Lincoln accelerates uranium drilling campaign at Jungle Dam on Eyre Peninsula

Highlights

- **Reinterpretation of historic gravity data and open-source South Australian Government data enhances Lincoln's knowledge of underlying basement geology.**
- **Access to enhanced ground gravity imagery further aligns key uranium exploration drill targets in areas surrounding historic uranium drill intercepts.**
- **New high priority drill targets confirmed across areas that may potentially delineate extended enriched uranium zones.**
- **Drill targets identified in area interpreted as a paleochannel of similar style to Alligator Energy's (ASX: AGE) nearby Samphire Project.**
- **Preparation of drill permit via a Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) governed by SA Department of Energy and Mining to commence immediately.**
- **Drilling program accelerated by four months; expected to commence in September 2024.**

Lincoln Minerals Limited (LML or **Company')** (ASX:LML) is pleased to provide an update on its uranium exploration plans across its highly prospective tenement portfolio on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula, with drilling expected to commence at its Jungle Dam uranium prospect in Q3 CY2024, four months ahead of schedule.

Lincoln's Jungle Dam target, which previously reported intersections up to **570ppm U** in scout drilling in 2007/08, has been bolstered by reinterpretation of historic gravity data in combination with open-source and recently released South Australian Government geological data. Access and interpretation of these new additional data sources has expedited Lincoln's drill target activities by providing enhanced knowledge of the area's basement geology and removed the need for further gravity surveys, which Lincoln had planned to undertake in Q3 CY2024[1].

The enhanced ground gravity imagery aligns with Lincoln's key exploration drill targets in areas surrounding its historic uranium drill intercepts at Jungle Dam. Lincoln's drill targets are in an area interpreted to be a paleochannel and are of similar style to Alligator Energy's (ASX: AGE) Samphire Project, 80km southeast of Lincoln's targets.

[1] See LML ASX Announcement dated 9 April 2024

Lincoln Minerals CEO Jonathon Trewartha said: *"We have made rapid progress in delineating additional highly prospective uranium exploration targets across our tenements using historic and newly available data which has reinforced the prospectivity of our Eyre Peninsula location. Utilising the newer open-source data and historical geophysics has allowed us to eliminate additional gravity surveys that we had previously planned to undertake. This development not only saves Lincoln substantial cost and time, but also significantly accelerates our drilling schedule, which will now commence in September 2024, four months sooner than expected. Lincoln is committed to exploring and advancing these high priority targets which it believes will deliver significant value to our shareholders and which it is hoped will confirm the Eyre Peninsula as one of the best address' for uranium in South Australia."*

