

**ACACIA MINERALS Pty. Ltd.**

**DE MONCHAUX CREEK PROSPECT EXPLORATION  
MAPPING REPORT  
(EL27282)**

*July-August 2010*



For: Acacia Minerals Pty. Ltd.  
Level 22, Allendale Square  
77 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

By: Central Mining & Exploration Services Pty. Ltd  
13 Bromley Street  
Alice Springs, NT 0870

Tel.: 08 89528020  
Email: [lennartz@ozemail.com.au](mailto:lennartz@ozemail.com.au)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A regional geological mapping program was undertaken over the De Monchaux Creek Prospect area situated in the bottom / east portion of Exploration Licence 27282.

The purpose of the program was to inspect the actual De Monchaux Creek mineralised outcrop, to expand the existing mapping of the outcrop and to investigate the broader, regional prospectivity of the tenement holding for further potential mineralisation.

A series of 37 rock chip samples were collected during the mapping exercise and were submitted to Northern Territory Environmental Laboratories (NTEL) for analysis.

- ❖ Mineralisation associations in the De Monchaux Creek project area appear to have a strong structural and stratigraphic control. Geological mapping is restricted by soil and lateritic cover in the region however, assay results of samples taken from the few outcrops in the area all indicated anomalous values. Surface samples were mostly gossanous in appearance varying from brecciated quartz fragments in a very ferruginous matrix to fine quartz veining in a ferruginous and manganese banded host rock.
- ❖ Results from rock chip sampling indicate considerable surface evidence of mineralisation outside the main De Monchaux Creek Prospect area.
- ❖ Significant rock chip sample assays are;
 

Sample 15003	5ppb Au, 255ppm Cu, 22.5% Fe, 151 ppm Ni, 338ppm Zn
Sample 15005	111ppm Cu, 32.1% Fe, 222ppm Zn
Sample 15006	4ppb Au, 24.4% Fe, 85.8ppm Ni, 294ppm Zn
Sample 15007	3ppb Au, 156ppm Cu, 39.7% Fe, 1910ppm Mn, 294ppm Ni, 885ppm Zn
Sample 15010	3ppb Au, 36.3% Fe, 771 ppm Ni, 1710ppm Zn
Sample 15011	5ppb Au, 541ppm As, 92.3ppm Co, 37.2% Fe, 833ppm Ni, 146ppm Pb, 2420ppm Zn
Sample 15012	3ppb Au, 147ppm Co, 42.7% Fe, 3060ppm Mn, 1190ppm Ni, 92.4ppm Pb, 3050ppm Zn
Sample 15019	840ppm Cu, 11.3% Fe, 205ppm Ni, 411ppm Zn
Sample 15021	16.0% Fe, 200ppm Ni, 987ppm Zn
Sample 15022	8ppb Au, 143ppm Cu, 17.4% Fe, 160ppm Ni
Sample 15023	3ppb Au, 639ppm As, 13ppm Co, 40.6% Fe, 1280ppm Mn, 948ppm Ni, 3150ppm Zn
Sample 15026	112ppm Cu, 25.8% Fe, 956ppm Mn, 484ppm Ni, 555ppm Zn
Sample 15036	27ppb Au, 3010ppm As, 418ppm Cu, 34.1% Fe

- ❖ Best base metal grades are generally in gossanous rocks with brecciated quartz fragments in a ferruginous matrix. Specific sample descriptions are listed in Table 1 and sample locations are presented in Figure 3.
- ❖ Significant Fe concentrations (max. Sample 15012, 42.7%Fe) are observed in all samples that exhibit anomalous base metal levels.
- ❖ The northwestern and, to a lesser degree, the southern extent of the identified mineralised zone may be open. There is scope for future exploratory work to be undertaken in this region.
- ❖ A future soil orientation survey over the flat, soil and lateritic covered plains to the west and north west of the mineralised zone may indicate future exploration targets.
- ❖ A continuation of field mapping and preliminary exploration activities will be carried out to cover the remainder of the tenement holding.
- ❖ Historical maps, plans, and reports are to be summarised, digitally captured, and incorporated into a digital database where the completed package of data can be used for future exploration planning via a GIS interpretation system.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1974, Magnum Exploration NL. conducted a data review of the area now covered by EL 27282 as part of a regional search for base metals.

Previous exploration activities on the De Monchaux Creek gold prospect intersected mineralisation at depth but anomalous intersection were never followed up with further drilling. The primary mineralised quartz, gossanous outcrop underwent extensive, historical surface testing and some sub-surface testing that intersected mineralisation.

Historical recommendations included deeper and extended drilling to test open ended mineralisation however, this was never completed.

Rock chip sampling by Normandy over the De Monchaux Creek prospect returned anomalous assays up to 71g/t Au. Subsequent costeaning returned assays up to 18m @ 3.85g/t Au. Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrite within dolomitic shale of the Whites Formation. RC holes were drilled into the prospect area but deeper holes failed to intersect significant mineralisation. Better drill hole intersections included: 8m @ 6.04g/t Au from 3m in DCRC004 and 3m @ 47.8g/t Au from surface in DCRC005.

