MOUNT ISA UPDATE – COPPER MINERALISATION AT NATIVE COMPANION AND SUBSTANTIAL GRAVITY ANOMALY AT MT FROSTY

24 September 2015

Summary

- **CYU has completed the next phase of its exploration drilling at Native Companion, northwest of Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.**
- **Eight (8) drill holes were completed in the program at depths ranging from 144m to 450m. Anomalous copper mineralisation has been identified from most holes, highlighted by the following assays:**
  - **RBNC008 - 34m @ 0.75% Cu and 0.21 g/t Au**
  - **RBNC002 – 12m @ 0.73% Cu and 0.32 g/t Au**
  - **RBNC005 – 12m @ 0.40% Cu and 0.38 g/t Au**
- **The drilling program was completed at a cost of $360k – against an overall budgeted expenditure of $584k.**
- **While encouraging, these results do not establish confidence that CYU's criteria of 1 million tonnes of copper and/or copper equivalent can be attained at Native Companion.**
- **Native Companion is a large and structurally complex system – the results from this program indicate that further review and modelling is required before identifying follow-up exploration activities at this prospect.**
- **CYU's ongoing participation in the Roseby South JV is now subject to further negotiation with Altona Mining.**
- **CYU's exploration team has recently identified a major gravity anomaly at the Mt Frosty prospect. The anomaly is situated near to the historic Mary Kathleen mine. Follow-up work is already being planned.**

The Board of Chinalco Yunnan Copper Resources Ltd (ASX:CYU) continues to focus on transforming the Company into a substantial mid-tier mining group, with a primary focus on acquiring and developing near-term copper production activities (both locally and overseas) as well as conducting exploration in the Mount Isa region of north-western Queensland.

CHINALCO YUNNAN COPPER RESOURCES LTD
ASX : CYU

ABN 29 070 859 522

CYU is a resource exploration and development company seeking to become a mid-tier copper producer

Issued Capital:

473,027,475
Ordinary shares

4,000,000
Performance shares

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Exploration Drilling at Native Companion

Based on the results of the IP survey at Native Companion earlier this year, CYU identified several highly prospective drill targets that were the subject of the combined RC (reverse circulation) and diamond drilling program conducted throughout August 2015. Eight (8) drill holes were completed ranging in depth from 144m to 450m, totalling 1913m of drilling. A multi-purpose drilling rig (with capacity to drill both RC and diamond holes) was contracted. The diagram in Annexure A identifies the location of these eight drill holes at Native Companion.

The rationale for this drilling program was a combination of the following features:

- Historic shafts and workings
- MMI anomalies from previous CYU soil geochemical surveys
- Strong results from Altona's rotary air blast (RAB) drilling program
- Strong IP anomalies
- Encouraging results from the CYU drilling program in late 2014.

The costs for this drilling program were approximately $360,000, against an initial budget (for 2,650m of drilling) of $584,000.

Results

Assay results have now been received in relation to those aspects of the drilling program where RC drilling was conducted – this comprises almost all of the drill holes, except for the two deeper (>200m) drill holes where the diamond rig was required. Assays from these deeper holes will be processed in due course. The results are highlighted as follows:

RBNC001: 8m @ 0.22% Cu and 0.05g/t Au from 124m
RBNC002: 12m @ 0.73% Cu and 0.32g/t Au from 68m including
2m @ 1.92% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 20m
RBNC003: 2m @ 0.54% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 72m
RBNC004: 12m @ 0.42% Cu and 0.14g/t Au from 18m
RBNC005: 12m @ 0.40% Cu and 0.38g/t Au from 72m
RBNC006: 10m @ 0.44% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 94m including
2m @ 1.08% Cu and 0.06g/t Au from 100m
RBNC008: 34m @ 0.75% Cu and 0.21g/t Au from 54m including
4m @ 1.86% Cu and 0.21g/t Au from 84m.

[Note – drill holes RBNC004 and 007 were drilled to depths of 443 and 450m respectively, targeting deep IP geophysical anomalies.]

The assay results have demonstrated the existence of copper mineralisation across certain areas of the Native Companion prospect but not in quantities that would form the basis of a commercial ore body or, more generally, meet CYU's exploration target criteria of 1 million tonnes of copper and/or copper equivalent. It is evident from this drilling program however, that Native Companion is a large but structurally complex mineralised system which requires additional review and assessment.

