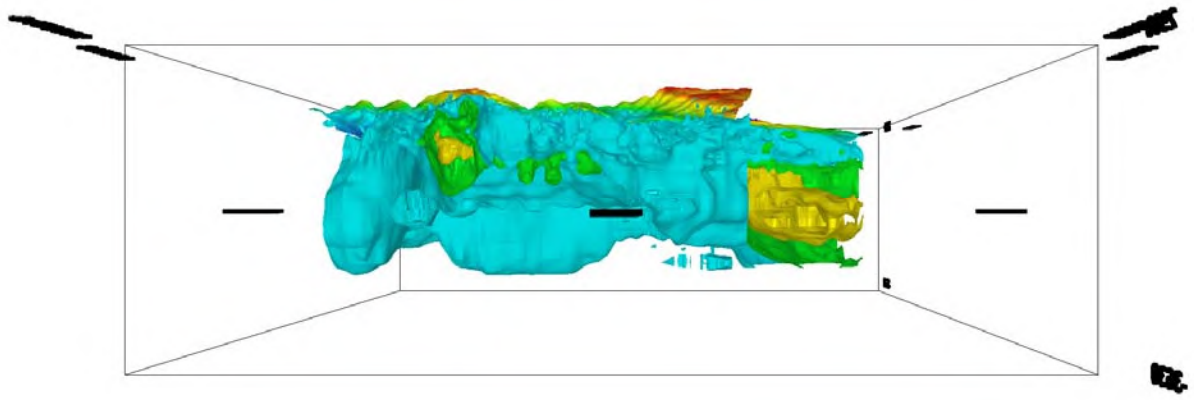

Figure 49 - AV, CRE, View from west of3D inversion model with high (60,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

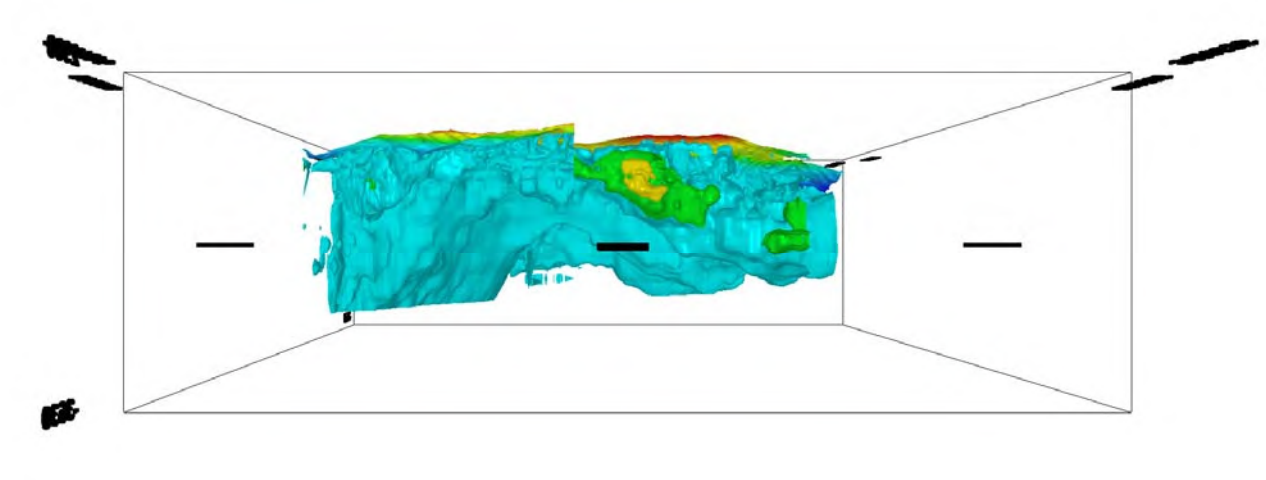

Figure 50 - AV, CRE, View from west of3D inversion model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

4 Sak Creek Area (EL 1966) see location map figs. 3,4

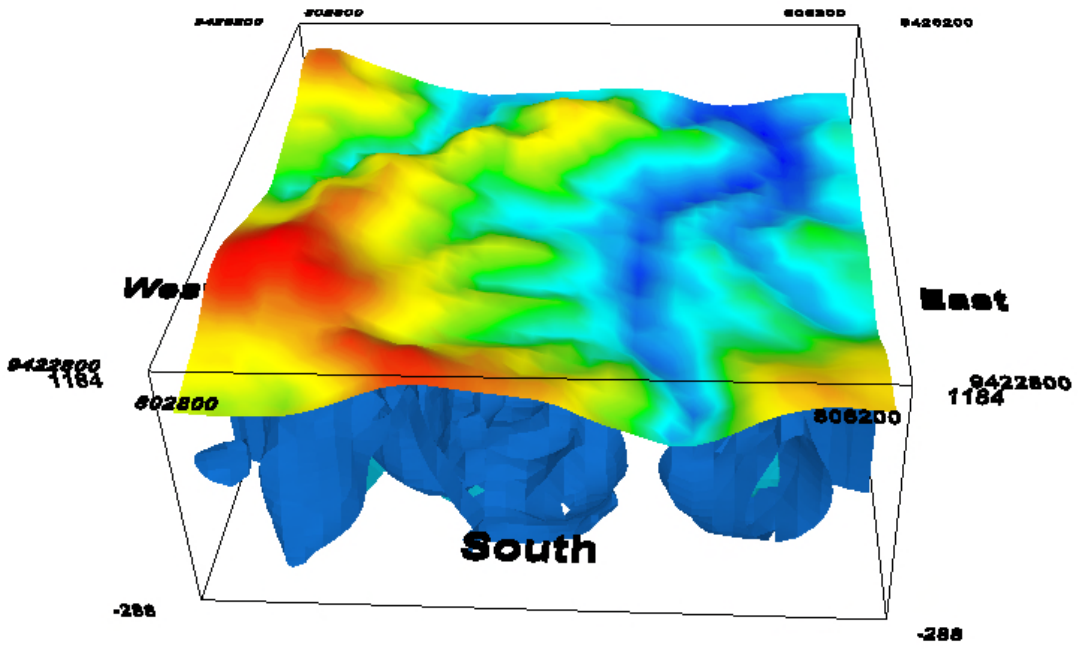

Figure 51 – SK, Elevated view from the south topographic image and underlying model

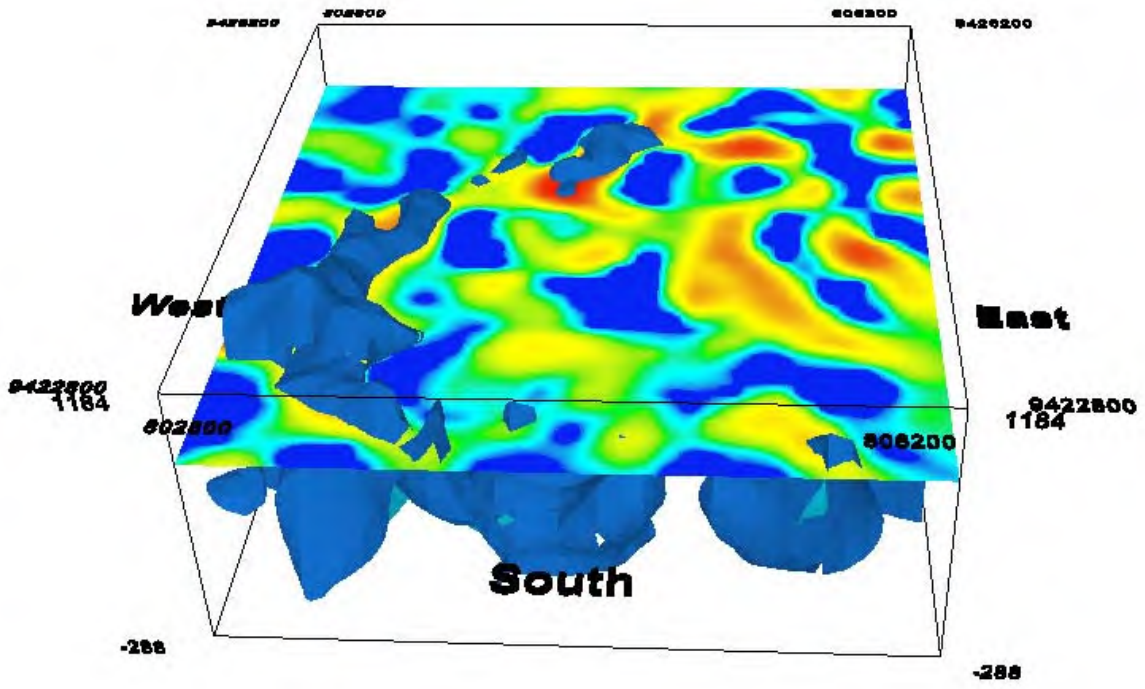

Figure 52 - SK, Elevated view from the south of horizontal section at -575m and underlying model

