

# Loulombo Project Update

Blaze Minerals Limited (ASX: BLZ) (“**Blaze**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities in the Republic of the Congo, inclusive of exceptional further channel sample results for critical metals gallium and germanium. Following further evaluation of the geological setting and deposit type, a decision was made to re-assay earlier reported channel and rock chip samples for critical metals. These channel samples had previously reported exceptional grades of lead, vanadium, copper and zinc (refer ASX release 18 June 2025).

- **Gallium (Ga) is a critical metal used in semiconductors, 5G, LEDs and radar components.**
- **Germanium (Ge) is a critical technology metal used in infrared optics, fibre-optic cables, high-speed electronics and space-grade solar cells.**
- **Representative channel sampling from artisanal mining pits reported significant gallium and germanium results including:**
  - **6m @ 238ppm Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 67ppm GeO<sub>2</sub>**
  - **8m @ 104ppm Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 32ppm GeO<sub>2</sub>**
  - **2m @ 161ppm Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 102ppm GeO<sub>2</sub>**
- **Standout rock-chip results include:**
  - **22ppm Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 212ppm GeO<sub>2</sub>**
  - **164ppm Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 44ppm GeO<sub>2</sub>**
  - **34ppm Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 170ppm GeO<sub>2</sub>**
- **The RC drill rig is currently near Luanda in Angola and is expected to reach site early next week.**

*Results from the lab were reported as element grades. Oxide values were calculated using the following ratios: Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = Ga x 1.345; GeO<sub>2</sub> = Ge x 1.44*

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Mr. Mathew Walker stated: *“These exceptional channel sample assays for gallium and germanium, coupled with the earlier results reported for lead, vanadium, copper and zinc, are extremely pleasing and further highlight the prospectivity of the Mimpala Target across a broad range of base and critical metals. We are looking forward to the arrival of the RC drill rig to site next week which is making good progress via road and are excited to commence the RC program”.*





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## DIAMOND DRILLING

Local diamond drilling company BCBPT has encountered further challenges with penetration rates in the fresh rock, and to date has completed two diamond drill holes, the first a 60-degree inclined hole and the second a vertical 90-degree hole, both of which were drilled to bit refusal in the fresh rock at depths of 27 meters and 24 meters respectively. As such, Company geologists will implement a new drill plan to accommodate a series of shallow holes in the weathered zone and focus on maximising core recovery. This program will provide guidance to the RC drilling program when the RC rig arrives to site, expected to be early next week.

The table below outlines the holes drilled to date:

HOLE ID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION	INCLINATION	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	COMMENTS
LL-DD-001	-4.30435	14.01481	355 m	60°	280°	27m	Hole drilled to bit refusal in fresh rock
LL-DD-002	-4.30435	14.01481	355 m	90°	N/A	24m	Hole drilled to bit refusal in fresh rock

\*All co-ordinates are in WGS84.

## LOULOMBO BASE METALS PROJECT

The Loulombo Project comprises two (2) granted exploration licenses covering an area of 195km<sup>2</sup> which lies within the geologically rich Congo Craton and the West Congo Belt. The region's basement is composed of Archean (ca. 2.7 Ga) granitoids of the Chaillu Massif, which are unconformably overlain by Neoproterozoic sedimentary sequences of the West Congo Supergroup. Locally, the area surrounding the main targets is characterised by a gently folded sequence of sedimentary and carbonate rocks. Dolomite is the dominant rock type and is often observed as positively weathered "caps" on the hilltops. Work is currently focused around the Mimpala Target in Loulombo 1 which has seen significant artisanal mining after being discovered in 2022.





