ASX Announcement and Media Release
Monday, 5 July 2021

Infill Drilling Program Grows JORC Resource at WBP to 4.47Moz at 4.24g/t Au

West Wits Mining Limited (ASX: WWI, "**West Wits**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") Update for the Kimberley East Project at the Company's Witwatersrand Basin Project ("WBP"), South Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Measured JORC MRE grows by 149,000oz Au to 7.33Mt at an increased grade of 4.50g/t Au for 1.06Moz Au (2g/t cut-off)**
- **The updated global MRE is 32.78Mt @ 4.24g/t for 4.47Moz Au (2g/t cut-off), including 2.9Moz Au at 4.13 g/t or 65% in measured and indicated categories (Table 1)**
- **The resource update is a critical step towards declaring a maiden ore reserve upon completion of the independent Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS")**

West Wits Managing Director Mr Jac van Heerden said, "*The successful completion of the infill exploration program has significantly advanced the Company's mine plan on the Qala Shallows area of the project where the first mining is to be undertaken. A healthy 149,000oz was added to the measured mineral resource category and a pleasing uplift in grade was also seen. The updated MRE will underpin West Wits' capacity to declare a maiden ore reserve for the Qala Shallows upon completion of the DFS which is scheduled for August 2021. The team have been busy advancing mine development planning in parallel to the mining right application process.*"

TABLE 1: UPDATED GLOBAL MRE FOR THE WITWATERSRAND BASIN PROJECT AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Measured	7.3	4.50	1,061,000
Indicated	14.4	3.95	1,838,000
Measured & Indicated	**21.8**	**4.13**	**2,899,000**
Inferred	11.0	4.45	1,570,000
Total	**32.8**	**4.24**	**4,469,000**

Notes: Global MRE set at a 2.0g/t Au cut-off. Reported in accordance with the JORC Code of 2012.
Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

Overview

The infill drill program successfully achieved its aim to upgrade a significant block of Indicated and Inferred MRE categories which are contained within the near to medium-term mine plan thereby enhancing confidence and our capacity to declare reserves (Table 2). Upgrading areas of the Inferred MRE is a critical step towards the Company being able to maximise the capacity for declaration of a maiden ore reserve for the Qala Shallows project upon completion of the DFS which is currently scheduled for August 2021.

The 149,000oz increase in the Measured MRE category is significant and provides a higher confidence level in the important early mining areas targeted for the Qala Shallows area. The updated 3D geological block model enables the mine engineering team to improve and optimise the mine plan which will enhance the development and financial model for project execution.

TABLE 2: NET MOVEMENT FROM THE PREVIOUSLY STATED GLOBAL MRE[1] FOR THE WBP AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Measured	605,000	Up 0.29	Increased 149,000
Indicated	143,000	Up 0.05	Increased 44,000
Measured & Indicated	**749,000**	**Up 0.13**	**Increased 193,000**
Inferred	(3,065,000)	Up 0.75	Reduced (99,000)
Total	**(2,317,000)**	**Up 0.36**	**Increased 94,000**

Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

The K9B results from the drilling program are the key driver in the grade increase of the Global MRE to 4.24g/t Au which is highlighted by the infill-drilling campaigns best result, hole RLKDD-44 with 1.68m @ 5.81g/t Au [123m], including 0.98m @ 9.07g/t (Figure 2).

A regional grade trend was observed within the K9A band producing a lower grade expectation towards the eastern portion of the project area, however it also confirmed the consistency in grade and width of the K9B band as expected. Similar to historical mining of the Kimberley Reef package (Figure 3) in the region, the bulk of targeted production is focussed on the K9B band. Where the K9A band is sufficiently mineralised in pay shoots, it will be mined together with the K9B band.

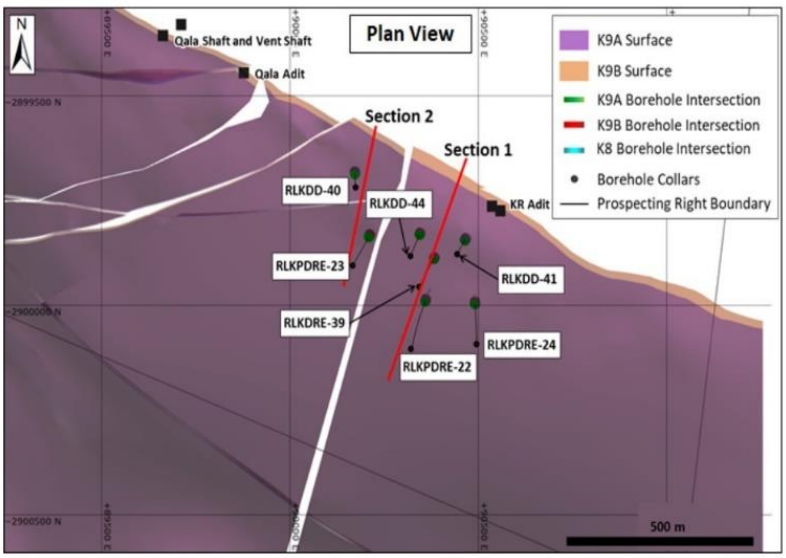


Figure 1: *Planer view of the eastern portion of the Kimberley East Project which was the focus of the infill-drilling campaign at the Qala Shallows with reference to cross-sections depicted in Figure 2's intersection results.*

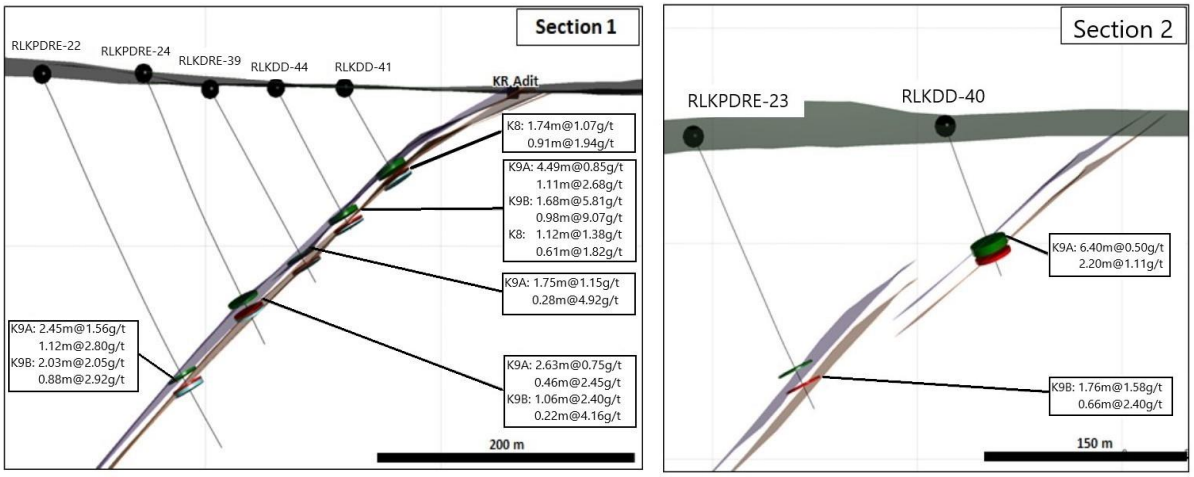


Figure 2: *Cross Section highlighting selected intersection results (grade and width) of drillholes RLKPDRE 22, 23, 24, 39, 40, and 41 for the K9B, K9A and K8 Kimberley Reef conglomerates.*

