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Companies Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange

MAIDEN RESOURCE ESTIMATE
AT KAMARGA

RMG Limited ("RMG" or "the Company") is pleased to announce its maiden JORC compliant Inferred Resource estimate for a portion of the JB zinc-lead deposit at the Kamarga Project in north-west Queensland.

"The maiden resource on a portion of the JB deposit has met the Company's expectations in terms of tonnes and grade as previously reported as an exploration target", said Mr Robert Kirtlan, Chairman of RMG. "The exploration team have done an outstanding job over the first 12 months of field activity and have completed two drill programmes, two rounds of metallurgical test work, a dense media beneficiation study, identified a second 2km long zinc zone (JE zone) and a 7km long copper zone, and delineated the first resource on the project."

Summary

- A maiden Inferred Resource has been estimated for the first 650m strike length of the JB zinc-lead deposit of:
  10.4Mt @ 2.7%Zn, 0.2%Pb, 1g/t Ag at 1.5%Zn cut-off grade
  Including 2.6Mt @ 4.4%Zn, 0.3%Pb at a 3%Zn cut-off grade

- Over 277,000 tonnes of contained zinc metal (1.5%Zn cut-off)
- More drilling required to infill the resource area and increase tonnage
- More drilling required to extend mineralisation to south

- Mineralisation may be able to be upgraded by dense media separation
- Flotation test work has shown very favourable recoveries into marketable zinc and lead concentrates with low iron and negligible deleterious elements

- Initial conceptual open pit mining study to demonstrate "eventual economic extraction" shows the deposit may be economically viable[1]

[1] Based on a zinc price of A$3,300/tonne zinc and a cut-off grade of 1.5%Zn. See Appendix two for details.

JB Resource Estimate

The JB zinc-lead mineralisation is hosted within dolomites and dolomitic breccias of the Proterozoic aged Paradise Creek Formation. The mineralisation style is similar to the Irish-type carbonate hosted zinc-lead deposits. The zinc-lead mineralisation is broadly conformable within a dolomitic breccia Member and a dolomitic algal mat Member, bounded by an upper shale unit and lower dolomitic sandstone unit. The mineralisation is characterised by vein style and breccia replacement style sulphide mineralisation of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena over a width of 200m, a vertical extent of 100m and persisting along strike for at least 1,000m. Geological staff of RMG wireframed the mineralisation envelope using the stratigraphic boundaries and the major fault surfaces as limits. The mineralisation is all sulphide and no weathering boundary was imposed.

A total of 25 diamond holes have been drilled into the JB mineralisation over the course of 40 years including 15 diamond holes drilled by RMG Ltd in 2011 and 2012. RMG's drill holes cover a strike length of 650m of the JB mineralisation. Figure 1 is a longitudinal view of the JB Deposit drill holes showing the area within which the resource estimate has been completed. The drill spacing is irregular and varies from 50m to 250m between drill sections (on average 100m). Figure 2 shows a plan view of the drill holes and the area of the resource estimate. Figure 3 shows a cross section through the centre of the estimated area showing the grade variation across the mineralisation. Appendices one to three summarise the various estimation criteria in accordance with Table One of the JORC Code 2012.

Independent consultants, H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&SC), were engaged to complete a resource estimate of the JB zinc mineralisation. The resource estimate was completed using a Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) estimation method on one metre composited data, coded by the mineralisation envelope. Table 1 is a summary of the resource tabulation within the mineralised envelope for a 5m by 5m by 2.5m recoverable mining unit. The entire resource has been classified as Inferred principally based on the density of drilling with respect to the inherent grade variability within the deposit.

CUTOFF Zn%	Tonnes (million)	Zn%	Pb%	Tonnes Zn Metal
3.5%	1.72	5.0	0.3	85,000
3.0%	2.64	4.4	0.3	115,000
2.5%	4.12	3.8	0.3	156,000
2.0%	6.53	3.2	0.3	209,000
1.5%	10.40	2.7	0.2	277,000
1.0%	16.54	2.1	0.2	352,000

Table 1 Summary of Resource Estimate[2]

[2] Tonnes are rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes, zinc and lead grade rounded to nearest 0.1%, zinc metal rounded to nearest 1000 tonnes zinc. As a result of rounding, metal factors may not balance.

The Inferred Resource estimate over 650m is consistent with the Exploration Target previously provided by RMG for the entire JB area of 40-60 million tonnes @ 2-3%Zn over 1500 metres strike length[3] within which is higher grade Target of 5-15 million tonnes at 5-10%Zn.

Figure 4 shows an oblique view of the panel model and clearly shows the lack of estimated panels in the southern end of the deposit between drill sections JB006 and JB001. It is possible that further drilling in this area may identify additional resources.

