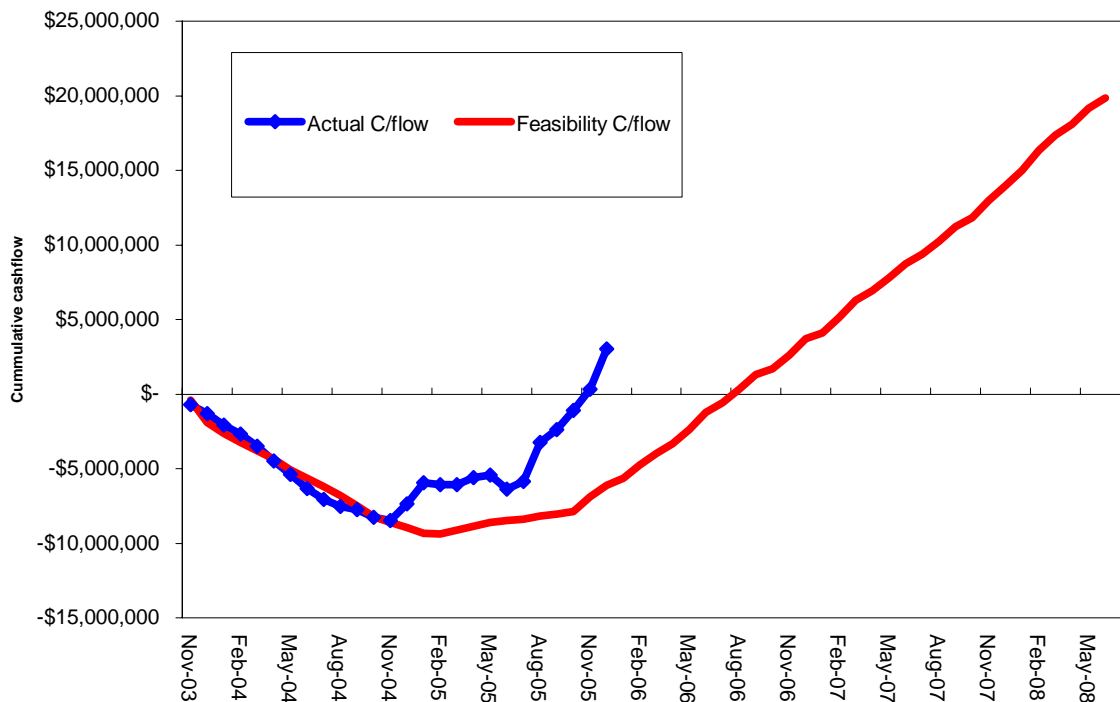


QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- Strong quarterly production of 3,537 tonnes nickel in concentrate – Mincor on track for full year production target of 13,000 tonnes nickel in concentrate;
- The new 08 ore body accessed at Mariners in mid-January – good ore widths and grades encountered;
- Long-hole stoping commences in the Mariners 07 ore body in mid-January, bringing an end to the high-cost/low production phase of mining in this ore body;
- Continued excellent performances from North Miitel and Redross Nickel Mines;
- Initial resource estimated for Mincor's new South Miitel discovery - 258,000 tonnes @ 3.98% nickel, containing 10,250 tonnes of nickel metal;
- Mincor expands exploration focus with licence applications on ground prospective for gold, tungsten, uranium, zinc and lead in Western Australian and the Northern Territory.

REDROSS MINE – ACTUAL CASHFLOW VERSUS FEASIBILITY STUDY CASHFLOW



REDROSS NICKEL MINE ACHIEVES PAYBACK 9 MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Redross Mine commenced construction in October 2003, with first ore delivered in August 2004. The Mine has performed ahead of expectations, and by early in the December quarter had paid back (on a net cashflow before tax basis) Mincor's entire investment in its construction and development. This milestone was achieved 9 months ahead of expectations based on the original feasibility study.

MINING OPERATIONS, KAMBALDA (Mincor 100%)