Witwatersrand Basin Project Geology

The WBP deposit forms part of the Central Rand Goldfield hosted by the Witwatersrand Supergroup strata. The Central Rand Goldfield is situated immediately to the south of Johannesburg and has been host to one of the most extensive gold reserves in the world. The reefs have been mined continuously on strike for approximately 55km in an east/west direction, bordered by DRD in the west, and down-dip, to the south, for about 6km from its outcrop position to depths of approximately 3km. The reef horizons are channelised conglomerates and the major orebodies mined in the Central Rand Goldfield are the Main Reef, Main Reef Leader, South Reef, Bird reefs and Kimberley reefs. The Kimberley East project area targets the K8, K9B and K9A Kimberley reefs (Figure 3).

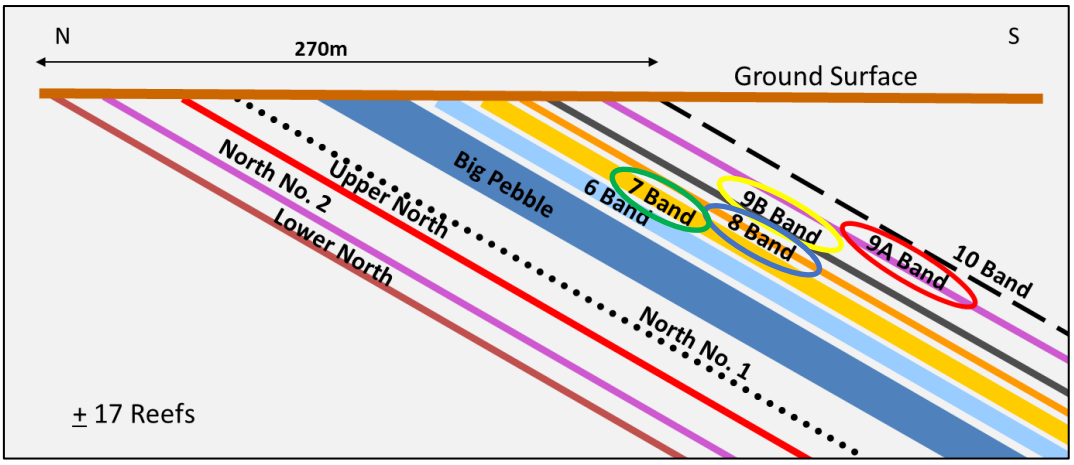


Figure 3: *Schematic Cross Section for Gold bearing Kimberley Reef conglomerates, all conglomerate horizons are gold mineralised to some extent but the K9A and K9B Bands were the main targets for mining. The K9A & K9B bands are the focus of this resource estimate (red circles), however additional data was captured in the process for the K8 & K7 Bands (blue & green circles).*

Updated Mineral Resource Statement for Kimberley Reef East Project

The K9 resource modelling was carried out by Shango Solutions, a South African based geological consultancy with significant experience in this region. The previous MRE dataset covering the K9A and K9B gold bearing reefs in the eastern portion of the Kimberley Reef Project[1] was updated with the latest drilling results (Appendix 3) followed by a new Mineral Resource Estimation utilising advanced geostatistical estimation methods, which includes simple and Ordinary Kriging. To ensure a complete result, both previously mined and unmined areas of the K9A and K9B reef were estimated and then the mined areas were subtracted from the modelling result.

The activities performed during the resource modelling can be summarised as follows:

1. The previous geological model was updated with the latest drilling. Resource blocks were generated in Datamine Studio RM;
2. The previous wireframe (2020) was updated in Leapfrog Geo with the latest drilling; and
3. Analysis of grade continuity was undertaken for the total dataset, that was updated with the latest drilling, from which homoscedastic geo domains were derived exhibiting stationarity with respect to gold accumulation and channel width.

Qala Shallows Infill Drilling Campaign

On conclusion of the 2020 K9A and K9B Mineral Resource update[1], West Wits conducted an infill drilling programme comprising of approximately 2,500m of diamond core and percussion drilling targeting the upper 300m that host the orebodies in the vicinity of the Qala Shaft area (Figure 4 and Appendix 1). The percussion drilling was used to drill through soft over burden material, and then the hole would continue with diamond core drilling. The aim of the drilling program was to increase the Mineral Resource confidence in areas targeted for early mining to allow WWI to increase the capacity for declaration of ore reserves on completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study. A total of fourteen (14) new holes (mother holes and deflections) intersecting the K10, K9A, K9B, K8 and K7 reef bands were completed by three rigs. In addition, West Wits geologists re-logged the mineralised zones of three previously drilled MSA drillholes.

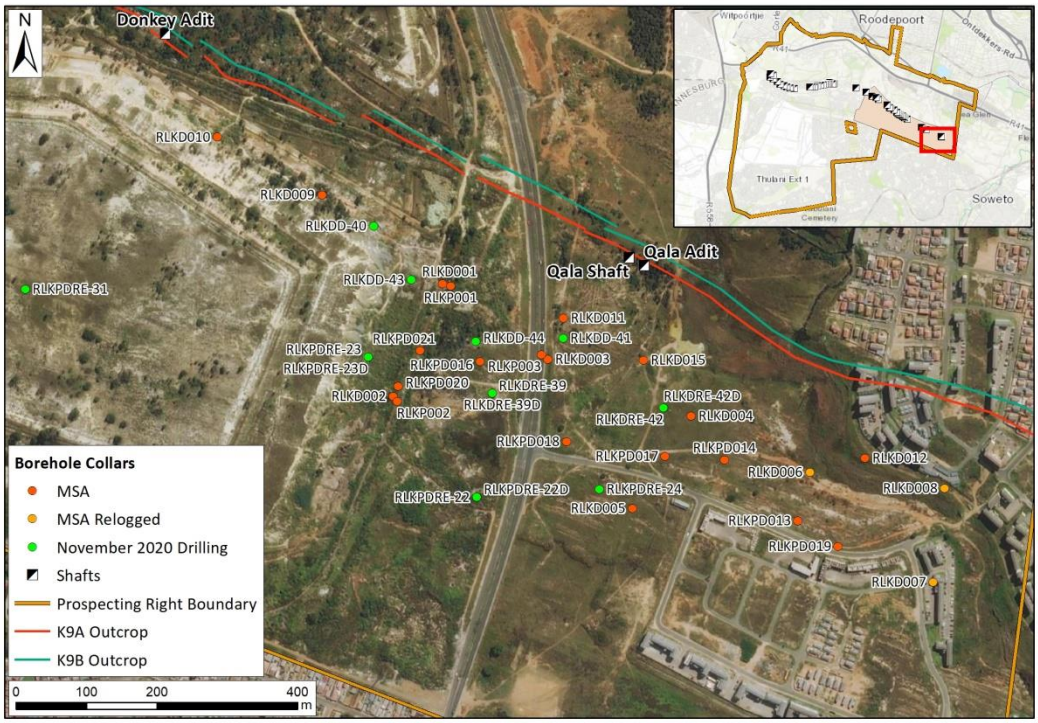


Figure 4: *Drilled collars including historical MSA drilling (red & orange) and the current infill-drilling campaign (green) Inset: Kimberley East Project Area within the Witwatersrand Basin Project's Prospecting Right boundary.*

