ASTUTEMETALSNL

23 August 2023

BROAD LITHIUM HITS IN FIRST ALTAIR DRILL HOLE

Drilling hits thick zones of lithium in Siebert formation claystone

Key Highlights

- **First drill-hole intersects two zones of significant lithium mineralisation as part of Astute's maiden drilling campaign at the Altair Project in Nevada, USA**
- **Drill-hole AL01 intersected:**
  - **33.5m (110ft) @ 481ppm Li from 80.8m**
  - **33.5m (110ft) @ 508ppm Li from 147.8m**
- **Hole ended in lithium mineralisation, indicating further potential beyond hole depth.**
- **Mineralisation occurs within regionally significant Siebert formation claystone, known to host lithium deposits.**
- **Company in advanced stages of securing a drill rig to test over 7km of strike potential in two further permitted holes at Altair in Q4 2023.**

Astute Metals NL (ASX: ASE) ("ASE", "Astute" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that wide zones of lithium mineralisation have been intersected in the first hole drilled at the Altair Project in Nevada, USA. Assays for drill-hole AL01, which intersected 109.7m of Siebert Formation claystone, have confirmed the significant potential of the project, reporting two significant zones of lithium mineralisation:

- **33.5m @ 481ppm Li from 80.8m** (265ft); and
- **33.5m @ 508ppm Li from 147.8m** (485ft) to End-of-Hole (181.4m/595ft)

The two intersections, reported at a 300ppm Li intersection cut-off (with allowance for 5ft of internal dilution) occur within a broader zone of elevated lithium occurring within the Siebert formation grading on average 389ppm over a substantial 109.7m thickness (360ft) from 71.6m to end-of-hole (181.4m).

Plans to build on this initial success at Altair include the drilling of two already permitted drill holes in late October this year. These two holes are designed to test for continuity of lithium mineralisation to the east over a 7km strike extent.

Astute Executive Chairman, Tony Leibowitz, said:

"This is a tremendous result for our first hole which provides clear evidence of the significant potential of the Altair Project. The fact that we have significant lithium mineralisation over broad intervals has given us the confidence to push ahead with further drilling in this proven lithium district. The scale of some of the large resources in the region, such as Tonopah Flats, provides an indication of the size of the prize that we are pursuing."

Background

Centred south-west of the township of Tonopah, in the heart of one of the world's most active lithium exploration districts, the Altair and Polaris Projects were strategically staked proximal to outcropping tertiary sedimentary host rock (known locally as the Siebert formation) that is known to host claystone lithium deposits around Nevada.

The Company embarked on its maiden scout drill campaign over Q2-Q3 2023, exploring for lithium mineralisation within the Siebert formation claystone under alluvial (gravel) cover at the two projects. Initial drilling was successful, confirming the presence of lithium-bearing claystone at Polaris and a thick intersection of Siebert formation claystone in the first hole at Altair[4].

Drill Results

Drill-hole AL01, the first hole to be drilled at the Altair Project, intersected two thick zones of substantial clay-hosted lithium mineralisation. The intersections, reported here at a 300ppm Li intersection cut-off (with allowance for 5ft of internal dilution) are:

- 33.5m @ 481ppm Li from 80.8m (265ft), and
- 33.5m @ 508ppm Li from 147.8m (485ft) to End-of-Hole (181.4m/595ft)

The two intersections are both hosted mostly by blue-green claystones, and are separated by a lower-grade zone dominated by clayey gravels. Both intersections lie within a broader lower-grade envelope of 109.7m @ 389ppm Li that constitutes the full Siebert formation claystone intersected by the hole.

AL01 was drilled to a total depth of 181.4m, ending in Siebert formation claystone. Assays on samples from the hole reported lithium mineralisation to the end-of-hole, with the final sample grading 585ppm Li, indicating further potential for lithium beyond the current drill-hole depth.

In addition to the results from AL01, assay results were also returned for PL04A, the re-drill of Polaris Project drill-hole PL04. The deepening of the Claystone intersection in hole PL04A was designed to test for higher-grade lithium mineralisation beyond the original PL04 intersection of 3.05m (10 feet) grading 140.8pm lithium at end-of-hole, given the general increase in lithium grade observed toward the end of the hole. The successful re-drill continued to intersect highly anomalous lithium results, up to a maximum grade of 236ppm Li over a single 1.5m (5-foot) sample from 158.5-160.0m (520-525ft). The full intersection of Siebert formation claystone of 59.5m (195ft) graded 82.8ppm Li on average.

