TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE KIRKIMBIE PROJECT
EXPLORATION LICENCES 30655, 30657, 30219 and 29803
NORTHERN TERRITORY

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1. Executive Summary

Daylight Jack Minerals is currently carrying out a regional exploration programme for kimberlites and copper-cobalt-lead-manganese. The companies Kirkimbie project consists of four granted Exploration Licenses, EL 30655, EL 30657, EL 30219 and EL 29803 (Figure 1).

As part of this re-assessment of the potential of this area for diamondiferous kimberlites and copper-cobalt-lead-manganese. Daylight Jack Minerals has conducted detailed airborne geophysical surveys and assembled semi regional survey data and historical company survey data which is available through NTGS.

One of the main objectives of this study has been to merge these datasets wherever possible into a coherent database against which heavy mineral indicator results can be assessed in terms of likely kimberlite sources evident in the geophysical data.

During the reporting period ground-based exploration activity involving a soil and rock sampling program was undertaken in June 2019 (Figure 2). The program included the collection of 31 Soil samples, 53 Rock chip samples and one (1) vegetation sample in areas of in situ outcrop and was designed to confirm the location and tenor of mineralization.

This year's program was based on target areas that were selected based on di-pole targets (Figure 2) selected from airborne magnetic survey modelling and previous elevated assay results for copper-cobalt-lead-manganese and chromium. The Company has been systematically collecting soil and rock chip samples from previously unsampled areas.

The plan is to revisit these areas with elevated levels of copper, cobalt, lead and manganese to further assess their prospectivity.

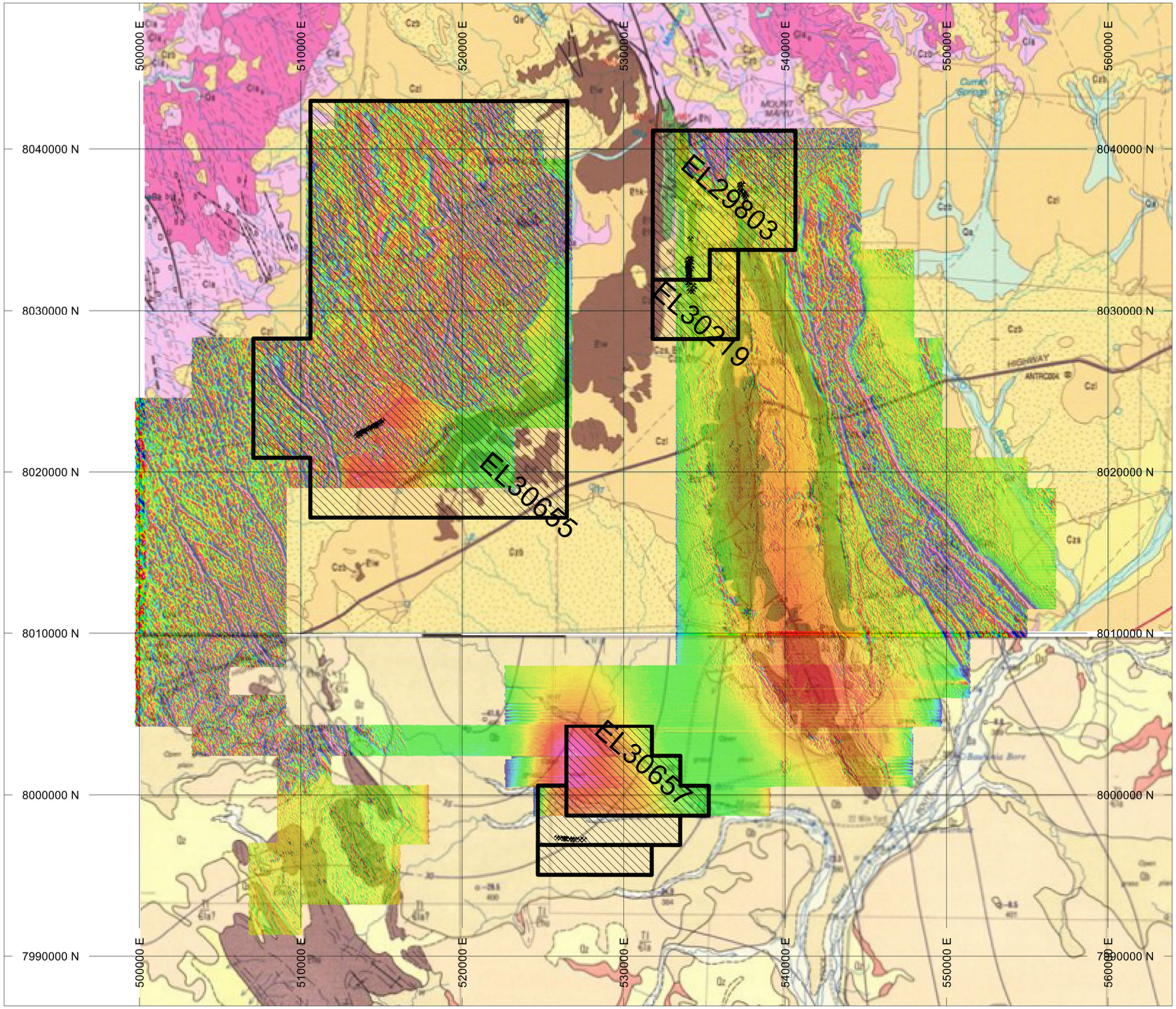
Daylight Jack Minerals has discovered potential areas for economic concentrations of copper-cobalt-lead-manganese as well as elevated levels of chromium indicating the presence of kimberlite pipes. The encouraging assay results and geological observations with all the information to date only reinforces and provides strong support for the exploration potential for a large intrusive style copper-cobalt-lead-manganese mineralizing event and the potential for diamondiferous kimberlite.

