6th December 2018

15.6MT MAIDEN RESOURCE FOR THE SPRINGDALE GRAPHITE PROJECT

Highlights

- **High-Grade Inferred Resource of 2.6Mt @ 17.5% TGC*.**
- **Total Inferred Resource of 15.6Mt @ 6% TGC*.**
- **Further Drilling Planned in March quarter to test new targets, upgrade resources and supply metallurgical samples.**
- **Less than 20% of the identified graphite targets drill tested to date.**

*****reported using a >=2% TGC cut-off

SPRINGDALE PROJECT WESTERN AUSTRALIA (100% CRL)

Comet Resources Limited (ASX: **CRL**) (“**Comet”** or the **“Company”**), is pleased to announce a maiden graphite resource at Comet’s 100% owned Springdale Project.

Table 1 – Springdale Project Resource Estimate reported at a >=2% TGC cut-off grade

DOMAIN	TONNES (MT)	DENSITY (t/m^3)	Graphite (TGC%)	CLASSIFICATION
HIGH GRADE	**2.6**	**2.1**	**17.5**	**INFERRED**
LOW GRADE	13.0	2.2	3.7	**INFERRED**
TOTAL RESOURCE	**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.

Resource Potential

Comet conducted a 220 sq. km detailed aeromagnetic survey over the Springdale Project (ASX release 10th November 2017). Detailed Interpretation of less than 10% of Comet’s total land holding delineated **26 kilometres of stratigraphy deemed to be prospective for graphite mineralisation; currently less than 20% of this has been drill-tested.** Drill testing of identified prospective stratigraphy has been successful in discovering graphite mineralisation**.**

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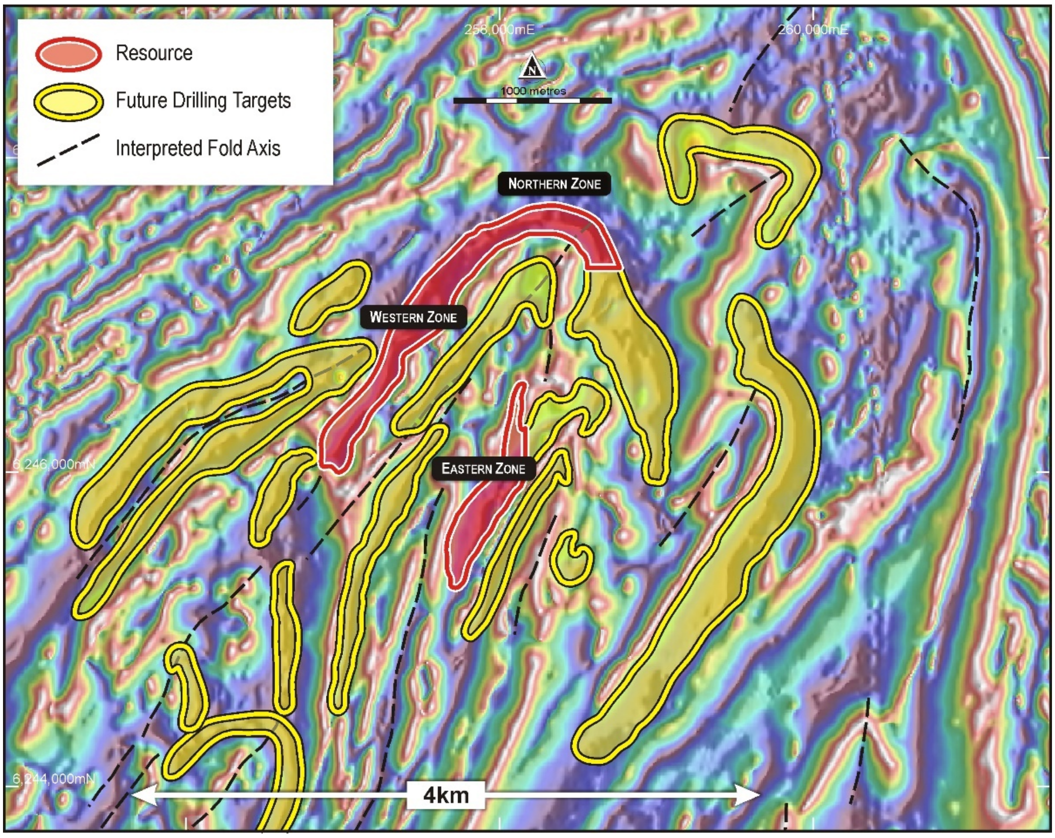

Figure 1. Area of detailed interpretation.

Moving Forward

Comet plans to progress the assessment of the graphite and graphene at Springdale Project through the following work programs:

Drilling – A diamond drill program has been planned to follow up high grade intersections. This will provide sample for metallurgical testwork and high quality information to move the geological understanding and resource modelling forward with the aim to convert high-grade areas to Indicated Resources. Further RC drilling is planned to test new targets for graphite mineralisation. Drilling will be carried out during the summer months after crops have been harvested.

Metallurgical Testwork – Metallurgical testwork will continue on existing diamond core. Understanding the amenability of the graphite at Springdale to convert to graphene and/or to be used in battery anodes and other technologies is an integral part of understanding and realising its commercial value.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Geology, Mineralisation and Geological Interpretation

The Project area geology forms part of the Northern Foreland lithotectonic unit of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny and is dominated by the Archaean Munglinup Gneiss. The Northern Foreland represents reworked Yilgarn Craton, as evidenced in the Project area by the presence of the remnant, northerly trending Jerdacuttup Greenstone Belt. The Munglinup Gneiss present within the Springdale Project area comprises hornblende and garnet-bearing felsic gneiss, amphibolite, quartzite, carbonate-silicate rocks and marble. Graphite mineralisation is stratigraphic in nature and hosted by a metasedimentary graphitic schist with typical Total Graphitic Carbon (**TGC**) grades ranging from 15-40%. This schist unit is variably carbonate-altered resulting in increased competency compared to the surrounding gneiss in the weathered part of the profile. A lower-grade graphite zone is present around the main graphitic schist units where graphite exists as mobilised disseminated graphite and/or thinner stratigraphic horizons. TGC grades in the lower grade zone typically range from 2-10% TGC.

A high-resolution aeromagnetic survey was flown by CRL in September 2017. The key features revealed from this survey were that the 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. The aeromagnetic survey could not differentiate between anticlines and synclines. 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.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Sampling was performed at a uniform 1m interval in RC and AC drilling and predominately 1m (or less) in DD. Sampling techniques performed are considered to be of an industry standard and were conducted or supervised by qualified geological personnel. RC drilling produced samples that were collected at one-metre intervals using a cone splitter to produce an approximate three-kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. DD drilling (HQ and PQ) produced samples that were cut into ½ core; one side of ½ core then being cut to produce two sections of ¼ core. The ¼ core was sampled to produce an approximate two-kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. Some half core was used for routine samples in instances where core was broken or highly weathered (friable or clay-rich). AC drilling produced samples that were collected at one-metre intervals using a cone splitter to produce an approximate three-kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre.

