MEDIA RELEASE
Austral Gold Limited
21 August 2017

Austral Gold Reports New High Grade Gold Vein Discovery in Trenching at Amancaya Project Including 2.5 Metres @ 9.70 g/t Gold.

Highlights:

- **A new 2.8 km long vein (Nueva Vein) sampled with anomalous to high grade gold intersections in trenching.**
- **2.5 metres at 9.70 g/t gold highest trenching interval.**
- **Nueva Vein is mostly covered by shallow gravels and is just one km from open pit mining operations at Amancaya**.

Austral Gold Limited (the **"Company"** or **"Austral"**) (ASX: AGD; TSX-V: AGLD) is pleased to announce that it has received the first batch of geochemical results from the maiden regional trenching program on its 100% owned Amancaya property, where the Company commenced open pit mining operations earlier this year. Results have indicated the presence of high grade gold hosted by quartz veining along a 2.8 km long structure (the "Nueva Vein"), identified from previous float sampling and geophysics.

"The discovery of high grade gold mineralisation along the Nueva Vein is very exciting. The high grade results obtained in the first batch of assays received indicate that the vein field at Amancaya potentially hosts more deposits similar to the high grade Central Vein, which we began mining earlier this year. The proximity of these veins to the existing operation and the fact that the veins sub outcrop or are under shallow cover is very encouraging for future development potential," said Stabro Kasaneva, CEO of Austral Gold. "We expect to start planning exploration drilling to follow up these promising results upon receipt of all assays."

Highlights from the assays received (44 trenches) are shown in the following table:

Vein	TrenchID	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Julia	AMA-TR-0002	1.1	3.23	6.1
Julia	AMA-TR-0003	2.7	0.50	1.4
Julia	AMA-TR-0006	2.3	0.56	2.6
Nueva Sur	AMA-TR-0013	2.3	8.12	6.1

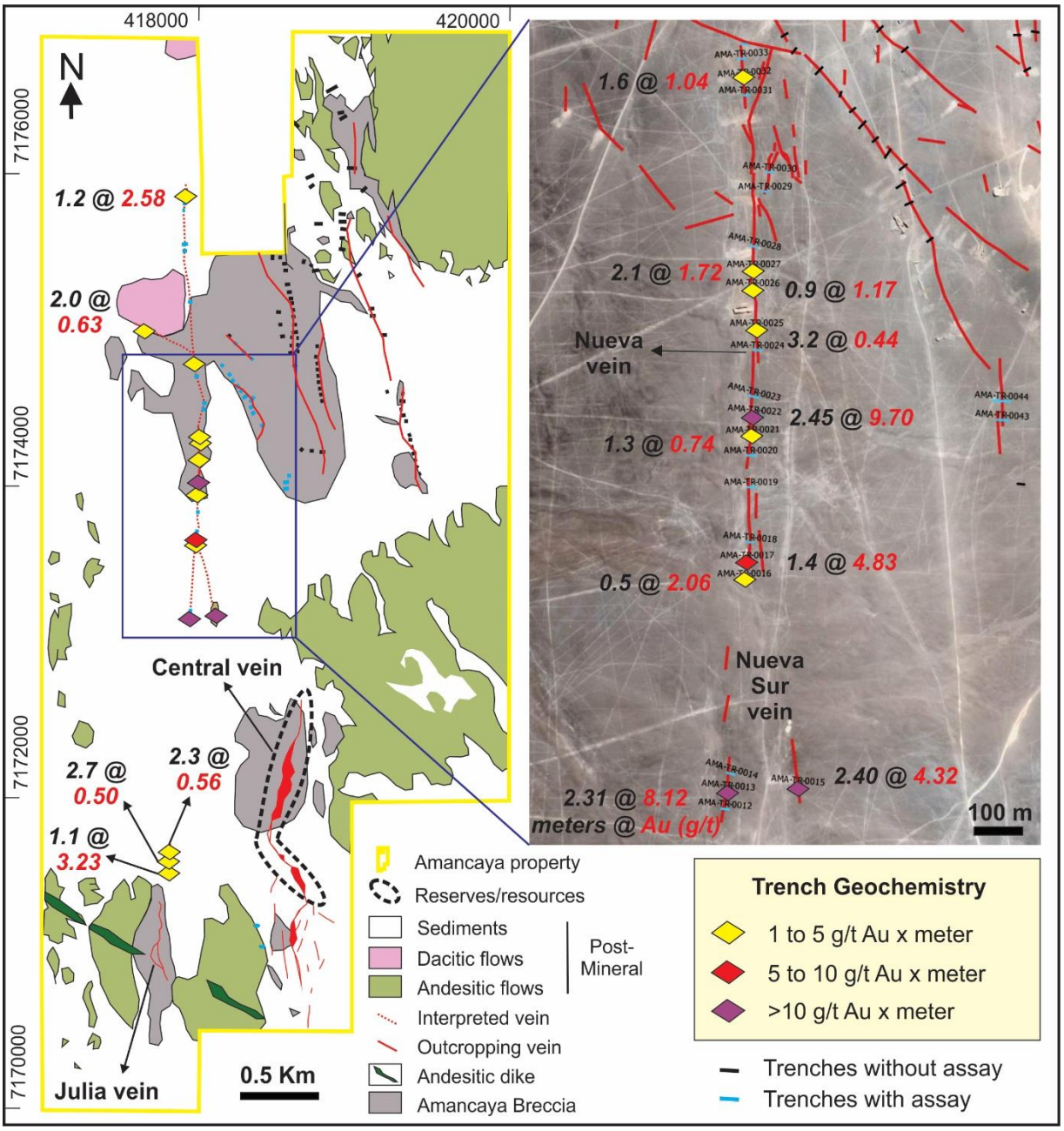
Nueva Sur	AMA-TR-0015	2.4	4.32	2.3
Nueva	AMA-TR-0016	0.5	2.06	1.6
Nueva	AMA-TR-0017	1.4	4.83	3.7
Nueva	AMA-TR-0021	1.3	0.74	2.7
Nueva	AMA-TR-0022	2.5	9.70	6.9
Nueva	AMA-TR-0025	3.2	0.44	1.5
Nueva	AMA-TR-0026	0.9	1.17	4.8
Nueva	AMA-TR-0027	2.1	1.72	2.0
Nueva	AMA-TR-0032	1.6	1.04	3.6
Nueva	AMA-TR-0040	1.2	2.58	17.3
Gabriela	AMA-TR-0042	2.0	0.63	0.2