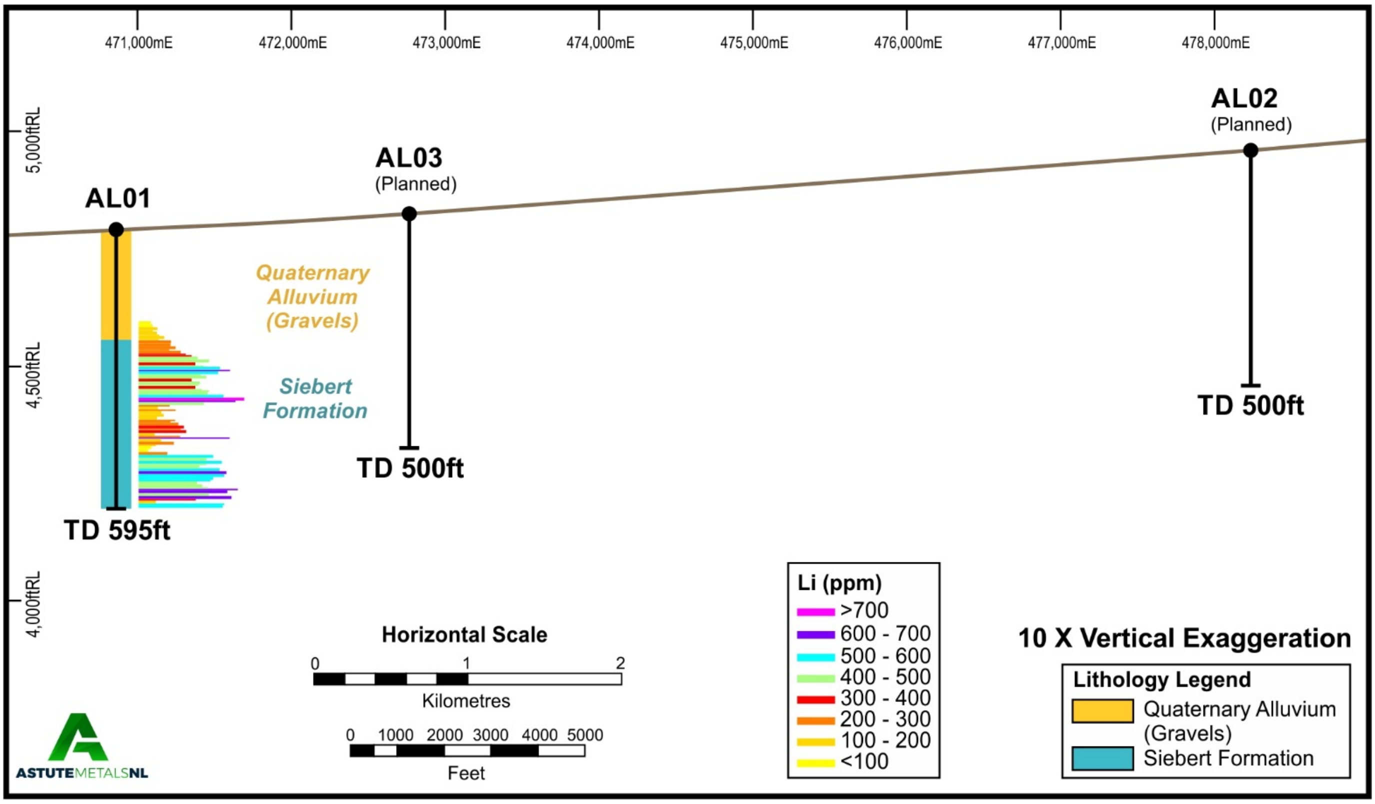

Figure 1. East-west cross-section showing AL01, lithium geochemistry and remaining planned holes.

Interpretation

The intersection of two thick zones of lithium mineralisation in the first hole drilled at Altair is an excellent result that highlights the potential of the Altair Project for thick claystone-hosted lithium mineralisation.

Drill-hole AL01 is located in the west of the project area (Figure 4). The Company has permitted two further drill holes (AL02 and AL03) to the east of AL01. These holes have been designed to test a full 7km of east-west strike potential for lithium clays.

The Siebert Formation is the local name for lacustrine (lake) sedimentary rocks mapped across parts of Nevada. The formation is known to host two of the largest lithium resources in the United States – the 15.8Mt LCE Tonopah Flats deposit[1] and the 9.79Mt LCE TLC Lithium Project[2]. These large Mineral Resources indicate the size potential of lithium clay deposits in Nevada, and, for context with the results announced for Altair, are reported at 300ppm and 400ppm lithium cut-offs respectively[1,2].

