28 November 2019

ASX:CRL

Highest Grade Graphite Intercept to date from North Zone

Comet Resources Ltd (Comet or the Company) (ASX:CRL) is pleased to announce the final results from recent infill drilling conducted at its Springdale Graphite Project in southern Western Australia.

Highlights

- **Highest grade intersection returned at Springdale of 3.23m @ 51.02% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) from 35.27m within 42.5m @ 17.02% TGC from 20m in hole HD024A (a twin of HD024)**
- **High grade graphite mineralisation intersected in all infill and twin holes conducted for the program**
- **Drill core to provide sample for Northern Zone metallurgical test work**

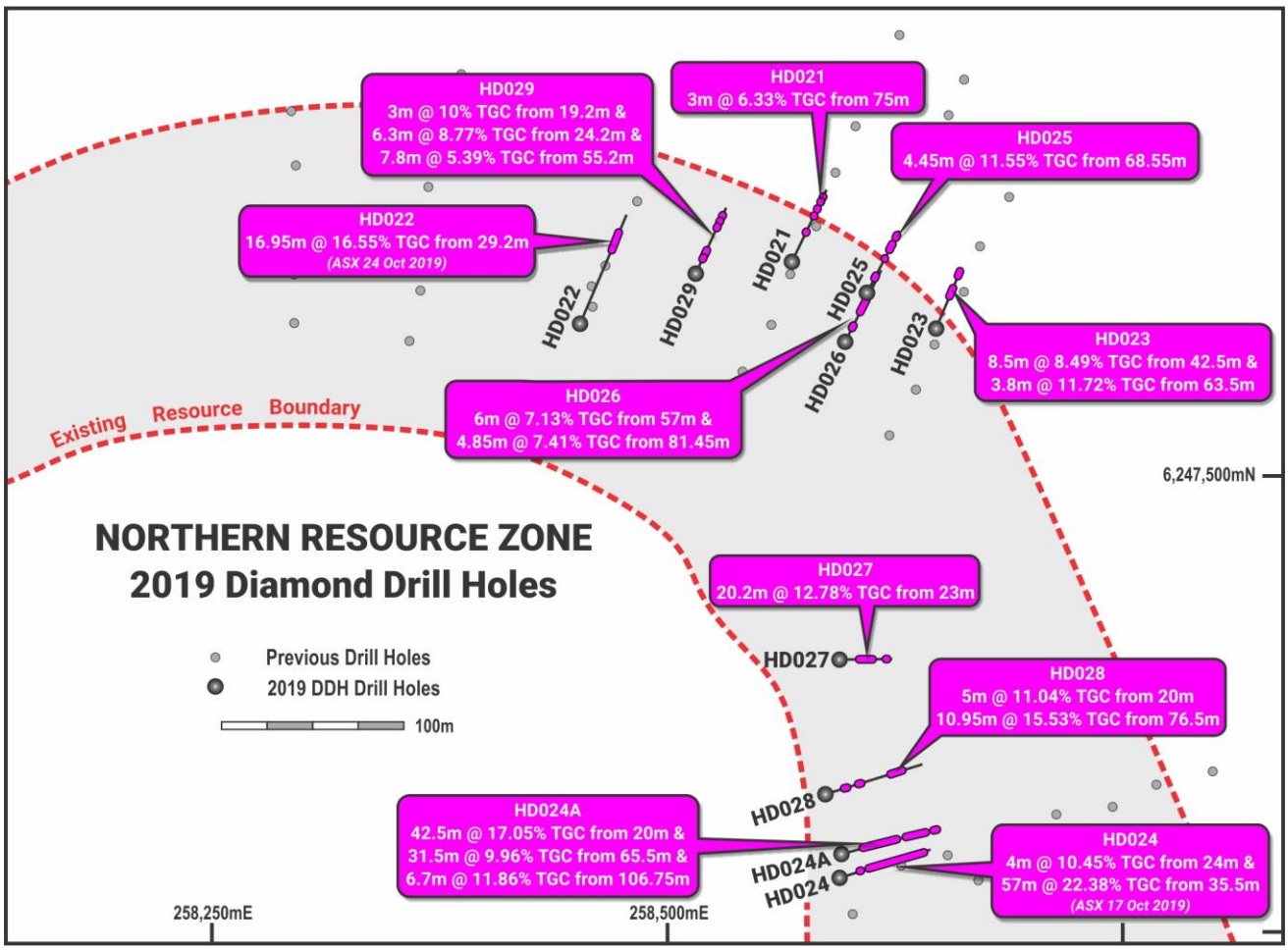

Figure 1. North Zone drill location plan graphite intersections, see Figure 2 for regional location.

