BLACKSTONE MINERALS

Looking forward. Mining green.

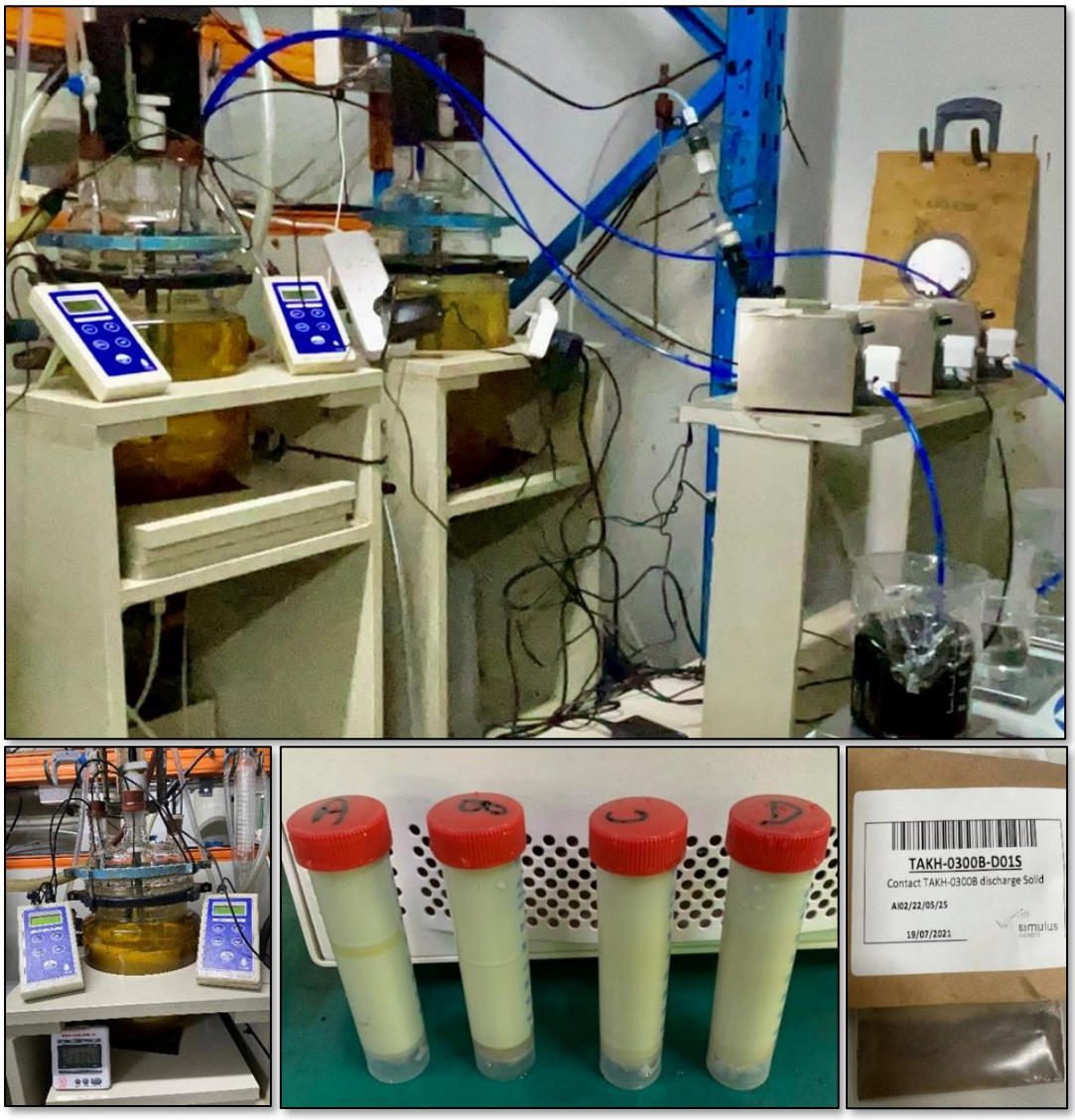
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 July 2021