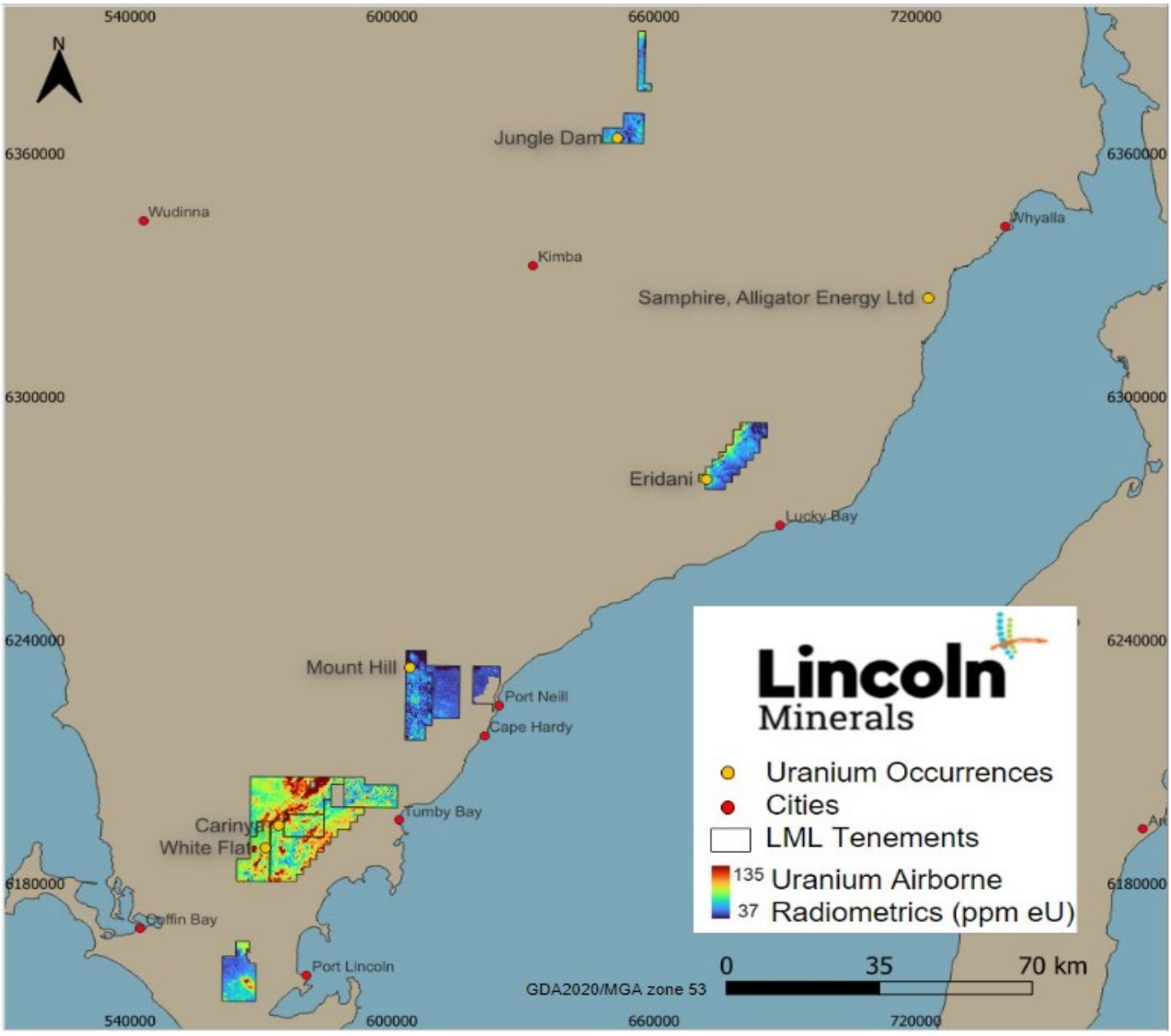

Figure 1: Overview map of LML tenements showing uranium radiometric data and location of Lincoln's uranium projects at Jungle Dam, Eridani, Mount Hill, Carinya and White Flat as well as location of Alligator Energy Ltd Samphire uranium project. (Radiometric dataset provided by SA Department of Energy and Mining, updated in 2022)

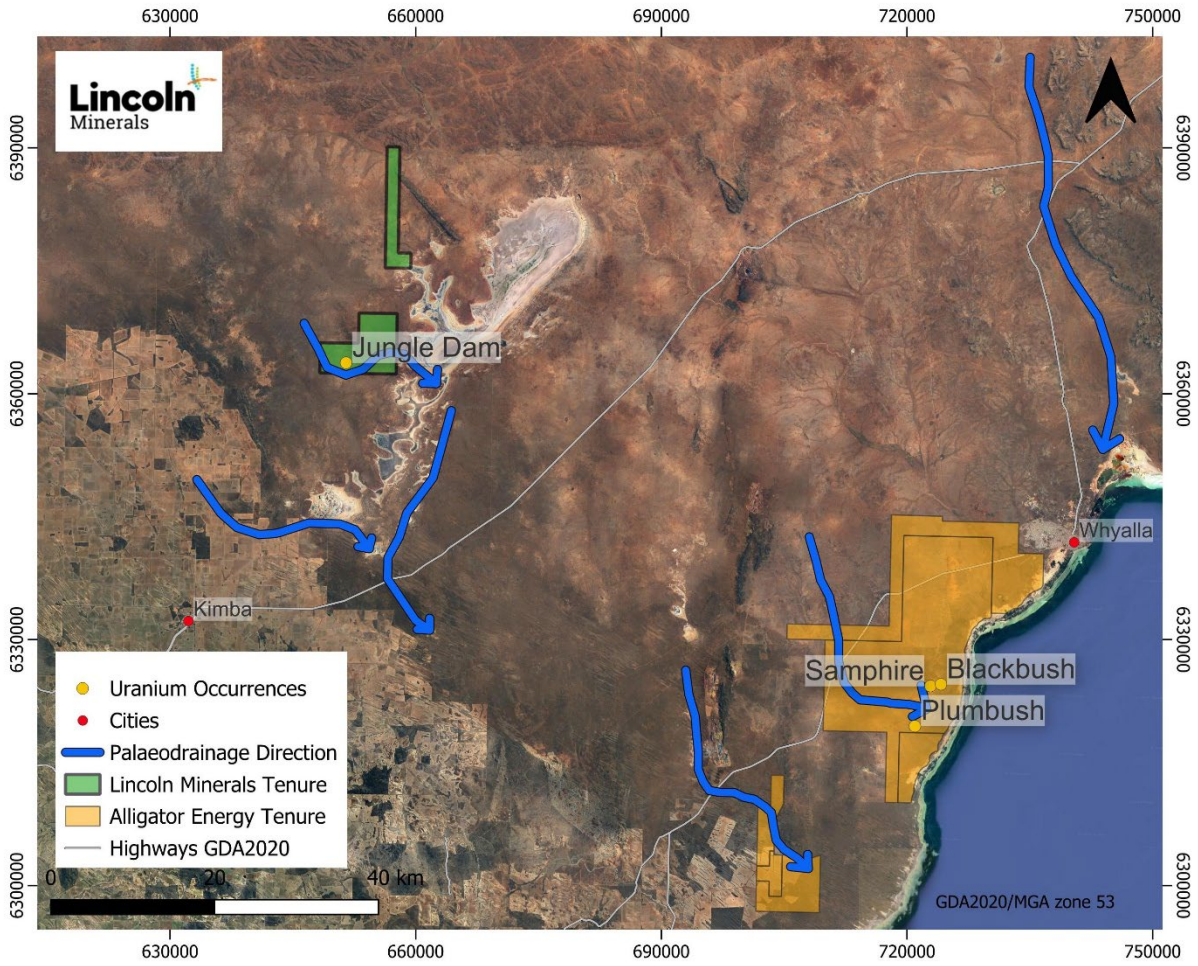

Figure 2: Project overview showing paleochannel flow direction at Jungle Dam (from SA Dept Energy and Mines) in addition to nearby Alligator Energy Samphire Project location.

Reprocessing of historic and recent gravity data updates exploration model

Lincoln incorporated results of a 2008 gravity survey by IronClad Mining Limited (now known as Tyranna Resources) (ASX announcement 22 December 2008) with newer gravity surveys released by the SA Department of Energy and Minerals (DEM) in 2023 to reinterpret the basement morphology to assist in the upcoming drill program.

To prepare for drilling, Lincoln geologists initiated a comprehensive review of historical and current geophysical surveys in the region. Lincoln collated and reprocessed all available gravity data, including the 2008 gravity survey completed by IronClad over the western portion of EL5942 and integrated it with more recent gravity data released by the DEM in 2023. This data refined Lincoln's exploration model and yielded new valuable insights, notably improving our understanding of the basement morphology.

Utilising these insights, Lincoln identified potential trap sites along gravity lows associated with existing palaeochannel characteristics. The presence of steeply dipping stratigraphic units, containing pyritic

and graphitic gneiss, across the tenement, establishes a redox boundary favourable for uranium mineralisation deposition and enrichment.