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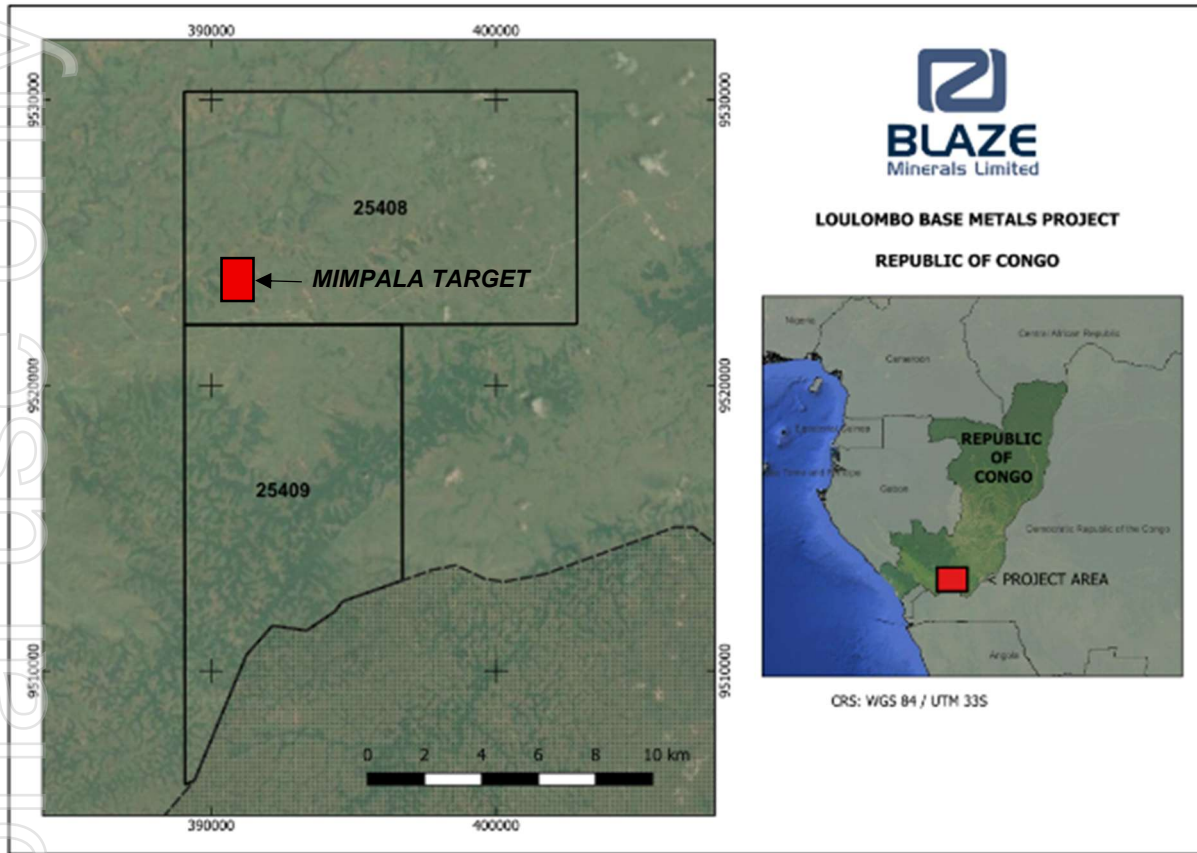


Figure 1: Location of the Loulombo Project licenses (25408/MIMG/CAB and 25409/MIMG/CAB) and Mimpala Target.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Blaze Minerals Limited.

Mathew Walker  
Managing Director

**Blaze Minerals Limited**

- ENDS -





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## About Blaze Minerals

Blaze Minerals is a mineral exploration company focussed on identifying and developing high-margin, high-grade, and high-value ore deposits in highly prospective regions.

The Company has a highly prospective base metals project in the Republic of the Congo:

- **Loulombo Project, the Republic of the Congo:** The Loulombo Project comprises a total of 195 square kilometres over two granted exploration licenses located 150 kilometres west of Brazzaville, inclusive of the Mimpala Target, a potentially high-grade discovery which has reported exceptional results from preliminary field activities.

The Company has two projects in Uganda:

- **Ntungamo Project, Uganda:** The Ntungamo Project is adjacent to the Mwirasandu Mine, the largest producing tin mine in Uganda, and highly prospective for critical minerals such as gallium and rubidium.
- **Mityana Project, Uganda:** The Mityana Project is the site of a historic open-cut tantalite mine.