Previously, the K8 Reef was exploited mainly towards the west of Durban Roodepoort Deep (DRD). The K8 is commonly scoured by the K9B Reef but where the former is present a high gold tenor is associated with a small pebble conglomerate. Encouraging K8 intersections were reported and this orebody is therefore considered to represent a future upside potential in the Kimberley East Project area.

A minimum of 95% core recovery was required, otherwise holes were redrilled. A stringent internal audit by the Competent Person determined proper QA/QC procedures were applied, validating the databases that served as input for geological modelling and resource estimation.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

The core was split lengthwise by a diamond saw with one half submitted for assays. Samples included 2cm waste from the footwall and hangingwall of the reef. Samples were on average 20 – 25cm in length with a minimum of 10cm. Samples of the footwall and hangingwall waste were also taken with a 20cm sample nearest to the reef followed by two more samples of 40 – 50cm in length.

Individual samples were placed in separate sample bags with two unique number labels of which one was placed inside the bag and the other one was stapled to the outside of the bag, after which the bags were sealed. Waste and reef samples were taken separately with reef samples further split based on lithology and mineralisation. Samples were accompanied by blanks and standards, a blank was inserted before and after each reef intersection. Each reef intersection was accompanied by certified reference material appropriate to the expected grade range i.e. low or high grade and selected returned pulps were resubmitted under a new number for each batch to serve as a duplicate field sample. Sampling was typical of standard practices in the Witwatersrand Goldfield and was deemed appropriate and representative for the grain size.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were assayed by fire assay using 25g charges, applying discounts for silver-by-silver discount chart. The standard practice of fire assaying in the Witwatersrand Goldfield was deemed appropriate and representative for the samples. The laboratory inserted suitable certified reference samples for calibration purposes and also participated in round robin exercises with other laboratories to determine precision and reproducibility.

Stringent internal audits by the Competent Person were completed on all technical aspects of the work. Comprehensive QA/QC procedures were applied to the exploration data sets with some samples retested to quantify the labs reproducibility, subsequently all QA/QC issues were reported as having been addressed. The additional lab work however delayed resource modelling from the initial timeframe.

Full sampling methodology and assay results are detailed in Table 1 of the supporting JORC Table and Appendix 3.

Estimation Methodology

Sample grades were capped per estimation domain, the dataset consisted of underground chip samples and stretch composite samples with various lengths and boreholes. Samples and estimation domains were unfolded to a planar surface. A regional grade trend was observed within the K9A Reef producing a lower grade expectation towards the east of the project. The K9A dataset was spatially divided into east and west regions and these subsets were treated separately.

Simple and Ordinary Kriging was performed into 50m x 50m parent cells for all regions, with Ordinary Macro Kriging performed into 500m x 500m parent cells estimating channel probability in the K9B Reef and the western region of the K9A Reef. In the eastern region of the K9A Reef a sequential indicator simulation was performed for channel probability into 10m x 10m parent cells for the inferred resource beyond estimation range. Grade and tonnage above cut-off in the mineral resource was calculated from the block variance between 50m blocks considering the cm.g/t variogram. Global channel grade and fraction above cut-off was calculated from the estimated global mean of the channel and the calculated block variance.

Mineral Resource Classification

The estimation results were classified according to the observed relationship between Kriging Efficiency and sample spacing into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories, which were manually modified according to interpretation for expected geological continuity.

Drill data spacing varied with some well-informed areas closer than 25m and in other areas the drill spacing was in the order of 100 – 150m. Geostatistical modelling confirmed drillhole spacing to be suitable to upgrade previous areas of Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated Mineral Resources with the number of samples present

in the areas influencing the estimation parameters. Full geostatistical estimation methods were applied to the study. The Mineral Resource classification results for K9B and K9A reefs are indicated in Figure 5.

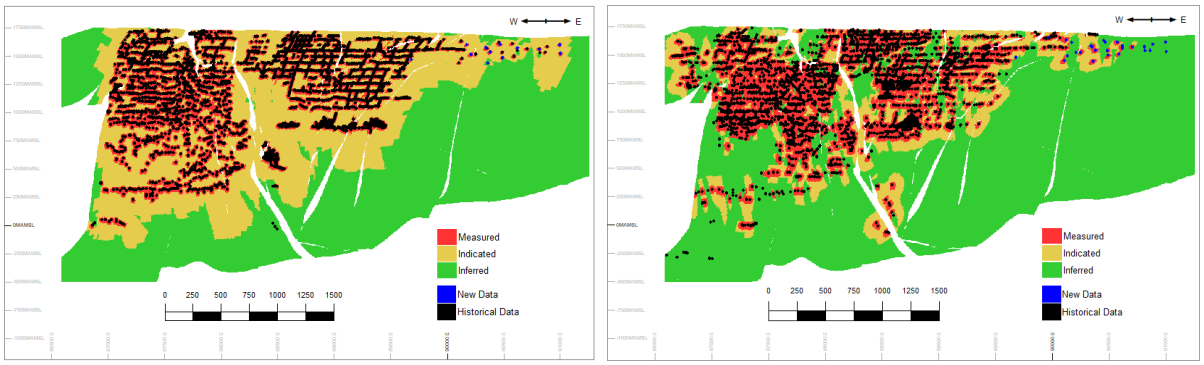


Figure 5: *A planar view of the K9B (left) & K9A (right) block models showing resource categories, new data points from the infill drilling campaign (blue) are in the eastern portion of the resource model.*

Cut-Off Grade

The cut-off grade applied was 2g/t over a minimum stoping width of 100cm, based on similar practises to those applied at other Witwatersrand Gold mines.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters / Other Material Modifying Factors

Mining methods were based on traditional Witwatersrand conventional hand-held drilling and scraper cleaning operations, except for the steep Kimberley reefs where overhand shrinkage methods were employed. Mining dilution was based on reef width with a minimum thickness of 100cm. Plans that featured steeply dipping reef were projected vertically instead of horizontally, thus the position of the steeply dipping unmined areas was determined in 3D space in Leapfrog Geo. Gold extraction was based on traditional Carbon-In-Leach methods (CIL).