Lincoln's drill campaign aims to validate historic assay results and gather essential structural and lithological data to advance exploration efforts and foster new target generation.

Previous exploration in 2008 by Lincoln primarily focused on the potential for vein-hosted uranium mineralisation. Recent developments, including work by the DEM in delineating the palaeodrainage landscape of the Eyre Peninsula and the progression of Alligator Energy's Samphire Uranium Project, 80km southeast of Jungle Dam, prompted Lincoln to incorporate palaeochannel and unconformity-style mineralisation into our updated exploration model.

The geophysical investigations have assisted in refining the planned drilling locations for the exploration program, with preparation for approval and permitting through an exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR), governed by DEM, to commence immediately.

Fast-tracked Q3 Uranium Drilling Program Confirmed

Lincoln's accelerated Q3 2024 drilling campaign aims to confirm historical results intercepted in drill hole WCRC008, which previously yielded peak assays of **570 ppm U**, along with intervals of **4m at 300ppm U** and **6m at 200ppm U**, in drill holes WCAC052, and EU016 respectively[2].

Drilling conducted in 2007/08 met with several challenges including poor core recovery, resulting in the loss of critical intervals and limited the acquisition of crucial structural data. Lincoln aims to identify the necessary geological insights to advance our exploration and facilitate the generation of new targets, replicating previous results and stepping out into further potential zones of uranium enrichment.

[2] See LML ASX announcement dated 5 January 2009

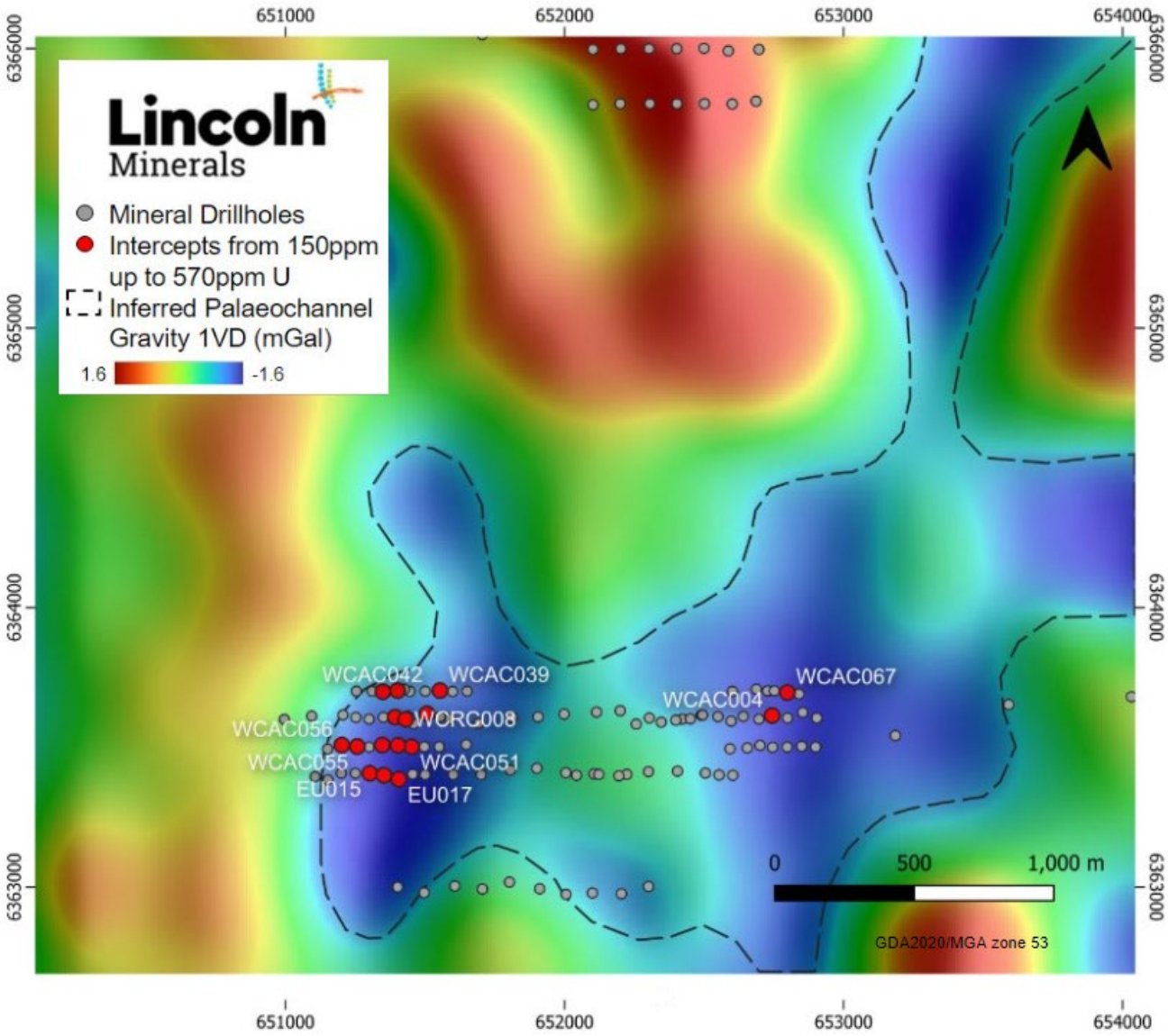

Figure 3: Gravity 1VD with historic drillholes at Jungle Dam containing from 150 to 570ppm U. Key uranium trends are seen in gravity lows. Inferred paleochannel is estimated to cover 3.8km^2.

Background on historic drilling

In 2007, Lincoln discovered greenfields uranium mineralisation near Jungle Dam, ~45km northeast of the township of Kimba. Initial testing via air core drilling testing uranium calcrete anomalism yielded uranium assays as high as 0.06% U. Mineralisation is typically associated with vein quartz, chalcedony, pyrite, and alteration of sericite and chlorite, and occurs with elevated levels of base metals nickel and cobalt. The geological setting comprises primarily graphitic and sulphidic paragneiss, schist, quartzite, and leucogranite, all buried under more recent surficial cover sediments.

