

Significant Gold Intersections at Balagundi

- First Phase RC Drilling Identifies Extensive Gold Mineralisation at Balagundi
 - An initial 41 hole RC drill programme totaling 3,574m has been completed at Balagundi with exceptional results received from the Mt Bellew North trend
 - Gold mineralisation has been intersected along the entire Mt Bellew North trend and remains open in all directions
 - Of particular note are the high-grade zones open to the north and newly discovered thick zones of oxide mineralisation to the south and west
 - Due to the extensive mineralisation identified in this initial programme, an RC drill rig has been mobilised back to Balagundi today to undertake extensional drilling ahead of the seasonal break
 - Results from the Mt Bellew East and South trends are expected shortly and will be reported once all results are returned

Great Boulder Resources Limited (ASX: GBR) ("Great Boulder") is pleased to release the initial results from the first phase RC drill programme at its flagship Balagundi project, 20km east of Kalgoorlie. Significant new intersections include:

- **4m at 5.64g/t gold from 135m downhole, including 2m at 10.4g/t**
- **4m at 3.47g/t gold from 26 m downhole, including 1m at 8.98g/t and 1m at 4.34g/t**
- **4m at 3.50g/t gold from 75m downhole, including 1m at 12.6g/t**
- **4m at 4.50g/t gold from 116m downhole**
- **27m at 1.42g/t gold from 21m downhole, including 4m at 2.54 g/t**
- **8m at 1.52g/t gold from 35m downhole, including 2m at 2.96g/t**
- **15m at 1.25g/t gold from 17m downhole, including 2m at 5.21g/t**
- **6m at 1.86g/t gold from 15m downhole, including 2m at 2.76g/t**
- **20m at 1.21g/t gold from 60m downhole, including 4m at 2.06g/t**

These results are in addition to the previously reported¹ significant intersections along the Mt Bellew North trend, including:

- **24m at 19.1g/t gold from surface**
- **4m at 40.4g/t gold from 99m downhole**
- **4m at 5.8g/t gold from 4m downhole**

Drilling along the Mt Bellew North trend was designed to test extensions of known gold mineralisation and verify previous drill intersections. Significant near surface gold mineralisation has now been confirmed along the existing 220m trend with follow-up RC drilling to commence immediately, testing additional dip and strike extensions to this trend.

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Commenting on the first phase RC drilling at Balagundi, Great Boulder Managing Director Stefan Murphy said results have exceeded expectation, with confirmation of high grade mineralisation and thick near-surface oxide mineralisation attractive for an early start-up strategy.

