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21 June 2022

Capital Metals plc

("CMET" or the "Company")

Remaining Drill Results Confirm Further Exceptional Higher Grades

Capital Metals plc (AIM: CMET), a mineral sands company that is now approaching mine development at the Eastern Minerals heavy mineral sands project in Sri Lanka (the "Project"), one of the highest-grade mineral sands projects globally, is pleased to announce the second half of results from the late-2021 auger drilling programme.

Highlights

- Drill results from Komari and Urani North, situated in the south of the Project
- Exceptional high-grade results of up to 86.1% Total Heavy Minerals ("THM"), including:
  - 1.5m @ 51.9% THM from 1.5m
  - 1.1m @ 41.8% THM from 0m
  - 2.5m @ 38.4% THM from 0m
  - 2m @ 36.2% THM from 1.5m
  - 2.5m @ 35.2% THM from 0.5m
- Average grade of results from the full 560-hole 2021 drilling programme is 19.37% THM, compared to the existing JORC resource grade of 17.6%, indicating the potential for both volume and grade increases
- All results from surface to a maximum of only 3.5m depth (average depth 1.5m from surface) ended in mineralisation providing scope for resource extension at depth

Michael Frayne, Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"Results from the second half of our auger drilling campaign continued a similarly encouraging pattern to all recent drilling campaigns and underlines that our Project is amongst the highest-grade mineral sands deposits in the world. These and future results are anticipated to continue to uplift the average grade of our current global resource, which at 17.6% THM is already in the highest quartile globally. This is expected to both expand the existing resource and also further improve the project economics.

Based on this high grade and the recently released exceptional project economics (see RNS 12 May 2022), we look forward to progressing the Project into the mine development phase, underpinned by significant demand for mineral sands and high prices."

Drilling Results from Komari and Urani North

The drill results are from the Komari and Urani North areas, located in the southern portion of the Project (see map below). Extremely high-grade zones of +30% THM were identified throughout the drilling, with 102 of the 560 drill results recording over 30% THM. As set out in the RNS on 22 May 2002, the highest drill result returned 1m at 86.1% THM.

All drill results are from surface to a maximum of only 3.5m depth due to limitations of augur drilling, with an average depth of 1.5m. Sonic drilling at Komari in 2018 demonstrated the continuity of mineralisation to depth, with results of 14m at 26.3% THM and 8m at 26.6% THM returned.

The average grade result from the 2021 drilling programme is 19.37% THM. This result compares favourably with our current global resource grade of 17.6% THM and indicates a potential grade and volume increase when incorporated into an updated mineral resource estimate (MRE).

