ASX Announcement

23 January 2023

SOIL SAMPLING IDENTIFIES LITHIUM - RUBIDIUM ANOMALISM AT DUNDAS PROJECT

Lightning Minerals (L1M or the Company) is pleased to report results from its ongoing soil sampling program at its 100% owned Dundas project in Western Australia. Soil geochemistry has identified a lithium-rubidium anomaly above 60ppm on tenement E63/2001 demonstrating a justification for further exploration activity. Soil sampling is continuing across the Dundas project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Early results have highlighted an approximate 2km by 2km lithium in soil anomaly (above 60ppm) on tenement E63/2001 as well as a larger rubidium soil anomaly (above 60ppm) extending to the east**
- **Peak assay result of 112ppm lithium, with multiple samples exceeding 60ppm**
- **Results are significantly above background levels for both lithium and rubidium**
- **Pathfinder results suggest potential identification of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite mineralisation**
- **Assay results form the basis for further exploration in an emerging lithium province, with drill permitting underway**

Lightning Minerals Chief Executive Officer Alex Biggs said, “These early results continue to build the Company’s confidence in the Dundas region as a significant lithium district. Anomalies along the same interpreted structure with known lithium mineralisation to the north and south are very promising. We are continuing to investigate the source of anomalies, both on tenement E63/2001 and our other Dundas tenements where soil sampling is continuing. We continue our exploration with our soil sampling campaign and geophysical interpretation works, with a view to developing high quality drill targets for testing”.

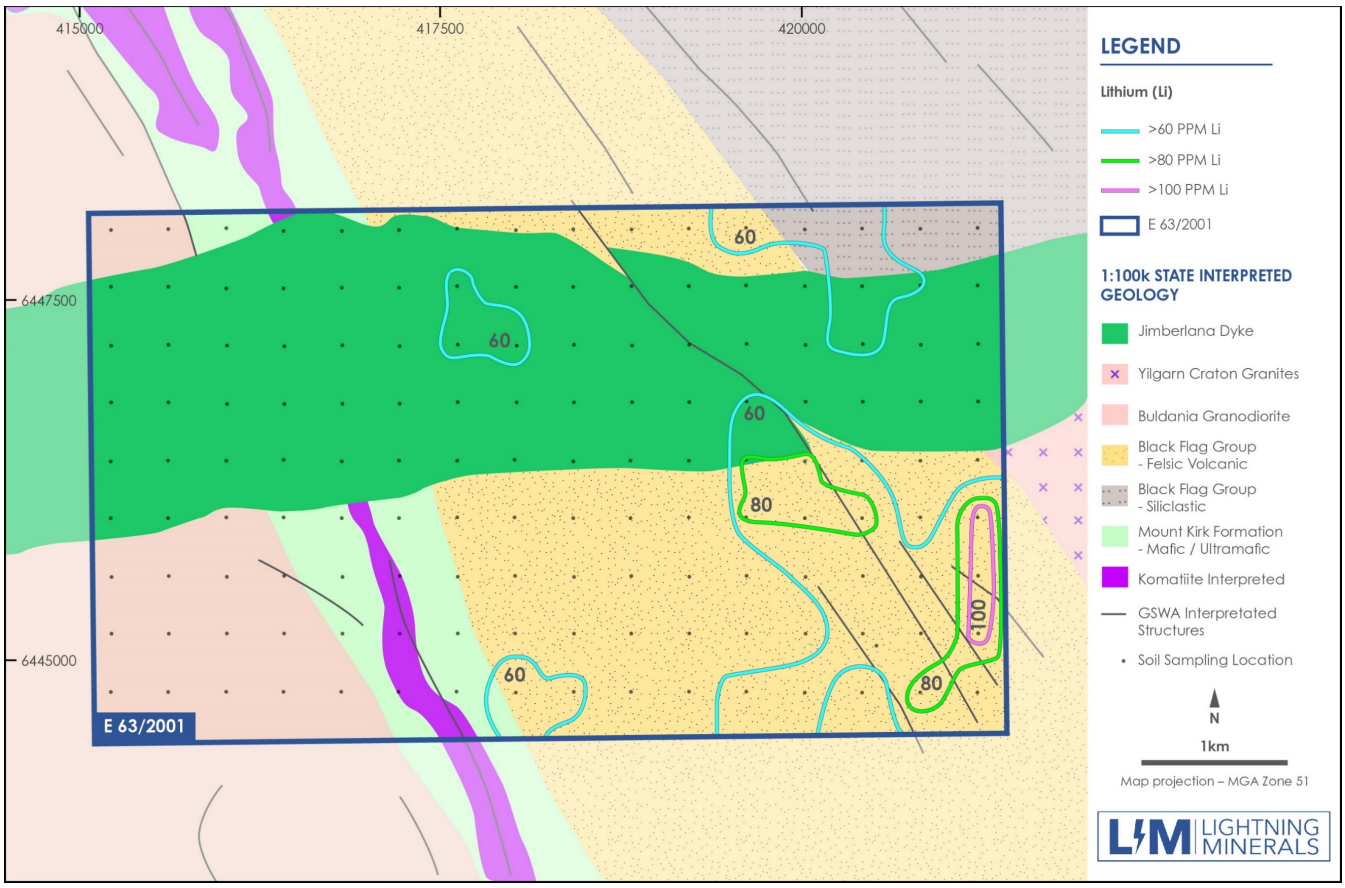
DUNDAS LITHIUM - RUBIDIUM SOIL ANOMALY (E63/2001)

Lightning Minerals is currently undertaking a regional soil sampling campaign across its Dundas tenements to explore for lithium anomalies and indicators of potential LCT mineralisation. Assay Results have now been returned for 153 soil samples collected during December 2022 from tenement E63/2001. As part of the initial reconnaissance exploration campaign samples were collected on a nominal 400m x 400m grid across the tenement, analysis was completed using the Ultrafine + (UFF+) technique with chemical analysis for a suite of 62 elements including lithium and associated pathfinders for LCT mineralisation.

