ASX Announcement:
9 April 2024

ASX: ADC

ACN 654 049 699

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: A$0.057*
Cash: A$4.2 M*
Debt: Nil
Ordinary Shares: 72.3M
Market Cap: A$4.1M*
Enterprise Value: A$-0.1M*
Options: 47.7M
***as of 22 Mar 2024**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Andrew Shearer
Non-Executive Chair

Mark Saxon
Executive Director

Tom Davidson
Chief Executive Officer

Richard Boyce
Non-Executive Director

Ivan Fairhall
Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY
Andrew Draffin

CONTACT

Level 6, 111 Collins St
Melbourne VIC 3000

+61 03 8548 7880

info@acdcmetals.com.au
www.acdcmetals.com.au

Amendment to Market Announcement Titled "Strandline Discovery Confirmed at Douglas Project"

ACDC Metals Limited (**ASX: ADC**) (**ACDC Metals** or the **Company**) is releasing the enclosed amended market announcement titled "Strandline Discovery Confirmed at Douglas Project:, originally announced to the ASX on 3 April 2024. The changes to the original announcement are amendments to the title, and inclusion of lithological cross section with the interpretated mineralisation, geological logging and visual images of sample.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Ends

About ACDC Metals

ACDC Metals is a heavy mineral sand and rare earth element explorer and developer focussed on projects in the Murray Basin of western Victoria, Australia. ACDC Metals is also developing its licenced downstream processing technology for its Rare Earth Processing plant (REPP) Project. The process extracts rare earth elements from monazite. Goschen Central is the ACDC Metals' flagship project.

We refer shareholders and interested parties to the website www.acdcmetals.com.au where they can access the most recent corporate presentation, video interviews and other information

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Potential New Heavy Mineral Strandline Discovery at Douglas Project

Key Highlights

- **Follow up drilling from 2023 campaign shows potential for new strandline discovery at Douglas Project.**
- **Samples being prepared for shipment, assays due in Q2.**
- **7,000 Drilling completed across Douglas, North Watchem and Goschen Central.**

ACDC Metals Limited (**ASX: ADC**) (**ACDC Metals** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of 2024 Q1 aircore drill program across the Douglas, Goschen Central and North Watchem projects. Over 7,000 metres were drilled across the heavy mineral sand (HMS) and rare earth element (REE) projects to infill, extend and discover new mineralisation. Assays are being reported progressively, however key visual results from ACDC Metals field team support the previously disclosed new strandline discovery[1].

ACDC Metals CEO Tom Davidson commented:

"It has been another successful drilling campaign by the ACDC Metals exploration team. Our objectives for the campaign were to target a grade increase at Goschen Central and cover further exploration at both North Watchem and Douglas.

Our Goschen Central campaign comprised over 2,200 metres of drilling, with all assays received and reported[2]. Composites are now being prepared that will enable mineralogy determination and increase our confidence in the existing resource estimate. These results will enable a JORC estimate update mid-year.

The North Watchem campaign comprised over 5,000 metres, where our intent was to further investigate the exciting results we obtained from our 2023 campaign, including the validation of a strand line[3] identified at North Watchem (EL7642).

Finally, our drilling at Douglas has been very encouraging, where logging on the rig by our experienced geologists supports the new strandline which was inferred from 2023 drilling. Initial visual results look positive and we are expediting these samples through the laboratory."

[1] ACDC Metals – ASX Announcement 6 December 2023, ACDC's Douglas Project Drill Results Indicate High Grade Strandline-Style Mineralisation.
[2] ACDC Metals – ASX Announcement 15 March 2024, Exceptional drill results at Goschen Central.
[3] ACDC Metals – ASX Announcement 15 August 2023, ACDC hits high grade intervals at Watchem Project.

Douglas Project

ACDC Metals Douglas Project lies 30kms west of the Douglas Mineral Sands Mine (mining licence MIN5367) which was operated by Iluka Resources Pty Ltd (**Iluka**) until 2012 and rehabilitation of the site has been ongoing since then[4]. The wider Douglas area is known for multiple mineralised strandlines forming the West Wimmera Strand Plain, including the four main strandlines of economic interest, which are, Acapulco, Bondi, Bondi East, and Echo (from west to east, refer to figure 1). Strandlines in this area are characterised by their particularly thick, wide and high heavy mineral (HM) grades. There is also an absence of cover sediments over much of the prospective beach sequence.

