AUSMON RESOURCES LIMITED

4 March 2021

ASX Market Announcements

INITIAL RESULTS FROM BRUNGLE CREEK EL8954 PHASE 1 FIELD EXPLORATION

Ausmon Resources Limited ("Company") is pleased to announce that Chief Technical Officer Mark Derriman and his crew have completed the Phase 1 field work at Brungle Creek EL 8954 in NSW.

The crew completed pXRF sampling traverses across historic mineral occurrences for geochemical analysis. They used the Company's Olympus Vanta pXRF instrument to collect multi-element geochemical readings at several sites. The results will assist to determine the nature and extent of a Phase 2 program that is planned for May 2021 after the Company has completed its sampling and drilling programs within its Broken Hill tenements.

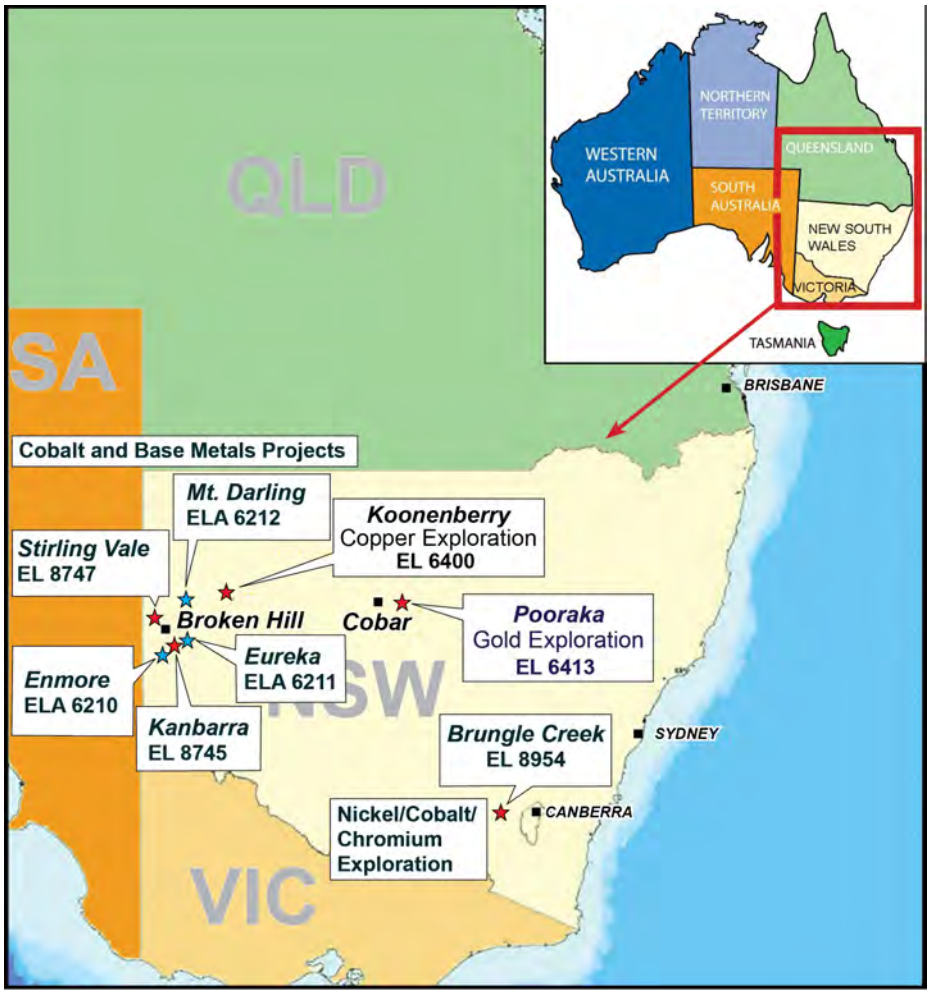

Figure 1: Location of Exploration Projects of the Company

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The tenement is located 15 km north east of Tumut and 15 km south east of Gundagai with the tenement following the serpentine ridge of the Honeysuckle Range (**Figure 3)**.

The primary aim of the Phase 1 field trip was to visit as many of the historical mineral occurrences as possible, carry out pXRF sampling and a geological evaluation of each site. Not all landholders were able to be contacted prior to the field visit so the historical mineral occurrences located in the southern half of the tenement will be inspected during the Phase 2 exploration program planned for May 2021. All landowners contacted in the field are supportive of the Company's exploration program and assisted the field crew with their knowledge of local access to the exploration sites.