The drill hole results and the resource model also indicate that the mineralisation extends down dip to the south-west from JB006 (as shown in Figure 1) and extra drilling in this direction may also identify additional resources.

The newly mapped JE zinc zone approximately 1km south-east of the JB deposit (ASX release of 11 October 2012) requires significant work to assess whether significant mineralisation is present in this area and whether it may be host to additional resources for the Kamarga Project.

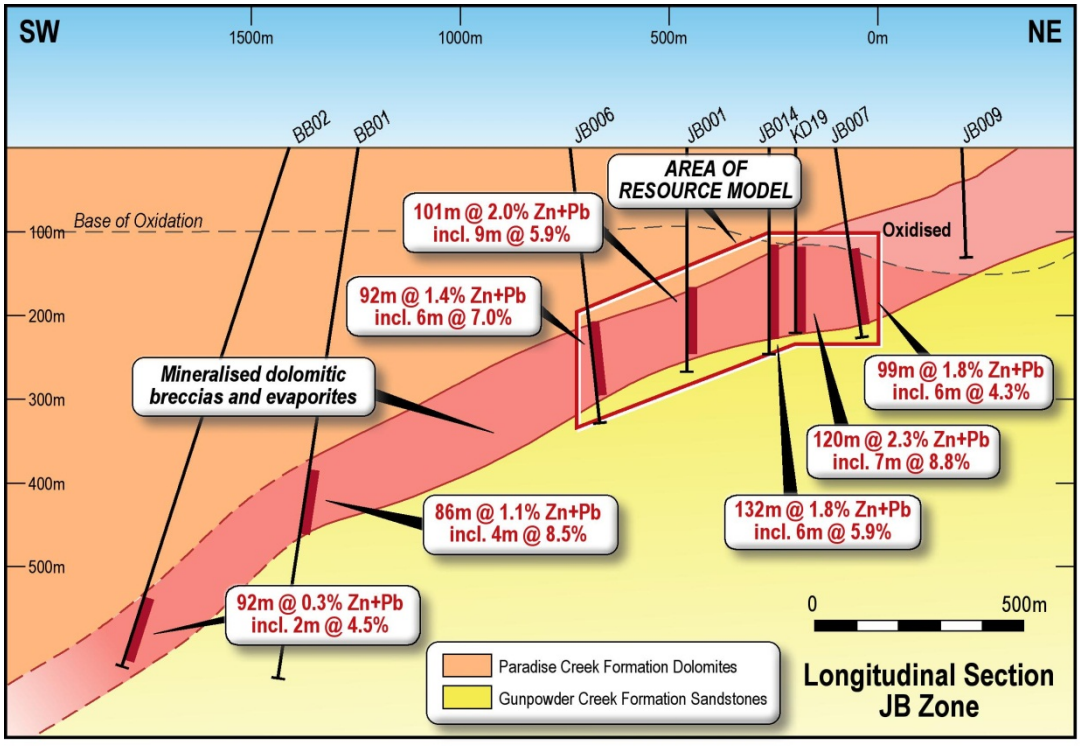

Figure 1 Longitudinal view of resource area

[3] The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The information relating to exploration targets should not be misunderstood or misconstrued as an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. The conceptual size of the target is referenced in Jones et al, 1999; The Kamarga Deposit. In Mineral Deposits: Processes to Processing, Stanley et al (eds). pp873-876.

