

19 July 2021

Significant Results Continue at Korbelt Main

Strong drilling results confirm further high grade upside within the Korbelt Deposit
Scoping study update

➤ Infill drilling at Korbelt Main SE returning impressive results including:

▪ KBDH-072

- 113m @ 1.0 g/t Au
- 49m @ 1.5 g/t Au
- 30m @ 1.9 g/t Au
- 21m @ 2.5 g/t Au
- 3m @ 11.7 g/t Au

- 70m @ 1.0 g/t Au
- 24m @ 1.5 g/t Au
- 9m @ 2.0 g/t Au
- 3m @ 3.4 g/t Au
- 3m @ 4.5 g/t Au
- 3m @ 5.4 g/t Au

(KBDH-072 returned an overall average grade of 0.7 g/t Au over 308m from surface within the Korbelt mineralized intrusive containing multiple high-grade zones)

▪ KBDH-080

- 110m @ 0.5 g/t Au
- 21 m @ 1.2 g/t Au
- 6m @ 2.3 g/t Au
- 3m @ 2.8 g/t Au
- 3m @ 3.7 g/t Au

(KBDH-080 returned an overall average grade of 0.4 g/t Au over 323m from 5m within the Korbelt mineralized intrusive containing multiple high-grade zones)

- Aggressive Infill and Extension drilling are ongoing at Korbelt Main, currently focused on higher grade SE zone with the goal of substantially increasing the 4.7Moz Resource (ASX: 7 April 2021) and upgrading the resource in size and confidence to expedite Project Feasibility Studies.
- Wide zones of mineralized intrusive containing internal higher grade “blow out” zones continue to be intersected in Infill drilling at the Korbelt Main deposit.
- Korbelt Main PFS metallurgical test work now underway
- Fifth drill expected onsite in coming weeks to ramp up both Korbelt and RPM drilling
- Field reconnaissance to commence shortly to unlock further targets across the Estelle Gold district

- Early indications show RPM prospect drilling intersecting wide zones of mineralization
- Assay results pending for over 10,000m of drilling from both Korbel Main and RPM
- Scoping Study update
- Snow Lake Resources Ltd. update due shortly

NVA CEO, Mr. Christopher Gerteisen commented: *“Resource development Infill and Step-out drilling continues to intersect strong mineralisation with very encouraging gold grades over wide intervals. This drilling is being conducted to support the updated resource estimate due for delivery later this year.*

