

REE Resource milestone of 20 million tonnes achieved

Mineral Resource increased by 50% to 21 million tonnes from 18% of prospect area

Infill assaying increased resource thickness by 10% and grade by 15%

Assays still to come from the final 36 holes of current drilling program

Latest drilling uncovering thicker zones, some exceeding 30 metres

ABx Group (ASX: ABX) (“ABx”) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate that exceeds the 20 million tonne resource milestone for the rare earth elements (REE) deposit at the Deep Leads – Rubble Mound project in northern Tasmania.

Table 1: Mineral Resources at Deep Leads-Rubble Mound

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO ₂ ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Permanent Magnet REOs			
								Nd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ ppm	Tb ₄ O ₇ ppm	Dy ₂ O ₃ ppm
Inferred	17	5	12	6.7	746	565	192	128	32	4.4	27
Indicated	4	4	17	12.5	880	677	216	142	35	5.5	33
Totals	21	5	13	7.7	770	585	196	130	33	4.6	28

Other Rare Earth oxides

Resource Category	CeO ₂ ppm	Er ₂ O ₃ ppm	Eu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Gd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Ho ₂ O ₃ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Lu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Sm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Tm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Yb ₂ O ₃ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm
Inferred	181	15	7.8	29	5.4	111	2.0	29	2.2	13	159
Indicated	203	19	9.3	35	6.6	128	2.3	33	2.5	15	210
Totals	185	16	8.1	30	5.6	114	2.1	29	2.2	14	168

Parameters Cut-off grade = 250ppm TREO-CeO₂ Minimum thickness = 2 metres
 Maximum extrapolation = 80 metres Density = 1.9 dry tonnes/cubic metre in situ
 TREO = total rare earth element as oxides. TREO-CeO₂ = TREO minus cerium oxide

Commenting on the interim Resource, ABx Group Managing Director and CEO Mark Cooksey said:

“This substantial upgrade of the Mineral Resource arises from 30 new holes, re-drilling old bauxite holes that did not reach the REE horizon and more assays from incompletely assayed thick REE zones. As predicted, the thickness of the mineralised horizon has increased by 10% to 7.7m and the grade has increased by 15%. The grades and thickness of the more closely drilled Indicated Resources category have increased significantly.

“ABx has assessed available production technologies and recently commenced field and lab testing of production alternatives, focussing on production at the all-important pH 4 (same acidity as apple juice). Only true ionic adsorption clay REE deposits like ABx’s can deliver high recoveries using benign, low-cost processing. Our work with Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) confirmed our mineralisation as ionic adsorption clay¹.

“The enriched levels of the high-value permanent magnet rare earths used in advanced technologies is an exceptional feature of this deposit, which could be amenable to the very low-cost production methods that are being tested by ABx and specialist consultants.

¹ See ASX release ‘Widespread High Extractions of Ionic Adsorption Clay Rare Earths’, 2 February 2023

“Not all clays are created equal and, while REEs in clays are an emerging exploration target, very few deposits globally are confirmed as ionic adsorption clay REE mineralisation that are amenable to low-cost benign production methods.”

Exploration Campaign

As a result of the successes at Deep Leads and Rubble Mound and a new tenement application covering the prospective ground, ABx has applied for government approval and support for an exploration campaign to extend REE mineral resources a further 10-16 kilometres to the Wind Break REE discovery – see Figure 1.

ABx's development of an efficient drilling technology in conjunction with eDrill of Tasmania over the last 2 years will continue throughout this new campaign and has given ABx a priority on securing the needed drilling fleet and experienced workforce, which is appreciated.