The objective of this first pass exploration phase is to assess the project for mineralisation hosted within fractionated pegmatitic intrusive bodies prospective for LCT, and to aid drill planning with increased confidence of potential sites of mineralisation.

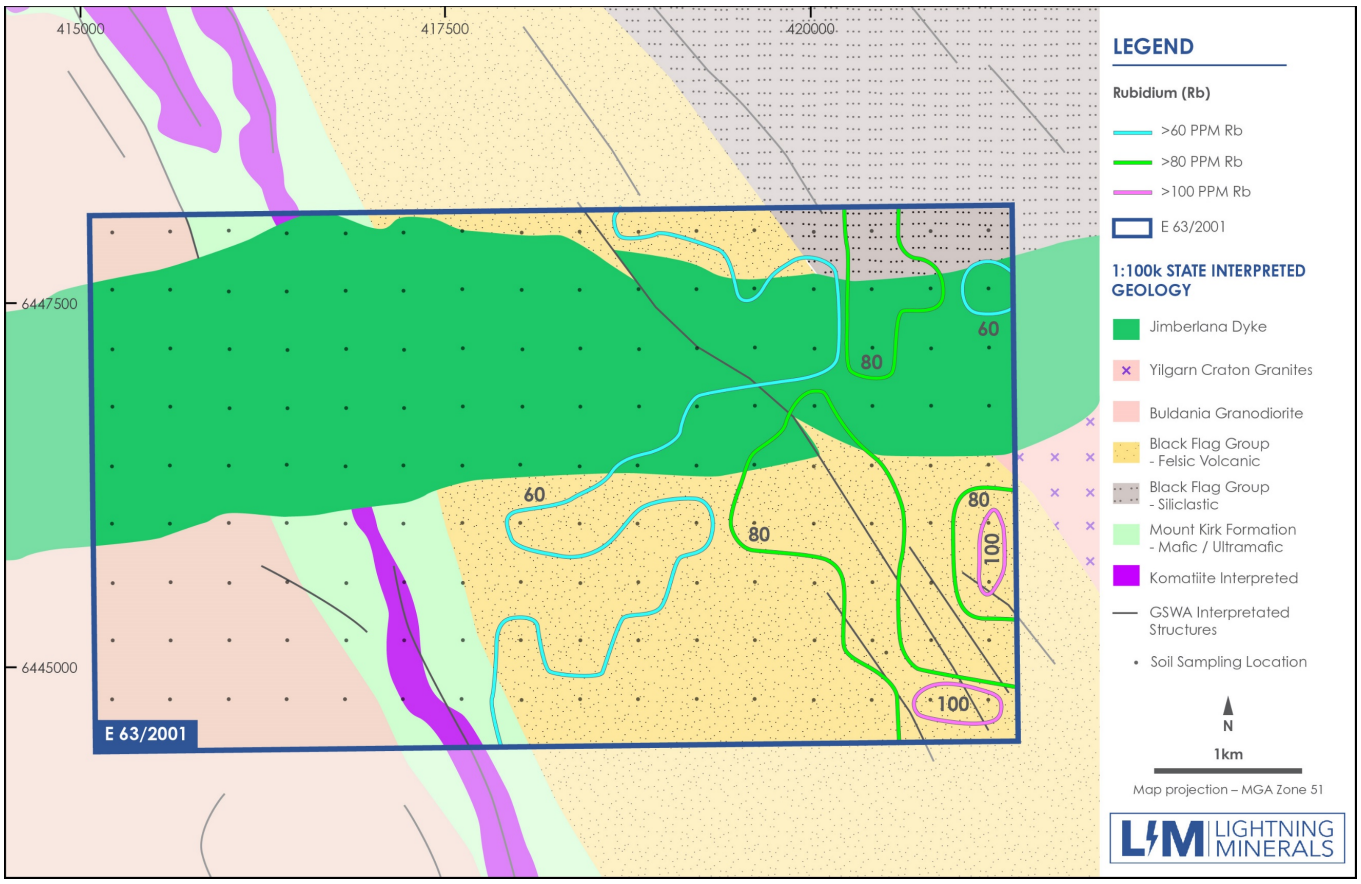
Analytical results from the UFF+ method employed by Lab West have revealed a 2km x 2km lithium soil anomaly at >60ppm, which shows a broadly northwest-southeast orientation. The lithium anomalism occurs within interpreted felsic volcanic lithologies. Within this, a coherent zone of north south trending anomalism of >100ppm lithium is present, with three contiguous samples and a peak value of 112ppm lithium (Figure 1). Shallow to moderate cover is present over the majority of E63/2001 and for this reason the UFF+ analytical technique is applicable in an attempt to 'see through' the transported regolith profile.

