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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 September 2017

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company which controls the inferred 410,000 ounce Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of the Pilbara Goldfield in Western Australia.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Mr Keith Coughlan
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Mr David Reeves
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr Adam Miethke
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr Peter Hepburn Brown
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr James Carter
CFO AND COMPANY SECRETARY

calidus.com.au

Calidus to enter Joint Venture with Novo Resources

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) ('Calidus' or the 'Company') is delighted to announce that it has entered into a binding Term Sheet with Novo Resources Corp. (TSX.V:NVO) (**Novo**) to form a joint venture under which Calidus will have the right to acquire a 70% interest in Exploration Licences 45/3381, 45/4194, 45/4622, 45/4666 and Prospecting Licences 45/2661, 45/2662, 45/2781 (the **Novo Tenements**) and all related technical information held by Novo (the **Transaction**). The Novo Tenements surround the Company's flagship Warrawoona Gold Project and include direct extensions to the Klondyke Shear in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Calidus to significantly expand its Pilbara footprint via the earn-in of up to 70% in the Novo Tenements that total 184km^2 including direct extensions to the Klondyke Shear and associated structures.
- Right to own all gold taken from basement rocks within the Novo Tenements and an interest in all technical information held by Novo in respect of the Novo Tenements which enhances Calidus's regional database.
- Anomalies include a 5km extension of the Klondyke trend to the south east of Calidus's current tenement holding (Klondyke East) with limited drilling by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia (CRA) in 1996 returning encouraging gold intercepts including:
  - 10m @ 1.7g/t Au from 56m in hole RC96WA06
  - 2m @ 5.58g/t Au from 31m in hole RC96WA07
  - 4m @ 4.35g/t Au from 141m in hole RC96WA10
- A parallel 5km long soil-rock Au anomaly (Horrigans) 800m to the north of Klondyke East and located on the Novo Tenements has never been drill tested.
- Numerous other exploration prospects have been highlighted by Calidus following an initial evaluation of the data, ranging from elevated soil Au-As values coincident with inferred structures to isolated rock values up to 66g/t Au.
- At Cutty Sark, historic rotary air blast (RAB) drilling intersected 8m @ 8.6g/t Au and limited follow-up reverse circulation (RC) drilling returned intercepts of 4m @ 2.41g/t Au and 3m @ 7.89g/t Au.
- Consideration to Novo is 20 million shares and expenditure commitment of $2 million over three years.
- Total area at Warrawoona under control, application or option now totals 363km^2.