As the dominant sample length in all drill types is one metre, samples were composited to this length for use in the grade estimation process.

Field duplicates and certified standards were inserted at a nominal rate of 4% and 2% respectively for all drill programs. Results from these quality control samples have been examined and fall within acceptable ranges.

Drilling Techniques
In December 2018 Comet completed a Resource Estimation in accordance with the JORC code 2012 edition. Assay data utilised in the resource estimate were from Aircore (**AC**) (30 holes, 909m), Reverse Circulation (**RC**) (102 holes, 5911m) and Diamond (**DD**) (18 holes, 1080m) completed by Comet between 2016 and 2018. The majority of the data being from RC drilling completed in 2017 and 2018. Where RC and/or DD drill coverage was sufficient AC holes were excluded from the resource estimation process.

All drill hole sites have been located using a Navcon SF-3050 unit used for DGPS/DGNSS surveying. The recorded locations used the MGA94 Zone 51 datum and the 1971 AHD. Accuracy is estimated at approximately 10 cm. In the case of diamond drill holes, regular down-hole surveys (dip and azimuth) were collected using a single shot magnetic survey tool. A time-dependent declination was applied to magnetic readings to determine MGA94 Zone 51 azimuths. A drill hole collar table is attached to the back of the report.

Sample Analysis Method
ALS laboratories Perth performed Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) assays on all routine and related QAQC samples. TGC analyses were performed using the Leco Method, in which carbonates are destroyed by treatment with hydrochloric acid and organic carbon is converted to carbon dioxide and eliminated by heating in air at 400° in a Leco furnace. This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the determination of TGC and suitable for the nature and style of mineralisation under investigation.

Mineralisation Domains
Geostatistical analysis of composited (1m) drill hole data identified population breaks of TGC grade at 2% and 15%. These population breaks represent the high-grade graphitic schist unit and the surrounding low-grade zone. Wireframe domains were created for each of the mineralised populations. Interpretation of mineralised domains was extended to a nominal depth of 100m below the ground surface. Interpretation only extended beyond this depth where there was support from drilling. Along strike mineralisation domains were extended halfway between drill lines or up to approximately 300m beyond a drill line where there was support for stratigraphic continuity from aeromagnetic interpretation.

Topography and Weathering Domains
Wireframe surfaces were created for topography (based on drill hole collars), base of cover, base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock (based on geological logging).

Continuity Analysis
Continuity analysis using normal scores variograms was carried out on parts of the syncline with the best drill coverage and similar orientation based on the position on the fold (Northern Zone, Western Zone, Eastern Zone). The nugget for each of the mineralised domains was modelled at 20% of the sill. The range for the direction of maximum continuity in each zone was 90m. Ranges for the semi-major and minor directions of continuity were less clear due to the sparse drill data but were modelled as 30m and 10m respectively. Due to the folded and undulating nature of the mineralised domains dynamic anisotropy (**DA**) was used to guide the estimation

process rather than setting the orientation of searches from the variogram models. The DA process involved creating a wireframe surface along the centre of the mineralised domains. The dip and dip direction for each triangle was then calculated and estimated into an empty block model using inverse distance squared. The dip and dip direction in each block were then used to orient the search ellipse for each block in the grade estimation process, helping to take into account local changes in orientation. Table 2 and Figure 2 summarise the mineralised domains and the general orientation of each domain.

Table 2 – Mineralised domains used in Resource Estimation process – codes, ranges and general orientation

MINERALISED DOMAINS	CODE	GRADE BOUNDARY	RANGE1	RANGE2	RANGE3	ANGLE1 (3)	ANGLE2 (1)	ANGLE3 (3)
Western Low Grade (south)	200	>=2% TGC	90	30	10	122	60	0
Western High Grade (south)	250	>=15% TGC	90	30	10	122	60	0
Western Low Grade (north)	300	>=2% TGC	90	30	10	130	35	0
Western High Grade (north)	350	>=15% TGC	90	30	10	130	35	0
Eastern Low Grade	400	>=2% TGC	90	30	10	131	50	0
Eastern Low Grade	450	>=15% TGC	90	30	10	131	50	0
Northern Low Grade (western)	500	>=2% TGC	90	30	10	170	20	0
Northern High Grade (western)	550	>=15% TGC	90	30	10	170	20	0
Northern Low Grade (central)	600	>=2% TGC	90	30	10	200	20	0
Northern High Grade (central)	650	>=15% TGC	90	30	10	200	20	0
Northern Low Grade (south)	700	>=2% TGC	90	30	10	266	30	0
Northern High Grade (south)	750	>=15% TGC	90	30	10	266	30	0

Block Model

An unrotated block model was created using the low and high-grade mineralisation domains with the block dimensions summarised in Table 3. These block sizes allowed for accurate volume representation in areas of dipping mineralisation. Wireframe surfaces for topography, base of cover, base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock were used to code the block model for air, transported cover, oxidised rock, transitional rock and fresh rock. These weathering domains were used to apply the appropriate densities to the model. Thirteen density determinations have been carried out on HQ and PQ diamond core using a water displacement method. The densities applied to mineralisation in the model are provided in Table 4.

Table 3 – Block Model block dimensions

BLOCK DIMENSIONS			
ZONE	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
Mineralisation Parent Block	2	6	1
Waste Parent Block	10	30	5
Minimum Sub-Block	1	1	0.5

Table 4 – Densities applied to mineralised domains determined from testwork on HQ and PQ diamond core

WEATHERING ZONE	MINERALISATION ZONE	DENSITY (t/m^3)
Oxidised (20)	Low Grade (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700)	1.5
Transitional (30)	Low Grade (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700)	2.4
Fresh (40)	Low Grade (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700)	2.5
Oxidised (20)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2
Transitional (30)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2
Fresh (40)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2.1