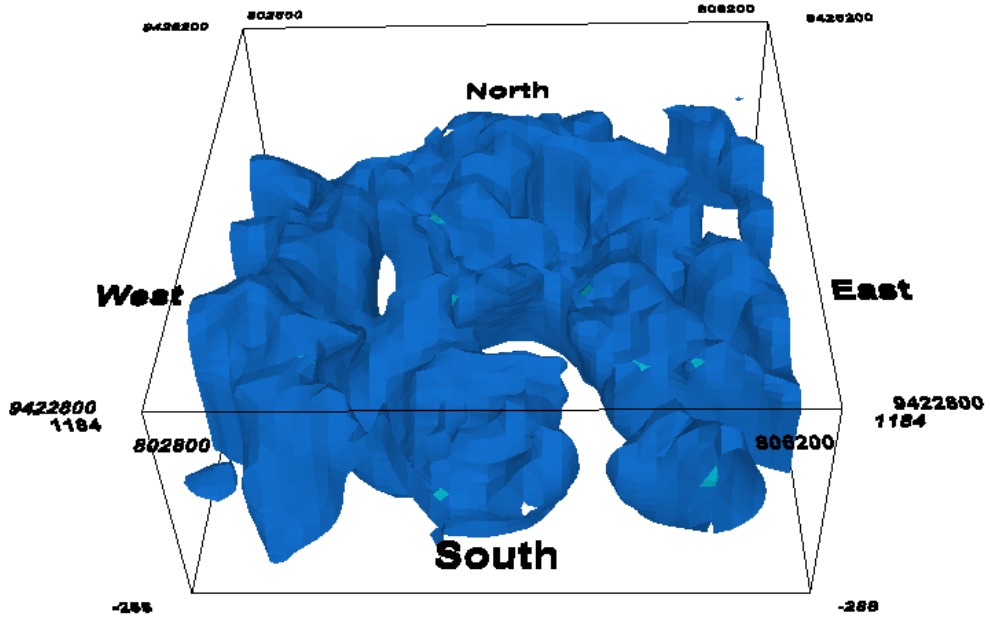

Figure 53 - SK, Elevated view from the south of model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) susceptibilities

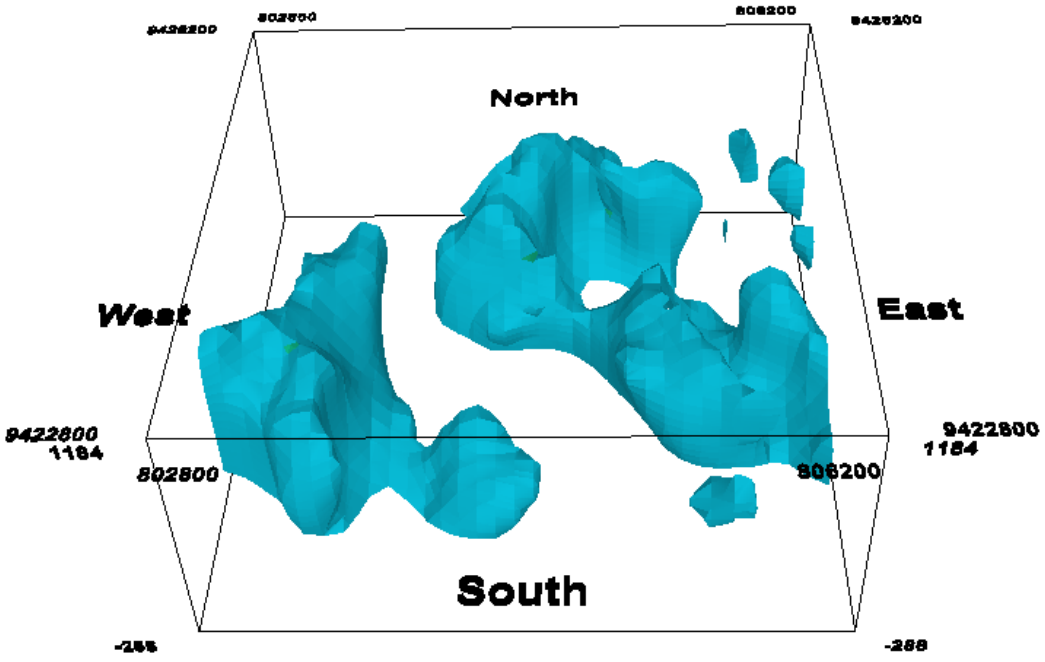

Figure 54 - SK, Elevated view from the south of model with high (80,000 nT) and medium (30,000 nT) susceptibilities

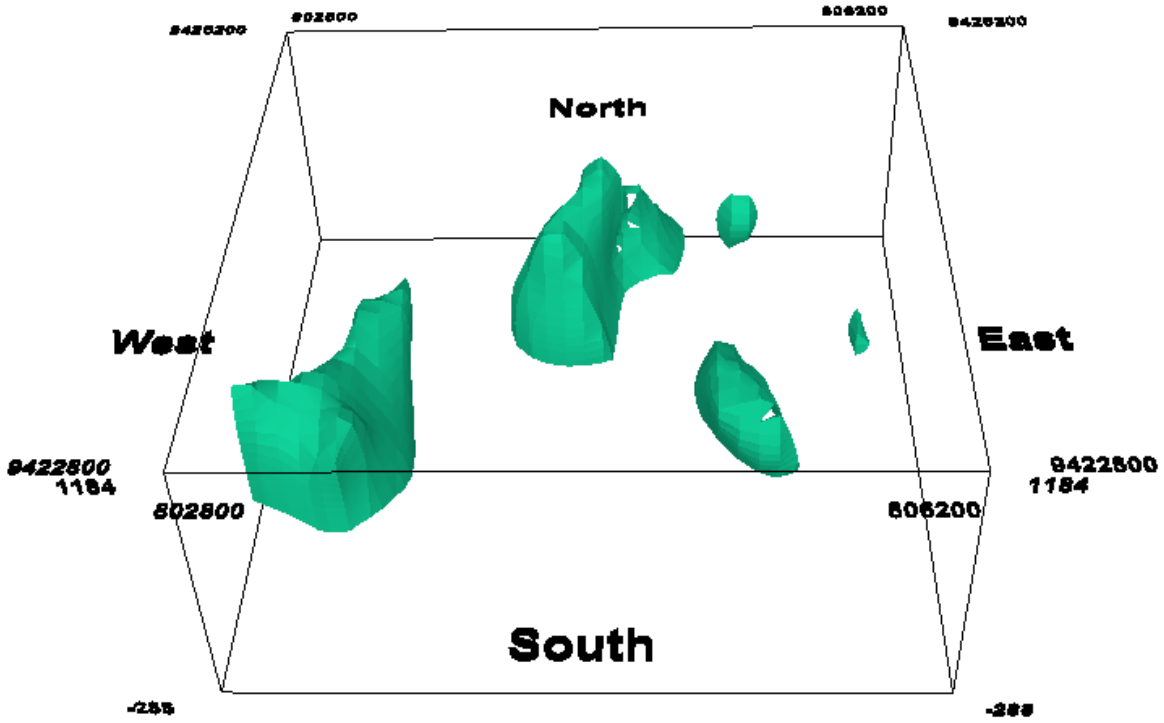

Figure 55 - SK, Elevated view from the south of model with high (80,000 nT) susceptibility