2. Location and Area

Daylight Jack Minerals 100% owned Kirkimbie copper-cobalt-lead-manganese and diamond project is located approximately 150 km south southeast of the Argyle Diamond Mine and 50 km south west of Rio Tinto's Victoria River Diamond Project (Figure 1). The project is located approximately 230 km west of the nearest town Kalkarindji.

Table 1 Tenement Summary

Title ID	Granted Date	Area Sq Km	Area Units
EL30219	2014-10-13	42.48	13
EL30657	2015-09-09	39.18	12
EL29803	2013-09-24	725.51	22
EL30655	2015-10-20	0	138



2019 Current ELs

2019 Sample Location

50733.8
50636.2
50573.1
50515.7
50476.6
50441.8
50411.1
50382.6
50356.2
50331.4
50307.8
50280.8
50259.1
50238.3
50217.5
50197.7
50177.8
50158.3
50138.7
50115.1
50095.6
50076.0
50056.2
50036.3
50015.6
49994.8
49973.0
49946.1
49922.5
49897.7
49871.3
49842.7
49812.0
49777.3
49738.2
49680.8
49615.6
49520.1

DLJ AeroMag TMI
nT

PLAN SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	527800 m	8018000 m
EXTENTS	72350 m	62130 m

SCALE 1 : 250000

(m)

-2000 0 2000 4000 6000

GDA94 / MGA zone 52

N
W E
S

Daylight Jack Minerals

Kirkimbie Project 2019 Leases

Sample Locations 2019

DLJ AeroMag 1VD Drapped on TMI

3. Local Geology

The Kirkimbie Project lies in the Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic aged Limbunya Basin sediments and the southern part of the Neoproterozoic aged Victoria Basin. Paleoproterozoic Limbunya Group consist principally of sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and dolomitic rocks with minor water-laid tuff horizons. These tuff horizons have been dated at 1635 Ma for the Blue Hole Formation. Interestingly, these dates are very similar to dates on volcanic pipes in the microdiamond bearing Coanjula area kaersutit xenocrysts dated at 1665 Ma.

Geology of the Kirkimbie project area comprises of principally of Cenozoic cover but with some outcrops of Paleaoproterozoic Stirling Formation quartz arenites.

4. Project History

Previous exploration within the area of the Kirkimbie Project is limited to early reconnaissance work by major mining companies over a period of several years. Regional scale stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling has been periodically completed since the late 1970s for diamonds and base metals.

Historically, extensive diamond exploration work by BHP in the 1990s has been conducted over the surrounding areas of EL 30655, EL 30657, EL 30219 and EL 29803. Major contributors in the region are Ashton, Gravity Diamonds and BHP. Each has carried out several phases of soil/loam/stream sediment sampling.

