

High-grade gold intersections from underground exploration drilling at the Woods Point Gold Project, Victoria

Key Highlights

- High-grade gold mineralisation has been intersected at the Kenny's target area at the underground Morning Star Gold Mine including:
 - ✓ 1.0m at 34.2g/t from 19.8m (21L7006)
 - Including **0.3m at 107g/t** from 20.2m
 - ✓ 1.1m at 21.8g/t from 6.9m (21L7007)
 - ✓ **0.3m at 320g/t** from 14.2m (21L7008)
 - ✓ 2.2m at 27.5g/t from 43.8m (21L7012)
 - ✓ 4.1m at 21.2g/t from 52.0m (21L7012)
 - Including **0.6m at 66.4g/t** from 52.6m
 - And **0.7m at 60.6g/t** from 55.4m
 - ✓ 1.5m at 21.95g/t from 8.3m (21L7021)
 - Including **0.4m at 64.6g/t** from 9.4m
- Numerous quartz reefs with visible gold intersected in drilling.
- Gold mineralisation remains open to the north, south and west.
- The Kenny's target area is the northern extension of the historically mined Whitelaw, Campbell and Burns Reef systems. This area offers the potential for multiple high-grade quartz veins to be defined by drilling over an area of 150 metres strike length within the host dyke that extends over 75 metres in width.
- Drilling is continuing to scope out future mineral inventory at the Kenny's target area.
- Additional diamond core drill rigs are planned to test a number of high priority target areas within the Morning Star Gold Mine in the coming months.

White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF), ('White Rock' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce drill assay results from the Company's Woods Point Gold Project in Victoria for drilling of the Kenny's target area from underground at the Morning Star gold mine.

The Kenny's target area includes the historic Whitelaw, Burns and Campbell quartz vein reefs, all of which come closer together towards the northern end of the Morning Star Dyke (Figure 1). Analysis of historic data (mining and exploration) has highlighted Kenny's as an immediate high priority target for

drilling. Historic high-grade production from the Whitelaw Reef¹ (65,421 tonnes @ 31.2g/t gold for 65,600 ounces) was the focus of mining activities from 1920-1927, centred just off the main Morning Star shaft, which is still used for the current operations. As this historical mining extended north, the Burns and Campbell Reef splays were also exploited. Current drilling is targeting the down plunge extensions of each of these reefs beyond the northern limits of historic production.

White Rock's vision is to ramp-up exploration drilling throughout the mine to define sufficient mineral inventory in multiple reef positions such as the Whitelaw, Burns and Campbell Reefs at the Kenny target area, prior to considering recommencement of production in 2022. Analysis of data to prioritise additional target areas is underway, with plans for additional diamond core drill rigs (surface and underground) to operate over the next 6 to 9 months at the Morning Star gold mine.

Kenny's Drill Program

The drilling program at the Kenny's target area commenced in June using a short-hole underground Kempe drill rig that produces LTK48 size core (Photo 3). To date, 27 short holes have been drilled for 1,002 metres. Abundant visible gold in the core is providing considerable encouragement that the Whitelaw, Burns and Campbell Reef extensions are capable of carrying high-grade gold "pay runs" that will provide a future focus for mine planning.

Assay results have been received for the first 23 drill holes. Significant drill intersections from the current drill program are summarised in Table 1 below. All drill assays >1g/t gold are provided in Table 3.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t	Reef
21L7002	32.10	33.65	1.55	1.19	6.18	Whitelaw
21L7006	19.80	20.80	1.00	0.64	34.19	Whitelaw
21L7007	6.91	8.00	1.09	0.70	21.75	Lower Campbell
21L7008	14.22	14.50	0.28	0.23	320.00	Lower Burns
21L7012	43.85	46.00	2.15	0.55	27.53	Whitelaw
21L7012	52.00	56.10	4.10	3.53	21.21	Whitelaw
21L7021	8.27	9.80	1.53	0.65	21.95	Lower Campbell

Table 1: Significant intersections for underground drilling at the Kenny's target area completed in 2021.

