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MAIDEN 10,800 OUNCE JORC 2012 GOLD RESOURCE DEFINED AT WAI-ITI

Highlights

- Niuminco has established a maiden **Inferred Mineral Resource at Wai-iti of 249,000 tonnes at 1.35 g/t Au, containing approximately 10,800 ounces of gold above a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off**, effective 5 August 2026.
- The shallow resource is contained within four stacked, subparallel mineralised shears, providing a clear basis for further drilling to extend and upgrade the resource.
- **Recent diamond hole 25DDOP-010C returned 3 m at 2.59 g/t Au from 55 m, including 1 m at 7.26 g/t Au, while nearby historical hole OP009 returned 4 m at 2.84 g/t Au from 16 m**.
- Whole-ore CIL testwork returned gold recoveries of 98.4–98.9% from higher-grade Wai-iti samples. Further testwork is planned using samples more representative of the resource grade.
- Further drilling will target extensions to the known mineralisation, alongside additional metallurgical testwork and preliminary mining studies.

Niuminco Group Limited (Niuminco) is pleased to announce the first JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for the Wai-iti gold deposit within the Ophir Project in Central Otago, New Zealand. The maiden estimate provides a starting point for further drilling and project evaluation.

Mineral Resource statement

The Wai-iti deposit has an Inferred Mineral Resource of approximately 249,000 tonnes at 1.35 g/t Au, containing approximately 10,800 ounces of gold, reported above a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off. The estimate is effective 5 August 2026 and is reported on a dry-tonnage basis.

Classification	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (oz)
Inferred	0.4	249,000	1.35	10,800

Notes: Totals may not sum exactly because of rounding. Contained metal is reported without applying metallurgical recovery. No Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources and no Ore Reserves are reported.

Growth potential

The maiden Mineral Resource incorporates historical and recent drilling into a single three-dimensional model. The reported inventory is restricted to mineralisation supported by multiple drillholes.

Further drilling will test extensions to the known mineralisation and other mineralised positions identified around the current resource. These areas have not been quantified as Exploration Targets and their eventual size and grade are not yet known.

Project setting and mineralised system

Wai-iti lies within Mining Permit 60348. The wider Ophir Project extends into Exploration Permit 60640. Niuminco has land-access agreements in place for the project area. No resource consents are currently held for development, and all necessary regulatory approvals would be required before mining.

Gold mineralisation is hosted by altered and sheared Otago Schist in a stacked system of subparallel, NNW–SSE-striking mineralised shears dipping approximately 41° southwest. Four interpreted shears were combined into a single estimation domain because individual structures contain insufficient samples for stable separate estimation.

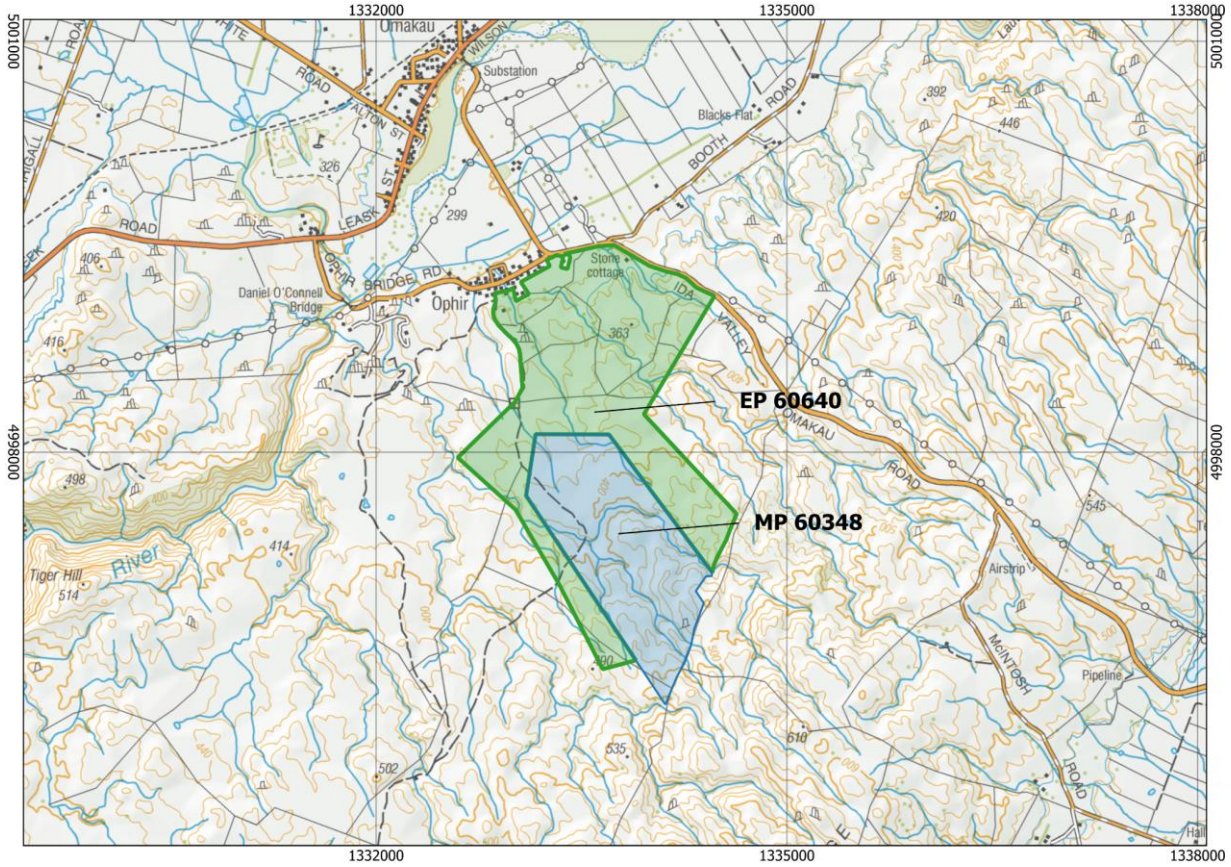

Figure 1. Ophir Project location showing Exploration Permit 60640 and Mining Permit 60348.

