KITCHENER MINING NL

EPM 17832

Ravenswood Project

Robey Range East

Surrender report for the period

31 May 2011 – 17 June 2021

D. Brookes

July 2021

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Executive Summary

Kitchener Mining NL was granted EPM 17832 on 31 May 2011 consisting of 16 sub-blocks over the Mt Canton Permo-Carboniferous intrusive complex and adjacent areas. Eight sub-blocks were relinquished in April 2013 and 4 in April 2014, as per the regulatory requirements. Another 2 were relinquished in April 2015. The permit lies adjacent to areas that have been previously explored and the region is considered to hold significant gold potential given its proximity to Ravenswood and several historical gold prospects.

Exploration Permit for Minerals EPM 17832 currently consists of two areas totalling 2 sub-blocks south of Ravenswood, Queensland.

The commodities of interest for Kitchener Mining NL in this area are gold (Au), silver (Ag), molybdenum (Mo), lead (Pb), and copper (Cu).

Exploration has previously been conducted in the area, particularly in the vicinity of Mt Canton following drilling undertaken in previous tenures. Several prospects exist close to the tenement, namely a potential extension of the Fishermans Bend prospect in EPM 14038 and Mt Canton North that have undergone geochemical sampling and detailed literature studies. Drilling was planned but never conducted due to a shift in the Kitchener Mining's exploration focus from this area to their other project mining leases within the company's project group in and around the Ravenswood area.

The efforts have yielded many positive results; however, currently the data is insufficient to define an economically viable deposit and therefore have surrendered this tenement.

Introduction

Kitchener Mining NL was granted EPM 17832 – Robey Range East on the 31 May 2011, for a term of 5 years. Renewal was granted in 2016, expiry of the permit was 30 May 2021. Kitchener Mining have surrendered this tenement on 17 June 2021.

The tenement currently consists of two sub-blocks located approximately 15 km and 21 km south of Ravenswood in the Dalrymple Shire, North Queensland (Figure 1). The sub-blocks are not contiguous; however, both can be accessed via the Burdekin Falls Dam Road.

The area covered by the permit is centred on the Mt Canton Permo-Carboniferous intrusive-extrusive complex and related ring dyke structure. The structure is prospective for gold and base metal mineralisation hosted by breccias and vein stock works within, or adjacent to an underlying intrusive rock. Previous drilling near Mt Canton has identified that gold mineralisation occurs within breccias of a locally significant ring dyke structure. The breccias outcrop on the western side of Mt Canton. Several areas of alteration and coincident soil geochemical anomalies have been identified by previous exploration efforts. Several untested geoscan anomalies were also identified by airborne scanner, in surveys conducted by Union Oil Development Corporation in 1986. Additional exploration is warranted over these targets considering the encouraging drilling results obtained from previous investigations in the area. Potential exists for locating gold mineralisation within a high-level intrusive rock that is likely to have acted as a feeder to the mineralised breccias. Potential may also exist for locating higher grade, vein type gold mineralisation in flat lying structures, generated by resurgent collapse within the underlying magma chamber. Diamond drilling to depths of 500m or more would be necessary to test the target.

Kitchener Mining NL was granted EPM 17832 on 31 May 2011 consisting of 16 sub-blocks over the Mt Canton Permo-Carboniferous intrusive complex and adjacent areas. Eight sub-blocks were relinquished in April 2013 and 4 in April 2014, as per the regulatory requirements. Another 2 were relinquished in April 2015.

The tenement lies within the area covered by the Charters Towers 1:250,000 scale geological map sheet and the Ravenswood 1: 100,000 topographic maps. Figure 1 indicates the current block summary with Table 1 describing the current permit block configuration.

Figure 2 indicates the relinquishment history of the tenement since grant in 2011 to the current day.

