

Further high grade cobalt results from the Stanton Cobalt Deposit, Northern Territory

- Assays received for first 24 drill holes of 57 RC holes drilled on the Stanton Cobalt resource. A total of 112 holes completed to date across the Stanton Deposit and the surrounding Wollogorang Project, with drilling ongoing
- **Significantly the latest drilling shows the mineralisation remains open to the south, in an area previously thought to be closed off at the sediment hosted Stanton Cobalt Deposit**
- Highlights include **20 metres at 0.31% cobalt (Co), 15 metres at 0.21% Co** and multiple shallow individual metre grades of **1.10% Co**
- Assay results to continue in batches until early February and resource upgrade expected Q1 2018

“The occurrence of mineralisation extending to the south of the existing sediment hosted Stanton Cobalt Deposit is very encouraging and the higher than expected assay results from within the existing resource envelopes bodes well for Northern Cobalt’s investors”, Mike Schwarz, Managing Director.

Significant new intersections (holes 6 to 24) at the Stanton Cobalt Deposit include:

- **9 metres of 0.25% Co from 1m (Drill hole NC17RC006);**
- **15 metres of 0.21% Co from 69m, (Drill hole NC17RC011);**
- 6 metres of 0.40% Co from 3m, (Drill hole NC17RC018); including
 - **1m of 1.10% Co from 4m; and**
- 3 metres of 0.49% Co from 27m, (Drill hole NC17RC018)
- 5 metres of 0.37% Co from 10m, (Drill hole NC17RC020); and
- **9 metres of 0.35% Co from 5m, (Drill hole NC17RC021); and**
- **7 metres of 0.29% Co from 16m, (Drill hole NC17RC021); and**
- **20 metres of 0.31% Co from 27m, (Drill hole NC17RC021)**

Ordinary Shares

Issued 36.1 M

Options

Listed 10.2 M @ 20c

Unlisted 12.3 M @ 25c

Performance Shares

Class A 9.6 M

Class B 3.6 M

67 Goodwood Rd, Wayville SA 5034

Last Capital Raise

20 Sept 2017

\$4.2M @ 20c (IPO)

Board Members

Len Dean - Chair

Michael Schwarz - MD

Duncan Chessell - Director

Andrew Shearer - Director

Jarek Kopias - Co Sec/CFO

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Wollogorang Cobalt Project Operations Update

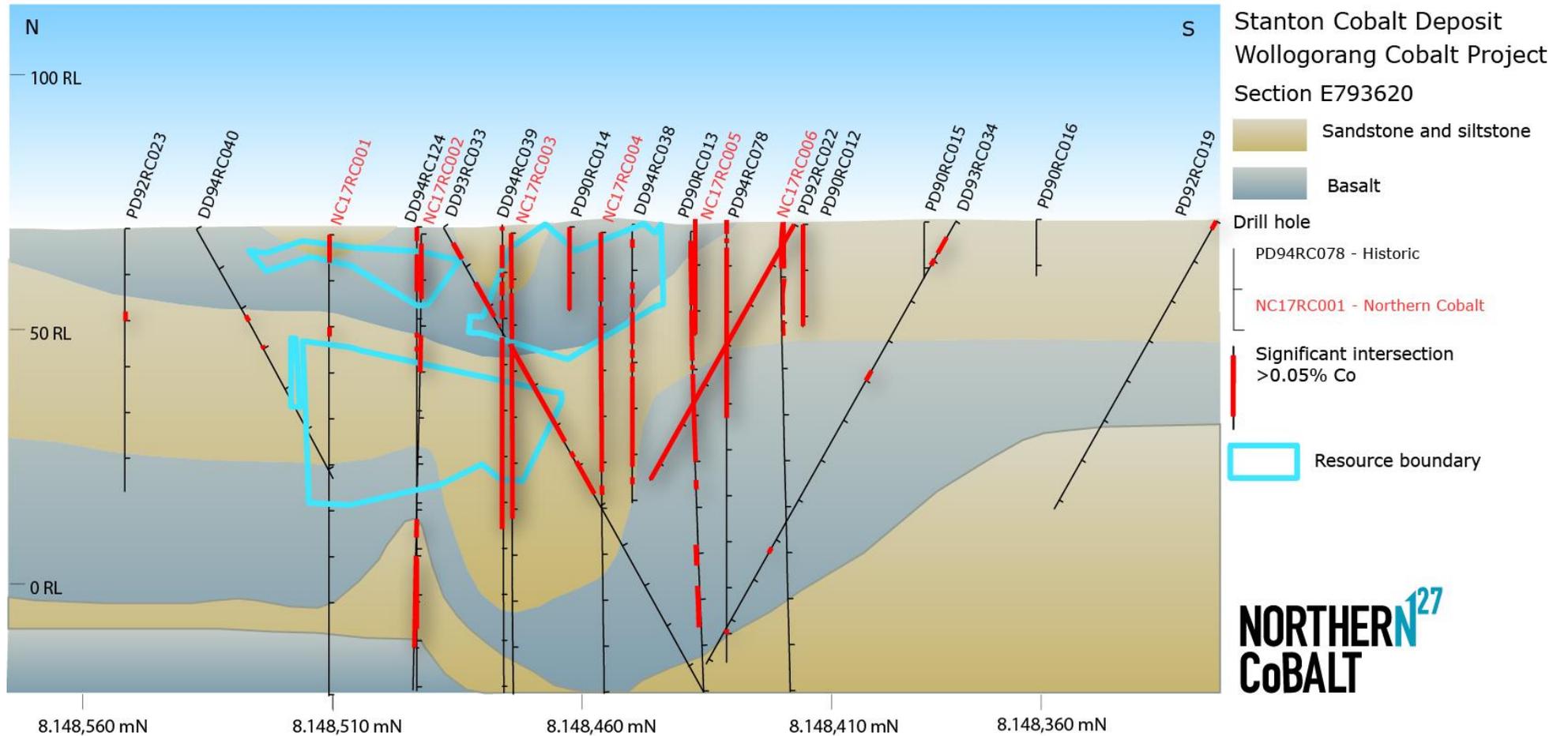
- Six (6) extra RC holes outside the resource envelope will test mineralisation discovered to the SE near RC drill hole #53 next week
- Two RC drilling rigs to continue drilling until mid-December, weather dependant
- Further assays expected in batches through to the early February
- Updated Stanton Cobalt Resource calculation planned timeline:
 - Q1 2018 inferred category
 - Q2 2018 indicated category (after metallurgy results)