ASX: BSX

BSX Produces Battery Grade NCM811 Precursor Sample – Amended

Blackstone Minerals Limited ("Blackstone" or the "Company") is pleased to report the production of its first batch of battery grade Nickel:Cobalt:Manganese (NCM) 811 Precursor sample. The NCM811 Precursor sample was produced in Simulus Engineer's laboratory using a nickel concentrate blend that includes material from Blackstone's Ban Phuc Disseminated Sulfide (DSS) orebody and other third-party feed (3PF) feed sources. The NCM811 Precursor sample produced achieved a NCM purity of >99.7%.



Collage 1 - NCM811 Precursor – Batch Precipitation Test

The chemical analysis of the first batch precipitate for other impurities have met battery grade's specification (refer Appendix 1&2).

- Ca <100, all 4 meet specification
- Cu < 10, all 4 meet specification
- Cr < 10, all 4 meet specification
- Mg <100, 1 of 4 below (meets) specification
- Zn <10, all 4 meet specification

Blackstone Minerals also confirms the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") for the development of a Downstream Refinery in Northern Vietnam ("Ta Khoa Refinery Project", "TKR" or the "Project"), will be released on 26 July 2021.

The anticipated TKR PFS is in its final review stages and the Company is looking forward to presenting its outcomes as part of its inaugural Blackstone Nickel Day. The Blackstone Nickel Day is an opportunity for the wider investment community to be updated on the Company's progress across the different workstreams of the business:

2:30pm – 3:00pm (WST) - Session 1

Scott Williamson, Managing Director, and Dr Stuart Owen, Head of Exploration, provide a company update, including exploration progress and downstream business developments.

3:00pm – 4:00pm - Session 2

Blackstone Mineral's technical team gives an update on the Downstream PFS and project delivery for the company's flagship Ta Khoa Nickel-Copper-PGE Project in Vietnam.

4:00pm – 4:30pm - Session 3

Nickel and Market Outlook - Blackstone Mineral's Corporate Development Team gives an update on demand and supply trends driving the Company's strategy.

A link to register for the Blackstone Nickel Day Webinar is provided below.

https://webinars.theassay.com/blackstone-minerals-nickel-day-webinar

The Company is also providing an opportunity for all investors to have 121 meetings with its Corporate Development Team. The link to book a meeting is provided below.

https://calendly.com/121roadshows/blackstonemineralsvirtualroadshow?month=2021-07&date=2021-07-26

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Blackstone Minerals' Managing Director Scott Williamson commented:

"The production of high purity NCM811 Precursor is an important milestone for the Company as we take the next steps towards our ambition to become a globally significant producer of Class I nickel products for the Lithium-ion battery industry."

"The much-anticipated PFS will presented to the market on the 26 July 2021, and we expect that this will be a major catalyst for the next phase and growth and development for the Company."

Authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Blackstone Minerals Limited.

For more information please contact

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About Blackstone

Blackstone Minerals Ltd (ASX: BSX / OTCQX: BLSTF / FRA: B9S) is focused on building an integrated upstream and downstream processing business in Vietnam that produces Nickel: Cobalt: Manganese (NCM) Precursor products for Asia's growing Lithium-ion battery industry (refer Figure 1).