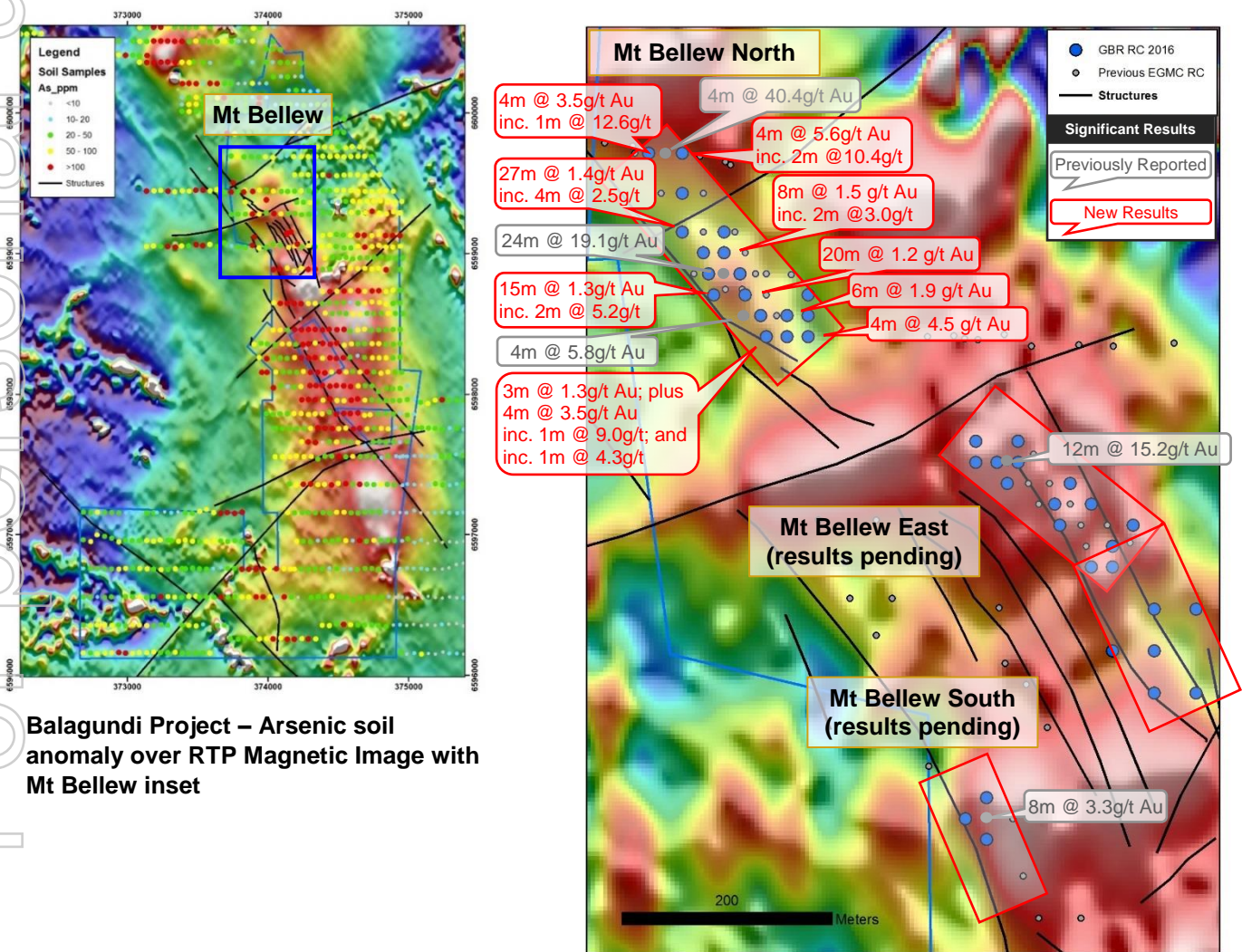
“We are very pleased with the continuity of mineralisation along the Mt Bellew North trend, with defined zones of high grade mineralisation associated with quartz lode systems extending throughout the Balagundi project.

“Given the extensive historical workings along the Mt Bellew trend and previous high grade drill intersections, we were confident that this initial RC programme would define mineralised lodges and controlling structures. Where we have been particularly surprised is the thickness and extent of shallow oxide mineralisation along the western and southern margin of the trend.

“In line with our early-production strategy for Balagundi, drilling was concentrated in the top 100m with an average downhole drill depth of only 87m. The shallow drilling allowed greater coverage and density of drilling along the Mt Bellew trend which has provided better geological control and identified exciting new zones of mineralisation. Much of the mineralisation is within the deeply weathered saprolite which is a soft, friable horizon amenable to low-cost, free-dig open pit mining methods.

“One of the key benefits of our Balagundi project is its close proximity to Kalgoorlie and related infrastructure. Our strategy is to implement targeted exploration programmes to ensure optimal drilling and cost effective exploration. As this current programme has identified several areas of open mineralisation we will commence a follow-up drill programme at Balagundi today.”