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Comet Resources MD, Matthew O'Kane, commented:

"Once again we saw spectacular grades in the infill program! While we have already achieved many high grade intercepts in the Northern Zone at Springdale, we are particularly impressed by the width and grade of the intercepts in hole HD024A, including the highest grade intercept to date of 3.23m @ 51%. Now we're very focussed on the active metallurgical test work program and look forward to releasing those results as they become available".

Final assay results have been received for the last 8 holes of the 12 hole diamond core drilling program completed at Springdale in September (Figure 1 and 2). The drilling was designed to primarily provide bulk sample material for detailed metallurgical test work as well as infill geological, and structural information on the graphite mineralisation at the Northern and Western Resource areas.

All PQ and HQ diamond infill and twin metallurgical holes completed in the North Zone resource area successfully intersected multiple high grade graphite intersections (Table 1, Figure 1).

A highest grade graphite result to date of **3.23m @ 51.02% TGC from 35.27m** was returned from a wider interval of **42.5m @ 17.02% TGC from 20m** in hole HD024A. This hole was drilled as a twin of HD024 *(ASX 17 Oct 2019)* and showed stronger oxidation and veining but again confirmed the continuity of the high grade graphite mineralisation on the eastern side of the north zone.

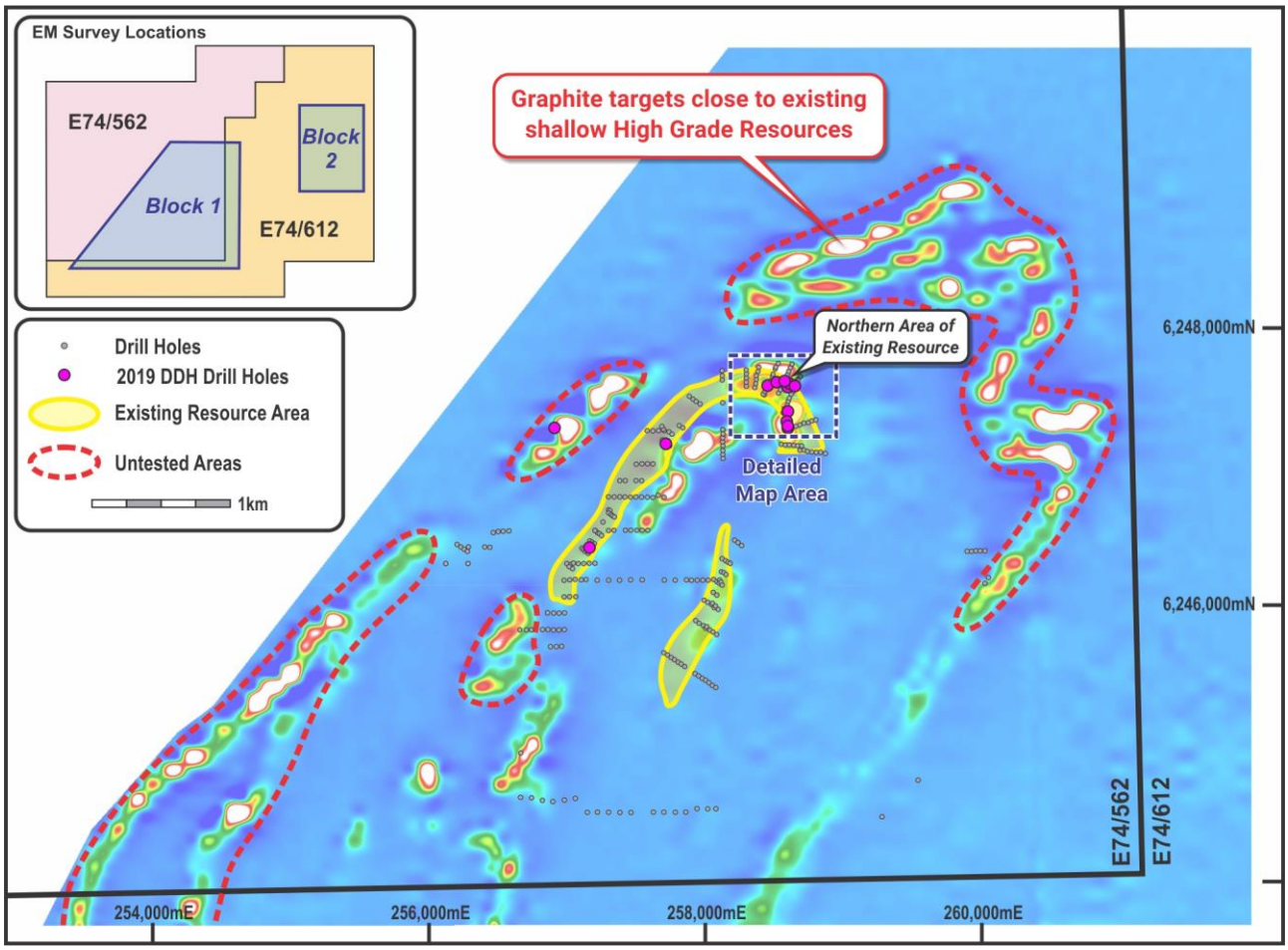

***Figure 2.** Showing the drill hole location plan, with existing resources and shallow high-grade targets identified on the aerial electromagnetic survey on EM Channel 24 (Z Component) image.*

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Table 1. Drillhole Significant Intercepts

Hole	Depth (m)	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Precollar (m)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Significant Intercept
