ASX Announcement 18 October 2018

Group Resources Update

Highlights

- **Group Mineral Resource Total now sits at 152.5Mt @ 8.5% for 13Mt of contained Graphite (Montepuez and Balama Central Projects).**
- **Montepuez Project Contained Graphite in the Mineral Resources grows by ~20% to 9.66Mt from the January 2017 estimate.**
  - **Mineral Resources for Buffalo Deposit at Montepuez increased by 3.9mt to 42.6Mt, with a grade increase of 1.6% TGC to 9.5% TGC at a 2.5% TGC cut off.**
  - **Buffalo Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources increased from 18.5Mt at 8.6% TGC to 22Mt at 10.0% TGC**
  - **Mineral Resources for Elephant deposit at Montepuez increased by 14% to 76.9Mt at 7.3% TGC (see 16 July 2018 ASX announcement)**
- **Buffalo Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources increased from 18.5Mt at 8.6% TGC to 22Mt at 10.0% TGC**
- **Increased Mineral Resources expected to support an Updated Mine Plan for Montepuez targeting a circa +12% TGC feed grade to the Process Plant[1].**

1. See Montepuez Value Engineering Study Announcement "Restructure of Montepuez Graphite Project will revolutionise its economics" dated 18th October 2017

Battery Minerals Limited (ASX: BAT) is pleased to advise that its infill drilling programme at the Buffalo deposit within the Montepuez Project in Mozambique has both increased our resource base and confidence levels.

Detailed drilling and ongoing mining and metallurgical studies have also delivered an estimate for Buffalo with over 60% of the 42.6Mt in the Measured and Indicated Resource category. The Company is also pleased to announce an increase in the total resource grade from 7.9% TGC to 9.5% TGC at a 2.5% TGC cut off.

"The team have achieved a step change in the quantity and quality of our resource base. The increase in confidence in the overall Mineral Resources will be fed into the various mining studies and we look forward to the results." Mr Flanagan said.

With 2018 seeing updates to Elephant, Buffalo and Balama Central Mineral Resources, we are pleased to report Group Mineral Resource Total of 152.2Mt at 8.5% TGC for 13.03Mt of contained Graphite.

These updated Mineral Resource estimates form the basis of the Montepuez Graphite project implementation mine plan and the Balama Central Feasibility Study mine plan, currently being prepared by Snowden. We look forward to reporting these results in early November 2018.

The updated Mineral Resource was estimated by independent mining consultants; Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd ("Ashmore").

Buffalo Graphite Deposit
October 2018 vs January 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate (2.5% TGC Cut-off)

Type	Measured Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17
Weathered	3.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	300	0
Primary	2.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	200	0
Total	**5.5**	**0.0**	**9.0**	**0.0**	**500**	**0**

Type	Indicated Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17
Weathered	0.2	4.1	7.7	8.8	20	370
Primary	16.3	14.4	10.4	8.5	1,690	1,220
Total	**16.5**	**18.5**	**10.3**	**8.6**	**1,710**	**1,590**

Type	Inferred Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17
Weathered	0.1	1.1	8.3	5.8	10	50
Primary	20.5	19.2	9.0	7.4	1,840	1,420
Total	**20.6**	**20.2**	**9.0**	**7.3**	**1,850**	**1,470**

Type	Total Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17	Oct 18	Jan 17
Weathered	3.7	5.2	8.7	8.1	330	400
Primary	38.9	33.5	9.6	7.9	3,720	2,600
Total	**42.6**	**38.7**	**9.5**	**7.9**	**4,050**	**3,000**

Note:
1. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.
2. Flake sizes, concentrate grades and recoveries for the Mineral Resource are tabulated in Table 2 and Table 3.
3. The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a Member of the AIG. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).
4. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 18th October 2018. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results.
5. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).
6. Reporting cut-off grade selected based on acut-off calculator assuming an open pit mining method, metallurgical recoveries as above for graphitic carbon and costs and product sales prices derived from the February 2017 Montepuez Feasibility Study.
7. TGC = total graphitic carbon

During 2017 and 2018, samples obtained from the weathered zone at the Buffalo deposit were submitted for metallurgical locked-cycle testing through a simulated process flowsheet. The sample descriptions, flake distribution of product, concentrate grades and metallurgical recoveries are shown below.

Overall, high concentrate grades >96% TGC can be achieved for the weathered material type at almost 90% recovery. Further work is planned to refine the Buffalo primary flake size classification in the future.

Buffalo Weathered Simulated Product Flake Size Classification

Sieve Size (µm)	% in Interval	Cumulative %
>300	6.27	6.27
180-300	2.79	9.06
150-180	14.27	23.33
106-150	14.64	37.97
74-106	13.78	51.74
45-74	23.45	75.19
<45	24.81	100.00
	Concentrate TGC%	**Met Rec %**
	97.0	89.3

Buffalo Primary Flake Size Classification

Sieve Size (µm)	% in Interval	Cumulative %
>300	9.3	9.3
180-300	20.1	29.4
106-180	30.7	60.1
38-106	39.9	100.0
	Concentrate TGC%	**Met Rec %**
	96.0	76.9

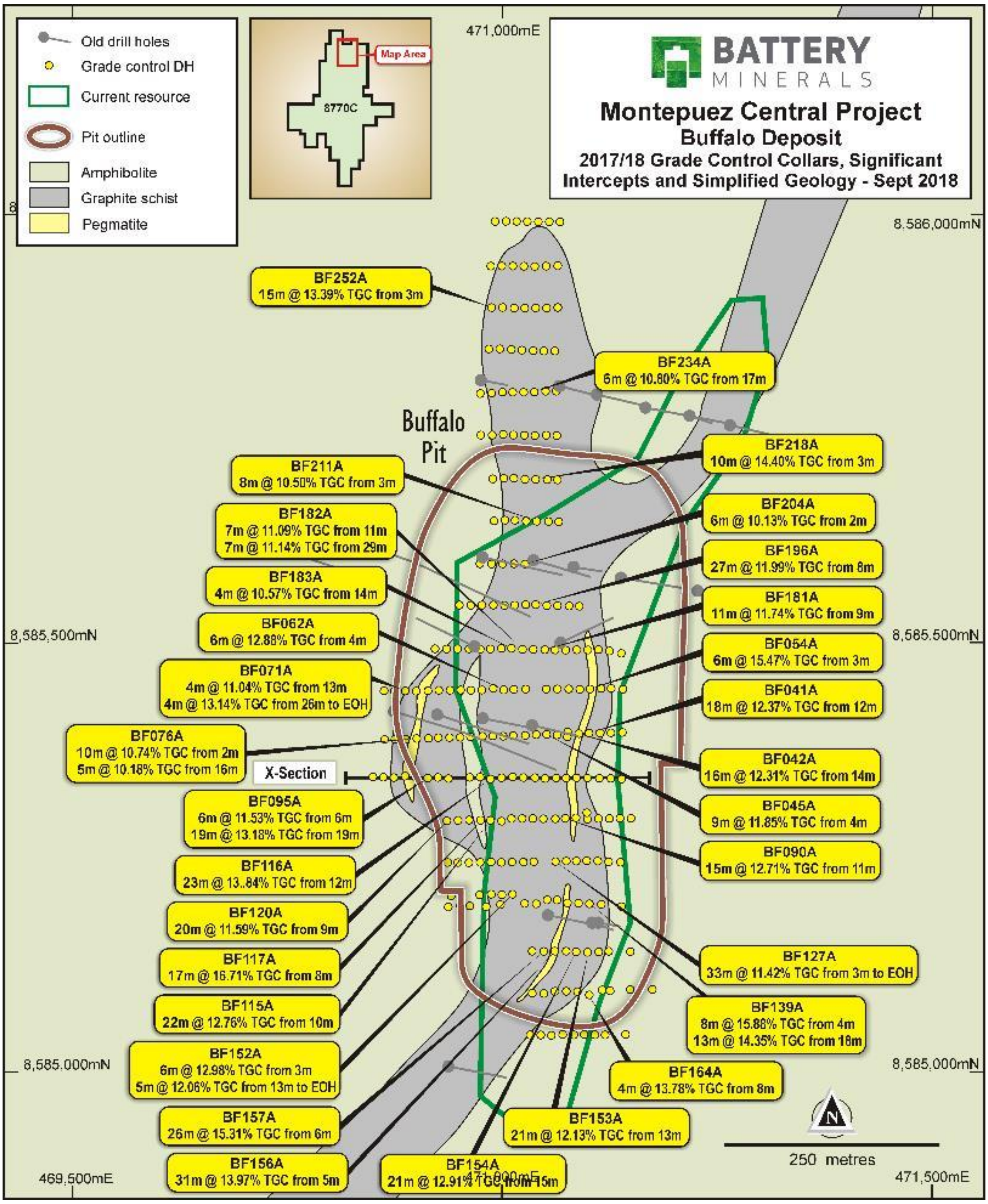

Figure 1: The Buffalo Deposit drill hole plan with annotated significant drill hole intercepts. Note the section locations.