Further exploration identified a main zone of mineralisation spanning about 250m in width and extending 400m along strike. The presence of the mineral françoisite-(Ce) suggests the inclusion of uraninite and coffinite. This zone is part of a larger area, extending up to 2.5km, showing a strong biogeochemical uranium signature in Mallee leaves. The exploration has delineated two key zones of mineralisation and suggests potential for higher uranium concentrations in the region.

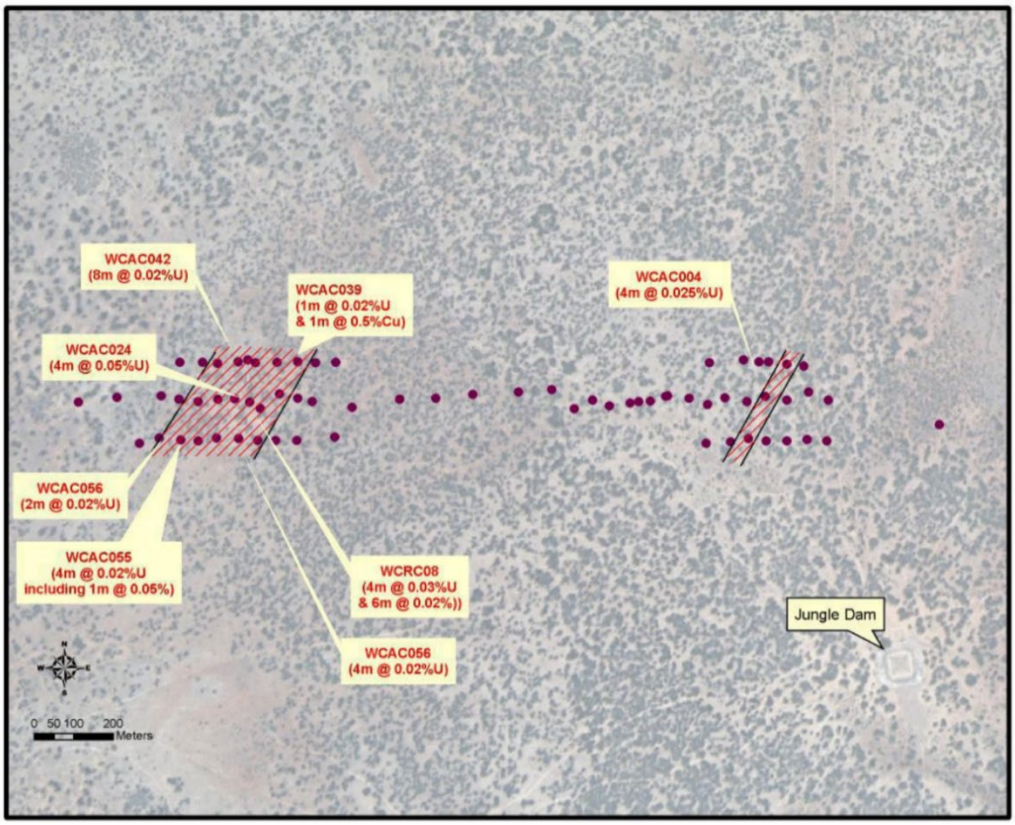

Figure 4: Location of Lincoln's historical aircore drill holes at Jungle Dam (2007) with best intersections noted

Approved for release by the Board of Lincoln Minerals Limited.

For further information, please visit lincolnminerals.com.au.

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About Lincoln Minerals

Lincoln Minerals Limited is a mineral and exploration company committed to increasing shareholder wealth through the exploration, development and acquisition of mineral resource projects.

Lincoln Minerals and its subsidiary Australian Graphite Pty Ltd holds 100% of graphite rights over 1,151km2 of exploration tenure and the Kookaburra Gully Mining Lease on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia of which 982.5km2 are prospective for graphite.

Forward Looking Statement

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons' Report

Information in this report is based on current and historic Exploration Results compiled by Mr Dwayne Povey, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a geological consultant to Lincoln Minerals. Mr Povey has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and to the activities which are being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012. Mr Povey consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Information extracted from previously published reports identified in this report is available on the Company's website www.lincolnminerals.com.au. 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, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	• *Drilling by Lincoln in 2007/08 was conducted using slimline aircore ("AC") and / or reverse circulation ("RC") totalling some 85 holes for 7,627m (7072.5m AC and 554.5m RC). Drill holes were drilled at 60° towards the east.* • *Drill hole spacing was ~40 m along drill lines on 100 m spaced drill lines. Mineralisation is saprolitic/unconformity style.* • *1,305 drill samples were collected. Samples were predominantly collected at 4m intervals with mineralised composited samples then sub sampled to 1m. All sampling was spear sampled from the bulk one metre sample to produce an analytical 4m composite sample.* • *Handheld XRF analyses were undertaken once the FPXRF was calibrated and certified standards analysed within tolerances.*