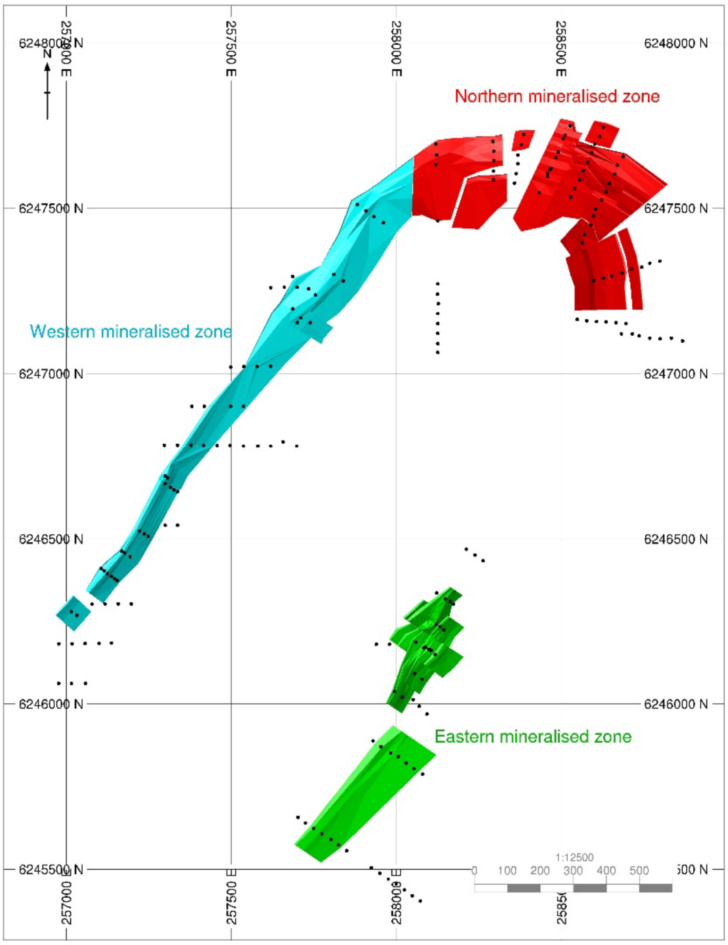

Figure 2 – Mineralisation domains and drill hole collar locations used in the Resource Estimate

Grade Estimation Method

Grade estimation was completed for mineralisation and waste defined by wireframe domains using ordinary kriging (**OK**) with searches oriented using DA. Hard boundaries were employed between waste (<2% TGC), low-grade (>=2% TGC, <15% TGC) and high-grade (>=15% TGC) domains. No resources are reported from within the waste domain. Geostatistical analysis reviewed the need for top-cut of input drill grades and top-cutting was deemed unnecessary.

Three search passes were used, the first started at the modelled variogram ranges (90m, 30m, 10m), the second doubled these ranges and the third multiplied these ranges by five. The majority of blocks were informed in the first two search passes.

Minor blocks that remained uninformed after the third pass were assigned the average composited drill hole grade for the domain.

Validation

Validation of the resource estimate support that it is an appropriate global estimate. Validation included:

- visual checks with block model grades comparing well to drill hole grades on a section by section basis and in profile plots generated for eastings, northings and elevation
- Statistical checks with average block model grades for mineralised domains within +/- 10% of drill hole grades for the same domain.

Classification Criteria

All resources reported are classified as Inferred. In the Western Zone drilling has been completed on 80 – 200m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart. In the Northern Zone drilling has been completed on 100 – 200m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart. In the Eastern Zone drilling has been completed on 80 – 300m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart. This spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for Inferred mineral resource estimations.

Excessive extrapolation has not been undertaken with mineralised zones only modelled to 100m below the ground surface except where there was drill support at greater depth. Along strike mineralisation domains were extended halfway between drill lines or up to approximately 300m beyond a drill line where there was support for stratigraphic continuity from aeromagnetic interpretation.

Cut-off Grade

Geostatistical analysis of composited (1m) drill hole data identified population breaks of TGC grade at 2% and 15%. These population breaks represent the high-grade graphitic schist unit and the surrounding low-grade zone. Wireframe domains were created for each of the mineralised populations. The resource has been reported above the mineralised cut-off grade of >=2% TGC.

Metallurgical testwork

Townend Mineralogy Laboratory conducted a petrographic examination with associated XRD analyses showed that Springdale project contains a variation of graphite flake sizes from Jumbo to Small Flakes. Some flakes were up to 500 µm in size. Flakes (>180µm) are common in most samples and these flakes tend to be elongate in nature. Flakes with a blocky habit are more typically in the samples with a small to medium flake size range (75-180µm). No further testwork has been conducted on flake size distribution as a battery product has been the preferred and chosen product route.

Flotation testwork conducted on diamond core and also RC chips from within the mineral resource has achieved up to 97% graphite purity. Further testwork has also demonstrated that this material can be upgraded +99% graphite and has been used in battery testwork. There are no detrimental minerals within the graphite zone for these tests. These results suggest that the graphite mineralisation can be processed and produce a saleable product.

Mining and Metallurgical Considerations

Based on the orientations, thicknesses and depths to which the graphitic lenses have been modelled and their estimated TGC, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining. The shallow, high-grade nature of the mineralisation together with positive indications from metallurgical test work completed for both graphene extraction through electrical exfoliation and battery applications supports the Company's opinion that the deposit has the potential for eventual economic extraction.

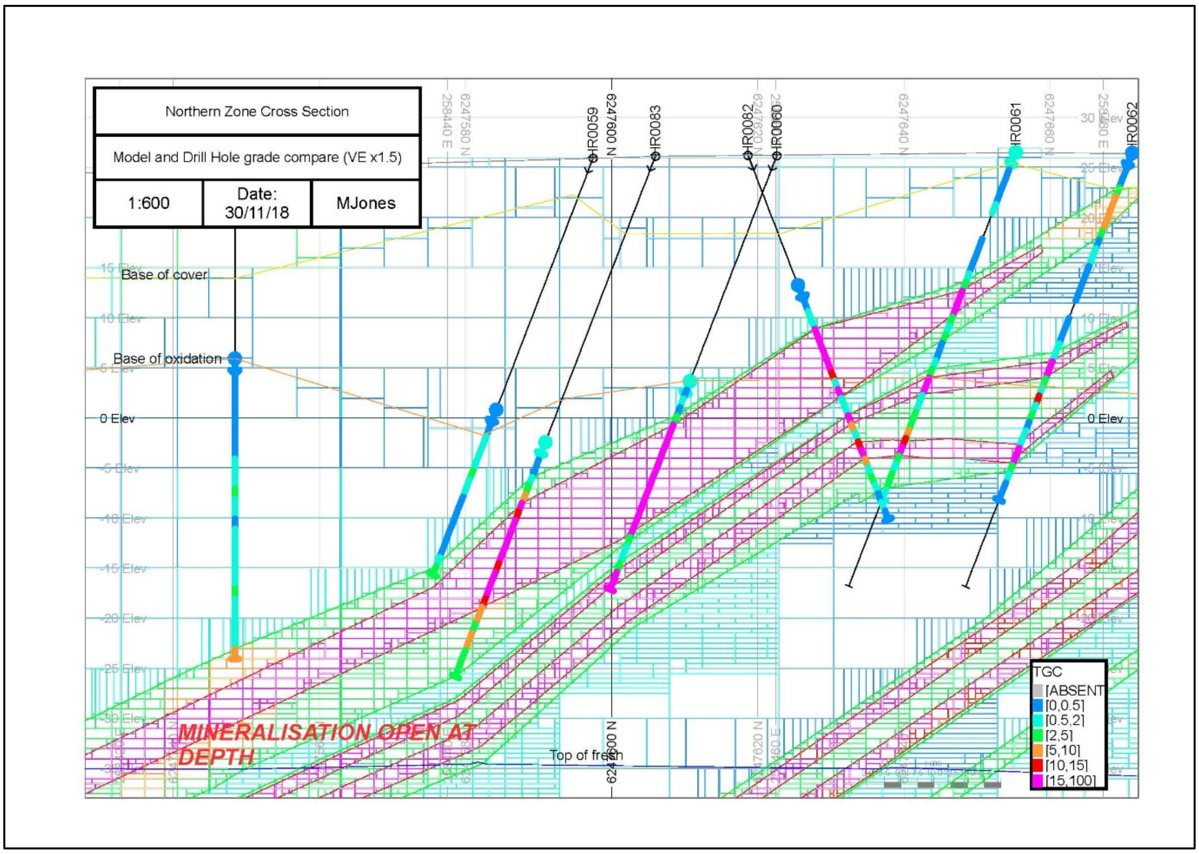

Figure 3 – Cross section through Northern Zone mineralisation comparing estimated block model grade with composited drill hole grade (TGC%) (vertical exaggeration x1.5)