Table 1: EPM 17832 Permit Areas

Block Identification Map: Clermont

Block Number	Sub Block(s)
179	**X**
251	**J**

Figure 1: EPM 17832 Location Map

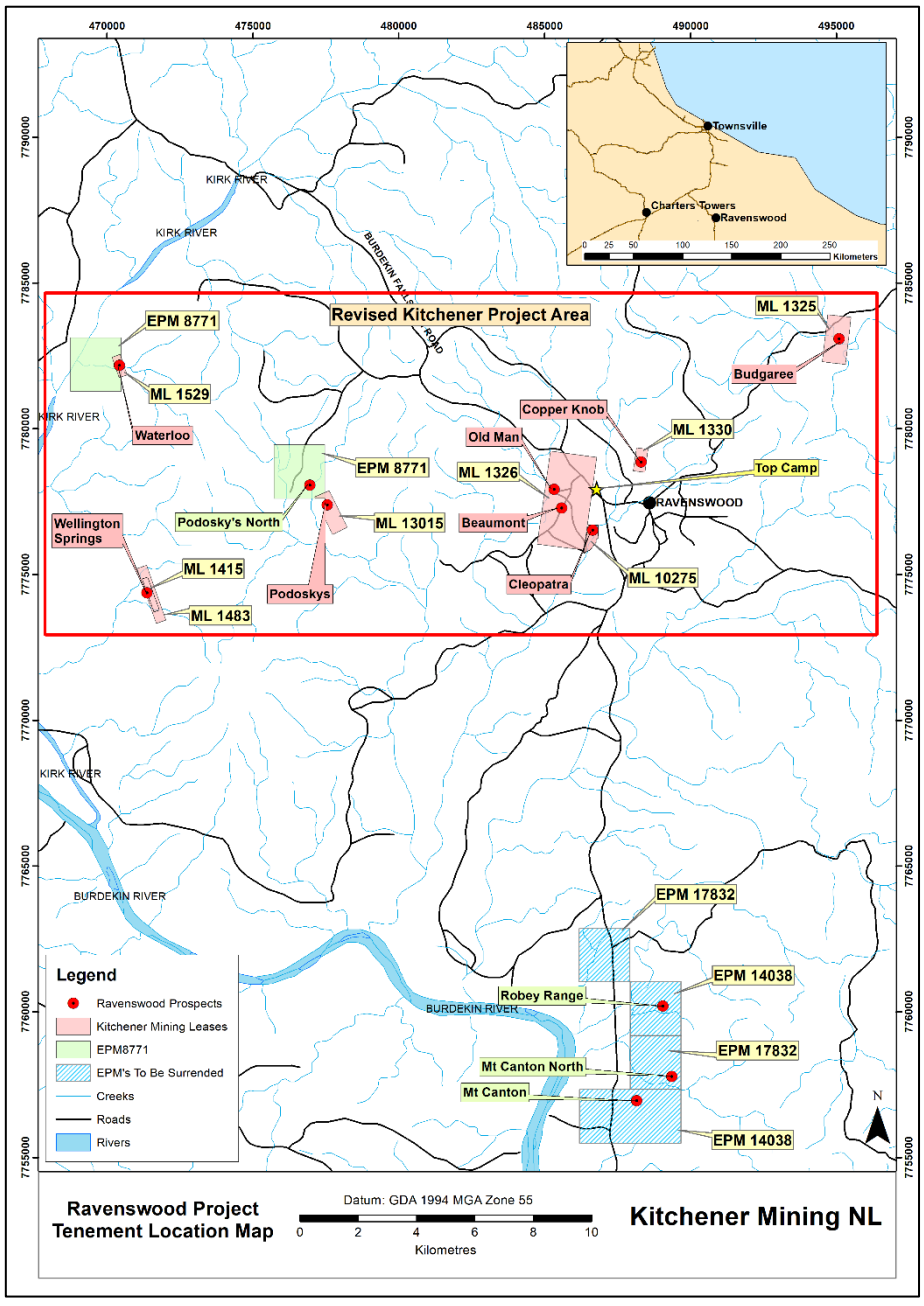
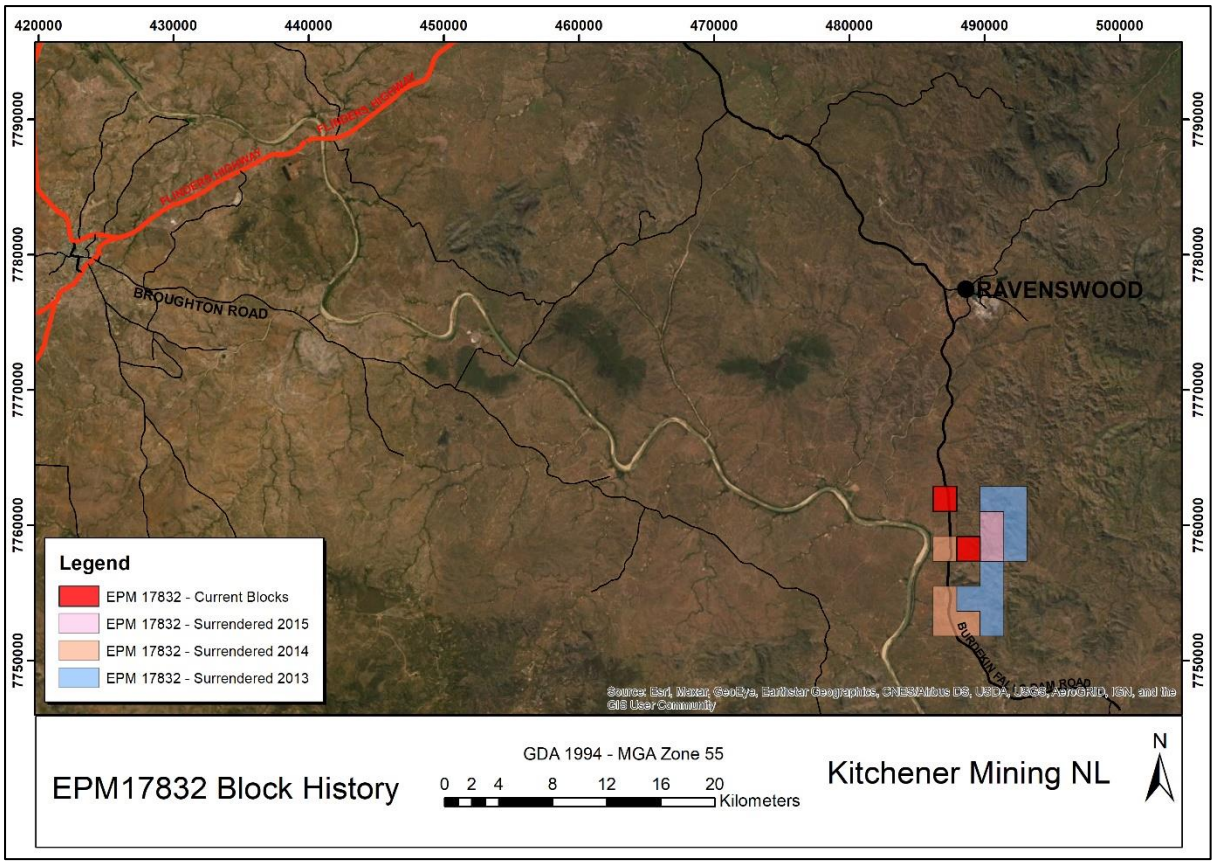


Figure 2: EPM 17832 Block History



Exploration Rationale

Regional geology

The Robey Range East Project, EPM 17832, lies within the southeast contact zone of the Ravenswood Batholith. This tenement has been explored as in conjunction with the neighbouring EPM 14038 due to its proximity, so several sampling programs and previous exploration work has been summarised as one project area.