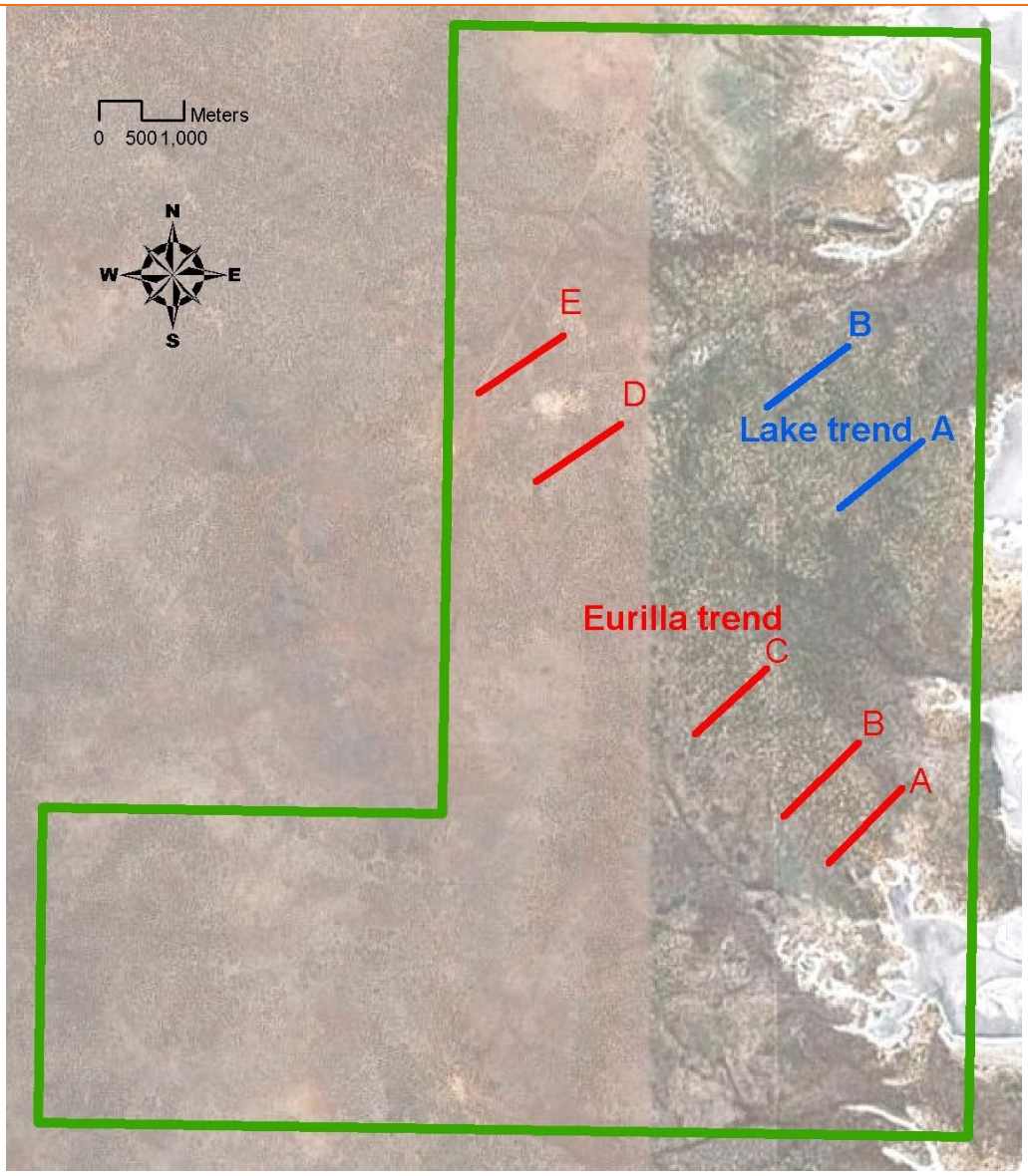
Drilling techniques	• *85 drill holes for 7,627 m with 7,072.5 m AC drilled and 554.5 m RC drilled. AC drill bits are face sampling 85 mm diameter bits; RC face sampling drill bit is 115 mm in diameter. Drill rods are 3 and 6 m in length.*
Drill sample recovery	• *AC and RC recovery is considered to be acceptable. After each 1 m interval the driller would pause to ensure the sample stream was cleared, and after each rod (3 m) the hole was cleared before sample collection recommenced. No weighing of samples has taken place.* • *No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade has been determined at this stage of exploration and no known sample bias have occurred.*
Logging	• *All field data is manually recorded, and initially visually inspected for errors. Data is then plotted in GIS to visually inspect the field results including drill hole locations, survey information, geology and assay intervals. All AC and RC cuttings / chips were logged at 1 m intervals and representative keepsake chip trays made.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *All analytical samples were scoop speared sub sampled and composited to 4m intervals. There was no record of moisture content in the samples.* • *No field duplicates were taken. Unique sample identification numbers were given to all samples to ensure laboratory integrity.* • *Samples were dried (105°C), crushed to 3 mm (if required), and then pulverised in Cr steel bowls to 85% passing 75 microns. Grind checks were undertaken at a rate of 1-in-20.* • *No Quality control procedures were employed during scout drilling campaign.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *Sample analysis occurred at ALS, SA. Samples were pulverized and then split to obtain separate aliquots. 0.2gm aliquot dissolved in classic four acid mixture and assayed for minor elements (inc REEs) using ICP-MS. Resistate minerals may not be dissolved in this method and as such certain elements can be considered minimum values (e.g., Zr, Ti)*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *No twinned holes have been drilled at this stage of project.* • *No independent verification of sampling or assaying has been undertaken.*
Location of data points	• *All drill hole locations were surveyed with handheld GPS.* • *All survey information is in DATUM GDA 94 Map Projection MGA (UTM) Zone 53 South.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Drill holes were drilled on W-E traverses as shown on the attached map Figure 5 and 6. Spacing of drill holes along traverses was approximately 40m.* • *All drill holes were composited to 4 m samples for assaying.* • *Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation at this stage of exploration.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Orientation of drill holes is appropriate at this stage of exploration. Holes were drilled at approximately 60° toward the East 090°.* • *No material sampling orientation bias is expected.*
Sample security	• *The sampling programme was managed by LML staff. No contractors were associated with sampling. Sample ledgers were recorded onsite and poly-*

