Prominence Energy

PRM - Kazakhstan Uranium Project Sampling Results Exceed Expectations with Results of up to 5,269ppm in Low-grade Ore Stockpiles

Highlights

- **Umine (PRM 20%) has conducted initial uranium and other element sampling during a recent site visit at the Djideli site. Fifty surface samples were analysed.**
  - **The site has two pits, two rock dumps and three low-grade ore stockpiles (Figure 1).**
  - **7 surface samples from low-grade ore dumps yielded uranium concentrations ranging up to 5,269ppm, averaging 1,773ppm**
  - **43 samples from the rock dumps yielded uranium concentrations ranging up to 583ppm, averaging 80ppm.**
- **Initial Permit Application to the Ministry of Industry has been submitted.**

Prominence Energy (ASX: PRM) is pleased to announce better than expected sampling results at the Djideli site undertaken by Umine LLP (Umine). PRM owns 20% of Umine.

Umine LLP Kazakhstan Uranium Opportunity

Umine has identified an opportunity to decontaminate and remediate the abandoned Djideli uranium processing site in Kazakhstan. During the rehabilitation process, Umine intends to collect, process and sell the uranium (see below for details). The Djideli rehabilitation project, with uranium sales, would be the first project of its kind in Kazakhstan.

Managing Director Alex Parks commented: "*PRM is pleased to report that the initial surface sampling results from the Djideli site have exceeded our expectations. While the sample size is limited, the findings, particularly from the "low-grade ore dumps," are highly encouraging, and exceeded our expectations with sample results up to 5,269ppm uranium and an average 1,773ppm. Whilst further sampling via drilling of the rock piles is required before conclusions of commerciality can be made, the initial results bode well for the project's potential success.*

The Umine project is advancing steadily, with the submission of our initial Permit Application to the Ministry of Industry and ongoing preparations for the Engineering Plan by Umine and its consultants."

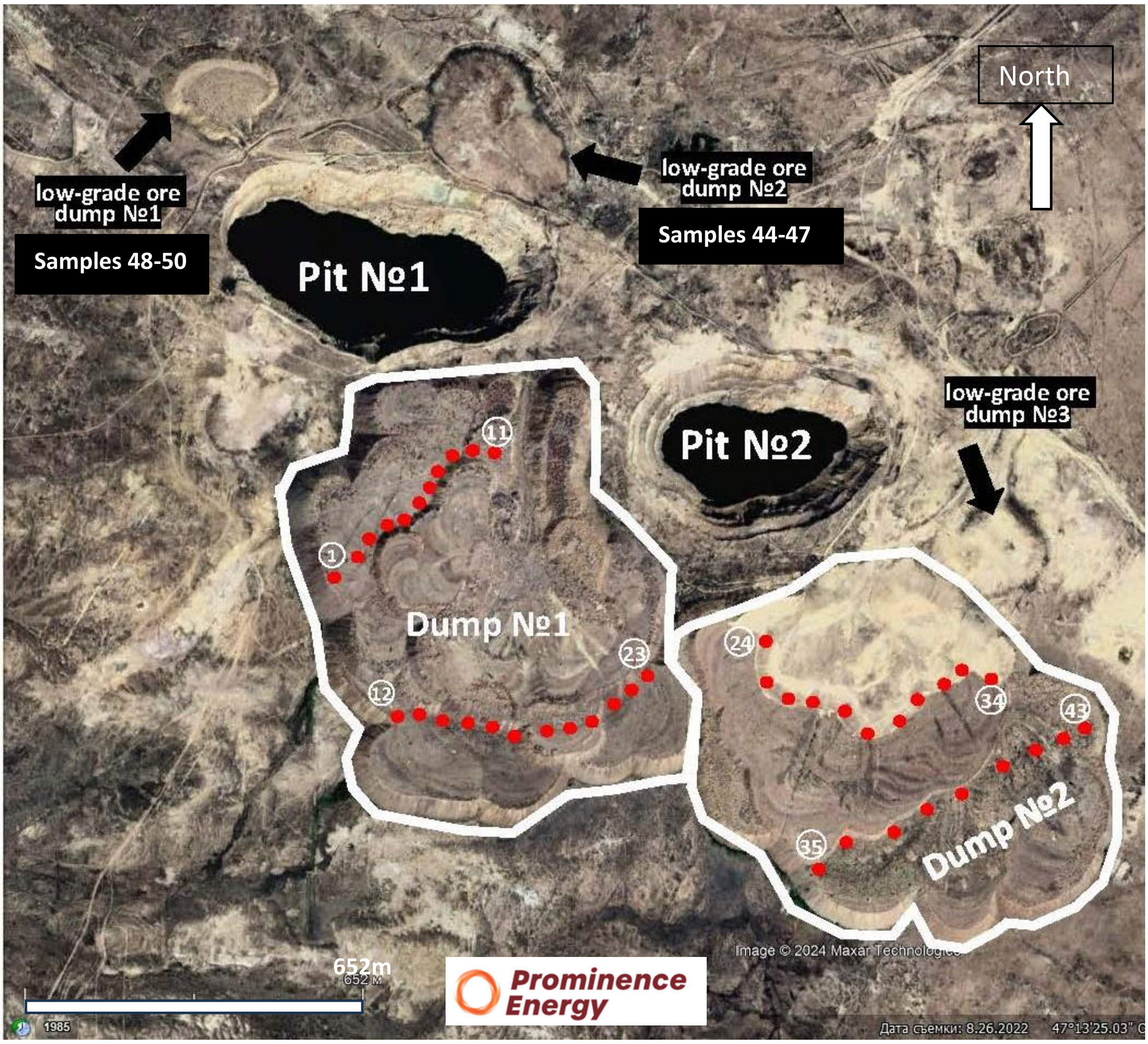
Umine Investment (PRM 20%)