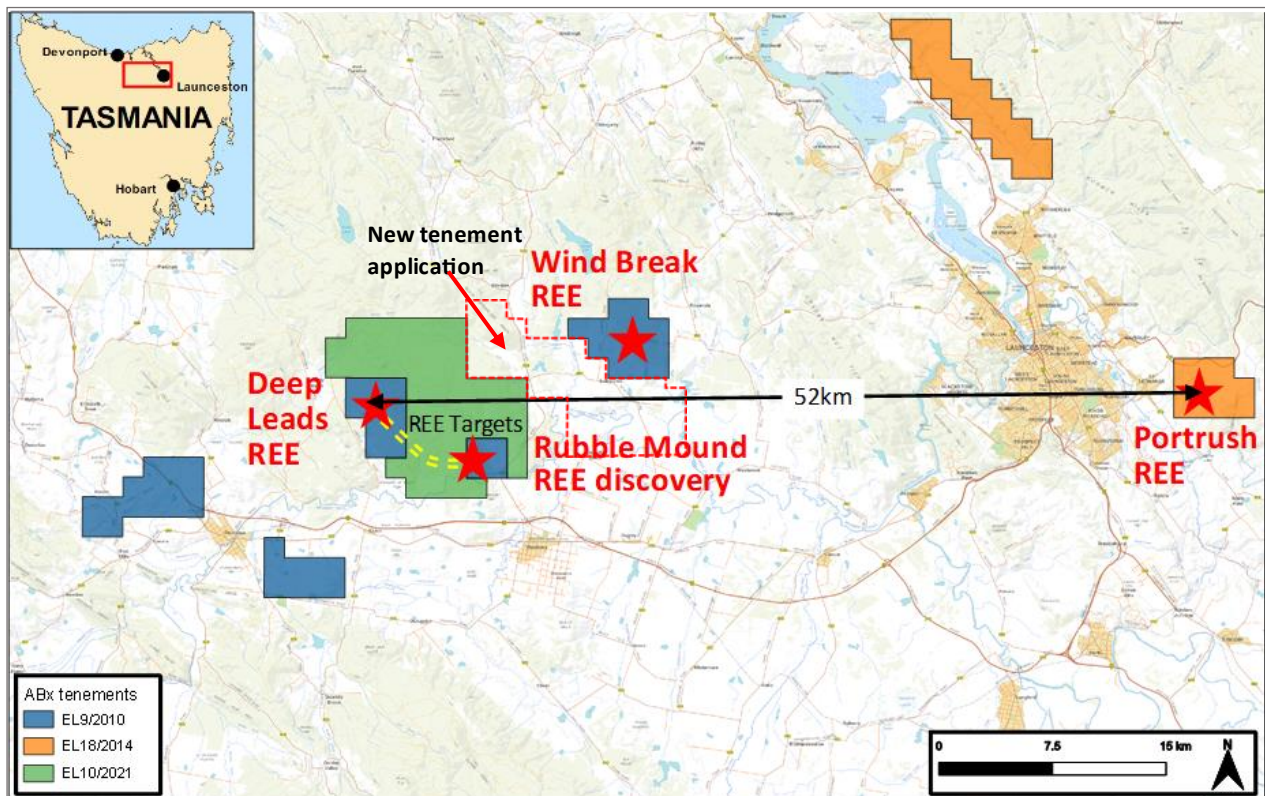
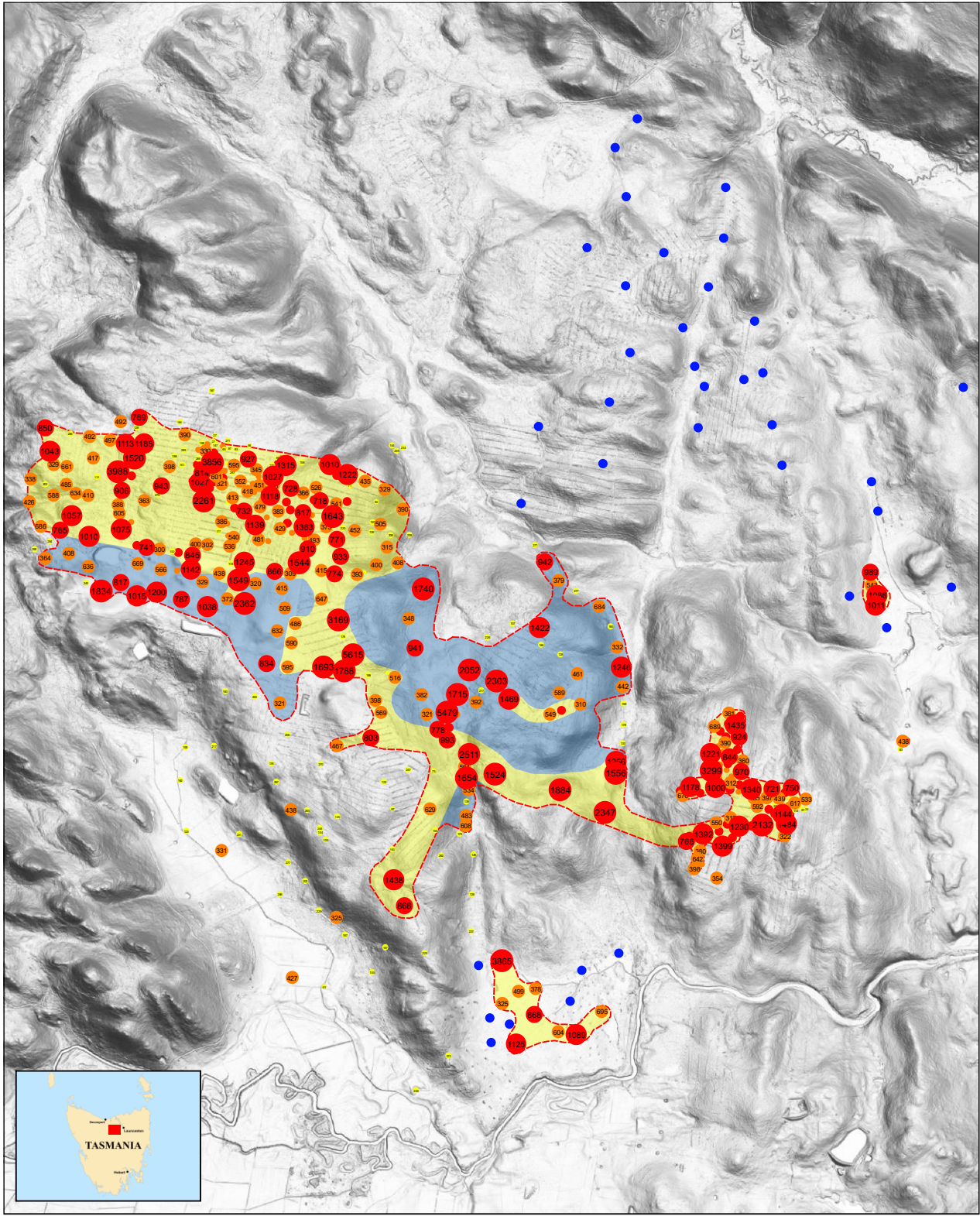


Figure 1: ABx leases in the 52km wide REE province. Deep Leads – Rubble Mound is the first of the discoveries to be sufficiently drilled for estimation of a resource. Also shown is the new exploration licence application covering the prospective ground between Deep Leads and the Wind Break rare earths discovery located 16km ENE of Deep Leads



ABx Group
Rare Earth Element
Exploration

Rare Earth Element Exploration

- REE Mineralisation Zone
- REE Mineralisation Zone Extension
- New Drill Holes - Assays Pending

Total Rare Earth Oxide Grades (TREO)

- Greater than 700ppm
- Between 300 and 700ppm
- Less than 300ppm



Figure 2: Deep Leads drillholes with REE grades shown as total rare earth oxide (TREO). The large extensions of the REE mineralisation by the new drilling results are shown in grey and the 36 holes with assays pending as at 7 May are shown as blue dots.

