ASX Announcement:
7 May 2024

Assays Confirm New Heavy Mineral Strandline Discovery at Douglas Project, Victoria

Key Highlights

- **High grades up to 18% total heavy minerals (THM) intersected.**
- **Mineralised thickness of up to 33m from shallow depth.**
- **Comparable grades and thickness to the nearby Bondi strandline system which was mined by Iluka Resources.**
- **Follow up drill campaign will commence in May 2024 to identify extent of mineralisation.**

ACDC Metals Limited (**ASX: ADC**) (**ACDC Metals** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from the follow-up drilling program completed by the Company at the Douglas heavy mineral sand Project (Victoria) during March 2024. Results confirm the discovery of a new strandline at shallow depth.

Highlights from drilling include:

- **21.0m @ 4.73%** THM from 21.0m, including **4.5m @ 11.34%** THM from 21.0m and **1.5m @ 18.15%** THM from 24m (24DAC012).
- **33.0m @ 3.19%** HM from 9.0m, including **7.5m @ 7.91%** HM from 19.5m and **1.5m @ 15.28%** THM from 24m (24DAC013).
- **30.0m @ 4.14%** HM from 12.0m, including **10.5m @ 7.52%** HM from 18.0m and **1.5m @ 15.16%** from 22.5m (24DAC014).
- **16.5m @ 3.69%** HM from 22.5m, including **3.0m @ 8.53%** HM from 22.5m and **1.5m @ 10.45%** from 24m (24DAC011).
- **37.5m @ 2.61%** HM from 4.5m, including **18.0m @ 4.31%** HM from 21.0m and **1.5m @ 14.93%** THM from 24m (24DAC010).
- **24.0m @ 2.12%** HM from 18.0m, including **1.5m @ 7.65%** HM from 22.5m (24DAC009).

The results above and provided in Appendix 1 confirm the discovery of a new strandline system, approximately 2km west of the previously known Acapulco strandline deposit that partly sits within ACDC Metals EL7544.

ACDC Metals CEO Tom Davidson commented:
"Our 2024 drilling campaign keeps on delivering great results across our project portfolio, and the new assays from our Douglas project are no exception. These results confirm new strandline style mineralisation in a region that has seen prior mining by Iluka Resources.

Given the positive results, our exploration team is mobilising quickly to execute another campaign this month to understand the extent and potential or this discovery. We look forward progressing this project and will update the market following our upcoming drilling program."

ASX: ADC

ACN 654 049 699

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price: A$0.065*
Cash: A$4.15 M*
Debt: Nil
Ordinary Shares: 72.3M
Market Cap: A$4.7M*
Enterprise Value: A$0.55M*
Options: 47.7M
***as of 3 May 2024**