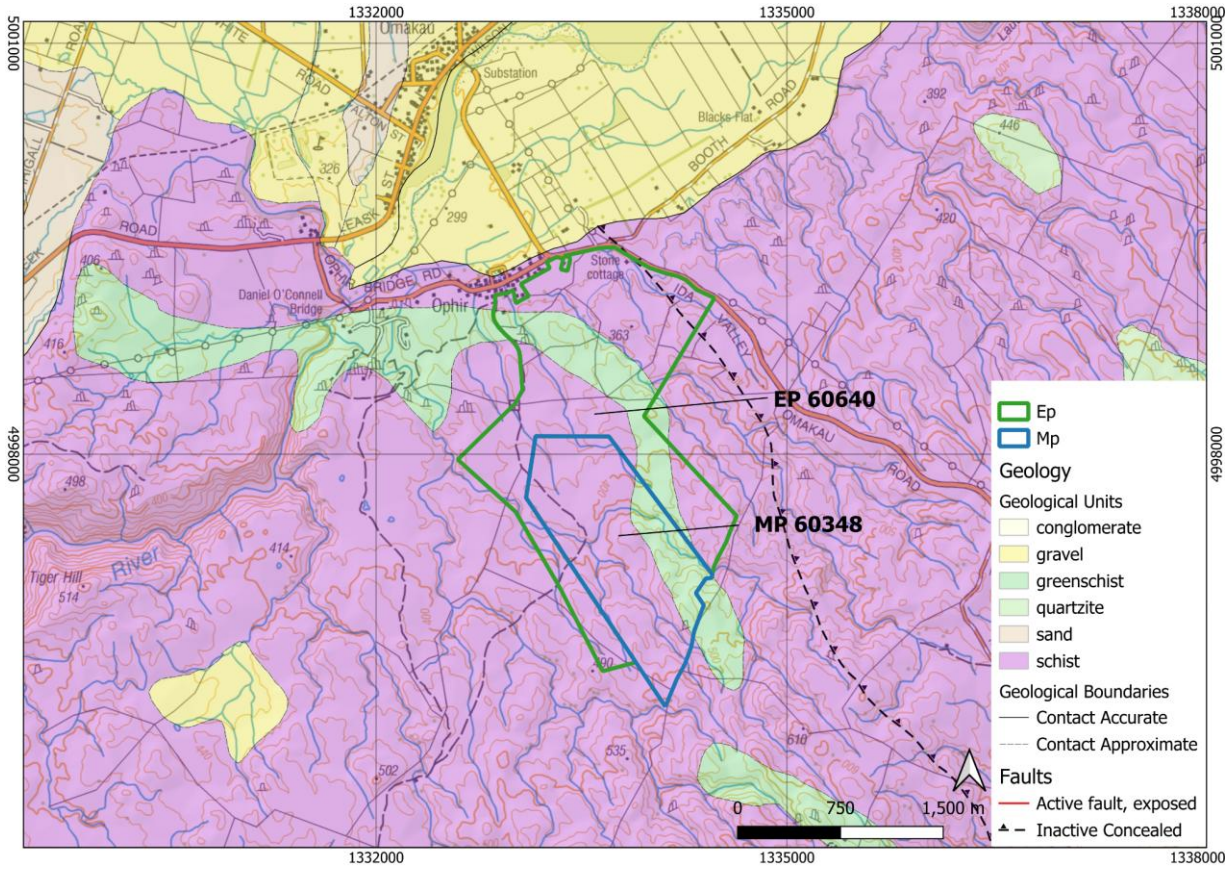

Figure 2. Regional geological setting of the Ophir Project and mineral-permit boundaries.

Drilling and data basis

The estimate is based on 299 nominal 1 m mineralised-domain composites from 44 drillholes completed between 1991 and 2026, including air-core, reverse-circulation and diamond drilling. Selected intersections shown in Figure 4 include 25DDOP-010C: 3 m at 2.59 g/t Au from 55 m, including 1 m at 7.26 g/t Au; OP009: 4 m at 2.84 g/t Au from 16 m; and OP022: 2 m at 0.51 g/t Au from 31 m. Reported widths are downhole lengths and true widths are not known.

Recent diamond sampling and four QA/QC batches from 2025–2026 were assessed as acceptable. Historical records for sampling, recovery, QA/QC, sample security and logging are incomplete, and downhole survey data were unavailable. These limitations are reflected in the Inferred classification and are detailed in JORC Table 1.