The interim Mineral Resource is based on 635 drillholes totalling 6,224 metres drilled and 2,893 metres assayed. Intercepts used in this Resource upgrade are shown in Table 4.

This Resource estimate includes deeper and significantly thicker resource zones than previously reported ², with the average thickness increasing from 7.0m to 7.7m. Grades have increased by 15% overall. The heavy permanent magnet REOs (Dy₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇) represent 4.2% of the TREO, the highest known proportion for any REE resource in Australia.

Prospective area (m ²)	Total area of drill coverage to date (m ²)	Area estimated at 80m maximum interpolation distance (m ²)
35,000,000	23,789,733	6,237,557
Area still awaiting assays (m ²)		677,533
Net area of estimation (m ²)		5,560,024

Table 2: Area of drill coverage for this resource estimation

- the maximum distance of extrapolation beyond the sample points is 80 metres
- the proportion of the resource that is based on extrapolated data is 80%
- cross-section assessment of grade-thickness continuity is the basis for application of the 80 metre extrapolation limit
- Figure 2 shows the drill spacings. Holes less than 80 metres apart are used in the estimation of Indicated Resources and the more widely spaced holes are used for Inferred Resource estimation, extrapolated to a limit of 80 metres.

Tonnage-Grade Relationship

To assist the testing of production alternatives and the planning of further drill-evaluation strategies, a tonnage-grade graph has been created to show the tonnages of resources and average grade of those tonnages, sorted from highest grade to lowest grade (see Figure 3).

Results in this tonnage-grade graph are reported in TREO as well as TREO minus cerium oxide, as CeO₂ is relatively low in value. The grades of permanent magnet REOs are also shown.

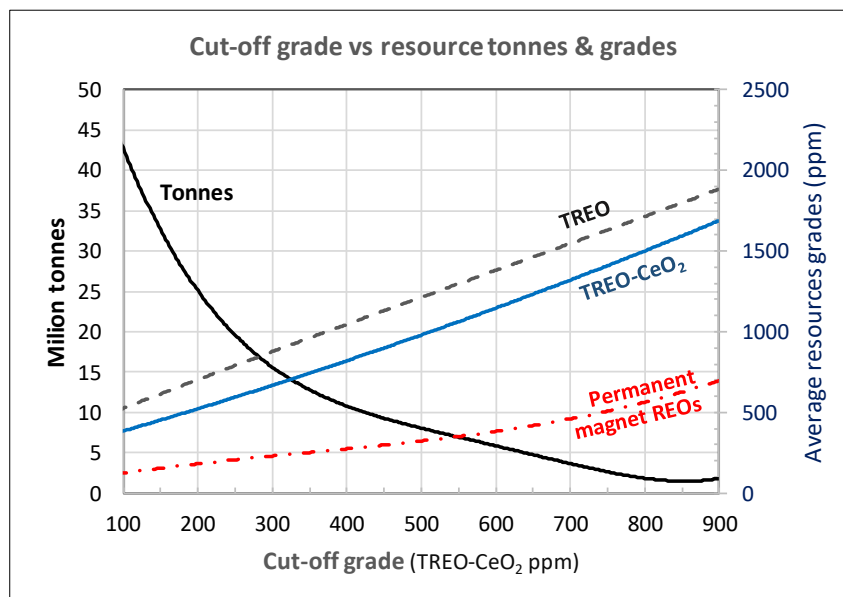


Figure 3: Tonnages and average grades plotted versus the cut-off grade applied to the resource estimation. This shows the relationship between cut-off grades, resource tonnages and average grades of TREO, TREO-CeO₂ and Permanent Magnet REOs.

² See ASX release ‘ABx Maiden Resource Estimate’, 23 November 2022 and ASX release ‘ABx Resource Upgrade’, 20 March 2023

Table 3 - Summary of resource estimation information in accordance with LR 5.8.1

Geology and geological interpretation	Clay layers overlying dolerite basement and an area with alkali basalt, tholeiitic dolerite and bauxite-laterite are the main geological units. Paleochannels host thicker clay zones.
Sampling and sub-sampling techniques	Sampling and subsampling for assaying is by quartering the clay samples twice and mixing diagonally opposite quarters.
Drilling techniques	RC aircore and push-tube coring used.
Criteria used for classification, including drill and data spacing and distribution.	Drill spacing boundary between Indicated and Inferred Resources is 50 metres. Maximum extrapolation of Inferred Resources is 80 metres.
Sample analytical method	Assay samples are analysed by standard NATA-approved induction coupled plasma analytical methods for rare earth elements at ALS labs in Brisbane (method ME-MS81) and LabWest in Perth (method MMA04). Interlab comparisons proved satisfactory.
Estimation methodology	Assay intervals are all 1 metre. Downhole intercepts are simple arithmetic averages of grades above cut-off grade. Because the clay horizon drapes the topography, estimation is by the 2-dimensional polygonal method with maximum extrapolation of Inferred Resources to 80 metres. Clay density is measured at over 2 tonnes per cubic metre but a few drill samples exhibit density loss, so a density of 1.9 tonnes per cubic metre was applied globally.
Cut-off grade	250 ppm TREO - CeO ₂ as used by peer companies. A separation between background and mineralised grades exists at 190-260ppm TREO-CeO ₂ .
Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and other modifying factors	None applicable at this resource-drilling stage. Production and rehabilitation strategies are being reviewed. Deposits of this type are mined in China but under very different jurisdictions. The land is freehold hardwood and pine plantations.

This announcement is approved for release by the board of directors.

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About ABx Group Limited

ABx Group (ABX) is a uniquely positioned, high-tech Australian company delivering materials for a cleaner future.

