7 April 2021

Global Resource at Korbel Main Grows to 4.7Moz Gold

Snapshot in time resource update demonstrates Korbel Main's scale which remains wide open

- **Snapshot in time Global Mineral Resource for Korbel Main (Blocks A and B) (drilling to 31 December 2020) – 4.7Moz Inferred JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**
  - The resource update includes an additional 48 Diamond Core holes drilled in 2020.
  - Resource was calculated by independent consultants
  - Resource starts from surface
  - Open along strike to the North-West and South-East
- **Drilling to continue at Korbel Main with one rig testing North-West and South-East extensions and another rig Infill drilling**
- **Nova marks its transition to project developer for Korbel Main and will continue to unlock the Estelle Gold district throughout 2021**
- **Ore Sorting Results show a substantial grade increase (ASX:15 March 2021) and helped lower the reported MRE gold cut-off grade to 0.15 g/t Au (previously reported at 0.18 g/t Au cut-off)**
- **Interim scoping study is now well underway with flow sheet to emerge in the near term**
- **The resource is based on over 30,000m of drilling complete to December 2020. This includes 32 RC holes (2019-2020), 64 Diamond Core holes (2020) and 6 Historical Diamond Core holes (pre-2018). See Appendix 1 for the list of drill holes, old and new, included in this upgrade**
- **Drilling at RPM to commence in this Quarter**

Note: Korbel Blocks C and D, Cathedral, You Beauty, Isabella, Sweet Jenny as well as outlier priority targets at the RPM prospect are not included in this new resource upgrade and could potentially provide substantial resource growth across the Estelle Gold district*

NVA CEO, Mr. Christopher Gerteisen commented*: "Korbel Main's Global Resource continues to grow. Our 2020 drilling proved successful, seeing an increase of over 2Moz from our 2019 Maiden Resource, bringing Korbel Main to 4.7Moz, which remains wide open in both directions along strike, to the west and at depth.*

We have been extremely conservative in our approach with this resource in many ways as we move towards the scoping study, including continuing to classify Korbel Main as an Inferred resource. While we do have good data density near the surface at each drill pad, the distance

between the pads remains wide at several hundred meters apart. The Korbel deposit has turned out to be so expansive that it will take further infill drilling to get closer drill spacing to provide the data density to more confidently define continuous Indicated level resources between the pads. This infill drilling as well as further step out drilling, is now a major focus in our ongoing 2021 drilling program.

The resource is amenable to pre-concentration using an XRT ore sorting whereby our test work to date has clearly shown a substantial increase in grade can be achieved (ASX:15 March 2021)*. This process involves separating the resource into a very high-grade product to be directed to the milling process circuit, and lower-grade to stockpile. With ore sorting now a definite component of the flow sheet, serious value could be created through a mill process route.*

Our test work is demonstrating that through this circuit, at each concentration stage, i.e., ore sorting and gravity, we are able to reduce volume and significant increase grade. All of this will have positive impacts on energy requirements and tailings and will lower processing costs overall. The potential to improve these economic drivers for the project will also impact the cut-off grade in any operating scenario, and as such we report the resource at a 0.15g/t cut-off. As we have previously stated, volume and tonnage are an essential part of economising IRGS deposits. This Resource and upcoming test work will underpin the economic studies on the Korbel Main prospect, which are now well underway.

The completion of these studies will mark our transition to the project development phase, which we believe will demonstrate the technical and economic strengths which come from having a large, bulk tonnage project in a Tier-1 location.

Estelle is a district scale project, and Nova is on a mission to unlock it, with multiple exciting targets that offer huge potential to continue growing the overall resource inventory across the project area. Mineralisation remains open in multiple directions and we have numerous well-established targets, some with historic drilling such as RPM, which we plan to drill and release a Maiden Resource on this year. This will add serious depth to the Estelle Gold Project pipeline with two resource deposits to continue to grow on our path to production.

We are confident that the combination of economic and technical studies and significant resource growth will drive further increases in shareholder value over the short term as we unlock Estelle."

Nova Minerals Limited ("**Nova**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3**) is pleased to provide an update on its resource estimate, within the Company's flagship Estelle Gold Project located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt.

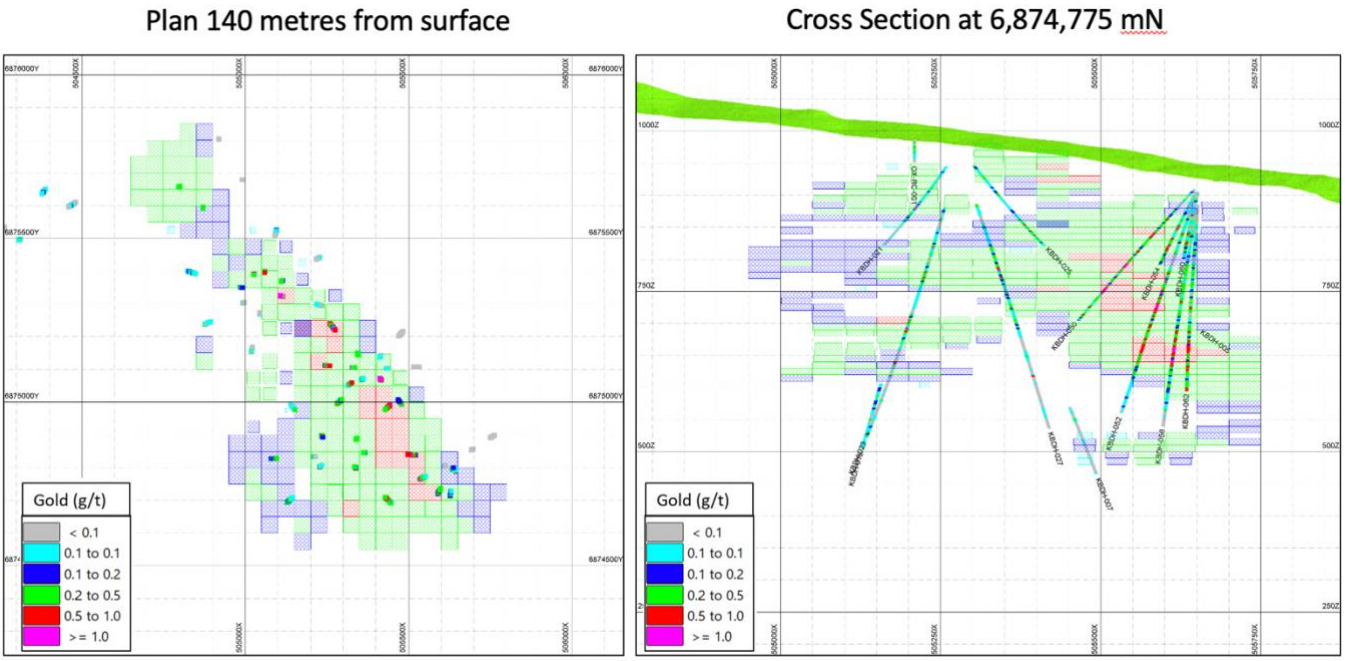

Figure 1. **Mineral** Resource Estimate block model, Korbel Main deposit.

Cut-off (Au g/t)	Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes (Millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Millions)
0.10	748	0.2	5.6
0.15	**518**	**0.3**	**4.7**
0.25	234	0.4	3.0
0.35	112	0.5	1.8
0.45	57	0.6	1.1

Table 1. **Mineral** Resource Estimate, Korbel Main deposit

Mineral Resource Estimate

Total Mineral Resource for Korbel Main (drilling to 31 December 2021) – 518mt @ 0.3g/t for 4.7Moz Inferred JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

Notes:

- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability
- The effective date of this estimate is 31 March 2021
- The reported Mineral Resources are considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction

- Ounce (troy) = metric tonnes x grade / 31.1035. Calculations used metric units (meters, tonnes and g/t)
- The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported in accordance with the JORC Code guidelines (2012)
- Resources at 0.15 g/t cut-off = 518Mt @ 0.3 g/t Au for 4.7Moz

Geologic Interpretation - The property is situated within the Koyukuk terrane, one of several arc assemblages accreted late into the North American Cordillera. The property straddles the north-south trending axis of the Late Cretaceous / Early Tertiary Mt Estelle plutonic suite that intrudes the Latest Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Kahilltna Assemblage sediments. The Kahiltna Assemblage includes units of volcaniclastic sediments, siltstone and local conglomerate interpreted as flysch deposits deposited in a continental margin setting.

The Mount Estelle composite pluton is the southern-most pluton in the Yentna trend and has isotopic ages ranging from 68 – 78 Ma with many crystallization ages averaging 70 Ma. The Mount Estelle pluton is zoned from a granite core to more mafic marginal phase. Xenoliths of the country rocks and of the various intrusive phases occur throughout the pluton. Sheeted joint sets and unusual spherical, onion-skin-like features occur in core areas of the pluton. Adjacent to the Mount Estelle pluton, the country rock is hornfelsed and locally exhibits red staining and sericite-clay alteration, and pyrite in disseminations and along fractures.

The Estelle Gold deposit is interpreted to be a reduced intrusion-related gold system (IGRS). The main geologic characteristics of the Estelle deposit are remarkably similar to those of the Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch gold deposits which are also located in the Tintina Gold Belt (Nova Minerals News Release June 19, 2019)

A satellite image study of the entire Estelle property was completed by Michael Baker in 2019. At the property scale the structural pattern is dominated by an orthogonal set of northwest and northeast trending faults that are interpreted to have originated above the rising Estelle pluton. The northwest faults are interpreted to truncate the earlier northeast fractures but are themselves cut by a later set of northeast trending minor faults. The northwest trending structures are inferred to have an extensional component. At the property scale, the 2 general structural trends are about 125 and 55 degrees.
Extensive zones of argillic and or phyllic alteration were mapped in the central deposit area

Bundtzsen (2018). The alteration is characterized by a quartz-sericite-pyrite assemblage with minor to trace amounts of biotite, kaolinite and potassium feldspar. The alteration is most commonly observed in the Alaskite and in the enveloping quartz monzonite intrusive rocks. Within the altered zones, sulfide mineralization was mapped and sampled.

The sulfide mineralization occurs as:

1) Sulfide blebs in within mm-scale sheeted quartz vein arrays;
2) Sulfide coatings on joint and fracture surfaces;
3) Sulfide blebs within hydrothermally altered quartz-carbonate infillings; and,
4) Finely disseminated sulfides in bleached altered intrusive rock.

In hand sample, sulfide minerals include arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Of these, arsenopyrite is most abundant and occurs as mm-scale grains in veins and pervasively disseminated grains throughout the hydrothermally altered, sugary textured, intrusive host rocks. Sulfide mineralization is most abundant in the Alaskites.