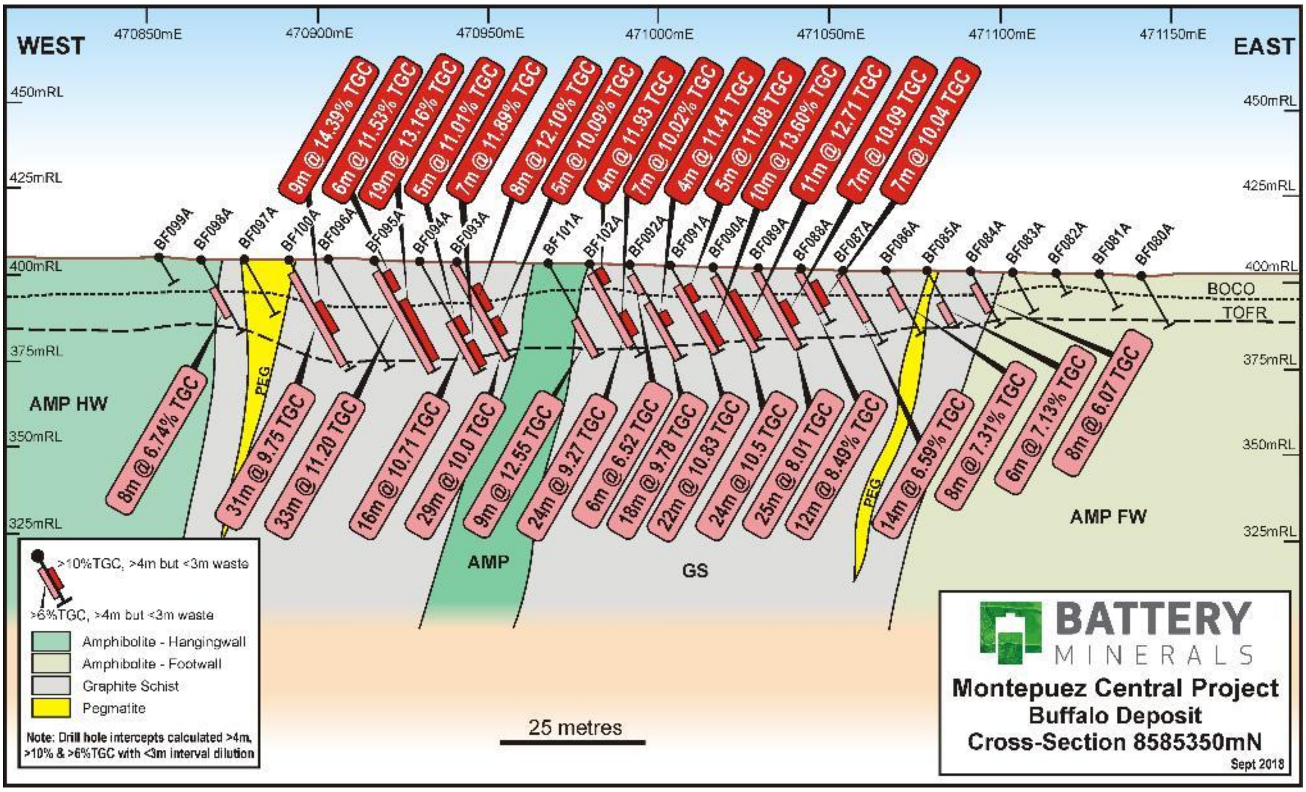

Figure 2: Cross section one showing downhole significant total graphitic carbon percentages.

Montepuez Project Total Mineral Resource Table

Below is a Mineral Resource table for the Montepuez Project which includes comparison to the previously stated Mineral Resource estimate. Of note, is the overall tonnage increase from 105.9 to 119.6Mt, an increase of grade from 7.7% to 8.1% TGC at the same 2.5% cut-off, and a ~20% increase of contained graphite from 8Mt to 9.66Mt.

Montepuez Graphite Project
Montepuez October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate (2.5% TGC Cut-off)

Type	Measured Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate
Weathered	6.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	390	0
Primary	4.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	310	0
Total	**10.9**	**0.0**	**8.6**	**0.0**	**700**	**0**

Type	Indicated Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate
Weathered	0.6	8.4	6.7	8.6	40	733
Primary	45.5	45.8	9.0	8.3	4,080	3,768
Total	**46.1**	**54.2**	**8.9**	**8.3**	**4,120**	**4,501**

Type	Inferred Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate
Weathered	3.7	4.6	6.3	6.5	230	285
Primary	58.9	47.2	7.4	7.1	4,380	3,338
Total	**62.6**	**51.8**	**7.4**	**7.0**	**4,610**	**3,623**

Type	Total Mineral Resource					
	Tonnes Mt		TGC %		Cont. Graphite kt	
	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate	Oct 18	Previous estimate
Weathered	10.3	13.0	7.7	7.9	790	998
Primary	109.2	92.9	8.1	7.7	8,870	7,066
Total	**119.6**	**105.9**	**8.1**	**7.7**	**9,660**	**8,064**

Group Mineral Resource Table

With Balama Central and Montepuez Projects receiving Mineral Resource Updates in 2018, Battery Minerals is pleased to present the table below. A Group total of 152.2Mt at 8.5% TGC for 13.03Mt of contained Graphite (2.5% TGC cut off - Montepuez; 6% TGC cut off - Balama) reinforces that Battery Minerals owns long-life, world-class resources.

Battery Minerals Group MRE
Group Mineral Resource Estimate (2.5% - Montepuez 6% - Balama TGC Cut-off)

Project	Deposit	Group Total Mineral Resource - Weathered		
		Tonnes Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Montepuez	Elephant	6.6	7.0	460
	Buffalo	3.7	8.7	330
Balama Central	Lennox	4.8	10.9	520
	Byron	2.6	10.4	270
Total		**17.7**	**8.9**	**1,580**

Project	Deposit	Group Total Mineral Resource - Primary		
		Tonnes Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Montepuez	Elephant	70.3	7.3	5,150
	Buffalo	38.9	9.6	3,720
Balama Central	Lennox	17.2	10.0	1,720
	Byron	8.4	10.2	850
Total		**134.8**	**8.5**	**11,440**

Project	Deposit	Group Total Mineral Resource		
		Tonnes Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Montepuez	Elephant	76.9	7.3	5,620
	Buffalo	42.6	9.5	4,050
Balama Central	Lennox	21.9	10.2	2,230
	Byron	11.0	10.2	1,120
Total		**152.5**	**8.5**	**13,030**

Update on the Montepuez Mine Plan Study

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd, “Snowden” have been engaged to update the Mine Plan for the Montepuez Graphite Project. Snowden are currently working on the updated Ore Reserve estimate for Buffalo as detailed in this announcement, along with the updated Elephant Ore Reserve as announced on 16 July 2018. The update to the Mine Plan Study will support the results discussed in the Montepuez Value Engineering Study Announcement "Restructure of Montepuez Graphite Project will revolutionise its economics" dated 18th October 2017. The updated Mine Plan is expected to be released in late October 2018.

Background Information on Battery Minerals

Battery Minerals Limited ("Battery Minerals") is an ASX listed Australian company with two world-class graphite deposits in Mozambique, being Montepuez and Balama Central. Battery Minerals has produced high quality graphite flake concentrate at multiple laboratories. Subject to completing project financing, Battery Minerals intends to commence graphite flake concentrate production from its Montepuez Graphite Project at rates of 45,000 to 50,000tpa at an average flake concentrate grade of 96.7% TGC.

In December 2017 and January 2018, Battery Minerals signed four binding offtake agreements for up to 41,000tpa of graphite concentrate, representing over 80% of Montepuez's forecast annual production. The Mozambican Government has granted Battery Minerals a Mining Licence and accepted the Company's EIA for the Montepuez Graphite Project.

As Battery Minerals executes subsequent expansions, it expects production to grow to over 100,000 tonnes per annum graphite flake concentrate from its Montepuez Graphite Project.

Battery Minerals has also announced a scoping study on its Balama Central project, which comprises a Stage 1 production rate of 55,000tpa (B1) and Stage 2 rate of an additional ~55,000tpa (B2) for an aggregate of 110,000tpa from Balama. A final feasibility study is underway on Balama Central.

Combined with Montepuez and subject to continued positive economic, social and technical investigations, Balama Central provides scope for self-funded growth from a ~50,000tpa production-rate to more than 200,000tpa. (See ASX announcements dated 1st March 2018 and 29 March 2018 for full details, Scoping Study Cautionary Statement and Competent Persons statement on the Balama Central Graphite Project Scoping Study and Balama Central Resource Upgrade. All material assumptions underpinning the production target (as disclosed in these previous announcements) continue to apply and have not materially changed).

BATTERY MINERALS

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Competent Person's Statement
The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a Member of the AIG. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). Mr Searle is a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd; an independent consultant to Battery Minerals Limited. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Forward Looking Statements
Statements and material contained in this document, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, resources or potential growth of Battery Minerals Limited, industry growth or other trend projections are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Such forecasts and information are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risk and uncertainties, as well as other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Battery Minerals Limited. Information in this presentation has already been reported to the ASX.
All references to future production and production & shipping targets and port access made in relation to Battery Minerals are subject to the completion of all necessary feasibility studies, permit applications, construction, financing arrangements, port access and execution of infrastructure-related agreements. Where such a reference is made, it should be read subject to this paragraph and in conjunction with further information about the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, as well as the relevant competent persons' statements.