In 2023 ACDC drilled 2,338 metres across 47 holes at Douglas. Drilling intersected high grades with the highlight being hole 23AC021 25.5m @ 2.9% total heavy mineral (THM) from 19.5m, including 7.5m @ 6.16% THM from 21m[5]. The geological interpretation of this intersection suggested a new strandline discovery. Typical drill spacing was 250 metres which is considered too broad for strandline delineation.

The recently completed 2024 drilling totalled 890 metres over 21 holes and was targeted to infill this interpreted strandline, with drill holes spaced at 25 metres. Logging of drill samples during the 2024 program by ACDC Metals onsite geologists has indicated a very encouraging zone of interpreted thick mineralisation rich in heavy minerals which extends up to 100m either side of drill hole 23AC021 and remains open to the west. It should be noted that visual estimates and laboratory assays do not always align.

Encouraged by the field observations all samples from the 2024 program are currently being fast tracked for assay, with results expected within 4-6 weeks.

The mineralisation style and geometry appear similar to the Iluka's Douglas group of deposits which totalled 125mt @ 9.8% THM (Iluka, 2002) prior to mining. Examples of other strandline systems in the Murray Basin are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 - Comparative project of similar mineralisation style

Deposit	Cut-off grade (%)	Resource Category	Tonnes	THM (%)	Ilmenite	Zircon	Rutile	Monazite
Douglas (pre mining combined)[1]	3%	Indicated	125mt	9.8%	41%[2]	11%[2]	6%[2]	1%[2]

[1] - Douglas Resource numbers are from Iluka announcement dated 29th of May 2002 (Iluka, 2002)-

[2]- Douglas mineral assemblages are averages from the 2021 Iluka Resource and reserve statements (Iluka, 2021)

[4] https://iluka.com/community-engagement/douglas/

[5] ACDC Metals – ASX Announcement 6 December 2023, ACDC's Douglas Project Drill Results Indicate High Grade Strandline-Style Mineralisation

