ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 13 April 2017

Champion Copper: 2017 RC Drilling Results

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) ("Marmota")

Marmota advises that the March – April drilling program at its 100% owned Champion Copper Prospect has returned multiple Cu intersections greater than 0.3% Cu, extending Cu mineralisation over 1km along strike and up to 300m wide [see Fig. 1]. Assay results have been received for the 89 RC holes drilled at Champion in this programme.

- Highlighted Intersections (downhole widths) greater than 0.3% Cu include:
  - 10m @ 0.66% Cu from 65m – Hole WMRC077; incl. 1m @ 1.17% Cu from 71m
  - 14m @ 0.44% Cu from 42m – Hole WMRC087
  - 14m @ 0.40% Cu from 31m – Hole WMRC008
  - 16m @ 0.35% Cu from 39m – Hole WMRC007
  - 13m @ 0.42% Cu from 43m – Hole WMRC060; incl. 1m @ 1.0% Cu from 55m
  - 11m @ 0.43% Cu from 20m – Hole WMRC015

- Secondary (malachite-dominated) and Primary (chalcopyrite) mineralisation are consistently reported within 120m of the surface

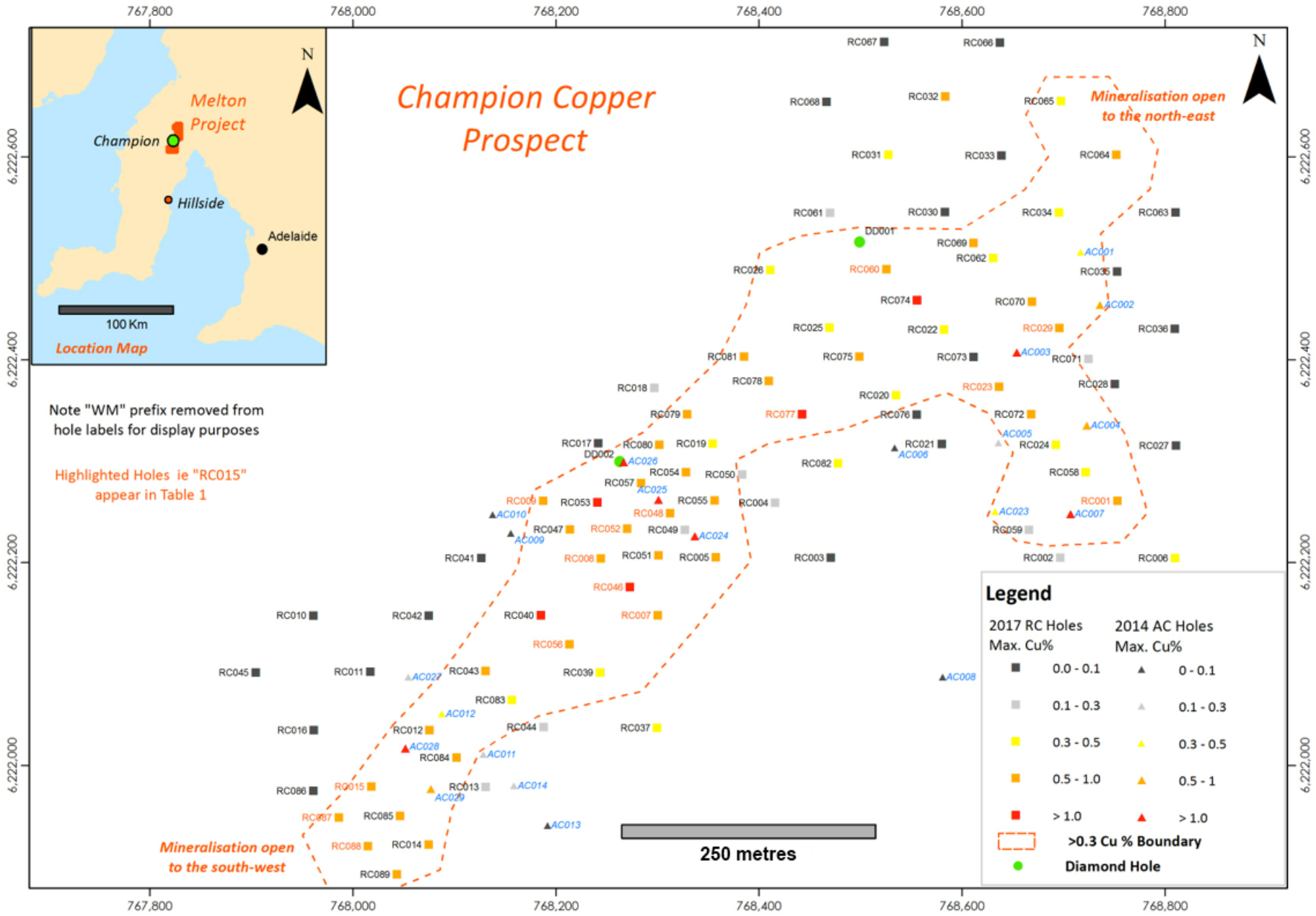

Figure 1: **Champion: Maximum downhole Cu% intercepts for 2017 RC and 2014 AC Drilling**

Background

- Champion Copper (EL 5832) is situated on the Yorke Peninsula in South Australia approximately 50km north of Rex Minerals Ltd Hillside copper-gold deposit [see Fig. 1]
- Significant copper mineralisation was identified at Champion during air-core drilling in 2014 [ASX:MEU 1 April 2014 and 7 May 2014]

2017 Drilling

- In February 2017, Marmota commenced RC drilling at Champion with the intention of extending mineralisation first identified in 2014 air-core drilling program
- The 2017 drilling program consisted of 89 RC holes for 6,410 m and 2 diamond holes for 245m
- Assays for all 2017 RC holes have been received.

Geology and Mineralisation