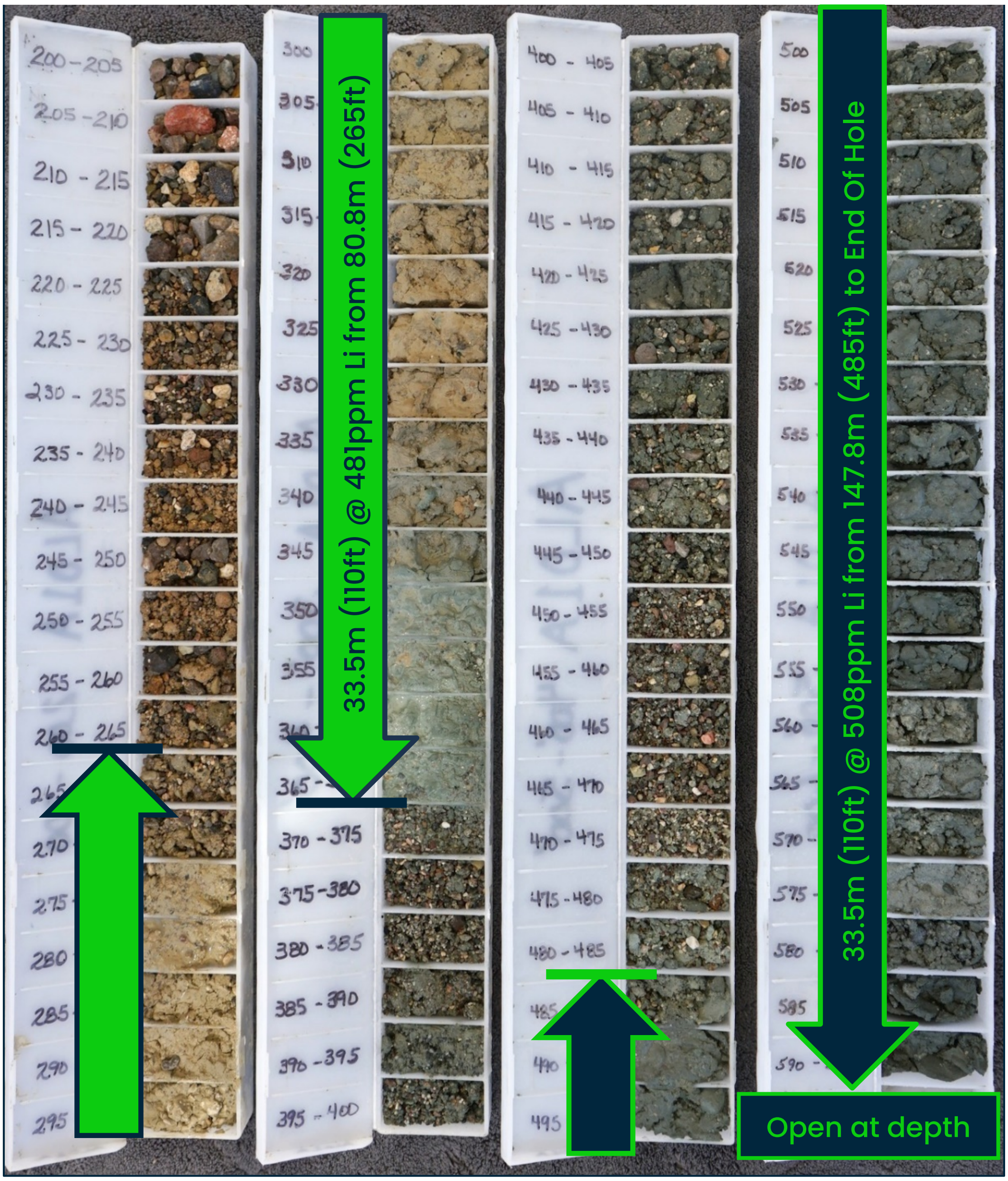

Figure 2. Chip tray samples at 5-foot (Approx. 1.5m) depth intervals from Altair drill-hole AL01 and colour-coded arrows indicating zones of lithium mineralisation.

Next Steps

The Company is in advanced stages of securing a drill rig to drill two already permitted holes at the Altair Project, as part of a broader drill campaign exploring for lithium claystone mineralisation on the Company's portfolio of claims in Nevada. This drill campaign is expected to commence in late October 2023. Due to the challenging ground conditions encountered during drilling of the initial sites at Polaris and Altair, the Company has prioritised sourcing a higher-powered rig to drill the remaining holes at Altair.