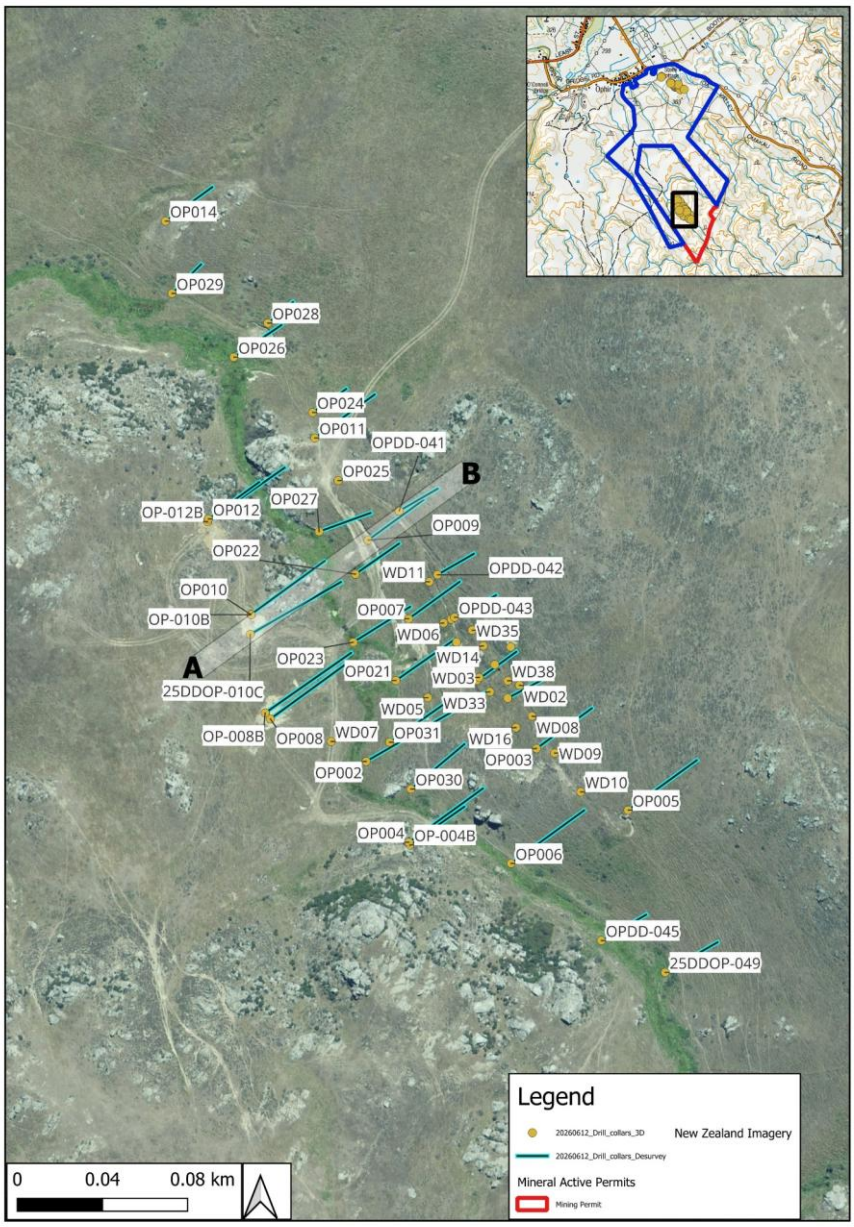

Figure 3. Wai-iti drillhole locations and drill traces, with the wider permit setting shown in the inset.

