ASX: AS2

ASX RELEASE | 6 May 2026

CONTINUOUS POLYMETALLIC MINERALISATION CONFIRMED AT PS PEGMATITE TARGET - UIS PROJECT, NAMIBIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **100%-owned Uis Project** located adjacent to the operating Uis Tin Mine (owned by Andrada Mining Limited (LSE: ATM)) which hosts a JORC (2012) MRE of 77.51Mt @ 0.79% Li_2O, 0.15% Sn and 82 ppm Ta. *
- **Phase 1 trenching at the PS Pegmatite Target confirms continuous polymetallic mineralisation**, with peak results including:
  - 6670 ppm Tin (Sn)
  - 0.49% Lithium Oxide (Li_2O)
  - 465 ppm Tantalum (Ta)
  - 2020 ppm Rubidium (Rb)
  - 134 ppm Caesium (Cs)
- **Systematic trenching** (~40m spacing) completed, providing a dataset to support drill targeting and future resource definition.
- Main PS pegmatite target exposed over ~260m at surface, with a parallel pegmatite extending ~140m; potential **extensions at depth to be tested during upcoming drilling.**
- Previous mapping and rock chip sampling at the PS Pegmatite Target has demonstrated high grade mineralisation with values up to **1.63% SnO_2, 639ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.27% Rb_2O and up to 3.05% Li_2O.**
- Trenching results **validate historical exploration** and **increase confidence** for planned RC drilling in H2 2026.
- Historic RC drilling by Askari Metals returned high-grade intercepts including:
  - **4m @ 0.16% SnO_2 (incl. 1m @ 0.26%),**
  - **4m @ 314 ppm Ta_2O_5 (incl. 1m @ 695 ppm),**
  - **and 2m @ 0.30% Rb (incl. 1m @ 0.38%)**.
- Additional assay results pending from the nearby K9 target (expected mid-May 2026).
- **The Uis Project is emerging as a high-grade polymetallic critical minerals asset** with exposure to **Tin, Lithium, Tantalum, Rubidium and Caesium**. It sits in a proven mining district with direct access to the Walvis Bay Deepwater Port, less than 230km away by tarred road.

* For further details refer to: Uis-V1V2-Mineral-Resource-Update.pdf

Askari Metals Limited (**ASX: AS2**) ("**Askari Metals**" or "**Company**") announces assay results from its Phase I trenching program at the PS Pegmatite Target, located on EPL 7345, within its 100%-owned Uis Project in Namibia. The Uis Project is located adjacent to the operating Uis Tin Mine and within a well-established pegmatite belt with existing infrastructure and access to the deep-water port of Walvis Bay.

The results confirm continuous polymetallic mineralisation including tin, lithium, tantalum, rubidium, and caesium across the PS pegmatite system, consistent with the results identified at the OP and DP pegmatite targets, providing further confidence for the Company to advance to planned drilling.

Exploration Context and Program

Historical exploration across EPL 7345 has returned high grades of tin, tantalum, lithium and rubidium mineralisation from surface mapping, rock chip sampling, and two phases of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The key pegmatite targets – OP, PS, DP and K9 – have already been delineated and explored in detail whilst newly identified pegmatite zones have been mapped but remain untested.

Phase 1 Trenching at these targets has confirmed high-grade continuous polymetallic mineralisation across considerable widths and strike lengths and was designed to systematically test these targets and generate data to refine drill targeting. The trenching program has (i) confirmed continuity of mineralisation across multiple pegmatites; (ii) improved geological understanding of pegmatite geometry; and (iii) generated high-confidence drill targets.

The Company has planned its next phase of RC drilling at the Uis Project and plans to commence in H2 of 2026, initially starting at the OP target, but will be expanded to include DP, PS and the spodumene rich K9 pegmatite target which will be drill tested with a maiden diamond drilling campaign. Multiple exploration workstreams are planned at the Uis Project including a soil and geochemical survey due to commence at EPL 7626 where limited exploration has been undertaken and a Phase I trenching campaign at the significant targets already identified on EPL 8535.

The Uis Project spans 380km^2 - a district-scale position within the Cape Cross-Uis Pegmatite Belt.

Commenting on the assay results from the Phase I trenching program at the PS Target, Executive Director, Mr. Gino D'Anna, stated:

"Phase I trenching at the PS Pegmatite Target continues to build on the momentum achieved from the OP and DP trenching results, again confirming high-grade continuous polymetallic mineralisation across these targets at the Uis Project in Namibia. Mineralisation occurs along the entire pegmatite length and across its width with varying concentrations returning results of up to 6,670 ppm Sn, 0.49% Li_2O, 465 ppm Ta, 2,020 ppm Rb and 134 ppm Cs. These results not only validate the previously limited exploration, they also generate robust, high-confidence drill targets. We plan to move the Uis Project into the next phase of development, through rigorous systematic drilling designed to confirm the scale of the pegmatites and deliver a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource estimate. We are encouraged by the findings and will continue to build on this success through multiple streams of exploration. These results strongly indicate a significantly mineralised system that warrants further exploration as we target a maiden resource at our Uis Project later this year.

"We look forward to keeping our shareholders and investors well-informed as we progress with our planned activities."

The Company wishes to remind investors that pegmatites can increase or decrease in overall thickness both along strike and at depth. Furthermore, the pegmatites may extend beyond what is observed outcropping on surface. These changes in thickness and strike length can only be determined precisely by drilling. Hence, the planned drilling will test some pegmatites to ascertain their true subsurface thicknesses and extent. This is similar to what has been seen at the pegmatites currently being mined and explored at the neighbouring Uis Tin Mine, by Andrada Mining Ltd.

Phase I Trenching Campaign Details

The Phase I exploration trenching program was designed to systematically test four high-priority pegmatite targets (OP, PS, DP and K9) on EPL 7345 within a defined "corridor of interest" at the Uis Project in Namibia. These pegmatites display typical characteristics of fertile LCT pegmatites including a high degree of fractionation and zonation, and key lithium accessory minerals such as sugary and cleavelandite varieties of albite, colored tourmaline and green mica.

A total of 135 trenches (7,269m) were completed, and 2,098 channel samples were collected. Trenching was conducted on a **40m spacing across DP, PS and K9**, while the OP target was initially tested at **80m spacing and subsequently infilled to 40m**.

Importantly, three of the four high priority pegmatite targets had seen only limited historical sampling, while the K9 pegmatite target had never been sampled or drill tested. This highlights the importance of this dataset in advancing the project.

Detailed mapping and channel sampling of the trenches is providing critical information about the surface extent and mineralisation potential of the pegmatites. This information will form the basis for future RC and Diamond drill testing as well as follow up infill trenching. **The Company plans on recommencing RC drilling at the Uis Project during H2 of 2026.**

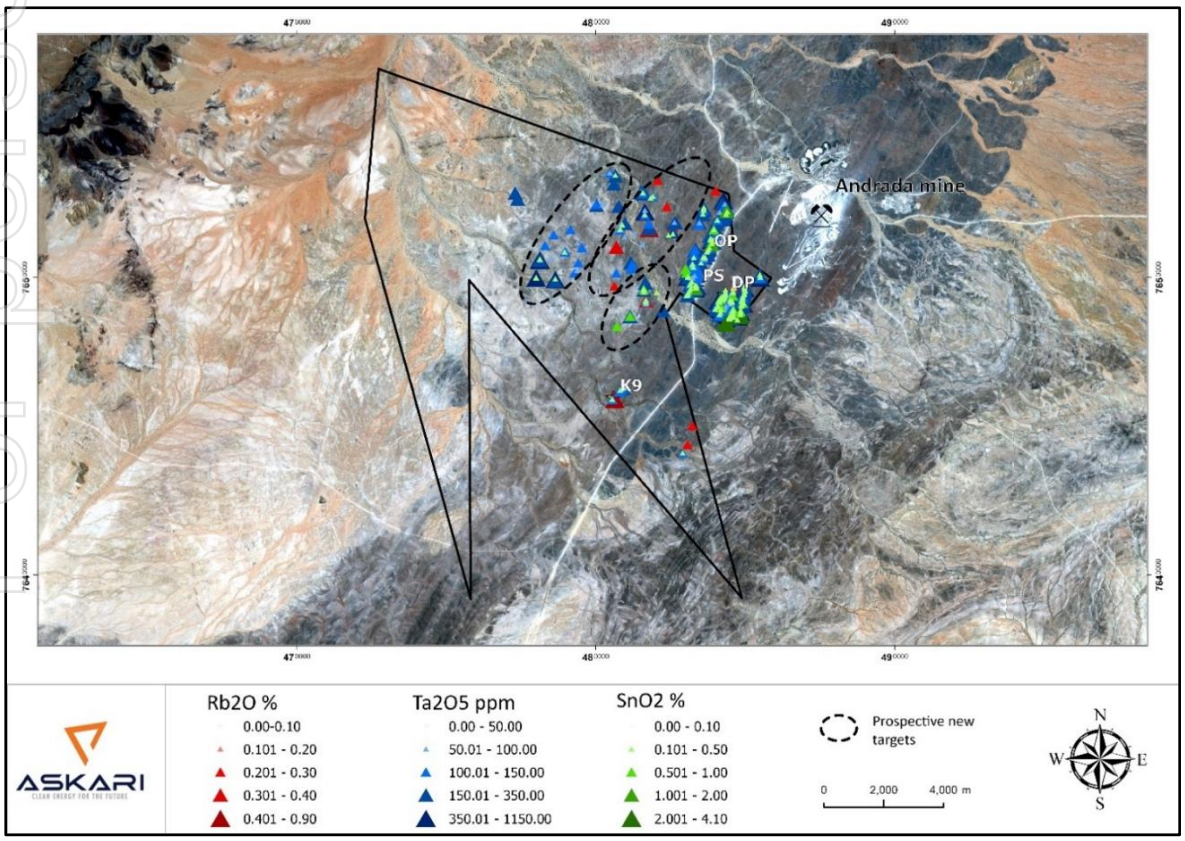


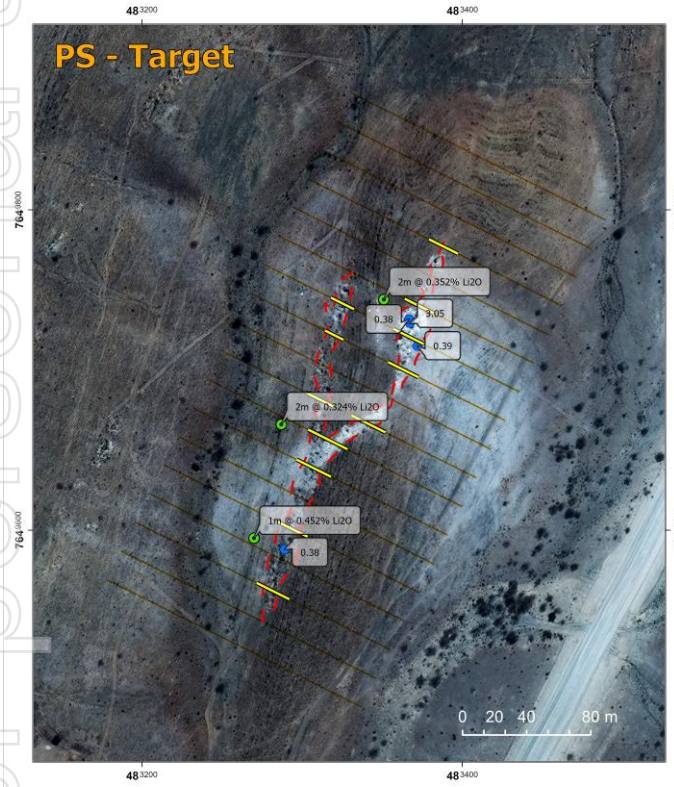
Figure 1: *Map showing the interpreted corridor of interest on EPL 7345 along with pegmatite targets (DP, OP, PS and K9) trenched in the Phase 1 Trenching programme*

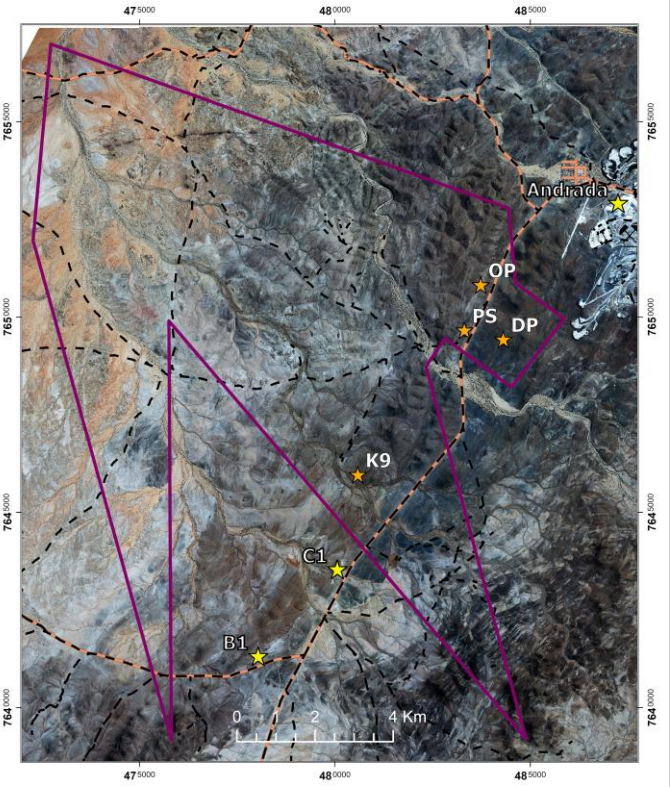
PS Pegmatite Trenching

Trenching at the PS Pegmatite Target was **completed at ~40m spacing** across the 260m surface strike length of the main PS pegmatite and the 140m western parallel pegmatite. The program systematically tested mineralisation **along strike and across the pegmatite and its western splay**.

