

6th February 2019

**PERPTUAL RESOURCES SECURES HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE OPTION TO ACQUIRE BEHARRA
HIGH GRADE SILICA SANDS PROJECT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

- *Exclusive option agreement signed to acquire 100% of the prospective high grade Beharra Silica Sand Project (under exploration license application)*
- *Exploration program to commence immediately to determine scale of potential resource and specifications of contained silica sand*
- *Targeting high grade silica sands with potential for delivering high purity SiO₂, which have already been mapped by Geological Survey of Western Australia over 13km of strike and a minimum width of 1.4km*
- *Area previously drill tested for heavy mineral sands demonstrating target sand thicknesses ranging from 6 to 33m*
- *Project located adjacent to the sealed Brand Highway and proximal to rail line and sealed road which connects to the seaport at Geraldton, approximately 96kms to the north.*
- *Project directly along strike to the north of VRX Silica Limited's (ASX: VRX) Arrowsmith North Project*

-VRX Silica announced a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for Arrowsmith North of 193.6Mt @ 98% SiO₂, inclusive of a white sand resource of 44.2Mt at 99.1% SiO₂ on October 2nd 2018



Figure 1: Beharra Silica Project

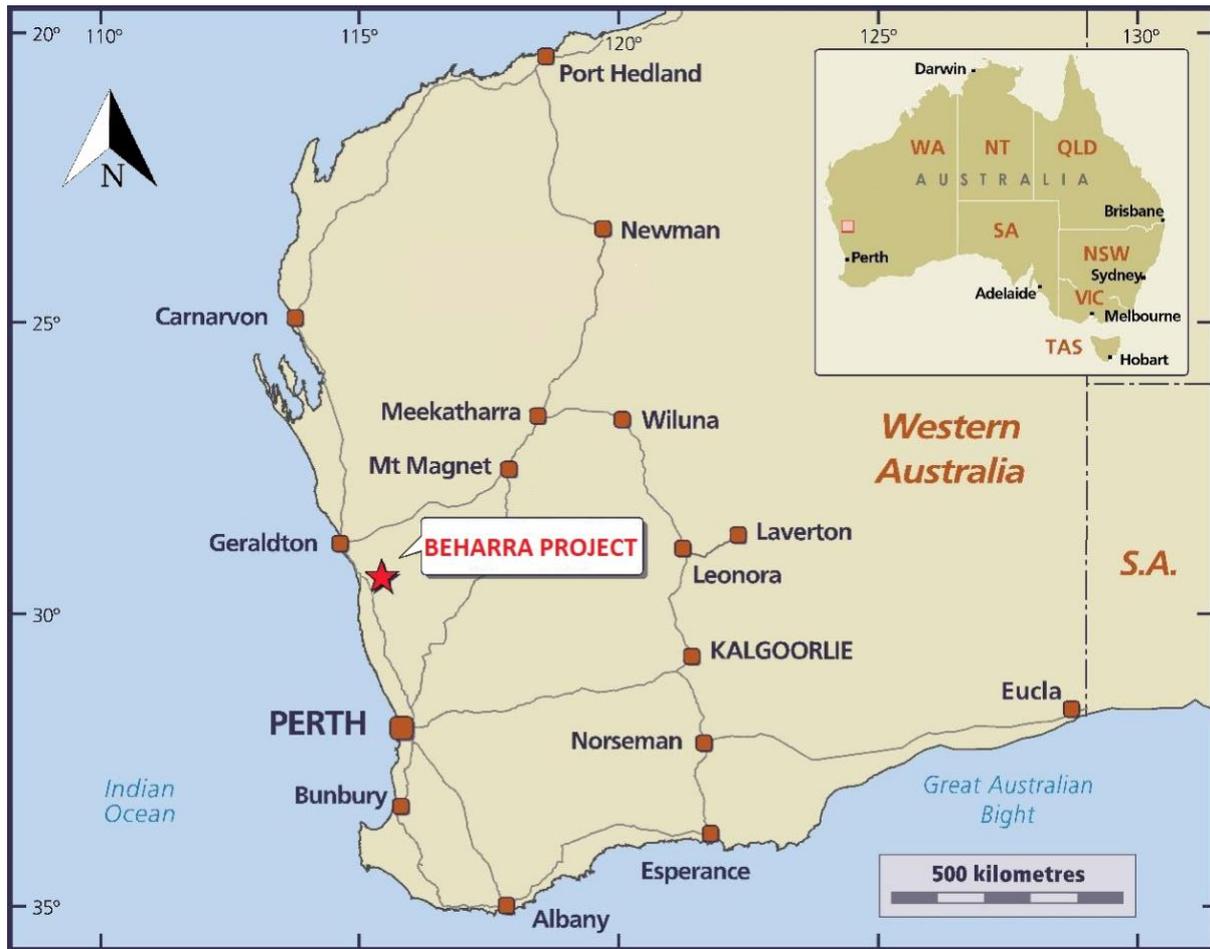


Figure 2: Beharra Silica Sand Project Location Map

Perpetual Resources Ltd (ASX: PEC) “the Company or Perpetual” is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding terms sheet (“Terms Sheet”) for the exclusive right to acquire the Beharra Silica Sand Project, which comprises tenement application E70/5221 “the Project or Beharra Project”.

A preliminary review of the Project indicates that it presents significant opportunity for exploration for high purity silica (SiO_2) sand. The target sands lie in an exposed north-south striking unit of yellow and white-grey Eolian sands (in part overlain by later lacustrine and swamp deposits) that continues south out of the licence area into an adjacent exploration licence (E70/5027) held by VRX Silica Ltd (ASX:VRX).

Perpetual Non-Executive Chairman Mr Julian Babarczy stated:

“The Beharra Project has the potential to rapidly progress through the various required technical and commercial studies and could potentially represent a near term value adding project for Perpetual shareholders. The Directors are excited to be pursuing a project with attractive attributes, which will provide the Company with exposure to a commodity market that appears highly favourable”.

