RESOURCE BASE

ASX Announcement
15 December 2021

Initial Air Core Drilling Program Completed at Black Range

Highlights

- **Initial air-core drilling program has now been completed with all samples shipped to the laboratory for analysis**
- **First laboratory results expected by February 2022**
- **Sulphide minerals have been visually observed in air-core drill chips[1]**
- **Nebula Prospect - new VHMS target defined by strong hydrothermal alteration coincident with a chargeability anomaly and indications of formation during a pause in volcanic activity, evidenced by a narrow horizon of black shale**
- **In a VHMS system pauses in volcanic activity can be important periods for the accumulation of metal sulphide deposits**
- **The geological features observed in drilling correlated very well to the IP/Resistivity geophysics, giving the Company confidence in its drill targeting moving forward**

Resource Base Limited (**ASX: RBX**) (**Resource Base** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on progress of its initial air-core drilling program at its Black Range Project located in the well-known and highly prospective Stavely Volcanic corridor in North-West Victoria, which is prospective for copper, gold, and zinc.

The initial program has now finished with 1,800 meters of air-core drilling having been completed, see Figure 1 below for locations. This is less than the initial plan predominantly due to encountering the harder sandstone at shallower depths and more broadly than had been anticipated. The drilling not completed in this program is expected to be completed as part of the CY2022 diamond drilling program planned to commence early in the new year.

Resource Base Executive Chairman and CEO, Shannon Green commented:

> ***"This initial air-core drilling program has been a tremendous success. It was undertaken safely, ensured full protection of the environment and we enjoyed complete support of our surrounding landholders. This initial drilling has provided further insight into the geology and has set RBX up brilliantly for the upcoming diamond drilling program."***

[1] ***The Company notes this is based on visual inspection only and the samples are yet to be assayed or analysed.***

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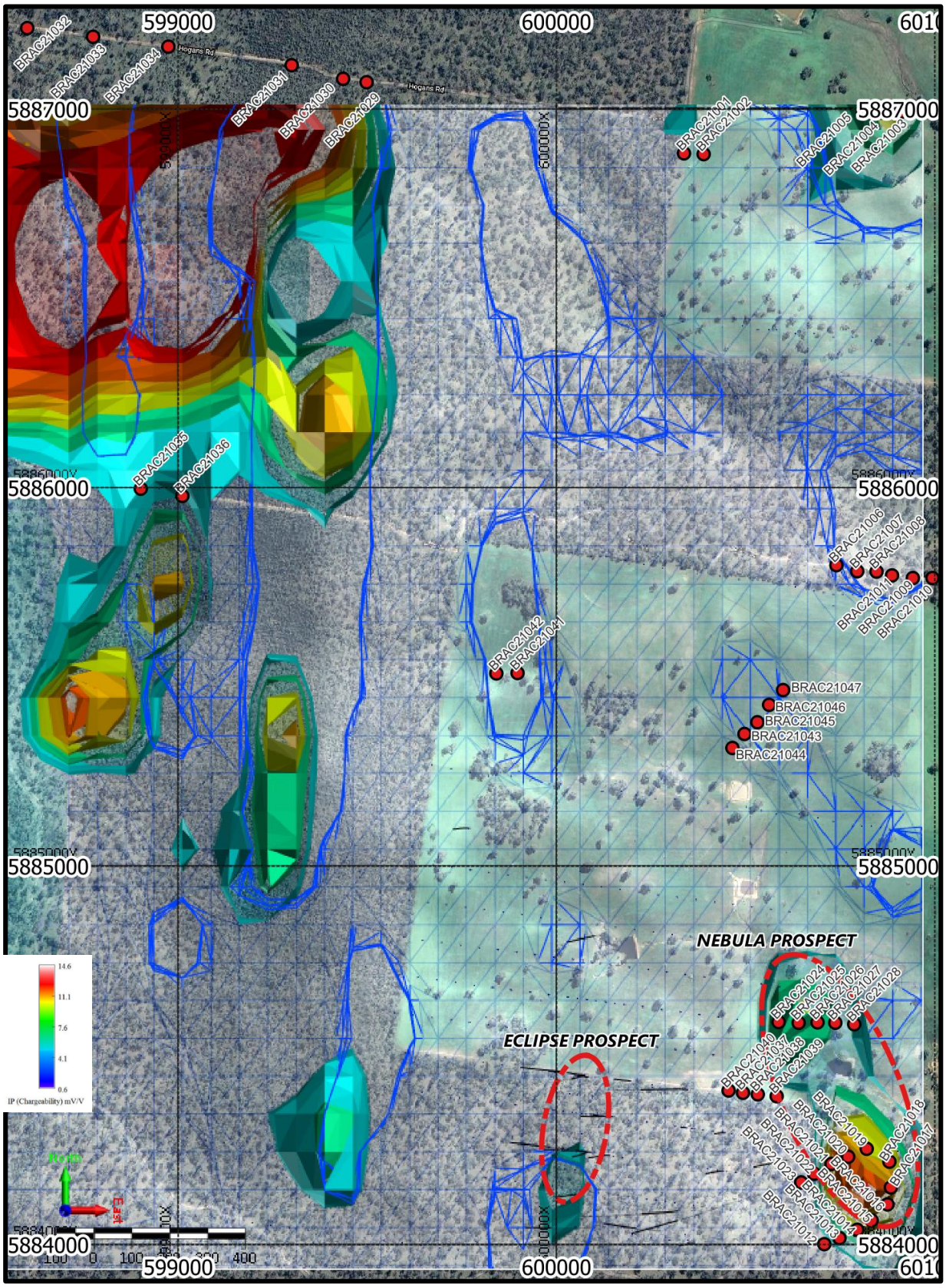