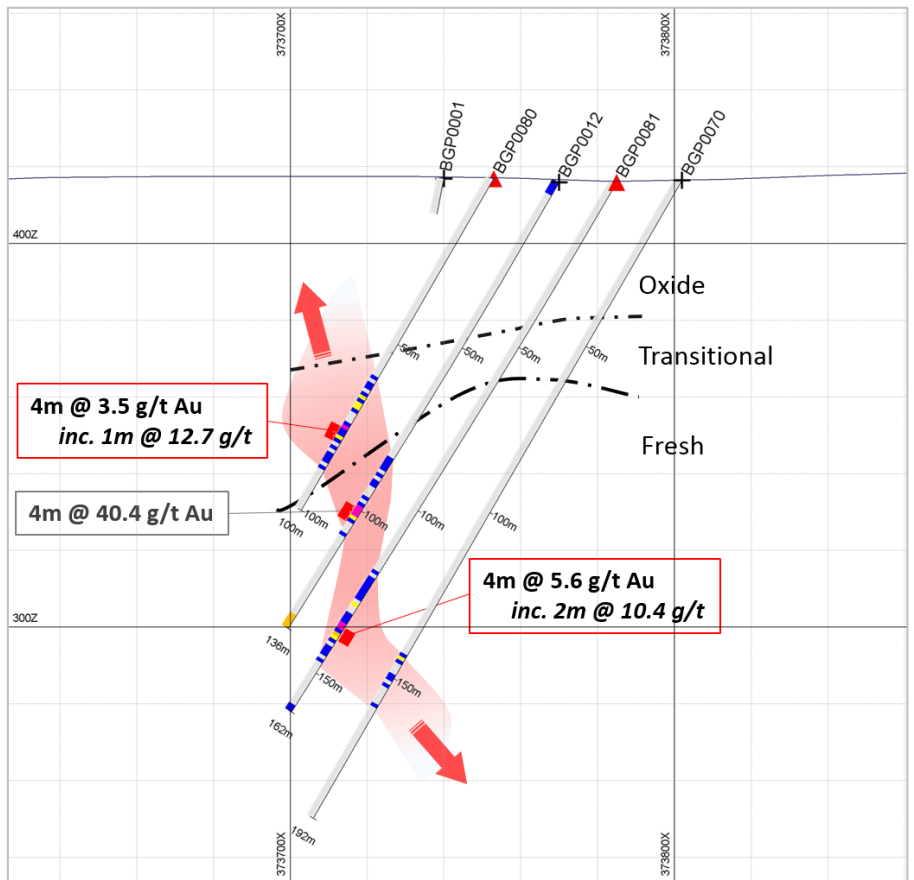
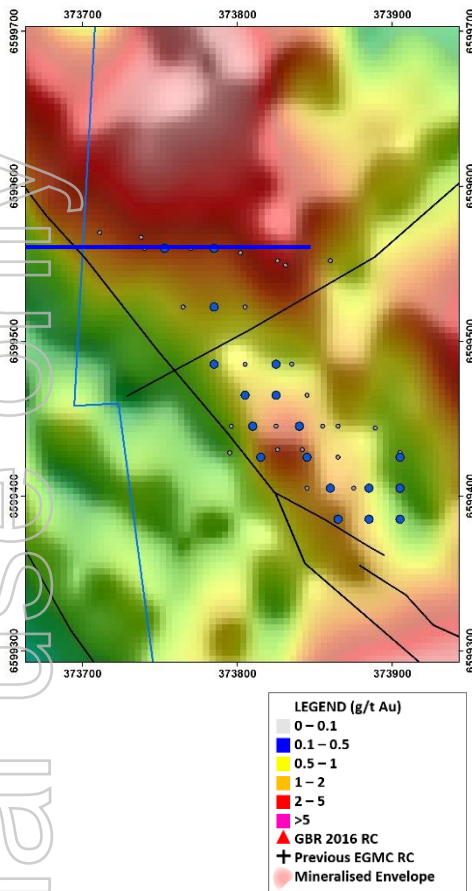
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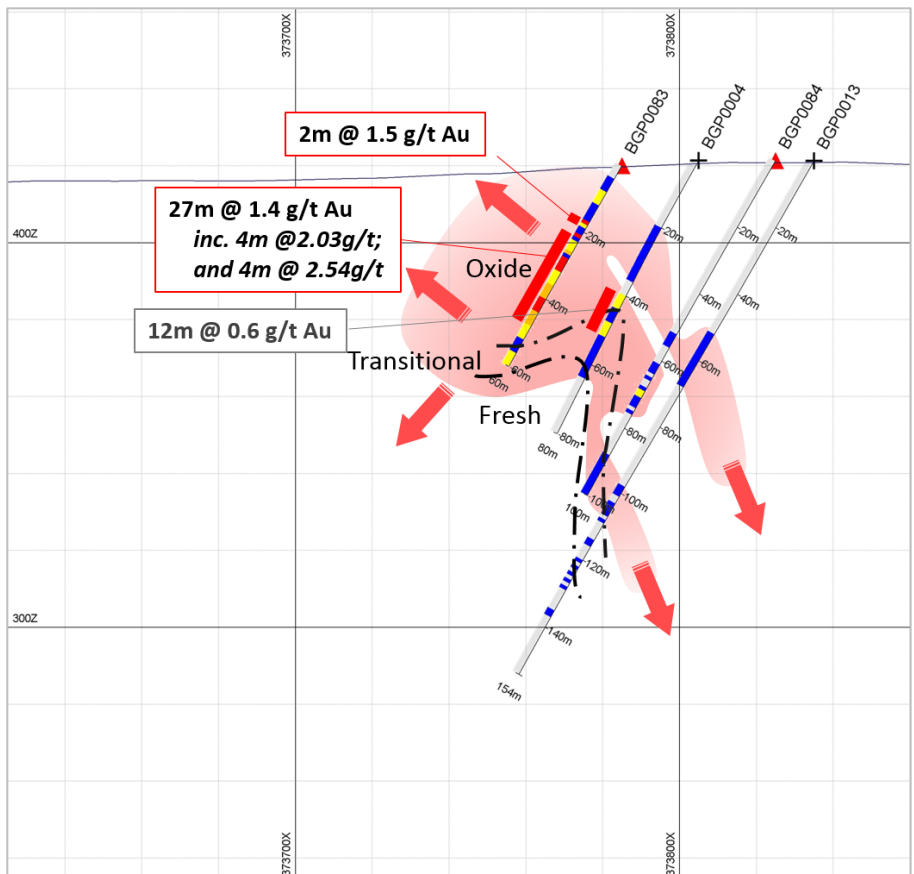
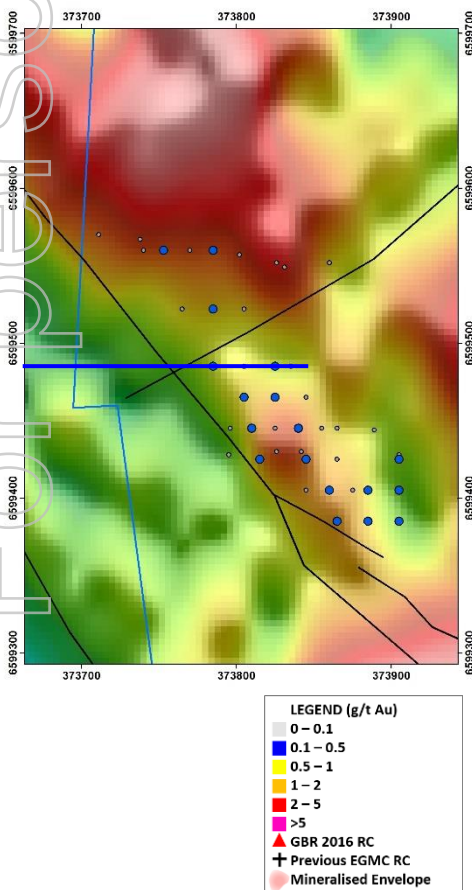
Balagundi Project – Arsenic soil anomaly over RTP Magnetic Image with Mt Bellew inset