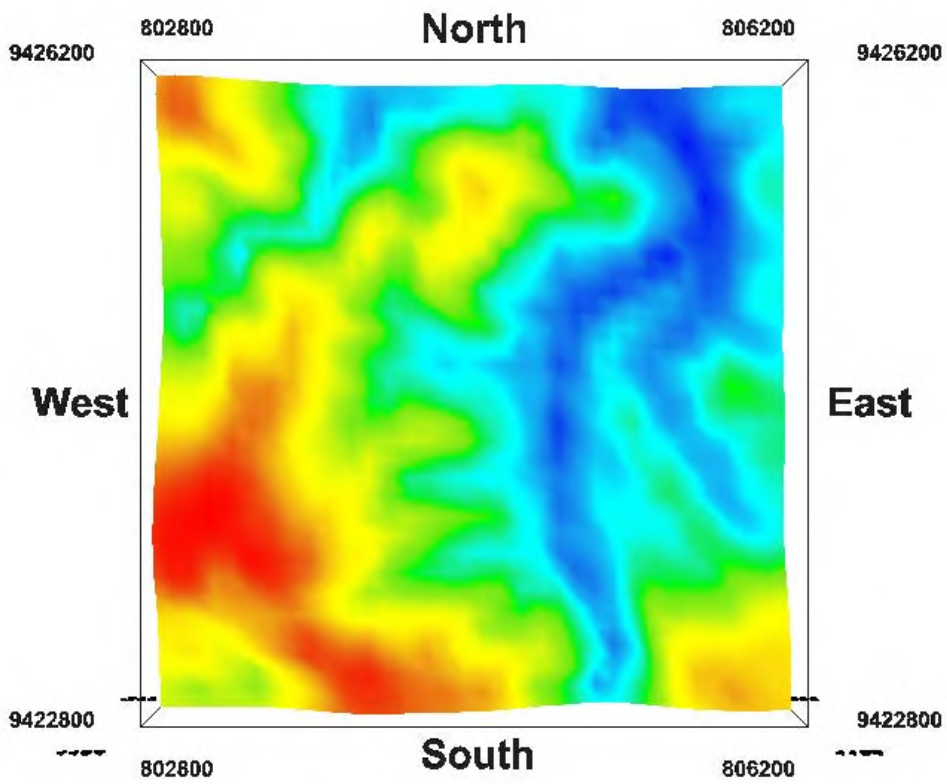

Figure 56 - SK, Vertical view (top down / plan view) of topographic image

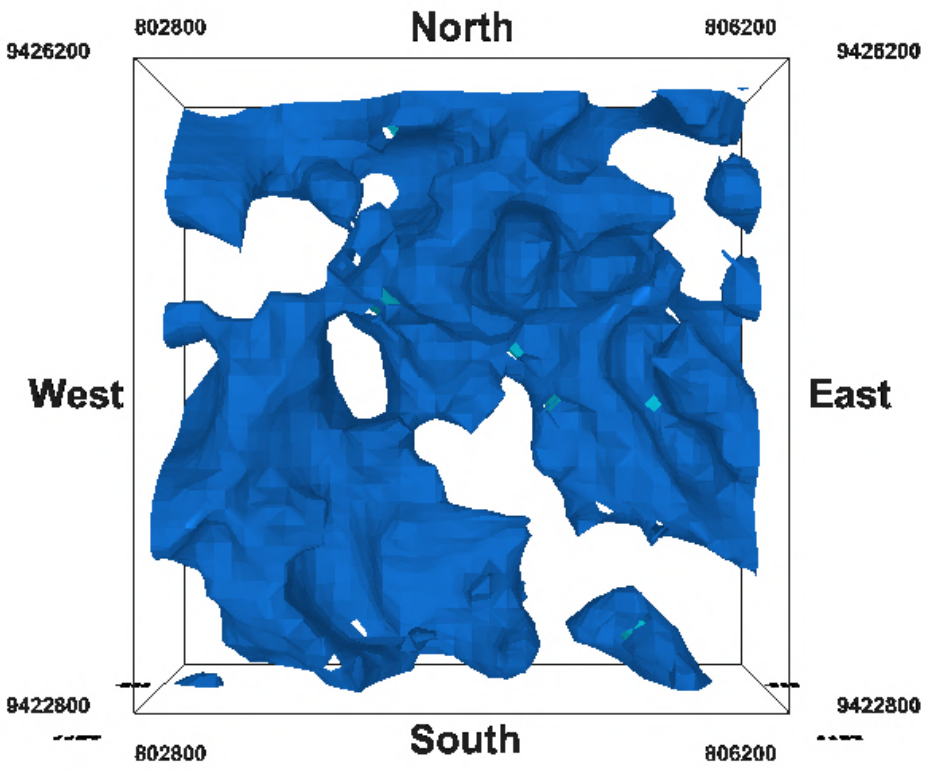

Figure 57 - SK, Vertical view (bottom up / plan view) of topographic image and 3D model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

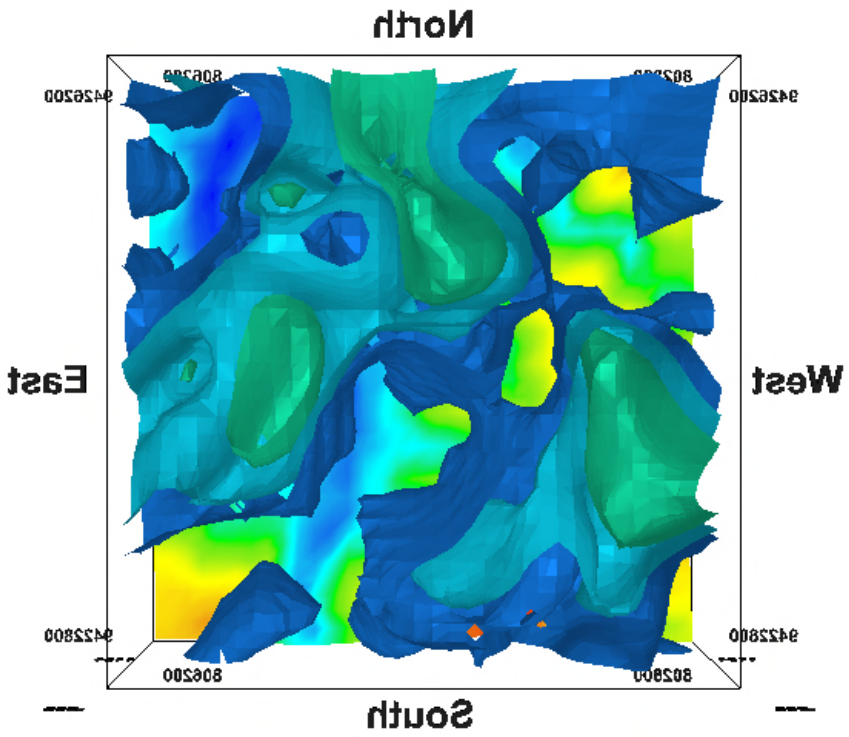

Figure 58 SK, Vertical view (bottom up / plan view) of topographic image and 3D model with high (68,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

1.

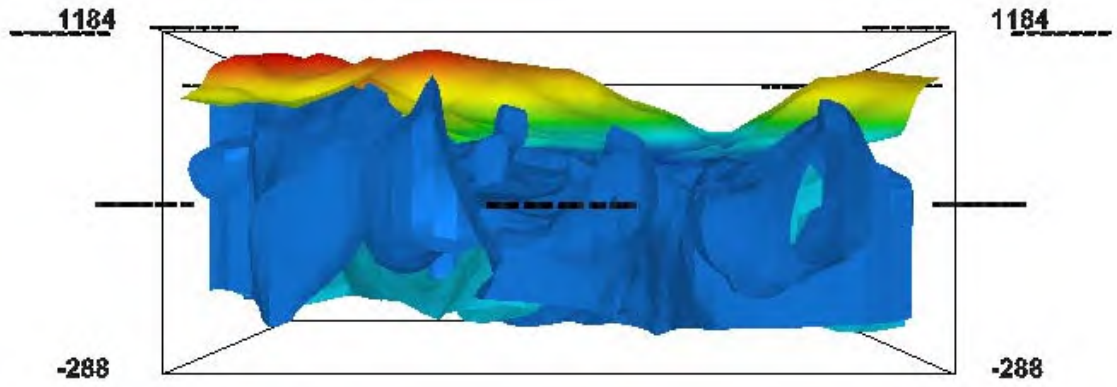

Figure 59- SK, View from south of 3D inversion model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

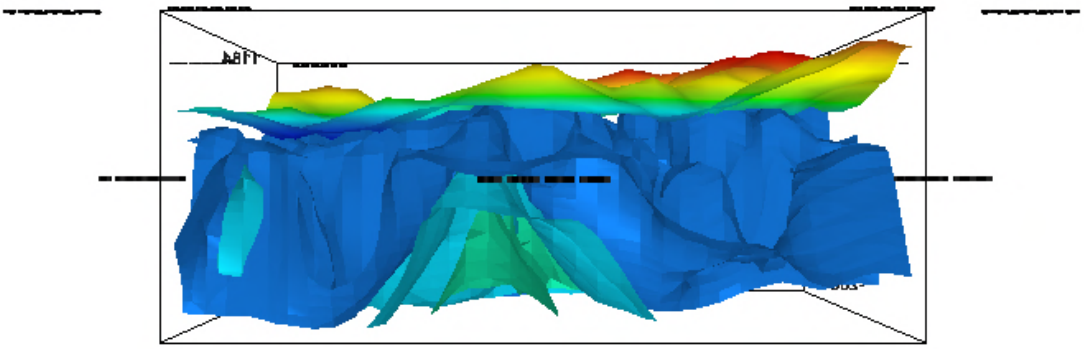

Figure 60 - SK, View from north of 3D inversion model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

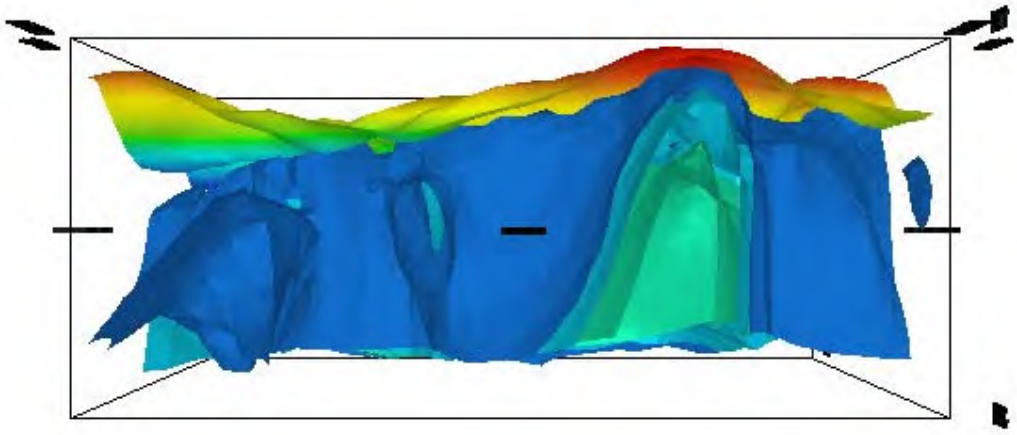

Figure 61 - SK, View from west of3D inversion model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