The program involved widespread regional stream sediment and soil sampling. Two (2) samples contained possible kimberlitic chromite. Three (3) magnetic targets were drilled on Daylight Jack Minerals Pty Ltd current EL's, but no Kimberlite was intersected. One (1) microdiamond was found in Moonbool Creek by Rio Tinto in the 1980s. Sampling programs identified widespread distribution of microdiamonds to the north of the tenements.

Two companies; AusQuest and Gravity Diamonds held leases and reported on the area covered by the Kirkimbie Project however no significant exploration has taken place in the previous 15 years.
In 2008 Grant Boxer completed an assessment on the kimberlite or lamproite potential of the Kirkimbie project for Daylight Jack Minerals Pty Ltd. This work compiled significant historical information for the surrounding area. Identified were six (6) AusQuest di-pole targets for follow up and involved a review of the available regional aeromagnetic data. From this work seventeen (17) magnetic anomalies were identified and considered potentially significant kimberlite or lamproite targets.

Daylight Jack Minerals Pty Ltd first pass reconnaissance geological mapping and soil /rock chip sampling was completed in August 2010. Target areas for on-ground follow-up were identified from a review of historical exploration data and an interpretation of the area based on airborne geophysical survey data. Since 2010 ground-based sampling programs were completed between 2014 to 2019. Soil / rock chip sample areas are based on a combination of historical and geophysical data sets and selective and systematic in nature, in order to obtain an indication of mineralisation.

In early 2013 Daylight Jack Pty Ltd conducted a high resolution aeromagnetic survey over ELs 29803, 30655, 30657 and 30219. This data was processed for targets that may represent kimberlite or lamproite. Six (6) di-pole targets (Figure 2) were selected for ground inspection, with ground magnetic surveys recommended for those targets that are unexplained after surface inspection. Regional exploration programs have identified multiple targets which are yet to be tested by Daylight Jack Minerals.

The exploration program completed in July 2015 involved over 3.5km traverse of Moonbool Creek and systematic sampling of di-pole targets. Results indicate anomalous values for a suite of minerals including cobalt, barium, manganese and iron and chromium.

The assay results from a geochemical soil / rock chip sampling program completed in 2016 on EL 29803 found anomalous values of chromium, lead, copper, cobalt, arsenic and vanadium. And of particular interest niobium. For EL 30655 to detect mineralization in basement rocks below a substantial thickness of sediment cover (>50m), a systematic grid soil sampling traverse was completed along strike length of a nth-sth trending dyke that was identified from recent airborne magnetic survey. The results of the grid soil sampling included anomalous assay results for cobalt, copper and lead.

A ground based soil / rock chip sampling undertaken in 2017 and 2019 found interesting and anomalous values for various metals including lead, copper, aluminum and cobalt. Also high assays for chromium.

5. History of Exploration

DIM Database Information

The area has experienced three main periods of diamond exploration: - in the early 1980s the early 1990s, and more recently, in the early 2000s. Exploration has followed the conventional sampling programs of regional stream-sediment sampling for indicator heavy mineral content, followed with aeromagnetic follow-up. Large areas of the project area are underexplored and have been sparsely sampled.

Open File Reports (Post DIM version DIP 006)

In the NT open file records, no significant diamond exploration has been recorded over these tenement areas within the last 10 years. Exploration companies, AusQuest and Gravity Diamonds have reported on the area but no field work was completed.

Geophysics

The project area is covered by regional scale aeromagnetic survey flown by the NTGS. The Limbunya map sheet was flown in 1995 by the NTGS at a line spacing of 500m and the Birrindudu and Waterloo sheets were flown in 1997 and 2001 respectively at 400m line spacing on north-south lines. Two company surveys, the Inverway and Napier surveys were flown by BHP in 1984. The area is covered by regional 10km spaced gravity data survey.

Stockdale Prospecting reviewed the NTGS aeromagnetic data and although they selected targets, none appear to have been followed-up in the field.

Interpretation and modeling of aeromagnetic data was completed by eminent geophysicists, Jayson Gregg and Frank Lindeman. This information has provided us with valuable insight for further exploration. Don Cherry has contributed valuable insight that is based on analytical data.