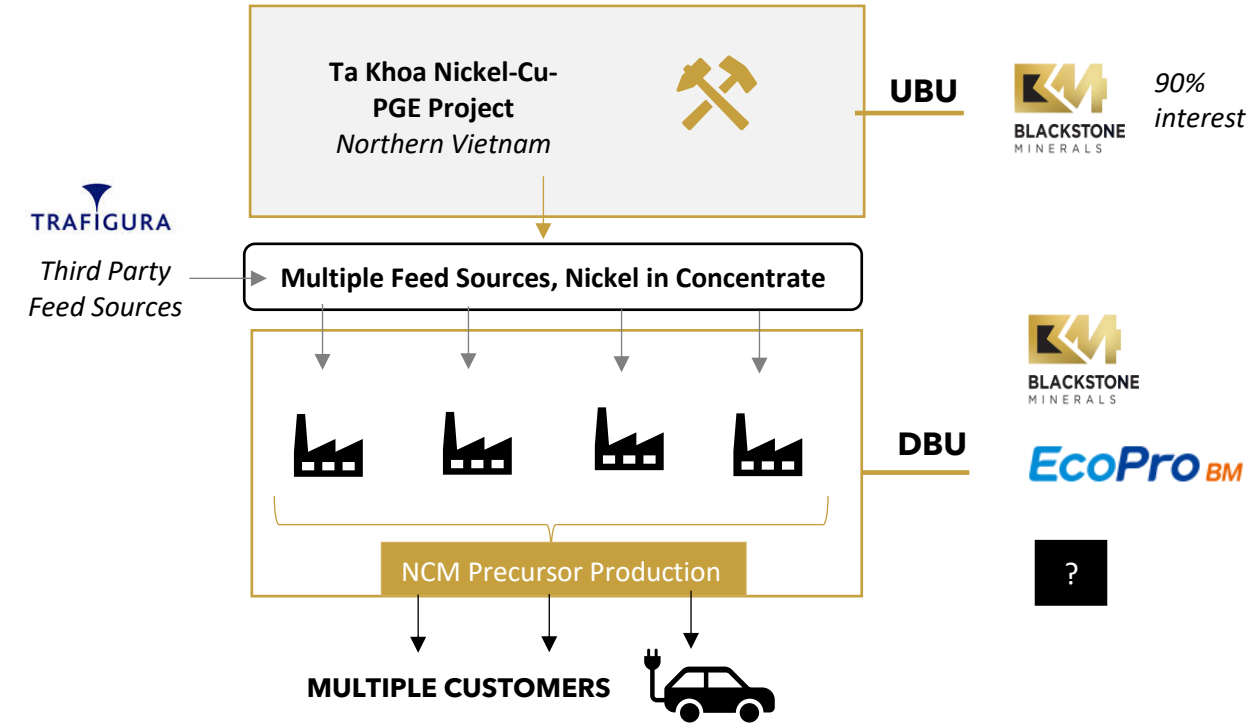

Figure 1 –Ta Khoa Project Snapshot

The Company owns a 90% interest in the Ta Khoa Nickel-Copper-PGE Project. The Ta Khoa Project is located 160km west of Hanoi in the Son La Province of Vietnam and includes an existing modern nickel mine built to Australian standards which is currently under care and maintenance (refer Figure 2). The Ban Phuc nickel mine successfully operated as a mechanised underground nickel mine from 2013 to 2016.

In October 2020, the Company completed a Scoping Study which investigated mining the Ban Phuc Disseminated nickel sulfide ore body and the construction of one downstream refinery. The Company is now advancing the Ta Khoa Project through two separate PFS's for the Upstream Business Unit (UBU) and Downstream Business Unit (DBU).

The DBU PFS will consider expanded downstream refinery capacity, for which feedstock will be met from the Ta Khoa Nickel – Cu – PGE mine as well as third party concentrate. The UBU PFS will contemplate the option to mine several higher-grade massive sulfide vein (MSV) deposits, which has the potential to reduce initial upfront capital requirements by enabling the Company to restart the existing Ban Phuc Concentrator (450ktpa).

By combining the Company's existing mineral inventory (Ban Phuc Disseminated Sulfide - DSS), exploration potential presented by high priority targets such as Ban Chang and King Snake and the ability to source third party concentrate, Blackstone will be able to increase

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the scale of its downstream business to meet the rising demand for downstream nickel products.