	weaves containing samples zip tied and delivered to the sample drying and preparation laboratory. At the laboratory, samples were received, receipted, secured before commencing preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Exploration Licence EL5942. The License Holder is Lincoln Minerals Limited. The tenements are in good standing with the expiry date of EL5942 being 28/01/2028.* • *The project is located on pastoral land. There are no joint ventures, partnerships or overriding royalties on EL5942.* • *Native title is held by the Gawler Ranges People.*
Exploration done by other parties	• Lincoln Minerals Ltd has previously identified EL 3690 (now EL 5942), a north-northeast-trending zone of uranium mineralisation approximately 200m wide and at least 200m long open both to the north and south along strike. Drilling results from 2007 and 2008 include intervals grading up to 0.05% U. • Before the 1980's, Asarco Ltd completed extensive rock chip sampling and percussion drilling in the region. Their work showed that much of the area was underlain by hydrothermally altered gneisses with extensive quartz veining. • Murumba Minerals NL drilled two diamond holes in 1971 that intersected clays, saprolite, and mylonitised metasediments. The whereabouts of the drill holes are uncertain. They are reported in the PIRSA database as being in the northern part of EL5942, however, Aberfoyle reported them to be located in the southeast of the tenement. • Since the 1980's, exploration has been carried out by Esso, Otter, Pegmin, Aberfoyle and Minotaur. A series of rock, soil, and calcrete sampling surveys delimitated several base metals targets that were subsequently drilled. Notably, however, sample analyses did not generally include gold and arsenic, until 1997 to 2001 during exploration by Minotaur Resources Ltd. • Major drilling programs were conducted by Aberfoyle Ltd. in 1986 and 1990. These included seven RAB lines in the present EL3690 (shown below): Lines A-E on the Eurilla trend, and Lines A & B on the lake trend. The depth of the drill holes was generally only around 5 m, with a maximum depth of 15 m. Three costeans were also dug close to line A on Eurilla trend. Line A of the Eurilla trend showed a complex and spikey geochemical profile for Pb, Zn, and Mn, suggestive of some degree of mineralisation over several hundreds of metres. This is supported by a distinctive Ba anomaly with several values over 2000 ppm. Line B gave Zn values generally around 200 ppm, and a single Pb anomaly of 240 ppm. A sample of weathered metasiltstone contained 6800 ppm Ba. Line C gave relatively higher manganese values compared to the other lines. Caving problems in overburden prevented drilling to bedrock for lines D and E. No anomalies were reported for the Lake trend drilling.



Aberfoyle drilling program, 1986 and 1990

Afmeco in 1980-82 reported exploration and drilling results in open file envelop 3776.

- Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors carried out a precision GPS-Gravity survey during January and February 2008 for Ironclad Mining. A total of 1214 stations were surveyed at the Hercules prospect near Kimba, South Australia.
  Gravity data was acquired using a Scintrex CG-5 digital gravity meter. Position and level data was obtained using Leica GPS units to produce precise real-time-kinematic locations. All data was acquired using Daishsat foot-borne methods.
  Gravity data was reduced using standard reductions on the ISOGAL84 gravity network. GPS data were reduced to AGM coordinates with levels expressed as meters above the Australian Height Datum. The gravity survey covered ~71km^2 at the Hercules prospect, which is west of Lake Gilles and approximately 38km north-east

of Kimba in the Gawler Craton, South Australia. The Hercules survey used 250m station spacing and 250m line spacing.

Hercules

Client	Ironclad Mining Limited
Survey Name	Hercules
Operators	Gavin McPherson, Steve Doyle, Jason Schultz
Techniques Employed	GPS, Gravity
Station Spacing	250m
Line Spacing	250m
Gravity Meter	Scintrex CG5 I – SN: 40291
GPS	Leica 1200 & Leica 500 – Base 0390
Number of Points Surveyed	1293
Gravity Base	Daishsat Base 0390
Date of Survey	26th January to 24th February 2008

- DEM: South Australian regional Bouguer gravity grids and data, 2023
(Available from SARIG) SA GRAVITY 2023 is the 2023 Bouguer gravity grid of South Australia, gridded from 802,178 ground gravity stations from a total of 889,282 stations, extracted from the South Australian gravity database. All open file surveys processed to December 2022 were included in the grid. Duplicate stations and stations interpreted as unsuitable for gridding were not included in the processing. The Bouguer anomaly calculation used a spherical cap model, and the primary units of the grid are µm/sec2. The gridding process utilised the supervised variable density gridding methodology (Katona 2017), which preserves the optimal grid resolution of both coarse and fine spaced gravity stations, smoothly merging variable station densities to a final grid with 100m cell size. The resulting grid is free of gridding artefacts and is robust enough for vertical gradient filtering. The 2023 gravity data package includes these data products: • Grids at 100m, 200m, 400m and 800m cell size, all clipped to the same extent as the 2022 series of SA TMI grids, in GDA2020 and GDA94 coordinate systems, Lambert Conformal Conic projection, ers format. • Filtered grid products derived from the 100m grid including 1st vertical derivative (1VD), upward continuation (1000m) and a residual grid derived by subtracting the 1000m upward continued grid from the 100m gravity grid. • A reliability surface that classifies the gravity station data into nominal station spacing and optimal gridding resolution. • The stations used in the gridding process are included in the package as an ESRI File Geodatabase feature class. Grids interpolated from geo-located survey data are supplied in high precision 32 or 64 bit ERS format, processed to support data analytics. ESRI layer files are provided for rendered display of ERS grids in ArcGIS. Images derived from the ERS format grids are provided in 3 band, 8 bit Geotiff format, to support display and illustration. This supersedes the previous version; ' South Australian regional gravity grids and images, 2016'.