PRM has recently acquired a 20% equity interest in Umine LLP (**Umine**). Umine, a private company incorporated in Kazakhstan, intends to secure and execute the "Djideli deposit, decontamination and remediation project" (**Djideli**) in Kazakhstan.

PRM views its involvement in Umine as an additional passive energy related investment, aligned with its strategy to pursue high-impact carbon-friendly initiatives to complement its fossil fuel-based core business. Umine's strategy targets uranium production from the dumps of low-grade material in a decontamination and remediation process over a period of multiple years.

Sampling Locations and Results

Figure 1 Djideli site showing the dumps and Sample Locations



Sampling

There are two rock dumps and three low-grade ore stockpiles at Djideli (Figure 1). The mine pits are filled with water, providing a potential source of process water.

Preliminary dump surface sampling of the Djideli site was undertaken using a commercial X-ray fluorescence device[1], which provides an indicative but not absolute measure of mineralisation and the Competent Person considers this to be adequate for preliminary sampling.

Three readings were taken at each sample location and averaged. After determination at each observation point, the device was calibrated with a blank that was supplied with the machine.

[1] Olympus® model Vanta M, configured for geochemistry

Figure 2 The X-ray fluorescence device used for surface sampling

Source: Umine

Four traverses of around 500m each were made along the surface of the rock dumps, with a spacing of approximately 300m between traverses and 50m between observation points (Figure 1 and **Table 1**).
Two single traverses were made at the low-grade stockpiles No.1 and No.2. Sample numbers 48 to 50 were collected from low-grade stockpile No.1 and sample numbers 44 to 47 were collected from low-grade stockpile No.2.

Table 1 Traverse end points

Sample №	Latitude north	Longitude east
1	47°13'20.76"N	70°23'27.39"E
11	47°13'28.43"N	70°23'42.74"E
12	47°13'12.65"N	70°23'33.06"E
23	47°13'15.84"N	70°23'56.56"E
24	47°13'17.78"N	70°24'7.02"E
34	47°13'15.15"N	70°24'27.72"E
35	47°13'3.46"N	70°24'12.60"E
43	47°13'11.85"N	70°24'35.89"E

Source: Umine

The geology of the dumps is spherulitic felsic tuffs and plagioclase porphyry, with lesser volcanic breccia, conglomerate and basic porphyry All rock types are completely oxidized, with isolated trace sulphides and ubiquitous secondary minerals.

Results

- The seven surface samples taken from the low-grade ore stockpiles ranged from 15ppm to 5,269ppm uranium with an average of 1,773ppm.

- The 43 surface samples taken from the rock dumps range from 0ppm to 583ppm uranium with an average of 80ppm.

Based on the results of determination at 50 observation points, the sampling geologist concludes:

1. The surface sample uranium content exceeds that expected at both the rock dumps and the low-grade ore stockpiles.

2. A second phase of sampling, involving drilling of the dumps and stockpiles is recommended.

The Competent Person concurs with this assessment, cautioning that these samples are preliminary and provide an indicative but not absolute measure of the presence of mineralisation and that grade and geological continuity of this mineralisation has not been demonstrated or assessed.

The material on the surface of the rock dumps may or may not be representative of the average content of the rock dumps. The rock on the top of the piles may have been deposited at the end of the mine life.

A completed JORC Code Table 1, *Reporting of Exploration Results*, is appended to this document.