¹ Refer Department of Primary Industries "Walhalla-Woods Point-Tallangalook Special map area geological report, Geoscience Victoria", Geological Survey of Victoria Report 127, 2006.

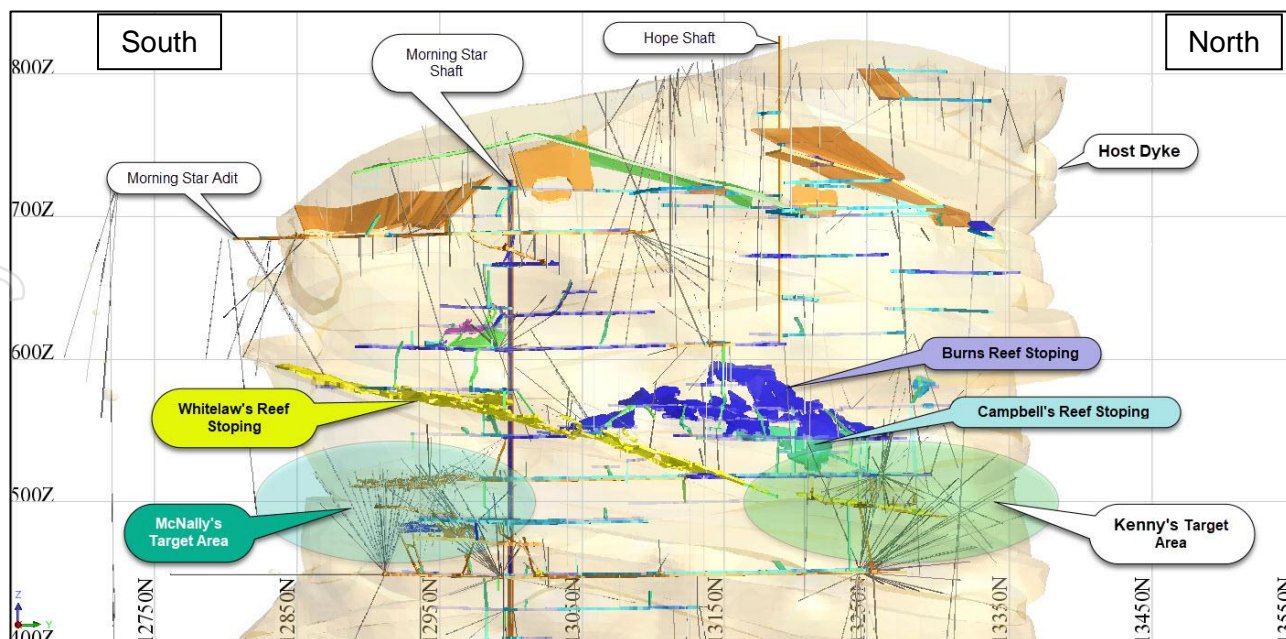


Figure 1: Long section view looking towards the west showing the Morning Star host dyke, historic stoping and mine development and all historic & current drill hole traces.

Important geological observations relating to gold mineralisation of the multiple quartz reefs in the Kenny's target area include:

1. The Whitelaw Reef extension is found to continue northwards beneath the east dipping Campbell and Burns Reef. Significant mineralisation occurs to the east where the Whitelaw Reef truncates both the Campbell and Burns Reefs.
2. Between the Campbell and Whitelaw Reefs are a number of fault splays containing mineralised quartz veining, with thicker veins and higher gold grades developed close to the contact with these two reefs.
3. The presence of visible gold in many drill holes (Photos 1 & 2) shows a potential for each of the Whitelaw, Burns and Campbell Reef's to host major coarse and nuggety gold mineralisation.
4. The quartz vein reefs extend east of the host dyke into a sandstone unit with mineralised veins occurring continuously for 150 metres of strike within the sandstone unit. This offers further untested gold mineralisation potential.
5. A series of cross cutting and conjugate structures have been identified in this complex area of veining where multiple reefs coalesce, some of which may be important controls on the local distribution of gold grade.