Figure 1 : Lithium UFF+ soil anomalism >60ppm contours on Interpreted 1:100,000 GSWA interpreted geology



Rubidium anomalism is broadly coincident with the elevated lithium values related to the interpreted felsic volcanic lithology. Two zones of anomalism above 100ppm can be seen in Figure 2; peak rubidium values within each discreet zone are 120ppm and 135ppm.

Figure 2: Rubidium UFF+ soil anomalism >60ppm contours on Interpreted 1:100,000 GSWA interpreted geology



Open file Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) aeromagnetic geophysical imagery shows the lithium-rubidium anomalism coinciding with a zone of potential structural significance. An interpreted northwest-southeast trending fault cross cuts the Jimberlana dyke and results in a zone of discreet linear magnetic response in the south-eastern quadrant of E63/2001, as shown in Figure 3. Further review and interpretation of geophysical datasets is underway to assist in assessment of prospectivity.

Figure 3: Lithium UFF+ soil anomalism >60ppm contours on public domain GSWA aeromagnetic images and structural interpretation

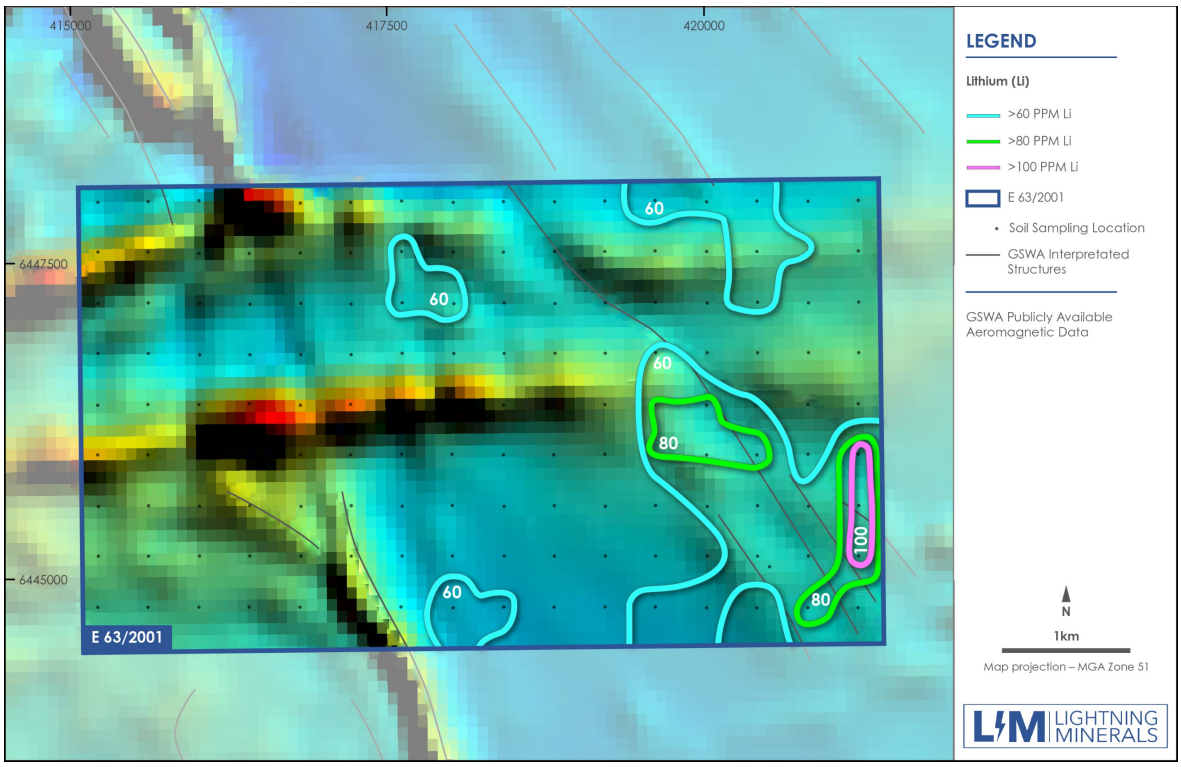
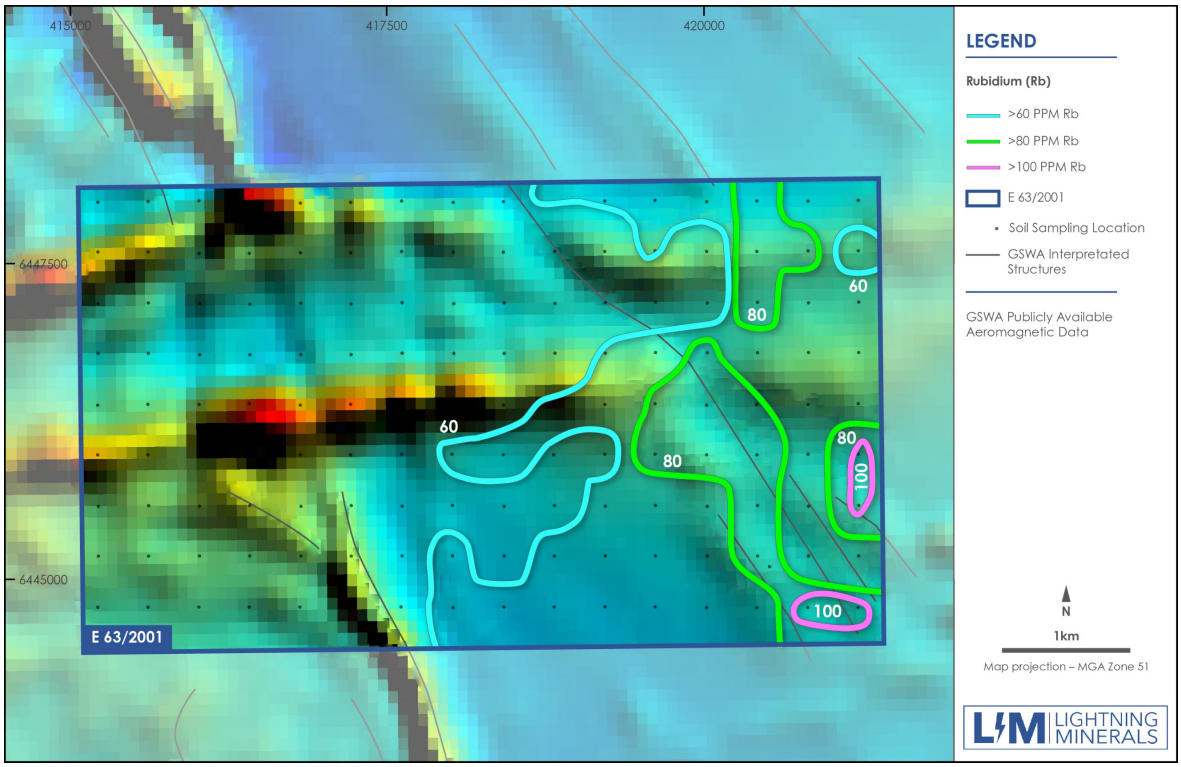