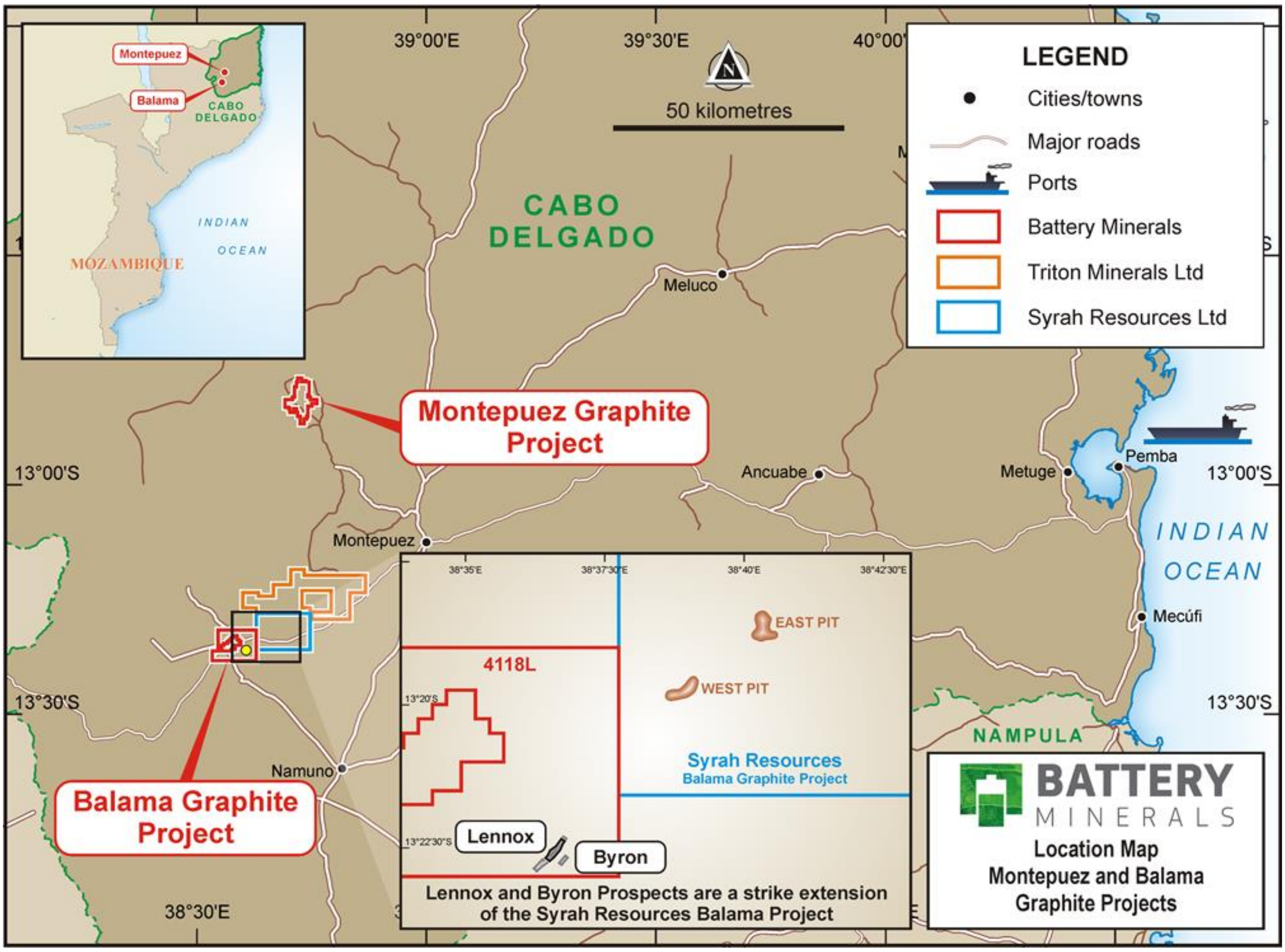


Figure 7: Montepuez Graphite Project location plan also showing location of the Battery Minerals Balama Graphite Project.

Appendix 1: Buffalo Mineral Resource Tables (at a 2.5% & 6% cut off)

Buffalo Graphite Deposit
October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate (2.5% TGC Cut-off)

Type	Measured Mineral Resource		
	Tonnes Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	3.4	8.8	300
Primary	2.1	9.2	200
Total	**5.5**	**9.0**	**500**

Type	Indicated Mineral Resource		
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	0.2	7.7	20
Primary	16.3	10.4	1,690
Total	**16.5**	**10.3**	**1,710**

Type	Inferred Mineral Resource		
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	0.1	8.3	10
Primary	20.5	9.0	1,840
Total	**20.6**	**9.0**	**1,850**

Type	Total Mineral Resource		
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	3.7	8.7	330
Primary	38.9	9.6	3,720
Total	**42.6**	**9.5**	**4,050**

Buffalo Graphite Deposit
October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate (6% TGC Cut-off)

Type	Measured Mineral Resource		
	Tonnes Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	3.2	9.0	290
Primary	2.1	9.3	190
Total	**5.3**	**9.1**	**480**

Type	Indicated Mineral Resource		
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	0.2	8.2	20
Primary	16.2	10.4	1,680
Total	**16.4**	**10.4**	**1,700**

Type	Inferred Mineral Resource		
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	0.1	8.6	10
Primary	18.3	9.5	1,740
Total	**18.4**	**9.5**	**1,740**

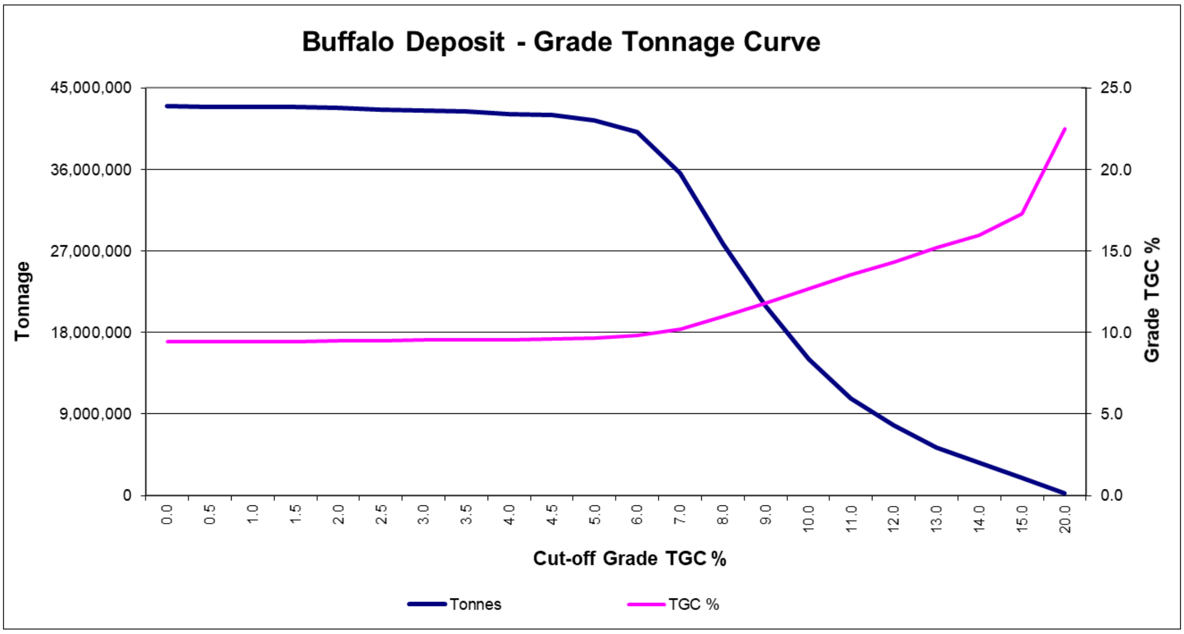
Type	Total Mineral Resource		
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	Cont. Graphite kt
Weathered	3.5	9.0	310
Primary	36.6	9.9	3,610
Total	**40.1**	**9.8**	**3,920**

Appendix 2: Montepuez Project Grade Tonnage Tables and Curves:

Buffalo Graphite Deposit

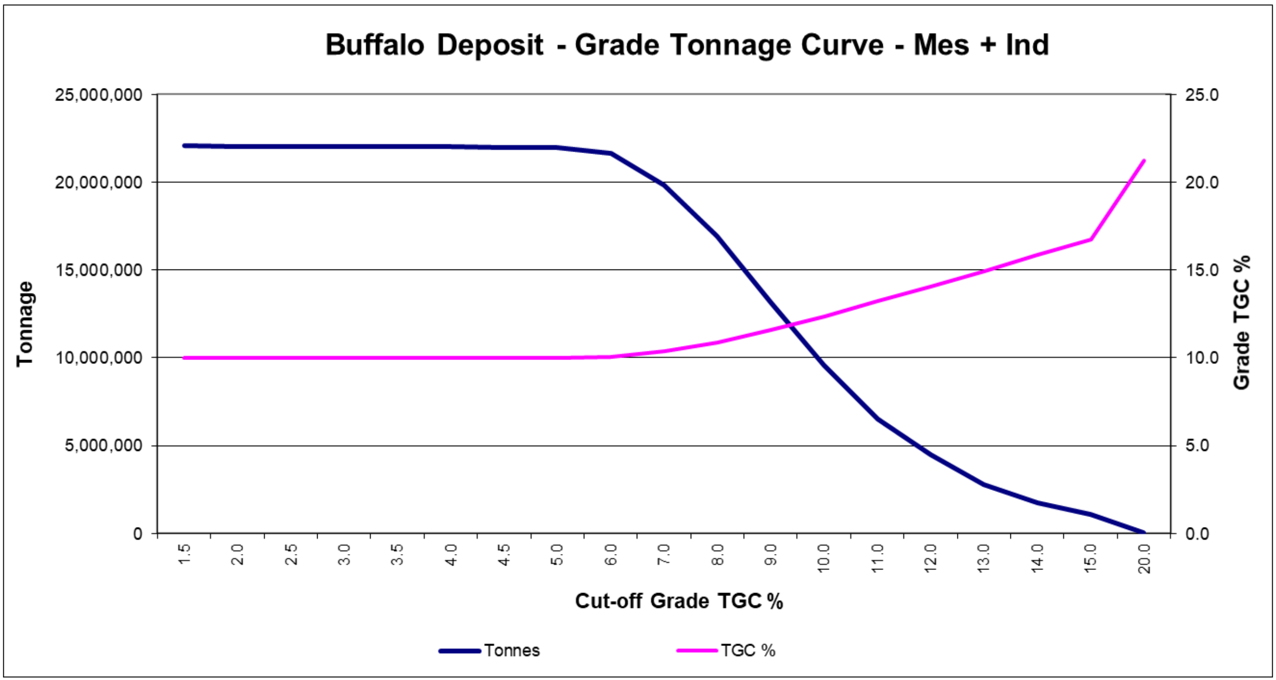
October 2018 Total Mineral Resource Estimate