Since the early 1970's a series of soil geochemistry, stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, costean sampling and drilling programs were conducted by several companies and formed the basis of exploration activities in the area that resulted in the identification of a mineralised quartz ridge that became the De Monchaux Creek gold prospect.

Most of the historical work was concentrated on the main mineralised quartz ridge with a broader geochemistry survey covering a small portion of the surrounding area. An extensive grid was surveyed and extends for most of the soil and lateritic cover of the central portion of the project area. Based on information from historical reports, results from the soil geochemistry survey were considered as discouraging by Uranerz Australia who was mainly concentrating on the search for uranium.

Recent field activities undertaken for Acacia Minerals Pty. Ltd. indicate the potential for mineralisation outside the main quartz ridge of the De Monchaux Creek prospect.

The mapping exercise, summarised in this report, covers the main southeastern portion of the tenement and has identified several gossanous quartz outcrops associated with quartzite with prominent unidentified remnant sulphide inclusions.

A comprehensive rock chip sampling program was undertaken to establish the distribution and anomalism of regional geological features.

Structural lineaments were identified during the mapping program and are represented in Figure 2.

It is anticipated that geological mapping and surface sampling will be expanded as a result of the excellent surface samples reported and will target surface extensions of mineralisation to identify the extent of anomalism and to prioritise drill targets.

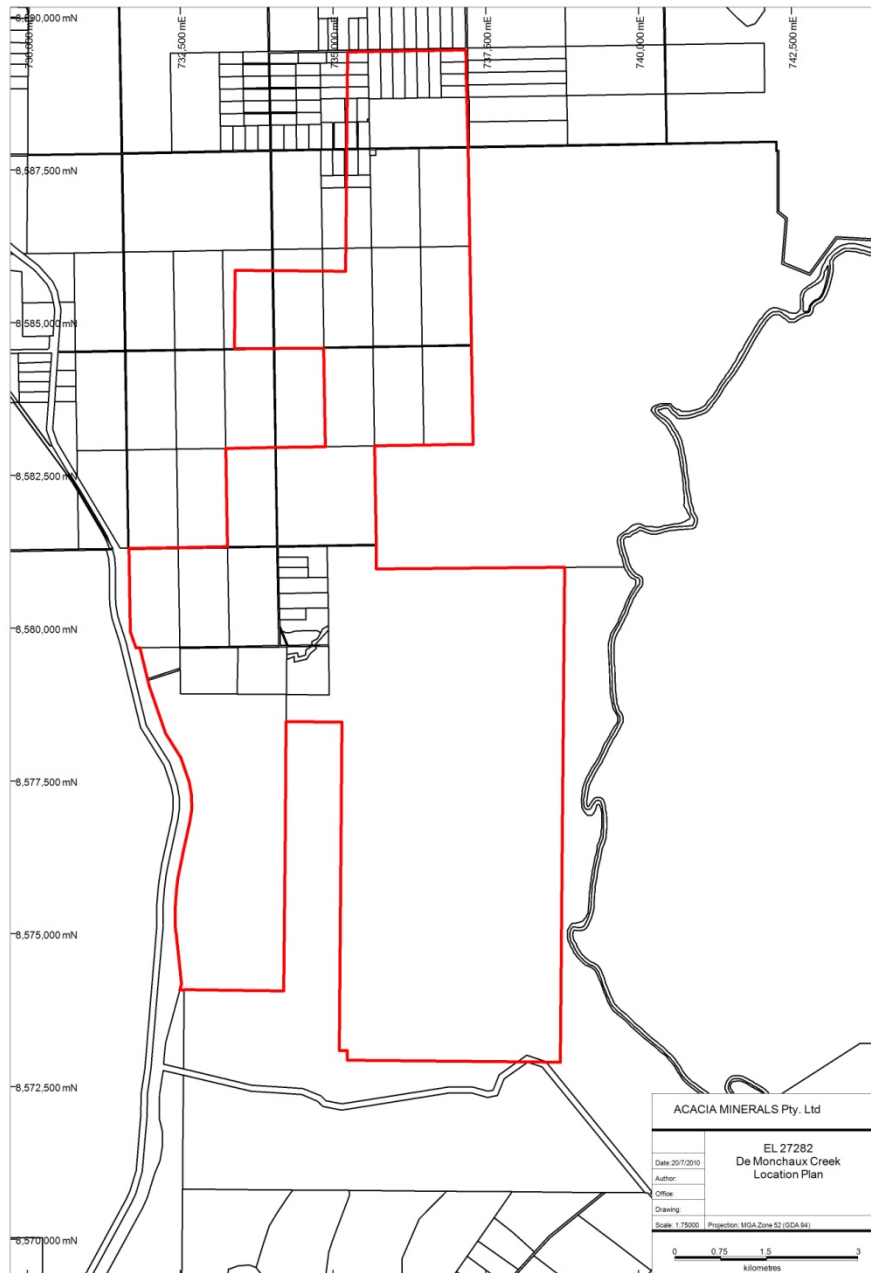
## **1.1 Scope of Work**

The mandate of the author was to review, investigate and comment on the De Monchaux Creek Prospect that falls within the broader Exploration Licence 27282 and to prepare an assessment report which contains the observations, preliminary conclusions and recommendations made by the author.

