5 June 2014

# EXPLORATION SUCCESS AT MUTINY'S MARY CELESTE PROSPECT

Mutiny Gold Limited ("Mutiny" or "the Company") is pleased to announce exploration success at the Mary Celeste prospect and provide a drilling/project update of its activities at its 100% owned Gullewa project, located 450km north of Perth in Western Australia.

**Highlights:**

- **Discovery of gold/copper mineralisation at Mary Celeste associated with preliminary RC drilling of Sub-audio magnetic (SAM) targets, including**
  - **2m @ 1.23g/t Au & 295 ppm Cu from 39m**
  - **3m @ 0.11 g/t Au & 868 ppm Cu from 63m (to End Of Hole*)***

- **Near surface gold mineralisation at Deflector South including**
  - **1m @ 1.29g/t Au from 35m**

- **Confirmation by drilling of the location of geological structural targets under cover at Mary Celeste and Deflector South prospects previously identified by SAM techniques**

Mutiny Gold's Managing Director, Tony James, said:

"Mary Celeste was identified by SAM survey in 2013 as a potential exploration target and preliminary drilling has shown that the SAM defined structures have been supported by follow up drilling and initial near surface mineralisation is associated with the structure. This success has significant importance to the Company's ongoing exploration strategy at Gullewa and will play a significant part in our current exploration review of the many targets associated with the Gullewa project. This work has also confirmed that the pipeline of potential at Gullewa goes well beyond Deflector".

**Exploration Programme Overview:**

Mutiny has completed its 6 week drilling program announced on the 24th March. The drilling was achieved over 2 separate periods interrupted by poor weather conditions in May. A total of 5,088 metres of reverse-circulation (RC) drilling has been completed. The completed drilling includes 917 metres of near surface SAM target drilling at Mary Celeste. 762 metres of near surface SAM target drilling at Deflector South. 2,364 metres of near surface drilling associated with the pit location central and contact lodes. And 1,045 metres of RC pre-collars in preparation for diamond drilling deeper Deflector targets. Figure 1 below shows the plan location of the drilling completed at Deflector South and Mary Celeste. Figure 2 below shows the plan location of Mary Celeste in relation to the Deflector Mineral Resource and other nearby prospects.

Along with detailed structural mapping, Sub Audio Magnetics (SAM) has been used as an effective geophysical exploration tool under thick transported cover identifying deeper weathering profiles associated with prospective geological host structures. The RC drilling programme at Mary Celeste and Deflector South has confirmed its effectiveness at Gullewa for early stage exploration targeting.