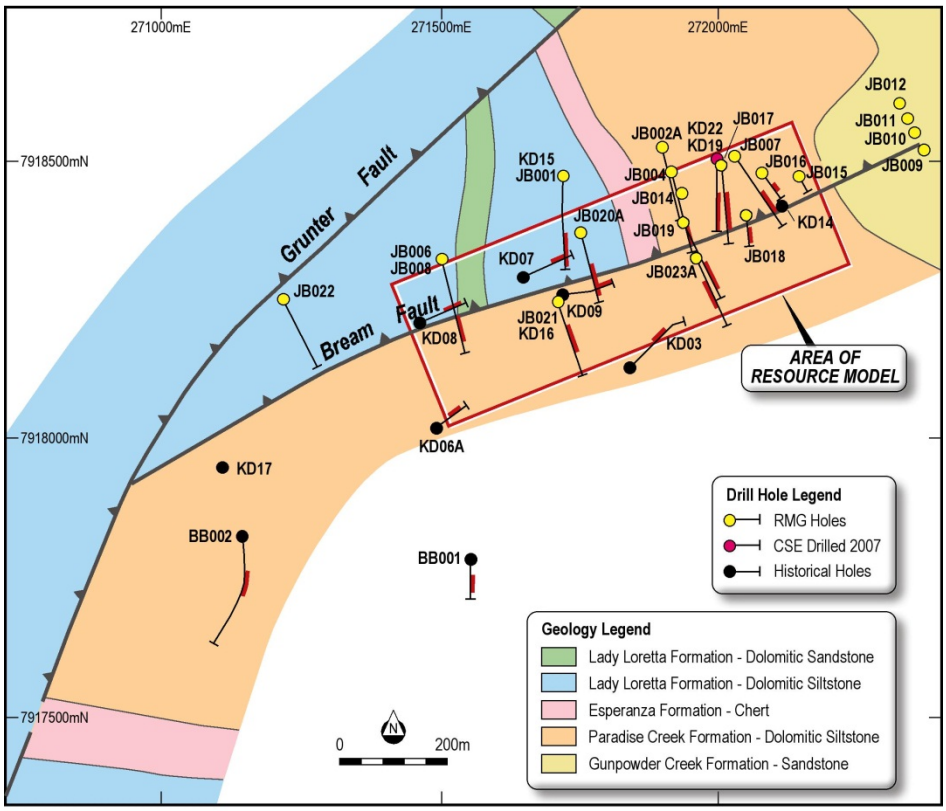

Figure 2 Plan view of resource area

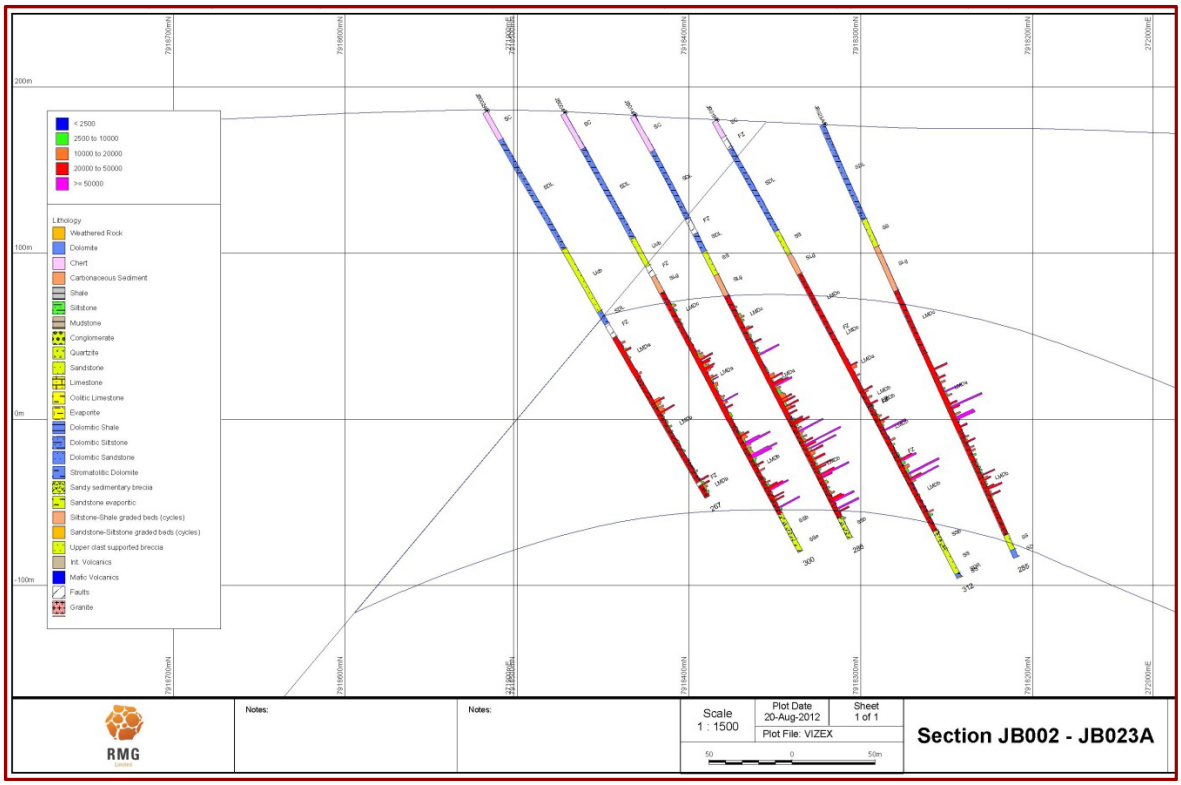

Figure 3 Cross section in centre of JB Deposit showing zinc assays

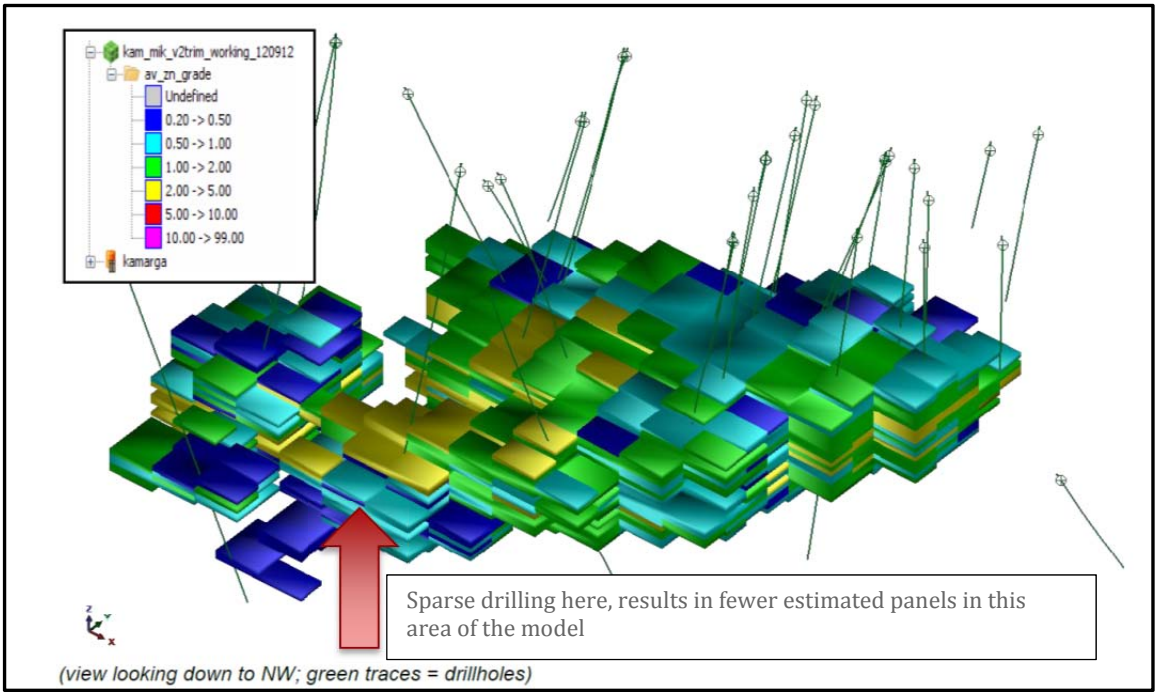

Figure 4 View of MIK block model looking down to NW showing average zinc grade of whole panel

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

Item 20 of The JORC Code 2012 states that "All reports of Mineral Resources must satisfy the requirement that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (i.e. more likely than not), regardless of the classification of the resource."