Resource Estimation Results

The results of the maiden Inferred Resource Estimate at the Springdale Project are presented in Table 1 and displayed in the form of a Grade-Tonnage curve in Figure 4.

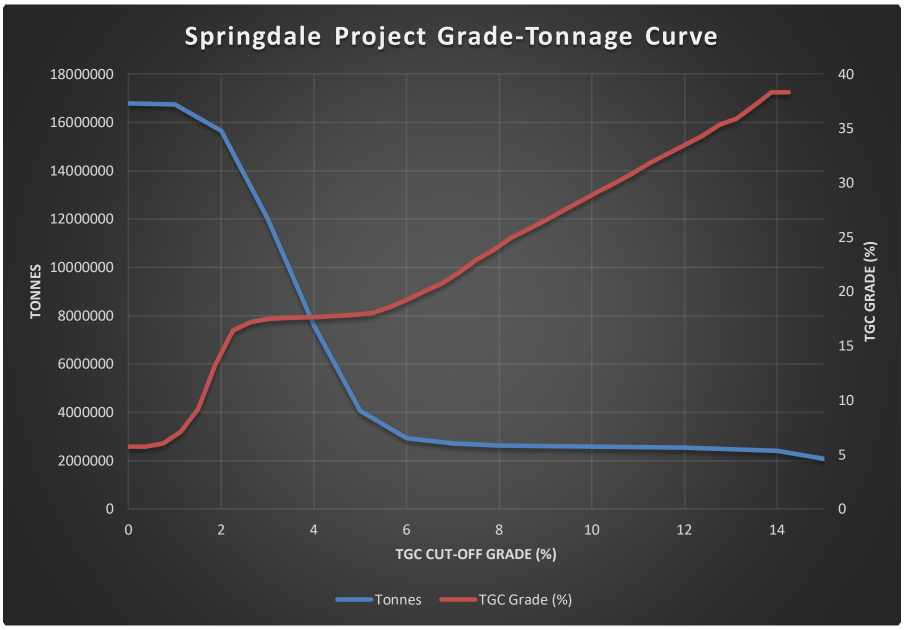

Figure 4 – Grade-tonnage curve of Springdale Project Inferred Resource Estimate

Background

Comet's Springdale project is located approximately 30 km east of Hopetoun, Western Australia. The tenements lie within the deformed southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton and constitute part of the Albany-Fraser Orogen. The tenements cover freehold land with sealed road access within 20km and are located approximately 150km from the port of Esperance. Comet owns 100% of the three tenement's (E74/562, E74/583 and E74/612) that make up the Springdale project. The total land holding at Springdale is approximately 220 square kilometres.

Comet completed a successful first pass aircore drilling program in February 2016. This program confirmed that graphite was present in a prospective zone/horizon (Western Zone). Comet has now drilled 93 RC holes for a total of 5320m, 113 AC holes for 2,901 metres and 20 DD holes for 1,193 metres. Significant intersections from drilling include;

Northern Zone

HR0060

- 20m @ 19.3% TGC from 30m including 13m @ 25.8% TGC and 2m @ 19.3% TGC

HR0061

- 7m @ 16.3% TGC from 15m including 3m @ 35.1% TGC
- 15m @ 7.3% TGC from 24m including 2m @ 23.1% TGC and 2m @ 16.1% TGC

HR0082

- 19m @ 14.21% TGC from 20m including 6m @ 27.34% TGC and 1m @ 33% TGC

HR0083

- 21m @ 14.57% TGC from 37m including 12m @ 21.75% TGC

HR0114

- 10m @ 6.6% TGC from 9m including 3m @ 12.9% TGC
- 27m @ 11.9% TGC from 27m including 14m @ 17.8% TGC and 1m @ 16.5% TGC
- 15m @ 7.1% TGC from 57m including 4m @ 14.1% TGC and 1m @ 16.9% TGC

HR0126

- 46m @ 12.2% TGC from 38m including 7m @ 17.1% TGC and 17m @ 19.2% TGC

HR0127

- 3m @ 11% TGC from 24m including 2m @ 15.3% TGC
- 25m @ 14% TGC from 30m including 12m @ 26.6% TGC

Western Zone

HD001

- 15.5m @ 9.9% TGC from 30.5m including 7m @ 20.8% TGC

HD003

- 17.5m @ 11.3% TGC from 27m including 6m @ 22.3% TGC

HD016

- 15.5m @ 7.5% TGC from 8.5m including 4m @ 12.1% TGC and 1.9m @ 19.3%TGC
- 14m @ 6.7% TGC from 28m including 3.25m @ 20.2% TGC

HD017

- 10.5m @ 7.6% TGC from 9.5 m including 4.95m @ 14.1% TGC

HR0074

- 15m @ 12.9% TGC from 7m including 5m @ 32.62% TGC

HR0091

- 43m @ 6.45% TGC from 7m including 1m@ 32.9% TGC and 3m@ 21.58% TGC

Eastern Zone

HD018

- 5.6m @ 7% TGC from 15.5m
- 4.6m @ 15.8% TGC from 40m including 3.1m @ 21% TGC
- 11m @ 25.6% TGC from 49m including 9 metres @ 30.2% TGC

HR0036

- 12m @ 12.2% TGC from 26m including 5m @ 23.1% TGC

HR0069

- 6m @ 9.5% TGC from 38m including 2m @ 16.2% TGC
- 6m @ 18.3% TGC from 47m including 5m @ 21.7% TGC

HR0072

- 4m @ 2.6% TGC from 21m
- 10m @ 20.4% TGC from 33m including 5m @ 31.4% TGC

HR0080

- 9m @ 17.6% TGC from 25m including 4m @ 35.5% TGC
- 42m @ 7.6% TGC from 70m including 10m @ 14.3% TGC and 4m @ 12.4% TGC

- 14m @ 4.4% TGC from 118m

Comet discovered in April 2017 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.