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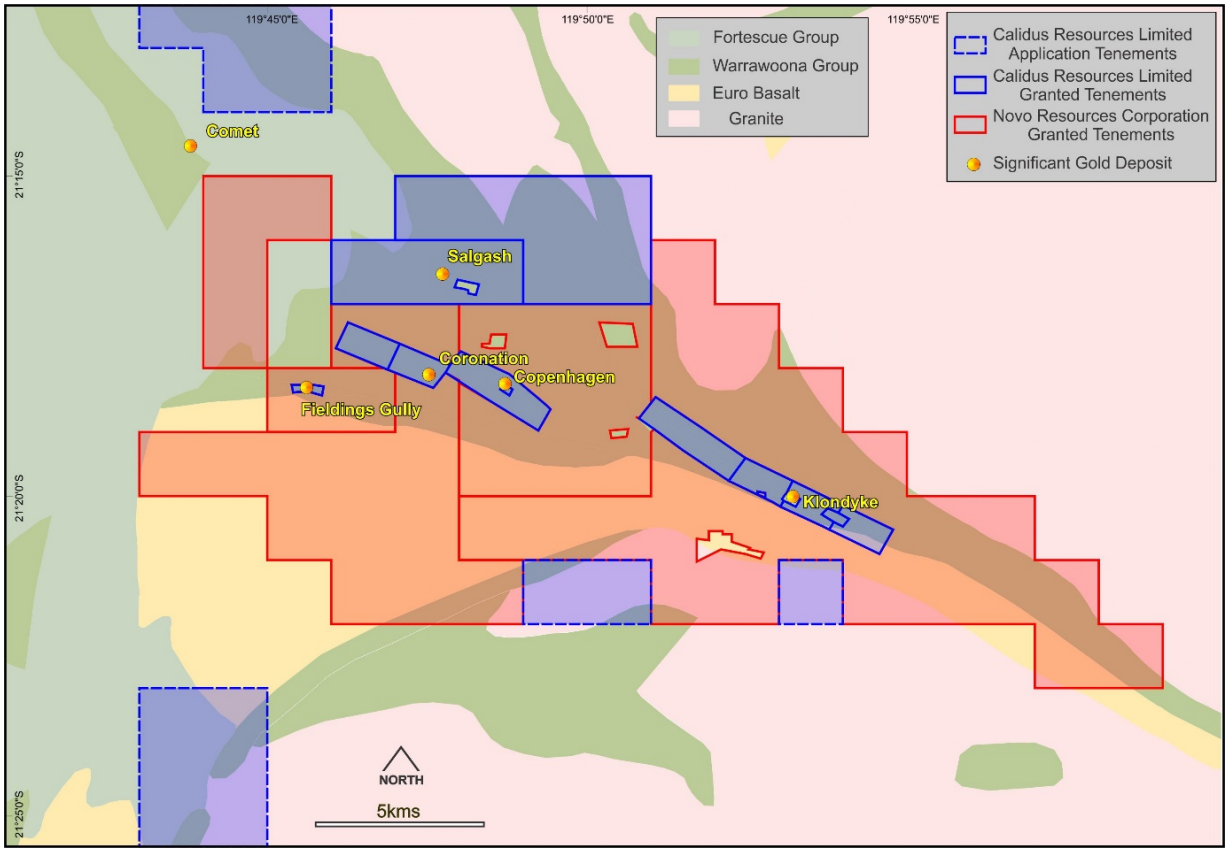
Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves commented, “With the execution of this agreement we now control the vast majority of this highly prospective greenstone belt. With drilled mineralisation extending 4km directly to the east of the current resource, highly prospective drill intercepts in satellite areas and substantial undrilled soil anomalies, the area provides significant upside to the Warrawoona Project. Such a transaction benefits both parties by providing critical mass in one area thereby enhancing the potential for development of a standalone operation in the area. I look forward to working with Novo as we continue to rapidly advance this enlarged Project area.

Figure 1 – Existing Calidus Tenements and Novo Tenements subject to JV and regional geology



Technical Information

Anomalies identified in historic data are potentially indicative of underlying gold mineralisation include a 5km extension to the Klondyke trend southeast of Calidus’s current tenement holding (Klondyke East). Limited drill testing along part of this anomaly by CRA in 1996 returned encouraging gold intercepts”, with highlights including:

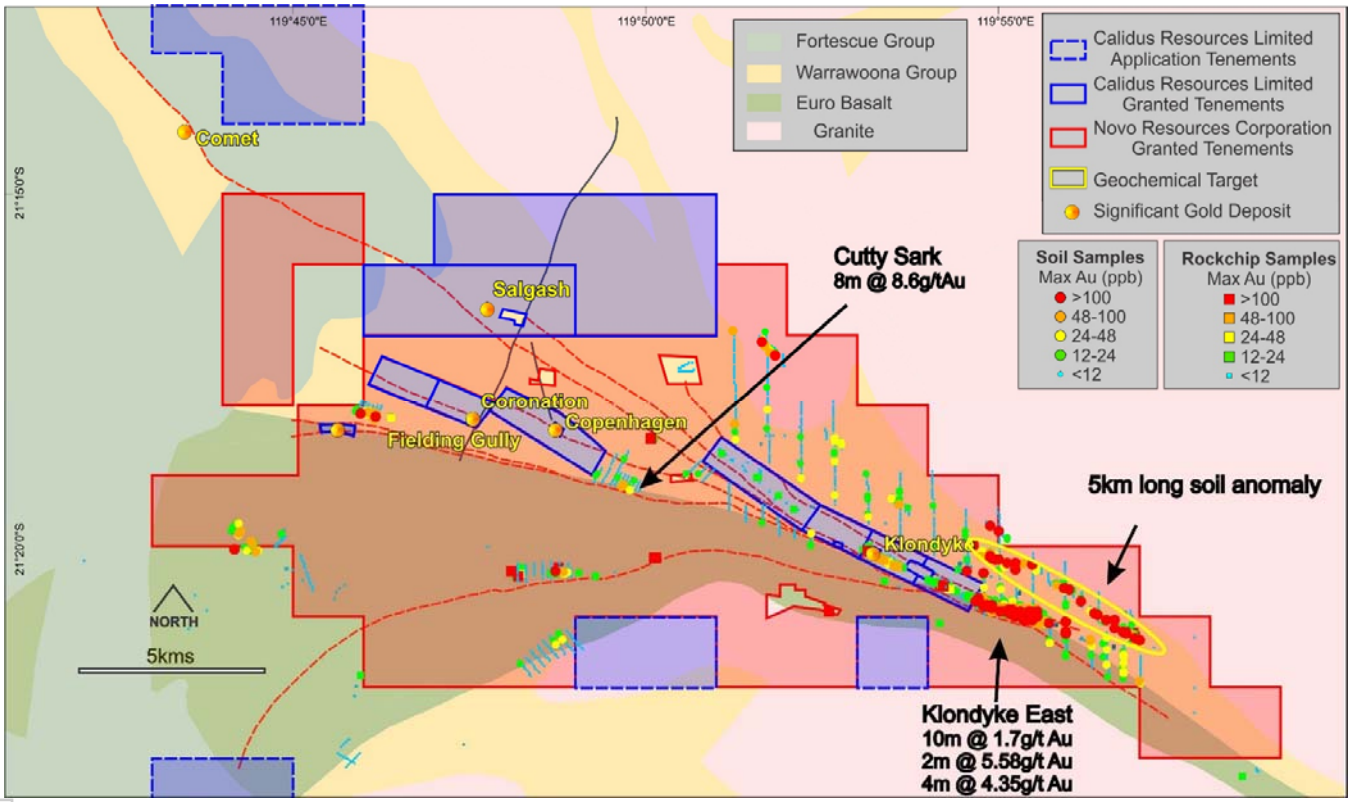
- 10m @ 1.7g/t Au from 56m in hole RC96WA06;
- 2m @ 5.58g/t Au from 31m in hole RC96WA07; and
- 4m @ 4.35g/t Au from 141m in hole RC96WA10.

A parallel 5km long soil-rock Au anomaly (Horrigans) 800m to the north of Klondyke East (as shown in Figure 2) has never been drill tested.

Numerous other exploration prospects have been highlighted in an initial evaluation of the data by Calidus, ranging from elevated Au-As soil values coincident with inferred structures to isolated rock values up to 66g/t Au.

At Cutty Sark, historic RAB drilling intersected 8m @ 8.6g/t Au and limited follow-up RC drilling returned intercepts of 4m @ 2.41g/t Au and 3m @ 7.89g/t Au. Dill-holes located at Cutty Sark are shown in Figure 2. Calidus Directors are confident that further data and field evaluation will lead to the identification of additional exploration prospects.

Figure 2 Soil samples, rock chip samples and key areas on Novo Tenements.



Calidus – Novo Joint Venture Overview

Under the terms of the terms sheet, Calidus has a 60-day due diligence period and subject to all necessary regulatory approvals, will issue 20 million fully paid ordinary shares to Novo (**Novo Shares**) and undertake an exploration programme of A$2 million over three years at the Novo Tenements (**Expenditure Commitment**). Following the issue of the Novo Shares and satisfaction of the Expenditure Commitment, the Novo Tenements will be beneficially owned as follows:

(a) Novo 30%; and

(b) Calidus 70%.