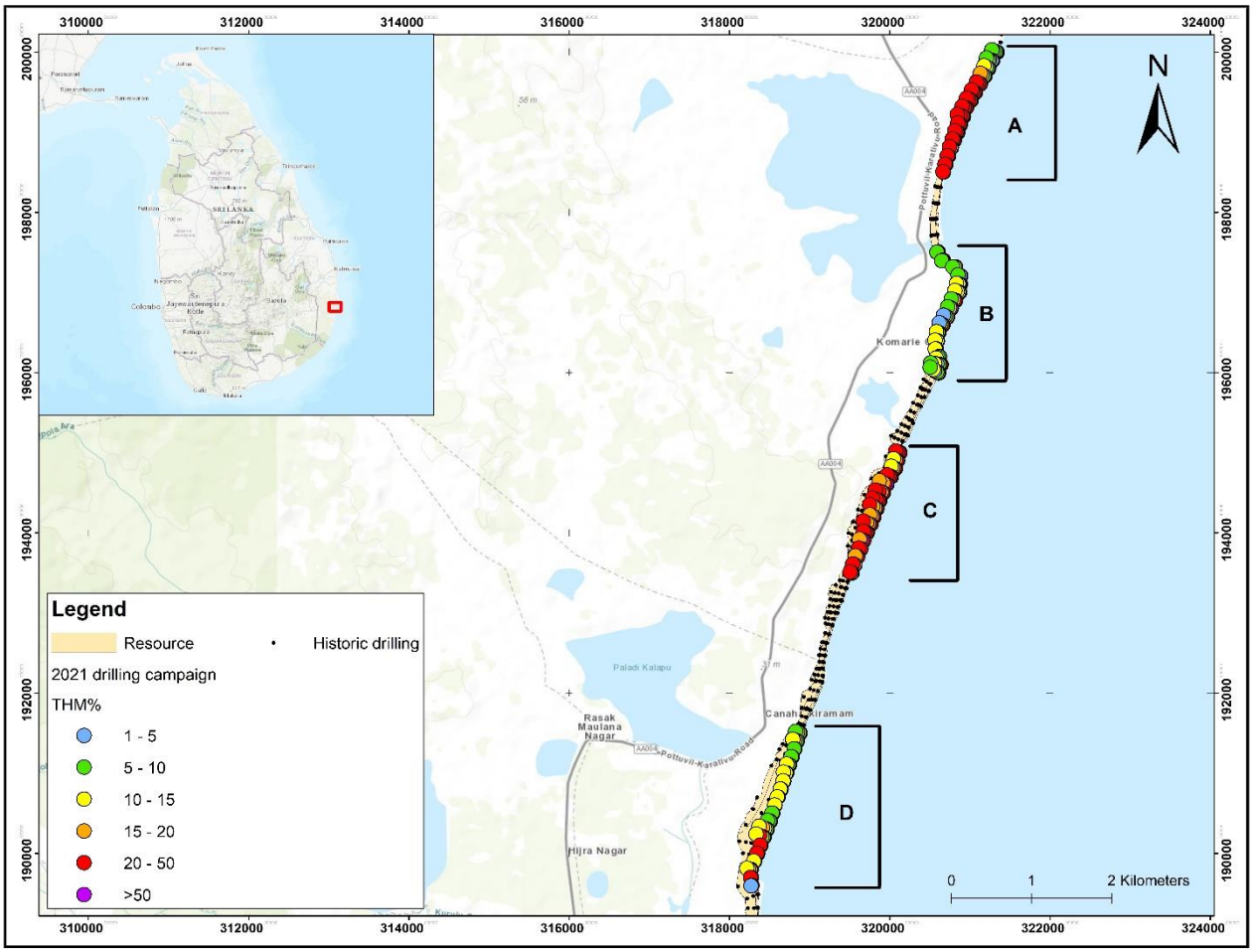
The verified assay results underwent extensive QA/QC review with assessment of sample duplicates and heavy mineral standard samples included in the assay process. A Competent Person ("CP") audit of the laboratory in March 2022 confirmed the high level of accuracy and precision returned from quality assurance samples.

High-grade and contiguous mineralisation intersected by this and previous drill programmes warrant further exploration and resource development in the south of Komari as part of the Company's planned drilling programme for later this year. Material resource extensions are also anticipated where dune mineralisation has been identified west of the current delineated resource.

Section 1 (Sampling Techniques and Data) and Section 2 (Reporting of Exploration Results) of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition are presented in Appendix 1.

A summary of significant intercepts is presented in Appendix 2.

The drilling and resource plan from the whole 2021 drilling programme is included below:



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About Capital Metals plc

Capital Metals is developing the Eastern Minerals Project in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka, approximately 220km east of Colombo. The Eastern Minerals Project is one of the highest-grade mineral sands projects globally, with a current JORC Resource of 17.2Mt with an average grade of 17.6% Total Heavy Minerals, and

potential for resource extension. In May 2022 a third-party Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") provided an NPV for the Project of US$155-235M based on existing resources and without full optimisation. The PEA outlined an attractive low-CAPEX requirement of US$37.3M, with further expansion funded through cashflows from the Project, expected to deliver US$645M of revenue for operating cashflows of US$391M.