An M.Sc. study completed in 2014 on the Oxide mineralization established the vein assemblages and cross-cutting relationships, identified minerals associated with gold mineralization and determined the relative timing of mineral and vein formation.

Type 1 veins are a quartz-only vein that commonly has sinuous contacts with the host rock. The quartz is typically milky in appearance and is coarse grained (>5 mm). Sparse molybdenite is locally present. Quartz is the only alteration mineral associated with Type 1 veins and silicification adjacent to veins is pervasive.

Type 2 are quartz-sulfide-Au-feldspar veins with albite-sericite alteration selvages and are locally sheeted; Coexisting pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite are the sulfides observed in Type 2 veins. Arsenopyrite contains inclusions of loellingite and/or Au-Bi-Te alloys. Albite is a common alteration mineral associated with the Type 2 veins, and it commonly occurs within the 1 to 30 mm bleached vein selvages. Albite forms rims on igneous orthoclase and plagioclase crystals proximal to the veins forming a “secondary” porphyry-like texture in which the crystals appear larger than their primary size.

Type 3 quartz-sulfide-Au-chlorite veins, which appear to host most of the gold at the Estelle Property, with chlorite-sericite alteration selvages; Type 3 veins are polymetallic with coexisting chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite forming the most common sulfides with lesser galena, argentiferous galena, and bismuthiferous galena occur free in veins and as inclusions in pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite. The most significant gold mineralization occurs as inclusions of gold, bismuth, and tellurium within arsenopyrite. Chlorite is the main alteration mineral associated with Type 3 veins. Chlorite forms 0.2 to 10 cm vein selvages adjacent to Type 3 veins, and is also present within the veins, where it partially or completely replaces biotite. Pyrite is commonly present along chlorite cleavage planes. Sericite and carbonate alteration are also associated with Type 3 veins. Plagioclase adjacent to Type 3 veins has altered to sericite and very fine crystalline calcite is present in the groundmass adjacent to Type 3 veins.

Type 4 veins are calcite-only veins that are typically branching in nature, fine to coarsely crystalline, and iron-oxide stained. Type 4 calcite veins formed last.

Drill Spacing - Based on the above geological interpretation for the 2019 RC drilling campaign and historic resource, the Inferred Resource was planned using a drill spacing of 150 m centers. This is an appropriate spacing for the geometry and footprint of an IRGS style deposit.

For the 2020 Diamond Drill campaign the historic solid block model was used for the guide the layouts of the drilling. Drill holes where designed such that they would drill below the R/C holes and drill beyond the Inferred Resource boundary. A total of 20,000 of drilling were laid out.

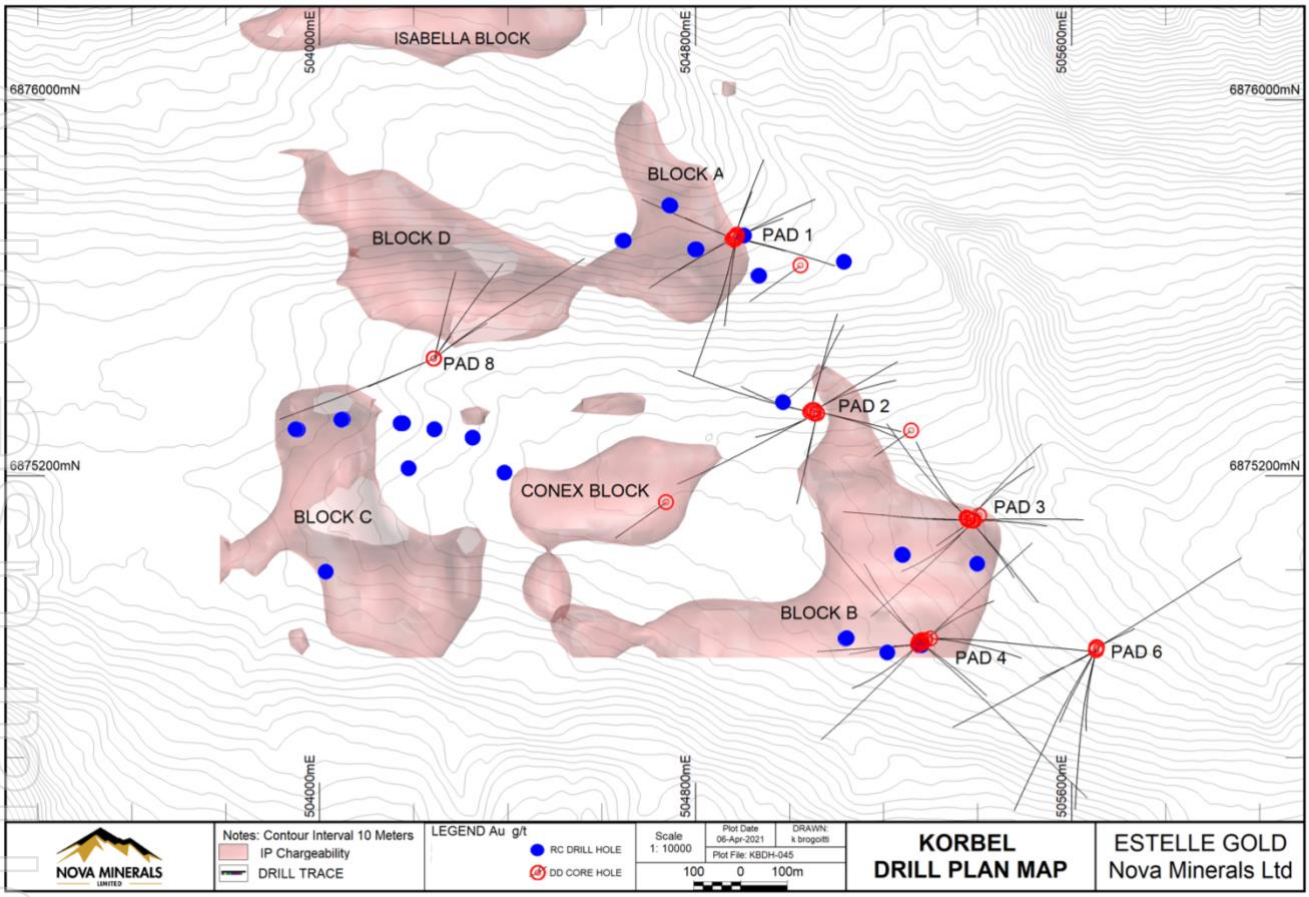

Figure 2. Plan view map of the Korbel gold deposit illustrating the R/C and Diamond drill hole locations with respect to Block A, B, C, D, Conex Block and Isabella Block. Red domains = IP Chargeability Isosurfaces.

Estimation Methodology - Estimates of open pit Mineral Resources reported herein are based on resource models compiled by Mr Nicolas Johnson of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. MIK with block support adjustment was used to estimate gold resources into blocks with dimensions of 50 metres (east) by 50 metres (north) by 10 metres (elevation), considered appropriate given the spacing of data available to inform the estimates and the mining bench height anticipated to be applicable in an open pit mine. MIK of gold grades used indicator variography based on the 3 metre resource composite sample grades. Gold grade continuity was characterised by indicator variograms at 14 indicator thresholds spanning the global range of grades in each of the mineralised domains. The effect of extreme gold grades on the conditional statistics of data informing the estimation was considered. Block support adjustments were derived from the variogram of gold composited grades. The selective mining unit was assumed to be in the general range 10mE by 10mN by 5mRL, reflecting the scale of mining anticipated. Additional adjustments for the "Information Effect" have been applied, based on the assumption of high quality grade control sampling at 10mE x 20mN x 3m will be employed in the future open pit mining operation. The Mineral Resource estimates can be reasonably expected to provide appropriately reliable estimates of potential mining outcomes at the assumed selectivity without application of additional mining dilution or mining recovery factors. Compositing and wire-framing were performed using Micromine software. Exploratory data analysis, variogram calculation and modelling, and resource estimation were performed using FSSI Consultants (Australia) Pty Ltd (FSSI) GS3M software.

Criteria for Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource classification also considered the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence in the geological models and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. The current estimates are deemed to be Inferred Mineral resources and extend to a maximum distance of approximately 150 metres from drill holes.

Depth of Overburden – The average grade and average depth of samples form the first 6 metres from this program returned a value of ~0.15 g/t Au with a depth ~5 m. This value is close to the historic lower cut-off grade and 0.15-grade use in this Estimation and demonstrates that portions of the mineralization starts near surface in the Korbel deposit area.

Gold Cut-off Grades – The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.15 g/t Au grade cut-off for the Oxide Korbel deposit. This cut-off was chosen using current economic parameters applicable for open cut mining for similar deposit types. Similar deposits to Estelle include the Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch Eagle deposits which have cut-off grades between 0.10 – 0.5 g/t Au (See Table 2).

Note: With positive results form Ore-Sorting testing at TOMRA (see below) Nova is now confident in dropping the Cut-Off Grade from 0.18 (historic) to 0.15 g/t.

Future potential infrastructure improvements to the district include the Dolin Nature Gas pipeline Snow Road and the West Susitna road access. This proposed, buried natural gas pipeline will serve as the energy source for on-site power generation. The 315 mile-long (507 km), 14-inch-diameter (356 mm) steel pipeline would transport natural gas from the Cook Inlet region to the project site.

This natural gas pipeline is a better economic alternative over the life of mine. Operating costs assume a delivered gas pricing which includes importing liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Anchorage; total delivery costs associated with purchase, transportation, and regasification of the LNG; delivery through the Cook Inlet pipeline network (existing 20-inch-diameter (508 mm) natural gas pipeline near Beluga); and operating costs for the Cook Inlet-to-Donlin Gold pipeline.

Having access to this energy source would significantly lower Korbel Mineral Resource cut-off grade closer to what is seen at Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch.

Winter Road Access to the district can be gained via a snow road constructed. This road can be rehabilitated to transport fuel, earth moving equipment, and bulk items for the camp and exploration programs and thereby avoiding the need to bring these items in by Air. This will significantly decrease the capital and operating cost of a future mine thereby lowing the Mineral Resource cut-off grade to the Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch cut-off level.

Bulk density – Bulk Density at the project was calculated using both the “Calliper method” and “Pulp method”:

Caliper method: This is applicable for drill core samples that can be trimmed at right angles to form a regular cylinder. A vernier caliper is used to measure the core diameter at several points to estimate an average result, while the core length is determined using a tape measure or ruler (Figure 3). The core is then weighed and the density determined simply by using the formula of weight divided by volume. Geological staff collected the Calliper method data on site at the Korbel Project (Table 1).