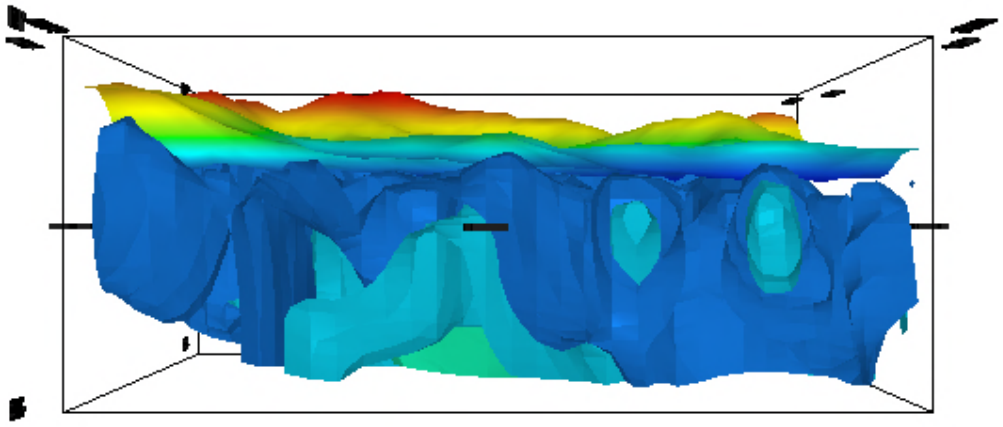

Figure 62 - SK, View from east of3D inversion model with high (80,000 nT), medium (30,000 nT) and low (10,000 nT) magnetic susceptibilities