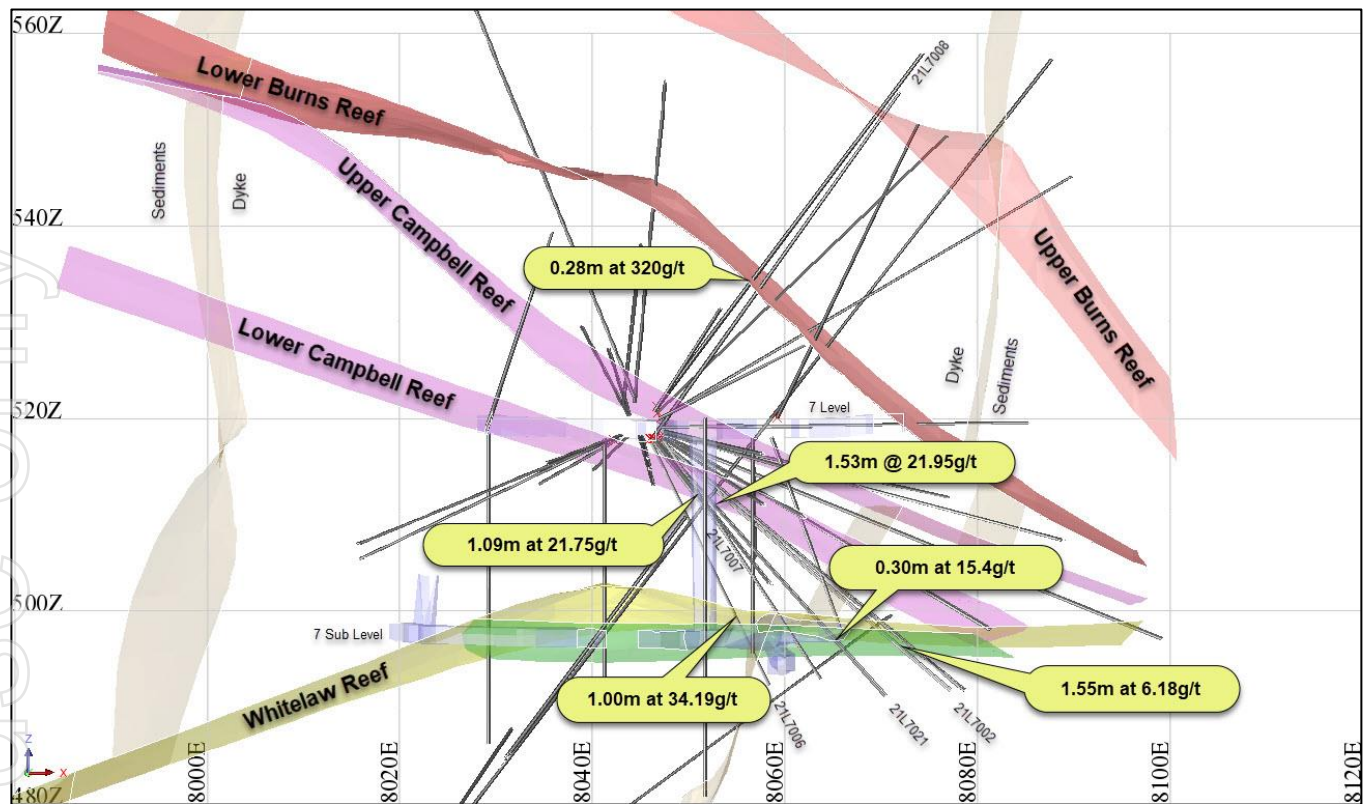


Figure 2: Cross section 13,260mN (20m window) looking to the north showing significant gold drill intersections and the relative locations of the Whitelaw, Campbell (Upper and Lower) and Burns (Upper and Lower) Reefs.



