DRILLING COMMENCES AT KITONGO GOLD PROJECT

ASX RELEASE

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Rift Valley Resources Limited ("**Rift Valley**" or "**Company**") (ASX: RVY) is pleased to announce that drilling has commenced at the Kitongo Gold Project in Tanzania. This is a major breakthrough at this highly prospective project where exploration has been prevented for a number of years due to the presence of illegal artisanal miners.

A 10 hole RC program commenced today with drilling focused on testing immediate extensions to the Main Zone mineralisation. This is the first opportunity for drilling at the Main Zone deposit since 2001 and is the first stage in assessing the full potential of the project.

As a result of negotiations with the Tanzanian Ministry of Minerals and Energy ("MEM"), the Company's tenements at the project have been renewed giving certainty of tenure to the large tenement holding. In exchange, the MEM has issued two Primary Mining Licenses ("PML") to allow small scale mining to be carried out legally at the site. The new PMLs encompass much of the area of the Mineral Resource at Kitongo. Joint venture negotiations between the Company and the PML holders are ongoing and although not concluded, access to the property has been granted to the Company to allow exploration to commence without impediment. There is currently no mining activity at the site.

Managing Director of Rift Valley, Geoff Gilmour said "we are pleased to finally have the opportunity to test the high grade gold targets at Kitongo. We expect that this will be the start of a substantial exploration program at the project."

BACKGROUND

The Kitongo gold project is located 90km south of Mwanza within the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania (Figure 1).

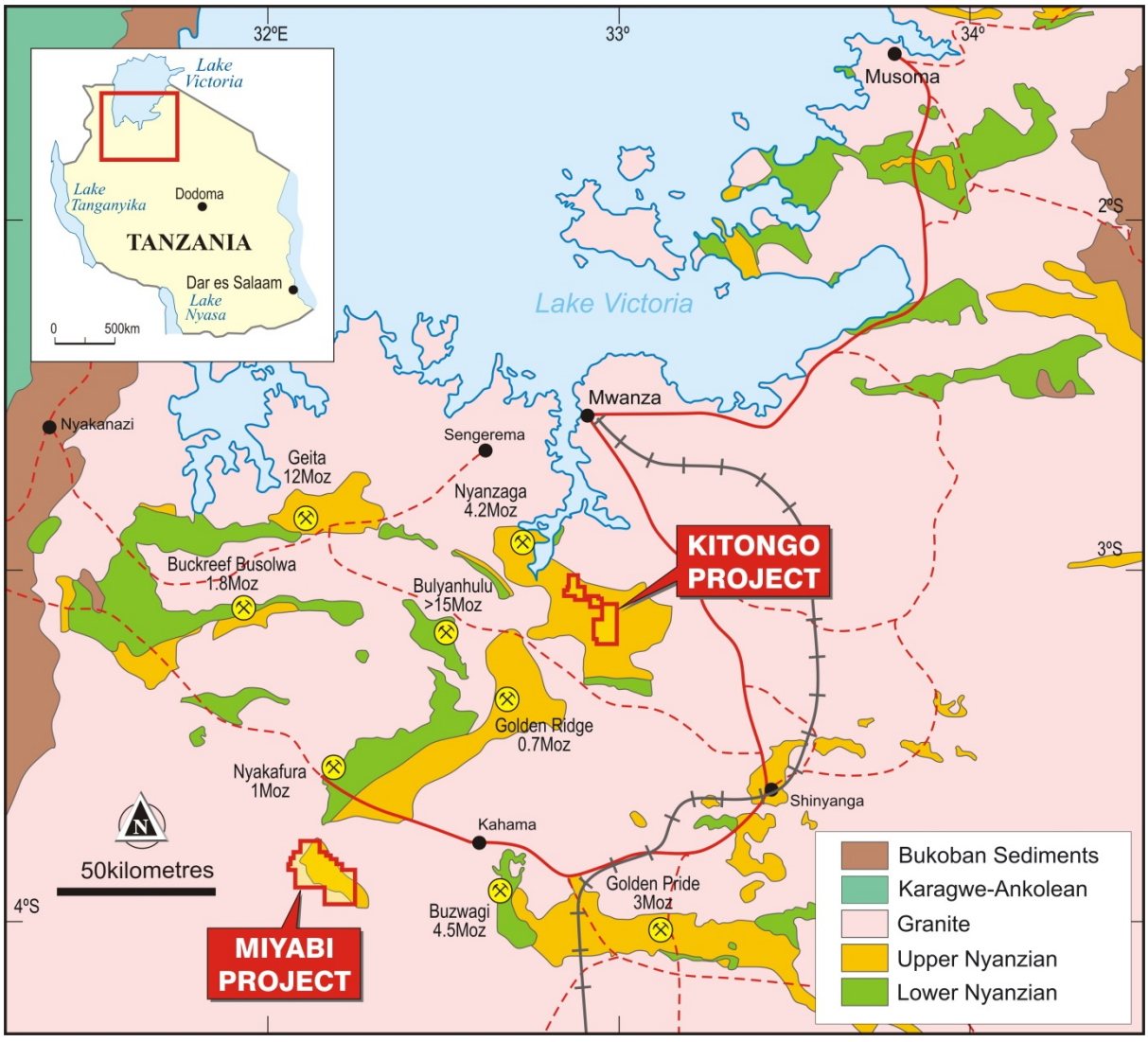

Figure 1: Rift Valley project location plan

Extensive exploration at the Kitongo Project was carried out from 1994 to 2001. The work was very successful and led to the delineation of the 370,000oz Main Zone Inferred Mineral Resource (Table 1) as well as a number of other substantial gold prospects including the advanced prospects of Kitongo Hill and Isegenghe (Figure 2). A listing of significant intersections from the historic drilling is included in Appendix 2. At each of the prospect areas, high grade gold mineralisation has been intersected in numerous holes where mineralisation remains open and untested.

