ASX RELEASE

4 AUGUST 2017

TROPICANA SITE VISIT PRESENTATION

Attached is a presentation to be given on 6 August 2017, as part of an investor / analyst site visit to the Tropicana Gold Mine.

Further additional information can be found in ASX Release – Tropicana Gold Mine Update (dated 4 August 2017).

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INVESTOR / ANALYST VISIT

TROPICANA GOLD MINE

6 AUGUST 2017

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- References to Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates at Tropicana should be read in conjunction with IGO's Tropicana Gold Mine Value Enhancement Update, dated 15 December 2016 and lodged with the ASX, and is available on the IGO website.
- All currency amounts in **Australian Dollars** unless otherwise noted.
- IGO reports All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) per ounce of gold for its 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Mine using the World Gold Council guidelines for AISC. The World Gold Council guidelines publication was released via press release on 27 June 2013 and is available from the World Gold Council's website.

Current Operations – 2017 - 2019

The Future - 2020 onwards

Upside

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

Tropicana has a track record of delivery to promise…

Exceeded Feasibility Study Parameters

- Gold Production
- Costs
- Mining Rate
- Mill Throughput
- Resource & Reserve Growth
- Mine Life

…and a culture of continuous improvement

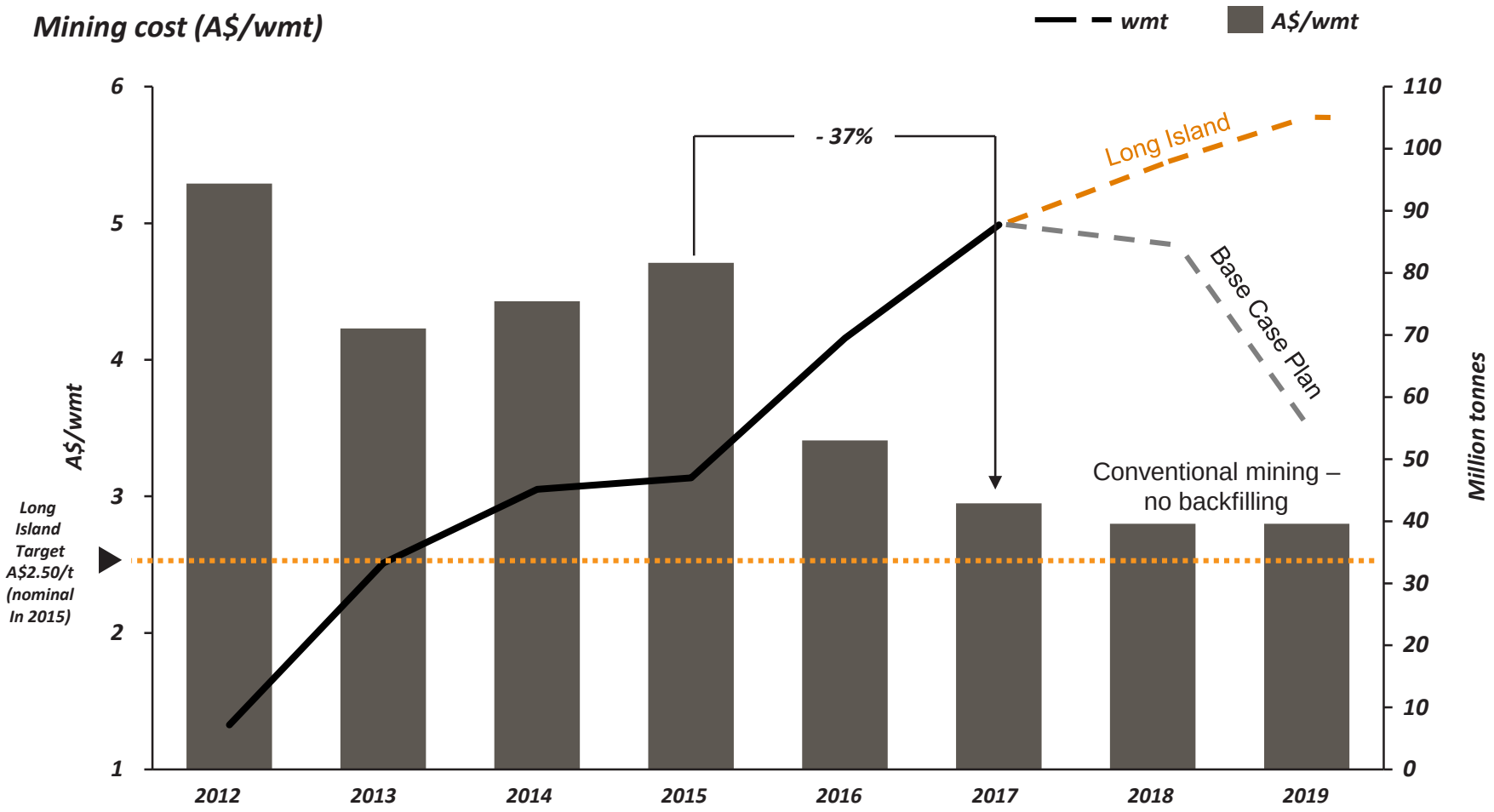
CURRENT OPERATIONS – 2017 - 2019

Accelerated Mine Plan

- Face shovel implemented Nov 2016
- Increase in volume moved
- Reduction in unit cost
- Brought forward over 200Koz into 2017 - 2019

ACCELERATED MINE PLAN - MINING COST

Material movement has increased significantly since 2015 with the accelerated mining strategy…



…and a key focus is continuing to identify initiatives that maintain & reduce the unit cost/tonne

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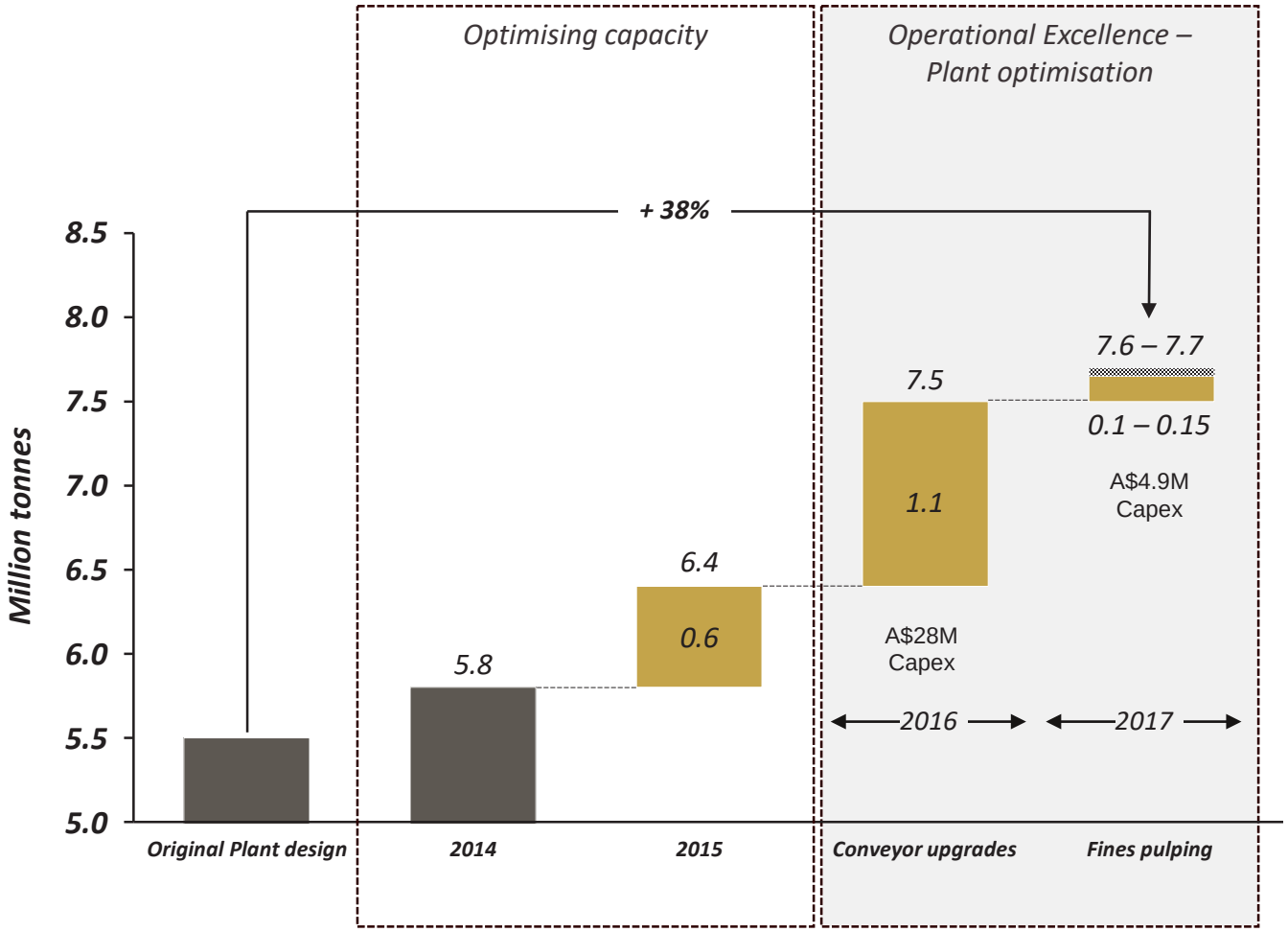
MILL THROUGHPUT – OUR IMPROVEMENT JOURNEY

We have come a long way in optimising the potential of the process plant…



Plant Performance

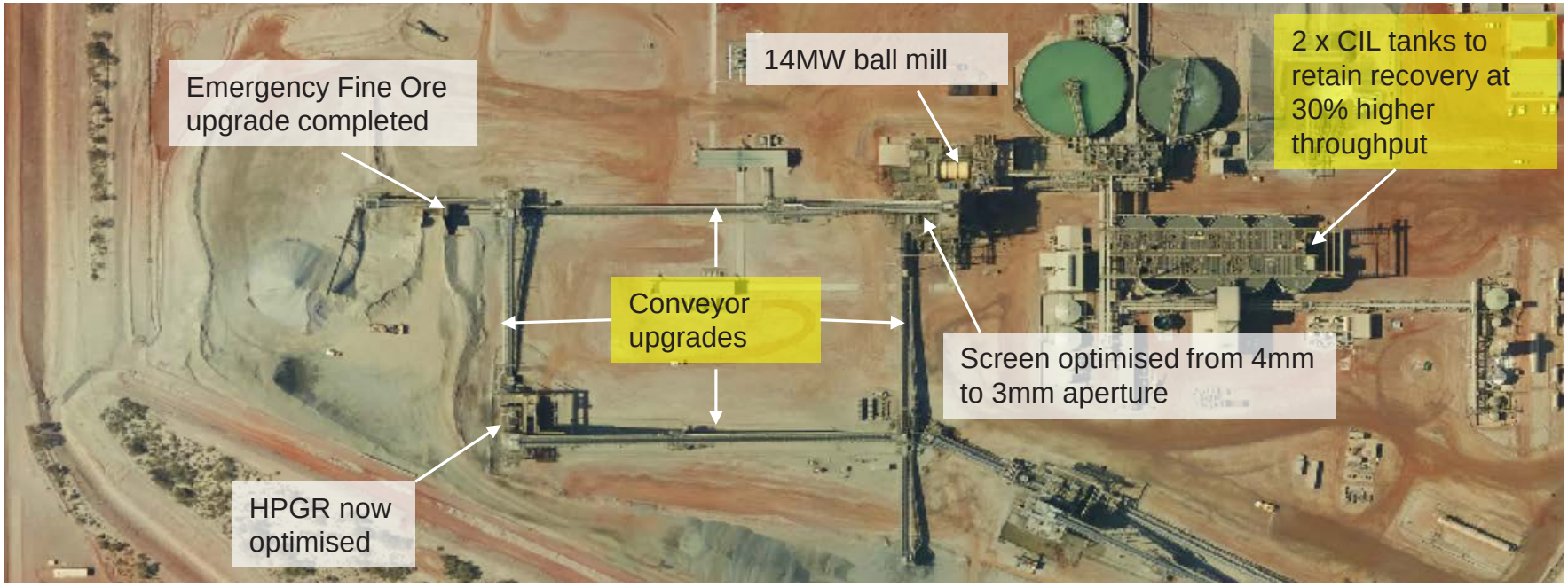
- Nameplate 5.5Mtpa on fresh rock
- Eliminated materials handling and residence time constraints in 2016