At the completion of the Expenditure Commitment, each party will be subject to a fund or dilute obligation in their respective proportions on the Novo Tenements with any interest diluting below 10% converting to a 1% net smelter royalty.

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Calidus will retain exclusive ownership of all gold derived from the basement rocks taken from the Novo Tenements (**Basement Gold**) whilst Novo retains exclusive ownership of gold derived from Transported Material. Transported Material is defined as any material that overlies the Basement Rocks and is formed of transported material. Specifically, this means the Fortescue Group conglomerates that overlie the Warrawoona Greenstone belt that is located on the Novo Tenements.

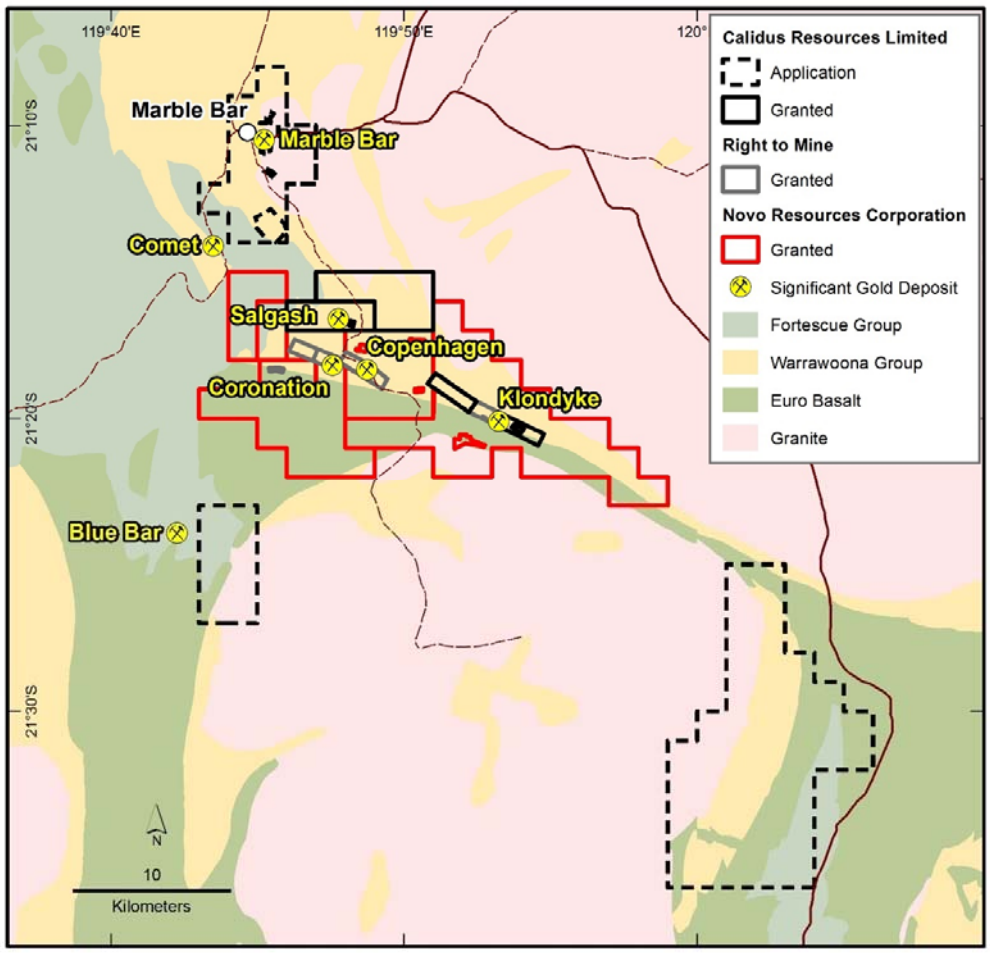
Proceeds derived from the sale of Basement Gold will be shared in proportion to parties' respective interests in the Novo Tenements. Any ore processed through a plant owned by either party will be subject to a processing charge to the other party at commercial rates.