HD021 (PQ)	85.8	258569	6247619	26	30	-60	27	1m @ 6.5% TGC from 34m 4m @ 2.53% TGC from 44m 3.7m @ 4.36% TGC from 52m 1.6m @ 11.45% TGC from 57.7m 1.26m @ 12.43% TGC from 62.44m 1.12m @ 25.9% TGC from 66.88m 3m @ 4% TGC from 70m 3m @ 6.33% TGC from 75m 0.84m @ 9.9% TGC from 80m
HD023 (PQ)	70.0	258648	6247582	27	20	-60	24	8.5m @ 8.49% TGC from 42.5m Incl. 1.8m @ 11.4% TGC from 43.5m 3.8m @ 11.72% TGC from 63.5m
HD024A (PQ)	113.4	258596	6247293	26	20	-60	76	**42.5m*** @ **17.02% TGC from 20**m Incl. 13.23m* @ **29.14%** TGC from 35.27m **Incl. 3.23m @ 51.02% TGC from 35.27m** Incl. 4m @ **22%** TGC from 54.5m 31.5m* @ 10.11% TGC from 65.5m Incl. 11.7m @ 13.74% TGC from 81.3m 3m @ 4.77% TGC from 102m 6.7m @ 11.94% TGC from 106.7m
HD025 (HQ)	77.7	258610	6247601	26	25	-60	28	3.24m @ 3.48% TGC from 42m 4.15m @ 3.06% TGC from 47.85m 1.38m @ 11.5% TGC from 54.52m 0.9m @ 9.5% TGC from 57.7m 2.41m @ 7.42% TGC from 63m 4.45m @ 11.55% TGC from 68.55m
HD026 (HQ)	86.3	258597	6247574	26	10	-60	28	3m# @ 8.66% TGC from 12.8m 2.25m @ 6.11% TGC from 52.75m 6m# @ 7.13% TGC from 57m 2.52m @ 5.8% TGC from 66.78m 4.85m @ 7.41% TGC from 81.45m
HD027* (HQ)	86.4	258595	6247400	26	20	-70	92	20.2m* @ 12.78% TGC from 23m 1.33m @ 14.5% TGC from 79.6m
HD028 (HQ)	112.3	258587	6247326	26	20	-60	76	5m @ 11.04% TGC from 20m

Hole	Depth (m)	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Precollar (m)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Significant Intercept
								5.3m @ 2.72% TGC from 33.7m 1.2m @ 9% TGC from 73.3m 10.95m @ 15.53% TGC from 76.5m
HD029 (HQ)	81.4	258515	6247611	26	15	-60	28	3m# @ 10% TGC from 19.2m 6.3m @ 8.77% TGC from 24.2m 7.8m @ 5.39% TGC from 55.2m 1m @ 3.2% TGC from 66.1m 2m @ 8.95% TGC from 68.2m

Note:
- Analysis completed by Nagrom Laboratories, Perth, Western Australia (see Appendix A JORC Table 1)
- Intercept widths are downhole, calculated with at maximum of 1 metre of internal waste using a 1% TGC cut-off except where bulked for HD027 where up to 2.2m of null samples have been included, see Table 2.
includes minor core loss intervals HD026 (0.1m & 0.2m), and HD029 (0.2m)
* HD027 and HD024A contain multiple zones of 100% core loss due to poor drilling conditions see Table 2 for full details.