Photo 1: Visible gold - 21L7008 (14.4m) Lower Burns Reef



Photo 2: Visible gold - 21L7012 (44.9m) Whitelaw Reef

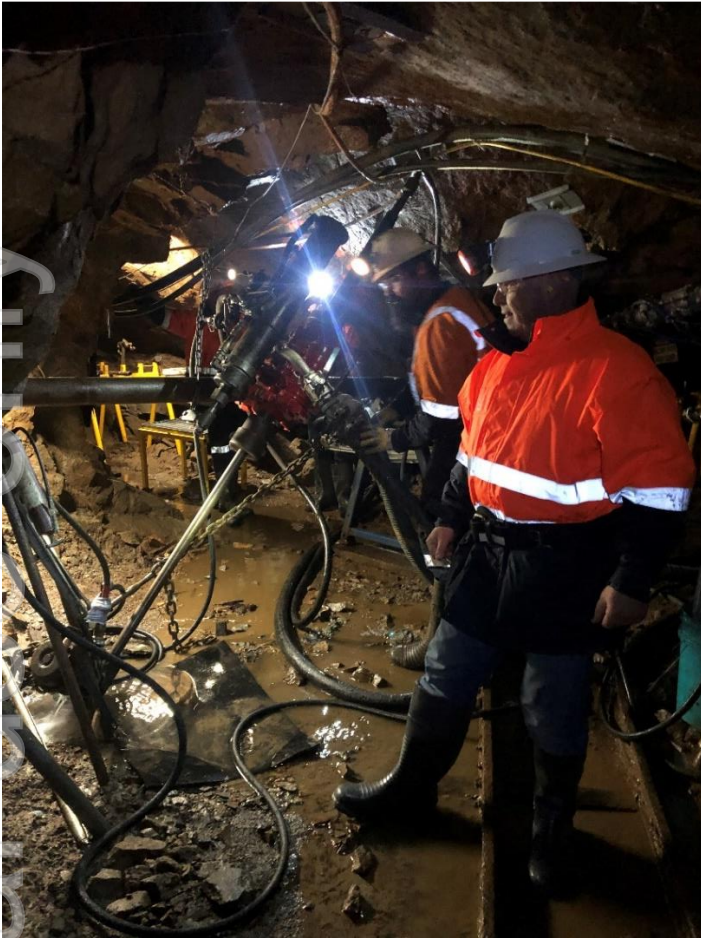


Photo 3: Underground Kempe drill rig at the Morning Star Gold Mine.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Worland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data

This announcement contains references to exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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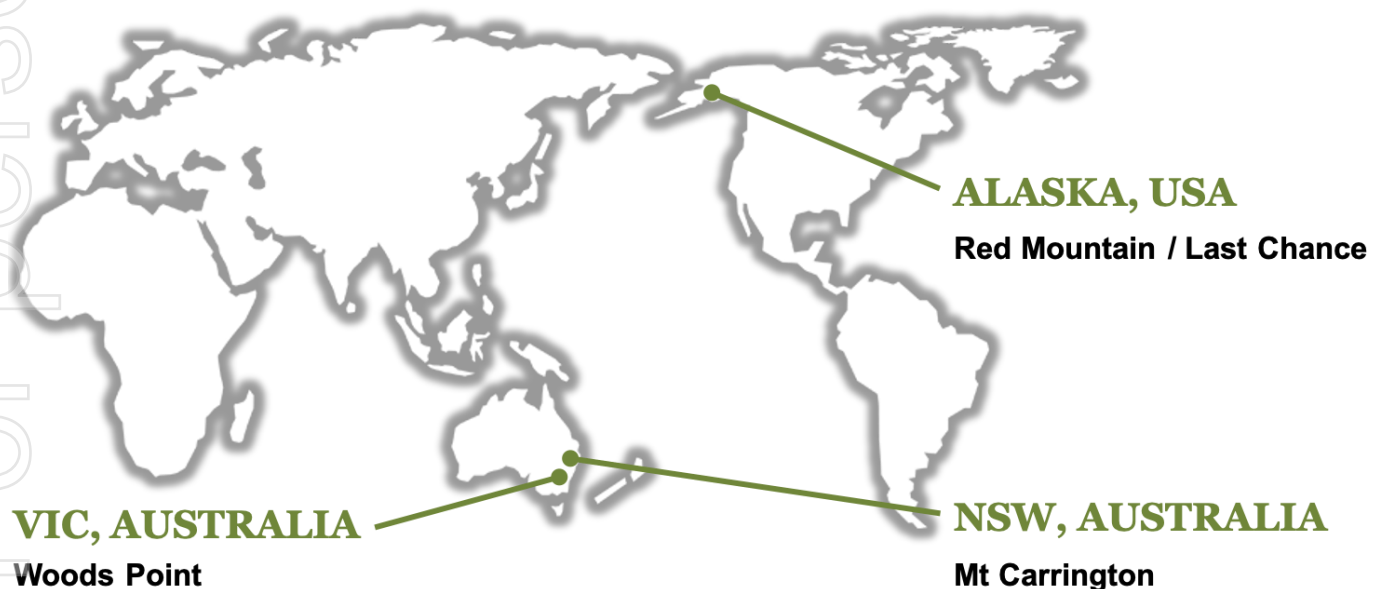
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About White Rock Minerals