The three current significant projects are:

- Creation of an ionic adsorption clay rare earth project in northern Tasmania
- Establishment of a plant to produce hydrogen fluoride and aluminium fluoride from recycled industrial waste, via its 83%-owned subsidiary, Alcore
- Mining and enhancing the value of bauxite resources for cement, aluminium and fertilisers.

We only operate where welcomed.

Qualifying statements

Disclaimer Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement (Announcement) contains various forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties in that they may be affected by a variety of known and unknown risks, variables and factors which could cause actual values or results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

ABx does not give any assurance that the anticipated results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied in those forward-looking statements will be achieved.

General

The information in this report that relate to Exploration Information and Mineral Resources are based on information compiled by Ian Levy who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Levy is a qualified geologists and a director of ABx Group Limited.

Mr Levy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Levy has consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole samples from reverse circulation aircore and pushtube core drilling to 37.5 metres maximum depth but typically to 12 metres depth
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation aircore chip sampling and push-tube coring. Grades of core samples correspond well with aircore sample grades.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording & assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight tests indicated reliable sample recovery except for first metre in soils (not used in resource estimates) No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed but some evidence of washing out clay in wet zones which will undersample the REE in places.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologically logged by senior geologists. Every sample photographed, with photos, logs and assays entered into ABx's proprietary ABacus database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chips are subsampled using bauxite shovel and quartering method in accordance with ISO standards for fine damp clay material. Reassaying corresponds well
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external lab checks) & whether 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying done at NATA-registered commercial labs of ALS Brisbane Australia and Labwest Minerals Analysis in Western Australia. Duplicate interlab assays corresponded well. Desorption extraction tests were conducted by ANSTO at Lucas Heights, Sydney NSW with ANSTO's assays done at ALS Brisbane.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) & precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assaying done at NATA-registered commercial laboratories of ALS Brisbane Australia and Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Western Australia. Duplicated and redrilled holes correlated closely Duplicate interlab assays corresponded well. No adjustment of assay data done.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPS hole locations have been tested for accuracy on many prospects, all satisfactorily – usually within 1m. Grid Coordinates are GDA94 Topographic control by Lidar topography when needed
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling typically at 50 to 75 metre spacing on mineralised prospects Geological continuity is established by drill pattern Grade continuity is not yet established beyond 50m Sample compositing not applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical holes through horizontal clay is appropriate Clay layer drapes over topography and accumulates in gullies. Vertical holes is the appropriate orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected and bagged at every hole site and assembled onto pallets daily, shipped to lab weekly.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several audits confirmed reliability

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory to excellent. All tenements are in force, unencumbered and securely held by ABx All drilling is on freehold land with access approvals by landholders
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABx is the first company to explore for Rare Earth Elements in northern Tasmania. No prior work has been done by other parties
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bauxite deposit formed on Lower Tertiary basalts overlying Jurassic dolerite
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPS location. Airborne Radar RL and LiDAR topography Lidar topography contoured at 1m height intervals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All holes are short straight vertical holes
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All data are presented as received from labs ● Intercept summaries, if and when presented, are length-weighted arithmetic averages ● Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) are an aggregate of all rare earth oxides. TREO-CeO₂ is TREO minus Cerium oxide values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mineralisation typically 3 to 6 metres thick and Drillholes are sampled at 1 metre intervals ● Horizontal layers drilled by vertical holes means intercept thickness is true thickness
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N.A. Diagrams presented give appropriate information
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All new results are reported in this report and reference made to previous tabulation of data
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N.A. Information provided is appropriate.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ● Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Step-out drilling over a wider area has been planned, work plans submitted and new drill rig configurations have been developed.

Section 3 Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures taken to ensure data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection & its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. ● Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Random QA-QC checks done on each drill campaign ● Rare data or lab errors noted if conflicts with geological logging. ● Hand-held XRF readings double-check ● Lab data entered electronically. Written logs & sample photos also in database
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person & outcome of those visits. ● If no site visits, why. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Competent persons visited sites at discovery, mapping, drilling, bulk sampling & mining. All satisfactory. ● All sites visited
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geology is simple strata. Drillholes determine degree of variation, especially where concealed by soil or covering layers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of the data used & of any assumptions made. Effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding & controlling Mineral Resource estimation. Factors affecting continuity both of grade & geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcrops mapped & sampled. Drillholes complete the subsurface mapping. Outlines can vary estimate by 10% to 15%. 2 different methods used to check Method 1 = geological model outlines. Method 2 = voronoi polygons Continuity assumed to be semi random or highly variable, as normal for laterites
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent & variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, & depth below surface to the upper & lower limits of Mineral Resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REE clay channels 100 to 450m wide meander over 1 to 2km strike. REE mineralisation thickness varies from 1 to 33 metres. Overburden varies from 0 to 10m.
Estimation & modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature & appropriateness of estimation technique(s) applied & key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters & maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software & parameters used. Availability of check estimates, previous estimates &/or mine production records & whether 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 In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing & the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. 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. Process of validation, checking process used, comparison of model data to drill hole data, & use of reconciliation data if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method 1: Block model 25m x 25m horizontally inside geological boundaries. Thickness set by intercepts in holes. Grades interpolated Gemcom software by inverse distance squared methods. Search ellipse 250m along strike by 150m. Method 2: each drill sample is allocated an area half way to next holes, to a limit of 80 metres. Tonnage is density x area x sample length. Samples meeting grade cutoffs accumulated by tonnage weighting. Good correlation with Method 1. Good consistency between initial estimates & re-estimations after additional drilling. By-products not reported. Viability not dependent on by-products. No deleterious elements known at this resource stage. CaO may affect yields. Blocks 25m x 25m suits irregular drill spacing of 50 to 90m and fits the geological shapes. Nil Nil Method 1 blocks kept inside boundaries. Method 2: Voronoi polygons also inside main boundaries and max 80m Nil at this early stage. Best left uncut. 2 estimation methods correspond reasonably. Holes compare well with twinned holes, pit samples & reasonably well with mine results.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, & the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry density factor applied so tonnages and grades are on a dry basis. Moisture measured gravimetrically by weighing wet and after drying
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250ppm TREO-CeO2 is current boundary between background and mineralised REE zones. Will be adjusted to suit economics when known
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions & internal (or external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods & 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil at this early stage
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desorption tests done on 78 representative samples by ANSTO indicate good potential for high extraction rates. Mineralogy studies ongoing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste & 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 & 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation strategy is under assessment by a senior industry expert with considerable experience in Tasmania. All options must meet ABx's paramout policy to always leave the land better than found and only operate where welcome. ABx has applied for a research grant for devising the optimum production and rehabilitation methods in Tasmania
<i>Bulk density</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & 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 & differences between rock & alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measured densities by volumetric methods from pit samples. However lower density samples found in drill samples led to a 15% reduction in global density assumption to 1.9 dry tonnes per cubic metre. N.A. Clays are compacted No assumptions used
<i>Classification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & metal values, quality, quantity & distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method 1: number of data points per block Method 2: nearness to next holes Resources will not be classified as measured until mining experience is gained sufficient to correlate resource predictions with actual production outcomes. Data variability is similarly high in holes and in mine openings. Estimation results appropriately reflects Competent Persons' views of the deposit
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None done to date. Next major update will be audited
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy & 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 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 & confidence of the estimate. Statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, &, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical & economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made & the procedures used. Statements of relative accuracy & confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Competent Persons do manual, volume-based checks of estimates to be satisfied with results from estimations methods Competent Persons have signed approvals for publicly released resource reports No objections to date & comments are welcomed Each deposit is estimated individually. Is always being done, in accordance with industry practice & common sense triple-checking. This will be a constant task as this project develops further.

