AURUMIN LIMITED

1 September 2021

ASX:AUN

RESULTS UP TO 153g/t Au FROM MT DIMER DRILLING

BEST AURUMIN DRILL RESULTS TO DATE

NEW DEPOSIT TAKING SHAPE AT T12

Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN) ("Aurumin" or "the Company") is pleased to announce high-grade assays have been received from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its 100% owned **Mt Dimer Project,** located 120km north-east of Southern Cross in Western Australia. Mt Dimer is a historical high-grade production centre, having produced over 125,000 ounces of gold, including open pit and underground production of 600,000 tonnes @ 6.4 g/t Au.

RC drilling occurred at seven (7) deposits and prospects. Highlights include:

Lightning:

- LTRC2106 **4.0m @ 48.69g/t Au** from 104m
  - incl **1.0m @ 153.50g/t Au** from 106m

LO3:

- L03RC2106 **5.0m @ 19.26g/t Au** from 61m
  - incl **1.0m @ 54.80g/t Au** from 62m
- L03RC2107 **8.0m @ 5.70g/t Au** from 100m
  - incl **1.0m @ 21.00g/t Au** from 102m

T12:

- TMDRC2101 **4.0m @ 2.76g/t Au** from 15m
  - incl **2.0m @ 4.02g/t Au** from 16m
- TMDRC2102 **8.0m @ 2.58g/t Au** from 22m
  - incl **2.0m @ 4.40g/t Au** from 26m

Aurumin's Managing Director, Brad Valiukas, commented:

"This is a tremendous intercept at the historically high-grade Mt Dimer production centre. These latest results both extend known mineralisation and progress T12 towards being declared a new deposit, further supporting our view of Mt Dimer having potential for multiple high-grade open pits.

"We are continuing to improve our understanding of the Project, and these results support our revised interpretation of lithology, fluid pathways and prospective areas. Drilling is planned to recommence at Mt Dimer next month as we look to follow up these high-grade intercepts and increase the value of the Project."

ABOUT AURUMIN

Aurumin Limited (ACN 639 427 099) (Aurumin or Company) is an Australian gold exploration company with advanced projects.

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Piers Lewis
Non Executive Chairman

Brad Valiukas
Managing Director

Shaun Day
Non Executive Director

Darren Holden
Non Executive Director

Mark Rowbottam
Manager – Corporate Development

Shane Tomlinson
Manager – Exploration

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

- 86.7 million shares
- 13.5 million options

PROJECTS

- Mt Dimer
- Mt Palmer
- Johnson Range
- Karramindie

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LIGHTNING DEPOSIT

Lightning is a high-grade unmined deposit at Mt Dimer. Mineralisation consists of multiple narrow high-grade quartz bearing ore shoots plunging steeply to the north, within a northerly trending structure primarily hosted by granite.

Two holes were drilled in the July programme, following up a potential new high-grade ore shoot. The first hole did not reach target depth, while the second hole successfully intersected mineralisation and extended the shoot north into the ultramafic unit.

This is the best intersection drilled by Aurumin to date, returning **4m @ 48.69g/t Au,** including **1m @ 153.50g/t Au**, in LTRC2106. Additional 1m results are pending, following positive 4m composite results, and may further add to currently reported mineralisation.

Future drilling will aim to continue extending the Lightning deposit into the ultramafic.

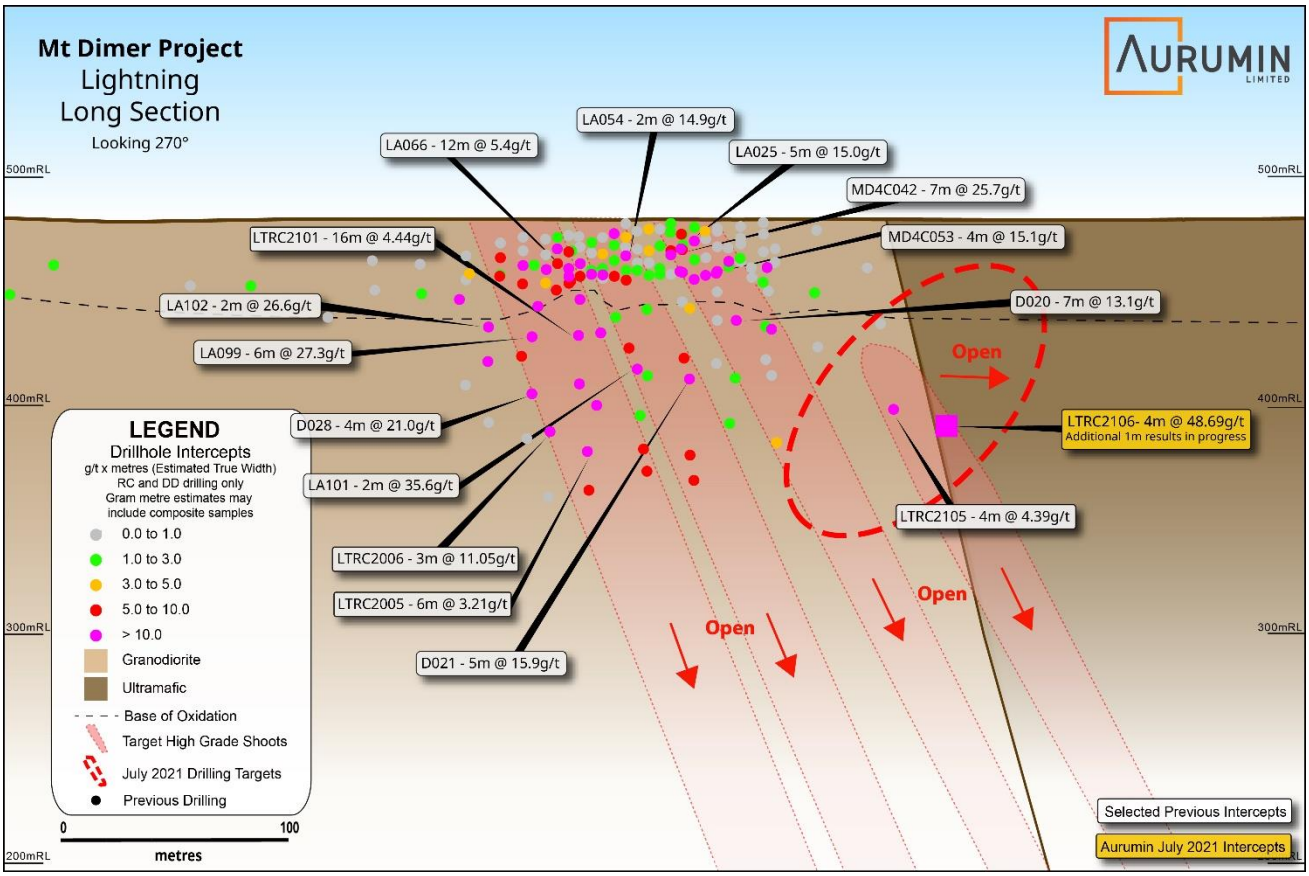

Figure 1 - Mt Dimer Project – Lightning Deposit – Long Section

LO3 DEPOSIT

The LO3 deposit is one of the three LO deposits mined in the mid 1990's at Mt Dimer. It has an open pit of similar scale to LO1 and LO2, however, unlike LO1 and LO2, has limited underground workings. The orebody has not been closed off along strike or below the underground workings and remnant potential exists directly below the open pit.

Seven holes were drilled in the July programme, testing north, south and below existing mineralisation. Two holes drilled from the footwall dipped and did not intersect the target.