Trenches not included in the above table returned insignificant results, based on grade and/or width of intersect, or did not reach mineralization due to post-mineral cover and/or presence of salt crust (caliche). Widths are very close to true widths, given veins are sub vertical and trenches were cut perpendicular to the structures. Grades are weighted averages over the respective total sampled interval.

Trenching was undertaken to test potential structures identified through float sampling of quartz and geophysical surveys undertaken by the Company during the previous year. Assays from 44 out of a total of 136 trenches have been received to date and those with notable results are reported in this release.

The Nueva Vein was identified from quartz float sampling (see Company news release on October 6, 2016) and subsequent geophysical surveys. The results indicate that mineralisation is hosted by quartz veining, veinlets, breccias and stockwork, which appears to have structural continuity for at least 2.8 km from trenches excavated. The vein is sub-vertical in sub outcrop and has a northerly strike. Nueva Sur is approximately one km to the NW of the reserve and resource on the Central Vein (see Company news release dated June 8, 2017) and is believed to be the northerly extension of the Julia vein.

Trenching to the north of the Julia vein, which was drilled by Austral Gold in 2016 (see Company news release January 25, 2017) shows that mineralisation on this vein remains open to the north. The Julia vein was not included in the Amancaya reserve and resource estimate (see Guanaco and Amancaya Project Technical Report, 31 December 2016 on the Company's SEDAR profile.)



Quality Assurance

Trenches were excavated by an excavator until bedrock was reached. Where caliche was encountered (in a majority of the trenches) and could not be broken through the surface was soaked overnight in water then broken through. Following hand cleaning the trenches were mapped then sampled using a portable diamond cutting machine to collect a continuous channel sample over the interval to be sampled.

During the sampling processes, as per Company QA/QC protocols, blanks and standards were submitted into the sample stream at regular intervals. Duplicate samples were also taken. Samples were labelled and bagged and sent to the Actlabs laboratory in Coquimbo, Chile, where they were

crushed and prepared. Gold assays were done using 1A2-30 code FA-AAS procedure on a 30g sample. Base metal assaying was done by multi-element 5AAS-07 AR-AAS 2g/100ml ICP-MS analysis. Samples over limit in silver, lead, zinc, and/or copper are reanalysed by a high detection limit ICP-ES analysis (7AR procedure). Activation Laboratories Ltd.is an ISO 17025 certified full-service commercial laboratory, with its head office located in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada.