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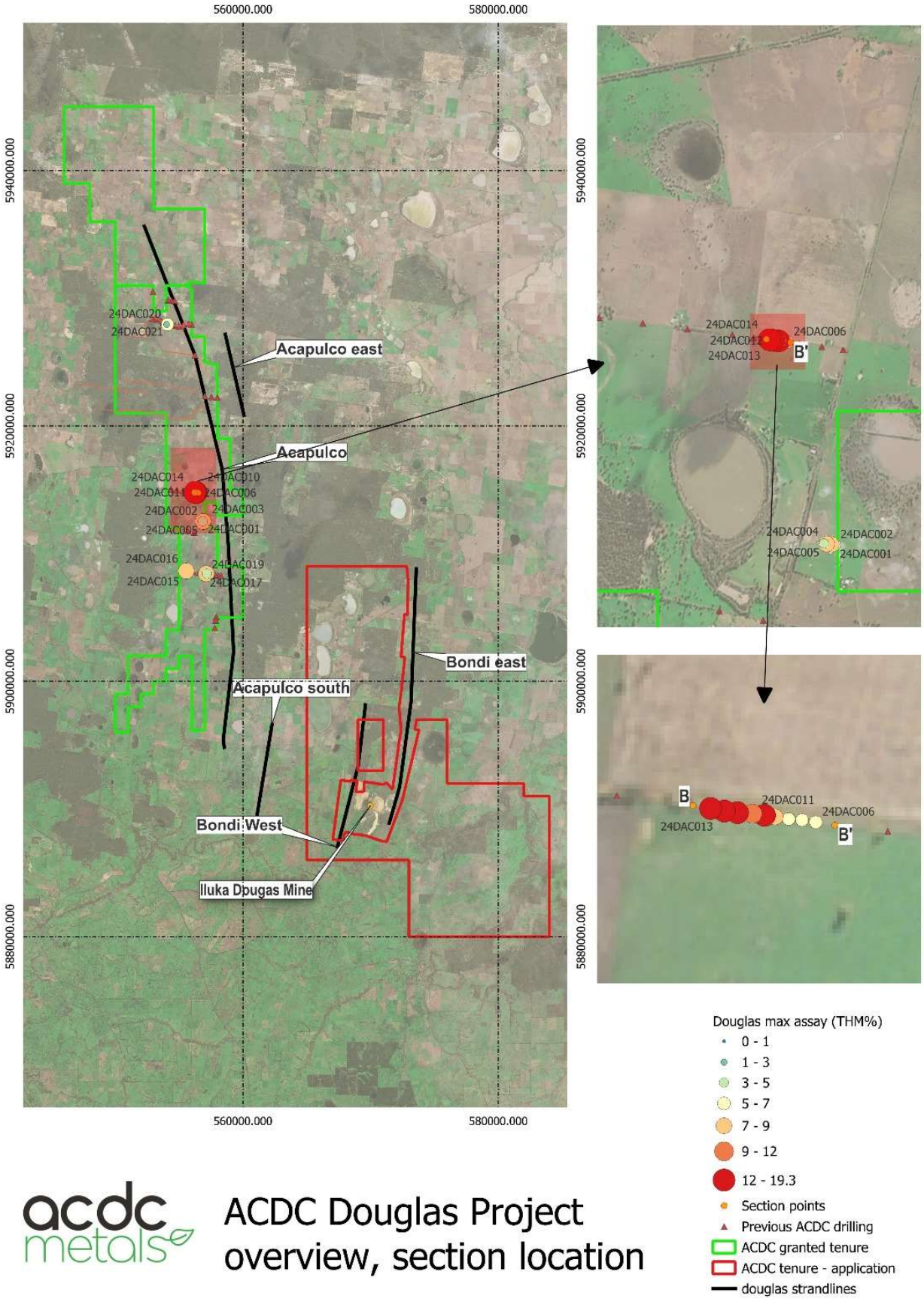