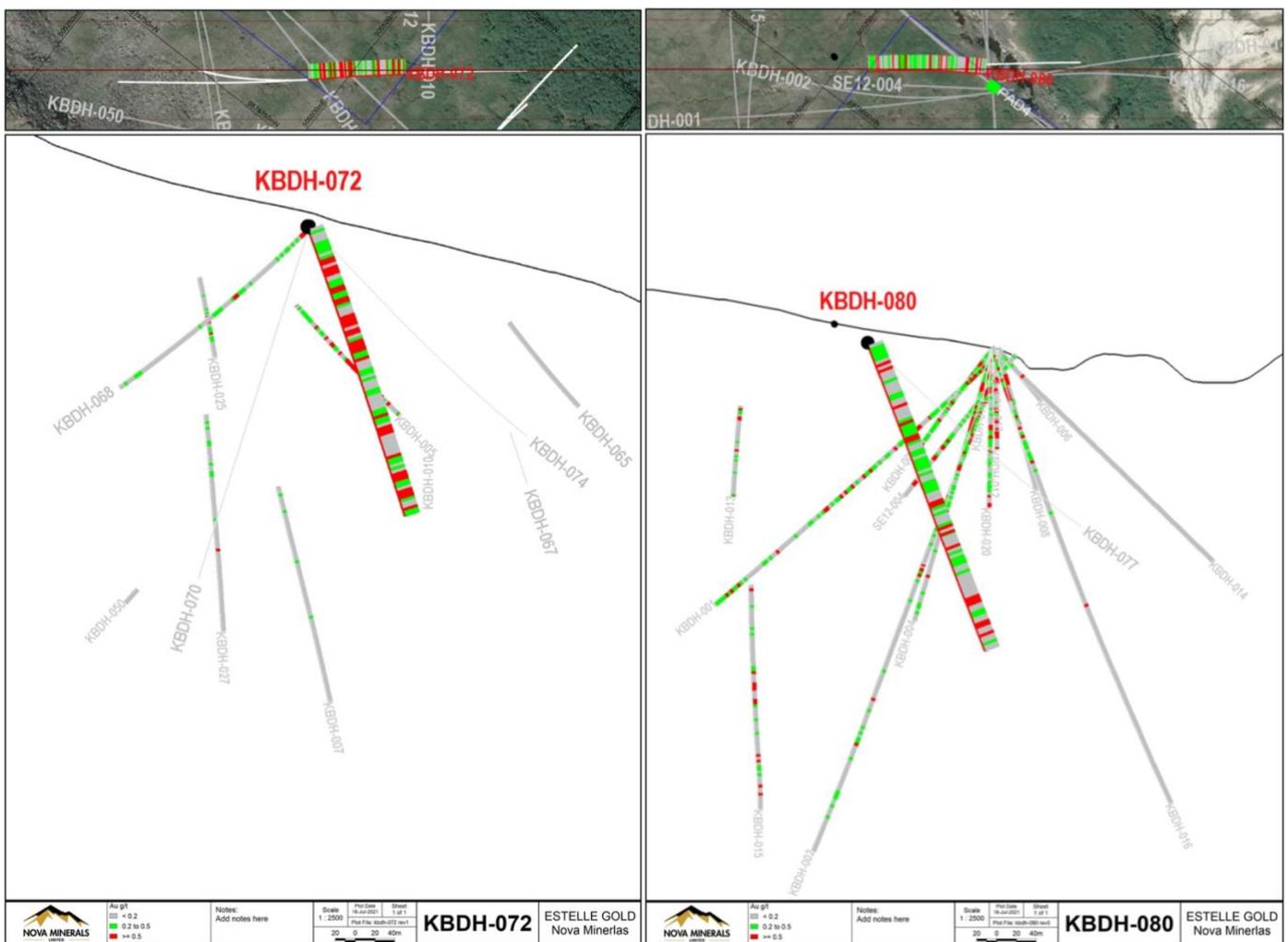
The significance of these results obtained in the ongoing Infill program will no doubt have a major impact on our pit optimizations and project economics moving forward. In light of this, we need to consider how these new results are going to be incorporated into our Scoping Study. Critically, this data is centred directly within the guts of the early-stage pits as defined by our ongoing study work, which will drive the design and economics of the study. Our lead engineers have strongly advised that these drilling results are likely very material and should ideally be included in our Scoping Study before release. As such they have requested an extension to the delivery of the study, which I have taken to the Board for deliberation and approval. I believe this to be the best course of action for the Company; we are obliged to present an accurate study to our shareholders, one that reflects the true value of the project upon release. In the meantime, we expect these higher-grade results to continue to flow from the ongoing drill program as we intersect more of these “blow out” zones which are being observed in drill core by the geologists. At this stage, the technical framework of the Scoping Study is already complete, including the metallurgical test work, flow sheet and process design, hence it will be a matter of taking that template and inputting an updated resource model and optimization which would hone in on these higher grade feeder zones for a much quicker payback, amongst other positive key economic outcomes.

These latest results are located within the South East high-grade feeder zone, which still remains wide open. Infill and Step-out drilling are providing the required data density to prove-up the resource, as well as potentially extending the strike of Korbel Main an additional 1000m with Pad 10 started to the SE and Pad 7 now complete to the NW. Our ore body knowledge is increasing as we start to get a clearer understanding of the structure of the deposit. This bodes well for our move into PFS after this Scoping Study is completed.

In addition to the exciting drilling at Korbel, another major milestone is in the cross hairs. Drilling at the RPM prospect is now in full swing with 3 holes completed for about 1500m. These holes have intersected the target, and wide zones of mineralization are being observed in the drill core. This is all very positive and encouraging as we open up a second resource deposit at RPM which has the potential to add significant ounces to the Estelle Gold Project’s global resource inventory. Based on this drilling, we plan to release a Maiden Resource Estimate for RPM later this year. Concurrently, the regional recon exploration teams are now being mobilized to continue to advance the other high-priority targets across the project area as part of our mission to unlock the district and develop a pipeline of deposits.