Review of Aeromagnetic Data

Magnetic data for the Birrindudu, Inverway, Limbunya, Napier, and Waterloo geophysical surveys were imported into a geophysical program and filtered using a first vertical derivative. Stacked profiles were then produced. These profiles were then imported into MapInfo and used to identify discrete magnetic targets that may represent kimberlite pipes.

6. Exploration Field Work

Soil and Rock chip Sampling Programme (2019)

In 2019 Daylight Jack Minerals Pty Ltd conducted a systematic soil and rock chip sampling program at the Kirkimbie Project to locate minerals of economic importance. Soil and Rock chip samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory in Brisbane, QLD on 22nd July, 2019. A total of fifty three (53) rock chip samples, thirty one (31) soil samples and one (1) vegetation sample were analysed using ME-ICP61, ME-ICP81, Fe-ICP81, ME_MS23, ME-VEG41 and ME-XRF26s methods.

7. Results

The reconnaissance sampling program has so far identified distinct anomalies and has helped identify geochemically different mineralized areas within the Project area. All of the anomalies are new discoveries with no information available from historical datasets. The cobalt, aluminium, copper, manganese, barium and lead soil / rock chip results for the project are presented below.

Summary of 2019 Assay Results

Table 2 Summary of 2019 Assay Results

Sample ID	Lead (ppm)	Barium (ppm)	Manganese (ppm)	Aluminium (%)	Cobalt (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Chromium (ppm)	Nickel (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Vanadium (ppm)	Sample Type
MBC_12_NC	3300	4950	22500			315					ROCK
MBC_CB_A	130	>10000	>100000		283			183	336		ROCK
MBC_CB_B	3140	>10000	>100000		250	294		176	333		ROCK
MBC_CB_C	2920	>10000	>100000		228	189		110	211		ROCK
29803cD1_S	26		290	8.52	13	27	432				ROCK
29803cD4	28		311	8.9	17	29	402				ROCK
29803c02	8		146	1.68	5	20	28				ROCK
29803cD3_S	31		291	7.99	14	30	572				ROCK
Fe-Outcrop	26		262	6.84	13	22	316			1040	ROCK
Fe-Outcrop_1	27		754	6.21	24	19	235			512	ROCK
Fe-Outcrop_2	17		299	7.26	24	20	167			413	ROCK
Fe-Outcrop_3	16		153	9.71	9	8	105			237	ROCK
Fe-Outcrop_4	31		350	6.36	11	23	425			951	ROCK
Fe-Outcrop_5	25		334	7.52	14	22	441			821	ROCK
Fe-Outcrop_6	29		167	7.59	6	24	475			1050	ROCK

The recent soil / rock sampling program undertaken this year showed the highest anomalous values for various elements to date when compared to previous years. These are listed below:

Table 3 Chromium

Year	Sample ID	Assay (ppm)
2017	MBCSE4	187
2017	MBCSE3	191
2018	MB6	328
2018	MB8_a	118
2019	29803cD1_S	432
2019	29803cD3_S	572
2019	Fe-Outcrop_4	425
2019	Fe-Outcrop_5	441
2019	Fe-Outcrop_6	475

Table 4 Copper

Year	Sample ID	Assay
2017	CLD1	1505 ppb
2017	MDC17	536 ppb
2017	MDC28	256 ppb
2017	MDC29	498 ppb
2017	MDC30	502 ppb
2018	DJM39_b	1680 ppb
2018	CLD1	1960 ppb
2019	29803c02	20 ppm
2019	29803cD1_S	27 ppm
2019	29803cD3_S	30 ppm
2019	29803cD4	29 ppm
2019	Fe-Outcrop	22 ppm
2019	Fe-Outcrop_1	19 ppm
2019	Fe-Outcrop_2	20 ppm
2019	Fe-Outcrop_4	23 ppm
2019	Fe-Outcrop_5	22 ppm
2019	Fe-Outcrop_6	24 ppm
2019	MBC_12_NC	315 ppm
2019	MBC_CB_B	294 ppm
2019	MBC_CB_C	189 ppm