Drilling returned positive results south, north and below existing mineralisation, with the highlight being **5m @ 19.26g/t Au, including 1m @ 54.80g/t Au**, in LO3RC2106 to the north. Additional 1m results are pending, following positive 4m composite results, and may further add to currently reported mineralisation.

Future drilling will aim to continue expanding the deposit in all directions.

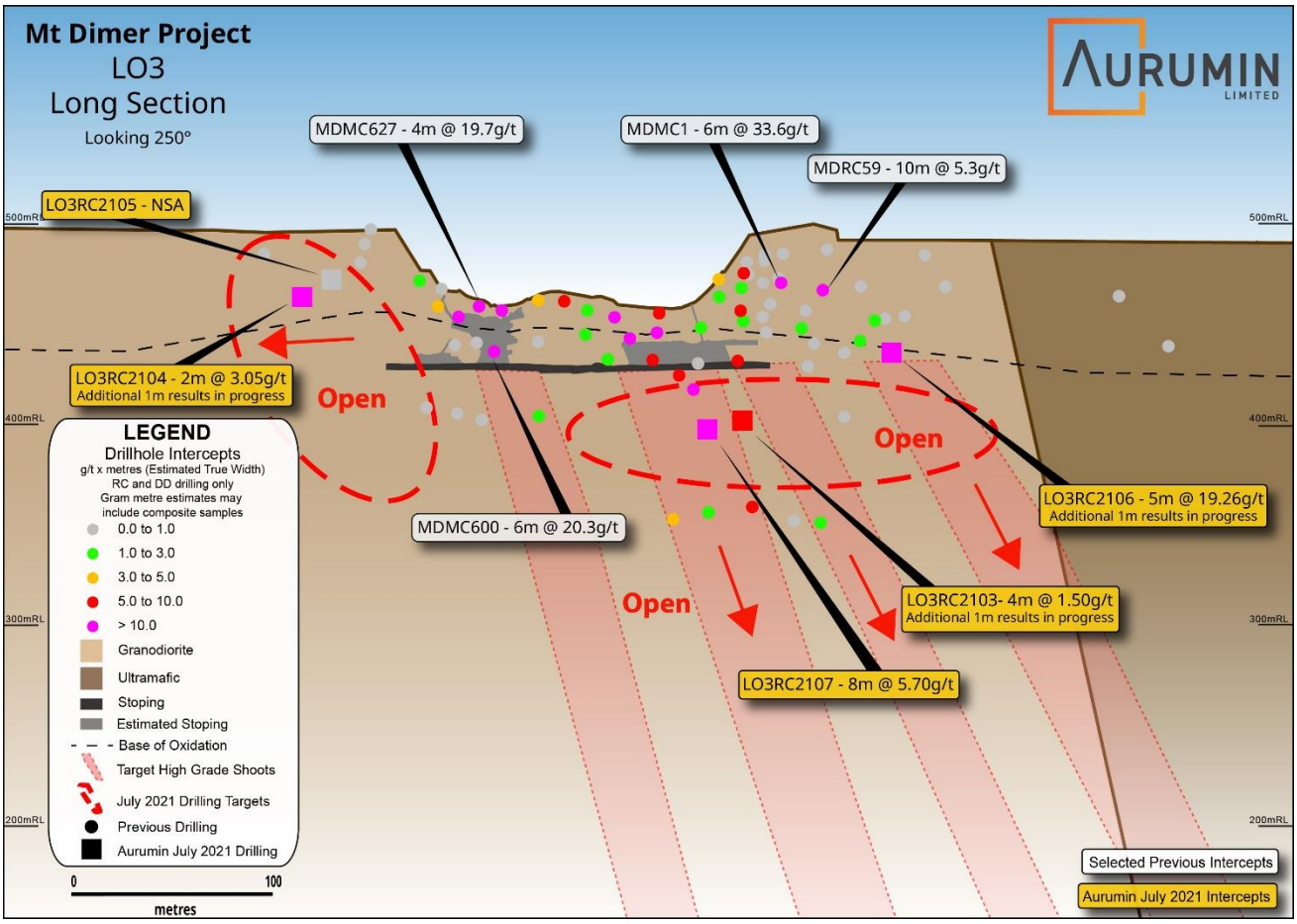

Figure 2 - Mt Dimer Project – LO3 Deposit – Long Section

T12 PROSPECT

The T12 target was previously identified by Aurumin using a SAM survey and first pass drilling. Five holes were drilled in the July programme, to confirm structure and link to previous results.

Drilling returned positive results in three holes, with the highlights being the broad shallow mineralisation in both TMDRC2102 (**8m @ 2.58g/t Au**) from 22m downhole and TMDRC2101 (**4m @ 2.76g/t Au**) from 15m downhole. Additional 1m results are pending, following positive 4m composite results, and may further add to currently reported mineralisation.

These results will inform the revised interpretation of the orientation of the structure and future drilling will aim to identify additional mineralisation down dip and along strike and confirm T12 as a new deposit.