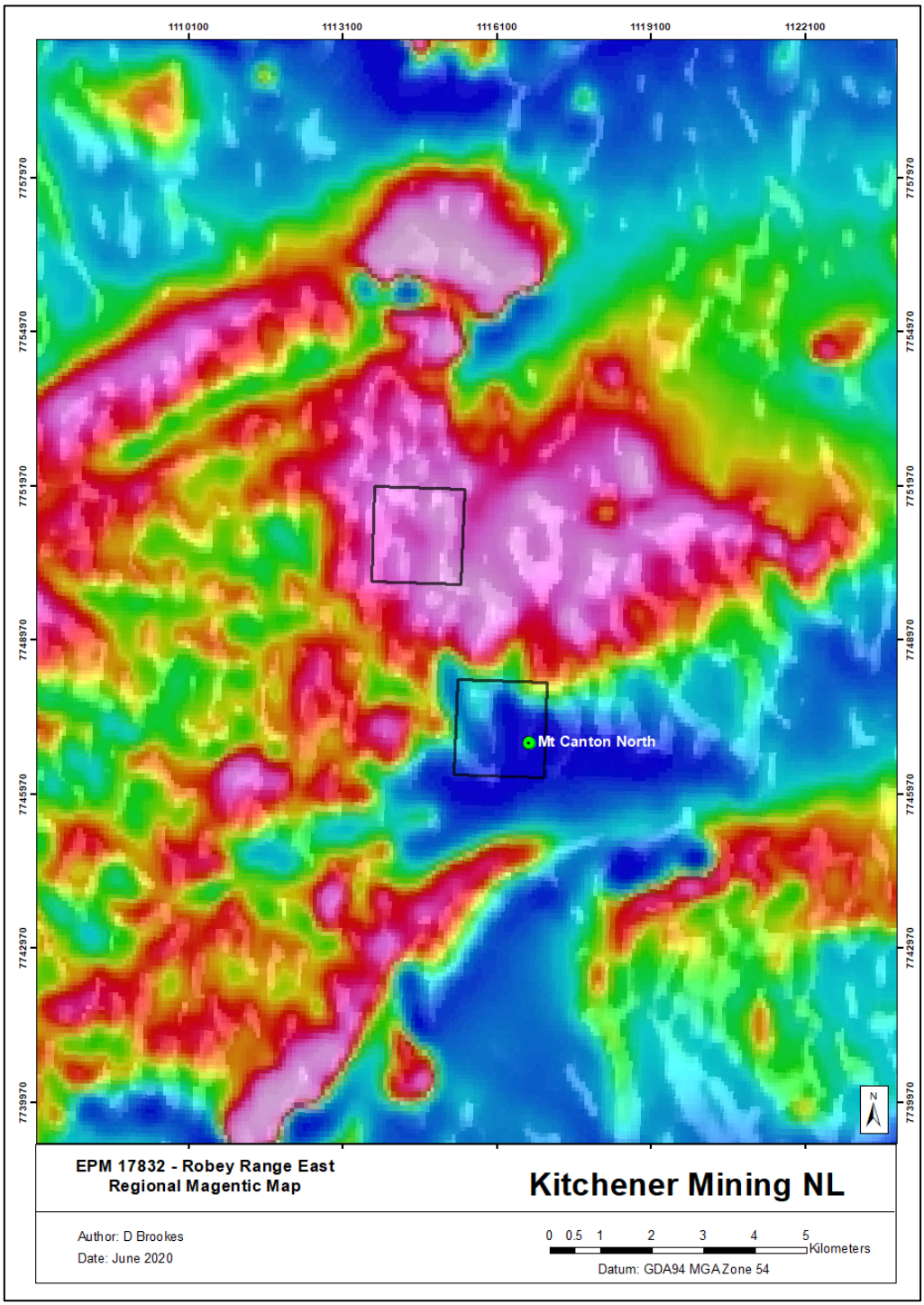
The Lolworth Ravenswood Block is dominated by several major plutons that comprise the Ravenswood Granodiorite Complex. The Mt Canton Complex is one of a few younger Permo-Carboniferous high-level intrusive-extrusive bodies present across the batholith. Mt Canton lies on a southwest structural trend that passes through Camp Oven Mountain and towards Pajingo.

Gold and base metal mineralisation is associated with many of the later sub-volcanic intrusive bodies with a diversity of mineralisation styles as typified by Mt Leyshon, Seventy Mile Mountain, Mt Wright, Ravenswood, Rishton-Hadleigh Castle-Charters Towers and Kidston. The main prospects at Mt Canton are related to a ring structure generated by caldera subsidence on the margin of a Carboniferous-age intrusive. The mineralisation near Mt Canton is characterized by gold-bismuth-arsenic-(molybdenum) geochemical association.

The gold mineralisation is in magmato-phreatic breccia and intrusive ignimbrite located on a radial ring dyke complex. Mineralisation is also associated with quartz veins and silicified areas in adjacent structures.

Older rocks of the Mt Windsor Volcanics host the polymetallic VMS base metal deposits of Thalanga, Highway–Reward and Magpie. These deposits are located predominantly at the southern margin of the Ravenswood Batholith.