- At a 0.3% Cu cut off, the 2017 drilling results have defined an extensive low grade zone of secondary Cu mineralisation with elevated Au, approximately 1km along strike, trending in a north-easterly direction and 80 to 300m wide
- The strongest secondary copper intersections from 2014 air-core drilling (greater than 0.5% Cu) have not been replicated in the current RC drilling programme.
- Infill drilling indicates moderate to steeply dipping Cu mineralisation often with a variably developed sub horizontal cap
- Cu mineralisation appears to be dominantly in malachite between surface and 55m depth, transitioning to chalcopyrite at deeper levels
- Cu mineralisation is hosted within partially weathered Paleoproterozoic metasediments
- Drilling and sampling details are described in the JORC Appendix 1.

Table 1: 2017 RC Drilling – Significant Intersections > 0.3 Cu% and listed in order of > 3m Cu% (see Note 1)

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	DIP	AZM	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Cu %	Au ppb
WMRC077	768,443	6,222,346	-90	0	78	65	75	10	0.66	76
WMRC087	767,987	6,221,949	-90	0	65	42	56	14	0.44	27
WMRC008	768,245	6,222,204	-90	0	68	31	45	14	0.40	14
WMRC007	768,301	6,222,148	-90	0	79	39	55	16	0.35	5
WMRC060	768,526	6,222,489	-90	0	89	43	56	13	0.42	7
WMRC015	768,019	6,221,979	-90	0	71	20	31	11	0.43	7
WMRC056	768,214	6,222,119	-90	0	80	51	60	9	0.48	24
WMRC088	768,015	6,221,921	-90	0	66	27	35	8	0.52	33
WMRC023	768,637	6,222,373	-90	0	65	12	22	10	0.39	1
WMRC052	768,271	6,222,234	-90	0	94	43	51	8	0.44	13
WMRC029	768,696	6,222,431	-90	0	65	19	26	7	0.50	76
WMRC046	768,273	6,222,176	-90	0	83	73	79	6	0.56	27
WMRC009	768,188	6,222,261	-90	0	88	63	72	9	0.37	32
WMRC048	768,313	6,222,249	-90	0	73	37	44	7	0.44	15
WMRC001	768,753	6,222,261	-90	0	65	20	28	8	0.38	42

Note 1: Intervals selected in Table 1 are based on Cu% values > 0.3% that are also > 3m Cu% [Cu% multiplied by Intercept Width (m)]