White Rock Minerals is an ASX listed explorer and near-stage gold producer with three key assets:

- **Woods Point** – New asset: Victorian gold project. Bringing new strategy and capital to a large- 670mkm² exploration land package and high-grade mine (past production >800,000oz @ 26g/t).
- **Red Mountain / Last Chance** – Key Asset: Globally significant zinc–silver VMS polymetallic and IRGS gold project. Alaska – Tier 1 jurisdiction.
- **Mt Carrington** – Near-term Production Asset: JORC resources for gold and silver, on ML with a PFS and existing infrastructure, with the EIS and DFS being advanced by JV partner.



APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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"> Drilling was diamond core. Samples are whole core. Samples are marked up to a maximum width of 50cm in reefs and 1m in dyke. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. Sampling extends at least 3m either side of the quartz reef including all stockwork and alteration.
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"> The drill holes were undertaken utilising a conventional Kempe rig U3-6B drill rig producing LTK48 size drill core (and capable of drilling up and down holes to angles of ~65 degrees).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 1.5m. Core recovery is recorded on digital tablets then transferred to the digital database. A link between sample recovery and grade is not apparent.
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 in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. All core is photographed wet. All drill holes are logged in full.
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"> Samples are whole core. Core samples are submitted to OSLs (Bendigo) and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. Full QAQC system is in place for core assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays No field duplicate samples are collected. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples are submitted to OSLS (Bendigo) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique PE01 (50g by fire assay and AAS finish) and SFA01 (500g screen fire assay). Fire assay for Au by technique PE01 is considered total. Screen fire assay by technique SFA01 is considered total. The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. Full QAQC system is in place for core sample assays including blanks and standards (relevant certified reference material). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
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 assay results are checked and verified by alternative company personnel or independent consultants. Significant assay results prompt a visual review of relevant reference core for validation purposes. No twin holes are reported. All drill data is logged on digital tablets and then transferred into the digital database. All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. Digital data is filed and stored with routine local and remote backups. No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.
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"> All underground diamond drill holes are surveyed by tape and compass from underground survey points in the first instance. Drill holes are subsequently surveyed by a licenced contract surveyor for collar coordinates (XYZ; (accuracy $\pm 0.01\text{m}$), azimuth and dip. There are no down hole surveys. All coordinates are quoted in local mine grid with Morning Star Shaft collar point used as the central coordinate at 8000mE and 13000mN. The vertical axis is ASL (m). All bearings are rotated 48 degrees anti-clockwise from true (Grid) north, 60.0 degrees from magnetic north. Topographic control as surveyed by the licenced surveyor is accurate ($\pm 0.01\text{m}$).
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"> Data spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and to the purpose of sample survey type. Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results.
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"> No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Reported intersections are down-hole intervals. Where there is sufficient geological understanding true width estimates are stated.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is sampled on site then secured in bags. The mine site is securely locked after working hours. A chain of custody procedure has been designed to maintain sample security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woods Point Gold Project comprises MIN5009 (Morning Star), MIN5299 (Rose of Denmark), EL6321, EL6364 and ELA6853, located in the State of Victoria, Australia. MIN5009, MIN5299, EL6321 and EL6364 are owned by Morning Star Gold NL, a 95% owned subsidiary of AuStar Gold Limited, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. ELA6853 is an application in the name of AuStar Gold Limited. All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star gold mine has been intermittently active since 1861, with many owners and operators. Historic production is estimated to be 883,000 ounces gold at 26.5g/t during the period 1861 to 1963. Mining companies associated with production during this period included Morning Star Gold Mining Company prior to 1927 and Gold Mines of Australia between 1932 and 1963. The Rose of Denmark gold mine operated from the early 1860s with the last significant production reported in the 1920s. Total recorded production is 36,000 ounces gold at 11.6g/t.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woods Point Gold Project lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne zone, a northwest-trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Shear Zone (RSZ). Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of completed drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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"> No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results. Assay results reported are "un-cut".
<i>Relationship between</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>Results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill results >1g/t gold are reported as downhole intervals for completeness. Where there are significant intersections and the vein orientation is able to be interpreted then true widths are reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. All results considered significant are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground drilling at Kenny's target area is ongoing. Further underground and surface drilling of targets throughout the Morning Star gold mine are planned over the next 6-9 months.