Stanton Cobalt Deposit

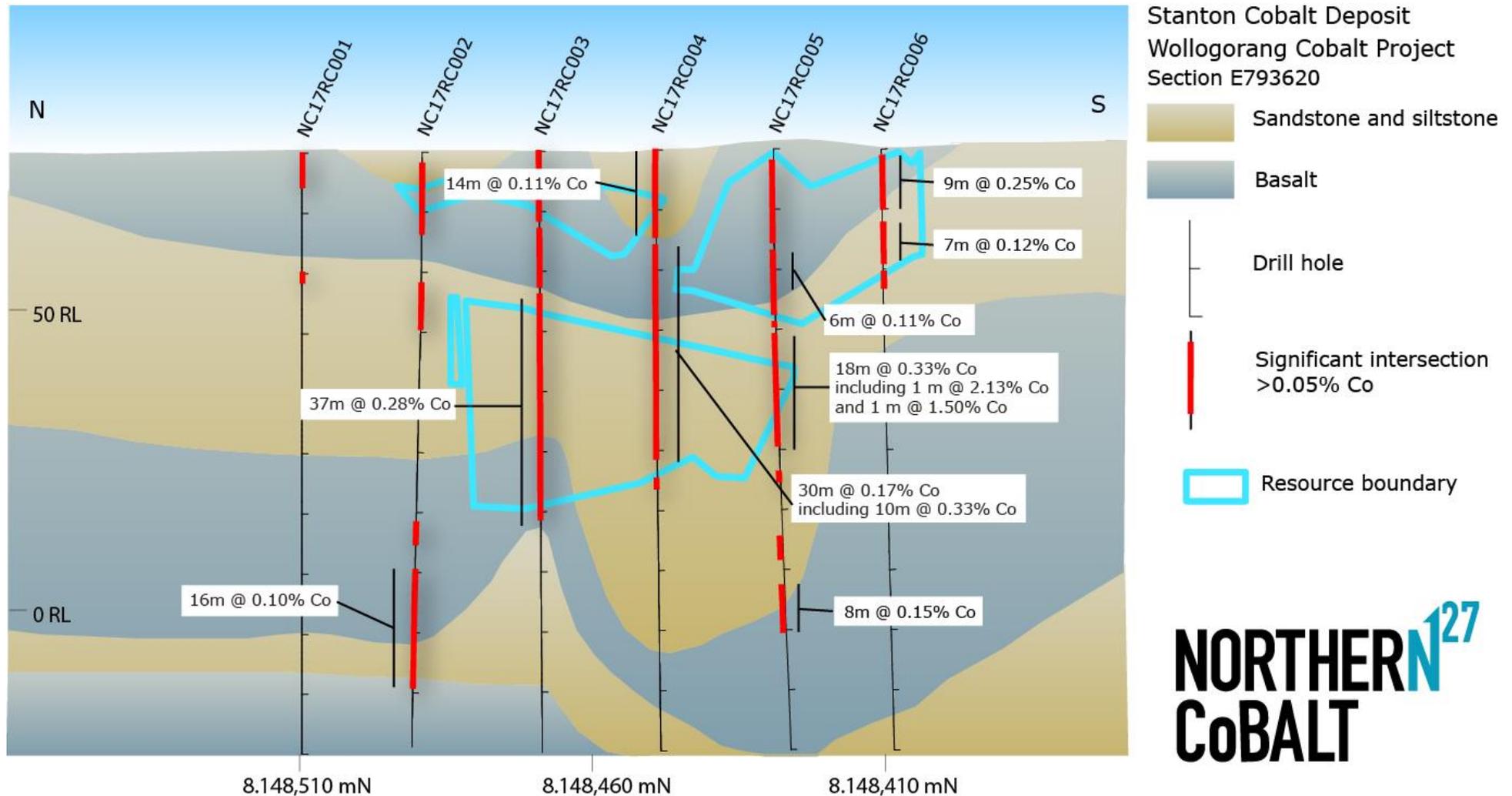
Northern Cobalt has to date drilled 57 RC and seven (7) diamond core holes on our existing Stanton Cobalt resource, aiming to upgrade the existing inferred mineral resource of 500,000 tonnes of 0.17% Co, 0.09% Ni, 0.11% Cu to indicated category and obtain material for metallurgy studies and potential use in scoping studies.