A single hole HD027 was drilled to test a new EM conductor identified from the recently completed EM survey *(ASX 15 Oct 2019)* in a previously undrilled area of the northern resource zone (Figure 1). Difficult drilling conditions due to high water flow resulted in significant zones of core loss as shown in Table 2. Despite this the hole successfully intersected multiple shallow high grade graphite zones in both the mud rotary precollar (unsampled) and HQ diamond tail, over a discontinuously sampled interval of 20.2m @ 12.78% TGC from 23m downhole. This bulk intersection is not suitable for JORC mineral resource calculations but does highlight the success of the new EM as a targeting tool for high grade graphite at Springdale.

Drill core is currently with Nagrom Laboratories of Perth for various metallurgical tests including amenability to floatation and graphite flake size distribution analysis.

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About the Springdale Graphite Project in Western Australia

The 100% owned Springdale graphite project is located approximately 30 kilometres east of Hopetoun in south Western Australia. The project is situated on freehold land, with good access to infrastructure being within 150 kilometres of the port at Esperance via sealed roads.

The tenements lie within the deformed southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton and constitute part of the Albany-Fraser Orogen. Comet owns 100% of the two tenement's (E74/562 and E74/612) that make up the Springdale project.

Key information on the Springdale Graphite Project

- Comet completed a first pass aircore drilling program in February 2016, which confirmed that graphite was present (Western Zone).
- In September 2017 a 220km^2 detailed aeromagnetic survey was conducted *(ASX 10 Nov 2017)*. Interpretation delineated 26 kilometres of stratigraphy deemed to be prospective for graphite mineralisation. Less than 20% of the identified stratigraphy has been drill tested indicating the potential scale of the Project.
- The Northern Zone was defined as a high priority drill target. RC drilling completed between December 2017 and February 2018 was successful in identifying high grade graphite mineralisation in the Northern Zone.
- Comet released a Maiden Resource *(Table 1)* at the Springdale Graphite Project late 2018 that incorporated the Northern, Western and Eastern Zones *(ASX 6 Dec 2018)*.
- The high-grade portion of the resource is 2.6Mt at 17.5% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) *(Table 1).*
- Metallurgical test work in April 2017 proved that graphene can be produced from Springdale graphite by electrical exfoliation. It is very rare for a graphite deposit to be able to produce graphene using the exfoliation method on solid, untreated rock.

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- The discovery of two new high-grade zones of graphite mineralisation was announced in May 2019. The results of the drilling program confirmed that electromagnetic surveys could be used as a targeting tool for shallow, high-grade graphite mineralisation *(ASX release 7 May 2019)*.
- In October 2019 an aerial electromagnetic survey identified numerous shallow high-grade graphite targets, many of which are in close proximity to exiting resources *(ASX 15 Oct 2019).*

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Forward-Looking Statements

This document includes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Comet Resources Limited's planned exploration programs, corporate activities and any, and all, statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Comet Resources Limited believes that its forward-looking statements are reasonable; however, forward looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual future results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. All figures presented in this document are unaudited and this document does not contain any forecasts of profitability or loss.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Matthew Jones, who is a Competent Persons and Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Matthew Jones is a consultant and was previously Exploration Manager of the Company. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Matthew Jones consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Bianca Manzi, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a part time consultant to Comet Resources Ltd. Ms Manzi has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Manzi consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Springdale Project Mineral Resource estimate reported at a >=2% TGC cut-off grade

Domain	Tonnes (Mt)	Density (t/m^3)	Graphite (TGC%)	JORC Classification
High grade	2.6	2.1	17.5	Inferred
Low grade	13.0	2.2	3.7	Inferred
Total Resources	15.6	2.2	6.0	Inferred

Note – Inferred Resources have only been reported from within mineralised wireframe domains defined by a nominal 2% TGC cut-off for low-grade and a nominal 15% TGC cut-off for high-grade to a nominal depth of 100m.