Pulp sample method: Density of competent rocks that have very low porosity and low natural water content may be measured using a gas pycnometer and rock pulp samples (finely milled rock) but this method is not suitable for porous rocks, as the fabric is destroyed by the milling process. The gas pycnometer method determines volume within the sample chamber from which an inert gas is excluded. The pycnometer gives volumes for samples weighed into plastic vials (Figure 3), which are in turn dropped into the sample chamber. Best precision is obtained from the largest possible volume of sample which is typically around 30 grams. Pulps samples were measured by ALS using method OA-GRA08b.

Calliper Method **Pulp Method (Gas Pycnometer)**

Figure 3. Calliper and Pulp Methods of estimation of Bulk Density

Method	**Average Bulk Density** (g/cm^3)
Caliper	2.66
Pulp	2.67

Table 1. Bulk density (SG) by Pulp and Calliper method for the Korbel deposit.

	Fort Knox	**Dublin Gulch**
Cut-off	0.10g/t	0.15g/t

Table 2. Cut-off grades of comparable deposits types to the Korbel deposit.

Link to Bulk Density Methodologies:

https://www.csaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Bulk-density-of-industrial-minerals-Reporting-in-accordance-with-the-2007-SME-Guide.pdf

Sample Collection and Analytical Techniques – During the 2018, 2019, and 2020 campaign some of the drilling consisted of Reverse Circulation drilling, or RC drilling. The RC data is included in this Resource Estimation. This is a method of drilling which uses dual wall drill rods that consist of an outer drill rod with an inner tube. These hollow inner tubes allow the drill cuttings to be transported back to the surface in a continuous, steady flow.

During RC drilling each 1.52 m interval sample run was riffle split to obtain a 4 - 6 kg sample, which were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis. For RC drilling each 4 – 6 kg sample that was sent to ALS Fairbanks and an off cut of chips were generated and provided to Pacific Rim Geological Consulting for detailed chip logging. RC data was logged digitally into Excel templates and validated.

In 2018 some half cores from historical drill holes (2011 to 2012) were sampled at ~3.05 m intervals and sent to ALS Fairbanks for Analysis. This data is included in this Resource Estimation.

2020 Diamond Drilling - Core loggers measure and record percentage core recovery as well as percentage RQD. All measurements recorded in imperial and converted to metric during QA/QC. · Drillers are responsible for recording mislatches and dropped core which can result in loss of core. All recovery measurements are recorded in a digital core log in excel. Overall excellent core recoveries reported, with loss being in areas related to post-mineral structures, especially shears.

A subset of the samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis. Sample prep consisted of ALS Prep 31 - Crush to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Sample analysis consisted of ALS Au-ICP21 Fire Assay with 30 g sample charge using ICP-AES finish. Detection Limits range from 0.001 - 10 g/t Au. For sample exceeding the upper detection limit of 10 g/t Au the material was re-run using ALS method Au-GRA21. This Fire Assay technique utilizes a charge size of 30 g and a gravimetric finish. Detection Limits range from 0.05 -10,000 g/t Au.

The balance of the samples were sent to TSL in Saskatoon. Sample prep consisted of Crush, 70% passing 10-mesh (1.70 mm) Samples were then riffle split and pulverize ~250 g to 95% passing 150 mesh (106 µm). Analysis consisted of Gold Fire Assay with 30g charge with ICP finish with LLD 1 ppb. Samples above 10,000 ppb were re run using a Fire Assay Gravimetric technique.

All 2020 core drilling has been oriented core using a Reflex Act III instrument down the entire hole. Downhole surveys are taken 15.24 meters off of the casing and every 45.72 meters down-hole using a Reflex multi-shot instrument. Hole collar surveys are done using a LT500T GNSS receiver unit capable of a horizontal accuracy of 67-85cm and a vertical accuracy of 76-107cm in the far northern hemisphere of Alaska. Surveys are done in the NAD83 datum for X and Y, and the GRS80 datum for vertical location.

The core is digitally logged in Excel in detail (geology, alteration, mineralization, RQD, recoveries and structural data). Analysis of 2,431 veins from the oriented core has indicated a consistent, strong preferred orientation of NW-SE striking, steeply dipping sheeted veins. Drill hole orientation for future drill holes are being designed for more optimal intersection angles of the veins.

Three (3) meter samples are marked out for the entire length of the drill holes and the core is photographed both wet and dry. Each sample is cut perpendicular to the mineralized sheeted

veins producing a representative half-core that is bagged, tagged and packaged for shipment in large rice bags, palletized and sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for analysis. Shipping of samples are highly controlled using dedicated shippers who only handle shipments from the Estelle project. Sample shipping protocol is currently being updated with revised chain of custody tracking and security ties on sample bags for an added level of security.

All holes where re-surveyed on the property using the following GPS equipment:

- Garmin GPSMAP 64S (+/- 10 m)
- CHC LT500 (+/- 2 to 3 m)
- Trimble R1 (+/- 2 to 3 m)

QA/QC Control Sample – In a sequence of 40 samples 2 Standard Reference Material (SRM) are inserted, one blank, and 1 Preparation Duplicates are requested. Three different SRM are inserted in the sample stream. They are as follows:

OREAS 503D - https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-503d/
OREAS 501C - https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-501c/
OREAS 60D - https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-60d/

Blank - Browns Hill Basalt Quarry or Pea Gravel from Alaska Industrial Hardware

Ore Sorting - XRT sensor based particle sorting tests work completed on a 500 kg sample by TORMA confirmed the viability of using this Ore-Sorting technology (ASX:15 March 2021). The TOMRA test work confirmed that concentrating the highest-grade rocks into a relatively small mass could create a high value material that is suited for high recovery extraction using a Cyanide Plant. This method is intended to reduce cost per oz, ***lower cut-off grade***, lower energy usages, and increase gold production.

As the result of this study Nova is confident in lowering the cut-off grade from 0.18 g/t (historic) to 0.15 g/t as part of this Resource Study.

To learn more please visit: https://novaminerals.com.au/estelle-gold/.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

- Ends -

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Competent Person Statements

Data Compilation and Project Manager- Mr Dale Schultz P.Geo., 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.

QA/QC Checks - QUALITICA CONSULTING INC. provides the mining industry with expert analytical quality control advice and database support, ensuring that you and all stakeholders have confidence in your data. Since 2003, Qualitica has been providing quality control services to mineral exploration and mining operation clients throughout North America and abroad. Thier comprehensive range of services includes database auditing, analysis and reporting of quality control data, site-specific quality control training program, NI 43-101 reporting for sampling and analytical quality control.

Chantal is a Principal Geologist from Qualitica has been retained my Nova Minerals. She specializes in all aspect of quality assurance and quality control in the context of mine geology and exploration, including generation of site-specific certified reference materials, metallurgical testing, laboratory audit, ore pre-concentration and ore sorting/blending to optimize grade. Proficient in Datamine Fusion Suite and acQuire suite of software for managing geological and analytical databases. She has authored a series of site-specific Best Practices Documents from diamond drilling and logging to analytical quality control. Chantal has reviewed SRM, Blank, and Duplicates and found 98% of the data falls within acceptable tolerances. She has recommended additional re-assay of selective samples and sending 5% of the total sample sets for External Laboratory Check Assays.

All QA/QC data that is included in this Resource update has been sent to Qualitical for a review. A comprehensive report is expected within the coming weeks.

Resource Estimation - The information in this press release that relates to the Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Nicolas Johnson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd (MPR). Mr Johnson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to be a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). He has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore – Sorting - Mr Brent Hilscher P.Eng., Vice President of ABH Engineering Inc., who conducted studies and test work on behalf 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

Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Hilscher has sufficient experience relevant to sorting technology and gold processing 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 Hilscher consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Core Logging - William J. Burnett, MSc, CPG-11263 has over 25 years of experience in operations and exploration, mine and project management. He has worked in both surface and underground mines and held positions including General Mine Manager, Exploration Manager, Chief Geologist, Mine Engineer and geologist.

In 2009, Mr. Burnett started a consulting company called Yukuskokon Professional Services, LLC. (YKPS). YKPS had since grown into a full-service exploration company providing project management, environmental permitting, logistics, core drilling support and drill pad construction, core drilling, geological, engineering and metallurgical support for exploration and mining projects. Yukuskokon owns and operates track mounted and fly core drills with locations in Alaska, Nevada and Oregon.

During his time operating Yukuskokon Professional Services, he has worked on various projects (from mining to environmental) in Alaska, Mexico and Nova Scotia.

In addition to his duties at Yukuskokon, Mr. Burnett also serves as Director and CFO for Intercept Minerals Corp. and serves on the University of Alaska Anchorage Geological Advisory Board.

Mr. Burnett is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. He has a Master of Science degree in Economic Geology from Colorado State University, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Fort Lewis College.

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. apparent inconsistencies in the figures shown in the MRE are due to rounding

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.