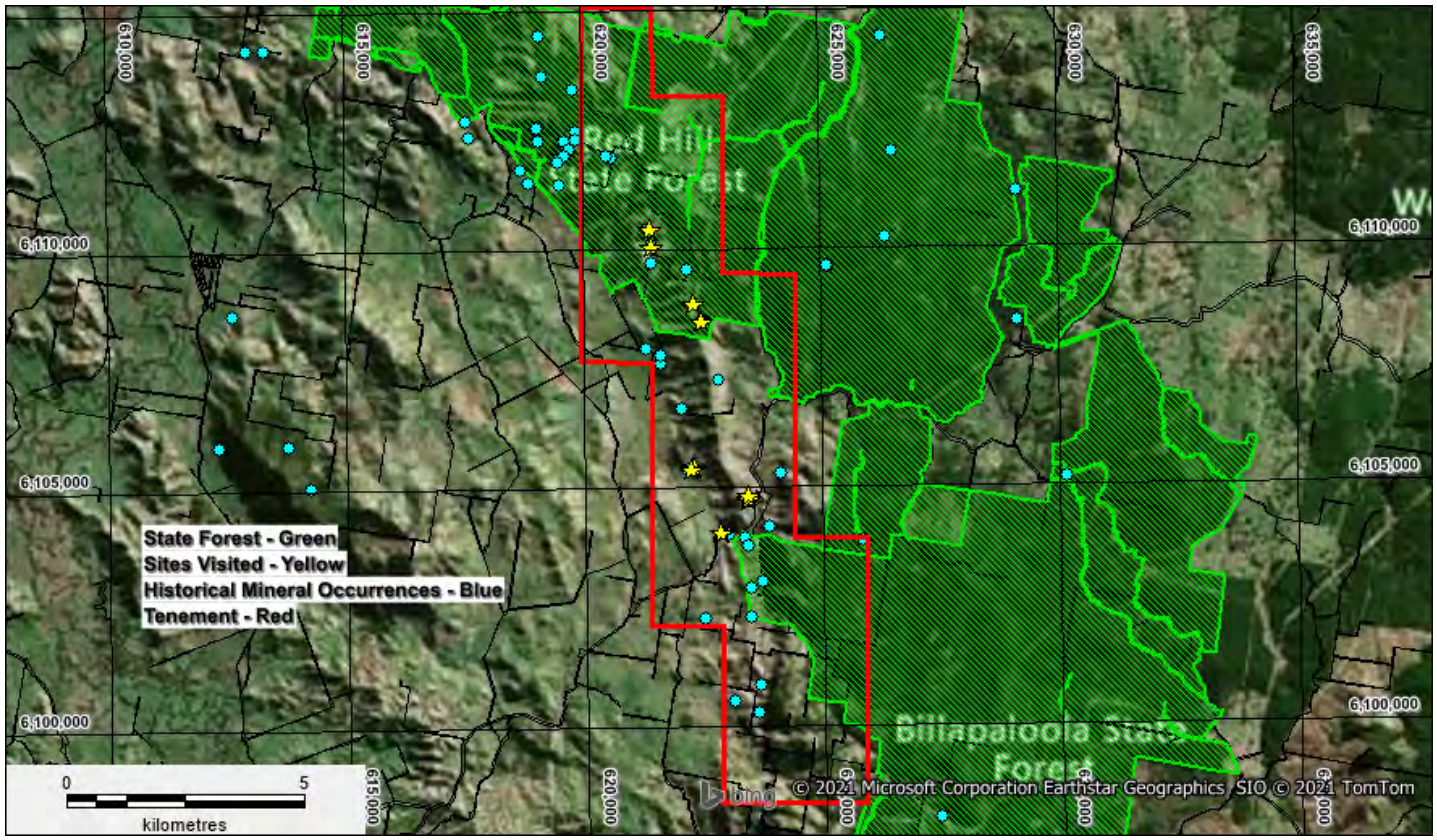

Figure 2: Brungle Creek historical mineral occurrences and sites visited in yellow stars

Figure 2 shows the distribution of historical sites in blue dots and the sites visited marked with a yellow star in relation to the tenement boundary in red and the State Forest in green. A few sites were not located during this field visit and further inspections will be carried out in Phase 2.

A total of 35 pXRF readings were collected from the sites shown as yellow stars and 4 rock samples (BRC001 to BRC004) were collected from the Honeysuckle Copper Prospect and sent for gold and multi-element analyses to the ALS Lab in Orange, NSW. The pXRF instrument is unable to accurately detect precious metal mineralisation; and cobalt readings are unreliable when there is elevated nickel and/or iron as is the case with the ultramafics of the Coolac Serpentinite Belt. As nickel can be reliably read and is a common associated mineral with cobalt in ultramafic rocks the nickel results will be used as a proxy for cobalt when using the pXRF. In Phase 2, a larger number of rock samples will be collected for laboratory analysis to obtain reliable cobalt results for selected areas.

All prospects visited were associated with serpentinised ultramafic apart from the Honeysuckle Prospect that is further described below.