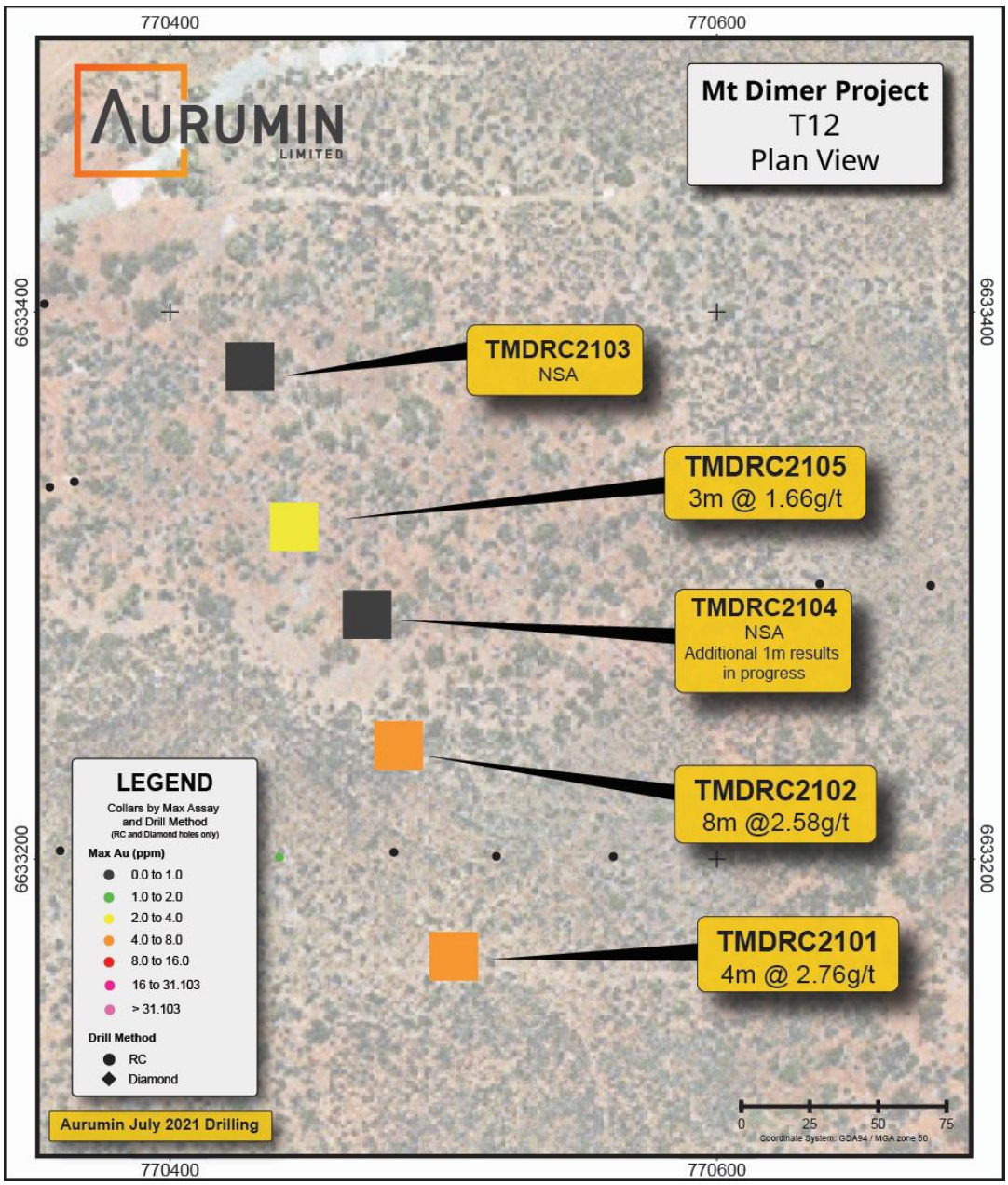

Figure 3 - Mt Dimer Project – T12 Drilling – Plan View

FRODO NORTH (T6)

Five holes were drilled at Frodo North (T6) in the July programme, aiming to identify northerly mineralisation extension from the Frodo open pit.

Drilling returned mixed results, with the highlight being FNRC2101 with **2m @ 11.67g/t Au, including 1m @ 22.00g/t Au**, from 29m down hole. Additional 1m results are pending, following positive 4m composite results, and may further add to currently reported mineralisation.

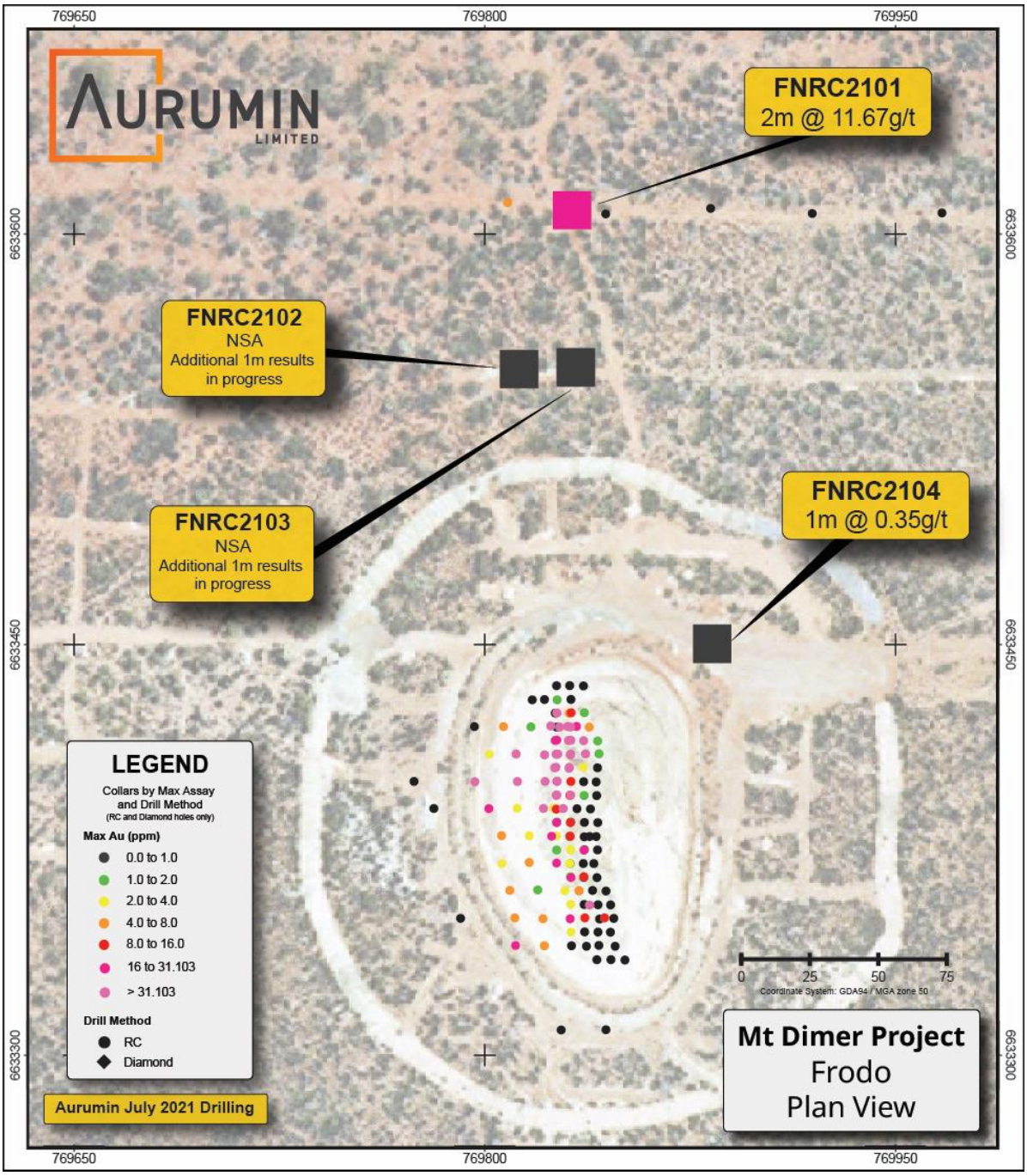

Figure 4 - Mt Dimer Project – Frodo North (T6) Drilling – Plan View

GOLDEN SLIPPER

Seven holes were drilled at Golden Slipper in the July programme, aiming to further extend mineralisation north of the existing open pit and follow up previous drilling result of 7m @ 7.55g/t reported by Aurumin in drillhole GSRC2103 (refer ASX announcement 14/05/2021).

Results were disappointing with only minor grades returned. The orebody remains open down dip for its 300m strike and future work will be on the down dip extension and infill drilling in preparation for assessing future production.