Calidus' existing projects in the Pilbara are unaffected by the Transaction and the Company retains all existing rights pertaining to gold recovered from its existing projects.

Benefits to Calidus Shareholders

Novo holds a large ground position in the East Pilbara adjacent to, and surrounding, much of Calidus' existing 253km^2 in tenements under control, option or application. The combination of the two areas results in a dominant position in the region that ties up the vast majority of the known prospective greenstone belt.

Figure 3: Overview of Warrawoona Gold Project



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Calidus considers the Transaction to be compelling on many fronts, including the following:

- It significantly expands Calidus' footprint in the East Pilbara to 363km^2 and completes a core objective of the Company to consolidate ownership and access to tenements in what has historically been a highly fractious area of tenement ownership.

- It is highly complementary to Calidus' strategic focus on the Warrawoona Greenstone Belt. The Transaction allows Calidus to gain access to significant additional and highly prospective tenure at Warrawoona and potentially achieve further economies of scale via an enlarged footprint.

- It achieves significant exploration upside via direct extensions to the Klondyke Shear and associated structures that host significant historical gold workings. Historical soil geochemistry supports the location of these key structures.

- It aligns the objectives of Calidus and Novo, which is one of Canada's and the TSX.V's prominent Canadian exploration companies with assets in Australia. In addition, it incentivises both parties to work together whilst providing flexibility to pursue their own geological targeting on their respective areas of focus.

- It provides Calidus with significant time and cost savings through access to all of Novo's technical information including geological, geochemical and geophysical reports, surveys, mosaics, aerial photographs, samples, drill logs, assay results, maps and plans and relating to the Novo Tenements.

- It provides maximum flexibility for positioning of mine development infrastructure in the future via blanket tenement coverage.

- It de-risks development by providing alternative options for processing ore through future plants owned or operated by either Novo or Calidus.

- It provides Calidus with a pathway to 100% ownership of the Novo Tenements via a right of first refusal (noting that Novo has a reciprocal right in the event Calidus seeks to dispose of its interest in the Novo Tenements).

About Calidus Resources

Calidus Resources (ASX:CAI) is an ASX listed gold exploration company which controls the Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of the Pilbara Goldfield in Western Australia.

The Directors believe that the recent consolidation of this goldfield will transform the Company into a new Australian gold development company with significant potential to unlock further resources and new discoveries within the emerging gold belt of the Pilbara Goldfields district, which is a historically proven gold mining region. An aggressive drilling program is being pursued to rapidly and cost effectively add resource ounces in the near term as the first step towards development of a stand-alone gold operation. The current resource base totals 5.78Mt @ 2.21g/t Au for 410,000 ozs, all of which resides in the Inferred Mineral Resource category.

Discovery Capital Partners acts as Corporate Advisor to Calidus Resources.

- END -

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Jane Allen a competent person who is a member of the AusIMM. Jane Allen a full-time is employee of Calidus Resources Limited. Jane has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code). Jane Allen consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her work in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information please contact:

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Managing Director

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Novo Tenements

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Novo Tenements comprises several prospect areas and was sampled using AC, RAB and RC drilling from surface. A total of 230 holes were drilled for 5996.3m. Holes are first pass and are therefore drilled in various orientations, usually orthogonal to the overall strike of the mineralisation. The exception are some vertical, shallow holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The RC holes were collected using a RC rig mounted cone splitter however, the method of sample collection for the other drilling is unknown. Most of these were collected on 2m, 3m or 4m composites. QAQC records were not sighted.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Most RC drill holes were sampled at one metre, although sparce 4m composites were collected. AC and RAB were all composites. Samples were prepared via the standard approach used by commercial gold labs, then assayed using either aqua regia or fire assay methods.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Historic RC drilling (59 holes for 3992.5m) used an unknown hammer configuration with depths ranging from 11m to 201m. RAB drilling (46 holes for 476m) and AC (4holes for 265.8m) also inform in the dataset. There are 121 holes for 1262m that have no recorded drilling technique, these are assumed, based on hole depths to be AC or RAB. The majority of down hole surveys were completed measuring dip variation only however the newer (2011) RC holes were completed using a multi shot camera.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery is not recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	This information was not available.
	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.	Insufficient information is available to determine whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.