Appendix 1. 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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	The mineral resource estimate is based on data from a combination of recent (2018-2020) samples collected from reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond drilling, as well as historical (pre-2018) diamond drill (DD) core that was resampled and reassayed. Recent (2019-2020) RC drilling each 1.52 m interval was riffle split to obtain a 4-6 kg sample, which were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis. Recent (2020) Diamond Drilling – Sampling was done from half HQ core at 3.05m (10 ft.) intervals (run block to run block), with some deviations from this sampling interval when relevant geological contacts were observed. Historical (pre-2018) Diamond drill holes were sampled from the remaining half core at 3.05 m (10ft) intervals. All Samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks or TSL laboratory in Saskatoon for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis Sampling and sample preparation protocols for all drill holes followed industry best practices and are appropriate for the mineralization type being evaluated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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)*	Drill types used included recent RC (NQ size) and historic DD (NQ size). Recent Drilling in 2019 consisted of Reverse Circulation drilling, or RC drilling. This is a method of drilling which uses dual wall drill rods that consist of an outer drill rod with an inner tube. These hollow inner tubes allow the drill cuttings to be transported back to the surface in a continuous, steady flow. 2020 Diamond Drilling - Diamond HQ core drilling · Drilling oriented core using Reflex Act III, orientation taken at every run except for when encountering incompetent rock (i.e. structures)
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Recovery data is typically not recorded for RC drilling. No recovery data was available for the historic DD. 2020 Diamond Drilling - Core loggers measure and record percentage core recovery as well as percentage RQD. All measurements recorded in imperial and converted to metric during QA/QC. · Drillers are responsible for recording mislatches, and dropped core which can result in loss of core. All recovery measurements are recorded in a digital core log in excel. Overall excellent core recoveries reported, with loss being in areas related to post-mineral structures, especially shears
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.*	All holes where re-surveyed on the property using the following GPS equipment: • Garmin GPSMAP 64S (+/- 10 m) • CHC LT500 (+/- 2 to 3 m) • Trimble R1 (+/- 2 to 3 m) For re-sampling all SE series of holes interval data was collected for each hole along with geological logging information and all core boxes were photo graphed for verification purposes. See example of core photos below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	 RC chip sample intervals were recorded in the field on a logging template form. 100% of the chip samples were sent to ALS 2020 Diamond Drilling - Whole HQ core is logged in a qualitatively and quantitatively manner and recorded into a running Excel spreadsheet: · Major units and samples follow lithological changes Primary, secondary, and tertiary alteration types and intensity · Mineralization type (arsenopyrite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite), percentage mineralization, and texture · Structures including veins, faults, and shears. Orientation recorded (alpha/beta) Core boxes are labelled for core photos and efficient storage Density is measured using 10cm core at 15.24 meters (50 ft) and then every 45.72 (150 ft) The entire length of the drill core is logged including geology, RQD, oriented core data/structural data
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*	Each 1.52 m RC interval was riffle split (dry) to obtain a 4-6 kg sample, which was sent to the ALS or TSL laboratory for pulverization. Field duplicates (RC) for recent data were collected every 1 in 20 samples at the same time using the same method (riffle split) as the parent sample. Historic DD duplicates were sampled and collected after crushing, by the laboratory, at a rate of 1 in 20.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Blank material was inserted 1 in 40 samples for both RC and historic DD. Standard Reference Material (SRM) was inserted 1 in 20 samples. Three different SRMs at three different grades levels were used. 2020 Diamond Drilling - HQ core is cut using an electric saw into half core, with cut lines perpendicular to the orientation of the veins.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	2018, 2019, and 2020 RC - Each 1.52 m interval was riffle split to obtain a 4-6 kg sample, which were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis. Remaining half (DD) cores from historical drill holes (2011 to 2012) were sampled at 3.05 m intervals. Samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis Sampling and sample preparation protocols for recent RC drilling and historical diamond drill core DD followed industry best practices and are appropriate for the mineralization type being evaluated. Field duplicates (RC) for recent data were collected every 1 in 20 samples at the same time using the same method (riffle split) as the parent sample. Historic DD duplicates were sampled and collected after crushing, by the laboratory, at a rate of 1 in 20. Blank material was inserted 1 in 40 samples for both RC and historic DD. Standard Reference Material (SRM) was inserted 1 in 20 samples. Three different

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		SRMs at three different grades levels were used. Acceptable levels of precision and accuracy were obtained. **2020 Diamond** - In a sequence of 40 samples 2 Standard Reference Material (SRM) are inserted, one blank, and 1 Preparation Duplicates are requested. Three different SRM are inserted in the sample stream. They are as follows: OREAS 503D - https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-503d/ OREAS 501C - https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-501c/ OREAS 60D - https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-60d/ Blank - Browns Hill Basalt Quarry or Pea Gravel from Alaska Industrial Hardware Chantal Principal Geologist from Qualitica Consulting Inc is reviewed this data and concluded that all the QA/QC. Report will be generated in the coming weeks. Additional check assay programs and re-assay will be conducted on an ongoing basis to ensure database meets appropriate QA/QC standards. A subset of the samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Fairbanks for pulverization to produce a 250 g sub-sample for analysis. Sample prep consisted of ALS Prep 31 - Crush to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Sample analysis consisted of ALS Au-ICP21 Fire Assay with 30 g sample charge using ICP-AES finish. Detection Limits range from 0.001 - 10 g/t Au. For sample exceeding the upper detection limit of 10 g/t Au the material was re-run using ALS method Au-GRA21. This Fire Assay technique utilizes a charge size of 30 g and a gravimetric finish. Detection Limits range

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		from 0.05 -10,000 g/t Au. The balance of the samples were sent to TSL in Saskatoon. Sample prep consisted of Crush, 70% passing 10-mesh (1.70 mm) Samples were then riffle split and pulverize ~250 g to 95% passing 150 mesh (106 µm). Analysis consisted of Gold FA with 30g charge with ICP finish with LLD 1 ppb. Samples above 10,000 ppb were re run using a FA/Gravimetric technique.
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.*	The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the competent persons. No drill holes within the resource were twinned. For RC drilling each 1.52 m sample was sent to ALS Fairbanks. Historic DD sample intervals were logged onto paper and subsequently entered into excel spreadsheets. Photos were taken of each core box. Recent Assay files are received from the laboratory in CSV format and these files were made available to the Deposit Modeler. No historic DD logs or assay data was available. All the available data was made available to the deposit modeler. There were no adjustments to assay data. Cut core prepped samples are dispatched to: • ALS Minerals 1060 Bush St. Fairbanks, AK 99709 · • TSL Laboratories, 2-302 48th Street, Saskatoon, SK, S7K 6A4

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Data is recorded and stored in Excel on a running spreadsheet. Data is backed up additionally on a removable drive
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.*	Downhole survey completed at 15.24 meters (50ft) off the casing and then every 45.72 (150ft) meters using Reflex multi-shot instrument · Drill Hole collars are surveyed with an LT500T GNSS receiver. Surveys are in the NAD83 datum, using the GRS80 vertical datum. Accuracy of the instrument is submeter, horizontal accuracy rated at 50cm RMS (root mean squared), Vertical accuracy 85cm RMS; with an Alaska (Northern Hemisphere) horizontal accuracy of 67-85cm, and vertical accuracy of 76-107cm based on experience of the supplier of this instrument. Grid system was NAD 83 Zone 5 No down hole survey instrument was use on the RC drill holes. No down hole survey data was available for historic DD.
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 drill hole spacing is sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource The drill spacing applied to each deposit is considered suitable for the style of mineralisation and mineral resource estimation requirements.
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*	Drill holes were drilled predominantly perpendicular to mineralized domains where possible. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data. Relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation to mineralized zones in currently being investigated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Nova Minerals personnel managed the sample chain of custody. Both RC and historic DD core samples were securely stored on site prior to being dispatched to the ALS Fairbanks or TSL Saskatoon for assay analysis. Chain of custody form, security tags, currently updating sample security protocol Dispatch sheets were used to document sample numbers through the delivery process. ALS maintains a Webtrieve application to confirm and monitor samples and jobs within the laboratory process. TSL emails out CSV files and signed Assay Certificates.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	External review confirms sampling protocols are within industry best practices for RC drilling and for re-sampling of historic DD.

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 Estelle project is comprised of one hundred and eighty Six (186) State of Alaska mining claims consisting of one hundred and eighty two (182) x 160 acres per claim and four (4) x 40 acres per claim for a total or 29,280 acres (118.5km^2) 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		100% ownership of Alaskan incorporate company AK Custom Mining LLC. AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd is owned 51% by Nova Minerals Ltd 49% by AK Minerals 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.*	Nova owns 51% of the project and has the right to earn up to 85% of the project through the joint venture agreement. There are no native title interests in or over any of the claims and they are not located within any environmentally sensitive areas including National Parks, Conservation Reserves or Wilderness areas. The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Estelle prospect has undergone both surface and sub-surface exploration intermittently since the 1970's. The latest exploration was conducted between 2011 and 2014 which was previously reported by Nova Minerals Limited (formally Quantum Resources).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Korbel deposit is classified as a Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold Deposit (RIRG) type. RIRG deposits typically occur associated with moderately reduced intrusions in reduced siliciclastic Sequences. Key characteristics of these deposits include low sulfide content with associated with reduced mineral and metal assemblages of Au>Ag, Bi, As, W, and Mo. The mineralization occurs in multiphase granitic stocks and plutons. Gold is hosted in sheeted veins, which are coeval with their causative intrusions. Although these deposits do not have a significant hydrothermal alteration footprint, there are often peripheral mineralization occurrences and proximal thermal alteration, which have a predictable distribution pattern, including secondary aluminosilicates, biotite, and tourmaline, skarns and polymetallic veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		Drilling information used used for the estimation of mineral resources included the following:
		
		Location data including Easting, Northing and RL of drill hole collars recorded in NAD 83 Zone 5.
		
		Drill Hole Azimuth is the 360º bearing of the hole orientation.
		
		Drill Hole Dip is the inclination of the drill hole from horizontal.
		
		Down Hole Length is the distance down the inclination of the hole and is measured as the distance from the collar to the end of hole.
		
		Intercept Depth is the distance from the start of the hole down the inclination of the hole to the depth of the zone of interest.
		
		The listing of the entire drill hole database used to estimate the mineral resource was not considered relevant for this 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 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.*	Reported intercepts quoted in the report are length weighted. No maximum grade truncations or top cuts were applied. cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au were applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate. Metal equivalent values are not used in reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Zones of mineralisation are based on interpreted geology recorded in drilling logs coupled with gold grades. Reporting of mineralised intercepts, widths and grades are deemed acceptable by the Competent Persons. Drill holes were orientated to intersect mineralisation at a perpendicular angle.
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.*	Appropriate figures are provided in the ASX release and depict the key results from the Resource Estimate.
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.*	Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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.*	Geological consultants completed geological mapping within the prospect area in the past. Rock chip and channel samples collected during reconnaissance are reported and tabularised in full and locations plotted on generated maps in this report. Major geological observations have been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Nova is in the process of planning future exploration and drilling activities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Additional areas require follow-up work in future drill program.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Field data is compiled into Excel spreadsheets. Assay data CSV files are downloaded directly from the ALS Webtrieve server or from CSV files emailed but TSL. Various software tools are used to validate the data and all errors were corrected before finalising the resource data set for use in the gold estimation model. The following basic validation checks on the data were completed: • Sample inventory checks, shipped verses received • Visual digital data checked against original hard copies • overlapping sample intervals. • Sample intervals with no assay data. • Duplicate records. • Assay grade ranges. • Collar coordinates ranges. • Valid hole orientation data. There are no significant issues with the data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Competent Person Dale Schultz P.Geo. Managed the 2019 R/C drilling program and stands responsible for data and information collected during that program. All aspects of drilling, sampling and data collection are considered by the Competent Person to meet or exceed industry standards William Burnett, Principal Yukuskokon Professional Services, Visited the project several times during the 2020 diamond drilling campaign and stands responsible for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data and information collected during that program Mr. Nicolas Johnson of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd (MPR) and deposit modeler for this project has not visited the Korbel gold deposit. Due to the current worldwide travel restrictions a site inspection was not possible for the current study. It is anticipated a site visit will occur once travelling is pernitted. .
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The geologic interpretation used to constrain the Mineral Resource estimate is based on a combination of geological, geochemical and geophysical data sets. These digital data sets include a Landsat Satellite imagery study, geological field mapping, outcrop sampling, re-sampling of historic diamond drill core, recent Reverse Circulation drilling data. Academic, Government and Industry reports pertaining to the history, geology and IRGS mineral deposit type have been reviewed.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The model constraint DTM trends north over a strike length of 1,800 metres and dips steeply to the west to an approximate maximum depth of 600 metres from surface. Horizontal widths range from around 400 metres to 600 metres. The constraint is regularly shaped and consistent between drilling traverses.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If*	Mineral resources were estimated by Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with block support adjustment. The modelling included a broad mineralised domain capturing drill hole intercepts of greater than 0.01 g/t. Grade continuity characterised by indicator variograms modelled at 14 indicator thresholds. All class grades were derived