Please note, an additional diamond drill rig has also now been ordered as we plan to ramp things up considerably. We expect this rig to be mobilized and start turning in the coming months. While assay lab turnaround times and supply chain disruptions continue to frustrate, we are closing in on commissioning our on-site prep-lab to alleviate some of these challenges. Drilling related news and results will continue to flow throughout 2021 and beyond.”

Nova Minerals Limited (**ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3**) is pleased to announce significant grades at Korb Main, within the Company's flagship Estelle Gold Project located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt.



Figures 1 and 2: Cross Sections KBDH-072 and 080

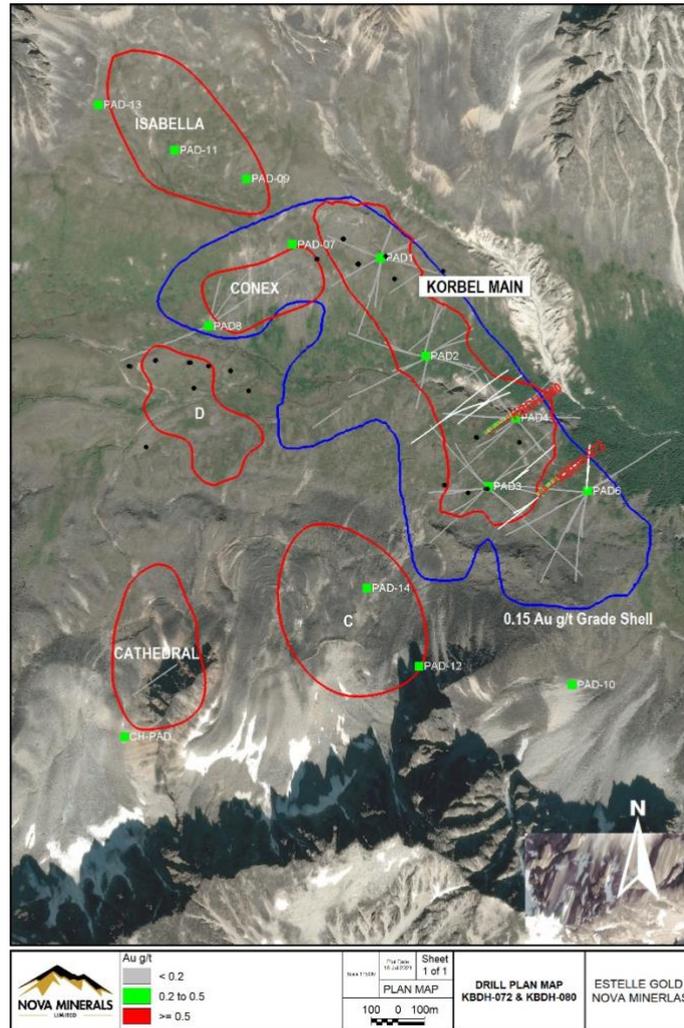


Figure 3: Korb Main Plan view

Korb Drilling is ongoing with further results to follow in the near term. Geologically, some of these samples are looking very promising, showing encouraging gold grade indicators in terms mineralogy and high vein densities. We are currently ramping up the on-site sample prep-lab facility which will result in reduced cost per assay and faster turnaround.