…by unlocking the capacity of the key equipment

MILL THROUGHPUT – OUR IMPROVEMENT JOURNEY

The 2016 plant optimisation project was highly successful…

- Conveyors and HPGR – now capable of exceeding mill capacity
- De-risked circuit through emergency fines stockpile
- Leaching and downstream circuit now capable of higher throughput

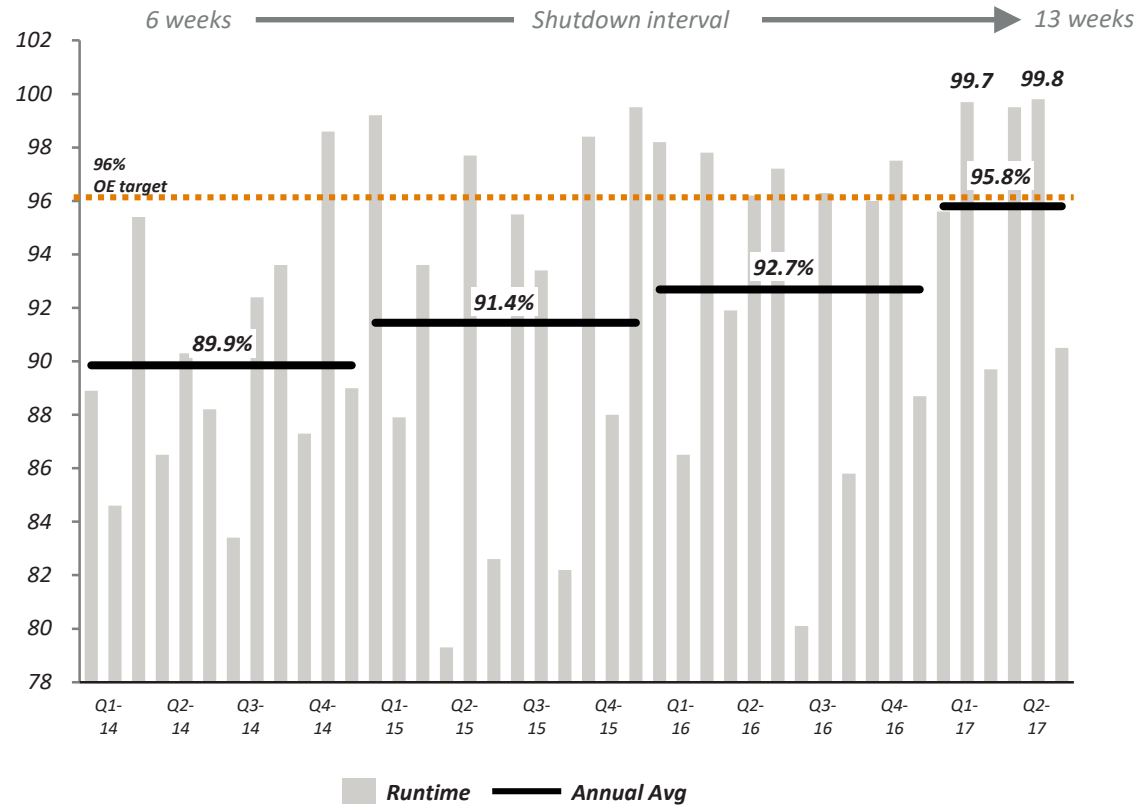


… in unlocking the capacity of the key equipment

MILL RUNTIME – RELIABILITY IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements in planned and unplanned maintenance are evident in plant availability improvement …

Mill Runtime (%)



- ***Reliability Improvement*** **-** increased runtime from 89.9% (2014) to 95.8% (2017 YTD). Q2 runtime of 96.6%.
- Revised ***Shutdown strategies*** have enabled a reduction in planned downtime by 224 hrs/year.
- Increase in shutdown intervals from 6 to 13 weeks, and reduction in duration from 48 to 36 hours.

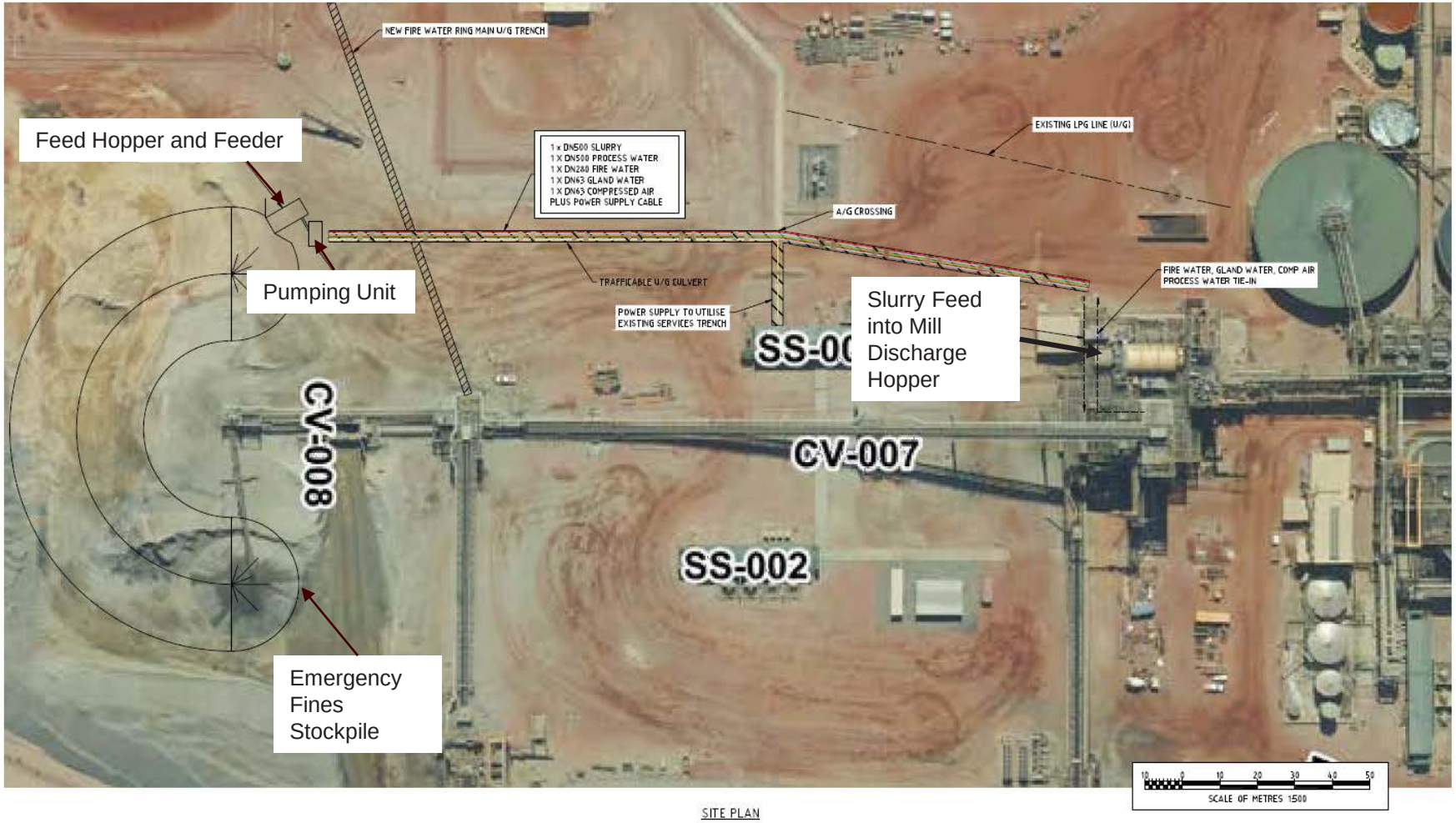
Next steps:

- Construct Fines Pulping & Pumping system.
- Further shutdown optimisation to extend intervals to 17 weeks.