Figure 4: Rubidium UFF+ soil anomalism >60ppm contours on public domain GSWA aeromagnetic images and structural interpretation



The combination of anomalous UFF+ soil geochemistry and areas of structural interest shown in the open file geophysics increases the potential prospectivity of E63/2001. Field reconnaissance by the Company's geology team is planned for early February 2023 to follow up on anomalies and conduct further exploration works.

SOIL SAMPLING WORK PROGRAM

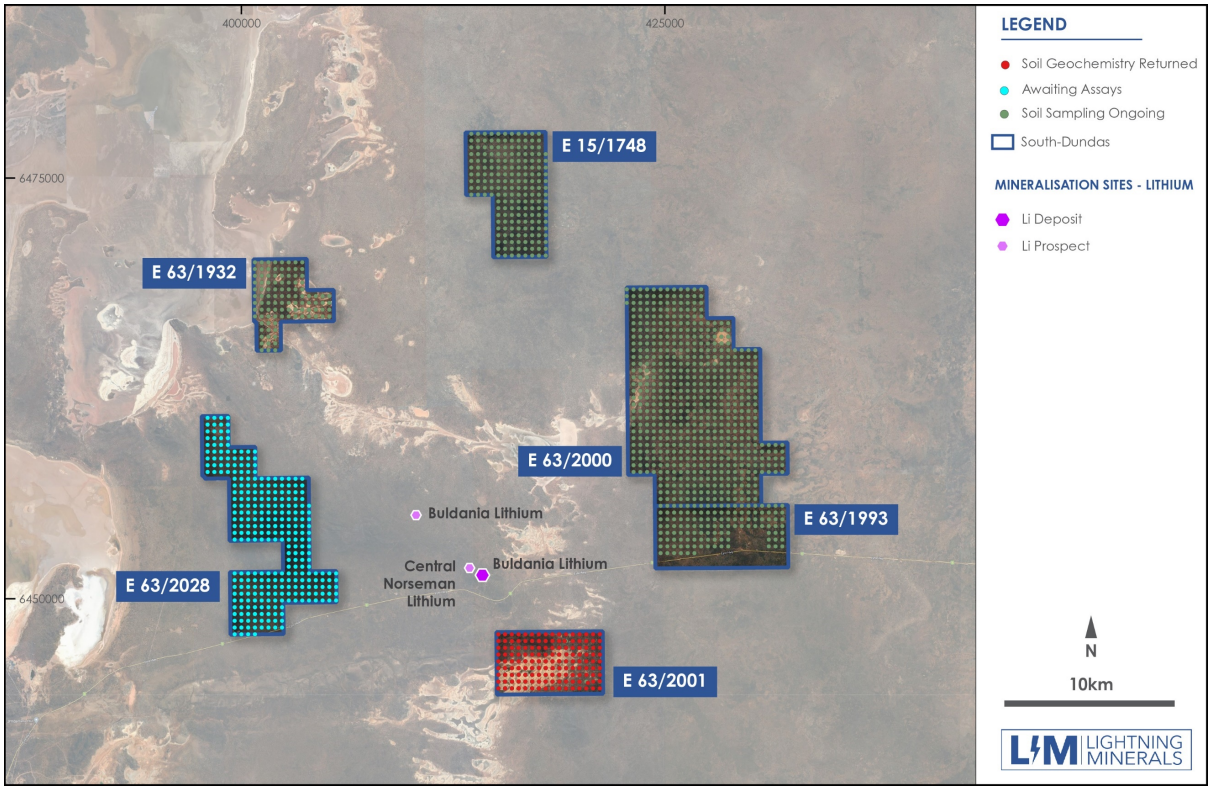
To date 920 samples have been collected of the planned 2733 soil sample sites across the Dundas project (Figure 5).