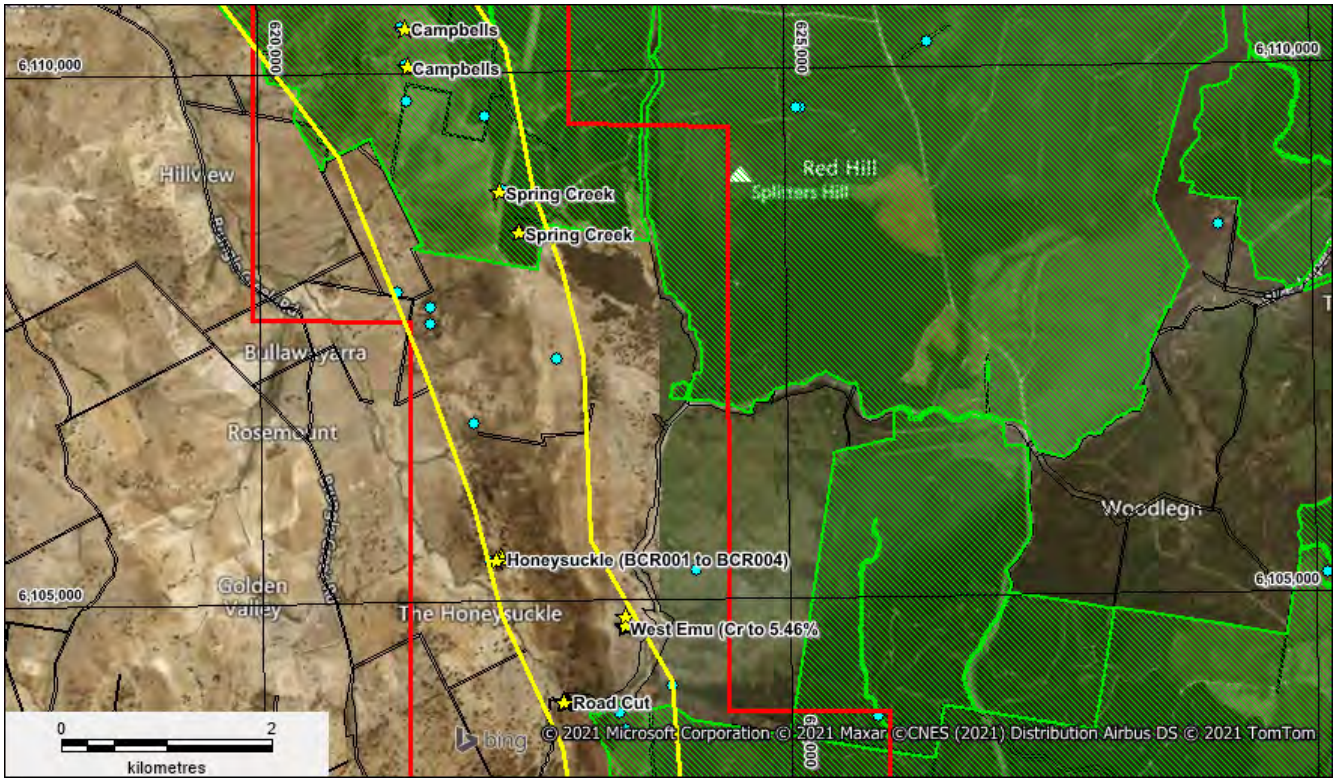

Figure 3: Brungle Creek historical mineral occurrences and sites visited including the Honeysuckle Prospect

Campbells Prospect

The Campbells Prospect comprises two locations (a third location is yet to be located) within the centre of the serpentinite belt. The workings are relatively shallow (1 m – 4 m) and there is extensive dump material at both locations showing disseminated chromite mineralisation within a serpentinised ultramafic as shown below.

Selective sampling of the Campbells Prospect returned nickel to 0.5% and chromium to 0.4%

The above photos show the Campbells Prospect workings and mullock dump with photos of the chromite mineralised serpentinised ultramafic below.

Spring Creek Road Prospect

The Spring Creek Road Prospect is located near the eastern margin of the serpentinite belt and comprises a series of shallow prospecting pits up to 2 m deep and of limited extent.

Selective sampling of the Spring Creek Road Prospect returned nickel to 0.6 % and chromium to 0.14%.

The above photos show pXRF sampling of one of the Spring Creek Road prospecting pits and chromite mineralised serpentinised ultramafic below.

Honeysuckle Prospect

The Honeysuckle Prospect is located near the western margin of the Coolac Serpentinite Belt and comprises a single shallow prospecting pit at the base of a moderately steep hill. The rocks in the area comprise felsic intrusives, serpentinite ultramafics and pelitic metasediments. The shallow pit itself comprises sericite altered and quartz veined felsic intrusive rocks with 1% disseminated pyrite. Four (4) rock samples (BCR001 to BCR004) were collected in and around the prospecting pit and sent to ALS in Orange for gold and multi-element geochemical analyses. The only element of significance is copper which assayed to 717 ppm.

Outcropping altered and veined felsic intusive rock

West Emu Prospect

The West Emu Prospect is located on a steep slope above the Wee Jasper Road at the western margin of the Coolac Serpentinite Belt. The historical prospect at this location was not found however, sampling of the various geological units returned the highest chromite result of 5.46% and nickel to 0.6%. The elevated chromite is associated with a black and white speckled serpentinised ultramafic that likely has small disseminated chromite through the rock. In addition, the area comprised white felsic intrusive rock that appears to have intruded into the ultramafic.

pXRF sampling at West Emu and the speckled ultramafic beside the white felsic intrusive rock

Chromite

Chromite is a crystalline mineral composed primarily of iron oxide and chromium oxide compounds. It can be represented by the chemical formula of $FeCr_2O_4$. It is an oxide mineral belonging to the spinel group. Chromite minerals are mainly found in mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusions and are also sometimes found in metamorphic rocks.

Chromite can be used as a refractory material, because it has a high heat stability. The chromium extracted from chromite is used in chrome plating and alloying for production of corrosion resistant superalloys, nichrome, and stainless steel. Chromium is used as a pigment for glass, glazes, and paint, and as an oxidizing agent for tanning leather. It is also sometimes used as a gemstone.

BACKGROUND

Figure 4: Cobalt Occurrences Map of New South Wales Situating EL 8954

Historic Information on Exploration in the Southern Coolac Serpentinite Belt for Copper/Chromite/Cobalt/Gold/Nickel.

- The Coolac Serpentinite Belt hosts known undeveloped cobalt resources at Thadunggra north of Brungle Creek.
- The southern portion of the Coolac Serpentinite Belt had very little modern exploration and “no drilling”.
- The area is known for small historical chromite and copper mining operations.
- The area also has elevated cobalt and nickel from historical surficial geochemical exploration.
- Historical laterite sampling by Anaconda in 2000 (last exploration phase) returned a maximum result of 0.84% nickel and 0.53% cobalt. Anaconda were exploring for lateritic nickel mineralisation.
- Historical Au assay of 3.763 ppm in volcanics/sediments adjacent and to the east of the Coolac Serpentinite Belt.
- Historical Au prospect in N-S shear zone within Silurian Granodiorite to east of Coolac Serpentinite Belt.