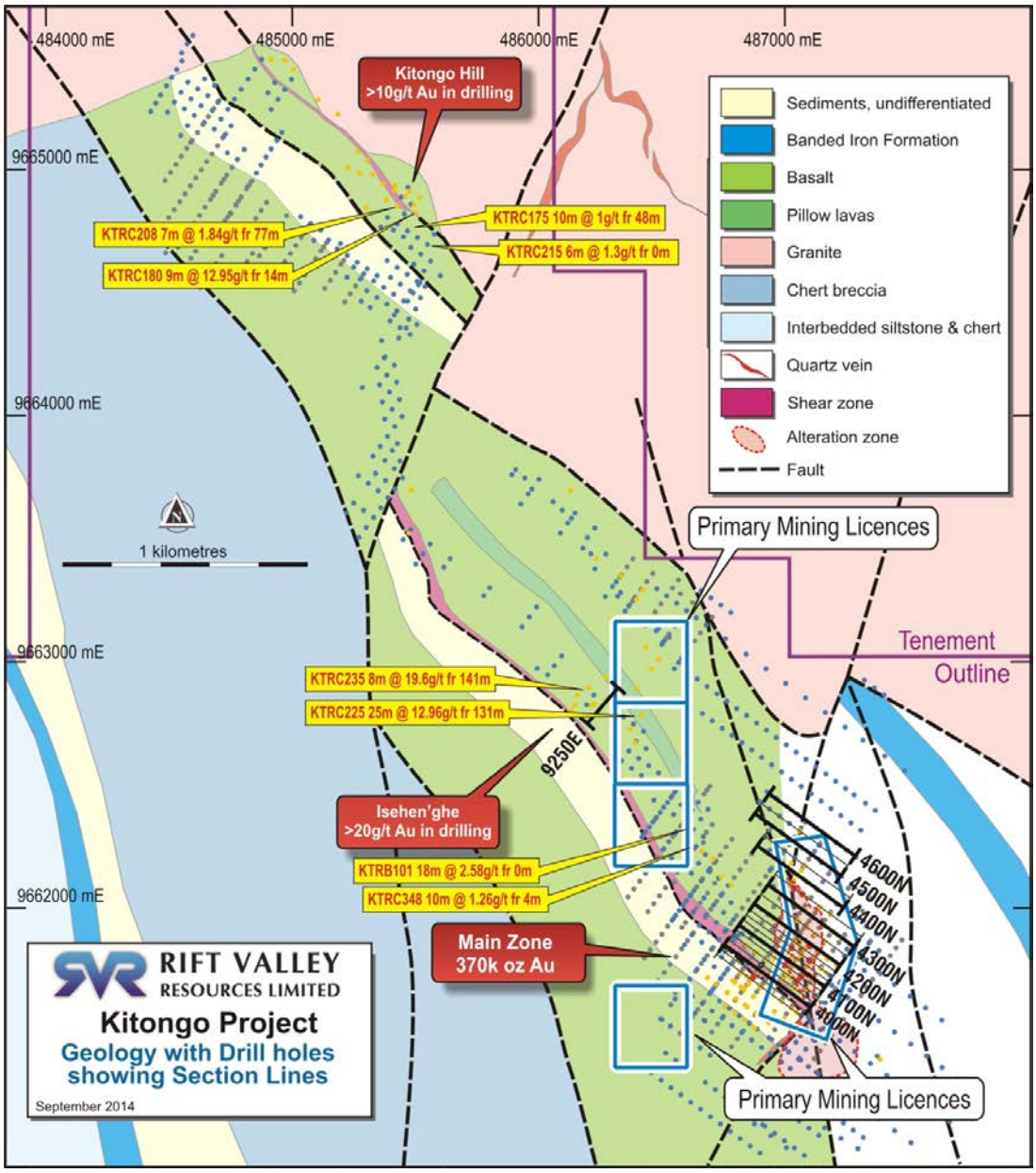

Figure 2: Kitongo area prospects

Kitongo Initial Exploration Program

Rift Valley's initial work program will focus on testing extensions to the Main Zone mineralisation which remains strongly open, particular to the north and at depth. The majority of the mineralisation at the Main Zone occurs within the Northern Shear (Figure 3). The most northerly RC hole drilled into the Northern Shear intersected 13m at 6.98g/t from 53m and ended in mineralisation.

A 10 hole program is planned to test for immediate extensions to the north, west and at depth. The planned holes are shown in Figure 3 and representative cross sections are included in Appendix 1.