…even on the back of increasing plant throughput rates

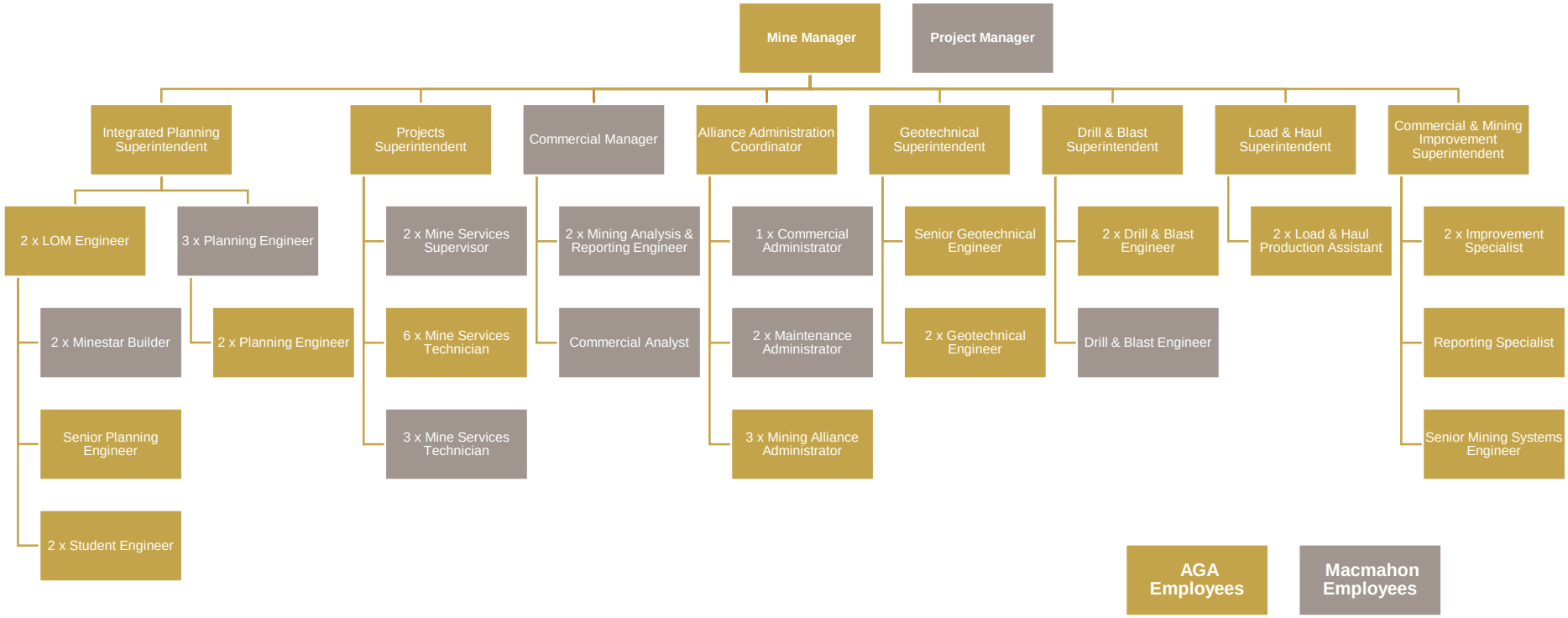
REDUCING MILL DOWNTIME

The addition of a fines pulping system to the processing circuit …



…will increase annual mill run time by ~1.5%

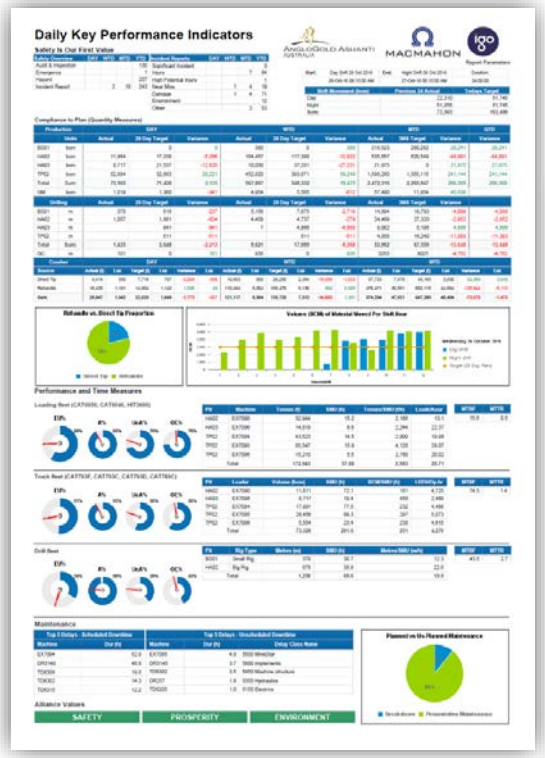
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT CULTURE



- Alignment of business objectives from a client/contractor relationship to a **Mining Alliance**
- Integrated workforce creates a **conversational culture**
- Re-aligned structure creates the right level of engagement and accountability

MINE REPORTING

Linking data analytics in a systemic and automated manner…



Continuous Improvement Culture

A culture of "Know your Numbers", coupled with standardised reporting (One Source of the Truth) to enable efficient data analysis and the identification of the top 3 improvement areas to be targeted.

Projects are continually reviewed and the performance metrics updated. The P500 analysis and project management processes are used to target next areas for improvement.

…has generated the tool to facilitate a conversational culture

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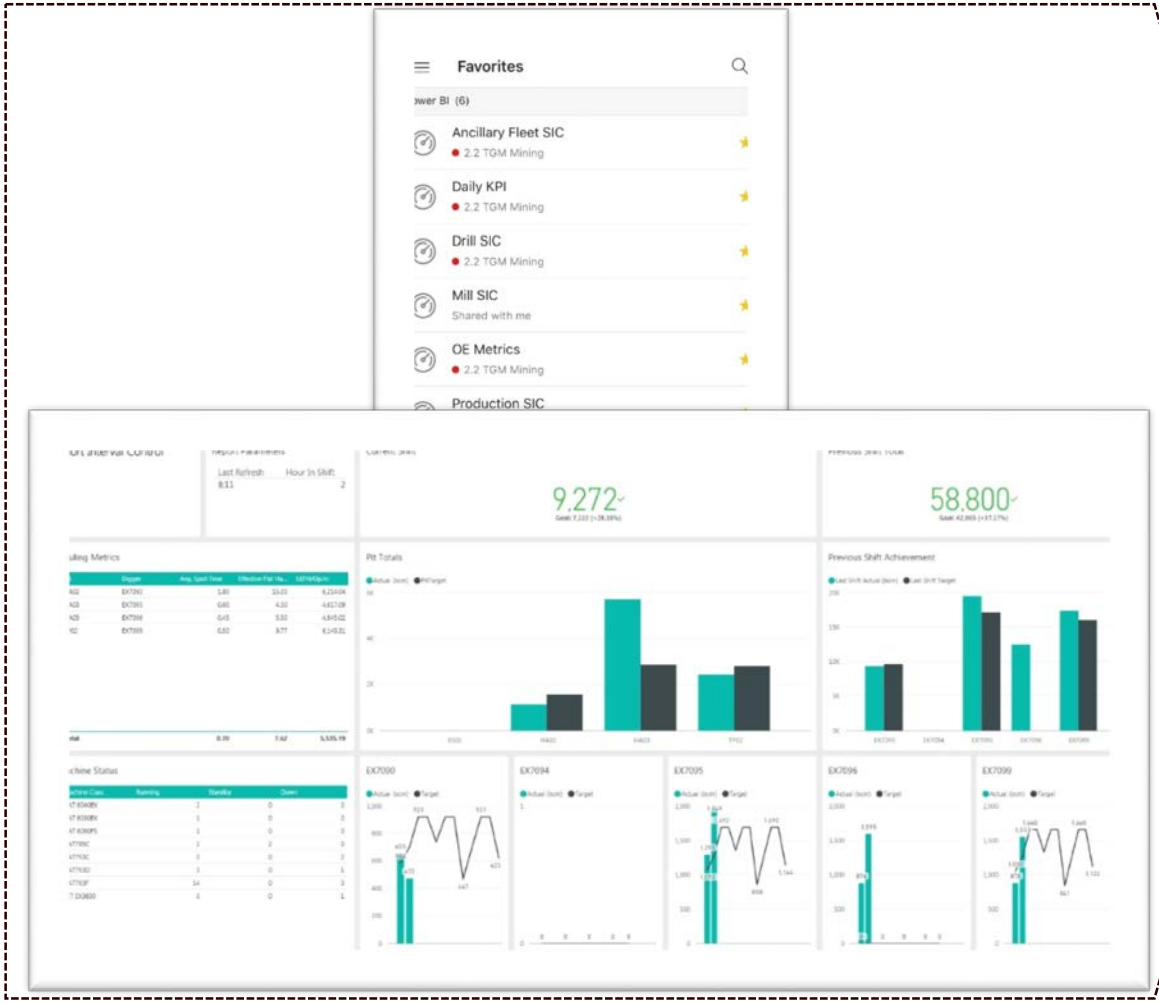
REAL TIME REPORTS

Real time data analytics…



Short Interval Control

Real time reporting is now in the hands of Supervisors in the field through Power BI reports on smart devices.

…enables decisions to be made at the right time

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MINING EFFICIENCIES

Operational Excellence has delivered improved mining efficiencies…

- LOADING PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS A$0.024/t
- PRIORITY ROAD RULES A$0.030/t
- HAUL FLEET CONFIGURATION IMPROVEMENTS A$0.047/t
- DRILL & BLAST PATTERN OPTIMISATION A$0.03/t
- FREE DIG A$560,000 savings in oxide material