END

Table 4 – Intercepts used for this Mineral Resource estimation

Cut-off grade 250ppm TREO-CeO ₂ Density = 1.9t/m ³										Permanent Magnet REOs				Maximum interpolation distance = 80m											
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	East	North	RL GPS	TREO max ppm	TREO avg ppm	TREO-CeO ₂ ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ ppm	Tb ₂ O ₃ ppm	Dy ₂ O ₃ ppm	CeO ₂ ppm	Er ₂ O ₃ ppm	Eu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Gd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Ho ₂ O ₃ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Lu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Sm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Tm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Yb ₂ O ₃ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm
AH001	6	9	3	477741	5410528	296	492	405	313	85	51	12	2.9	19	92	11.8	4.1	17	4.0	45	1.5	13	1.7	10.6	120
DL156	6	8	2	478907	5409977	313	847	847	609	242	162	39	6.6	35	238	14.9	14.8	39	5.8	91	1.5	45	2.0	11.1	142
DL162	6	9	3	478481	5410273	315	1222	1179	981	332	216	49	10.5	56	198	31.6	19.1	67	10.2	145	3.7	57	4.3	23.9	288
DL170	3	5	2	479301	5409904	302	2108	1533	305	107	71	19	2.9	14	1228	8.9	5.4	16	3.0	64	1.1	20	1.3	7.7	71
DL172	4	6	2	479114	5409997	304	728	484	325	114	74	19	3.3	18	159	10.6	5.5	19	3.3	63	1.5	18	1.6	9.0	80
DL180	4	6	2	479252	5409511	307	910	768	324	108	73	18	2.8	13	444	8.2	5.9	18	2.9	75	0.9	19	1.1	6.1	80
DL185	7	9	2	479153	5408911	306	486	357	279	104	68	17	2.4	16	79	7.8	5.1	16	3.0	48	1.1	15	1.1	6.5	72
DL187	5	7	2	479500	5408941	310	3169	2583	249	79	50	13	2.6	14	2334	9.6	4.3	13	3.0	46	1.4	15	1.6	10.3	65
DL190	6	9	3	479625	5408665	307	4036	3056	1779	790	554	145	14.0	77	1278	29.3	33.1	97	12.7	410	2.9	105	3.7	19.8	275
DL196	6	8	2	479765	5407995	308	803	557	301	121	82	20	2.7	16	256	8.5	5.5	16	2.8	58	1.2	20	1.3	9.2	56
DL221	8	12	4	478819	5409964	330	465	394	258	89	59	14	2.5	14	136	7.2	5.1	16	2.6	43	0.8	16	1.0	5.6	73
DL227	7	9	2	478807	5410032	319	583	583	457	160	101	26	4.5	27	125	15.1	8.0	25	5.1	74	1.9	27	2.2	12.9	127
DL236	7	9	2	478458	5410152	319	962	962	388	129	81	19	4.1	25	574	14.4	7.0	22	4.8	57	1.8	23	2.1	12.5	113
DL313	8	10	2	479010	5410189	320	1116	806	602	258	176	53	4.5	25	204	12.3	9.7	27	3.9	146	1.9	42	1.8	13.4	86
DL315	7	10	3	478971	5410092	319	1027	875	688	241	158	39	6.2	37	187	20.7	11.1	38	6.8	134	2.8	41	3.0	18.2	171
DL316	3	5	2	479079	5409886	320	2457	1379	333	128	86	23	2.7	16	1046	9.7	5.3	15	3.1	70	1.8	19	1.6	11.4	68
DL389	17	20	3	478740	5409402	319	1245	947	723	243	159	38	7.3	39	224	19.5	12.6	45	7.5	135	2.0	38	2.7	14.7	202
DL392	7	10	3	479568	5409892	307	1887	1167	1046	409	282	75	8.3	44	121	25.1	15.1	50	8.9	241	3.3	55	3.8	21.7	214
DL393	4	7	3	479358	5410194	277	382	375	285	93	62	17	2.1	12	90	7.4	3.5	12	2.5	68	1.0	12	1.1	6.2	78
DL397	3	5	2	479074	5410180	324	1315	834	309	92	56	13	3.3	19	525	10.4	5.0	20	3.8	53	1.3	15	1.4	8.4	100
DL403	5	10	5	478481	5410203	307	3856	2910	2742	953	609	137	31.4	175	168	88.8	61.9	188	33.3	356	10.8	180	12.5	73.9	784
DL404	1	3	2	478428	5410211	312	1060	736	706	264	173	39	8.1	44	30	21.7	16.5	48	8.1	92	2.8	49	3.1	18.8	182
DL407	5	10	5	478071	5410013	310	943	770	499	139	85	21	4.3	29	271	18.8	6.9	26	6.6	71	2.6	21	2.9	16.0	189