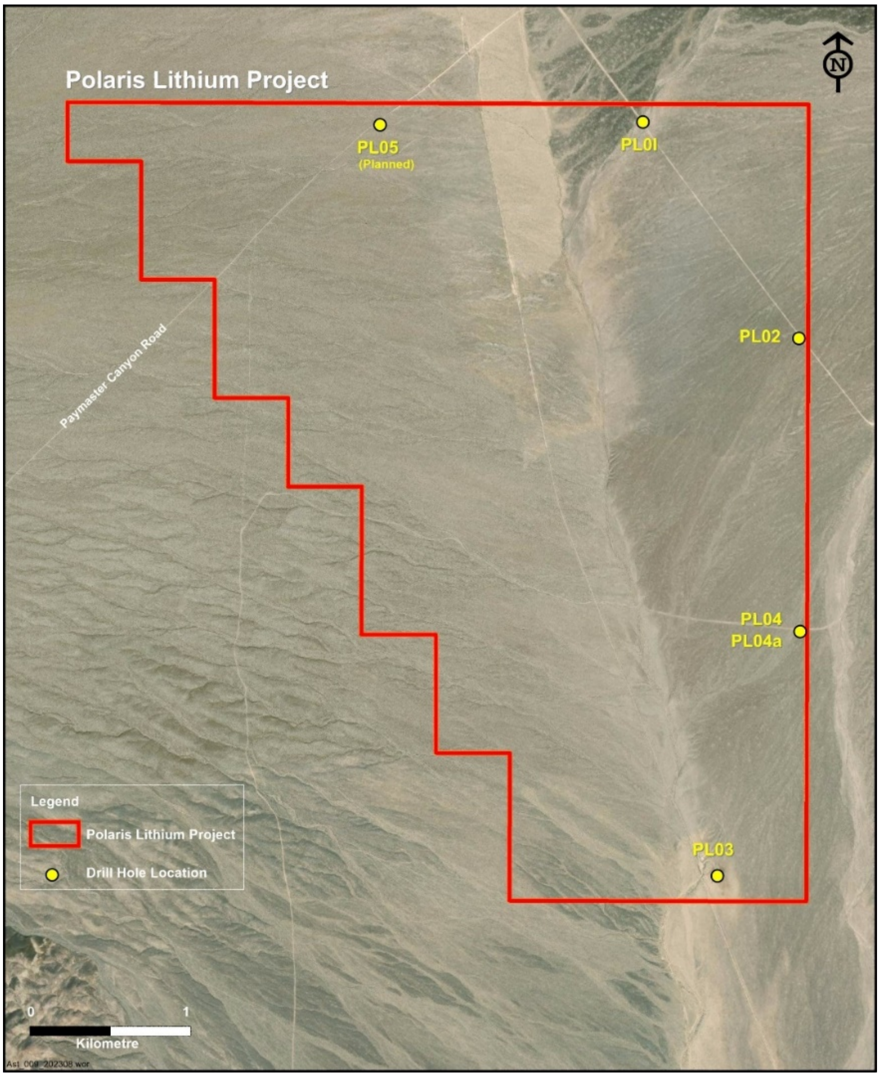

Figure 3. Polaris project drill-hole location plan.