Pursuant to the Terms Sheet, the vendors (being Peter Gianni, Tolga Kumova and Robert Jewson) have granted the Company an exclusive option (“Option”) to acquire a 100% legal and beneficial interest in E70/5221, which is currently under application. None of the vendors are related parties of the Company.

The material terms of the Terms Sheet are as follows:

- In consideration for the Option, the Company has issued the vendors 10,000,000 ordinary shares (“Shares”), on a non-refundable basis (“Option Fee”).
- The Option may be exercised by the Company at any time up to the date which is three months post the grant of E70/5221 (“Option Period”). The Option Period can be extended at the Company’s election for a further three months (being six months post grant of the tenement) via the issue of an additional 1,350,000 Shares.
- During the Option Period and prior to settlement, Perpetual is required to complete a reconnaissance exploration program with expenditure of circa \$100,000, consisting of drilling and initial metallurgical testing with the aim of defining the product specifications and extent of high purity silica sands within the high priority target area.
- In consideration for the acquisition of the Project, upon exercise of the Option the Company shall, subject to shareholder approval, issue the vendors a total of 160,000,000 performance shares, which will vest upon the satisfaction of the following milestones (“Performance Shares”):
 - **Class A:** 22,500,000 Performance Shares vest on the date on which E70/5221 is granted;
 - **Class B:** 37,500,000 Performance Shares vest upon the date on which the Company derives a minimum of four two-metre composite samples (with a maximum sample interval of one metre), with each sample reporting a minimum of 99% SiO₂ (on a length weighted average basis) (“Quality Specifications”), from the drilling of a minimum of four vertical drill holes on the tenement (i.e. one sample per drill hole, with at least four samples meeting the Quality Specifications); and
 - **Class C:** 100,000,000 Performance Shares vest on the Company announcing an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines of a minimum 50 million tonnes of white sands (at a minimum of 99% SiO₂) within the Project, or first shipment of a minimum of 20,000t of white sands (at a minimum of 99%SiO₂).
- The Performance Shares are subject to a period of 12 months voluntary escrow from their date of issue.

If the performance milestones are achieved prior to the exercise of the Option, the Company will instead issue the vendors the equivalent number of Shares upon exercise of the Option, which shall also be subject to a period of 12 months voluntary escrow from their date of issue.

- The vendors shall retain a 1% gross revenue royalty from the sale of any minerals extracted, produced and sold from the tenement.