Roseby South Joint Venture

In accordance with the terms of the earn-in joint venture with Altona Mining Limited, in order for CYU to complete its initial 30% earn-in right, a total of $2m expenditure had to be incurred by CYU by 16 September 2015. As at that date, CYU had incurred an amount of

approximately $1,650,000. CYU took the approach that if there was sufficiently encouraging early signs from the drilling at Native Companion, then steps may have been taken to accelerate the program in order to meet the initial earn-in right. As this did not occur, CYU sought to complete the initial eight drill holes and then approached Altona seeking a variation of the joint venture terms, to allow CYU to continue to earn an interest in the Roseby South tenure. Negotiations with Altona in this regard are continuing, but there can be no guarantee that an agreed variation can be achieved, and if that does not occur then CYU's interests in the Roseby South JV will lapse.

Major Gravity Anomaly at Mt Frosty

CYU's exploration team has also recently finalised a gravity survey across parts of its tenure package that includes the Mt Frosty prospect. The diagram in Annexure B contains an illustration of the survey results and highlights the presence of a substantial gravity anomaly in the northern part of the Mt Frosty tenure.

The detailed gravity survey comprised 197 measurement stations and has defined a 1.8km x 0.8km 3-5mGal[1] gravity anomaly located 3km southeast of the historic Mary Kathleen mine. The anomaly correlates very well with substantial skarn alteration mapped at surface and serves to highlight the persistence of this alteration at depth. Additionally, ductile shear zones have been mapped adjacent to this anomaly, a very similar structural setting to that seen at Mary Kathleen and CYU's Elaine and Blue Caesar prospects.

3D inversion of the gravity data has also highlighted that Elaine and Blue Caesar occur on a significant northwest-trending gravity feature, with the most substantial anomaly on this corridor lying beneath the base of drilling at Blue Caesar. Follow-up mapping and soil geochemical sampling is planned for this area, with a view to establishing a further drilling program at Blue Caesar possibly later this year.

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CYU Managing Director, Paul Williams, said that the results of the Native Companion drilling program did not live up to the expectations that CYU held prior to that program commencing. "The combination of a variety of highly prospective results at Native Companion (including the recent IP survey) gave us a sense that we might have really been onto something. There is clearly copper mineralisation in the Native Companion region, but we now need to take a step back and, subject to negotiations with Altona Mining, assess the current results before making further exploration program decisions on this prospect. CYU will continue to take a deliberate and careful approach towards its exploration activities (and expenditure) in the Mount Isa region."

On behalf of the Board
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[1] Variations in the acceleration of Earth's gravity (i.e. gravity anomalies) are typically measured in milligals (mGal). One mGal is a very small acceleration. The mean Earth gravity is about 981 000 mGal (the well-known 9.81 m/s^2), and varies from 978,100 mGal to 983,200 mGal from Equator to pole due to the Earth's flattening and rotation.

About CYU
Chinalco Yunnan Copper Resources Ltd (CYU) is a resource exploration and development company with project interests in the Mount Isa region of north Queensland.

CYU's largest shareholder is China Yunnan Copper (Australia) Investment and Development Co Ltd ("CYC"), owning 63.4% of the total issued shares in CYU. CYC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kunming-based Yunnan Copper Industry (Group) Co Ltd, which is the third largest producer of refined copper product in China. In turn, Yunnan Copper Group is a subsidiary of Aluminium Corporation of China (Chinalco) which is the largest producer of aluminium product in China and the second largest world-wide.