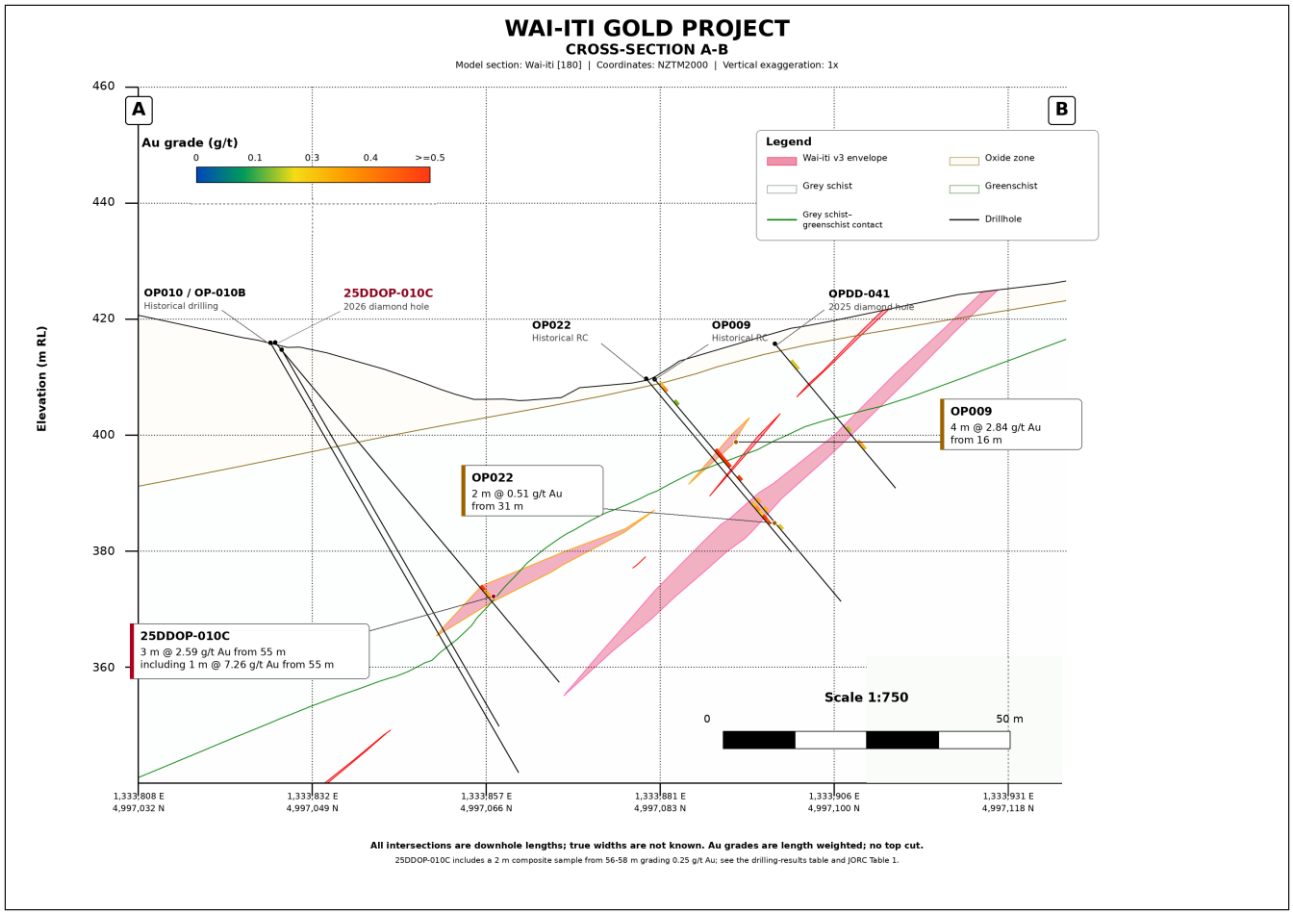

Figure 4. Cross-section A–B through the Wai-iti deposit showing drillhole traces, interpreted mineralised envelopes, oxide zone, grey schist, greenschist and reported length-weighted gold intersections. Intersections are downhole lengths; true widths are not known.

Geological interpretation and estimation

The four interpreted mineralised shears were combined into one estimation domain. Inferred classification was limited to areas with support from multiple drillholes and interpreted geological continuity.

Gold was estimated by Ordinary Kriging in Leapfrog Geo 2026.1.2 using three search passes and 10 m parent blocks. Categorical bulk densities of 1.91 t/m³ for oxide material, 2.80 t/m³ for fresh greenschist and 2.45 t/m³ for other fresh grey schist were applied.

No upper top cut was applied. A 6 g/t Au cap sensitivity reduced the mineralised-domain composite mean by 10.9%; the uncapped estimate was retained because the high-grade values occur within the interpreted mineralised system and were not identified as erroneous. Grades below 0.20 g/t Au were clipped to 0.20 g/t Au for estimation, with limited effect on the inventory reported above 0.4 g/t Au.

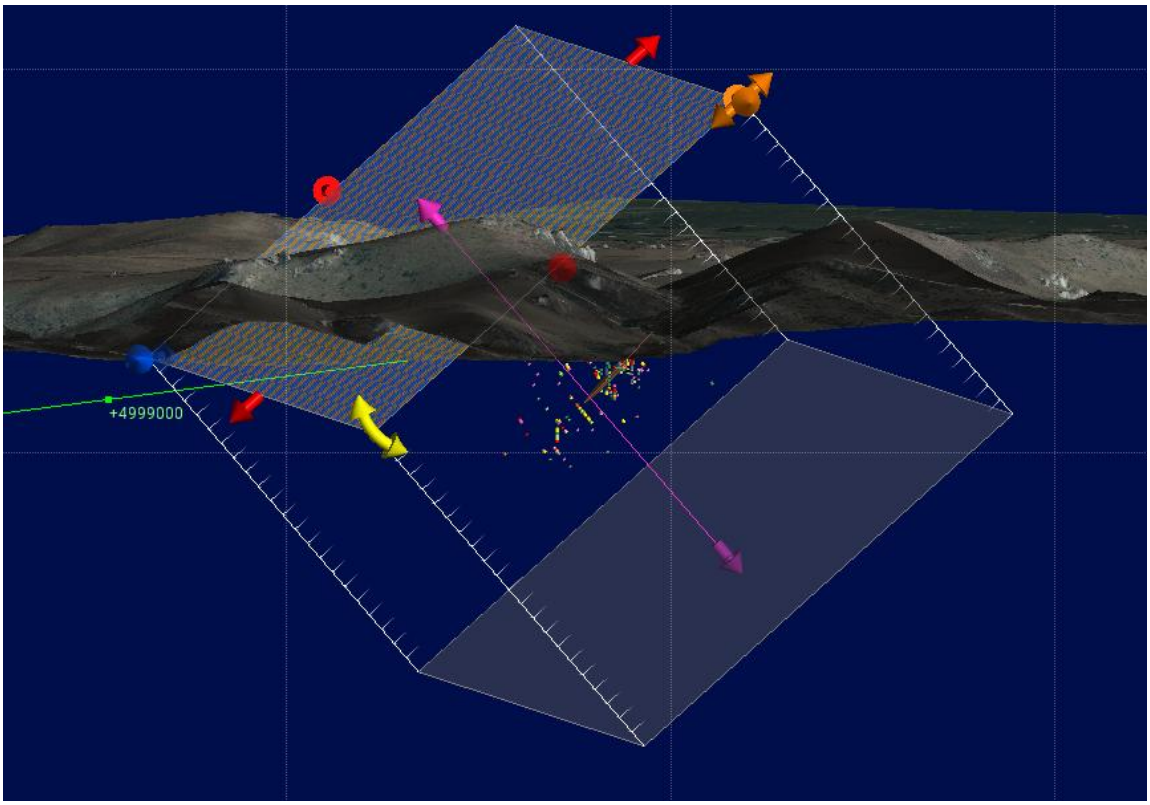

Figure 5. Three-dimensional view of the Wai-iti model, mineralised data and search geometry (model dated 3 August 2026).

Validation and classification

Validation included global and nearest-neighbour comparisons, directional swaths, drill-spacing and component-support analysis, leave-one-hole-out tests and WD include/exclude checks. The estimated mean is approximately 13% above the nearest-neighbour mean and this has been taken into account in assigning the Inferred classification. The estimate is considered suitable for global resource assessment, but not for detailed local mine planning.