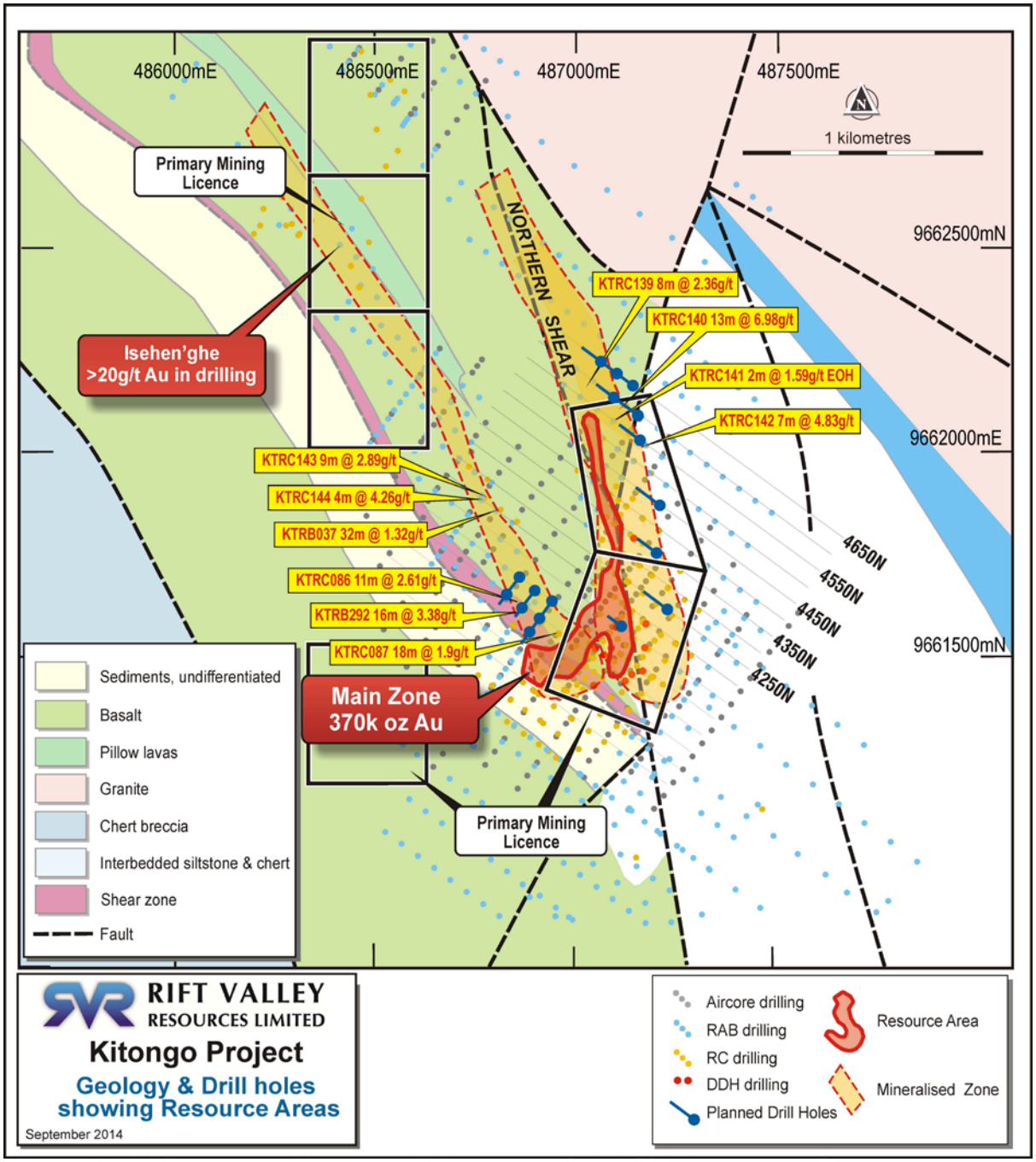

Figure 3: Kitongo Main Zone with historic results and planned drilling

A full evaluation of the Kitongo tenements will commence once the initial drilling program is completed. This will include follow up the mineralisation defined by historic drilling as shown in Figure 2. Important historic holes at Isegenghe include:

- KTRC225 – 25m at 12.9g/t from 131m
- KTRC235 – 3m at 19.6g/t from 141m
- KTRC242 – 2m at 15.7g/t from 46m
- KTRB101 – 18m at 2.6g/t from 0m

- KTAC348 – 10m at 1.3g/t from 4m

Important historic holes at Kitongo Hill include:

- KTRC180 – 9m at 12.9g/t from 74m
- KTRC175 – 10m at 2.1g/t from 48m
- KTRC208 – 7m at 1.8g/t from 77m
- KTRC215 – 6m at 1.3g/t from 0m

(True width is interpreted to be 60% to 100% of down hole intersection length).

Tenements and Access

Until recently the Kitongo project had comprised a series of Prospecting Licences (PL), Applications for Prospecting Licences (PLA) and three Retention Licences (RL). The RLs were in place to secure the most prospective areas as defined by historic exploration and were not subject to routine reduction or expenditure commitments like the PLs. However the RLs had a fixed expiry date and renewal was not automatic under the Tanzanian Mining Act.

Negotiations between the Company and the Tanzanian Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) have been successful and have resulted in the issuing of new PLs to replace the expiring RLs at Kitongo. The current tenement holdings are shown in Figure 4. The new PLs have a term of 4 years from the date of grant.

For much of the time that the Company has held the Kitongo tenements, access to the area has been restricted due to the presence of illegal artisanal miners. With the intervention of the MEM, agreement was reached with the illegal miners to allow access to the property in exchange for the issuing of Primary Mining Licences (PML) over part of the deposit area. PMLs are granted for the purpose of Tanzanian small-scale mining operations and by law can only be granted to Tanzanian citizens or to companies or partnerships owned and controlled by Tanzanian citizens.

At Kitongo, two PMLs have recently been granted over the area where illegal mining activities have occurred. The PMLs now encompass much of the area of the Mineral Resource at Kitongo and the new PMLs are shown in in Figure 3 and Figure 4. All of the artisanal mining has been by manual methods, and the shallow part of the deposit amenable to manual mining has been exhausted by a number of small shafts and pits. Consequently there is no mining activity at the site now. The owners of the new PMLs have commenced negotiations with the Company regarding access and joint venture arrangements. Those negotiations are ongoing and although not concluded, access to the property has been granted to the Company to allow exploration to commence without impediment.

The granting of the PMLs has effectively transferred title to the Mineral Resource to the PML holders. However, due to the small area of the PMLs, the legal restrictions applying to PMLs and the fact that the RFV has the underlying and surrounding PLs, the Company believes it can negotiate a positive outcome with the PML holders. A number of holes in this initial drilling program lie within the area of the PMLs (Figure 3).