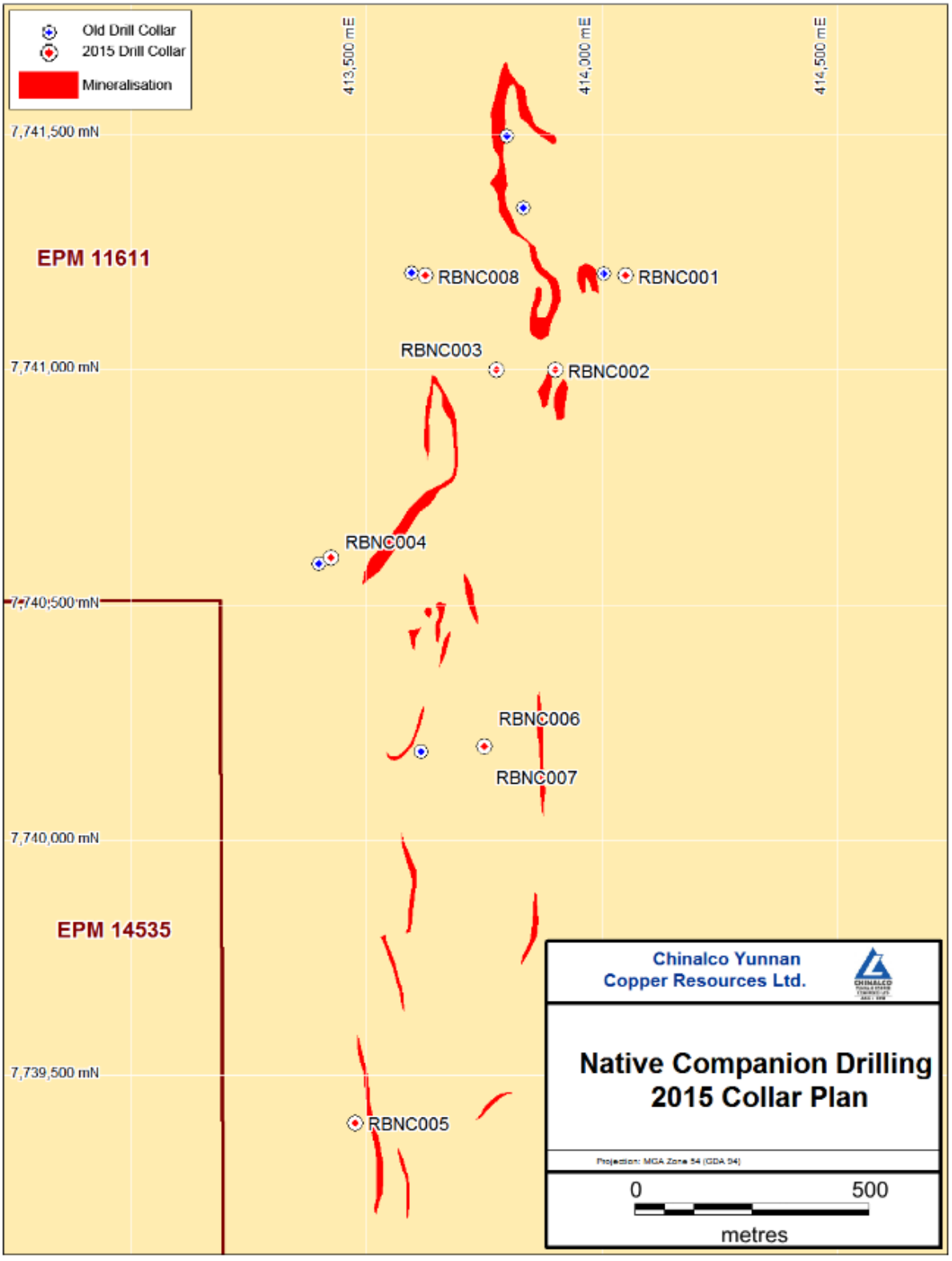
CYU has offices in Brisbane, and Mount Isa. The Company is listed on the ASX under the symbol "CYU".

Competent Person's Statement

The information regarding exploration activities and information set out in this ASX Release is based on information compiled by Mr David A-Izzeddin, a Competent Person, who is CYU's Exploration Manager and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr A-Izzeddin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr A-Izzeddin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