Table 5 Cobalt

Year	Sample ID	Assay Result
2011	MBC3283	429 ppm
2017	CLD 14	6330 ppb
2017	MDC17	1125 ppb
2017	Mdc28	1760 ppb
2017	Mdc29	1065 ppb
2017	Mdc30	1160 ppb
2017	MBCH2	693 ppm
2017	MBCH3	575 ppm
2017	MBCH4_a	495 ppm
2018	CLD 14	1235 ppb
2018	MBCH4_b	586 ppm
2018	MBCH5	881 ppm
2018	MBCH4_a	1185 ppm
2018	MBCH14_b	454 ppm
2018	MBCH15	608 ppm
2018	DJM41_b	875 ppb

Table 6 Aluminium

Year	Sample ID	Assay Result
2017	MBCSE4	5.81%
2017	MBCSE3	7.69%
2018	29803C-1	7.25%
2018	MBCHEW2	5%
2018	MBCHEW3	5%
2018	MBCHEW4	5%
2018	MBCHEW6	5%
2018	MBCHEW7	5%
2018	MBCHEW9	5%
2018	MBCHEW10	5%
2018	MBCHEW12	5%
2018	MB7	6.23%
2018	MBCH11	2.37%
2019	29803cD1_S	8.52%
2019	29803cD4	8.90%
2019	Fe-Outcrop_3	9.71%
2019	Fe-Outcrop_6	7.59%

Table 7 Manganese

Year	Sample ID	Assay Result (ppm)
2011	MBC3282	2110
2011	MBC3283	>100000
2011	MBC3284	40300
2011	MBC3285	>100000
2011	MBC3288	1945
2011	MBC3288A	3500
2011	MBC3288B	1850
2011	3283	1850
2011	MD2501A	4930
2011	MD2501B	1970
2011	14	56200
2011	15	2710
2011	16	1930
2011	19	78100
2011	19A	2820
2011	22	35200
2011	25	79200
2011	27	1890
2011	39	5100
2018	MBCHEW6	3850
2018	MB8	2560
2018	MB3	1725
2018	MBCH4_a	>100000
2018	MBCH4_b	>100000
2018	MBCH5	>100000
2018	MBCH14_a	>100000
2018	MBCH14_b	>100000
2019	MBC_12_NC	22500
2019	MBC_CB_B	>100000
2019	MBC_CB_C	>100000

Table 8 Lead

Year	Sample ID	Assay Result
2011	MBC3282	2500 ppm
2011	MBC3283	1.11%
2011	19A	1440 ppm
2017	CLD7	424 ppb
2017	MDC15	1055 ppb
2018	DJM41_b	208 ppb
2018	CLD3	188 ppb
2018	MBCH10_b	338 ppm
2019	MBC_12_NC	3300 ppm
2019	MBC_CB_B	3140 ppm
2019	MBC_CB_C	2920 ppm

8. Interpretations and Recommendations

Our plan this year was to investigate discreet magnetic anomalies and focus on areas that returned elevated levels for cobalt, lead, copper, manganese, chromium and barium.

With the recent discovery of elevated grades of cobalt, aluminium, copper, manganese, barium and lead over approximately 1.8km defined strike length, ground based surface sampling programs continue to deliver encouraging results. We are seeing anomalous results over good widths, and strike length. The surface expression of mineralization is significant in scale and grade. This outcropping mineralization may extend further south. These aluminium, lead and copper anomalies are considered “high priority” for further work.

We are very encouraged by elevated levels of copper, cobalt, manganese, lead and chromium and the wider potential of the Project area. These results will be integrated with existing geophysical data and the results from further soil and rock chip sampling programs, to delineate and rank targets for future drill testing.

Assay results for this years field visit show some impressive anomalous values for aluminium, copper, cobalt, lead and chromium.
With assays for;

- Aluminium returning between 8.9% and 9.71%
- Copper returning between 294 ppm and 315 ppm
- Lead returning between 3300 ppm and 3440 ppm
- Chromium 572 ppm
- Cobalt returning between 0.08% and 0.11%

Not only are these results significant, but they clearly demonstrate the base metal and kimberlite potential of this project.

Samples collected from MBC returned elevated levels of barium. This is interesting as barium is a common mineral in hydrothermal veins and a gangue mineral associated with sulphide ore (Co, Cu, Pb, Mg and Ag) veins.