To achieve this objective a pit optimisation has been undertaken on the Inferred Resource. Figure 5 shows a longitudinal sectional view of the optimised pit shell superimposed on the panel model.

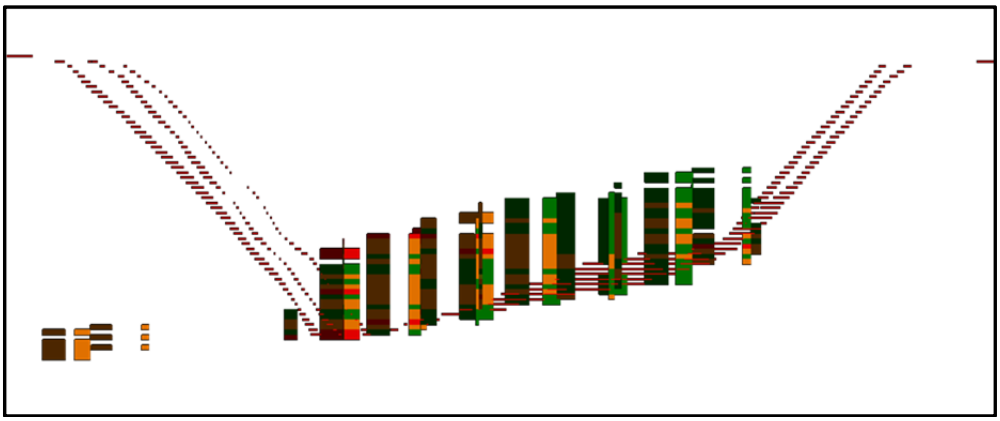

Figure 5 Longitudinal view of optimised pit shell on panel model

The pit optimisation is not a Scoping Study or a Pre-Feasibility Study as defined by The JORC Code 2012. The pit optimisation referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments as outlined in Appendix Two. There is no assurance of an Ore Reserve or of an economic development at this stage.