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction

The shallow geometry of the resource is considered amenable to conventional open-pit mining, with whole-ore cyanide leaching identified as a potential processing route. These concepts are preliminary. No pit optimisation, geotechnical design, dilution or ore-loss model, production schedule, Scoping Study or mine-development decision has been completed.

The 0.4 g/t Au reporting cut-off is based on conceptual assumptions of US$2,500/oz gold, NZD/USD 0.60, a 97% net revenue/payable factor, approximately NZ$40/t in mining, haulage and treatment costs applied to processed material, and 80–85% marginal recovery. On these assumptions, the calculated cut-off range is approximately 0.36–0.39 g/t Au. The assumptions are preliminary and are not the outcome of a technical study.

Whole-ore CIL tests returned 98.4–98.9% gold recovery from samples grading 10.1 g/t and 30.7 g/t Au. These grades are well above the resource grade, so further testwork on lower-grade material is required before a recovery can be adopted for economic studies.

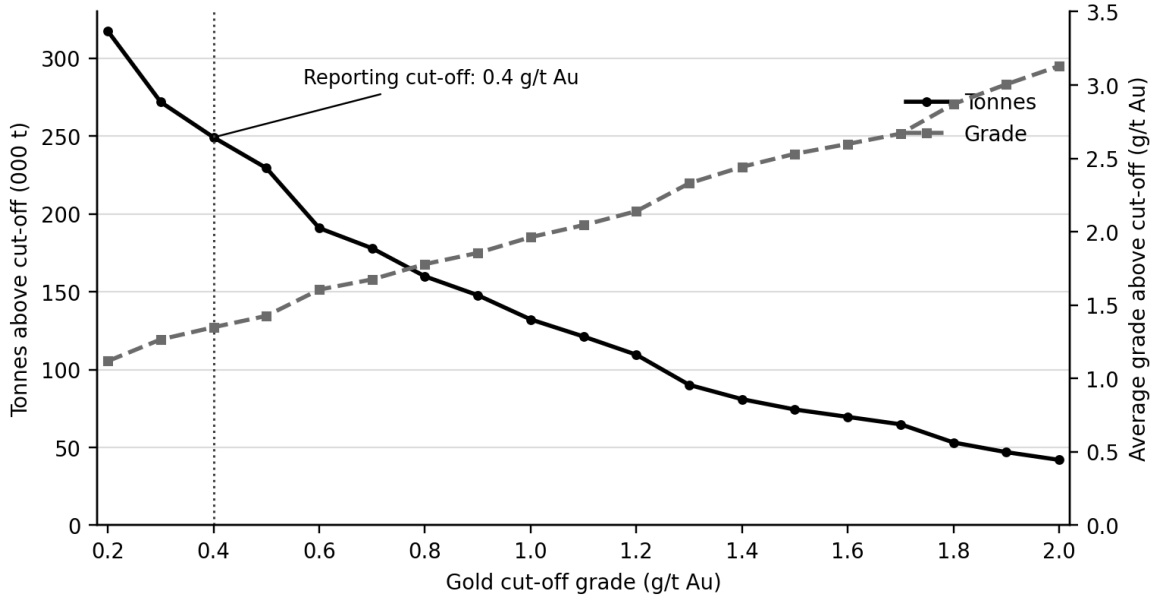

Figure 6. Grade-tonnage sensitivity for the preferred Inferred classification. The curve is a reporting sensitivity and does not represent alternative Mineral Resource estimates.

Next steps

Niuminco's next programme is planned to include:

1. Drilling to test extensions to the current resource and infill areas where additional drilling may improve confidence.
2. Systematic QA/QC, downhole surveys and further density, geotechnical and weathering measurements.
3. Metallurgical testwork on lower-grade samples more representative of the Mineral Resource.
4. Preliminary open-pit, consenting, environmental, heritage and stakeholder studies.

Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Hamish McLauchlan, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG Member ID 10792).

Mr McLauchlan is employed by Wairiri Consulting Limited and is a consultant to Niuminco New Zealand Limited. Mr McLauchlan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities 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 McLauchlan completed a site visit to the Wai-iti Project on 17 July 2026.

Mr McLauchlan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Authorisation and enquiries

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Niuminco Group Limited.

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Appendix 1 – JORC Code (2012) Table 1

The following commentary addresses the material criteria in Sections 1–3 on an 'if not, why not' basis and forms part of this announcement.