Drilling Completed Wollogorang Cobalt Project, NT 2017		
RC Drill Prospects	RC Holes Completed	RC Metres Completed
Stanton	57	5,811
Stanton SW	9	796
Stanton NE	5	474
Running Creek	34	2,716
Total	105	9,797
Diamond Drill Prospects	Holes Completed	Metres Completed
Stanton Deposit	7	632
Total drilled to date	112	10,429
Expected for completion 2017		
Prospect Name - drill type	Planned Holes	Metres
Stanton Extension H53 -RC	6	600
Felix	10	800
Total	16	1,400
Revised estimate 2017	128	11,829

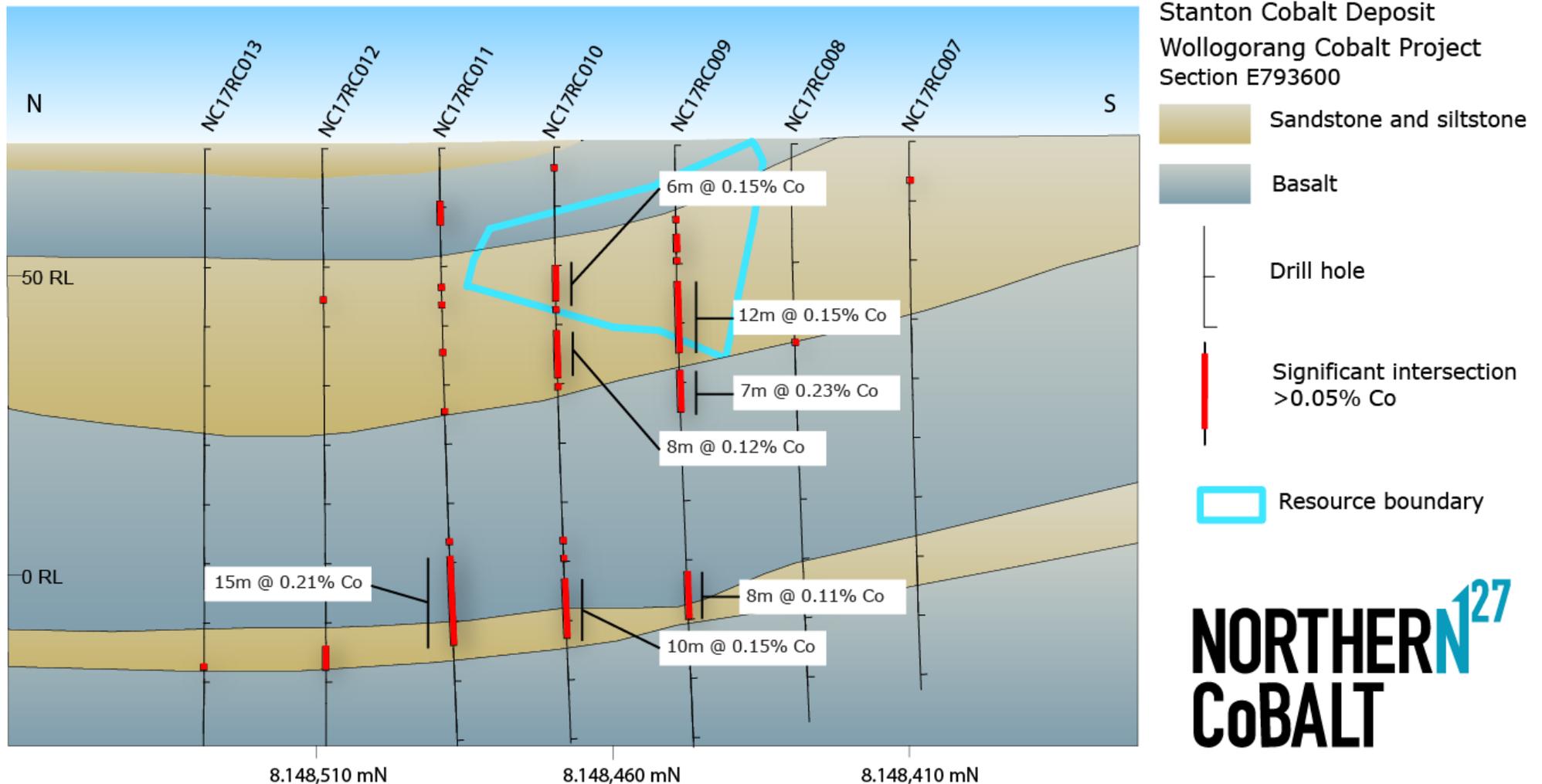
Section A - Cross section showing Northern Cobalt drill holes with historic CRA drill holes