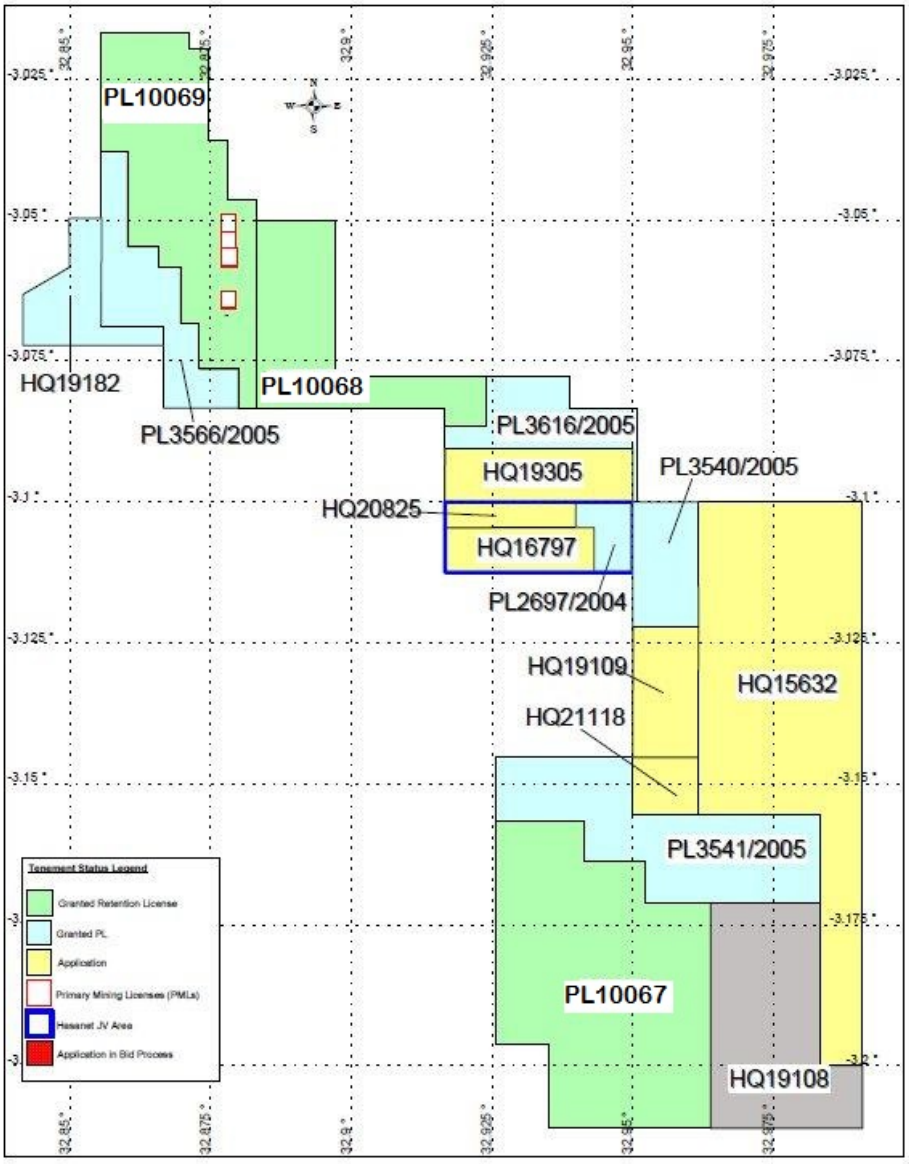

Figure 4: Kitongo Tenement holdings as at September 2014

Table 1: Kitongo Gold Project 2006 Inferred Mineral Resource

Type	1.0g/t Au Cut-off			0.5g/t Au Cut-off		
	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz
Laterite	0.4	2.1	0.03	0.8	1.3	0.04
Highly Ox	2.4	2.2	0.17	3.8	1.7	0.21
Moderately Ox	0.4	2.0	0.03	0.7	1.5	0.04
Fresh	1.2	1.7	0.07	2.5	1.2	0.09
Total	**4.4**	**2.0**	**0.29**	**7.8**	**1.5**	**0.37**

*Rounding errors may occur

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Kitongo gold deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a full time employee of Payne Geological Services and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a consultant to and a shareholder of Rift Valley Resources and 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 Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All information relating to Mineral Resources was prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last updated.

For further information please contact:

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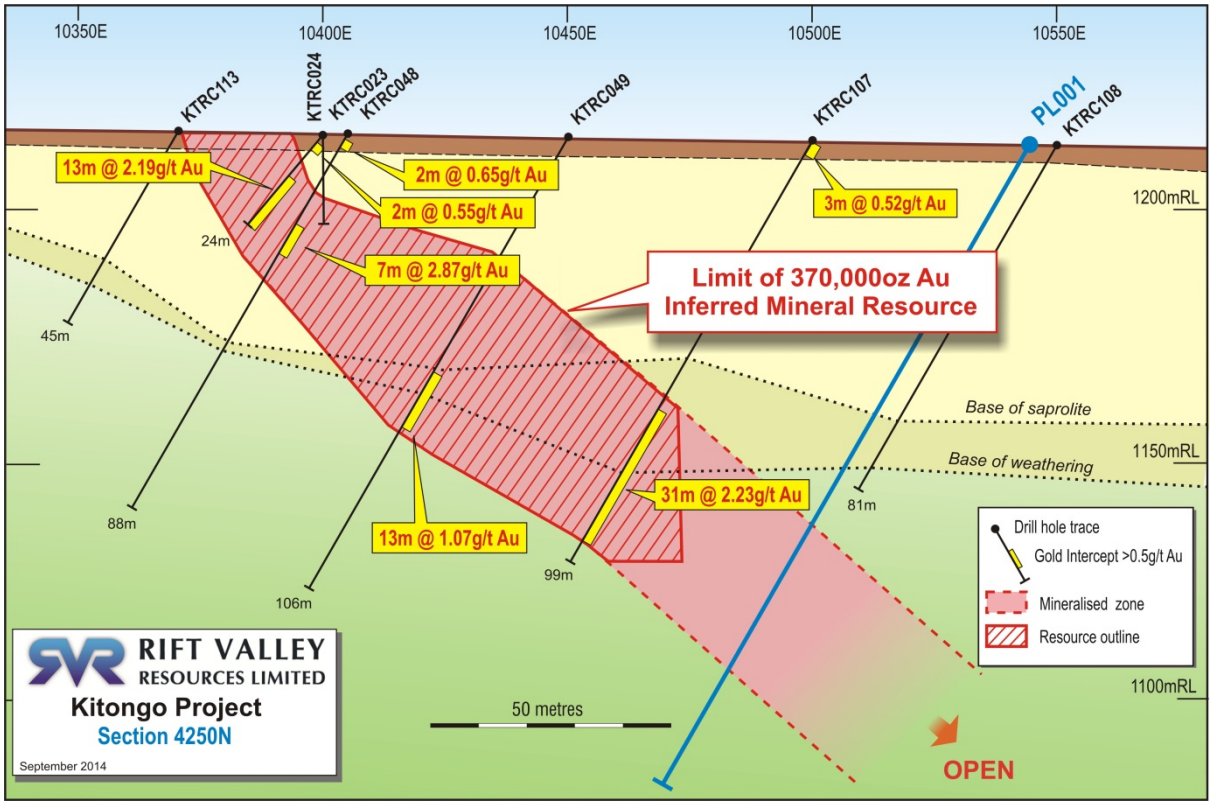
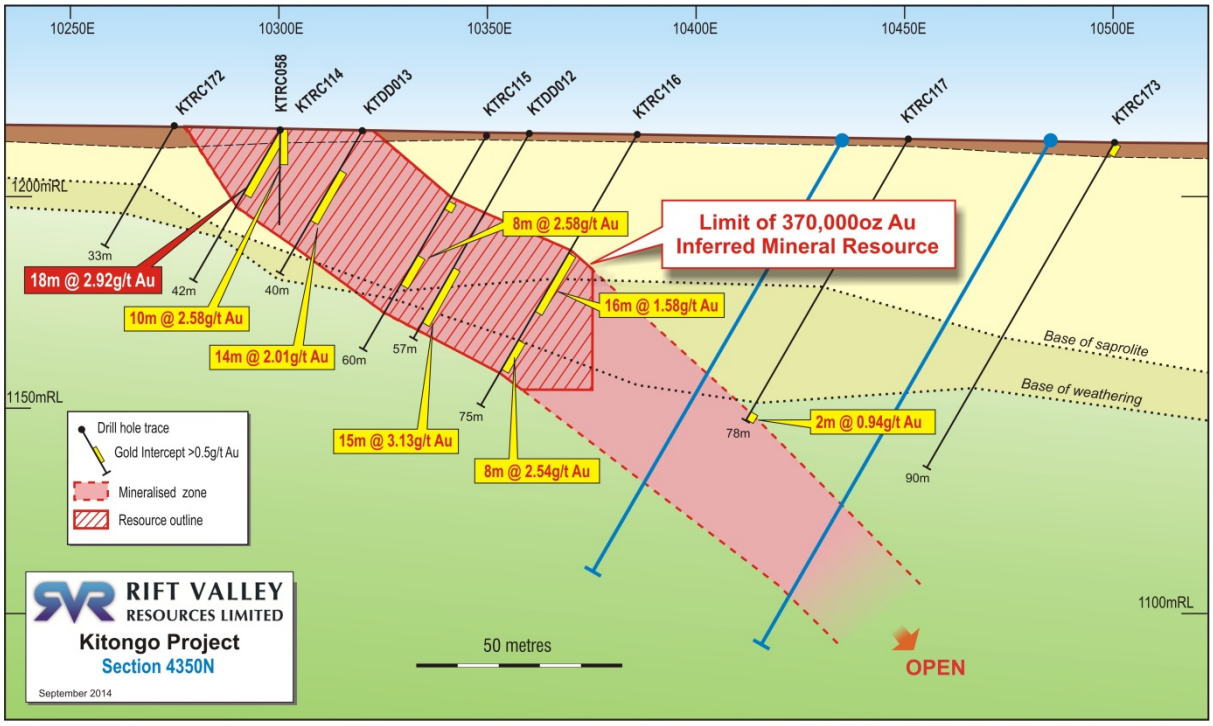
APPENDIX 1 – Representative Diagrams Showing Planned Drilling