The pit optimisation confirms that the Inferred Resource has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction[4] at a zinc price of A$3,300/tonne zinc and a cut-off grade of 1.5%Zn.

Metallurgical Test Work

As previously reported, a parcel of mineralised drill core from drill hole JB0017 was submitted to ALS-AMMTEC in Perth for metallurgical test work (ASX release 14 September 2012).

The metallurgical test work is proposed to achieve two objectives;

1. To repeat the outstanding flotation results reported from hole JB007 (ASX release of 2 April 2012)
2. To review the efficacy of sorting the crushed material by density contrast and achieve an upgrading of the lower grade material to enhance the possible economics of the project.

A number of zinc operations around the world (e.g. Tennessee zinc operations operated by Nyrstar[5]) reduce the volume of waste being processed by passing the crushed material through a Heavy Media Separator plant. In the case of Selwyn[6] in Canada, test work indicates that 30-40% of the waste can be rejected whilst retaining 90-95% of the zinc. This results in a 150% upgrade of the zinc grade of the material to be processed. Whilst the Company is not suggesting that the Kamarga zinc material can be upgraded, the style of zinc mineralisation at Kamarga warrants the test work to be undertaken.

The results of the flotation test work were reported in the Company's Quarterly Report released on 31 October 2012. In summary, the results confirm the earlier metallurgical test work reported on 2 April 2012. Neither test work has optimised the grinding and reagent parameters for optimal concentrate recovery and quality.

- Flotation test work indicates 94% recovery of zinc to a zinc concentrate
- Flotation test work also indicates 87% recovery of lead to a lead concentrate
- Analysis of the cleaned concentrates indicates that the concentrates assay 55% lead and 50% zinc with very low iron content

Heavy Liquid Separation Test Work

ALS-AMMTEC composited the half HQ core intervals from 226.0m to 283.5m down-hole, a total of 115 samples for 222.5kgs of material. The average grade of the composite is 1.8%Zn, 0.25%Pb and was crushed to 100% passing 22.5mm, blended and rotary split

[4] See Appendix two for details
[5] www.Nyrstar.com Analyst Site Visit Report 7 November 2011
[6] Selwyn Resources Annual report 2010, pp14

into 12kg samples. The average grade of the composite is believed to fairly represent a bulk mining parcel of ore with no grade control selectivity. Three of the 12 kg samples were retained for Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) test work and split to 2kg each. Sample A was retained as crushed. Sample B was crushed to 100% passing 16.0mm and Sample C was crushed to 100% passing 9.5mm.

Heavy liquid with a density of 3.0 t/m^3 was then added to each 2kg sample and the mass of material that floated and sank was weighed and assayed. This was repeated on each of the three samples with heavy liquid with a density of 2.7 t/m^3.

Table 2 is a summary of the HLS test work results. The table indicates that at a coarse crush size of 25mm, 5% of the rock can be separated based on a density of 3.0 and this material contains 58% of the zinc metal with a grade of 17% Zn.

The test work suggests that it is possible, subject to further test work, that the 1.8% Zn head grade may be able to be upgraded to a >10% Zn head grade through the use of a heavy media separation circuit in a processing plant prior to grinding and flotation. Further test work is required to optimise sample selection and crusher sizing to optimise zinc and lead recovery.

The pit optimisation study has not considered the benefits of the heavy media separation test work.

Product	Weight %	Pb %		Zn %	
		Grade	Dist'n	Grade	Dist'n
<22.5mm					
SG > 3.0	4.9	1.05	37.5	17.2	58.2
SG 2.7-3.0	84.4	0.06	36.4	0.6	34.2
SG < 2.7	10.7	0.34	26.1	1.04	7.6
<16.0mm					
SG > 3.0	6.1	1.97	48.5	17	50
SG 2.7-3.0	81.2	0.11	37.2	1.12	44.3
SG < 2.7	12.7	0.28	14.3	0.93	5.7
<9.5mm					
SG > 3.0	6.1	2.68	62.5	18.2	57.6
SG 2.7-3.0	77	0.08	22.3	0.88	35.2
SG < 2.7	16.9	0.23	15.2	0.82	7.2

Table 2 HLS test work results

Kamarga Project

The Kamarga Project which the Company holds under option from Teck Australia Pty Ltd ("Teck") is located 20kms southeast of the world class Century Zn-Pb mine. Century is the world's second largest producer of zinc concentrate (see Figure 6).