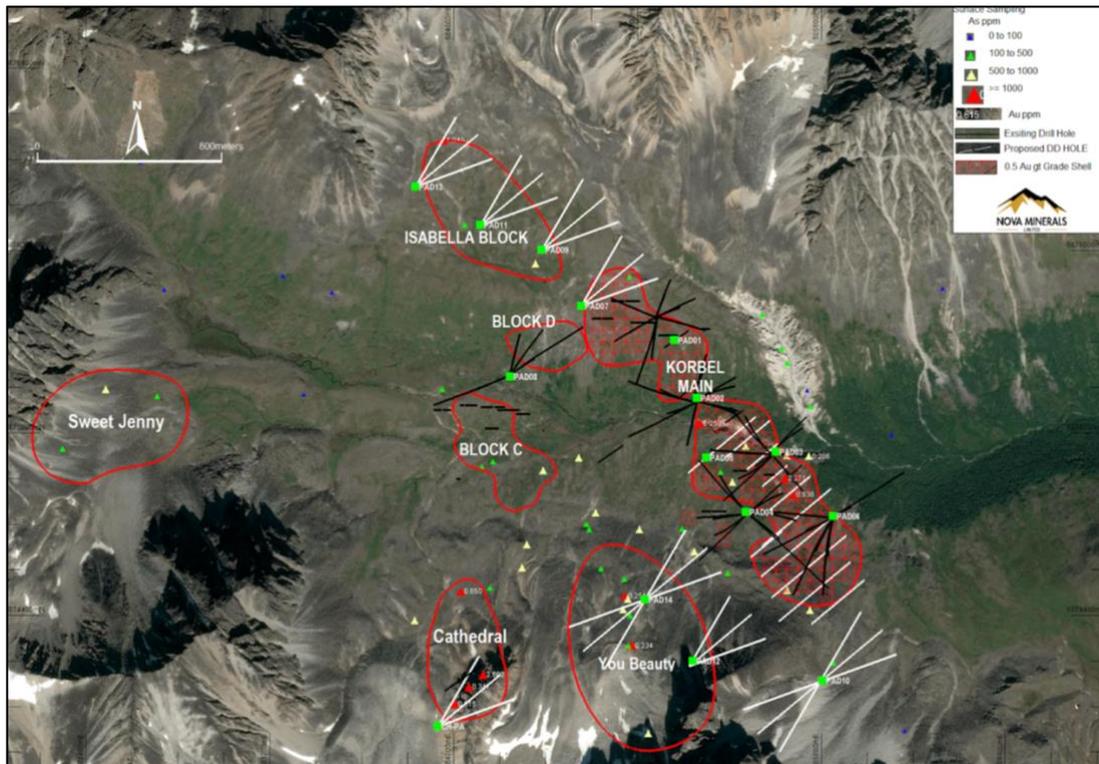


Figure 4. Korbela Main Drill Hole Layout

Scoping Study update

As these latest results are located within the optimized Stage One Starter Pit area, the engineers have advised us that this data has huge material upside implications to the Scoping Study's economics and have sought an extension of time to include all drilling until after the scheduled resource upgrade for Korbela Main later in the year with minimal additional cost. With the current Scoping Study 80% completed, the Board will consider this cost saving and extension request in line with the best interest of shareholders. The Korbela Main resource upgrade is scheduled to be completed in Q4 2021.

Competent Person Statements

Mr Dale Schultz P.Geol., Principle of DJS Consulting, who is Nova groups Chief Geologist and COO of Nova Minerals subsidiary Snow Lake Resources Ltd., compiled and evaluated the technical information in this release and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Schultz has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schultz consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.



Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget” “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be” taken, “occur” or “be achieved.” Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, Gold and other metal prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the Project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in Gold prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the Project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the Project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Directors.

- Ends -

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Table 1. Table of Intercepts and Hole Details for KBDH-072 and KBDH-080

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Grade (g/t) |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| KBDH-072 | 2 | 310 | 308 | 0.7 |
| KBDH-072 | 33 | 146 | 113 | 1.0 |
| incl | 97 | 146 | 49 | 1.5 |
| incl | 100 | 146 | 46 | 1.6 |
| incl | 115 | 146 | 30 | 1.9 |
| incl | 124 | 146 | 21 | 2.5 |
| incl | 143 | 146 | 3 | 11.7 |
| KBDH-072 | 240 | 310 | 71 | 1.0 |
| incl | 265 | 289 | 24 | 1.5 |
| incl | 265 | 274 | 9 | 2.0 |
| incl | 268 | 271 | 3 | 3.4 |
| incl | 286 | 289 | 3 | 4.5 |
| incl | 246 | 249 | 3 | 5.4 |
| KBDH-080 | 5 | 329 | 323 | 0.4 |
| KBDH-080 | 12 | 121 | 110 | 0.5 |
| incl | 88 | 109 | 21 | 1.2 |
| incl | 30 | 33 | 3 | 1.5 |
| incl | 88 | 91 | 3 | 2.8 |
| incl | 103 | 109 | 6 | 2.3 |
| incl | 106 | 109 | 3 | 3.7 |
| KBDH-080 | 277 | 286 | 9 | 1.5 |
| incl | 283 | 286 | 3 | 3.3 |

| Hole_ID | UTM_E | UTM_N | ELEV_M | AZI | DIP | EOH_M |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-------|
| KBDH-072 | 505469 | 6874810 | 946 | 50 | -70 | 310 |
| KBDH-080 | 505276 | 6875041 | 936 | 50 | -70 | 335 |