Figure 5 - Plan showing project location

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Comet listed on the Australian Stock Exchange in 1994. The Company discovered and studied the Ravensthorpe Nickel Project. In 2001 Comet successfully sold its final equity to BHP Billiton and returned to Comet shareholders $32 million. Comet has a number of exciting projects that it is currently exploring and advancing. Comet has cash assets of approximately $1.1 million and has approximately 206 million shares on issue.

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 Person's Statement
The information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Matthew Jones, a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Jones is employed by Comet as the Exploration Manager and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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." Mr. Jones consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 mineral resource estimate was based on data collected predominately from reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drill holes, with a small number of aircore holes included where RC and DD drill hole density was low. All drill holes were completed by Comet Resources Limited (CRL) during the period 2016 to 2018. Sampling was performed at a uniform 1m interval in RC and AC drilling and predominately 1m (or less) in DD. Sampling techniques performed are considered to be of an industry standard and were conducted or supervised by qualified geological personnel. Reverse circulation drilling produced samples that were collected at one-metre intervals using a cone splitter to produce an approximate three-kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. Diamond drilling (HQ and PQ) produced samples that were cut into ½ core; one side of ½ core then being cut to produce two sections of ¼ core. The ¼ core was sampled to produce an approximate two kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. Some half core was used for routine samples in instances where core was broken or highly weathered (friable or clay-rich). Aircore drilling produced samples that were collected at one-metre intervals using a cone splitter to produce an approximate three-kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. Drill samples selected for analysis were limited to those containing visible graphite, together with a minimum five metre buffer of barren country rock. Analyses were undertaken by ALS Laboratories Perth and included Graphitic Carbon, with selected Au and multi-element analyses.
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*	The Springdale drill data base utilised in resource estimation includes 102 RC (5911m), 18 DD (1080m) and 30 AC drill holes (909m). RC drill holes were completed by Three Rivers Drilling using a Schramm T450 RC drill rig with an onboard 900psi / 2200cfm compressor. An auxiliary booster was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method, etc).	used on the majority of holes deeper than 70m. The majority of drilling was carried out using a 100mm RC face sampling hammer. When clays became problematic, a 100mm blade bit was used. DD holes were completed by ONQ Exploration Solutions using a Desco 7000 rig. Triple tube HQ and PQ core were recovered. AC drill holes were completed by ONQ Exploration Solutions using an Edson 200 rig with a 400/200 compressor and a 90mm AC blade or hammer bit. Where RC and/or DD drill coverage was sufficient AC holes were excluded from the resource estimation process.
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.*	RC and AC recoveries were considered good, with available air for drill sample recovery being deemed adequate for the ground conditions and depth of sampling undertaken. DD core recoveries were recorded over core runs and were good in fresh and moderately weathered material. Core recovery was reduced in some instances in highly weatheredc lay zones and this has been taken into consideration during resource estimation procedures. Appropriate measures have been undertaken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of samples, including: • terminating RC and AC holes in the advent of reduced recovery at depth; • utilising triple tube DD core methods and tailoring run lengths to ground conditions (e.g. short runs in clay-rich or broken ground); and • increasing core diameter (PQ rather than HQ) for holes targeting mineralisation in shallow highly weathered material. No apparent relationship is seen 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*	Geological logging of the drill chips and core were recorded by a geologist for all holes and included description of lithology, mineralogy, veining, alteration, structure, grainsize, texture, weathering, oxidation, colour and other features of the samples. Logging of RC and AC drill chips is considered to be semi-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	quantitative, given the nature of rock chip fragments, whilst logging of DD is considered quantitative in nature. All diamond core was photographed (wet and dry). All drill holes were logged in their entirety (100%) and this logging is considered reliable and appropriate for the mineral resource estimate study undertaken. Geotechnical logging has not been undertaken.
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 RC and AC one-metre sub-samples from drill holes were collected from a cone or rotary splitter respectively, to produce an ~15% routine split sample for analysis. Diamond core one-metre (or smaller) samples were collected by diamond core quartering in competent material, or diamond core halving in broken or friable material. Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QAQC) procedures implemented to check sampling and assaying precision included duplicate samples (predominately using the same sub-sampling method) and pulp repeats. Sampling quality was also monitored using sample pulp sizing data and internal laboratory blanks. Review of this QAQC data has revealed that sample repeatability is acceptable and improved at higher grades, whilst the performance of blanks is very good and sample preparation (pulverisation) is acceptable. All samples were weighed on arrival at ALS laboratories Perth and the weights recorded along with analytical results. Routine sample preparation included drying, coarse crushing (-6mm) and total sample pulverisation (nominal 90% passing -75µm) and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200 grams. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to adequately represent the mineralisation style under investigation.
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,*	ALS laboratories performed Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) assays on all routine and related QAQC samples. TGC analyses were performed using the Leco Method, in which carbonates are destroyed by treatment with hydrochloric acid and organic carbon is converted to carbon dioxide and eliminated by heating in air at 400° in a Leco furnace. This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the determination of TGC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and suitable for the nature and style of mineralisation under investigation. In addition to the QAQC procedures mentioned above relating to sampling precision and quality, assaying accuracy was monitored using Certified Reference Materials (CRM) submitted by CRL with each sample batch and the additional use of internal CRMs by the primary laboratory (ALS). A review of all CRM samples has revealed that ALS internal quality control procedures were satisfactory and that an acceptable level of accuracy has been achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No verification work has been conducted to date and no independent or alternative company has been engaged to verify results. Twin hole studies have not been completed. A tailored structured database was devised for the storage of all Springdale digital drilling information. The database features a hierarchical database structure and procedures and data validation features designed to collate and maintain the integrity of all Springdale drill data. No adjustment has 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.*	All drill hole sites have been located using a Navcon SF-3050 unit used for DGPS/DGNSS surveying. The recorded locations used the MGA94 Zone 51 datum and the 1971 AHD. Accuracy is estimated at approximately. 10 cm. In the case of diamond drill holes, regular down-hole surveys (dip and azimuth) were collected using a single shot magnetic survey tool. A time-dependent declination was applied to magnetic readings to determine MGA94 Zone 51 azimuths.
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 Western Zone drilling has been completed on 80 – 200m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart In the Northern Zone drilling has been completed on 100 – 200m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart In the Eastern Zone drilling has been completed on 80 – 300m spaced drill lines roughly perpendicular to strike with holes nominally 30m apart