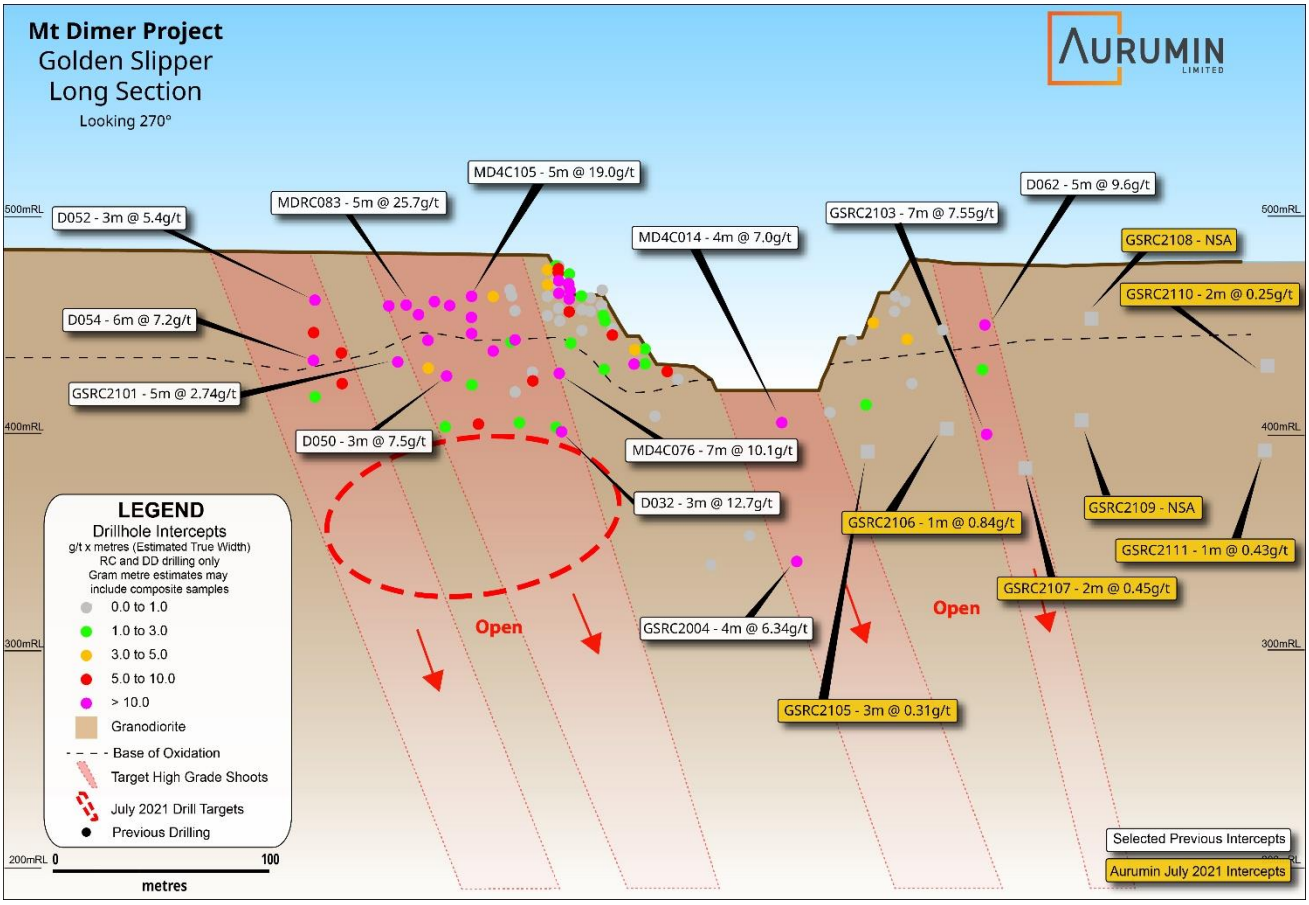

Figure 5 - Mt Dimer Project – Golden Slipper Drilling – Long Section View

KARLI NORTHWEST (T2) PROSPECT

Karli West is a deposit hosted in a monzogranite sheet, previously mined as an open pit. Mineralisation occurs in a shear zone striking approximately 015° and dipping to the east. Immediately north of Karli West, a strong geochemical anomaly had been identified in historical auger drilling.

This programme of five holes was designed to test for northerly trending mineralised structures within the Karli Northwest (T2) anomaly. Drilling was unsuccessful in identifying significant mineralisation.

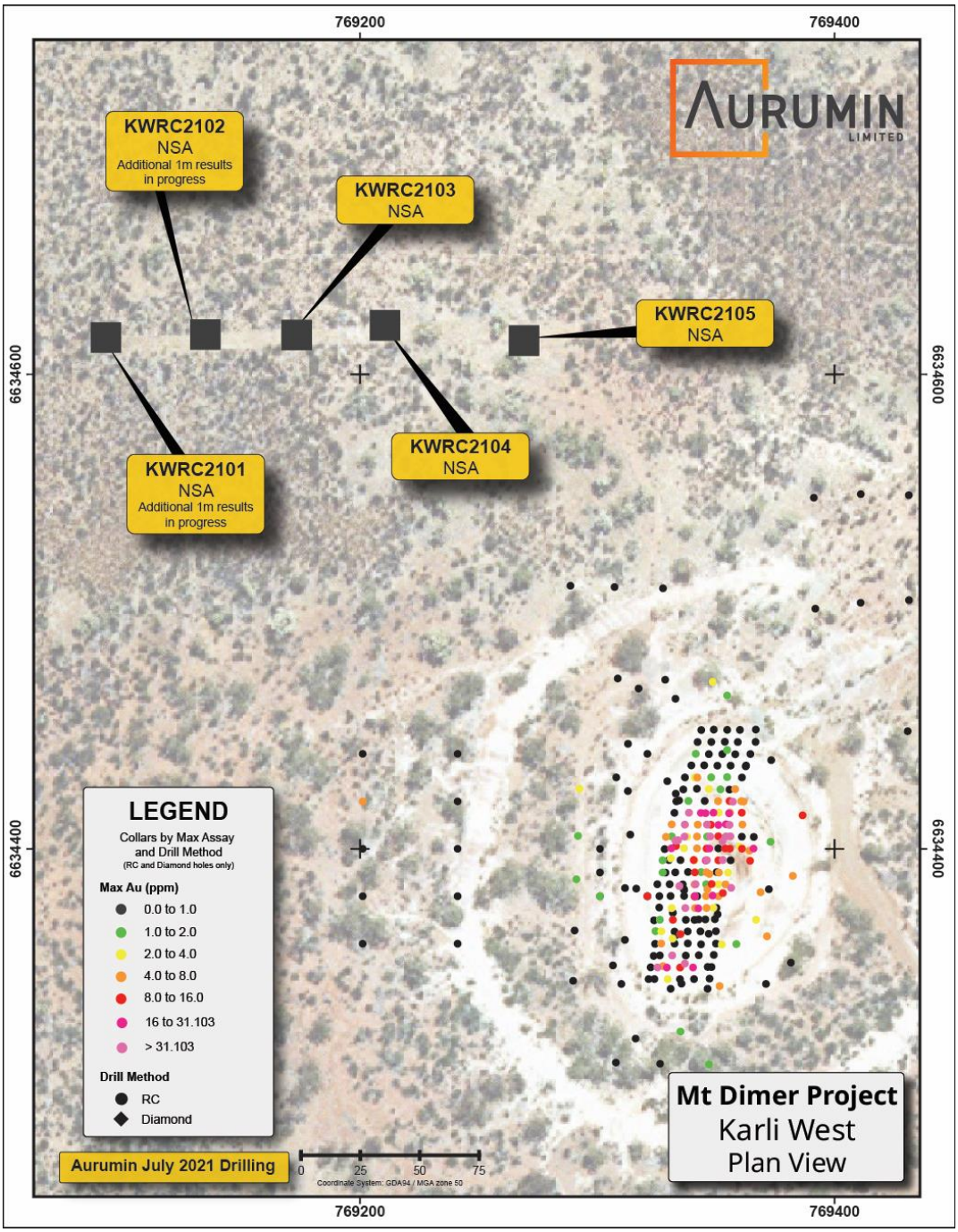

Figure 6 - Mt Dimer Project – Karlie Northwest Drilling – Plan View

T24 PROSPECT

The T24 prospect occurs as a massive quartz-vein with associated pyrite and is located to the east of the Lightning Deposit. Drilling was aimed to confirm the structure but intersected a dolerite unit without mineralisation. Full assessment of the result is still to occur.