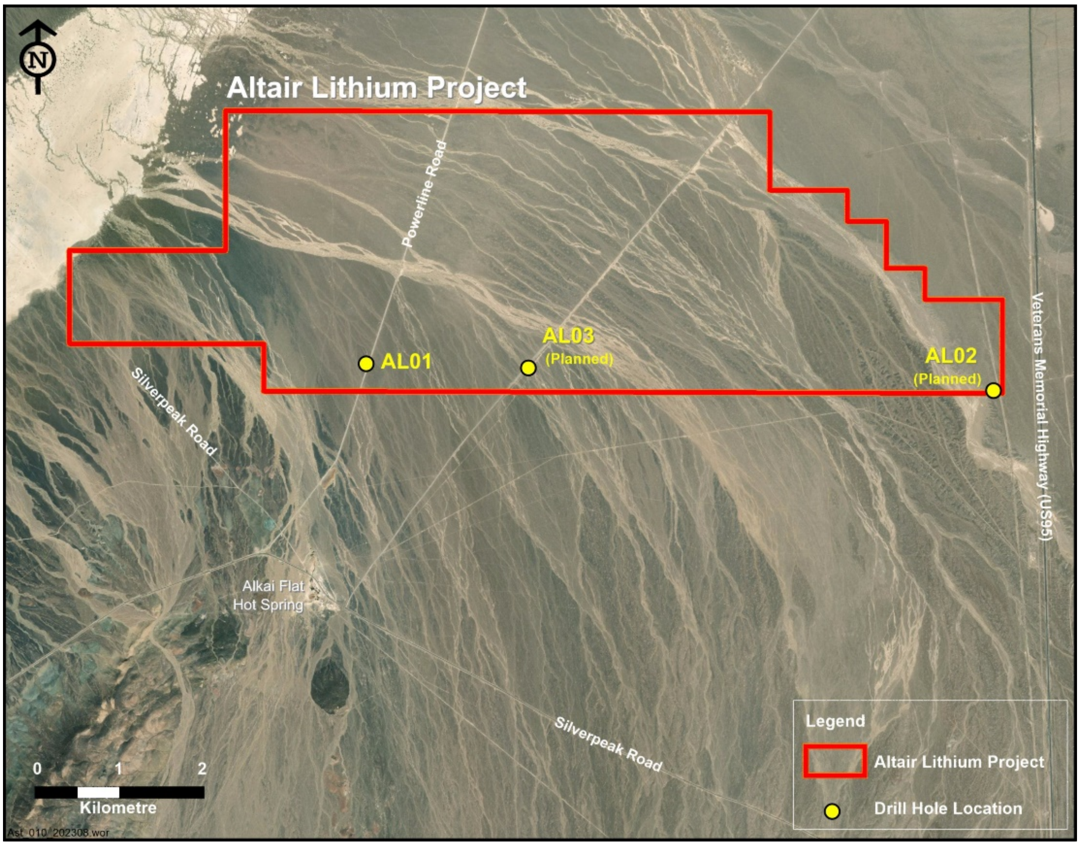

Figure 4. Altair Project drill-hole location plan.