Appendix 2. The following table 1 is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the exploration results for the Estelle Gold Project – Alaska

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Sampling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float where noted • Rock samples collected were representative • Sampling practice is appropriate and complies with industry best practice. • Sample preparation and analysis was performed by ALS laboratories in Fairbanks, following industry best practice standards. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable – no drilling reported |

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|------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>Drill sample recovery</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable – no drilling reported |
| <p>Logger</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For rock chip samples logging is qualitative and descriptive. |

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| <p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were collected in dry conditions. • Insertion of standards and blanks by the company was not necessary for the type of sampling undertaken. Routine QA/QC processes at the ALS Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard procedures. |
| <p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are tested for gold using ALS Fire Assay Au-ICP21 technique. This technique has a lower detection limit of 0.001 g/t with an upper detection limit of 10 g/t. If samples have grades in excess of 10 g/t then Au-GRA21 is used to determine the over detect limit. Au-GRA21 has a detection limit of 0.05 g/t and an upper limit of 1000 g/t. |
| <p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay data are compiled by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public. |
| <p>Location of data points</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z5N) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ± 10 metres. |

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| Data spacing and distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were taken for areas that were previously sampled in 2018 with the focus on collecting material from Quartz-Arsenopyrite Veins. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several structural measurements were taken for the veins where possible. The veins dominant orientations was 320 degrees dipping steeply to the southwest |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist locking samples in secure shipping container at site until loaded on to aircraft and shipped to the secure restricted access room at Fairbanks ALS Laboratory for core processing by Nova Minerals staff geologists. |
| Audits or Reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No review has been undertaken at this time. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Estelle project is comprised of Three hundred and Sixty eight (368) State of Alaska mining claims consisting of 220km² for the entire claim group. • The mining claims are wholly owned by AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd. (an incorporated Joint venture (JV Company between Nova Minerals Ltd and AK Minerals Pty Ltd) via 100% ownership of Alaskan incorporate company AK Custom Mining LLC. AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd is owned 85% by Nova Minerals Ltd, 15% by AK Minerals Pty Ltd. AK Minerals Pty Ltd holds a 2% NSR (ASX Announcement: 20 November 2017) • Nova owns 85% of the project through the joint venture agreement. • The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geophysical, Soil testing, and drilling was completed by previous operators in the past. Nova Minerals has no access to this data. |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | <p>Nova Minerals is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) type deposit within the Estelle Project</p> |

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| <p>Drill hole Information</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable |
| <p>Data aggregation methods</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw assay information was reported without any aggregation. |
| <p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan view Map in Figure 1 shows the location of the RPM prospect with respect to other prospects within the Estelle Project. |
| Balanced Reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not apply. All Nova results have been disclosed to the ASX via news releases. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive exploration data has been collected |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling is ongoing. Project planned is for up to 80,000 metres in 2021 across Korbel Valley and RPM. |

List of Results (Intercepts >0.4g/t Au)

