ASX: AS2

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 20 May 2024

MAPPING AND SAMPLING REVEALS VISIBLE SPODUMENE WITH HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION AT SIGNIFICANT KESTREL PEGMATITE TARGET

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Kestrel Pegmatite Target on EPL 8535 within the Uis Lithium Project has been systematically mapped and rock chip sampled**
- **Mapping reveals Kestrel to be a significant pegmatite body with a strike length in excess of 1.4km (open in both directions) and up to 30m in width**
- **Rock chip sample assays indicate high grade mineralization with values up to 3.06% Li_2O, 0.38% SnO_2 and 672ppm Ta_2O_5**
- **Mapped textures including mineral zonation along with chemical element ratio plots confirm Kestrel to be a mineralized, highly fractionated, fertile LCT type pegmatite**
- **Channel sample assay results from the EPL 7345 Phase 1 trenching programme are expected to be received throughout the May and June**
- **Upcoming exploration activities at Uis includes a comprehensive project wide soil and stream sediment sampling program, along with detailed mapping and rock chip sampling, all geared towards identifying trenching targets (Phase 1 on EPL 8535 and Phase 2 on EPL 7345)**
- **Drilling to follow upon completion of planned trenching programs and receipt of assay results**

Askari Metals Limited (ASX: AS2) ("**Askari Metals**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce the assay results from a total of 32 rock chip samples collected at the Kestrel Pegmatite Target located on EPL 8535 as part of an extensive multi-faceted 2024 field exploration campaign at the Uis Lithium Project in Namibia, Africa.

Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling at the Kestrel pegmatite has revealed a significant pegmatite body with a strike length in excess of 1.4km, open in both directions, and up to 30m in width. Assay results have demonstrated that the Kestrel pegmatite hosts high-grade mineralisation with lithium assay results up to 3.06% Li_2O with visible dominant spodumene identified during field mapping. Mineral zonation together with chemical element ratio plots and mapped textures confirm that the Kestrel pegmatite is a highly fractionated, fertile LCT type pegmatite which is well mineralised across its entire strike and width.

Commenting on the assay results from the significant Kestrel Pegmatite Target, Chief Exploration and Project Manager (Africa), Mr Cliff Fitzhenry, stated:

"These results are highly encouraging and confirm that, with widths up to 30m and a strike length of more than 1.4km, Kestrel is a pegmatite of scale. It also displays high grade lithium mineralisation with a total of 10 samples displaying assays of >1% Li_2O with the best results being 3.06%, 2.97%, 2.91%, 2.88% and 2.28% Li_2O. These high-grade rock chip assays combined with visually observed zonation textures as well elemental ratio plots confirm that Kestrel is a highly fractionated, fertile, LCT type pegmatite. Kestrel will be a priority target for us to test during the EPL 8535 Phase 1 trenching campaign during which we will also be testing further targets previously identified on the licence.

We continue to demonstrate that the Uis Lithium Project is capable of delivering significant pegmatites of size and scale hosting high-grade mineralisation. Our recently completed Phase 1 trenching program at EPL 7345 has shown that this exploration method is highly effective and is delivering robust, high confidence drill targets which we will test this year.

Our exploration techniques are proving we are on the right track, our team is excelling and our results continue to show that we are unlocking the true potential of this significant project."