DL409	7	10	3	478209	5409479	311	1766	1302	737	239	156	40	6.2	37	565	21.9	11.4	40	8.0	142	2.9	35	3.2	17.9	216
DL411	3	8	5	478950	5409936	318	1118	693	362	137	97	22	2.9	15	330	8.1	5.7	18	2.8	89	0.9	19	1.0	6.2	75
DL413	13	15	2	479183	5409399	327	1544	1040	726	254	161	47	7.6	39	314	18.9	16.6	47	6.7	107	1.8	54	2.4	13.5	205
DL414	0	3	3	479469	5409311	314	774	604	518	162	91	32	6.3	33	86	16.5	12.2	36	5.9	76	1.5	38	2.0	11.3	157
DL415	4	8	4	479484	5410101	303	1511	814	441	180	124	35	3.0	17	373	9.1	6.3	17	3.1	104	1.8	26	1.5	10.9	81
DL420	18	21	3	478827	5409702	324	1139	852	776	252	161	35	8.6	47	76	24.4	15.4	54	9.2	96	2.5	46	3.1	16.5	257
DL422	5	11	6	478493	5410279	314	1099	802	653	223	147	33	6.4	36	149	19.7	12.4	41	7.1	90	2.2	39	2.5	15.0	201
DL425	8	15	6	478458	5409997	326	1646	557	455	122	76	19	3.9	23	102	13.9	6.2	24	4.9	71	1.4	19	1.8	9.1	182
DL426	8	11	3	478514	5410091	314	601	564	484	141	92	20	4.3	25	79	14.5	7.9	29	5.1	72	1.7	24	1.9	10.7	177
DL427	7	14	7	478567	5410077	309	2220	1164	1077	299	188	44	9.9	56	87	31.6	17.4	62	11.5	152	3.2	51	3.9	20.6	424
DL432	8	12	4	478465	5410197	306	895	602	546	162	101	23	5.5	32	56	18.0	9.0	33	6.6	69	2.0	27	2.4	13.9	202
DL433	2	8	6	478485	5410193	311	1302	927	698	209	124	28	8.1	48	229	24.1	12.8	51	9.2	87	2.6	38	3.2	18.6	244
DL434	1	7	6	478491	5410212	323	581	463	314	102	64	14	3.4	20	149	9.9	6.2	23	3.8	40	1.0	19	1.3	7.7	100
DL435	6	14	8	478536	5410208	323	856	662	578	185	118	28	5.7	34	84	16.6	10.6	37	6.3	83	1.6	32	2.2	12.5	191
DL444	2	5	3	477394	5409896	295	363	351	239	73	48	11	1.8	12	111	7.2	2.9	11	2.4	45	0.9	10	1.0	6.4	79
DL448	9	11	2	478398	5410119	314	814	673	608	224	153	35	5.4	31	65	16.5	11.0	33	5.8	98	2.0	37	2.3	14.5	164
DL450	5	15	10	478360	5410184	313	1535	863	694	243	164	41	5.3	32	169	19.7	9.2	31	6.5	144	2.8	34	2.9	19.4	181
DL453	3	8	5	478427	5410293	306	2721	1489	1102	440	307	79	8.2	46	387	22.7	18.0	53	8.4	265	2.8	66	3.1	20.1	204
DL455	6	8	2	478440	5410348	308	403	336	247	76	49	11	2.2	13	89	7.7	3.9	14	2.7	38	1.0	12	1.1	6.4	84
DL462	13	15	2	478695	5409260	319	1549	1081	835	299	203	48	7.2	41	246	20.6	13.8	47	7.8	163	2.4	47	2.8	17.7	213
DL466	20	22	2	478661	5409837	284	418	368	297	100	62	15	3.4	20	71	10.9	5.3	19	3.9	42	1.4	17	1.6	9.5	86
DL468	17	22	5	478380	5410041	311	1027	661	542	218	150	36	5.1	27	119	11.8	10.7	34	4.7	103	1.3	37	1.6	10.1	110
DL477	3	7	4	479619	5408662	313	5615	3408	1406	533	355	84	14.2	80	2003	36.1	30.0	90	14.4	226	4.0	95	4.8	30.5	342
DL480	5	8	3	479123	5408756	312	590	495	297	105	70	17	2.6	15	198	7.4	5.3	17	2.8	57	0.9	17	1.0	6.4	77
DL482	2	12	6	478986	5409330	326	866	574	441	156	105	24	4.3	23	134	11.7	8.1	27	4.3	68	1.4	27	1.6	9.5	126
DL484	5	21	7	478881	5409907	330	594	394	291	101	68	16	2.7	14	103	7.0	5.5	17	2.6	56	0.8	17	0.9	5.5	78
DL488	2	5	3	477952	5409519	301	741	521	281	95	63	15	2.4	15	240	8.3	4.4	15	3.0	47	1.1	15	1.2	7.6	83
DL489	1	5	4	477874	5409535	292	873	726	505	157	100	23	4.6	29	221	17.0	7.7	29	5.9	74	2.1	25	2.4	14.3	170
DL490	0	4	4	477257	5409655	283	765	602	503	153	99	23	4.5	28	99	16.7	6.5	28	5.8	72	2.2	25	2.3	14.4	177
DL491	0	3	3	479879	5409401	280	408	352	287	90	58	13	2.6	16	65	9.5	3.8	16	3.3	43	1.3	14	1.3	8.5	97
DL496	4	6	2	479549	5408532	316	1788	1251	873	361	252	59	7.4	43	378	21.3	17.6	50	7.4	166	2.9	62	2.9	20.6	162
DL497	0	6	6	479382	5408563	311	1693	935	715	290	206	49	5.4	30	220	15.1	12.4	39	5.						