Competent Persons

The scientific and technical content of this news release has been prepared by, or under the supervision of Michael Brown, MAIG, and has been reviewed and approved by him. Mr Brown is a Geologist and Member of Australian Institute of GeoScientists and an employee of Austral Gold Limited. Mr Brown is a "competent person" for the purposes JORC Code and of National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

About Austral Gold

Austral Gold Limited is a growing precious metals mining, development and exploration company building a portfolio of quality assets in Chile and Argentina. The Company's flagship Guanaco project in Chile is a low-cost gold and silver producing mine with further exploration upside. Austral commenced open-pit mining operations at Amancaya in 2017. The Company also owns 70% and is operator of the underground silver-gold Casposo mine in San Juan, Argentina. With an experienced local technical team and highly regarded major shareholder, Austral's goal is to continue to strengthen its asset base through acquisition and discovery. Austral Gold Limited is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V:AGLD), and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: AGD). For more information, please consult the company's website: www.australgold.com

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

On behalf of Austral Gold Limited:

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Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this news release that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical, and consist primarily of projections - statements regarding

future plans, expectations and developments. Words such as "expects", "intends", "plans", "may", "could", “potential”, "should", "anticipates", "likely", "believes" and words of similar import tend to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this news release include; that the Amacaya property potentially hosts more deposits similar to the high grade Central Vein, the belief that the veins sub outcrop or are under shallow cover is very encouraging for future development potential and the Company’s expectation to start planning exploration drilling . All of these forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied, including, without limitation, business integration risks; uncertainty of production, development plans and cost estimates, commodity price fluctuations; political or economic instability and regulatory changes; currency fluctuations, the state of the capital markets, uncertainty in the measurement of mineral reserves and resource estimates, Austral’s ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and management, potential labour unrest, reclamation and closure requirements for mineral properties; unpredictable risks and hazards related to the development and operation of a mine or mineral property that are beyond the Company’s control, the availability of capital to fund all of the Company’s projects and other risks and uncertainties identified under the heading “Risk Factors” in the Company’s continuous disclosure documents filed on SEDAR. You are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Austral cannot assure you that actual events, performance or results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements, and management’s assumptions may prove to be incorrect. Austral’s forward-looking statements reflect current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date hereof and Austral does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management’s beliefs, expectations or opinions should change other than as required by applicable law. For the reasons set forth above, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 specialized 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Channel sampling was undertaken along a number of machine excavated trenches cut perpendicular to the inferred strike of the structures to be sampled. Trenches were hand cleaned, mapped, and sample intervals were marked. A 10 cm channel was cut in the floor of the trench with a hand held diamond saw to collect a continuous sample over the sample interval.* • *The key features being tested by the channel sampling were sub vertical structures and quartz veins. Horizontal sampling is therefore deemed to be representative of the true width of the vein/structure. Sampling was undertaken based on geological units generally in a range of 0.4m to 1.5m in length.* • *Given the range of sample lengths stated above, the Individual sample volume was generally in the range 1.2 to 5.0kg.* • *Samples were labelled and bagged and sent to the Actlabs laboratory in Coquimbo, Chile, where they were crushed and prepared. Gold assays were done using 1A2-30 code FA-AAS procedure on a 30g sample. Base metal assaying was done by multi-element 5AAS-07 AR-AAS 2g/100ml ICP-MS analysis. Samples over limit in silver, lead, zinc, and/or copper are reanalyzed by a high detection limit ICP-ES analysis (7AR procedure)..* • *Standards and blanks were routinely inserted as per company QA/QC procedure. Duplicate samples were also taken and cross checked in the review of results.* • *Samples were assayed for gold and base metals at an independent and accredited laboratory.*
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).*	• *NA*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure*	• *NA*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• *The trenches were geologically mapped using the company's predefined logging codes for lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristics.* • *Logging was generally quantitative in nature with the exception of structural and geotechnical measurements and the estimation of recoveries.* • *All trenches are logged from start to finish.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize 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.*	• *Trench samples were collected from a continuous channel cut on the trench floor with a hand held diamond saw.* • *Sample intervals were marked by the geologist mapping the trenches with spray paint. Aluminium tags marking the sample number were placed to allow for any future follow up. All material from the channel for the sample interval was collected into a sample bag that was uniquely numbered. During the sampling processes, as per the QA/QC protocols, blanks and standards were submitted into the sample stream at regular intervals and duplicate samples were taken approximately every (1 duplicate per trench with veins up to TR-22 and then 1 duplicate every 50 samples)*