Uis Lithium Project Prospective Targets

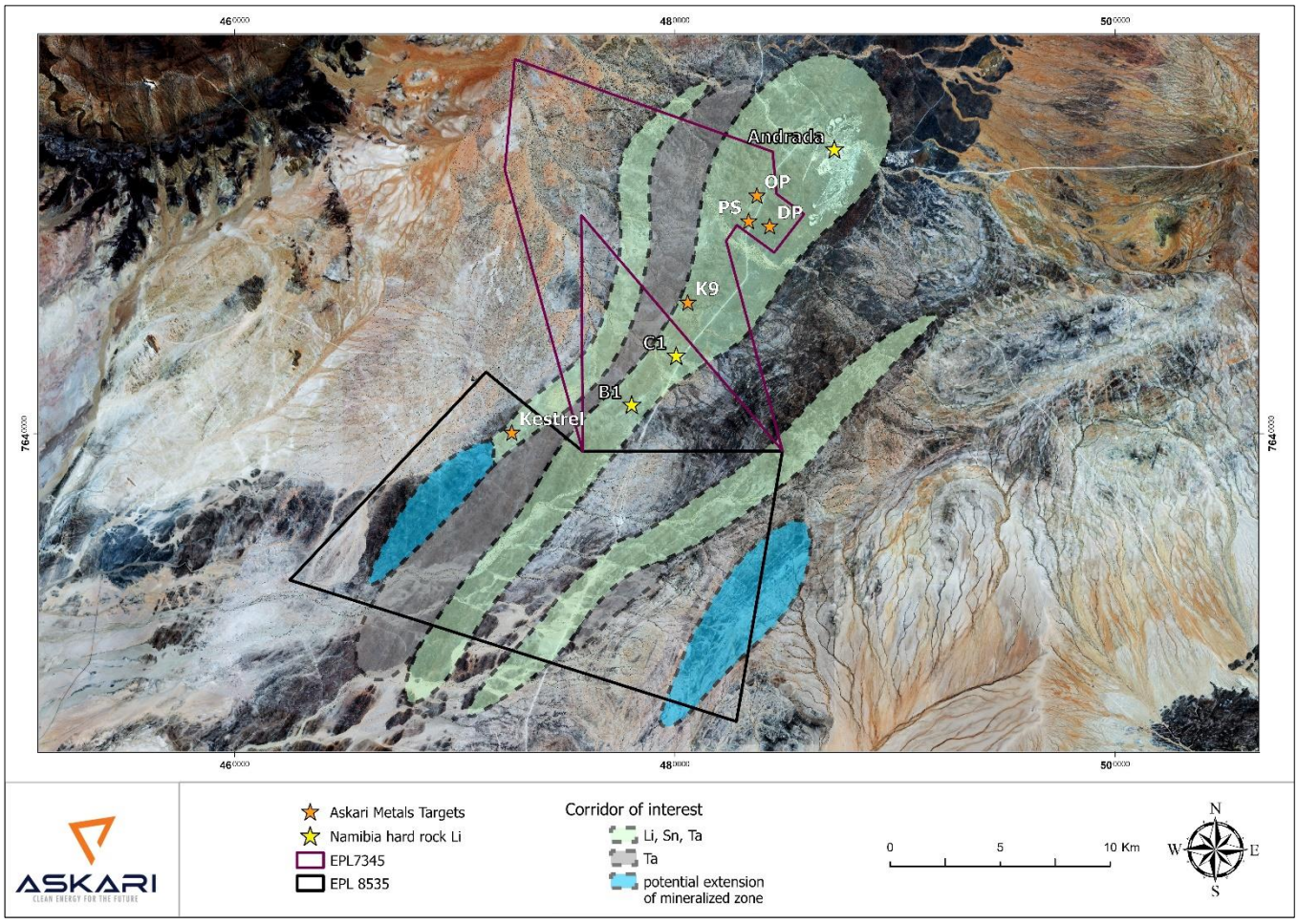

Figure 1- Askari Metals prospective targets within the designated corridor of interest on EPL 7345 and EPL 8535

The Kestrel target is located within the mapped Li-Sn-Ta prospective "Corridor of Interest" on EPL 8535 (refer to **Figure 1**, above). It is our premier target on licence EPL 8535 and will be a priority target for us to test during the phase 1 trenching campaign on the licence.

Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of the Kestrel target has delineated the surface exposure of the pegmatite. This same process of detailed mapping and rock chip sampling will be carried out on further identified specific pegmatite targets with an aim of building a pipeline of targets to be trench tested with drilling to follow.

Through these detailed exploration campaigns, we are realising that the previous exploration conducted was sub-optimal resulting in a number of targets being poorly tested, where the Company has returned to these target areas with systematic exploration such as mapping, rock chip sampling and trenching which is resulting in significant pegmatite targets of size and scale being identified.

The use of detailed hyperspectral analysis has been very effective in enabling the Company to locate and target "blind" pegmatite bodies. These pegmatite bodies were not previously targeted by artisanal miners and detailed trenching of these LCT type pegmatites has revealed the significant size and scale attributes of these targets.

Detailed Surface Mapping of Kestrel Target

Figure 2 - Detailed geological pegmatite map of Kestrel on EPL 8535

Detailed surface geological mapping of the Kestrel target reveals a significant pegmatite exposure, extending approximately 1.4 kilometers along strike and reaching thicknesses of up to 30 meters.

Kestrel is characterized by its highly fractionated LCT-type composition and zonation. Major lithium, tin, and tantalum mineralization occurs within discrete zones throughout the target while accessory minerals such as coloured tourmalines, beryl, apatite and mica are also present.

Additionally, greisen zones were mapped within the pegmatite, and these represent a product of hydrothermal fluids circulating during the magmatic-hydrothermal evolution of the crystallizing pegmatite and suggest possible further mineralization potential along strike of the Kestrel pegmatite body.