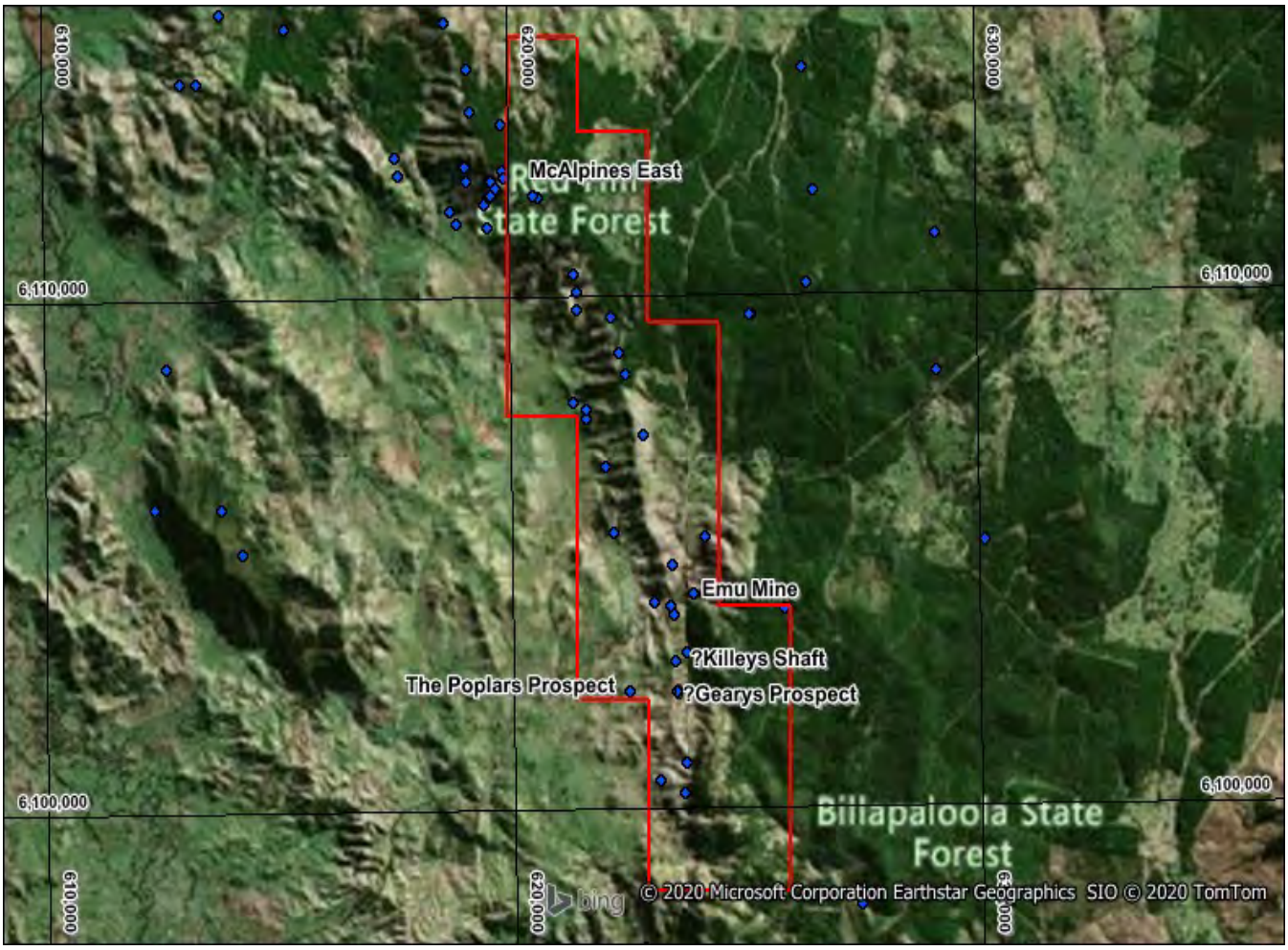

Figure 5: Location of Brungle Creek and the Serpentine Ridge

Geology and Prospects

The Coolac Serpentinite Belt is bound against Silurian Granodiorite rock of the Forbes Anticlinorial Zone to the east and Siluro Devonian volcanics and sediments to the west with largely faulted contacts.

Numerous copper and chromite prospects occur along the length of the serpentinite belt with the only recorded production from the McAlpine Copper Mine

Historic Mineral Occurrences

Several prospects have scattered shallow pits and shafts:

- Geary's Prospect – Rock assays to 20.4% Cu and 166 ppm Ag.
- Poplars Prospect – Quartz tourmaline veins in dacite, average assays of 34.23% As, 53.23 ppm Ag and 0.21 ppm Au.
- Emu Prospect – Pod like chromite lenses with assays between 31.1% and 52.5% Cr.
- Kileys – Shaft to 15 m with surface mullock assays 12.3% Cu.
- McAlpines – 38 t production for 4.06 t Cu.