EW Section 942535 and location

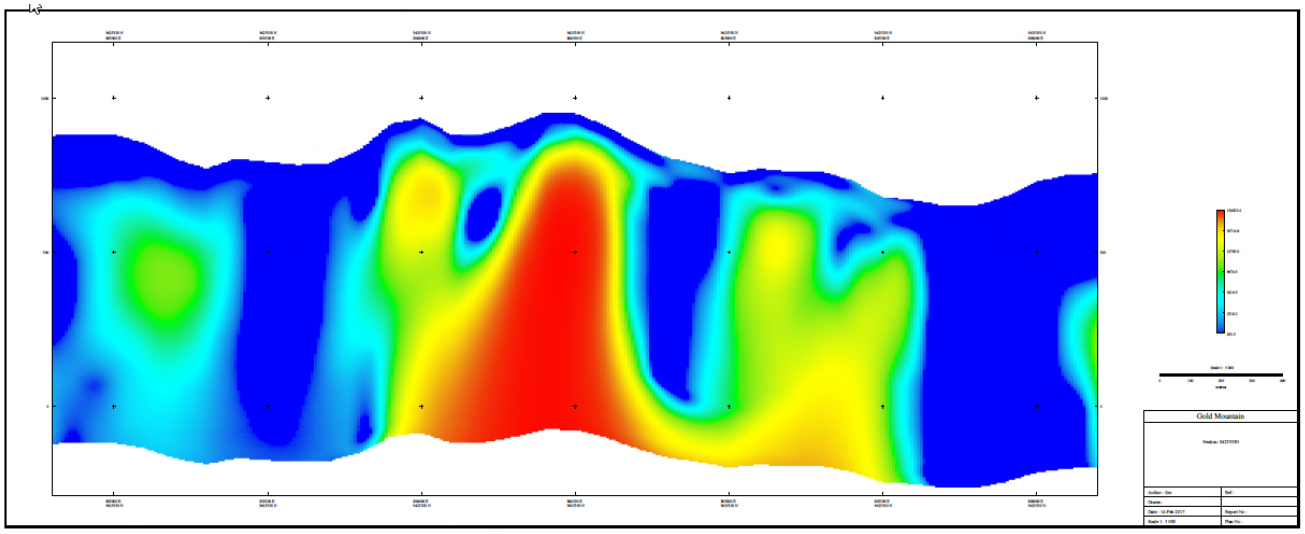

Figure 63 SK, EW Section at AMG54 9425350

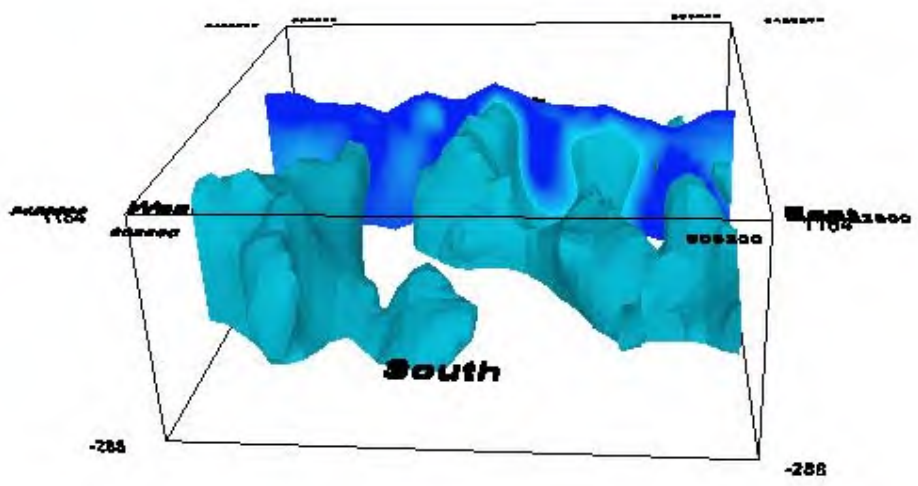

Figure 64 SK, -Location 3D view EW Section at AMG54 9425350

NS Section 804450 and location

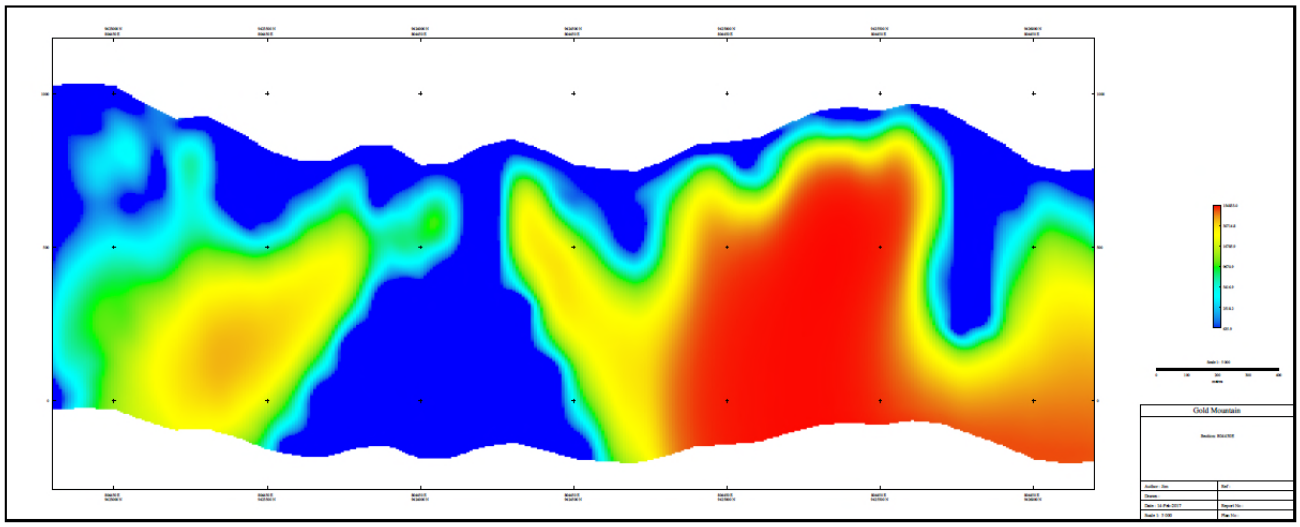

Figure 65 SK, NS Section at AMG54 804450

EW Section 942535 and location

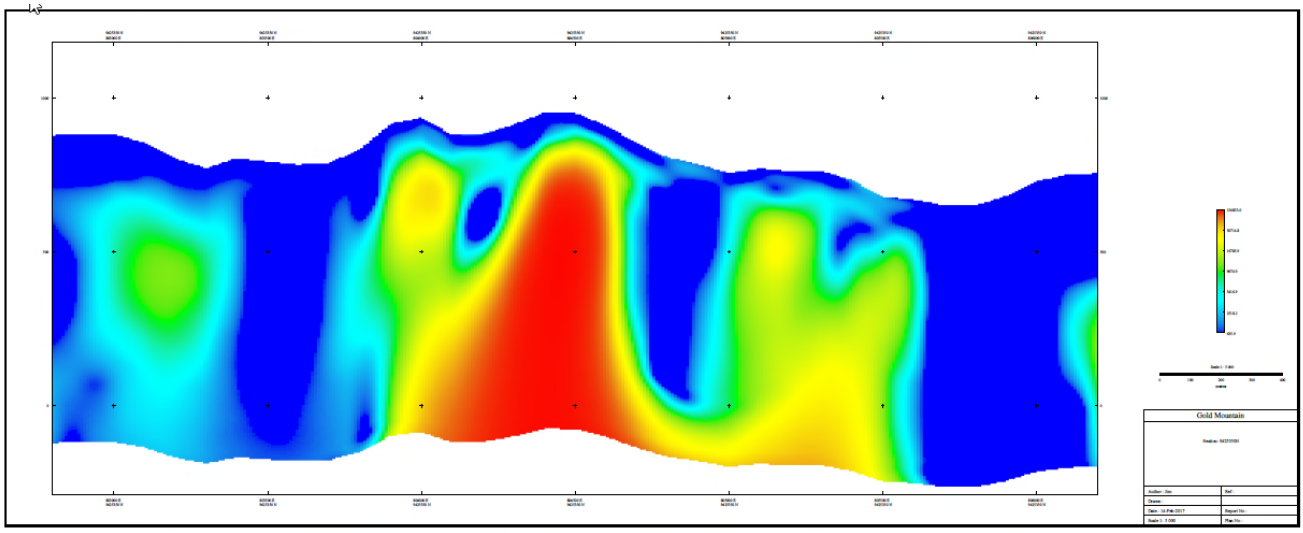

Figure 66 SK, EW Section at AMG54 9425350

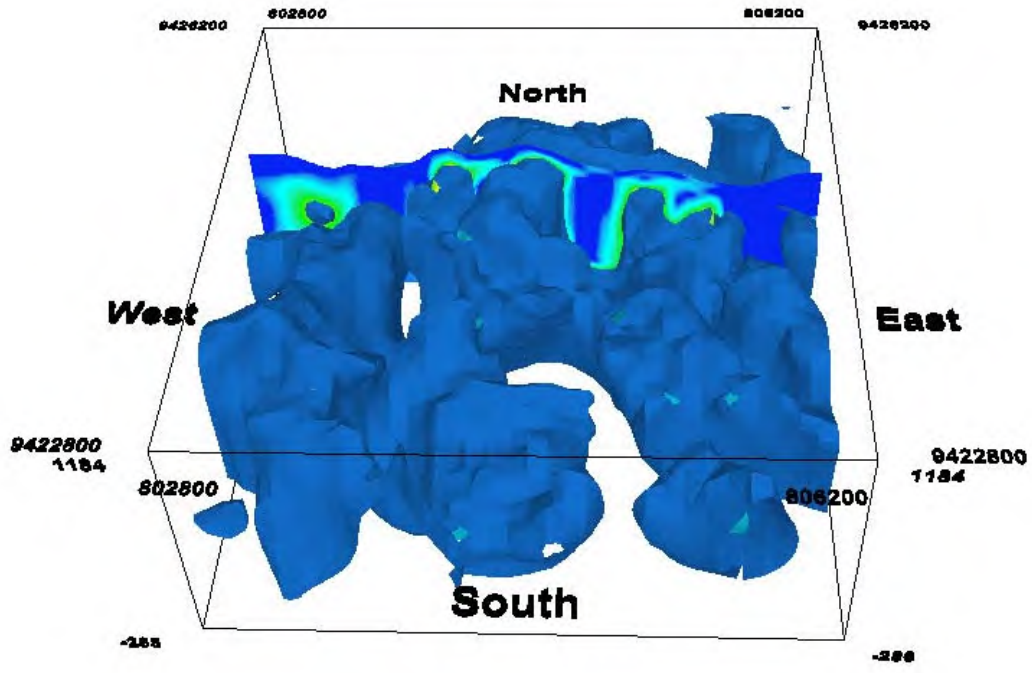

Figure 67 - SK, Location 3D view EW Section at AMG54 9425350

NS Section 804450 and location

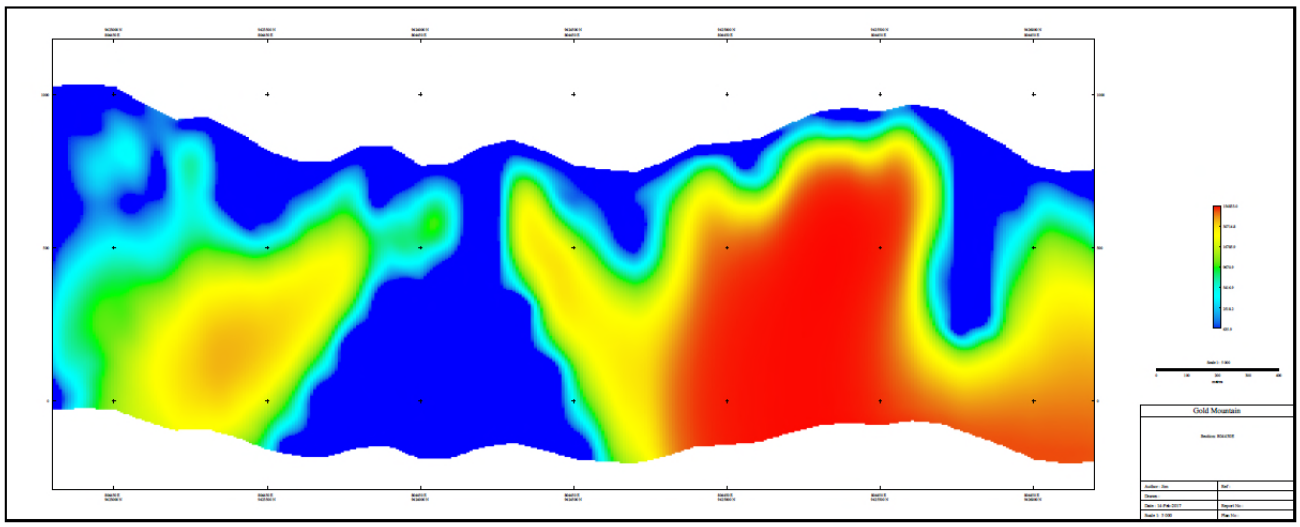