Sampling is initially being completed on a 400m x 400m grid spacing, with closer spaced sampling undertaken where geological prospectivity has been identified.

Laboratory submissions have been completed for samples taken from within tenements E63/2028 and E63/2000. The sampling program is continuing across the Dundas project, including the Dundas North tenements.

Limited prior exploration over the project has focused predominantly on gold, nickel and PGEs. Further assessment of these historic datasets together with the integration of full-suite multi-element assay results from the soil sampling campaign will feed into the Company's geological framework model which will continue to be the focus for the coming months.

Figure 5: Lightning Minerals Dundas project soil sampling program (Red indicates assay returned, blue indicates assays pending, green indicates samples to be collected)



DUNDAS PROJECT – UPCOMING WORK PROGRAMS

The results from the multi element sampling are encouraging given the positioning of the anomalism within the host lithologies. The soil geochemistry results will be integrated into the exploration prioritisation strategy which includes geophysical interpretation, further field reconnaissance and planning of drill targets for testing.

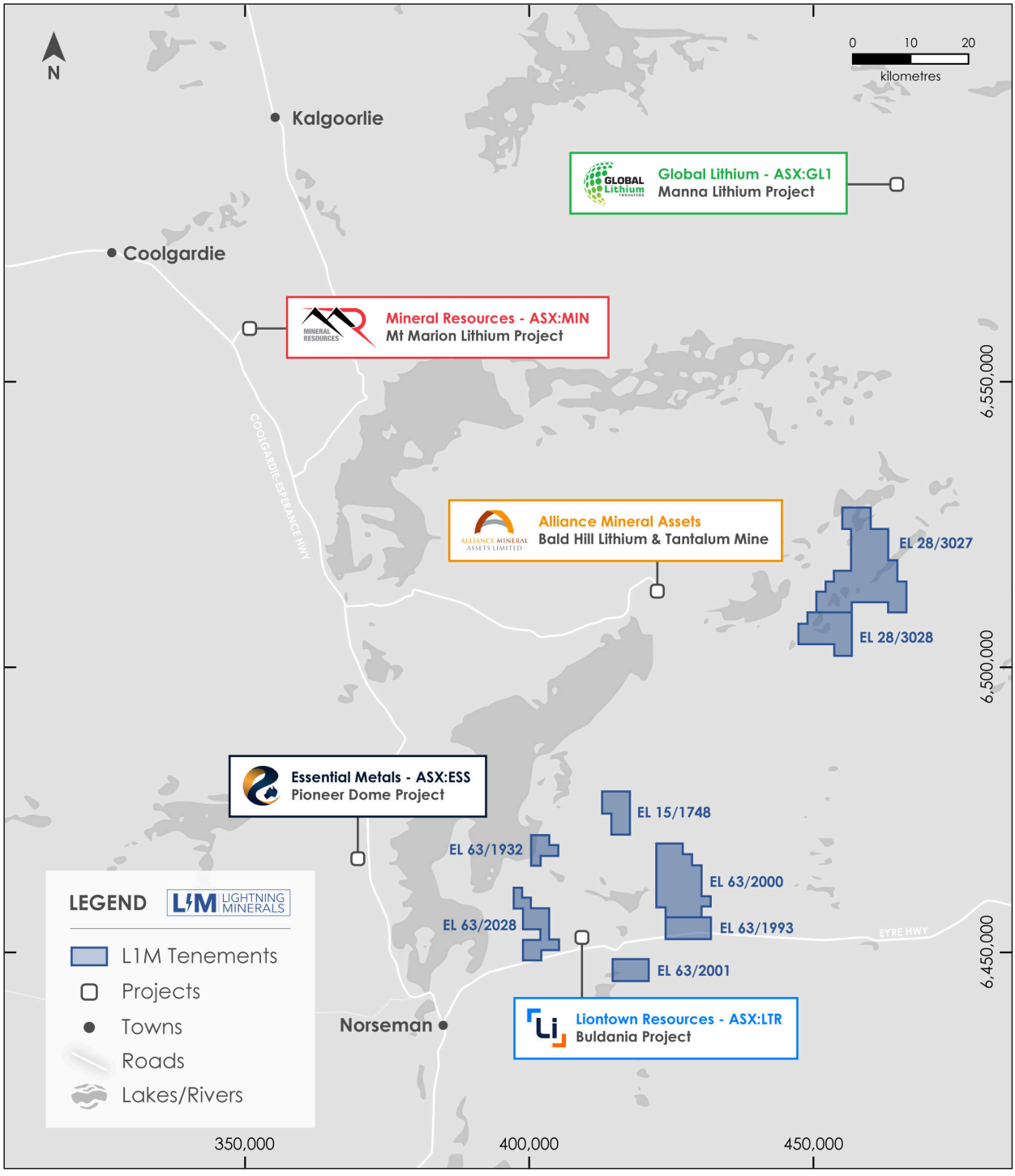
DUNDAS PROJECT (LIGHTNING MINERALS 100%)

The Dundas Project area is located near Norseman in Western Australia and comprises eight tenements totalling approximately 454km^2. Norseman has a strong history of mining dating back to 1892 and is located 190km south of Kalgoorlie. Historically, Norseman and the Dundas area has experienced mining in gold and nickel although over recent years the region has become an emerging lithium and critical minerals province with multiple discoveries and significant exploration activity.