ACDC Douglas Project overview, section location

Figure 1 - Project overview and section location

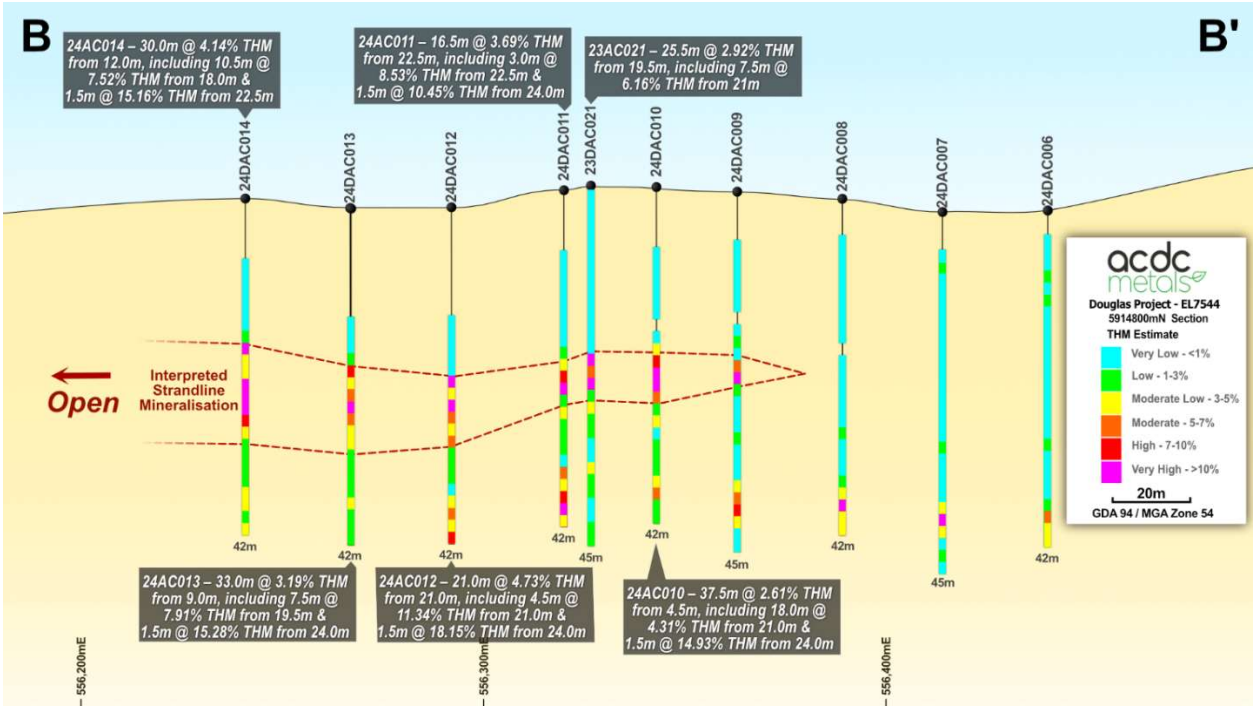

Figure 2 - Section view from Figure 1

Figure 2 demonstrates that the strandline style mineralisation remains open to the west.

Drilling by ACDC Metals approximately 6km to the south encountered similar thicknesses of sand in holes 24DAC017-019. *(note mineralisation may not be continuous over this distance)*.

Comparison with the Bondi strandline system

Based on geological observations and data, it is interpreted that the new discovery by ACDC Metals is analogous to the Bondi strandline system discovered by ASX-listed Basin Minerals Ltd in the late 1990's. The Bondi deposit, which lies approximately 20 km from this new discovery, was subsequently mined by Iluka Resources until 2012[1].