TABLE 1: Production, Grade, Revenue and Costs – December Quarter 2005

	Miitel ⁽⁴⁾	Redross	Mariners	Wannaway	Total
Ore Tonnes Mined (DMT)	67,485	33,621	31,628	6,618	139,352
Ore Tonnes Treated (DMT)	67,158	33,031	30,278	6,752	137,219
Average Nickel Grade (%)	2.94	3.94	1.87	2.88	
Nickel-in-Concentrate Sold	1,732.6	1,139.8	496.1	169.0	3,537.5
Copper-in-Concentrate Sold	171.1	71.4	48.0	16.8	307.3
Cobalt-in-Concentrate Sold	32.0	20.6	9.7	3.5	65.8
Sales Revenue* (A\$)	20.77m	13.12m	5.83m	2.08m	41.80m
Direct Operating Costs** (A\$)	8.89m	6.15m	6.50m	1.63m	23.17m
Indirect Costs*** (A\$)	1.15m	0.75m	0.21m	0.12m	2.23m
Operating Surplus (A\$)****	10.73m	6.22m	(0.88m)	0.33m	16.40m
Capital/Development/Expl Costs (A\$)	3.53m	1.30m	2.15m	0.85m	7.83m
Costs Per Pound Payable Nickel					
Payable Nickel Produced (lbs)	2,482,799	1,633,309	710,983	242,147	5,069,238
Mining Costs (A\$/lb)	1.91	2.39	6.00	3.53	2.72
Milling Costs (A\$/lb)	0.91	0.68	1.43	0.91	0.91
Ore Haulage Costs (A\$/lb)	0.20	0.18	0.40	0.31	0.23
Other Mining/ Admin (A\$/lb)	0.56	0.51	1.32	1.99	0.72
Royalty Cost (A\$/lb)	0.46	0.46	0.29	0.48	0.44
By-Product Credits (A\$/lb)	(0.37)	(0.22)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.33)
Cash Costs (A\$/lb Ni) - Quarter	3.67	4.00	9.10	6.87	4.69

⁽⁴⁾ "Miitel" includes North Miitel.

* Sales Revenue – estimate, awaits the fixing of the three-month nickel reference price.

** Direct Operating Costs – mining, milling, ore haulage, administration.

*** Indirect Costs – royalties and net finance costs.

**** Operating Surplus – project only – provisional and unaudited, excludes corporate overheads and other corporate costs, excludes regional exploration costs, excludes depreciation, amortisation and tax.

MINING PROGRESS – KAMBALDA NICKEL OPERATIONS

Strong production was achieved for the quarter, with Mincor on track to meet its budget target of 13,000 tonnes of nickel metal in concentrate for the 05/06 financial year.

All mines performed well, with production levels at, or better than, expectations. Highlights included better than expected nickel grades at Redross, and a continued excellent performance from the new North Miitel ore body. As previously foreshadowed, production at the Mariners Mine was constrained due to stope rehabilitation work that was finally completed in mid-January.

Overall, cash costs improved, with the exception of Mariners. However, the mid-January completion of stope rehabilitation at Mariners and consequent commencement of long-hole stoping, together with ore production from the new Mariners 08 ore body, is expected to bring about a significant improvement in both production and costs at Mariners for the second half of the financial year.

Miitel Mine – Mining Progress

Stoping and development operations continued smoothly throughout the mine, with increased total production tonnages against the previous quarter.

Stoping operations continued normally in the 210, 235, 356, 381, 302 and 260 areas of the Miitel Central ore body. Many of these areas are now moving towards final-stage mining.

Ore driving at North Miitel on the N14 ore body was completed on the 403 Level, and commenced on the 413 Level. Long-hole stoping of this ore body also commenced on the 389 Level. Airleg stoping of the top of the ore body from the 361 drive also began during the quarter.

A large proportion of the ore production came from the main North Miitel N11 ore body, where a total of 582 metres of ore development was carried out on four levels: the 395, 419/421, 430 and 445 Levels. Access to the 470 Level was also advanced and by mid-January approximately 40m of ore development had been completed. All ore exposures on these levels show good, consistent mineralisation which is generally better

than indicated in the original drilling. Preparations are now in progress for stoping of this ore body, which will commence on the 395 Level in the next quarter.

Development of the North Miitel twin declines continued, with a total of 389 metres achieved for the quarter. This development will provide access to the lower levels of the N11 Ore Zone. During the quarter, two raise bore-holes were completed between the 450 Level and the north vent drive, for ventilation and an escape-way respectively.

A new rising main pump line was commissioned during the quarter. This will provide sufficient capacity for the current life of mine and additional contingency capacity in the unlikely event of increased inflows to the mine.

Redross Mine – Mining Progress

Mechanised ore strike-driving and airleg stoping operations continued in line with the production plan. The average grade of 3.94% nickel was higher than the previous quarter, and was due to mining in thicker sections of ore, as well as the continued successful use of split-firing as a technique to minimise dilution in ore development. Approximately 25% of the quarter's production was derived from stoping operations. This proportion has increased from previous periods, and will continue to rise.

Strike-driving of the ore body was completed on the 8, 12, 13 and 14 Levels, continued on the 14a Level and commenced on the 15, 16 and 17 Levels. A total of 808 metres of ore strike-driving was achieved for the quarter.

Stoping operations are progressing at both ends of the 11 Level, and on the 9, 10, 12 and 14 Levels.

Decline development progressed to below the 18 Level, and is now continuing towards the 19 Level access.