Prior to commencement of the review for Acacia Minerals Pty. Ltd., on the project area, there was minimal pre-examination of previous exploratory activities undertaken on the tenement. It was considered an advantage to enter an area “cold” as there were no pre-conceived geological models, mineralisation theories or rock mineralogy nomenclature established.

Two days were spent at the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) reviewing and sourcing all available open file reports pertinent to the investigation area. These reports remain to be systematically reviewed and historical mapping, sampling, drilling etc. is to be compiled into an appropriate digital database. Historical information is an invaluable tool and can be utilised as a preliminary base for further investigation.

## 2.0 LOCATION



**Figure 1. De Monchaux Creek Project Area Location.**

The De Monchaux Creek Project Area and the southern portion of EL 27282 is relatively easily accessible during the dry season. Travel about 6.3km from the Stuart Highway / Marrakai Road intersection, on a dirt track, to a small bush track turn off on the left side of the road. About 900m along the bush track is a left turn onto a “bush-bashed” track that passes through a gap in the ranges, crosses two small creeks (the second being De Monchaux Creek) and comes out at the prominent quartz outcrop of the De Monchaux Creek prospect. Figure 1. represents a general location of the tenement and project area.

### 3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Exploration licence 27282 lies within the Rum Jungle area of the Lower Proterozoic, Pine Creek Geosyncline (PCG). This major depositional basin covers approximately 40,000 square kilometres and extends from Katherine in the south to north of Darwin in the northwest and beyond Jabiru in the northeast.

The Project area is located in the northern part of the PCG and contains early Proterozoic meta-sedimentary rocks resting on a gneissic and granitic Archaean basement.

Detailed geology of the PCG is discussed by Nicholson, Ormsby, and Farrar (1994) who simplified the stratigraphy into the Batchelor, Frances Creek and Finniss Groups. (*Independent Geological Report, 2009 – NT Resources Ltd*).

### 4.0 PROSPECT GEOLOGY

The De Monchaux Creek mineralisation is bounded by Quartzite ridges of the Proterozoic Acacia Gap Quartzite Member and Whites Formation striking in a north-south direction in the central portion of EL 27282. The Acacia Gap Quartzite Member is mainly quartzite, commonly pyritic, with interbedded shales and phyllites. The Whites Formation consists of calcareous and carbonaceous pyritic argillite, dololomite and calcareous para-amphibolite.

The distinctive carbonaceous, pyritic shales of the Whites Formation were not observed as outcrop in the mapping area although remnant drill chips were observed close to historic drill hole collars and it is assumed that the Whites Formation would be intersected relatively close (within 50m – interpreted from drill hole logs) to the surface.

The Acacia Gap Quartzite (Figure 2.) formed distinctive high relief ranges on the margins of the project area. The presence of scree and rubble on the hill slopes became an impediment when defining *situ rocks* for chip sampling and every effort was made to collect untransported rock samples for analysis.

The presence of gossanous quartz, throughout the project area, indicates that mineralisation is not restricted to the primary De Monchaux Creek quartz ridge.



Several linear trends were observed in the region. Of note were distinct quartz ridges that formed the basis of extrapolating major deformation lineations that are represented in Figure 2. These lineations are most likely parastic faulting ( $D_2$  ?) associated with the primary fault ( $D_1$ ) that offsets the north and south Acacia Gap Quartzite ridges; with the cross-cutting De Monchaux Creek following the fault line.

Clearly identified lines of “unburnt” vegetation were mappable, features of particular interest. Starts and finishes of the lineaments were recorded and plotted on plan. It was observed that there was a broad correlation between the vegetation lineaments and the interpreted quartz filled, fault line lineaments. It could be concluded that the structural setting of the region is more complex than previously discussed in any historical reporting. All indications are that there may be various stages of displacement in mineralised zones that continue on a northerly trend.

At sites where bedding, cleavage or other structural formations were observed a Dip/Dip Direction reading was recorded.

Future map production at a larger scale, on specific areas of interest, will enable the structural interpretation of veining and possible mineralisation trends.

#### 4.1 Lithologies

Detailed mapping is difficult as the main outcropping Acacia Gap Quartzite is quite uniform with no good marker horizons. There are areas however, where a series of inter-fingered sedimentary units of varying characteristic were observed.

At least three units were observed. The first unit can be categorised as being massive, homogeneous quartzite. The second unit is characterised by quartzite with fine pervasive remnant cubic and rounded sulphide inclusion. Historical reports suggest that the inclusions are remnant pyrite and arsenopyrite oxidised to limonite. The coloration and remnant crystal form of the inclusions have a distinctive grey/red/maroon colouration and very unlike the yellow/brown of limonite. Mineralogical identification will form a part of the next phase of work on the project area.

The third quartzite unit is closely associated to the second but differs due to larger, more dispersed, remnant sulphide inclusions throughout the quartzite matrix.