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Table 1

Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Most RC chips were geologically logged for lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristics (colour, weathering etc) including some structural information, moisture content etc.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was predominantly qualitative but some percents were recorded based on visual field estimates
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historic drilling was logged, but the total proportion is unknown.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core sampling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Water content in historic RC samples is recorded. Samples were predominately dry (approximately 1% wet).
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	There is no information recorded about the quality of sample preparation techniques however ISO 9001 certified laboratories were utilised (i.e. ALS and Genalysis)
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QA/QC data was recorded for historic RC holes but original results data has not yet been located. No QA/QC data was available for AC or RAB drilling.
	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.	This information is not recorded for AC and RAB holes. Some duplicates were collected for the 2011 RC drilling. Duplicate data for this showed reasonable repeatability considering the coarse nature of the gold.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes collected were in line with standard practice at the time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Both ALS and Genalysis are ISO 9001 certified laboratories. Aqua regia is a partial digest and fire assay is 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.	Not applicable

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	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	This has not been established as not enough data has been provided. No QA/QC results were available for the AC and RAB, some duplicate data was located for the 2011 RC holes. This was field duplicate data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intercepts have been verified in so far as historical data can be verified. Historical hard copies (where possible), excel files and geological databases data were viewed.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable – no twin holes undertaken
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	As with most historical projects, earlier primary data was likely collected using paper logs and transferred into Excel spreadsheets for transfer into the drill hole database. MS Access (DataShed front end) is used as the database storage and management software and incorporates numerous data validation and integrity checks using a series of predefined relationships.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with half the applicable detection limit.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	This information is not available.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. Original data has been transformed from AMG84 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on aerial survey data collected using 2m contours and collar pickups. Quality is considered acceptable.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	This drilling is historical, first-pass reconnaissance drilling and therefore is drilled variably, wide-spaced grids, drilled predominantly orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation where possible.
	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.	Not applicable – reporting of exploration results only.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Holes with a preface of CERC have been composited at 4m

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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The gold mineralisation at Novo is interpreted to be part of the regionally extensive Warrawoona Shear Zone which strikes approximately 120° and dips sub vertically to 80°N. Several subordinate veins exist parallel and oblique to the main vein. Holes are predominantly oriented at a -60° dip to the SW, to intersect NE dipping mineralisation, ensuring that drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. As such the orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
	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.	The orientation of drilling with respect to mineralisation is not expected to introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Measures employed to ensure sample security are unknown.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No auditing or review has been undertaken on the data other than 'common sense checks' to ensure spatial integrity exists.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Novo Tenements are situated in the East Pilbara District of the Pilbara Goldfield of Western Australia, approximately 190km SE of Port Hedland and approximately 20km SE of the town of Marble Bar. The project, comprising of exploration leases E45/3381,4194, 4622 and 4666 and prospecting licence P45/2661, 2662 and 2781 is located within the historic Warrawoona Mining Centre with 100% beneficial interest owned by Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd and Grants Hill Gold Pty Ltd who are wholly owned subsidiary of Novo Resources Corp.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Novo area is thought to have been discovered as a result of the gold rushes to the Pilbara in the late 1880s. Modern exploration has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA), Talga Resources Ltd and Novo Resources Corp. The identity of exploration companies prior to this (some small-scale mining operations were also conducted) has not been recorded.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Novo mining leases lie within the Warrawoona Group, one of the oldest greenstone belts within the Pilbara Craton. Composed largely of high-Mg basaltic lavas with lesser tholeiite, andesite, sodic dacite, potassic rhyolite, chert and banded iron formation (BIF), all metamorphosed to greenschist facies, the Warrawoona Group is sandwiched between the Mount Edgar Granitoid Complex to the north and the Corunna Downs Granitoid Complex to the south. Four deformation events are recognised in the area; the earliest is schistosity developed parallel to the margin of the Corunna Downs Batholith. The second deformation is local and involved tight isoclinal folding. The third deformation event is represented by intense shear zones which are associated with gold mineralisation. The shears are steep dipping to near vertical and are considered to have a reverse movement. The gold mineralisation is localised within the zone of intense shearing and carbonate and sericite alteration.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	Refer to Appendix 1