A new, larger capacity surface primary ventilation fan was installed and commissioned. This is expected to provide sufficient ventilation capacity for the current life of mine.

Mariners Mine – Mining Progress

Production at Mariners continued in accordance with the revised production plan. Major rehabilitation work continued successfully in the old (previously mined) ore drives of the 07 ore body. The completion of this work in mid-January brings to an end a high-cost but necessary phase in the extraction of this ore body. Long-hole stoping operations have now commenced in the 07 ore body and production levels have already increased very markedly.

The decline and associated development to the 08 Ore Zone were advanced 483 metres during the quarter. By early January the first access into the 08 ore body was achieved. As of the date of this report the strike-drive along the ore body has advanced approximately 75 metres, exposing good ore in line with expectations. Development ore from the 08 ore body is expected to be a significant contributor to production over the coming quarter.

Drilling from the decline has identified extensions to the 08 Ore Zone to both the north and south. Development to the northern extension has commenced and is expected to add to this year's production from the 08 ore body.

An escapeway raise bore, as well as upgrades to power and ventilation, were completed to allow mining operations in the 08 ore body.

Wannaway Mine – Mining Progress

Small-scale remnant mining continued at Wannaway on an owner-operator basis. Although ore tonnages were lower compared to the previous quarter, the grade was significantly higher, resulting in an increase to overall nickel-in-concentrate.

The transition to owner-mining (which commenced in September 2005) was successfully completed. Wannaway now has a small, committed workforce which is focused on maximising margins, albeit in a small-scale remnant mining situation.

The mining equipment purchased for the transition performed reliably. During the period, a small pneumatic long-hole drill rig was purchased to allow the extraction of high-grade pillars that are not accessible using hand-held airleg mining methods.

Review of additional remnant mining opportunities continued throughout the mine, and these will be exploited as resources allow.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Regrettably, two Lost-time Injuries were recorded for the quarter. Although this was an improvement from the previous quarter it is unsatisfactory and safety continues to receive the highest priority. An extensive list of initiatives has been established to improve both safety management systems and the safety culture.

The focus has been on:

- Training competence assessment
- Workplace inspections
- Personal hazard identification and risk assessments
- Responsibility, accountability and leadership
- Standards of supervision
- Pre-shift safety meetings
- Site safety committee

The annual environmental audit was conducted by the Department of Environment during the quarter, with satisfactory results.

EXTENSIONAL EXPLORATION, KAMBALDA NICKEL DISTRICT (Mincor 100%)

SOUTH MIITEL

Surface drilling continued on the newly discovered parallel mineralised trends at South Miitel. Drilling focused on the lower of these trends, now named the N18, for which an initial resource was estimated.

N18 (South Miitel) Drilling

SMD002W2 was drilled as a downward wedge targeted at the area below the original intersection in SMD002 (2.16 metres @ 1.45% nickel). The wedge achieved a vertical separation of approximately 70 metres and intersected 11.50 metres @ 2.53% nickel (true width estimated at 9.4 metres) from 790.5 metres, including 5.60 metres @ 3.14% nickel (true width 4.6 metres). The intersection is composed largely of disseminated and matrix sulphides, and occurs on a typical basalt contact with favorable channel-facies high-MgO ultramafics in the overlying sequence. Down-hole electromagnetics ("DHEM") indicates southward continuity to the mineralisation.

SMD003 was drilled 80 metres to the south and down-plunge of SMD002W2 and confirmed that the mineralised channel is still present. The drill-hole intersected near the lower edge of the interpreted channel returning 0.78 metres @ 4.21% nickel (true width estimated at 0.60 metres) from 829.59 metres. The mineralisation consisted of semi-massive/matrix ore and was diluted with moderate amounts of talc carbonate veining. The DHEM survey of this hole indicates an off-hole conductor in the up-dip direction and a follow-up drill-hole is underway.

N18 Resource Modelling

An initial resource estimate of 258,000 tonnes @ 3.98% nickel for 10,250 tonnes of contained nickel was calculated for the N18 ore body. The resource remains open to the south and does not include the intercept in SMD003. The upper trend mineralisation is also not included.