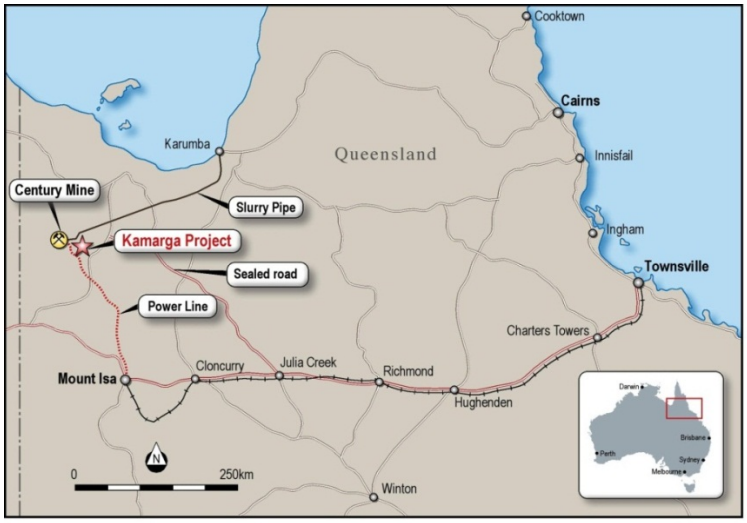

Figure 6 Location of Kamarga Project

Kamarga was explored during the 1970's and 1990's by several companies including Newmont, CRA, North Mining and MIM. The prospect has had little work since the 1990's.

RMG commenced exploration in May 2011 and has completed the following activities in 2011 and 2012;

- re-compiled historic exploration data
- undertaken new field mapping and rock sampling
- drilled 15 diamond drill holes through the JB zinc mineralisation
- mapped an outcropping high grade zinc zone with 15% Zn (JE Zone)
- drilled 3 holes at the Triangle Prospect to complete the testing of one Teck Target
- completed a soil survey over three copper zones (Barramundi, Grunter, Torpedo)
- drilled one hole through the Grunter copper zone for 6m @ 1.1%Cu, 10g/t Ag
- completed a maiden resource for a portion of the JB zinc deposit

The Company has an exclusive right to earn up to 100% of the Kamarga zinc project from Teck subject to certain back-in rights (see release dated March 18, 2011).

For further information, visit the website www.rmgltd.com.au or please contact:

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Peter Rolley
Executive Director

Competent Person Statement

The data in this report that relates to Exploration Results, the accuracy and quality of data forming the basis of all resource estimates, and the interpretation of mineralisation at the JB Deposit, are based on information compiled by Mr Damon Elder who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the "JORC Code 2012"). Mr Elder is the Exploration Manager of RMG Ltd and he consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

The data in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource for the JB Deposit is based on information evaluated by Mr Simon Tear who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the "JORC Code 2012"). Mr Tear is a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd and he consents to the inclusion of the estimates in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

The data in this report that relates to the pit optimisation and the metallurgical test work is based on information evaluated by Mr Peter Rolley who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (the "JORC Code 2012"). Mr Rolley is a Director of RMG Ltd and he consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, statements concerning RMG Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historic facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "indicates", "forecast", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurances can be provided that actual results or work completed will be consistent with these forward looking statements.

Appendix One – JORC CODE - TABLE ONE

Section 1 - Sampling Data	
Criteria	**Explanation**
Sampling Techniques	All NQ diamond drill holes. Core cut in half with a diamond saw and sampled in 1 metre intervals for all JB holes and in varying geologic intervals for KD drill holes. Entire mineralised envelope sampled in all core holes.
Drilling Techniques	As above. All core oriented in JB holes where possible.
Drill Sample Recovery	In the JB holes core recovery is greater than 97%. Very few low RQD zones encountered in mineralisation. Core recovery in KD holes also logged as excellent, but not digitally recorded.
Logging	Geologic logging of all holes. Oriented structural data where possible and core photographs of all JB holes.
Sample preparation	For JB holes approx 2kgs of core despatched to assay lab in Mt Isa. Whole sample crushed and pulverised to 75um. Sub-sample digested in 4-acid digest and base metals analysed by ICP-AES.
Quality of assay data	Blanks and Geostat commercial standards utilised in all JB drill holes. No significant bias, and precision within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling	Two historical holes (KD15 and KD19) twinned by RMG with JB001 and JB017 respectively. Good correlation.
Location of data points	All JB hole collars surveyed by GPS and a large number of historical holes also. All drill holes downhole surveyed by tropari or acid-etch (KD holes) or digital camera (JB holes) over 30-50m intervals. Surface topo by World-View satellite to 1m contour. MGA94-Z54S
Data spacing and orientation	See Figure one for drill hole spacing and orientation which is appropriate for the orientation of the geology and for the Inferred classification. On average, drill holes are 100m x 60m apart.
Sample security	For JB holes, all samples in visible sight of geologists from extraction from drill hole to delivery to assay lab.
Audits	H&S Consultants have reviewed the JB derived assay lab data and standards and affirmed their quality for the Inferred Resource classification.