Cross Section 4250N



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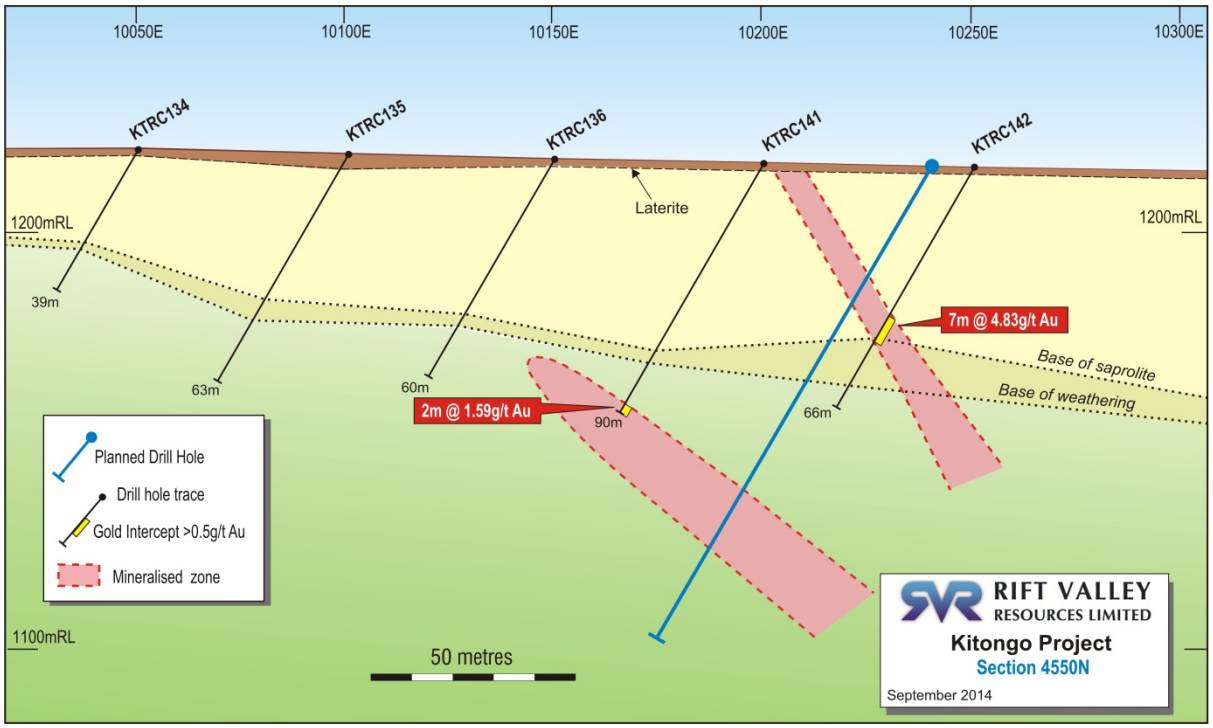

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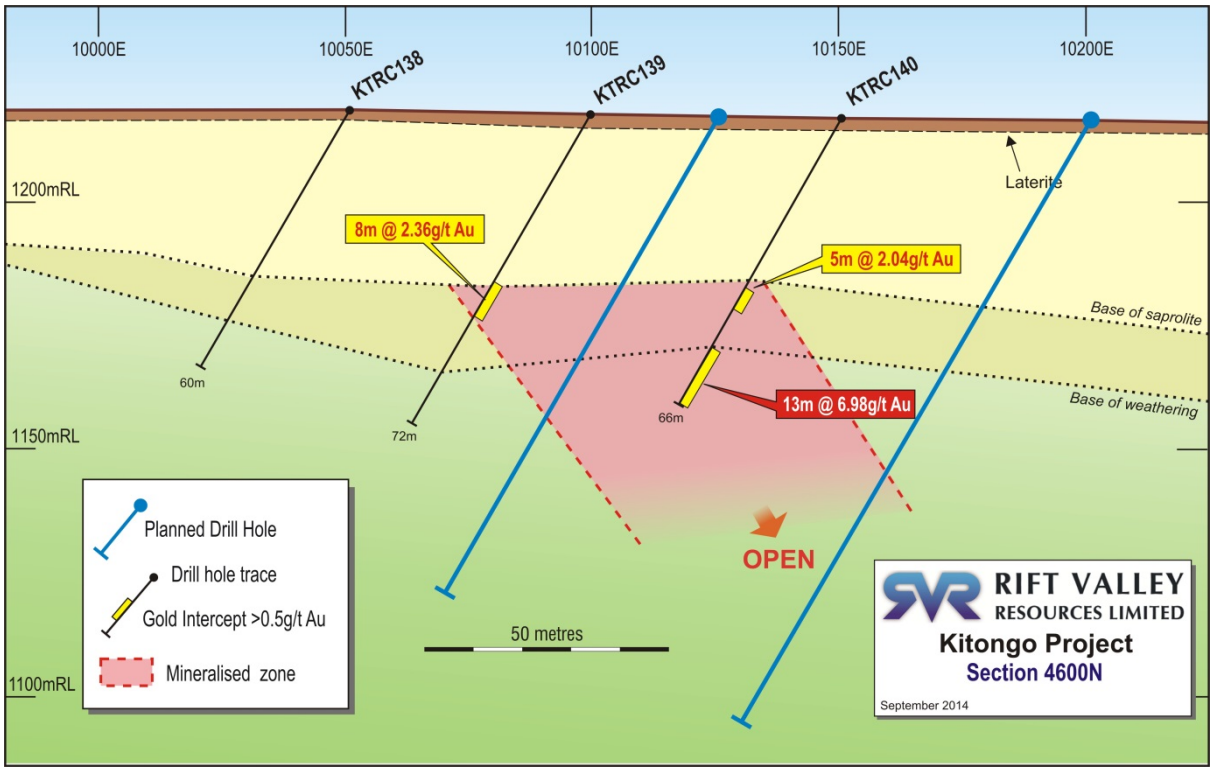