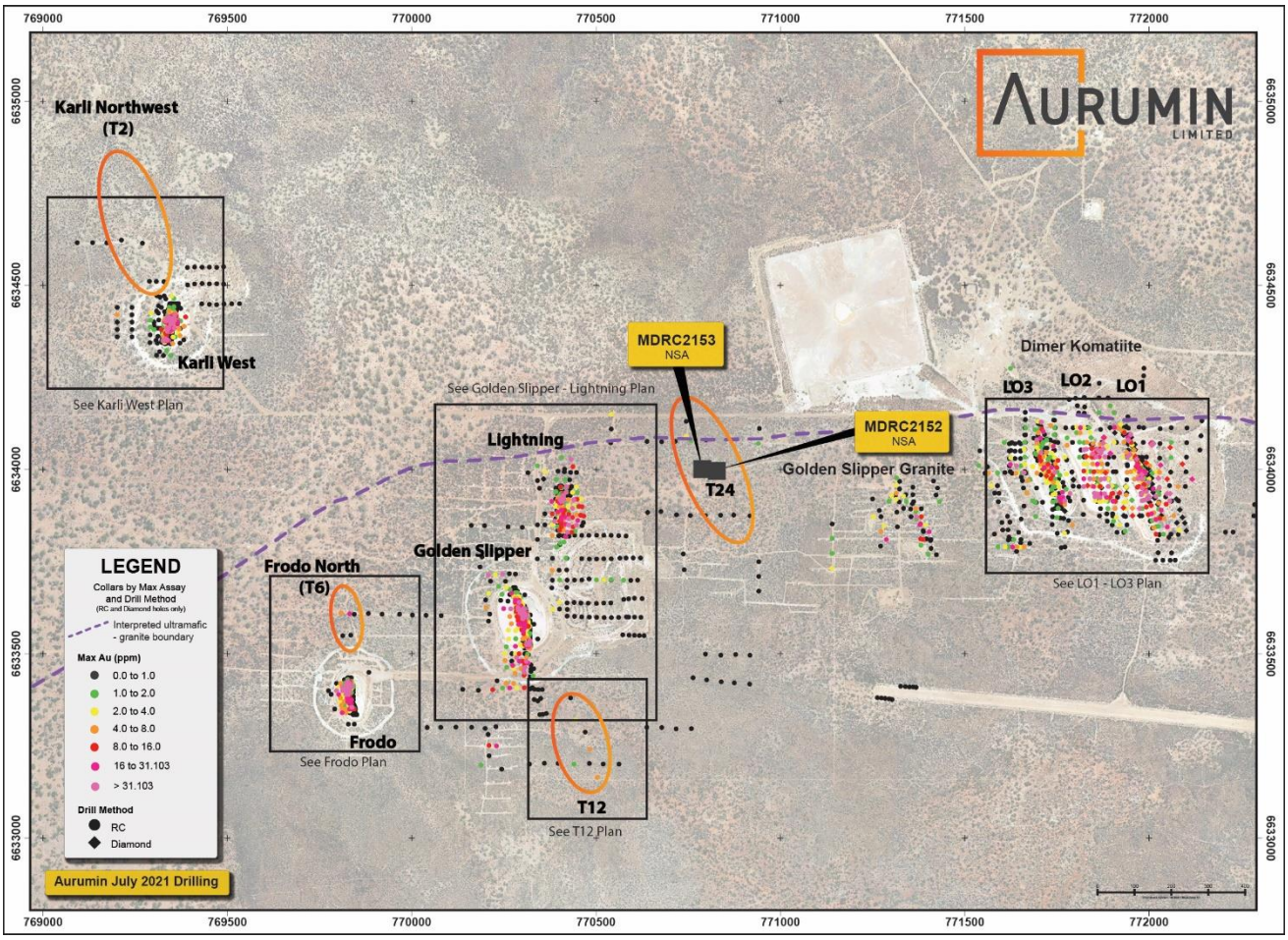

Figure 7 - Mt Dimer Project – July Drilling Overview, including T24 Prospect – Plan View

Authorisation for release

The Aurumin Board has authorised this announcement for release.

For further information please contact

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations for the Mt Dimer Project is based on information compiled by Peter Aldridge, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Aldridge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Aldridge consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Aurumin Limited

Aurumin Limited is an Australian company, listed on the ASX in December 2020, as a mineral exploration company. The Company has four gold projects including two historical high-grade production centres, Mt Dimer and Mt Palmer:

- Mt Dimer – Over 125,000 ounces of gold produced, including open pit and underground production of approximately 600,000 tonnes @ 6.4 g/t, and a substantial tenure footprint.
- Mt Palmer – Historical open pit and underground production for approximately 158,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 15.9 g/t.

The Company is actively exploring its tenements and will pursue further acquisitions which complement its existing focus and create additional Shareholder value.

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To keep abreast of the Company's latest announcements and developments available to investors please subscribe to our mailing list at https://aurumin.com.au/contact/