Our goal is to become a high margin producer of mineral sands for the international market, with a commitment to applying best-in-class mining practices and bringing significant positive benefits to Sri Lanka and the local community with over 300 direct new jobs to be created and over US$100m in direct government royalties and taxes.

Competent Person

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on data reviewed by Mr Richard Stockwell, a principal of Placer Consulting Pty Ltd and Technical Manager of the Company. Mr Stockwell is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has in excess of 20 years' experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2021 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stockwell consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Hand auger drilling is executed by the GSMB field team using a manually operated enclosed-flight Spiral Auger (SP / SOS) system from Dormer Engineering in Queensland, Australia. Drilling proceeds to the water table, which is intersected at an average depth, for this dataset, of 1.5m from surface. The first 0.5m advance is withdrawn and the contents of the auger removed onto a sheet and set aside for bagging. The subsequent samples are taken in the same manner at 1m intervals or until the hole is abandoned at the water table. The whole sample is retained.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All drilling is completed above the water table. Drilling and sampling activities are supervised by a suitably qualified GSMB geologist who is present at all times. All drill samples are geologically logged by the geologist at the drill site. Each sample is bagged at site and transferred to the GSMB laboratory. Samples are dried and weighed prior to analysis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples are dried and weighed. A riffle-split sub sample is then wet screened to determine slimes (-63 µm) and oversize material (+1mm). Approximately 100g of the resultant sand sample is then oven-dried and passed over a Franz Isodynamic Magnetic Separator to produce magnetic (M) and non-magnetic (NM) fractions. The NM fraction is then subjected to heavy liquid separation (HLS) using Lithium heteropolytungstate (LST) with a density of 2.82g/ml. All fractions are weighed and reported as a percentage of the in-ground total sample weight. Grain counting of heavy minerals is completed by mineralogist and mineral assemblage data is then reported as a percentage of the HM fraction.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	All samples are generated by hand auger drilling utilising 75mm diameter enclosed-flight spiral auger. Drill holes are oriented vertically by eye.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples are assessed visually for recoveries. Samples are retrieved moist from the ground. The configuration of drilling and nature of materials encountered results in negligible sample loss. Hand-auger drilling is ceased when recoveries become poor once the water table has been reached. Water table and recovery information is included in lithological logs.
Drill sample recovery, cont'd.	*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	The GSMB's trained geologists supervise drilling on a 1 team 1 geologist basis and are responsible for monitoring all aspects of the drilling and sampling process.
	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.	No relationship is believed to exist between grade and sample recovery. The moisture content and absence of hydraulic inflow above the water table results in a sample size that is well within the expected size range.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resources estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Qualitative logs of geological characteristics are collected in the field to allow a comprehensive geological interpretation to be carried out. Drill holes are characterised by their location within the beach-barrier sequence to assist with domaining each sequence unit in subsequent resource estimations.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of sand samples in the field is qualitative and includes description of sand colour, sorting and angularity. Estimates of black HM and garnet are recorded. A comments field is employed to allow further description of the location or sand sample.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full and all samples are assayed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All samples comprise unconsolidated sand.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are taken in their entirety. Drill samples are oven-dried and split for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation is recorded on a standard flow sheet and detailed QA/QC is undertaken on all samples. Sample preparation techniques and QA/QC protocols are appropriate for the magnetic separation and heavy mineral determinations.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation, cont'd.	*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Quality assurance protocols include the application of trained geological staff and experienced samplers. Use of plastic sheets and sample bags to remove the potential of sample loss and cleaning of sample equipment between samples. Competent person (CP) review of laboratory techniques and flowsheet is applied to ensure representative sample splitting. Inspection of laboratory procedure and equipment is completed to ensure appropriate technique, good housekeeping and application of accurate sample handling and sample management procedures. Laboratory duplicate and standard sample geostatistical analysis is employed to manage sample precision and analysis accuracy. Twin drilling is applied to determine short range variability in grade and lithological character.
	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.	Samples are taken in their entirety. Laboratory duplicates are generated for precision analysis at the sample splitting stage. Results indicate a high level of precision is achieved.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered adequate for a medium-grained sand.