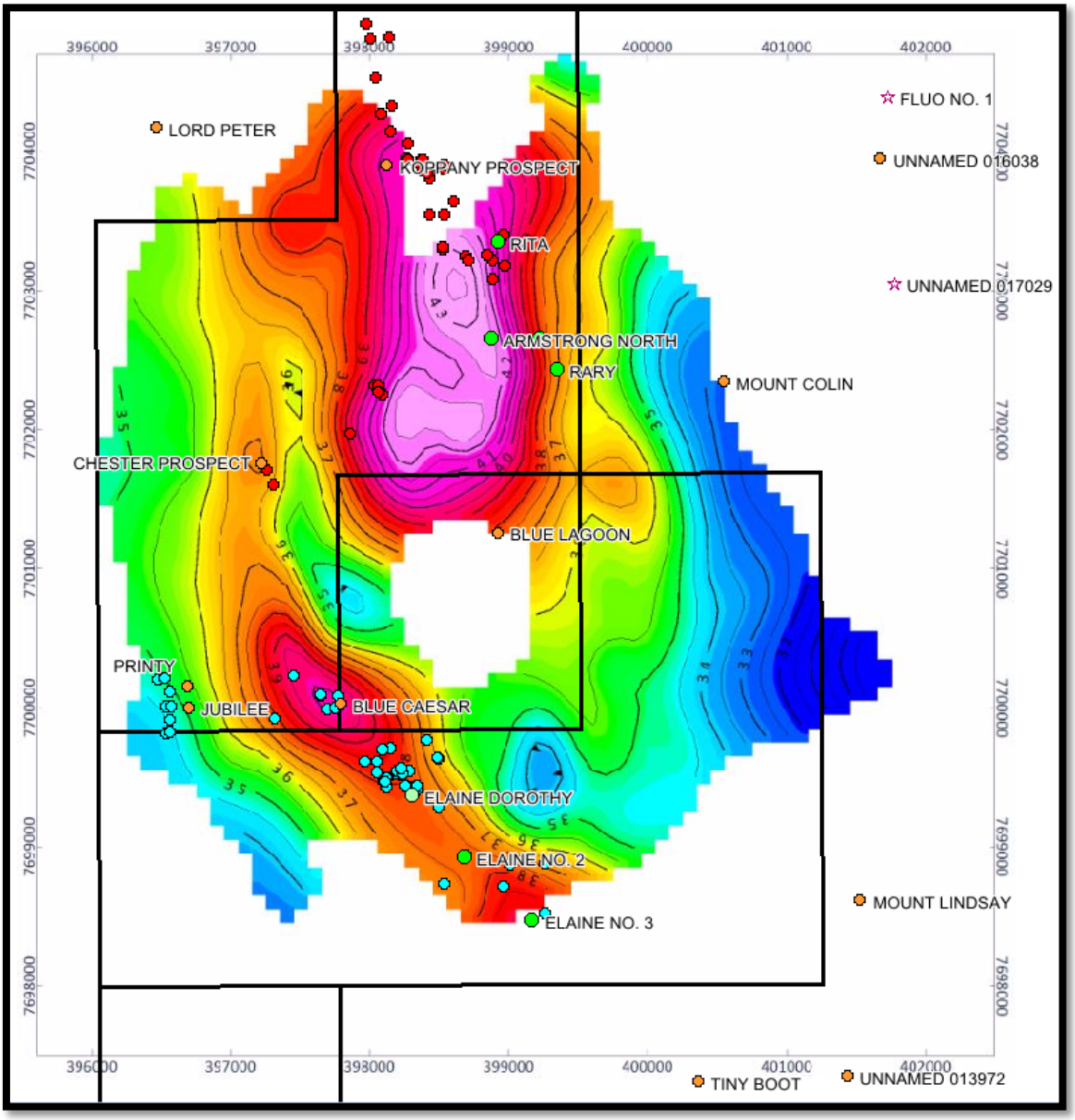
ANNEXURE A

(Location of Native Companion drill holes – August 2015 Program)



ANNEXURE B

(Mt Frosty Gravity Anomaly Diagram)