Figure 3 Rock dump sample results

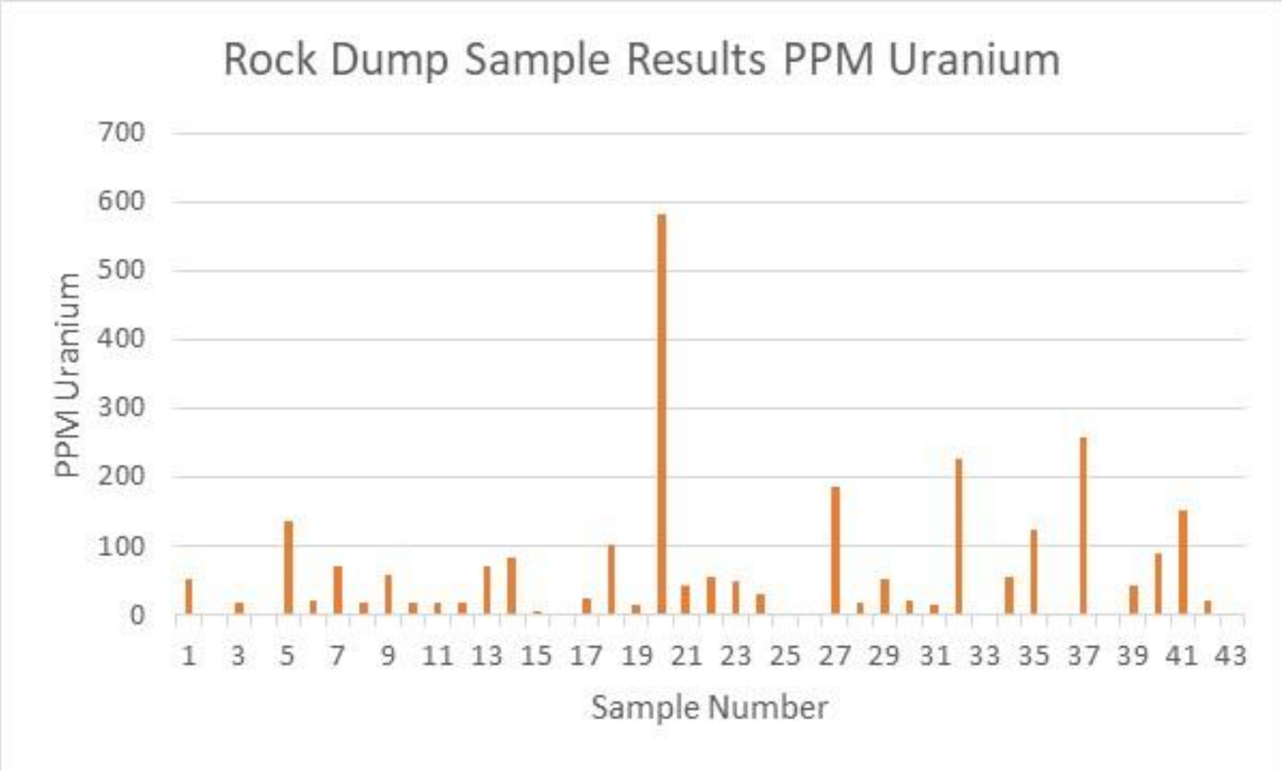
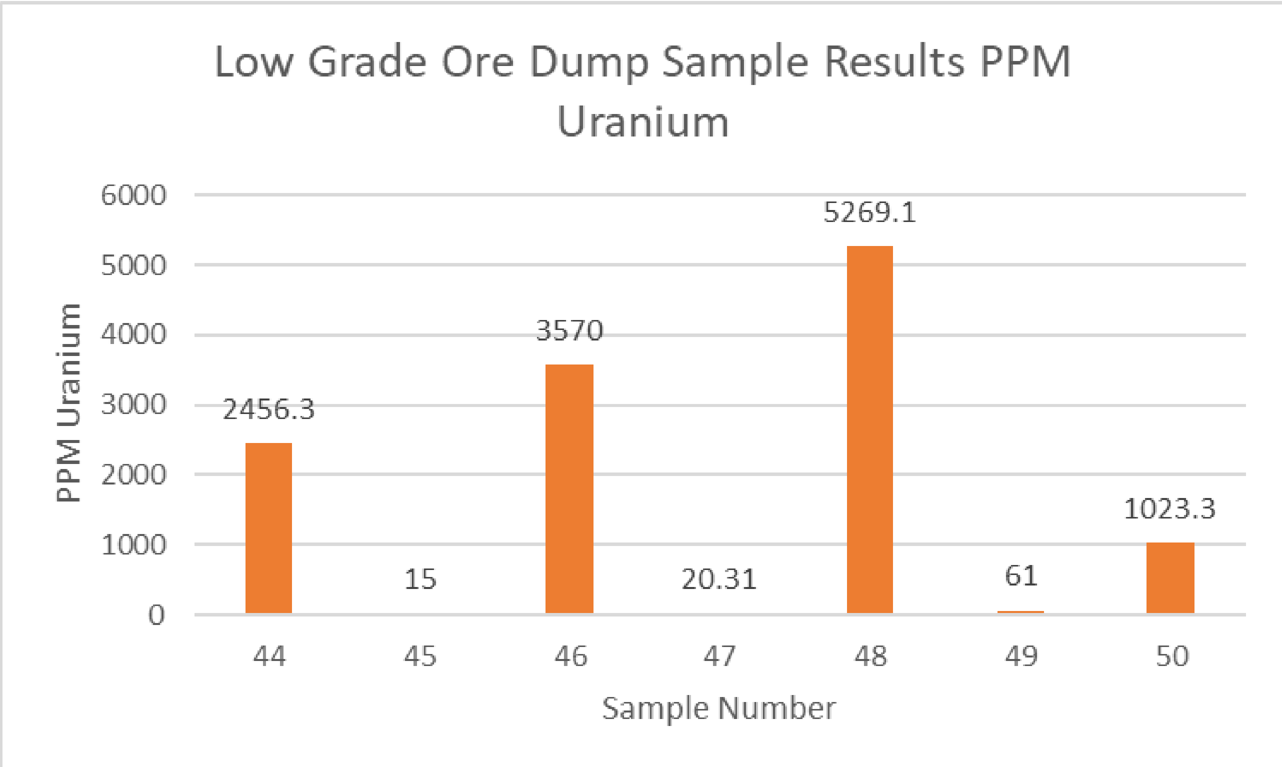