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	from class mean grades The modell incorporates a three-pass octant based search strategy giving estimates extrapolated to a maximum of 150m from composite locations. Estimated resources include a variance adjustment to give estimates of recoverable resources for selective mining unit dimensions of 10 m east by 10 m north by 5 m in elevation. The variance adjustments were applied using the direct lognormal method. Data viewing, compositing and wire-framing was performed using Micromine software. Exploratory data analysis, variogram analysis and modelling, and Mineral Resource estimation utilsed FSSI Consultants (Australia) Pty Ltd (FSSI) GS3M software. The modelling technique is appropriate for the mineralisation style, and potential mining method. There is no assumption made regarding the recovery of any by-product. No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance are estimated in the current study. Block dimensions used were 50 mE by 50 mN by 10 mRL and chosen due to the current broad spacing of the drill holes. The modelling includes a three pass octant search strategy with search ellipsoids aligned with the average domain orientations. Search radii and minimum data requirements are: Search pass 1: 75 by 75 by 25 m (minimum 4 octants and 16 data), Search pass 2: 150 by 150 by 50 m (minimum 4 octants and 16 data), Search pass 3: 150 by 150 by 50 m (minimum 2 octants and 8 data).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Estimated resources include a variance adjustment to give estimates of recoverable resources for selective mining unit dimensions of 10 m east by 10 m north by 5 m in elevation with grade control sampling on an 10 m by 20 m by 3 m pattern. The variance adjustments were applied using the direct lognormal method. The modelling did not include any specific assumptions about correlation between variables. Interpretation of the mineralised domain used for resource modelling included reference to geological logging, and the domain is consistent with geological understanding. Statistical analysis showed the gold population in the mineralized domain to be highly skewed and moderately high coefficient of variation. All class grades were derived from class mean grades. Model validation included visual comparison of model estimates and composite grades
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.15 g/t Au grade cut-off for the Korbel deposit. This cut-off was chosen using current economic parameters applicable for open cut mining for similar deposit types.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining*	The only mining method envisaged for the extraction of gold from the Korbel deposit is anticipated to involve large-scale. open pit, truck and shovel mining methods. Grade control of mining blocks will be based on sampling from high quality reverse circulation grade control drilling holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Estimated resources include a variance adjustment to give estimates of recoverable resources for selective mining unit dimensions of 10 m east by 10 m north by 5 m in elevation with grade control sampling on an 10 by 20 by 3 m pattern. The variance adjustments were applied using the direct lognormal method.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	A total of 25 drill samples were collected for gold cyanidation (AuCN) analysis at ALS assay laboratory. These drill sample rejects were analysed for total gold by fire assay method (AuFA). Indicative leach recoveries were calculated using the AuCN / AuFA ratio. To provide a check, increase confidence in the results and determine the most suitable analytical method, two separate AuCN analyses were performed on each of the samples. The first AuCN analysis was by ALS method AA13, a basic tube leach test utilizing a 30g sample size with a <2 hour leach time, AAS finish. The second AuCN analysis was by ALS method AA14, a more representative bottle roll leach test utilizing a 1kg sample size with a 12 hour leach time, AAS finish. As expected, the 12 hour bottle roll test showed significantly increased recoveries across the board, establishing a clear positive correlation between leach retention time and recovery. Furthermore, the 12 hour bottle roll result provides the most representative data to date reflecting how the Korbel Gold Deposit mineralized material will perform in any future heap leach mining operation scenario. As such, the company views these results as a very encouraging component in the technical matrix which continues to build in support of the economic viability of the Estelle Gold Project. **Table 1.** Summary of Results*

25 Samples	Au_FA	AuCN_2hr	AuCN_12hr	AuRec_2hr	AuRec_12hr
Average	1.23	0.77	0.91	63%	76%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	At this stage it is premature to detail the potential environmental impacts of a large-scale open pit mining operation and environmental factors were not considered in detail. It is assumed that Korbel would have camp, milling, processing, waste rock and tailings disposal facilities constructed on site. Power and road access would also likely be required. Processing operations may utilise a dry stacked tailings storage facility which combines a waste landform with filtered tailings in a lined facility and subsequently covered by mine waste material. Subaqueous settlement beneath a pit lake (water cover) may be used to prevent the oxidation of tailings.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density – Bulk Density at the project was calculated using both the “Calliper method” and “Pulp method”: Caliper method: This is applicable for drill core samples that can be trimmed at right angles to form a regular cylinder. A vernier calliper is used to measure the core diameter at several points to estimate an average result, while the core length is determined using a tape measure or ruler. The core is then weighed and the density determined simply by using the formula of weight divided by volume. Geological staff collected the Calliper method data on site at the Korbel Project. Pulp sample method: Density of competent rocks that have very low porosity and low natural water content may be measured using a gas pycnometer and rock pulp samples (finely milled rock) but this method is not suitable for porous rocks, as the fabric is destroyed by the milling process. The gas

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pycnometer method determines volume within the sample chamber from which an inert gas is excluded. The pycnometer gives volumes for samples weighed into plastic vials, which are in turn dropped into the sample chamber. Best precision is obtained from the largest possible volume of sample which is typically around 30 grams. Pulps samples were measured by ALS using method OA-GRA08b. **Method** / **Average Bulk Density (g/cm^3)** Caliper 2.66 Pulp 2.67
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Korbel Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred based on the density of data points (assays), quality of the data collected (geology, geophyics), the confidence in the geological models (interpretation) and mineralisation model. The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No external audits or independent reviews have been undertaken on the current Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of*	Accuracy is indicated by the Inferred classification assigned to the resource in accordance with the JORC code 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. Locally, accuracy is expected to be higher and globally, the result is more general. Future phases of exploration will seek to improve accuracy and confidence in the resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Appendix 1 - Drilling Collar Details for Korbel Main

Hole ID	Easting_UTM NAD 83 Z5N	Northing_UTM NAD 83 Z5N	Elev (m)	Az	Dip	Survey Method	Instrument	New Hole to April 2021 Resource	Included in April 2021 Resource
KBDH-001	505392.51	6875103.82	928.76	225	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-002	505393.39	6875104.35	928.76	225	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-003	505380.17	6875106.01	930.5	270	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-004	505381.61	6875105.73	930.32	270	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-005	505300.54	6874852.88	977.45	90	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-006	505389.1	6875104.7	929.11	90	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-007	505299.45	6874853.12	976.85	90	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-008	505387.54	6875104.94	929.75	90	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-009	505288.98	6874849.83	977.88	45	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-010	505382.3	6875106.18	930.44	135	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-011	505288.13	6874848.44	977.28	45	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-012	505381.08	6875107.71	930.5	135	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-013	505280.97	6874845.19	978.77	315	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-014	505380.69	6875105.35	930.49	45	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-015	505283.06	6874843.47	979	315	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-016	505379.86	6875104.5	930.26	45	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-017	505274.04	6874840.8	978.83	270	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-018	505377.59	6875110.71	930.36	315	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-019	505275.81	6874840.89	979.71	270	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
KBDH-020	505378.68	6875109.52	930.7	315	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-021	505280.73	6874848.97	977.41	225	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-022	505049.7	6875339.33	985.32	105	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-023	505281.46	6874849.78	977.91	225	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-024	505048.41	6875339.56	985.49	105	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-025	505276.89	6874846.83	978.76	135	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-026	505053.45	6875339.68	985.64	60	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-027	505276.5	6874847.13	978.92	135	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-028	505052.55	6875338.99	985.27	60	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-029	505044.98	6875336.7	984.85	15	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-030	505044.48	6875336.13	984.15	15	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-031	505052.38	6875333.46	983.62	285	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-032	505053.87	6875333.71	984.52	285	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-033	504888.35	6875713.16	1122.79	195	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-034	505054.38	6875331.36	984.31	240	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-035	504888.35	6875713.16	1122.79	195	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-036	505055.47	6875332.62	983.8	240	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-037	504885.07	6875707.21	1122.13	105	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-038	505059.38	6875332.13	985.7	195	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes

KBDH-039	504883.39	6875706.89	1121.53	105	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-040	505059.4	6875332.92	983.42	195	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-041	504880.34	6875704.02	1123.42	60	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-042	504879.29	6875703.39	1121.51	60	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-043	504880.78	6875702.78	1120.57	15	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-044	504880.68	6875702.14	1121.26	15	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-045	504884.96	6875704.4	1122.15	285	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-046	504886.3	6875703.66	1121.94	285	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-047	504887.14	6875708.34	1122.89	240	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-048	504888.78	6875709.6	1122.78	240	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
KBDH-049	504243	6875449	1217	52	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-050	505652.67	6874828.61	916.17	240	-45	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-051	504243	6875449	1217	52	-70	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-052	505653.91	6874828.85	916.39	240	-70	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-053	504244	6875451	972	35	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-054	505654.06	6874833.65	915.64	209.9	-44.5	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-055	504244	6875451	972	35	-70	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-056	505655.03	6874834.83	916	207.5	-70.3	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-057	504244	6875449	1022	15	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-058	504244	6875449	1022	15	-70	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-059	504244	6875449	1022	250	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-060	505653.45	6874834.42	914.2	190	-45	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-061	504244	6875449	1022	250	-70	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
KBDH-062	505653.82	6874835.55	914.08	190	-70	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-063	505654.23	6874834.22	915.74	60	-45	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
KBDH-064	505654.15	6874832.75	916.38	60	-70	GNSS	Trimble R1	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-001	505208.8	6874823.37	986.65	0	-90	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-002	504903.83	6875710.84	1121.06	245	-70	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-003	505116.45	6875655.31	1091.82	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-004	504936.37	6875625.63	1102.22	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-005	504934.44	6875625.32	1101.7	90	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-006	504799.64	6875681.34	1126.33	90	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-007	504802.75	6875681.51	1126.44	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-008	504648.06	6875700.4	1135.42	90	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-009	504645.48	6875700.43	1134.7	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes

OX-RC-010	504747.02	6875774.99	1143.96	90	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-011	504745.01	6875775.87	1144.74	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-012	505122.74	6874853.54	989.39	90	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-013	505119.61	6874853.39	986.74	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-014	505281.59	6874838.43	976.95	90	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-015	505276	6874839	965	270	-50	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	No	Yes
OX-RC-016	505400.27	6875012.7	938.15	270	-50	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-017	505241.53	6875030.93	954.98	90	-60	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-018	505240.03	6875031.51	955.31	270	-75	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
OX-RC-019	504013.18	6874994.99	1057.05	90	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-020	503949.57	6875298.5	1072.99	270	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-021	503954.31	6875298.05	1072.53	90	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-022	504046.93	6875319.33	1061.53	270	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-023	504049.6	6875319.99	1061.24	90	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-024	504172.76	6875311.16	1041.6	270	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-025	504177.59	6875311.1	1041.76	90	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-026	504245	6875299	1012	270	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-027	504245	6875299	1012	90	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-028	504326	6875281	1007	270	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-029	504326	6875281	1007	90	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-030	504394	6875206	1010	270	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-031	504190	6875216	1011	270	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
OX-RC-032	504190	6875216	1011	90	-45	Handheld GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 64S	Yes	Yes
SE11-001	504987.26	6875356.39	990.7	50	-75	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
SE12-001	505259.54	6875296.2	969.34	235	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
SE12-002	505024.35	6875647.27	1103.05	235	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
SE12-003	504737.85	6875143.21	988.75	235	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes
SE12-004	505404.08	6875114.64	925.99	235	-52	GNSS	CHC LT500	No	Yes
SE12-005	503962.29	6874066.06	1345.82	235	-45	GNSS	CHC LT500	Yes	Yes

Appendix 2 - Estelle Gold Project Drill hole collar information and intervals > 0.6 g/t Au cut-off grades summary for drill holes not reported.

HoleID	From_M	To_M	Au g/t
KBDH-001	11.58	14.63	1.89
KBDH-001	14.63	17.68	0.661
KBDH-001	20.73	23.77	0.639
KBDH-001	26.82	29.87	0.81
KBDH-001	32.92	35.97	1.18
KBDH-001	35.97	39.01	0.922
KBDH-001	39.01	42.06	0.664
KBDH-001	42.06	45.11	1.115
KBDH-001	96.93	98.76	1.24
KBDH-001	115.21	118.26	2.17
KBDH-001	118.26	121.31	0.899
KBDH-001	124.36	127.41	1.365
KBDH-001	142.65	145.69	0.969
KBDH-001	176.17	179.22	0.608
KBDH-001	200.56	203.61	1.035
KBDH-001	234.09	237.13	0.865
KBDH-001	237.13	240.18	0.652
KBDH-001	301.14	304.19	0.79
KBDH-001	352.96	356.01	0.743
KBDH-001	362.1	365.15	0.85
KBDH-002	14.63	17.98	1.01
KBDH-002	24.08	27.13	1.575
KBDH-002	27.13	30.18	1.81
KBDH-002	42.37	45.42	0.783
KBDH-002	48.46	51.51	0.955
KBDH-002	54.56	57.61	0.778
KBDH-002	63.7	66.75	0.715
KBDH-002	69.8	72.85	0.712
KBDH-002	91.14	94.18	0.661
KBDH-002	97.23	100.28	0.7
KBDH-002	142.95	146	0.717
KBDH-002	155.14	158.19	0.753
KBDH-002	164.29	167.34	0.912
KBDH-002	167.34	170.38	1.635
KBDH-002	230.43	232.41	4.34
KBDH-002	234.39	237.44	0.781
KBDH-002	240.49	243.54	0.723
KBDH-002	374.6	377.65	0.631
KBDH-003	17.68	20.73	0.675
KBDH-003	20.73	23.77	1.575
KBDH-003	32.92	35.97	0.782
KBDH-003	45.11	48.16	0.687
KBDH-003	72.54	75.59	0.752

KBDH-003	81.69	83.45	0.624
KBDH-003	96.93	99.97	0.835
KBDH-003	130.45	133.5	1.465
KBDH-003	133.5	136.55	1.065
KBDH-003	176.17	179.22	1.295
KBDH-003	185.32	188.37	0.644
KBDH-003	224.94	227.99	0.873
KBDH-003	227.99	231.04	2.53
KBDH-003	237.13	240.18	1.115
KBDH-003	240.18	243.23	0.937
KBDH-003	243.23	246.28	0.75
KBDH-003	273.71	276.76	0.735
KBDH-003	301.14	304.19	0.697
KBDH-003	316.38	319.43	0.663
KBDH-003	365.15	368.2	0.899
KBDH-004	6.4	8.84	1.055
KBDH-004	8.84	11.43	1.355
KBDH-004	20.57	23.62	1.275
KBDH-004	35.81	38.86	1.08
KBDH-004	38.86	41.91	0.87
KBDH-004	41.91	45.42	0.858
KBDH-004	66.75	69.8	0.743
KBDH-004	72.85	75.9	0.983
KBDH-004	75.9	78.94	0.785
KBDH-004	81.99	85.04	1.55
KBDH-004	85.04	88.09	0.86
KBDH-004	109.42	112.47	5.5
KBDH-004	124.66	127.71	0.763
KBDH-004	127.71	130.76	0.69
KBDH-004	173.43	176.48	0.647
KBDH-004	389.84	392.89	2.79
KBDH-004	459.94	462.99	1.18
KBDH-004	502.62	505.66	0.694
KBDH-005	41.15	44.04	2.2
KBDH-005	61.87	65.23	0.633
KBDH-005	69.19	72.24	1.605
KBDH-005	78.33	81.38	1.34
KBDH-005	111.71	114.76	0.601
KBDH-005	163.37	166.57	1.48
KBDH-005	199.8	202.84	0.618
KBDH-005	217.78	220.83	1.055
KBDH-005	227.23	230.28	1.515
KBDH-005	230.28	233.32	0.606
KBDH-005	242.62	245.67	1.29
KBDH-005	254.81	257.86	0.792
KBDH-005	257.86	261.06	4.99
KBDH-005	261.06	264.11	0.625

KBDH-005	264.11	267.31	0.737
KBDH-005	267.31	270.36	1.48
KBDH-005	270.36	272.95	1.08
KBDH-005	272.95	276	0.702
KBDH-005	280.72	283.77	0.753
KBDH-005	304.83	307.54	0.616
KBDH-005	307.54	309.98	0.723
KBDH-005	309.98	313.03	1.03
KBDH-005	316.08	319.13	2.51
KBDH-005	327.58	329.27	1.005
KBDH-005	329.27	331.66	0.912
KBDH-005	346.56	349.61	1.035
KBDH-005	349.61	352.65	0.798
KBDH-005	361.8	364.85	0.756
KBDH-007	60.35	63.4	0.76
KBDH-007	95.1	98.15	0.919
KBDH-007	173.13	176.17	1.15
KBDH-007	258.47	261.52	0.885
KBDH-007	267.61	270.66	2.11
KBDH-008	30.69	33.68	1.515
KBDH-008	36.27	39.32	1.42
KBDH-008	289.26	292.3	1.26
KBDH-009	75.29	77.88	0.957
KBDH-009	145.39	148.44	0.664
KBDH-009	165.81	168.86	0.849
KBDH-009	174.5	177.55	0.8
KBDH-009	192.63	195.68	0.723
KBDH-009	206.35	209.4	2.63
KBDH-009	224.64	227.69	0.935
KBDH-009	236.83	239.88	1
KBDH-009	249.02	252.07	1.935
KBDH-009	264.26	267.31	0.866
KBDH-009	270.36	273.41	0.813
KBDH-009	278.59	281.64	1.1
KBDH-009	281.64	284.84	2.51
KBDH-009	294.74	297.79	0.755
KBDH-009	297.79	300.38	0.622
KBDH-010	11.28	14.33	1.045
KBDH-010	14.33	17.37	1.12
KBDH-010	47.85	50.9	0.861
KBDH-010	50.9	53.95	1.725
KBDH-010	53.95	57	1.285
KBDH-010	63.09	66.14	0.966
KBDH-010	84.43	87.48	1.11
KBDH-010	93.57	96.62	0.654
KBDH-010	114.91	117.96	1.63
KBDH-010	117.96	121.01	1.07

KBDH-010	130.15	133.2	1.2
KBDH-010	133.2	136.25	1.285
KBDH-010	139.29	142.34	0.764
KBDH-010	142.34	145.39	2.2
KBDH-010	211.84	214.88	0.821
KBDH-010	214.88	217.93	0.833
KBDH-010	224.18	227.23	0.868
KBDH-011	84.73	87.78	1.045
KBDH-011	118.26	121.31	4.03
KBDH-011	136.55	139.6	1.225
KBDH-011	148.74	151.79	2.64
KBDH-011	171.75	174.96	0.966
KBDH-011	196.44	197.51	0.76
KBDH-011	203.61	206.65	1.395
KBDH-011	215.8	218.85	0.722
KBDH-011	297.94	301.05	1.135
KBDH-011	444.4	447.45	1.26
KBDH-012	5.79	8.84	1.135
KBDH-012	42.37	45.42	0.841
KBDH-012	63.7	66.75	8.21
KBDH-012	66.75	69.8	1.19
KBDH-012	75.9	78.94	1.895
KBDH-012	78.94	81.99	5.47
KBDH-012	85.04	88.09	0.661
KBDH-012	88.09	91.14	3.2
KBDH-012	91.14	94.18	2.59
KBDH-012	106.38	109.42	1.54
KBDH-012	115.52	118.57	1.17
KBDH-012	121.62	124.66	0.957
KBDH-012	136.55	139.6	7.65
KBDH-012	139.6	142.65	1.14
KBDH-012	142.65	145.85	1.01
KBDH-012	148.89	151.94	1.66
KBDH-012	155.14	158.19	0.828
KBDH-012	170.38	173.43	1.12
KBDH-012	194.77	197.82	1.055
KBDH-012	200.86	203.91	1.02
KBDH-012	206.96	210.01	1.425
KBDH-012	210.01	213.06	1.73
KBDH-012	213.06	216.1	0.641
KBDH-012	219.15	222.2	1.8
KBDH-012	222.2	225.25	0.956
KBDH-012	225.25	228.3	1.15
KBDH-012	228.3	231.34	0.658
KBDH-012	240.49	243.54	0.715
KBDH-012	243.54	246.58	0.608
KBDH-012	249.63	252.68	1.035