Annexure A – Project Location

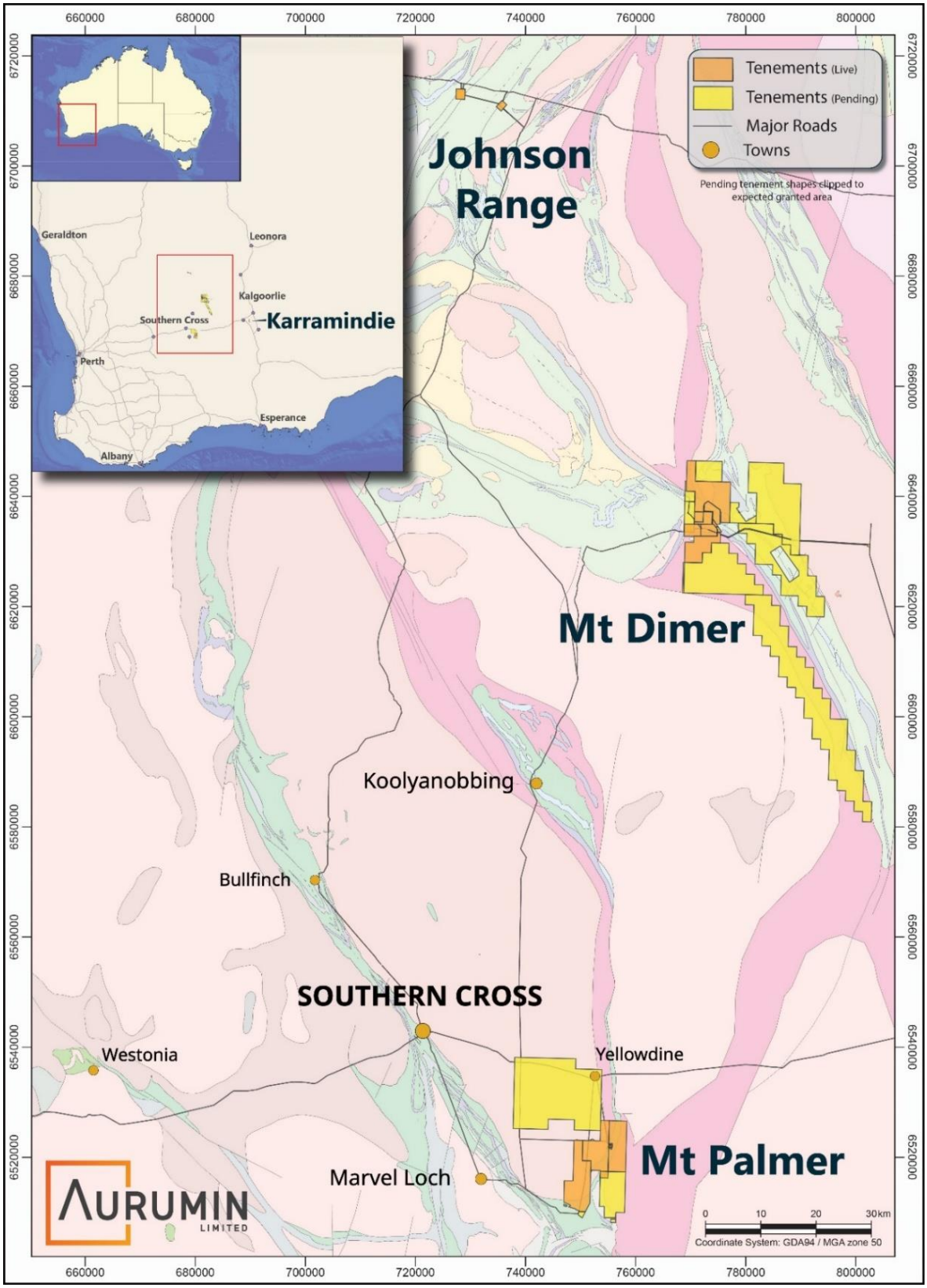

Figure 8 - Mt Dimer and other Aurumin Projects – Location Map

Annexure B – Mt Dimer – Historical Production Area

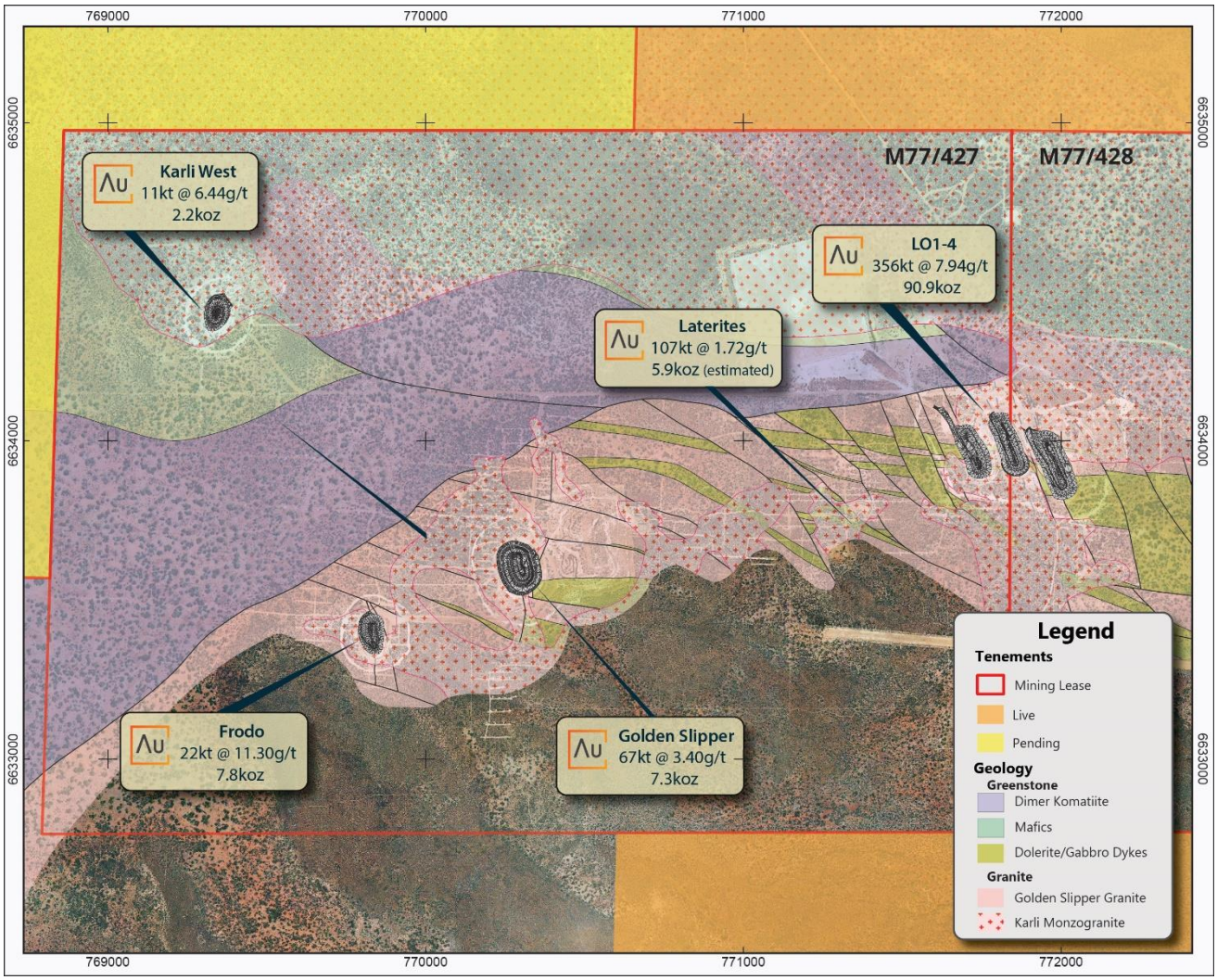

Figure 9 - Mt Dimer Project – Historical Production Area with Historical Gold Production.