It was anticipated that an association between quartz veining and gossanous quartz outcrops, within the quartzite outcrop and mineralisation, may be established however the nature of the terrain and infrequent *in situ* exposure of outcrop restricted the detailed mapping required for this technique.



Figure 2. De Monchaux Creek Geological Mapping

## 5.0 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 37 rock chip samples were collected from sites of specific interest and submitted to Northern Territory Environmental Laboratories (NTEL) for analysis. Elements to be assayed for include Au, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, P, Pb, U & Zn.

Samples can be re-submitted for further assaying of other elements as required. Duplicate samples were retained for selected samples that require petrological descriptions and identification.

Table 1. details the sample numbers, description and collection coordinates. Corresponding assay results are tabulated in APPENDIX 1.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description
15001	737960	8574897	Haematitic, limonitic, quartzite. Remnant pyr xls. Tr primary pyr
15002	737536	8574785	Haematitic, limonitic, quartzite. Brecciated, gossanous
15003	737473	8574726	Intensely brecciated. Haematitic. Mn? Rich in veining in parts.
15004	737385	8574508	Brecciated, haematitic, quartzite, Mn staining.
15005	737641	8574423	Very ferruginous, haematitic, gossanous. Thin Mn banding parallel to bedding.
15006	737995	8574519	Haematitic sst. Gossanous in part. Brecciated quartz throughout. Limonitic staining. Mn rich. Minor remnant sulphide inclusions.
15007	737956	8574907	Fe rich quartz, gossanous, Mn nodules on joint surfaces.
15008	737972	8574930	Brecciated quartz, haematitic alteration throughout mtx.
15009	737968	8574906	Quartzite with remnant sulphide inclusions. Part of outcrop.
15010	738600	8573898	Nodular Mn. Limonitic, very ferruginous throughout quartzite mtx.
15011	738605	8573970	Brecciated, very ferruginous. Mn rich on joint surfaces. Limonitic in part.
15012	738568	8574116	Intense Mn nodules in vughy fractures and joint surfaces. Very ferruginous quartz breccia.
15013	736843	8575537	Sst with a magnesite?, carbonate? white powdery surface coating.
15014	736631	8575918	Lateritic soil sample.
15015	735850	8576288	Ferruginous sst. Minor silicification, brecciated in part
15016	735898	8576089	Massive quartz. Slickensided on joint surface. Ferruginous and Mn in part.
15017	736323	8575505	Fractured quartz with intense Fe and Mn veining throughout. Tr green chloritic? altn.
15018	738147	8575216	Quartz float. Ferruginous, crystalline, Mn, limonitic, quartz veining.
15019	738206	8575254	Same as 15018 but with less Fe staining.
15020	738293	8575297	Quartzite, tr remnant sulphide inclusions, qtz. veining, limonitic staining. Dk grey pervasive Mn staining.
15021	738300	8575299	Quartzite, homogeneous, pervasive Mn and Fe. Minor quartz veining
15022	738332	8575308	Very oxidised sst. Anatomising quartz, sericite? Carbonate veining. Very Fe and Mn rich.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description
15023	738604	8575615	Very gossanous brecciated sst. Could be laterite?
15024	738612	8576583	Crystalline sst. Ferruginous, light purple/red colouration. Gossanous in part.
15025	738530	8576527	Crystalline sst. Ferruginous banding. Qtz. crystals as thin veins in sst mtx.
15026	738322	8575804	Ferruginous sst. Brecciated, almost pisolitic. Minor Mn veining and staining on joint surfaces.
15027	737991	8575437	Ferruginous quartzite. Minor Mn staining. Qtz. veining throughout mtx. In an area of quartzite with lots of remnant sulphide inclusions.
15028	737985	8575508	Fresh quartzite. Haematitic in part. Spheroidal remnant sulphide inclusions.
15029	737987	8575609	Massive qtz. veining with minor v. thin anatomosing Mn and Fe veining.
15030	738006	8575644	Massive quartzite with minor qtz. veining throughout mtx. Dk grey with tr Fe staining. Rare remnant sulphide inclusions.
15031	738015	8575753	Massive quartzite with tr. qtz. veining throughout mtx. Some re-crystallisation of qtz. in thin veins.
15032	737965	8575972	Massive quartzite with qtz. veining throughout mtx. Minor remnant sulphide xl forms.
15033	738011	8576999	Massive quartzite with wide (2cm) qtz veining throughout mtx. Minor remnant xl forms.
15034	737958	8576659	Massive quartzite. Very grey qtz veins throughout mtx. With wide qtz veining throughout. Pervasive very small (1mm) remnant sulphide forms.
15035	738134	8576360	Very hard quartzite with multiple qtz veining (stockwork) within mtx. Minor limonitic staining.
15036	736944	8577945	Qtz. Gossanous, dark grey/black remnant sulphide (Mn?). Limonitic on fracture planes.
15037	738089	8578530	Quartzitic sst. Mass of stockwork qtz. veining. Tr Fe staining.