Figure 3: EPM 17832 Magnetic Survey

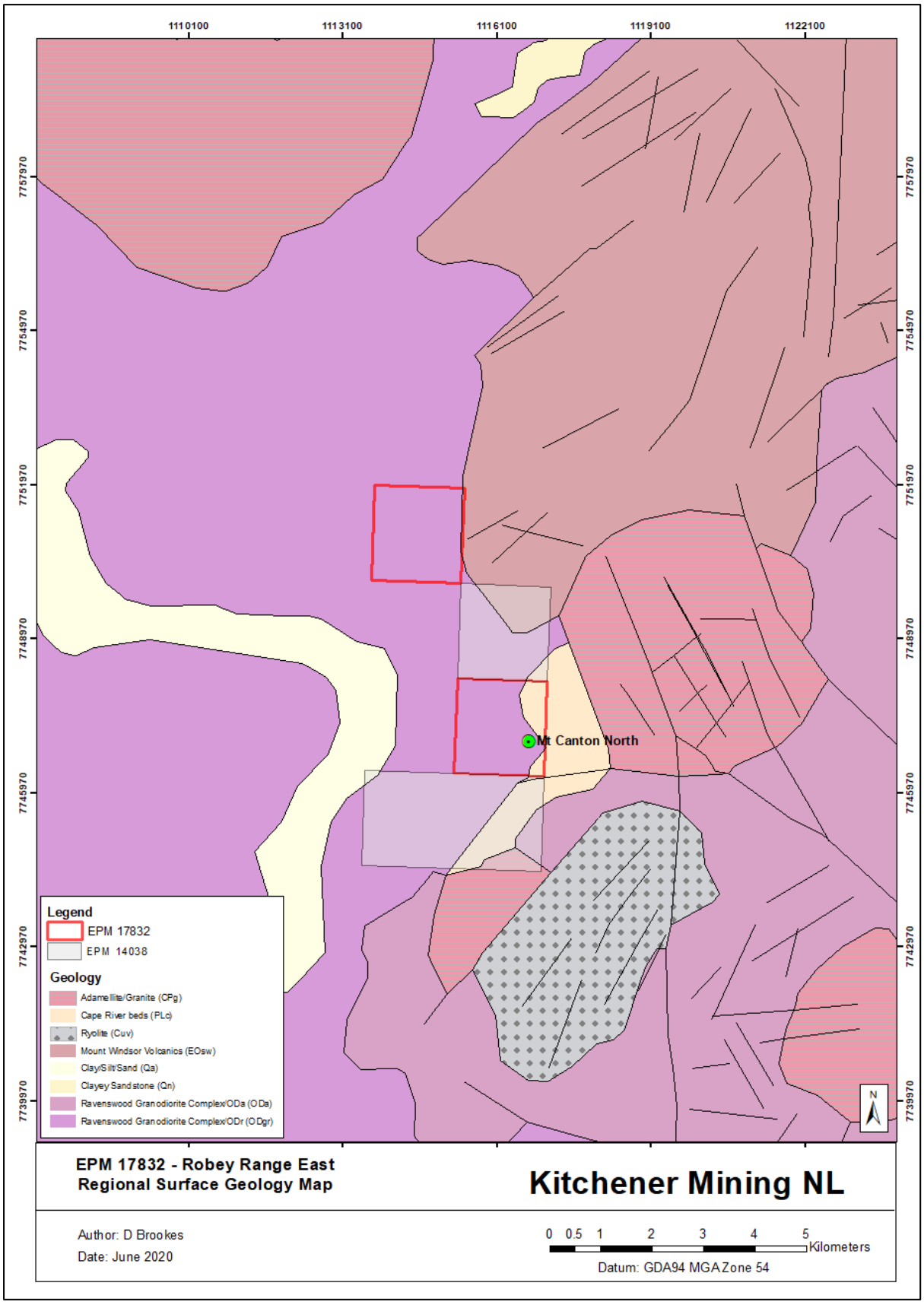


Geology of Mt Canton Ring Complex

The exploration permit covers phases of the Ravenswood Granodiorite with the central portion of the tenement dominated by the Late Carboniferous-Early Permian, Mt Canton Ring Complex. The complex is composed of brecciated intermediate and felsic rocks including varying proportions of feldspar porphyry, trachyte, rhyolite, and feldspar-biotite ±hornblende porphyry (Harmsworth, 1994). The ring complex is approximately 6 km in width and flanked on the western side by the low-lying tonalites of the Ravenswood Granodiorite Complex. To the east, the ring complex is flanked by granites together with fine grained sediments of the Seventy Mile Range Group. Geological mapping by Poseidon shows a large area of Cambrian arenite near Mt Canton, proximal to the northwest portion of the ring structure (Washburn, 1993).

The Mt Canton Ring Dyke Complex lays 3 km east of Carse O'Gowrie Station, adjacent to the Burdekin Falls Dam Road. The circular structure exposed near the base of Mt Canton is steeply inclined and composed mainly of breccias and associated cataclasites. The ring fractures are filled with brecciated acid volcanics of rhyolitic to trachytic composition. The breccia clasts display abundant evidence of phreatomagmatic activity. Many of the clasts are matrix supported, the matrix being composed of milled and fragmented rock that is chloritic and locally pyritic. Sphalerite is the dominant sulphide after pyrite, followed by minor galena and chalcopyrite in trace amounts. Gold mineralisation has been intersected in previous drilling programs, including 4m @ 12.75g/t Au and 2m @ 5.55g/t Au, and additional exploration work is planned in the region. The lack of sub-aerial volcanic structures noted by Harmsworth (1994) supports the belief that the brecciation was formed largely because of sub-surface milling in a high-level intrusive complex. The potential of the ring breccia at greater depths and along strike will be the focus of Kitchener's ongoing exploration.

Figure 4: EPM 17832 Surface Geology Map



Previous Exploration in the Area

Mining activity is reported to have occurred from the Mt Canton diggings in 1899, when 20 ounces of gold was recovered (Harmsworth, 1993). Additional production was obtained from creeks draining the area, but the total production was only minor, probably less than 100 ounces.

The region has undergone various phases of exploration that has involved:

1. Alluvial gold search.

2. Quartz vein related gold-sulphide targets.

3. Exploration for porphyry copper deposits, undertaken in the 1960's and 1970's. Anaconda identified some anomalous stream sediments draining from Mt Canton during this period (Dalgarno, 1966).

4. Base metal search using stream sediment sampling targeting volcanogenic massive sulfides conducted in the 1970's and 1980's, focused on the Mt Windsor volcanics. Some interesting Pb/Zn anomalies were located some 4km south of Mt Canton by Cormepar Minerals (Layton and Associates, 1974).

5. Epithermal and porphyry related gold exploration was conducted from 1980 using stream geochemistry. Ranger Exploration reported 0.2ppm and 0.55ppm gold values from BLEG samples, in the vicinity of Mt Canton. Follow-up resulted in the identification of a mineralised rhyolite breccia on the flanks of Mt Canton.

6. Union Oil Development Corporation identified gold in pan concentrates collected from streams located to the north of Mt Canton.

Mt Canton Project – Poseidon Exploration (1989-1993)

Poseidon conducted detailed follow-up work on EPM 5948-Mt Canton, over the mineralised breccia previously identified by Ranger Exploration (Henry, 1991&1992). Geological mapping, aerial photography and Landsat interpretations were completed over the region. An extensive exploration grid was laid out covering Mt Canton. 1,947 soil samples and 216 rock samples were collected. All samples were assayed for BLEG Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. Petrology and lead isotope geochemistry was carried out on 60 rock samples. Geophysical work involved 120kms of ground magnetics, resistivity and IP-EM surveys covering the prospect.

Poseidon drilled 15RC holes (2,027m) and eight cored holes (1,516m) on three prospects. The holes targeted IP resistivity areas with little credence given to the soil geochemistry. The results of the RC drilling were disappointing with only one sample returning > 1g/t Au. The diamond holes targeted geological features (alteration, brecciation and structural features) and returned some moderately encouraging results.

Mt Canton Project – BHP Exploration - EPM 9802 (1995 to 1996)

BHP was granted EPM 9802 over Mt Canton in 1995-1996. They reassessed the work of Poseidon as part of a review of sub-volcanic target areas in North Queensland. Some mapping and rock chip sampling was undertaken on Mt Canton with a best result of 60g/t Au. BHP statistically levelled the soil geochemical data of Poseidon and the results highlighted a strong multi- element anomaly following the arcuate ring-dyke feature. Targets were also defined corresponding with the Breccia and Rhyolite Breccia Prospects that follow a NW trend, traversing the main ring structure. BHP decided to focus their drilling on the Three Peaks Breccia prospect located approximately 10kms to the east of Mt Canton on Rangeview Station. Additional drilling was completed by BHP on the Hanoverian and Star of the South gold prospects, NW of Mt Canton.