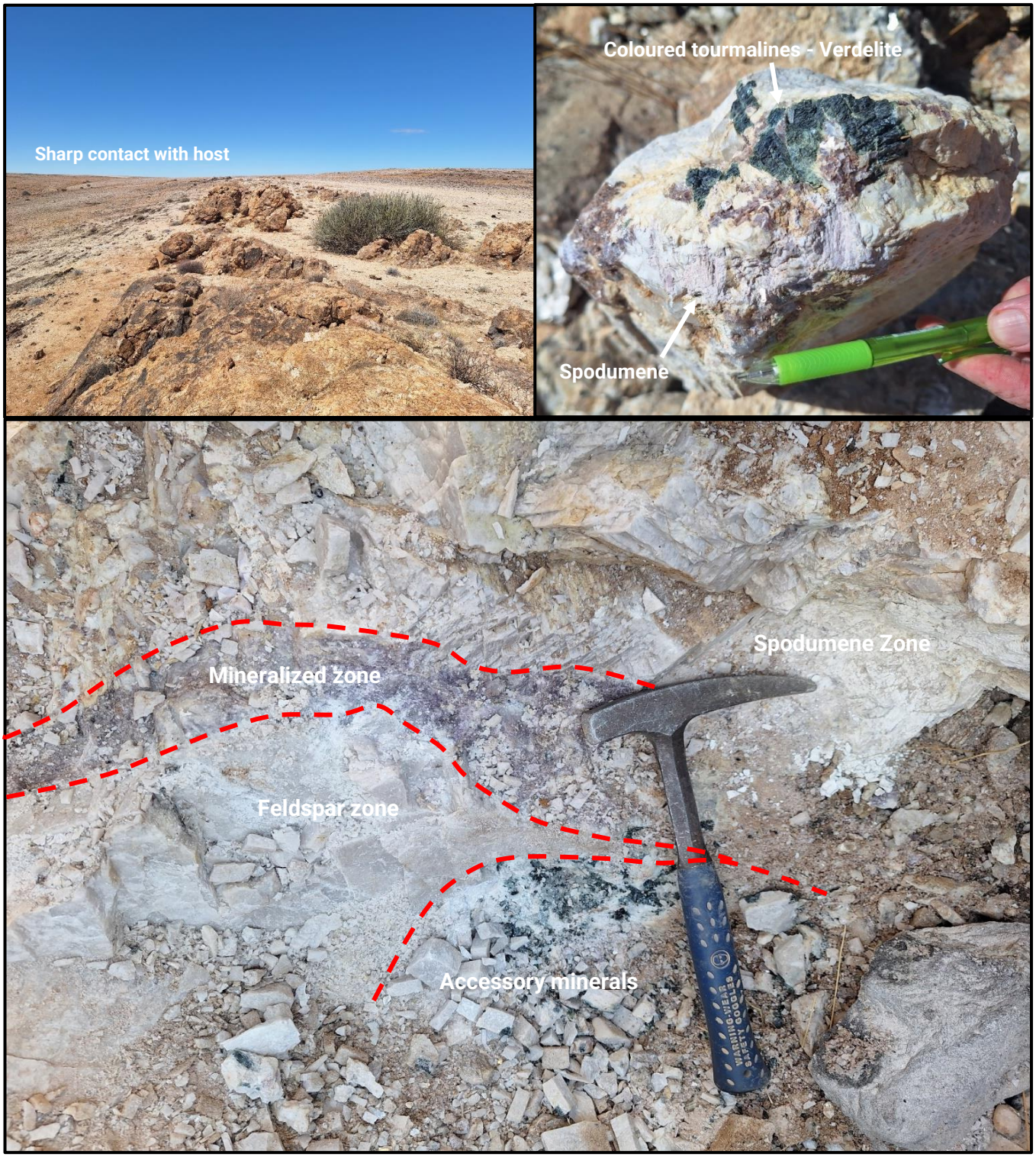

Figure 3 - Field photos of the Kestrel pegmatite illustrating mineralized zonation and different typical LCT mineral types

Kestrel Assay Results and Geochemical Data

A total of 32 rock chip samples were collected from the Kestrel pegmatite with the notable results highlighted in **Figure 4** (below) and in **Table 1** (below).

A total of 10 samples display assays of >1% Li_2O with the best results being 3.06%, 2.97%, 2.91%, 2.88%, 2.28%, 1.77%, 1.49%, 1.23% and 1.14% Li_2O. Elevated SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 assays were also observed with notable grades of 0.38%, 0.18% and 0.12% SnO_2 and 672ppm, 615ppm, 346ppm, 300ppm and 288ppm Ta_2O_5 respectively.