Figure 4 Low-grade stockpile sample results



PRM and its Competent Person acknowledge that the grade and volume of these dumps are still unknown but warrant further testing. The Competent Person advises that sampling of dumps entails inherent uncertainties and therefore the results of such sampling cannot be forecast at this stage. Additionally, such sampling and surveying may or may not result in an estimation of a Mineral Resource.

No other Exploration Results are being reported here, and PRM is unaware of any Exploration Results, whether foreign, historic or otherwise that provide confident estimation of the grade. However, it is noted that the material on the dumps falls below a historic mine cut-off grade, based on foreign and historic mine economics and metallurgy.

The Umine Opportunity and Project Progress Summary.

Kazakhstan is a major location for the mining of uranium. In addition to current operating mine sites, at sites located all over Kazakhstan, there are abandoned uranium mines and processing plants, that were closed before or at the break-up of the Former Soviet Union (FSU). The sites have dumps of material containing uranium that was mined but contained uranium at concentrations below the (then) processing plant's threshold capability of approximately 1,000ppm. Mined material of less than 1,000ppm was mostly impracticable to process and was typically dumped adjacent to the plant. These sites have been identified as areas to rehabilitate.

The Environmental Remediation Account for Central Asia (ERA) was established by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 2015 as an initiative of the European Commission to help deal with this problem and encourage local authorities to remediate the sites. One of the reports commissioned to estimate the scale of the remediation and quantum of material dumped at the site helped Umine develop the business model. Umine selected the Djideli site where high-grade uranium mining was carried out by the Kyrgyz Mining Combine (PO Yuzhpolimetall) from 1972 until 1985.

Umine believes there is an opportunity to execute the decontamination and remediation of the sites and collect, process and sell the uranium during the remediation and decontamination period. As such it is not a mining project. The Djideli project would be the first remediation project of its kind in Kazakhstan. Nevertheless, the heap leaching and ion-exchange technologies are industrially proven practices, notably utilised by Areva (now Orano) to treat waste from uranium open pit mines in France and Niger.

In order to execute a decontamination and remediation project, extracting and selling the uranium, the company needs (Table 2):

1. Local / Regional Authority support to undertake the decontamination project.

2. A Permit/contract from the Kazakh Ministry of Industry (MOI) to produce and sell the uranium.

A Permit Application has been made to MOI for permission to redevelop the Djideli site and produce and sell uranium during the execution of a site remediation.

This initial application is to be followed by a more detailed Engineering plan. The Engineering plan includes a conceptual site development plan report, with facilities specifications, and engineering assessment.

This report is currently being prepared by Umine and its consultants.

Table 2 Umine Project status

Umine next steps	Status
1. **Local/Regional Authority support:** Umine has obtained a letter of support from the local state authorities to build a new plant facility on the old Djideli site to perform insitu leaching of historic low-grade material dumps, to substantially capture the uranium in the dumps and effectively decontaminate the site over a period of multiple years. Once the uranium is recovered and the site decontaminated, the dumps will be covered with topsoil and trees planted to finish the site remediation. The project is expected to create over 100 local jobs.	Complete
2. **Permit Application:** Umine to submit a Permit application to the Kazakh Ministry of Industry (MOI) outlining the proposed plan for the Djideli site.	Complete
3. **Detailed Engineering Plan:** Umine must submit to the Authorities a detailed engineering plan, to support the application.	Report preparation In Progress
4. **Statutory Approval:** MOI have a statutory approval process and timeline over a period of 27 days, and it is anticipated a permit could be in place in Q3 CY-2024[2].	Not yet commenced
5. **Mineral Resource/ Reporting:** Once the permit is obtained, sampling and Mineral Resource/ reporting of uranium contained in the low-grade material dumps can commence. This is anticipated to take three months.	Initial surface Sampling has been conducted (April 2024). A full geological survey with drilling will have to be conducted once the permit/contract has been signed.
6. **Financing and plant construction:** Subject to confirming an Ore Reserve, and Feasibility Study it Is expected to take ~6 to 12 months to construct the processing facilities necessary for the project. Umine intends to seek funding of plant construction via royalty companies that typically provide funding for plant construction in exchange for the grant of a royalty over uranium product sales from operations with the balance funded with debt and equity. Preliminary discussions have occurred with an interested Royalty Fund and discussions and negotiations will continue as the project implementation occurs.	To commence when permit is awarded.