There are two project areas at Dundas:

a) South/western tenements surrounding Liontown Resources' Buldania/Anna lithium project, and,
b) North/eastern tenements approximately 30km to the east of Alliance Mineral Assets' Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine.

Figure 6. Location of Lightning Minerals - Dundas Projects



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.
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ABOUT LIGHTNING MINERALS

Lightning Minerals is a mineral exploration company, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:L1M) and focused on the exploration of critical minerals and lithium at its tenements across Western Australia. The Company's flagship Dundas project is located in the prolific Dundas region of Western Australia. The Company also has other projects in Western Australia, Mt Jewell, Mt Bartle and Mailman Hill prospective for base metals and critical minerals.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained herein that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Jarrad Woodland, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodland is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Woodland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodland consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1: DUNDAS – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1 CRITERIA

The Table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for exploration results for the Dundas Exploration Project and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC 2012 Code).

SECTION 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.*	• The Dundas Project soil samples are collected from below the natural surface at a depth of approximately 20cm. • Soil samples are sieved on site and the ~2mm fraction is retained for geochemical analysis. • Dundas soil sample weights are approximately 200 grams. All sieved material is collected in kraft packets (~200 grams). • The Ultrafine+ soil sampling analysis technique utilised for the Dundas Project is considered acceptable and standard industry practice.
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 (N/A)
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Soil sample sites are photographed, described, and journaled noting landform and nature of soil media. • Soil sample descriptions are considered qualitative in nature.
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.*	• Sample preparation for the Dundas Project soil geochemistry program follows best practice as advised LabWest Minerals Analysis whom is accredited to ISO17025. • Sample sizes of approximately 200gm are considered appropriate for the Ultrafine+ analytical technique. • Dundas soil samples were collected on a 400mx400 grid pattern, some minor variations to sample site locations will occur due to field complexities.

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 analysis of soil samples by LabWest using the Ultrafine+ method is adequate at this early stage of exploration, this includes the assessment of bedrock under moderate quaternary cover. • LabWest uses internal QAQC process • The remaining bulk sample (-2mm) has been retained and the coarse fraction/pulp (if one existed) of each sample has also been preserved.
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 drilling results reported. • No twinned holes or drilling results are reported. • Primary soil sample location data was collected electronically. • No adjustments have been applied to laboratory assay results. Anomalism is shown where clusters of three or more samples return ≥ 60ppm.
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.*	• Handheld Garmin GPS instruments were used to locate the sample sites, these instruments are understood to be accurate within a nominal ±5m in the horizontal and vertical planes. • This spatial location accuracy is considered adequate for early grid soil sampling programs. • All samples were collected in the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) system. (MGA94, Zone 51)
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.*	• Soil samples were taken on a 400m x 400m grid, these samples spacings may require minor and infrequent variation dependent on field conditions. • There is no known sample representivity to mineralisation at this early stage of exploration sampling. • No compositing undertaken on soil samples.
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 strike of geological units across the Dundas project is variable. • The 400m x 400m sample spacing grid is sufficient to ensure that no specific structures or known trends of

		mineralisation have received biased targeting.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were secured in closed HDPE bags and stored at secure premises during the field campaign. • The field supervisor who supervised the soil sample collection delivered the sample packets to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted to date.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.*	• The Dundas Projects are located ~600km east of Perth and 20 to 50 km ENE of Norseman in Western Australia. • The Dundas Project area totals ~450km2 and comprises eight granted exploration licences separated into two exploration areas – Dundas North (E28/3027 and E28/3028) and Dundas South (E15/1748, E63/1932, E63/1993, E63/2000, E63/2001, and E63/2028) • The Tenements are covered by the Ngadju Determined Native Title Claim (WCD2014/004). • The Tenements are considered in good standing at the time of this report.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Project area has been explored predominantly for Gold and Nickel by various prior parties. • More recent exploration has included a focus on Lithium via explorers such as Matsa Resources (2008-2018), West Resource Ventures (2018 – 2019), and Liontown Resources (2018-2020). • The result of this work is described in numerous publicly available Geological Society of Western Australia publications. • Review of the considerable historic exploration activities is ongoing; data is being collated into company databases as per

		industry standard data collection practice.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• No known mineral deposits occur within project tenure. • There are publicly reported occurrences of Lithium – Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites within acceptable proximity to the Dundas Project exploration tenure • The Dundas Project is located at the southern-eastern end of the Norseman-Wiluna Belt within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The project area sits adjacent to the Jerdacuttup Fault which represents the boundary or the Archaean Yilgarn Craton with the adjacent Proterozoic Albany-Fraser Province.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not Applicable (N/A)
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.*	• No levelling of the raw geochemical data was undertaken. • Images of the individual elements have been generated using QGis software. • No metal equivalents values are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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.* *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').*	• Any relationship between reported geochemical results and potential mineralisation is unknown at the time of the report.
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.*	• Appropriate two-dimensional plans have been included in the body of this announcement; these plans suitably represent the nature of surface geochemical sampling.
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.*	• Representative reporting of soil results is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 of the above report. • Raw assay data is shown in Appendix 2
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,*	• All meaningful data and relevant information has been included in the body of the report.