<b>Directors</b>	<b>BLZ Issued Capital</b>
David Prentice	<b>2,875,000,000</b> Ordinary Shares
<b>Chairman</b>	
Mathew Walker	<b>555,220,877</b> ("BLZO") Quoted options exercisable at \$0.01 on or before 31 December 2027
<b>Managing Director</b>	
Simon Coxhell	<b>15,000,000</b> ("BLZOPT3/BLZAJ") Unquoted options exercisable at \$0.03 on or before 31 December 2025
<b>Technical Director</b>	
	<b>400,000,000</b> ("BLZOPT4/BLZAB") Unquoted options exercisable at \$0.005 on or before 30 November 2027





JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Three types of rock-chip samples were taken as categorised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grab Samples – These are defined as a single piece of rock which is taken from a specific point.</li> <li>Composite Samples – This is when several rock chips are taken from a roughly 1m radius, providing a slightly more representative sample.</li> <li>Channel Samples – This is when an equal amount of rock is chipped away over with a maximum width of 2m of surface or underground rock exposure and is considered representative.</li> <li>Approximately 1-2kg of sample was collected from each point or channel.</li> <li>Soil samples were collected in the B-horizon approximately 20-50cm below surface.</li> <li>These soil samples were then dried in the sun and screened to -1mm with a total sample of 200-500g being collected.</li> <li>An Olympus Vanta handheld XRF was used to analyse the -1mm soil sample (see calibration settings in the sub-headings below).</li> <li>Rock chip channel samples are considered representative of the exposure.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A third party contractor is conducting diamond drilling using an Apageo 450 rig.</li> <li>Standard drilling procedures are followed.</li> <li>Drilling is done in HQ sized core.</li> <li>Core is not orientated.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling is in progress and no samples have been taken yet nor any relationships between grade and recovery established.</li> </ul>





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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A geological description of the rock samples was recorded as well as a photograph of each sample.</li> <li>Samples were collected from the interpreted mineralized zone. Some sampling was specifically conducted on high grade artisanal ore.</li> <li>Each sample is a grab or composite of approximately 1 to 6 pieces of exposed rock collected withing a 1-metre radius of the recorded sample point to give a total sample weight of approximately 1-2kg or channel samples with a maximum width of 2m in areas of outcrop or exposure from trenches or artisanal workings.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Company geologists inserted QA/QC samples such as blanks, standards (CRM's) or lab duplicates every 10 samples.</li> <li>Samples were collected by experienced Blaze Minerals Limited contractor geologists and samples collected based on geological observations and availability of exposure.</li> <li>The sample size is considered representative of the exposures sampled.</li> <li>Composite and grab samples are not representative but are an indication of potential grades.</li> <li>Channel samples are considered representative.</li> <li>After being collected in the field, samples were dried and crushed by hand in steel "crushing pots", after which they were split into a representative 300g sample which was sent for analysis.</li> <li>Rock-chip and channel samples were sent to Scientific Services Laboratory in South Africa for multi element analysis by ICP:OES (Microwave Digestion). Scientific Services also undertakes internal QA/QC protocols.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock-chip and channel samples were sent to Scientific Services Laboratory in South Africa for multi element analysis by ICP:OES (Microwave Digestion).</li> <li>No geophysical surveys were undertaken at this time</li> <li>Company geologists inserted QA/QC samples such as blanks, standards (CRM's) or lab duplicates every 10 samples. These returned values within acceptable limits.</li> <li>Soil samples were only analysed with a handheld XRF and were not submitted to the laboratory.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This methodology is considered appropriate to highlight any lead-in-soil anomalies to focus further exploration efforts.