[2] The MOI permit is to process and sell a "mined product". It is a permit that is predicated on a company already having an approved mine/ resource to process and produce from (in Umine's case the approved participation in the remediation project). It is therefore relatively speaking a formality to be granted, subject to the provision of an adequate plan.

7. **Plant operation and uranium sales:** There are several operating uranium miners with processing facilities in Kazakhstan. Umine intends to target those that have mine and processing facilities within a 250km radius from the Djideli site as potential purchasers of the intermediate uranium product produced from operations. The resin loaded with uranium (the uranium intermediate product produced via leaching and ion-exchange) would be transported by truck to processing facilities. Discussions with local operators are only preliminary and will progress as the project is implemented.	To commence when permit is awarded and funding has been obtained.

A final investment decision by Umine is contingent upon the sampling and Mineral Resource evaluation confirming sufficient resources in the low-grade material dumps to commercially justify progression of the Project. Additionally, the ability to secure further funding to construct the necessary decontamination and remediation operations underpinned by the assessed resources.

The dumps contain material from 13 years of historic mining (See Figure 1). With current uranium prices and modern leaching and processing techniques, economic recovery of uranium from the dumps is anticipated. Uranium is typically traded by contract but published spot prices are currently over US$80/lb[3].

CAPEX costs will be finalised as part of the work detailed above. The critical advancement compared to Soviet-era operations is a sophisticated resin material that is used to adsorb the uranium from the liquids leached through the low-grade material dumps. This resin is a reusable catalyst material that is part of the process of producing yellow cake uranium for sale. Approximately 25% of the plant/project CAPEX is related to this resin.

Umine's plan for funding of the CAPEX is currently envisioned to be a combination of bank debt, sale of a royalty and equity arrangements. Discussions regarding the royalty and debt are in the early stages, such arrangements will materially progress only after a resource assessment is completed to adequately underpin the proposed project.
Once a plant is built and in operation, the uranium loaded resin (intermediate product) is expected to be transported by truck to a local uranium mine site which has processing facilities for final processing to sale-grade uranium (yellow cake) and the recycled resin returned to Umine for continuing operations.

Umine intends to pursue additional sites to replicate Djideli.

This project is considered to be commercially and socially responsible. The Djideli pilot plant will result in the decontamination of a former mine site while producing uranium, vital for carbon-free nuclear electricity.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to the PRM's JORC Code obligations is based on information reviewed by Mr Jeremy Peters who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional Geologist and Mining Engineer of that organisation. Mr Peters is a Director of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd, consulting to PRM and has sufficient experience

[3] Cameco Corporation, 6 May 2024 https://www.cameco.com/invest/markets/uranium-price

which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Peters consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised for release by the Board of Prominence Energy Ltd.

Alex Parks
Managing Director

Aiden Bradley
Investor Relations

About Prominence Energy

Prominence Energy Limited is an Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:PRM) listed energy company headquartered in Perth. PRM's investment strategy is to identify very high ROI (Return on Investment) opportunities, that can be secured at an early stage at close to 'ground floor' valuations. The experienced team at Prominence therefore reviews scores of opportunities before short listing a select few to actively pursue. In addition to conventional oil and gas projects, PRM will consider potential Helium, Green Energy and particularly Green Hydrogen investment opportunities. Current key opportunities include a 100% Working Interest in the Big Apple Prospect in the Gulf of Mexico, targeting a high potential and sizeable gas prospect, and a 10% interest in ECOSSAUS Ltd. ECOSSAUS has an early mover advantage in seeking to establish Australian solution-mined salt caverns, that can be used for on demand energy reserves such as gas or hydrogen or utilized for long term carbon capture and storage. PRM has also recently acquired a 20% equity interest in Umine LLP (Umine). Umine, a private company incorporated in Kazakhstan, is seeking to produce and sell Uranium by rehabilitating Uranium Mine sites in Kazakhstan. Umine has commenced work at the Djideli site where high-grade uranium mining was carried out by the Kyrgyz Mining Combine (PO Yuzhpolimetall) from 1972 until 1985.