	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Field validation of soil geochemical anomalies by company geologists is planned • Infill soil and auger sampling campaigns will be considered to infill the 400m x 400m sampling grid to a higher resolution. • Planning of follow up Aircore, Reverse Circulation or Diamond Drilling of Geochemical targets is under consideration

APPENDIX 2: DUNDAS SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS RAW DATA

Project	Samp. Type	Sample ID	MGA_E_Z51	MGA_N_Z51	Lithium (ppm)	Rubidium (ppm)
Dundas	soil	DS02357	415597	6448001	40.3	88.2
Dundas	soil	DS02358	415996	6447999	42.6	60.1
Dundas	soil	DS02359	416398	6447997	32.3	43.7
Dundas	soil	DS02360	416797	6447996	16.1	17
Dundas	soil	DS02361	417194	6447994	36.2	26.5
Dundas	soil	DS02362	417593	6447999	36.8	30.9
Dundas	soil	DS02363	418004	6447998	56.9	70.8
Dundas	soil	DS02364	418397	6447999	48	27.9
Dundas	soil	DS02365	418797	6448002	70.2	67.8
Dundas	soil	DS02366	419199	6447998	53.2	66.3
Dundas	soil	DS02367	419599	6448001	77.5	75.7
Dundas	soil	DS02368	420001	6448000	63.7	72.9
Dundas	soil	DS02369	420397	6447998	76.9	89.6
Dundas	soil	DS02370	420802	6448001	53.3	72.2
Dundas	soil	DS02371	421201	6448008	64	83.4
Dundas	soil	DS02372	415202	6447602	26.6	29.9
Dundas	soil	DS02373	415599	6447599	14.3	16.6
Dundas	soil	DS02374	416004	6447593	18	27.9
Dundas	soil	DS02375	416397	6447599	22.7	25.8
Dundas	soil	DS02376	416798	6447597	29.8	40.9
Dundas	soil	DS02377	417199	6447607	63.3	26
Dundas	soil	DS02378	417601	6447603	66.4	38.1
Dundas	soil	DS02379	417997	6447603	59.4	53
Dundas	soil	DS02380	418399	6447605	61.1	44.3
Dundas	soil	DS02381	418794	6447602	32.4	43.5
Dundas	soil	DS02382	419124	6447594	40.5	26.9
Dundas	soil	DS02383	419600	6447598	46	65.4
Dundas	soil	DS02384	419999	6447600	36.2	47.6
Dundas	soil	DS02385	420400	6447596	81	88.9
Dundas	soil	DS02386	420801	6447600	62.2	85.3
Dundas	soil	DS02387	421200	6447601	34.8	47.9
Dundas	soil	DS02388	415200	6447197	28.7	26.7
Dundas	soil	DS02389	415601	6447197	38.2	32.3
Dundas	soil	DS02390	416000	6447201	33	42.1
Dundas	soil	DS02391	416397	6447197	16.1	12
Dundas	soil	DS02392	416799	6447199	21.4	22.3
Dundas	soil	DS02393	417199	6447200	15.5	10.7
Dundas	soil	DS02394	417600	6447203	78.2	47.5
Dundas	soil	DS02395	417997	6447198	79.2	37
Dundas	soil	DS02396	418394	6447199	42	50.1
Dundas	soil	DS02397	418799	6447204	30.3	20.2
Dundas	soil	DS02398	419201	6447197	22.6	26.6
Dundas	soil	DS02399	419595	6447195	35.4	32.9
Dundas	soil	DS02400	419997	6447196	56.3	50.5
Dundas	soil	DS02401	420398	6447202	72.4	94.5
Dundas	soil	DS02402	420809	6447192	43.3	59.9
Dundas	soil	DS02403	421205	6447201	48.8	72
Dundas	soil	DS02404	415199	6446800	26.9	20
Dundas	soil	DS02405	415599	6446799	20.5	19.4
Dundas	soil	DS02406	415999	6446798	30	40.7
Dundas	soil	DS02407	416398	6446800	17.4	19.3
Dundas	soil	DS02408	416798	6446799	48	65.1
Dundas	soil	DS02409	417199	6446802	22.8	21.3
Dundas	soil	DS02410	417598	6446802	31.3	66.4
Dundas	soil	DS02411	417995	6446799	30.3	38.6
Dundas	soil	DS02412	418402	6446799	43	53.4
Dundas	soil	DS02413	418798	6446800	39.4	44.4