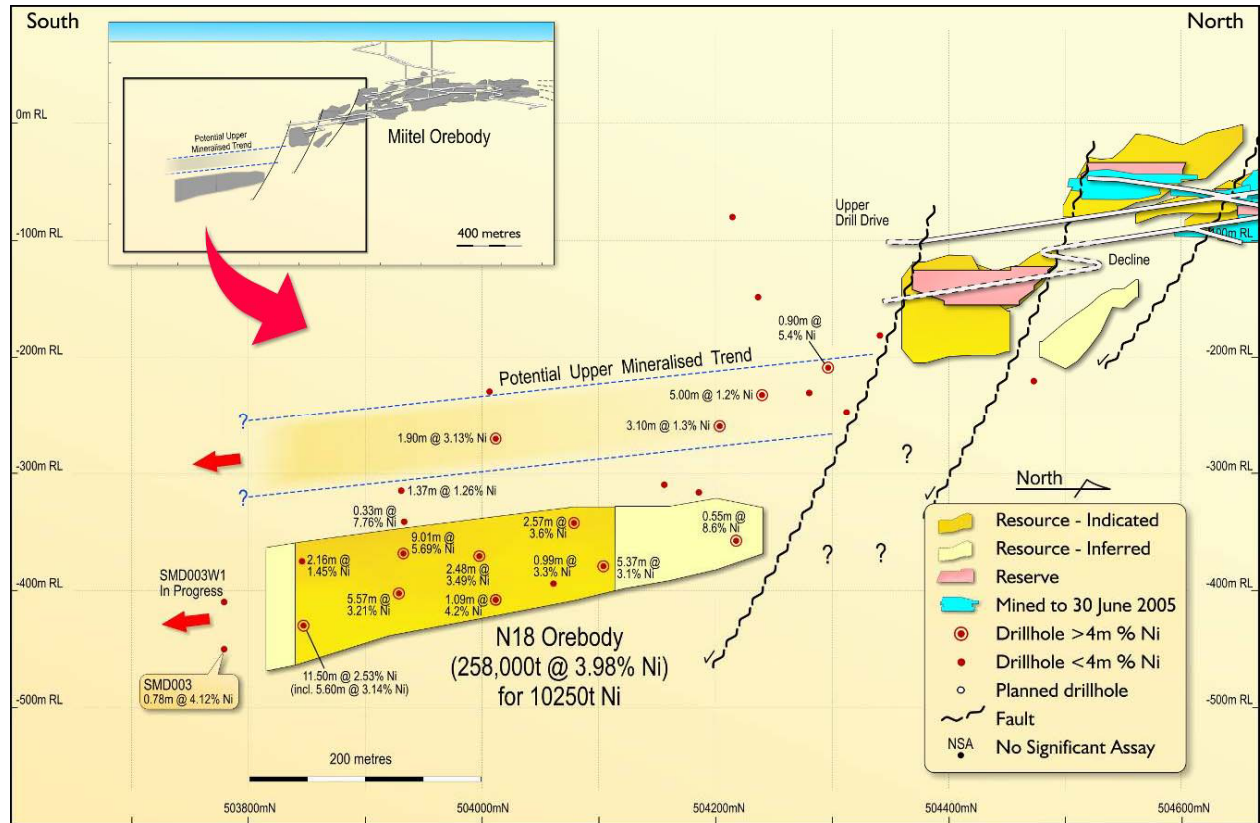
TABLE 2: Initial Resource Estimate for N18 Ore Body

Classification	Tonnes	Nickel Grade	Contained Nickel Metal
Indicated	179,000	4.11%	7,320 tonnes
Inferred	78,600	3.74%	2,930 tonnes
Total	258,000	3.98%	10,250 tonnes

The N18 mineralisation is a typical 'Kambalda style' nickel sulphide ore body, consisting of varying thicknesses of massive, matrix and disseminated sulphides. The mineralisation is located on the basalt contact and is hosted within the overlying high-MgO ultramafic rocks.

The N18 Indicated Resource has been drilled to a density of approximately 80 metres x 40 metres. In addition, DHEM results confirm the continuity of mineralisation and the ore body morphology. Where drill spacing is greater than 80 metres x 40 metres, the resource is classified as Inferred. Infill drilling of the Inferred Resource, and further step-out drilling, is planned for early 2006.