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	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied in the compilation of length weighted grades for reporting of exploration results. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t was used with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.
	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.	High grade gold intercepts within broader lower grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The gold mineralisation identified to date at the Novo project is interpreted to lie within the 50km long, regionally extensive Warrawoona Shear which strikes approximately 120 and dips 80° North to sub-vertically. Resource drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Not Applicable as no significant discovery
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results reported
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical*	No further material information

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Table 1

	and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Intensive exploration and resource development work is planned for 2018 as part of a concerted effort to re-establish the project, including RC drilling and geological mapping and interpretation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Currently unknown.

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APPENDIX ONE – SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (>0.5g/t)

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elev	Length m	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Type	Region	Depth from m	Depth to m	Interval m	g/t Au
CERC 6	GDA94-50	783685.8	7637929	200	52	243.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	24	28	4	0.95
CERC 7	GDA94-50	783692.8	7637915	200	40	223.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	20	24	4	0.95
CERC 7	GDA94-50	783692.8	7637915	200	40	223.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	32	36	4	0.93
CERC 7	GDA94-50	783692.8	7637915	200	40	223.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	8	12	4	0.66
CERC 8	GDA94-50	783672.8	7637902	200	44	223.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	8	12	4	0.79
CERC 8	GDA94-50	783672.8	7637902	200	44	223.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	20	24	4	0.61
CERC 9	GDA94-50	783675.8	7637884	200	44	223.45	-60	RC	CORUNNA	12	16	4	0.52
CSRC001	GDA94-50	794095	7641142	254.3732	42	205	-60	RC	CUTTY SARK	13	17	4	2.41
CSRC002	GDA94-50	794108	7641163	254.9733	72	205	-60	RC	CUTTY SARK	40	43	3	7.89
KRRC006	GDA94-50	787108	7642008	206	78	25	-58.7	RC	KIWI RIDGE	28	29	1	0.63
KRRC007	GDA94-50	787095	7641981	204	78	27	-55.1	RC	KIWI RIDGE	33	34	1	3.83
KRRC008	GDA94-50	786976	7641999	206	84	23.8	-54.8	RC	KIWI RIDGE	65	69	4	0.78
RC96WA01	GDA94-50	802207.8	7636720	200	155	209	-55	RC	NR	120	122	2	4.08
RC96WA01	GDA94-50	802207.8	7636720	200	155	209	-55	RC	NR	100	101	1	2.25

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RC96WA01	GDA94-50	802207.8	7636720	200	155	209	-55	RC	NR	21	22	1	0.94
RC96WA01	GDA94-50	802207.8	7636720	200	155	209	-55	RC	NR	81	84	3	0.66
RC96WA02	GDA94-50	802551.8	7636563	200	113	209	-50	RC	NR	54	55	1	0.84
RC96WA02	GDA94-50	802551.8	7636563	200	113	209	-50	RC	NR	72	73	1	0.56
RC96WA03	GDA94-50	802741.8	7636497	200	141	194	-50	RC	NR	68	72	4	1.97
RC96WA03	GDA94-50	802741.8	7636497	200	141	194	-50	RC	NR	62	63	1	1.8
RC96WA03	GDA94-50	802741.8	7636497	200	141	194	-50	RC	NR	99	100	1	1.3
RC96WA03	GDA94-50	802741.8	7636497	200	141	194	-50	RC	NR	49	50	1	1.06
RC96WA03	GDA94-50	802741.8	7636497	200	141	194	-50	RC	NR	75	76	1	0.82
RC96WA04	GDA94-50	802901.8	7636486	200	128	209	-50	RC	NR	112	116	4	1.3
RC96WA04	GDA94-50	802901.8	7636486	200	128	209	-50	RC	NR	127	128	1	1.3
RC96WA04	GDA94-50	802901.8	7636486	200	128	209	-50	RC	NR	11	12	1	1.14
RC96WA04	GDA94-50	802901.8	7636486	200	128	209	-50	RC	NR	31	33	2	0.9
RC96WA04	GDA94-50	802901.8	7636486	200	128	209	-50	RC	NR	73	74	1	0.7
RC96WA04	GDA94-50	802901.8	7636486	200	128	209	-50	RC	NR	106	107	1	0.7
RC96WA05	GDA94-50	802988.8	7636447	200	140	209	-50	RC	NR	100	101	1	3.1