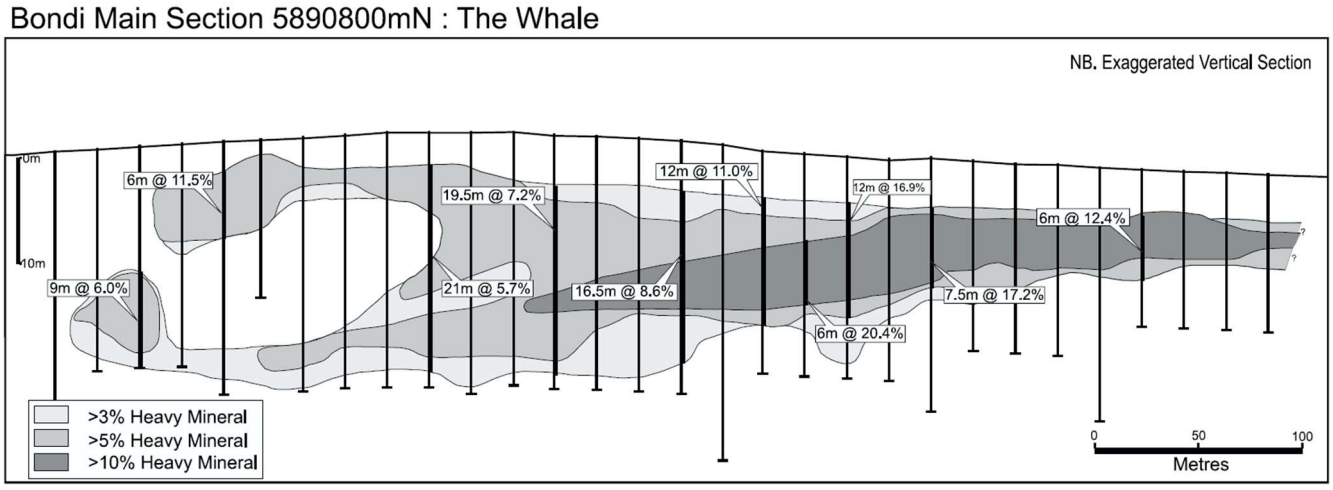

Figure 3 - Section of the Bondi main deposit, 5890800mN, from Farrell et al. 2001.

Acapulco Historical Resource

The historical, **non JORC (2012) compliant** resource for the Acapulco heavy mineral sand deposit, which lies mostly within ACDC Metals' EL7544, was quoted by Basin Minerals Ltd in an announcement dated 9/7/2001.

DEPOSIT NAME	Cut off Grade	Category	Total Heavy Mineral (%)	Rutile (%)	Zircon (%)	Ilmenite (%)	Leucoxene (%)	Contained Heavy Minerals	ORE	Overburden :Ore
Acapulco	1%	Inferred	4	8	5	38	6	3.1 Mt	76 Mt	1.3

Table 1 - Historical non JORC (2012) resource estimate

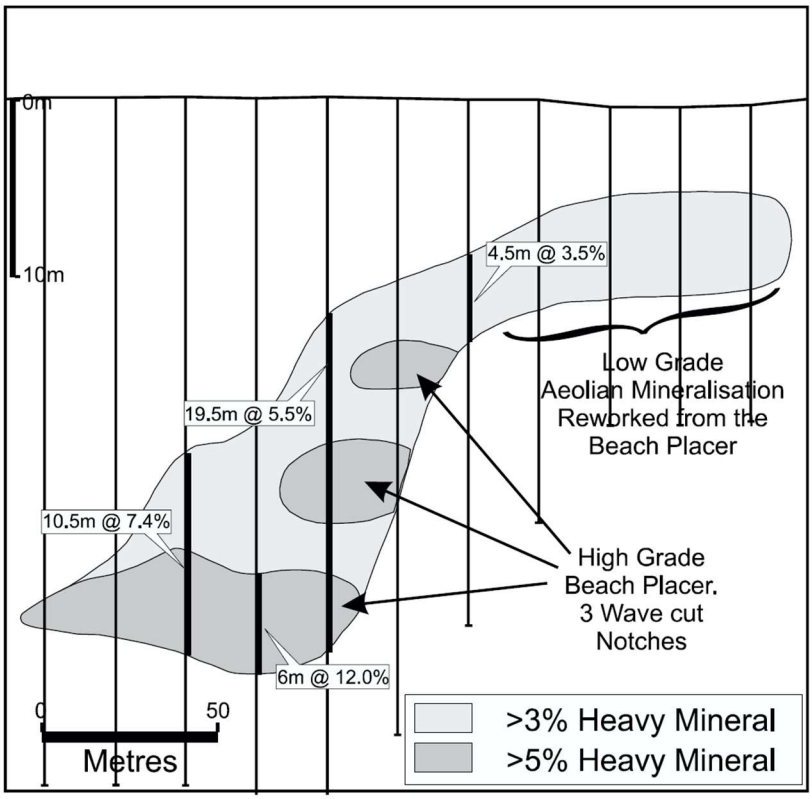

FIG 6 - Acapulco Strandline section.