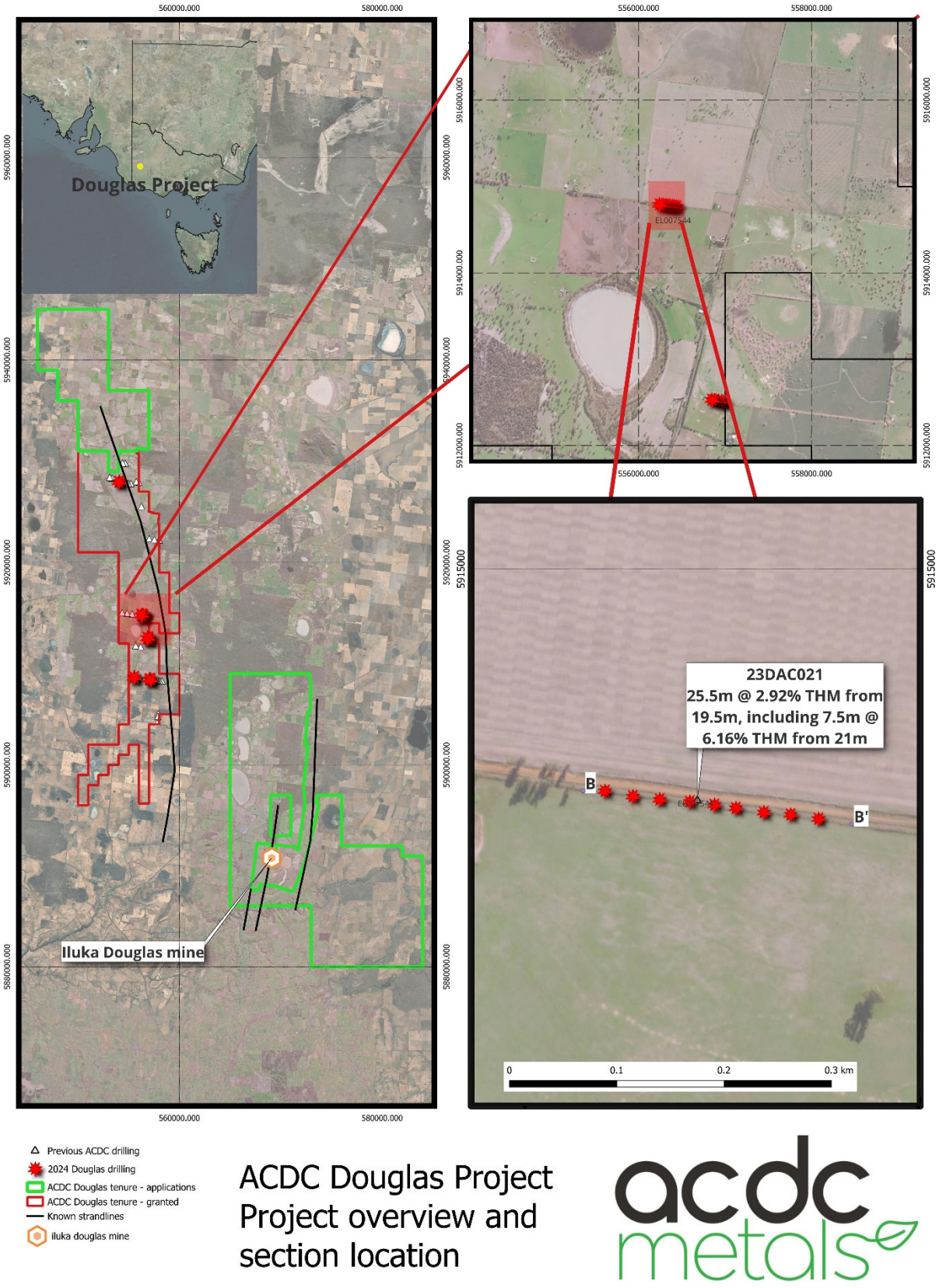

Figure 1 - Location of the project and overview

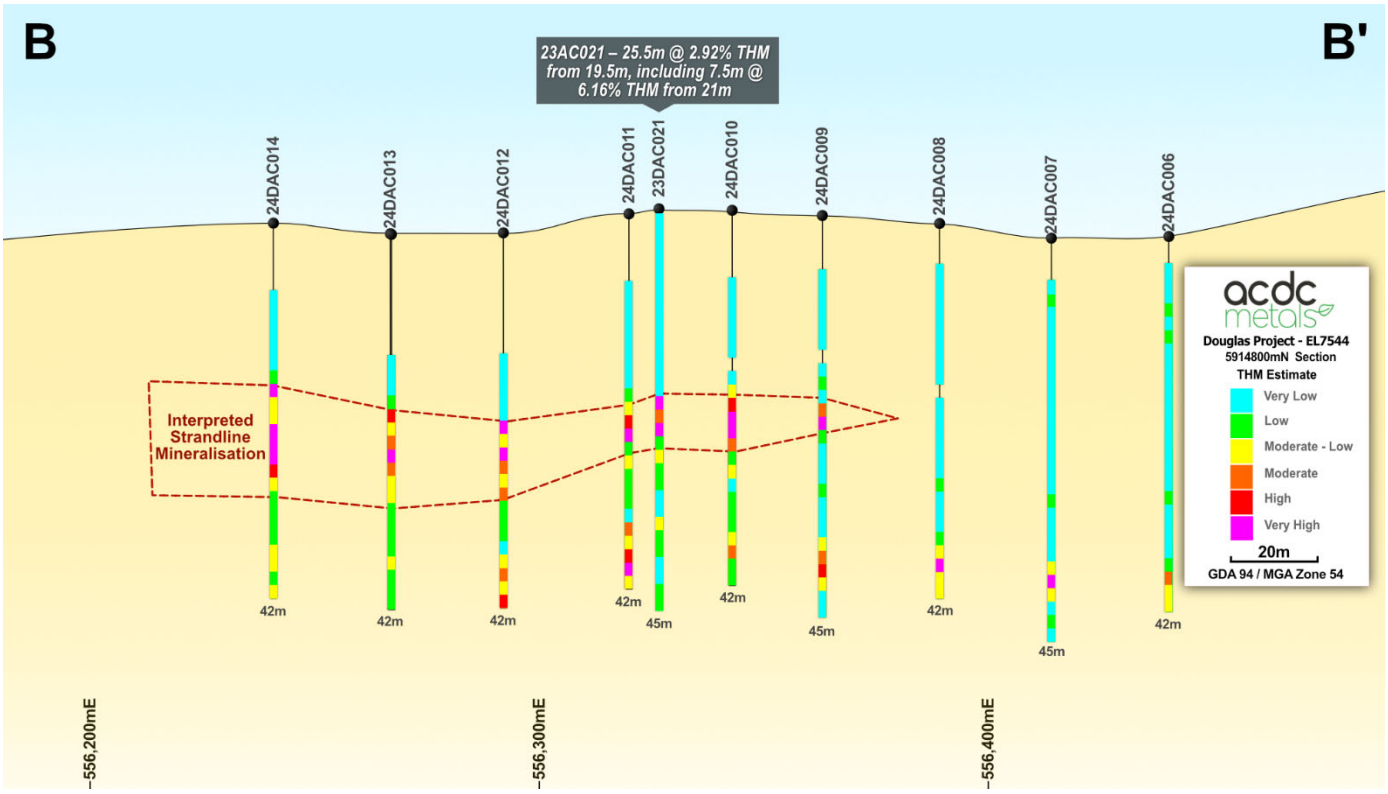

Figure 2 - Section view from Figure 1

Table 2 - Categorisation of Visual log - refer to Appendix 2

Visual log categorisation	Range THM (%)
Very Low	0.0 – 1.0
Low	1.0 – 3.0
Moderate – Low	3.0 -5.0
Moderate	5.0 -7.0
High	7.0 – 10.0
Very High	>10.0

The section view (figure 2) represents logging results from the geologist at the drill rig and are the visual estimates of THM content in the pan. It should be noted that visual estimates and laboratory assays do not always align. Figures 3 and 4 provide images from the pan at the drill rig from hole 24DAC014 at 24m and 25.5m intervals respectively.

Figure 3 – Pan sample from 24m depth in drill hole 24DAC014, logged as Very High THM (>10%)

Figure 4 - Pan sample from 25.5m depth in drill hole 24DAC014, logged as High THM (7-10%)

Announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

About ACDC Metals

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For Further Information:

Tom Davidson
Chief Executive Officer
Tom.davidson@acdcmetals.com.au
+61 (0) 499 256 645

Peter Taylor
Media & Investor Relations
peter@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (0) 412 036 231

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Mr Kent Balas, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, member no 8652)

Mr Balas is an employee of Langdon Warner Pty Ltd and provides consulting services to ACDC Metals.

Mr Balas has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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 (JORC Code).