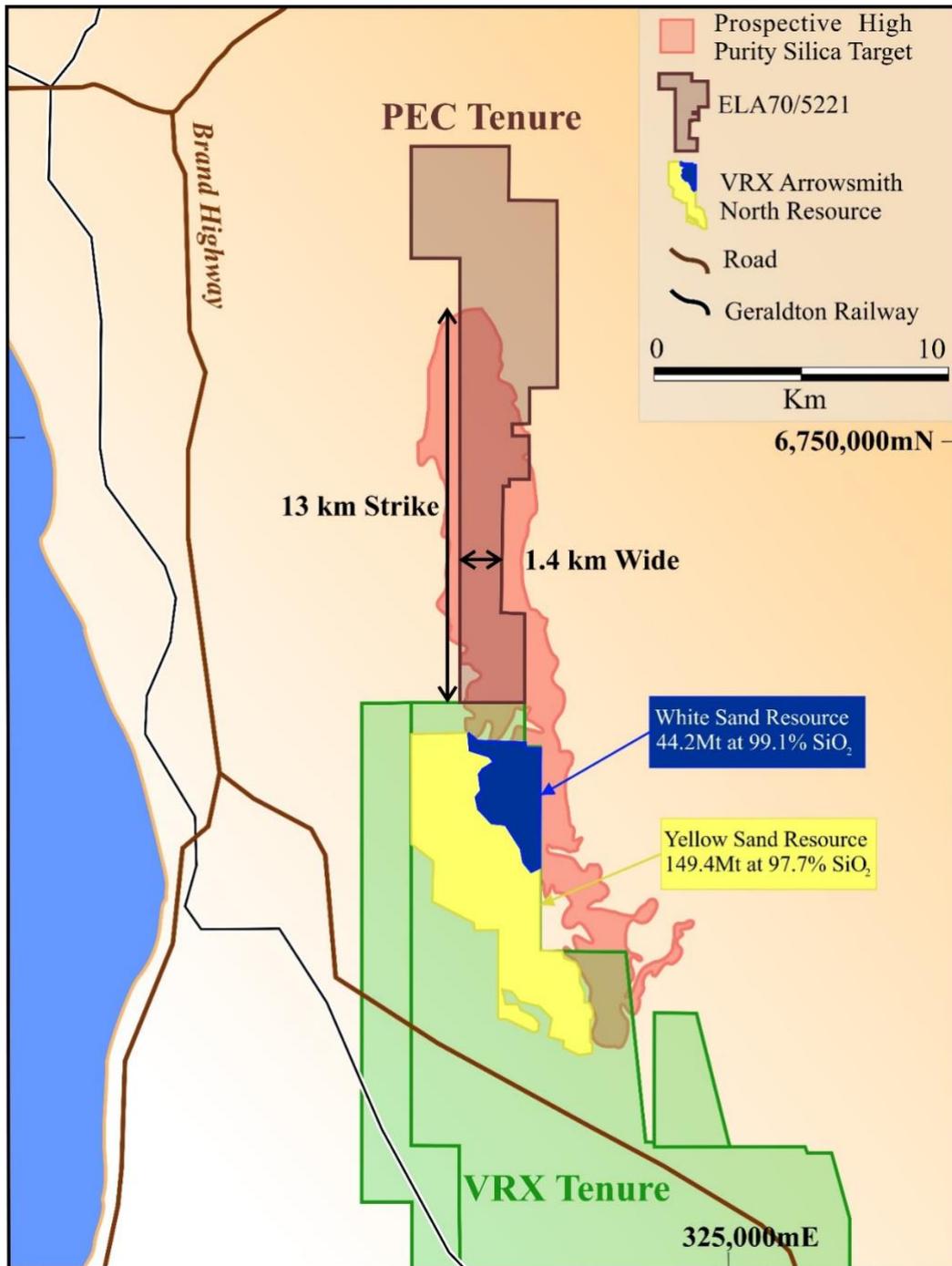


Figure 3: Beharra Project- Prospective High Grade Silica Target, Adjacent Tenure & Infrastructure

For personal use only

Project Summary

The Beharra Project is located 300km north of Perth and 96 km south of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia. Access to the Project from Geraldton (to the north) and Perth (to the south) is via the sealed Brand Highway, thence the Mt Adams unsealed road providing access to the centre of the tenure.

Rail is accessible via the Mt Adams Road, with the rail line potentially providing access directly to the Port of Geraldton. Rail distance from the road access point adjacent to the Beharra Project is approximately 91km. The port of Geraldton is utilised as a bulk materials handling facility and is currently utilised for the export of bulk materials, minerals and concentrates. Grains, copper concentrates, zinc concentrates and nickel concentrates, mineral sands, talc and iron ore are currently being exported from the Port. Extensive heavy mineral sands mining operations occur to both the east and south of the Project area as well as natural gas production.