South Miitel Long Section



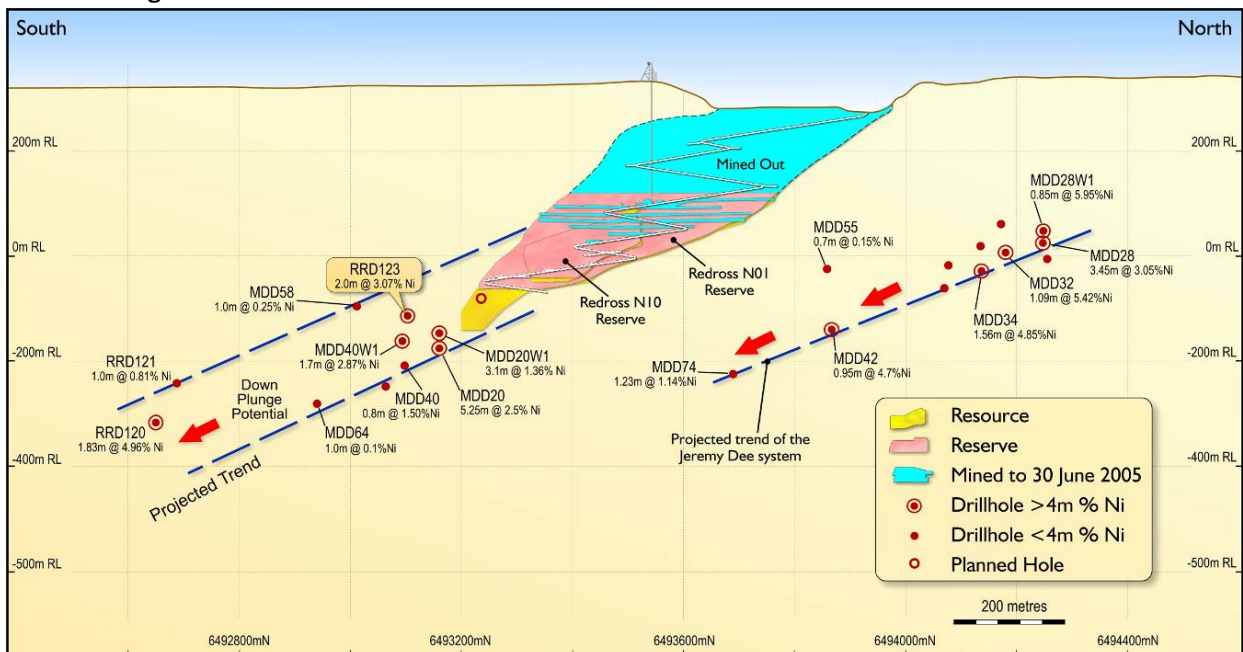
REDROSS MINE

Drill-hole RRD0123 was drilled to test for a 50 metre down-plunge extension to the current Inferred Resource boundary. The hole intersected a thin massive unit at the base, overlain by matrix and disseminated mineralisation. Assays returned 2 metres @ 3.07% nickel from 506 metres (true thickness 1.6 metres), including a thin zone of high-tenor massive sulphide. Results of the DHEM survey indicate good continuity in both plunge and dip extents, and a follow-up hole to test up-plunge is planned. Overall, this result further enhances the prospectivity down-plunge of the current Redross resource.

Redross 'West Vein'

Drill-hole RRD122 was targeted to test a historic intersection in the Redross 'West Vein' position, immediately to the south and west of the existing Redross Ore Reserve. RRD122 intersected only disseminated and stringer mineralisation assaying 0.50 metres @ 1.16% nickel from 408.1 metres. DHEM indicates only a local extent to this mineralisation, but further interpretation is required.

Redross Long Section



REGIONAL NICKEL EXPLORATION, KAMBALDA (Mincor 100%)

Lake Zot

This program was designed to test for mineralisation beneath Lake Zot, along the basal contacts between the Miitel and Mariners mines. This part of the belt contains two parallel contacts referred to as the (inner) Miitel-Redross and (outer) Mariners contacts, neither of which had been drill-tested at depth prior to Mincor's involvement. A drilling program to test these contacts at 400 metre centres, approximately 300 metres below surface, has been ongoing for the past year.

During the quarter, a further 4 diamond holes were completed (MDD89-MDD92) for 1,422 metres. Three holes tested the inner contact and one hole was drilled through a previously untested ultramafic to the south of Mariners. No significant mineralisation or DHEM anomalies related to nickel sulphides were encountered.

Drilling on Lake Zot is now complete. The new information will be further reviewed, particularly the litho-geochemistry, to confirm whether any further targets exist.

Redross East

Two RC holes were completed (MRC025-MRC026) for 287 metres, targeting extensions to nickel sulphide mineralisation identified in MDD055 (17.73 metres @ 0.91% nickel). Several zones of disseminated sulphide (mostly pyrrhotite) were intersected close to the basal contact, but no significant mineralisation was encountered.

WIDGIEMOOLTHA GOLD EXPLORATION, KAMBALDA (Mincor 100%)

Results from recent gold exploration work (summarised below) have generally been disappointing. This program is continuing however, as a number of conceptual gold targets remain to be tested, particularly within the southern and southwestern parts of the tenement package. In addition, there are still known occurrences that require follow-up, including historic intersections of up to 1 metre @ 869g/t in one drill-hole (MID13) near the southern end of the Miitel underground workings. Mincor's contiguous tenement package around the Widgiemooltha Dome remains a quality gold opportunity that remains only partially tested to date.

Ohlsson's Prospect

The Ohlsson's Prospect, located 1.3 kilometres northwest of Redross, contains a number of old gold workings located on the western contact of an intrusive syenite body. Recent rock-chip sampling has returned anomalous gold results over a strike-length of 150 metres and mapping has shown that the syenite body has a potential strike length of 900 metres. It appears to continue even further to the north, but is concealed by younger cover.