</li> <li>XRF Model: Olympus Vanta M Series</li> <li>XRF Measurement Mode: "Geochem REE"</li> <li>Readings were taken at ambient outside temperature which ranged between 28°C and 35°C.</li> <li>Machine calibration: Operating system 2022-04-14.1 set to "GeoChem REE" Module.</li> <li>Raw data values were used when exporting results.</li> <li>No silica blank samples were used to monitor dust contamination.</li> <li>Readings were taken on dry samples that has been screened to -1mm.</li> <li>Software version used: 3.34.102.</li> <li>Random tests were done on CRM's while analysing the soil samples and these all returned acceptable results. It should be noted that the soil sampling is merely indicative and results are used to establish the potential zone of mineralization.</li> <li>Detection limit for Pb is 2ppm.</li> </ul>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Company geological personnel were involved in the collection and interpretation of results.</li> <li>Location of sample description data were collected in the field by recording GPS waypoints and hand recording sample numbers, coordinates and geology descriptions. Assay results were merged with the field data based on the sample number.</li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were positioned (+/- 5m) in WGS 84.</li> <li>Samples were located by hand held GPS</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample locations were based on the availability of rock exposure to sample.</li> <li>Sample results included in this announcement cannot be included in a Mineral Resource Estimate and are indicative of further exploration only.</li> <li>No compositing was conducted.</li> </ul>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface sampling and the sampling techniques conducted are considered appropriate for this early-stage exploration.</li> <li>Channel samples were taken perpendicular to strike to achieve as close as possible to true widths. Further work will be needed to establish exact geometries.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample security was managed by Blaze contractor staff. The samples were kept on site until an export permit had been received. After this, the samples were packaged and delivered to UPS couriers who sent the samples by airfreight to the laboratory.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several QA/QC samples were inserted which returned acceptable levels.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples were taken on license 25408/MIMG/CAB and 25409/MIMG/CAB which are granted in terms of the Congolose mining act.</li> <li>There are no known impediments to operating on this license.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling and other activities were conducted by contractors employed by Blaze Minerals Limited.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The prospect is considered to be a carbonate replacement style deposit where mineralized fluids have brecciated the dolomite host rock and precipitated Pb, Zn, V, and Cu sulphide minerals.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>eastings and northing of the drill hole collar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No historical drilling recorded and not applicable to this announcement.</li> <li>Drillhole information for holes currently being drilled is captured in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>elevation or RL (<i>Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres</i>) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No cut-off grades were applied when calculating the total length of channel sample results.</li> <li>Intercepts were based off of nominal 1m or 2m channel sample lengths as shown in Appendix 1.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True orientation of mineralization is currently unknown. Sampling was done as close to perpendicular to interpreted strike as was practically possible.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diagrams are designed to provide the reader with an accurate and comprehensive overview of the samples locations and grades obtained.</li> <li>Sectional views are not currently applicable.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assay results from the rock chip sampling have been reported according to this section.</li> </ul>
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No known previous exploration for any</li> </ul>