A total of 14 trenches (272m) were completed at the PS pegmatite target, resulting in 159 channel samples laboratory analysis, with meterage varying from 0.4m to 2.2m and a combined 76m of pegmatite intersected. This program builds on prior reconnaissance work, including mapping, surface sampling and limited scout drilling.

The PS pegmatite has had limited prior rock chip sampling with results up to 3.05% Li_2O. A total of 5 RC holes were drilled as part of the Phase I RC campaign on EPL 7345 with results including 2m at 0.35% Li_2O, 2m at 0.32% Li_2O and 1m at 0.45% Li_2O. Previous RC drilling into the PS pegmatite was not optimally positioned and as a result, this pegmatite target has not been adequately drill tested.





Trench_ID	pEOT	Trench_ID	pEOT
pPS_T01	23	pPS_T07	13
pPS_T02	21	pPS_T08	20
pPS_T03	24	pPS_T09	20
pPS_T04	19	pPS_T10	21
pPS_T05	24	pPS_T11	27
pPS_T06	21	pPS_T12	16

Total_m	Average	Total Trenches
249	21	12

Figure 2: *Map of the PS pegmatite target including historic exploration results*

Earlier RC drilling into the PS pegmatite was hampered by limited targeting information as the pegmatite and its splays were covered by gravel scree and calcrete. As a result, drilling was limited and several scout RC holes failed to intersect the main PS Target where outcrop mineralisation was most encouraging. The length, width and polymetallic nature of the pegmatite uncovered during trenching, strongly encourages further drilling.

Figure 3: *Map of the PS pegmatite target showing the completed trenches.*

The images demonstrating the method of trenching and channel sampling undertaken at the PS Target are shown below.

***Image 1**: Example of the trenching completed at the PS Target. Trenches are dug using a mechanised excavator to the point of refusal. The trenches are then cleaned manually and mapped by a geologist to document the exposed geology across the width of the pegmatite target and document the host lithology. Visual indicator marks are made across the pegmatite for channel sampling to be completed using a rock saw and hand chisel to remove the sample for bagging and sample preparation.*

***Image 2**: Example of the channel sampling completed at the PS Target using a rock saw and hand chisel to remove the sample for bagging and sample preparation.*

Multiple trenches intersected significant lithium, tin, tantalum, rubidium and caesium mineralisation, across both the main PS target and the 140m long satellite parallel pegmatites. Mineralisation grades are comparable to those of the nearby Uis Tin Mine deposits and the proximal OP target pegmatites.

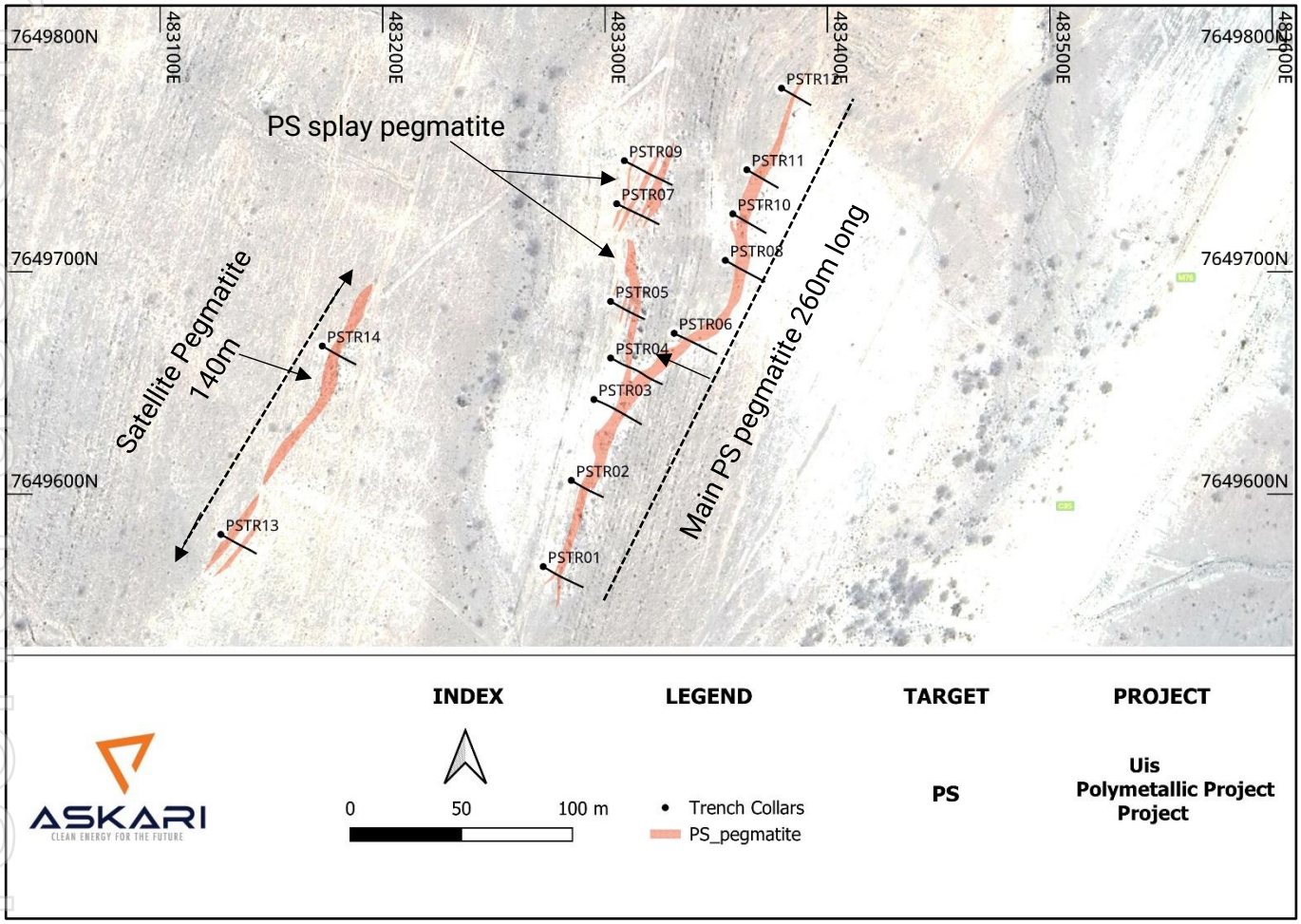


Figure 4: Map shows PS trenches, pegmatites and their spatial nature of outcrop.

Discussion of Results

Trenching at the PS pegmatite intersected encouraging tin (Sn), lithium (Li), tantalum (Ta), rubidium (Rb), and anomalous caesium (Cs) mineralisation in several trenches.

Tin Results

Some of the best tin (Sn) intercepts from the PS trenching are presented in **Figure 5** and indicate significant mineralisation along parts of the ~260m main pegmatite and its ~140m satellite and splay pegmatites. A summary of the best tin (Sn) intercepts is provided in **Table 1** (below).

The tin results increase the Company's confidence and warrant continued exploration to better understand this commodity potential across this portion of the Uis Project, particularly given that the PS

pegmatite is located just 3.3km to the west of Uis Tin Mine (V1/V2 pegmatite) and directly south of OP pegmatite.

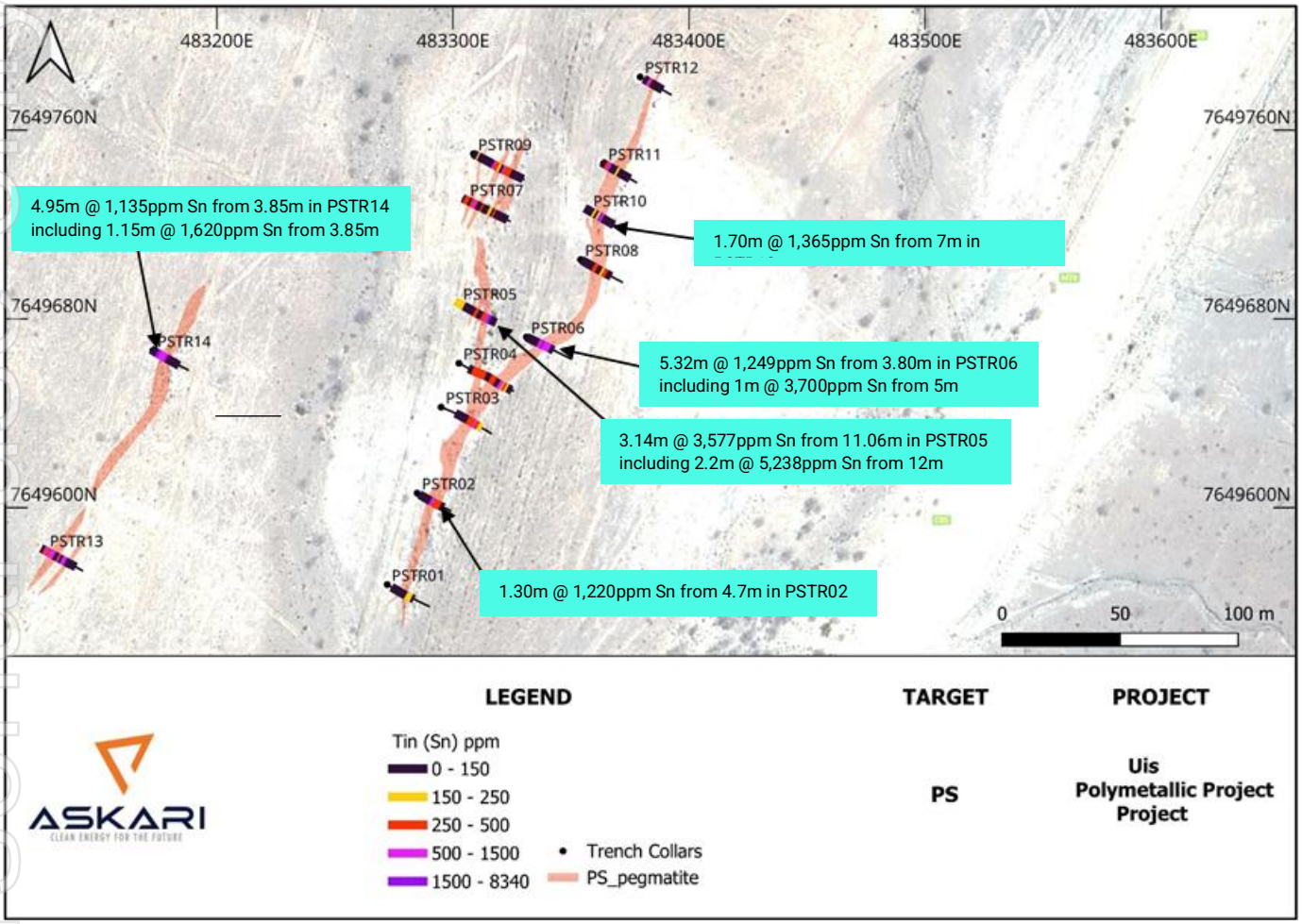


Figure 5: *Tin (Sn) mineralisation intercepts from Phase1 PS trenches with some highlights of high-grade tin exceeding 0.1% Sn labelled on the map.*

Highlights of high-grade tin intercepts exceeding 0.1% Sn (shown in **Table 1**) indicate of the zone's strong tin prospectivity, given that PS is located just 140m from OP and compares favourably with the nearby V1/V2 deposit (Uis Tin Mine – Andrada Mining Ltd) which has an average grade of 0.15% Sn.