Section 1 – Sampling techniques and data

Criterion	Matters considered	Wai-iti commentary / if not, why not
Sampling techniques	Sample type, representativity, interval selection, recovery, compositing support and whether sampling is appropriate to the mineralisation.	The estimate combines several drilling campaigns. Modern diamond intervals are recorded as split core. Historic OP drilling includes RC and diamond samples. The 1991–1992 WD programme used vertical air-core drilling, although sample-type fields are inconsistent. WD sampling was selective and stored intervals were later analysed around anomalies; historical records also note sample deterioration and contamination. These limitations are reflected in the Inferred classification.
Drilling techniques	Drill method, diameter, orientation, equipment, core orientation and the completeness of method records.	The database records 18 WD air-core holes, 20 OP RC holes, one OP diamond/RC pre-collar hole and 14 diamond holes across the OP, OP-, OPDD and 25DDOP identifiers. Complete core diameter, orientation, RC hammer and air-core equipment details are not available for every campaign.
Drill sample recovery	Recovery measurement, bias, fines loss, wet or weathered material and any relationship between recovery and grade.	Recovery measurements are available for recent diamond drilling and part of the OP series. Recovery was not recorded for the WD drilling. No comprehensive recovery-versus-grade analysis is available, and possible fines loss and recovery of weathered material remain uncertainties.
Logging	Geological, geotechnical and mineralisation logging; qualitative versus quantitative records; completeness and photography.	Lithology logs are available for the 35 non-WD collars. Numeric lithology logs are not available for the 18 WD holes. Recent diamond holes include lithology, mineralisation and recovery logging. Logging is adequate for the current broad interpretation but varies between drilling campaigns.
Sub-sampling and sample preparation	Core cutting, splitting, field duplicates, sample mass, preparation flowsheet and representativity.	Modern diamond samples are recorded as split core. Historic sample-preparation records are incomplete. WD sample records are inconsistent with the drilling method, and records of sample splitting, sample mass and preparation flowsheets have not been recovered. These limitations are reflected in the Inferred classification.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Analytical method, laboratory, detection limits, standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and suitability for resource estimation.	Analytical methods include historic fire assay/AAS, screen fire assay, bulk cyanide leach and recent SGS gold analysis. Sixteen CRM results across four recent (2025-2026) batches were acceptable. Five of nine despatches lacked CRMs; no inserted blanks or field duplicates were identified. Legacy QA/QC is incomplete.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Independent checks, twin holes, data entry, adjustments, duplicate records and retention of original data.	A controlled accepted-Au field is used. The previously identified zero-length interval was corrected. Duplicate hole/from/to results are averaged for estimation, while the source determinations are retained. Import substitutions and omissions are recorded in the project audit file. No independent twin-hole programme is documented.
Location of data points	Grid, datum, collar survey, topographic control, downhole survey, accuracy and treatment of missing records.	Collars are recorded in NZTM. Survey priority was fully surveyed collars, followed by handheld X/Y with surveyed RL, and then handheld X/Y with LiDAR-derived RL. Downhole survey data were not available. The 2025–2026 holes were reportedly surveyed, but the records were not supplied. Holes are therefore represented as straight traces from recorded collar orientations where geometrically plausible. Spatial accuracy varies between drilling campaigns.
Data spacing and distribution	Hole spacing, sample spacing, continuity support, compositing and suitability for classification.	SH3 contains 299 composites from 44 holes. Median nearest other-hole spacing is about 9.6 m and the 90th percentile about 21.9 m, although spacing is locally wider. Four shears were combined for estimation. Classification was restricted to areas with multi-hole support; poorly supported areas were not included in the Mineral Resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drill orientation relative to mineralisation, sampling bias, downhole versus true width and structural uncertainty.	Mineralised shears are intersected by both vertical and inclined drilling. Some intersections are oblique and true widths are not consistently established. This uncertainty was considered during sectional interpretation and classification.

Criterion	Matters considered	Wai-iti commentary / if not, why not
Sample security	Custody, transport, storage, laboratory receipt and the completeness of historical records.	Complete chain-of-custody records are not available for the WD and older drilling campaigns. Recent project procedures are better documented, although they were not independently audited in full. This is one of the factors considered in assigning the Inferred classification.
Audits or reviews	Internal and external database, QA/QC, geological, estimation, reconciliation and disclosure review.	The Competent Person reviewed the controlled database, QA/QC, density assignments, modelling memorandum, model settings and disclosure. Independent geostatistical and model-export checks were completed, and the classified 289,489-row block file reconciles exactly to the stated resource.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criterion	Matters considered	Wai-iti commentary / if not, why not
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Permit ownership, status, access, royalties, encumbrances and approvals material to the project.	Wai-iti lies within Mining Permit 60348 and the wider Ophir Project extends into Exploration Permit 60640. Niuminco New Zealand Limited has access agreements in place. No resource consents are held for development.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous operators, work completed, reliability, limitations and relevance to the current assessment.	The Ophir/Black's field has been worked since the 1862-1863 alluvial rush and later saw dredging, quartz prospecting and small underground mining. Modern data include work attributed to Kilgour and Pearson, McNeill/McNeil Drilling, Washingtons and Speight, with assays by historic and modern laboratories. Earlier estimates are treated as historic context only.
Geology	Deposit type, lithology, structure, alteration, weathering, mineralisation controls and the adopted geological model.	Gold mineralisation is interpreted within four stacked, subparallel, structurally controlled schist-hosted shears striking NNW-SSE and dipping approximately 41 degrees southwest. The shears are combined into SH3 for estimation and include weathered/supergene and fresh components.
Drill hole information	Collars, RL, dip, azimuth, depth, survey, sampling coverage, exclusions and information needed for balanced reporting.	Appendix 2 provides collar coordinates, orientation and end-of-hole depth for all 53 Wai-iti holes in the supplied V4 database. The schedule includes holes used for geological support as well as holes contributing assays to the estimate, so inclusion does not mean every hole contributed a grade composite.
Data aggregation methods	Compositing, weighting, cut-offs, caps, metal equivalents and treatment of unsampled or non-numeric intervals.	Assays are composited to nominal 1 m lengths within domains. The estimator applies a lower input clip of 0.20 g/t and no upper top cut. A 6 g/t sensitivity affects 12 of 299 SH3 composites and reduces the mean by approximately 10.9%. The lower clip and uncapped decision are disclosed as limitations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Downhole length, true width, geometry and whether reported widths are known or approximate.	Reported drill intervals are downhole lengths unless specifically supported as true width. The Mineral Resource is estimated within three-dimensional shear domains and does not depend on converting reported exploration intercepts to true width.
Diagrams	Location, collar plans, representative sections, domains, block grades and classification needed to understand the report.	The announcement includes project-location and regional-geology maps, a drillhole plan, a representative geological cross-section, a three-dimensional model view and a grade-tonnage curve.
Balanced reporting	Complete versus selected results, low and high grades, no-significant-intersection holes and disclosure of limitations.	The Mineral Resource is reported as the complete classified inventory above the selected cut-off, together with grade-tonnage sensitivity. Data limitations and the treatment of low and high grades are disclosed elsewhere in the announcement and Table 1.
Other substantive exploration data	Density, metallurgy, geophysics, groundwater, geotechnical, environmental, heritage and other material information.	Density, metallurgy, historic workings, LiDAR topography, weathering, model-validation and earlier conceptual mining information were reviewed. Detailed modern geotechnical, groundwater, environmental, heritage and deleterious-element programmes have not been completed.
Further work	Planned work, scale, priorities and the work required to test or improve confidence.	Further work is expected to include sampling of retained core through unsampled and selectively sampled shear intervals, confirmatory drilling, consistent QA/QC, recovery recording, downhole surveying, geological and structural logging, density and geotechnical measurements, lower-grade metallurgical testwork, preliminary mining studies and consent-related investigations.