Mt Canton Project - Haoma Mining – EPM 9802 (1996 to 1999)

Haoma Mining NL acquired the Mt Canton Prospects from BHP in 1996. Haoma proceeded to drill test the main prospects over the old Mt Canton workings (MC1-4) and the Breccia Prospect (BP 03 to 10). The MC1-4 holes were located under the old workings in the hanging wall and were not drilled in the areas of best soil geochemistry. The BP holes were designed to infill the Poseidon drilling program and most returned poor results. BP 10 was drilled towards the south to test a possible cross structure. BP09B was also drilled in a different direction. Both holes returned intersections better than 2g/t Au. The results imply that gold mineralisation may be controlled by a northwest trending structure that cuts across the ring-dyke. This interpretation is supported by surface soil geochemistry and warrants further investigation because previous drill orientations would not have adequately tested this target.

In 1997, Haoma drilled an additional 16 RC holes in the south Mt Canton area to follow up on an interval of gold mineralisation found in SMC08 (4m @12.75g/t Au). The drilling revealed several thin (1-4m) intervals of gold mineralisation in the range 0.5 to 14g/t. These mineralised intervals have an irregular and apparently discontinuous distribution, and the drilling failed to locate a continuous zone of mineralisation. Pyrite is the most observed sulphide and occurs associated with epidote alteration, in quartz-epidote veins and on microfractures in porphyritic andesite, granodiorite/tonalite, or fine grained felsic volcanics and silicic sediments (Peters, 1999).

Two holes were drilled at Mt Carlton North (MCN07 & MCN08) to follow up a 2m intersection in MCN03 of 5.55g/t Au. No continuous zone of mineralisation was encountered, although variably altered porphyritic andesite with minor quartz-epidote-pyrite veins and brecciation were present at 29-30m in MCN07. Hole MCN08 recorded 28m of siliceous sediment and from 28-54m variably sericite-epidote-silica altered porphyritic andesite. Another hole was drilled on the Breccia Prospect to follow up a 2m interval of 0.78g/t Au in BP12. Sericite-epidote-silica altered porphyritic andesite was encountered but no significant mineralisation was intersected.

To date approximately 7,000m of drilling has been completed on the Mt Canton gold prospects.

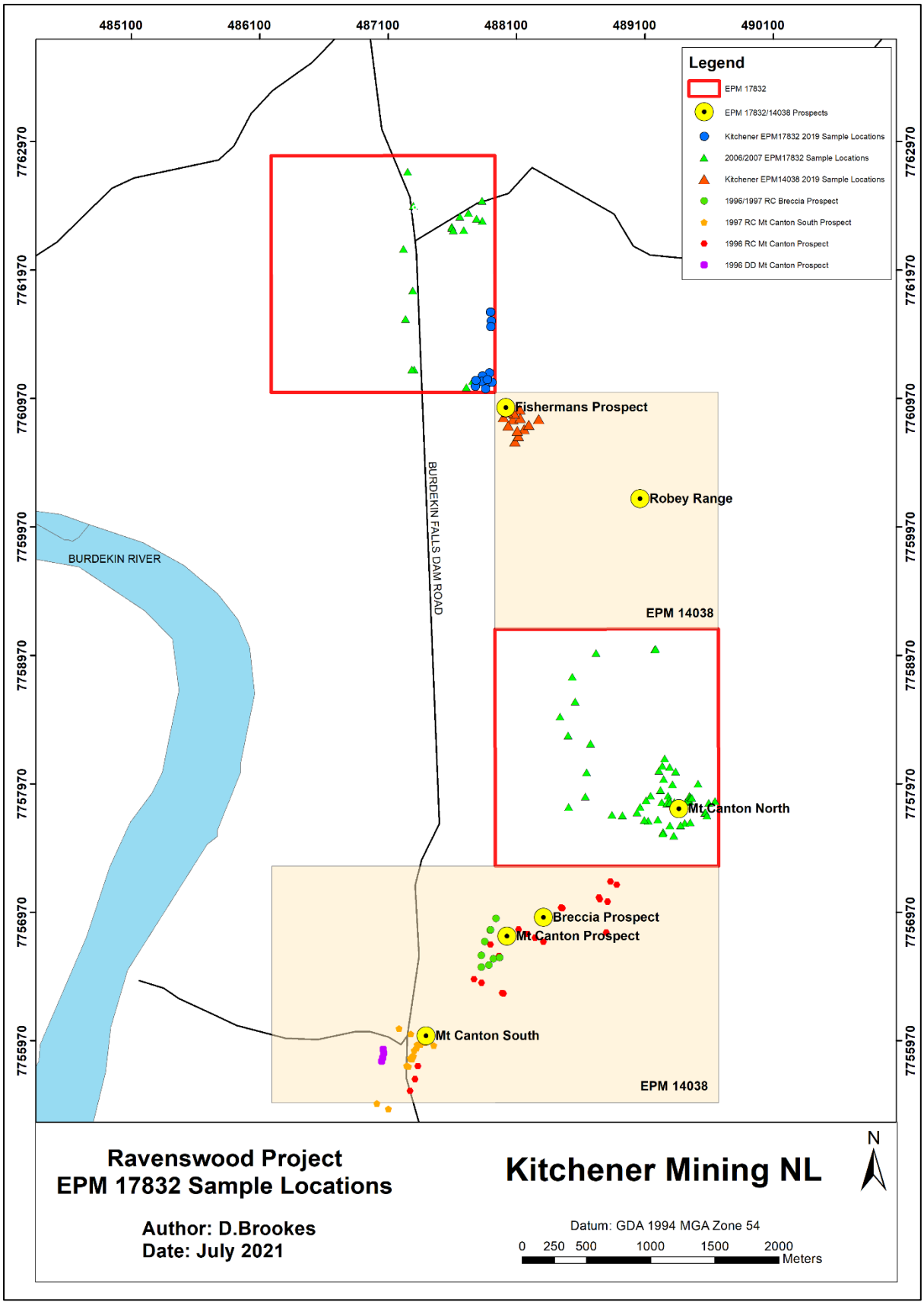
Robey Range Project - Kitchener Mining NL - EPM14038 (2004-2007)

Kitchener Mining NL conducted several soil and rock chip sample programs in the area during this period. These revealed potential high-grade source rocks in a zone of alteration and silicification underlying a flow banded rhyolite, near the top of a breccia complex in the north Mt Canton area. The structure was reported to have a possible strike length of 100m (McKenzie, 2007).

Kitchener Mining NL (McKenzie, 2007) reported that exploration undertaken on Mt Canton to date has been extensive and over 7,000m of drill testing has been completed, with no significant gold deposits located to date. Rock chip and soil sampling (481 samples) has been completed and highlighted several different mineralisation styles.