Table 1: *Summary of the best tin (Sn) intercepts using a 0.05%Sn historic cut-off grade for Uis Tin Deposit.*

Trench ID	Best Tin (Sn_ppm) intercepts
PSTR02	1.30m @ 1220 ppm Sn from 4.70m
PSTR03	1.05m @ 631ppm Sn from 13.55m
PSTR04	1.46m @ 902ppm Sn from 17.24m
PSTR05	3.14m @ 3577ppm Sn from 11.06m
	including 2.20m @ 5238ppm Sn from 12m
PSTR06	5.32m @ 1249ppm Sn from 3.80m
	including 1m @ 3700ppm Sn from 5m
PSTR07	1.15m @ 781ppm Sn from 5.55m
PSTR09	0.93m @ 781ppm Sn from 11.32m
PSTR09	0.80m @ 545ppm Sn from 15.90m
PSTR10	1.70m @ 1365ppm Sn from 7m
PSTR11	1m @ 615ppm Sn from 4.15m
PSTR12	1m @ 564ppm Sn from 5.6m
PSTR13	1m @ 703ppm Sn from 2m
PSTR13	2.32m @ 1008ppm Sn from 4m
PSTR13	0.50m @ 882ppm Sn from 8m
PSTR13	1.84m @ 759ppm Sn from 9.96m
PSTR14	4.95m @ 1135ppm Sn from 3.85m
	including 1.15m @ 1620ppm Sn from 3.85m

Lithium Results

Several trenches returned assays above 0.3% Li_2O, thus exceeding the commonly adopted cut-off grade for low grade spodumene pegmatite.

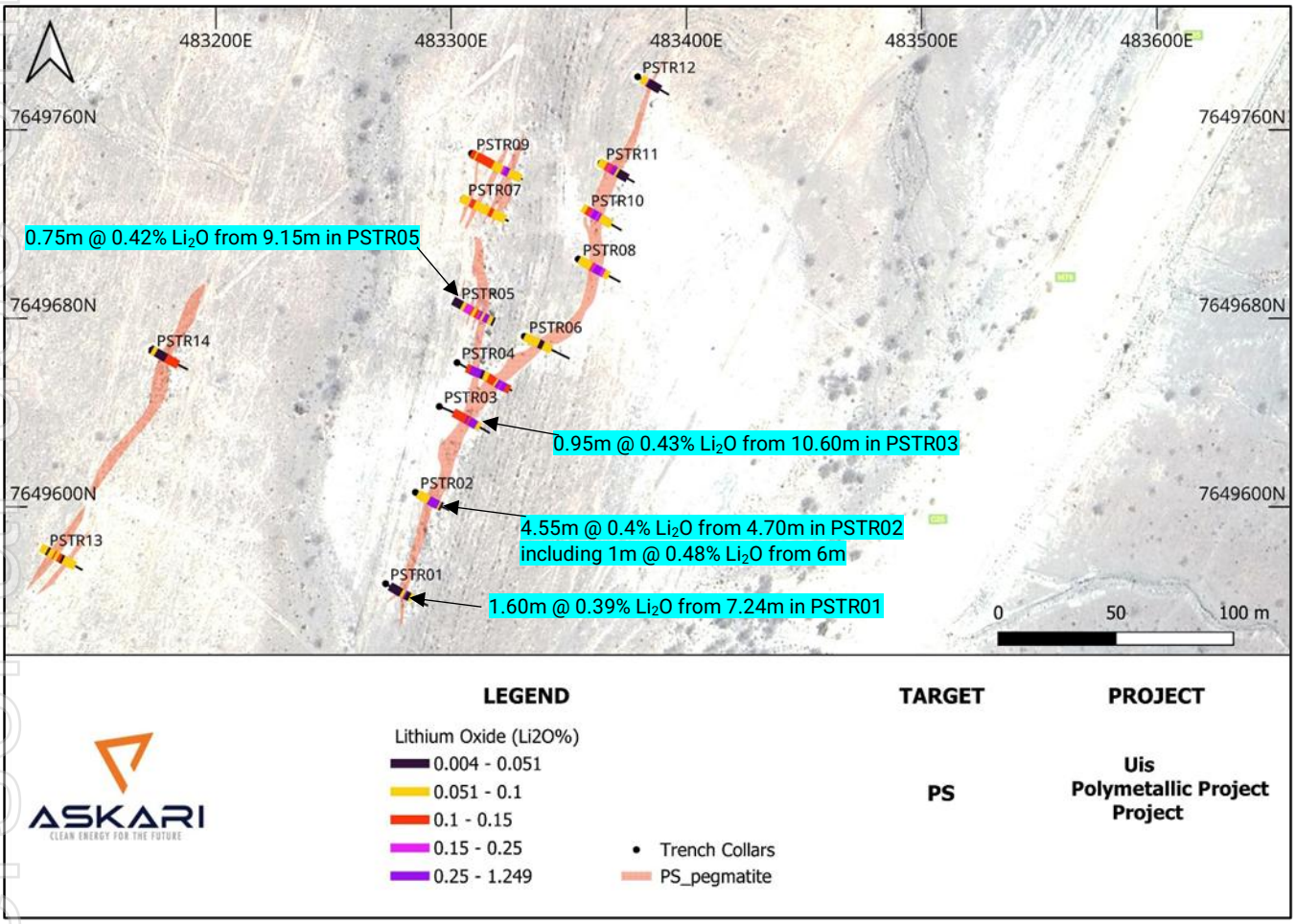


Figure 6: *Lithium (Li_2O%) results, with intercepts above 0.4% Li_2O labelled on the map.*

The significance of the PS pegmatite returning average lithium grades above 0.3%% Li_2O (shown in **Table 2**) is that it adds value to the project when combined with the already impressive size and results of its neighbouring OP target. This highlights the potential for the PS pegmatite target to contain a significant lithium resource (alongside tin, tantalum and rubidium) as it can be explored as an extension of the OP target.

Historic RC drilling intercepts from the limited drilling completed at the PS pegmatite target indicate consistent lithium mineralisation in fresh samples, with results similar to those encountered in the trenching completed at PS. This may indicate a different weathering environment, although visual evidence of leaching of lithium mineralisation can be seen in the samples collected and the mapped geology. Although the collars positions from the historic RC drilling at the PS target were sub-optimal, the results suggest a moderately strong correlation between the surface trenched results and the previous RC drilling intersections.

A summary of intercepts using a 0.25% Li_2O are presented in the table below.

Table 2: *Summary table of best Lithium oxide intercepts tabulated using a 0.25% Li_2O cut-off grade for spodumene pegmatites.*

Trench ID	Best Lithium Oxide (Li2O%) intercepts
PSTR01	1.60m @ 0.39% Li_2O from 7.24m
PSTR02	4.55m @ 0.4% Li_2O from 4.70m
	including 1m @ 0.48% Li_2O from 6m
PSTR03	0.95m @ 0.43% Li_2O from 10.60m
PSTR03	3.25m @ 0.37% Li_2O from 12.55m
PSTR04	0.95m @ 0.32% Li_2O from 8.50m
PSTR04	4.11m @ 0.31% Li_2O from 17.24m
	including 0.90m @ 0.49% Li_2O from 20.45m
PSTR05	0.75m @ 0.42% Li_2O from 9.15m
PSTR05	3.14m @ 0.33% Li_2O from 11.06m
	including 0.94m @ 0.46% Li_2O from 11.06m
PSTR08	3m @ 0.28% Li_2O from 6m
PSTR09	2m @ 0.30% Li_2O from 17.70m
PSTR10	3.70m @ 0.3% Li_2O from 5m
PSTR11	2m @ 0.31% Li_2O from 7.15m
PSTR12	0.55m @ 0.29% Li_2O from 6.60m

Tantalum Results

PS trench intercepts show strong and continuous tantalum mineralisation (>80ppm Ta) across the full 260m length of the main pegmatite, its splay and 140m satellite pegmatites. Results of 80ppm Ta to 465ppm Ta, indicate significant tantalum prospectivity for the PS Target. Combined with the results from previous exploration phases, these findings highlight exceptional tantalum prospectivity across the license.

The Ta grades are significant as they are comparable to the Andrada Mining - Uis Tin Mine deposit average Ta value of 82 ppm, with a resource grade of 90ppm Ta (Measured), 86ppm Ta (Indicated) and 73ppm (Inferred) – on the neighbouring mineral licence.

The higher values reported within EPL 7345 highlight the project area's strong potential for polymetallic tin, tantalum, rubidium and lithium mineralisation.

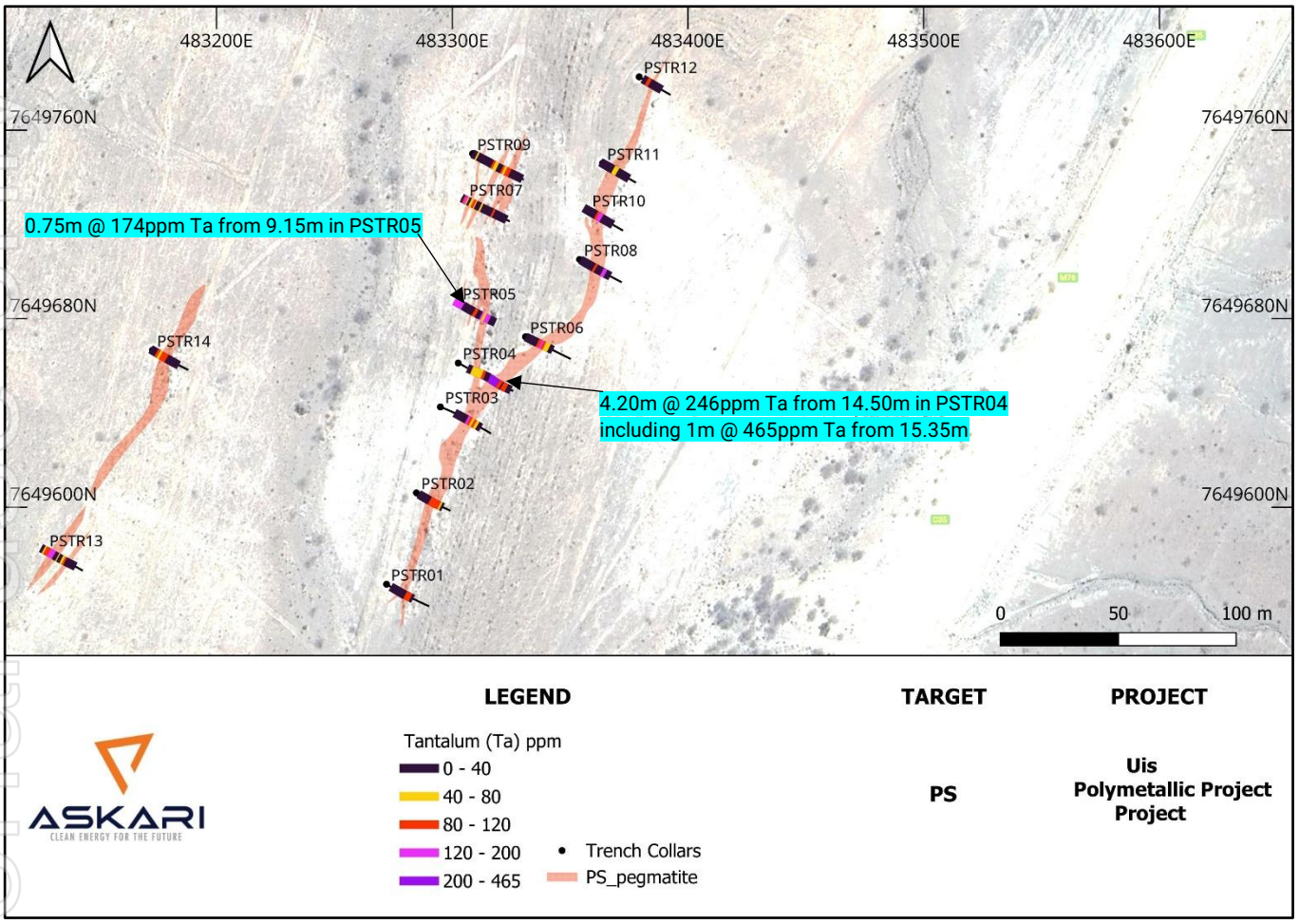


Figure 7: *Map shows Tantalum (ppm Ta) results on the PS target. Intercepts of above 150ppm Ta are labelled on the map.*