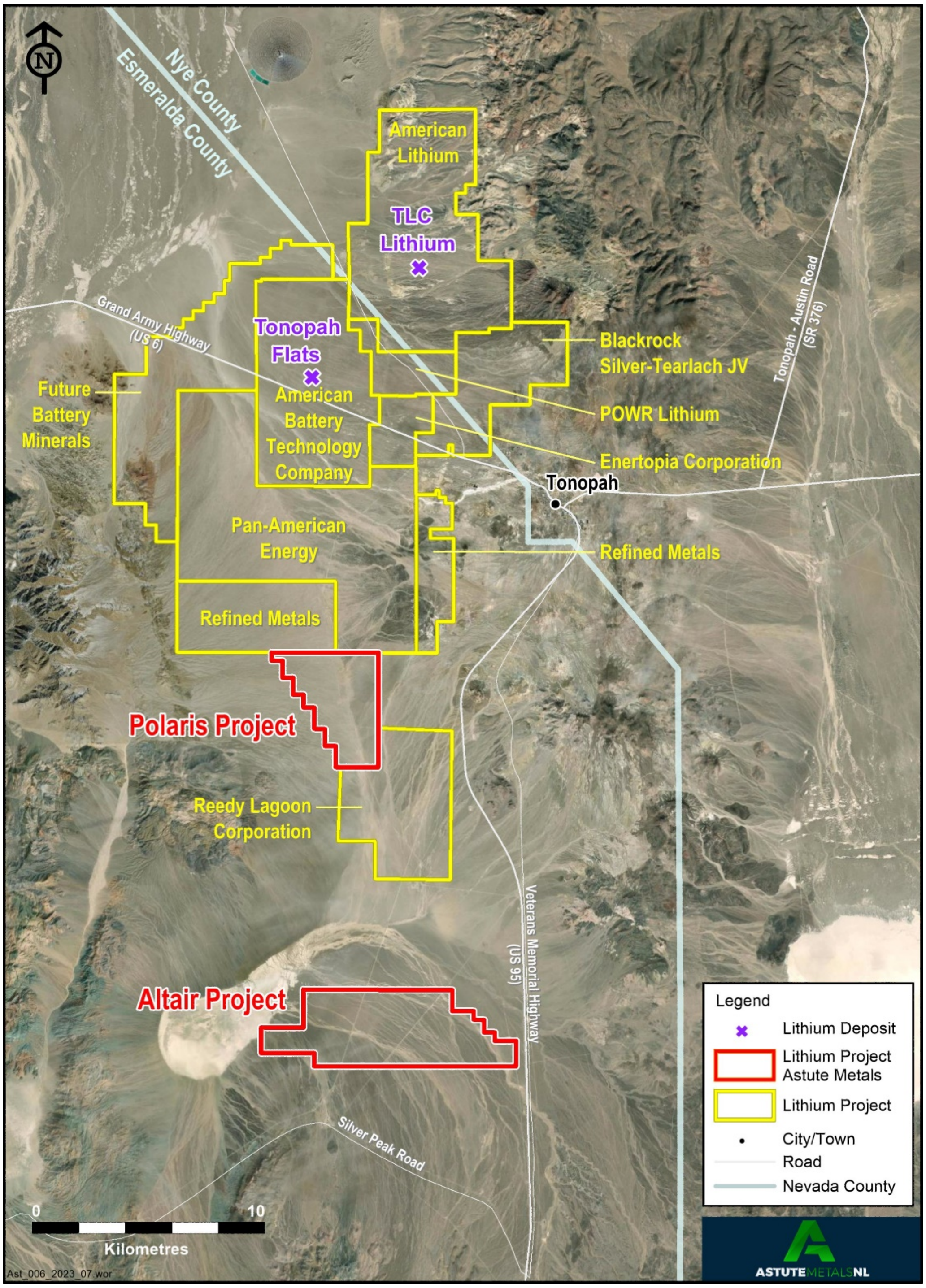

Figure 5. Location of Polaris and Altair Projects, lithium deposits and exploration projects.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Comments
AL01	470859	4189179	181.4m (595ft)	
PL04A	472387	4203387	189.0m (620ft)	Re-drill of PL04[3]

Table 1. Drill site locations

1 OTCMKTS: ABML 26 February 2023 'Technical Report Summary For The Tonopah Flats Lithium Project, Esmeralda..'
2 TSX.V: LI 17 March 2023 'Tonopah Lithium Claims project NI 43-101 technical report – Preliminary Economic Assessment'
3 ASX: ARO 27 June 2023 'Strong Lithium anomalism in initial Nevada Assays as drilling resumes'
4 ASX: ASE 28 July 2023 'Thick Lithium claystone host-rocks intersected at Altair, USA'

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Astute.

More Information

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Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Sampling Techniques and Data (Section 1) is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Healy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member number 303597). Mr Healy is a full-time employee of Astute Metals NL and is eligible to participate in a Loan Funded Share incentive plan of the Company. Mr Healy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Healy 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 Reporting of Exploration Results (Section 2) is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Newport, principal partner of Richard Newport & Associates – Consultant Geoscientists. Mr Newport is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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 under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Newport consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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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 specialisedindustry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheldXRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensuresample 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, suchas where there is coarse gold that has inherentsampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	4.5" tri-cone (PL04A) and 4¾" reverse circulation (AL01) drilling was undertaken for drill sample collection. Samples were collected on a 5-foot basis in calico bags. Nominal small drill sample was collected for chip tray and sandwich-sized ziplock bags, with all remaining sample collected in calico bag for despatch to external laboratory Samples were air dried on elevated grid mesh until practical to transport Claystone hosted lithium deposits are thought to form as a result of the weathering of lithium-bearing volcanic glass within tertiary-aged tuffaceous lacustrine sediments ofthe mapped Ts3 unit. Inputs of lithium from geothermal sources have also been proposed.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-holehammer, 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 isoriented and if so, by what method, etc).	4.5" tri-cone (PL04A) and 4¾" reverse circulation (AL01) drilling methods employed. Water was injected to assist with transport ofsample from bit to surface, as required.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core andchip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recoveryand 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/gainof fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery established by dry sample weights undertaken by independent laboratory prior to sample preparation and analysis Challenging ground conditions arising from the drilling of quaternary alluvial and soft claystones did result in poor recovery in some instances. Instances of poor recovery are not expected tomaterially impact interpretation of results
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to alevel of detail to support appropriate MineralResource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative innature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevantintersections logged.	Drill cuttings for entire hole logged for lithology by contract geologist and company geologists Logging is qualitative Photography of material intersections of claystone taken of relevant chip trays See Appendix 2 for preliminary lithology logging

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Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (continued)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, rotarysplit, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparationtechnique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivityof samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling isrepresentative of the in situ material collected,including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Full samples (i.e. samples were not split) were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno for preparation and analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to thegrain size of the material being sampled. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial ortotal. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheldXRF 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 precisionhave been established.	Samples were analysed by method ME-MS41 which is an ICP-MS method employing an aqua-regia digest. Aqua-regia is not considered a 'total' digest for many elements however is considered fit for purpose for lithium and has been used extensively by other parties exploring for lithium claystone deposits in the USA. Assay quality was monitored using pulp blanks, as well as certified reference materials (CRMs) at a range of lithium grades. Pulp blank results indicated no material contamination of samples from sample preparation or during the analytical process. CRM results were within 3 standard deviations of certified values. No systematic bias nor other accuracy related issues were identified.
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 entryprocedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Sample intervals to be assigned a unique sample identification number prior to sample despatch Lithium-mineralised claystone Certified Reference Materials (standards), pulp blanks and coarse blanks to be inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals to monitor lab accuracy and potential contamination during sample prep and analytical processes
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locatedrill 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 collar locations determined using hand-held GPS with location reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11. Expected hole location accuracy of +/- 10m No downhole surveys conducted on vertical holes