Table 1. Rock Chip samples and descriptions

## 6.0 DISCUSSION OF ASSAY RESULTS

Significant and anomalous rock chip results include;

	Au	As	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	P	Pb	Zn
Sample No.	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
15003	5	251	19.6	255	225000	79	151	1760	5.4	338
15005	1	42.5	24.4	111	321000	424	54.4	2120	8.4	222
15006	4	155	11	79.4	244000	26	85.8	2480	14	294
15007	3	219	44	156	397000	1910	294	6320	10.8	885
15010	3	285	79	63.6	363000	291	771	3400	49.6	1710
15011	5	541	92.3	87.2	372000	525	833	4420	146	2420
15012	3	447	147	37.4	427000	3060	1190	6000	92.4	3050
15019	<1	166	28.9	840	113000	147	205	920	36.4	411
15021	<1	37.5	20.5	77.8	160000	108	200	1680	50.4	987
15022	8	414	86.1	143	174000	522	160	240	40	83
15023	3	639	133	70.8	406000	1280	948	3780	54.4	3150
15026	<1	314	76.4	112	258000	956	484	4000	22.4	555
15036	27	3010	42.8	418	341000	342	39.4	480	45.8	14.5

The individual rock chip sample location points are presented in Figure 3. The sample points were draped over the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) imagery in an attempt to correlate sample location, mineralogy description and assay result to the regional magnetic response.

At this stage there appears to be little correlation between mineralisation and the basement magnetic signature. The De Monchaux Creek prospect appears to be in a magnetically low region and adjacent to the higher magnetic responses in the western parts of the eastern tenement limb.

Sample numbers correspond to Rock Chip sample numbers by having the same last numbers; e.g. Sample No. 15001 = RC0001.

Samples 15003, 15005, 15006 and 15007 had a very gossanous appearance with varying degrees of ferruginous and manganese intensities. These samples were from lithology units within the Acacia Gap Quartzite that formed most of the high relief ranges on the southern side of the major De Monchaux Creek fault line.

Samples 15010, 15011 and 15012 correspond to locations RC0010, RC0011 and RC0012 respectively in Figure 3. The anomalous base metal response of these three samples corresponds to an elevated ridge of quartz, quartzite and gossanous / brecciated quartz. The ridge outcrops for approximately 400m and appears to have had no previous exploratory work done it. Recent sediments cover the northern and southern extents of the outcrop.

Samples 15019, 15021, 15022, 15023 and 15026 were taken from lithology units within the Acacia Gap Quartzite that formed most of the high relief ranges on the northern side of the major De Monchaux Creek fault line. These anomalous values suggest the potential for further mineralisation in this area. Slopes in the northern area are mostly covered by scree material with swales generally covered by alluvial soil that inhibits continuous lithology unit mapping.

Sample 15036 (RC0036) was taken from a small (10m x 5m) outcrop on the black soil plains of the central region of the prospect and was typical of the gossanous, iron and manganese rich samples taken in other anomalous regions of the tenement.

Most of the rock chip samples collected from the project area had elevated iron values with sample number 15012 having 42.7% Fe. Limonite and haematite were observed in most of the rock chip samples as pervasive, fracture and/or joint infill, and as remnant crystal forms in the host matrix. When graphed, the higher Fe values overprinted other anomalous base metal values. For presentation purposes the higher Fe values were excluded from the graphed sample assay results represented in Figure 4.