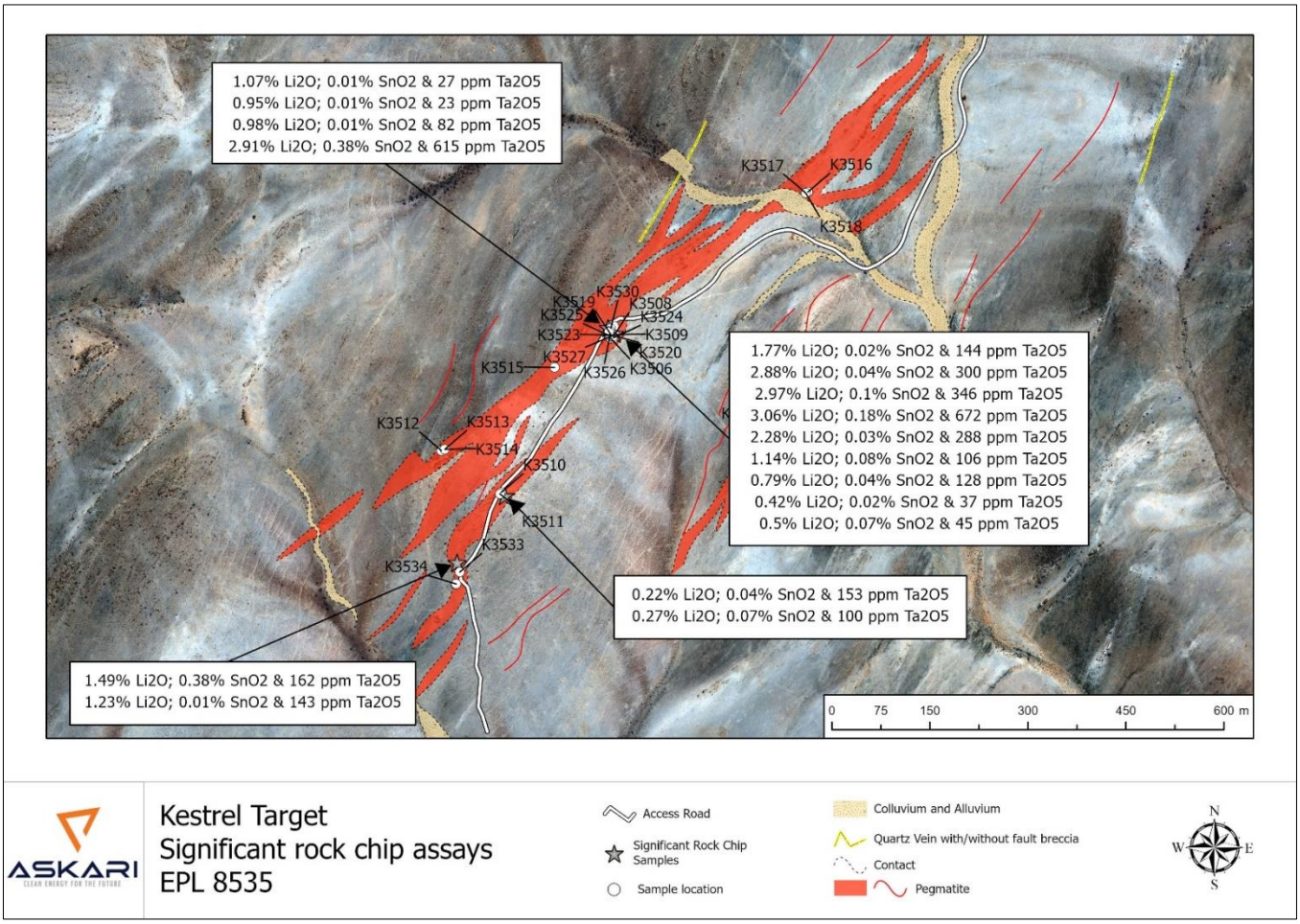

Figure 4 – Geological map of the Kestrel pegmatite showing localities of the notable rock chip assays received