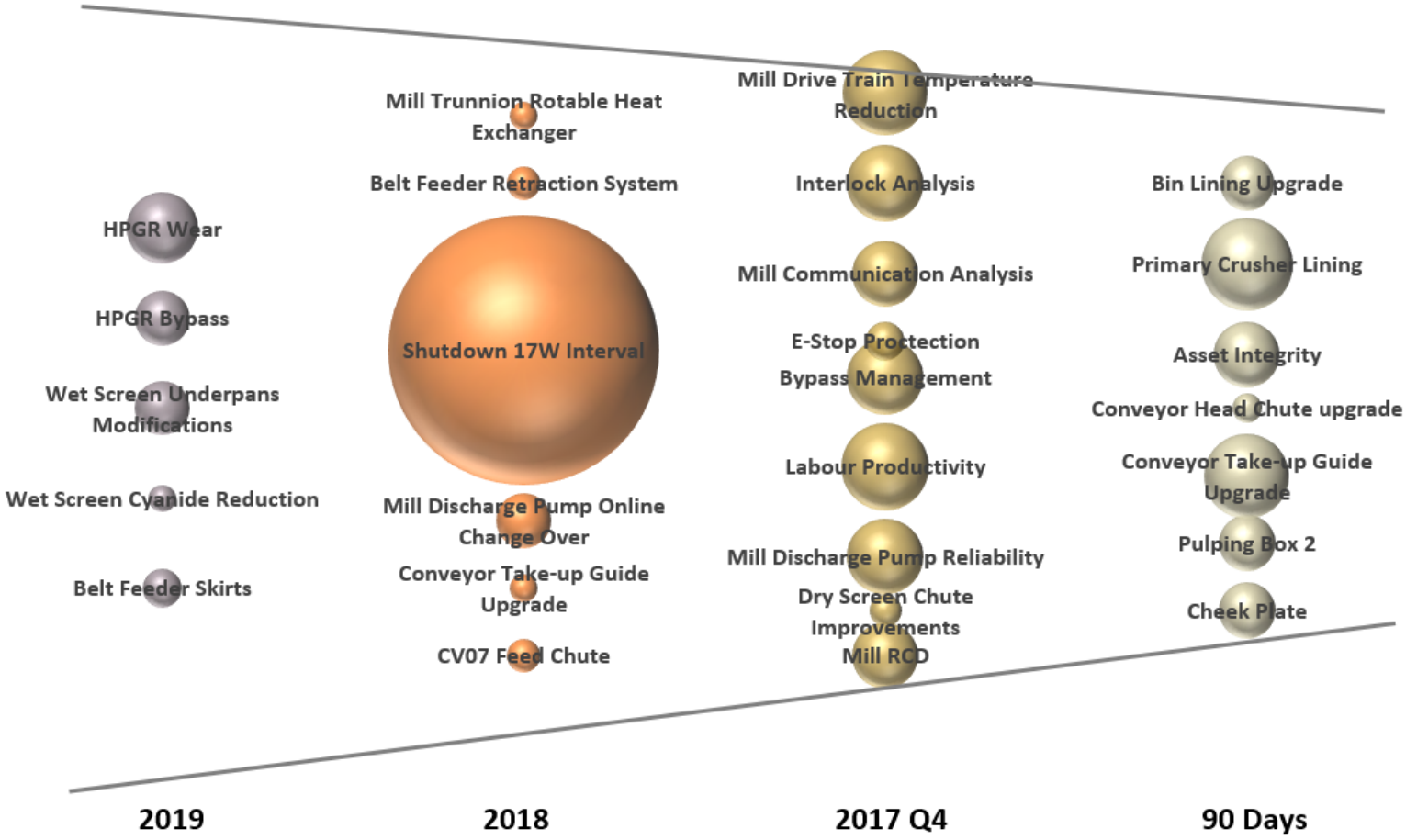
A$7.5m

VALUE ADDED in H1 2017

…reducing mining unit costs

PROJECT PIPELINE - MAINTENANCE

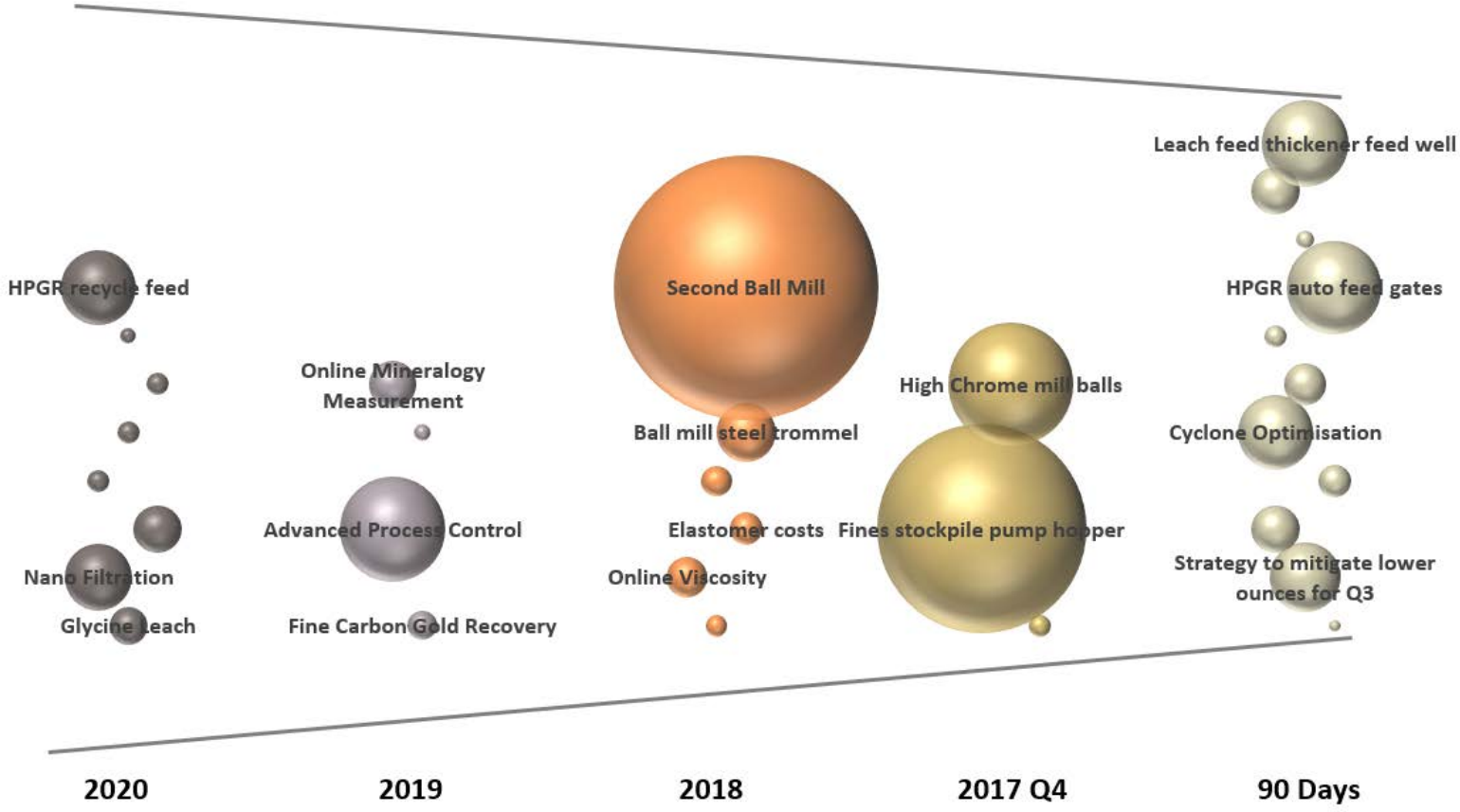
Further work to improve plant performance…