Exploration – Next Steps

Shango's report identified significant potential to increase the current MRE with additional drill-defined MRE generation which could be achieved by decreasing the drillhole spacing, implementing infill drilling, through strike extension drilling and by extending the drillhole depths. Shango further notes that most of the recently performed infill-drilling on the Kimberley East project area did not extend below a depth of 300m, though high-grade mineralisation is historically known to extend to depths in excess of 1,500m.

Underground sampling and infill drilling will form part of the West Wits Exploration Team's on-going activities upon commencement of underground mine development and production. Such activities will inform ongoing mine planning and improve the confidence level of resources beyond the near to mid-term production plan.

Mining Right Tenement Area

Per previous communication[1], to expedite the mining right process at the time of the application, the Company constrained the mining right footprint relative to the prospecting right to minimise the impact on interested and affected parties. The areas subject to the prospecting right, but not included in the mining right area, were deemed to be non-core and do not impact the proposed mine plan of the independent scoping study and current DFS. Upon granting of the mining right application the Company will restate the global MRE, allowing for any impact from the constrained tenement area, and is considering options to re-introduce areas that are of long-term interest.

Approved for release by the Company's Managing Director,



Jac van Heerden
Managing Director
West Wits Mining Limited

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ABOUT WEST WITS MINING LIMITED

West Wits Mining Limited (ASX: WWI) is focused on the exploration, development and production of high value precious and base metals for the benefit of shareholders, communities and environments in which it operates. Witwatersrand Basin Project, located in the proven gold region of Central Rand Goldfield of South Africa boasts a 4.37Moz gold project at 3.88g/t and the Company's development strategy is to produce 60,000oz per annum over a 15+ year mine life. The Witwatersrand Basin is a largely underground geological formation which surfaces in the Witwatersrand. It holds the world's largest known gold reserves and has produced over 1.5 billion ounces (over 40,000 metric tons), which represents about 22% of all the gold accounted for above the surface[3]. In Western Australia, WWI is exploring for gold and copper at the Mt Cecilia Project in a district that supports several world-class projects such as Woodie Woodie manganese mine, Nifty copper and Telfer gold/copper/silver mines.

[1] ASX Release: 21st October 2020 "WWI JORC Resource grows by 700koz to 4.37Moz at 3.88g/t Au"
[2] Norman, N.; Whitfield, G. (2006) Geological Journeys. pp. 38–49, 60–61. Cape Town: Struik Publishers

Competent Person

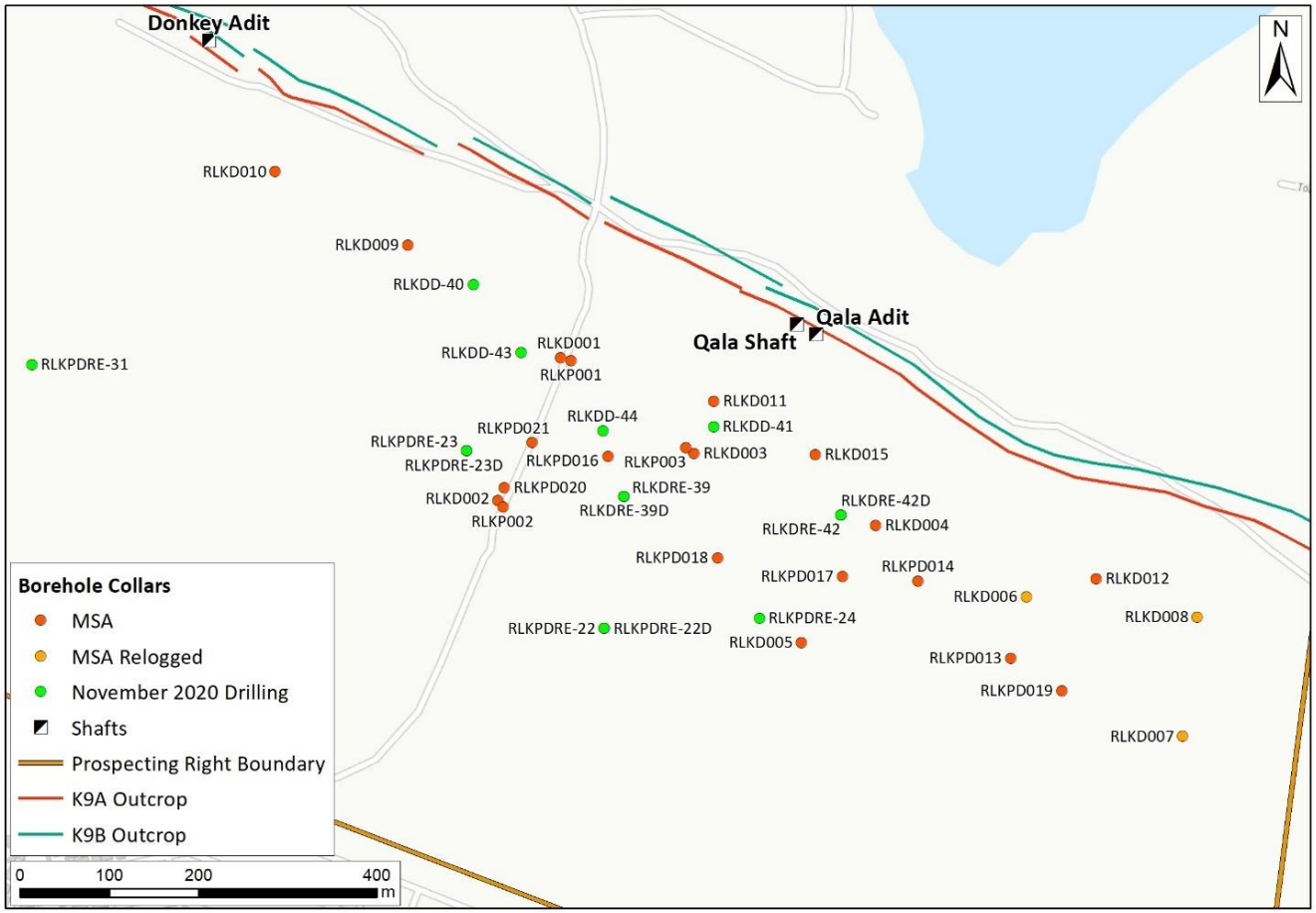
The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Results for the Witwatersrand Basin Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Hermanus Berhardus Swart. Mr Swart is a Competent Person who is a Professional Natural Scientist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (No. 400101/00) and a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa, each of which is a "Recognised Professional Organisation" (RPO). Mr Hermanus Berhardus Swart has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Hermanus Berhardus Swart consents to the release of the report and the information contained here within.

Mr Swart is not employed by or related to any employees, representatives or directors of West Wits Mining. In addition, neither Shango nor its employees have or have had any personal interest in this project resulting in a conflict of interest. Mr Hermanus Berhardus Swart is a full-time employee of Shango Solutions. Shango Solutions (hereafter referred to as Shango), registered as Dunrose Trading 186 (Pty) Ltd and established in April 2004, provides a diverse range of services to the mineral and mining sectors.