**Figure 1 - Plan view of the Mary Celeste and Deflector South drill hole locations and section locations**

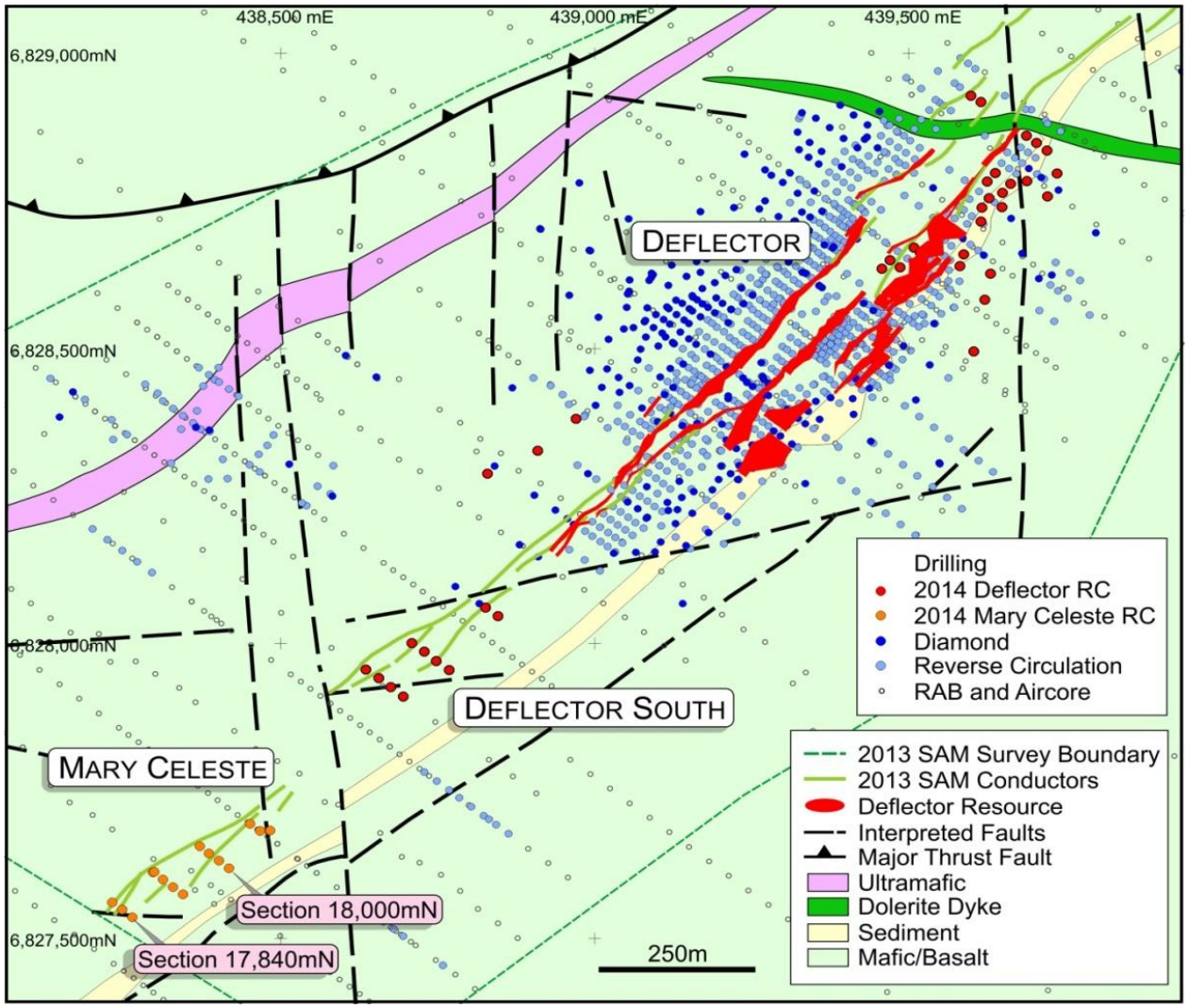
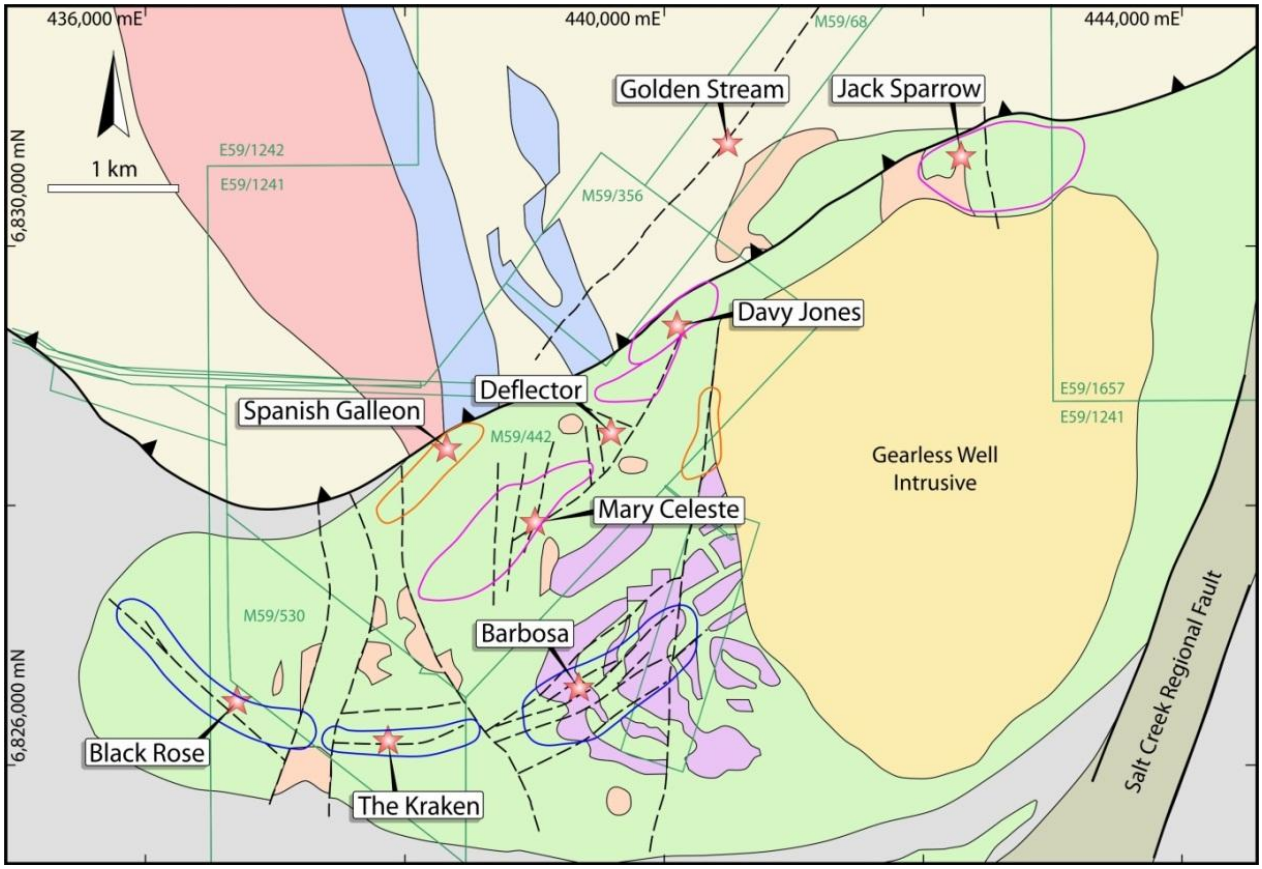