Figure 4 - from Farrell et al. 2001.
The Acapulco deposit shows similar grade and width to ACDC Metals' new discovery 2km to the west.[2]

Disclaimer as per 5.12.9

1. The estimates for Acapulco are historical estimates and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code
2. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code
3. It is uncertain that following evaluation and /or further exploration work that the historical estimate will

[1] https://iluka.com/community-engagement/douglas/
[2] Farrell et al., 'The Douglas Project Strandline Systems, Wimmera Region, Western Victoria'.

be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

Next steps

ACDC Metals plan to commence an additional 4000m drilling program in mid-May to extend the mineralisation discovered to date. The drilling program will focus on extending mineralization to the west and determining the strike extent of the discovery. Heavy mineral composite samples are currently being prepared and will be shipped to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide to accurately determine the mineral assemblage of the new discovery.

References

Farrell, B, N O'Loughlin, D Judkins, P Slyth, S Hart, T McGuire, and R Russell. 'The Douglas Project Strandline Systems, Wimmera Region, Western Victoria', 2001.

"Douglas Project: Stage 1 update" (see: https://www.asx.com.au/asx/v2/statistics/displayAnnouncement.do?display=text&issuerId=4472&announcementId=597434&documentDate=2001-07-09&documentNumber=198524)

Announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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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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.

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. • Assay screens are cleaned periodically by the laboratory. • Lab standards are inserted every 30 samples. • Lab repeat assays are undertaken at a rate of every 20 samples. • The standard and repeat assays are captured and analysed automatically via the online database.
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.*	• All results are checked by the rig geologist and the Exploration Manager, in addition to the independent consulting Resource Geologist • Standard Reference Material sample results are checked from each sample batch to ensure they are within tolerance (<2SD) and that there is no bias. • The field and laboratory data has been updated and loaded into an online database. • As assay data is received it is correlated automatically with the online database. • Data validation criteria are included to check for overlapping sample intervals, end of hole match between 'Lithology', 'Sample', 'Survey' files, duplicate sample numbers and other common errors. • Twin holes are drilled periodically to test variation in terms of sample collection and assay.
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.

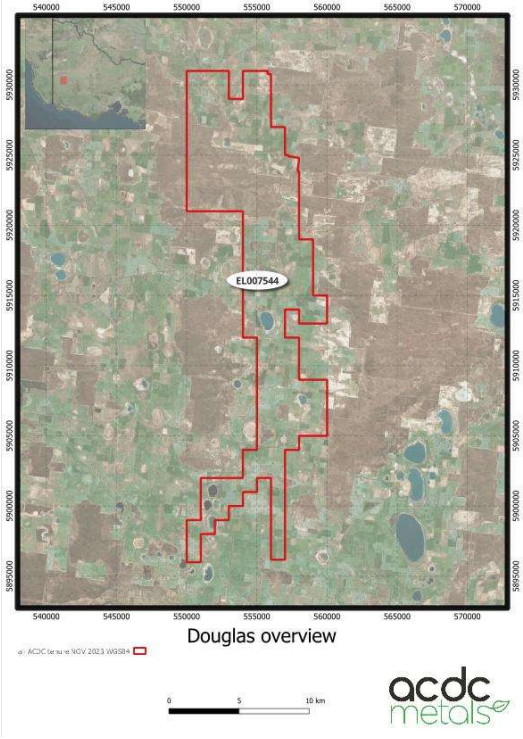
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Air core samples were stored at the ACDC Bendigo Warehouse facility.
		• The samples were then dispatched by freight agent to Diamantina laboratories Perth facility for assay and reporting.
		• Metallurgical samples were utilized from 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

Table 1 – All intercepts from 2024 drilling at Douglas quoted at a 1% and 4% cut off/