APPENDIX 1: KIMBERLEY EAST INFILL DRILLING PROGRAM – DRILLHOLE INFORMATION

Drillhole ID	X Collar	Y Collar	Z Collar	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth (m)
West Wits Drilling						
RLKPDRE-22	90320.197	-2900104.497	1681.04	-61.44	90.48	334.45
RLKPDRE-22D	90320.297	-2900104.597	1681.04	-61.44	90.48	287.2
RLKPDRE-23	90165.686	-2899905.457	1685.96	-61.36	33.19	209.35
RLKPDRE-23D	90165.786	-2899905.557	1685.96	-61.36	292.92	195.72
RLKPDRE-24	90494.251	-2900093.224	1670.62	-61.15	359.97	242.1
RLKPDRE-31	89678.724	-2899808.809	1725.86	-61.78	2.05	320.2
RLKDRE-39	90342.004	-2899956.51	1672.38	-60.21	30.69	178.85
RLKDRE-39D	90342.104	-2899956.61	1672.38	-60.21	30.69	169.14
RLKDD-40	90173.558	-2899719.227	1688.40	-69.84	357.98	116.2
RLKDD-41	90442.916	-2899878.549	1669.37	-59.67	199.52	89.2
RLKDRE-42	90585.653	-2899977.471	1656.93	-59.84	44.48	110.2
RLKDRE-42D	90585.753	-2899977.571	1656.93	-59.84	44.48	113.2
RLKDD-43	90227.271	-2899795.539	1682.98	-59.02	134.82	131.2
RLKDD-44	90318.875	-2899883.109	1677.39	-59.98	26.12	129.75
MSA Re-logging						
RLKD006	90793.46	-2900068.81	1647.92	-60.00	25.00	222.73
RLKD007	90968.63	-2900225.3	1649.84	-60.00	28.00	272.55
RLKD008	90984.88	-2900091.57	1646.03	-60.00	29.00	154.43

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF THE INFILL DRILLHOLES AND THE RE-LOGGED (2009) MSA DRILLHOLES



APPENDIX 3: KIMBERLEY EAST INFILL DRILLING PROGRAM - DRILLHOLE GRADE & INTERCEPT INFORMATION

	K9A				K9B				K8				K7			
Actual Bh ID	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
RLKPDRE-22	266.12	268.57	2.45	1.56	275.33	277.36	2.03	2.05	277.82	281.10			281.27	291.99		
	267.23	268.35	1.12	2.80	275.95	276.83	0.88	2.95	278.87	279.32	0.45	2.04				
									279.07	279.32	0.25	3.18				
RLKPDRE-23	177.39	181.29	3.90	0.20	189.79	191.55	1.76	1.58	192.49	194.40	1.91	0.67	195.39	205.21		
	179.26	179.47	0.21	0.89	189.79	190.45	0.66	2.40	192.96	193.89	0.93	0.93	195.11	195.53	0.42	0.44
RLKPDRE-24	199.94	202.57	2.63	0.75	210.78	211.84	1.06	2.40	212.88	214.76			215.16	226.19		
	201.51	201.97	0.46	2.45	211.62	211.84	0.22	4.16								
RLKPDRE-31	284.34	286.68	2.34	0.12	293.98	295.53	1.55	0.17	296.13	296.84			297.41	320.20		
RLKDRE-39	153.72	155.47	1.75	1.15	162.22	163.34	1.12	1.12	165.5	166.15	0.65	1.84	165.39	174.75		
	155.19	155.47	0.28	4.92	162.46	163.34	0.88	1.37					166.31	167.20	0.89	0.26
RLKDD-40	88.51	94.91	6.40	0.50	98.29	101.23	2.94	0.50	102.60	104.83	2.23	0.93	105.07	112.25		
	89.22	91.42	2.20	1.11	98.29	99.85	1.56	0.65	102.77	103.70	0.93	1.69	105	105.97	0.97	0.18
	90.42	91.42	1.00	1.54												
RLKDD-41	73.28	78.66	5.38	1.47	83.16	84.00	0.84	1.25	86.37	88.11	1.74	1.07	88.76	89.14	0.38	0.43
	73.75	74.43	0.68	1.10					86.37	87.28	0.91	1.94				
	75.09	75.92	0.83	1.45												
RLKDD-42	96.38	99.05	2.67	0.11	104.58	106.49	1.91	1.04	108.84	110.57	1.73	0.27	110.57	111.66	1.09	0.78
					104.58	105.31	0.73	1.74								
RLKD-43*																
RLKD-44	113.87	118.36	4.49	0.85	123.71	125.39	1.68	5.81	126.53	127.74	1.21	1.38	127.74	129.63		
	113.87	114.98	1.11	2.68	124.41	125.39	0.98	9.07	126.53	127.14	0.61	1.82	127.74	128.86	1.12	0.58

* Drillhole RLKDD-43 intersected a dyke and was abandoned

APPENDIX 4: COMPARISON BETWEEN PREVIOUS AND UPDATED KIMBERLEY EAST K9A (TABLE 3 & 4) AND K9B (TABLE 5 & 6) SECTIONS OF THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

TABLE 3: PREVIOUS (2020) KIMBERLEY EAST - K9A MRE AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF[2]

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Measured	2.13	4.92	338,000
Indicated	2.4	5.08	395,000
Measured & Indicated	**4.55**	**5.01**	**733,000**
Inferred	4.3	5.51	764,000
Total	**8.87**	**5.3**	**1,497,000**

ASX Release: 21st October 2020 "WWI JORC Resource grows by 700koz to 4.37Moz at 3.88g/t Au"
Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

TABLE 4: UPDATED KIMBERLEY EAST - K9A MRE AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Measured	2.88	4.66	431,000
Indicated	2.3	4.37	322,000
Measured & Indicated	**5.2**	**4.53**	**753,000**
Inferred	4.9	4.92	774,000
Total	**10.07**	**4.7**	**1,527,000**

Global MRE set at a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off. Reported in accordance with the JORC Code of 2012.
Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

TABLE 5: PREVIOUS (2020) KIMBERLEY EAST - K9B MRE AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Measured	2.50	3.56	286,000
Indicated	6.6	3.95	844,000
Measured & Indicated	**9.14**	**3.84**	**1,129,000**
Inferred	6.0	2.73	528,000
Total	**15.16**	**3.40**	**1,657,000**

Note: Previous Global MRE set at a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off. Reported in accordance with the JORC Code of 2012.
Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

TABLE 6: UPDATED KIMBERLEY EAST - K9B MRE AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Measured	2.36	4.51	342,000
Indicated	6.9	4.31	959,000
Measured & Indicated	**9.3**	**4.36**	**1,300,000**
Inferred	2.4	5.51	420,000
Total	**11.64**	**4.60**	**1,720,000**

Global MRE set at a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off. Reported in accordance with the JORC Code of 2012.
Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Practices During 2020/21 Drilling Campaign
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.* • *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The core was split and the one half submitted for assays. The samples included 2 cm waste on the footwall and hangingwall of the reef. Samples were on average 20 to 25 cm in length with a minimum of 10 cm. Samples of the footwall and hangingwall waste were also taken with a 20 cm sample nearest to the reef followed by two more samples of 40 to 50 cm in length.
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.).*	• Diamond drilling was conducted.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *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.*	• A minimum of 95% core recovery was required, otherwise holes were redrilled. Core was fitted and measured against drill meters provided by driller.