Table 2: Drill collar locations details.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi ° (Mine)	Dip °	Depth (m)
21L7001	8047.17	13259.22	518.27	66	-29	56.1
21L7002	8047.18	13259.22	518.04	66	-42	40.36
21L7003	8047.17	13259.22	518.49	66	-18	30.6
21L7004	8047.18	13259.22	518.74	66	0	38.43
21L7005	8047.18	13259.22	519.14	66	+24	49.89
21L7006	8047.02	13259.15	517.83	66	-63	28.65
21L7007	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	-53	13.4
21L7008	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	+53	45.84
21L7009	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	+43	44.15
21L7010	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	-53	41.97
21L7011	8046.14	13259.1	517.9	126.9	-45	25.59
21L7012	8047.47	13258.17	518.7	128.98	-10.4	65.05
21L7013	8047.53	13258.16	518.32	127.82	-12.12	4.20
21L7014	8047.45	13258.53	518.54	121.35	-13.87	68.1
21L7015	8047.4	13258.61	517.99	120.8	-25.85	33.25
21L7016	8047.33	13258.37	517.9	120.8	-27.15	49.45
21L7017	8046	13259	519	115	+50	13.75
21L7018	8047.1	13259.24	519	115	0	8.42
21L7019	8047.1	13259.24	519	103	-20	61.48
21L7020	8047.2	13259.24	519	91	-55	30.1
21L7021	8047.21	13259.24	517.24	91	-47	36.2
21L7022	8047.17	13259.24	518.3	91	-30	40.5