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.*	Sample preparation and analysis of drill samples is completed by the GSMB research laboratory in Colombo. Analysis is conducted on a split fraction of the total sample and the retains are labelled and stored. Techniques employed conform to contemporary analysis methodology in the treatment of minerals separable by their physical properties. A CP audit of the facility was completed with no recommended improvements noted.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	None used.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests, cont'd.	*Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Quality assurance is maintained by laboratory duplicate and standard sample assaying procedure. Standard samples are provided by Placer Consulting Pty Ltd and are submitted blind to the laboratory. As a total sample is generated by the drilling, a field duplicate is not generated. A laboratory duplicate is created at the sample splitting stage. Standards and duplicates are submitted at a frequency of 1:20 samples. They are subjected to the complete sample preparation and assaying process. Analysis of sample duplicates is undertaken by standard geostatistical methodologies (Scatter, Pair Difference and QQ Plots) to test for bias and to ensure that sample splitting is representative. Standards determine assay accuracy performance, monitored on control charts, where failure (beyond 3SD from the mean) triggers re-assay of the affected batch. A high level of accuracy and precision are displayed in geostatistical analyses to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are customary from hand auger and sonic core drilling at the Eastern Minerals Project. Results in excess of 20% THM are common and in some cases, substantially higher concentrations are intersected. Placer Consulting considers this to be reasonable and consistent with beach, berm and foredune accumulations in a highly-mineralised region. No audit analyses have been completed on these exploration results.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes are drilled across a geographically-dispersed area to determine short-range geological and assay field variability. Twin drilling is applied at a frequency of 1:25 drill holes. Geostatistical analysis of twin drilling data awaits the return of all assay results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field logging data, photo's and maps are generated in the field by the GSMB geologist and provided to CMET staff in excel spreadsheet, pdf document and jpeg files. These data are stored in the master database at the Colombo office and on a secured cloud-storage facility that is accessible by invitation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data adjustments are made to convert laboratory collected weights to assay field percentages and to account for moisture.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 Resources estimation.*	These exploration results are located by GSMB staff using hand-held GPS. Mineral resources are not considered in this report.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The Kandawala Sri Lanka Grid is used to locate the drill collars.
Location of data points, cont'd.	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Elevations are not recorded for these exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing relates to the sequence stratigraphic unit and their extent. Drill holes are generally spaced at 5m-east intervals in the beach and tidal zones. The Berm zone is drilled at 15 – 50m east spacings dependent on their lateral extent.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No mineral resource or ore reserve is considered in this report.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples are not composited.
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.*	Sample orientation is vertical and approximately perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralization, which results in true thickness estimates. Drilling and sampling is consistent with the anisotropy of the mineralisation.
	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.	There is no apparent bias arising from the orientation of the drill holes with respect to the strike and dip of the deposit.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are numbered, with sample splits, residues and HM sinks stored securely at the GSMB pending completion of the programme. Samples will be transferred for secured storage at CMET property upon completion.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Competent Person completed an audit of the GSMB laboratory. Personnel, equipment and procedures represent best practice and no recommended improvements were forwarded. Data are monitored by CMET staff and reviewed by the CP as they are returned.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 exploration results are coincident with the granted Exploration Licence EL2017/199 wholly owned by CMET JV partner Damsila Exports (Pvt) Ltd. A f.o.b. royalty of 7% is payable to the government.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments to the security of tenure over the area containing the reported exploration results.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	CMET and partners have completed the only systematic exploration of this region of the Eastern Minerals Project. The reported results offer support to previous drilling and in some cases, higher HM grades and greater lateral extent.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration results are indicative of modern, low slimes tidal, beach and berm detrital heavy mineral sand deposits. Holocene dunes are truncated by the modern marine successions and are also heavily mineralised. Heavy minerals are derived originally from the neighbouring Precambrian metamorphic terrane and from Pleistocene dune deposits. Two monsoon seasons provide ample winnowing action on HM deposits and generate both northerly and southerly long-shore drift.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	An intercept table is listed in the report. Results support previous releases on exploration results and mineral resources.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Mineral intersections are reported at a 5% HM bottom cut, as is customary for the Eastern Minerals Project resources. No top cut is applied.
	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.	No data aggregation is required.
Data aggregation methods, cont'd.	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents are used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill holes are vertical and perpendicular to the dip and strike of mineralisation.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineral deposits typically approximate a horizontal to shoreward dipping accumulation. intercepts are approximately true thickness
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.*	Refer to main body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of results is restricted to results returned subsequent to the 4th April 2022 from the 2021 GSMB drilling in the Komari Region of the Eastern Minerals Project. Intercepts are disclosed in an unambiguous way at >5% THM.
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 additional, substantive information has returned from the drill sample analyses included in this report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Mineralogical results are anticipated from the total sample set.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of report.