Figure 68 SK, NS Section at AMG54 804450

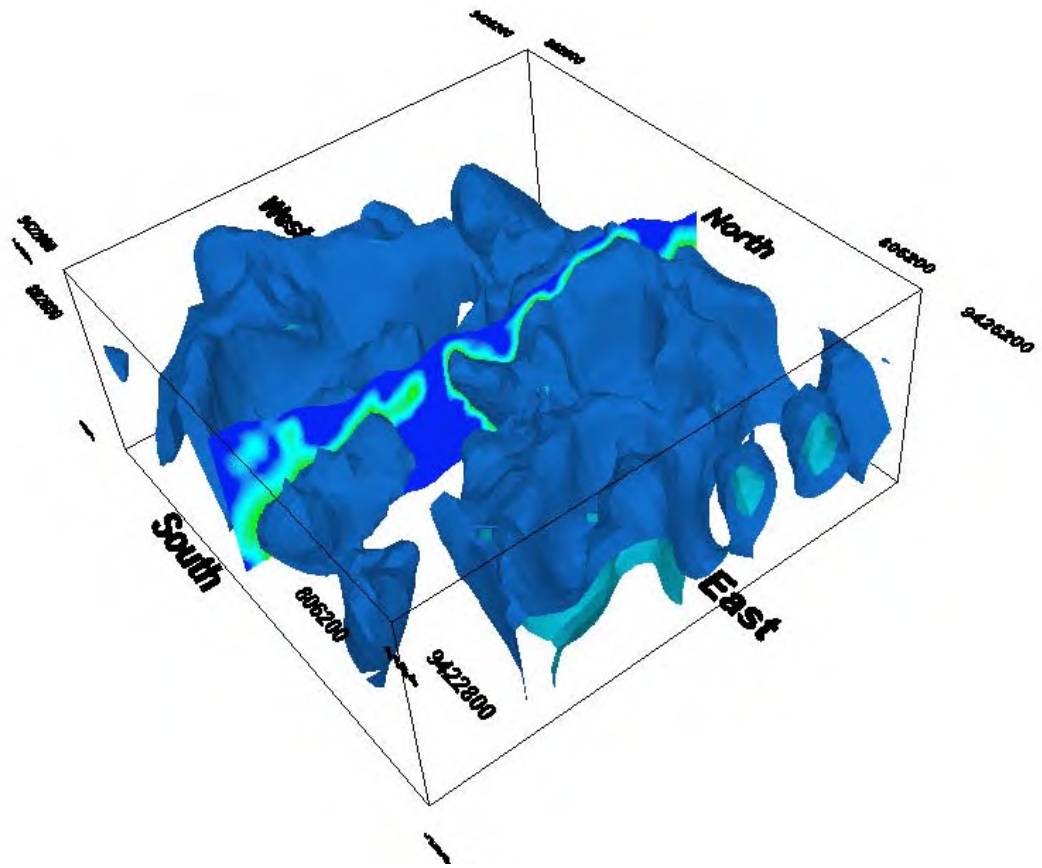

Figure 69 - SK, Location 3D view NS Section at AMG54 804450

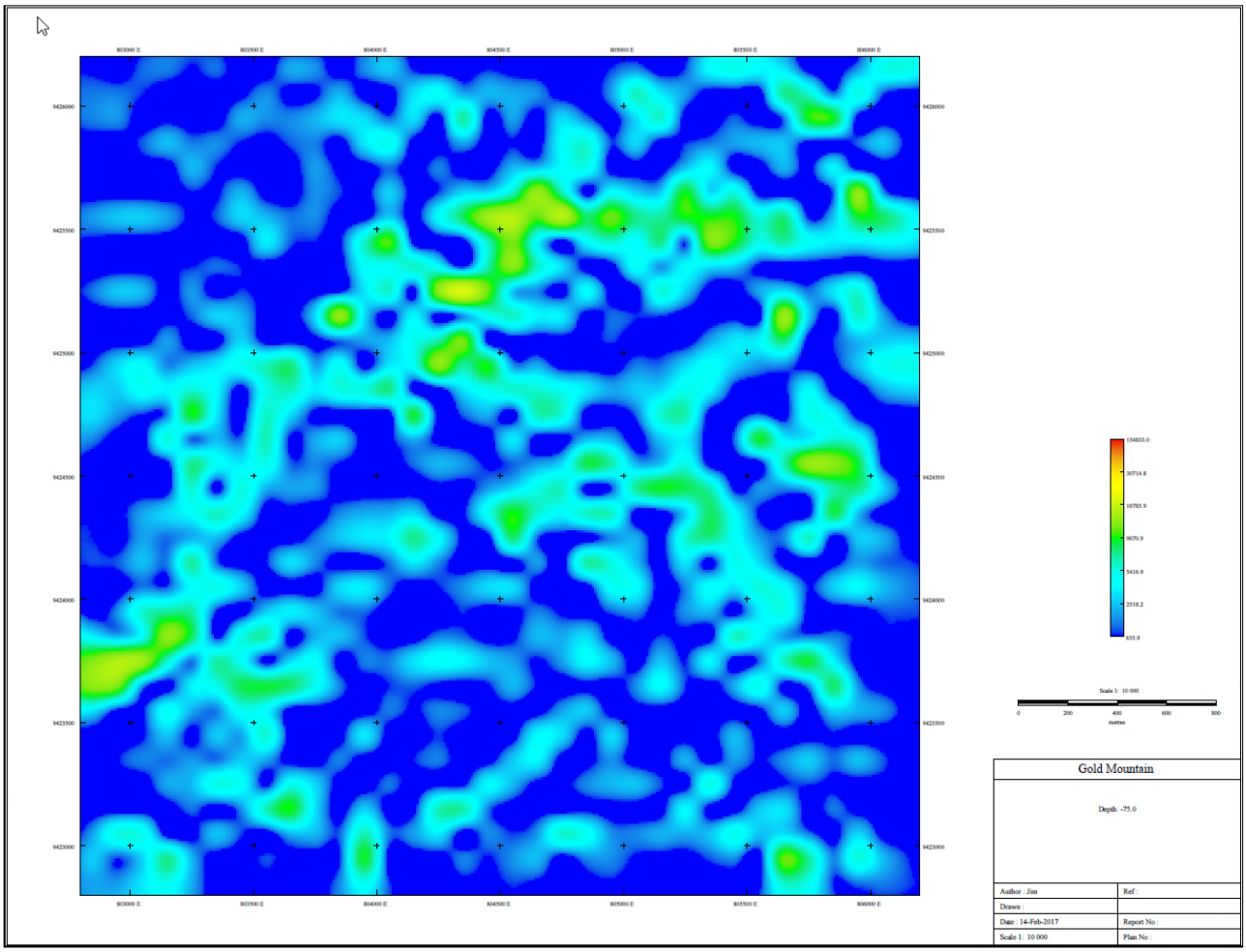

Figure 70- SK, Horizontal depth section. -75metres with DTM topographic datum

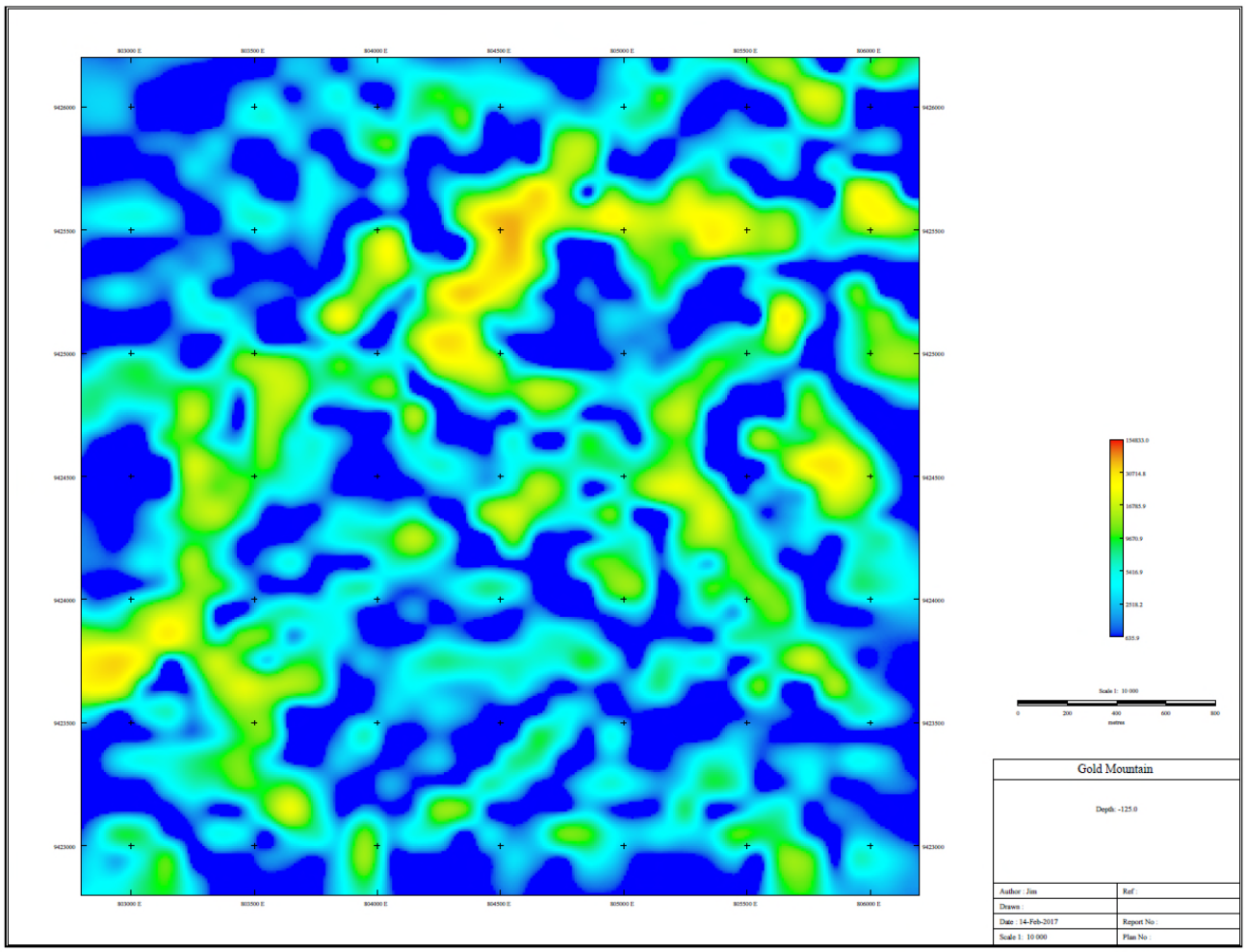

Figure 71- SK, Horizontal depth section. -125metres with DTM topographic datum

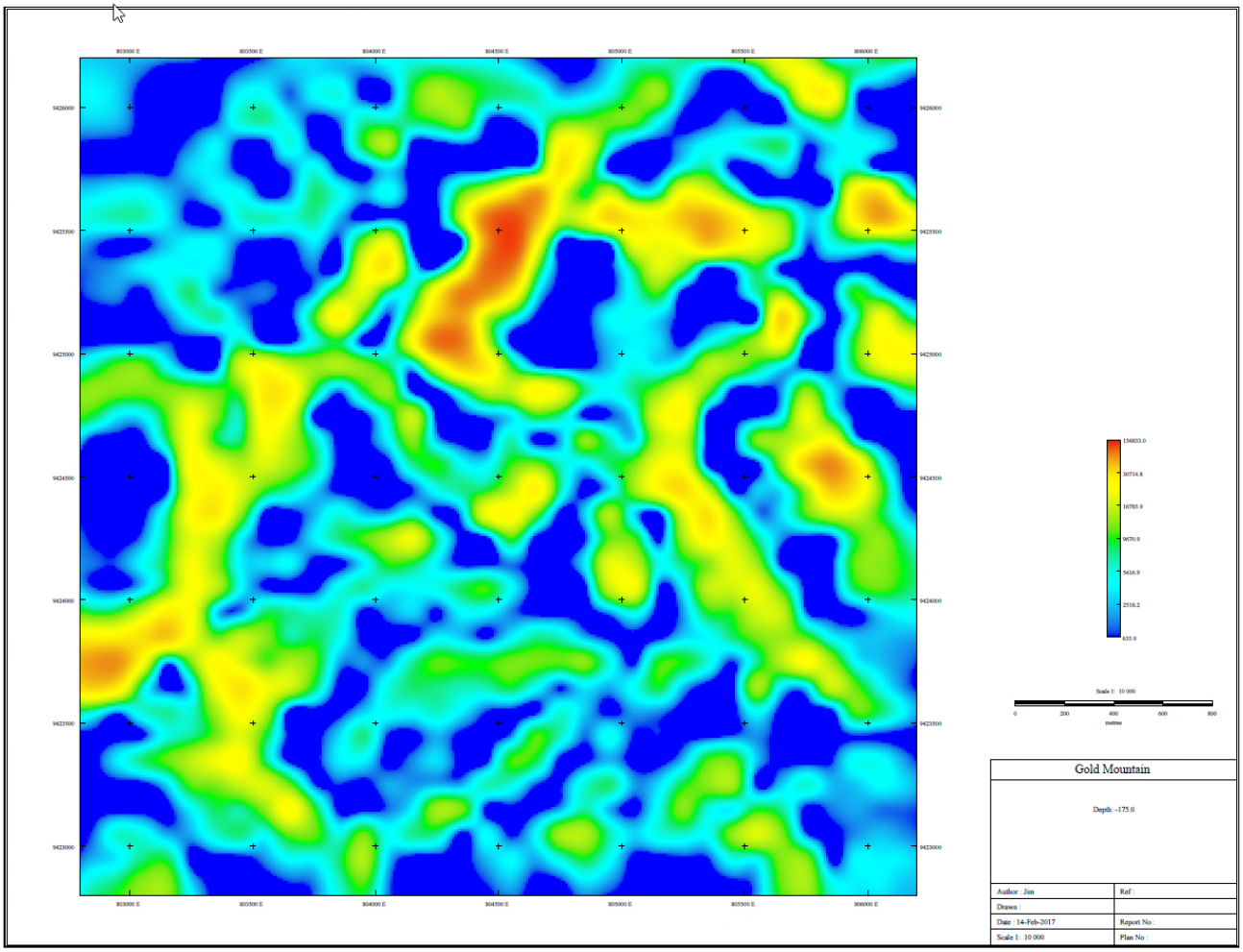

Figure 72- SK, Horizontal depth section. 1-75metres with DTM topographic datum

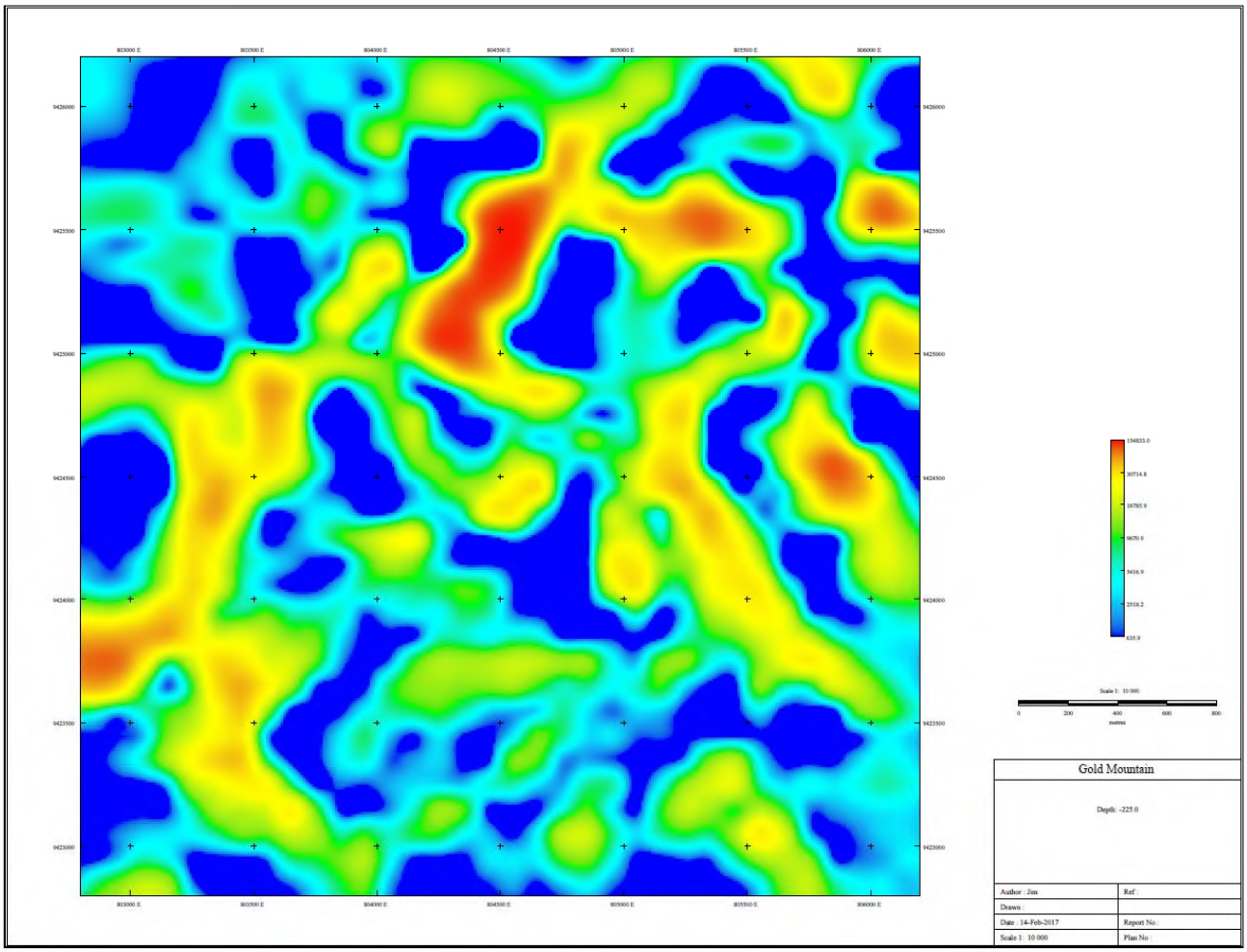

Figure 73- SK, Horizontal depth section. -225metres with DTM topographic datum

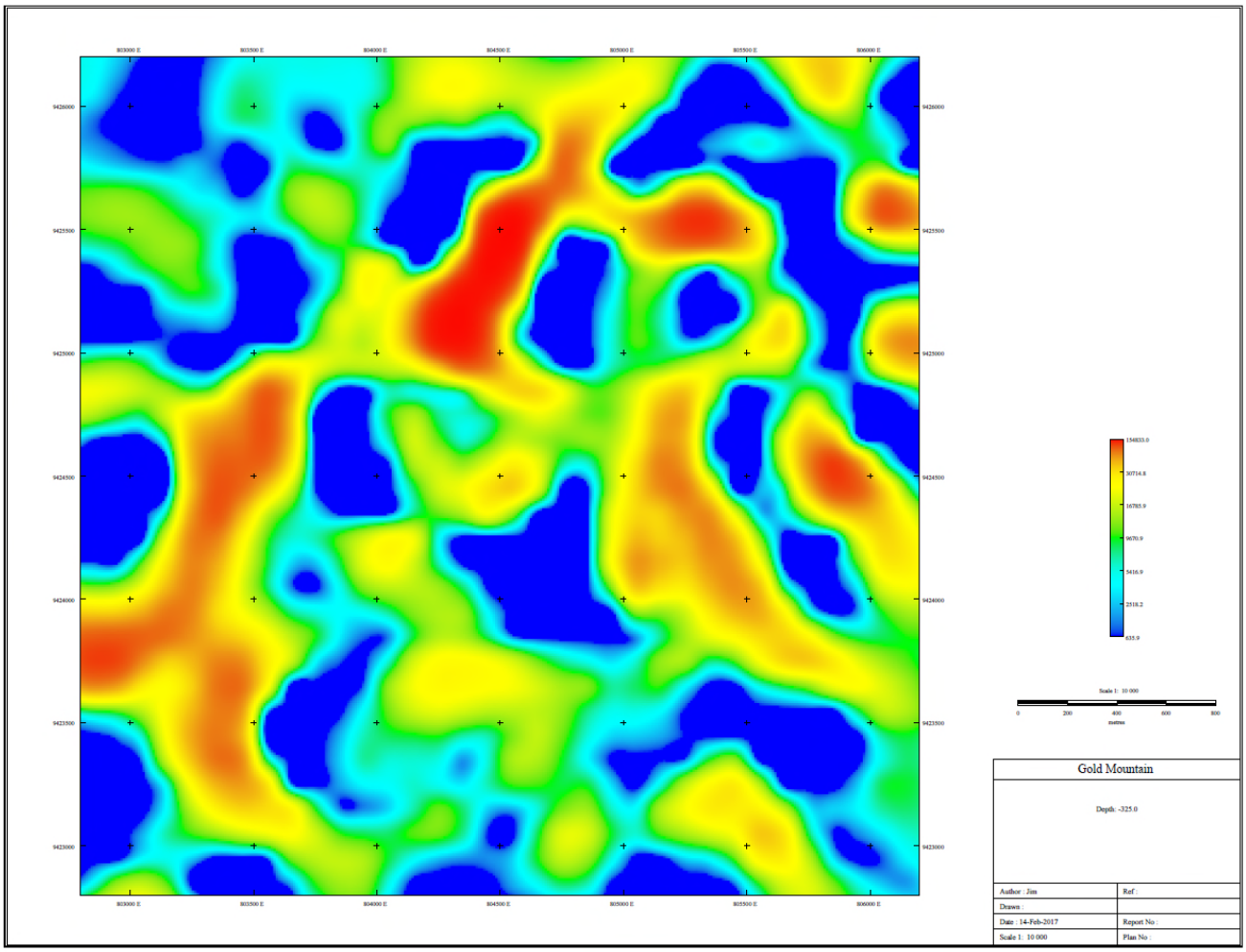

Figure 74- SK, Horizontal depth section. -325metres with DTM topographic datum

5 Conclusions and recommendations

The quality of the Helimag survey is very good. The resolution is excellent and the best that Geosolutions (the acquisition contractor) has seen in the Pacific region (pers. com. Graham Boyd, M.D Geosolutions). The enhanced resolution enabled considerable 3d model definition over the entire area of the survey

An opportunity has arisen where new technology, (namely the potential methods inversion software) creates a significant opportunity to participate in a new world-class, gold exploration environment.