Table 3: Drill assay results >1g/t Au including intervals of dilution <3m.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t		HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
21L7002	28.00	29.05	1.05	6.45		21L7012	47.70	48.00	0.30	2.35
21L7002	32.10	32.50	0.40	10.20		21L7012	48.00	48.30	0.30	1.55
21L7002	32.50	32.70	0.20	2.28		21L7012	48.30	48.60	0.30	2.50
21L7002	32.70	33.15	0.45	2.03		21L7012	48.60	48.90	0.30	5.83
21L7002	33.15	33.65	0.50	8.27		21L7012	48.90	49.20	0.30	0.99
21L7003	23.55	23.90	0.35	1.45		21L7012	49.20	49.70	0.50	2.28
21L7004	25.46	25.84	0.38	2.06		21L7012	49.70	50.00	0.30	1.56
21L7004	25.84	26.15	0.31	1.70		21L7012	50.00	50.40	0.40	0.35
21L7004	30.30	31.11	0.81	3.92		21L7012	50.40	50.70	0.30	0.63
21L7005	12.87	12.97	0.10	1.17		21L7012	50.70	51.00	0.30	0.71
21L7005	12.97	13.10	0.13	1.56		21L7012	51.00	52.00	1.00	0.17
21L7005	13.10	13.20	0.10	2.46		21L7012	52.00	52.60	0.60	1.48
21L7005	20.00	20.96	0.96	1.34		21L7012	52.60	53.20	0.60	66.40
21L7006	16.20	16.70	0.50	6.00		21L7012	53.20	54.00	0.80	2.32
21L7006	19.80	20.15	0.35	4.94		21L7012	54.00	55.00	1.00	4.90
21L7006	20.15	20.45	0.30	107.00		21L7012	55.00	55.45	0.45	0.18
21L7006	20.45	20.80	0.35	1.02		21L7012	55.45	56.10	0.65	60.60
21L7006	25.30	25.65	0.35	1.29		21L7014	31.50	32.00	0.50	4.90
21L7006	25.65	26.00	0.35	2.36		21L7014	32.00	32.50	0.50	5.50
21L7006	26.00	26.30	0.30	2.08		21L7014	53.25	53.55	0.30	1.17
21L7007	6.91	7.50	0.59	4.60		21L7015	19.50	19.85	0.35	1.14
21L7007	7.50	8.00	0.50	42.00		21L7015	19.85	20.15	0.30	1.65
21L7008	14.22	14.50	0.28	320.00		21L7016	12.90	13.20	0.30	0.92
21L7009	10.25	10.65	0.40	1.63		21L7016	13.20	13.50	0.30	2.00
21L7009	35.85	36.15	0.30	3.02		21L7016	34.80	35.10	0.30	1.30
21L7009	38.00	38.45	0.45	1.21		21L7016	38.30	38.80	0.50	3.64
21L7009	38.45	38.90	0.45	1.83		21L7018	0.00	0.30	0.30	2.23
21L7009	38.90	40.00	1.10	0.46		21L7018	0.30	0.65	0.35	16.30
21L7009	40.00	40.50	0.50	0.98		21L7018	0.65	1.00	0.35	2.89
21L7010	9.00	9.34	0.34	2.07		21L7019	40.60	40.90	0.30	5.48
21L7010	9.34	9.70	0.36	3.14		21L7019	40.90	41.20	0.30	2.83
21L7010	9.70	10.00	0.30	2.49		21L7020	26.25	26.55	0.30	6.13
21L7010	24.00	25.00	1.00	1.73		21L7020	26.55	27.00	0.30	0.29
21L7010	28.80	29.30	0.50	1.51		21L7020	27.00	28.00	0.45	0.21
21L7010	33.20	33.60	0.40	2.00		21L7020	28.00	28.20	1.00	0.51
21L7012	31.90	32.75	0.85	2.36		21L7020	28.20	28.50	0.20	2.45
21L7012	34.85	35.50	0.65	9.08		21L7021	8.27	8.95	0.68	6.16
21L7012	43.85	44.15	0.30	9.31		21L7021	8.95	9.35	0.40	0.82
21L7012	44.15	44.45	0.30	24.20		21L7021	9.35	9.80	0.45	64.60
21L7012	44.45	44.75	0.30	75.40		21L7021	9.80	10.25	0.45	0.16
21L7012	44.75	45.10	0.35	15.40		21L7021	10.25	10.50	0.25	1.01
21L7012	45.10	45.40	0.30	59.50		21L7021	26.50	26.90	0.40	0.98
21L7012	45.40	46.00	0.60	5.46		21L7021	26.90	27.20	0.30	15.40
21L7012	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.80		21L7022	30.85	31.65	0.80	1.27
21L7012	47.00	47.70	0.70	0.33		21L7022	34.60	34.95	0.35	3.27
						21L7023	31.20	31.50	0.30	3.31