Table 3: *Summary of the best Tantalum (Ta) intercepts from the PS pegmatite prepared using a cut-off grade of 80ppm Ta, a value comparable to the adjacent V1/V2 deposit which has an average resource grade of 82ppm Ta.*

Trench ID	Best Tantalum (Ta_ppm) intercepts
PSTR01	2.56m @ 91ppm Ta from 7.24m
PSTR02	4.55m @ 89ppm Ta from 4.70m
PSTR03	4m @ 98ppm Ta from 10.60m
PSTR04	2.20m @ 80ppm Ta from 8.50m
PSTR04	4.20m @ 246ppm Ta from 14.50m
	including 1m @ 465ppm Ta from 15.35m
PSTR04	2.05m @ 95ppm Ta from 96m
PSTR05	1.50m @ 97ppm Ta from 0m
PSTR05	1.43m @ 105ppm Ta from 5.70m
PSTR05	0.75m @ 174ppm Ta from 9.15m
PSTR05	3.14m @ 138ppm Ta from11.06 m
PSTR06	3.2m @ 117ppm Ta from 3.80m
PSTR07	2.06m @ 102ppm Ta from 1.44m
PSTR07	1.15m @ 93ppm Ta from 5.55m
PSTR07	0.84m @ 105ppm Ta from 14.88m
PSTR08	1m @ 93ppm Ta from 5m
PSTR08	0.60m @ 121ppm Ta from 10m
PSTR09	0.93m @ 98ppm Ta from 11.32m
PSTR09	3.80m @ 97ppm Ta from 15.90m
PSTR10	2.70m @ 120ppm Ta from 6m
PSTR12	1.55m @ 86ppm Ta from 5.60m
PSTR13	4.32m @ 109ppm Ta from 2m
PSTR13	0.8m @ 81ppm Ta from 11m
PSTR14	4.95m @ 88ppm Ta from 3.85m

Rubidium Results

Trenching results from the PS pegmatite target highlight abundant zones of rubidium (Rb) mineralisation averaging approximately 0.10% Rb_2O.

Rubidium values of over 0.10% Rb_2O are comparable to the values reported at the Mt Edon Critical Mineral Project in Western Australia being developed by Everest Metals Corporation (ASX. EMC), which contains an inferred resource of 3.6Mt grading at 0.22% Rb_2O and 0.07% Li_2O at 0.10% Rb_2O cut-off *(refer to https://everestmetals.au/projects/wa-mt-edon-project/ for further information)*.

Rubidium is widely used in biomedical research, electronics and defence applications. It is a key ingredient in pyrotechnics and specialty glass. According to the US Geological Survey, there was no published global production of rubidium in 2024, though some was likely produced in China.

The US imports all its rubidium, though its consumption is estimated at less than 2000 kilograms per year. However, Rubidium is listed as a critical mineral by the US, Japan and New Zealand.

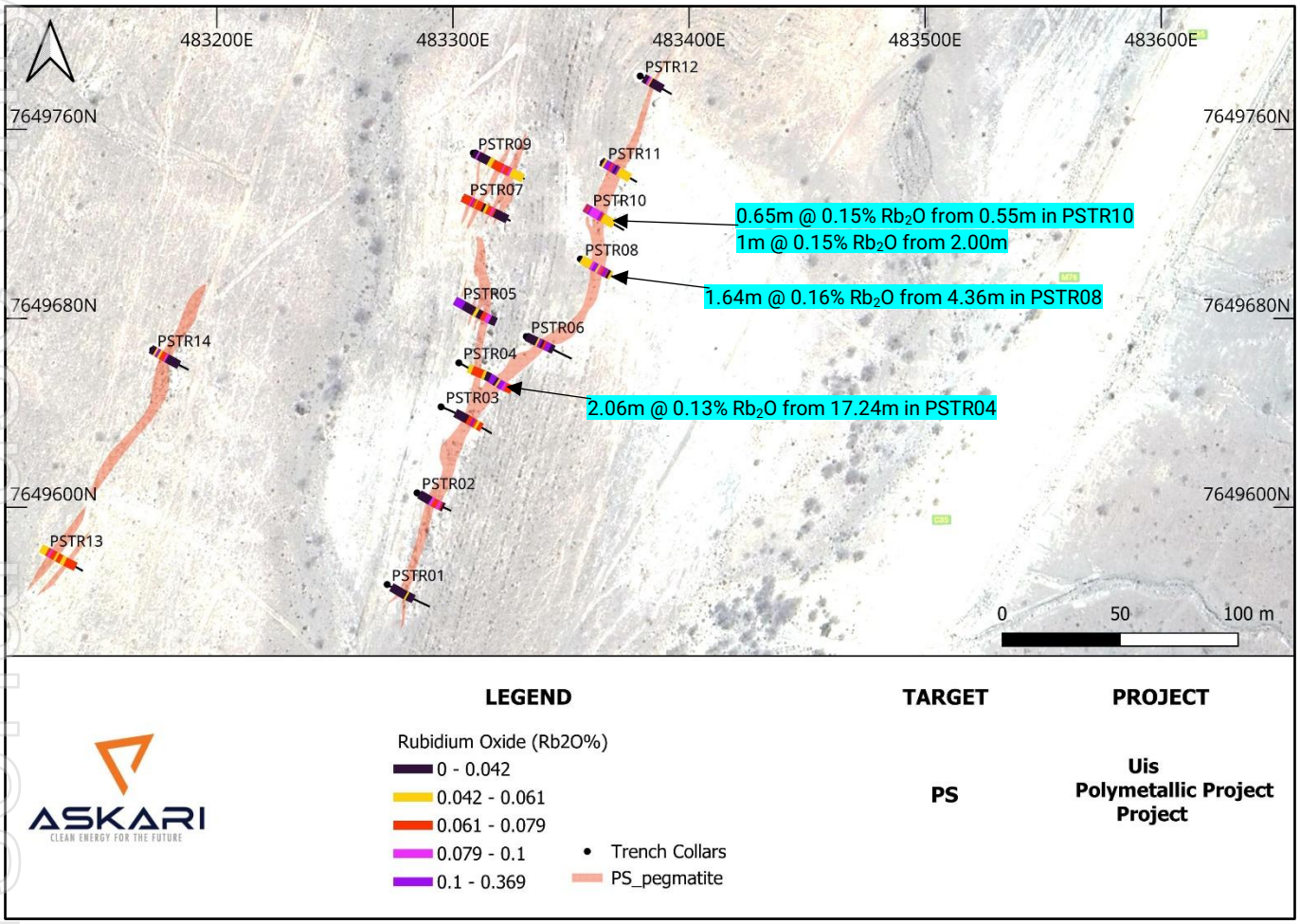


Figure 8: *Rubidium Oxide (Rb_2O%) results map, with intercepts that are above 0.15% Rb_2O labelled. Highlighted in the map are intercepts with assays comparable to Mt Edon Critical Mineral Project in Western Australia.*

Table 4: *A summary of the best Rubidium (Rb_2O) intercepts from OP pegmatite prepared using a cut-off grade of 0.1% Rb_2O, a value comparable to Everest Metals' Mt Edon Critical Mineral Project in Western Australia.*

Trench ID	Best Rubidium Oxide (Rb_2O%) intercepts
PSTR03	1m @ 0.11% Rb_2O from 12.55m
PSTR04	0.85m @ 0.12% Rb_2O from 12.55m
PSTR04	2.06m @ 0.13% Rb_2O from 17.24m
PSTR05	0.50m @ 0.10% Rb_2O from 0m
PSTR06	1.20m @ 0.10% Rb_2O from 3.80m
PSTR06	2.12m @ 0.14% Rb_2O from 7m
PSTR07	0.55m @ 0.10% Rb_2O from 5m
PSTR08	1.64m @ 0.16% Rb_2O from 4.36m
PSTR08	1.60m @ 0.11% Rb_2O from 9m
PSTR10	0.65m @ 0.15% Rb_2O from 0.55m
PSTR10	1m @ 0.15% Rb_2O from 2m
PSTR10	1m @ 0.12% Rb_2O from 7m
PSTR11	2.30m @ 0.12% Rb_2O from 2.85m
PSTR11	1m @ 0.11% Rb_2O from 6.15m
PSTR11	1m @ 0.11% Rb_2O from 8.15m
PSTR14	1.15m @ 0.12% Rb_2O from 3.85m

The chemical and physical properties of rubidium are similar to caesium *(see results below)*. The two elements are often used together or interchangeably.

Caesium Results

PS pegmatites carry anomalous concentrations of caesium, a highly sought-after metal used in applications including drilling fluids, electronics and optics, catalysts, and medical and industrial uses.

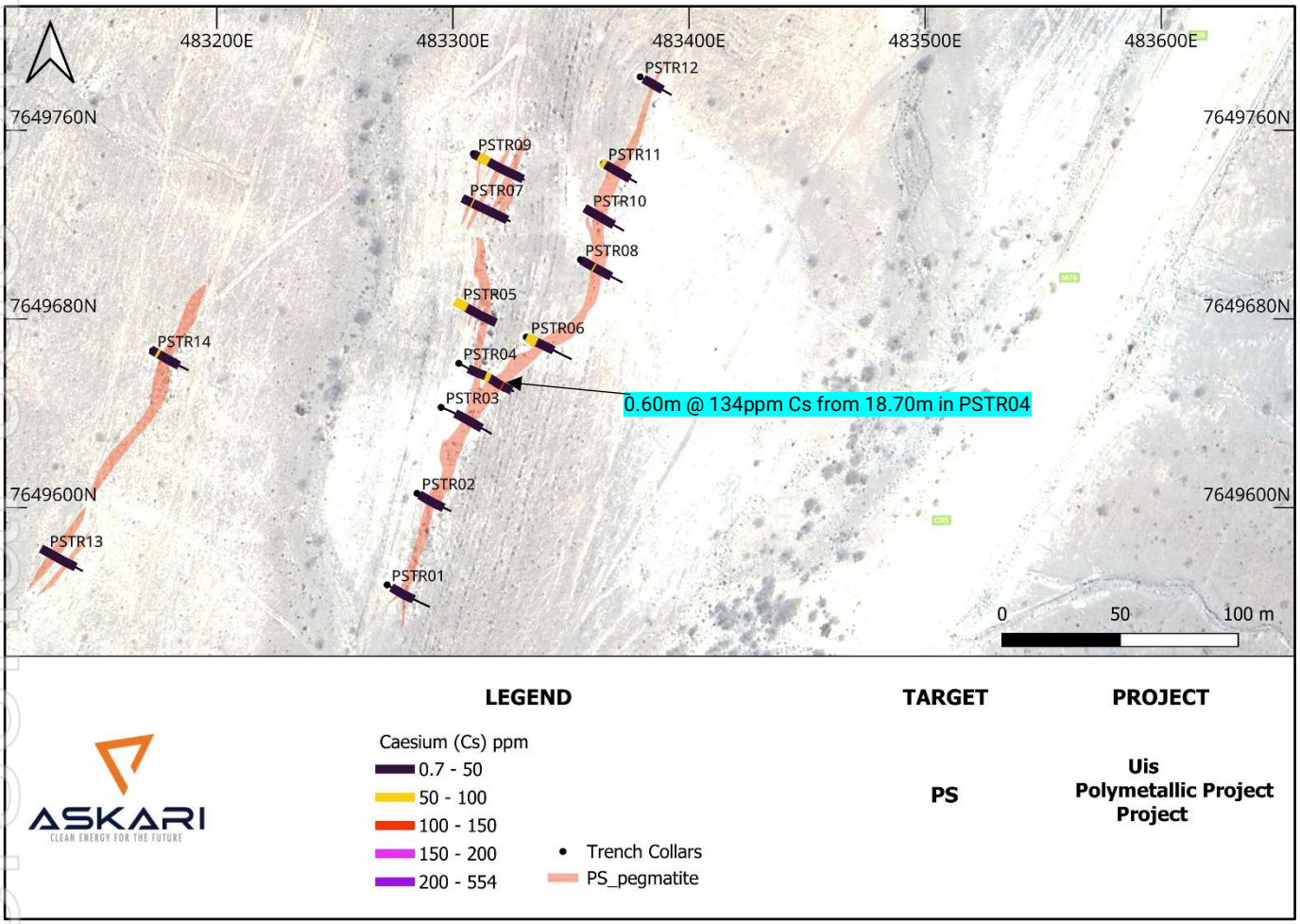


Figure 9: *Map show the best Caesium (Cs) intercepts from the PS pegmatite target, with intercepts greater than 100ppm Cs labelled on the map.*

The main PS pegmatite and its splay pegmatites exhibit encouraging caesium mineralisation, with the best intercept grades reaching 134ppm Cs_2O. While these values are relatively low compared to the commonly used cutoff grade of 1% Cs_2O, the Company is encouraged by the results, as surface weathering may have reduced caesium grades relative to fresh pegmatite material.