Firstly, the magnetic susceptibility boundary as defined by the computed model is likely to describe igneous bodies that come very close to the surface.

Secondly, the horizontal sections shown in Figures 24-33 are especially encouraging because of the confluence of the up reach of some of the modelled, potentially igneous limbs. This environment is very similar to the situation at Porgera as described in Levett et al. (see references) 1. “The most important use of the inversions has been to map the intrusives at depth, where contact geometries are important when looking for high-grade mineralisation at Porgera.”

The geophysical modelling enabled the identification of a large number of further geological possibilities including a large possible caldera named Abundance Valley (EL 2306) along with numerous volcanogenic possibilities.

Sak Creek data, although limited in area clearly shows an extensive area of shallow highly magnetic rocks which are likely to be igneous. Earlier geochemistry reconnaissance further supports this observation. The area is considered very prospective.

A work program is proposed at the same time as the ongoing work at Crown Ridge Extended (EL 2306 & EL 1968), (CRE) area where a large bulk sampling program is underway. This current program will lead to a greater understanding of the exploration potential of the area. The CRE locality has already produced significant free gold and platinum. This area was selected, in part by the use of the geophysical model based on the ground magnetics survey conducted by MRA.

This report recommends a definitive trenching program be undertaken to progress the exploration and develop the potential of the Gold Mountain areas in all the areas of interest, namely Crown Ridge Extended (EL 2306 & EL 1968), Abundance Valley (EL 2306)

and Sak Creek (EL 1966). The program will be designed to determine the geological framework of the areas covered by the recent Helimag survey. There are no known drill holes in the GMN permit areas and especially none within the Helimag survey area. All available technical resources will be made available for this planning of the trenching program. Field assaying of key elements along with trench logging is an essential component of this recommendation. The trench assaying will use XRF technologies calibrated with external laboratory assays.

The geophysical modelling is used to delineate underground structures in 2D or 3D, to optimise and guide exploration programs by building geological models that indicate the most attractive areas more likely to be mineralised, thereby saving trenching and drilling costs. GMN is investigating the use of an extended trenching program, to a depth of 5 meters. The program will enable identification of the various fresh rocks targeted and encountered. The program will enable efficient and optimal targeting of probable resource rich areas by integration with the geophysical modelling. The result will substantially reduce exploration risk and costs.

The existing vintage MRA regional aeromagnetic surveying covers the area of the tenements that lie outside the recent Geosolutions Helimag survey. The recommended program includes 3D modelling various parts of these areas and flying a subset of them with Helimag geophysical surveying if necessary at a later stage.

6 References

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Johan, Z., Slansky, E. and Kelly, D.A. Platinum nuggets from the Kompiam area, Enga Province, Papua New Guinea: evidence for an Alaskan-type complex

Levett, J. and Logan, K., 1998 Geophysics of the Porgera gold mine, Papua New Guinea. Exploration Geophysics 1998.

Workshop 10 Smooth Model Inversion. Paine J. 23 Scientific Computing.

7 Disclaimer, Competent Person Statement, Disclosure

Disclaimer

This presentation contains a brief geophysical modelling of Gold Mountain Limited's (GMN) Wabag Project in Papua New Guinea.

It is not intended as an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation to buy or sell securities in GMN.

The contents of this presentation, including aspects of geological interpretation and mineralisation styles, rely on various assumptions and subjective interpretations that are not able to be presented in detail in this presentation and have not been subject to independent verification.

The project is currently at an early stage of exploration and contains known and unknown risks inherent in exploration activities that are outside of the control of GMN and continued success in future exploration programs cannot be guaranteed.

This Report is valid as of 23 February 2017 which represents the date of the latest data, and technical information reviewed, and there has been no consideration of any material changes to these data or interpretation since that date. The interpretation can be expected to change over time having regard to the success or otherwise of any mineral exploration that is conducted either on the mineral assets concerned or by other explorers on prospects in the near environs. The interpretation could also possibly be affected by the consideration of other exploration data from adjacent licences with production history affecting the mineral assets which have not been made available to the author.

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The information contained within this presentation is not a substitute for detailed investigation or analysis of any particular issue. Current and potential investors should seek independent advice before making any investment decision in regards to GMN or its activities.

Competent person statement

Statements contained in this report relating to exploration results and potential are based on information compiled by Mr Jim Allender, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Allender is a Consultant Geophysicist from Allender Exploration

Adelaide and has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation styles being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Allender consents to the use of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Perceived or potential conflict of interest:

Arises where a third party could form the view that a Committee of Management/Board member's private interests could improperly influence the performance of their duties on the Committee of Management/Board, now or in the future.
Potential conflict of interest: Arises where a Committee of Management/Board member has private interests that could conflict with their responsibilities
James Allender owns shares in Gold Mountain Limited.

8 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

8.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Two cubic metre pits were excavated by hand. Concentrates were obtained by panning on-site. One sample per pit is produced. Geosolutions acquired Total Magnetic Intensity data along with topographic data in a Helimag survey under contract to GMN. Geosolutions provided the geophysical data (magnetic data) processed to grid level The Geophysical data used was not collected by Allender Exploration (AE) or Gold Mountain (GMN). Modelling , 3D model isosurface defined in nanoteslas (nT)
Drilling techniques	No drilling or logging was conducted as part of this release.
Drill sample recovery	N/A
Logging	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	No drilling, logging was conducted as part of this release. The samples were hand panned down on site to produce a concentrate of 1-2kg to be shipped for analysis
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	No assay results are reported in this announcement. Panned concentrates have been shipped to Australia for further analysis for total gold content.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	No drilling, logging or sampling was conducted as part of this release - All location Geophysical data were collected in WGS84, Zone 54. Survey Resolutions Airborne Magnetometer Better than 0.01 nanoTesla. Base Magnetometer Better than 0.1 nanoTesla sampled at 10 second intervals. Laser Altimeter 10 centimetre resolution sampled 80 times per second. Differential GPS +/- 1 metre in XYZ processed using C/A code only. - Magnetic inversion modelling was undertaken
Location of data points	Pit locations were determined by hand-held GPS readings at the eastern ends of the pits (accuracy +/- 5m) and recorded in WGS84, Zone 54S datum- Survey Resolutions Airborne Magnetometer Better than 0.01 nanoTesla. Base Magnetometer Better than 0.1 nanoTesla sampled at 10 second intervals. Laser Altimeter 10 centimetre resolution sampled 80 times per second. Differential GPS +/- 1 metre in XYZ processed using C/A code only. - Magnetic inversion modelling was undertaken
Data spacing and distribution	Pits were distributed over a 100m grid. Data spacing and distribution is sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation No sample compositing has been applied. Airborne Geophysical data: Survey Specifications Flying Height : 150 feet (50 metres) depending upon terrain. Line Direction : North / South Line Spacing : 100 metres. Survey Speed : 80 Knots - Indicated Air Speed. Sample Interval : 25 per Second - approx. 1.8 metres across ground. The magnetic grids are all at 100metre line spacing and this is adequate for exploration for shallow (10,000 nT) and deep targets.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The orientation of samples is not likely to bias the assay results. The use of regulary spaced grids eliminated the potential bias that could be caused by the use of irregular grids.
Sample security	Samples were taken to Mount Hagen by company personnel and despatched by courier to the ALS Laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	Data were provided by Geosolutions. Allender Exploration reviewd the data sets provided by Geosolutions and information/audit on the

Criteria	Commentary
	accuracy of the location data provided. An external audit is not warranted. No audits conducted on the bulk sampling results or procedures.

8.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	EL1968 was granted to Viva No 20 Limited on 28 Nov 2013 and expires on 27 Nov 2017. The current tenement area is 164 km^2. GMN is earning 70% interest.
Exploration done by other parties	All exploration programs conducted by Gold Mountain Limited
Geology	EL1968 contains potential for intrusive-related gold-copper deposits, epithermal-style gold deposits, elluvial gold-platinum deposits and Alaskan-style platinum deposits
Drill hole Information	N/A
Data aggregation methods	No drilling or logging was conducted as part of this release No material information is excluded. No intersections have been reported as part of this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No drilling was conducted as part of this release No material information is excluded. No intersections have been reported as part of this release. Test pits have been dug to ~2m depth for a total volume of 8 cubic metres. One sample recovered per pit.
Diagrams	Maps showing the location of the Crown Ridge prospect within the Wabag suite of tenements and the locations of the pits at Crown Ridge & recent 3D Geophysical modelling results completed by Allender Exploration are presented in the announcement
Balanced reporting	No drilling was conducted as part of this release, hence no reported intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	Geochemical surveys have been previously reported. These included soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and trench sampling. A Helimag survey involving flying lines at 100-metre line spacing, was recently completed and processing and reporting of the data are in progress.
Further work	Continued bulk sampling in125 cubic metre pits.

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A.B.N. 16 073 391 081