Five RC holes, (WGRC007-009, WGRC014-WGRC015, total 476 metres) were completed to test beneath the mineralised surface grabs and old workings. Drilling intersected broad anomalous mineralisation within the syenite with little mineralisation apparent in the mafic wall rock. The mineralised syenite shows albite-silica alteration with anomalous gold grades varying from 0.1 to 0.7g/t. Mineralisation intercepts greater than 1.0g/t are tabled below.

TABLE 3: Ohlsson's Gold Intercepts >1g/t

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
WGRC007	82	86	4	1.53	Syenite
WGRC014	52	53	1	1.44	Syenite
	57	59	2	1.59	
	61	63	2	1.51	

* All analyses by Fire Assay method

Further work is planned once results of a recently completed regional soil-sampling program are available.

Lake Zot Dolerite

During the quarter, 14 aircore drill-holes totalling 1,050 metres (WGAC137-144, WGAC162-WGAC167) were completed. These holes targeted potential gold-bearing structures within the previously untested Lake Zot Dolerite, which is concealed beneath Lake Zot. Although some anomalous results were returned, little evidence of economic mineralisation was seen.

To date, 61 holes totaling 3,722 metres (WGAC090-WGAC144, WGAC162-WGAC167) have been drilled over the Lake Zot dolerite along a 15 kilometre strike. Drill spacing was 400 metres x 80 metres (800 metres x 160 metres in areas with more than 60 metres of cover). Results of full geochemical analysis for all bottom of hole samples are still pending. These will be collated to determine if there are any broad gold-related alteration halos present that require follow-up.

Blacksmith

Four RC holes for 378 metres (WGRC010-WGRC013) were drilled to test historical gold intersections at Blacksmith. Significant assays >1g/t are tabled below.

TABLE 4: Assay Results (1 metre re-splits) Au by fire assay (anomalous Au >1g/t)

Hole ID	North MGA	East MGA	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
WGRC010	6513459	366547	67	68	1	3.35	Quartz veining in basalt
			71	73	2	2.90	

The intervals of gold mineralisation are related to thin (<1 cm thick) quartz-carbonate veins with thin (<2 cm thick) symmetrical alteration halos. There appears to be little potential for economic mineralisation, and no further work is planned.

Golden Wonderer

Ten aircore holes (WGAC145-WGAC154) were drilled for 484 metres. Drilling intersected a strongly sheared and deformed sequence of mafic, ultramafic, intermediate and sedimentary rocks. Veining and alteration was observed, but no significant results were returned, and no further work is planned.

Southwest Eaton

Seven aircore holes (WGAC155-WGAC161) were drilled for a total of 177 metres, following a RAB program completed in mid 2005. No obvious alteration or veining was noted and no significant assays were returned.

Soil Programs

A total of 1,687 soil samples were collected on 400 metre x 40 metre grids at various locations within newly granted tenements covering the eastern margin of the Widgiemooltha Dome. These areas are of interest for nickel as well as gold and further work is planned once results have been received.

Lake Zot Uranium

During aircore drilling for gold, parts of the palaeochannel stratigraphy beneath Lake Zot were observed to be a potentially favourable host for uranium. In addition, spectrometer readings have indicated anomalous total count gamma responses at surface in several places. Samples from two fences of drilling will be re-submitted for uranium analyses.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Mincor is expanding its regional exploration interests outside the Kambalda Nickel District, with a focus on gold and base metals. The immediate goal is to generate a high-quality regional exploration portfolio to provide shareholders with on-going exposure to active, well-funded exploration across a range of mineralisation styles and commodities.

Yilgarn, Western Australia (gold)

Mincor's **Lake Cowan Licence** (E15/729), located 20 kilometres southeast of its Redross Mine, was recently granted. It covers an area of approximately 28km². The tenement lies in an exceptionally favourable location for gold mineralisation, covering predominantly mafic volcanics and adjacent to both the Zuleika shear and the Boulder-Lefroy fault. The Zuleika and Boulder Lefroy systems together account for all the gold deposits of the Golden Mile at Kalgoorlie, Tramways-St Ives and Norseman. Exploration work is expected to commence during the current quarter.

Georgina Basin, Northern Territory (zinc-lead-silver)

During the quarter Mincor applied for approximately 9,000km² in the southern Georgina Basin of the Northern Territory. This area is considered by Mincor to be highly prospective for Mississippi-Valley-Type

(MVT) zinc-lead-silver deposits. The application area lies approximately 250 kilometres northeast of Alice Springs.