	• *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.*	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond core was sampled and logged geologically and geotechnically to a detail that supported appropriate Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Core logging was qualitative in nature. Core trays were separately photographed after the core was fitted and orientated both, dry and wet. Once reef sections were cut, sampled and marked, photos were once again taken of the final product. • The total length of the relevant core intersections was 100% logged.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• *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.*	• Core was cut and half samples were taken. • Individual samples were placed in separate sample bags with two unique number labels of which one was placed inside the bag and the other one stapled to the outside of the bag, after which the bags were sealed. Each batch of samples was placed in a large sample bag and the borehole number and sample numbers marked on the outside of the bag. • Waste and reef samples were taken separately. Reef samples were further split based on lithology and mineralisation. • Samples were accompanied by blanks and standards. A blank was inserted every time before and after reef intersections. Each reef intersection was accompanied by certified reference material appropriate to the expected grade range i.e. low or high grade. Selected returned pulps were resubmitted under a new number for each batch to serve as a duplicate field sample. • Sampling was typical of standard practices in the Witwatersrand Goldfield and was deemed appropriate and representative for the grain size.
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.* • *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy*	• Samples were assayed by fire assay using 25 g charges, applying discounts for silver by silver discount chart. The standard practice of fire assaying in the Witwatersrand Goldfield was deemed appropriate and representative for the samples. • Industry standard fire assays were applied. • The laboratory inserted suitable certified reference samples for calibration purposes and also participated in round robin exercises with other laboratories to determine precision and reproducibility. The laboratory is SANAS accredited and is audited on a regular basis in order to comply with accreditation regulations.

	(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• *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.*	• 10% of pulp samples are analysed at an independent umpire laboratory. • Twinned holes were not utilised. • Data was captured into Microsoft Excel and then imported into a Datamine Fusion Database. • No assays were adjusted except for capping and cutting during the Mineral Resource estimation stage.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were surveyed by a qualified surveyor utilising differential GPS. • The WG27 coordinate system (World Geographic Datum) was applied. • Topographic control was achieved utilising differential GPS in the WG27 coordinate system.
Data Spacing and Distribution	• *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.*	• Drillhole spacing was suitable to upgrade the previous Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated Mineral Resources. Amount of samples present in the areas influenced the estimation parameters. Kriging efficiency was calculated during the estimation process which is an indication of the estimates ability to represent the data which was considered for resource categories. • Each sample section was composited to represent the total reef intersection.
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.* • *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.*	• Structures have no known influence on the mineralisation of the Witwatersrand placer type reefs, other than displacements. No known sampling bias is present. • A 3D model of the reef was established in Leapfrog Geo which also incorporates structures, predominantly faults and dykes. These structures are defined at high confidence levels due to their locations being precisely defined by historical mining and being detailed on mining plans. Structures have no known influence on the mineralisation of the Witwatersrand placer type reefs, other than displacements.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Line of custody procedures was applied.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Stringent internal audit by the Competent Person and QA/QC procedures were applied. This especially considered the validation of the databases that served as input for geological modelling and resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Practices During 2020/21 Drilling Campaign
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 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 Prospecting Right GP 30/5/1/1/2/183 (10035) PR was originally held by Durban Roodepoort Deep (Pty) Ltd. In 2012 West Wits signed a contractual agreement with the Prospecting Right holder allowing the prospecting of underground resources. On the 1st of February 2018 the application for consent in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002 to cede the renewed Prospecting Right GP 30/5/1/1/2/183 (10035) PR to West Wits MLI (Pty) Ltd (WWI) was accepted. West Wits holds 66.6% in the company with the remaining 33.6% being held by Lalitha (Pty) Ltd a black empowered ("BEE") entity ensuring compliance with South African laws. The Prospecting Right was renewed for 3 years in April 2016. A Mining Right Application was submitted in April 2018. West Wits is proposing to establish a mining operation in an area located south of Roodepoort and to the north of Soweto in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng. West Wits has applied for a mining right in terms as amended, for gold, uranium and silver over various portions of the farms Roodepoort 236 IQ, Roodepoort 237 IQ, Tshekisho 710 IQ, Uitval 677 IQ, Vlakfontein 238 IQ, Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ, Vogelstruisfontein 233 IQ, Witpoortjie 245 IQ, Glenlea 228 IQ. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) formally accepted WWI's Scoping Report including the Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment during 2019. The DMRE thereafter granted the Environmental Authorisation (EA) authorisation on the 24th of June 2020. The EA was subjected to public participation for 20 calendar days. WWI is currently awaiting feedback from the DMRE. • South Africa's Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment has through a detailed written appeal decision dismissed all three appeals lodged against the DMRE EA approval. The Minister's decision reinstates the DMRE's EA approval, initially granted 24th June 2020, and paves the way to complete the granting of the mining right application through the DMRE. West Wits has engagement with the DMRE officers to expedite the grant of the mining right.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Since the MSA drilling in 2009, no other parties have performed exploration in the Kimberley East project area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit forms part of the Central Rand Goldfield hosted by the Witwatersrand Supergroup strata. The Central Rand Goldfield is situated immediately to the south of Johannesburg and has been host to one of the most extensive gold reserves in the world. The reefs have been mined continuously on strike for approximately 55 km in an east/west direction, bordered by DRD in the west, and down-dip, to the south, for about 6 km from its outcrop position, to depths of approximately 3 km. Between 1897 and 1984, approximately 247 million ounces of gold were extracted from the Central Rand Goldfield. The reef

		horizons are channelised conglomerates. The major orebodies mined in the Central Rand Goldfield are the Main Reef, Main Reef Leader, South Reef, Bird reefs and Kimberley reefs. The Kimberley East project area targets the K8, K9B and K9A Kimberley reefs.