Enlarged Mt Bellew trends - Interpreted structures and drill results¹

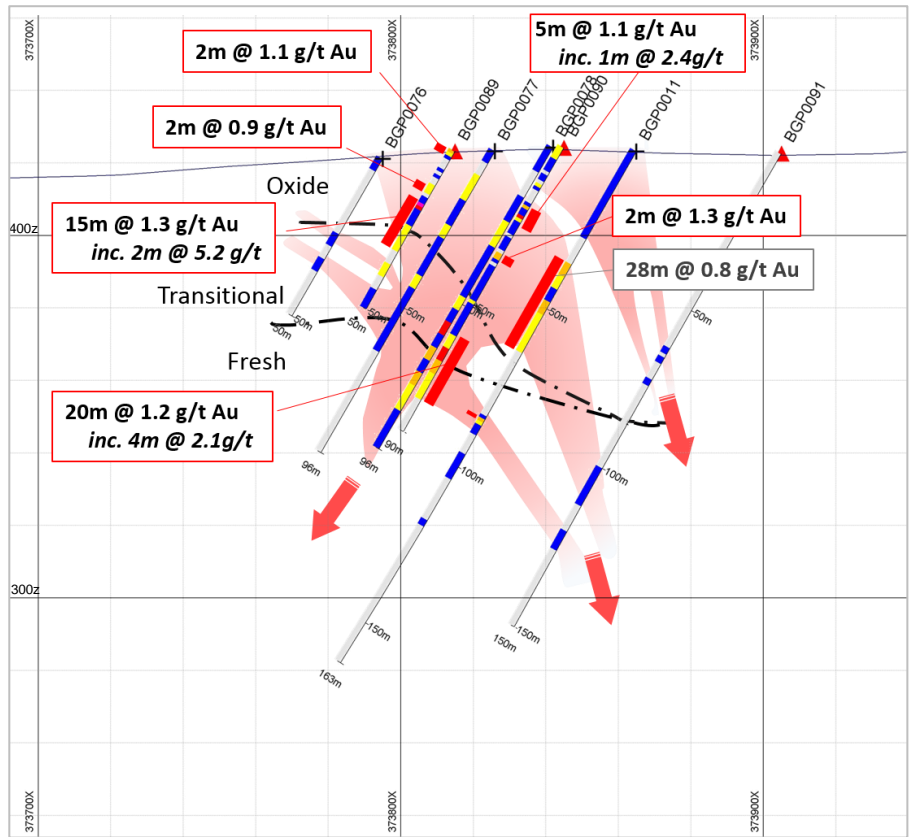
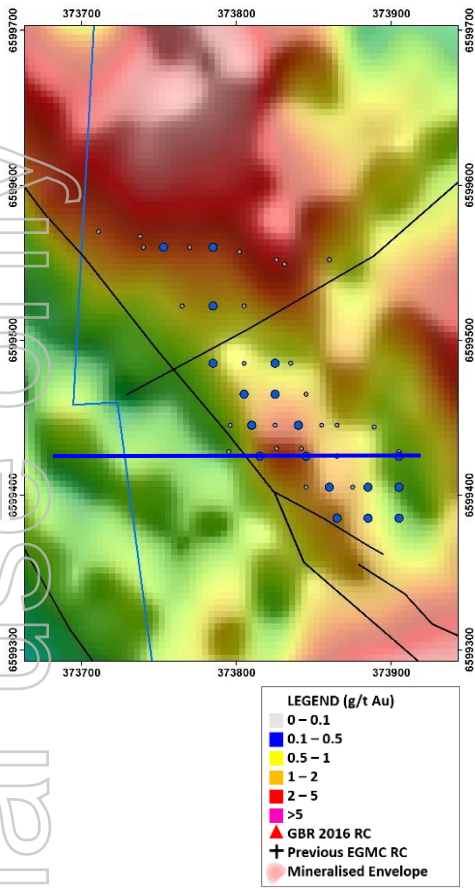
Balagundi Project – Mt Bellew North trend cross section 6599560N