The geological setting and structure is favorable to a larger system of gold mineralisation, and the possibility of locating gold mineralisation at greater depths warrants further investigation. Drilling by Newcrest at Mt Leyshon has intersected high grade gold mineralisation around 1000 meters below surface, and gold is known at similar depths at Mt Wright. The relative abundance of quartz-epidote veining at Mt Canton suggests that the gold mineralisation is near the top of an alteration system. The relatively small size of the breccias further indicates location in the upper level an underlying stock (or possible lack of hydrothermal fluids).

Figure 5: EPM 17832 Sample Locations



Work Programme Rationale

Exploration and expenditure on EPM 17832 initially focused on expanding known prospects through soil sampling with the aim of using air core and RC drilling programs to test for mineralisation at depth.

The program was focused on Gold (Au) mineralization around and beneath known occurrences at the Mt Canton North prospect and extensions of mineralisation seen at Fishermans Prospect in the neighboring EPM 14038.

The planned exploration program included drilling with

- Drill targets will be based on local geology and trends found during previous exploration programs.
- Drill holes will be positioned to maximize the likelihood of intersecting potential gold mineralization.
- All drill samples will be assayed using both conventional and the Elazac assaying techniques.

An outcomes-based work program was conducted during the exploration term.

Table 2: EPM 17832 Summary of outcomes-based work program

Outcomes to be pursued	Rationale	Information data provided
To explore for gold and base metal mineralisation within the Mt.Canton Permo-Carboniferous intrusive-extrusive complex Review previous data to identify other potential structures or anomalies Perform Haoma Mining's Elazac Process aqua regia (acid digestion) gold assay & extraction method	Available data to the southeast and south of the application show relatively closely spaced small to large sub-basins at this position. Previous drilling of similar structures indicates high grade mineralisation. Untested airborne anomalies exist in the permit area	Exploration data and results including outcrop sampling, assays of drill hole intersections, geochemical results and geophysical survey results. Additional assaying using Haoma Mining NL's Elazac Process aqua regia (acid digestion) gold assay & extraction method

The outcomes to be exploration were focused on:

- The permit covers an area centred on the Mt Canton Permo-Carboniferous intrusive-extrusive complex and related ring dyke structure. The structure is prospective for gold and base metal mineralisation hosted by breccias and vein stock works within, or adjacent to an underlying intrusive rock.
- Review previous data collected from the permit area including soil, drilling and regional exploration studies including magnetics, gravity. This will include reviewing nearby tenement data where applicable to identify other potential structural plays that may be relevant to permit and not previously considered.
- Perform a more closely gridded soil sampling and geochemical assaying program and use Kitchener's unique Elazac assay testing technique developed over many years. This technique may identify additional mineralisation or increase existing grades to enable a previous uneconomical resource to become economical.
    - Laboratory tests proven the ability for Haoma to extract '**precious metal concentrates'** which contain significant quantities of gold and platinum using the **Elazac Process aqua regia (acid digestion) gold assay & extraction method**.
    - The Elazac Process Assay and Extraction Method which has been developed at the Bamboo Creek laboratory facility in Western Australia and is vastly different from the conventional gold and PGM's processing techniques and has now been applied to other rock samples from Kitchener and Haoma Mining NL's tenements.
    - The following sets out a basic overview of the three stage Elazac Process Assay and Extraction Method.
        - ***Acid Wash:***
            - To remove contaminates from the ore.
        - ***Reduction and Oxidising Smelting Process:***
            - The first stage of smelting is to reduce the metal and then finally oxidisation of the metal.
        - ***Gold Recovery:***
            - A final stage of the process is recovering gold to bullion form in a two-stage process.
            - Stage 1: Acid oxidisation
            - Stage 2: A standard gold smelt
            - At each stage of the process the products are analysed by either Aqua Regia Digestion, Cyanide Leach and/or XRF.
- Drilling if required to a depth of 300m or more maybe required.

The work program Rationale is.

- Previous drilling near Mt Canton has identified that gold mineralisation occurs within breccias of a locally significant ring dyke structure. The breccias outcrop on the western side of Mt Canton. Several areas of alteration and coincident soil geochemical anomalies have been identified by previous exploration efforts.
- The circular structure exposed near the base of Mt Canton is steeply inclined and composed mainly of breccias and associated cataclasites. The ring fractures are filled with brecciated acid volcanics of rhyolitic to trachytic composition. Gold mineralisation has been intersected in previous drilling programs, including 4m @ 12.75g/t Au and 2m @ 5.55g/t Au
- Many untested anomalies were also identified by airborne scanner, in surveys conducted by Union Oil Development Corporation in 1986. Additional exploration is warranted over these targets due to the encouraging drilling results obtained from previous investigations in the area.
- Potential exists for locating gold mineralisation within a high-level intrusive rock that is likely to have acted as a feeder to the mineralised breccias.
- Potential may also exist for locating higher grade, vein type gold mineralisation in flat lying structures, generated by resurgent collapse within the underlying magma chamber. Diamond drilling to depths of 300m or more would be necessary to test the target.

Exploration Work Program Summary

Initial historical data compilation and site visits were conducted at the beginning of the tenure.

2011-2015

From the beginning of the tenure in September 2011 limited site work and field campaigns were not completed due to prolonged landowner access agreement delays providing no access to the tenement.

Exploration was office based on consisted of

- compilation and review of historic data,
- detailed analysis of the geological setting within the tenement,
- evaluation of existing prospect areas and previous exploration methodology,
- prioritisation of known targets and appraisal of new zones using archive and public domain geophysical data

Due to this delay in negotiations and the inability to complete fieldwork Kitchener Mining compulsorily relinquished 8 blocks in 2013, a further 4 blocks in 2014 and another 2 blocks in 2015.

Kitchener Mining applied for an extension to focus its exploration on the two remaining sub-blocks around the Mt Canton North and Fishermans prospect extension.