• ***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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Appendix 1

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Compositing was conducted against relative sample lengths due to no differences in waste and ore bulk densities. Minimum grades were dependent on laboratory detection limits. Cutting of low and high-grade samples were applied in the Mineral Resource estimation process. • Samples were on average 20 to 25 cm in length with a minimum of 10 cm. Waste and reef samples were taken separately. Reef samples were further split based on lithology and mineralisation. • Metal equivalent values were not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All downhole lengths were converted to true widths by correcting for the dip of the strata.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• Appendix 2

	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Appendix 3
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 and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geology of reef intercepts was noted in detail on standardised logging sheets. • Geophysical and geochemical surveys were not conducted. • Bulk samples were not taken. • Bulk density was measured applying the Archimedes technique by three repeats each for hangingwall and footwall waste as well as for the reef. • Groundwater intersections and flow rate was measured in litres per hour. • Geotechnical and rock characteristics were noted for selected boreholes to modern geotechnical parameters such as Rock Quality Determination (RQD) and Rock Mass Rating (RMR), etc. The hole was then repeated by drilling a deflection 18 m above the reef in order to obtain undisturbed core for logging and sampling purposes. • Deleterious or contaminating substances such as methane were tested for by drill operators utilising appropriate sensors.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned, other than mine planning on the final block model.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Practices During 2020/21 Drilling Campaign
Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Sample values received from the laboratory were captured into Microsoft Excel, and then imported into Studio RM. QA/QC was performed by the Chief Geologist of West Wits. Final independent QA/QC was performed by the team represented by the Competent Person. • Full QA/QC was performed utilising various graphical presentations.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Mineral Resources were reported by the Competent Person, the former Mineral Resource Manager of DRD and who has relevant experience and qualifies as a Competent Person in South Africa and internationally according to the requirements as stipulated by JORC (2012). The Competent Person also audited the exploration conducted by West Wits.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The previous geological model was updated with the latest drilling. Resource blocks were generated in Datamine Studio RM. • The previous wireframing was updated in Leapfrog Geo utilising the latest drilling. • Analysis of grade continuity was undertaken for the total dataset, that was updated with the latest drilling, from which homoscedastic geodomains were derived exhibiting stationarity with respect to gold accumulation and channel width.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The reefs are part of the world-famous Witwatersrand Basin, and are renowned for their regional lateral (hundreds of kilometres) and down dip (tens of kilometres) continuity. • The K8, K9B and K9A reefs were reported down to 2.2 km below surface, the strike length totalling 4.8 km.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation.*	• Sample grades were capped per estimation domain. • The capped estimation dataset consisted of underground chip samples and stretch composite samples with various lengths and boreholes. After inspection of distribution characteristics it was identified that the distribution attributes of these three data types overlap sufficiently for them to be considered part of the same distribution. • Samples and estimation domains were unfolded to a planar surface. • A regional grade trend was observed within the K9A Reef producing a lower grade expectation towards the east of the project. The K9A dataset was spatially divided into east and west regions and these subsets were treated separately. Log probability plots were generated for cm.g/t which displayed potential mixed populations within the three datasets as inflections within the log probability-grade function. Population was split on these inflections which produced a channel and overbank data subset, which aligns with the channel and overbank depositional

	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	model for Kimberly reefs. Orientation of regional continuity for channelisation was graphically determined and considered for the orientation of anisotropy for an estimate of channel probability. A binary reclassification of channel probability was performed to generate estimation domains. • Simple and Ordinary Kriging was performed into 50 x 50 m parent cells for all regions, with Ordinary Macro Kriging into 500 x 500 m parent cells estimating channel probability in the K9B Reef and the west region of the K9A Reef. In the eastern region of the K9A Reef a sequential indicator simulation was performed for channel probability into 10 x 10 m parent cells for the inferred resource beyond estimation range. Grade and tonnage above cut-off in the resource was calculated from the block variance between 50 m blocks considering the cm.g/t variogram. Global channel grade and fraction above cut-off was calculated from the estimated global mean of the channel and the calculated block variance. • Historically no by-products were recovered, hence no quantification or estimation. • Although the presence of pyrite resulted in severe acid mine water, sulphide was not quantified and estimated. • Selective mining units were considered to be the estimation parent cells of 50 x 50 m, which is slightly larger than the area of the general mining panel length of 30 m multiplied by half of the inter-raise distance of 120 m.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off was based on similar practises to those applied at other Witwatersrand Gold mines. The cut-off grade applied was 2 g/t over a minimum stoping width of 100 cm.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining methods were based on traditional Witwatersrand conventional hand-held drilling and scraper cleaning operations, except for the steep Kimberley reefs where overhand shrinkage methods were employed. Mining dilution was based on reef width with a minimum thickness of 100 cm. • Plans that featured steeply dipping reef were projected vertically instead of horizontally on plans. Thus the position of the steeply dipping unmined areas was determined in 3D space in Leapfrog Geo.
Metallurgical Factors Applied	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported*	• Gold extraction was based on traditional Carbon In Leach methods (CIL).

	with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Residues would be deposited on environmentally approved tailings storage facilities. No detailed environmental or logistical designs were considered.
Bulk Density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimate used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density was accepted as the standard industry norm for pyritic conglomerate i.e. 2.73 g/cm^3 and this was performed on a dry basis. • Bulk density for the new drillholes was measured by utilising the Archimedes principle. • The same bulk density was multiplied with the respective volumes for all reefs in order to obtain tonnages.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The estimation results were classified according to the observed relationship between Kriging Efficiency and sample spacing into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, which were manually modified according to interpretation for expected geological continuity. • Appropriate account was taken of all relevant factors. • The results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Competent Person audited the latest exploration work.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/ Confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy* • *And confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local*	• Estimate to model reconciliation was performed for blocks containing samples which provided a model to regularised data correlation coefficient of 0.7. This is appropriate for a gold estimate within a Witwatersrand style deposit.