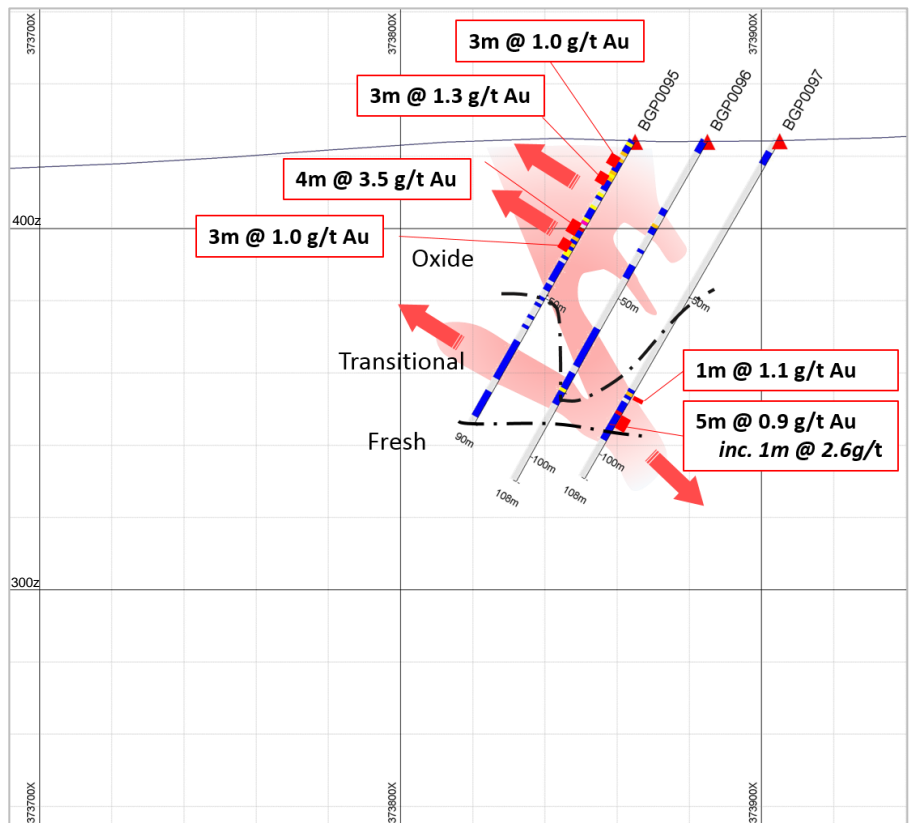
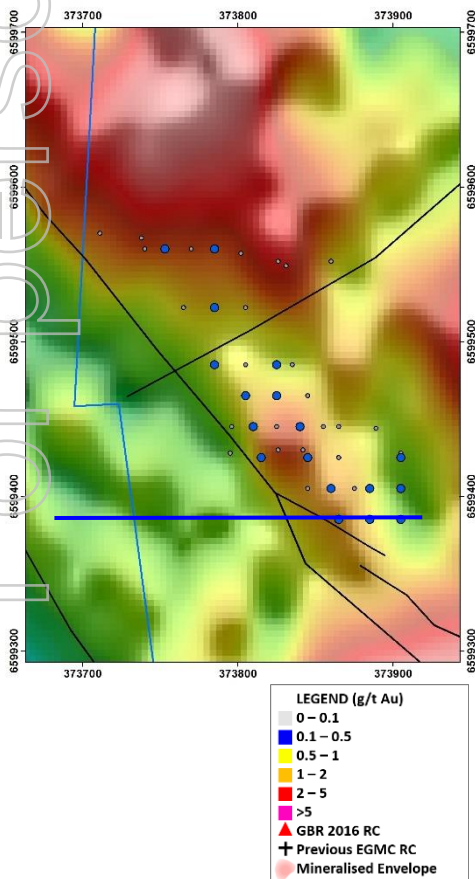
Balagundi Project – Mt Bellew North trend cross section 6599485N