KBDH-012	255.73	258.78	0.714
KBDH-012	280.11	283.16	1.395
KBDH-012	295.35	298.4	0.955
KBDH-012	301.45	304.5	2.2
KBDH-012	310.59	313.64	0.851
KBDH-012	365.46	368.5	0.809
KBDH-013	93.57	96.62	1.235
KBDH-013	105.77	108.81	0.649
KBDH-013	124.05	127.1	1.28
KBDH-013	169.47	172.52	0.717
KBDH-013	172.52	175.56	0.602
KBDH-013	218.24	221.28	0.901
KBDH-013	288.34	291.39	1.815
KBDH-013	291.39	294.59	0.734
KBDH-013	355.7	358.75	1.055
KBDH-013	364.85	367.89	0.973
KBDH-015	130.45	133.5	1.095
KBDH-015	170.08	173.13	1.27
KBDH-015	197.51	200.56	0.675
KBDH-015	209.7	212.75	0.772
KBDH-015	234.09	237.13	0.951
KBDH-015	237.13	240.18	0.66
KBDH-015	243.23	246.28	1.325
KBDH-015	313.33	316.38	0.66
KBDH-015	404.77	407.82	1.425
KBDH-015	420.01	423.06	0.619
KBDH-015	423.06	426.11	2.47
KBDH-015	435.25	438.3	0.844
KBDH-015	438.3	441.35	2.56
KBDH-015	496.21	499.26	1.105
KBDH-015	502.31	505.36	0.7
KBDH-015	529.89	533.1	0.612
KBDH-015	539.19	542.24	0.988
KBDH-016	2.8	5.79	2.9
KBDH-016	11.89	14.94	1.305
KBDH-016	21.03	24.08	1.17
KBDH-016	33.22	36.27	0.863
KBDH-016	45.42	48.46	0.77
KBDH-016	51.51	54.56	0.878
KBDH-016	72.85	75.9	0.64
KBDH-016	94.18	97.23	1.725
KBDH-016	121.62	124.66	0.919
KBDH-016	277.06	280.11	0.641
KBDH-017	81.99	85.04	2.18
KBDH-018	39.32	42.37	0.891
KBDH-018	42.37	45.42	0.865
KBDH-018	78.94	81.99	0.751

KBDH-018	81.99	85.04	0.916
KBDH-018	91.14	94.18	0.908
KBDH-018	103.33	106.38	2.99
KBDH-018	106.38	109.42	1.14
KBDH-018	115.52	118.57	1.035
KBDH-018	127.71	130.76	2.51
KBDH-018	176.48	179.53	0.608
KBDH-018	179.53	182.58	0.923
KBDH-018	194.77	197.82	0.704
KBDH-018	197.82	200.86	1.77
KBDH-018	200.86	203.91	2.37
KBDH-018	225.25	228.3	0.86
KBDH-018	286.21	289.26	1.085
KBDH-019	103.33	106.38	0.623
KBDH-019	121.62	124.66	0.677
KBDH-019	173.43	176.48	2.5
KBDH-019	200.86	203.91	0.74
KBDH-019	298.4	301.45	0.626
KBDH-019	334.82	338.29	2.19
KBDH-019	371.09	374.14	1.04
KBDH-019	386.79	389.84	0.718
KBDH-020	6.1	9.14	1.465
KBDH-020	12.19	15.24	0.82
KBDH-020	24.38	27.43	0.684
KBDH-020	27.43	30.48	0.788
KBDH-020	36.27	39.62	0.784
KBDH-020	45.72	48.77	0.655
KBDH-020	82.3	85.34	1.405
KBDH-020	85.34	88.39	1.71
KBDH-020	94.49	97.54	1.12
KBDH-020	109.73	112.78	0.633
KBDH-020	170.69	173.74	0.633
KBDH-020	195.07	198.12	0.605
KBDH-020	198.12	201.17	1.38
KBDH-020	231.65	234.7	0.64
KBDH-021	139.45	142.49	2.69
KBDH-021	234.09	237.13	1.13
KBDH-021	374.29	377.34	0.698
KBDH-022	14.63	17.68	0.792
KBDH-022	23.77	26.82	0.722
KBDH-022	48.16	51.39	0.868
KBDH-022	81.69	84.73	0.669
KBDH-022	118.26	121.31	0.685
KBDH-022	130.45	133.5	0.681
KBDH-022	133.5	136.55	1.13
KBDH-022	136.55	139.6	3.66
KBDH-023	42.67	45.72	0.703

KBDH-023	167.64	170.69	1.355
KBDH-023	219.46	222.5	0.901
KBDH-023	304.8	307.85	2.81
KBDH-023	307.85	310.9	0.629
KBDH-023	310.9	313.94	0.606
KBDH-023	362.71	365.76	0.664
KBDH-023	384.05	387.1	1.35
KBDH-024	33.53	36.58	0.629
KBDH-024	64.01	67.06	0.993
KBDH-024	91.44	94.49	0.615
KBDH-024	100.58	103.63	0.644
KBDH-024	121.92	124.97	0.918
KBDH-024	137.16	140.21	0.643
KBDH-024	155.45	158.59	0.775
KBDH-024	179.83	182.88	0.729
KBDH-024	182.88	185.93	0.684
KBDH-024	185.93	188.98	0.672
KBDH-024	188.98	192.02	1.2
KBDH-024	192.02	195.07	8.24
KBDH-024	210.31	213.36	0.645
KBDH-024	213.36	216.41	1.635
KBDH-024	237.74	240.79	1.045
KBDH-024	243.84	246.89	1.23
KBDH-024	256.03	259.08	1.535
KBDH-024	262.13	265.18	2.63
KBDH-024	265.18	268.22	1.39
KBDH-024	286.51	289.56	0.952
KBDH-024	295.66	298.7	0.642
KBDH-024	304.8	307.85	0.704
KBDH-024	310.9	313.94	1.85
KBDH-024	323.09	326.14	0.613
KBDH-024	329.18	332.23	0.645
KBDH-024	332.23	335.28	0.986
KBDH-024	463.3	466.34	0.883
KBDH-024	481.58	484.63	1.26
KBDH-024	536.45	539.5	1.785
KBDH-025	185.32	188.37	0.911
KBDH-025	194.46	197.43	0.603
KBDH-025	212.75	215.8	0.68
KBDH-025	261.21	264.26	1.38
KBDH-025	264.26	267.46	0.783
KBDH-025	270.51	273.56	0.685
KBDH-025	276.61	279.65	0.657
KBDH-025	285.9	288.65	1.3
KBDH-025	304.65	307.38	0.784
KBDH-025	361.95	365.15	1.235
KBDH-025	368.2	371.25	0.851

KBDH-025	377.34	380.39	1.39
KBDH-025	392.58	395.63	0.63
KBDH-025	401.57	404.77	1.055
KBDH-025	404.77	407.82	0.717
KBDH-025	429.01	432.05	1.595
KBDH-025	438.3	441.35	0.998
KBDH-025	444.4	446.23	0.605
KBDH-025	467.56	470.61	1.035
KBDH-025	485.09	487.07	1.65
KBDH-025	487.07	490.12	0.639
KBDH-025	496.21	499.26	0.673
KBDH-025	569.37	572.41	0.709
KBDH-025	587.65	590.64	0.698
KBDH-025	590.64	593.75	1.235
KBDH-027	206.65	209.85	0.929
KBDH-027	209.85	213.06	1.505
KBDH-027	389.84	392.89	0.65
KBDH-028	12.8	16.15	0.799
KBDH-028	19.2	21.03	0.858
KBDH-028	24.08	27.13	1.89
KBDH-028	97.23	99.06	0.832
KBDH-028	130.76	133.81	0.716
KBDH-028	173.43	176.48	0.842
KBDH-028	197.82	200.86	3.51
KBDH-028	206.96	210.01	0.685
KBDH-028	216.1	219.15	0.827
KBDH-029	57.61	60.66	0.794
KBDH-029	81.99	85.04	0.666
KBDH-029	142.95	146	0.613
KBDH-029	155.14	158.19	0.702
KBDH-029	267.92	270.97	0.676
KBDH-029	270.97	274.02	1.11
KBDH-029	304.5	307.54	2.96
KBDH-029	325.83	328.88	0.832
KBDH-029	331.93	334.98	0.616
KBDH-029	338.02	341.07	0.755
KBDH-029	380.7	383.74	0.649
KBDH-029	411.18	414.22	0.74
KBDH-029	423.37	426.42	0.793
KBDH-029	499.57	502.62	0.601
KBDH-029	505.66	508.71	1.17
KBDH-029	523.95	527	1.205
KBDH-029	527	530.05	1.075
KBDH-029	545.29	548.34	1.73
KBDH-030	14.33	17.37	1.825
KBDH-030	23.62	26.82	1.7
KBDH-030	26.82	29.87	0.602

KBDH-030	56.89	60.05	1.23
KBDH-030	69.49	72.54	0.772
KBDH-030	72.54	75.59	0.773
KBDH-030	75.59	78.64	0.788
KBDH-030	90.07	93.12	0.608
KBDH-030	96.32	99.43	0.987
KBDH-030	101.83	103.33	1.47
KBDH-032	286.21	289.26	0.755
KBDH-033	151.49	154.53	0.67
KBDH-033	154.53	157.58	0.689
KBDH-033	211.84	214.88	0.656
KBDH-033	233.17	236.83	0.696
KBDH-033	273.41	276.45	0.625
KBDH-034	438.3	441.35	0.799
KBDH-035	160.93	163.98	0.703
KBDH-035	292	295.05	1.73
KBDH-035	295.05	298.09	0.749
KBDH-035	413.92	416.97	1.373
KBDH-035	493.17	496.21	1.522
KBDH-035	496.21	499.26	1.127
KBDH-038	87.48	90.53	0.735
KBDH-038	93.57	96.62	0.613
KBDH-038	117.96	121.01	0.832
KBDH-039	316.38	319.43	0.854
KBDH-040	231.04	234.09	5.83
KBDH-040	249.33	252.37	0.948
KBDH-045	194.77	197.82	0.734
KBDH-045	197.82	200.86	0.889
KBDH-045	200.86	203.91	0.754
KBDH-045	206.96	210.01	0.734
KBDH-045	216.1	219.15	0.897
KBDH-045	231.34	234.39	1.935
KBDH-045	234.39	237.44	0.684
KBDH-045	264.87	267.92	1.56
KBDH-045	277.06	280.11	0.685
KBDH-045	301.45	304.5	0.936
KBDH-046	39.32	42.37	0.636
KBDH-046	246.58	249.63	1.193
KBDH-046	310.59	313.64	0.75
KBDH-046	322.78	325.83	0.761
KBDH-047	11.58	14.63	0.727
KBDH-047	78.64	81.69	1.275
KBDH-047	151.79	154.84	0.63
KBDH-047	160.93	163.98	0.616
KBDH-047	203.61	206.65	0.603
KBDH-047	218.85	221.89	2.38
KBDH-047	243.23	246.28	5.77