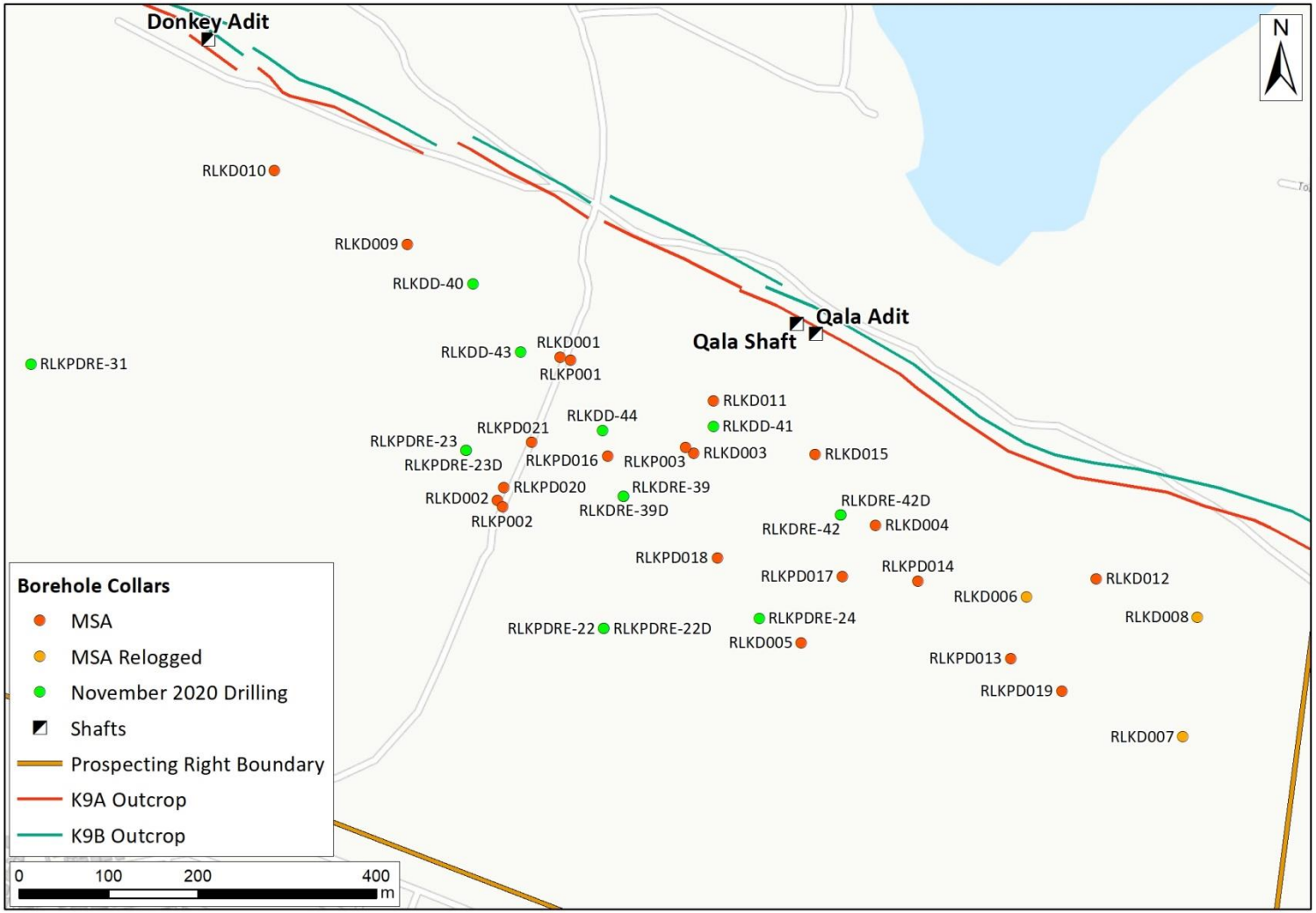
	• *estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Appendix 1

						Interception Depths							
						K9A		K9B		K8		K7	
Actual Bh ID	Y	X	Z	AZIMUTH_DEG	Dip	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
RLKPDRE-22	-90320.197	2900104.497	1681.044	7.9	-62.48	266.53	268.63	275.69	277.47	277.82	281.10	281.27	291.99
RLKPDRE-23	-90165.686	2899905.457	1685.956	29.8	-61.96	177.65	177.29	189.97	191.65	191.95	193.59	195.39	205.09
RLKPDRE-24	-90494.251	2900093.224	1670.620	0.0	-60.44	199.95	202.57	210.81	211.11	212.88	214.76	215.16	226.19
RLKPDRE-31	-89678.724	2899808.809	1725.859	3.5	-62.10	284.36	284.58	293.99	295.50	296.13	296.84	297.41	320.20
RLKDRE-39	-90342.004	2899956.510	1672.382	31.8	-58.31	153.32	155.03	162.05	163.10	163.65	164.15	165.39	174.75
RLKDD-40	-90173.558	2899719.227	1688.404	352.7	-70.25	88.54	93.53	98.32	101.23	102.60	104.83	105.07	107.21
RLKDD-41	-90442.916	2899878.549	1669.371	32.9	-58.88	73.30	78.54	83.19	83.96	86.41	88.09	88.77	89.20
RLKDRE-42	-90585.653	2899977.471	1656.930	47.7	-60.20	95.40	98.91	104.31	106.60	108.06	109.06		
RLKDD-43	-90227.271	2899795.539	1682.984	36.8	61.50								
RLKDD-44	-90318.875	2899883.109	1677.388	27.1	-57.74	113.9	118.24	123.73	125.39	126.55	127.74	127.74	129.08

Shango Solutions

Appendix 2



Appendix 3

	Interception Grades															
	K9A				K9B				K8				K7			
Actual Bh ID	From	To	Width (cm)	Grade (g/t)	From	To	Width (cm)	Grade (g/t)	From	To	Width (cm)	Grade (g/t)	From	To	Width (cm)	Grade (g/t)
RLKPDRE-22	266.12	268.57	2.45	1.56	275.33	277.36	2.03	2.05	277.82	281.10			281.27	291.99		
	267.23	268.35	1.12	2.80	275.95	276.83	0.88	2.92	278.87	279.32	0.45	2.04				
									279.07	279.32	0.25	3.18				
RLKPDRE-23	177.39	181.29	3.90	0.20	189.79	191.55	1.76	1.58	192.49	194.40	1.91	0.67	195.39	205.21		
	179.26	179.47	0.21	0.89	189.79	190.45	0.66	2.40	192.96	193.89	0.93	0.93	195.11	195.53	0.42	0.44
RLKPDRE-24	199.94	202.57	2.63	0.75	210.78	211.84	1.06	2.40	212.88	214.76			215.16	226.19		
	201.51	201.97	0.46	2.45	211.62	211.84	0.22	4.16								
RLKPDRE-31	284.34	286.68	2.34	0.12	293.98	295.53	1.55	0.17	296.13	296.84			297.41	320.20		
RLKDRE-39	153.72	155.47	1.75	1.15	162.22	163.34	1.12	1.12	165.50	166.15	0.65	1.84	165.39	174.75		
	155.19	155.47	0.28	4.92	162.46	163.34	0.88	1.37					166.31	167.20	0.89	0.26
RLKDD-40	88.51	94.91	6.40	0.50	98.29	101.23	2.94	0.50	102.60	104.83	2.08	0.93	105.07	112.25		
	89.22	91.42	2.20	1.11	98.29	99.85	1.56	0.65	102.77	103.70	0.93	1.69	105.00	105.97	0.97	0.18
	90.42	91.42	1.00	1.54												
RLKDD-41	73.28	78.66	5.38	0.47	83.16	84.00	0.84	1.25	86.37	88.11	1.74	1.07	88.76	89.14	0.38	0.43
	73.75	74.43	0.68	1.10					86.37	87.28	0.91	1.94				
	75.09	75.92	0.83	1.45												
RLKDRE-42	96.38	99.05	2.67	0.11	104.58	106.49	1.91	1.04	108.84	110.57	1.73	0.27	110.57	111.66	1.09	0.78
					104.58	105.31	0.73	1.74								
RLKDD-43																
RLKDD-44	113.87	118.36	4.49	0.85	123.71	125.39	1.68	5.81	126.53	127.74	1.21	1.38	127.74	129.63		
	113.87	114.98	1.11	2.68	124.41	125.39	0.98	9.07	126.53	127.14	0.61	1.82	127.74	128.86	1.12	0.58