Figure 1 *– Location of completed air-core drillholes across various IP, Resistivity and Gravity features (see ASX announcement 18 November 2021). Only IP and Resistivity are shown in the image. Drilled air-core holes shown as red dots, chargeability data as coloured shells and 120Ohm.m resistivity iso-surface as blue mesh surface. Grid coordinate system is GDA94 MGA54.*

Air-Core Drilling Program

The geological features observed from the initial phase of air-core drilling in the Eclipse area of the Company's Black Range Project are highly encouraging[2]. Drill traverses were planned to test various IP and Resistivity geophysical anomalies and gather bedrock geology data not possible to obtain at the ground surface due to locally transported soils and the younger Grampians sandstones which cover bedrock in some places.

A new prospect, the Nebula Prospect, has been defined over an IP anomaly approximately 800m in length situated some 750m East of the Eclipse Prospect.

The Nebula Prospect is hosted in a sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks indicating deposition in a sea floor environment at a time when the source volcanic system was experiencing an important transition from intermediate to felsic volcanic composition and a period when volcanism stopped and marine sediments were deposited, evidenced by a narrow horizon of black shale. Due to limited nature of shallow air-core drilling data it is not known exactly how these features fit together and their timing relative to each other, but there does appear such changes occurring over a distance of 100-200m across the prospect.

In a VHMS system pauses in volcanic activity can be important periods for the accumulation of metal sulphide deposits and mark prospective horizons which need to be tracked in ongoing exploration. As we have encountered what appears to be such a horizon and it is also the locus of intense hydrothermal alteration, potentially related to activity of hot fluids transporting metals up through the volcanic pile to the seafloor, this prospect is of great interest in our search for VHMS base metal deposits in the area. Any low-level base or precious metal geochemistry around this zone of alteration will further heighten the prospectivity of the Nebula Prospect, so assay results expected early next year are eagerly awaited.

Of the planned 4,000m air-core drilling, only 1,800m was completed as Grampians Sandstone cover in the western margin of the geophysical survey area proved to be too thick and hard for penetration with air-core drilling. These areas are planned to be investigated with diamond drilling early next year. Elsewhere on the project the air-core technique has proven to be very successful and cost effective for first-pass bedrock testing.

Exploration Program

As part of its aggressive exploration program, the Company is aiming to commence diamond drilling of deep bedrock targets in Q1 CY2022. Final geophysical data modelling and geochemical analyses from the current round of shallow air-core drilling are required to prioritise targets for the deeper diamond drilling.

Air-core drilling is planned to then continue to further target areas across the broader tenement following further geophysical programs.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Resource Base Limited.

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[2] ***The Company notes this is based on visual inspection only and the samples are yet to be assayed or analysed.***

About Resource Base Ltd

Resource Base Ltd (ASX:RBX) is an Australian based mineral exploration company focused on the development of highly prospective exploration projects with demonstrated potential for scalable discoveries.

Black Range Project

The Black Range Project (124km^2) in Victoria's premier porphyry and VHMS target district, the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC) in Western Victoria, captures three fault-bound segments of the MSVC volcanics with a combined strike length of approximately 55 kilometres. The Project includes the advanced Eclipse prospect which is prospective for copper, gold and zinc.

The Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex is considered an analogue of the Mt Read Volcanics in Tasmania, which is host to a number of world-class VHMS deposits (Rosebery, Hellyer, Que River), the giant Mt Lyell Cu-Au deposit, and the Henty Au deposit.

Numerous other targets, including Anomaly F, Honeysuckle, Anomaly K and Mt Bepcha are associated with MSVC rocks across the tenement but have seen little work to date.

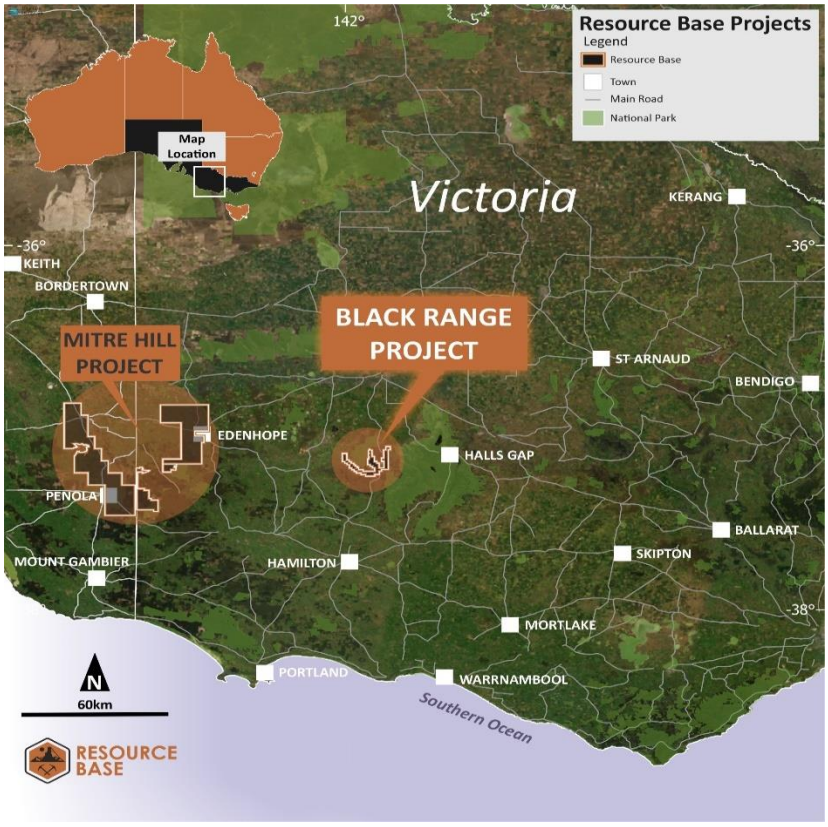
Petrological studies indicate that important VHMS style hydrothermal alteration and is well developed on the Eclipse prospect. Resource Base will utilise systematic geophysics, drilling and geochemical analyses combined with petrological and hyperspectral SWIR alteration mapping to vector towards zones with high mineralisation potential as identified from comparison with known VHMS deposits in the Mt Read Volcanics and around the world.

Mitre Hill Project

On 27 September 2021, the Company announced it had entered a binding term sheet for the acquisition of the Mitre Hill Project (1380km^2), which contains five strategic tenement applications over ground located within the Murray Basin across Victoria and South Australia, prospective for ionic clay hosted Rare Earth Element (REE) deposits.

The Applications are located in the Murray Basin on the South Australian and Victorian state Border near the towns of Naracoorte, Penola and Edenhope. The largest and most prospective Application, ELA 2021/00059, runs approximately in a line, covering over 40km of strike length, from the towns of Naracoorte and Penola in South Australia. The main economic target is ionic clay hosted Rare Earth deposits, with possible economic concentrations of Heavy Rare Earths considered strategically important given global supply modelling.

The Applications are located over the transition from the concluding phases of the Loxton - Parilla strandlines to the more broadly spaced Bridgewater formation in South Australia and Victoria. A significant archive of historical exploration data has been acquired by the Company, including drilling results, numerous government studies and minor private exploration.



Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance, and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance, or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events, or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements, or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Ian Cameron. Mr Cameron is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee of the Company. Mr Cameron 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’ (the JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcement. Mr Cameron consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Air-core drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay and 0.25 g for four-acid digest
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).*	• Air-core drilling – NQ size
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.*	• Recovery approximated visually and recorded • Wet or dry samples recorded
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Samples logged from chip trays and photographed
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-*	• Approximately representative scoop sampling of 1m sample piles • 2kg sample of each 1m interval stored • 2kg combined composite of each consecutive 4m interval dispatched for analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 30 g nominal sample weight, detection limit 0.001 ppm • Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. This method is not appropriate for mineralized samples. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. • 10% QC samples by duplicates, blanks and standards
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.*	• Assay data downloaded directly from laboratory server to database management system • Database managed and maintained externally by Geobase Australia
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.*	• Location Method: Garmin handheld 12 channel GPS • Location Accuracy Horizontal: ±3m • Location Accuracy Vertical: ±6m • Grid System: GDA94 UTM Zone 54 • Topographic control is adequate at this stage
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.*	• 50m holes along selected traverses located to test geophysical anomalies from previous IP/Resistivity and Gravity surveys
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.*	• Vertical drill holes • Not appropriate drilling technique for identification of geological structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected during drilling and removed to secure warehouse each day
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Eclipse Prospect is located within EL4590 which is 100% owned by Resource Base Ltd (ASX:RBX). • EL4590 was purchased from Navarre Minerals Ltd on 5th July 2021 however registration of the transfer of ownership by ERR is currently pending. • EL4590 is currently in good standing and valid until 14th February 2022 • There are no non-government royalties or historical sites at Eclipse. • The Eclipse Prospect area is situated on a mix of private grazing land and State Forest (Crown Land) over which exploration is permitted subject to standard care required to minimize impact to any native flora and fauna as per standard Victorian regulations. • There are native title agreements in place with two Native Title claim groups in respect of Crown Land within EL4590. • There is no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area and exploration is active and on-going.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1969-1971 Western Mining conducted stream sediment, soil and mapping programs over the black range volcanics. No sampling of drainages from Eclipse Prospect mineralization. • 1984 CRA Exploration (CRAE) conducted airborne magnetic survey as part of its Murray Basin mineral sands exploration program. • 1988-1997 CRAE undertook numerous drill programs including RAB, Air-Core, RC and DDH, soil sampling, mapping, geophysics including IP/Resistivity, gravity, ground magnetics and numerous petrological studies. Discovered Eclipse Prospect (then called McRaes Prospect) VHMS related Au and Base Metal mineralisation during 1989 reconnaissance RAB programs targeting easily accessible traverses across volcanics (magnetic features). 329 RAB holes were drilled between 1988 and 1990. Early programs struggled with depth penetration, particularly in areas of shallow Grampians Sandstone. Also, end of hole samples appear to have been assayed for gold only with re-assay for base metals where gold was considered anomalous. The reliability of early reconnaissance RAB drilling in the area is questionable, particularly in terms of base metal exploration. 287 air-core holes were drilled during 1995 and 1996 over Eclipse Prospect and immediate surrounds on nominal 100m x 50m grid. Avoided areas where Grampians Sandstone cover was known to be thicker. Repeated 39 of the earlier RAB holes with improved penetration and reliability of bedrock geochemistry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		25 RC and 6 DDH testing continuity of mineralisation and various extensions, geophysical and geochemical targets over the Eclipse Prospect. No resource estimate found in reporting. In 1997 commissioned an airborne EM survey covering approximately 550km^2 with 200m flight line spacing. This survey included the Eclipse Prospect. Conductive regolith and the Grampians group sediments appears to have limited the usefulness of the data. CRAE discontinued exploration in the region in 1997. • EL4590 was granted to Leviathan Resources Ltd on the 14th February 2007. No exploration works were undertaken and the tenement was farmed out to Navarre Discovery No 1 Pty Ltd ("Navarre") on the 25th June 2008. • 2008-2021 Navarre continued on from the earlier CRAE exploration on the Eclipse Prospect with detailed airborne magnetics, multiple IP/Resistivity programs, soil sampling, AC, RC and DDH drilling. A detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey covered 17.5km of the Black Range limb of the Stavely Volcanics hosting the Eclipse Prospect and adjacent Glenisla limb to its East. Several discrete intrusive like magnetic features occur in the Eclipse prospect area. A shallow IP/Resistivity survey was undertaken over the Eclipse mineralisation which defined a possible extension to the South. A later survey was oriented parallel the general trend of geology and designed to look quite deep in search of a porphyry target. Some targets remain to be tested. 20 AC holes were drilled, mostly to infill data density over the chalcocite blanket zone of the Eclipse Prospect. 22 RC and 8 DDH holes were drilled mostly to test primary grades beneath the Eclipse oxide mineralisation. Navarre divested EL4590 containing the Eclipse Prospect in July 2021 as a non-core asset.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is considered highly prospective for the discovery of economic precious and base metal deposits related to volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) and porphyry style systems. • Project geology consists of submarine volcanic arc related lithologies including mafic volcanics, intermediate to felsic volcanics, volcanogenic sediments and marine sediments. • Past workers have noted considerable similarities to geology hosting the Que River – Hellyer deposits geology in the Mt Read Volcanics on the West coast of Tasmania. • The Mt Stavely Volcanics in Victoria are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		considered to be an extension of the Mt Read Volcanics in Tasmania.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer Annexure A