Section 2 - Exploration Results	
Criteria	**Explanation**
Tenement Status	All drill holes are within EPM14309 which is in good standing and has been granted to 2017. There are no environmental or cultural areas of significance within the EPM. RMG has the option to earn 100% interest in the EPM from Teck Australia subject to meeting various conditions as per ASX release of 18 March 2011.
Historical Exploration	Drill holes KD03 to KD16 were drilled by Newmont in 1973-1979. KD19 to KD22 were drilled by Copper Strike in 2008. All JB holes drilled by RMG in 2011-2012.
Geology	The Kamarga Zn-Pb deposit is located about 200 km north of Mount Isa. It is hosted in gently south dipping evaporitic sediments of the Lower McNamara Group on the southern side of the Kamarga Dome. The deposit is stratabound and largely adjacent to a subsidiary fault (Bream Fault) of a regional structure (Grunter Fault). Pyrite and sphalerite, the commonest sulphides, occur as veins, breccia cements, disseminations and massive replacements of host dolomitic carbonates within a particular two Members of the Paradise Creek Formation. Jones et al, 1999; The Kamarga Deposit. In Mineral Deposits: Processes to Processing, Stanley et al (eds). pp873-876.
Drill holes	See Appendix Three
Bulk Density	Bulk density of 264 samples from JB001 and JB014 was measured by the Archimedes method. There is little variation across rock type and minor trend with increasing zinc grade. A bulk density of 2.9t/m3 is used for mineralisation and 2.7t/m3 for waste.
Metallurgical tests	Sulphide recovery is excellent to a high grade, low Fe concentrate with standard grinding and reagent conditions. See ASX releases of 2 April 2012 and 31 October 2012
Deleterious Elements	Assaying of mineral samples and of zinc and lead concentrates shows low levels of all deleterious elements. Cadmium is slightly elevated.
Geotechnical tests	None undertaken

Section 3 - Estimation of Mineral Resources	
Criteria	**Explanation**
Database Integrity	All data exported from Datashed database hosted by independent 3rd party, Maxwell Consultants.
Site Visits	The Competent Persons Mr Elder and Mr Rolley frequently visited the site during 2011-2012 reviewing drilling, sampling, and geology. Competent Person Mr Tear is familiar with historical drilling and has visited site in the past.
Geological Interpretation	Geological interp undertaken by RMG geologists who have logged all JB holes. 3D wireframes of the bounding faults and the stratigraphy are used to domain the geology. The geology is very continuous over the full extents of the JB deposit. The zinc mineralisation is broadly continuous and confined to within two Members of the Paradise Creek Formation. There is significant variation of the grade and continuity of individual higher grade zones within the mineralised envelope.
Dimensions	Area of the JB Deposit subject of the Resource estimate is 650m along strike from beginning of sulphide zone and excluding all oxidised material. Approx 100m vertical thickness and approx 200m wide. The upper surface of the mineralised Member in the north-east updip region of the resource model is approx 100m below surface and dips to the south-west at around 20deg.
Estimation Method	Multiple Indicator Kriging into panels 50m x 30m x 5m, and a recoverable unit of 5m x 5m x 2.5m. Maximum search parameters are 120m x 60m x 22.5m oriented to the overall stratigraphic attitude of the mineralised Member. Minimum data points is 8 with a minimum of 2 octants. H&SC in-house software GS3M used for estimation and Surpac used for reporting. No cutting to extreme values. All 2447 1m composites from 25 drill holes domained by stratigraphy. Only Zn and Pb estimated. Zn and Pb estimated as independent variables, as they show weak correlation at the sample scale. Zn reported for the recoverable unit, lead reported as the E-type estimate for the whole panel. Estimation for dry tonnages, and sulphide mineralisation only. This is a maiden resource estimate, there are no previous estimates and no production data to reconcile.
Mining factors	It is assumed the deposit will be mined by open pit, and a recoverable model allowing for dilution is therefore appropriate. There are no known geotechnical factors through the mineralisation that warrant separate domaining or mining selectivity to be applied.
Metallurgical factors	There are no metallurgical factors, change in mineral species, deleterious elements, or oxidation requiring the mineralisation to be internally domained or restricting the eventual economic exploitation of the mineralisation.
Environmental factors	There are no environmental factors limiting the mining of the deposit, construction of waste dumps or tailings disposal. The Century Zn-Pb Mine is 25kms to the north-west of the Kamarga Deposit.
Classification	Resource has been classified as Inferred by all Competent Persons as a result of the low drill density relative to the grade variability, the lack of QA/QC on 10 of the 25 drill holes (KD series), lack of spatial range of density data.
Relative Confidence	A plot of cumulative frequency of composite grade against average zinc panel grade shows no bias. No other relative confidence measure or audit of the model has been undertaken.