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RC96WA05	GDA94-50	802988.8	7636447	200	140	209	-50	RC	NR	128	129	1	1.9
RC96WA05	GDA94-50	802988.8	7636447	200	140	209	-50	RC	NR	118	120	2	0.66
RC96WA06	GDA94-50	803072.8	7636407	200	122	209	-50	RC	NR	47	48	1	1.75
RC96WA06	GDA94-50	803072.8	7636407	200	122	209	-50	RC	NR	56	66	10	1.7
RC96WA06	GDA94-50	803072.8	7636407	200	122	209	-50	RC	NR	7	8	1	1.65
RC96WA06	GDA94-50	803072.8	7636407	200	122	209	-50	RC	NR	13	15	2	0.59
RC96WA07	GDA94-50	803182.8	7636366	200	152	209	-50	RC	NR	31	33	2	5.58
RC96WA07	GDA94-50	803182.8	7636366	200	152	209	-50	RC	NR	77	78	1	1.35
RC96WA07	GDA94-50	803182.8	7636366	200	152	209	-50	RC	NR	132	133	1	1.25
RC96WA07	GDA94-50	803182.8	7636366	200	152	209	-50	RC	NR	102	103	1	0.8
RC96WA07	GDA94-50	803182.8	7636366	200	152	209	-50	RC	NR	71	72	1	0.78
RC96WA07	GDA94-50	803182.8	7636366	200	152	209	-50	RC	NR	112	113	1	0.5
RC96WA08	GDA94-50	803255.8	7636350	200	140	208	-50	RC	NR	97	99	2	2.26
RC96WA08	GDA94-50	803255.8	7636350	200	140	208	-50	RC	NR	46	47	1	1.06
RC96WA08	GDA94-50	803255.8	7636350	200	140	208	-50	RC	NR	120	122	2	0.84
RC96WA08	GDA94-50	803255.8	7636350	200	140	208	-50	RC	NR	103	107	4	0.72

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Table 1

RC96WA08	GDA94-50	803255.8	7636350	200	140	208	-50	RC	NR	51	52	1	0.5
RC96WA08	GDA94-50	803255.8	7636350	200	140	208	-50	RC	NR	116	117	1	0.5
RC96WA09	GDA94-50	805858.8	7635310	200	200	222	-50	RC	NR	197	198	1	0.66
RC96WA10	GDA94-50	805679.8	7635388	200	201	203	-50	RC	NR	141	145	4	4.35
RC96WA10	GDA94-50	805679.8	7635388	200	201	203	-50	RC	NR	149	150	1	0.72
WAAT0012	GDA94-50	806041.8	7635594	200	14	0	-60	NR	NR	6	8	2	0.6
WAAT0019	GDA94-50	805741.8	7635790	200	15	0	-60	NR	NR	12	15	3	0.78
WAAT0023	GDA94-50	805601.8	7635849	200	18	180	-60	NR	NR	16	18	2	0.77
WAAT0026	GDA94-50	805611.8	7635867	200	21	0	-60	NR	NR	20	21	1	2.61
WAAT0034	GDA94-50	804891.8	7636345	200	21	0	-60	NR	NR	12	14	2	1.89

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