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The primary subject of this release is to report on Reverse Circulation drill hole results from a drill hole program conducted over the Native Companion area as well as a gravity survey in the Mary Kathleen area in August 2015, • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 2m samples from which 3-4 kg was pulverised to produce a primary pulp from which ICP (ALS ME-MS41) and fire assay (ALS Au-AA21) analyses were completed. • The ground Gravity Survey was conducted on 400 metre centres with 200 metre infill and select zones of 100 metre detailed readings to enable depth modelling. The gravity was undertaken by Daishsat Pty Ltd utilising a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity meter which has an accuracy of 0.02 mgal. Locations were captured using a Leica 1200 GNNS GPS receiver and post processed to achieve 2cm vertical and horizontal accuracy.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling (nominal 5.5" diameter holes) was completed using a face sampling bit; UDR1200 with 1150cfm @ 500psi air.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries were visually estimated. Average recovery of the samples was typically estimated to be in the range of 80-100% • The RC drilling was completed using a booster and auxiliary compressor when water was encountered. Care was taken to avoid sample contamination • Samples were collected in cyclone prior to riffle splitting • No obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	• All drill chips were geologically logged in detail by CYU geologists recording lithology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, colour, structure and any other features of the sample to a level of detail to support appropriate studies. • Small washed samples from each one metre RC interval were collected and stored in a chip tray. • All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample collection and sample size is considered appropriate for the target style and analytical methods. • Riffle splitting of dry samples to collect 3-4kg representative 2m composite sub-samples for analysis. • RC field duplicates were collected every 30m. In addition standard reference samples and blanks were inserted into the laboratory submissions at 30m intervals. • ALS applied industry-standard QAQC procedures throughout the sample stream. The sample procedures used by ALS are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were hand delivered to the ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation of fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing to 85% < 75µm.Pulps were analyzed by using method code ME-ME-MS41, a 51 element determination using an aqua-regia digestion with ICP-AES determination and by fire assay for gold using a 30g charge (method code Au-AA21). • Cu values greater than 1% were reanalysed by ME-OG62. Any other elements which exceeded their maximum analytical limits were re-analysed by the relevant over-grade methods for the particular element. • Ore Research and Exploration (OREAS) Standards were inserted in the sample sequence at the rate of 1 in 30 samples. ALS Laboratories also maintained a regime of check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards. • The ground Gravity Survey was undertaken by Daishsat Pty Ltd utilising a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity meter which has an accuracy of 0.02 mgal. Locations were captured using a Leica 1200GNNS GPS receiver and post processed to achieve 2cm vertical and horizontal accuracy. Gravity control was established relative to local control stations. Daishsat conducted repeat readings at a minimum frequency of 2%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All results were checked by alternative CYU company personnel • Drilling program is a preliminary exploration program and as such no holes have been twinned. All field logging was entered into laptops on site and later checked and entered into the company database. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Repeat results are kept independent and are not averaged. Below-detection limit (BDL) results are saved in the database as BDL values No adjustments were made to assay data. • All gravity readings were transferred to Daishsat personnel on a daily basis for review. The data was also transferred to Montana GIS and CYU for further examination and verification.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes were located using handheld GPS receivers at UTM projection GDA94 Zone 54. • RL's for the drill hole collars are initially captured by GPS and subsequently adjusted using local digital elevation models (created using the most accurate RL information available at the time) • Hole positions will be re-surveyed with DGPS in due course. • Gravity Station locations were captured using a Leica 1200 GNNS GPS receiver and post processed to achieve 5cm vertical and horizontal accuracy.
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.*	• The drilling at Native Companion is preliminary. Only gross relationships can be inferred from this density of drilling and it is too early for resource estimation. No compositing has been applied. • The ground gravity survey was conducted on 400 metre centres with 200 metre infill and select zones of 100 metre detailed readings to enable depth modelling. The geophysical data density is considered appropriate to the target type being sought.