Grade Range TGC%	Incremental Resource Tonnage t	Incremental Resource TGC %	Incremental Resource Contained Graphite (t)	Cut-off Grade TGC%	Cumulative Resource Tonnage t	Cumulative Resource TGC %	Cumulative Resource Contained Graphite (t)
0.0 -> 0.5	44,592	0.27	120	0.0	42,957,229	9.43	4,052,953
0.5 -> 1.0	1,713	0.84	14	0.5	42,912,637	9.44	4,052,833
1.0 -> 1.5	39,240	1.21	475	1.0	42,910,924	9.44	4,052,819
1.5 -> 2.0	118,942	1.75	2,083	1.5	42,871,684	9.45	4,052,344
2.0 -> 2.5	121,596	2.09	2,541	2.0	42,752,742	9.47	4,050,261
2.5 -> 3.0	155,554	2.80	4,354	**2.5**	**42,631,146**	**9.49**	**4,047,720**
3.0 -> 3.5	106,330	3.24	3,444	3.0	42,475,592	9.52	4,043,366
3.5 -> 4.0	243,447	3.75	9,129	3.5	42,369,262	9.54	4,039,922
4.0 -> 4.5	141,066	4.28	6,032	4.0	42,125,815	9.57	4,030,793
4.5 -> 5.0	599,820	4.69	28,151	4.5	41,984,749	9.59	4,024,761
5.0 -> 6.0	1,310,412	5.52	72,272	5.0	41,384,929	9.66	3,996,609
6.0 -> 7.0	4,445,413	6.57	292,283	6.0	40,074,517	9.79	3,924,337
7.0 -> 8.0	7,818,439	7.50	586,240	7.0	35,629,104	10.19	3,632,055
8.0 -> 9.0	6,896,728	8.48	584,739	8.0	27,810,665	10.95	3,045,815
9.0 -> 10.0	5,849,435	9.49	554,858	9.0	20,913,937	11.77	2,461,076
10.0 -> 11.0	4,384,658	10.48	459,525	10.0	15,064,502	12.65	1,906,218
11.0 -> 12.0	2,893,850	11.48	332,294	11.0	10,679,844	13.55	1,446,693
12.0 -> 13.0	2,481,911	12.47	309,422	12.0	7,785,994	14.31	1,114,399
13.0 -> 14.0	1,688,060	13.49	227,719	13.0	5,304,083	15.18	804,977
14.0 -> 15.0	1,654,433	14.42	238,541	14.0	3,616,023	15.96	577,258
15.0 -> 20.0	1,741,095	16.61	289,210	15.0	1,961,590	17.27	338,717
20.0 -> 99.0	220,495	22.45	49,507	20.0	220,495	22.45	49,507
Total	**42,957,229**	**9.43**	**4,052,953**				



Buffalo Graphite Deposit
October 2018 Measured + Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate

Grade Range TGC%	Incremental Resource Tonnage t	Incremental Resource TGC %	Incremental Resource Contained Graphite (t)	Cut-off Grade TGC%	Cumulative Resource Tonnage t	Cumulative Resource TGC %	Cumulative Resource Contained Graphite (t)
1.5 -> 2.0	2,505	1.90	48	1.5	22,051,224	9.99	2,202,121
2.0 -> 2.5	1,306	2.15	28	2.0	22,048,719	9.99	2,202,074
2.5 -> 3.0	2,472	2.79	69	**2.5**	**22,047,413**	**9.99**	**2,202,046**
3.0 -> 3.5	5,079	3.29	167	3.0	22,044,941	9.99	2,201,977
3.5 -> 4.0	25,746	3.81	982	3.5	22,039,862	9.99	2,201,810
4.0 -> 4.5	18,344	4.28	786	4.0	22,014,116	10.00	2,200,828
4.5 -> 5.0	35,444	4.81	1,706	4.5	21,995,772	10.00	2,200,042
5.0 -> 6.0	310,270	5.63	17,475	5.0	21,960,328	10.01	2,198,337
6.0 -> 7.0	1,825,569	6.59	120,234	**6.0**	21,650,058	10.07	2,180,861
7.0 -> 8.0	2,910,971	7.53	219,077	7.0	19,824,489	10.39	2,060,628
8.0 -> 9.0	3,767,545	8.51	320,492	8.0	16,913,518	10.89	1,841,550
9.0 -> 10.0	3,591,788	9.49	340,908	9.0	13,145,973	11.57	1,521,059
10.0 -> 11.0	3,025,793	10.48	317,054	10.0	9,554,185	12.35	1,180,151
11.0 -> 12.0	2,066,736	11.48	237,221	11.0	6,528,392	13.22	863,097
12.0 -> 13.0	1,649,169	12.47	205,623	12.0	4,461,656	14.03	625,876
13.0 -> 14.0	1,080,820	13.46	145,474	13.0	2,812,487	14.94	420,252
14.0 -> 15.0	660,380	14.44	95,367	14.0	1,731,667	15.87	274,779
15.0 -> 20.0	1,045,626	16.64	173,962	15.0	1,071,287	16.75	179,412
20.0 -> 99.0	25,661	21.24	5,450	20.0	25,661	21.24	5,450
Total	**22,051,224**	**9.99**	**2,202,121**				



Appendix 3: Table 1 of JORC Code

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 Appendix 3 to Announcement: Buffalo Resource Update

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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. 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.*	The entire RC hole was sampled and assayed at 1m intervals. Internal logging procedures and processes ensure that sample representivity is maintained throughout the entire process. During logging, a visual estimation of graphite content is used to base the lithology, along with other indicator minerals. However, all samples were collected at a nominal 2 to 3kg size and submitted for analysis via the LECO analyser.
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).*	The RC drilling was undertaken using a SHRAM RC rig with Metzke rig mounted cone splitter. A nominal 4.5 inch blade bit was used to achieve drilling penetration instead of a normal hammer bit. The entire RC hole was sampled and assayed at 1m intervals.
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.*	Sieved RC chip samples were collected and geologically logged and grade estimates (Visual Graphite Estimates). The driller was instructed and supervised to ensure that maximum sample recovery is to be obtained, issues were reported immediately and remedial action taken to find a solution in difficult drilling conditions. The RC samples were assessed for moisture and weight at the rig with data recorded in the database. No bias was observed between sample size and grade determined.
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)*	Drill holes were logged by trained and experienced geologists and the level of detail would support a Mineral Resource estimation and subsequent classification.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Geological logging of all drill cuttings included; weathering, lithology, colour, mineralogy, mineralisation and visual graphite estimates. All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets and transferred to locked excel format tables for validation and is then loaded into the parent access database. All diamond drill core has been photographed and archived, firstly after mark-up and secondly after sampling. The logging and reporting of visual graphite percentages on preliminary logs is semi-quantitative and not absolute.
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.*	All samples were drilled dry and split through the cone splitter with a duplicate sample collected at the drill rig. The sampling undertaken to date is appropriate for grade control purposes and geological interpretation. Samples were submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Johannesburg, South Africa for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The entire sample was oven dried at 105˚ and crushed to -2mm. A 300g sub-sample of the crushed material was then pulverised to better than 85% passing -75µm using a LM5 pulveriser. The pulverised sample was split with multiple feed in a Jones riffle splitter until a 100-200g sub-sample was obtained.
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.*	Loss on Ignition (LOI) has been determined between 105° and 1,050°C. Results are reported on a dry sample basis. Analysis includes Total Graphitic Carbon by LECO. The detection limits and precision for the Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) analysis are considered adequate for resource estimation. All laboratory batch QC measures are checked for bias before final entry in the database, no bias has been identified in the results received. The CRM TGC values range between 4-24%. The blank samples comprise 1-2kg of dolomitic marble quarried from a location 50km east of the Elephant Central project. Six CRM's (GGC001, GGC003, GGC004, GGC005, GGC006 and GGC010) were used to monitor graphitic carbon.
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.*	Significant intersections were visually field verified and inspected by Jason Livingstone during his visits in 2018. No twinned drill holes have been drilled on the project to date however no sampling bias is believed to exist due to quality triple tube core recovery. Q-Q analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	of the RC versus DD drilling indicates that there is no discernible bias between the two drill methods.
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.*	All spatial data across the Project was collected in WGS84 UTM Zone 37 South datum. Planned drill holes were surveyed using Garmin 62s GPS devices which typically have a ±5m error in the project area. Final collar locations were surveyed by GEOSURVEY utilising a differential GPS system with 0.02cm accuracy. Fresh satellite capture (30cm panchromatic standard 2A WorldView-3 stero orthoimagery) was used to produce a 0.5m contour digital survey model. Drill hole collars were used as control points in producing the digital contours.
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.*	BAT's graphite prospects adopt drill line spacing on 400m and 200m spaced lines with 50m hole spacing on section. Additional grade control spaced drilling has been conducted within the weathered portions of the deposit at 50m by 12.5m spacings. This drill hole spacing is believed appropriate in which to assist in classifying Mineral Resources.
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.*	Reconnaissance geological mapping and pitting was conducted prior to drilling the prospect in 2015. Mapping and pitting identified the regional stratigraphic southwest-northeast trend and moderate (-50°-70° towards northwest) dipping rocks. Drill orientation was designed accordingly to limit potential bias. The drilling is considered to have no significant sampling bias relative to geological structure orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The samples are stored in the company's field base until laboratory dispatch. Samples are shipped by courier to ALS – Johannesburg, South Africa for sample preparation and analysis. Any visible signs of tampering are reported by the laboratory and none have been reported to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Shaun Searle of RPM reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the 2015 site visit and found that procedures and practices conform to industry standards