Table 1 Part 1, Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria		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.*	• Geochemical determination of elements was made using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device • Samples on the rock dumps were taken along four traverses of approximately 500m length at a sample spacing of approximately 50m • Samples were taken on single traverses of two of the three low-grade stockpiles at approximately 50m sample spacing. • Three readings were taken at each sample location and averaged • The pXRF was zeroed after each sample using a blank sample supplied by the equipment manufacturer
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).*	• No drilling has been undertaken
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken
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.*	• No logging is being reported, the supervising geologist collected qualitative descriptions of the lithologies being sampled. The Competent Person considers these notes to be adequate to provide a preliminary description of the lithology.
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.*	• pXRF readings were made of hand specimens taken from 50 locations on the surface of the dumps and stockpiles. • No sample homogenisation or splitting occurred • The Competent Person considers the sampling techniques employed to be appropriate for preliminary, scout sampling purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No laboratory determinations were undertaken. The sampling instrument was a commercial Olympus® brand Vanda M model portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) device • The pXRF was zeroed after each sample was taken using a blank sample supplied by the equipment manufacturer
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.*	• No verification sampling or assaying has been performed. The samples are preliminary. • Sample results have been converted from percent to parts per million (PPM) by multiplying by 10,000 • No other adjustments have been made to the reported data
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.*	• Samples were located using a handheld GPS • Locations are reported in latitude and longitude • No topography control was used
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.*	• Samples along the traverses were located at approximately 50m intervals • Traverses on the rock dumps are at approximately 300m spacing • Single traverses were made on the low-grade stockpiles. • Single samples were reported at each location, each being an average of three pXRF readings • No compositing was undertaken
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.*	• The dumps and stockpiles have no geological control
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No physical samples were taken
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Independent Competent Person reviewed the sampling techniques and data collection and is satisfied that these are adequate for a preliminary investigation.

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pXRF results, Djideli samples 1-50: Samples 1-43 are Rock Dumps, Samples 44-50 are Low Grade Ore Stockpiles, units are percent