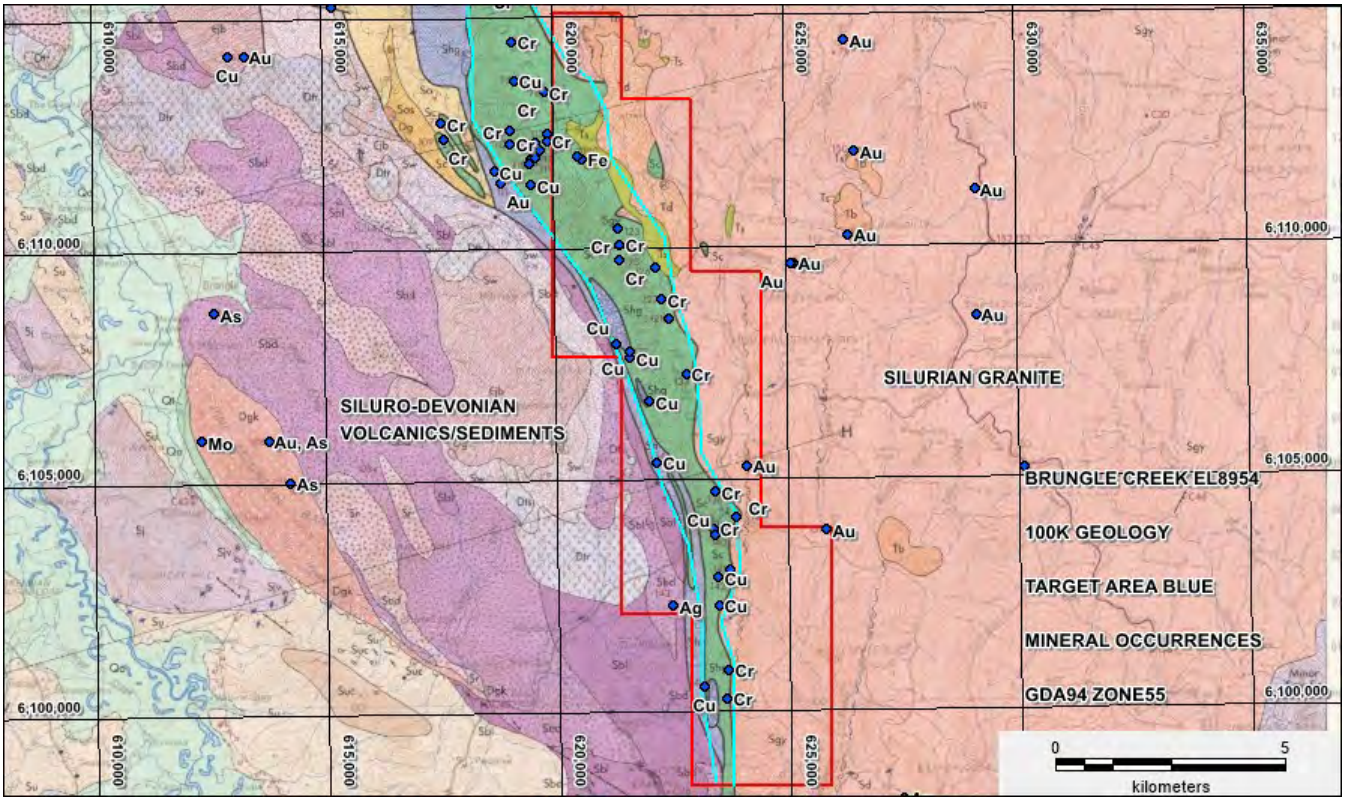

Figure 6: Known Copper and Chromium occurrences

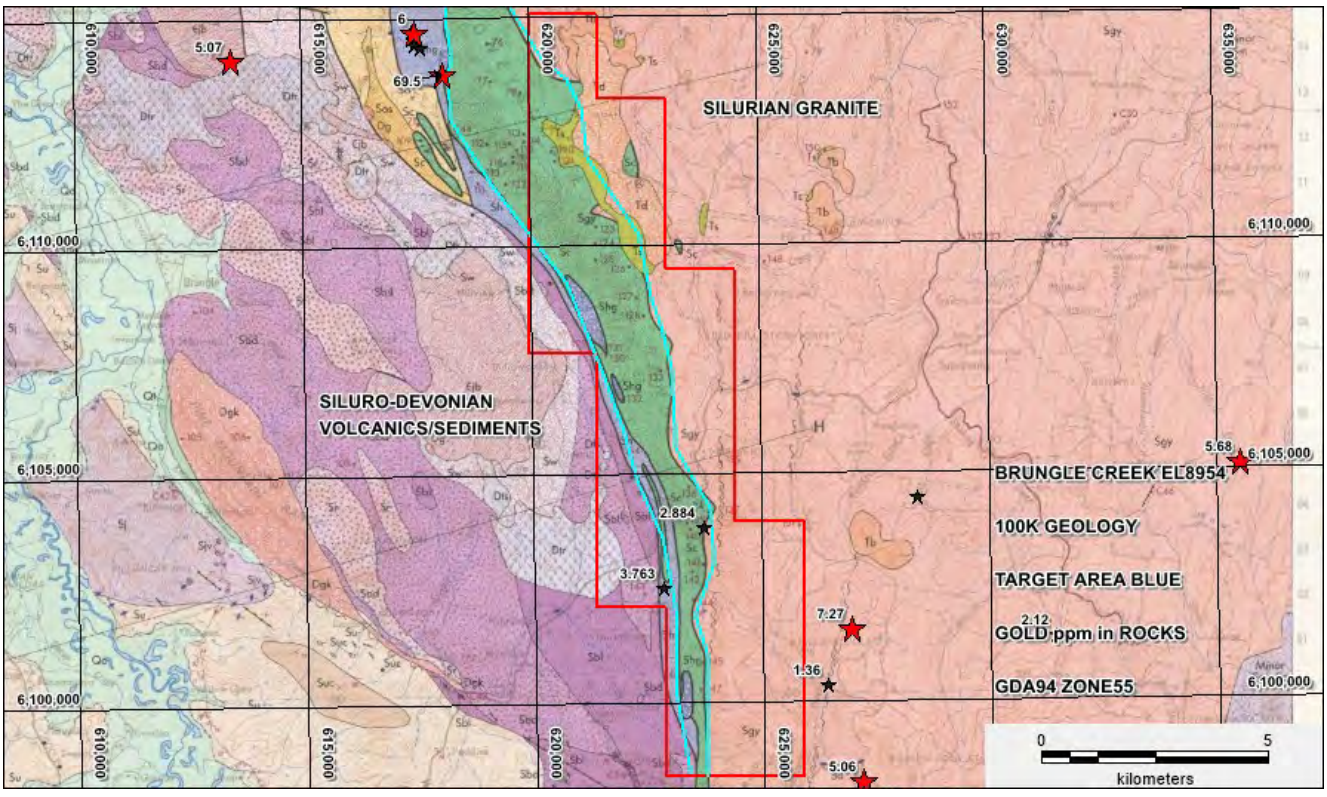

Figure 7: Historic Gold ppm Rock Assays

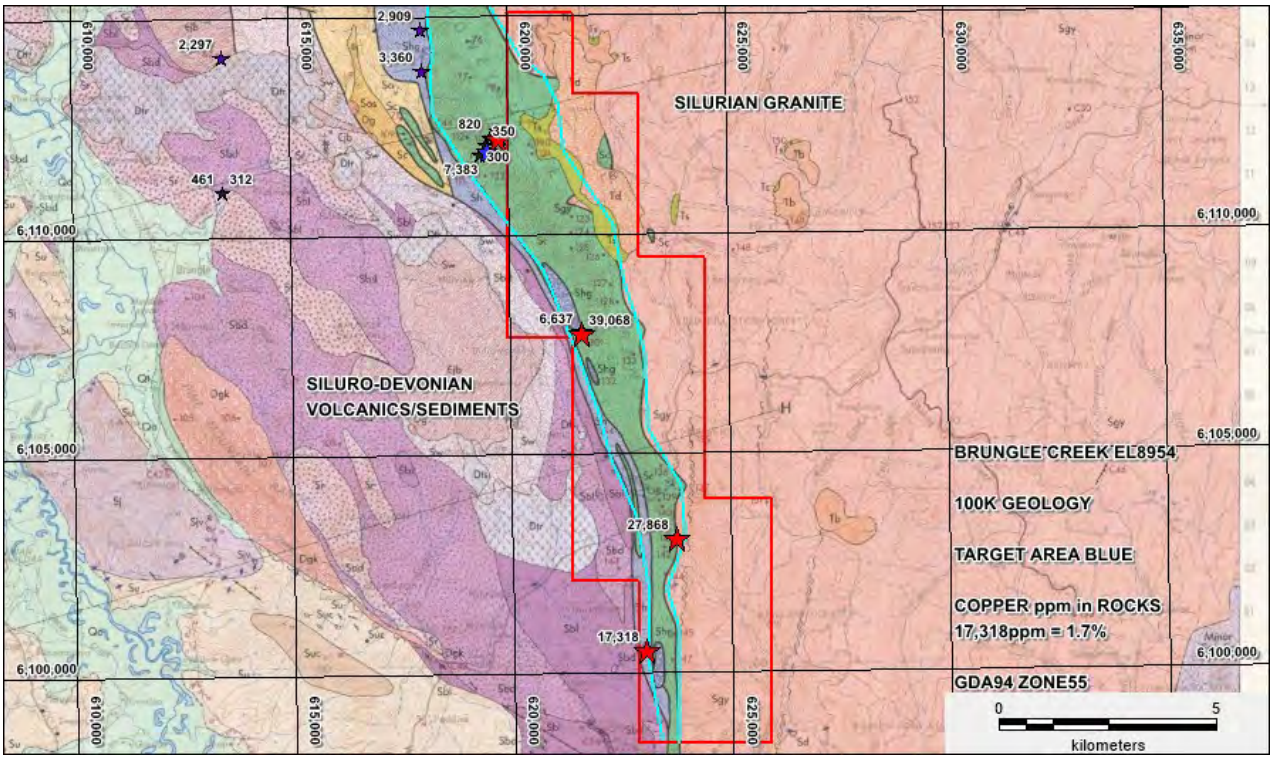

Figure 8: Historic Copper ppm Rock Assays

Reference: The descriptions on pages 8 to 10 are public information available from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment – Resources and Geoscience Minview Portal

Competent Person Statement

The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Derriman, who is the Company's Consultant Geologist and a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566). Mr Mark Derriman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mark Derriman consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Ausmon Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Authorised by:

John Wang
Managing Director

Eric Sam Yue
Executive Director/ Company Secretary

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Brungle Creek Base Metal Project – February 2021Section 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.*	• 4 rock samples were collected and placed into pre numbered calico bags. • A portable X-Ray Fluorescence (Vanta XRF) instrument was used to collect multi element readings from all the sample sites was conducted • An Olympus Vanta handheld XRF analyzer was used to obtain soil geochemical readings. • 6 standards (including a silica blank) were read at the start and end of each day • A hand-held Garmin GPS unit was used to record sample locations
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).*	• Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out
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.*	• Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out
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.*	• Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• There was no sub sampling carried out and only pXRF analyses was completed on the samples. • A duplicate and replicate was collected every 30th samples. A larger sample was collected every 30th sample to provide the duplicate and another sample was collected 1m away to comprise the replicate. • The pXRF samples were collected at the end of each day with the reading taken directly on the sample
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The rock samples were placed in an Australia Post Carton and posted to ALS in Orange. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used were a total digest and suitable for detection of base and precious metals in soils. • **ALS Orange** • Rock – Au-TL43 (AAS) for Gold and ME-MS43 (ICPMS) for a multi element suits (A table is included in the announcement showing all geochemical results) • **Olympus Vanta** • Soil – the following elements were analysed Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, Hg, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Cd, Sn, W, Th, U, Te, Nb, Sc, Au and Ag. (These results are not included in the report
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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sample sites were chosen by geological consultancy Rocktiger Mineral Exploration(Rocktiger) • All primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and electronic data storage is per Rocktiger procedures. • All sampling was based on GPS sample locations. • Appropriate sampling techniques were used based on discussions with ALS laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All sample sites were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS accurate to 3 meters. • The grid system used in MGA 94, Zone 55.
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.*	• Data spacing is appropriate for this stage of Exploration. • Sample spacing was designed to allow appropriate anomaly definition for this early stage of exploration.
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.*	• Sample traverses were random across the historical prospects and on selected mullock dumps.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were secured by field geologist and delivered to the laboratory after the sampling program was completed by the Rocktiger Senior Geologist
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling technique was reviewed onsite by the Rocktiger Senior Geologist

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Surficial sampling was completed in EL 8954 (Brungle Creek), in New South Wales, Australia • The tenements are owned by New Base Metals Limited, a subsidiary of Ausmon Resources Limited. • The tenements are located in New South Wales approximately 15km East of Tumut. • Tumut is the nearest major town. • There are no JVs and Royalties

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There are no Native Title claimants • The tenements are located in the Broken Hill Mining Inspectorate
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no drill testing of any of the historical prospects. • Metech explored for PGM mineralisation in 1987 completing heavy mineral and stream/rock sampling. • In 1990 Helix undertook stream and rock sampling for PGE Minerals • In 2000 Anaconda carried out a brief reconnaissance for nickel hosted laterite mineralisation
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration targets are cobalt, nickel copper and chromite mineralisation associated with serpentinised ultramafics of the Coolac Serpentinite Belt and gold/copper associated with felsic intrusions
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.*	• Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The pXRF reading was taken on random sites on the rock samples
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• The mineralisation is located as copper and chromite disseminations within the serpentinised ultramafics. • the sampling is appropriate for this level of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	• A map showing the all-sample locations in relation to EL 8954, is included in the announcement.
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.*	• All exploration results for the multi elements are included a tables in the announcement
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.*	• Geological and regolith observations were made at each sample site. • Photographs were taken of all rock samples submitted for geochemical analyses.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Phase 2 surficial geochemical exploration is planned for May 2021

Number	pXRF Site	Rock Sample	Prospect	Easting_GDA94 Zone 55	Northing_GDA94 Zone 55	Colour	Geology	Alteration	Structure	Veining	Mineralisation
1	BC1		Road Cut	622876	6104053	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHS		
2	BC2		Road Cut	622866	6104054	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHS		
3	BC3		Road Cut	622857	6104054	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHW		
4	BC4		Road Cut	622853	6104054	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHS		
5	BC5		Road Cut	622833	6104055	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHS		
6	BC6		Road Cut	622834	6104054	DGR	UMRK	SERP	SHS		
7	BC25		Spring Creek	622291	6108872	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		
8	BC26		Spring Creek	622291	6108872	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		
9	BC27		Spring Creek	622291	6108872	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		
10	BC28		Spring Creek	622291	6108872	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		
11	BC29		Campbells	621412	6110428	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		
12	BC30		Campbells	621412	6110428	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
13	BC31		Campbells	621412	6110428	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		
14	BC32		Campbells	621412	6110428	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
15	BC33		Campbells	621412	6110428	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
16	BC34		Campbells	621430	6110065	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
17	BC35		Campbells	621430	6110065	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
18	BC36		Campbells	621430	6110065	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM	CARB	CHR
19	BC37		Campbells	621430	6110065	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
20	BC38		Campbells	621431	6110060	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHM		CHR
21	BC39		Spring Creek	622475	6108486	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHW		
22	BC40		Spring Creek	622475	6108486	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHW		
23	BC41		Spring Creek	622475	6108486	DGY	UMRK	SERP	SHW		
24	BC42	BCR001	Honeysuckle	622475	6108486	GY	FIRK	SERC?	SHW	QZ	PY
25	BC43		Honeysuckle	622260	6105413	DGY	UMRK	SERP?	SHW		PY
26	BC44	BCR002	Honeysuckle	622260	6105413	GY	GRT	SERC?	SHW	QZ	
27	BC45		Honeysuckle	622271	6105409	GY	GRT	SERC?	SHW	QZ	
28	BC46	BCR003	Honeysuckle	622275	6105411	GY	GRT	SERC?	SHW	QZ	
29	BC47	BCR004	Honeysuckle	622217	6105395	GY	METS		SHW		
30	BC48		West Emu	623428	6104744	DGY	UMRK?	SERP?			CHR
31	BC49		West Emu	623428	6104744	DGY	UMRK?	SERP?			CHR
32	BC50		West Emu	623428	6104747	WH	FIRK?				
33	BC51		West Emu	623436	6104770	DGY	UMRK	SERP			
34	BC52		West Emu	623436	6104770	WH	FIRK?				
35	BC53		West Emu	623436	6104845	DGY	UMRY	SERP			