Figure 4: Mt Adams Road Access to Beharra Project

The Beharra Project comprises a single exploration licence application, E70/5221, covering an effective land area of 56.8m². The southern extent of the Project (which will be the initial target area for exploration) has a regular grid already in place from previous exploration activities. It is envisaged that sections of this grid will be utilised again for conducting the initial phases of drilling across the Project.

Historical Exploration Activities

Exploration to date across the Project has focussed on the delineation of heavy mineral sands deposits. Air core drilling had been completed on a relatively wide spacing across the tenement area by others. The geology has been interpreted based on the surface geological mapping, historical drill hole logs, observations from a site visit and aerial/satellite photography to confirm the presence and extents of white-grey sands within the tenure.

A total of 57 air core drill holes for 2,898m had been completed within the target formation mapped by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (1:100,000 mapping sheet). Each of the drill holes had been geologically logged as intersecting between 6 and 33m of white-grey sands. A schedule of these historical drill holes appears in Appendix 1.

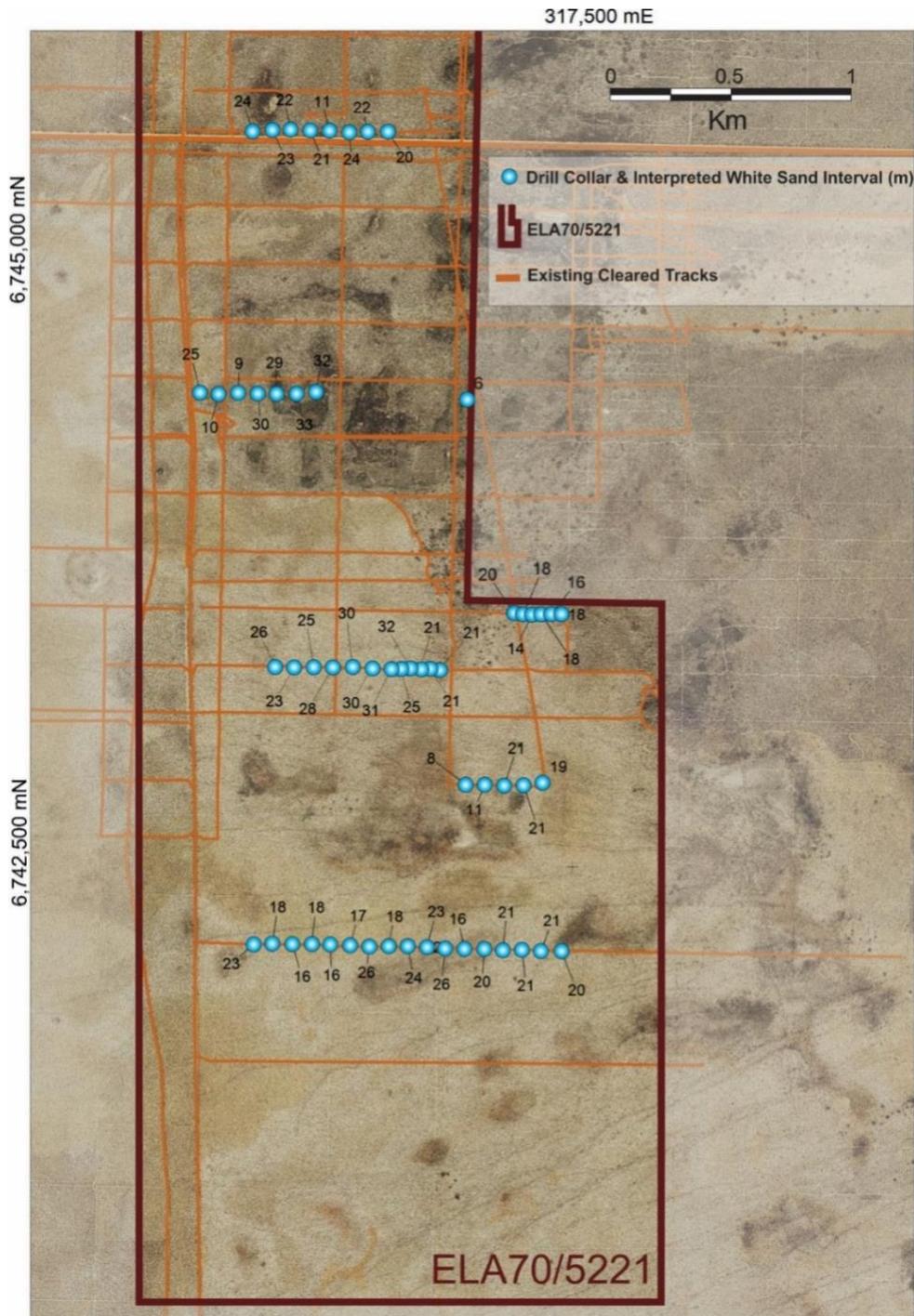


Figure 5: Beharra Historical Drill Collar Plan, Logged Intercepts on Satellite Imagery