Figure 2 - Ta Khoa Nickel-Cu-PGE Project Location

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Radonjic, a Director and Technical Consultant of the company, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Andrew Radonjic has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Andrew Radonjic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimation in respect of the Ta Khoa Nickel Project is based on information compiled by BM Geological Services (BMGS) under the supervision of Andrew Bewsher, a director of BMGS and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists with over 21 years of experience in the mining and exploration industry in Australia and Vietnam in a multitude of commodities including nickel, copper and precious metals. Mr Bewsher 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 Bewsher consents to the inclusion of the Mineral Resource Estimate in this report on that information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement relating to processing metallurgy is based on technical data compiled and reviewed by Tony Tang, a full-time employee of the company. Tony Tang is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the metallurgical test-work discussed in this piece of news and the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Tony Tang consents to the inclusion of the technical data in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimates as reported within the Scoping Study in market announcement dated 14 October 2020 continue to apply and have not materially changed, and that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information that has been included in this announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements. The words "expect", "forecast", "should", "projected", "could", "may", "predict", "plan", "will" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow costs and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

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Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results or trends to differ materially. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility of the development of the Ta Khoa Nickel Project.

The project development schedule assumes the completion for the Downstream Business Unit, of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) by mid-2021 and a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) by mid-2022. A PFS & DFS for the Upstream Business Unit is assumed to be completed in 2021 and 2022 respectively. Development approvals and investment permits will be sought from the relevant Vietnamese authorities concurrent to studies being completed. Delays in any one of these key activities could result in a delay to the commencement of construction (planned for early 2023). This could lead on to a delay to first production, planned for 2024. The Company's stakeholder and community engagement programs will reduce the risk of project delays. Please note these dates are indicative only.

The JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimate forms the basis for the Scoping Study in the market announcement dated 14 October 2020. Over the life of mine considered in the Scoping Study, 83% of the processed Mineral Resource originates from Indicated Mineral Resources and 17% from Inferred Mineral Resources; 76% of the processed Mineral Resource during the payback period will be from Indicated Mineral Resources. The viability of the development scenario envisaged in the Scoping Study therefore does not depend on Inferred Mineral Resources. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised. The Inferred Mineral Resources are not the determining factors in project viability.

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Appendix One – Test work assays data

TAKH - 0299-T00L		Ni	Co	Mn	Al	Ca	Cu	Cr	Fe	K	Mg	Na	Zn
	s.g.	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Feed solution	1.28	94694	11640	10907	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	11	1	1097	0.1
Ammonia		0.4				0.1		0.1	0.1	0	1.8	3.8	-
Caustic		-	-	-	2.7	-		2.2	3	47		92000	-
	%w/w	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
NCM Precipitate	6.2	507198	60,705	58155	-	-	1	-	-	-	50	455	-
Filtrate	1.09	1853	4.78	0.42	0.047	3.22	0.41	-	0.5	9	5	35760	-

Note : "-" value is below detection limit or reported negative value

NCM Fraction			
NCM	0.80	0.10	0.10

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Appendix Two
JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