… by reducing costs and improving plant runtime

IMPROVEMENT PIPELINE - PROCESSING

Every project has a project plan and schedule…



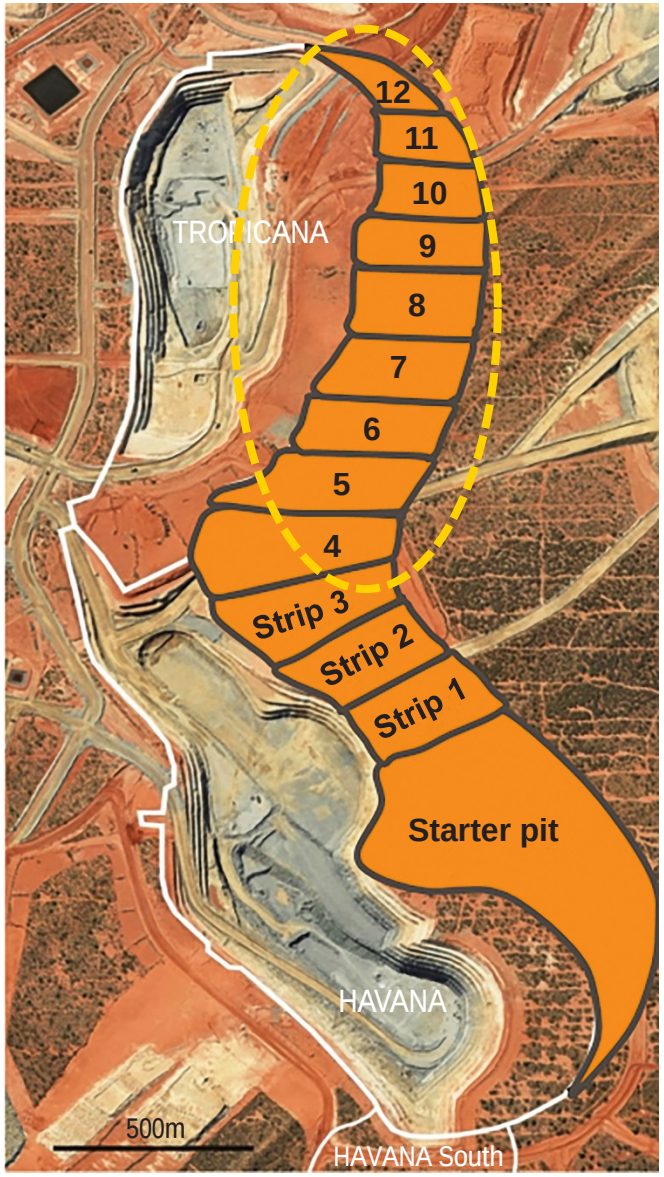
…and an accountable project owner

Current Operations – 2017 - 2019

The Future - 2020 onwards

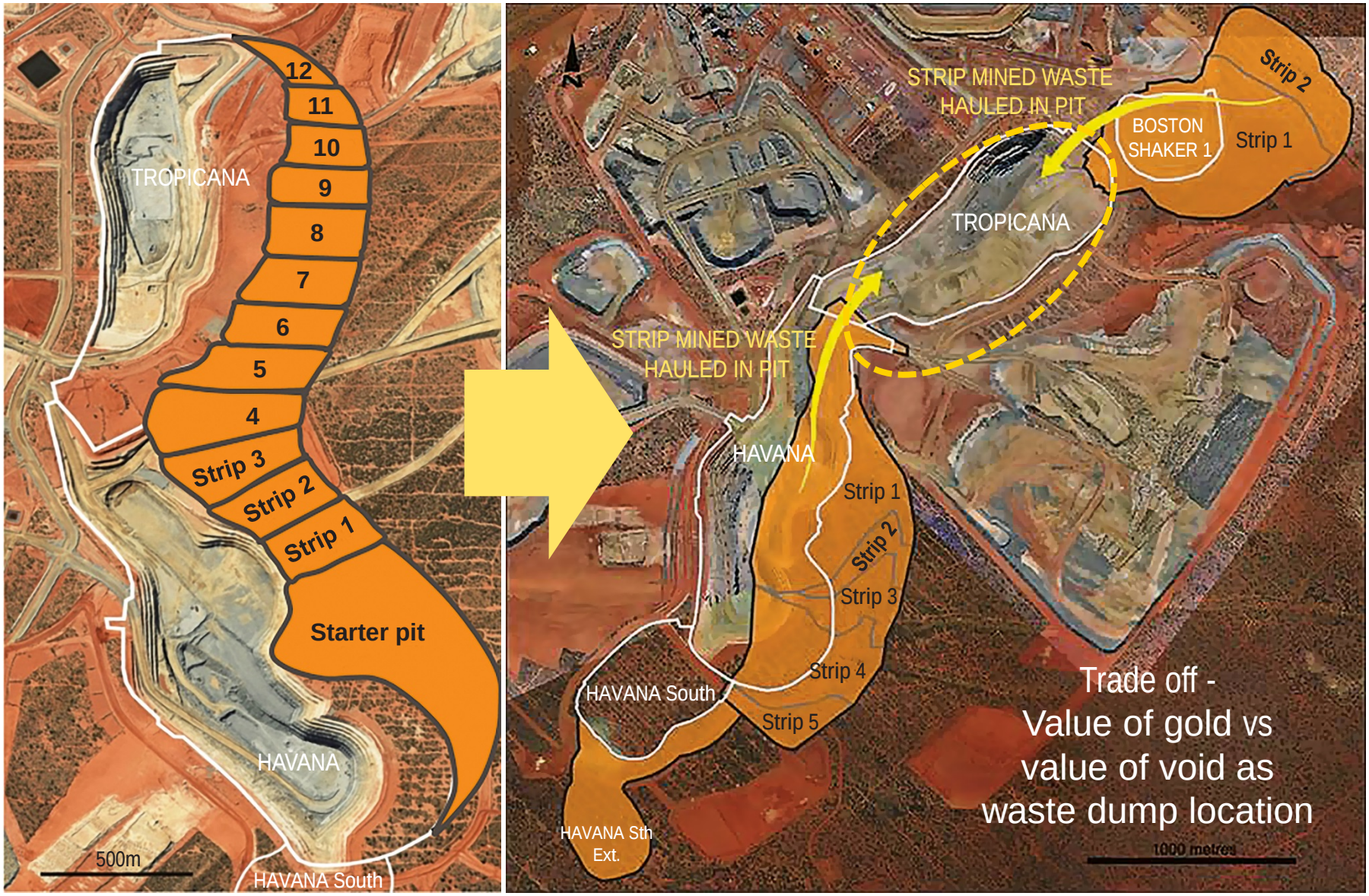
Upside

RESOURCE DRILLING COMPLETED



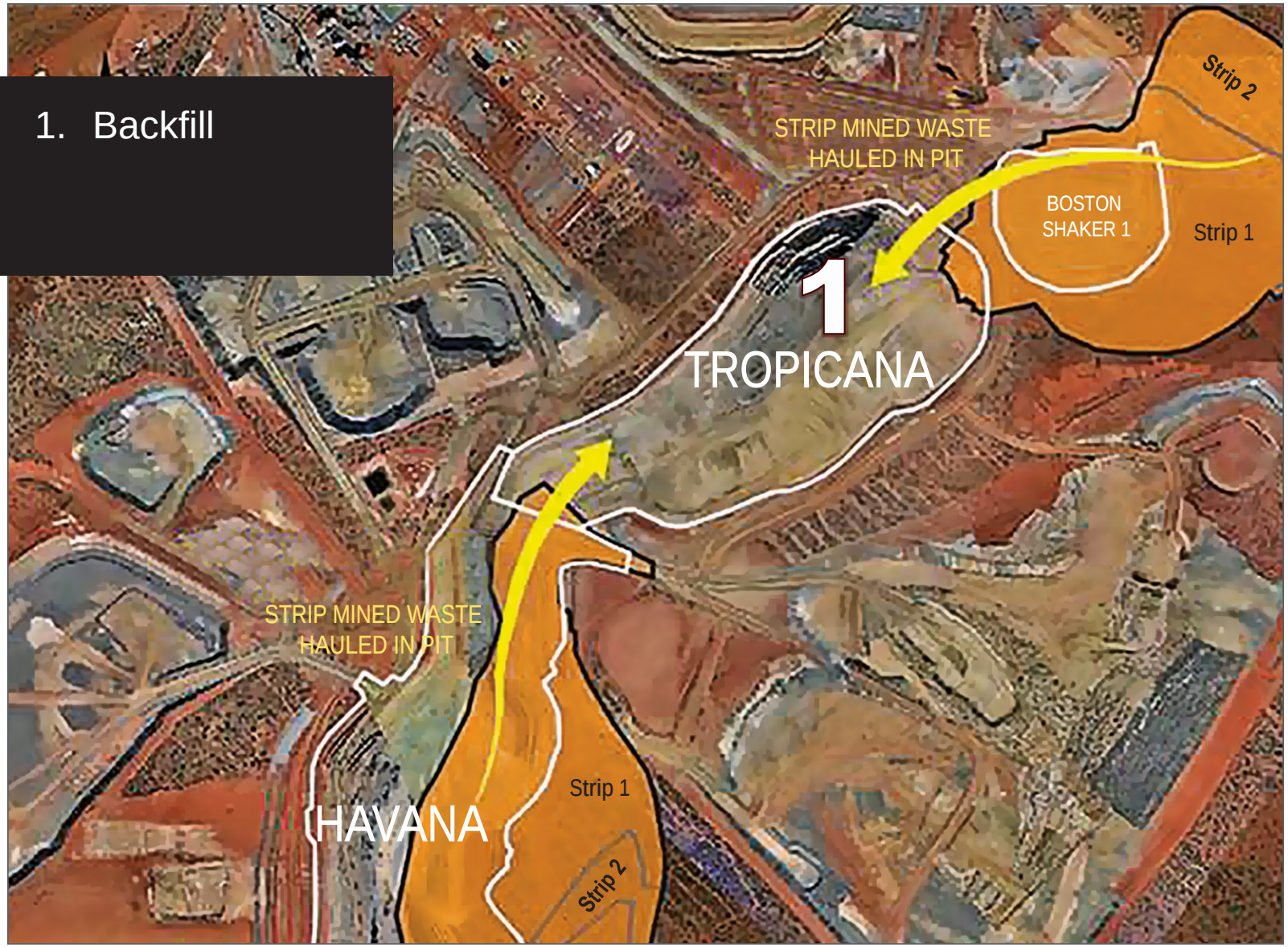
- No significant changes to Tropicana Resource
- Orebody not continuous
- Evaluated cutback of Tropicana pit – low value