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The Montepuez Project 8770C Mining License comprises an area covering 3,666.88ha and is held 100% by Battery Minerals Limited (Metals of Africa Limited prior to December 2016) via a locally owned subsidiary Suni Resources SA. The Montepuez Project contains the Elephant, Buffalo and Lion deposits however resource and reserve estimations were limited to Elephant and Buffalo during the DFS. All statutory approvals have been acquired to conduct development activities and the Company has established a good working relationship with the government departments of Mozambique and continues to build its relationship with the local community. The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licenses or area. The Company has completed its field investigations as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment which has subsequently been approved by the regulatory body of Mozambique. *The reference to Exploration Results in this announcement are activities that will contribute towards the estimation of a mineral resources and in turn a reserve determination and feasibility studies, let alone potential or actual mining activities. However, in accordance with Mozambican Law, whilst Battery Minerals via Suni Resources, hold the mining rights over the 8770C tenure for Graphite and Vanadium, "Exploration Results" by definition of the JORC 2012 Code are being discussed, however the work performed and reported is in support of the scheduled mining and processing operations planned for the 8770C Mining Licence.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Project area has been mapped at 1:250,000 scale as part of a nation-wide geological study prepared by a consortium funded by the Nordic Development Fund. The project area has also been flown with regionally spaced airborne geophysics (magnetics and radiometrics) as part of a post war government investment initiative.

		There is no record of past direct exploration activities on the license that BAT has knowledge of. A portion of the Montepuez Project was flown with VTEM by a neighbouring license holder and BAT flew its own survey in 2015.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposits were discovered after drill testing a series of coincident VTEM conductors and prospective stratigraphy with mapped graphitic outcrop occurrences. The 8770C license occurs on the Xixano Complex and traverse the tectonic contacts between the Nairoto, Xixano and Montepuez Complexes. The Xixano Complex includes a variety of metasupracrustal rocks enveloping predominantly mafic igneous rocks and granulites that form the core of a regional north-northeast to south-southwest-trending synform. The paragneisses include mica gneiss and schist, quartzfeldspar gneiss, metasandstone, quartzite and marble. The metamorphic grade in the paragneiss is dominantly amphibolite facies, although granulite facies rocks occur locally in the region. The oldest dated rock in the Xixano Complex is a weakly deformed meta-rhyolite which is interlayed in the meta-supracrustal rocks and which gives a reliable extrusion age of 818 +/- 10 Ma. Graphite-bearing mica schist and gneiss are found in different tectonic complexes in the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique. Local geology comprises dolerite, meta-sediments, amphibolites, psammite with graphitic metasediments and graphitic schists. At Elephant deposit the metamorphic banding and foliation strike about 005° and the GSQF dips moderately steep west. At Buffalo the deformation strained zone of GSQF, psammite and amphibolite exhibit brittle and brittle-ductile structures that intersect each other, the deformation zone is where graphite mineralisation is located and part of a regional metamorphic and deformation event. The Montepuez deposits are disseminated with graphite dispersed within gneiss. The graphite forms as a result of high grade metamorphism of organic carbonaceous matter, the protolith in which the graphite has

		formed may have been globular carbon, composite flakes, homogenous flakes or crystalline graphite.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		All exploration results have previously been reported by MTA/ BAT between 2015 and 2018.
		
		All drill hole information has been included in Appendix 2 of this report. No drill hole information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Drill hole intercepts are calculated using two sets of parameters: The first to highlight the higher grading intercepts are zones greater than 4 metres down hole that are greater than 10% TGC but overall, include no more than 3 metres of continuous less than 10% TGC material. The second to highlight the previously stated MRE cut off of 6% grading intercepts are zones greater than 4 metres down hole that are greater than 6% TGC but overall, include no more than 3 metres of continuous less than 6% TGC material. However, this is only used in the cross section to illustrate continuity. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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').*	The geology at Elephant is less structurally complex than Buffalo and comprises a moderately steep westerly graphitic schist package bound by amphibolite and notable psammite in the southern portion of the orebody.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text

Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The report is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
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.*	Regional airborne geophysical (magnetics, radiometrics), DEM and regional geological mapping was used to assist mapping interpretation and drill hole targeting. Subsequent to mapping, VTEM data was acquired and contributed to the surface geology interpretation. Metallurgical sample was sourced from surface trenches as well as drill core sample selected from fresh and oxidised horizons dispersed over the Elephant and Buffalo orebodies. Metallurgical samples were selected by lithology and TGC%. The samples are considered representative of the orebody.
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.*	Further drilling to increase the size and/or confidence in the Mineral Resource will be conducted. Further metallurgical, geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling is planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Geological and field data is collected using customised Excel logging sheets on tablet computers. The data is verified by company geologists before the data is imported into an Access database. Ashmore performed initial data audits in Surpac. Ashmore checked collar coordinates, hole depths, hole dips, assay data overlaps and duplicate records. Minor errors were found, documented and amended.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit was conducted by, Shaun Searle of Ashmore during June 2015. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop and the core logging and sampling facility.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on visual confirmation in outcrop. Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. The Mineralisation at the Buffalo deposit has been structurally thickened by local parasitic folding and is considered to be structurally complex; with an overall synclinal structure. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Buffalo Mineral Resource area extends over a north-south strike length of 900m (from 8,585,065mN – 8,585,965mN), has a maximum width of 295m (470,855mE – 471,150mE) and includes the 280m vertical interval from 410mRL to 130mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole*	Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Buffalo Mineral Resource due to the geological controls on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 100m along strike and 50m down-dip. This was half drill hole spacing in this region of the Project. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. Reconciliation could not be conducted due to the absence of mining. No recovery of by-products is anticipated. In addition to graphitic carbon (TGC), V_2O_5, S, TiO_2 and LOI were interpolated into the block model. Flake size was not estimated into the block model but was averaged for characterisation of the Mineral Resource. The parent block dimensions used were 25m NS by 5m EW by 2.5m vertical with sub-cells of 3.125m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of kriging neighbourhood analysis, while dimensions in other directions were selected to provide sufficient resolution to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	block model in the across-strike and down-dip direction. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from Domain 1. Three passes were used for each domain. For the domains with grade control spaced drilling, the first pass had a range of 50m, with a minimum of six samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 200m, with a minimum of six samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 400m, with a minimum of four samples. For all other domains, the first pass had a range of 200m, with a minimum of six samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 400m, with a minimum of four samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 600m, with a minimum of two samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all three passes. No assumptions were made on selective mining units. TGC had a strong positive correlation with V_2O_5 and LOI. V_2O_5 and LOI also had a strong positive correlation. Remaining pairs had no correlations or weak negative correlations. The estimate was constrained by geology outlines based on logged geology, with some consideration of TGC grade. The main mineralised unit (denoted 'gs' in the lithology attribute) consisted of logged GSQF, GS1 and GS2 lithologies. Internal, lower grade zones were also domained where amphibolite was logged (denoted 'amp' in the lithology attribute). The country rock is amphibolite and is waste material. TGC, V_2O_5, S, LOI and TiO_2 grades were estimated into the 'gs' and 'amp' blocks, although only the 'gs' material was classified as Mineral Resource. Geological logging was used to create weathering wireframes. In addition, the raw assays for the Deposit were imported into Supervisor software to assist with determining an appropriate wireframe cut-off grade. Breaks were noted at 2% and 2.5% TGC, therefore a lower wireframe cut-off of 2.5% TGC was selected as a lower grade cut-off for wireframing. A minimum down-hole length of 4m was used with no edge dilution and some zones of internal dilution were included to maintain continuity of the wireframes. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from six mineralised domains and eight waste domains.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>After analysis, it was determined that no top-cuts were required.

Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 2.5% TGC cut-off. The cut-off grade was based on current market prices used in the Montepuez Feasibility Study completed by Snowden Mining Consultants in February 2017. In addition, BAT has announced during 2018 that approximately 80% of the anticipated 50,000t of graphite concentrate production has entered into binding offtake agreements with various customers. Grade tonnage information is included to demonstrate quantities and quality at variable cut-off grades.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Ashmore has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open cut mining techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>The Deposit has had MLA analysis completed to determine flake size and liberation and was conducted on a simulated product. Results are tabulated below. In addition, high concentrate grades >96% TGC can be achieved for all material types and an average metallurgical recovery for the Deposit is approximately 90% for weathered material.