We consider this area of the tenement a geologically complex, potentially target rich land package. There is potential for a high-grade Co-Cu-Pb vein system that exists near surface in an area previously underexplored. This mineralisation might indicate a hydrothermal halo around the vein systems. There is potential for the

discovery of multiple massive sulphide Al-Cu-Pb mineralisation. Consistently high values of barium (>10,000 ppm), cobalt (>1000 ppm), copper (1000 ppb), lead (>3,000 ppm), manganese (100,000 ppm) raises the question, is this a reflection of magnetic anomaly or is it migration transported minerals. Assay results show continuity of the mineralised zone, confirm the presence of mineralisation as predicted and are consistent with data sets from previous years exploration.

Recent rock grab samples have identified a well-defined copper-in-rock anomaly approximately …… km in diameter with values up to 315 ppm copper. The low-level molybdenum anomaly is evident on the northern? Margin of the copper-in-rock anomaly.
This work has identified a significant zone of anomalous copper values up to 315 ppm.
Anomalous moly up to 39 ppm not 6ppm.

To rapidly advance our understanding of the mineralised system and to test soil anomalies and geophysical targets in order to bring targets to drill-ready stage, Daylight Jack Minerals intends to undertake the following:

- A low-cost, systematic geochemistry program
- A ground-based geophysical survey that is integrated with soil geochemistry data to refine and generate targets for drill testing
- A heliborne electromagnetic (EM) survey at a nominal 100m line spacing
- Acquire additional infill soil and rock chip sampling data, particularly to the north and south of Moonbool creek over the potential strike extents of this anomalism
- Follow up Niobium and Chromium occurrences in tributaries of Moonbool Creek

Daylight Jack Minerals Pty Ltd considers the Project to have the following advantages:

- Potential for large scale and grade. Evidence from surface/near surface assays
- Favourable mineralogy: cobalt, copper, manganese, lead and aluminium minerals
- Mining friendly, geologically stable location

Surface / near surface mineralisation indicating that any future mining operation at this site may only require a simple quarry-like mining method

9. Copyright Statement

Appendix A

Table 9 Sample Site Grid Coordinates

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL
MBC_CB_A	533995.7	8032517	1281.562
MBC_CB_B	533995.7	8032517	1281.562
MBC_CB_C	533995.7	8032517	1281.562
MBC_H_16A	534144.5	8034406	1325.755
MBC_H_16B	534144.5	8034406	1325.755
MBC_H_17	534007	8032781	1292.552
MBC_H_18	534011.5	8032705	1304.856
MBC_H_19	534006.2	8032660	1275.853
MBC_H_20	534006.2	8032660	1275.853
MBC_H_21	534033.1	8032348	1299.278
MBC_H_22	534024.4	8032449	1294.357
MBC_H_23	534031.9	8031810	1301.903
MBC_H_24	534023.7	8031562	1308.202
MBC_H_25A	534304	8031550	1317.421
MBC_H_25B	534092.9	8031181	1334.416
MBC_H_26	534232.8	8031153	1261.975
MBC_H_27	534336.9	8031303	1315.157
MBC_6_NC	534127.6	8033204	1317.815
MBC_7_NC	533991	8032647	1285.269
MBC_8_NC	533995.8	8032646	1293.373
MBC_9_NC	534000.1	8032626	1287.763
MBC_10_NC	533998.4	8032636	1331.135
MBC_11_NC	533998	8032600	1300.23
MBC_12_NC	534023.8	8032525	1262.041
MBC_13_NC	534024.4	8032423	1288.156
MBC_14_NC	534061.5	8032395	1308.3
MBC_15_NC	534028.5	8032344	1274.409
MBC_16_NC	534043.3	8032323	1340.158
MBC_17_NC	534028.1	8032312	1314.304
MBC_18_NC	534046	8032235	1302.657
MBC_19_NC	534025.6	8032120	1244.324
MBC_20_NC	534054.1	8032070	1355.512
MBC_21_NC	534048.1	8032001	1369.094
MBC_22_NC	534014.5	8031931	1312.336
MBC_23_NC	534008.3	8031722	1355.84
29803c01	537525.6	8037086	1333.005
29803c02	537416.4	8037183	1364.665
29803c03	537418.1	8037239	1351.312
29803c04	537431.9	8037270	1373.655
29803cD	537491.5	8037103	1316.043
29803cD1_S	537525.6	8037086	1333.005
29803cD1_R	537525.6	8037086	1333.005