Appendix Two – Pit Optimisation

The pit optimisation was undertaken with the following criteria. It assumes that large scale bulk mining can be undertaken to pre-strip the surficial 100m of waste rock, and thence selective ore mining on 5m benches.

Zinc recovery of 95% is based on the results of the two metallurgical test work studies completed by ALS-AMMTEC for the Company in 2012.

Zinc price of $1.50/lb zinc is based on independent forecasts of zinc price for 2015. On January 27, 2012 RBC Capital Markets stated "We forecast an average price of $0.90/lb in 2012, $1.00/lb in 2013, $1.30/lb in 2014, and $1.50/lb (US$3,300/t) in 2015."[7]

Wood Mackenzie has been analysing base metals for over 40 years. In April 2012 they released the following statement. "Zinc has the most promising fundamental outlook among the metals... The zinc price is expected to be range bound for the most part of this year before starting its ascent towards the end of 2012 in anticipation of a tight market. Brook Hunt expects the zinc price to average US$1.24/lb in 2014 and steadily climb thereafter, possibly challenging the previous high of US$2.08/lb (US$4,500/tonne) that was reached in late 2006."[8]

All other costs are estimated from public information of costs within base metal operations in Australia. It is considered this is appropriate for the purposes of this pit optimisation study. All costs and prices are in Australian dollars.

The break-even ore cut-off grade based on the table below is estimated as 1.5%Zn. This has been used as the reporting cut-off grade for the Inferred Resource.

Pit Optimisation	
Criteria	**Input**
Bench Height	5 metres
Pre-Strip Cost	Average of $2.10/tonne rock
Waste Mining Cost	Average of $3.10/tonne waste
Ore Mining Cost	Average of $5.60 /tonne ore
Pit Slope	45 degrees
Mill, Site & Conc Cost	$25/tonne ore
Zn Recovery - Mill	95%
Zn Price	$3,300/tonne Zn ($1.50/lb Zn)

Table 3 Pit Optimisation inputs

[7] International Mining. "Nickel, copper, molybdenum and zinc demand all trending up", 27 January 2012. www.im-mining.com/2012/01/27/nickel-copper-molybdenum-and-zinc-demand-all-trending-up

[8] www.stockhouse.com/bullboards/messagedetail.aspx?p=0&m=31682231&l=0&r=2&s=TV&t=LIST

Appendix Three – Drill Hole Summary

The drill holes used in the resource estimate are tabulated below. Drill hole intercepts for the JB holes have previously been reported in ASX releases of 27 Sept 2011, 26 Oct 2011, 7 Dec 2011, 5 Jan 2012, 26 July 2012, 14 Sept 2012. The ASX releases provide an indication of the grade variability across the entire strike length and width and vertical depth of the portion of the JB deposit subject to the resource estimate.

Drill Hole	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	True Azimuth
KD03	271842	7918128	174.5	420.0	-75	41.7
KD06A	271528	7917970	182.2	446.0	-74	46.8
KD07	271605	7918299	184.0	360.0	-60	86.8
KD08	271353	7918214	170.0	433.0	-60	86.8
KD09	271745	7918261	178.5	317.1	-60	86.8
KD14	272106	7918426	179.9	218.4	-90	6.8
KD15	271722	7918468	183.2	350.0	-60	181.8
KD16	271742	7918247	177.9	418.0	-60	356.8
KD19	271997	7918502	180.1	252.0	-60	180.4
KD22	272000	7918501	180.0	286.6	-75	180.4
JB001	271721	7918465	183.2	311.3	-60	166.9
JB002A	271902	7918519	185.4	267.4	-60	166.9
JB004	271915	7918474	184.4	299.8	-60	166.9
JB006	271498	7918325	173.4	380.0	-60	166.9
JB007	272026	7918510	180.0	272.9	-60	151.9
JB008	271499	7918326	173.5	345.3	-85	181.9
JB014	271917	7918431	183.0	345.3	-60	166.9
JB015	272157	7918475	178.5	128.6	-80	146.9
JB016	272065	7918482	180.0	226.6	-80	146.9
JB017	271997	7918509	180.1	300.2	-60	187.0
JB018	272049	7918399	180.0	333.2	-80	180.0
JB019	271939	7918386	180.0	312.0	-60	160.0
JB020A	271753	7918370	183.2	324.0	-65	170.0
JB021	271710	7918246	178.7	357.1	-65	170.0
JB023A	271963	7918325	177.5	285.0	-67	165.0