APPENDIX 2 – Intercepts Table

BHID			INTERCEPT
K44BM1			1.5m @ 51.9% THM from 1.5m
K43T			0.4m @ 48.4% THM from 0.5m
K43TE			1.1m @ 41.8% THM from 0m
K44TE			1m @ 41.3% THM from 0.5m
K41TE			0.5m @ 39.2% THM from 0m
K66TE			1.5m @ 39.0% THM from 0m
K41BE1			2.5m @ 38.4% THM from 0m
K65TE			1.3m @ 37.9% THM from 0.5m
K45T			0.3m @ 37.5% THM from 0m
K45BM1			1.5m @ 36.7% THM from 0m
K43BE1			2m @ 36.2% THM from 1.5m
K46BE1			2.5m @ 35.2% THM from 0.5m
K43BM1			1.5m @ 35.0% THM from 0.5m
K42BE1			2.5m @ 35.0% THM from 0.5m
K46T			0.3m @ 34.2% THM from 0.5m
K48BM1			2.3m @ 33.4% THM from 0.5m
K47BM1			2.5m @ 33.3% THM from 0m
K45TE			1.5m @ 30.8% THM from 0m
K44BE1			2.5m @ 30.2% THM from 0.5m
K67TE			1.3m @ 29.5% THM from 0m
K46TE			1m @ 29.2% THM from 0m
K65T			0.3m @ 27.2% THM from 0m
K42TE			1m @ 27.1% THM from 0.5m
K48TE			0.7m @ 24.4% THM from 0m
K67BE1			1.5m @ 24.0% THM from 0m
K43BM2			1.5m @ 23.4% THM from 0m
K41BM2			1.5m @ 21.9% THM from 0m
K47TE			0.8m @ 21.5% THM from 0.5m
K64BE1			1m @ 21.1% THM from 0m
K63BE1			0.9m @ 20.9% THM from 0.5m
K67T			0.3m @ 20.6% THM from 0m
K62BM2			2.2m @ 20.4% THM from 0m
K42BM3			1.5m @ 20.3% THM from 0m
K44BM2			1.5m @ 19.7% THM from 0.5m
K41BM1			1.5m @ 18.4% THM from 0m
K48BE1			1m @ 18.3% THM from 0m
K46BM1			1.5m @ 18.2% THM from 0m
K66T			0.3m @ 18.1% THM from 0m
K61BM2			1.7m @ 18.0% THM from 1.5m
K63TE			1m @ 17.7% THM from 0m
K42BM1			1.5m @ 17.7% THM from 0m
K42BM2			1.5m @ 16.9% THM from 0.5m
K57TE			0.9m @ 16.1% THM from 0.5m
K49BM1			2.5m @ 15.9% THM from 0.5m
K64TE			1.1m @ 15.6% THM from 0m
K50BM1			2.5m @ 15.6% THM from 0m