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	East	North	RL GPS	TREO max ppm	TREO avg ppm	TREO-CeO2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ ppm	Tb ₂ O ₃ ppm	Dy ₂ O ₃ ppm	CeO ₂ ppm	Er ₂ O ₃ ppm	Eu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Gd ₂ O ₃ ppm	Ho ₂ O ₃ ppm	La ₂ O ₃ ppm	Lu ₂ O ₃ ppm	Sm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Tm ₂ O ₃ ppm	Yb ₂ O ₃ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm
DL545	2	4	2	477172	5410288	296	1043	774	503	171	117	29	3.6	22	271	13.5	5.7	23	4.7	103	2.0	24	2.0	13.2	141
DL549	2	4	2	477304	5410023	301	469	418	268	82	55	14	1.8	12	150	7.6	2.8	12	2.5	58	1.0	11	1.1	7.0	83
DL553	0	8	8	477100	5409684	292	686	506	432	117	71	17	3.8	24	74	14.7	4.8	22	5.1	65	2.0	18	2.1	13.1	168
DL555	2	17	5	478311	5409343	308	719	453	325	118	84	20	2.2	12	128	6.3	4.7	15	2.3	87	0.8	16	0.9	5.4	68
DL564	3	6	3	479122	5407417	324	438	357	246	85	57	14	2.0	13	111	7.3	3.6	12	2.3	49	1.0	13	1.0	6.7	65
DL569	5	7	2	479493	5407931	308	467	433	308	96	63	15	2.4	15	125	9.7	3.7	14	3.3	58	1.3	13	1.4	9.4	98
DL573	2	7	3	477326	5409469	286	408	342	272	81	51	12	2.4	15	70	8.8	3.3	15	3.1	43	1.3	14	1.2	8.1	94
DL574	3	10	7	477484	5409364	300	636	500	383	116	75	19	3.0	18	117	10.9	4.3	19	3.9	75	1.4	17	1.5	10.0	123
DL576	9	22	13	477588	5409168	311	1834	711	570	209	143	34	4.9	27	141	13.1	9.7	33	5.1	114	1.5	33	1.7	10.7	139
DL577	14	21	7	477746	5409236	305	817	489	414	125	81	20	3.4	21	76	12.7	5.3	20	4.4	75	1.6	19	1.7	10.8	138
DL578	2	8	6	477883	5409388	300	669	516	392	102	62	15	3.2	21	124	14.1	4.5	18	4.7	53	1.9	15	1.9	12.1	164
DL579	19	21	2	477876	5409130	296	1015	879	664	209	138	34	5.0	31	215	18.6	7.3	31	6.3	146	2.5	30	2.6	16.6	195
DL580	5	8	3	478035	5409160	305	1200	1028	541	166	113	27	3.6	22	577	11.8	7.0	23	4.1	84	1.5	26	1.6	10.7	115
DL581	3	5	2	478069	5409341	294	566	555	466	150	100	25	3.5	22	89	13.7	5.8	22	4.6	89	1.8	22	1.9	11.9	143
DL582	4	13	3	478198	5409332	312	553	416	272	77	49	11	2.2	15	144	9.5	3.4	13	3.1	38	1.4	12	1.4	9.0	105
DL583	3	7	4	478235	5409102	314	787	552	362	129	87	22	2.9	17	189	9.2	5.1	18	3.3	77	1.1	19	1.3	8.1	91
DL584	2	5	2	478405	5409243	311	326	299	246	76	49	11	2.2	13	53	7.3	3.8	14	2.7	41	1.0	13	1.0	6.3	80
DL585	6	13	7	478445	5409045	327	1038	568	465	161	108	26	3.9	22	102	12.2	6.4	26	4.4	93	1.5	25	1.8	10.1	124
DL586	16	18	2	478832	5409232	317	320	307	243	79	52	12	2.0	12	64	7.7	3.1	13	2.5	42	1.0	13	1.1	6.8	74
DL589	6	15	9	478744	5409071	310	2362	1352	1205	405	275	64	10.2	57	147	29.8	19.7	68	10.9	221	3.1	61	3.9	21.0	361
DL590	2	4	2	tba	tba	tba	455	434	359	105	69	16	3.0	18	75	10.9	5.0	19	3.7	58	1.3	16	1.5	8.7	131
DL591	11	14	3	479008	5408853	323	632	464	365	112	73	16	3.3	19	99	11.1	5.7	21	3.9	57	1.3	17	1.5	8.8	126
DL592	3	11	5	478924	5408589	315	834	452	348	115	77	18	2.9	16	104	9.2	5.2	19	3.2	67	1.1	17	1.3	7.3	103
RM030	7	9	2	482742	5408177	283	1006	902	512	233	162	46	4.1	22	390	10.6	9.0	25	4.0	106	1.8	38	1.8	12.2	69
RM032	5	7	2	482741	5408062	287	1619	1414	1274	503	339	98	10.2	57	139	28.8	19.6	60	10.8	306	4.4	80	4.8	30.5	225
RM049	8	12	4	482533	5408095	280	689	463	344	115	77	21	2.5	15	118	9.1	4.0	15	3.2	78	1.5	16	1.4	9.0	91