For personal use only

Planned Exploration Program during the Option Period

While the tenement is still under application, the Company proposes to engage contractors, whom hold an existing Miner's Right, to enable the Company to undertake limited sampling in the southern part of the Project, which is categorised as vacant crown land. Subject to the terms of the Miner's Rights, it is proposed that the initial exploration program will consist of hand-held auger drilling, to a maximum depth of 2 metres, with the aim of confirming the presence of high-grade white-grey silica sands and determining the quality and characteristics of the sand.

In the event that the tenement is granted, an extensive aircore drilling campaign is proposed to be completed in order to define the extent and specifications of high-grade white-grey silica sands within the same southern extent of the Project, underlain by vacant crown lands.

Representative composite samples of the white-grey high-grade silica sands will be submitted for metallurgical test work to determine the sand mineralogy and purity of the silica. Preliminary processing test work will be undertaken to establish the viability of producing a high purity silica product exceeding 99.5% SiO₂.

Silica Sand Market

Silica sands have an extensive range of uses including lower purity and grade applications such as construction sand, proppant sand used in well fracturing, and foundry sand. With increasing purity (>99.5% SiO₂) uses includes glass making including clear glass. Uses for purity >99.8% includes semi-conductor fillers, LCD screens, and optical glass.

High Purity Quartz (>99.95% SiO₂) is reserved for solar silicon metal, semiconductors and specialist lamp tubing as well as other high-tech applications. The markets at the high end are small and demand the highest prices ranging from \$500/t to \$12,000/t depending on the level of purity.

The Company believes there is potential for the Beharra Project, pending further sampling and testing, to target high purity silica exceeding 99.8% SiO₂. At these levels of purity, the market is relatively small and typically demands prices in the range of \$160t-\$300/t of silica. Some of the main uses for silica of this grade are epoxy moulding compounds (EMC), liquid crystal displays (LCD) and optical glass.

The strategic location of the Project and advantageous existing infrastructure, positions the Project to be able to capitalise upon both local and potentially export markets, pending final product specifications.

-ENDS-

For enquires regarding this release please contact:

Mr George Karafotias - Company Secretary

Ph +61 421 086 550

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for the Beharra Project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Colin Ross Hastings, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and consultant to Perpetual Resources Ltd. Mr Hastings is also a shareholder of Perpetual Resources Ltd. Mr Hastings has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hastings consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the Beharra Silica Sands Project in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database containing the drilling data was provided by Geonomics Australia. A review of the data was undertaken by consultant geologist Mr Colin Ross Hastings. The data files including the drill hole survey files, drill hole geological files and drill hole assay files and corresponding maps were compared and other than a few files that were incomplete by fact of no geology or assays the data was considered reasonable and accurate. The current drill hole data base consists of 901 aircore drill holes for a total length of 30,795m. The average drill hole depth was 34.2m and covered an area within and outside of the current Project area being assessed. Within the Project area a total of 328 drill holes were in the database for a total length of 10,996m and average depth of 33.5m. The focus of the data validation was on these drill holes but specifically those in the southern one third of the Project area,
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site visit was undertaken in November 2018 to assess the access and topography of the area and the local infrastructure as well as the exposed sand. Only the southern area (Crown Lands) of the project area was inspected. Outcome of the visit was confirmation of eolian sands at surface, good access and relatively flat and open topography and confirmed good local infrastructure, roads, rail, towns and service, supply and labour resources.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological interpretation was straight forward based on historical drill hole data and WA Geological Survey mapping. Inferred Resource of "grey" sand undertaken for the southern part of the Project area between the southern boundaries approximate (AMG) 6,740,690mS and about 5.3km to the north to 6,746,000mS. Some minor concern with colour codes used by different geologists however considered interpretable. The resource estimate included white and grey sands only. White made up a small proportion of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>colour with grey being dominant in the geological logging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource estimate is not included in this release but was calculated as part of the due diligence for the Project. Only mass (dry tonnes) was estimated, not quartz content. Sand colour has been used as the controlling geological feature. The continuity of these sand units has been defined from surface exposures but also including the underlying geology from petroleum and gas well drilling, and ground water bores, by government survey geologists, like A.J Mory, Geology of the Mingenew-Dongara 1:100,000 Sheet explanation notes.
<i>Dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grey sand unit extends north-south for approximately 13km and has a width of approximately 1.5Km, based on historical HM sand drilling and geological mapping. Depth varies from 6m to +30m. Grey sand thickness and continuity is stronger in the south of the unit.
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation was made on volume and mass only; no silica sand estimation was made although historical HM assays indicate <1% HM and silica content >98%. A silica sand volume was calculated using geological logging data from historical air cored drill holes. The search area was confined to the southern part of the licence area over a strike length of about 6kms. Five east-west drill hole lines were used that included 54 drill holes. The average north-south spacing between lines was approximately 1,150m and the drill hole spacing along lines was about 80m although some hole spacing on parts of some lines was 40m. Drill hole log intervals were 1m however, some holes had 2m intercepts. The grey sand volume was calculated by multiplying half the line spacing distance by half hole spacing distance, then by the drill hole intercept length for grey sand. Where the intercept included other coloured sand and if the length was not >2m it was included. The total volume was the summation of each individual calculated drill hole volume. An estimate of dry tonnes was calculated by using a bulk dry density of 1.6t/m³