2015 - 2019

- Compilation and review of historic data including magnetics and previous drilling and sampling data. A total of 81 soil samples were collected between 2006 and 2007 that are shown on Figure 5 indicating gold mineralisation exist within the tenement.
- Evaluation of existing prospect areas and previous exploration methodology,
- 11 rock chip samples collected north of Fisherman's Prospect and assayed along with 14 samples from the neighbouring EPM 14038 at the same prospect area (Figure 5)
- Assay results at Fishermans Prospect (see Appendix 1 for full assay results) indicated low gold, silver, copper, and lead within the area. Two samples returned zinc results above 100pm (Figure 7)
- Assay results suggest the area towards the Fishermans Prospect is not worthy of further exploration and future exploration should targeted to the north of the tenement and within the southern sub-block where prospectivity remains high.
- Mt Canton North remains relatively underexplored and is considered a good prospect for further exploration with drilling required (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Image of Mt Canton North Ore and Location (2019)

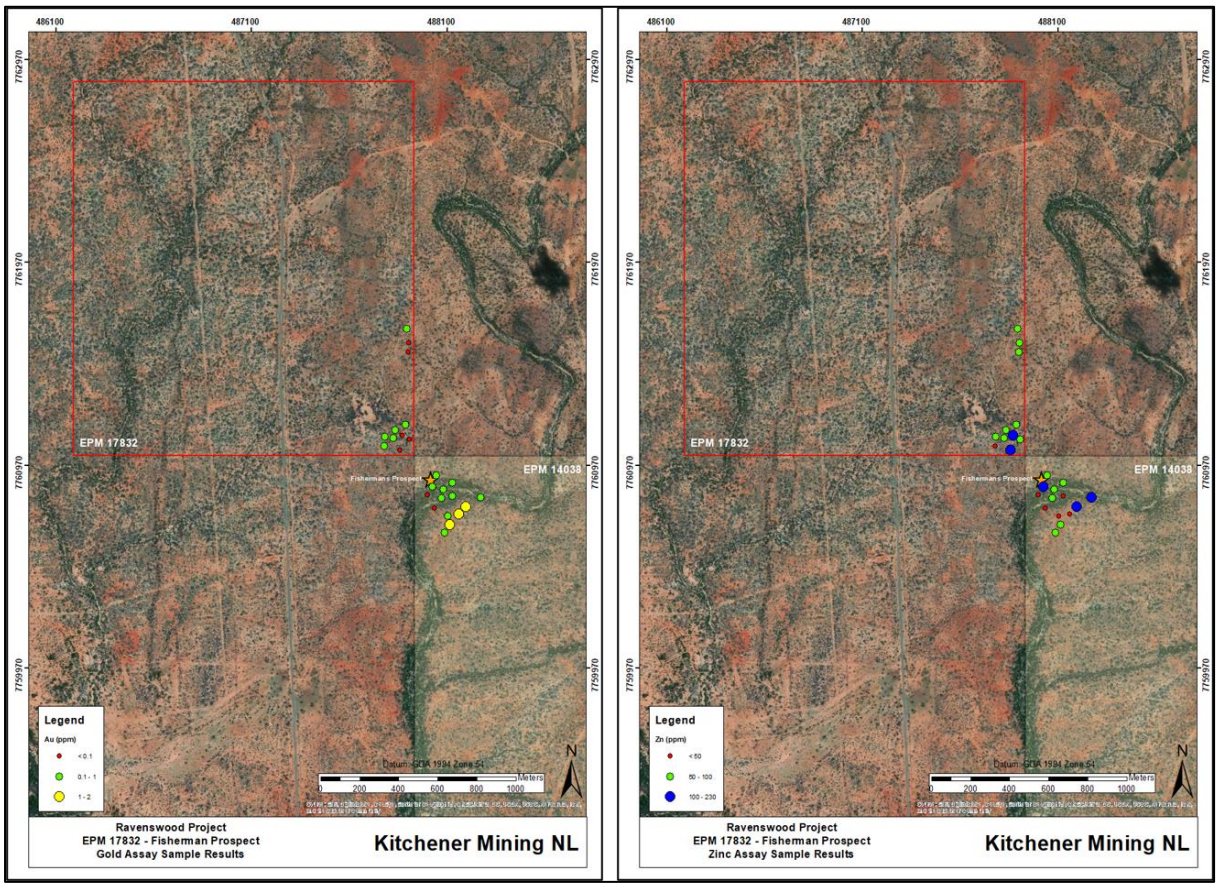
Planned fieldwork was scheduled to continue within EPM 17832 but was delayed due to Kitchener's new geologist constructing a regional exploration program within Kitchener Ravenswood tenements.

A summary of the assay results from the 11 samples collected in 2019 in EPM 17832 are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 3: EPM 17832 2019 Surface Sample Assay Results

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
FISH17832_19_015	487888.9	7761170.1	0.17	0.01	10	25	80
FISH17832_19_016	487833.5	7761145.9	0.15	0.01	10	15	80
FISH17832_19_017	487826.6	7761104.3	0.47	0.01	15	15	65
FISH17832_19_018	487778.1	7761066.3	0.14	0.01	15	30	50
FISH17832_19_019	487781.6	7761111.2	0.7	0.01	10	40	70
FISH17832_19_020	487902.7	7761575.0	0.06	0.01	10	40	90
FISH17832_19_021	487895.8	7761644.2	0.38	0.01	10	25	85
FISH17832_19_022	487899.3	7761530.0	0.05	0.01	10	10	60
FISH17832_19_023	487906.2	7761097.4	0.06	0.01	10	10	80
FISH17832_19_024	487857.7	7761045.5	0.01	0.01	10	150	230
FISH17832_19_025	487871.6	7761118.2	0.02	0.01	10	125	125

Figure 7: EPM 17832 2019 Gold and Zinc Assay Results



A summary of the previous soil samples collected in the previous tenure by Haoma Mining within EPM 17832 is shown in Appendix A at the end of this document.

Exploration Results Summary

Overall EPM 17832 has proved the existence of mineralisation, particularly gold throughout the tenement. Two area were focused upon during the tenement duration.

1. Fishermans Prospect

   This area focused on the potential extension from EPM 14038 to the south. Although gold was found it was considered not high enough grade to continue with further exploration within the sub-block

2. Mt Canton North

   This area has been under-explored with previous tenure surface sampling indicating quartz reefs with several high assay returned for gold up to 12g/t Au. However, during the tenement tenure budget constraints coincided with a shift in exploration and development focus in the renewal period towards Kitchener's other mining leases to the north. Therefore, Kitchener believes this prospect still has significant exploration potential at depth with drilling required.

Therefore, no first estimation of resources or reserves has been calculated for this tenement.

Following this exploration program Kitchener have conducted a review of the prospectively of all RA's in the Ravenswood project. Based on that review, Kitchener has made a strategic decision to **surrender EPM 17832**. This will result in the voluntary reduction of 2 sub blocks from the project area.

This decision was based on a several factors.