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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes are oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation or major structures. No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method. • A regular gravity station layout was designed to survey the Mary Kathleen area and no bias is believed to be introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were hand delivered by CYU staff to the ALS laboratory in Mount Isa. ALS transports samples to its laboratories in Townsville or Brisbane as required. Gravity data was transferred daily to Daishsat and then onto Montana GIS for independent review. Data was also transferred daily to CYU personnel for digital storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews of methodology is undertaken regularly by senior company personnel. • Gravity data was collected, daily data review was conducted by Montana GIS for independent review during the execution of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Native Companion survey is located within EPM 10833, 11004, 11611 and 14535 which are held 100% by Altona Mining Limited. CYU's right to earn an interest in these tenements has lapsed, but is subject to further negotiation with Altona. • The Mary Kathleen gravity survey was completed on EPM 14467 (Joint venture between CYU 51% and MIM 49%) and CYU's EPM 14022 and EPM 15248 • The above-mentioned tenements are in good standing with the Qld DME • There are no known impediments to exploration in the current area of operations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Surface soil and rock chip sampling was conducted in the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's by companies including CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Roebuck Resources NL, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Clifford Minerals Ltd, Menzies Gold NL, Placer Prospecting, Delta Gold Exploration Pty Ltd, Pimex Pty Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Limited. • Regional airborne magnetic survey flown by Mount Isa Mines Pty Ltd in 1992 • Mount Isa Mines Pty Ltd completed a percussion drilling program at Native Companion in 1963 including 46 holes for 2,623 feet (799 metres) with the deepest holes being 93 feet deep (i.e. 28 metres). Drilling was completed on a local grid and accurate location of drill collars has not been determined. • MIM completed a small Self Potential and Induced Polarisation survey at Native Companion in July 1966 and noted "defined anomalies". Placer completed 8 lines of IP in 1969 and reported IP anomalies. The precise location of these surveys has not been accurately located. • Placer Prospecting drilled 3 diamond core holes at Native Companion in 1970,for a total of 364m • Rio Tinto conducted Reconnaissance Magnetic Induced Polarisation (RMIP) geophysical surveys in 1992 and 1993 over the northern portion of Native Companion, and identified several conductive MMR (magnetometric resistivity) anomalies. A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		single 30m RC hole tested one anomaly and reported 4m @ 0.42% Cu. Other anomalies remain undrilled. The precise location of the surveys has not been accurately located. • Altona completed a broad spaced RAB drilling program over the Native Companion area in 2013.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Native Companion is located on the northwestern flanks of the eastern fold belt of the Proterozoic Mount Isa Inlier. The regional sedimentary sequence comprise a thick package of carbonaceous, argillaceous and siliciclastic sediments of the Corella Formation and Lady Clayre Dolomite which are interpreted as sag phase sediments deposited within the Cloncurry Basin. The entire succession was affected by multiple deformation events and upper greenschist facies during the Isan Orogeny. • Native Companion mineralisation occurs as metasomatic replacement in structurally controlled zones related to major regional structures. The closest example of this style of mineralisation is the Roseby Deposit, located north of Native Companion. • The Mary Kathleen area is located within the Mary Kathleen Fold Belt of the Eastern Succession of the Mid Proterozoic Mount Isa Inlier. The area comprises a complex mix of metavolcanic, meta-sedimentary and meta-intrusive rocks belonging either to the Argylla Formation, Ballara Quartz, Corella Formation or Mount Albert Group. Mineralisation is structurally controlled, with most occurrences localised within shear zones or faults adjacent to regional-scale faults and associated with skarn alteration.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Collar Table below.
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.*	• Summary intersections were length weighted averages of assay data using nominal 1000ppm Cu cut-offs. • Aggregated results also separately report the internal high-grade intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are believed to be transverse to mineral trends and almost perpendicular to dip • Further drilling is required to establish the geometry of mineralisation in relation to the drill hole orientation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to attached figures.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Drill intersections have been quoted as length weighted averages using nominal 1000ppm Cu cut-offs. In addition internal high-grade intervals are quoted to illustrate the distribution of mineralisation. .
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*	• Refer to the release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• It is envisioned that these areas will be further examined with follow up drilling.

Drill Hole Collar Data

Hole ID	Prospect	East (GDA94 Zone 54)	North (GDA94 Zone 54)	RL	Collar Azi (GDA94 Zone 54)	Collar Dip	Total Depth (m)
RBNC001	Native Companion	414050	7741200	210	*270*	*-60*	200
RBNC002	Native Companion	413900	7741000	210	*90*	*-60*	144
RBNC003	Native Companion	413775	7741000	211.255	*90*	*-60*	229
RBNC004	Native Companion	413425	7740600	210.41	*90*	*-55*	443.7
RBNC005	Native Companion	413475	7739399	219.5	*90*	*-60*	163
RBNC006	Native Companion	413750	7740200	210.25	*90*	*-58*	205
RBNC007	Native Companion	413750	7740200	210.25	*270*	*-55*	450
RBNC008	Native Companion	413625	7741200	215	*90*	*-60*	157