RM051	5	7	2	482661	5407587	287	2070	1610	1052	488	339	104	7.4	37	558	17.4	15.3	47	6.6	253	2.3	73	2.5	17.3	130
RM074	6	9	3	482639	5407309	282	1685	1363	1096	469	335	74	9.4	50	267	25.2	19.4	60	9.1	227	3.5	80	3.5	23.9	176
RM110	6	9	3	482436	5406988	279	663	637	377	127	84	22	3.2	18	260	11.5	4.8	20	4.0	74	1.5	19	1.8	8.6	104
RM114	10	13	3	482508	5407741	297	3299	2456	1510	705	494	150	10.4	50	946	22.8	24.6	67	8.4	401	3.0	112	3.5	19.7	143
RM125	11	15	3	482831	5407592	281	1340	1034	981	287	186	49	7.2	45	53	29.1	9.9	44	10.0	218	3.8	37	4.4	21.7	316
RM128	9	12	3	482868	5407579	284	1695	1277	980	360	240	66	8.1	46	297	25.3	12.1	48	8.8	246	3.0	52	3.6	20.1	201
RM136	6	8	2	482920	5407304	267	2132	1659	549	227	154	44	4.5	26	1110	14.8	8.6	26	4.9	107	2.0	37	2.2	13.3	106
RM152	6	9	3	482340	5407609	298	1178	820	657	205	130	33	5.7	36	163	24.1	7.9	35	7.8	104	3.1	32	3.4	18.8	216
RM153	11	13	2	482287	5407570	302	530	415	269	90	62	16	2.1	10	146	8.2	3.3	11	2.4	56	1.1	14	1.2	7.0	73
RM158	11	14	3	480877	5408309	297	1469	1218	1102	360	236	58	10.3	56	116	35.8	16.3	57	12.0	201	4.4	57	5.3	28.9	325
RM167	10	15	5	480960	5405965	221	499	417	274	92	62	17	1.9	12	143	7.1	2.1	11	2.4	68	1.1	12	1.1	7.3	69
RM170	7	12	5	480942	5405544	226	1125	658	452	177	127	30	3.4	17	207	8.6	8.2	24	3.3	91	0.9	26	1.1	6.2	105
RM172	5	9	4	481281	5405641	229	604	520	343	124	87	24	2.2	11	177	5.7	5.1	14	2.0	109	0.6	17	0.7	4.1	60
RM173	5	7	2	481426	5405619	231	1089	943	403	162	115	31	2.9	13	540	7.2	6.7	18	2.4	110	0.8	24	1.0	5.4	65
RM174	10	17	5	481088	5405779	232	609	436	344	114	75	17	3.2	19	92	11.3	5.7	19	3.8	49	1.6	19	1.6	10.6	107
RM175	4	10	6	480826	5406210	227	3865	1435	839	365	273	75	2.7	14	596	7.0	5.8	24	2.6	297	0.8	37	0.9	5.1	94
RM176	5	9	4	481630	5405804	228	695	612	323	124	88	22	2.1	12	289	5.8	4.8	15	2.2	88	0.7	16	0.8	4.9	61
RM182	8	10	2	482974	5407430	291	2325	1945	465	182	128	36	3.2	15	1480	10.9	6.4	17	3.2	109	1.5	27	1.7	10.2	96
RM204	6	8	2	482310	5407171	295	766	704	591	205	133	38	4.6	29	113	17.4	6.8	28	6.0	112	2.7	28	2.6	15.5	168
RM206	7	9	2	483841	5409149	296	1086	889	782	284	179	56	6.8	41	107	24.1	9.8	40	8.3	126	3.5	41	3.6	20.8	221
RM208	8	10	2	483839	5409036	293	516	384	269	79	50	13	2.1	14	115	8.7	3.3	13	2.9	51	1.3	11	1.3	7.4	90
RM217	1	22	17	480557	5407867	291	2511	682	580	183	119	29	4.8	30	102	17.8	6.5	29	6.1	112	2.4	26	2.5	16.1	178
RM218	4	9	5	480766	5407707	287	1524	987	804	327	227	62	5.7	32	183	17.8	10.7	34	6.1	179	2.6	48	2.6	17.7	158
RM220	0	5	5	481653	5407402	269	2347	1032	576	213	147	37	4.3	26	456	14.3	7.6	26	5.0	123	2.1	31	3.1	13.8	138
RM221	2	10	8	481738	5407716	246	1556	750	652	184	118	29	5.2	32	98	19.6	7.3	31	6.7	114	2.5	27	2.6	16.0	241
RM222	1	15	14	480381	5407981	286	993	624	459	139	89	21	3.8	24	165	14.6	5.7	23	5.0	79	2.0	21	2.1	13.0	155
RM226	6	16	10	479953	5406857	312	1438	638	581	177	117	28	4.5	28	58	17.3	7.2	28	5.8	116	2.2	26	2.4	14.6	184
RM241	3	21	8	480391	5408083	284	1602	552	407	133	88	23	3.2	19	144	10.4	5.4	20	3.6	89	1.3	21	1.4	9.1	113
RM245	3	14	11	480397	5408079	295	2009	823	622	215	143	36	5.4	30	200	14.7	9.7	36	5.3	141	1.8	35	1.9	12.4	151
RM247	3	33	23	480536	5407676	283	1654	778	636	222	149														