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnages are based on a dry basis calculated from a wet density that assumed average 7% moisture content. The wet density and moisture values were extracted from public records.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cut-offs were applied
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential mining would involve open pit free digging load and haul methods. • The ultimate pit depth will be determined by pit wall slope angles of 30° the base of the grey sand which has not been fully tested in some areas but could exceed 30m depth. • Given the extent of the grey sand unit (estimated 13km long by 1.5km wide) there would be very little constraints on being able to mine the grey sand other than potential for ground water which based on the historical drill information and regional water bore drilling should be below the ultimate pit bottom.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No metallurgical test work undertaken in reference to silica sand purity. It is planned to undertake metallurgical testing on the grey sand once fresh samples have been taken as part of the proposed exploration program. • It is envisaged processing of the grey sand would involve gravity screening and washing however until metallurgical test work and sand characteristics are determined, an appropriate and more detailed process route cannot be suggested. • Metallurgical assumptions on the silica sand being targeted are to extract and process a sand that has minimum 99.8% SiO₂ and <180ppm Fe₂O₃.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extraction of the sand will leave an open void, unlike the local HM sand operators who return the tails (sand and slimes) back to the void for reshaping and rehabilitation, this proposed operation will take nearly 99% of the mined material with very little waste being generated. Environmental consideration on rehabilitation of the void needs to be investigated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal tails and process water containment and recovery of water needs to be addressed. • Infrastructure rehabilitation and mine closure plans need to be developed. • Noise and dust mitigation plans need to be established as well as die back management practices. • Process water supply and management of water will be subject of a hydrology study. • Heritage over the site needs to be investigated and possibility of flora and fauna surveys being undertaken. • Community engagement and licence to operate will be required.
<i>Bulk density</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk density and moisture content value used were taken from public information from an adjacent tenement who are exploring the same geological sand unit. • The determination was undertaken using a nuclear densometer and measured moisture content that resulted in in-situ dry density of 1.63t/m. • There was only one bulk density value used for one geological unit, grey sand.
<i>Classification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> • <i>Whether 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).</i> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grey sand resource estimate is not part of the release but undertaken as part of a desk top due diligence on the property. It addresses only volume/mass and not grade, so not considered a classified resource at this time. • Planned exploration is aimed at providing a JORC2012 compliant resource estimate. • The volume estimate does appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits either external or internal have been undertaken.
<i>Discussion of relative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No confidence level applied as the resource has not been classified as a Mineral Resource estimate and the approach is considered reasonable by the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	<p><i>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 appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• 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.</i><i>• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	

Appendix 1.