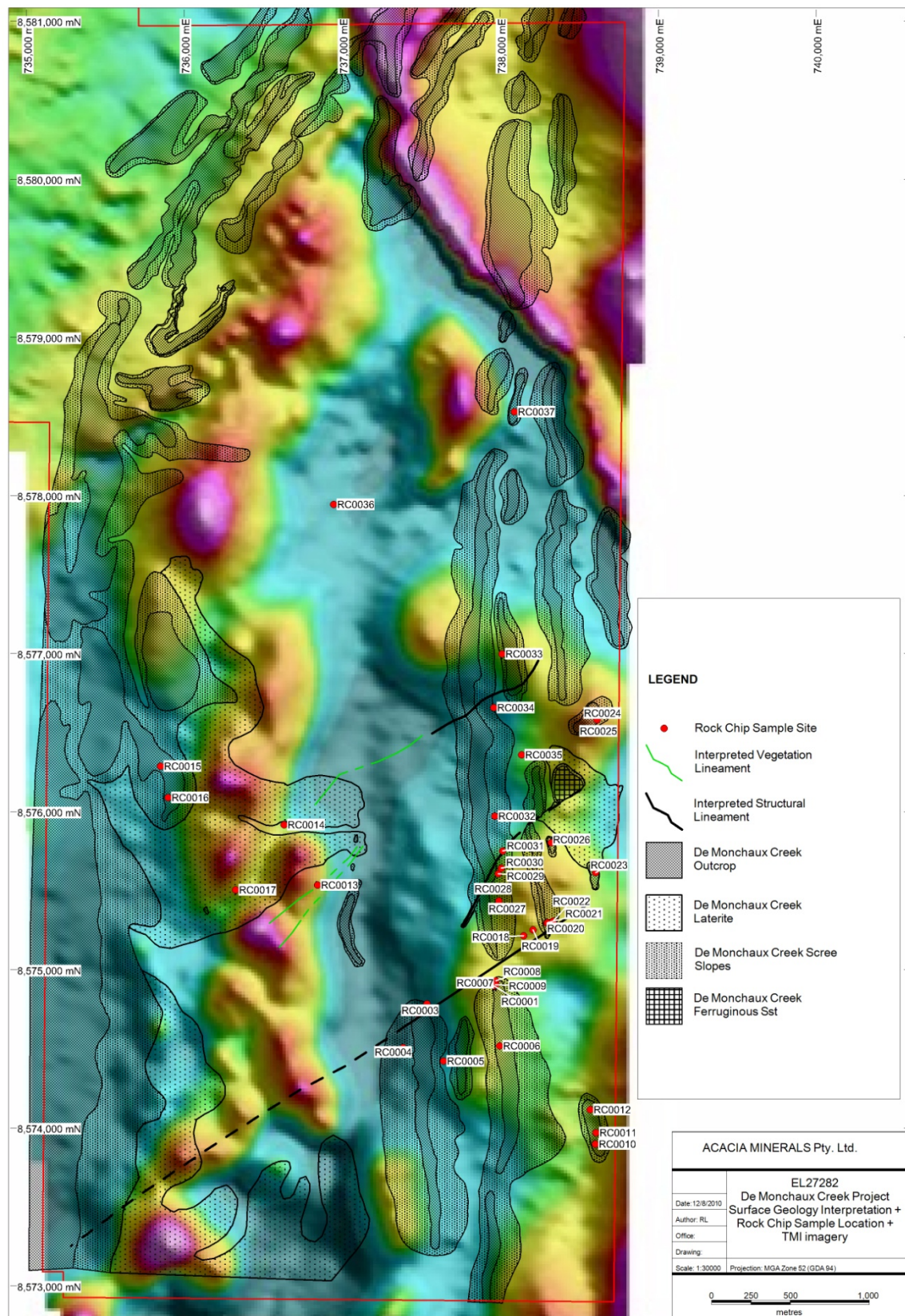


Figure 3. De Monchaux Creek Rock Chip sample localities over TMI image

## De Monchaux Creek Rock Chip Sample Assays

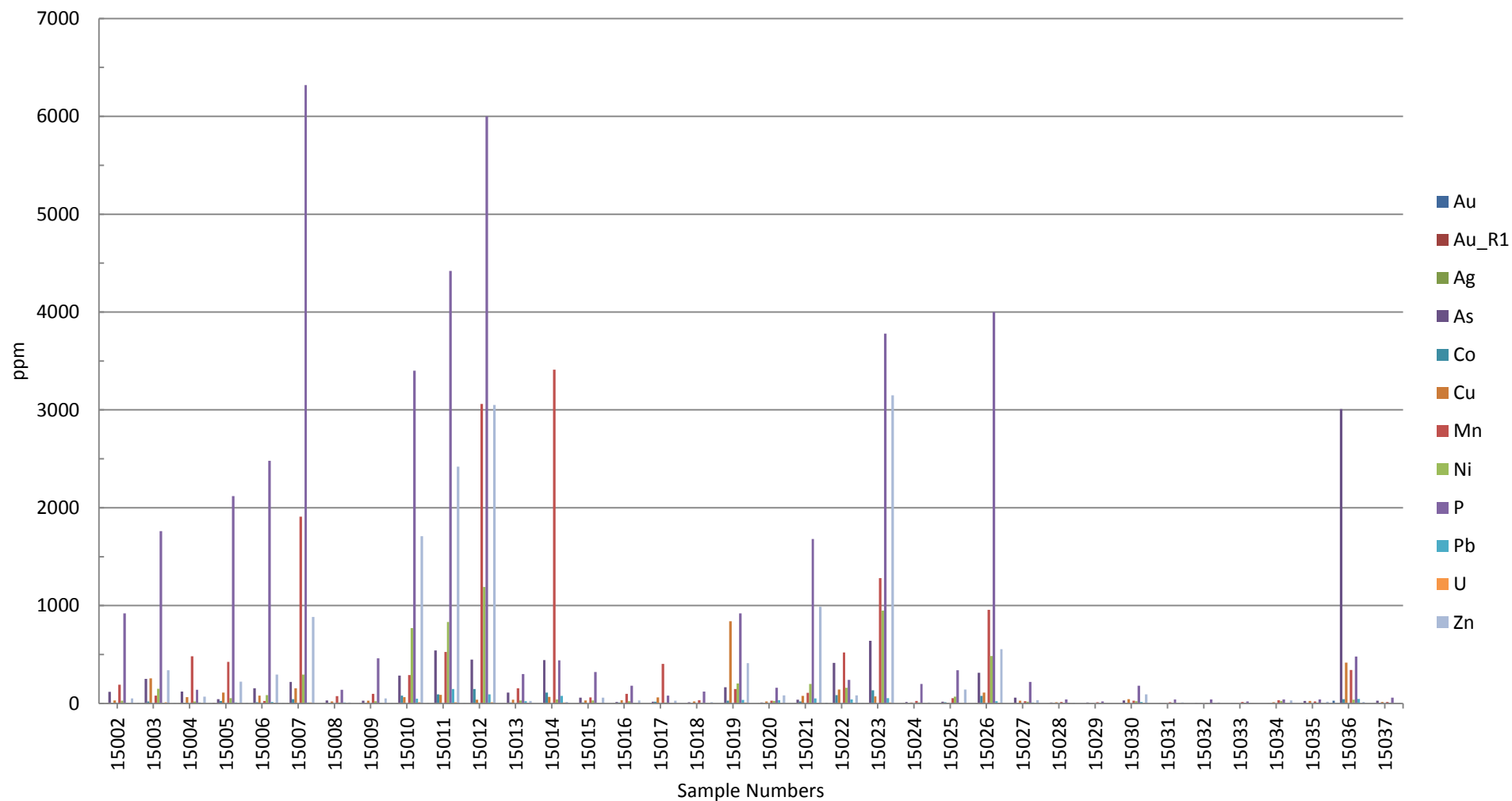
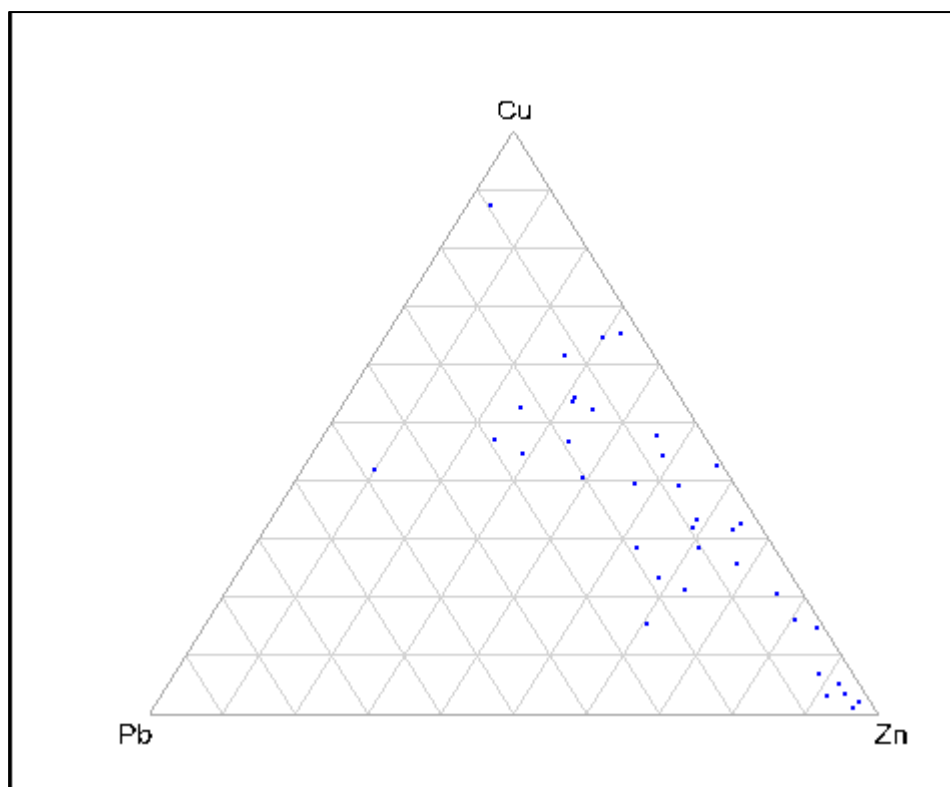


Figure 4. De Monchaux Creek Rock Chip sample assays.

If deformation and metamorphism associated with the Giants Reef Fault, and expressed in smaller, local deformations e.g. De Monchaux Creek Fault, resulted in the remobilisation of sedimentary sulphides it is highly likely that there are concentrations of sulphide minerals in the project area.

When the Pd, Zn, and Cu assay results are presented on a ternary diagram (Figure 5.), the distribution of assay results suggests that the area may be a host for Cu-Zn concentrations.

Based on recent anomalous assay results, it is certainly worth considering the possibility that the region could host major sulphide mineralisation.



**Figure 5. Cu-Pd-Zn Ternary Diagram**



## 7.0 CONCLUSION / RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping and surface rock chip sampling was conducted over the south eastern portion of the De Monchaux Creek project area to determine if the region was prospective for further exploration activities. As a result of the work undertaken, some very encouraging structural and lithological features were identified which compliment historical exploration activities. Anomalous assay results from samples collected during the recent mapping exercise indicate the potential for surface extensions of mineralisation.

There are very favourable geological indicators that would suggest an extension to the recent mapping and sampling program is warranted. The following recommendations are suggested as part of the on-going exploration of the region.