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for Inferred mineral resource estimations.
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 orientation of the drilling is not expected to introduce sampling bias. Most drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at a sufficient angle to the strike and dip of the mineralised units.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were collected in calico sample bags with sample number identification on the bag. Bags were then checked against field manifests and loaded into plastic bags for transportation to ALS sample preparation in Perth WA (transported by Comet staff). Bags were checked on receipt by ALS and any discrepancies relative to the field manifest addressed/resolved. . Security over sample dispatch is considered adequate for these samples at this time.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have yet 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 Exploration license (E74/562) is current and 100% owned by Comet Resources Ltd. There are no outstanding issues regarding access or ownership on the targeted land.
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*	• Archaean greenstone belt and the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and style of mineralisation.	surrounding Archaean Munglinup Gneiss which encapsulates the Belt. The 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. Two different mineral deposit models are proposed: • A - Archaean style gold, nickel copper mineralisation in remnant greenstone and reworked Yilgarn Craton rocks; and • B - Graphite mineralisation within metamorphosed Archaean granitic and sedimentary rocks.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Please refer to tables in previous releases. • The listing of the entire drill hole database used to estimate the resource has been attached to the rear of this 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 for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in*	• No new exploration results have been reported in this release. • Reported intersections are based on an average of reverse circulation sample intervals. These intervals are uniformly 1 metre. No upper cuts are applied. Internal dilution of up to 1 metre has been incorporated in intersection calculations. No metal equivalents have been used in this report. • A lower cut-off grade of 1% TGC has been used and nominal 1 metre waste (below 1%) has been included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	in extended intervals. Higher grade intercepts use a cut-off of 10% TGC.
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 intersections included in this report are downhole lengths. The true widths of these intersections are not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant maps, diagrams and tabulations 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.*	• Mineral Resources are being reported in this announcement. No new exploration results have been reported in this release.
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.*	• Other exploration data collected by the Company is not considered as material to this report at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
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.*	• Depth and strike extension drilling is under review as well as the testing of undrilled targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	A structured digital drilling database has been in place since inception of the Springdale Project in 2016. The Springdale deposit drill and survey databases use Microsoft Access, a relational database management system operating under Windows. The database is routinely checked and validated internally by various methods, including cross-validation during uploading into the CRL resource estimation software database (Datamine). These check and validation runs have not encountered any major errors and indicate that the data-loading undertaken was free of errors that would significantly affect resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Jones is employed by Comet Resources as the Exploration Manager. He has visited site on numerous occasions and overseen the majority of the drilling included in the Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretatio n	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors*	• The confidence of the geological interpretation of low and high-grade graphitic horizons is considered is considered robust for the purpose of estimated and reporting Inferred resources. • Graphite is hosted stratigraphically within graphitic schists and gneiss. • The location of drilling intercepts of graphitic stratigraphy confirms the anticipated position of the lenses. • Graphite-rich stratigraphy sits within distinct magnetic lows which can be interpreted from high resolution aeromagnetic data that covers the project area. • Continuity of mineralization is affected by stratigraphic position and structural position with thickening of prospective units occurring in fold closures. • The boundary between graphitic schists and gneiss is usually sharp leaving few options to move the position of interpreted mineralization. • No alternative interpretation has been considered at present. • The weathered horizons (base of oxidation, transitional and top of fresh) have been generated from geological logging of AC, RC and DD holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineral resource encompasses the parts of the Springdale Project that have been drill tested. This includes approximately 4 kilometres of stratigraphy that exists within a tightly folded sequence. The majority of drilling has been completed on the western limb and fold nose of a regional syncline with a NE-tending fold axes • The Springdale Project mineralisation has been modelled in three spatial domains due to changes in orientation of the stratigraphy (Western, Northern and Eastern). • Modelled Western Zone mineralisation has a strike of 1700m and has been interpreted to a nominal depth of 100m below the ground surface with typical widths of 5-20m. • Modelled Northern Zone mineralisation has a strike of 1000m and has been interpreted to a nominal depth of 100m below the ground surface with typical widths of 5-30m. • Modelled Eastern Zone mineralisation has a strike of 900m and has been interpreted to a nominal depth of 130m below the ground surface with typical widths of 5-30m. • Mineralisation has been intersected at surface to a depth of approximately 130m. • Along strike mineralisation domains were extended halfway between drill lines or up to approximately 300m beyond a drill line where there was support for stratigraphic continuity from aeromagnetic interpretation. • Block model extents are 2220m east-west, 2430m north-south, -150RL • Mineralisation is open at depth in all domains.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a*	• Estimation was completed in Datamine Studio RM using Ordinary Kriging to estimate the TGC grade and dynamic anisotropy to orient the search ellipse for each block. • Continuity analysis using normal scores variograms was carried out on parts of the syncline with the best drill coverage and similar orientation based on the position on the fold (Northern Zone, Western Zone, Eastern Zone). The nugget for each of the mineralised domains was modelled at 20% of the sill. The range for the direction of maximum continuity in each zone was 90m. Ranges for the semi-major and minor directions of continuity were less clear due to the sparse drill data but were modelled as 30m and 10m respectively. • Geostatistical analysis of composited (1m) drill hole data identified population breaks of TGC grade at 2% and 15%. These population breaks represent the high-grade graphitic schist unit and the surrounding low-grade zone. Wireframe domains were created for each of the mineralised populations. Interpretation of mineralised domains was extended to a nominal depth of 100m below the ground surface. Interpretation only extended beyond this depth where there was support from drilling. Along

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of*	strike mineralisation domains were extended halfway between drill lines or up to approximately 300m beyond a drill line where there was support for stratigraphic continuity from aeromagnetic interpretation. • A block model was created using the low and high-grade of mineralisation domains with a parent block size of X=2, Y=6m, Z=1m for mineralisation and X=10, Y=30m, Z=5m for waste. Blocks were allowed to sub-cell to X=1, Y=1m, Z=0.5m for resolution of the mineralisation boundary • Weathering zones were built into the model to define the oxidized, transitional and fresh parts of the profile. This was not used in the estimation process but to apply density values once the estimation was complete • Geostatistical analysis reviewed the need for top-cut of input drill grades and top-cutting was deemed unnecessary. • Hard boundaries were employed between waste, low-grade and high-grade domains. No resources are reported from within the waste domain. • Three search passes were used, the first started at the modelled variogram ranges (90m, 30m, 10m), the second doubled these ranges and the third multiplied these ranges by 5. The majority of blocks were informed in the first two search passes. Minor blocks that remained uninformed after the third pass were assigned the average composited drill hole grade for the domain. • The grade estimates were validated visually and statistically to ensure that they honour spatially and statistically the input data. • No previous estimate exists for this deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Resource is reported on a dry tonnage basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Geostatistical analysis of composited (1m) drill hole data identified population breaks of TGC grade at 2% and 15%. These population breaks represent the high-grade graphitic schist unit and the surrounding low-grade zone. Wireframe domains were created for each of the mineralised populations. The resource has been reported above the mineralised cut-off grade of >=2% TGC. • Townend Mineralogy Laboratory conducted a petrographic examination with associated XRD analyses showed that Springdale project contains a variation of graphite flake sizes from Jumbo to Small Flakes. Some flakes were up to 500 µm in size. Flakes (>180µm) are common in most samples and these flakes tend to be elongate in nature. Flakes with a blocky habit are more typically in the samples with a small to medium flake size range (75-180µm). • Flotation testwork has achieved up to 97% graphite purity. Further testwork has also demonstrated that this material can be upgraded and has been used in battery testwork. These results suggest that the graphite mineralisation can be processed and produce a saleable product.
Mining factors or assumption s	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining*	• Based on the orientations, thicknesses and depths to which the graphitic lenses have been modelled and their estimated TGC, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding*	• The shallow, high-grade nature of the mineralisation together with positive indications from metallurgical testwork completed for both graphene extraction through electrical exfoliation and battery applications supports the Company's opinion that the deposit has the potential for eventual economic extraction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these*	• It is assumed that the processing of ore will have a minimal environmental impact. This is based upon other graphite processing operations.