Cross Section 4600N

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results and Mineral Resources. Note that all of the information relates to historic drilling carried out between 1994 and 2001.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Drill holes at the deposit include 13 diamond holes (DD), 226 reverse circulation holes (RC), 594 air core holes (AC), and 832 rotary air blast (RAB) holes for a total of 62,644m of drilling; • The majority of air core and RAB drilling was carried out between 1994 and 1998. The RC and DD drilling was carried out between 1996 and 2001; • In the deposit area, holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Dry RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone in one metre intervals and split using a multi stage riffle splitter. Wet samples were also collected via a rig mounted cyclone, drained and a sample collected by spear sampling; • Below the water table (generally 70m), holes were blown dry after each rod change to minimize down hole contamination; • Details of AC, RAB and DD sampling are not known.
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 used a face sampling bit; • Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ sized equipment with standard tube; • Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC drilling.
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.* • *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.*	• Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs. • For the historical drilling, it is unknown if sample recovery and grades are related.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	• Dry RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone in one metre intervals and split using a multi stage riffle splitter. Wet samples were also collected via a rig mounted cyclone, drained and a sample collected by spear sampling; • Below the water table (generally 70m), holes were blown dry after each rod change to minimize down hole contamination; • Details of AC, RAB and DD sampling are not known. • For initial drill programmes (KTDD01-06, KTRC01-33, 38-72) samples were assayed at East Africa Mine's Buckreef laboratory. Samples were dried, crushed to minus 8mm with a jaw crusher then pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • Information on the QAQC programs was not available. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
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.*	• For initial drill programs (KTDD01-06, KTRC01-33, 38-72) analysis was by aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) at East Africa Mine's Buckreef laboratory; • Samples from later drilling (KTRC073-173) were assayed by fire assay by SGS in Mwanza, Tanzania • The analytical techniques used approach total dissolution of gold in most circumstances. • East Africa Mines submitted a number of sub-samples of pulverized material from the Buckreef laboratory, Kitongo RC drilling to Australian Assay Services (ALS) in Perth, Western Australia. ALS assayed the samples by 30 gram fire assay with AAS finish; • For oxide samples, the ALS check results correlated well with the Buckreef assays; • For sulphide samples significant, erratic variation was noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out. • In 2001, 7 shallow DD holes were drilled for metallurgical sampling. The holes twinned earlier RC holes and returned similar grades and thickness; • Primary data was collected on manual logging sheets. This has allowed RVY personnel to verify database records by comparing to original logs. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid. The survey method is not known. Post-drilling, all collar positions have been transformed into UTM coordinates. • Topographic control is from drill hole collar surveys and remote sensing data.
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.*	• For RAB and AC drilling, the nominal drill hole spacing is 50m by 40m with some infill to 50m by 20m; • For RC drilling, the hole spacing is 50m by 50m with infill to 25m by 25m in the main deposit area; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2004 JORC Code. • Samples have not been composited.
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.*	• Shallow AC and RAB holes were vertical. A series of deeper RAB and AC holes were angle to grid south. Regional traverses were angled to grid west; • The majority of RC holes were angle to grid west, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend in the central area of the deposit. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security measures were not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No documentation is available for audits and reviews; • The work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 2

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Kitongo project comprises a series of Prospecting Licences and applications. All main prospects are located within PL10068/2014 and PL 10069/2014; • The defined Kitongo Mineral Resource is largely within Primary Mining Licences recently granted to Tanzanian nationals. Joint venture negotiations have commenced between Rift Valley and the PML holders, but are not concluded and it is not certain that the Company will gain an interest in the PMLs; • All other areas of the project are owned 100% by Rift Valley.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of work completed at the project was carried out by East Africa Mines (subsidiary of Spinifex Gold) between 1994 and 2001; • A small amount of work was completed by AngloGold Ashanti under JV.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kitongo gold deposit is a shear hosted, mesothermal ore body located in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania; • Weathering to a depth of 40-80m has enriched the central portion of the deposit; • A thin but laterally extensive veneer of laterite occurs across the deposit area so no basement rock outcrop in the area.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.*
		• Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 of this report.
		• All significant intersections from historic RC and DD drilling is shown in Appendix 3 of this report.
		• AC and RAB holes are not included in Appendix 3 as they are either regional reconnaissance drilling without significant results, or they have been superseded by the extensive RC programs carried out within the well-defined deposit area.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	• Length weighting of assay results has been used where samples of uneven length were present; • No grade truncations have been used when reporting significant intersections. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are angled to grid west, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend in the main part of the deposit so down hole length is approximately equivalent to true width .
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid. The survey method is not known. Post-drilling, all collar positions have been transformed into UTM coordinates. • All significant intersections at the project have been included in Appendix 3.
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.*	• Small scale artisanal mining activities have occurred in the deposit area. This has demonstrated the presence of gold and defined the trend of the mineralisation. There is currently no active artisanal mining at Kitongo.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• A small RC drilling program is about to commence to verify the historic drilling results and to test for potential extensions to the mineralisation; • The planned drilling is shown in the main body of this ASX release.