Weathered Product Flake Distribution
<table><tr><th>Sieve Size (µm)</th><th>% in Interval</th><th>Cumltve %</th></tr><tr><td>>300</td><td>6.33</td><td>6.33</td></tr><tr><td>180-300</td><td>2.81</td><td>9.14</td></tr><tr><td>150-180</td><td>14.39</td><td>23.52</td></tr><tr><td>106-150</td><td>14.71</td><td>38.23</td></tr><tr><td>74-106</td><td>13.82</td><td>52.05</td></tr><tr><td>45-74</td><td>23.48</td><td>75.53</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<45 24.47 100.00
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. BAT will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Various bulk densities have been assigned in the block model based on weathering and mineralisation. These densities were determined after averaging the density measurements obtained from diamond core. Bulk density was measured using the water immersion technique. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. A total of 1,484 bulk density measurements were obtained from core drilled at the Project. It is assumed that the bulk density will have little variation within the separate material types across the breadth of the project area.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined in areas of close spaced RC and DD drilling of 50m by 12.5m and confined to material above the top of fresh rock. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond drilling of less than 200m by 50m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 200m by 50m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by Ashmore which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Reconciliation could not be conducted as no mining has occurred at the deposit.

Appendix 4: Buffalo Drill Hole Collar Table.

Datum: Collar coordinates are given in WGS84 Zone 37South, Survey method: DGPS GNSS_0.02

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Hole Type	Depth
BF006D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,350	8,585,290	394.4	DD	278.7
BF007D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,066	8,585,801	402.6	DD	78.11
BF008D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,111	8,585,792	402.1	DD	101.43
BF009D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,982	8,585,415	404.0	DD	89.95
BF010D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,928	8,585,419	404.5	DD	177.14
BF011D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,038	8,585,405	403.7	DD	109.91
BF012D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,450	8,586,138	395.9	DD	52.49
BF013D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,393	8,586,153	396.8	DD	51.22
BF014D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,334	8,586,163	397.6	DD	54.14
BF015D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,284	8,586,175	398.5	DD	111.14
BF016D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,078	8,585,395	403.0	DD	96.36
BF017D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,002	8,585,198	402.6	DD	123.43
BF018D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,058	8,585,186	401.9	DD	120.16
BF019D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,946	8,585,208	403.2	DD	103.98
BF020D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,168	8,585,779	401.4	DD	120.94
BF021D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,115	8,585,177	401.1	DD	44.53
BF022D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,218	8,585,770	400.8	DD	107.48
BF023D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,108	8,585,178	401.2	DD	32.43
BF024D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,115	8,585,177	401.1	DD	32.53
BF025D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,266	8,585,758	400.0	DD	89.55
BF026D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,856	8,585,613	405.4	DD	362.55
BF027D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,678	8,585,466	404.3	DD	110.55
BF028D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,629	8,585,469	402.9	DD	122.55
BF029D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,879	8,585,423	404.9	DD	289.69
BF030D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,140	8,585,581	402.4	DD	149.55
BF031D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,943	8,585,008	401.6	DD	104.45
BF032D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,484	8,585,272	400.2	DD	200.05
BF033D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,396	8,585,023	394.1	DD	194.55
BF034D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,877	8,585,424	404.9	DD	54.65
BF038A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,104	8,585,399	403	GC	31
BF039A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,091	8,585,398	403	GC	33
BF040A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,079	8,585,398	403	GC	20
BF041A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,066	8,585,397	403	GC	36
BF042A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,054	8,585,397	403	GC	30
BF044A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,029	8,585,396	404	GC	23
BF045A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,016	8,585,396	404	GC	15
BF048A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,979	8,585,394	404	GC	24
BF054A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,117	8,585,451	403	GC	14
BF055A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,104	8,585,451	403	GC	13

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Hole Type	Depth
BF058A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,067	8,585,450	403	GC	28
BF059A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,054	8,585,450	404	GC	18
BF062A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,004	8,585,450	404	GC	13
BF071A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,891	8,585,447	405	GC	30
BF076A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,904	8,585,391	405	GC	27
BF078A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,879	8,585,391	405	GC	24
BF079A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,867	8,585,390	405	GC	26
BF088A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,042	8,585,346	403	GC	18
BF089A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,029	8,585,346	403	GC	26
BF090A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,016	8,585,347	404	GC	27
BF091A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,004	8,585,346	404	GC	28
BF092A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,992	8,585,344	404	GC	31
BF093A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,941	8,585,345	404	GC	31
BF094A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,930	8,585,345	404	GC	36
BF095A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,917	8,585,345	404	GC	36
BF100A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,892	8,585,347	405	GC	36
BF102A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,980	8,585,346	404	GC	30
BF111A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,053	8,585,298	403	GC	30
BF112A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,040	8,585,298	403	GC	30
BF113A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,027	8,585,298	403	GC	36
BF114A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,015	8,585,298	403	GC	18
BF115A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,990	8,585,297	403	GC	36
BF116A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,003	8,585,294	403	GC	36
BF117A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,978	8,585,296	404	GC	36
BF118A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,966	8,585,296	404	GC	36
BF119A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,953	8,585,295	404	GC	31
BF120A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,941	8,585,295	404	GC	36
BF125A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,091	8,585,249	402	GC	30
BF126A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,078	8,585,248	402	GC	36
BF127A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,066	8,585,248	402	GC	36
BF129A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,028	8,585,248	403	GC	18
BF130A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,015	8,585,248	403	GC	18
BF131A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,002	8,585,247	403	GC	13
BF132A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,991	8,585,247	403	GC	23
BF134A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,965	8,585,247	403	GC	24
BF138A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,118	8,585,199	401	GC	29
BF139A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,106	8,585,199	401	GC	34
BF140A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,092	8,585,199	401	GC	36
BF144A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,044	8,585,199	402	GC	18
BF152A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,016	8,585,210	403	GC	18

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Hole Type	Depth
BF153A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,103	8,585,144	401	GC	36
BF154A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,091	8,585,144	401	GC	36
BF155A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,079	8,585,144	401	GC	32
BF156A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,065	8,585,144	401	GC	36
BF157A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,053	8,585,144	401	GC	36
BF158A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,041	8,585,144	401	GC	36
BF159A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,092	8,585,097	400	GC	13
BF160A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,078	8,585,096	401	GC	20
BF161A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,067	8,585,096	401	GC	24
BF162A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,054	8,585,095	401	GC	13
BF163A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,042	8,585,095	401	GC	18
BF164A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,105	8,585,093	400	GC	30
BF165A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,121	8,585,099	400	GC	10
BF166A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,113	8,585,047	400	GC	20
BF167A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,116	8,585,144	401	GC	30
BF168A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,100	8,585,046	400	GC	10
BF169A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,088	8,585,046	400	GC	15
BF170A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,076	8,585,046	400	GC	11
BF171A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,063	8,585,046	400	GC	17
BF172A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,051	8,585,046	400	GC	15
BF173A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,038	8,585,045	401	GC	11
BF174A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,140	8,585,492	402	GC	10
BF175A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,126	8,585,495	402	GC	5
BF176A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,114	8,585,495	402	GC	8
BF177A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,102	8,585,495	403	GC	12
BF178A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,089	8,585,495	403	GC	23
BF179A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,077	8,585,495	403	GC	30
BF180A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,064	8,585,495	403	GC	30
BF181A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,052	8,585,496	403	GC	24
BF182A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,039	8,585,495	404	GC	36
BF183A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,026	8,585,496	404	GC	36
BF184A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,014	8,585,496	404	GC	25
BF185A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,001	8,585,496	404	GC	21
BF186A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,989	8,585,496	404	GC	14
BF187A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,977	8,585,495	404	GC	26
BF188A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,964	8,585,496	404	GC	36
BF189A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,952	8,585,496	404	GC	23
BF190A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,939	8,585,496	404	GC	24
BF191A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,926	8,585,496	404	GC	16
BF192A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,091	8,585,547	403	GC	16

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Hole Type	Depth
BF193A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,079	8,585,547	403	GC	28
BF194A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,066	8,585,547	403	GC	24
BF195A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,053	8,585,547	403	GC	36
BF196A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,041	8,585,547	404	GC	36
BF197A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,028	8,585,548	404	GC	36
BF198A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,016	8,585,548	404	GC	36
BF199A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,003	8,585,548	404	GC	19
BF200A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,991	8,585,548	404	GC	16
BF201A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,978	8,585,548	404	GC	31
BF202A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,965	8,585,548	404	GC	14
BF203A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,954	8,585,546	404	GC	14
BF204A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,028	8,585,596	404	GC	30
BF205A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,016	8,585,596	404	GC	30
BF206A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,003	8,585,596	404	GC	9
BF207A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,991	8,585,596	404	GC	23
BF208A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,978	8,585,596	404	GC	16
BF209A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,068	8,585,645	403	GC	26
BF210A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,055	8,585,645	403	GC	17
BF211A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,043	8,585,645	403	GC	16
BF212A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,030	8,585,645	404	GC	16
BF213A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,018	8,585,645	404	GC	15
BF214A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,006	8,585,645	404	GC	26
BF215A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,993	8,585,645	404	GC	17
BF216A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,064	8,585,695	403	GC	7
BF217A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,052	8,585,695	403	GC	24
BF218A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,040	8,585,696	403	GC	24
BF219A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,027	8,585,695	403	GC	27
BF220A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,015	8,585,696	404	GC	16
BF221A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,989	8,585,696	404	GC	14
BF222A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,977	8,585,696	404	GC	12
BF223A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,065	8,585,745	403	GC	8
BF224A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,052	8,585,745	403	GC	6
BF225A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,039	8,585,745	403	GC	17
BF226A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,027	8,585,745	403	GC	8
BF227A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,015	8,585,745	403	GC	16
BF228A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,002	8,585,745	403	GC	20
BF229A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,990	8,585,745	404	GC	23
BF230A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,977	8,585,745	404	GC	15
BF231A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,063	8,585,796	402	GC	13
BF232A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,050	8,585,796	403	GC	9