Although the zinc potential of the area has been considered by past explorers, new research work using data from petroleum exploration and a re-evaluation of existing data suggests the possibility of MVT style mineralisation at shallower depths than previously thought. The new work has also outlined key differences in the architecture of the basin in terms of depth, stratigraphy and the migration of base metal brines. Known occurrences of near-surface lead, zinc and silver in this part of the basin display distinctive MVT characteristics.

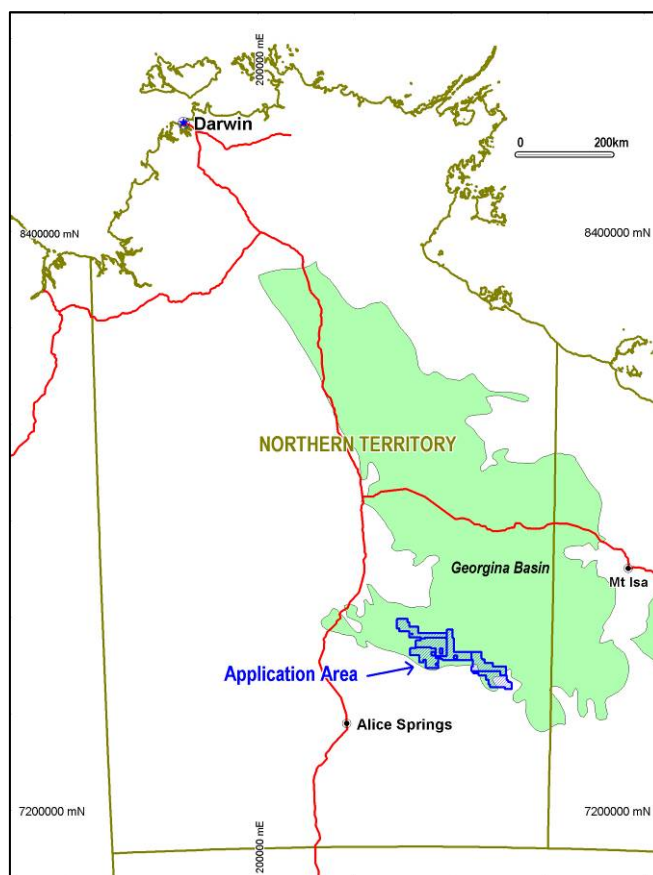
MVT deposits commonly occur in clusters on the flanks of basins, and can form districts covering hundreds of square kilometers. The best known examples include the Lennard Shelf, the famous Viburnum Trend (Mississippi and Missouri, southeastern USA), Pine Point in Canada, the Alpine district of Austria, Slovenia and Italy as well as others in Africa, South America and Ireland.

A review of all available data for the area is underway. This will allow exploration to commence without delay in the most prospective areas once the licences are granted.

Gascoyne, Western Australia (gold and base metals)

Mincor has submitted exploration licence applications targeting gold, copper, tungsten and uranium within the Palaeo-Proterozoic Morrisey Metamorphics of the Gascoyne Province. The applications cover an area of 756km² lying approximately 350 kilometres east of Carnarvon in Western Australia.

The target area comprises a suit of ortho- and para-amphibolites, calcareous metasediments and numerous skarns, intruded by tungsten-molybdenum-fluorine bearing late-stage granites. The area contains previously recorded occurrences of gold, copper, scheelite (tungsten) and uranium.



CORPORATE MATTERS

Yallaburra Licence Agreement, Western Australia (tantalum)

Mincor has granted Haddington Resources Limited an exclusive licence to explore for tantalum minerals on Mincor's Yallaburra tenement for a period of 36 months. Mincor will retain the right to explore and mine the Tenement for Other Minerals, provided its activities do not interfere with Haddington's rights.

The basic terms of the Agreement provide for annual licence payments to Mincor and, if Haddington successfully outlines an ore reserve, a Mining Lease Payment of up to \$150,000 based on the size of the reserve, and a 2% gross royalty from revenues derived from the mining of the reserve.

Hedging Arrangements

In line with its strategy of maintaining maximum exposure to the nickel price while securing a minimum level of protection against adverse price movements, Mincor has sold forward a total of 5,352 tonnes of payable nickel metal to March 2008, at an average price of A\$16,982 per tonne. This represents approximately 30% of Mincor's budgeted production over that period.

This hedging is distributed as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| • Jan 2006 to Jun 2006 | 324 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of A\$16,512/tonne |
| • Jul 2006 to Dec 2006 | 244 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of A\$17,015/tonne |
| • Jan 2007 to Jun 2007 | 156 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of A\$17,238/tonne |
| • Jul 2007 to Dec 2007 | 120 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of A\$17,360/tonne |
| • Jan 2008 to Mar 2008 | 96 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of A\$18,220/tonne |

Cash and Debt

As at 31 December 2005 Mincor had cash and receivables of \$41.02 million and creditors and accruals of \$27.86 million, giving a net working capital position of \$13.16 million. Mincor paid a dividend of 2c per share in September 2005.