OPTIMISING MATERIAL MOVEMENT



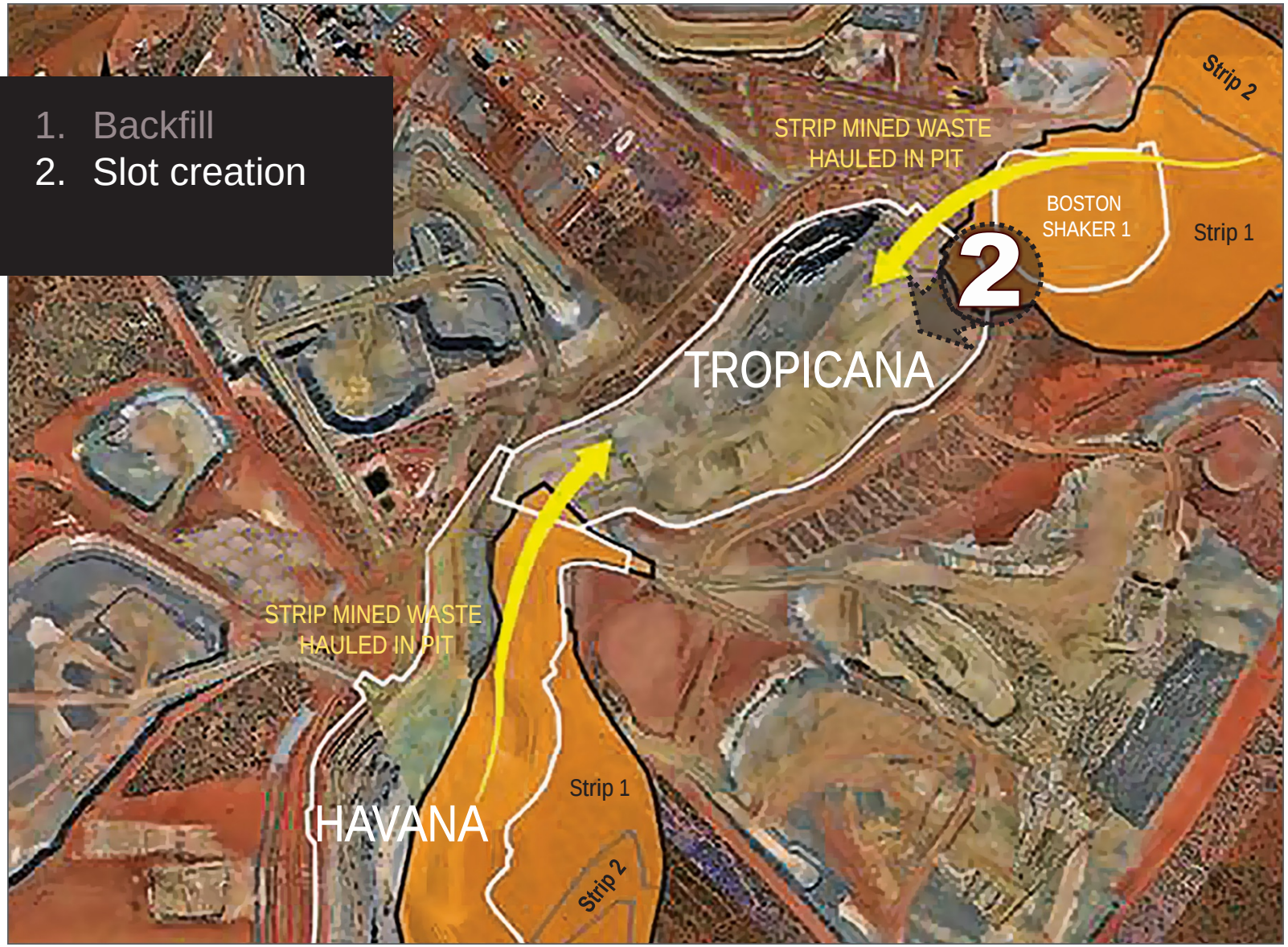
OPTIMISING MATERIAL MOVEMENT

1. Backfill



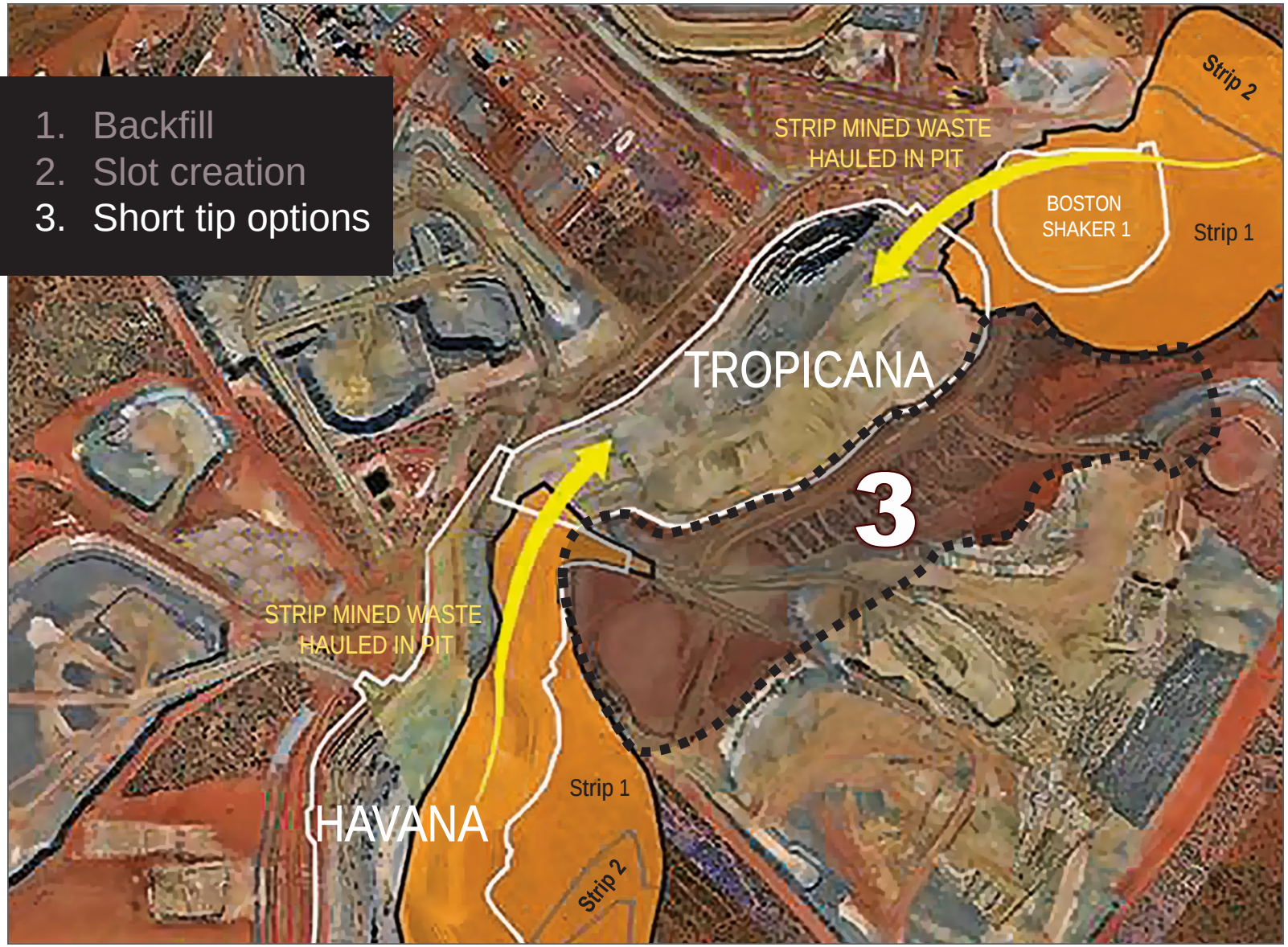
OPTIMISING MATERIAL MOVEMENT

1. Backfill
2. Slot creation



OPTIMISING MATERIAL MOVEMENT

1. Backfill
2. Slot creation
3. Short tip options



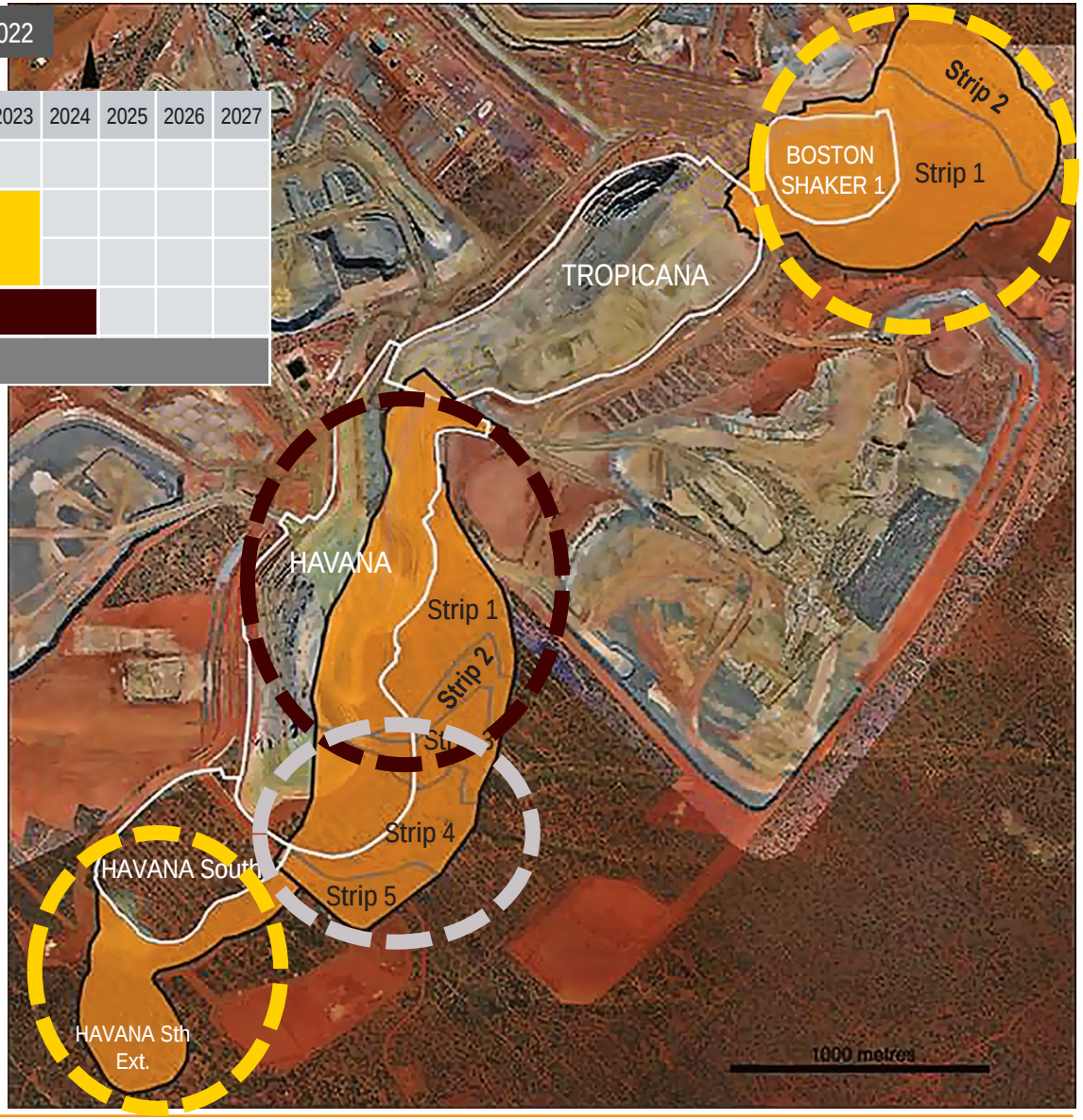
OPTIONALITY IN THE PLAN

Q4 2017 | Q4 2019 | Q4 2022

Mining stage	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Current LOM plan											
Havana South											
Boston Shaker											
Havana stages 1-3											
Havana stages 4-5											

Four locations and eight stages

Three decision points



Current Operations – 2017 - 2019

The Future - 2020 onwards

Upside

ASSET POTENTIAL (*2020-2024*)

Operational Excellence has delivered significant short term value…

Target underground reserves at +3.0 g/t to displace stockpile mill feed after 2021

Target 8Mtpa plant throughput at ~92% recovery by 2019 at a runtime of 97%

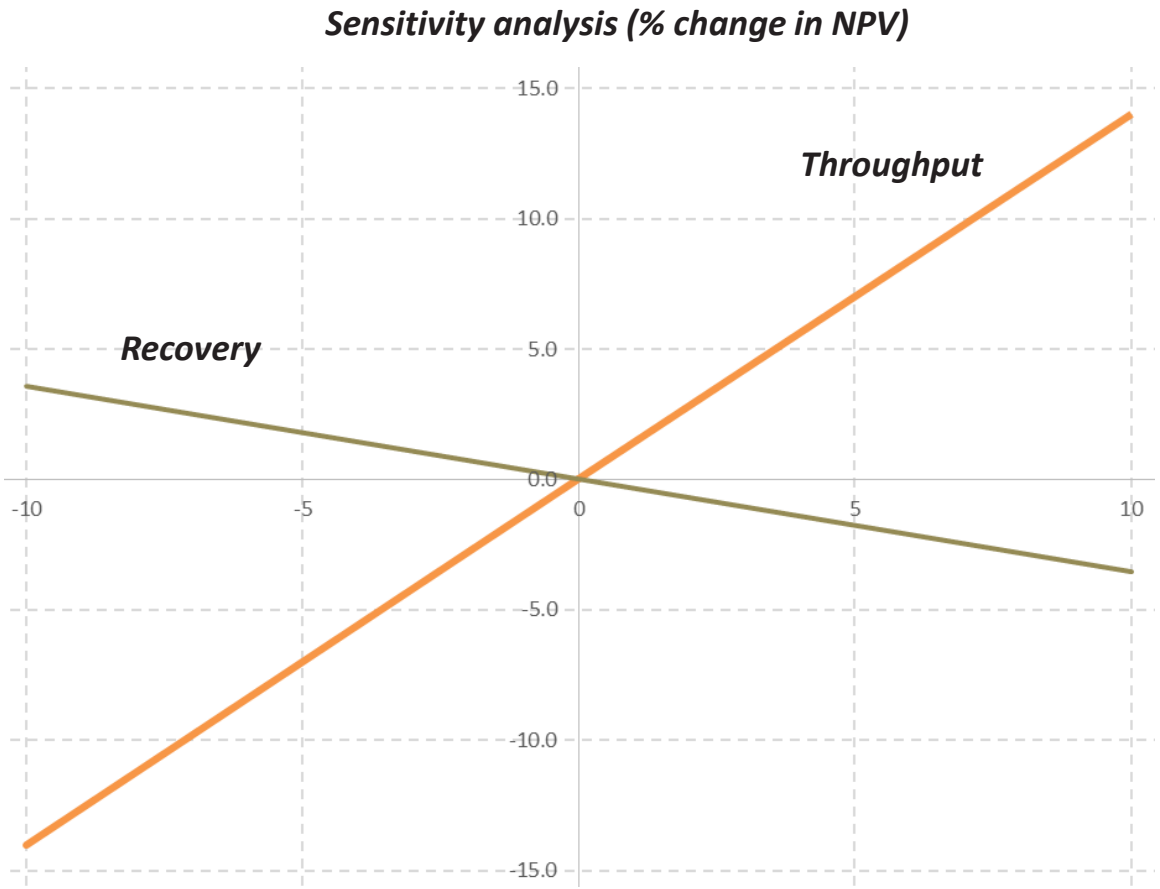
Target satellite pits to deliver oxide reserves at ~2g/t to displace stockpile mill feed after 2021

Target 105Mtpa from 2020 at a cost target of A$2.50/tonne

…and there is further potential to maximize value after 2020

ADDITIONAL BALL MILL

The addition of a second ball mill has the potential to increase throughput to ~8 mtpa…

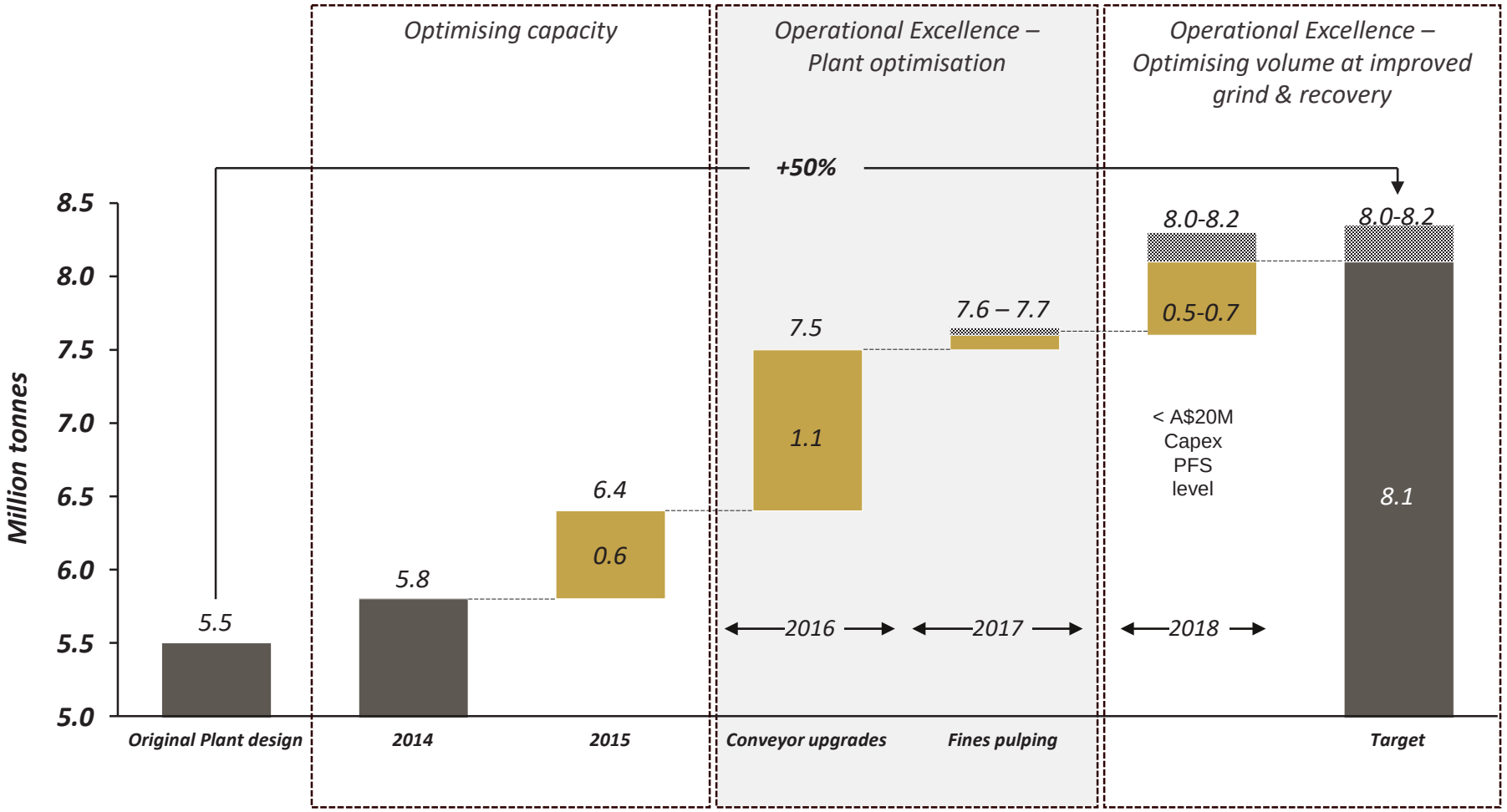


- The project NPV is highly sensitive to additional mill volumes
- The design aims to grind finer to improve the recovery at the increased tonnage

… and improve the targeted grind to ~65µm to lift recovery to ~92%

MILL THROUGHPUT – OUR IMPROVEMENT JOURNEY

We have come a long way in optimising the potential of the process plant…



…with the next improvement focussed on matching the plant to the orebody capability