K66BE1			1.5m @ 15.5% THM from 0m
K49TE			1.2m @ 15.3% THM from 1.5m
K50TE			1.1m @ 15.2% THM from 0m
K47BE1			1.1m @ 15.1% THM from 0m
K58TE			1m @ 15.1% THM from 0m
K64T			0.3m @ 14.6% THM from 0m
K59TE			1m @ 14.5% THM from 0m
K66BM1			2.2m @ 14.4% THM from 0m
K65BE1			1.5m @ 13.5% THM from 0m
K60TE			1.1m @ 13.1% THM from 0m
K66BM2			2.3m @ 12.9% THM from 0m
K56BE1			1.5m @ 12.8% THM from 0.5m
K49T			0.4m @ 12.8% THM from 0m
K57BE1			1.1m @ 12.6% THM from 0m
K61BM3			2.3m @ 12.5% THM from 0m
K61BM1			1.8m @ 12.1% THM from 0m
K62BM3			2.3m @ 12.0% THM from 0m
K68T			0.3m @ 11.8% THM from 0.5m
K55BE1			1.3m @ 11.8% THM from 0m
K50BM2			1.5m @ 11.4% THM from 0m
K58BE1			1.2m @ 11.4% THM from 0.5m
K62BM1			2.2m @ 11.0% THM from 0m
K42T			0.3m @ 11.0% THM from 0m
K60BE1			1.3m @ 10.8% THM from 0m
K54BM1			2.5m @ 10.5% THM from 0m
K53BM1			2.5m @ 10.4% THM from 0m
K48T			0.3m @ 10.1% THM from 0.5m
K49BM2			1.5m @ 9.85% THM from 0m
K63T			0.2m @ 9.82% THM from 0m
K54BE1			1.2m @ 9.72% THM from 0m
K62TE			1m @ 9.44% THM from 0m
K59BE1			1.2m @ 9.05% THM from 0m
K50T			0.4m @ 9.05% THM from 0m
K60BM1			2.5m @ 8.46% THM from 0m
K56TE			0.9m @ 8.23% THM from 0m
K58T			0.3m @ 8.01% THM from 0m
K61T			0.5m @ 7.89% THM from 0m
K47T			0.4m @ 7.87% THM from 0.5m
K52BE1			1.5m @ 7.24% THM from 0m
K49BE1			1.5m @ 7.08% THM from 0m
K50BE1			1.5m @ 7.05% THM from 0m
K51BE1			1.5m @ 6.98% THM from 0m
K61BE1			1.3m @ 6.98% THM from 0m
K53BE1			1.2m @ 6.92% THM from 0m
K57T			0.4m @ 6.43% THM from 0m
K62BE1			1.3m @ 6.05% THM from 0m
K62T			0.4m @ 5.43% THM from 0m
K53TE			0.9m @ 5.42% THM from 0.5m

K60T			0.4m @ 5.29% THM from 0.5m
K61TE			1m @ 5.25% THM from 0m
K55TE			1m @ 4.96% THM from 0m
K68TE			0.7m @ 4.89% THM from 0.5m
K54TE			1.1m @ 4.82% THM from 0m
K53T			0.3m @ 4.60% THM from 0m
K55T			0.3m @ 4.34% THM from 0.5m
K54T			0.3m @ 4.17% THM from 1.5m
K51T			0.3m @ 3.80% THM from 0m
K59T			0.3m @ 3.70% THM from 0.5m
K56T			0.3m @ 3.33% THM from 0m
K51TE			1m @ 2.91% THM from 0m
K52T			0.3m @ 2.80% THM from 0m
K52TE			1.1m @ 2.34% THM from 0m
K68BE1			1m @ 1.59% THM from 0m