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exploration data	<i>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>	minerals has taken place on the licenses.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further exploration activities are planned to include infill soil sampling, trenching, and drilling to better constrain the extent and widths of the mineralized zone.</li> </ul>

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**APPENDIX 1: ROCK-CHIP GALLIUM OXIDE & GERMANIUM RESULTS - MIMPALA TARGET**

SampleID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Sampling Type	Channel ID	From (m)	To (m)	Ga2O3 (ppm)	GeO2 (ppm)	Intercept
F1001	-4.30644	14.01409	365	Grab				51.11	20.4	
F1002	-4.30643	14.0141	359.6	Composite				<2	4.4	
F1003	-4.30616	14.01396	366.6	Composite				32.28	21.3	
F1004	-4.30641	14.01388	370.7	Grab				10.76	18.0	
F1005	-4.3064	14.01381	364.8	Grab				22.865	65.0	
F1006	-4.30424	14.01456	349.2	Composite				21.52	211.8	
F1007	-4.30405	14.0145	345	Channel		0	2	24.21	9.9	
F1008	-4.30401	14.01444	350.7	Channel		0	2	161.4	101.5	<b>2m @ 161ppm Ga2O3 and 102ppm GeO2</b>
F1201	-4.3067	14.01387	348.1	Channel	1	0	1	16.14	<2	
F1202	-4.30671	14.01372	357	Channel	1	1	2	45.73	29.8	
F1203	-4.30685	14.01397	359.9	Channel	1	2	3	57.835	31.7	
F1204	-4.30668	14.01387	370.6	Channel	1	3	4	<2	25.0	
F1205	-4.30667	14.01391	368.6	Channel	1	4	5	34.97	32.6	
F1206	-4.30673	14.01383	369.2	Channel	1	5	6	6.725	10.4	
F1207	-4.30677	14.0139	363.6	Composite				16.14	6.8	
F1208	-4.30678	14.01389	357.3	Grab				67.25	94.8	
F1209	-4.3068	14.01387	369.1	Composite				16.14	8.4	
F1211	-4.30679	14.0139	370.8	Grab				<2	<2	
F1212	-4.30657	14.01396	362	Channel	2	0	1	34.97	20.3	
F1213	-4.30659	14.01399	367.9	Channel	2	1	2	112.98	37.4	<b>1m @ 113ppm Ga2O3 and 37ppm GeO2</b>
F1214	-4.30658	14.01403	365.8	Channel	2	2	3	<2	<2	
F1215	-4.30659	14.01402	359.5	Channel	2	3	4	4.035	<2	
F1216	-4.30661	14.01395	364.7	Channel	2	4	5	24.21	7.3	
F1217	-4.30661	14.01395	366.2	Channel	2	5	6	84.735	26.5	
F1218	-4.30458	14.01456	357.6	Channel	3	0	2	55.145	50.4	
F1219	-4.3047	14.01454	363.7	Channel	3	2	4	71.285	30.2	<b>8m @ 104ppm Ga2O3 and 32ppm GeO2</b>
F1221	-4.30466	14.01456	364.8	Channel	3	4	6	219.235	3.8	
F1222	-4.30468	14.01452	366.2	Channel	3	6	8	69.94	43.0	
F1223	-4.30463	14.01461	366.5	Channel	3	8	10	14.795	3.2	
F1224	-4.30402	14.01456	361	Channel	4	0	2	185.61	49.1	<b>6m @ 238ppm Ga2O3 and 67ppm GeO2</b>
F1225	-4.30397	14.01469	358.3	Channel	4	2	4	321.455	94.3	
F1226	-4.30401	14.01458	355.6	Channel	4	4	6	207.13	57.7	
F1227	-4.30658	14.01396	358.9	Composite				29.59	<2	
F1228	-4.3066	14.01397	358.9	Composite				73.975	16.8	
F1229	-4.3037	14.01466	351	Composite				12.105	<2	
F1231	-4.3037	14.01464	349.3	Composite				43.04	20.9	
F1232	-4.30369	14.01467	350.4	Composite				29.59	65.1	
F1233	-4.3037	14.01466	349.2	Composite				<2	14.1	
F1234	-4.29971	14.01542	360.8	Composite				28.245	12.9	
F1235	-4.2997	14.01542	362.6	Composite				2.69	23.6	
F1236	-4.30102	14.01516	369.4	Composite				88.77	13.6	
F1237	-4.30166	14.01509	360.5	Grab				<2	5.6	
F1238	-4.30172	14.01476	353	Composite				28.245	10.8	
F1239	-4.30392	14.01459	348	Composite				45.73	96.4	
F1241	-4.30396	14.01464	353	Composite				65.905	70.1	
F1242	-4.30397	14.01463	352.2	Composite				43.04	4.5	
F1243	-4.3039	14.01457	350.2	Composite				164.09	44.3	
F1244	-4.30427	14.01456	353.2	Grab				33.625	170.4	
F1245	-4.30395	14.01464	348.9	Grab				6.725	4.5	
F1246	-4.30376	14.01464	348.9	Channel		0	2	100.875	15.6	<b>2m @ 101ppm Ga2O3 and 15ppm Ge</b>
F1247	-4.30376	14.01464	348.9	Composite				83.39	10.6	
F1253	-4.30674	14.01388	352.5	Channel		0	0.6	25.555	29.0	
F1254	-4.30662	14.01398	352.5	Channel		0	0.8	13.45	3.5	
F1255	-4.30469	14.01441	352.5	Grab				32.28	85.3	
F1256	-4.30426	14.01461	352.5	Composite				14.795	5.5	
F1257	-4.30417	14.01471	352.5	Channel		0	0.5	16.14	20.6	
F1258	-4.3037	14.01428	340.9	Channel		0	1	10.76	50.2	
F1259	-4.30371	14.01428	337.2	Channel		0	0.6	24.21	69.6	