Forward Program

- Exploration access to the Champion prospect is now finished until the end of the 2017 cropping season
- Logging and assaying of the two diamond holes is in progress and will be completed in May
- Results will be interpreted to determine the disposition and geometry of the mineralised zones in three dimensions
- With the completion of drilling at Melton, the focus for Marmota will now shift back to our gold programme, in particular Aurora Tank in the Gawler Craton, starting with the follow up drilling of significant high grade gold results received from the 2016 December drilling program [ASX:MEU 1 Feb 2017]

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About Marmota Limited

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) is a South Australian mining exploration company, focused on gold, copper and uranium. Gold exploration is centred on the Company's dominant tenement holding in the highly prospective and significantly underexplored Gawler Craton, near the Challenger gold mine, in the Woomera Prohibited Defence Area. The Company's cornerstone copper project is based at the Melton project on the Yorke Peninsula. The Company's largest uranium project is at Junction Dam adjacent to the Honeymoon mine. For more information, please visit: www.marmota.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this Release relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Kevin Wills, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Dr Wills consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Two RC drill rigs were used during the drilling of similar make and size. • 89 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled to collect samples from the Champion prospect area. • RC Samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drilling cyclone and stored in separate bags at the drill site. • Samples were an average weight of 1.5 kg which were pulverized to produce sub samples for lab assay (samples pulverized to produce a 40 g sample for Aqua Regia Digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES)). • Individual 1m samples were selected by the geologist for assay. • A Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t XRF Analyser or Innovx 13 XRF Analyser was used on site to aid geological interpretation and sample selection for assay. No XRF results are reported, but XRF reading for Cu levels were generally consistent with the laboratory assay values reported. • No sample preparation of the FPXRF was completed. • Only laboratory assay results were used to compile the table of intersections that appears in the report.
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).*	• Two RC drill rigs were used during the drilling of similar make and size. • Drill method consists of Reverse Circulation drilling in hard rock. • Hole diameters are approximately 104 mm.
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*	• Drillhole and sample depths were recorded in either excel spreadsheet or in hard copy format during drilling including description of lithology and sample intervals. • Qualitative assessment of sample recovery and moisture content of drill samples is recorded. • Sample recoveries were generally high, and moisture in samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	minimal. • Sample system cyclone cleaned at the end of each hole and as required to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. • No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All samples were geologically logged by the on-site geologist. The holes have not been geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Chip trays containing 1 m geological subsamples were collected and logged during the drilling program. • 100% of reported intersections in this announcement have had geological logging completed.
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.*	• No Core samples are reported in this ASX release. • RC Samples from one RC rig were riffle split for each metre and the second RC drill rig used a cyclone split system. • Composite samples made up of 2 or more individual 1 metre samples were collected using a 50mm PVC tube 'spear' to take representative samples from bags. • RC Samples averaging 1.5 kg were collected for laboratory assay. • Both the riffle splitter and cyclone splitter were cleaned after each sample was taken to minimise downhole and cross hole contamination. • The majority of samples were taken dry. • It is considered representative samples were collected after homogenizing of sample through drilling cyclone and unbiased spearing of samples in bags. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying and pulverizing of submitted sample to target of 80% passing of 75 microns. • No samples checked for size after pulverizing failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed repeat assays on various samples. • Standard samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed standard assays also. • Both Company and laboratory introduced duplicate samples and indicate acceptable analytical accuracy and precision. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed.
Quality of	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and*	• Bureau Veritas Minerals in Adelaide was used for analytical work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assay data and laboratory tests	*laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples were analysed in the following manner: ○ Aqua Regia Digest. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry for Au, Ag, Co, and Pb. ○ Aqua Regia Digest. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry for As, Cu, S and Zn. • For laboratory samples the Company introduced QA/QC samples including duplicates and standards at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 12 drill samples. • The laboratory introduced additional QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks) at a ratio of greater than 1 QA/QC sample for every 10 drill samples. • Both the Company introduced and laboratory introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. • Spot FPXRF readings undertaken with hand held Niton XRFXL3t or Olympus Inivox 13XRF instrument on site to aid geological interpretation only. No FPXRF results have been reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• A Company geologist has checked the calculation of the quoted intersections in addition to the Competent Person. • One twin hole of WMAC026 was completed with diamond hole WMDD002. Results from WMDD002 are not yet received. • No adjustments have been made to the 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole coordinate information was collected using a digital GPS system with an autonomous accuracy of +/-0.5 metres utilising GDA 94 Zone 53. • Downhole surveys were taken on angled holes at 30m intervals. • Area is proximately flat lying and topographic control uses SRTM 90 DEM.
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.*	• Drill holes were advanced along traverses setup perpendicular to the orientation of the geochemical anomaly. • Drill hole spacing was 40 to 80 metres along traverse spaced at 40 to 80 metres along strike (see Figure 1).
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*	• Drill lines were orientated to cover previously drilled mineralisation and traverses crossed the width of the mineralised zone, therefore a sampling bias should not have occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff collected all laboratory samples. • Samples submitted to the laboratory were transported and delivered by Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of data has been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• West Melton (EL 5832) is 100% owned by Marmota Limited. EL 5832 is located approximately 110 km northwest of Adelaide in South Australia. • There are no third party agreements, non-government royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. • Exploration is conducted on freehold farming land. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration on the Yorke Peninsula has been carried out by a number of exploration companies previously including; Western Mining Corporation, North Broken Hill, MIM Exploration, BHP Minerals, and Phelps Dodge Corporation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Style of mineralisation in the region is considered to be either Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) affinity, related to the 1590Ma Hiltaba/GRV event, or Moonta Style Cu-Au mineralisation that is often structurally controlled and maybe associated with significant metasomatic alteration of the host rocks.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The required information on drill holes is incorporated into Appendix 2 to the ASX Release.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the*	• Any intersections are calculated by simple averaging of 1 m assays. • Where aggregated intercepts are presented in the report they may include shorter lengths of high grade mineralisation, these shorter lengths are also tabulated. • No metal equivalents are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill coverage is not currently considered sufficient to establish true widths due to uncertainty regarding mineralisation dip and strike. • Mineralisation intersections are downhole lengths, true width is unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See figure 1 and Table 1 in release attached.
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.*	• Cut-off of 0.3% Cu was applied in reviewing assay results and deemed to be appropriate at this stage in reporting of exploration results. • Reporting is considered balanced.
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.*	• See attached ASX Release. Geological observations are included in that report.
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.*	• See attached release. • Marmota is currently reviewing results received to date from this drilling campaign and considering additional work programs.