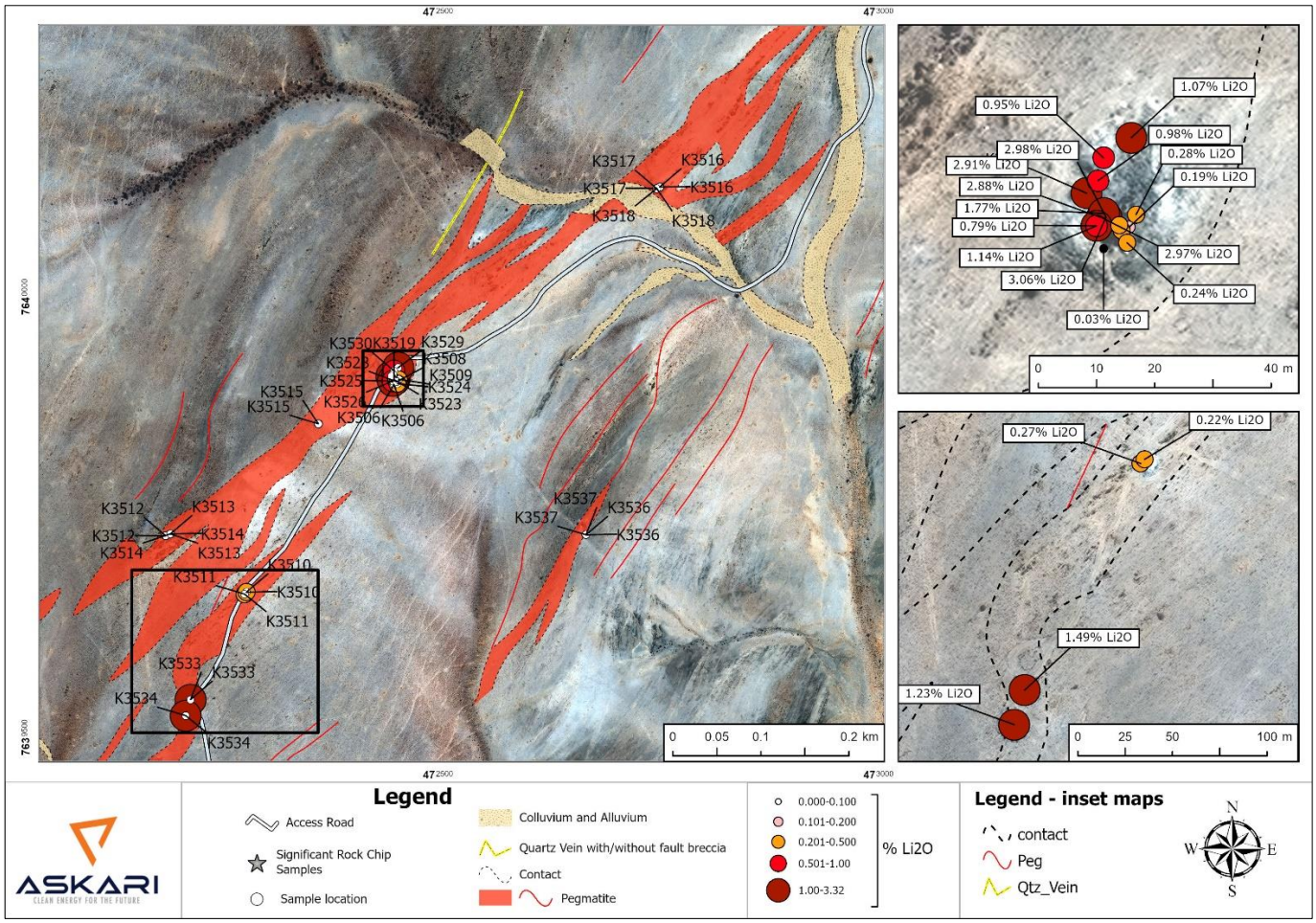

Figure 5 – Geological map of the Kestrel pegmatite with the sample points shown using graded symbology according to % Li_2O, with zoomed in maps of the central cluster of sample points and the south west cluster of points

Table 1 – Notable rock chip assays from the recent programme

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Li_2O %	SnO_2 %	Ta_2O_5 ppm
K3519	472449.9164	7639906.648	Pegmatite	1.77	0.02	144
K3520	472449.5293	7639905.874	Pegmatite	2.88	0.04	300
K3521	472449.5293	7639905.874	Pegmatite	2.97	0.09	346
K3522	472450.2647	7639905.99	Pegmatite	3.06	0.18	672
K3523	472450.2647	7639905.99	Pegmatite	2.28	0.03	288
K3525	472448.639	7639904.481	Pegmatite	1.14	0.08	106
K3526	472448.639	7639904.481	Pegmatite	0.79	0.04	128
K3529	472454.5832	7639919.608	Pegmatite	1.07	0.01	26
K3530	472449.8222	7639916.163	Pegmatite	0.95	0.01	23
K3531	472448.8931	7639912.253	Pegmatite	0.98	0.01	82
K3532	472446.919	7639910.085	Pegmatite	2.91	0.38	615
K3533	472218.9223	7639542.926	Pegmatite	1.49	0.12	162
K3534	472213.3849	7639524.699	Pegmatite	1.23	0.01	143

Geochemical ratios were then plotted and analysed in order to ascertain further information about the pegmatite. **Figure 5** (below) shows the Mg/Li vs La/Ta ratio plot which allows one to clearly distinguish between barren, unmineralized pegmatites and mineralized, fertile pegmatites. The Kestrel rock chip results all clearly plot within the "Li mineralised" zone of the chart thereby confirming the excellent lithium mineralisation potential of the pegmatite.