The Cape Cross-Uis pegmatites including the PS pegmatites, tend to be weathered at or near surface. This can cause leaching of caesium-rich minerals such as pollucite, which lowers surface concentrations. Caesium values are therefore expected to increase in fresh rock intersected during the planned drilling in H2 of 2026.

The polymetallic nature of these pegmatites adds value for the Company as each commodity (Li, Sn, Ta, Rb and Cs) has strong prospectivity potential on the Uis Project.

Caesium demand is expected to grow modestly, driven by advances in quantum computing, optical communications, perovskite solar cells, and the continued need for high-precision reliable energy exploration tools.

Table 5: *A summary of anomalous Caesium, (Cs ppm) intercepts from PS pegmatite using a cut-off grade of 50ppm Cs.*

Trench ID	Best Caesium (Cs ppm) intercepts
PSTR04	3.80m @ 60ppm Cs from 10.70m
PSTR04	0.60m @ 134ppm Cs from 18.70m
PSTR05	0.50m @ 69ppm Cs from 0m
PSTR05	0.50m @ 72ppm Cs from 1.50m
PSTR06	1m @ 57ppm Cs from 2.00m
PSTR07	0.55m @ 57ppm Cs from 5.00m
PSTR08	0.64m @ 60ppm Cs from 4.36m
PSTR09	2m @ 76ppm Cs from 4.40m
PSTR11	2m @ 55ppm Cs from 0.85m
PSTR14	1.15m @ 52ppm Cs from 3.85m

FUTURE WORK

The Company plans to conduct further to develop and expand the known tin, lithium, tantalum, rubidium and caesium mineralisation at EPL 7345.

This work will consist of:

- Soil survey and geochemical program at the untested EPL 7626 licence
- Assessment of the Phase 1 trenching campaign at EPL 7345 once remaining assay results for the K9 pegmatite targets have been analysed
- Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of new targets on EPL 7345
- Pending successful results, mobilising an excavator to site for the EPL 7345 Phase 2 trenching program
- RC drilling at the DP, OP, PS and K9 pegmatite targets
- Phase I trenching program at the targets already mapped and sampled at EPL 8535

Figure 10 (below) outlines the polymetallic pegmatite targets across EPL 7345, including extensions of the current OP and DP targets previously identified by the Company. These areas will be the focus of upcoming follow-up exploration programs, aimed at delineating additional zones of high-grade tin and tantalum mineralisation.

The PS pegmatite target is located directly south on an offset strike position from the OP pegmatite target. This suggests that future development of the PS target will be undertaken concurrently with the exploration and drilling at the OP target.

The planned low-cost fieldwork is designed to refine and prioritise high-confidence drill targets within EPL 7345. This advances the broader objective of testing and defining the polymetallic mineralisation associated with the Uis Project.

The Company has planned its next phase of RC drilling at the Uis Project and expects it to commence early in H2 of 2026, initially at the OP target. The program will then expand to include DP, PS and the spodumene rich K9 pegmatite target, which will be drill tested with a maiden diamond drilling campaign.

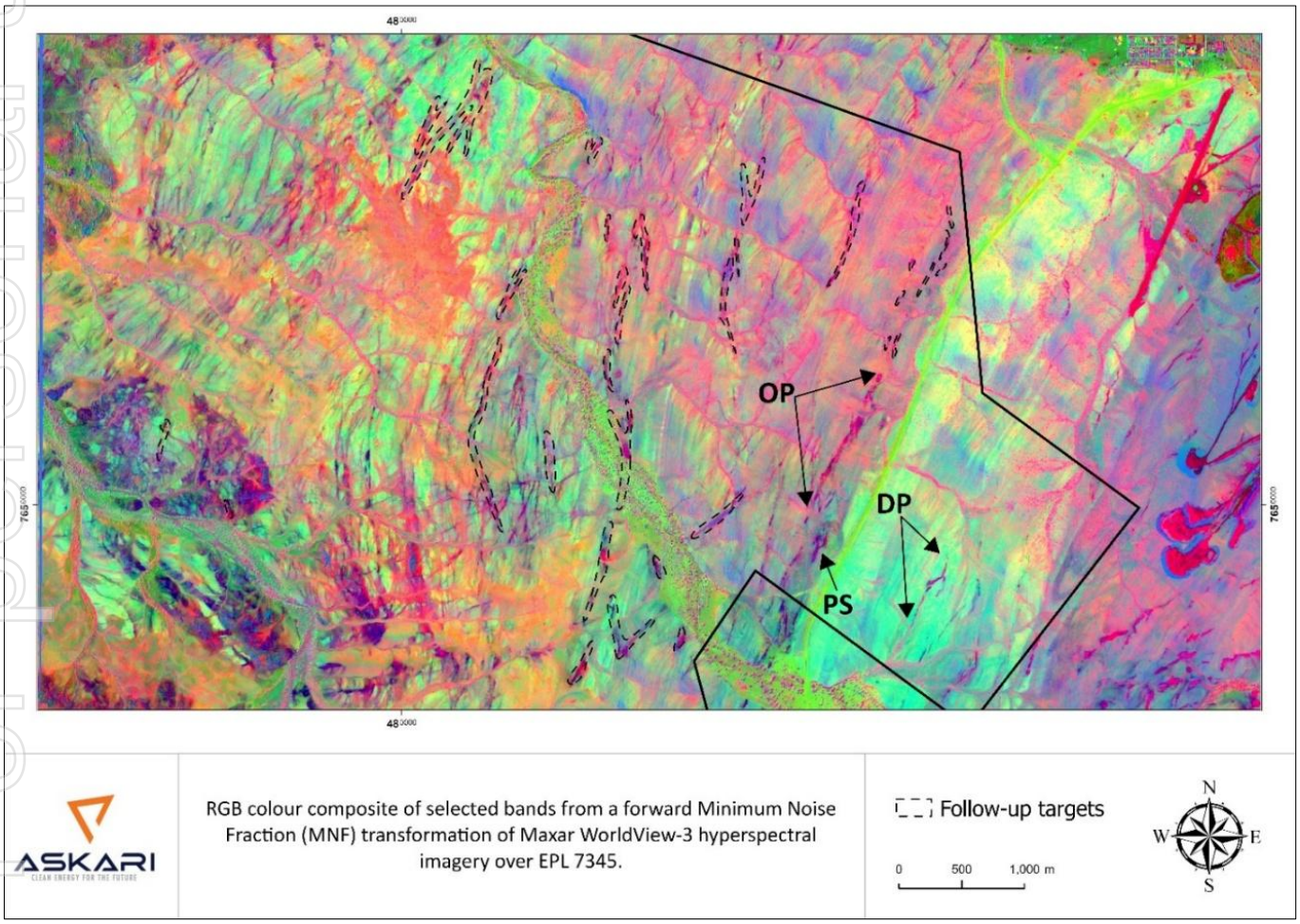


***Figure 10**: Hyperspectral imagery showing Askari Metals newly identified pegmatite targets on EPL 7345.*

PLANNED RC DRILLING AT PS PEGMATITE TARGET

Drilling is being planned for the PS pegmatite target as shown in **Figure 11** (below) which outlines planned collars and drill traces.

The PS Pegmatite is interpreted as an inclined body, that dips to the northwest. Therefore, the widths used for wireframes are based on down-dip projections of apparent widths of the pegmatites intersected in trenches and historic RC drilling.

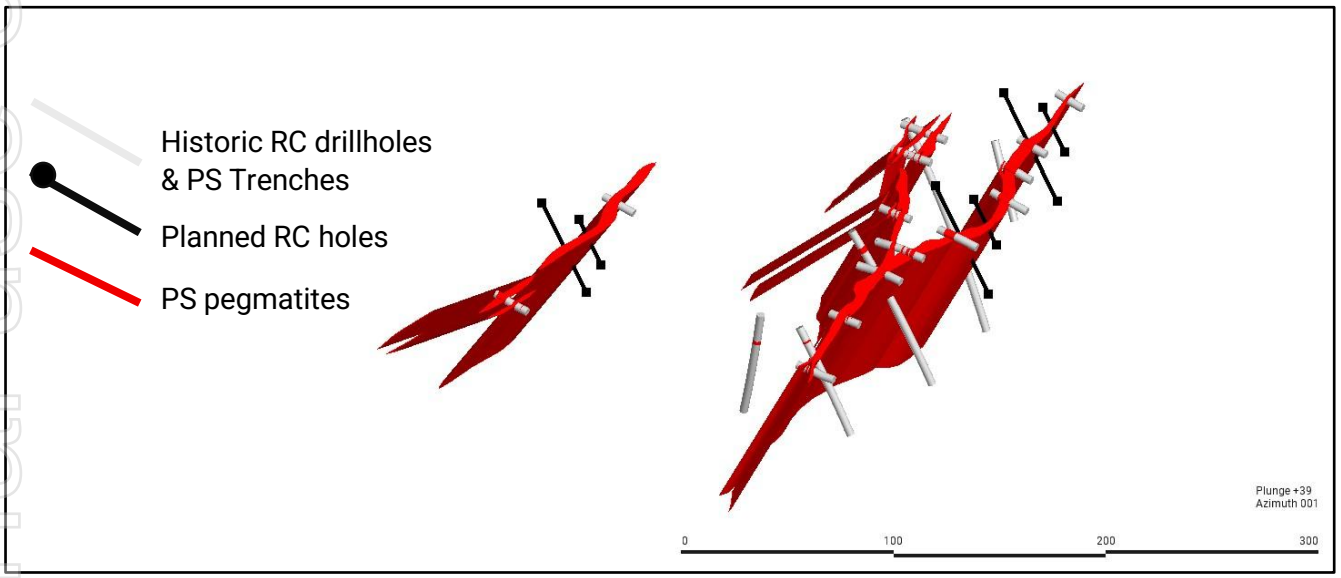


Figure 11: *Modelled pegmatite wireframes using trench pegmatite intercepts mapped structures and historic RC drillholes for inclination.*