The Company has no debt, and has available undrawn debt facilities of \$10 million under the CBA Revolving Facility.

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Jim Reeve, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Reeve is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Reeve has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Reeve consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX 1 – Surface Drill-holes Completed During the Quarter

Following is a list of collar details for all surface drill-holes completed during the quarter. Co-ordinates are in the MGA94 (zone 51) co-ordinate system.

Hole ID	Grid	Hole Type	NAT East	NAT North	NAT RL	Max Depth	Azimuth	Dip
MDD077W3	MGA	DD	372568	6504130	300	705	260	-49
MDD089	MGA	DD	372550	6503200	293	402	270	-60
MDD090	MGA	DD	372790	6501700	293	390	270	-60
MDD091	MGA	DD	372475	6503600	293	441	270	-60
MDD092	MGA	DD	372640	6498250	293	189	270	-60
MRC025	MGA	RC	372305	6493715	322	150	288	-65
MRC026	MGA	RC	372440	6493837	317	137	288	-65
NMD002	MGA	DD	370949	6506936	300	684	56	-66
RRD0122	MGA	DD	371926	6493057	325	501	292	-66
RRD0123	MGA	DD	372223	6493023	324	561	274	-63
SMD001W1	MGA	DD	372579	6504044	300	807	255	-61
SMD001W2	MGA	DD	372579	6504044	300	795	256	-58
SMD002	MGA	DD	372593	6503963	300	813	253	-67
SMD002W1	MGA	DD	372593	6503963	300	469	253	-67
SMD002W2	MGA	DD	372593	6503963	300	900	260	-63
WGAC137	MGA	AC	372121	6506781	298	90	0	-90
WGAC138	MGA	AC	372445	6506801	298	77	0	-90
WGAC139	MGA	AC	372754	6506827	304	79	0	-90
WGAC140	MGA	AC	372076	6506028	300	51	0	-90
WGAC141	MGA	AC	372408	6506029	303	100	0	-90
WGAC142	MGA	AC	372721	6506034	301	93	0	-90
WGAC143	MGA	AC	372201	6505193	299	73	0	-90
WGAC144	MGA	AC	372519	6505207	302	60	0	-90
WGAC145	MGA	AC	360318	6499255	336	51	0	-90
WGAC146	MGA	AC	360384	6499291	337	53	0	-90
WGAC147	MGA	AC	360458	6499338	338	52	0	-90
WGAC148	MGA	AC	360489	6498538	338	68	0	-90
WGAC149	MGA	AC	360635	6498609	335	41	0	-90
WGAC150	MGA	AC	360568	6498569	336	41	0	-90
WGAC151	MGA	AC	360711	6498647	335	49	0	-90
WGAC152	MGA	AC	360760	6498675	334	43	0	-90
WGAC153	MGA	AC	360850	6498711	333	38	0	-90
WGAC154	MGA	AC	360917	6498734	333	48	0	-90
WGAC155	MGA	AC	363986	6492660	300	19	0	-90
WGAC156	MGA	AC	364049	6492684	300	26	0	-90
WGAC157	MGA	AC	364202	6492755	303	13	0	-90
WGAC158	MGA	AC	364346	6492824	303	18	0	-90
WGAC159	MGA	AC	364490	6492891	301	30	196	-60
WGAC160	MGA	AC	364559	6492933	301	32	281	-60
WGAC161	MGA	AC	364638	6492964	303	39	256	-60
WGAC162	MGA	AC	372840	6505189	305	115	0	-90
WGAC163	MGA	AC	372997	6505181	303	108	0	-90
WGAC164	MGA	AC	373158	6505185	303	33	0	-90
WGAC165	MGA	AC	373316	6505188	303	62	0	-90
WGAC166	MGA	AC	373641	6505192	301	38	0	-90
WGAC167	MGA	AC	373969	6505177	306	77	0	-90
WGRC007	MGA	RC	371660	6495225	318	103	90	-60
WGRC008	MGA	RC	371600	6495000	333	120	90	-60
WGRC009	MGA	RC	371530	6494470	330	120	90	-60
WGRC010	MGA	RC	366547	6513459	321	99	70	-60
WGRC011	MGA	RC	366506	6513492	321	101	70	-60
WGRC012	MGA	RC	366538	6513522	321	101	70	-60
WGRC013	MGA	RC	366585	6513479	313	77	70	-60
WGRC014	MGA	RC	371668	6495234	312	73	90	-60
WGRC015	MGA	RC	371612	6494479	310	60	270	-60