Released ASX 6 Dec 2018

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Table 2 HD027 and HD024A Assay Intervals and Recovery

Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	TGC %	wTGC %	Comment	Weighted Intersection (wTGC%)
HD027	0	23	23		0	precollar not sampled	
	23	24	1	1.4	1.4		HD027: 20.2m @ 12.78% CGT from 23m
	24	24.8	0.8	0	0	100% core loss	
	24.8	26	1.2	19.6	23.52		
	26	26.9	0.9	24.9	22.41		
	26.9	27.4	0.5	0	0	100% core loss	
	27.4	27.7	0.3	5.2	1.56		
	27.7	27.9	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	27.9	28.9	1	3.6	3.6		
	28.9	29.4	0.5		0	100% core loss	
	29.4	29.9	0.5	4.3	2.15		
	29.9	31.1	1.2		0	100% core loss	
	31.1	32.4	1.3	7	9.1		
	32.4	33.8	1.4	13.3	18.62		
	33.8	34.3	0.5		0	100% core loss	
	34.3	35.7	1.4	37	51.8		
	35.7	36.4	0.7		0	100% core loss	
	36.4	36.7	0.3	46.6	13.98		
	36.7	38.9	2.2		0	100% core loss	
	38.9	39.2	0.3	14.4	4.32		
	39.2	39.4	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	39.4	39.9	0.5	30.9	15.45		
	39.9	40.1	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	40.1	40.7	0.6	32.1	19.26		
	40.7	41	0.3		0	100% core loss	
	41	41.2	0.2	28.6	5.72		
	41.2	41.4	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	41.4	42.2	0.8	34.3	27.44		
	42.2	43.2	1	37.9	37.9		
	43.2	79.6	36.4	NSR			
	79.6	80.9	1.33	14.5	19.285		HD027: 1.33m @ 14.5% CGT from 79.6m
	80.93	82	1.07	NSR			
HD024A	20	21.2	1.2	20.20	24.24		
	21.2	21.4	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	21.4	22.5	1.1	3.60	3.96		
	22.5	22.7	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	22.7	24	1.3	3.80	4.94		
	24	25	1	4.00	4.00		

Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	TGC %	wTGC %	Comment	Weighted Intersection (wTGC%)
	25	26	1	5.30	5.30		
	26	27	1	21.00	21.00		
	27	28.2	1.2	13.10	15.72		
	28.2	28.3	0.1		0	100% core loss	
	28.3	29	0.7	3.30	2.31		
	29	29.3	0.3		0	100% core loss	
	29.3	30.18	0.88	2.90	2.55		
	30.18	30.68	0.5		0	100% core loss	
	30.68	31.25	0.57	3.60	2.05		
	31.25	32.5	1.25	27.10	33.88		
	32.5	33.35	0.85	6.40	5.44		
	33.35	33.5	0.15		0.00	100% core loss	
	33.5	34.5	1	6.70	6.70		
	34.5	35.07	0.57	28.20	16.07		HD024A: 42.5m @ 17.02% CGT from 20m
	35.07	35.27	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	35.27	36.5	1.23	44.70	**54.98**		
	36.5	37.5	1	58.40	**58.40**		Incl. 3.23m @ 51.02% CGT from 35.27m
	37.5	38.5	1	51.40	**51.40**		
	38.5	39.5	1	28.10	28.10		
	39.5	40.5	1	30.20	30.20		
	40.5	41.5	1	13.50	13.50		
	41.5	42.2	0.7	27.60	19.32		
	42.2	43	0.8		0	100% core loss	
	43	44	1	33.30	33.30		
	44	45.3	1.3	34.10	44.33		
	45.3	45.9	0.6		0	100% core loss	
	45.9	47	1.1	27.40	30.14		
	47	47.3	0.3		0	100% core loss	
	47.3	48.5	1.2	18.20	21.84		
	48.5	49.5	1	9.50	9.50		
	49.5	50.5	1	2.90	2.90		
	50.5	51	0.5	4.80	2.40		
	51	51.7	0.7	13.10	9.17		
	51.7	51.9	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	51.9	53	1.1	12.80	14.08		
	53	53.7	0.7	22.40	15.68		
	53.7	53.8	0.1		0	100% core loss	
	53.8	54.5	0.7	18.40	12.88		
	54.5	55.5	1	24.60	24.60		