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 (e.g. 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. • 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Metallurgical Test-work disclosure: • BSX geologists and metallurgists selected split drill core from areas of the Ban Phuc disseminated resource to reflect an initial test-case bulk sample of ore, based material from within the 2020 Ta Khoa Scoping Study conceptual mine design. • This composite sample was packaged and shipped by DHL to ALS in Balcatta, WA for mineral beneficiation metallurgical test-work. • ALS used this core to generate a bulk flotation sample to be used in the ongoing Ta Khoa Downstream PFS study for all test-work. • BSX also directly received concentrate samples from prospective third-party feed partners (precise details of which are commercial in confidence).
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	• All drilling considered here was carried out during 2019 & 2020. All drilling used for the sample test-work discussed herein was NQ and HQ diamond drill core.
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.	• Core recovery throughout the 2019 and 2020 drilling campaigns averaged between 97 and 100% core recovery within mineralised zones, and ranged between 25 and 100%.
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.	• All drill core is logged by suitably qualified geologists based at the project site. The level of detail is suitable for sample selection subsequent mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	• The drill core was cut lengthwise by diamond core saw and continuous half or quarter core sample bagged for assay in intervals according to lithological criteria determined by a Ban Phuc Nickel Mines geologist. Following this work, samples for metallurgical test-work were taken from the remaining sample in the core trays Metallurgical Test-work disclosure: • The Ban Phuc bulk sample was delivered to ALS Balcatta in Western Australia for sample preparation. • The core was crushed to <3mm, and a small sub-sample split for assay and mineralogical analysis processing. • The remaining majority of the sample was milled and floated , filtered and dried before being packaged for transport. • The bulk concentrate sample was shipped to Simulus Engineers in Perth WA. • BSX provided all third-party samples for these to Simulus for feed blend preparation. • Simulus selected multiple sub-samples of the Bulk concentrate sample to create the various feed blends used for the PFS test work program • Simulus completed full elemental analysis of all individual concentrate samples including Ban Phuc and any composites • The blended concentrate was subject to Pressure Oxidative Leaching, the residue neutralised, filtered and washed. • The extracted metals in solutions used for further down stream processing to produce refined product. • NCM was produced from a combination of BSX nickel as leached from Ta Khoa concentrate, and from nickel leached from the third party feed stocks in proportions reflective of their contribution to the proposed refinery feed blend, using purchased cobalt and manganese sulphate reagents.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Metallurgical Test-work disclosure: • Simulus carried out the analytical assays for both solids and solutions generated at each process steps in the downstream flowsheet to generate mass balance and products recovery.
`	• 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.	• Simulus completed independent analysis of each concentrate sample received. This was compared to the assay data provided by ALS and the third-party feed partners for verification.
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.	• Please refer to Table 3 below for drill-hole location information.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• The composite tested is a bulk sample from 780 meters of drill core from 25 diamond drill holes. The holes are distributed throughout the ore body.
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.	• Drilling penetration of key mineralised zones varies from an angle of 40˚ to perpendicular. Drilling is predominantly greater than 70˚ to the mineralised zones.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Metallurgical Testwork disclosure: • The Ban Phuc diamond drill core was collected, secured and sent in sealed containers via a registered transport company (Air Sea Global - TNT), and delivered directly to the ALS laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal information review was carried out by Simulus staff prior to issuing results and reports.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	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.	• The drilling relating to the Company's feedstock was located within the Ta Khoa Concession and is covered by the Foreign Investment Licence, 522 G/P, which Ban Phuc Nickel Mines Joint Venture Enterprise (BPNMJVE) was granted on January 29th, 1993. An Exploration Licence issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment covering 34.8 km^2 within the Ta Khoa Concession is currently in force. Blackstone Minerals

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Limited owns 90% of Ban Phuc Nickel Mines.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The first significant work on the Ban Phuc nickel deposit and various adjacent prospects including Ban Chang was by the Vietnamese Geological Survey in the 1959-1963 period. The next significant phase of exploration and mining activity was by Asian Mineral Resources from 1996 to 2018, including mining of the Ban Phuc massive sulfide vein mining during the 2013 to 2016 period. The project, plant and infrastructure has been on care and maintenance since 2016.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The late Permian Ta Khoa nickel-copper-sulfide deposits and prospects are excellent examples of the globally well-known and economically exploited magmatic nickel – copper sulfide deposits. The identified nickel and copper sulfide mineralisation within the project include disseminated, net texture and massive sulfide types. The disseminated and net textured mineralisation occurs within dunite adcumulate intrusions, while the massive sulfide veins typically occur in the adjacent metasedimentary wall-rocks and usually associated with narrow ultramafic dykes. For more detail of the deposit and regional geology see Mapleson and Grguric N43-101 Technical Report on the Ta Khoa (Ni Cu Co PGE) Prospects Son La Province, Vietnam available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (**www.sedar.com**) for Asian Minerals Resources Limited. A recent summary of the geology of the Ban Phuc intrusion can be found in Wang et al 2018, A synthesis of magmatic Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulfide deposits in the ~260 Ma Emeishan large igneous province, SW China and northern Vietnam, Journal of Asian Earth Sciences 154.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar; o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth; o 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.	• Please refer to Table 3 below for drill-hole location information.
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.	• The samples tested represent a bulk composite from 780 meters of drill core from 25 recent diamond core drill holes.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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').	• Samples tested are from multiple drill-core intervals taken from mineralised zones in 25 drill holes completed in 2019 and 2020.
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.	• Specific drill holes intercepts are not provided here.
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.	• Samples discussed herein are from within wide representative mineralised zones throughout the potential Ban Phuc open pit mine which is discussed in previous news relating to the 2020 Scoping Study.
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.	• Other exploration data is not discussed here as part of the metallurgical test-work program and results.
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.	• Blackstone Minerals proposes to conduct further drilling and associated activities to better define and extend the identified mineralised zones. • Blackstone will continue to work with third party feed partners to access additional concentrate for further testing and piloting. • Blackstone also will continue to test and optimise the recovery of NCM811 Precursor with assessment of additional Ta Khoa ore types as well as third party feed sources