HoleID	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Element	Cutoff	TotalWasteM	MaxConsWaste	InterceptText
24DAC001	13.5	15	HM	1	0	0	1.50m @ 1.080% HM from 13.50m
24DAC001	34.5	42	HM	1	0	0	7.50m @ 1.658% HM from 34.50m
24DAC002	16.5	18	HM	1	0	0	1.50m @ 1.050% HM from 16.50m
24DAC002	34.5	42	HM	1	0	0	7.50m @ 1.712% HM from 34.50m
24DAC003	13.5	46.5	HM	1	21	13.5	33.00m @ 1.165% HM from 13.50m
24DAC003	45	46.5	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 7.150% HM from 45.00m
24DAC004	22.5	46.5	HM	1	9	4.5	24.00m @ 1.592% HM from 22.50m
24DAC004	27	28.5	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 7.760% HM from 27.00m
24DAC005	33	42	HM	1	0	0	9.00m @ 1.338% HM from 33.00m
24DAC006	7.5	42	HM	1	19.5	16.5	34.50m @ 1.135% HM from 7.50m
24DAC006	39	40.5	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 4.360% HM from 39.00m
24DAC007	7.5	43.5	HM	1	21	18	36.00m @ 1.344% HM from 7.50m
24DAC007	37.5	42	HM	4	1.5	1.5	4.50m @ 4.370% HM from 37.50m
24DAC008	28.5	42	HM	1	6	6	13.50m @ 2.028% HM from 28.50m
24DAC008	37.5	39	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 5.290% HM from 37.50m
24DAC009	18	42	HM	1	9	4.5	24.00m @ 2.121% HM from 18.00m
24DAC009	22.5	24	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 7.650% HM from 22.50m
24DAC009	40.5	42	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 4.830% HM from 40.50m
24DAC010	4.5	42	HM	1	12	12	37.50m @ 2.614% HM from 4.50m
24DAC010	21	39	HM	4	12	12	18.00m @ 4.310% HM from 21.00m
24DAC011	19.5	42	HM	1	0	0	22.50m @ 3.330% HM from 19.50m
24DAC011	22.5	25.5	HM	4	0	0	3.00m @ 8.525% HM from 22.50m
24DAC011	37.5	39	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 4.960% HM from 37.50m
24DAC012	21	42	HM	1	0	0	21.00m @ 4.725% HM from 21.00m
24DAC012	21	42	HM	4	12	10.5	21.00m @ 4.725% HM from 21.00m

24DAC013	9	42	HM	1	7.5	7.5	33.00m @ 3.190% HM from 9.00m
24DAC013	19.5	27	HM	4	0	0	7.50m @ 7.906% HM from 19.50m
24DAC014	12	42	HM	1	3	3	30.00m @ 4.141% HM from 12.00m
24DAC014	18	28.5	HM	4	3	3	10.50m @ 7.523% HM from 18.00m
24DAC015	15	39	HM	1	10.5	9	24.00m @ 1.868% HM from 15.00m
24DAC015	27	31.5	HM	4	0	0	4.50m @ 5.760% HM from 27.00m
24DAC016	27	31.5	HM	1	0	0	4.50m @ 5.800% HM from 27.00m
24DAC016	27	31.5	HM	4	0	0	4.50m @ 5.800% HM from 27.00m
24DAC017	21	42	HM	1	3	1.5	21.00m @ 1.838% HM from 21.00m
24DAC018	19.5	42	HM	1	1.5	1.5	22.50m @ 2.719% HM from 19.50m
24DAC018	40.5	42	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 8.000% HM from 40.50m
24DAC019	19.5	42	HM	1	4.5	3	22.50m @ 1.639% HM from 19.50m
24DAC019	40.5	42	HM	4	0	0	1.50m @ 4.250% HM from 40.50m
24DAC020	33	34.5	HM	1	0	0	1.50m @ 1.000% HM from 33.00m
24DAC020	37.5	42	HM	1	0	0	4.50m @ 1.130% HM from 37.50m
24DAC021	39	42	HM	1	0	0	3.00m @ 1.620% HM from 39.00m