**Figure 2 - Plan view of the Mary Celeste location in relation to the Deflector Mineral Resource and other nearby prospects**.



Mary Celeste

The new mineralisation is located approximately 750m to the south of the existing 591,000 oz Au, 27,000 t Cu, 628,000 oz Ag Deflector mineral resource (Table 3). 917m of near surface RC drilling was completed to validate the SAM defined target structures and test if the structures are mineralised. Significantly the drill defined structures are within 10 metres of the SAM defined conductors. At Mary Celeste a total of 15 holes were drilled across parallel SAM structures in 4 sections. Drill hole 14DEFRC049 intercepted the structure near the edge of the SAM survey and returned an intercept of 2m @ 1.23g/t Au & 295 ppm Cu from 39 metres. Drill hole 14DEFRC057 intercepted anomalous copper grades (3m @ 868 ppm Cu from 63 metres) at the end of the hole near the southern limit of the SAM survey directly under the SAM conductor. Further SAM surveying is required at Mary Celeste as part of the follow up work associated with this discovery. Figure 3(a) and 3(b) below shows cross sections 18,000mN and 17,840mN drilled at Mary Celeste.

**Figure 3(a) – Mary Celeste cross section 18,000mN**

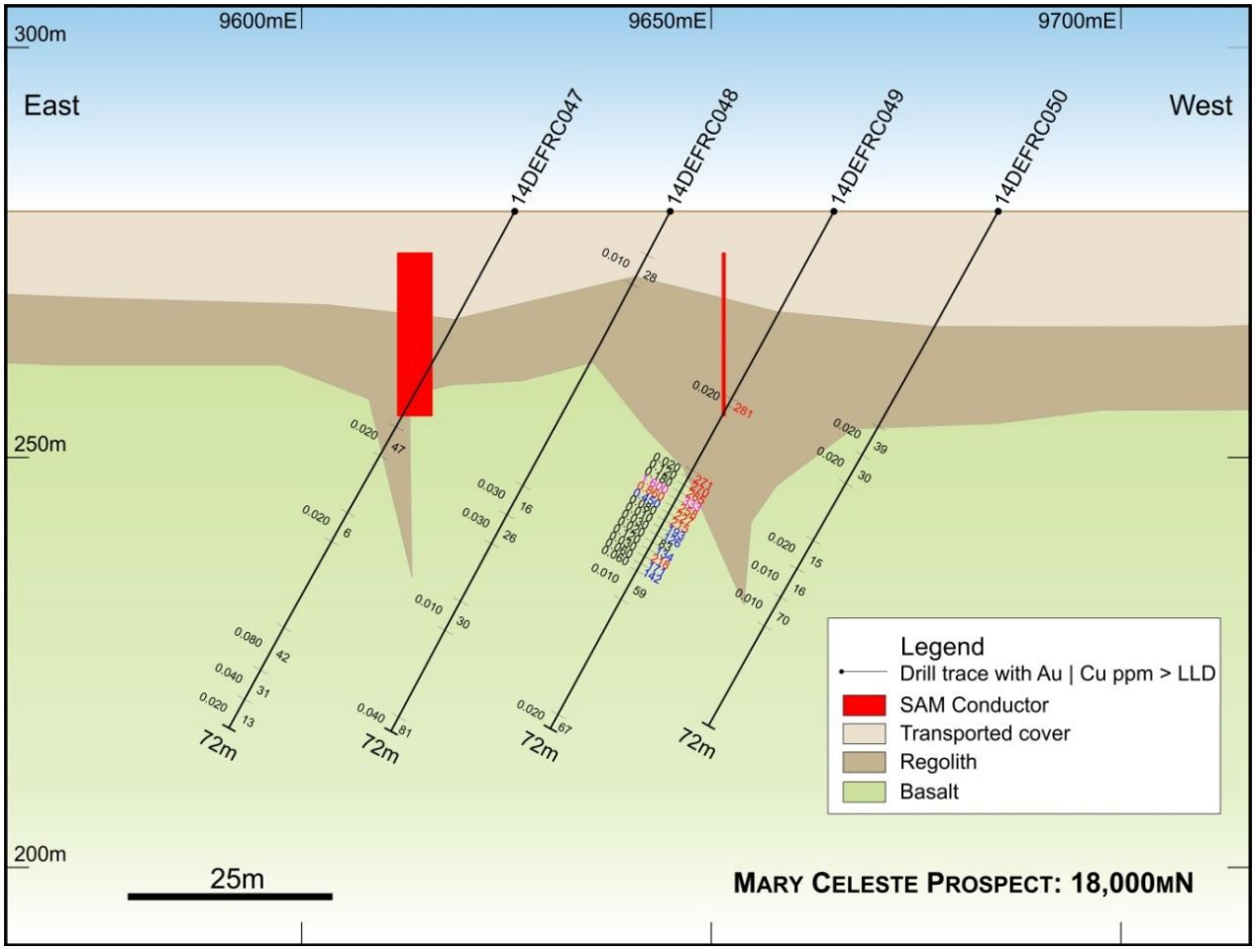
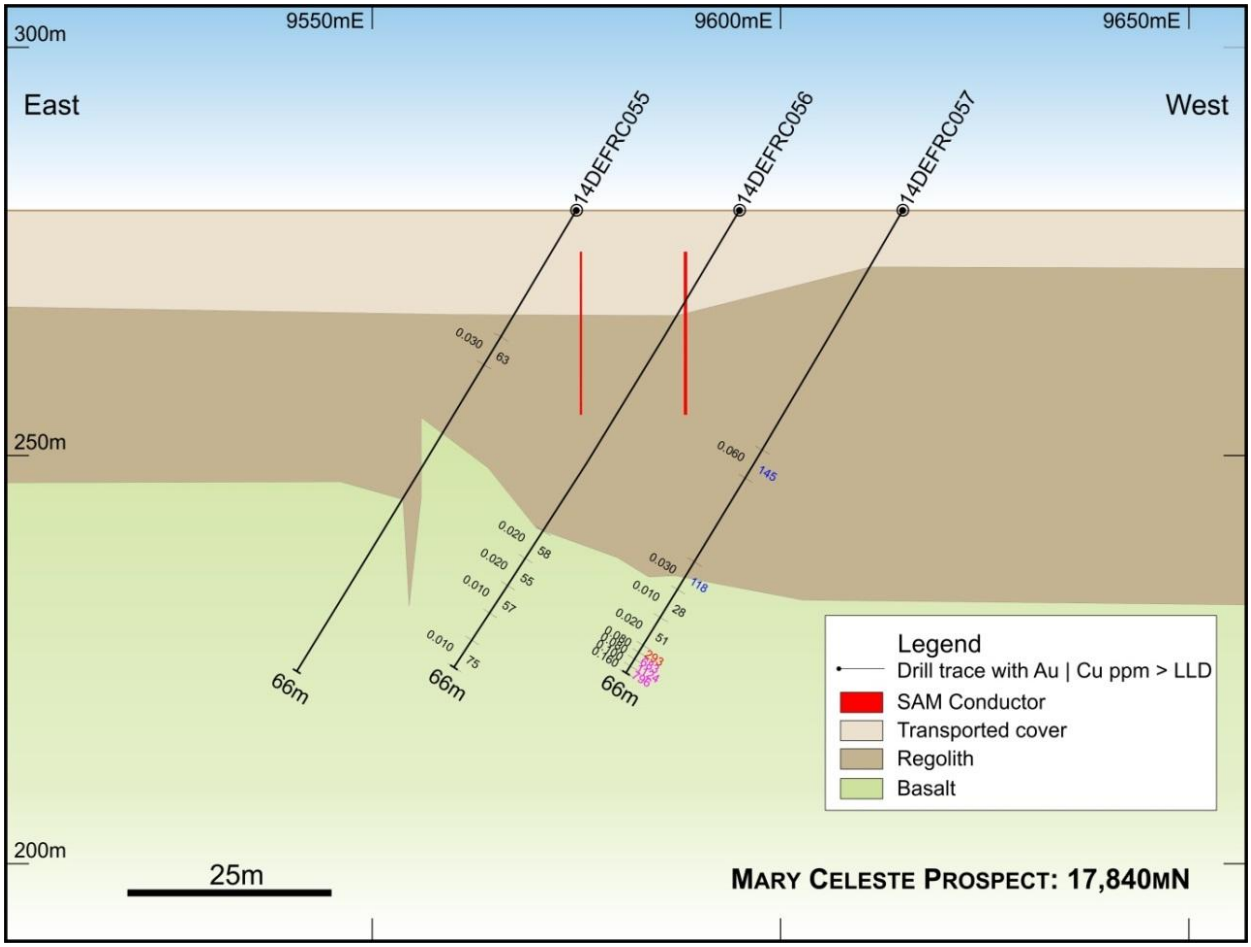