Hole	Easting_MGA	Northing_MGA	Elevation	Total Depth	From	To	Interval	Lithology	Colour	REPORT
26825	316901	6742153	29	21	0	20	20	QC	Gy	a86517
26826	316980	6742152	29	27	0	26	26	QC	Gy	a86517
26827	317061	6742152	29	22	5	21	16	QC	Gy	a86517
26828	317141	6742150	29	21	0	20	20	QC	Gy	a86517
26829	317221	6742152	30	22	0	21	21	QC	Gy	a86517
26830	317301	6742151	30	22	0	21	21	QC	Gy	a86517
26831	317380	6742150	30	22	0	21	21	QC	Gy	a86517
26832	317461	6742150	29	22	1	21	20	QC	Gy	a86517
27117	317033	6744444	50	60	6	12	6	Qc	GY	a86517
27121	316121	6745547	27	60	6	30	24	Qc	GY	a86517
27122	316204	6745553	27	60	7	30	23	Qc	GY	a86517
27123	316280	6745556	29	60	9	31	22	Qc	GY	a86517
27124	316362	6745554	27	60	6	27	21	Qc	GY	a86517
27125	316443	6745551	27	60	6	17	11	Qc	GY	a86517
27126	316523	6745549	29	60	5	29	24	Qc	GY	a86517
27127	316602	6745551	29	60	7	29	22	Qc	GY	a86517
27128	316684	6745553	27	60	8	28	20	Qc	GY	a86517
27287	316401	6744462	50	60	0	32	32	Q	Gy	a86517
27288	316321	6744453	50	60	0	33	33	Q	Gy	a86517
27290	316241	6744451	50	60	0	29	29	Q	Gy	a86517
27291	316161	6744452	50	60	0	30	30	Q	Gy	a86517
27292	316081	6744453	50	60	4	13	9	Q	Gy	a86517
27292	316001	6744451	50	60	18	28	10	QC	Gy	a86517
27293	315921	6744453	50	60	3	28	25	Q	Gy	a86517
27294	316813	6743316	50	60	0	32	32	Q	Gy	a86517
27295	316733	6743312	50	60	0	31	31	Q	Gy	a86517
27296	316653	6743313	50	60	0	30	30	Q	Gy	a86517
27297	316773	6743312	50	60	0	25	25	Q	Gy	a86517
27298	316573	6743317	50	60	0	30	30	Q	Gy	a86517
27331	316901	6742155	50	60	0	23	23	Q	Gy	a86517
27332	316821	6742154	50	60	0	24	24	Q	Gy	a86517
27333	316741	6742157	50	60	3	21	18	Q	LGy	a86517
27334	316661	6742152	50	60	0	26	26	Q	Gy	a86517
27335	316581	6742157	50	60	3	20	17	Q	Gy	a86517
27336	316501	6742159	50	60	4	20	16	Q	LGy	a86517
27337	316421	6742160	50	60	4	22	18	Q	LGy	a86517
27338	316341	6742159	50	60	3	19	16	Q	LGy	a86517
27339	316261	6742158	50	60	3	21	18	Q	LGy	a86517
27340	316181	6742158	50	60	0	23	23	Q	LGy	a86517
27341	316493	6743315	50	60	0	28	28	Q	LGy	a86517
27342	316413	6743314	50	60	0	25	25	Q	LGy	a86517

For personal use only

Hole	Easting_MGA	Northing_MGA	Elevation	Total Depth	From	To	Interval	Lithology	Colour	REPORT
27343	316333	6743315	50	60	0	23	23	Q	LGy	a86517
27344	316253	6743314	50	60	0	26	26	Q	LGy	a86517
27421	316933	6743315	50	60	0	21	21	Q	Gy	a86517
27422	316893	6743316	50	60	0	21	21	Q	Gy	a86517
27423	316853	6743313	50	60	0	21	21	Q	Gy	a86517
27452	317374	6742850	50	60	3	22	19	Q	Gy	a86517
27453	317294	6742837	50	60	0	21	21	Q	Gy	a86517
27454	317214	6742836	50	60	0	21	21	Q	Gy	a86517
27455	317134	6742838	50	60	3	14	11	Q	Gy	a86517
27456	317054	6742836	50	60	3	11	8	Q	Gy	a86517
D0907	317238	6743561	29	24	0	20	20	Q	WGy	a86517
D0908	317280	6743550	29	23	0	18	18	Q	WGy	a86517
D0909	317318	6743550	29	24	2	16	14	Q	WGy	a86517
D0910	317358	6743550	29	21	0	18	18	Q	WGy	a86517
D0911	317398	6743554	29	24	0	16	16	Q	WGy	a86517
D0912	317438	6743550	30	23	0	18	18	Q	WGy	a86517