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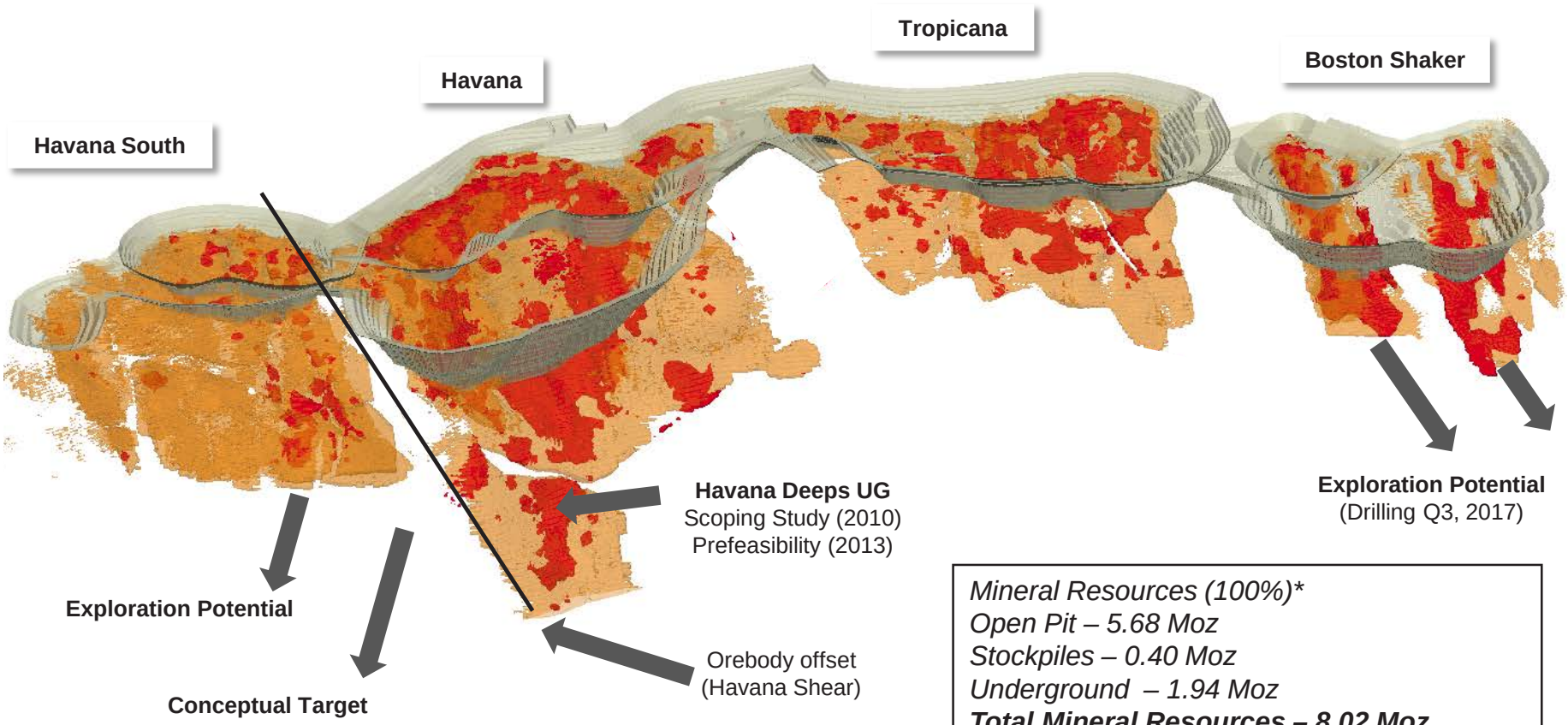
UNDERGROUND RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

The current underground resources…



*Mineral Resources (100%)**
Open Pit – 5.68 Moz
Stockpiles – 0.40 Moz
Underground – 1.94 Moz
Total Mineral Resources – 8.02 Moz

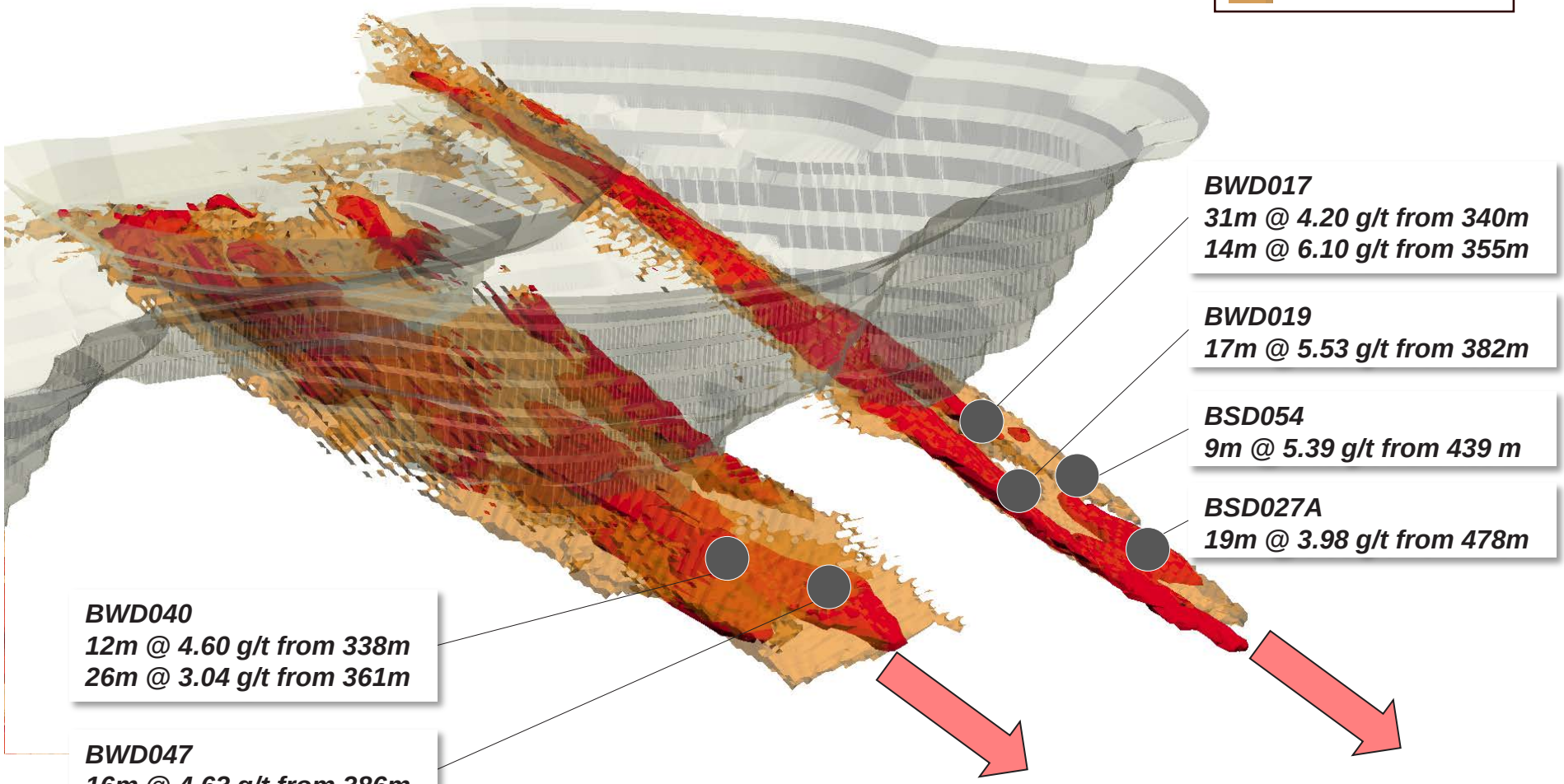
**For details see the AngloGold Ashanti Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2016 at www.anglogoldashanti.com*

3.0 g/t grade shell
0.3 g/t grade shell

…could contribute supplementary high grade production from 2020

BOSTON SHAKER

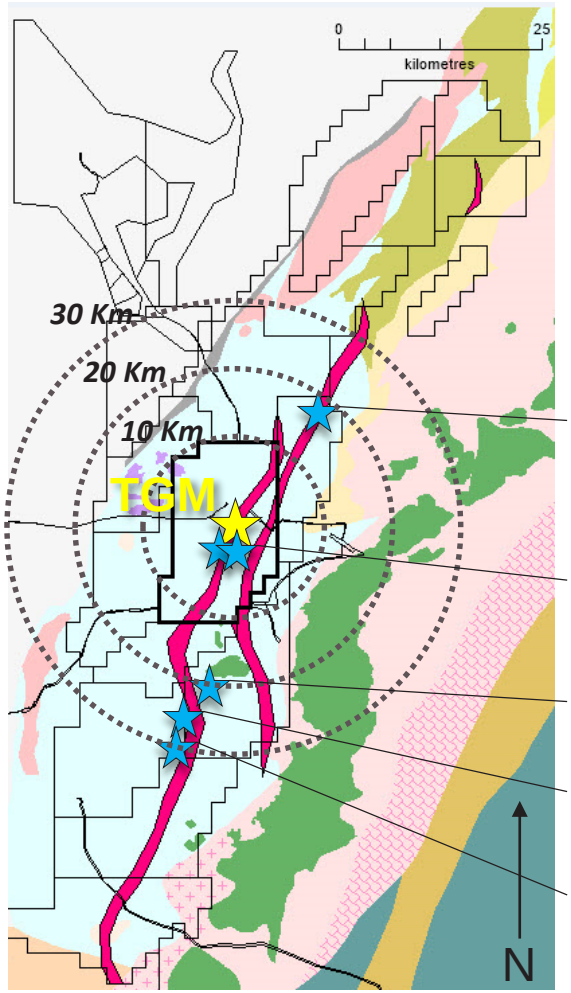
Recent results below Boston Shaker are very encouraging…



…with strong shoots extending at depth

EXPLORATION

There is still potential to identify open pit resources…



Mineralisation Corridor

Angel Eyes

Crouching Tiger West

Hidden Dragon

New targets

Beetlejuice

Drilling currently

Madras

New Zebra

…to displace lower grade stockpile mill feed during 2021-2025

LONG ISLAND STUDY STATUS

Key Work Programs	Feasibility Status	
Resource Models	Basis of the Long Island Study will be the Jan 2017 Mineral Resource Estimation which includes all drilling completed in CY2016.	**Complete**
Optimisation / Trade-off	Pit optimisation studies have been completed for the Long Island Study including appropriate pit-shell selections.	**Complete**
Geotechnical Design	Factual, Design Basis and Design Specification work streams have been completed based on all geotechnical data including dedicated geotechnical drilling (4,100m at Havana South & 3,600m at Boston Shaker). An external Review Panel audit has been completed.	**Complete**
Pit and Waste Dump Design	Pit and Waste Dump designs have been completed.	**Complete**
Equipment Selection	All trade-off studies and final equipment has been selected.	**Complete**
Detailed Mine Schedule	Strategic scheduling has been completed in Minemax with detailed scheduling completed in the Alastri Tactical Scheduler.	**Complete**
Infrastructure Design and Engineering	Detailed Engineering, design and costing has been completed on camp upgrades and extension to Heavy Vehicle workshops.	**Complete**
Permitting and Approvals	Majority of the permits fit within the extension to the current mining permit with the exception being the expansion of the TSF footprint. All permits are in progress.	**In Progress**
Resource & Reserve Update	The Resource and Reserve sign-off process requires multiple levels of approval and is aligned to the AGA corporate planning calendar. An independent external audit of both Resources & Reserves will be carried out in September. Timing of update is scheduled for November 2017.	**In Progress**
Incorporation into Business Plan	The results of the Long Island Study will be incorporated into the Life-of-Mine Business Plan for 2018. Approval of this Business Plan is scheduled for November 2017.	**In Progress**