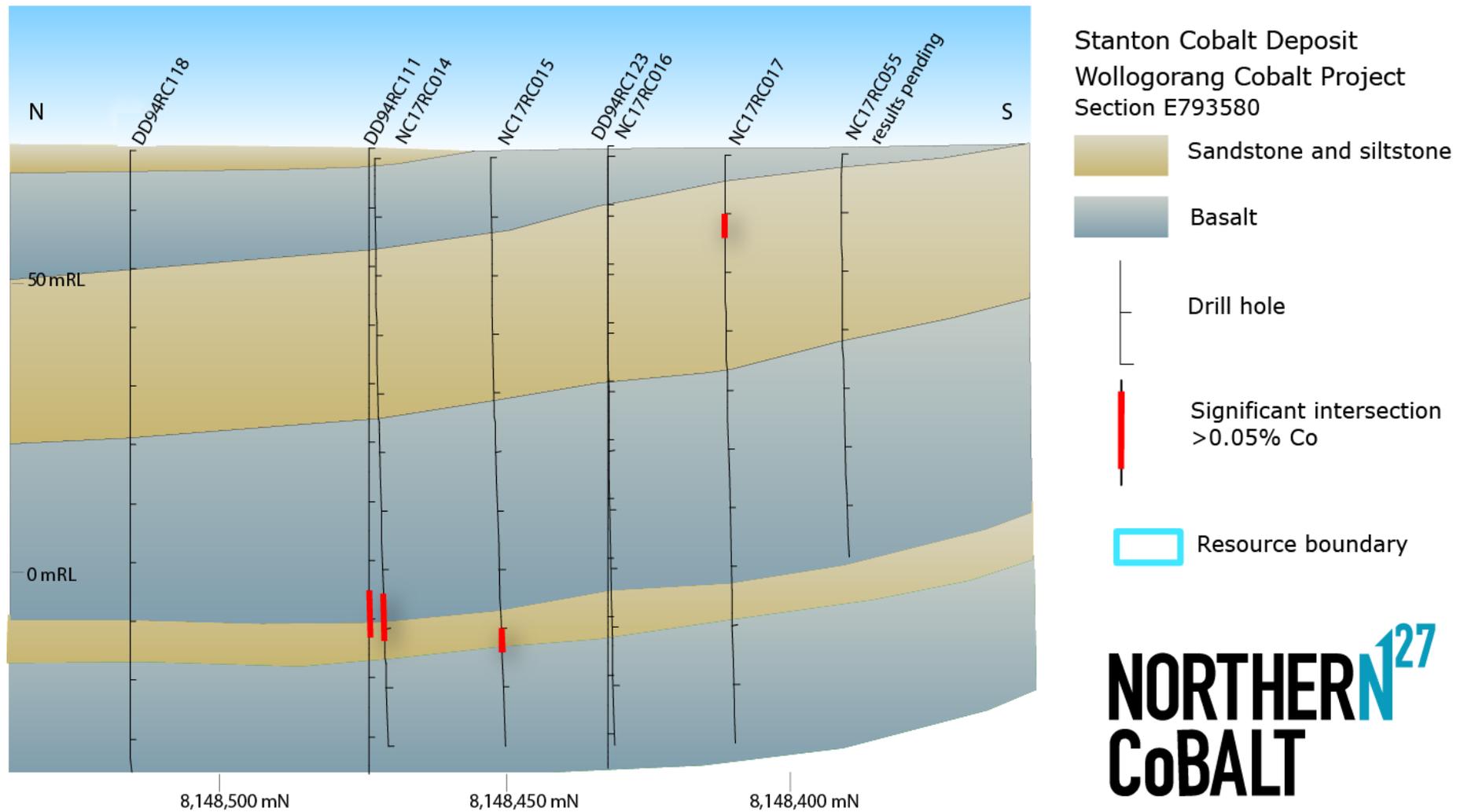
Section A - showing Northern Cobalt drill holes without historic drill holes