Balagundi Project – Mt Bellow trend cross section 6599425N



Balagundi Project – Mt Bellow trend cross section 6599385N



Next Steps

- A follow-up RC programme will commence in the coming days, testing the north and south strike extensions of the Mt Bellew North trend, along with western up-dip near surface extensions.
- Results from the Mt Bellew East and South trends are expected shortly, and will be released following receipt and review of all results.
- Where 4m composite samples have returned material grade intersections, 1m split samples will be collected and submitted to the laboratory for additional fire assay gold analysis.
- Results from the initial and follow-up RC drill programmes will be used to plan further extensional drilling at Balagundi in Q1 2017.
- In addition to the Mt Bellew trend, other prospects identified within the Balagundi project will be tested in Q1 2017 in order to determine the scale potential of the project.

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

Exploration information in this Announcement is based upon work undertaken by Mrs Melanie Leighton whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mrs Melanie Leighton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (JORC Code). Mrs Melanie Leighton is a non-executive director of Great Boulder and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This Announcement is provided on the basis that neither the Company nor its representatives make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, relevance or completeness of the material contained in the Announcement and nothing contained in the Announcement is, or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty, whether as to the past or the future. The Company hereby excludes all warranties that can be excluded by law. The Announcement contains material which is predictive in nature and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known and unknown risks and uncertainties, and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

The Announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in the Announcement are forward-looking statements including estimates of Mineral Resources. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the Announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All persons should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing the Announcement and all other information with respect to the Company and evaluating the business, financial performance and operations of the Company. Neither the provision of the Announcement nor any information contained in the Announcement or subsequently communicated to any person in connection with the Announcement is, or should be taken as, constituting the giving of investment advice to any person.

1. Refer to Great Boulder Prospectus – Independent Geologist Report Section 7 and 8 (<http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20161116/pdf/43cyl0fqsmgg7y.pdf>)

2. Refer to Great Boulder Corporate Presentation (<http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20161118/pdf/43d0f0w4rhcfyh.pdf>)

Appendix- JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

The following table relates to activities undertaken at the Balagundi project.

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 (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. 	<p>Reverse circulation drilling (RC) was used to produce a 1m bulk sample and representative 1m split samples (nominally a 12.5% split) were collected using a cone splitter.</p> <p>Geological logging was completed and mineralised intervals were determined by the geologists to be submitted as 1m samples. In logged unmineralised zones a 4m composite (scoop) samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. If these 4m composite samples come back with anomalous grade the corresponding original 1m split samples are then routinely submitted to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>The samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with up to 3kg pulverised, with a 50g sample analysed by industry standard fire assay with atomic absorption.</p> <p>The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation and deposit type.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Reverse Circulation drilling used 140 to 130mm diameter drill bits. RC drilling employed face sampling hammers ensuring contamination during sample extraction is minimised.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<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 	<p>Drilling techniques to ensure adequate RC sample recovery and quality included the use of "booster" air pressure. Air pressure used for RC drilling was 700-800psi.</p> <p>Logging of all samples followed established company procedures which included recording of qualitative fields to allow discernment of sample reliability. This included (but was not limited to) recording: sample condition, sample recovery, sample split method.</p>