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Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	TGC %	wTGC %	Comment	Weighted Intersection (wTGC%)
	55.5	56.5	1	23.10	23.10		
	56.5	57.5	1	21.50	21.50		
	57.5	58.5	1	18.80	18.80		
	58.5	59.5	1	6.70	6.70		
	59.5	60.5	1	15.60	15.60		
	60.5	61.5	1	3.60	3.60		
	61.5	62.5	1	9.30	9.30		
	62.5	65.5	3	0.50	NSR		
	65.5	66.5	1	1.00	1.00		
	66.5	67.5	1	10.50	10.50		
	67.5	68.5	1	9.10	9.10		
	68.5	69.5	1	9.30	9.30		
	69.5	70.5	1	5.70	5.70		
	70.5	71.5	1	4.10	4.10		
	71.5	72.5	1	6.10	6.10		
	72.5	73.5	1	7.30	7.30		
	73.5	74.5	1	3.80	3.80		
	74.5	75.5	1	13.30	13.30		
	75.5	76.5	1	16.80	16.80		
	76.5	77.07	0.57	22.00	12.54		
	77.07	77.27	0.2		0	100% core loss	
	77.27	78.1	0.83	21.10	17.51		
	78.1	79	0.9	1.50	1.35		
	79	80	1	0.90	0.90		
	80	81.3	1.3	7.90	10.27		
	81.3	82.3	1	24.20	24.20		HD024A: 31.5m @ 10.11% CGT from 65.5m
	82.3	83.75	1.45	20.50	29.73		
	83.75	85	1.25	1.80	2.25		
	85	86.2	1.2	1.20	1.44		
	86.2	87	0.8	4.90	3.92		
	87	88	1	12.80	12.80		
	88	89	1	19.50	19.50		
	89	90	1	15.00	15.00		
	90	91	1	14.10	14.10		
	91	92	1	22.30	22.30		
	92	93	1	15.50	15.50		
	93	94	1	9.30	9.30		
	94	95	1	13.10	13.10		
	95	96	1	3.50	3.50		

Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	TGC %	wTGC %	Comment	Weighted Intersection (wTGC%)
	96	97	1	2.30	2.30		

Note:
- Analysis completed by Nagrom Laboratories, Perth, Western Australia (see Appendix A JORC Table 1)
- Intercept widths are downhole, calculated with at maximum of 1 metre of internal waste using a 1% TGC cutoff except where bulked for HD027 where up to 2.2m of null samples have been included.
TGC values are weighted (wTGC %) by interval width for intercept calculations.

Drill Hole Locations for DDH Holes Drilled in August and September 2019

HOLE	TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	ZONE	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH
HD021	DDH	258569	6247619	26	MGA94_51	-60	25	86
HD022	DDH	258452	6247585	26	MGA94_51	-60	25	60
HD023	DDH	258648	6247582	27	MGA94_51	-60	22	70
HD024	DDH	258595	6247280	26	MGA94_51	-60	74	103
HD024A	DDH	258596	6247293	26	MGA94_51	-60	75	113
HD025	DDH	258610	6247601	27	MGA94_51	-60	26	78
HD026	DDH	258597	6247574	27	MGA94_51	-60	27	86
HD027	DDH	258595	6247400	26	MGA94_51	-70	90	86
HD028	DDH	258587	6247326	27	MGA94_51	-60	74	112
HD029	DDH	258515	6247611	27	MGA94_51	-60	25	81
HD030	DDH	256900	6247300	30	MGA94_51	-60	315	77
HD031	DDH	257164	6246416	31	MGA94_51	-60	303	52

Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 51

The results for this announcement are the final 8 holes of the 12 holes drilled in the recent campaign.

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Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	• *Diamond drilling was done to collect adequate samples for metallurgical and ore characterisation testwork.* • *Individual sample intervals including graphitic zones were sampled based on logged geology intervals and can vary from 0.3m to 1.5m with the majority of samples at 1m intervals.* • *Samples were ¼ PQ3 or ¼ HQ3 core and were cut and sampled at Nagrom Labs from Comet specified cut sheets using either an automatic diamond core saw where competent, or manually by hand using a paint scraper, where soft and friable (oxidised clays).* • *Core was first cut in half lengthwise and then one half was cut in half again for the ¼ core sample. This produced an approximate 2kg sample which is considered representative of the full drill metre interval sampled.* • *Drill samples selected for analysis were limited to those containing visible graphite, together with a one to two metre buffer of barren country rock.* • *Graphite quality and rock classifications were visually determined by field geologist.*
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).*	• *Diamond Drilling (DD) was conducted with Rotary Mud (MR) pre-collars.* • *DD and RM was completed by DDH1 Drilling using a track mounted Sandvik DE710 diamond rig (Rig 42).* • *Core size was PQ3 (85mm diameter) and HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) triple tube system.* • *All inclined core holes were oriented using a True Core PQ or HQ orientation tool, TC0999/TC0156. Due to the deeply oxidized nature of the core not all orientations were successful, so the majority of the core remains un-orientated.* • *Where orientated successfully dip and dip direction structural measurements were collected using a rocket launcher style CORE Orientation device or cradle.*
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.*	• *DD Sample recovery was measured and recorded for each core run.* • *Downhole depths were validated against core blocks and drillers sheets.* • *DD core recoveries were good in fresh and moderately weathered material.* • *Core recovery was reduced in some instances in highly weathered clay zones and in areas of high water flow, this was recorded in sampling details.* • *Twin hole comparison of RC vs Diamond Indicated that there is no sample bias for graphite assays* • *There does not appear to be any relationship between sample recovery and grade.*
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*	• *All drillholes were geologically logged in full by an independent geologist. MR pre-collars were bagged from the collar water and logged but not sampled.* • *All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets and transferred to pre-formatted excel tables and*