Section 3 – Estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources

Criterion	Matters considered	Wai-iti commentary / if not, why not
Database integrity	Validation, audit trail, accepted values, exclusions, duplicates, controlled files, versioning and checksums.	The grade estimate used a controlled modified V3 dataset. Import substitutions, omissions and treatment of duplicate intervals are documented in the project audit files. The complete tagged block export is retained with original rows and fields unchanged and a recorded SHA-256 checksum.
Site visits	Competent Person inspection, date, scope and relevance.	The Competent Person, Hamish McLauchlan (AIG Member ID: 10792), completed a site visit on Friday, 17 July 2026. The visit included inspection of the Wai-iti project area and relevant geological and drilling context. The Competent Person has also reviewed the project data and model.
Geological interpretation	Confidence, alternatives, data used, continuity, domain construction and the influence of interpretation on the estimate.	Four stacked mineralised shears are interpreted together with lithology, weathering and supergene domains. Selective sampling produces local pinch-outs, and the weathering surface is manually constrained where data are sparse. These uncertainties are reflected in the Inferred classification.
Dimensions	Extent, strike, width, depth and the distinction between coordinate extents and geological dimensions.	The classified block footprint extends approximately 246 m east-west, 273 m north-south and 113 m vertically. These are coordinate extents and should not be interpreted as true strike, thickness or down-dip dimensions. The full block-model envelope is approximately 570 x 260 x 220 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Software, compositing, domaining, top cuts, variography, block size, search, estimator, validation and previous estimates.	Leapfrog Geo 2026.1.2 was used. Four shears were combined into SH3. Nominal 1 m composites were estimated by Ordinary Kriging using a combined estimator with three nested search passes. Passes 2 and 3 retain the other estimator parameters and use progressively larger search ranges. Search ranges increase from 26.26 x 11.39 x 1.78 m to 45 x 30 x 4 m; minimum/maximum samples are 2/20; no drillhole or sector limit is active. Parent blocks are 10 m cubes with 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.25 m minimum sub-blocks. Validation includes global, nearest-neighbour, swath, spacing, leave-one-hole-out, component and sensitivity checks.
Moisture	Dry versus wet basis and the treatment of moisture in density and tonnage.	Tonnages are reported on a dry basis using categorical bulk-density assignments derived from water-displacement measurements. Additional documentation of drying and porous-sample treatment is recommended.
Cut-off parameters	Cut-off basis, commodity price, exchange rate, recovery, payability and cost assumptions.	The Mineral Resource is reported above 0.4 g/t Au. Preliminary assumptions are US$2,500/oz gold, NZD/USD 0.60, 97% net revenue/payable factor, approximately NZ$40/t processed-material-related cost and 80-85% marginal recovery. These assumptions are conceptual and not a Scoping Study.
Mining factors or assumptions	Method, dimensions, dilution, ore loss, slope, access, selectivity and modifying-factor maturity.	Shallow conventional open-pit mining is assumed for resource reporting. Pit optimisation, geotechnical slope design, dilution, ore-loss and production scheduling have not been completed. Minimum mining width and selective-mining performance require further study.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Testwork representativity, process route, recovery, variability, deleterious elements and scale-up limitations.	Deposit-specific Gekko and Met-Solve testwork and review work support conventional crushing, grinding and whole-ore cyanide leaching. Whole-ore CIL tests returned 98.4–98.9% recovery at high head grades. A provisional average recovery of 90% is used, with 80–85% used in the marginal cut-off calculation. Further lower-grade variability testwork is required.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Consents, land, water, waste, rehabilitation, heritage, traffic and stakeholder matters.	No resource consents are currently held for development. Requirements relating to water, discharge, earthworks, rehabilitation, heritage, traffic and stakeholder matters remain to be defined. These matters will need to be addressed as the project advances.
Bulk density	Method, moisture, porosity, sample support, domain assignment and representativity.	Weathered material is assigned 1.91 t/m3; fresh Green/Green2 greenschist 2.80 t/m3; and other fresh greyschist 2.45 t/m3. Air is excluded. Twenty-two independent water-displacement measurements support the categories. Coverage is limited and further representative work is recommended.
Classification	Criteria, continuity, data quality, spacing, estimation support, exclusions and intended use.	Only Inferred Mineral Resources are reported. Classification was based on multi-hole geological continuity, drill spacing, constrained extrapolation and data quality. Poorly supported areas were excluded from the Mineral Resource. The estimate is suitable for global resource assessment rather than detailed local mine planning.