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Hole Type	Depth
BF233A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,038	8,585,795	403	GC	22
BF234A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,025	8,585,795	403	GC	23
BF235A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,013	8,585,795	403	GC	15
BF236A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,000	8,585,794	403	GC	18
BF237A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,989	8,585,794	403	GC	6
BF238A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,976	8,585,793	403	GC	8
BF239A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,062	8,585,844	402	GC	11
BF240A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,050	8,585,844	402	GC	9
BF241A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,037	8,585,845	402	GC	11
BF242A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,024	8,585,845	403	GC	12
BF243A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,012	8,585,846	403	GC	6
BF244A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,000	8,585,846	403	GC	10
BF245A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,986	8,585,846	403	GC	9
BF246A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,065	8,585,895	402	GC	16
BF247A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,052	8,585,895	402	GC	16
BF248A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,039	8,585,895	402	GC	12
BF249A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,027	8,585,895	402	GC	6
BF250A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,015	8,585,894	403	GC	9
BF251A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,003	8,585,894	403	GC	15
BF252A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,988	8,585,894	403	GC	23
BF253A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,065	8,585,944	402	GC	17
BF254A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,051	8,585,943	402	GC	20
BF255A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,039	8,585,943	402	GC	16
BF256A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,026	8,585,943	402	GC	13
BF257A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,014	8,585,943	402	GC	24
BF258A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,001	8,585,943	403	GC	27
BF259A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,988	8,585,943	403	GC	14
BF260A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,066	8,585,994	402	GC	11
BF261A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,054	8,585,995	402	GC	15
BF262A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,042	8,585,995	402	GC	12
BF263A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,029	8,585,995	402	GC	8
BF264A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,017	8,585,995	402	GC	12
BF265A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,004	8,585,995	402	GC	18
BF266A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,991	8,585,995	402	GC	15
BF267A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,128	8,585,145	400	GC	24
BF268A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,153	8,585,145	400	GC	9
BF269A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,129	8,585,099	400	GC	24
BF270A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,154	8,585,100	400	GC	23
BF271A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,179	8,585,101	399	GC	18
BF272A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,124	8,585,046	400	GC	14

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Hole Type	Depth
BF273A	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,149	8,585,047	399	GC	12
BFGT01	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,970	8,585,497	404.5	DD	149.65
BFGT02	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,071	8,585,503	403.5	DD	140.65
BFGT03	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,004	8,585,296	403.6	DD	119.65
BFGT04	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,102	8,585,305	402.2	DD	119.65
MN0004D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,758	8,585,607	405.2	DD	190.59
MN0007D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,980	8,585,601	404.3	DD	179.59
MN0014D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	470,857	8,585,612	405.5	DD	71.59
MN0017D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,038	8,585,599	403.9	DD	38.37
MN0018D	Buffalo	8870C	WGS84_37S	471,037	8,585,599	403.9	DD	141.08

Appendix 5: Elephant Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Grid ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Max Depth	Hole Type
CESWS003	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,907	8,585,358	383	102.00	RC_WBH
CESWS004	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,049	8,585,090	369	120.00	RC_WBH
CESWS010	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	468,043	8,583,313	369	100.00	RC_WBH
CESWS011	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,315	8,582,910	375	90.00	RC_WBH
EL001D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,658	8,585,781	391	116.80	DD
EL002D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,448	8,585,796	385	105.54	DD
EL003D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,282	8,585,000	380	102.34	DD
EL004D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,167	8,585,451	374	156.24	DD
EL005D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,328	8,585,000	383	44.54	DD
EL006D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,412	8,585,407	378	186.54	DD
EL007D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,453	8,586,208	389	71.66	DD
EL008D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,350	8,586,216	391	164.66	DD
EL009D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,501	8,585,387	376	106.13	DD
EL010D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,206	8,584,627	382	169.79	DD
EL011D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,165	8,584,636	378	176.65	DD
EL012D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	468,990	8,584,253	380	83.46	DD
EL013D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	468,936	8,584,272	379	111.23	DD
EL014D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,291	8,584,839	383	32.19	DD
EL015D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,248	8,584,828	380	62.65	DD
EL016D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,185	8,584,830	377	158.55	DD
EL017D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,241	8,584,425	387	128.60	DD
EL018D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,193	8,584,425	385	158.55	DD
EL019D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,238	8,585,025	378	140.55	DD
EL020D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,254	8,584,618	385	155.40	DD
EL021D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,185	8,584,222	386	138.70	DD
EL022D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,087	8,584,234	383	50.55	DD
EL023D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,139	8,584,225	384	107.65	DD
EL024D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,239	8,584,196	387	164.55	DD
EL025D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,169	8,583,830	386	45.55	DD
EL026D	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,117	8,583,830	385	21.60	DD
EL027A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,227	8,584,595	384	37.00	RC
EL028A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,213	8,584,596	383	37.00	RC
EL029A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,202	8,584,596	383	25.00	RC
EL030A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,190	8,584,596	382	12.00	RC
EL031A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,176	8,584,597	381	15.00	RC
EL032A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,164	8,584,597	380	20.00	RC
EL033A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,240	8,584,695	382	14.00	RC
EL034A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,228	8,584,695	381	12.00	RC
EL035A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,217	8,584,697	381	15.00	RC
EL036A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,200	8,584,695	380	18.00	RC

EL037A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,190	8,584,695	380	10.00	RC
EL038A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,178	8,584,694	379	18.00	RC
EL039A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,165	8,584,694	379	14.00	RC
EL040A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,153	8,584,693	378	18.00	RC
EL041A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,229	8,584,544	385	14.00	RC
EL042A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,217	8,584,546	384	15.00	RC
EL043A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,204	8,584,546	384	24.00	RC
EL044A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,192	8,584,547	383	15.00	RC
EL045A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,180	8,584,548	382	21.00	RC
EL046A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,167	8,584,552	381	8.00	RC
EL047A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,155	8,584,553	380	18.00	RC
EL048A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,241	8,584,495	386	14.00	RC
EL049A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,228	8,584,494	385	22.00	RC
EL050A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,216	8,584,494	385	18.00	RC
EL051A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,204	8,584,494	384	15.00	RC
EL052A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,191	8,584,493	384	30.00	RC
EL053A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,179	8,584,492	384	24.00	RC
EL054A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,166	8,584,492	383	20.00	RC
EL055A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,154	8,584,491	382	23.00	RC
EL056A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,142	8,584,491	381	19.00	RC
EL057A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,279	8,584,400	388	12.00	RC
EL058A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,268	8,584,399	387	22.00	RC
EL059A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,256	8,584,399	387	21.00	RC
EL060A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,243	8,584,399	387	16.00	RC
EL061A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,231	8,584,398	386	18.00	RC
EL062A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,218	8,584,398	386	9.00	RC
EL063A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,205	8,584,397	386	18.00	RC
EL064A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,193	8,584,397	385	26.00	RC
EL065A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,181	8,584,397	385	24.00	RC
EL066A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,168	8,584,397	385	30.00	RC
EL067A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,156	8,584,396	384	16.00	RC
EL068A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,143	8,584,396	384	18.00	RC
EL069A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,130	8,584,396	384	12.00	RC
EL070A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,294	8,584,347	389	18.00	RC
EL071A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,281	8,584,347	388	36.00	RC
EL072A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,268	8,584,347	388	30.00	RC
EL073A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,256	8,584,349	388	34.00	RC
EL074A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,243	8,584,347	387	30.00	RC
EL075A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,230	8,584,346	387	11.00	RC
EL076A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,218	8,584,346	387	18.00	RC
EL077A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,205	8,584,346	386	24.00	RC
EL078A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,192	8,584,346	386	24.00	RC