- DEM: airborne uranium radiometrics data, (obtained from SARIG) SA_RAD_U is a grid of the uranium element concentration created by merging the data recorded across 166 different airborne radiometric surveys. The data was leveled using a combination of the AWAGS (Australia Wide Airborne Geophysical Survey) and vehicle-borne streaming radiometric tie-lines. Grids were low-pass filtered using a 7-point, degree-3 Savitzky-Golay filter (Savitzky, A. and Golay, M.J.E., 1964. Smoothing and differentiation of data by simplified least squared procedures. Analytical

	Chemistry, 36: 1627-1639.). The grid was created by Gary Reed on 2011-04-04. Uranium element concentration is measured in ppm eU. Last updated 2022. DEM: Palaeodrainage data and maps, (obtained from SARIG) An interpretation of Tertiary palaeodrainage directions for South Australian Tertiary palaeodrainage systems. Those palaeodrainage flow directions were interpreted from NOAA and ASTER Night-time Thermal images; Airborne Electromagnetic data; palaeovalleys; Landsat, SRTM DEM, mapped Basin and Province datasets; drillhole data and geological mapping. The major use is in mineral exploration of palaeochannel deposits but also contributes to basic geological understanding of South Australian palaeodrainage systems, in conjunction with topography and drainage. Last updated 2022.
Geology	• Saprolitic or unconformity uranium deposits *occur within Palaeoproterozoic Hutchison Group metasediments on eastern Eyre Peninsula. High grade metamorphism to Upper Amphibolite and locally Lower Granulite facies. The location of uranium mineralisation is associated with the weathering profile and may be redox controlled.*
Drill hole Information	• *Drill hole table (See Appendix A)*
Data aggregation methods	*•No weighting averaging techniques or maximum and/or minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades have been used.* *For the uranium radiometric data shown in Figure 1. The ERS dataset was processed in the program QGIS and rendered as a singleband pseudocolor. The cumulative count cutoffs were applied to the lower 2% and upper 98% of the dataset, with a maximum value cutoff set at 135 pppm eU.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *Mineralisation widths and geological logs are shown as down-hole lengths. The orientation of drill holes was generally aimed to intersect mineralisation as close as possible to perpendicular to interpreted strike.*
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.*
Balanced reporting	• *All drill holes reviewed by this release are listed in this announcement.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Continuous disclosure of Exploration Results can be found in Quarterly Activity Reports and other announcements to the ASX.* • *All relevant data included in diagrams, tables and the body of the text. SA_RAD_U is a grid of the uranium element concentration created by merging the data recorded across 166 different airborne radiometric surveys. The data was levelled using a combination of the AWAGS (Australia Wide Airborne Geophysical Survey) and vehicle-borne streaming radiometric tie-lines. Grids were low-pass filtered using a 7-point, degree-3 Savitzky-Golay filter (Savitzky, A. and Golay, M.J.E., 1964. Smoothing and differentiation of data by simplified least squared procedures. Analytical Chemistry, 36: 1627-1639.). The grid was created by Gary Reed on 2011-*

	04-04. Uranium element concentration is measured in ppm eU. Grids interpolated from geo-located survey data are supplied in high precision 32 or 64 bit ERS format, processed to support data analytics. ESRI layer files are provided for rendered display of ERS grids in ArcGIS. The ERS dataset was processed in the program QGIS and rendered as a singleband pseudocolor. The cumulative count cutoffs were applied to the lower 2% and upper 98% of the dataset, with a maximum value cutoff set at 135 pppm eU.
Further work	• *Further exploration and drill planning is scheduled in H2 2024.*

Appendix A.

DH_NAME	DRILL TYPE	EOH	DATE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	ELEVATION	DIP	AZIMUTH
EUDH001	Diamond	240.7	20/05/2011	651438.7	6363611.5	53	228	-60	90
EUDH002	Diamond	194.8	28/05/2011	652042.76	6363399.5	53	227	-90	90
WCAC001	AC	79	16/10/2007	652903.73	6363604.51	53	222	-60	90
WCAC002	AC	105	16/10/2007	652853.72	6363624.5	53	222	-60	80
WCAC003	AC	84	16/10/2007	652798.73	6363604.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC004	AC	104	16/10/2007	652743.72	6363613.49	53	222	-60	90
WCAC005	AC	98	16/10/2007	652696.73	6363600.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC006	AC	69	17/10/2007	652640.73	6363610.51	53	222	-60	90
WCAC007	AC	107	17/10/2007	652596.73	6363593.51	53	222	-60	90
WCAC008	AC	87	17/10/2007	652549.73	6363609.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC009	AC	69	17/10/2007	652494.73	6363615.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC010	AC	108	17/10/2007	652450.73	6363601.49	53	222	-60	90
WCAC011	AC	33	18/10/2007	652398.73	6363596.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC012	AC	80	19/10/2007	652421.72	6363600.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC013	AC	97	20/10/2007	652489.73	6363614.5	53	222	-60	270
WCAC014	AC	71	19/10/2007	652346.73	6363589.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC015	AC	75	19/10/2007	652303.73	6363604.51	53	220	-60	90
WCAC016	AC	75	19/10/2007	652256.73	6363582.49	53	225	-60	90
WCAC017	AC	103	19/10/2007	652199.72	6363630.51	53	219	-60	90
WCAC018	AC	114	19/10/2007	652114.73	6363625.49	53	227	-60	90
WCAC019	AC	120	20/10/2007	651998.72	6363618.5	53	228	-60	90
WCAC020	AC	98	20/10/2007	651904.73	6363608.5	53	223	-60	90
WCAC021	AC	78	20/10/2007	651812.72	6363606.51	53	218	-60	90
WCAC022	AC	102	20/10/2007	651691.72	6363585.5	53	218	-60	90
WCAC023	AC	120	21/10/2007	651589.73	6363600.5	53	222	-60	90
WCAC024	AC	107	21/10/2007	651392.73	6363607.49	53	222	-60	90
WCAC025	AC	117	22/10/2007	651205.72	6363615.49	53	230	-60	90
WCAC026	AC	114	22/10/2007	651093.73	6363611.51	53	244	-60	90