- 1) Completed regional mapping and sampling program to establish a sound geological base on which further all future work will be based.
- 2) Compile all previous relevant exploration results into a database from which historical drill hole, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and geological mapping results can be extracted and plotted as required. This will facilitate further work planning and drill hole design.
- 3) After review and discussions related to the results from the recent airborne geophysical survey it would be pertinent to undertake an orientation geochemical survey to determine the most appropriate and practical exploration method suitable for further work in the area.
- 4) Undertake a complete regional geochemical survey if the initial orientation warrants program further work.
- 5) Design a drilling program to test anomalous areas defined by base geological mapping, airborne geophysical survey results, and associated geochemical survey results.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Maynard, AL. and Associates Pty. Ltd. – Independent Geological Report on Northern Territory Projects for NT Resources Ltd., 2009.

## APPENDIX 1. ASSAY RESULTS

IDENT	Job	Project code	Au	Au_R1	Ag	As	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	P	Pb	U	Zn
UNITS	number		ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SCHEME			FACF	FACF	G400M	G400M	G400M	G400M	G400I	G400I	G400M	G400I	G400M	G400M	G400M
15001	NT20517	15001 - 15016	1	--	0.1	77	2.05	24	73400	45	16.8	420	4.8	2.8	32.5
15002	NT20517	15001 - 15016	1	--	0.1	119	5.15	30	162000	191	29	920	7.4	3.1	52.5
15003	NT20517	15001 - 15016	5	--	0.25	251	19.6	255	225000	79	151	1760	5.4	11	338
15004	NT20517	15001 - 15016	1	<1	0.35	122	6.65	64.6	134000	483	20.6	140	10.8	3.22	70
15005	NT20517	15001 - 15016	1	1	1	42.5	24.4	111	321000	424	54.4	2120	8.4	2.38	222
15006	NT20517	15001 - 15016	4	--	0.2	155	11	79.4	244000	26	85.8	2480	14	8.26	294
15007	NT20517	15001 - 15016	3	--	0.05	219	44	156	397000	1910	294	6320	10.8	10.2	885
15008	NT20517	15001 - 15016	<1	--	0.1	30.5	1.85	21.2	23900	75	8.4	140	9.2	2.13	10
15009	NT20517	15001 - 15016	<1	--	0.2	29	3.2	27.2	45400	98	21.6	460	8	1.77	50
15010	NT20517	15001 - 15016	3	--	0.15	285	79	63.6	363000	291	771	3400	49.6	13	1710
15011	NT20517	15001 - 15016	5	--	0.1	541	92.3	87.2	372000	525	833	4420	146	12.8	2420
15012	NT20517	15001 - 15016	3	--	<0.05	447	147	37.4	427000	3060	1190	6000	92.4	11.1	3050
15013	NT20517	15001 - 15016	<1	--	<0.05	111	9.5	38.8	164000	156	30.4	300	22.8	3.82	25
15014	NT20517	15001 - 15016	<1	--	0.1	444	111	67.6	254000	3410	41.4	440	77.8	10.6	16
15015	NT20517	15001 - 15016	<1	--	0.1	58.5	8.45	29.4	61900	61	30.4	320	3.8	2.14	60
15016	NT20517	15001 - 15016	<1	--	0.1	14	9.65	31.8	51800	98	23.6	180	4.4	2.03	30.5
15017	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	16.5	16.8	62.8	64200	405	10.8	80	5.4	0.34	29
15018	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	13	1.35	20.8	20200	32	6.8	120	5.6	0.71	12
15019	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.15	166	28.9	840	113000	147	205	920	36.4	8.95	411
15020	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.1	10	2.7	21	22100	28	24.6	160	33	0.71	82.5
15021	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	<1	0.1	37.5	20.5	77.8	160000	108	200	1680	50.4	4.04	987
15022	NT20613	15017 - 15037	8	--	0.4	414	86.1	143	174000	522	160	240	40	2.62	83
15023	NT20613	15017 - 15037	3	--	0.05	639	133	70.8	406000	1280	948	3780	54.4	9.48	3150
15024	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.3	14	0.9	10.8	48800	26	10	200	5.4	1.05	10.5
15025	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	17.5	12.5	8	108000	54	68.6	340	4.4	1.2	142
15026	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	<1	0.1	314	76.4	112	258000	956	484	4000	22.4	6.21	555
15027	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.1	59	2.45	27	40900	23	18.4	220	9.4	1.97	32
15028	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.05	8.5	0.6	12	9820	16	2.6	40	7.4	0.58	6
15029	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	10	0.55	3.4	8340	12	4.4	20	1.4	0.49	2.5
15030	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	31	4.75	43.4	35500	28	23.6	180	15.6	1.3	92.5
15031	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	<1	<0.05	3	0.75	3.2	5580	12	5.2	40	2.4	0.93	9.5
15032	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	4.5	0.25	5.4	2720	7	1.2	40	3.6	0.4	10
15033	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	2	0.35	1	5600	15	3.4	20	0.8	0.47	2.5
15034	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	<0.05	2	2.55	12	7860	34	25.2	40	3	1.51	31.5
15035	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.2	25	2.3	24.8	9960	20	8.8	40	6.2	1.23	16.5
15036	NT20613	15017 - 15037	27	--	<0.05	3010	42.8	418	341000	342	39.4	480	45.8	2.03	14.5
15037	NT20613	15017 - 15037	<1	--	0.15	29	0.75	15.2	14400	14	4.2	60	3	0.95	6.5