Mr Balas consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that the information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from ASX announcements dated 6 December 2023 and that is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples at 1.5m intervals. The following information covers the sampling process: • each 1.5m sample was homogenized within the bag by manually rotating the sample bag; • a sample of sand, approx. 20 g, is scooped from the sample bag for visual THM% and SLIMES% estimation and logging. The same sample mass is used for every pan sample for visual THM% and SLIMES% estimation. Estimates are also made of induration hardness, induration type, grain size, sorting and heavy mineral assemblage. • the standard sized sample is to ensure calibration is maintained for consistency in visual estimation; • a sample ledger is kept at the drill rig for recording sample intervals; • A rotary splitter is used to take a 25% split of the drill sample of each 1.5m interval. • ACDC cannot confirm the sampling techniques of previous explorers.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Wallis Drilling was the contractor used for the drilling program • Aircore drilling with inner tubes for sample return was used. • Aircore is considered a standard industry technique for heavy mineral sand exploration. Aircore drilling is a form of reverse circulation drilling where the sample is collected at the face and returned inside the inner tube. • Aircore drill rods used were 3 m long. • NQ diameter (76 mm) drill bits and rods were used. • All drill holes were vertical. • ACDC cannot confirm the drilling techniques of previous explorers.
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*	• Drill sample recovery is monitored by recording sample condition from 'dry good' to 'wet poor'. • While initially collaring the hole, limited sample recovery can occur in the initial 0 m to 1.5