**Figure 3(b) – Mary Celeste cross section 17,840mN**




Deflector South

Located directly to the south of the Deflector ore body, 762m of near surface RC drilling was completed to validate the SAM defined potential southern extension to the Deflector ore body near the surface. A total of 10 holes were drilled across parallel SAM structures. Drill hole No 14DEFRC036 has confirmed the Deflector style structure continues to the south of the Deflector mineral resource and returned an intercept of 1m @ 1.29g/t Au from 35m.

Pit location, Central and Contact lodes

Located within the pit layout associated with the updated 2013 DFS (ASX: 02/09/2013), 2,190m of near surface RC drilling has been completed in an area seen to have limited information for design purposes. This drilling associated with the Pit location, Central and Contact lodes are awaiting assays.

Diamond drilling pre collars

Located adjacent to the deflector ore body, 1,219m of RC pre collars has been completed in preparation for diamond drilling at a later date. These deeper diamond drill holes have been designed to test the Deflector ore body at depth and specifically explore the potential southern plunge aspect to Deflector. This drilling associated with the RC pre collars is awaiting assays and will be reported collectively with the Central and Contact Lode results.

**Ongoing exploration**

With the completion of the current drill program and the success of the correlation between the SAM surveys and follow up drilling the company is reviewing its ongoing exploration strategy in detail. All the exploration targets at the Gullewa project will be subject to a detailed geological review in June & July with the objective of ranking the priority targets for ongoing exploration work.

**Deflector Mine**

The Company has commenced a "mine operators" review of the work completed as part of the Deflector DFS in 2013. The plan is to re build the mining and processing schedule prior to revising the financial model. This work is currently planned to be completed by the end of July 2014.