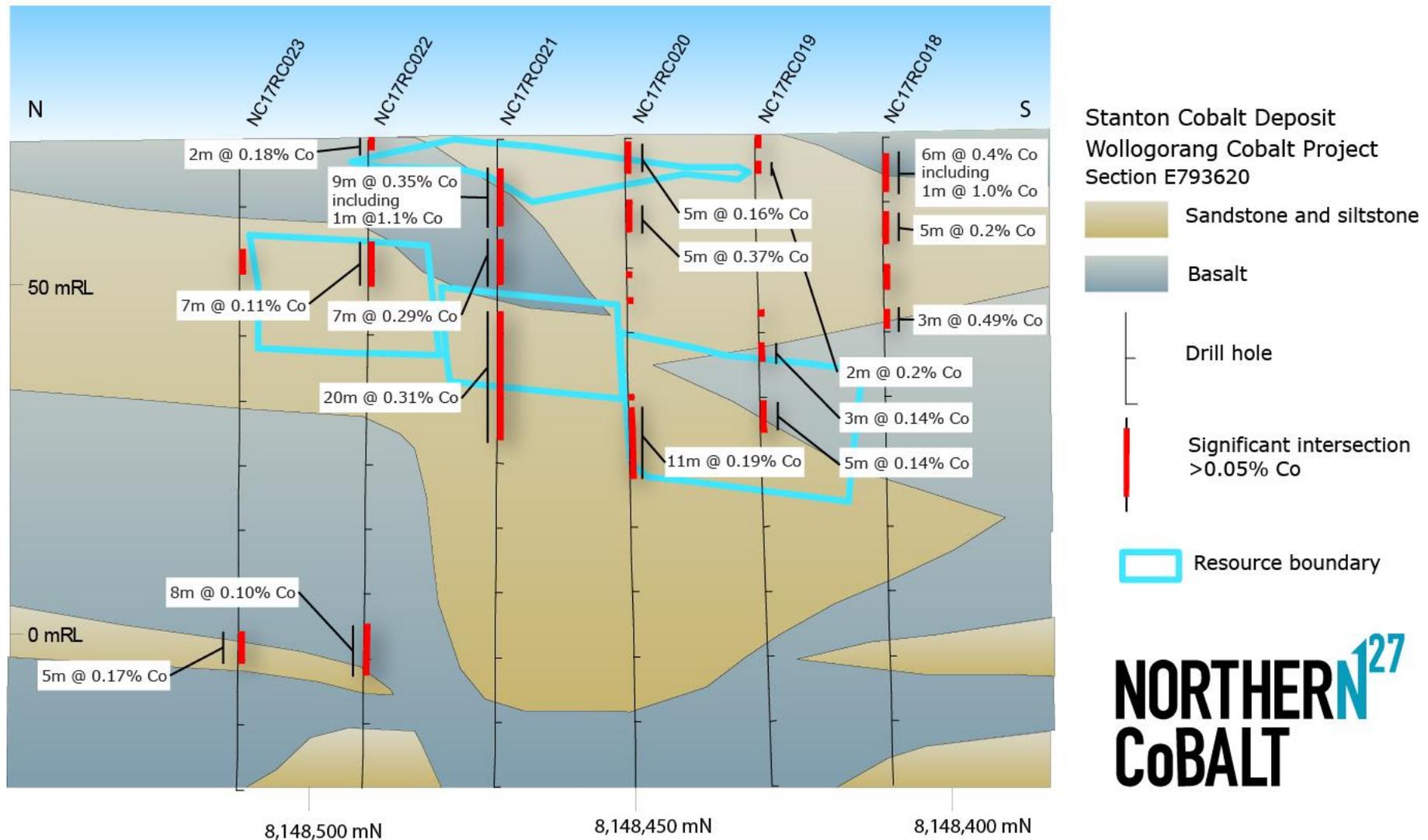
Section B - showing Northern Cobalt drill holes