Table 2:
Drillhole location information of the drill core used in the test-work discussed herein:

Project Area	Hole	East UTM 48N WGS84	North UTM 48N WGS84	RLm UTM 48N WGS84	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	End of hole (meters)
Ban Phuc	BP19-01	430,082.8	2,343,345.7	387.5	22.3	-80	162.8
Ban Phuc	BP19-02	430,084.0	2,343,344.7	387.5	202.3	-78	146
Ban Phuc	BP19-07	430,207.9	2,343,258.1	428.9	22.3	-60	650.3
Ban Phuc	BP19-08	430,064.7	2,343,370.3	384.7	22.3	-80	172.3

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Project Area	Hole	East UTM 48N WGS84	North UTM 48N WGS84	RLm UTM 48N WGS84	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	End of hole (meters)
Ban Phuc	BP19-14	430,217.1	2,343,410.9	393.6	202.3	-84	370.4
Ban Phuc	BP19-23	430,217.4	2,343,411.6	393.6	202.3	-55	237.7
Ban Phuc	BP19-29	430,340.2	2,343,442.1	377.1	202.3	-82	305
Ban Phuc	BP19-30	430,070.4	2,343,579.9	342.8	22.3	-90	151.4
Ban Phuc	BP19-32	430,099.5	2,343,512.1	370.1	202.3	-64	198.8
Ban Phuc	BP19-35	430,298.9	2,343,345.6	444.1	202.3	-69.42	365
Ban Phuc	BP19-39	430,018.4	2,343,580.3	337.5	202.3	-79	133
Ban Phuc	BP19-40	430,325.3	2,343,409.5	401.0	202.3	-79	343.7
Ban Phuc	BP19-43	429,960.2	2,343,572.3	336.4	22.3	-71	115.4
Ban Phuc	BP20-03	430,398.5	2,343,442.2	377.5	202.3	-52	175.5
Ban Phuc	BP20-06	430,168.6	2,343,548.6	376.1	22.3	-76	185.7
Ban Phuc	BP20-07	430,446.6	2,343,315.2	359.0	202.3	-67	335.1
Ban Phuc	BP20-08	430,506.8	2,343,327.5	328.7	202.3	-51	308.7
Ban Phuc	BP20-09	430,467.6	2,343,356.2	347.0	202.3	-71	332.6
Ban Phuc	BP20-10	430,437.3	2,343,159.6	445.3	202.3	-84	332.1
Ban Phuc	BP20-14	430,404.4	2,343,456.7	369.0	202.3	-70	346
Ban Phuc	BP20-15	430,298.3	2,343,346.2	448.4	202.3	-64	346.8
Ban Phuc	BP20-17	430,059.8	2,343,551.8	364.9	202.3	-84	183.8
Ban Phuc	BP20-19	430,420.7	2,343,377.6	383.5	202.3	-55	366
Ban Phuc	BP20-20	430,290.6	2,343,456.0	377.4	22.3	-68	203.7
Ban Phuc	BP20-23	430,025.0	2,343,467.3	364.9	22.3	-82	181.6

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