29803cD2	537525.6	8037086	1333.005
29803cD3_R	537568.7	8037000	1303.674
29803cD3_S	537568.7	8037000	1303.674
29803cD4	537585.7	8036986	1314.37
RO_1	537433.6	8037262	1344.521
RO_2	537433.6	8037262	1344.521
RO_3	537413.6	8037186	1305.446
Fe_Outcrop	537226.8	8037382	1349.442
Fe_Outcrop_1	537264.2	8037441	1353.215
Fe_Outcrop_2	537248.4	8037451	1315.682
Fe_Outcrop_3	537197.7	8037609	1357.612
Fe_Outcrop_4	537224.5	8037764	1297.671
Fe_Outcrop_5	537339.1	8037817	1346.358
Fe_Outcrop_6	537362.9	8037815	1349.278
Mag1_S9_E1	515055.5	8023118	1394.554
Mag1_S9_E2	514949	8023025	1331.299
Mag1_S9_E3	514873.6	8022971	1336.713
Mag1_S9_E4	514802	8022934	1531.332
Mag1_S9_E5A	514701.1	8022888	1314.37
Mag1_S9_E5B	514671.1	8022849	1252.789
Mag1_S9_E6	514603.5	8022827	1460.827
Mag1_S9_E7	514552.1	8022796	1352.133
Mag1_S9_E8	514468.5	8022751	1325.394
Mag1_S9_W9	514323.1	8022711	1365.715
Mag1_S9_W10	514251.2	8022635	1305.446
Mag1_S9_W11	514143.1	8022577	1216.601
Mag1_S9_W12	514014.2	8022502	1330.282
Mag1_S9_W13	513980.7	8022488	1375.951
Mag1_S9_W14	513914.4	8022471	1326.542
Mag1_S9_W15	513818.4	8022445	1303.707
Mag1_S9_W16	513716.4	8022374	1369.915
Mag1_S9_W17	513687.1	8022335	1236.549
Mag1_S9_W19	513641.2	8022301	1374.016
Mag1_S9_W20	513593.5	8022326	1352.034
Mag1_S9_W21	513553	8022237	1295.604
Mag1_S9_W22	513488.8	8022199	1320.44
Mag1_S9_W23	513473.1	8022187	1415.125
MDC_25_E1	525884.1	7997307	1299.311
MDC_25_E2	526050.7	7997285	1295.932
MDC_25_E3	526274.5	7997251	1298.097
MDC_25_E4	526371.7	7997239	1303.117
MDC_25_E5	526452.6	7997232	1282.382
MDC_25_E6	526661.4	7997216	1287.467
MDC_25_E7	526829.9	7997207	1294.816
MDC_25_E8	526973.8	7997192	1295.636
MDC_25_E9	527289.2	7997190	1289.829

MDC_25_E10	527544.2	7997196	1293.635
MDC_25_E11	527546.5	7997195	1285.761
MBC_EW_17	534031.9	8033135	1315.617
MBC_EW_18	534056.3	8033138	1299.016
MBC_EW_19	534027.2	8033145	1413.058
MBC_EW_20	534148.6	8033182	1408.005
MBC_EW_21	534176.9	8033016	1348.688
MBC_EW_22	534097.4	8032971	1272.539
MBC_EW_23	533956.8	8032930	1241.043
MBC_EW_24	534008.1	8032824	1236.811
MBC_EW_25	534053.3	8032815	1310.532
MBC_EW_26	534161.4	8032806	1257.382
MBC_EW_27	534202.3	8032567	1258.858
MBC_EW_28	534040.3	8032510	1367.224
MBC_EW_29	534031	8032483	1280.512
MBC_EW_30	534027.7	8032448	1264.173
MBC_EW_31	534027.7	8032448	1264.173
MBC_CU_4	534019	8031740	1308.53
MBC_WCU_2	534033.1	8032346	1216.437
MBC_WCU_3	534016.3	8031812	1322.277

Appendix B

Figures and Maps

Rock samples enriched with Cobalt.