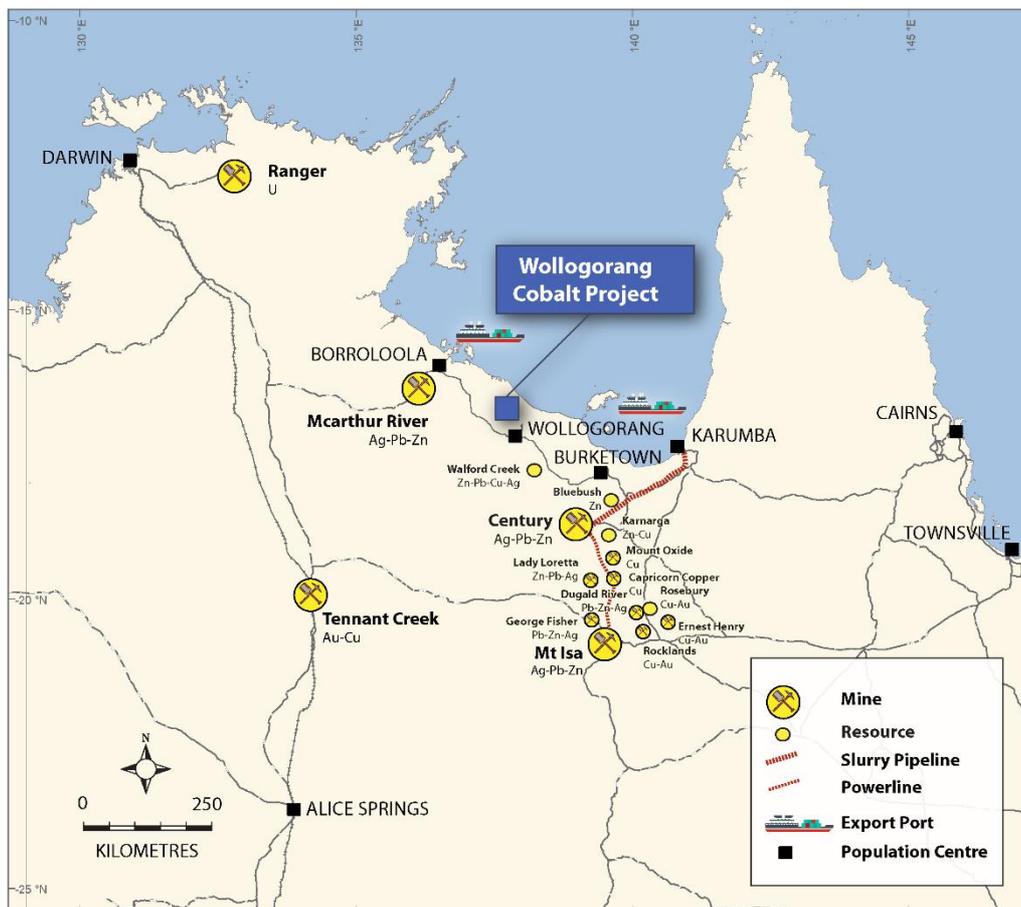


Section C - showing Northern Cobalt drill holes with historic drill holes



Section D - showing Northern Cobalt drill holes





Project Location

The Wologorang Cobalt Project occurs in the far north-eastern corner of the Northern Territory, a mining friendly jurisdiction. The Project area is 180 km to the south-east of the population centre of Borroloola. The capital city of Darwin is 870 km to the north-west and the McArthur River Mine is approximately 150 km to the west-northwest.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Schwarz who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Michael Schwarz is a full-time employee of the company and 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 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Michael Schwarz consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form in which it is appears.

This report contains historical exploration results announced on 20 September 2017 as "Prospectus" (historical estimate). The Company confirms it is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical estimate that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or the Company's ability to verify the historical estimate. Supporting information provided in the announcement of 20 September 2017 continues to apply and has not materially changed. This report also contains exploration results announced on 24 November 2017 as "High Grade First Drill Results - Stanton Cobalt Deposit".