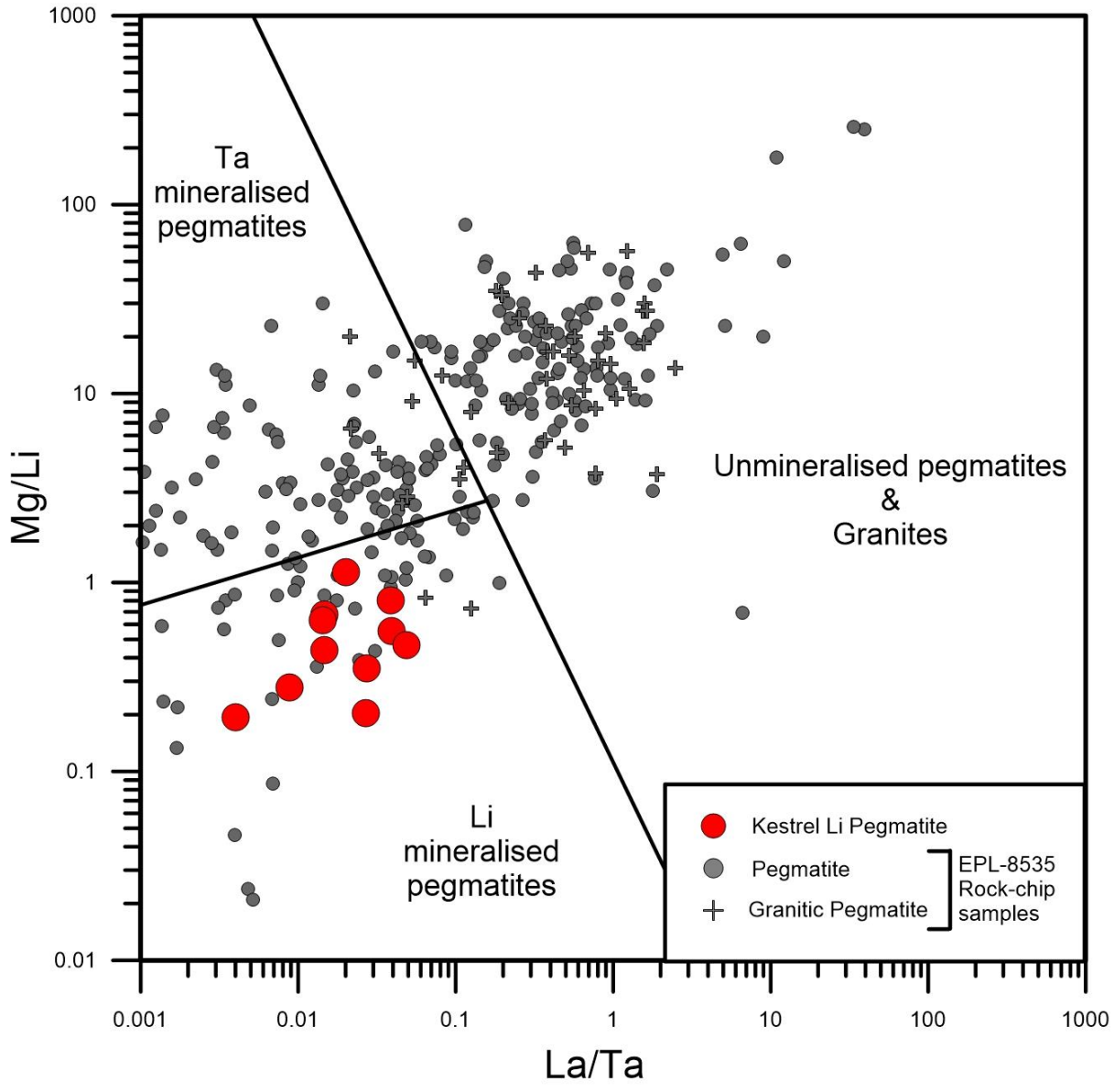

Figure 6 – Kestrel bulk rock geochemistry elemental Mg/Li vs La/Ta plot illustrating relative differences in Mg-Li-La-Ta concentrations for samples from Kestrel (red) and rock chip samples from EPL 8535 project area; modified after Shaw et al. 2022

Future Work

The Company is planning the below streams of work at the Uis Lithium Project, Namibia:

- An in-house hyperspectral remote sensing study
- Project wide stream sediment and soil geochemical sample programmes across the "Corridor of Interest" with an aim to delineate further anomalous areas (targeting buried / blind pegmatites)
- Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of promising new targets on EPL 8535 and EPL 7345
- Fast tracking of the above assays and, pending successful results, mobilizing an excavator to site for EPL 8535 Phase 1 and EPL 7345 Phase 2 trenching programmes

The Company looks forward to keeping its shareholders and investors updated as exploration activities continue to advance at the Uis project and as exploration results are received.

- ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Askari Metals Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals is a focused Southern African exploration company. The Company is actively exploring and developing its Uis Lithium Project in Namibia located along the Cape-Cross – Uis Pegmatite Belt of Central Western Namibia. The Uis project is located within 2.5 km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine which is currently operated by Andrada Mining Ltd and is favourably located with the deep water port of Walvis Bay being less than 230 km away from the Uis project, serviced by all-weather sealed roads. In March 2023, the Company welcomed Lithium industry giant Huayou Cobalt onto the register who remains supportive of the Company's ongoing exploration initiatives.

The Company has also recently acquired the Matemanga Uranium Project in Southern Tanzania which is strategically located less than 70km south of the world-class Nyota Uranium Mine. Askari Metals is actively engaged in due diligence to acquire further uranium projects in this emerging tier-1 uranium province.