KBDH-048	216.1	219.15	1.894
KBDH-048	222.2	225.25	1.681
KBDH-048	225.25	228.3	0.652
KBDH-048	270.97	274.02	1.396
KBDH-048	286.21	289.26	0.917
KBDH-048	292.3	295.35	1.09
KBDH-048	304.5	307.54	0.894
KBDH-048	307.54	310.59	2.412
KBDH-048	313.64	316.69	0.606
KBDH-048	319.74	322.78	0.647
KBDH-048	322.78	325.83	1.763
KBDH-048	325.83	328.88	0.71
KBDH-048	338.02	341.07	0.941
KBDH-048	362.41	365.46	0.928
KBDH-048	426.42	429.46	1.334
KBDH-049	66.75	69.8	0.809
KBDH-049	313.64	316.69	0.83
KBDH-050	75.59	78.64	0.819
KBDH-050	78.64	81.69	0.731
KBDH-050	103.02	106.07	0.68
KBDH-050	109.12	112.17	1.075
KBDH-050	112.17	115.21	1.16
KBDH-050	115.21	118.26	0.712
KBDH-050	118.26	121.31	0.61
KBDH-050	148.74	151.79	0.695
KBDH-050	151.79	154.84	0.667
KBDH-050	179.22	182.27	5.19
KBDH-050	182.27	185.32	0.912
KBDH-050	203.61	206.65	0.844
KBDH-050	227.99	231.04	1.615
KBDH-050	231.04	234.09	2.49
KBDH-050	234.09	237.13	0.616
KBDH-050	237.13	240.18	2.16
KBDH-050	240.18	243.23	0.676
KBDH-050	288.95	292	0.781
KBDH-050	322.48	325.53	0.738
KBDH-052	81.99	85.04	0.771
KBDH-052	146	149.05	1.185
KBDH-052	161.24	164.29	4.16
KBDH-052	176.48	179.53	0.785
KBDH-052	179.53	182.58	1.57
KBDH-052	188.67	191.72	0.604
KBDH-052	197.82	200.86	0.82
KBDH-052	200.86	203.91	1.945
KBDH-052	203.91	206.96	1.31
KBDH-052	206.96	210.01	0.786
KBDH-052	210.01	213.06	1.3

KBDH-052	213.06	216.1	0.824
KBDH-052	219.15	222.2	0.809
KBDH-052	234.39	237.44	0.641
KBDH-052	237.44	240.49	0.673
KBDH-052	243.54	246.58	0.727
KBDH-052	258.78	261.82	0.626
KBDH-052	267.92	270.97	0.629
KBDH-052	277.06	280.11	0.932
KBDH-052	313.64	316.69	0.633
KBDH-053	66.29	69.49	1.09
KBDH-053	75.59	78.64	0.69
KBDH-054	90.83	93.88	0.811
KBDH-054	93.88	96.93	2.09
KBDH-054	96.93	99.97	1.15
KBDH-054	118.26	121.31	1.23
KBDH-054	121.31	124.36	0.618
KBDH-054	133.5	136.55	1.385
KBDH-054	136.55	139.6	0.611
KBDH-054	139.6	142.65	0.892
KBDH-054	142.65	145.69	1.055
KBDH-054	191.41	194.46	3.08
KBDH-054	194.46	197.51	1.05
KBDH-054	240.18	243.23	0.656
KBDH-054	298.09	301.14	0.608
KBDH-054	575.46	578.51	0.607
KBDH-054	584.61	587.65	0.703
KBDH-056	139.9	142.95	0.616
KBDH-056	191.72	194.77	0.733
KBDH-056	240.49	243.54	1.045
KBDH-056	252.68	255.73	1
KBDH-056	258.78	261.82	0.668
KBDH-056	264.87	267.92	1.125
KBDH-056	267.92	270.97	1.065
KBDH-056	270.97	274.02	1.17
KBDH-056	274.02	277.06	1.745
KBDH-056	280.11	283.16	0.837
KBDH-056	289.26	292.3	2.21
KBDH-056	295.35	298.4	0.858
KBDH-056	423.37	426.42	2.18
KBDH-056	438.61	441.66	2.47
KBDH-056	478.23	479.37	0.761
KBDH-056	479.37	481.11	0.628
KBDH-058	72.85	75.9	0.685
KBDH-058	91.14	94.18	1.14
KBDH-059	194.46	197.51	0.903
KBDH-059	377.34	380.39	0.833
KBDH-059	395.63	398.68	0.683

KBDH-060	103.02	106.07	1.14
KBDH-060	124.36	127.41	0.696
KBDH-060	188.37	191.41	0.645
KBDH-060	209.7	212.75	0.677
KBDH-060	221.89	224.94	0.731
KBDH-060	252.37	255.42	1.125
KBDH-060	258.47	261.52	1.98
KBDH-060	328.57	331.62	0.665
KBDH-060	331.62	334.67	3.08
KBDH-060	340.77	343.81	1.505
KBDH-060	349.91	352.96	0.682
KBDH-060	377.34	380.39	1.045
KBDH-060	398.68	401.73	1.83
KBDH-062	201.17	204.22	0.788
KBDH-062	240.79	243.84	0.826
KBDH-062	256.03	259.08	0.769
KBDH-062	265.18	268.22	1.08
KBDH-062	268.22	271.27	0.856
KBDH-062	274.32	277.37	0.737
KBDH-062	295.66	298.7	0.69
KBDH-062	301.75	304.8	0.87
KBDH-062	335.28	338.33	0.665
KBDH-062	338.33	341.41	0.691
KBDH-062	405.38	408.43	1.465
OX-RC-001	9.14	10.67	0.812
OX-RC-002	71.63	73.15	0.672
OX-RC-006	9.14	10.67	0.704
OX-RC-006	51.82	53.34	0.846
OX-RC-006	70.1	71.63	0.862
OX-RC-006	92.96	94.49	0.712
OX-RC-006	97.54	99.06	0.683
OX-RC-007	9.14	10.67	0.769
OX-RC-007	19.81	21.34	2.19
OX-RC-007	27.43	28.96	2.23
OX-RC-007	28.96	30.48	2.27
OX-RC-008	12.19	13.72	0.612
OX-RC-010	15.24	16.76	0.699
OX-RC-010	76.2	77.72	0.626
OX-RC-012	50.29	51.82	0.74
OX-RC-012	51.82	53.34	0.828
OX-RC-012	96.01	97.54	0.607
OX-RC-014	96.01	97.54	0.766
OX-RC-014	100.58	102.11	0.758
OX-RC-015	18.29	19.81	0.88
OX-RC-015	27.43	28.96	1.22
OX-RC-016	18.29	19.81	1.8
OX-RC-016	24.38	25.91	27.6

OX-RC-016	28.96	30.48	0.707
OX-RC-016	32	33.53	0.767
OX-RC-016	42.67	44.2	1.21
OX-RC-016	57.91	59.44	1.23
OX-RC-016	62.48	64.01	1.785
OX-RC-016	74.68	76.2	1.235
OX-RC-016	76.2	77.72	8.34
OX-RC-016	77.72	79.25	0.718
OX-RC-017	10.67	12.19	1.4
OX-RC-017	16.76	18.29	0.871
OX-RC-017	27.43	28.96	1.085
OX-RC-017	28.96	30.48	3.49
OX-RC-017	32	33.53	0.664
OX-RC-017	44.2	45.72	0.96
OX-RC-017	48.77	50.29	1.06
OX-RC-017	67.06	68.58	0.854
OX-RC-018	28.96	30.48	1.41
OX-RC-018	33.53	35.05	1.135
OX-RC-018	36.58	38.1	0.639
OX-RC-018	38.1	39.62	0.933
OX-RC-018	39.62	41.15	1.375
OX-RC-018	48.77	50.29	0.659
OX-RC-018	64.01	65.53	1.165
OX-RC-018	73.15	74.68	0.7045
OX-RC-020	15.24	18.29	0.657
OX-RC-020	21.34	24.38	0.654
SE11-001	35.36	38.4	1.163
SE11-001	40.87	44.38	1.33
SE11-001	47.09	49.83	0.726
SE11-001	60.59	63.4	1.02
SE11-001	69.01	71.81	1.735
SE11-001	71.81	74.55	0.659
SE11-001	82.97	85.83	0.886
SE11-001	85.83	88.27	0.81
SE11-001	91.44	94.18	1.015
SE11-001	123.32	127.56	0.7
SE11-001	130.36	133.2	1.675
SE11-001	133.2	136.09	4.445
SE11-001	141.7	144.38	1.535
SE11-001	147.49	150.02	1.515
SE11-001	200.31	203.18	0.772
SE11-001	220.25	223.02	0.708
SE11-001	225.8	228.3	1.315
SE11-001	252.89	255.67	1.375
SE11-001	255.67	258.65	1.215
SE11-001	312.63	315.53	0.683
SE11-001	332.02	334.76	3.285

SE11-001	390.05	392.7	0.776
SE12-002	50.29	52.82	0.715
SE12-002	58.95	61.66	1.765
SE12-002	100.4	103.11	0.681
SE12-002	103.11	105.92	0.726
SE12-002	105.92	108.66	0.606
SE12-002	108.66	110.83	1.305
SE12-002	122.26	124.85	0.846
SE12-002	153.34	156.21	0.724
SE12-002	159.65	163.07	1.055
SE12-002	163.07	165.6	0.617
SE12-002	172.33	176.08	1.83
SE12-002	178.98	184.4	0.616
SE12-002	187.7	188.06	0.896
SE12-004	29.9	33.22	8.63
SE12-004	33.22	36.48	1.295
SE12-004	42.28	45.45	0.846
SE12-004	47.55	50.6	0.978
SE12-004	50.6	53.55	0.83
SE12-004	65.07	67.21	2.22
SE12-004	67.21	68.43	0.909
SE12-004	117.13	121.62	1.095
SE12-004	130.15	132.98	0.701
SE12-004	132.98	135.64	0.646
SE12-004	147.49	150.51	0.752
SE12-004	153.5	156.39	1.1
SE12-004	162.4	165.38	0.693
SE12-004	165.38	168.4	0.635
SE12-005	114.6	117.65	0.645
SE12-005	117.65	120.7	1.04
SE12-005	193.85	196.9	0.627
SE12-005	206.04	209.09	0.66