Annexure C – Lightning and Golden Slipper Plan View

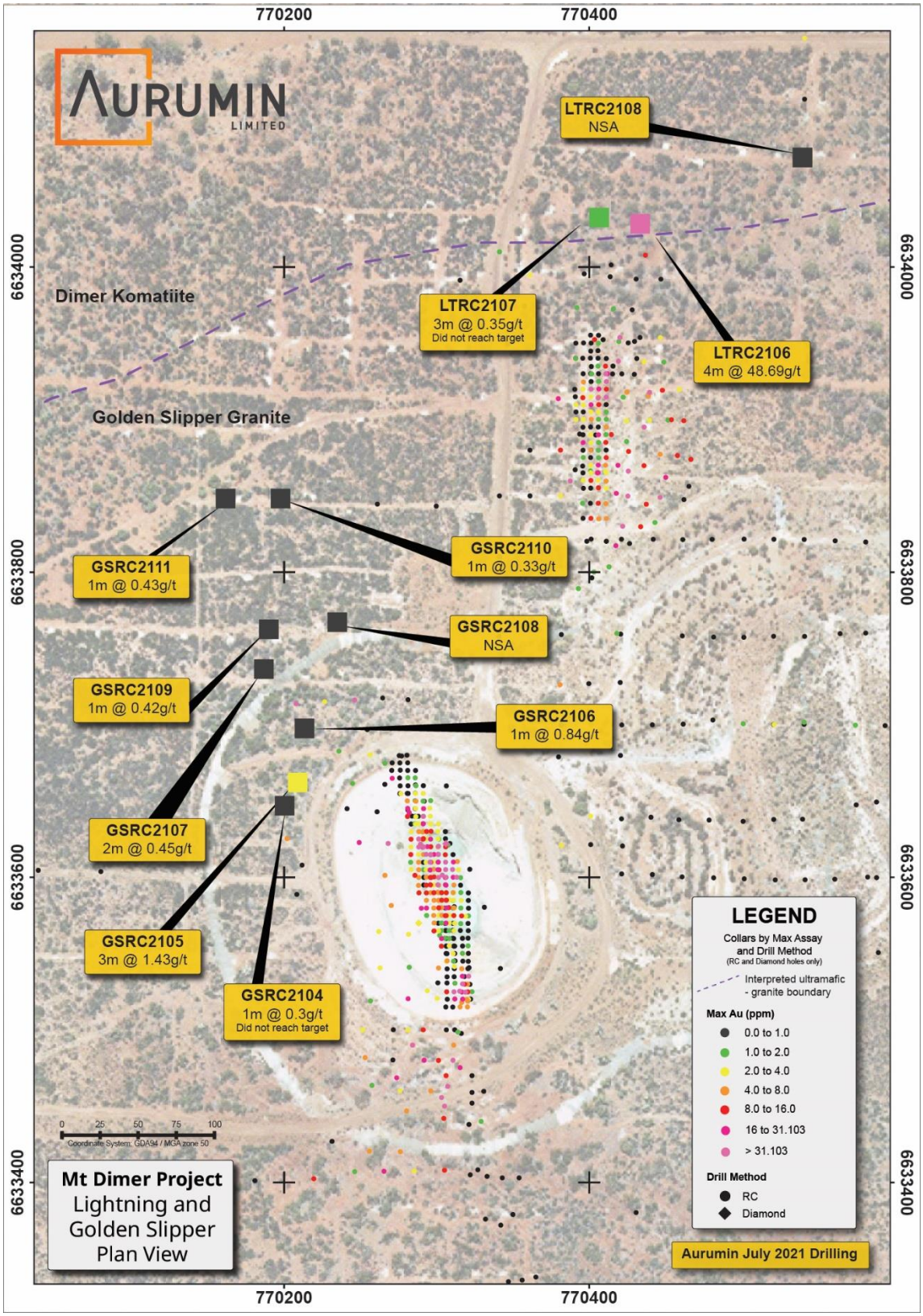

Figure 10 - Mt Dimer Project – Lightning and Golden Slipper Drilling – Plan View.

Annexure D – LO3 Plan View

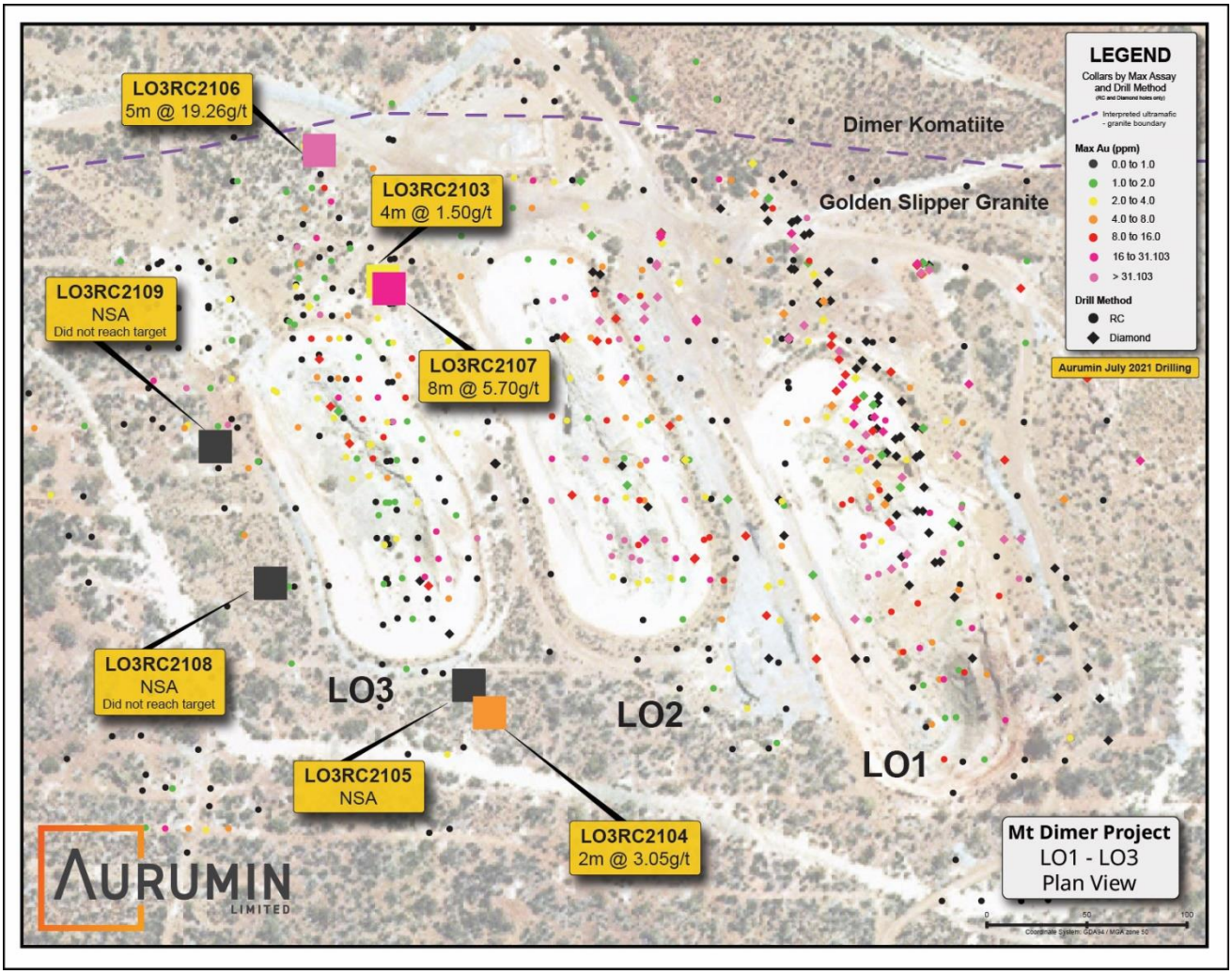

Figure 11 - Mt Dimer Project – LO3 Drilling – Plan View.