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	<p><i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p> <p>Overall logging of all sample recovery as “good” (100%) and sample condition as “dry” (100%).</p> <p>RC sample intervals recorded 53% 1m split samples, and 46% 4m composite samples (generally composite samples are in unmineralised zones).</p> <p>No quantitative analysis of samples weights, sample condition or recovery has been undertaken.</p> <p>No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken at the project.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> <p>Geological logging of samples followed established company and industry common procedures. Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> <p>Splitting of RC samples occurred via cone splitter by the RC drill rig operators. Cone splitting of RC drill samples occurred regardless of the sample condition.</p> <p>All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals (Kalgoorlie) for analyses. The sample preparation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Samples were weighed and pulverised such that a minimum of 85% passed 75um (ALS standard). – Analysis was undertaken using 50g for fire assay. <p>Sample length, weight and collection methods are considered acceptable for the exploration of these styles of gold mineralisation.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and</i> <p>All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in Australia (ALS Minerals, Kalgoorlie).</p> <p>Typical analysis methods used;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Au grades were analysed by Priority Fire Analysis (50g charge). I.e. ALS standard method Au-AA26.

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.*

Routine “standard” (mineralised pulp) Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted by Great Boulder at a nominal rate of 1 in 50 samples. Routine “blank” (unmineralised pulp) Certified Reference Material were inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 100 samples. Results from CRM (standards and blanks) gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.

The analytical laboratories provided their own routine quality controls within their own practices.

Future studies will assess the insertion (and rate) and nature of standards or blanks in future drilling programmes.

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.*

No verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken in the drilling programme.

Great Boulder has strict procedures for data capture, flow and data storage, and validation.

Limited adjustments were made to returned assay data; values returned lower than detection level were set to the methodology’s detection level, and this was flagged by code in the database.

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 collars were set out using a hand held GPS.

Downhole surveys were completed on the drilling. Holes without downhole survey use planned or compass bearing/dip measurements for survey control.

The MGA94 UTM zone 51 coordinate system was used for all undertakings..

Data spacing and distribution

- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*
- *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*
- *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*

The spacing and location of the majority of the drilling in the projects is, by the nature of early exploration, variable. At the Balagundi project, some of the drilling does have localised and nominal 20-40m by 60m spacing.

In intervals qualitatively logged as unmineralised, 4 metre composite (scoop) samples were taken from the RC drill holes. Intervals qualitatively logged as mineralised are submitted as 1m samples. RC sample intervals recorded 53% 1m split samples, and 46% 4m composite sample.

The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes

Orientation of data in

- *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible*

Drilling was nominally perpendicular to mineralisation where practical and where known, meaning that

<p>relation to geological structure</p>	<p>structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>intersection widths are broadly representative of the true width of mineralisation.</p> <p>A list of the drillholes and orientations are reported with significant intercepts is appended to this table.</p> <p>Considering the types of mineralisation at the project, the drilling orientations and subsequent sampling is considered to be unbiased in its representation for exploration reporting purposes.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Great Boulder has strict chain of custody procedures that are adhered to for drill samples. All samples for each batch have the sample submission number/ticket inserted into each bulk polyweave sample bag with the id number clearly visible. The sample bag is stapled together such that no sample material can spill out and no one can tamper with the sample once it leaves the company's custody.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>None completed.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<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 license to operate in the area. 	<p>Great Boulder Resource Ltd (GBR) is comprised of several projects with associated tenements;</p> <p>Balagundi Project tenements and details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining lease M25/194 where Great Boulder has executed a JV agreement to earn 75% interest through exploration expenditure of \$1,000,000 AUD over five years. Following satisfaction of the minimum expenditure commitment by GBR, Eastern Goldfields Mining Company Pty Ltd (EGMC - current tenement owner) will have the right to contribute to expenditure in the project at its 25% interest level or choose to convert to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). Should EGMC choose to convert its remaining interest into a 2% NSR, then GBR will have a 100% interest in the project.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Previous explorers included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970's. Eureka Minerals Pty Ltd 1980's. Texasgulf Australia Ltd, Hawk Investments Ltd, Delta Gold NL, Red River Mining Ltd 1990's. Delta Gold NL, Archean Gold NL, Arcacia Resources Ltd, Kanowna Lights NL. This exploration undertaken includes soil sampling, shallow wide-spaces Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling and, aircore drilling over