	the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	m sample interval owing to sample and air loss into the surrounding loose soil. • The initial 0 m to 1.5 m sample interval is drilled very slowly in order to achieve optimum sample recovery. • Samples are collected at 1.5m intervals into a standard numbered calico sample bags via a rotary splitter taking a 25% split of the total 1.5m interval. • At the end of each drill rod, the drill string is cleaned by blowing down with air to remove any clay and silt potentially built up in the sample tubes. • The twin-tube aircore drilling technique is known to provide high quality samples from the face of the drill hole (in ideal conditions). • ACDC cannot confirm sample recovery of previous explorers.
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.*	• The 1.5 m aircore samples were each qualitatively logged via digital entry into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and later uploaded to the Micromine database. • The aircore samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, sorting, hardness, sample condition, washability, estimated THM%, estimated SLIMES% and any relevant comments such as slope, vegetation, or cultural activity. • Every drill hole was logged in full. • Logging is undertaken with reference to a Drilling Guideline with codes prescribed and guidance on description to ensure consistent and systematic data collection.
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.*	• The 1.5 m sample interval is rotary split at the drill rig, collected and stored at the ACDC metals storage facility. • The water table depth was noted in all geological logs if intersected whereby sample condition was specified as ‘wet poor’. • Hole twinning, lab standards and duplicates are used to ensure samples are representative.
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*	The wet panning at the drill site provides an estimate of the THM% which is sufficient for the purpose of determining approximate concentrations of THM in the first instance. • Standards are inserted in the laboratory every 40 samples. • Duplicate assays are conducted every 25 samples to ensure sample homogeneity.

	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sample separation meshes are ultrasonically cleaned twice a day to ensure there is no sample contamination.
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.*	
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.*	• Drill hole collar locations are collected using a Garmin hand held GPS with an accuracy of +-3m. • The datum used is GDA 94 and coordinates are projected as MGA zone 54.
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.*	• Drill holes were spaced at between 100 and 800 meters for the initial drill program. • This data spacing is considered appropriate for possible later inclusion in a Mineral resource or Ore reserve estimate. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
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.*	• The aircore drilling traverse was oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralization defined by previous drill data information. • The strike of the mineralization is approximately north-south. • All drill holes were vertical, and the orientation of the mineralization is horizontal. • The orientation of the drilling is considered appropriate for testing the lateral and vertical extent of mineralization without any bias.

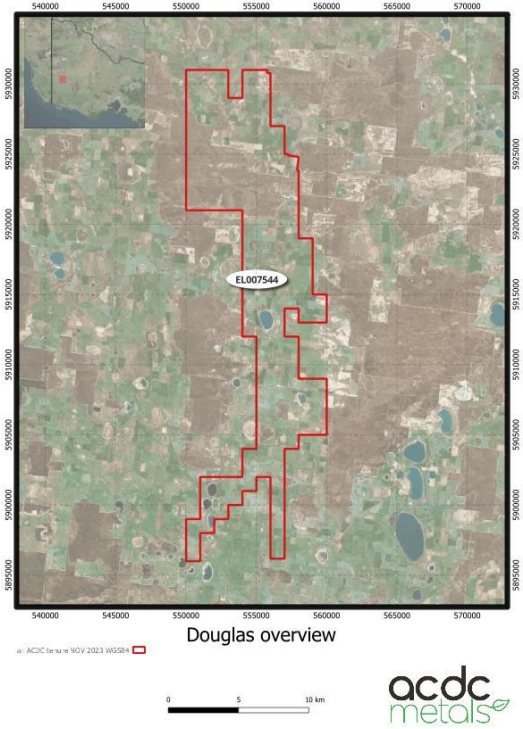
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Air core samples were stored at the ACDC Bendigo Warehouse facility.
		• The samples were then dispatched by freight agent to Diamantina laboratories Perth facility for assay and reporting.
		• Metallurgical samples were utilized from previous drilling completed by previous vendor:
		  ○ Samples were stored by previous vendor Providence & Gold Minerals.
		  ○ Samples were collected and dispatched to Mineral Technologies Queensland facility, using freight agents from Bendigo and delivered to the Mineral

		Technologies laboratory. ○ The laboratory inspected the packages and did not report tampering of the samples. ○ Mineral Technologies metallurgical manager inspected the packages and prepared a sample inventory which will be reconciled with the sample dispatch information and sample database.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews were undertaken during the geological interpretation and throughout the modelling process.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The exploration work was completed on EL007544 that is 80% owned by ACDC Metals Ltd, and 20% Oro Plata Pty Ltd. • All work was conducted with relevant approval from local and state authorities. • The tenure is secure with no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by CRAE from 1982.–ACDC cannot confirm the validity of work completed by previous explorers.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Higher grade Murray Basin strand deposits. EL007544 is located within the Murray Basin which is a significant Mineral Sands producing region globally.
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.*	• All received assays > 1% THM have been reported in Appendix 1.
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.* *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.*	• Drill hole assays have been averaged over their high grade (>3%THM) and lower grade (>1%THM) widths. Where the drill hole does not include a higher grade zone, just the lower grade zone has been stated.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The nature of the mineralisation is broadly horizontal, thus vertical aircore holes are thought to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation: • Reported widths are the true widths due to the horizontal nature of the deposit.
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.*	• Figures and plans are displayed in the main text of the release. All plans and sections are clearly labelled and are shown in GDA94/UTMZ54 coordinates.