	Latitude	Longitude	Al	Si	P	K	Ca	Ti	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Cd	Sn	Te	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Ta	Pb	Bi	Uranium
1	47°13'20.76"	70°23'27.39"	-	69.323	-	-	0.009	-	0.592	-	-	-	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.008	-	-	-	-	0.036	-	-	-	0.005
2	47°13'21.91"	70°23'29.16"	-	67.380	-	-	-	-	0.590	-	0.004	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.001	-	-	0.001	-	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	47°13'22.90"	70°23'30.30"	-	66.993	-	-	-	-	0.577	-	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.009	-	-	-	0.040	-	-	-	0.002
4	47°13'24.22"	70°23'31.48"	-	67.898	-	-	0.003	-	0.586	-	0.002	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.000	0.001	-	0.001	-	0.002	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	0.025	-	-	-	-
5	47°13'24.92"	70°23'33.54"	4.141	16.125	0.017	1.996	0.452	0.693	6.856	12.645	-	0.016	0.032	0.007	0.012	0.067	0.002	0.016	-	0.025	0.006	0.011	-	0.628	-	-	-	-	-	0.011	-	0.014
6	47°13'25.95"	70°23'35.19"	4.309	16.933	0.021	2.093	0.451	0.662	5.956	13.245	-	0.017	0.036	0.007	0.014	0.059	0.002	0.017	-	0.023	0.007	-	-	0.545	0.025	0.028	-	-	-	0.009	-	0.002
7	47°13'26.94"	70°23'35.81"	4.088	16.443	0.019	2.002	0.461	0.653	5.470	13.215	-	0.014	0.037	0.008	0.013	0.053	0.001	0.017	-	0.021	-	0.008	-	0.581	-	-	-	-	-	0.009	-	0.007
8	47°13'27.88"	70°23'36.52"	4.179	16.500	0.019	2.030	0.455	0.669	6.094	13.035	-	0.016	0.035	0.007	0.013	0.060	0.002	0.017	-	0.023	0.004	0.007	-	0.585	0.008	0.009	-	-	-	0.010	-	0.002
9	47°13'28.70"	70°23'37.77"	8.773	32.044	0.016	3.442	0.305	0.815	0.602	1.822	-	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.027	0.004	0.002	0.029	0.002	-	-	0.006	-	0.030	0.018	0.026	0.028	-	0.005	-	0.006	0.006
10	47°13'29.07"	70°23'39.42"	8.510	31.530	0.022	3.352	0.266	0.764	0.598	1.838	-	0.004	0.006	0.002	0.027	0.004	0.002	0.030	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.031	0.017	0.019	0.029	0.044	0.009	-	-	0.002
11	47°13'28.43"	70°23'42.74"	7.868	29.941	0.014	3.232	0.269	0.788	0.612	1.822	-	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.025	0.004	0.003	0.029	0.002	-	-	-	0.007	0.026	0.016	0.021	-	-	0.007	-	-	0.002
12	47°13'12.65"	70°23'33.06"	8.384	31.172	0.018	3.342	0.280	0.789	0.604	1.827	-	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.026	0.004	0.002	0.029	0.002	-	-	0.002	0.002	0.029	0.017	0.022	0.019	0.015	0.007	-	0.002	0.002
13	47°13'12.83"	70°23'35.70"	-	30.120	0.016	2.065	0.346	0.691	2.378	7.856	-	-	-	-	0.017	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	-	-	-	0.107	0.020	-	-	0.025	0.008	-	-	0.007
14	47°13'12.18"	70°23'37.76"	-	29.700	0.016	1.695	0.320	0.751	2.370	8.615	-	-	-	-	0.027	0.002	0.003	0.013	0.002	0.022	-	-	-	0.082	0.022	-	-	-	0.008	-	-	0.008
15	47°13'11.96"	70°23'39.89"	-	29.280	-	3.015	0.019	0.684	2.362	9.127	-	0.003	-	0.006	0.022	-	-	-	0.001	0.005	-	-	-	0.056	0.023	-	-	-	0.009	-	-	0.001
16	47°13'11.66"	70°23'42.15"	-	28.859	-	3.050	0.065	0.751	2.355	5.265	0.005	0.003	-	0.007	0.016	-	-	-	-	0.005	-	-	-	0.031	0.025	0.025	-	-	0.009	-	-	-
17	47°13'10.95"	70°23'43.15"	6.282	28.439	-	-	-	0.316	2.347	3.949	0.004	0.003	0.036	0.007	-	-	-	0.006	-	0.020	-	-	-	-	0.026	0.027	0.025	-	0.009	-	-	0.002
18	47°13'11.25"	70°23'46.48"	8.773	28.018	-	-	-	-	2.339	4.622	0.002	0.003	0.035	0.007	-	-	-	0.029	-	0.015	0.006	-	-	-	0.019	-	0.026	-	0.009	-	-	0.010
19	47°13'11.78"	70°23'48.92"	7.849	27.598	0.019	4.651	-	-	2.332	1.696	0.005	0.003	0.038	0.008	-	0.032	-	0.021	-	0.006	0.007	-	-	-	0.011	-	0.019	-	-	-	-	0.001
20	47°13'12.47"	70°23'50.76"	5.648	27.177	0.036	2.062	-	0.349	2.324	6.298	0.002	0.004	0.017	-	-	0.016	0.002	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.006	-	0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.058
21	47°13'13.65"	70°23'53.37"	6.948	26.757	0.085	2.017	-	0.532	2.316	10.133	-	-	0.019	-	0.032	0.035	0.002	-	0.002	-	-	-	0.005	-	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.004
22	47°13'14.57"	70°23'55.07"	6.379	34.201	0.056	2.225	-	0.646	2.308	-	-	-	0.010	-	0.022	0.023	0.003	-	-	-	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.012	-	0.005
23	47°13'15.84"	70°23'56.56"	4.448	31.185	0.012	3.464	-	0.658	2.301	-	-	-	0.009	0.001	0.022	0.035	0.002	0.016	-	-	-	0.008	-	-	-	-	-	0.035	-	0.009	-	0.005
24	47°13'17.78"	70°24'7.02"E	5.948	33.856	0.026	1.349	-	0.751	2.293	-	-	-	-	-	0.020	0.004	0.003	0.016	0.001	0.002	-	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	0.036	-	0.005	-	0.003
25	47°13'14.81"	70°24'7.02"E	6.318	21.657	0.016	-	0.052	0.843	2.285	-	-	-	-	-	0.016	-	0.002	0.013	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.033	0.035	-	-	0.049	-	0.009	0.003	-
26	47°13'13.58"	70°24'9.19"E	-	29.620	0.015	-	0.065	0.685	2.277	11.296	-	-	-	-	0.031	-	0.002	0.013	-	-	-	0.008	0.005	0.518	-	-	-	0.042	-	-	0.006	-