| DHID | FROM_M | TO_M | Au-ICP21 |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| KBDH-072 | 32.92 | 35.97 | 0.431 |
| KBDH-072 | 35.97 | 39.01 | 0.675 |
| KBDH-072 | 39.01 | 42.06 | 1.11 |
| KBDH-072 | 45.11 | 48.16 | 2.67 |
| KBDH-072 | 48.16 | 51.21 | 0.734 |
| KBDH-072 | 51.21 | 54.25 | 0.636 |
| KBDH-072 | 60.35 | 63.40 | 0.448 |
| KBDH-072 | 66.45 | 69.49 | 0.729 |
| KBDH-072 | 69.49 | 72.54 | 0.623 |
| KBDH-072 | 72.54 | 75.59 | 0.453 |
| KBDH-072 | 78.64 | 81.69 | 3.57 |
| KBDH-072 | 81.69 | 84.73 | 0.826 |
| KBDH-072 | 96.93 | 99.97 | 0.816 |
| KBDH-072 | 99.97 | 103.02 | 1.04 |
| KBDH-072 | 103.02 | 106.07 | 0.993 |
| KBDH-072 | 106.07 | 109.12 | 0.964 |
| KBDH-072 | 112.17 | 115.21 | 0.729 |
| KBDH-072 | 115.21 | 118.26 | 1.86 |
| KBDH-072 | 124.36 | 127.41 | 1.465 |
| KBDH-072 | 127.41 | 130.45 | 0.624 |
| KBDH-072 | 130.45 | 133.50 | 1.085 |
| KBDH-072 | 133.50 | 136.55 | 1.655 |
| KBDH-072 | 142.65 | 145.69 | 11.7 |
| KBDH-072 | 154.84 | 157.89 | 0.462 |
| KBDH-072 | 163.98 | 167.03 | 0.487 |
| KBDH-072 | 200.56 | 203.61 | 0.411 |
| KBDH-072 | 203.61 | 206.65 | 0.592 |
| KBDH-072 | 215.80 | 218.85 | 0.768 |
| KBDH-072 | 218.85 | 221.89 | 0.512 |
| KBDH-072 | 221.89 | 224.94 | 0.657 |
| KBDH-072 | 246.28 | 249.33 | 5.36 |
| KBDH-072 | 264.57 | 267.61 | 1.085 |
| KBDH-072 | 267.61 | 270.66 | 3.41 |
| KBDH-072 | 270.66 | 273.71 | 1.39 |
| KBDH-072 | 273.71 | 276.76 | 0.435 |
| KBDH-072 | 282.85 | 285.90 | 0.547 |
| KBDH-072 | 285.90 | 288.95 | 4.47 |
| KBDH-072 | 288.95 | 292.00 | 0.681 |
| KBDH-072 | 301.14 | 304.19 | 1.575 |
| KBDH-072 | 304.19 | 307.24 | 0.466 |
| KBDH-080 | 11.5824 | 14.6304 | 0.476 |

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| KBDH-080 | 14.6304 | 17.6784 | 0.447 |
| KBDH-080 | 17.6784 | 20.7264 | 0.435 |
| KBDH-080 | 23.7744 | 26.8224 | 0.639 |
| KBDH-080 | 29.8704 | 32.9184 | 1.485 |
| KBDH-080 | 42.0624 | 45.1104 | 0.488 |
| KBDH-080 | 69.4944 | 72.5424 | 0.713 |
| KBDH-080 | 87.7824 | 90.8304 | 2.81 |
| KBDH-080 | 90.8304 | 93.8784 | 0.411 |
| KBDH-080 | 103.0224 | 106.0704 | 0.887 |
| KBDH-080 | 106.0704 | 109.1184 | 3.71 |
| KBDH-080 | 133.5024 | 136.5504 | 0.456 |
| KBDH-080 | 154.8384 | 157.8864 | 0.434 |
| KBDH-080 | 173.1264 | 176.1744 | 0.638 |
| KBDH-080 | 176.1744 | 179.2224 | 0.823 |
| KBDH-080 | 179.2224 | 182.2704 | 0.46 |
| KBDH-080 | 200.5584 | 203.6064 | 0.804 |
| KBDH-080 | 206.6544 | 209.7024 | 1.295 |
| KBDH-080 | 221.8944 | 224.9424 | 0.521 |
| KBDH-080 | 234.0864 | 237.1344 | 0.414 |
| KBDH-080 | 276.7584 | 279.8064 | 0.552 |
| KBDH-080 | 279.8064 | 282.8544 | 0.8 |
| KBDH-080 | 282.8544 | 285.9024 | 3.28 |
| KBDH-080 | 295.0464 | 298.0944 | 0.429 |
| KBDH-080 | 304.1904 | 307.2384 | 0.551 |
| KBDH-080 | 307.2384 | 310.2864 | 0.521 |
| KBDH-080 | 316.3824 | 319.4304 | 1.365 |