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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Both low and high grade intervals have been reported. All intervals of interest as determined by visual estimates, grade and context are shown in Appendix 2.
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.*	• No information is being reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Mineralogical analysis is ongoing.

Appendix 1: 2024 Douglas collar positions and orientations

HoleID	TotalDepth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Azimuth	Dip
24DAC001	42	556986	5912497	185	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC002	42	556959	5912515	187	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC003	48	556926	5912519	184	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC004	48	556876	5912526	186	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC005	42	556848	5912530	182	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC006	42	556440	5914767	179	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC007	45	556414	5914771	179	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC008	42	556389	5914773	181	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC009	45	556363	5914777	179	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC010	42	556343	5914780	176	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC011	42	556320	5914783	175	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC012	42	556292	5914785	171	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC013	42	556267	5914788	170	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC014	42	556241	5914793	172	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC015	42	555527	5908644	185	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC016	31.5	555563	5908637	176	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC017	42	557030	5908438	182	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC018	42	557131	5908426	179	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC019	42	557174	5908421	178	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC020	42	554095	5927946	171	MGA94_54	0	-90
24DAC021	42	554036	5927947	167	MGA94_54	0	-90

Appendix 2: Geological logs for holes 24DAC006-014

Project	HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	THM % Visual estimate
Douglas	24DAC006	0	36	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC006	36	37.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC006	37.5	42	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC007	0	36	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC007	36	37.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC007	37.5	39	Very High
Douglas	24DAC007	39	40.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC007	40.5	42	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC007	42	43.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC007	43.5	45	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC008	0	36	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC008	36	37.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC008	37.5	39	Very High
Douglas	24DAC008	39	42	Low
Douglas	24DAC009	0	21	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC009	21	22.5	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC009	22.5	24	Very High
Douglas	24DAC009	24	36	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC009	36	39	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC009	39	40.5	Moderate
Douglas	24DAC009	40.5	42	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC009	42	45	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC010	0	19.5	Very Low

Douglas	24DAC010	19.5	21	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC010	21	22.5	High
Douglas	24DAC010	22.5	25.5	Very High
Douglas	24DAC010	25.5	27	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC010	27	30	Low
Douglas	24DAC010	30	36	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC010	36	37.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC010	37.5	39	Moderate
Douglas	24DAC010	39	42	Low
Douglas	24DAC011	0	21	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC011	21	22.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC011	22.5	24	Moderate
Douglas	24DAC011	24	25.5	High
Douglas	24DAC011	25.5	27	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC011	27	33	Low
Douglas	24DAC011	33	34.5	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC011	34.5	37.5	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC011	37.5	40.5	High
Douglas	24DAC011	40.5	42	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC012	0	21	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC012	21	22.5	Very High
Douglas	24DAC012	22.5	24	Low
Douglas	24DAC012	24	25.5	Very High
Douglas	24DAC012	25.5	28.5	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC012	28.5	30	Moderate
Douglas	24DAC012	30	36	Low
Douglas	24DAC012	36	40.5	Moderate - Low

Douglas	24DAC012	40.5	42	High
Douglas	24DAC013	0	19.5	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC013	19.5	21	High
Douglas	24DAC013	21	22.5	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC013	22.5	24	Moderate
Douglas	24DAC013	24	25.5	Very High
Douglas	24DAC013	25.5	30	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC013	30	42	Low
Douglas	24DAC014	0	18	Very Low
Douglas	24DAC014	18	19.5	Very High
Douglas	24DAC014	19.5	22.5	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC014	22.5	25.5	Very High
Douglas	24DAC014	25.5	28.5	High
Douglas	24DAC014	28.5	36	Low
Douglas	24DAC014	36	37.5	Moderate - Low
Douglas	24DAC014	37.5	40.5	Low
Douglas	24DAC014	40.5	42	Moderate - Low