	Latitude	Longitude	Al	Si	P	K	Ca	Ti	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Cd	Sn	Te	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Ta	Pb	Bi	Uranium
27	47°13'13.73"	70°24'10.83"	-	46.952	0.013	-	0.093	0.532	4.958	12.949	-	-	-	-	0.025	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.006	0.005	0.348	0.021	0.029	-	-	-	-	0.004	0.019
28	47°13'13.18"	70°24'13.90"	-	67.899	0.015	-	0.162	-	3.845	13.266	-	-	-	-	0.015	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	-	0.483	0.015	0.031	-	-	-	-	-	0.002
29	47°13'11.54"	70°24'16.25"	6.325	36.149	0.022	-	0.232	-	1.260	10.163	-	-	0.009	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-	0.022	-	-	-	0.618	0.026	0.033	0.035	-	-	-	-	0.005
30	47°13'12.37"	70°24'19.05"	-	17.920	-	2.946	0.249	-	0.055	9.625	-	0.004	0.020	0.002	-	0.003	0.002	0.022	-	0.010	-	-	-	0.741	0.013	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.002
31	47°13'13.61"	70°24'20.76"	-	36.452	-	2.064	0.316	0.862	0.096	10.163	-	0.004	0.009	0.003	0.015	-	0.003	0.019	-	0.016	-	-	-	0.613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.002
32	47°13'14.72"	70°24'23.32"	-	26.168	-	3.461	0.312	0.763	1.030	8.652	0.002	0.004	0.008	0.003	0.025	-	0.003	0.016	-	0.009	-	-	-	0.492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.023
33	47°13'15.69"	70°24'25.17"	5.918	34.942	-	3.359	0.249	0.985	4.265	-	-	0.004	0.018	0.002	0.015	-	-	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	0.295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	47°13'15.15"	70°24'27.72"	6.153	42.072	-	3.248	0.249	0.861	2.144	-	-	0.004	0.021	0.003	0.025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.035	-	-	-	-	-	0.005
35	47°13'3.46"N	70°24'12.60"	4.184	32.595	-	0.950	0.147	0.763	2.132	-	-	0.004	-	0.003	0.020	0.003	-	-	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	0.016	0.043	-	0.052	-	-	-	0.012
36	47°13'4.87"N	70°24'13.91"	8.794	19.926	0.019	1.342	-	0.817	2.121	-	-	0.004	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	-	0.002	0.013	-	-	-	-	0.026	0.022	-	0.039	-	-	-	-
37	47°13'5.26"N	70°24'18.22"	8.519	30.152	0.016	2.064	-	0.427	2.109	4.395	-	0.004	-	-	-	0.001	0.003	0.025	-	0.049	-	-	-	-	0.032	0.029	0.026	-	-	0.011	-	0.026
38	47°13'6.67"N	70°24'21.18"	6.845	20.164	0.013	1.415	-	0.536	2.098	5.362	-	-	-	-	-	0.017	0.002	-	-	0.026	0.006	-	-	-	0.002	-	0.250	-	-	0.002	0.007	0.000
39	47°13'7.61"N	70°24'24.32"	-	24.700	0.015	4.013	0.431	0.632	2.086	6.220	-	-	0.009	-	0.025	0.025	0.002	-	-	0.013	0.007	-	-	-	0.009	-	-	-	0.005	-	0.006	0.004
40	47°13'9.23"N	70°24'28.49"	-	27.226	0.013	3.394	0.318	0.760	2.074	4.320	-	-	-	-	-	0.019	-	0.016	0.001	-	-	-	0.007	-	0.005	-	-	0.045	0.006	-	-	0.009
41	47°13'10.70"	70°24'31.23"	-	24.834	-	3.264	0.315	0.865	2.063	6.195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	0.025	-	-	0.062	0.008	-	-	0.015
42	47°13'11.43"	70°24'33.78"	-	21.495	-	2.962	0.215	0.946	6.845	-	-	0.002	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.009	-	-	0.002
43	47°13'11.85"	70°24'35.89"	-	28.020	-	3.343	0.155	0.763	6.155	-	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.008	0.032	-	-	0.024	-	-	0.008	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.020	-	-
44	47°13'50.83"	70°23'33.49"	-	57.618	0.022	2.049	-	-	5.199	-	0.005	0.002	0.026	0.007	0.025	-	0.003	0.016	-	-	-	0.006	-	0.607	-	-	-	-	0.081	0.009	0.004	0.246
45	47°13'50.15"	70°23'41.43"	7.948	31.185	0.015	-	-	-	5.069	12.327	0.003	0.002	0.022	0.008	0.015	0.009	0.002	0.016	-	-	-	0.007	0.006	0.636	-	0.017	0.026	0.049	0.072	-	-	0.002
46	47°13'52.33"	70°23'21.45"	6.195	43.879	0.012	-	-	-	5.345	14.658	-	0.003	0.029	0.007	-	0.016	0.001	0.021	0.001	0.002	0.007	-	0.006	0.665	0.025	0.013	-	-	0.052	-	-	0.357
47	47°13'52.75"	70°23'16.71"	3.475	22.811	0.026	-	-	-	5.621	10.958	-	0.002	0.032	0.007	-	0.013	0.009	0.016	0.001	0.003	0.006	-	-	0.695	0.016	0.019	-	-	0.087	-	-	0.002
48	47°13'51.67"	70°23'35.41"	9.155	39.672	0.025	3.497	0.315	-	5.897	9.652	-	0.004	-	-	0.025	-	0.003	0.025	-	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.012	-	-	0.042	-	-	-	0.527
49	47°13'50.79"	70°23'17.23"	8.155	41.949	0.023	3.346	0.295	0.852	6.173	-	0.002	-	-	-	0.013	-	0.002	0.022	0.001	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.006
50	47°13'47.83"	70°23'33.77"	5.182	60.955	0.026	3.235	0.125	-	6.449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.102