APPENDIX 3 – Significant intersections from Previous Drilling at Kitongo

Collar Location and Orientation (local grid)								Intersection > 0.5ppm Au			
Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm
KTDD001	DD	487,166	9,661,584	1,214	152	-60	275	0	11	11	2.34
								40	52	12	1.79
								64	71	7	3.32
KTDD002	DD	487,037	9,661,432	1,213	200	-60	277	80	93	13	2.30
KTDD003	DD	487,080	9,661,525	1,214	200	-60	275	35	57	22	1.83
KTDD004	DD	487,115	9,661,443	1,213	151	-60	275	0	26	26	0.66
								91	98	7	2.05
KTDD005	DD	486,935	9,661,457	1,213	152	-60	10	0	14	14	1.43
								32	45	13	1.99
KTDD006	DD	487,158	9,661,468	1,213	251	-60	277	27	38	11	2.53
KTDD007	DD	487,041	9,661,523	1,214	37	-60	268	4	30	26	3.09
KTDD008	DD	487,062	9,661,508	1,214	52	-60	268	27	52	25	8.01
KTDD009	DD	487,131	9,661,459	1,213	31	-60	268	18	28	10	1.68
KTDD010	DD	487,163	9,661,525	1,213	65	-60	268	18	45	27	1.78
KTDD011	DD	487,093	9,661,577	1,215	45	-60	268	17	45	28	4.02
KTDD012	DD	487,136	9,661,795	1,215	57	-60	268	37	52	15	3.13
KTDD013	DD	487,103	9,661,819	1,216	40	-60	268	11	25	14	2.01
KTRB292	RB	486,873	9,661,629	1,215	48	-60	180	20	36	16	3.38
KTRB632	RB	487,320	9,660,979	1,220	51	-50	270	42	48	6	2.78
KTRC001	RC	486,900	9,661,409	1,212	79	-90	0	0	7	7	1.41
KTRC002	RC	486,960	9,661,488	1,214	70	-90	0	0	23	23	5.86
KTRC004	RC	487,088	9,661,650	1,215	60	-90	0	0	23	23	4.31
KTRC005	RC	487,150	9,661,726	1,215	82	-90	0	55	63	8	1.51
KTRC006	RC	487,112	9,661,439	1,213	94	-90	0	10	42	32	1.08
KTRC007	RC	487,034	9,661,498	1,214	90	-90	0	18	33	15	2.37
							0	45	50	5	1.05
KTRC009	RC	486,830	9,661,394	1,212	66	-90	0	4	8	4	1.64
KTRC011	RC	486,904	9,661,344	1,212	70	-90	0	0	7	7	1.10
KTRC012	RC	486,839	9,661,330	1,211	70	-90	0	8	13	5	1.75
KTRC016	RC	487,100	9,661,510	1,214	80	-90	0	0	4	4	2.18
KTRC017	RC	487,131	9,661,550	1,214	80	-90	0	1	23	22	1.28
								47	52	5	1.05
KTRC018	RC	487,159	9,661,590	1,214	100	-90	0	41	48	7	2.02
								69	83	14	1.97
KTRC021	RC	487,236	9,661,535	1,213	106	-90	0	87	104	17	1.49
KTRC023	RC	487,118	9,661,688	1,215	24	-50	270	11	24	13	2.19
KTRC025	RC	486,916	9,661,429	1,212	130	-50	0	0	38	38	1.02
								63	88	25	0.84
KTRC026	RC	486,969	9,661,417	1,212	130	-51	0	11	66	55	1.50

KTRC028	RC	487,176	9,661,449	1,213	109	-90	0	62	69	7	1.06
KTRC033	RC	486,992	9,661,528	1,214	102	-60	180	0	16	16	1.89
KTRC034	RC	486,534	9,662,924	1,228	79	-50	180	35	39	4	1.42
KTRC039	RC	487,131	9,661,614	1,215	115	-60	270	17	26	9	3.92
								31	37	6	4.37
								43	55	12	2.27
KTRC040	RC	487,142	9,661,479	1,213	88	-59	270	16	24	8	4.01
KTRC042	RC	487,013	9,661,450	1,213	119	-60	270	23	39	16	3.59
								48	60	12	2.99
								66	75	9	1.51
KTRC043	RC	486,980	9,661,474	1,213	105	-59	270	15	38	23	3.71
KTRC044	RC	486,889	9,661,474	1,213	100	-59	0	0	17	17	0.77
								21	62	41	1.74
KTRC045	RC	486,862	9,661,438	1,212	82	-58	0	0	6	6	0.93
KTRC048	RC	487,121	9,661,686	1,215	88	-60	270	21	28	7	2.87
KTRC049	RC	487,158	9,661,658	1,214	106	-60	270	55	68	13	1.07
KTRC050	RC	487,106	9,661,634	1,215	87	-60	270	0	13	13	2.49
								22	34	12	10.87
KTRC051	RC	487,202	9,661,555	1,213	88	-60	270	52	60	8	0.64
								64	78	14	3.00
KTRC052	RC	487,133	9,661,546	1,214	100	-60	270	0	42	42	1.12
								57	68	11	1.05
KTRC053	RC	487,171	9,661,520	1,213	80	-60	270	25	58	33	1.21
KTRC054	RC	487,103	9,661,507	1,214	100	-60	270	0	6	6	4.62
								62	85	23	0.48
KTRC055	RC	487,071	9,661,470	1,213	106	-60	270	34	41	7	4.51
								65	91	26	0.63
KTRC058	RC	487,086	9,661,829	1,216	80	-60	180	0	10	10	2.58
KTRC059	RC	486,890	9,661,416	1,212	46	-60	270	1	6	5	1.06
KTRC060	RC	486,886	9,661,419	1,212	81	-59	270	2	7	5	1.23
KTRC061	RC	486,928	9,661,447	1,213	94	-60	270	1	18	17	0.89
								41	44	3	1.71
KTRC062	RC	486,964	9,661,421	1,213	94	-59	270	0	3	3	1.79
								46	57	11	2.15
KTRC063	RC	487,007	9,661,390	1,212	100	-60	270	0	3	3	2.43
								47	50	3	7.61
KTRC064	RC	486,938	9,661,379	1,212	100	-60	270	1	6	5	1.76
KTRC065	RC	487,052	9,661,607	1,215	60	-59	270	0	3	3	1.73
KTRC066	RC	487,089	9,661,580	1,215	94	-58	270	0	7	7	0.92
								10	42	32	4.67
KTRC067	RC	487,060	9,661,540	1,215	70	-60	270	9	39	30	4.02
KTRC069	RC	486,854	9,661,445	1,212	94	-60	270	2	6	4	2.96
KTRC070	RC	486,886	9,661,479	1,213	87	-59	270	1	24	23	0.66