Mg Concentration	Al Concentration	Si Concentration	P Concentration	S Concentration	K Concentration	Ca Concentration	Ti Concentration	V Concentration
158705	9841	175863	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	288	569	<LOD
183638	16204	190923	203	<LOD	920	352	<LOD	<LOD
38010	21107	101394	<LOD	<LOD	603	11997	2063	<LOD
48104	15440	110783	<LOD	<LOD	2308	829	800	<LOD
112842	21872	210326	455	695	4456	1011	744	<LOD
125224	19927	238050	<LOD	251	375	123	<LOD	<LOD
58807	8402	124808	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	834	<LOD	<LOD
195278	22846	182442	304	<LOD	<LOD	67	<LOD	<LOD
114326	25342	184305	318	1008	332	876	<LOD	<LOD
118773	6055	134715	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	517	<LOD	<LOD
66071	11521	131362	<LOD	<LOD	241	693	<LOD	<LOD
60100	7608	282800	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	335	<LOD	<LOD
204496	12197	199824	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	405	<LOD	<LOD
160977	12503	178909	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	389	<LOD	<LOD
138226	19296	161491	255	<LOD	<LOD	363	<LOD	<LOD
36743	9195	88852	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	746	343	<LOD
141687	19511	160843	382	338	1833	959	520	<LOD
179865	12416	186269	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	588	<LOD	<LOD
138387	11221	150344	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	672	<LOD	<LOD
109055	9750	154849	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1033	<LOD	<LOD
26245	7897	196117	1555	3388	2476	669	<LOD	<LOD
40535	24280	117297	1469	2736	6606	927	987	<LOD
30844	22835	98267	3008	4204	8516	1514	698	<LOD
<LOD	24392	111846	1566	3983	4088	22579	3411	58
34107	57067	236928	<LOD	293	785	30051	2144	37
36612	71326	181002	802	391	3203	13458	2093	105
<LOD	68839	264857	870	<LOD	<LOD	85938	3483	59
27409	76293	234351	546	<LOD	128	20872	1798	43
20494	97008	215720	146	283	19921	<LOD	4238	127
105929	36279	232870	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	125	<LOD	<LOD
113459	28424	302549	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	339	387	44
<LOD	58769	335333	174	<LOD	<LOD	3478	<LOD	<LOD
240396	12454	202328	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	604	<LOD	<LOD
27083	3236	424235	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	103	<LOD	<LOD
154264	15376	165334	195	<LOD	<LOD	3251	<LOD	<LOD

Cr Concentration	Mn Concentration	Fe Concentration	Co Concentration	Ni Concentration	Cu Concentration	Zn Concentration	As Concentration
266	414	42416	393	2279	<LOD	16	<LOD
2774	1177	50517	263	1661	30	29	<LOD
880	891	34848	<LOD	1982	35	55	<LOD
<LOD	1076	21333	266	2926	<LOD	44	<LOD
1566	1047	27835	181	2765	32	49	5
<LOD	735	16037	132	2303	<LOD	12	4
1794	1546	51099	381	4822	47	37	<LOD
451	783	71615	<LOD	1676	230	37	<LOD
197	1123	37466	178	2767	49	38	4
2237	587	43413	317	2611	<LOD	32	<LOD
941	4039	48078	670	5503	<LOD	24	<LOD
862	5157	43519	400	2660	26	47	<LOD
452	1397	39778	477	4931	62	39	5
1937	731	52807	214	1998	34	51	<LOD
1506	1364	58904	295	2452	52	82	<LOD
2826	1355	46107	308	3985	41	49	<LOD
1818	810	54065	363	1950	34	44	<LOD
4029	601	44411	196	2614	41	44	<LOD
2180	1181	51741	233	1962	24	39	<LOD
3933	1635	54792	271	2379	25	63	<LOD
513	4977	42655	814	6056	51	25	9
850	637	53063	364	2217	35	42	13
1367	1919	36788	383	2461	25	46	5
<LOD	347	43127	<LOD	<LOD	66	20	<LOD
150	1048	58939	198	58	193	38	<LOD
<LOD	1335	75593	<LOD	42	441	32	<LOD
<LOD	675	57880	185	31	39	21	<LOD
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<LOD	520	86742	186	30	717	33	<LOD
48138	3164	51410	649	5165	41	513	18
54598	3189	55857	656	6109	47	550	12
<LOD	205	4680	<LOD	66	<LOD	8	<LOD
2300	765	44655	321	2235	35	31	<LOD
776	451	18342	462	1552	38	22	<LOD
2177	1058	51687	315	2275	34	49	<LOD

Se Concentration	Rb Concentration	Sr Concentration	Y Concentration	Zr Concentration	Nb Concentration	Mo Concentration	Ag Concentration
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<LOD	4	6	8	17	17	33	<LOD
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Cd Concentration	Sn Concentration	Sb Concentration	W Concentration	Hg Concentration	Pb Concentration	Bi Concentration	Th Concentration
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U Concentration	LE Concentration
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<LOD	785961
12	795951
<LOD	614062
<LOD	596827
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19	535913
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