Dundas	soil	DS02414	419225	6446806	42.2	62.8
Dundas	soil	DS02415	419610	6446796	64.3	84.6
Dundas	soil	DS02416	420006	6446798	59.9	85.5
Dundas	soil	DS02417	420409	6446799	52.6	72.6
Dundas	soil	DS02418	420807	6446801	53	89.2
Dundas	soil	DS02419	421204	6446800	65	96.8
Dundas	soil	DS02420	415199	6446398	20.1	23.4
Dundas	soil	DS02421	415599	6446400	24.7	32.5
Dundas	soil	DS02422	416001	6446401	28.3	32.2
Dundas	soil	DS02423	416401	6446401	26.9	28.2
Dundas	soil	DS02424	416799	6446402	46	46.2
Dundas	soil	DS02425	417200	6446399	47.3	57.8
Dundas	soil	DS02426	417600	6446399	45.7	59.1
Dundas	soil	DS02427	418000	6446399	46.2	42.3
Dundas	soil	DS02428	418400	6446398	48.3	57.1
Dundas	soil	DS02429	418798	6446400	42.6	66
Dundas	soil	DS02430	419201	6446396	58.3	65
Dundas	soil	DS02431	419607	6446395	81.2	80.7
Dundas	soil	DS02432	420000	6446399	94.8	88.8
Dundas	soil	DS02433	420399	6446398	68.4	85.7
Dundas	soil	DS02434	420797	6446399	81.8	76.5
Dundas	soil	DS02435	421199	6446392	58.9	78.9
Dundas	soil	DS02436	415197	6445998	40.7	32.5
Dundas	soil	DS02437	415598	6446001	38.6	34.6
Dundas	soil	DS02438	416001	6445999	36.3	33.3
Dundas	soil	DS02439	416402	6445997	46.4	45.2
Dundas	soil	DS02440	416801	6445994	32.7	46.6
Dundas	soil	DS02441	417199	6445996	40.6	47.7
Dundas	soil	DS02442	417602	6446009	51.2	54.1
Dundas	soil	DS02443	418003	6446000	53.1	62.1
Dundas	soil	DS02444	418410	6445996	59.2	76.6
Dundas	soil	DS02445	418809	6445998		
Dundas	soil	DS02446	419206	6445993	41.9	51
Dundas	soil	DS02447	419600	6446008	92.9	93.5
Dundas	soil	DS02448	419992	6446007	85.4	95.7
Dundas	soil	DS02449	420403	6445998	105	102
Dundas	soil	DS02450	420805	6445997	55.3	77.7
Dundas	soil	DS02451	421203	6445997	112	120
Dundas	soil	DS02452	415204	6445606	43.7	38.7
Dundas	soil	DS02453	415602	6445601	51.7	63.5
Dundas	soil	DS02454	416001	6445595	45.8	45.5
Dundas	soil	DS02455	416404	6445606	54.4	54.4
Dundas	soil	DS02456	416798	6445600	47.2	44.4
Dundas	soil	DS02457	417203	6445598	48.2	43
Dundas	soil	DS02458	417599	6445600	47.2	51.9
Dundas	soil	DS02459	418001	6445602	50.6	49.8
Dundas	soil	DS02460	418398	6445601	44	54.5
Dundas	soil	DS02461	418798	6445600	21.8	32.2
Dundas	soil	DS02462	419196	6445601	74.9	65.7
Dundas	soil	DS02463	419601	6445595	58	66.1
Dundas	soil	DS02464	420001	6445594	71.2	68.5
Dundas	soil	DS02465	420409	6445597	76.5	82.3
Dundas	soil	DS02466	420801	6445596	72.8	75.7
Dundas	soil	DS02467	421201	6445596	103	101
Dundas	soil	DS02468	415198	6445199	43.3	37.8
Dundas	soil	DS02469	415599	6445200	39.4	38.4
Dundas	soil	DS02470	416005	6445201	43.6	48.7
Dundas	soil	DS02471	416397	6445209	53.3	66.4
Dundas	soil	DS02472	416798	6445204	35	42.1
Dundas	soil	DS02473	417204	6445205	26.2	24.8

Dundas	soil	DS02474	417606	6445204	37.6	35.7
Dundas	soil	DS02475	417997	6445203	57	72.3
Dundas	soil	DS02476	418399	6445201	13.4	19.8
Dundas	soil	DS02477	418803	6445200	54.8	73.9
Dundas	soil	DS02478	419200	6445207	46.8	72.7
Dundas	soil	DS02479	419602	6445198	54.7	59.3
Dundas	soil	DS02480	420003	6445197	59.1	79.4
Dundas	soil	DS02481	420497	6445127	64.8	87.7
Dundas	soil	DS02482	420813	6445204	64.4	70.6
Dundas	soil	DS02483	421197	6445223	110	99.5
Dundas	soil	DS02484	415197	6444801	31.6	36.6
Dundas	soil	DS02485	415602	6444801	35.8	43
Dundas	soil	DS02486	415998	6444801	43	47.9
Dundas	soil	DS02487	416402	6444804	37.6	49.9
Dundas	soil	DS02488	416793	6444805	17.3	22.1
Dundas	soil	DS02489	417201	6444798	63.6	56
Dundas	soil	DS02490	417598	6444799	38.9	45.8
Dundas	soil	DS02491	418001	6444793	78.7	69.3
Dundas	soil	DS02492	418398	6444804	63.6	78
Dundas	soil	DS02493	418801	6444799	49.2	72.5
Dundas	soil	DS02494	419199	6444798	40.9	64.4
Dundas	soil	DS02495	419599	6444800	77.3	101
Dundas	soil	DS02496	419999	6444800	92	83.7
Dundas	soil	DS02497	420396	6444800	58.2	73.7
Dundas	soil	DS02498	420800	6444798	89.9	135
Dundas	soil	DS02499	421201	6444798	76.8	117
Dundas	soil	DS02536	415200	6447995	28	53.5
Dundas	soil	Dx01	417310	6448046	38.1	32
Dundas	soil	Dx02	417295	6448113	75.5	55
Dundas	soil	Dx03	417252	6448123	62.8	61
Dundas	soil	Dx04	417225	6448070	53.7	46.6
Dundas	soil	Dx05	417245	6448055	67.1	45.8
Dundas	soil	Dx06	417390	6448046	44.8	41
Dundas	soil	Dx07	417407	6448078	65.6	46.2
Dundas	soil	Dx08	417463	6448028	46.3	20.1
Dundas	soil	Dx09	417486	6447956	17.6	13.7