APPENDIX 2

Champion drill hole collar table

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 Z53)	Northing (MGA94 Z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth (m)
WMRC001	768,753	6,222,261	146.6	-90	0	65
WMRC002	768,697	6,222,205	146.4	-90	0	65
WMRC003	768,471	6,222,205	145.4	-90	0	65
WMRC004	768,416	6,222,259	146.5	-90	0	65
WMRC005	768,358	6,222,205	146.0	-90	0	65
WMRC006	768,810	6,222,204	147.7	-90	0	85
WMRC007	768,301	6,222,148	145.4	-90	0	79
WMRC008	768,245	6,222,204	145.0	-90	0	68
WMRC009	768,188	6,222,261	144.7	-90	0	88
WMRC010	767,961	6,222,148	142.7	-90	0	100
WMRC011	768,018	6,222,092	143.2	-90	0	100
WMRC012	768,076	6,222,035	144.2	-90	0	100
WMRC013	768,131	6,221,979	144.9	-90	0	67
WMRC014	768,075	6,221,922	144.7	-90	0	65
WMRC015	768,019	6,221,979	143.8	-90	0	71
WMRC016	767,962	6,222,035	143.1	-90	0	100
WMRC017	768,242	6,222,318	145.0	-90	0	65
WMRC018	768,297	6,222,372	144.4	-90	0	65
WMRC019	768,355	6,222,317	145.6	-90	0	65
WMRC020	768,535	6,222,365	145.6	-90	0	65
WMRC021	768,580	6,222,317	146.1	-90	0	65
WMRC022	768,583	6,222,430	145.6	-90	0	65
WMRC023	768,637	6,222,373	145.6	-90	0	65
WMRC024	768,693	6,222,316	146.2	-90	0	65
WMRC025	768,470	6,222,431	146.0	-90	0	83
WMRC026	768,412	6,222,488	145.5	-90	0	70
WMRC027	768,811	6,222,315	147.1	-90	0	65
WMRC028	768,751	6,222,376	147.0	-90	0	65
WMRC029	768,696	6,222,431	146.5	-90	0	65
WMRC030	768,583	6,222,546	146.6	-90	0	65