Criterion	Matters considered	Wai-iti commentary / if not, why not
Audits or reviews	Internal and external database, QA/QC, geological, estimation, reconciliation and disclosure review.	The Competent Person reviewed the controlled database, QA/QC, density assignments, modelling memorandum, model settings and disclosure. Independent geostatistical and model-export checks were completed, and the classified 289,489-row block file reconciles exactly to the stated resource.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	Global versus local confidence, principal uncertainties, potential bias and the appropriate application of the estimate.	The estimate is considered appropriate at Inferred confidence on a global basis. The main uncertainties are selective and inconsistent historical sampling, poorly documented WD sampling and recovery, limited QA/QC and sample-security records, variable logging, mixed survey quality, limited density coverage and preliminary mining and consenting assumptions. The estimate should not be used for detailed local mine planning.

Appendix 2 – Collar location and orientation

Coordinates are New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM 2000). RL, end-of-hole depth and sampled lengths are in metres. The schedule includes holes used for geological support as well as holes contributing assays to the estimate; inclusion in the schedule does not mean every hole contributed a grade composite.

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Az.	Dip	EOH
25DDOP-010C	DIA	1333824.02	4997049.54	415.99	60.0	-50.0	76.5
25DDOP-049	DIA	1334016.82	4996886.53	422.13	50.0	-50.0	44.2
OP-004B	DIA	1333914.37	4996951.68	414.14	55.0	-55.0	54.5
OP-008B	DIA	1333830.89	4997010.35	416.21	55.0	-55.0	86.0
OP-010B	DIA	1333822.64	4997050.08	415.94	54.0	-60.0	85.6
OP-012B	DIA	1333805.81	4997092.19	413.47	55.0	-55.0	77.0
OP001	DIA	1333927.49	4997024.31	418.24	54.0	-45.0	32.4
OP002	DIA,Pre-RC	1333875.50	4996986.24	410.76	60.0	-50.0	102.2
OP003	RC	1333955.06	4996986.39	427.65	54.0	-50.0	50.0
OP004	RC	1333892.31	4996941.52	422.38	54.0	-55.0	75.0
OP005	RC	1333997.71	4996957.49	435.10	54.0	-50.0	62.0
OP006	RC	1333940.57	4996932.76	416.21	54.0	-55.0	74.0
OP007	DIA	1333895.44	4997053.30	411.78	54.0	-55.0	51.6
OP008	RC	1333828.89	4997001.78	417.02	54.0	-50.0	69.0
OP009	RC	1333876.39	4997090.30	409.63	54.0	-50.0	50.0
OP010	RC	1333822.64	4997050.08	415.94	54.0	-60.0	75.0
OP011	RC	1333851.33	4997138.30	407.36	54.0	-50.0	54.0
OP012	RC	1333805.81	4997092.19	413.47	54.0	-60.0	59.0
OP014	DIA	1333781.88	4997236.79	405.50	54.0	-60.0	54.3
OP021	RC	1333889.47	4997024.28	409.50	55.0	-50.0	51.0
OP022	RC	1333876.60	4997085.97	409.74	55.0	-50.0	39.0
OP023	RC	1333868.92	4997039.51	407.26	58.0	-50.0	49.0
OP024	RC	1333852.76	4997133.80	408.50	55.0	-50.0	30.0
OP025	RC	1333860.14	4997115.86	411.49	70.0	-50.0	31.0
OP026	RC	1333813.27	4997176.29	398.07	56.0	-50.0	42.0
OP027	RC	1333853.70	4997090.41	404.52	70.0	-50.0	40.0
OP028	RC	1333830.35	4997186.04	401.25	50.0	-50.0	24.0
OP029	RC	1333782.23	4997203.04	398.23	45.0	-50.0	30.0
OP030	RC	1333902.00	4996969.00	415.00	50.0	-50.0	52.0
OP031	RC	1333887.08	4996990.58	411.21	55.0	-50.0	51.0
OPDD-041	DIA	1333890.51	4997104.81	415.77	60.0	-50.0	32.5

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Az.	Dip	EOH
OPDD-042	DIA	1333907.70	4997072.78	417.10	60.0	-50.0	30.7
OPDD-043	DIA	1333915.87	4997051.83	416.98	62.0	-56.0	39.5
OPDD-044	DIA	1333939.86	4997013.11	420.67	62.0	-50.0	30.7
OPDD-045	DIA	1333986.83	4996901.09	419.15	60.0	-52.0	39.5
WD1	AC	1333915.53	4997053.14	426.74	0.0	-90.0	18.0
WD10	AC	1333976.32	4996971.92	443.26	0.0	-90.0	33.0
WD11	AC	1333905.14	4997070.68	426.28	0.0	-90.0	29.0
WD14	AC	1333930.56	4997040.55	431.34	0.0	-90.0	18.0
WD16	AC	1333945.90	4997002.15	432.71	0.0	-90.0	36.0
WD2	AC	1333947.54	4997022.06	433.37	0.0	-90.0	15.0
WD3	AC	1333928.62	4997025.74	428.93	0.0	-90.0	31.0
WD33	AC	1333933.66	4997018.98	429.80	0.0	-90.0	26.0
WD34	AC	1333917.95	4997042.33	427.01	0.0	-90.0	24.0
WD35	AC	1333925.31	4997047.93	429.46	0.0	-90.0	20.0
WD37	AC	1333935.95	4997031.72	430.55	0.0	-90.0	15.0
WD38	AC	1333942.03	4997024.17	432.70	0.0	-90.0	20.0
WD4	AC	1333943.43	4997040.06	434.97	0.0	-90.0	17.0
WD5	AC	1333904.48	4997016.28	423.07	0.0	-90.0	50.0
WD6	AC	1333911.91	4997051.33	426.54	0.0	-90.0	39.0
WD7	AC	1333859.04	4996995.62	420.10	0.0	-90.0	39.0
WD8	AC	1333953.45	4997007.50	435.47	0.0	-90.0	29.0
WD9	AC	1333964.01	4996990.19	439.07	0.0	-90.0	30.0