For further queries please contact:

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**Table 1 – Significant Intercepts by target area**

| Southern SAM (Mary Celeste) Significant Intercepts | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HoleID | Depth From | Depth To | Interval Width (m) | Est. True width (m) | Au g/t | Cu ppm | Cu % |
| 14DEFRC045 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.80 | NSA | NSA |
| 14DEFRC049 | 39 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 1.23 | 295 | 0.03 |
| 14DEFRC057 | 63 | 66 | 3 | 1.5 | 0.11 | 868 | 0.09 |

*0.5 g/t Au or 500 ppm Cu cut-off, minimum one metre mineralised intersection*
*Assays are one metre samples, selected from original 4m composites.*
*Copper were assayed if the 4m composite indicated >500ppm Cu*

| Southern SAM (Deflector) Significant Intercepts | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HoleID | Depth From | Depth To | Interval Width (m) | Est. True width (m) | Au g/t | Cu ppm | Cu % |
| 14DEFRC036 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.29 | NSA | NSA |
| 14DEFRC036 | 40 | 42 | 2 | 1 | 0.70 | NSA | NSA |

*0.5 g/t Au or 500 ppm Cu cut-off, minimum one metre mineralised intersection*
*Assays are one metre samples, selected from original 4m composites.*
*Copper were assayed if the 4m composite indicated >500ppm Cu*

**Table 2 – Summary of drilling statistics by target area**

| Drill Target Area | #DH | Metres | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deflector South | 10 | 762 | 72 | 102 |
| Mary Celeste | 15 | 917 | 20 | 78 |
| Central/Contact Lode | 24 | 2,364 | 30 | 244 |
| Deflector (DD pre-collar) | 6 | 1,045 | 118 | 220 |
| **Total** | **55** | **5,088** | | |

***Competent Persons Statement:***

*The Geological aspects in this report which relates to Exploration Results are based upon information compiled by Mr. Nicholas Jolly, Geology Manager, Mutiny Gold Ltd. and is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Jolly is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient expertise and experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of deposit under consideration 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 Jolly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.*

**Table 3 - Deflector Deposit Mineral Resources**

| Deflector Mineral Resource Statement – ASX release 26 November 2012 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Classification | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Au (oz) | Cu (%) | Cu (t) | Ag (g/t) | Ag (oz) |
| Measured | 1,164,000 | 6.0 | 223,000 | 1.5 | 17,000 | 10.9 | 407,000 |
| Indicated | 1,043,000 | 7.3 | 246,000 | 0.6 | 7,000 | 4.2 | 140,000 |
| **Measured & Indicated** | **2,207,000** | **6.6** | **468,000** | **1.1** | **24,000** | **7.7** | **547,000** |
| Inferred | 658,000 | 5.8 | 122,000 | 0.5 | 3,000 | 3.9 | 82,000 |
| **Totals** | **2,865,000** | **6.4** | **591,000** | **0.9** | **27,000** | **6.8** | **628,000** |

***Competent Persons Statement:***
*The Geological aspects in this report which relates to Deflector Mineral Resource are based upon information compiled by Mr. Lynn Widenbar of Widenbar and Associates. Mr Widenbar is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient expertise and experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of deposit under consideration 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 Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.*