WMRC031	768,528	6,222,602	146.0	-90	0	65
WMRC032	768,584	6,222,659	146.0	-90	0	65
WMRC033	768,639	6,222,601	146.6	-90	0	65
WMRC034	768,696	6,222,545	146.8	-90	0	65
WMRC035	768,753	6,222,487	146.7	90	0	47
WMRC036	768,810	6,222,430	146.8	-90	0	65
WMRC037	768,300	6,222,037	146.1	-90	0	70
WMRC038	768,245	6,222,092	145.5	-90	0	34
WMRC039	768,244	6,222,092	145.5	-90	0	70
WMRC040	768,186	6,222,148	144.9	-90	0	70
WMRC041	768,127	6,222,205	144.1	-90	0	65
WMRC042	768,075	6,222,148	143.7	-90	0	65
WMRC043	768,131	6,222,093	144.7	-90	0	65
WMRC044	768,188	6,222,038	145.3	-90	0	65
WMRC045	767,905	6,222,092	142.5	-90	0	65
WMRC046	768,273	6,222,176	145.1	-90	0	83
WMRC047	768,214	6,222,232	144.8	-90	0	80
WMRC048	768,313	6,222,249	145.4	-90	0	73
WMRC049	768,327	6,222,232	145.4	-90	0	65
WMRC050	768,384	6,222,287	146.0	-90	0	65
WMRC051	768,301	6,222,207	145.4	-90	0	94
WMRC052	768,271	6,222,234	145.1	-90	0	94
WMRC053	768,241	6,222,259	145.2	-90	0	75
WMRC054	768,329	6,222,289	145.8	-90	0	97
WMRC055	768,357	6,222,261	145.9	-90	0	82
WMRC056	768,214	6,222,119	146.6	-90	0	80
WMRC057	768,284	6,222,279	145.2	-60	128	81
WMRC058	768,722	6,222,289	146.4	-90	0	65
WMRC059	768,666	6,222,232	145.9	-90	0	65
WMRC060	768,526	6,222,489	146.3	-90	0	89
WMRC061	768,470	6,222,545	145.8	-90	0	65
WMRC062	768,631	6,222,500	146.8	-70	307.5	120
WMRC063	768,810	6,222,545	146.7	-90	0	65
WMRC064	768,752	6,222,602	146.8	-90	0	65
WMRC065	768,698	6,222,655	147.0	-90	0	80

WMRC066	768,638	6,222,712	146.6	-90	0	65
WMRC067	768,524	6,222,713	144.5	-90	0	65
WMRC068	768,467	6,222,654	144.5	-90	0	65
WMRC069	768,612	6,222,515	146.7	-90	0	84
WMRC070	768,669	6,222,457	146.7	-90	0	65
WMRC071	768,725	6,222,401	146.8	-90	0	65
WMRC072	768,668	6,222,346	145.7	-90	0	65
WMRC073	768,612	6,222,402	145.6	-90	0	65
WMRC074	768,556	6,222,459	146.1	-90	0	65
WMRC075	768,499	6,222,403	145.9	-90	0	72
WMRC076	768,556	6,222,346	145.5	-90	0	65
WMRC077	768,443	6,222,346	146.1	-90	0	78
WMRC078	768,410	6,222,379	146.1	-90	0	78
WMRC079	768,330	6,222,346	145.6	-90	0	69
WMRC080	768,302	6,222,316	145.6	-90	0	76
WMRC081	768,386	6,222,403	145.5	-90	0	69
WMRC082	768,478	6,222,298	146.1	-70	307	120
WMRC083	768,157	6,222,065	145.5	-90	0	65
WMRC084	768,103	6,222,008	145.2	-90	0	83
WMRC085	768,047	6,221,950	144.4	-90	0	65
WMRC086	767,961	6,221,975	143.9	-90	0	65
WMRC087	767,987	6,221,949	144.2	-90	0	65
WMRC088	768,015	6,221,921	144.7	-90	0	66
WMRC089	768,044	6,221,893	144.9	-90	0	65
WMDD001	768,498	6,222,515	145.7	-60	128	112.4
WMDD002	768,264	6,222,299	145.9	-60	128	132.6