	(or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*loaded into the project specific drillhole database.* • *The logging and reporting of visual graphite percentages on field logs is semi-quantitative. A reference to previous logs and assays is used as a reference.* • *All logs are checked and validated by an external geologist before loading into the database. Logging is of sufficient quality for current studies.*
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.*	• *All sampling was carefully marked up on core and core trays (where oxidised and difficult to write on) with paint markers and photographed before core trays were sent to the Nagrom for cutting and sampling.* • *Diamond core samples were cut lengthwise using a manual core saw. The core was cut in half, and then one half was quartered to provide samples for metallurgical testwork and assaying respectively. One quarter core is kept for reference in the trays.* • *Individual ¼ core samples were collected in labelled foil trays and prepped as below.* • *Duplicate samples were inserted at the NAGROM Lab in Perth using a coarse crushed split of the specified sample interval. Coarse duplicates were inserted approximately 1:25 samples.* • *Samples sizes are considered appropriate and representative of graphite material being sampled.*
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.*	• *All analysis was completed at Nagrom.* • *Quarter core analytical samples were separately coarse crushed to a nominal topsize of 6.3mm (CRU01), dried at 105°C (DRY01), and where over 2.5kg riffle split (SPL01).* • *The sample is then pulverised to 80% passing 75µm (PUL01).* • *A LabfitCS2000 combustion /IR analyser was used for Graphitic Carbon analysis (0.1 % to 100% detection limits).* • *Graphitic Carbon (TGC; CS003, 0.1% lower detection), and Total Carbon analysis (TC; CS001, 0.1% detection limit) is analysed by Total Combustion Analysis.* • *For TC and TGC, the prepared sample is dissolved in HCl over heat until all carbonate material is removed. The residue is then heated to drive off organic content. The final residue is combusted in oxygen with a Carbon-Sulphur Analyser and analysed for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) and Total Carbon (TC).* • *Sample size is appropriate for the material being tested.* • *QC measures include duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20)* • *CRL is confident that the assay results are accurate and precise and that no bias has been introduced.*
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.*	• *Scissor twin holes were used in this program to obtain metallurgical samples in areas of known graphite mineralisation. Although not true twins, the holes have verified the previously reported mineralisation intersections and provided additional geometry information. These twins will be discussed and reported as results are received.* • *As sampling intervals were based on geological boundaries and mineralisation rather than standard metres, weighted averages were calculated and reported for analytical results.* • *Independent geological consultants viewed mineralised uncut core in Perth and verified major*

		intersections. In addition, core photos clearly show significant graphite intersections.
		• *All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets and transferred to pre-formatted excel tables and loaded into the project specific drillhole database. Paper logs are scanned and stored on the companies server. Original logs are stored in the Perth office.* • *Assay data is provided as .pdf and .csv files from the laboratory and entered into the project specific drillhole database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates.* • *No adjustments have been made to assay 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.*	• *Collar positions were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with reported accuracy of 5m and reported using MGA94 Zone 51.* • *Two pegs were lined up using a Suunto sighting compass and a tape laid out on the ground between the pegs to align the rig. Drillers also checked rig alignment with the non-magnetic AXIS CHAMP GYRO. A final collar position was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS.* • *For inclined holes downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were taken using a non-magnetic AXIS CHAMP GYRO Serial number 13232*
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.*	• *In the Northern Zone previous drilling has been completed on 100 – 200m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart. The 2019 DD holes were designed as cross twin metallurgical holes and are thus not on a pre-determined grid spacing. New drilling range from 5m to 40m from existing drilling and are considered infill.* • *In the Western Zone previous drilling has been completed on 80 – 200m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart. A single hole was drilled as a 40m step out from a previous intersection.* • *No sample compositing has been done.*
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.*	• *Drilling indicates that the graphite-rich stratigraphy is part of a kilometre-scale syncline with the western limb striking at around 034° and dipping between 50° to 75° to the SE and the eastern limb dipping shallow to moderately (around 30°) to the SW. The dip and strike of stratigraphy in the fold closure is variable but shallows significantly from 15°to 40° to the south.* • *Drillholes were planned to intersect the lithology/mineralisation at right angles or as close as possible to right angles.* • *The folded nature of the stratigraphy and lack of previous structural information in the North zone resulted in two of the twin holes appearing to have been drilled down dip of structures. These holes are clearly identified in reporting of results.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Whole core in PQ and HQ trays was sent to Nagrom Labs in Perth on pallets for cutting and sampling with no core sampling conducted in the field.* • *All trays and pallets were photographed and documented before leaving site.* • *Core trays were stacked and securely strapped on pallets and then delivered by CRL field personnel from Springdale to Freight Lines Group (FLG) Depot in Ravensthorpe. Consignment notes were*