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	aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities used to report the Mineral Resource is based on 13 measurements made by the water displacement method on HQ and PQ diamond core carried out by the IMO Metallurgical laboratory in Perth • Bulk densities were then applied to the block model using coded weathering and mineralisation domains.

WEATHERING ZONE	MINERALISATION ZONE	DENSITY (t/m^3)
Oxidised (20)	Low Grade (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700)	1.5
Transitional (30)	Low Grade (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700)	2.4
Fresh (40)	Low Grade (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700)	2.5
Oxidised (20)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2.0
Transitional (30)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2.0
Fresh (40)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2.1
Cover (10)	High Grade (250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750)	2.0
Oxidised (20)	Waste (100)	1.5
Transitional (30)	Waste (100)	2.4
Fresh (40)	Waste (100)	2.5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether*	• Graphite-rich stratigraphy has been shown to be continuous for significant distances via completed aircore, RC and diamond drilling. • Mineralised stratigraphy has been interpreted successfully from aeromagnetic imagery. • Drill-spacing in each area is considered adequate for an Inferred Resource classification. • Excessive extrapolation has not been undertaken with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	mineralised zones only modelled to 100m below the ground surface except where there was drill support at greater depth. Along strike mineralisation domains were extended halfway between drill lines or up to approximately 300m beyond a drill line where there was support for stratigraphic continuity from aeromagnetic interpretation. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource has been audited internally as part of the validation process. There has been no external review of the Mineral Resource Estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of an Inferred Resource as per the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). • The Mineral Resource is a global estimate of tonnes and grade. • Relative tonnages and grade above the nominated cut-off grades for TGC are provided in the body of this report. • No production data is available to reconcile results with.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Drill hole collars used in Resource Estimation

BHID	EASTING (MGA94, ZONE51)	NORTHING (MGA94, ZONE51)	RL (MGA94, ZONE51)	TYPE	DIP	AZI (MGA94, ZONE51)	ENDDEPTH (M)
H0004	257106	6246407	29	AC	-60	304	31.0
H0005	257115	6246401	30	AC	-60	304	23.0
H0007	257146	6246378	31	AC	-60	304	32.0
H0009	257300	6246688	29	AC	-60	304	29.0
H0010	257308	6246682	29	AC	-60	304	41.0
H0013	257078	6246300	31	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0014	256978	6246179	29	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0015	257018	6246180	30	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0016	257058	6246181	30	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0017	257100	6246181	31	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0018	257137	6246183	31	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0024	257058	6246061	29	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0025	257016	6246061	29	AC	-90	0	26.0
H0026	256977	6246061	29	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0039	257300	6246538	29	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0040	257337	6246539	28	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0046	257699	6246779	31	AC	-90	0	22.0
H0047	257657	6246792	33	AC	-90	0	23.0
H0048	257620	6246779	30	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0049	257581	6246779	30	AC	-90	0	29.0
H0050	257537	6246779	29	AC	-90	0	25.0
H0051	257496	6246780	27	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0052	257416	6246780	27	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0053	257458	6246780	27	AC	-90	0	36.0
H0054	257379	6246781	27	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0055	257381	6246899	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0056	257418	6246899	26	AC	-90	0	36.0
H0057	257499	6247018	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0058	257539	6247019	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0059	257579	6247019	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0060	257619	6247020	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0061	257701	6247151	26	AC	-90	0	33.0
H0063	257620	6247258	27	AC	-90	0	39.0
H0064	257661	6247258	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0065	257700	6247259	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0079	257940	6246179	28	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0080	257980	6246179	29	AC	-90	0	6.0
H0101	257118	6246301	31	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0102	257157	6246301	31	AC	-90	0	19.0
H0103	257198	6246302	31	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0107	257338	6246781	28	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0108	257297	6246781	27	AC	-90	0	23.0
H0109	257498	6246899	26	AC	-90	0	30.0
H0110	257537	6246898	27	AC	-90	0	36.0

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BHID	EASTING (MGA94, ZONE51)	NORTHING (MGA94, ZONE51)	RL (MGA94, ZONE51)	TYPE	DIP	AZI (MGA94, ZONE51)	ENDDEPTH (M)
H0113	257169	6246461	30	AC	-90	0	41.0
HD001	257236	6246513	30	DDHQ	-60.5	304.1	60.4
HD002	257248	6246505	30	DDHQ	-60.6	300.6	81.3
HD003	257138	6246384	31	DDHQ	-60.5	300	60.2
HD004	257155	6246372	31	DDHQ	-60.7	302.8	80.3
HD005	257223	6246521	30	DDHQ	-60	304	35.4
HD006	257177	6246454	30	DDHQ	-59.4	303.6	42.3
HD007	257194	6246444	31	DDHQ	-60.5	304.8	59.3
HD008	257126	6246392	30	DDHQ	-60.5	301.7	35.4
HD009	257016	6246277	30	DDHQ	-59.9	305	56.6
HD010	257033	6246267	30	DDHQ	-60.1	304.7	80.4
HD011	257300	6246665	28	DDHQ	-59.4	304	44.6
HD012	257317	6246653	29	DDHQ	-59.9	303.9	68.6
HD013	257337	6246640	28	DDHQ	-60	302.7	90.4
HD014	258089	6246171	28	DDHQ	-60	300.9	32.6
HD015	258100	6246163	28	DDHQ	-60.4	309.1	46.5
HD016	257688	6247192	26	DDHQ	-60.2	302	59.5
HD018	258107	6246160	28	DDPQ	-90	360	66.2
HD019	257326	6246647	28	DDPQ	-60	304	75.0
HD020	257712	6247166	25	DDPQ	-60	304	80.0
HR0001	258060	6246185	28	RC	-60	304	59.0
HR0002	258084	6246168	28	RC	-60	304	60.0
HR0003	257995	6246035	27	RC	-60	304	48.0
HR0004	258019	6246018	27	RC	-60	304	54.0
HR0008	258094	6245968	26	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0009	257930	6245886	27	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0010	257954	6245869	27	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0011	257984	6245849	27	RC	-57	304	50.0
HR0013	258030	6245819	25	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0014	258054	6245803	24	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0015	258079	6245785	23	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0016	257751	6245621	22	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0017	257702	6245654	21	AC	-60	304	49.0
HR0018	257726	6245637	21	AC	-60	304	50.0
HR0019	257775	6245605	22	AC	-60	304	50.0
HR0020	257802	6245587	23	AC	-60	304	48.0
HR0021	257825	6245571	23	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0022	257850	6245553	24	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0023	257925	6245503	25	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0024	257949	6245486	25	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0025	257976	6245468	25	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0026	257999	6245454	26	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0027	258025	6245436	27	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0028	258049	6245419	27	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0029	258074	6245403	26	RC	-60	304	50.0