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (continued)

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 MineralResource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill spacing is appropriate for early exploration purposes 5-foot sample interval widely adopted as standard practice in air drilling in the USA.
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.	Claystone beds are regionally sub-horizontal withshallow dip of <5° although locally this may vary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples delivered from the drill site to Freight agent by Company staff/contractors for delivery to external laboratory
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of samplingtechniques and data.	Not applicable

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 licence to operate in the area.	Polaris and Altair Claims held in 100% Astute subsidiary Needles Holdings Inc. Claims located on Federal (BLM) Land Drilling conducted on claims certified by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration byother parties.	No known lithium exploration conducted on Polaris or Altair areas. Exploration conducted in the region by other explorers referenced in announcement body text
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The principal target deposit style is claystone hosted lithium mineralisation. Claystone hosted lithium deposits are thought to form as a result of the weathering of lithium-bearing volcanic glass within tertiary-aged tuffaceous lacustrine sediments of the mapped Ts3 unit. Lacustrine environments formed as a result of extensional tectonic regime that produced 'basin and range' topography observed across the stateof Nevada. Inputs of lithium from geothermal sources have also been proposed.
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.	Drillhole locations and drilled depths are tabulated in body report All holes drilled vertically
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 shownin detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Intersections, where quoted are weighted by length. A 300ppm Li cut-off was used to quote headline intersections, with allowance for 5ft of internal dilution by lower grade material. No cut-off has been employed where the full intersection of prospective lithology (i.e. Siebert formation). Spot grades also quoted for single drill sample intervals Sample assays from overlying alluvium were excluded from all quoted intersections.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results (continued)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').	Insufficient information available due to early exploration status
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) andtabulations 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.	Included in ASX announcement
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.	This release describes all relevant information
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysicalsurvey 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.	This release describes all relevant information
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.	Drill results arising from the current campaign will dictate whether further work is warranted at the Polaris and Altair project areas

APPENDIX 2 – Polaris Aircore Drilling Preliminary Lithology Logging

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Hole ID	From	To	Rock Formation	Lithology	Comments
AL01	0	235	Unconsolidated	Alluvium	Pebbly, rounded to angular and polymictic
AL01	235	275	Siebert	Clayey Gravel	Variable light orange-brown clay content
AL01	275	335	Siebert	Claystone	Tan claystone with minor gravel
AL01	335	350	Siebert	Claystone	Light olive brown claystone
AL01	350	370	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone
AL01	370	385	Siebert	Clayey Gravel	Bluey green claystone in part
AL01	385	395	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone with gravel
AL01	395	405	Siebert	Clayey Gravel	Bluey green claystone in part
AL01	405	445	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone with gravel
AL01	445	475	Siebert	Clayey Gravel	Bluey green claystone in part
AL01	475	490	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone with minor gravel
AL01	490	500	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone
AL01	500	535	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone with minor gravel
AL01	535	585	Siebert	Claystone	Light bluey green claystone
AL01	585	595	Siebert	Claystone	Dark grey green claystone
PL04A	0	425	Unconsolidated	Alluvium	Pebbly to sandy yellowish brown and polymictic
PL04A	425	430	Siebert	Claystone	Olive brown silty claystone
PL04A	430	485	Siebert	Gravel	Gravel, brown. Clayey in part
PL04A	485	500	Siebert	Claystone	Olive brown silty to sandy claystone
PL04A	500	510	Siebert	Claystone	Medium brown
PL04A	510	520	Siebert	Claystone	Light tan brown
PL04A	520	540	Siebert	Claystone	Bluey green claystone
PL04A	540	545	Siebert	Claystone	Olive brown
PL04A	545	555	Siebert	Clayey Gravel	Medium olive brown. Clayey in part
PL04A	555	560	Siebert	Claystone	Olive brown
PL04A	560	585	Siebert	Gravel	Grey, tan, clayey in part
PL04A	585	595	Siebert	Claystone	Olive brown
PL04A	595	620	Siebert	Gravel	Light brown. Clayey in part