Annexure E - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mt Dimer Project Area – Reported July 2021 Drilling Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg' reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals and 4m composites. • The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. • Samples were also placed on the ground in sequence at 1m intervals and used for geological logging and for composite sampling. • The 4m composite samples were collected from the 1m sample interval sample piles using a PVC spear to create a sample of approximately 1.5-3.5kg. • The composite samples were collected to provide assay coverage over an entire hole length and to help identify mineralised zones where the original 1m samples were not selected to be submitted for analysis. • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for drying and pulverising to produce a 50g sample for fire assay gold analysis. Selected samples were submitted for a 0.25g sample for ICP-AES multi-element analysis.
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).*	• RC Drilling using Hydco RC70 mounted on an 8x4 Mitsubishi truck with onboard auxiliary air 1800 cfm by 700psi and Hurricane 900x600 Hurricane booster. • Drilling was conducted using a 5¼ inch face sampling hammer. • Holes were surveyed downhole using an Axis Champ Gyro survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Recovery of drill cutting material was estimated from sample bag and reject pile size and recorded at the time of drilling and stored in Aurumin's database. Recoveries were considered adequate. • The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the 1m sampling process has been identified. For composite sampling care was taken to ensure the same sample size from each 1m pile was collected to ensure a representative sample was collected.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drilling was geologically logged by a geologist at the time of drilling. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All holes are geologically logged in full. • Geotechnical logging has not been carried out.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags and submitted to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sample charge was then used for the fire assay and a 0.25g sample was used for the multi-element analysis. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sampled.
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*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. • A 50g sample charge was used for the fire assay (AAS finish); the detection limit is 0.01ppm. This is considered an estimation of total gold content. • A 0.25g sample was used for the multi-element analysis (4 Acid digestion with ICP-AES finish). This method is considered a partial estimation of (or 'near-total') metal content for most analytes. • Aurumin QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been assessed and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have been established.	• No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have not been independently verified. • Twinned holes are not considered necessary at this stage. • Field data were collected digitally into Maxgeo's LogChief logging software at the time of logging. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the Aurumin database. • All data is stored by Aurumin and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. The database is tended by a single database administrator. • No adjustments were introduced to the analytical data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) instrument was used to survey drillhole locations. • Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis Champ Gyro tool. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.
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.*	• Data spacing of holes reported is variable according to target. • Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation with all collar positions shown in the plan provided. • No Resources or Ore Reserve estimations are presented.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralisation at Mt Dimer is thought to largely strike between 340- 015°. Dips are generally steep (65-85°), predominantly to the east with some dipping to the west. • To accurately sample this, where possible, drillholes were oriented across the interpreted mineralised bodies, perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. Holes were given a design dip of -60°. Where this was not possible due to difficulties of access owing to the existing open pits, alternate orientations were employed to achieve the target position. • No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The calico bags were placed in polyweave bags, collected from the rig and placed in bulka bags before being transported directly to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Drilling was located on granted tenement M77/0427. • This tenement is wholly owned by Aurumin. • The project is located in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 100 kilometres north-east of Southern Cross in Western Australia. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mt Dimer Gold Project area was first actively explored by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1980s to early 1990s. Glengold Holdings Pty Ltd (GLN) explored the area in 1993-1994 before Tectonic Resources NL (TEC) took over the project in 1994. Maher Mining Contractors Pty Ltd (MMC) then conducted minor exploration between 2001-2002. From 2002-2016 Vector Resources (VEC) explored the project area. Golden Iron Resources/Aurumin has been the sole operator of the project since 2016. • Previous exploration was assessed in the Independent Geological Report by Sahara Natural Resources and published in the Aurumin prospectus.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold at Mt Dimer is primarily hosted in quartz veins and shears with the majority striking between 340-015°. The mineralised zone is surrounded by sulphide altered shears. Mineralisation is hosted within a granitic body, with east-west trending mafic dykes also present. Mineralised zones range from sub metre to over 5m and wall rock alteration is minimal, with 5-10cm potassic alteration halos noted. • Some lateritic and supergene mineralisation is also present. • The deposit itself lies within the southern portion of the Archaean Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt, within the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. The majority of the discovered mineralisation in the project area sits just south

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of a structurally complex contact between ultramafic units to the north and a granitic unit to the south. • Outcrop is limited within the area.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception 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.*	• A drill hole information summary for drilling associated with the announcement is available in Annexures. • All RC and DD drilling is included in the Plan View map; shallow auger, RAB and AC holes are omitted as they are considered unrepresentative of mineralisation present.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• For reported intersections, where duplicates and/or repeats exist for a sample they have been used to calculate the average for a sample point. • For long section gram metre calculations no averaging or weighting has been applied to historical data; data relating to Aurumin drilling has used duplicates and/or repeats where available to calculate the average for a sample point • No top cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• The majority of drill holes intersect the mineralised bodies orthogonally, or close to orthogonally to the of the body. • New drilling intercepts have been reported as downhole width weighted average grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in body for spatial context of drilling.
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 relevant data to results discussed is included on plan view maps and section maps where applicable, including holes with no significant assays.
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 other material is considered material for this presentation.
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.*	• Resampling programmes of selected composite samples to better define mineralisation present. • Step out drilling is planned • Further reconnaissance drilling programmes planned to test high priority target areas. • Compiling and reinterpretation of geological and geophysical datasets.

Annexure F – Drillhole Table

Deposit or Prospect	Hole #	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole Type
Frodo North	FNRC2101	769831	6633609				and	29	31	2	11.67	RC
							including	29	30	1	22.00	
Frodo North	FNRC2101	769831	6633609	476	-60	96	54	32	33	1	0.31	RC
Frodo North	FNRC2102	769813	6633549	476	-61	89	72				NSA	RC
Frodo North	FNRC2103	769834	6633551	476	-60	91	60				NSA	RC
Frodo North	FNRC2104	769884	6633450	477	-59	273	132	75	76	1	0.35	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2104	770200	6633646	480	-55	89	138	44	45	1	0.30	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2105	770209	6633664	480	-55	90	132	50	53	3	1.43	RC
							and	102	105	3	0.31	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2106	770214	6633697	480	-56	83	120	90	91	1	0.84	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2107	770185	6633736	479	-57	89	132	41	42	1	0.33	RC
							and	106	107	1	0.36	RC
							and	108	110	2	0.45	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2108	770234	6633766	480	-55	94	42				NSA	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2109	770191	6633763	479	-55	91	108	58	59	1	0.42	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2110	770198	6633847	480	-56	93	78	45	46	1	0.33	RC
							and	57	58	1	0.25	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2111	770162	6633848	479	-56	93	and	52	53	1	0.35	RC
							and	71	72	1	0.27	RC
							and	101	102	1	0.43	RC
Karli Northwest	KWRC2101	769093	6634615	474	-61	268	78				NSA	RC
Karli Northwest	KWRC2102	769134	6634616	475	-60	270	78				NSA	RC
Karli Northwest	KWRC2103	769173	6634615	475	-60	269	78				NSA	RC
Karli Northwest	KWRC2104	769213	6634623	476	-60	269	78				NSA	RC
Karli Northwest	KWRC2105	769270	6634614	477	-61	278	78				NSA	RC
LO3	LO3RC2103	771737	6634065	495	-70	243	108	84	88	4	1.50	RC
LO3	LO3RC2104	771792	6633849	497	-61	247	72	40	42	2	3.05	RC
LO3	LO3RC2105	771781	6633862	497	-60	245	72				NSA	RC
LO3	LO3RC2106	771707	6634129	493	-64	248	108	61	66	5	19.26	RC
							including	62	65	3	30.31	
							including	62	63	1	54.80	
LO3	LO3RC2107	771740	6634063	494	-66	221	120	100	108	8	5.70	RC
							incuding	100	104	4	10.02	
							including	102	103	1	21.00	
L03	LO3RC2108	771684	6633915	497	-55	66	138				NSA	RC
LO3	LO3RC2109	771653	6633980	496	-55	51	138	45	46	1	0.34	RC
Lightning	LTRC2106	770432	6634027	482	-59	270	114	88	90	2	1.00	RC
							and	92	95	3	1.83	RC
							and	104	108	4	48.69	RC
							including	105	107	2	92.41	
							including	106	107	1	153.50	
Lightning	LTRC2107	770407	6634033	482	-60	274	72	29	32	3	0.35	RC
Lightning	LTRC2108	770540	6634072	484	-59	276	78				NSA	RC
T24	MDRC2152	770828	6634001	488	-60	274	78				NSA	RC
T24	MDRC2153	770788	6633995	487	-60	275	78				NSA	RC
T12	TMDRC2101	770503	6633165	490	-60	90	42	15	19	4	2.76	RC
							including	16	18	2	4.02	
T12	TMDRC2102	770483	6633241	489	-60	85	42	22	30	8	2.58	RC
							including	26	27	2	4.40	
T12	TMDRC2103	770431	6633380	487	-60	88	42				NSA	RC
T12	TMDRC2104	770470	6633288	488	-59	85	54				NSA	RC
T12	TMDRC2105	770445	6633321	488	-59	84	60	26	29	3	1.66	RC
							and	33	34	1	0.57	RC