The Company is currently assessing its options for a spin-out divestment strategy of the Australian projects which includes highly prospective gold, copper, lithium and REE projects.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG).

Mr. Fitzhenry is the Chief Project and Exploration Manager (Africa) for Askari Metals Limited, who 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. Fitzhenry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies 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. • 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.	**Rock Chips** • Rock chip samples (0.4-5kg) were collected within the anomalous corridor from Kestrel. The rock chip sample were collected random and with regards to mineralization. The grab samples can be subjected to bias. • Sample information was recorder at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, alteration, structures and mineralization. • Duplicate samples are difficult to perform with accuracy and precision. AMIS standards were included in the sampling process. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, bangka, sonic, etc) and details.	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not applicable
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.	• Samples were logged with comments in the field before being placed into Calico bags.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Sample prep was performed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Namibia. • Samples are dried at 60 degrees for 4 hours prior to crushing. • The entire rock sample is crushed to a nominal -2 mm, mechanically split to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 90% -75 microns (µm). • All of their mills are mild steel and do not introduce Cr or Ni contamination. • A quartz flush is put through the pulveriser prior to each new batch of samples. A number of quartz flushes are also put through the pulveriser to ensure the bowl is clean prior to the next sample being processed • Quality of crushing and pulverization is routinely checked as part of our quality assurance program • An approximately 100g pulp sub-sample is taken from the large sample, and the residual material is stored
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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether	• All AS2 samples were submitted for assays to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Canada. • The samples are analysed for multi-elements using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion with ICP and ICP-MS • ICP-MS finish - Fused samples are diluted and analyzed by Agilent 7900 ICP-MS. Calibration is performed using five synthetic calibration standards. A set of (10-20) fused certified reference material is run with every batch of samples for calibration and quality control. Fused duplicates are run every 10 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• ICP-OES finish - Samples are analyzed with a minimum of 10 certified reference materials for the required analytes, all prepared by sodium peroxide fusion. Every 10th sample is prepared and analyzed in duplicate; a blank is prepared every 30 samples and analyzed. Samples are analyzed using a Varian 735ES ICP and internal standards are used as part of the standard operating procedure. • The lab randomly inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • AS2 also inserted QAQC samples, as mentioned above
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed, 100% within acceptable QAQC limits as stated by the standard deviation stipulated on the certificate for the reference material used. • The results are considered acceptable and suitable for reporting.
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.	• Samples were marked with a Garmin handheld GPS (accuracy of 2-5m)
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 rock chips were taken from outcrop • No compositing was done.
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.	• Not applicable
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were collected and accounted for by AS2 employees/consultants during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico and plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to Windhoek for prep and shipped to Canada for assay. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	To the company's knowledge, there is no historic drill or sample data related to this project.

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 license to operate in the area.	The Uis Lithium-Tantalum-Tin Project (Uis Project – EPL7345) is located less than 5km from the township of Uis and less than 2.5km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine, owned and operated by Andrada Mining plc (LSE. ATM), within the Erongo Region of west-central Namibia. Swakopmund, the capital city of the Erongo Region and Namibia's fourth largest settlement is located approximately 165km south of the Uis Project, while the Namibian capital city of Windhoek is located approximately 270km southeast of the Uis Project. The Uis Project boasts more than 80 mapped pegmatites across the project area, with many of the pegmatites having been mined historically for tin and semi-precious stones.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited historic exploration of lithium in this region is being bolstered by high levels of modern exploration. Andrada Mining Ltd (LON:ATM) are currently operating the Uis Tin mine next door to EPL7345 where they are also busy developing their lithium resource (81 Mt @ 0.73% Li2O, 0.15% Sn and 86ppm Ta – refer to Andrada Mining Ltd RNS announcement dated 6 February 2023) and the Spodumene Hill B1/C1 Project between EPL7345 and 8535. Recent drilling results from Andrada Mining Ltd at the Spodumene Hill Project has defined shallow high-grade lithium mineralisation, including, 14.52m at 1.38% Li2O, 285 ppm Ta and 0.131% Sn from a depth of 15.48m, including 5m at 2.32% Li2O from 18m and 2.5m at 2.04% Li2O from 25.5m. Refer to Andrada Mining Ltd RNS announcement dated 6 July 2023
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The rocks of the Erongo Region, and specifically the Dâures Constituency, are represented by rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group of the Damara Sequence, which have been intruded by numerous zones and unzoned mineralised pegmatites rich in cassiterite, lepidolite, petalite, amblygonite, spodumene, tantalite, columbite, beryl, gem tourmaline, and rare to sparse sulphides, wolframite, scheelite, pollucite or rare earth metals. The Uis and Nainais-Kohero swarm of pegmatites represents the fillings of en-echelon tension gashes that formed as a result of shearing of a regional nature, which evolved slowly over considerable geological time. These pegmatites are pervasively altered or extensively albitised, with only relics of the original potassium feldspars left after their widespread replacement by albite. They are remarkably similar in composition, except for the varying intensity of pneumatolytic effects, and the introduction or concentration of trace elements during the final stages of crystallisation has resulted in complex pegmatite mineralogies. These pegmatites are found within schistose and quartzose rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group, which have been subjected to intense tectonic deformation and regional metamorphism. Detailed geological mapping within the Uis area suggests that the Uis swarm of pegmatites consists of over 100 individual pegmatite bodies. Shearing opened spaces within the Khomas Subgroup country rocks, spaces in which pegmatite or quartz veins were subsequently intruded. Within the Nainais pegmatites, high tin values are found in smaller altered mica-rich pegmatites near the pegmatite edges. The pegmatite mineralisation composition changes in the distance from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		granitic contacts with a mineral crystallisation sequence having been mapped, which indicates garnet and schorl occurring closest to the granitic contacts, the cassiterite and lithium-tourmaline occurring further away therefrom, and the tantalite being associated with lithium-tourmaline and quartz blows.
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:	Not applicable
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.	No grade aggregation, weighting, or cut-off methods were used for this announcement.
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.	The dip of the pegmatites is near vertical to shallow towards the northwest and southeast with drilling conducted at right angles with the mineralised units based on mapping of the target before collaring the hole. The drilling angle is about -50 degrees, but -90 degree holes were drilled in areas requiring this approach.
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.	Diagrams are included in the body of the document.
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 results.	Sample results have been attached in appendix 2 of this announcement
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.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.