BHID	EASTING (MGA94, ZONE51)	NORTHING (MGA94, ZONE51)	RL (MGA94, ZONE51)	TYPE	DIP	AZI (MGA94, ZONE51)	ENDDEPTH (M)
HR0031	258120	6247693	26	AC	-60	304	50.0
HR0035	258122	6246334	28	AC	-60	304	50.0
HR0036	258149	6246317	28	AC	-60	304	50.0
HR0037	258174	6246300	28	RC	-60	304	72.0
HR0038	258212	6246466	25	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0039	258238	6246448	26	RC	-60	304	50.0
HR0040	258264	6246432	26	RC	-60	304	60.0
HR0041	258126	6247061	24	RC	-60	180	50.0
HR0042	258126	6247088	25	RC	-60	180	50.0
HR0043	258126	6247118	25	RC	-60	180	50.0
HR0044	258126	6247148	26	RC	-60	180	54.0
HR0045	258127	6247179	26	RC	-60	180	60.0
HR0046	258127	6247209	26	RC	-60	180	54.0
HR0047	258548	6247161	26	RC	-60	277	50.0
HR0050	258577	6247158	26	RC	-60	277	33.0
HR0051	258607	6247155	25	AC	-60	277	50.0
HR0052	258636	6247153	25	AC	-60	277	50.0
HR0053	258666	6247151	24	AC	-60	277	49.0
HR0054	258696	6247149	24	AC	-60	277	38.0
HR0055	258563	6247392	26	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0056	258572	6247417	27	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0057	258591	6247447	28	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0058	258598	6247474	27	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0059	258458	6247593	26	RC	-60	205	48.0
HR0060	258470	6247618	26	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0061	258484	6247651	27	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0062	258491	6247667	26	RC	-60	205	50.0
HR0063	258506	6247707	26	RC	-60	195	50.0
HR0064	258163	6246307	28	RC	-60	305	72.0
HR0065	258118	6246148	27	RC	-90	180	102.0
HR0066	258125	6247238	27	RC	-60	180	60.0
HR0067	258126	6247269	27	RC	-60	180	60.0
HR0068	258127	6247460	26	RC	-60	180	50.0
HR0069	258006	6245839	26	RC	-60	305	78.0
HR0071	258070	6245991	26	RC	-60	305	120.0
HR0072	258099	6246163	28	RC	-70	305	72.0
HR0073	257740	6247152	26	RC	-60	305	96.0
HR0074	257735	6247253	25	RC	-60	305	48.0
HR0075	257756	6247235	25	AC	-60	305	78.0
HR0076	258052	6246011	26	RC	-60	305	84.0
HR0077	258079	6246073	27	RC	-60	305	108.0
HR0078	258056	6246090	27	RC	-60	305	60.0
HR0079	258121	6246239	29	RC	-60	305	60.0
HR0080	258146	6246223	29	RC	-60	305	132.0
HR0081	258133	6246232	29	RC	-60	305	72.0

BHID	EASTING (MGA94, ZONE51)	NORTHING (MGA94, ZONE51)	RL (MGA94, ZONE51)	TYPE	DIP	AZI (MGA94, ZONE51)	ENDDEPTH (M)
HR0082	258466	6247615	26	RC	-60	25	42.0
HR0083	258459	6247603	26	RC	-60	205	60.0
HR0084	257811	6247297	25	AC	-60	305	78.0
HR0085	257840	6247277	25	AC	-60	305	78.0
HR0086	258122	6247630	25	AC	-60	180	50.0
HR0087	258122	6247659	25	AC	-60	180	78.0
HR0089	257686	6247291	26	RC	-60	125	60.0
HR0090	257883	6247509	26	RC	-60	305	50.0
HR0091	257909	6247490	25	AC	-60	305	50.0
HR0092	257932	6247472	25	AC	-60	305	48.0
HR0093	257961	6247454	25	AC	-60	305	48.0
HR0094	258387	6247721	26	RC	-90	0	44.0
HR0095	258380	6247690	26	RC	-90	0	46.0
HR0096	258369	6247659	25	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0097	258369	6247632	25	RC	-90	0	54.0
HR0098	258364	6247602	25	RC	-90	0	42.0
HR0099	258359	6247573	25	RC	-90	0	54.0
HR0100	258294	6247700	26	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0101	258296	6247670	25	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0102	258297	6247642	25	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0103	258296	6247610	25	RC	-90	0	45.0
HR0104	258295	6247584	25	RC	-90	0	66.0
HR0105	258528	6247748	26	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0106	258513	6247719	26	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0109	258434	6247545	25	RC	-90	0	49.0
HR0110	258529	6247531	26	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0111	258541	6247557	26	RC	-90	0	60.0
HR0112	258557	6247583	27	RC	-90	0	54.0
HR0113	258567	6247611	27	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0114	258581	6247637	27	RC	-90	0	72.0
HR0115	258593	6247667	27	RC	-90	0	66.0
HR0116	258606	6247495	28	RC	-90	0	54.0
HR0117	258622	6247522	28	RC	-90	0	66.0
HR0118	258636	6247548	27	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0119	258647	6247573	27	RC	-90	0	54.0
HR0120	258663	6247601	24	RC	-90	0	66.0
HR0121	258672	6247627	27	RC	-90	0	54.0
HR0122	258687	6247654	27	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0123	258603	6247692	27	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0124	258617	6247715	26	RC	-90	0	60.0
HR0125	258628	6247742	26	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0126	258629	6247287	26	RC	-90	0	84.0
HR0127	258598	6247278	26	RC	-90	0	78.0
HR0128	258654	6247292	26	RC	-90	0	66.0
HR0129	258684	6247301	26	RC	-90	0	54.0

BHID	EASTING (MGA94, ZONE51)	NORTHING (MGA94, ZONE51)	RL (MGA94, ZONE51)	TYPE	DIP	AZI (MGA94, ZONE51)	ENDDEPTH (M)
HR0130	258714	6247314	26	RC	-90	0	72.0
HR0131	258744	6247318	25	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0132	258769	6247331	27	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0133	258799	6247338	25	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0134	258683	6247117	24	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0135	258716	6247118	24	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0136	258737	6247111	24	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0137	258769	6247105	24	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0138	258800	6247102	24	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0139	258834	6247105	24	RC	-90	0	48.0
HR0140	258867	6247096	24	RC	-90	0	48.0

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