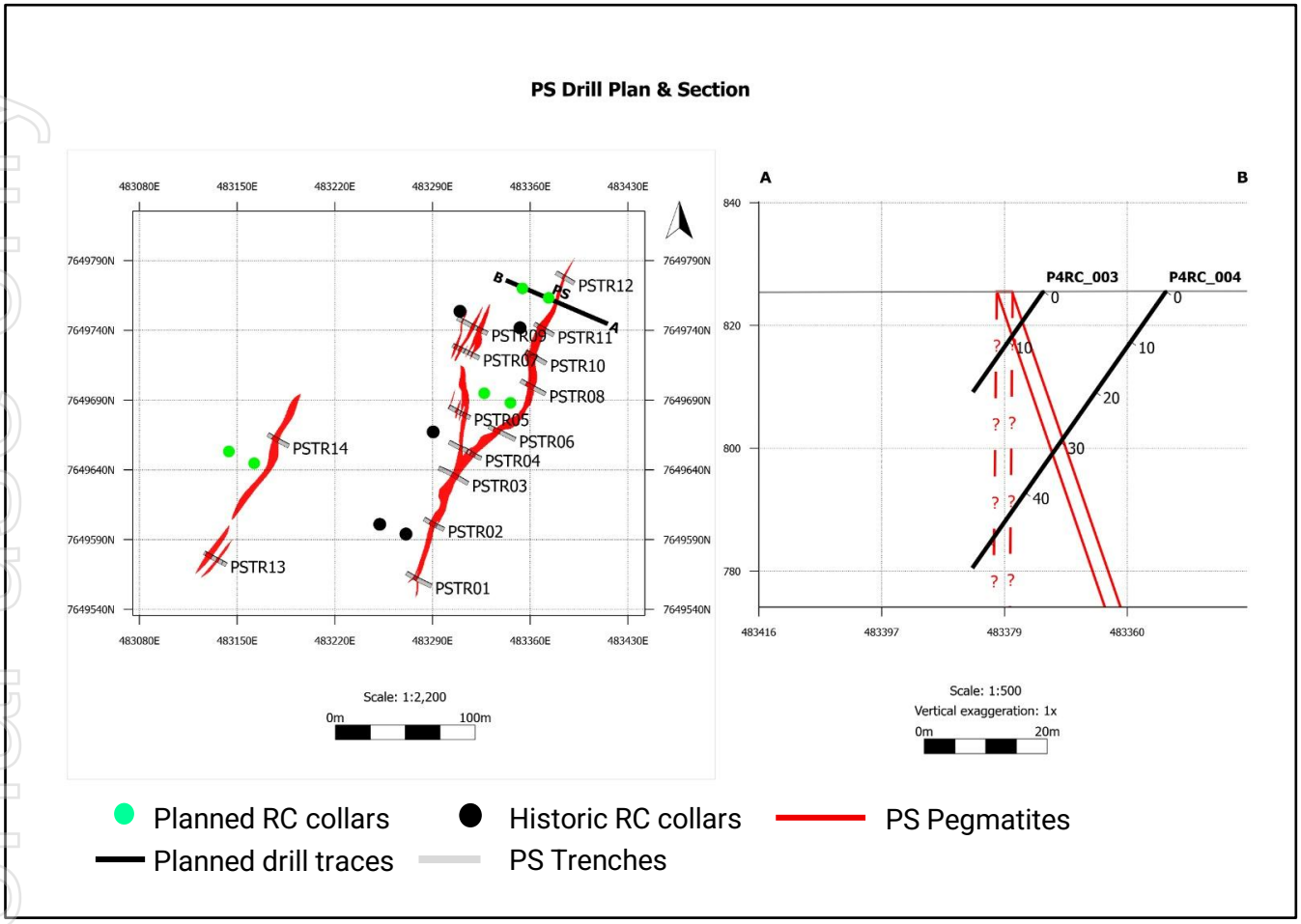


Figure 2: *PS drill section and plan view showing planned boreholes in green and historic RC holes in black dots.*

The Company looks forward to keeping its shareholders and investors updated as exploration activities continue to advance at the Uis project and as exploration results are received.

This announcement is authorized for release and distribution by the Board of Directors of Askari Metals Limited

- ENDS -

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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals is a focused Southern African exploration company. The flagship asset of the Company is the Nejo Project in Ethiopia, an advanced-stage, brownfields high-grade gold and copper project located on the Arabian-Nubian Shield covering a district land-holding of ~1,200km^2 surrounding the 1.7Moz Tulu Kapi Gold Mine and along strike of the 3.4Moz Kurmuk Mine.

In addition, the Company is actively exploring and developing its Uis Lithium Project in Namibia located along the Cape-Cross – Uis Pegmatite Belt of Central Western Namibia. The Uis project is located within 2.5 km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine which is currently operated by Andrada Mining Ltd and is favourably located with the deep-water port of Walvis Bay being less than 230 km away from the Uis project, serviced by all-weather sealed roads. In March 2023, the Company welcomed Lithium industry giant Huayou Cobalt onto the register who remains supportive of the Company's ongoing exploration initiatives.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results concerning the PS Trench Assay Results at the Uis Project in Namibia is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lachlan Reynolds, a Competent Person who is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr. Reynolds is the principal of Sianora Pty Ltd and is employed as a technical consultant by Askari Metals Limited. Mr Reynolds has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Reynolds consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information and details on sources of previous exploration information completed by Askari Metals Limited and released to ASX in compliance with JORC (2012) guidelines, refer to ASX announcements as noted below covering the various dates and announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous Exploration Results and potential for the Uis Project are based on information compiled by Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG). Mr. Fitzhenry was previously a Technical Consultant for Askari Metals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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.

ASX COMPLIANCE STATEMENT AND RELIANCE ON PREVIOUS ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

In preparing this announcement, the Company relied on the following ASX announcements:

15 April 2025	Extensive High-Grade Tin and Tantalum Mineralisation at Uis
28 April 2025	Supplementary Information to ASX Announcement dated 15.04.25
6 May 2025	Uis Project Delivers More High-Grade Tin and Tantalum
16 May 2025	Amendment and Supplementary Information to 6 May 2025
27 May 2025	Tin and Tantalum Exploration Program to Commence at Uis
18 June 2025	Askari Provides Operational and Activities Update

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those announcements previously made, or that would materially affect the Company from relying on those announcements for the purpose of this announcement.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Trenches at the PS target were dug by a mechanical excavator to bucket refusal depth, approximately 0.3 to 0.5m deep. Fresh to weakly weathered pegmatite and host rock were exposed in the excavated trenches. • Trenches were oriented approximately perpendicular to known pegmatite exposures. • Trenches were marked in-situ, using a tape measure fixed at a defined origin point ("collar") to determine lengths along the trench from the collar. • A channel was cut into the exposed rock using a hand-held mechanical rock saw, which was used to cut two parallel lines in the centre of the trench floor, approximately 5-7cm apart and approximately 5-7cm deep. • Channel sample lengths were based on nominal 1m intervals, modified by geological controls and contacts as required. Sample intervals varied from a minimum of 0.4m to 2.2m. • Channel samples were collected systematically by chipping material from between the two rock saw cuts to a nominal 5-7cm depth. • Sample material was immediately transferred to transparent plastic bags and sealed. • Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling including, trench ID, sample ID, meter intervals, weight and lithology. • Field duplicates were sampled by cutting a second channel parallel and at equal length and depth to the original sample location, at the same position within the trench. • Standard operating procedures were adopted to ensure that the channel samples were systematically collected and recorded.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, bangka, sonic, etc) and details.	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Channel sample recovery was assessed visually based on the standardised width and depth of the channels. • Weights of the channel samples was recorded as the samples were collected to ensure consistency of sample recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Channel sample lithologies were geologically logged in the field. • The level of logging is not sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Channel sample preparation was performed by Activation Laboratories Ltd (Actlabs) in Namibia. • The entire channel sample is crushed to a nominal -2 mm, then mechanically split to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 90% -75 microns (µm). • Actlab mills are mild steel and do not introduce Cr or Ni contamination. • A quartz flush is put through the pulveriser prior to each new batch of samples. A number of quartz flushes are also put through the pulveriser to ensure the bowl is clean prior to the next sample being processed. • Quality of crushing and pulverization is routinely checked as part of the laboratory quality assurance program. • An approximately 15g pulp sub-sample is taken from the large sample for shipping to the Actlabs Canada, where it was analysed. • Residual samples material is stored at Actlabs in Namibia.
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. • 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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Analytical sub-samples were submitted for assays to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Canada. • The samples were analysed for a multi-element suite using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion with ICP-MS and ICP-MS finish. This technique is considered to be appropriate for the sample types and to be a total assay. • ICP-MS finish - Fused samples are diluted and analyzed by Agilent 7900 ICP-MS. Calibration is performed using five synthetic calibration standards. A set of (10-20) fused certified reference material is run with every batch of samples for calibration and quality control. Fused duplicates are run every 10 samples. • ICP-OES finish - Samples are analyzed with a minimum of 10 certified reference materials for the required analytes, all prepared by sodium peroxide fusion. Every 10th sample is prepared and analyzed in duplicate; a blank is prepared every 30 samples and analyzed. Samples are analyzed using a Varian 735ES ICP and internal standards are used as part of the standard operating procedure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Actlabs randomly inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • The Company also inserted duplicate samples to assess local geological variability in the mineralisation. • Assessment of the QAQC results showed a suitable level of accuracy and precision in the analytical results. 100% of results are within acceptable QAQC limits as stated by the standard deviation stipulated on the certificate for the reference material used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Significant intersections identified by the Company personnel in Namibia were checked and verified by a consultant to the Company. No independent verification has been completed. • Documentation of primary data, data entry and verification was completed by Company personnel in Namibia. • Digital geological, survey and assay data is stored in a database managed and maintained by the Company. • Where appropriate, assay data has been converted to oxide equivalent values (see below).
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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Trenches collars were surveyed by Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) to an accuracy of between 0.5 to 1.0m. • Trench lengths were surveyed by sub-division into meter-intervals systematically marked along the trench wall. • Down trench surveys were conducted using compass azimuth and slope variation, which was minimal. • All coordinates reported in this announcement are based on the WGS1984 datum, projection UTM Zone 33S.
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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Trenches are located on a nominal 40m spacing along the northeast-southwest oriented trend of the target pegmatite units. • Sample spacing is continuous along the floor of the trenches, with a nominal 1m sample length, modified as required. • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Trenches and channel samples were designed to minimise sample bias. • Trenches are oriented approximately perpendicular to the northeast-southwest oriented trend of the target pegmatite units. • The sampled pegmatite units have a variable dip, with an approximate average dip of -45 degrees toward the northwest. • Sample intervals are reported based on their position along the trenches and have not been adjusted to account for the true width of the pegmatite units.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • All samples were collected and in the custody of Company employees/consultants during channel sampling. • All samples were bagged into clear 200-micron thick nylon/plastic bags and closed with cable ties. • Samples were transported to Actlabs in Windhoek by Company personnel for sample preparation and were shipped by Actlabs to Canada for assay. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • No external audits have been conducted on the trench channel sampling data, except for software-based data validation (using Micromine).