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.*	• *Trench samples were collected and bagged and sent to the Actlabs laboratory in Coquimbo, Chile. There they were crushed and prepared. Gold assays were done using 1A2-30 code FA-AAS procedure on a 30g sample. Base metal assaying was done by. aqua regia 5AAS 07 AR AAS 2gr 100 with final determination by atomic adsorption AAS. Activation Laboratories Ltd.is an ISO 17025 certified full-service commercial laboratory, with its head office located in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada.* • *Internal laboratory checks are made by Actlabs regarding sample preparation and assaying procedures.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• *Not applicable.* • *Not applicable* • *Logged on paper and entered manually into electronic spreadsheets.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*Data then entered into CSV Database and validated before being processed by industry standard software packages such as Vulcan.* • *Not applicable.*
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.*	• *Sample locations recorded using differential GPS considered to have an accuracy of +- 4m.* • *The system used was PSAD 56.* • *Trench location survey used a Differential GPS.*
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.*	• *Trenches were generally at a 40 to 50m spacing along strike of the structures being tested (veins).* • *As these are exploration trenches this is not applicable.* • *No sample compositing is applied during the sampling process.*
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The Central and Julia veins outcrop at surface and this orientation (generally 0-10 degrees North) combined with ground magnetics and VLF geophysical surveys has allowed for the geological modelling of the host quartz veins. Based on this model trench azimuths were planned to intersect the veins perpendicular to their strike.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples are transported from the field to the external laboratory via a third party transportation company. The laboratory received sample dispatch documents for every sample batch.* • *Laboratory returns pulp samples and excess material within 60 days.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Upon receipt of results from assays they are reviewed and standards, blanks and duplicates are checked. In the event of data discrepancies with the control samples the laboratory is contacted and the preparation and assaying records are reviewed.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	*The properties are located approximately 220 km SSE of Antofagasta, Chile, in Region III. The Amancaya project is comprised of the Amancaya properties.* *The Amancaya property consists of eight individual exploitation mining concessions covering a total area of 1,755 ha and is 100% owned by Minera Guanaco.* *The properties are in good standing and there are no restricted or protected areas within or overlapping either of the properties.* *The surface rights are controlled by the federal government and access is normally granted as required.* *• The current Amancaya water rights amount to 1.6 L/s of underground water, located in Agua Verde sector of Taltal County. The extraction well called "Zazzali" is located at 7,189,625.540 North and 400,453.353 East.* *• A royalty of 2.25% of the net smelter return (NSR) on all production from the Amancaya mining concessions is payable to Meridian Gold Inc. (Meridian)/Yamana.* *• All necessary statutory permits have been granted and the requirements have been met. Austral is in compliance with all environmental and work permits.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Historically the following work has been recorded on the Amancaya Project:* • *1950s: Small scale exploration and mining of copper and gold in the Rosario del Llano and Janita veins.* • *1992: Exploration by Recursos Mineros Andinos consisting of soil and rock geochemistry and 20 reverse circulation drill holes. The information from this work has been lost.* • *2003: Placer Dome Inc. completed 20 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 2,661 m and collected 515 surface rock samples. Some anomalous results were located in the north part of the property (e.g. 2.84 g/t Au and 16.7 g/t Ag over 2 m), however, structures in the south were not recognized. Trenching was also completed.* • *2004 to 2008: Geophysical surveys, surface and trench sampling, geological mapping, radiometric dating, and fluid inclusion analysis were completed by Meridian/Yamana. Yamana also completed a total of 202 reverse circulation drill holes for 54,782 m and 16 trenches totalling 486.1 m. A total of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		40 drill holes and four surface trenches are used in the subsequent resource estimate. • *2009: Resampling of trenches and some resampling of historic drill core was performed by Cenizas. Cenizas carried out a drill campaign totaling 5,054 m in 23 holes to confirm the thickness of the Veta Central, the distribution of gold and silver grades within the vein and host rocks, and the density of the mineralization.* • *2014: Austral Gold purchases the property.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	*The Amancaya project represents a low sulphidation gold-silver epithermal deposit. The critical features that define the mineralization at Amancaya is the structural control. The mineralization and alteration are focused along high-angle structures in a pyroclastic unit. The structural system provided a pathway for rising hydrothermal fluids. Veins and veinlets exposed in trenching exhibits breccia, banded and massive textures, with crystalline and chalcedonic quartz, amethyst, and dark bands containing sulphides. Other textures include colloform and crustiform quartz textures. Interstices are filled with clays, limonite, manganese and iron oxide, and carbonates (ankerite).*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• *All significant results are reported within the main text of the news release. Trenches not reported in the news release did not have significant results.*
		• *All trenches are reported in Annex 1*