		completed and signed on handing over the pallets to FLG. • *FLG then transported the core pallets directly to Nagrom Labs in Perth.* • *Comet Exploration Manager visited Nagrom in Perth and verified all core was present and undisturbed.* • *At Nagrom, cut samples were logged and barcode scanned throughout the analytical process.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *External geological consultants conducted site visits in September 2019 during the drilling program to observe all drilling.* • *All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *Exploration tenements E74/562 and E74/612 are current and 100% owned by Comet Resources Ltd.* • *The licences are over freehold land with sealed road access 20km away.* • *The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licence or area.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Unpublished and verbal reports of graphite mineralisation encountered in shallow calcrete/limestone drilling and extractive industry operations at the Springdale Project.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Springdale Project overlies an underexplored remnant Archaean greenstone belt within the Archaean Munglinup Gneiss.* • *The greenstone belt (Jerdacuttup Greenstone Belt) is located within the deformed southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton and constitutes part of the Northern Foreland lithotectonic unit of the Albany-Frazer Orogen.* • *Graphite mineralisation is hosted within metamorphosed Archaean mafic, granitic and sedimentary rocks.* • *A high-resolution aeromagnetic survey flown in September 2017 showed that stratigraphy is tightly folded with NE-trending fold axes and that graphite-rich stratigraphy is strongly associated with units of low magnetic response in the project area. Drilling has revealed that the graphite-rich stratigraphy is part of a kilometre-scale syncline with the western limb striking at around 034° and dipping moderately (around 50°) to the SW and the eastern limb striking at around 176° and dipping shallow to moderately (around 30°) to the SE. The dip of stratigraphy in the fold hinge shallows significantly to 15°-20° to the south.*

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.*
		• *The collar information for the reported drilling is included in the body of the report.*

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*	• *Intersections are calculated as weighted averages, using a 1% TGC cutoff and maximum 1m consecutive internal waste.* • *In HD027 up to 2.2m of null sample intervals are included where excessive core loss has been recorded. This hole is not suitable for*

	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.*	*JORC resources.* • *No upper cut as used.*
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').*	• *The bedrock geology comprises highly deformed gneiss and associated metamorphic lithologies. Exploration to date is still insufficient to quantify the amount of deformation and therefore to determine the true dip and strike of lithoogy with any precision at any given point in space. All attempts to orient drilling perpendicular to the dip direction are made but cannot be guaranteed. As such, true thickness are difficult to estimate. All intersections are therefore reported as downhole only.*
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.*	• *Relevant maps are included in the body of this report.*
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.*	• *Although the document reports a single drill hole, plans and sections show spatially relevant information in an unbiased and balanced manner.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *Previous announcements by the company include a maiden JORC 2012 graphite resource (ASX 6/12/2018)* • *Graphite characterisation results (ASX: 29/06/2016), and initial graphene metallurgy (ASX: 4/04/201, 10/01/2018, and 17/09/2018).* • *Drill assay results (6/04/2016, 27/09/2016, 2/11/2016, 15/11/2016, 9/02/2017, 15/09/2017, 6/11/2017, 10/11/2017, 12/12/2017, 6/03/2018, 13/03/2018, 17/04/2018, 8/5/2018, 2/10/2018, 7/05/2019, and 18/6/2019).*
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.*	• *Exploration drilling will be ongoing.* • *Assays for other completed diamond drill holes will be released to market as they become available.* • *Further holes are planned to test targets generated through the HeliTEM survey and metallurgical characterisation of graphite is also underway.*

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