EL079A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,180	8,584,343	385	24.00	RC
EL080A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,168	8,584,346	385	21.00	RC
EL081A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,155	8,584,346	385	20.00	RC
EL082A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,143	8,584,346	384	23.00	RC
EL083A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,130	8,584,343	384	6.00	RC
EL084A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,256	8,584,452	387	27.00	RC
EL085A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,244	8,584,452	386	10.00	RC
EL086A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,232	8,584,451	386	16.00	RC
EL087A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,219	8,584,450	386	24.00	RC
EL088A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,206	8,584,448	385	24.00	RC
EL089A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,194	8,584,447	384	26.00	RC
EL090A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,181	8,584,447	384	29.00	RC
EL091A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,170	8,584,446	384	26.00	RC
EL092A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,157	8,584,446	383	16.00	RC
EL093A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,145	8,584,445	382	15.00	RC
EL094A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,132	8,584,445	381	23.00	RC
EL095A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,290	8,584,293	389	17.00	RC
EL096A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,278	8,584,293	388	24.00	RC
EL097A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,266	8,584,293	388	16.00	RC
EL098A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,253	8,584,293	388	11.00	RC
EL099A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,241	8,584,294	387	23.00	RC
EL100A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,228	8,584,294	387	10.00	RC
EL101A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,215	8,584,294	387	23.00	RC
EL102A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,203	8,584,295	386	21.00	RC
EL103A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,190	8,584,295	386	17.00	RC
EL104A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,178	8,584,295	385	12.00	RC
EL105A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,166	8,584,295	385	11.00	RC
EL106A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,153	8,584,294	385	16.00	RC
EL107A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,141	8,584,294	384	18.00	RC
EL108A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,128	8,584,294	384	8.00	RC
EL109A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,291	8,584,242	389	30.00	RC
EL110A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,279	8,584,242	388	24.00	RC
EL111A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,266	8,584,242	388	22.00	RC
EL112A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,254	8,584,242	388	17.00	RC
EL113A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,241	8,584,241	387	17.00	RC
EL114A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,229	8,584,241	387	26.00	RC
EL115A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,217	8,584,241	387	26.00	RC
EL116A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,204	8,584,241	386	16.00	RC
EL117A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,192	8,584,241	386	12.00	RC
EL118A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,179	8,584,240	385	26.00	RC
EL119A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,167	8,584,240	385	30.00	RC
EL120A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,297	8,584,197	388	30.00	RC

EL121A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,269	8,584,194	388	12.00	RC
EL122A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,256	8,584,194	388	7.00	RC
EL123A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,244	8,584,193	387	21.00	RC
EL124A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,231	8,584,197	387	16.00	RC
EL125A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,219	8,584,193	387	14.00	RC
EL126A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,206	8,584,193	386	36.00	RC
EL127A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,194	8,584,193	386	17.00	RC
EL128A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,182	8,584,193	385	24.00	RC
EL129A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,156	8,584,193	385	18.00	RC
EL130A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,144	8,584,193	384	28.00	RC
EL131A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,131	8,584,193	384	30.00	RC
EL132A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,169	8,584,193	385	21.00	RC
EL133A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,154	8,584,240	385	21.00	RC
EL134A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,142	8,584,240	384	24.00	RC
EL135A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,129	8,584,240	384	12.00	RC
EL136A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,291	8,584,146	388	30.00	RC
EL137A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,278	8,584,146	388	28.00	RC
EL138A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,266	8,584,146	388	30.00	RC
EL139A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,253	8,584,146	387	28.00	RC
EL140A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,241	8,584,145	387	30.00	RC
EL141A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,228	8,584,145	387	21.00	RC
EL142A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,216	8,584,145	386	36.00	RC
EL143A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,203	8,584,144	386	36.00	RC
EL144A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,190	8,584,143	386	24.00	RC
EL145A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,165	8,584,144	385	24.00	RC
EL146A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,178	8,584,144	385	24.00	RC
EL147A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,153	8,584,143	384	24.00	RC
EL148A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,141	8,584,143	384	22.00	RC
EL149A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,128	8,584,143	384	18.00	RC
EL150A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,303	8,584,095	388	32.00	RC
EL151A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,291	8,584,095	388	30.00	RC
EL152A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,278	8,584,095	388	23.00	RC
EL153A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,266	8,584,095	387	30.00	RC
EL154A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,253	8,584,095	387	24.00	RC
EL155A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,241	8,584,095	387	23.00	RC
EL156A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,263	8,584,747	382	5.00	RC
EL157A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,250	8,584,747	382	11.00	RC
EL158A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,239	8,584,748	381	15.00	RC
EL159A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,226	8,584,748	380	21.00	RC
EL160A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,213	8,584,748	380	24.00	RC
EL161A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,201	8,584,748	379	6.00	RC
EL162A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,188	8,584,748	378	24.00	RC

EL163A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,290	8,584,796	383	9.00	RC
EL164A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,278	8,584,796	382	9.00	RC
EL165A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,265	8,584,796	381	16.00	RC
EL166A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,253	8,584,796	380	12.00	RC
EL167A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,240	8,584,793	379	18.00	RC
EL168A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,228	8,584,793	379	11.00	RC
EL169A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,203	8,584,792	377	15.00	RC
EL170A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,191	8,584,792	377	15.00	RC
EL171A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,215	8,584,793	378	15.00	RC
EL172A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,293	8,584,895	385	15.00	RC
EL173A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,280	8,584,895	383	15.00	RC
EL174A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,267	8,584,895	382	15.00	RC
EL175A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,255	8,584,895	381	15.00	RC
EL176A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,243	8,584,895	380	15.00	RC
EL177A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,230	8,584,895	380	15.00	RC
EL178A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,217	8,584,895	379	15.00	RC
EL179A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,293	8,584,946	384	15.00	RC
EL180A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,280	8,584,945	382	15.00	RC
EL181A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,268	8,584,944	381	15.00	RC
EL182A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,255	8,584,942	380	15.00	RC
EL183A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,246	8,584,942	380	15.00	RC
EL184A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,281	8,584,993	380	15.00	RC
EL185A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,269	8,584,993	380	15.00	RC
EL186A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,257	8,584,994	379	15.00	RC
EL187A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,244	8,584,994	379	15.00	RC
EL188A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,295	8,584,995	382	15.00	RC
EL189A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,303	8,584,294	389	17.00	RC
EL190A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,315	8,584,294	389	20.00	RC
EL191A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,327	8,584,295	389	9.00	RC
EL192A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,339	8,584,295	390	36.00	RC
EL193A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,353	8,584,295	390	32.00	RC
EL194A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,304	8,584,243	389	32.00	RC
EL195A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,316	8,584,244	389	7.00	RC
EL196A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,329	8,584,244	389	4.00	RC
EL197A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,341	8,584,244	390	17.00	RC
EL198A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,354	8,584,245	390	36.00	RC
EL199A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,367	8,584,245	390	30.00	RC
EL200A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,378	8,584,245	390	24.00	RC
EL201A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,391	8,584,246	390	20.00	RC
EL202A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,404	8,584,246	391	11.00	RC
EL203A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,416	8,584,246	391	12.00	RC
EL204A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,310	8,584,197	389	24.00	RC

EL205A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,322	8,584,197	389	17.00	RC
EL206A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,335	8,584,197	389	30.00	RC
EL207A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,346	8,584,197	390	23.00	RC
EL208A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,360	8,584,197	390	24.00	RC
EL209A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,372	8,584,197	390	35.00	RC
EL210A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,384	8,584,197	390	32.00	RC
EL211A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,397	8,584,197	391	30.00	RC
EL212A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,409	8,584,197	391	17.00	RC
EL213A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,304	8,584,147	389	33.00	RC
EL214A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,316	8,584,147	389	30.00	RC
EL215A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,329	8,584,148	389	30.00	RC
EL216A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,342	8,584,148	389	27.00	RC
EL217A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,354	8,584,148	390	24.00	RC
EL218A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,379	8,584,149	390	30.00	RC
EL219A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,391	8,584,149	390	36.00	RC
EL220A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,404	8,584,149	390	36.00	RC
EL221A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,416	8,584,150	391	18.00	RC
EL222A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,316	8,584,093	389	33.00	RC
EL223A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,340	8,584,094	389	24.00	RC
EL224A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,364	8,584,094	390	32.00	RC
EL225A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,389	8,584,095	390	24.00	RC
EL226A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,415	8,584,095	391	24.00	RC
EL227A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,761	8,583,995	398	29.00	RC
EL228A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,736	8,583,995	398	36.00	RC
EL229A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,711	8,583,994	397	18.00	RC
EL230A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,686	8,583,994	397	16.00	RC
EL231A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,661	8,583,994	396	18.00	RC
EL232A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,636	8,583,993	396	17.00	RC
EL233A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,612	8,583,993	395	24.00	RC
EL234A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,586	8,583,993	395	24.00	RC
EL235A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,561	8,583,993	394	16.00	RC
EL236A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,536	8,583,992	393	10.00	RC
EL237A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,511	8,583,992	393	14.00	RC
EL238A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,486	8,583,992	392	8.00	RC
EL239A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,461	8,583,992	392	12.00	RC
EL240A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,436	8,583,992	391	12.00	RC
EL241A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,411	8,583,992	391	23.00	RC
EL242A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,386	8,583,994	390	30.00	RC
EL243A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,362	8,583,995	390	33.00	RC
EL244A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,337	8,583,995	389	36.00	RC
EL245A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,311	8,583,995	388	24.00	RC
EL246A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,287	8,583,995	388	30.00	RC

EL247A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,262	8,583,995	387	19.00	RC
EL248A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,237	8,583,995	386	34.00	RC
EL249A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,267	8,584,046	387	30.00	RC
EL250A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,292	8,584,046	388	31.00	RC
EL251A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,316	8,584,047	389	26.00	RC
EL252A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,341	8,584,047	389	24.00	RC
EL253A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,366	8,584,047	390	24.00	RC
EL254A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,391	8,584,045	390	36.00	RC
EL255A	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,416	8,584,045	391	24.00	RC
ELGT01	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,237	8,584,795	379	122.55	DD
ELGT02	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,319	8,584,799	385	92.70	DD
ELGT03	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,146	8,584,501	381	152.65	DD
ELGT04	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,244	8,584,506	386	146.75	DD
WB004	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,118	8,585,098	372	85.00	RC_WBH
WB005	Elephant	8870C	WGS84_37S	469,067	8,582,804	369	64.00	RC_WBH