**APPENDIX 1 JORC 2012**

| Sampling Techniques and Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **Explanation** | **Comment** |
| ***Sampling techniques*** | *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | *Samples were collected by reverse circulation drilling at 1m intervals and split using a rotary cone splitter to produce a approximate 3kg calico sample. The off-split was collected in green plastic bags.The rotary cone splitter was cleaned after every drillhole and a spirit level was utilised to ensure level.* |
| | *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.* | *All samples were submitted to MinAnalytical (Perth) for full prep and analyses. For targets within vicinity of known Deflector mineralisation, Gold was determined by a 50g fire assay, Silver and Copper was determined using a 25g aqua regia digest with an ICP OES finish. For SAM targets where minersalisation had yet to be established, gold was determined by a 25g Aqua regia digest, followed by a 31 element ICP-OES finish.* |
| | *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | *First period RC drilling was carried out by Quality Drilling Services using a Schramm T450 Rig mounted on a CAT 315L track base. Air capacity was 900CFM @ 350 psi. A 1150 cfm @ 350 psi booster/auxiliary was regularly used. Second period RC drilling was carried out by AusDrill using a truck-mounted T685W Schramm Rig with 1000CFM @ 500 psi. The nominal hole diameter was 4.5 inch* |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | *Wet and dry samples were recorded by the logging geologist. Ground water and interbedded clays within the vicinity of the top of fresh rock horizon impacted sample recovery, however no mineralisation was* |
| | *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.* | *observed within this horizon..* |
| ***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.* | *Each 1 metre representative sample was geologically logged with Mutiny Standard logging codes using Reflex logger software. The logging software utilises drop-down menus and auto-validations where errors are required to be fixed before exporting to the central SQL database.Chip trays were photographed and archived.* |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* | |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | *All 1m splits were passed through a rotary cone splitter to produce a 12% split for assaying.The 78% offsplit was collected in green bags future metallurgical testwork and/or sampling as required. For SAM targets, 4m composites were taken concurrently with the 1m splits using the duel breakout on the cone splitter.* |
| | *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.* | *Samples are pulverized utilizing LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried, crushed as required and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. However the nature (hardness) of some samples is such that this may not always be achievable using standard preparation protocols.<br>In this case we recommend an additional 2nd stage grinding where a sub split is taken and further ground to ensure the assay pulp passes QC. In extreme cases 85% passing 75 micron may not be achievable and thus cannot be guaranteed for all samples. MinAnalytical has a dedicated low level sample preparation for low level exploration and utilizes low chrome steel bowls for pulverising which could impart trace levels of contaminates such as Cr, Fe and Mo.* |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | *Field duplicates were collected over pre-determined zones where mineralisation was expected, CRM were inserted every 20 samples using one of four gold or copper standards with values within the expected grade ranges.* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | *Field duplicate assay results indicated an acceptable correlation with original sample. All QAQC data was reviewed by MinAnalyitical chemists.* |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | |
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* | *MinAnalytical is is NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025. MinAnalytical's advanced facility offers minimal sample handling while maximising efficiency and repeatability. All quality control data will be reported and each batch includes certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. The data produced by the laboratory is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples will be re-digested and analysed to confirm results.* |
| | *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* | |
| | *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | *Laboratory duplicates, blanks and standards were used for QC. Mutiny submitted 49 standards (CRM) and 31 field duplicates representing a combined 9% of samples submitted. Acceptable levels of accuracy were achieved considering the moderate nugget effect associated with Deflector gold mineralisation.* |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | *Mutiny Logging procedures were utilised, including data collection and QAQC. All logging was peer reviewed daily on site, and validated by Mutiny Geologists. All geological data was drafted on to sections for interpretation. A site visit by the Geology Manager during activities reviewed all data and practices. A scissor hole was employed at Mary Celeste on local grid section 17,920mN - while the geology was confirmed no economic intersections were encountered.* |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | |
| ***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.* | *A hand-held GPS was used to set out collar points prior to line clearing. Following drilling, each hole was surveyed using a hand-held GPS by Mutiny Personnel. A final survey pick up of collars is scheduled following the completion of diamond drilling.* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | *Drill azimuth and dip set up was checked by the field geologist at the start of each hole. Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30 metres using a chrome barrel to ensure no magnetic interferrence with azimuth readings.* |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | *Existing accurate RL information from the database was used to assign the Z component. GPS was used to record the XY component in the MGA system.* |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | *Data spacing was dependant on the drilling targets. Targets within vicinity to Deflector (Central and Contract Lode) mineralisation were nominally 20m spaced lines with 40m target points. For SAM targets, 80m spaced lines with 20-25m spaced drillholes accross the target zones was utilised due to the coarse resolution of SAM data.* |
| | *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.* | *Drilling of SAM targets has not intersected sufficient mineralised intersections at this stage to justfy a Mineral Resource. Drilling of Deflector contact and central lodes are still awaiting the full suite of assays before economic analysis can commence.* |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | *4m sample composites were collected concurrently with 1m samples using the dual breakout of the cone splitter for SAM targeted drill holes.* |
| ***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.* | *Previous drilling indicated vertical to sub-vertical structures hosting mineralisation. Utlising a -60 degree drilling angle did not introduce a significant bias to the interesections.* |
| ***Sample security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | *Samples were prepared for delivery to the lab using zip ties to prevent samples being lost in transit.* |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | *Data was been reviewed by Mutiny Gold Geologists, QA data has been reviewed by MinAnalytical Chemist.* |