APPENDIX 3 – Drill Sample Assays

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Sample ID	Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)
700593	AL01	200	205	88.2
700594	AL01	205	210	98
700595	AL01	210	215	132
700596	AL01	215	220	100.5
700597	AL01	220	225	128
700598	AL01	225	230	143.5
700599	AL01	230	235	180
700600	AL01	235	240	140.5
700601	AL01	240	245	225
700602	AL01	245	250	224
700603	AL01	250	255	259
700604	AL01	255	260	215
700605	AL01	260	265	294
700606	AL01	265	270	327
700607	AL01	270	275	367
700608	AL01	275	280	413
700609	AL01	280	285	490
700610	AL01	285	290	394
700611	AL01	290	295	454
700612	AL01	295	300	567
700614	AL01	300	305	637
700615	AL01	305	310	553
700616	AL01	310	315	430
700617	AL01	315	320	471
700618	AL01	320	325	368
700619	AL01	325	330	428
700620	AL01	330	335	416
700621	AL01	335	340	394
700622	AL01	340	345	439
700623	AL01	345	350	490
700624	AL01	350	355	480
700625	AL01	355	360	594
700626	AL01	360	365	732
700627	AL01	365	370	676
700628	AL01	370	375	455
700629	AL01	375	380	218
700630	AL01	380	385	135.5
700631	AL01	385	390	257
700632	AL01	390	395	157.5
700633	AL01	395	400	176
700635	AL01	400	405	128
700636	AL01	405	410	256
700637	AL01	410	415	224
700638	AL01	415	420	279

APPENDIX 3 – Drill Sample Assays (continued)

Sample ID	Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)
700639	AL01	420	425	316
700640	AL01	425	430	293
700641	AL01	430	435	330
700642	AL01	435	440	110.5
700643	AL01	440	445	290
700644	AL01	445	450	635
700645	AL01	450	455	154.5
700646	AL01	455	460	245
700647	AL01	460	465	124
700648	AL01	465	470	92.7
700649	AL01	470	475	67.6
700650	AL01	475	480	203
700651	AL01	480	485	208
700652	AL01	485	490	521
700653	AL01	490	495	472
700654	AL01	495	500	579
700656	AL01	500	505	471
700657	AL01	505	510	424
700658	AL01	510	515	564
700659	AL01	515	520	450
700660	AL01	520	525	611
700661	AL01	525	530	597
700662	AL01	530	535	516
700663	AL01	535	540	501
700664	AL01	540	545	408
700665	AL01	545	550	440
700666	AL01	550	555	486
700667	AL01	555	560	688
700668	AL01	560	565	615
700669	AL01	565	570	490
700670	AL01	570	575	646
700671	AL01	575	580	397
700672	AL01	580	585	124.5
700673	AL01	585	590	595
700674	AL01	590	595	585
701050	PL04A	350	355	22.9
701051	PL04A	355	360	28.2
701052	PL04A	360	365	24
701053	PL04A	365	370	34.9
701054	PL04A	370	375	89.6
701055	PL04A	375	380	84.7
701056	PL04A	380	385	94.9
701057	PL04A	385	390	30.1
701058	PL04A	390	395	81.6

APPENDIX 3 – Drill Sample Assays (continued)

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Sample ID	Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)
701059	PL04A	395	397.5	47.2
701060	PL04A	397.5	400	41.5
701062	PL04A	400	405	55.1
701063	PL04A	405	410	54.6
701064	PL04A	410	415	57.7
701065	PL04A	415	420	54.9
701066	PL04A	420	425	106.5
701067	PL04A	425	430	73.7
701068	PL04A	430	435	33.6
701069	PL04A	435	440	24.5
701070	PL04A	440	445	21.7
701071	PL04A	445	450	19.9
701072	PL04A	450	455	40.8
701073	PL04A	455	460	29.1
701074	PL04A	460	465	30.5
701075	PL04A	465	470	30.1
701076	PL04A	470	475	32.6
701077	PL04A	475	480	29.8
701078	PL04A	480	485	28.9
701079	PL04A	485	490	29.4
701080	PL04A	490	495	35
701081	PL04A	495	497.5	81.4
701082	PL04A	497.5	500	88
701084	PL04A	500	505	75.5
701085	PL04A	505	510	94.7
701086	PL04A	510	515	118.5
701087	PL04A	515	520	137.5
701088	PL04A	520	525	236
701089	PL04A	525	530	201
701090	PL04A	530	535	106.5
701091	PL04A	535	540	190.5
701092	PL04A	540	545	151
701093	PL04A	545	550	101.5
701094	PL04A	550	555	78.7
701095	PL04A	555	560	140.5
701096	PL04A	560	565	52.1
701097	PL04A	565	570	37.4
701098	PL04A	570	575	25.2
701099	PL04A	575	580	100
701100	PL04A	580	585	128
701101	PL04A	585	590	181.5
701102	PL04A	590	595	128.5
701103	PL04A	595	597.5	62.8
701104	PL04A	597.5	600	89.4
701106	PL04A	600	605	94.8
701107	PL04A	605	610	128.5
701108	PL04A	610	615	72.1
701109	PL04A	615	620	35