WCAC027	AC	72	22/10/2007	650995.73	6363599.51	53	249	-60	90
WCAC031	AC	120	23/10/2007	653591.73	6363652.5	53	220	-60	90
WCAC032	AC	49	23/10/2007	653185.72	6363541.5	53	224	-60	70
WCRC008	RC	74	20/07/2008	651430.72	6363599.5	53	222	-60	88
WCAC033	AC	117	16/10/2008	651553.73	6363608.5	53	224	-60	90
WCAC034	AC	117	16/10/2008	651506.73	6363619.5	53	224	-60	90
WCAC035	AC	117	16/10/2008	651458.73	6363583.49	53	224	-60	80
WCAC036	AC	111	16/10/2008	651350.73	6363606.5	53	224	-60	90
WCAC037	AC	111	17/10/2008	651299.73	6363600.5	53	225	-60	90
WCAC038	AC	117	17/10/2008	651251.72	6363606.5	53	229	-60	90
WCAC039	AC	117	17/10/2008	651553.73	6363702.51	53	224	-60	108
WCAC040	AC	117	17/10/2008	651500.72	6363700.49	53	227	-60	90
WCAC041	AC	97	18/10/2008	651445.73	6363699.5	53	217	-60	90
WCAC042	AC	57	18/10/2008	651401.73	6363702.5	53	225	-60	90
WCAC043	AC	114.5	18/10/2008	651348.72	6363698.5	53	235	-60	90
WCAC044	AC	117	18/10/2008	651310.72	6363700.5	53	217	-60	90
WCAC045	AC	117	19/10/2008	651253.73	6363700.5	53	226	-60	90
WCAC046	AC	105	19/10/2008	651650.73	6363700.5	53	230	-60	90
WCAC047	AC	106	19/10/2008	651598.72	6363699.5	53	231	-60	90
WCAC048	AC	58	19/10/2008	651425.72	6363707.5	53	230	-60	90
WCAC049	AC	116	19/10/2008	651647.72	6363509.49	53	221	-60	90
WCAC050	AC	78	20/10/2008	651550.73	6363501.5	53	217	-60	86
WCAC051	AC	117	20/10/2008	651451.72	6363501.5	53	230	-60	90
WCAC052	AC	87.5	20/10/2008	651402.72	6363506.51	53	228	-60	90
WCAC053	AC	117	21/10/2008	651346.72	6363507.5	53	230	-60	90
WCAC054	AC	117	21/10/2008	651299.73	6363500.5	53	235	-60	80
WCAC055	AC	117	21/10/2008	651256.72	6363502.5	53	232	-60	80
WCAC056	AC	117	21/10/2008	651201.73	6363507.5	53	237	-60	90
WCAC057	AC	112	21/10/2008	651150.73	6363493.51	53	233	-60	100
WCAC058	AC	69	22/10/2008	652899.72	6363500.5	53	210	-60	90
WCAC059	AC	83	23/10/2008	652849.73	6363503.5	53	213	-60	90
WCAC060	AC	70	23/10/2008	652797.73	6363500.5	53	227	-60	90
WCAC061	AC	103	23/10/2008	652745.73	6363499.51	53	219	-60	90
WCAC062	AC	94	23/10/2008	652700.73	6363506.51	53	212	-60	90
WCAC063	AC	87	23/10/2008	652654.73	6363497.5	53	210	-60	90
WCAC064	AC	82	24/10/2008	652592.73	6363494.5	53	215	-60	90
WCAC065	AC	117	24/10/2008	651497.73	6363501.5	53	227	-60	90
WCAC066	AC	63	24/10/2008	652840.72	6363690.5	53	221	-60	90
WCAC067	AC	86.5	24/10/2008	652798.72	6363695.51	53	215	-60	90
WCAC068	AC	58	24/10/2008	652751.72	6363701.5	53	221	-60	90

WCAC069	AC	77	25/10/2008	652727.73	6363701.51	53	215	-60	90
WCAC070	AC	106	25/10/2008	652687.72	6363707.5	53	215	-60	90
WCAC071	AC	91	25/10/2008	652601.72	6363699.5	53	217	-60	90
EU011	RC	68	22/06/2010	651105.72	6363394.5	53		-60	90
EU012	RC	135	15/12/2010	651151.73	6363383.5	53		-60	90
EU013	RC	95	15/12/2010	651199.73	6363406.5	53		-60	90
EU014	RC	135	15/12/2010	651249.73	6363406.5	53		-60	90
EU015	RC	135	15/12/2010	651301.73	6363406.49	53		-60	90
EU016	RC	120	16/12/2010	651352.73	6363399.5	53		-60	90
EU017	RC	78	16/12/2010	651405.73	6363385.5	53		-60	90
EU018	RC	128	16/12/2010	651455.72	6363403.49	53		-60	90
EU019	RC	116	16/12/2010	651500.73	6363401.49	53		-60	90
EU020	RC	135	16/12/2010	651600.72	6363401.5	53		-60	90
EU021	RC	126	17/12/2010	651700.73	6363401.49	53		-60	90
EU022	RC	76	17/12/2010	651805.72	6363418.5	53		-60	90
EU023	RC	91	17/12/2010	651900.73	6363424.49	53		-60	90
EU024	RC	60	17/12/2010	652004.72	6363408.51	53		-60	90
EU025	RC	59	18/12/2010	652105.73	6363404.49	53		-60	90
EU025A	RC	80	18/12/2010	652122.73	6363402.49	53		-90	0
EU026	RC	56	18/12/2010	652194.73	6363397.5	53		-60	90
EU026A	RC	109	18/12/2010	652222.73	6363402.49	53		-90	0
EU027	RC	40	23/12/2010	652300.72	6363412.5	53		-60	90
EU028	RC	50	23/12/2010	652404.73	6363414.5	53		-60	90
EU029	RC	36	23/12/2010	652504.72	6363407.49	53		-60	90
EU030	RC	61	24/12/2010	652553.73	6363400.49	53		-60	90
EU031	RC	90	24/12/2010	652602.72	6363399.5	53		-60	90