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Damon Elder who is a full-time employee of AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd and is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Elder has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Elder consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is a compilation of previously published data for which Competent Persons consents were obtained. Their consents remain in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The information in this report has been extracted from the AngloGold Ashanti Ltd Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2015 and is available on the AngloGold Ashanti website at www.anglogoldashanti.com

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed and confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012 EDITION -TABLE1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	AGA has carried out all the drilling within the Tropicana deposit, with sampling from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling predominantly from one metre sample intervals, for 50g gold fire assay. The sampling methodology with RC drilling has changed over time. Sample collection prior to 2007 was via a cyclone, dust collection system and multi-stage riffle splitter attached to the drill rig. From the beginning of 2007 sample collection was via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter attached to the drill rig. RC samples are collected from one metre intervals for resource definition drill-holes, with two metre sample intervals from RC pre-collar drilling introduced in 2016. All NQ2 and HQ diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist, where sample intervals are generally one metre samples. In 2016 two metre samples were processed from un-mineralised core to collect additional geometallurgical data (hyperspectral and XRF) for waste rock characterisation. Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over one metre intervals and submitted for fire assay. The other half of the core, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core.
Drilling techniques	Reverse Circulation drilling has been utilised to an average depth of 150m in the shallower, up-dip, western portions of the resource and as pre-collars to diamond holes. All Reverse Circulation drilling has been via face sampling hammer. Diamond drilling has predominantly been NQ2 with limited HQ2, HQ3 and PQ in the upper saprolite and for holes drilled for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes. The majority of diamond holes have been drilled as tails to RC drilling, with NQ2 core produced for sampling mineralisation. From 2011 many deeper holes were drilled with shorter RC pre-collars (~60m), or HQ from surface to minimise deviation.
Drill sample recovery	The sample recovery is currently recorded on selected intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during RC drilling. Prior to April 2008, no systematic assessment of sample recovery data was made for RC drilling. A subjective visual estimate was used where weights were recorded as 25, 50, 75 or 100%. Since April 2008 a systematic sample recovery program has been implemented where for 1:25 intervals, the Primary (lab weight), Secondary (archive weight) and Reject splits are weighed and recorded in the database. These weights are combined and then compared to a theoretical recovery of the interval based on the regolith and rock type of the interval being analysed. For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and heavily fractured ground.

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012 EDITION -TABLE1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation and alteration utilising AGA's standard logging code library. RC sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure and geotechnical properties. Diamond drill-holes are routinely orientated, photographed and structurally logged with the confidence in the orientation recorded. Geotechnical data recorded includes QSI, RQD, matrix, and fracture categorisation. Bulk density determinations have been routinely collected from diamond drill core over one to five metre intervals using water immersion methods. A coherent segment of core (>10cm length), representative of the metre interval is selected. Laboratory bulk density determination is completed on selected 'core from surface' diamond holes to collect bulk density data for oxide and transitional rock types, and from fresh rock types to ensure water immersion methods used onsite are accurate. All logging data is digitally captured via Field Marshall Software (upgraded to Micromine Geobank platform 2016) and the data is validated in Vulcan prior to being uploaded to an SQL database. DataShed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Since the commencement of exploration activities at Tropicana, sample preparation and analysis has been carried out by three laboratories, as detailed below: Prior to November 2006 - SGS (formerly Analabs) Welshpool performed all gold and multi-element analysis. SGS routinely prepared half-core diamond samples by crushing in a jaw crusher followed by pulping in an LM5 to 90% passing 75µm. One metre RC samples are pulped in an LM5 to 90% passing 75µm. 50-gram samples are then assayed by fire assay. Sieve tests are carried out on 5% of samples. November 2006 to 2014 – Genalysis Perth has performed all gold and multi-element analyses. Jan 2015 – June 2016 – Genalysis Perth has performed all gold, multi-element analyses and hyperspectral scans. The 2015 Boston Shaker infill drilling was analysed at the Tropicana onsite lab, with sample preparation conducted by AGAA staff operating an automated circuit, and SGS conducting the fire assay and analysis. May 2016 to current, infill drilling has been analysed at the Tropicana onsite lab, with sample preparation conducted by AGAA staff operating an automated circuit, and SGS conducting the fire assay and analysis. At Genalysis, half core samples weighing approximately 2.5kg are prepared via a robot. The samples are then crushed to <3mm in a Boyd crusher and automatically split, down to a sample of ~1kg for pulping and analysis. The remainder of the material was retained as a coarse split for metallurgical test-work. One metre RC samples were pulped in a mixer mill to 90% passing 75µm. Wet sieve tests were carried out on 5% of the samples.

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012 EDITION -TABLE1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation cont.	The Tropicana laboratory uses a linear automated process to prepare the samples. Samples, from RC and diamond drilling, are loaded onto racks at the lab. Each sample bag has a unique bar-code attached to the bag. Samples are dried and weighed. Small samples (<800g) are manually pulverised in an LM2 mill to 90% passing 75µm. Acceptable weight samples (>800g) are loaded into tubs and the samples passed under a Terraspec Hyperspectral camera. Samples are then passed through a Boyd crusher, reducing the particle size to 90% passing 2mm before being split via a Linear Sample Divider. Coarse duplicates are assayed at a rate on 1 in 20 within the assaying of the batch. Primary samples then get pulverised to 90% passing 75µm and the resultant product split into a 50g sample for fire assay and a 500g sample. The 500g sample passes under a portable XRF scanner for analysis of secondary elements (that are not used in the Mineral Resource estimate). The 500g sample is retained for check assay work. Standards are inserted into batches of samples at a frequency of three standards in every hundred. Sieve tests are carried out on 5% of samples to achieve 90% passing 75 micron. Routinely, coarse blank samples are run through the automated sample preparation system between assay jobs to ensure sample hygiene, and quartz flushes are pulverized between each sample at the pulverizing stage. Coarse blank samples are inserted as the first sample in each laboratory job. The purpose of this sample is to check that laboratory crushing and grinding equipment is kept clean. Coarse blanks samples are also inserted into the sequence of samples before each zone of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	At SGS 50-gram samples were assayed by fire assay. SGS inserted blanks and standards (one in 20 samples) in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. Genalysis inserted internal standards and blanks randomly through each batch. Every 25th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed at the end of the batch. Finally, 6% of the batch was selected for re-analysis. Internal laboratory checks and internal and external check assays such as repeats and check assays enable assessment of precision. Contamination between samples is checked for by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out by the use of certified Standards (CRM). Check assay campaigns generally coincide with each resource update. QA/QC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of both laboratories has been satisfactory.

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012 EDITION -TABLE1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. Analysis of twinned drill holes showed that no significant down-hole smearing was occurring in RC holes when compared to the twinned diamond holes in Tropicana and Havana.
Location of data points	All hole locations within the resource area to date have been pegged with a standard GPS, or by RTK GPS. Once the holes are drilled the collar location is then surveyed with an RTK GPS. A regional Digital Terrain Model was then created to cover the Tropicana JV tenement area from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. The data was sampled at 3 arc-seconds, which is 1/1200th of a degree of latitude and longitude, or about 90 metres. Eastman single shot instruments were used routinely for down-hole surveys prior to 2007. From 2007, gyro surveying instruments have been used to complete downhole surveying.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill-hole spacing on sections, and between sections, typically range from 25 x 25m to 100 x 100m. The majority of the Open Pit resource area has been drill tested at a nominal density of 50 x 50m with the spacing closed up to 25 x 25m within the upper levels of the deposit. The down-plunge extension of the Havana Deeps area is drilled at 100 x 100m or 100 x 50m closer to the pit area. 1m samples are composited to 2m prior to Resource Estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The majority of drilling was orientated to intersect normal to mineralisation. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is thus considered minimal.
Sample security	Samples were sealed in calico bags, which were in turn placed in large poly-weave bulk-bags for transport. Filled poly-weave bulk-bags were secured on wooden crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. Genalysis checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies AGAA of any missing or additional samples. Once Genalysis has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects were held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets were returned to the AGAA warehouse on secure pallets where they were documented for long-term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis. Field QA/QC was assessed by Quantitative Group (QG) as part of their audits of the Tropicana and Havana resource between 2007 and 2009.

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012 EDITION -TABLE1

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Tropicana is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (AGAA) and Independence Group NL (IGO) (AGAA:IGO, 70:30) AGAA is the manager of the JV.
	There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases where significant results were received. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA) has carried out all the drilling within the Tropicana deposit.
Geology	The Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana and Havana South gold deposit host rocks are predominantly gneisses.
Drill hole Information	Drillhole information for all holes with reported mineralised intercepts are given in Table 1. Details of holes not containing mineralisation are not provided as they are not material to the understanding of the results.
Data aggregation methods	Reported intercepts are calculated using the following parameters: 2m minimum width, maximum of 2m of consecutive internal waste, lower cut off of 0.5g/t Au, with a minimum intercept grade of 1g/t Au. No upper cuts applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Mineralised intercepts are calculated downhole, and approximate true widths of mineralisation, based on drill hole azimuth and dip, and dip of ore body.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	The mineralised intercepts reported are given in Appendix 2: Table of Intercepts. The drillhole intercepts reported are the results of an initial 100 x 100m spaced drill programme to test down dip extensions of the Boston Shaker southern ore shoot, and which are included in the current resource being reported. A follow up infill drilling programme, to achieve 50 x 50m spacing over the known resources at Boston Shaker (and drilled in the second half of 2016) are not included in the current resource being reported. Details of holes previously drilled or not containing mineralisation are not provided as they are not material to the understanding of the results.
Other substantive exploration data	No other exploration data to report.
Further work	Mineralisation remains open at depth. Drilling testing down-dip and along strike of currently defined resources is continuing, with Long Island drilling programmes was completed at end of 2016. The drillhole results reported will be incorporated into next resource model, scheduled for early 2017.

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF INTERCEPTS

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Dip (Degree)	Azimuth (Degree)	Drill Date	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram Metres
BSD027A	DDH	652578.96	6763707.622	348.17	-59.59	318.10	6/10/2010	513.6	478	497	19	3.98	75.65
BSD054	DDH	652512.31	6763775.38	346.98	-60	315.00	6/10/2012	467.9	439	448	9	5.39	48.55
BWD017	DDH	652374.37	6763779.91	354.86	-60.97	316.45	31/10/2016	390.8	340	352	12	3.59	43.07
BWD017	DDH	652374.37	6763779.91	354.86	-60.97	316.45	31/10/2016	390.8	355	369	14	6.10	85.41
BWD019*	DDH	652374.38	6763708.45	356.46	-65.71	318.73	1/11/2016	428.8	362	379	17	5.53	94.07
BWD040	DDH	652019.75	6763498.36	343.27	-66.17	318.14	24/09/2016	412.3	338	350	12	4.60	55.15
BWD040	DDH	652019.75	6763498.36	343.27	-66.17	318.14	24/09/2016	412.3	360	386	26	3.04	79.15
BWD047	DDH	652130.161	6763676.263	354.5	-77.19	316.13	15/09/2016	420.8	386	402	16	4.63	74.00

** All results previously reported in December 15 2016 announcements by IGO and AGG, except for BWD017, BSD054 and BSD027A.*