| Reporting of Exploration Results | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **Explanation** | **Comment** |
| ***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 Deflector Project is located on mining lease M59/442. Mutiny Gold holds 100% ownership of the lease under the subsidiary 'Deflector Gold SPV Pty Ltd''.* |
| | *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | *Exploration has been conducted at Deflector since discovery by Sons of Gwalia in 1991.During the period 1991 to 2006, 687 drillholes were completed for 70,967m by six companys. Mutiny Gold acquired the project in 2010, completing 239 drillholes for 35,212m to March 2012.* |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | *Deflector is primary a quartz-sulphide, vein-hosted gold and gold-copper hydrothermal epigenic deposit. Mineralisation is confined to three main veins (West, Central and Contact Lodes) that dip steeply to the east and west within sub-vertical shear zones that trends northeast-southwest. The deposit lies below a thin cover of sheetwash laterites with very little regolith present indicating a stripping weathering profile. The wall rocks of the veins consist of stockwork quartz and strongly silicified pyritic basalt that passes abruptly into fined grained basalt. Mineralisation is oxidised to a depth of approximately 35 metres below surface, followed by a transitional zone above the primary mineralised material at about 70m below surface.* |
| ***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:* | *Information is outlined in Appendix 2 of this report* |
| | *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.* | |
| ***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.* | *As stated in the report, a 0.5g/t Au or 500ppm Cu minimum grade was selected for reporting purposes. Assays are one metre samples selected from original 4 metre composites which graded greater than 0.15g/t Au or 500ppm Cu. One metre resplits were only assayed for copper if the original 4 metre composite sample graded greater than 500 ppm Cu.* |
| | *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.* | *No metal equivalent calculations were used.* |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* | *Deflector host structures are known to be steeply dipping, defined as zones of increased weathering within the oxide horizon that contraststrongly with unweathered basalt. Drilling was designed at -60 degrees to ensure the SAM-defined conductors were intersected. The relationship between drilling angle an structure indicated a 2 metre intercept with is a 1 metre true width.* |
| | *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* | |
| | *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | |
| ***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.* | *Included in the report* |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | |
| ***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.* | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ***Further Work*** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | *Further SAM surveying is being planned to extend the Mary Celeste target area. Follow-up drilling will be planned following result. Diamond Drilling at Deflector is scheduled.* |
| | *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | *Included in the report* |

**APPENDIX 2: Drill hole Summary information**

| HoleID | Depth (m) | MGA_E | MGA_N | mRL | Dip | MGA Azimuth | Target Zone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14DEFRC035 | 78 | 438,826 | 6,828,061 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC036 | 102 | 438,846 | 6,828,046 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC037 | 72 | 438,709 | 6,828,001 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC038 | 72 | 438,729 | 6,827,986 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC039 | 72 | 438,748 | 6,827,970 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC040 | 72 | 438,768 | 6,827,955 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC041 | 72 | 438,636 | 6,827,956 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC042 | 72 | 438,656 | 6,827,941 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC043 | 78 | 438,675 | 6,827,926 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC044 | 72 | 438,695 | 6,827,910 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Deflector South |
| 14DEFRC045 | 78 | 438,451 | 6,827,694 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC046 | 24 | 438,467 | 6,827,682 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC046a | 20 | 438,483 | 6,827,683 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC047 | 72 | 438,371 | 6,827,656 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC048 | 72 | 438,386 | 6,827,644 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC049 | 72 | 438,402 | 6,827,632 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC050 | 72 | 438,418 | 6,827,619 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC051 | 66 | 438,297 | 6,827,612 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC052 | 66 | 438,313 | 6,827,600 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC053 | 51 | 438,329 | 6,827,587 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC054 | 66 | 438,345 | 6,827,575 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC055 | 66 | 438,232 | 6,827,561 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC056 | 66 | 438,248 | 6,827,549 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC057 | 66 | 438,264 | 6,827,536 | 280 | -60 | 310 | Mary Celeste |
| 14DEFRC058 | 60 | 438,299 | 6,827,613 | 280 | -60 | 130 | Mary Celeste |