Appendix 1. Significant intersections from first five (5) drill holes – Stanton Cobalt Resource

Note: Significant intercepts reported using a cut-off grade of 0.05 % Co (500ppm) with maximum internal dilution of 2m of average 0.02% Co (200ppm)**previous up hole intervals reported for NC17RC005 in previous ASX Release 24-11-2017)

Hole_ID	Easting (MGAZ53)	Northing (MGAZ53)	RL (MGAZ53)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Total depth (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	Interval (m)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
NC17RC005	793620	8148430	76.4	-90	360	100	64	68	4	0.08	0.00	0.01
							72	80	8	0.15	0.01	0.03
NC17RC006	793620	8148410	76.6	-90	360	100	1	10	9	0.25	0.14	0.06
							12	19	7	0.12	0.08	0.08
							20	23	3	0.09	0.02	0.04
NC17RC007	793600	8148390	77.4	-90	360	91	6	7	1	0.07	0.18	0.03
NC17RC008	793600	8148410	77.0	-90	360	96	33	34	1	0.21	0.01	0.15
							76	77	1	0.13	0.11	0.06
NC17RC009	793600	8148430	76.7	-90	360	100	12	13	1	0.07	0.05	0.02
							15	18	3	0.10	0.23	0.05
							19	20	1	0.05	0.04	0.03
							23	35	12	0.15	0.03	0.06
							38	45	7	0.23	0.64	0.14
							72	80	8	0.11	0.13	0.06
NC17RC010	793599	8148450	76.4	-90	360	100	3	4	1	0.14	1.62	0.03
							20	26	6	0.15	0.08	0.08
							27	28	1	0.05	0.10	0.05
							31	39	8	0.12	0.00	0.02
							40	41	1	0.09	0.00	0.01
							66	67	1	0.07	0.10	0.03
							69	70	1	0.08	0.01	0.03
							73	83	10	0.15	0.33	0.08

ASX Release

29 November 2017



Hole_ID	Easting (MGZ53)	Northing (MGZ53)	RL (MGZ53)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Total depth (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	Interval (m)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
NC17RC011	793600	8148470	76.2	-90	360	100	9	13	4	0.08	0.16	0.04
							23	24	1	0.06	0.17	0.03
							26	27	1	0.07	0.12	0.05
							34	35	1	0.06	0.00	0.01
							44	45	1	0.06	0.00	0.00
							66	67	1	0.05	0.03	0.02
NC17RC012	793600	8148490	76.1	-90	360	100	25	26	1	0.05	0.32	0.03
							84	88	4	0.05	0.02	0.02
NC17RC013	793600	8148510	76.1	-90	360	100	87	88	1	0.10	0.02	0.01
NC17RC014	793580	8148470	76.6	-90	360	100	74	82	8	0.09	0.05	0.05
NC17RC015	793580	8148450	76.7	-90	360	100	80	84	4	0.13	0.12	0.05
NC17RC016	793580	8148430	76.9	-90	360	100	No significant intersection					
NC17RC017	793580	8148410	77.3	-90	360	100	10	14	4	0.05	0.11	0.02
NC17RC018 including	793640	8148410	76.3	-90	360	100	3	9	6	0.40	0.28	0.04
							4	5	1	1.10	0.26	0.07
							12	17	5	0.20	0.10	0.09
							20	24	4	0.07	0.03	0.04
NC17RC019	793640	8148430	76.1	-90	360	100	27	30	3	0.49	0.09	0.20
							0	2	2	0.12	0.13	0.03
							4	6	2	0.20	0.78	0.03
							27	28	1	0.08	0.07	0.04
							32	35	3	0.14	0.08	0.04
	41	46	5	0.14	0.06	0.07						

ASX Release

29 November 2017



Hole_ID	Easting (MGAZ53)	Northing (MGAZ53)	RL (MGAZ53)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Total depth (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	Interval (m)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)						
NC17RC020	793640	8148450	76.1	-90	360	100	1	6	5	0.16	0.34	0.05						
							10	15	5	0.37	0.94	0.11						
							21	22	1	0.17	0.18	0.03						
							25	26	1	0.10	0.13	0.02						
							40	41	1	0.06	0.11	0.03						
							42	53	11	0.19	0.20	0.07						
NC17RC021	793640	8148470	76.0	-90	360	100	5	14	9	0.35	0.19	0.09						
							including						8	9	1	1.10	0.16	0.06
							16	23	7	0.29	0.19	0.11						
							27	47	20	0.31	0.10	0.16						
NC17RC022	793640	8148490	75.7	-90	360	100	0	2	2	0.18	0.11	0.02						
							16	23	7	0.11	0.05	0.05						
							75	83	8	0.10	0.03	0.06						
NC17RC023	793640	8148510	75.5	-90	360	100	17	21	4	0.06	0.13	0.04						
							76	81	5	0.17	0.18	0.08						
NC17RC024							No significant intersection											