KTRC071	RC	487,144	9,661,731	1,215	70	-60	270	26	43	17	2.19

KTRC072	RC	487,022	9,661,507	1,214	60	-60	270	0	26	26	5.75
								30	43	13	1.33
KTRC073	RC	486,999	9,661,274	1,211	99	-60	270	8	12	4	2.03
								22	25	3	2.26
KTRC076	RC	486,867	9,661,371	1,212	90	-60	270	0	8	8	1.77
KTRC077	RC	486,832	9,661,397	1,212	81	-60	270	1	7	6	1.42
KTRC078	RC	486,785	9,661,431	1,212	69	-60	270	3	7	4	2.79
KTRC079	RC	486,979	9,661,351	1,212	90	-60	270	0	4	4	1.80
KTRC085	RC	486,910	9,661,463	1,213	72	-60	270	30	36	6	2.18
KTRC086	RC	486,869	9,661,618	1,215	60	-60	270	14	25	11	2.61
KTRC087	RC	486,909	9,661,589	1,214	72	-60	270	50	68	18	1.90
KTRC089	RC	487,016	9,661,479	1,214	81	-60	270	0	11	11	4.33
								17	27	10	1.64
								35	51	16	7.78
								61	75	14	0.70
KTRC090	RC	486,995	9,661,432	1,213	63	-60	270	0	3	3	4.29
								8	38	30	1.37
KTRC091	RC	486,946	9,661,468	1,213	60	-60	270	0	45	45	0.85
								55	60	5	1.49
KTRC095	RC	487,207	9,661,433	1,212	90	-60	270	66	71	5	1.69
KTRC096	RC	487,122	9,661,495	1,214	102	-60	270	0	12	12	1.99
								78	101	22	0.74
KTRC097	RC	487,046	9,661,520	1,214	51	-60	270	9	40	31	8.50
KTRC098	RC	487,025	9,661,534	1,214	39	-60	270	0	20	20	4.43
								23	32	9	1.13
KTRC100	RC	487,076	9,661,560	1,215	42	-60	270	1	9	8	1.53
								12	35	23	3.46
KTRC101	RC	487,105	9,661,601	1,215	60	-60	270	0	7	7	4.08
								19	43	24	2.95
KTRC102	RC	487,146	9,661,571	1,214	48	-60	270	12	35	23	1.96
								39	48	9	1.07
KTRC103	RC	487,116	9,661,531	1,214	58	-60	270	0	4	4	3.83
								11	28	17	0.84
KTRC105	RC	487,211	9,661,492	1,213	84	-60	270	55	66	11	1.94
KTRC106	RC	487,241	9,661,532	1,212	120	-60	270	69	84	15	1.81
								101	116	15	2.36
KTRC107	RC	487,190	9,661,632	1,214	99	-60	270	63	94	31	2.23
KTRC109	RC	487,219	9,661,672	1,213	102	-60	270	77	81	4	1.71
								95	102	7	3.46
KTRC111	RC	487,179	9,661,701	1,214	84	-60	270	65	70	5	2.74
KTRC112	RC	487,118	9,661,746	1,215	45	-60	270	6	22	16	1.83

KTRC114	RC	487,087	9,661,831	1,216	42	-60	270	0	18	18	2.92
KTRC115	RC	487,128	9,661,801	1,215	60	-60	270	34	42	8	2.58
KTRC116	RC	487,156	9,661,781	1,215	75	-60	270	33	49	16	1.58
								57	65	8	2.54
KTRC119	RC	487,157	9,661,842	1,215	87	-60	270	69	74	5	2.04
KTRC120	RC	487,117	9,661,872	1,216	75	-60	270	42	58	16	1.86
KTRC121	RC	487,076	9,661,902	1,217	57	-60	270	14	21	7	2.47
KTRC124	RC	487,026	9,662,001	1,219	45	-60	270	4	7	3	2.62
								18	20	2	2.70
KTRC125	RC	487,066	9,661,972	1,218	60	-60	270	5	13	8	1.51
KTRC126	RC	487,106	9,661,942	1,216	78	-60	270	42	51	9	0.71
KTRC127	RC	487,147	9,661,912	1,215	90	-60	270	78	85	7	1.34
KTRC129	RC	487,135	9,661,984	1,216	93	-60	270	67	81	14	1.60
KTRC130	RC	487,095	9,662,014	1,217	87	-60	270	39	44	5	7.84
								67	75	8	0.64
KTRC139	RC	487,074	9,662,153	1,218	72	-60	270	39	47	8	2.36
KTRC140	RC	487,115	9,662,123	1,217	66	-60	270	39	44	5	2.04
								53	66	13	6.98
KTRC142	RC	487,165	9,662,023	1,215	66	-60	270	41	48	7	4.83
KTRC143	RC	486,766	9,661,893	1,218	59	-60	270	36	45	9	2.89
KTRC144	RC	486,807	9,661,864	1,218	45	-60	270	33	37	4	4.26
KTRC148	RC	487,057	9,661,449	1,213	99	-60	270	58	61	3	1.90
								76	91	15	0.92
KTRC149	RC	487,037	9,661,464	1,214	90	-60	270	0	4	4	6.02
								9	19	10	0.74
								37	52	15	0.57
KTRC150	RC	487,009	9,661,421	1,213	90	-60	270	49	70	21	0.56
KTRC156	RC	487,066	9,661,505	1,214	72	-60	270	28	66	38	5.63
KTRC157	RC	487,095	9,661,545	1,214	69	-60	270	0	15	15	1.36
								22	24	2	4.33
								35	59	24	2.05
KTRC158	RC	487,126	9,661,586	1,214	75	-60	270	0	15	15	1.05
								21	27	6	1.90
								38	58	20	3.08
KTRC159	RC	487,186	9,661,542	1,214	120	-60	270	35	50	15	1.36
								75	92	17	0.89
KTRC160	RC	487,183	9,661,452	1,213	90	-60	270	41	55	14	1.06
KTRC161	RC	487,126	9,661,461	1,213	45	-60	270	13	24	11	1.93
KTRC162	RC	487,156	9,661,501	1,214	51	-60	270	18	28	10	1.84
KTRC166	RC	486,823	9,661,342	1,211	36	-60	270	4	15	11	1.08
KTRC168	RC	487,096	9,661,887	1,216	99	-60	270	30	34	4	1.70
KTRC169	RC	487,091	9,661,922	1,217	105	-60	270	30	35	5	2.22
KTRC170	RC	487,132	9,661,892	1,216	87	-60	270	64	70	6	1.93

KTRC175	RC	485,558	9,664,596	1,242	168	-70	180	48	58	10	2.14
KTRC180	RC	485,434	9,664,681	1,238	159	-60	180	74	83	9	12.95
KTRC205	RC	485,169	9,665,024	1,247	118	-50	180	75	81	6	1.28
KTRC208	RC	485,370	9,664,779	1,246	111	-55	180	77	84	7	1.84
KTRC213	RC	485,447	9,664,618	1,227	102	-60	180	15	19	4	2.97
KTRC215	RC	485,565	9,664,564	1,224	120	-60	180	0	6	6	1.27
KTRC223	RC	486,482	9,662,523	1,234	100	-55	180	28	33	5	1.63
KTRC225	RC	486,311	9,662,545	1,220	159	-55	0	45	54	9	0.89
								87	90	3	2.03
								131	156	25	12.96
KTRC235	RC	486,337	9,662,679	1,236	162	-50	180	80	83	3	3.24
								141	144	3	19.60
KTRC240	RC	486,291	9,662,568	1,221	177	-60	0	12	16	4	2.41
								116	120	4	3.58
KTRC242	RC	486,278	9,662,564	1,220	73	-60	0	46	48	2	15.75
KTRC244	RC	486,267	9,662,635	1,224	99	-60	180	81	83	2	5.75

Down hole length is generally equivalent to true width.