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 Uis Lithium-Tantalum-Tin Project (Uis Project) comprises 3 Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPL) covering an area of approximately 380km^2 within the Erongo Region of west-central Namibia. • EPL 7345 and EPL 7626 is held 100% by the Company whilst EPL 8535 is held 80% by the Company. • The results reported in this announcement relate to EPL7345. The licence was granted for 3 years on 15 March 2021. The licence renewal is currently being processed by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy. The Company is in compliance with the EPL conditions and expects the licence to be renewed in due course. • The tenure is considered secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining further licences to operate in the area. • The Uis Project is located less than 5km from the township of Uis and less than 2.5km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine, owned and operated by Andrada Mining plc (LSE. ATM). • Swakopmund, the capital city of the Erongo Region and Namibia's fourth largest settlement is located approximately 165km south of the Uis Project, while the Namibian capital city of Windhoek is located approximately 270km southeast of the Uis Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Tin and tantalum prospecting and exploration has been undertaken by other parties in the region, and a number of mineral deposits and occurrences are documented. • Limited exploration for lithium has been completed in this region. No drilling for lithium has been previously reported, apart from the reconnaissance drilling conducted by the Company during the first tenure period of the licence.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The rocks of the Erongo Region, and specifically the Dâures Constituency, are represented by rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group of the Damara Sequence, which have been intruded by numerous zones and unzoned mineralised pegmatites rich in cassiterite, lepidolite, petalite, amblygonite, spodumene, tantalite, columbite, beryl, gem tourmaline, and rare to sparse sulphides, wolframite, scheelite, pollucite or rare earth metals. • The Uis and Nainais-Kohero swarm of pegmatites represents the fillings of en-echelon tension gashes that formed as a result of shearing of a regional nature, which evolved slowly over considerable geological time. These pegmatites are pervasively altered or extensively albitised, with only relics of the original potassium feldspars left after their widespread replacement by albite. They are remarkably similar in composition, except for the varying intensity of pneumatolytic effects, and the introduction or concentration of trace elements during the final stages of crystallisation has resulted in complex pegmatite mineralogies. These pegmatites are found within schistose and quartzose rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group, which have been subjected to intense tectonic deformation and regional metamorphism. • Detailed geological mapping within the Uis area suggests that the Uis swarm of pegmatites consists of over 100 individual pegmatite bodies. Shearing opened spaces within the Khomas Subgroup country rocks, spaces in which pegmatite or quartz veins were subsequently intruded. Within the Nainais pegmatites, high tin values are found in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		smaller altered mica-rich pegmatites near the pegmatite edges. The pegmatite mineralisation composition changes in the distance from the granitic contacts with a mineral crystallisation sequence having been mapped, which indicates garnet and schorl occurring closest to the granitic contacts, the cassiterite and lithium-tourmaline occurring further away therefrom, and the tantalite being associated with lithium-tourmaline and quartz blows. • The Uis Project boasts more than 80 mapped pegmatites across the project area, with many of the pegmatites having been mined historically for tin and semi-precious stones.
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:	**Trench Channel Sampling** • See Appendix 2 for a tabulation of Trench location details.
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.	• No Mineral Resource has been estimated for the project at this stage. The results presented are based on the previously undisclosed Exploration Results. • No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied to the assay data. • Intervals are based on weighted average grades using the cut-off grades detailed below: • Tin (Sn): Intervals with continuous samples each grading ≥500ppm Sn were averaged to calculate significant intersections. Higher grade internal zones ≥1000ppm Sn were averaged and used as best intercept highlights in summary tables map labels. • Lithium (Li_2O): Intervals with continuous samples each grading ≥0.25% Li_2O were averaged to calculate significant intersections. Higher grade internal zones ≥0.25% Li_2O were averaged and used as best intercept highlights in summary tables and ≥0.35% Li_2O on map labels. • Tantalum (Ta): Intervals with continuous samples each grading ≥80 ppm Ta were averaged and used as best intercept highlights in summary tables. • Rubidium (Rb_2O): Intervals with continuous samples each grading ≥ 0.1%Rb_2O Rb were averaged and used as best intercept highlights in summary tables and ≥ 0.15%Rb_2O Rb on map labels. • Caesium (Cs_2O): Intervals with continuous samples each grading ≥100 ppm Cs_2O were averaged and used as best intercept highlights in summary tables.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
• Conversion of elemental assay data to oxide values is based on standard element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors (see table below). Factors are taken from the James Cook University Advanced Analytical Centre (refer to https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversion-factors).
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Oxide Form</th><th>Conversion Factor</th></tr>
<tr><td>Li</td><td>Li_2O</td><td>2.153</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rb</td><td>Rb_2O</td><td>1.0925</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ta</td><td>Ta_2O_5</td><td>1.2211</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sn</td><td>SnO_2</td><td>1.2696</td></tr>
</table>
• Conversion of original element grades or their respective oxide values in parts per million (ppm) to percentage (%) values has been completed were appropriate by dividing ppm grade by 10,000.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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.</td><td>
Trench Channel Sampling
• The trend of the pegmatites hosting mineralisation is generally in a northeast-southwest direction.
• The dip of the pegmatites varies, from near vertical to shallow towards the northwest, with an average dip of approximately -45 degrees to the northwest.
• Trenching and channel sampling was completed approximately perpendicular to the strike and parallel to the dip of the mineralised pegmatites.
• The true width of the mineralisation is not yet constrained by drilling.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Appropriate diagrams and tabulated results are included in the body of the announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high</td><td>
Trench Channel Sampling
• All trench channel sample results from the PS target have been reported in this announcement, see Appendix 3.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of results.	
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.	**Trench Channel Sampling** • Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Planned exploration of the mineralised pegmatites at the Uis Project is intended to test for lateral and depth extensions of the known mineralised zones and completion of resource evaluation drilling if appropriate. • Further RC percussion drilling of key mineralised pegmatites. • Project wide soil geochemical sample programmes across the "Corridor of Interest" with an aim to delineate further anomalous areas (targeting buried / blind pegmatites). • Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of new targets on EPL 7345. • Phase 2 trenching program. • Further RC drilling.

Appendix 2 – Table of trench location details pertaining to this announcement

Trench_ID	X_actual	Y_actual	Z_actual	Azi_T_start	EOT_m	Survey_method	Surveyed_by	Coordindate_reference_system
PSTR01	483272.13	7649567.37	816.92	121.00	20.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR02	483284.79	7649606.15	818.86	121.00	16.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR03	483294.96	7649642.57	820.28	110.00	24.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR04	483302.5	7649661.21	821.09	115.00	26.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR05	483302.46	7649686.65	821.19	118.00	17.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR06	483331.05	7649672.34	823.81	117.00	21.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR07	483305.19	7649730.62	822.02	116.00	21.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR08	483354	7649705.16	823.6	118.00	20.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR09	483308.63	7649750.01	821.72	120.00	24.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR10	483357.38	7649726.07	824.11	120.00	17.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR11	483363.72	7649745.92	824.54	120.00	16.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR12	483379.29	7649782.62	825.18	120.00	15.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR13	483127.18	7649581.85	825.6	118.00	18.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S
PSTR14	483172.82	7649666.63	823.67	121.00	17.00	DGPS	HS_Surv	WGS84_UTM33S

Appendix 3 – Table of assay results pertaining to this announcement

Tenement	Trench _ID	Sample _ID	Sample _type	Sample _from_m	Sample _to_m	Width	Cs _ppm	Li _ppm	Rb _ppm	Sn _ppm	Ta _ppm	Li2O _%	SnO2 _%	Ta2O5 _ppm	Rb2O _%	Cs2O _ppm
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6253	Geo_Rch	4.00	5.00	1.00	27.9	192	213	22.7	2.2	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	29.57
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6254	Geo_Rch	5.00	5.80	0.80	16	172	254	73.1	4.7	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.03	16.96
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6255	Geo_Rch	5.80	6.70	0.90	21.7	165	442	163	23.5	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.05	23.00
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6256	Geo_Rch	6.70	7.24	0.54	15.2	346	366	128	23.2	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.04	16.11
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6257	Geo_Rch	7.24	8.00	0.76	33.8	1880	498	164	80.7	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.05	35.83
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6258	Geo_Rch	8.00	8.84	0.84	41.6	1790	622	227	87.8	0.39	0.03	0.01	0.07	44.10
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6259	Geo_Rch	8.84	9.80	0.96	7.8	205	132	215	102	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	8.27
EPL7345	PSTR01	Q6261	Geo_Rch	9.80	11.00	1.20	12.5	274	335	38.7	2.4	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.25
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6262	Geo_Rch	3.00	4.00	1.00	14.2	371	278	29.1	2.5	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.05
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6263	Geo_Rch	4.00	4.70	0.70	10.8	271	229	83.5	9.5	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.03	11.45
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6264	Geo_Rch	4.70	6.00	1.30	37	1520	909	1220	84.5	0.33	0.15	0.01	0.10	39.22
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6265	Geo_Rch	6.00	7.00	1.00	20.8	2240	672	435	105	0.48	0.06	0.01	0.07	22.05
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6266	Geo_Rch	7.00	8.00	1.00	22.2	1840	671	436	85.2	0.40	0.06	0.01	0.07	23.53
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6267	Geo_Rch	8.00	9.25	1.25	29.2	1880	833	336	82.2	0.40	0.04	0.01	0.09	30.95
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6268	Geo_Rch	9.25	10.00	0.75	19.1	430	622	132	65	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.07	20.25
EPL7345	PSTR02	Q6269	Geo_Rch	10.00	11.00	1.00	10.4	185	330	73	28.7	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04	11.02
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6270	Geo_RCh	8.50	10.60	2.10	14.8	483	377	52	9.9	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.04	15.69
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6271	Geo_RCh	10.60	11.55	0.95	28.1	1980	580	310	124	0.43	0.04	0.02	0.06	29.79
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6272	Geo_RCh	11.55	12.55	1.00	24.2	608	667	397	102	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.07	25.65
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6273	Geo_RCh	12.55	13.55	1.00	33.9	1450	1040	451	51.7	0.31	0.06	0.01	0.11	35.93
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6274	Geo_RCh	13.55	14.60	1.05	14.7	1680	682	631	115	0.36	0.08	0.01	0.07	15.58
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6275	Geo_RCh	14.60	15.80	1.20	24	1960	481	437	63.5	0.42	0.06	0.01	0.05	25.44
EPL7345	PSTR03	Q6276	Geo_RCh	15.80	17.60	1.80	26.1	319	597	180	26	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.07	27.67
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6277	Geo_RCh	6.60	8.50	1.90	19.6	569	391	74.7	10.1	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.04	20.78
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6278	Geo_RCh	8.50	9.45	0.95	33.3	1470	649	288	72.9	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.07	35.30
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6279	Geo_RCh	9.45	10.70	1.25	25.1	216	556	399	86.1	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.06	26.61
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6281	Geo_RCh	10.70	12.88	2.18	63.1	366	298	36.6	3.1	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	66.89
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6282	Geo_RCh	12.88	14.50	1.62	56.2	195	251	13.6	2.6	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	59.57
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6283	Geo_RCh	14.50	15.35	0.85	44.5	588	1070	426	234	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.12	47.17
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6284	Geo_RCh	15.35	16.35	1.00	17.1	471	301	63.7	465	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.03	18.13
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6285	Geo_RCh	16.35	17.24	0.89	19.9	442	443	139	256	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05	21.09
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6286	Geo_RCh	17.24	18.70	1.46	24.7	1220	944	902	97.8	0.26	0.11	0.01	0.10	26.18
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6287	Geo_RCh	18.70	19.30	0.60	134	1100	1870	214	27.5	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.20	142.04
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6288	Geo_RCh	19.30	20.45	1.15	23.6	1230	784	285	92.8	0.26	0.04	0.01	0.09	25.02
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6289	Geo_RCh	20.45	21.35	0.90	21.4	2290	584	234	98.6	0.49	0.03	0.01	0.06	22.68
EPL7345	PSTR04	Q6290	Geo_RCh	21.35	23.45	2.10	25.3	509	622	73.6	5.3	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.07	26.82
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6291	Geo_Rch	0.00	0.50	0.50	68.6	194	944	205	124	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.10	72.72
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6292	Geo_Rch	0.50	1.50	1.00	43.4	288	612	200	83.5	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.07	46.00
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6293	Geo_Rch	1.50	2.00	0.50	72.2	400	231	14.2	1.9	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.03	76.53
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6294	Geo_Rch	4.00	5.00	1.00	20.6	756	296	20.2	2.4	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.03	21.84
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6295	Geo_Rch	5.00	5.70	0.70	18.9	580	272	43.3	4.9	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03	20.03
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6296	Geo_Rch	5.70	6.70	1.00	30.1	200	548	344	116	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.06	31.91

EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6297	Geo_Rch	6.70	7.13	0.43	23.4	343	440	345	80.9	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.05	24.80
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6298	Geo_Rch	7.13	8.00	0.87	22.5	446	424	135	21.4	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.05	23.85
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6299	Geo_Rch	8.00	8.44	0.44	22	568	308	76.4	10.7	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03	23.32
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6301	Geo_Rch	8.44	9.15	0.71	17.5	787	348	64.5	16.2	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.04	18.55
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6302	Geo_Rch	9.15	9.90	0.75	33.1	1940	671	498	174	0.42	0.06	0.02	0.07	35.09
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6303	Geo_Rch	9.90	11.06	1.16	28	406	582	473	46.7	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.06	29.68
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6304	Geo_Rch	11.06	12.00	0.94	41	2120	756	890	154	0.46	0.11	0.02	0.08	43.46
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6305	Geo_Rch	12.00	13.15	1.15	32.9	1470	809	6670	157	0.32	0.85	0.02	0.09	34.87
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6306	Geo_Rch	13.15	14.20	1.05	23	1120	544	3670	102	0.24	0.47	0.01	0.06	24.38
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6307	Geo_Rch	14.20	15.00	0.80	11.1	451	241	33.4	2.9	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	11.77
EPL7345	PSTR05	Q6308	Geo_Rch	15.00	16.00	1.00	43.1	179	193	16.6	1.9	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	45.69
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6309	Geo_Rch	2.00	3.00	1.00	56.7	274	249	38.4	4	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	60.10
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6310	Geo_Rch	3.00	3.80	0.80	24.4	354	458	65.8	7.4	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.05	25.86
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6311	Geo_Rch	3.80	5.00	1.20	22.3	452	955	956	95.9	0.10	0.12	0.01	0.10	23.64
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6312	Geo_Rch	5.00	6.00	1.00	9.7	196	335	3700	156	0.04	0.47	0.02	0.04	10.28
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6313	Geo_Rch	6.00	7.00	1.00	19.4	164	692	586	102	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.08	20.56
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6314	Geo_Rch	7.00	8.00	1.00	45	406	1550	587	50.1	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.17	47.70
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6315	Geo_Rch	8.00	9.12	1.12	30.5	352	992	558	57.7	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.11	32.33
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6316	Geo_Rch	9.12	10.00	0.88	10.9	264	392	11.3	3.5	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	11.55
EPL7345	PSTR06	Q6317	Geo_Rch	10.00	11.00	1.00	12.4	264	364	7	1.4	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.14
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6318	Geo_Rch	0.58	1.44	0.86	39.6	390	605	91.2	5.1	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.07	41.98
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6319	Geo_Rch	1.44	2.00	0.56	40.9	247	675	290	98.5	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.07	43.35
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6321	Geo_Rch	2.00	3.00	1.00	38.3	398	621	442	129	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.07	40.60
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6322	Geo_Rch	3.00	3.50	0.50	41	425	632	326	78.6	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.07	43.46
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6323	Geo_Rch	3.50	4.50	1.00	48.9	381	576	143	14.9	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.06	51.83
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6324	Geo_Rch	4.50	5.00	0.50	38.2	458	774	417	71.3	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.08	40.49
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6325	Geo_Rch	5.00	5.55	0.55	57.2	719	923	316	47	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.10	60.63
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6326	Geo_Rch	5.55	6.70	1.15	21.4	497	644	781	93.4	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.07	22.68
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6327	Geo_Rch	6.70	7.14	0.44	23.4	497	494	460	61	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.05	24.80
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6328	Geo_Rch	7.14	8.00	0.86	27	384	685	55.3	2.8	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.07	28.62
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6329	Geo_Rch	8.00	9.24	1.24	30.2	404	628	68.4	8.5	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.07	32.01
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6330	Geo_Rch	9.24	10.00	0.76	34.4	268	658	258	58.6	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.07	36.46
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6331	Geo_Rch	10.00	11.00	1.00	22.2	297	366	30.8	1.5	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	23.53
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6332	Geo_Rch	11.00	12.14	1.14	26.6	448	475	28.9	2.8	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05	28.20
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6333	Geo_Rch	12.14	12.70	0.56	33.4	418	648	141	36.6	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.07	35.40
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6334	Geo_Rch	12.70	14.00	1.30	36.7	423	710	203	9.2	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.08	38.90
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6335	Geo_Rch	14.00	14.88	0.88	33.3	560	746	112	6.6	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.08	35.30
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6336	Geo_Rch	14.88	15.72	0.84	29.2	673	717	341	105	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.08	30.95
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6337	Geo_Rch	15.72	17.00	1.28	14.5	352	335	21.9	1.7	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04	15.37
EPL7345	PSTR07	Q6338	Geo_Rch	17.00	18.00	1.00	20.5	275	367	13.7	2.5	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	21.73
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6339	Geo_Rch	2.30	3.30	1.00	14.2	242	516	10.4	2	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.06	15.05
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6341	Geo_Rch	3.30	4.36	1.06	27.7	342	751	66.4	5.5	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.08	29.36
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6342	Geo_Rch	4.36	5.00	0.64	59.6	541	2020	442	23.2	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.22	63.18
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6343	Geo_Rch	5.00	6.00	1.00	29.8	745	1120	326	93.3	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.12	31.59
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6344	Geo_Rch	6.00	7.00	1.00	11.3	1430	554	30.7	5.4	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.06	11.98
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6345	Geo_Rch	7.00	8.00	1.00	16.2	1320	760	83.4	11.3	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.08	17.17
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6346	Geo_Rch	8.00	9.00	1.00	14.5	1190	617	183	20.7	0.26	0.02	0.00	0.07	15.37

EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6347	Geo_Rch	9.00	10.00	1.00	19.9	641	1070	327	32.3	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.12	21.09
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6348	Geo_Rch	10.00	10.60	0.60	17.7	758	941	331	121	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.10	18.76
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6349	Geo_Rch	10.60	11.00	0.40	20.2	255	602	81.3	11.1	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.07	21.41
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6350	Geo_Rch	11.00	12.00	1.00	32.6	257	379	76.9	2.2	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.04	34.56
EPL7345	PSTR08	Q6351	Geo_Rch	12.00	13.00	1.00	26.7	262	513	129	3.1	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.06	28.30
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6352	Geo_RCh	1.75	3.70	1.95	40.2	488	187	13	3.3	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	42.61
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6353	Geo_RCh	3.70	4.40	0.70	21.8	281	728	190	64.6	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.08	23.11
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6354	Geo_RCh	4.40	6.40	2.00	75.6	547	333	22.9	2.1	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.04	80.14
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6355	Geo_RCh	9.30	11.32	2.02	20.7	661	415	41.4	5.2	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.05	21.94
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6356	Geo_RCh	11.32	12.25	0.93	23.4	578	585	621	98.1	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.06	24.80
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6357	Geo_RCh	12.25	13.20	0.95	21.6	277	570	487	63.6	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.06	22.90
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6358	Geo_RCh	13.20	13.80	0.60	27.1	291	651	279	68.4	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.07	28.73
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6359	Geo_RCh	13.80	14.80	1.00	27.8	444	651	161	20.5	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.07	29.47
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6361	Geo_RCh	14.80	15.90	1.10	41.5	386	694	147	26.2	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.08	43.99
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6362	Geo_RCh	15.90	16.70	0.80	28.4	378	852	545	92.8	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.09	30.10
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6363	Geo_RCh	16.70	17.70	1.00	27.6	1130	697	477	72.4	0.24	0.06	0.01	0.08	29.26
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6364	Geo_RCh	17.70	18.70	1.00	19	1510	702	475	109	0.33	0.06	0.01	0.08	20.14
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6365	Geo_RCh	18.70	19.70	1.00	23.8	1300	873	483	112	0.28	0.06	0.01	0.10	25.23
EPL7345	PSTR09	Q6366	Geo_RCh	19.70	21.90	2.20	16.6	385	480	65	10	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.05	17.60
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6367	Geo_RCh	0.00	0.55	0.55	18.5	332	654	148	18.2	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.07	19.61
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6368	Geo_RCh	0.55	1.20	0.65	39.2	401	1360	105	37.6	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.15	41.55
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6369	Geo_RCh	1.20	2.00	0.80	14.1	242	640	26.4	13.2	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	14.95
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6370	Geo_RCh	2.00	3.00	1.00	25.7	663	1340	142	19.4	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.15	27.24
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6371	Geo_RCh	3.00	4.00	1.00	24	685	757	53.5	27.5	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.08	25.44
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6372	Geo_RCh	4.00	5.00	1.00	20.3	1090	747	166	14	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.08	21.52
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6373	Geo_RCh	5.00	6.00	1.00	15.7	1420	763	50.4	14.1	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.08	16.64
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6374	Geo_RCh	6.00	7.00	1.00	27.6	1470	856	167	101	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.09	29.26
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6375	Geo_RCh	7.00	8.00	1.00	25.3	1110	1130	1550	124	0.24	0.20	0.02	0.12	26.82
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6376	Geo_RCh	8.00	8.70	0.70	10.5	1770	625	1100	140	0.38	0.14	0.02	0.07	11.13
EPL7345	PSTR10	Q6377	Geo_RCh	8.70	10.55	1.85	15.3	415	483	94.5	10.8	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.05	16.22
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6378	Geo_RCh	0.85	1.85	1.00	57	246	235	25.6	3	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	60.42
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6379	Geo_RCh	1.85	2.85	1.00	52.6	461	471	67.4	3.2	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.05	55.76
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6381	Geo_RCh	2.85	4.15	1.30	25.9	432	971	265	23.5	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.11	27.45
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6382	Geo_RCh	4.15	5.15	1.00	25.7	636	1210	615	30	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.13	27.24
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6383	Geo_RCh	5.15	6.15	1.00	17.7	959	649	47.8	8.5	0.21	0.01	0.00	0.07	18.76
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6384	Geo_RCh	6.15	7.15	1.00	23.4	634	1040	141	11.3	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.11	24.80
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6385	Geo_RCh	7.15	8.15	1.00	32.5	1730	340	39.4	52.3	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.04	34.45
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6386	Geo_RCh	8.15	9.15	1.00	47.6	1170	1040	243	44.5	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.11	50.46
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6387	Geo_RCh	9.15	10.15	1.00	14.8	310	534	38.8	4.2	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.06	15.69
EPL7345	PSTR11	Q6388	Geo_RCh	10.15	11.15	1.00	13.1	195	434	20.7	2.5	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	13.89
EPL7345	PSTR12	Q6389	Geo_RCh	3.60	4.60	1.00	18.6	261	325	18.6	2.7	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.72
EPL7345	PSTR12	Q6390	Geo_RCh	4.60	5.60	1.00	20.1	300	344	15.9	4.6	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	21.31
EPL7345	PSTR12	Q6391	Geo_RCh	5.60	6.60	1.00	29.6	382	756	564	87.6	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.08	31.38
EPL7345	PSTR12	Q6392	Geo_RCh	6.60	7.15	0.55	21	1340	477	451	82.4	0.29	0.06	0.01	0.05	22.26
EPL7345	PSTR12	Q6393	Geo_RCh	7.15	8.15	1.00	15	226	309	19.7	4.5	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.90
EPL7345	PSTR12	Q6394	Geo_RCh	8.15	9.15	1.00	13.1	176	254	7.6	2.5	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.89
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6395	Geo_RCh	0.00	1.30	1.30	25.1	439	454	41.8	25.3	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.05	26.61

EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6396	Geo_RCh	1.30	2.00	0.70	16.3	321	466	500	62.6	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.05	17.28
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6397	Geo_RCh	2.00	3.00	1.00	22.5	255	553	703	93.1	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.06	23.85
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6398	Geo_RCh	3.00	4.00	1.00	27.5	215	710	477	88.6	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.08	29.15
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6399	Geo_RCh	4.00	5.00	1.00	27.8	266	870	899	121	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.10	29.47
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6401	Geo_RCh	5.00	6.32	1.32	24	273	699	1090	127	0.06	0.14	0.02	0.08	25.44
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6402	Geo_RCh	6.32	7.00	0.68	33.4	572	685	94.4	15.9	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.07	35.40
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6403	Geo_RCh	7.00	8.00	1.00	25.2	336	507	58.3	5.1	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	26.71
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6404	Geo_RCh	8.00	8.50	0.50	30.6	273	624	882	59.4	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.07	32.44
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6405	Geo_RCh	8.50	9.00	0.50	25.7	523	683	289	19.3	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.07	27.24
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6406	Geo_RCh	9.00	9.96	0.96	28.6	622	716	87.3	6.6	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.08	30.32
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6407	Geo_RCh	9.96	11.00	1.04	18.8	224	545	692	60.1	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.06	19.93
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6408	Geo_RCh	11.00	11.80	0.80	16.5	246	540	702	81.4	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.06	17.49
EPL7345	PSTR13	Q6409	Geo_RCh	11.80	13.00	1.20	32.5	372	651	77	9.8	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.07	34.45
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6410	Geo_RCh	1.00	2.00	1.00	15.6	185	188	11.6	2.2	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	16.54
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6411	Geo_RCh	2.00	3.00	1.00	10.6	388	257	17.8	3.1	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	11.24
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6412	Geo_RCh	3.00	3.85	0.85	23.2	303	392	119	30.3	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.04	24.59
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6413	Geo_RCh	3.85	5.00	1.15	52.1	197	1080	1620	100	0.04	0.21	0.01	0.12	55.23
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6414	Geo_RCh	5.00	6.00	1.00	15.6	152	521	506	67.7	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.06	16.54
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6415	Geo_RCh	6.00	7.00	1.00	22.7	179	681	627	101	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.07	24.06
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6416	Geo_RCh	7.00	8.00	1.00	22.8	161	695	1400	84	0.03	0.18	0.01	0.08	24.17
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6417	Geo_RCh	8.00	8.80	0.80	31.8	166	775	1530	83.4	0.04	0.19	0.01	0.08	33.71
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6418	Geo_RCh	8.80	10.00	1.20	9.5	526	158	45.2	7.6	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.02	10.07
EPL7345	PSTR14	Q6419	Geo_RCh	10.00	11.00	1.00	16.6	566	265	67.8	4.8	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03	17.60