Note: Significant intercepts reported using a cut-off grade of 0.05 % Co (500ppm) with maximum internal dilution of 2m of average 0.02% Co (200ppm)

Appendix 2. The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Target for the Wollongorang Cobalt Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling using standard equipment. • Sampling was undertaken at one metre intervals when mineralisation was visually identified and as four metre composites when not. • Drilling was designed to intersect the mineralised ore zone based historical drilling
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation percussion (RC)
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery generally good, with poor recovery in a small number of samples due to groundwater.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling logged in detail on a metre by metre basis. • Lithology, alteration and oxidation logged qualitatively. • Sulphide content and type logged quantitatively and qualitatively.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter. • Sample duplicates collected, and standards used to confirm representivity of sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample Preparation - The samples have been sorted and dried. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The samples have been split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. • Analytical Methods - The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 g (approx) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold Platinum and Palladium in the sample. • Au, Pt, Pd determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • The sample(s) have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids, including Hydrofluoric, Nitric,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This extended digest approaches a Total digest for many elements, however, some refractory minerals are not completely attacked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, V, Co, Cu, Ni and Zn determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. The sample(s) have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This extended digest approaches a Total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. • Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Li, Mo, Pb, U, Th • Standards (OREAS 181), blanks and duplicates have all been applied in the QAQC methodology. Sufficient accuracy and precision have been established for the type of mineralisation encountered.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electronic database containing collars, geological logging and assays is maintained by the Company
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes have been surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS). • UTM grid MGA94 Zone 53 was used • A majority of holes have had down hole surveys completed.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole spacing approximately every 20m on a grid across the existing mineral resource. • Spacing and distribution is considered to be appropriate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample relationship to mineralisation and structure is unknown at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are bagged and sealed on pallets on site and transported to the analytical laboratories by commercial transport companies.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits undertaken at this stage as the drilling program has only recently commenced.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wollogorang Cobalt Project exploration area occurs on EL 31272 which is 100% owned by Mangrove Resources Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary to Northern Cobalt Ltd. The licence is currently in good standing with the relevant authorities.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stanton Cobalt deposit and surrounding prospects were discovered by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd in the period 1990-1996 period under a farm in arrangement with W J (Joe) Fisher.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local geology is dominated by the Gold Creek Volcanics of the Tawallah Group. This formation is a series of basaltic lavas and shallow intrusives, interlayered with thin oxidised sandstone, carbonate and siltstone units. It is conformably underlain by reduced sedimentary facies of the Wollogorang Formation, which includes dolostones, sandstones and carbonaceous shales. A regional dolerite sill, the Settlement Creek Dolerite, was emplaced synchronous with effusion of the Gold Creek Volcanics. The Wollogorang Formation and Settlement Creek Dolerite do not outcrop on the Stanton prospect area, but are however intersected in a number of drill holes on the tenement. Within the district, the Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Creek Volcanics are disconformably overlain by a felsic volcanic package that includes a rhyolitic rheoignimbrite sheet (Hobblechain Rhyolite), proximal epiclastics (Pungalina Member) and distal reworked clastics (Echo Sandstone).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is interpreted to be largely controlled by stratigraphy within the flat lying interbedded sediment and volcanic rock units of the Proterozoic Gold Creek Volcanics. Brecciation and faulting has a strong control on the intensity and limits of mineralisation. In fresh rock the cobalt-nickel is located in disseminated siegenite (cobalt-nickel sulphide). Chalcocite and pyrite are also noted. Weathering to a variable depth of approximately 30m has resulted in cobalt oxide secondary mineralisation in a large proportion of the deposit.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple length weighted averages were used for reporting of significant drill intercepts with a cut-off grade of 0.05% (500ppm) Co and a maximum internal dilution of 1m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any observations made are down hole length and true width is not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See this release and Appendix 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant drill intersections have been reported and it has been noted when no significant intersection has been encountered.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other relevant data to report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned further work detailed in this, and previous releases, and in figures. This work includes comprises drill testing along a significant portion of the surface geochemical anomaly.