		<p>limited portions of the project. Some limited RC drilling was undertaken by Delta Gold NL and Acacia Resource Ltd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2000's. Private exploration including RC and diamond drilling in limited portions of the project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Greenstone hosted, large-scale structural duplex intruded by gabbroic sills, and lesser felsic porphyry dykes, with E-W faults and NNW-trending structures, with mineralised (and potential gold) vein systems extending over strike length of several hundred metres.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>A complete list of the reported significant results from Great Boulder's Balagundi drilling is provided as an appendix to this table.</p> <p>Any quoted results in the main report body, from historic or previous company drilling or sampling programmes, has been provided for historic and qualitative purposes only.</p> <p>Any historic or previous company drilling results not included may be due to; a) uncertainty of result, location or other unreliability, b) yet to be assessed by GBR, c) unmineralised, d) unsampled or unrecorded, or e) not considered material.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>In reported exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded to one decimal place</p> <p>No top cuts have been considered in reporting of grade results, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been reported.</p>

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<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<p>Drilling was nominally perpendicular to mineralisation (where practical), meaning that the intersections width are broadly representative of the true width of mineralisation.</p> <p>The relationship of mineralisation widths to the intercepts of any historic drilling or drilling undertaken by other previous companies is unknown.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Refer to figures in announcement. A plan view of reported significant intersection drillholes is included.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>It is not practical to report all exploration results as such unmineralised intervals. Low or non-material grades have not been reported.</p> <p>There has been selective sampling of historic holes where mineralisation is observed. The grades (or lack thereof) in unsampled material is unknown.</p> <p>The confidence in reported historic assays, results or drill productions is unknown.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Available data from historic or previous exploration parties includes some soil sampling, geological mapping, and historic gold production figures. Where possible, historic exploration data has been supported by limited or selected sampling and geological mapping undertaken by GBR.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<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. 	<p>Potential work across the project may include detailed geological mapping and surface sampling, ground or airborne geophysics as well as confirmatory, exploratory or follow-up drilling.</p>

Notes to Significant Intercepts tables and maps

- The results comprise both 4m composite and 1m split samples lengths.
- Results comprise 1m selective cone split samples (RC) and 4m composite samples (RC) with assay via Priority Fire Assay analysis (50g charge).
- All results were analysed by ALS Minerals (Kalgoorlie)
- The quoted Northing and Easting collar locations are in MGA 94 Zone 51 co-ordinate system.

HoleID	Coordinates			Azim.	Dip	Intersection		Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	
	Northing (mN)	Easting (mN)	RL			From	To			
BGP0080	6599560	373753	417	270	-60	75	79	4	3.50	
					including	75	76	1	12.65	
BGP0081	6599560	373785	416	270	-60	135	139	4	5.64	
					including	135	137	2	10.43	
BGP0082	6599522	373785	417	270	-60	32	36	4	1.68	
						66	67	1	1.22	
BGP0083	6599485	373785	420	270	-60	17	19	2	1.52	
						21	48	27	1.42	
BGP0084	6599485	373825	421	270	-60	69	71	2	0.82	
BGP0085	6599465	373805	421	270	-60	0	4	4	0.93	
						12	13	1	1.17	
						31	56	25	0.61	
						including	31	33	2	1.35
BGP0086	6599465	373825	421	270	-60	35	43	8	1.52	
BGP0088	6599445	373840	423	270	-60	38	39	1	2.34	
						55	57	2	0.84	
						64	84	20	0.63	
						including	76	80	4	0.93
BGP0089	6599425	373815	423	270	-60	0	2	2	1.10	
						12	14	2	0.92	
						17	32	15	1.25	
						including	17	19	2	5.22
BGP0090	6599425	373845	424	270	-60	19	24	5	1.09	
						34	36	2	1.29	
						60	80	20	1.21	
						including	64	72	8	1.75
BGP0092	6599405	373860	423	270	-60	44	47	3	0.72	
BGP0093	6599405	373885	423	270	-60	15	21	6	1.86	
						including	15	16	1	2.36
						and	17	19	2	2.76
						25	28	3	1.49	
						33	34	1	0.95	
BGP0094	6599405	373905	423	270	-60	116	120	4	4.50	
BGP0095	6599385	373865	424	270	-60	4	7	3	0.86	
						10	13	3	1.30	
						25	29	4	3.47	
						31	34	3	1.02	
						BGP0096	6599385	373885	424	270
BGP0097	6599385	373905	424	270	-60	81	82	1	1.07	
						87	92	5	0.87	

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