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*	*Sum product Weighted averaging was used to report gold and silver grades over sample intervals that contained more than one sample. No upper or lower cut-off grades were used.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*The orientation of the veins is generally north or northwest and the dip of the mineralization is sub-vertical.* *The majority of the trenching is oriented close to perpendicular to the known strike orientation of the veins. Veins are subvertical. As such the horizontal sampling intervals are representative of the true width.* *• The intersection length is measured on the trench floor and is very close to true width where the trench was perpendicular to the structure orientation.*
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.*	• *These are included in the News Release, available on www.asx.com.au and company website, www.australgold.com*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All assay results that are considered anomalous are reported, and in diagrams where low grades were encountered where the structures were intersected the assays results are reported as from the laboratory.*
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.*	• *No metallurgical samples or bulk density sampling has currently been undertaken with the reported drilling results. In the event that the samples are used they will be reported at such time.*
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 reported results from this trenching campaign represent approximately 30% of the total planned trenching campaign. As soon as the remaining assays are received and verified they shall also be released.*

ANNEX 1:

Trench	Trench collar			Azimuth	Dip	Total length (m)
	Northing	Easting	Elevarion			
AMA-TR-0002	7171568.6	417768.2	1889.4	86	0	26.20
AMA-TR-0003	7171616.9	417766.4	1889.5	90	0	21.90
AMA-TR-0004	7171662.7	417774.1	1891.1	100	0	24.10
AMA-TR-0005	7171700.5	417773.4	1890.6	97	0	25.30
AMA-TR-0006	7171739.6	417790.4	1889.6	100	0	11.20
AMA-TR-0007	7171063.2	418374.2	1915.3	99	0	34.97
AMA-TR-0008	7171198.6	418329.5	1912.6	93	0	50.20
AMA-TR-0011	7172431.5	418858.9	1902.5	72	0	27.10
AMA-TR-0012	7173125.8	417926.2	1881.3	91	0	16.55
AMA-TR-0013	7173167.3	417933.9	1880.3	94	0	15.30
AMA-TR-0015	7173178.3	418092.1	1878.7	86	0	11.35
AMA-TR-0016	7173641.3	417972.1	1875.3	90	0	12.20
AMA-TR-0017	7173682.4	417978.5	1874.6	91	0	12.10
AMA-TR-0018	7173723.4	417983.6	1876.1	94	0	13.55
AMA-TR-0019	7173846.5	417984.8	1879.1	88	0	16.60
AMA-TR-0020	7173917.4	417984.1	1878.2	89	0	17.00
AMA-TR-0021	7173963.5	417983.5	1879.0	88	0	27.80
AMA-TR-0022	7174009.7	417985.8	1879.3	93	0	29.50
AMA-TR-0023	7174051.7	417988.0	1880.1	94	0	20.50
AMA-TR-0024	7174153.4	417999.9	1882.0	90	0	15.20
AMA-TR-0025	7174202.9	417997.6	1883.3	88	0	16.60
AMA-TR-0026	7174293.4	417981.9	1883.2	90	0	30.50
AMA-TR-0027	7174334.8	417988.6	1883.7	88	0	21.60
AMA-TR-0028	7174387.6	417992.1	1883.4	87	0	15.00
AMA-TR-0029	7174509.2	418017.9	1886.7	91	0	14.00
AMA-TR-0030	7174552.8	418027.1	1888.3	97	0	14.90
AMA-TR-0031	7174724.9	417975.6	1890.0	90	0	10.90
AMA-TR-0032	7174764.5	417974.5	1892.6	93	0	9.00
AMA-TR-0033	7174806.4	417965.7	1893.0	91	0	13.50
AMA-TR-0034	7174840.8	417972.0	1891.3	98	0	13.20
AMA-TR-0035	7175197.5	417947.9	1894.9	92	0	10.70
AMA-TR-0036	7175518.3	417896.7	1899.8	90	0	30.35
AMA-TR-0037	7175559.0	417895.3	1901.2	84	0	39.40
AMA-TR-0038	7175783.2	417897.0	1905.4	89	0	16.40
AMA-TR-0039	7175826.8	417898.4	1906.3	92	0	23.70
AMA-TR-0040	7175873.4	417903.2	1907.2	93	0	28.95
AMA-TR-0041	7174976.2	417707.9	1895.0	43	0	17.63
AMA-TR-0042	7174995.9	417682.4	1895.9	47	0	21.20
AMA-TR-0043	7173997.5	418543.9	1888.9	87	0	23.70
AMA-TR-0044	7174040.7	418535.9	1890.8	93	0	37.10