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable – no assay results reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All air-core holes were vertical and structural orientations unknown therefore true widths are unknown
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.*	• Please see maps and diagrams included in the announcement text
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.*	• Not applicable – no assay results reported
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*	• 47 air-core holes drilled for a total of 1,800m • Only tested 1 of 6 significant IP geophysical anomalies to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 4m composite samples dispatched to lab and waiting for results of geochemical analyses • Compilation and interpretation of geological and geochemical data when received • Follow up diamond core drilling next year

Annexure A

Drill hole Information

Hole details (GDA94 Z54S)

HoleID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	TDepth
BRAC21001	AC	600337	5886883	244	90	0	36
BRAC21002	AC	600389	5886881	242	90	0	51
BRAC21003	AC	600911	5886993	220	90	0	24
BRAC21004	AC	600859	5886991	225	90	0	21
BRAC21005	AC	600810	5886990	226	90	0	28
BRAC21006	AC	600740	5885795	223	90	0	18
BRAC21007	AC	600795	5885779	221	90	0	15
BRAC21008	AC	600846	5885778	221	90	0	16
BRAC21009	AC	600942	5885761	216	90	0	18
BRAC21010	AC	600994	5885761	215	90	0	23
BRAC21011	AC	600887	5885768	216	90	0	12
BRAC21012	AC	600708	5884001	216	90	0	48
BRAC21013	AC	600748	5884017	217	90	0	81
BRAC21014	AC	600795	5884039	219	90	0	51
BRAC21015	AC	600833	5884064	216	90	0	51
BRAC21016	AC	600875	5884106	209	90	0	63
BRAC21017	AC	600884	5884151	214	90	0	48
BRAC21018	AC	600880	5884219	211	90	0	45
BRAC21019	AC	600820	5884253	207	90	0	36
BRAC21020	AC	600771	5884232	211	90	0	57
BRAC21021	AC	600727	5884213	212	90	0	60
BRAC21022	AC	600681	5884187	215	90	0	41
BRAC21023	AC	600647	5884164	212	90	0	51
BRAC21024	AC	600587	5884588	199	90	0	51
BRAC21025	AC	600640	5884586	199	90	0	36
BRAC21026	AC	600690	5884587	198	90	0	33
BRAC21027	AC	600737	5884586	197	90	0	24
BRAC21028	AC	600787	5884582	203	90	0	21
BRAC21029	AC	599498	5887071	243	90	0	27
BRAC21030	AC	599436	5887080	239	90	0	80
BRAC21031	AC	599300	5887116	229	90	0	99
BRAC21032	AC	598601	5887214	213	90	0	36
BRAC21033	AC	598775	5887191	218	90	0	48
BRAC21034	AC	598974	5887165	226	90	0	50
BRAC21035	AC	598901	5885997	220	90	0	12
BRAC21036	AC	599011	5885978	231	90	0	69
BRAC21037	AC	600493	5884401	212	90	0	30
BRAC21038	AC	600532	5884397	212	90	0	34
BRAC21039	AC	600582	5884392	209	90	0	33
BRAC21040	AC	600455	5884407	213	90	0	33
BRAC21041	AC	599897	5885510	223	90	0	25
BRAC21042	AC	599841	5885509	227	90	0	30
BRAC21043	AC	600497	5885349	214	90	0	26
BRAC21044	AC	600465	5885312	205	90	0	27
BRAC21045	AC	600531	5885380	213	90	0	26
BRAC21046	AC	600562	5885426	219	90	0	30
BRAC21047	AC	600599	5885465	224	90	0	23.3