- Kitchener wishes to prioritise its activities and resources on the existing mining leases as its core assets as they have known resources ready for commerciality.
- Kitchener understands it has underspent on exploration activities on these EPM's in recent years and believes going forward any further justifiable exploration to move the tenements to a mining lease is difficult in the current economic climate.
- As these two EPM's are isolated to the south of the project area, the distance from these EPM's to any processing location for the project group is deemed too far and not economical.

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APPENDIX A

EPM 17832 2006-2007 Soil Sample Assay Results

Sample No	GDAE	GDAN	DATE	TYPE	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
9478	489127	7757682	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.01	-1	11	45	27	21	11
9479	489416	7757826	21/08/06	Rock Chip	1.79	-1	29	36	34	11	4
9480	489514	7757970	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.86	-1	37	56	102	13	10
9482A	489450	7757834	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.16	-1	12	16	16	18	16
9482B	489440	7757837	21/08/06	Rock Chip	12.6	1	63	20	31	61	9
9482C	489436	7757840	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.52	-1	18	8	20	32	5
9484A	489447	7757876	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.9	-1	44	9	166	63	5
9484B	489447	7757873	21/08/06	Rock Chip	9.58	1	50	7	25	21	7
9484C	489455	7757868	21/08/06	Rock Chip	3.05	-1	33	9	78	46	12
9485A	489459	7757862	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.44	2	41	18	32	55	14
9485B	489465	7757861	21/08/06	Rock Chip	0.15	-1	12	70	15	20	22
9487A	489241	7757595	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.36	-1	36	17	11	35	33
9487B	489239	7757583	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.06	-1	38	15	4	33	86
9487C	489295	7757646	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.25	-1	63	14	47	357	30
9488A	489231	7757827	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.03	-1	8	92	13	7	92
9488B	489281	7757877	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.02	-1	8	43	13	14	155
9488C	489288	7757845	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.04	-1	9	64	14	23	171
9489A	489273	7757818	12/09/06	Rock Chip	7.125	9	177	12	211	791	32
9489B	489296	7757824	12/09/06	Rock Chip	1.11	-1	35	3	33	40	15
9489C	489330	7757829	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.88	-1	48	7	148	132	57
9490A	489329	7757780	12/09/06	Rock Chip	5.92	5	81	22	116	29	13
9490B	489329	7757775	12/09/06	Rock Chip	7.95	16	79	12	115	182	8
9490C	489353	7757768	12/09/06	Rock Chip	6.38	4	37	7	144	120	13
9491A	489388	7757811	12/09/06	Rock Chip	1.03	1	18	11	87	84	9
9491B	489385	7757807	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.34	2	32	3	17	33	9
9491C	489379	7757795	12/09/06	Rock Chip	0.19	-1	26	13	12	47	11
R7101	487595	7762309	15/06/07	Rock Chip	0.175	-1	4	36	-1	31	60
R7102	487598	7762301	15/06/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	16	-1	14	63
R7103	487608	7762280	15/06/07	Rock Chip	-1	1	-1	4	-1	7	2
R7104	487688	7762283	15/06/07	Rock Chip	-1	1	-1	11	-1	-1	-1
R7105	487725	7762416	15/06/07	Rock Chip	-1	2	-1	4	-1	-1	-1
R7106	487658	7762388	15/06/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	13	-1	13	48
R7153	487834	7762355	02/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	4	5	-1	7	44
R7154	487789	7762372	02/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	3	3	-1	-1	35
R7155	487832	7762513	02/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	4	-1	-1	7	110
R7226	489176	7759018	29/07/07	Rock Chip	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	14	59
R7227	489183	7759022	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	8	10	9	34	17
R7228	488720	7758989	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	2	22	-1	9	89
R7229	488535	7758805	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	29	-1	10	77
R7230	488557	7758611	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	3	27	-1	8	71
R7231	488438	7758493	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	28	-1	-1	54

R7232	488503	7758347	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	16	-1	-1	47
R7233	488677	7758284	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	32	-1	6	11
R7234	488646	7758060	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	4	15	-1	8	65
R7235	488637	7757872	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	2	26	-1	-1	65
R7236	488506	7757789	29/07/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	30	-1	-1	59
R7237	488843	7757729	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	12	5	-1	33
R7238	488924	7757725	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	10	356	-1	7	638
R7239	489095	7757688	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	6	15	5	10	65
R7243	489410	7757667	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	2	30	-1	8	72
R7244	489453	7757671	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	9	47
R7245	489567	7757746	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	6	56	-1	52	235
R7246	489574	7757748	12/08/07	Rock Chip	0.36	-1	32	-1	33	195	15
R7247	489584	7757723	12/08/07	Rock Chip	0.07	-1	27	13	8	46	30
R7248	489597	7757823	12/08/07	Rock Chip	0.41	-1	44	6	26	29	11
R7249	489647	7757836	12/08/07	Rock Chip	0.07	-1	10	3	9	25	12
R7240	489201	7757693	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	16	-1	-1	59
R7241	489326	7757566	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	123	-1	-1	18	75
R7242	489379	7757648	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	39	5	10	60
R7264	489038	7757748	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	2	3	-1	8	32
R7265	489064	7757790	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	6	5	-1	13	43
R7266	489109	7757842	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	6	18
R7267	489145	7757878	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	13	57
R7268	489222	7757922	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	85	5	38	44
R7269	489315	7757967	12/08/07	Rock Chip	0.63	-1	16	14	5	15	30
R7270	489339	7758066	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	8	77
R7271	489245	7758007	12/08/07	Rock Chip	0.6	-1	17	21	5	10	58
R7272	489209	7758072	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	43	-1	13	133
R7273	489292	7758101	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	7	-1	8	76
R7274	489236	7758112	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	10	-1	6	55
R7275	489255	7758168	12/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	19	-1	-1	43
R7292	487251	7762737	20/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	3	47	-1	7	88
R7293	487296	7762471	20/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	11	-1	-1	51
R7294	487220	7762135	20/08/07	Rock Chip	0.01	-1	-1	22	-1	-1	46
R7295	487290	7761811	20/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	11	14
R7296	487292	7761811	20/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	12	83
R7297	487236	7761592	20/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	119
R7298	487302	7761197	20/08/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	15	-1	-1	47
R7299	487284	7761197	20/08/07	Rock Chip	0.04	-1	21	5	-1	15	143
R7383	487758	7761107	20/12/07	Rock Chip	0.01	-1	-1	272	-1	1120	258
R7384	487709	7761058	20/12/07	Rock Chip	-1	-1	-1	7	-1	8	24