Appendix 1 – Kestrel Rock Chip assay results on EPL 8535 detail mapping

Table 1 - Geochemistry data from the latest mapping excursion

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Li2O (wt%)	SnO2 (wt%)	Ta2O5 (ppm)	Mg (wt%)	La (ppm)
K3501	476594.19	7632906.35	0.245	0.067	41.52	0.05	0.5
K3502	474895.7	7630020.55	0.663	0.147	68.63	0.17	2.2
K3503	475876.12	7633668.68	0.463	1.201	289.40	0.06	2.1
K3505	470999	7642503	0.031	0.003	8.91	0.11	17.2
K3506	472449.8389	7639900.571	0.028	0.006	87.31	< 0.01	< 0.4
K3508	472454.2129	7639904.249	0.187	0.018	25.40	0.07	0.8
K3509	472455.413	7639906.416	0.278	0.018	30.28	0.06	1.2
K3510	472282.3147	7639664.867	0.222	0.038	152.64	0.02	0.5
K3511	472280.1978	7639662.689	0.271	0.074	100.13	0.03	< 0.4
K3512	472190.7743	7639728.792	0.032	0.009	50.19	0.01	0.6
K3513	472196	7639731	0.022	0.007	53.12	< 0.01	0.4
K3514	472196	7639731	0.020	0.006	52.02	< 0.01	0.8
K3515	472364	7639856	0.095	0.141	42.74	0.05	0.7
K3516	472751.5764	7640124.728	0.065	0.009	58.73	0.01	< 0.4
K3517	472748.3063	7640123.018	0.068	0.010	51.41	0.02	0.6
K3518	472748.3063	7640123.018	0.042	0.005	73.39	< 0.01	0.6
K3519	472449.9164	7639906.648	1.767	0.016	144.09	0.07	< 0.4
K3520	472449.5293	7639905.874	2.885	0.041	300.39	0.01	< 0.4
K3521	472449.5293	7639905.874	2.971	0.088	345.57	0.01	< 0.4
K3522	472450.2647	7639905.99	3.057	0.183	671.61	< 0.01	< 0.4
K3523	472450.2647	7639905.99	2.282	0.033	288.18	0.01	< 0.4
K3524	472453.8646	7639901.578	0.241	0.064	39.32	0.01	< 0.4
K3525	472448.639	7639904.481	1.139	0.081	105.87	< 0.01	< 0.4
K3526	472448.639	7639904.481	0.792	0.043	128.22	0.01	< 0.4
K3527	472452.5485	7639904.597	0.415	0.016	36.39	< 0.01	< 0.4
K3528	472452.8969	7639903.707	0.499	0.074	44.94	0.02	< 0.4
K3529	472454.5832	7639919.608	1.070	0.006	26.50	0.07	< 0.4
K3530	472449.8222	7639916.163	0.954	0.010	22.59	0.09	0.5
K3531	472448.8931	7639912.253	0.977	0.007	82.18	0.06	< 0.4
K3532	472446.919	7639910.085	2.906	0.383	615.43	< 0.01	0.4
K3533	472218.9223	7639542.926	1.492	0.120	162.41	0.02	< 0.4
K3534	472213.3849	7639524.699	1.227	0.011	142.87	0.2	3.2