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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Exploration Programs Update

Woomera Mining Limited (ASX: WML) (**Woomera** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the various exploration programs underway across its suite of nickel-copper-PGE, lithium and gold projects in Western Australia and South Australia.

Highlights

- **Completion of Mt Venn 1H exploration initiatives – assay results awaited from eight of 10 reverse circulation (RC) holes completed as part of May-June drilling campaign.**
- **Airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey at the Wyloo Dome gold JV in the Ashburton scheduled for late July – targets identified will be tested with RC drilling**
- **Heritage surveys completed and approvals expected to allow commencement of Aircore (AC) drilling at Lake Dundas lithium project in the September quarter**
- **Geochemical sampling partially completed over Pilbara and Ravensthorpe lithium projects, with additional work scheduled for the September quarter**

Current Exploration Programs

The majority of the Company's exploration objectives for the June quarter were met, save for the completion of sampling campaigns at the Pilbara and Ravensthorpe lithium projects, where rain events resulted in delays until the September quarter.

A summary of the key activities at each project follows:

Mt Venn Ni-Cu-PGE Project

Drilling Completed

Woomera's 80%-owned Mt Venn Project (Cazaly Resources Limited ASX:CAZ 20%) covers 50km of continuous strike within the underexplored Mt Venn Greenstone Belt located in the NE Goldfields of WA, 40km west of the world-class Gruyere Gold Project.

Following the completion of a 10 hole RC drilling program at the Mt Cornell and Mt Warren prospects over May and June, the Company is awaiting final assays from the majority of holes. Results have been received for drill holes MVRC070 and MVRC071. Hole MVRC071 intersected 25m of disseminated sulphide mineralisation, with assays confirming a wide zone of anomalous copper and nickel mineralisation (see Table 1).

The drilling program was designed to test for extensions of the previously reported disseminated and massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation in holes MVRC063, MVRC064 and MVRC065 including a potentially 500m-long mineralised strike between MVRC064 and MVRC065 (see ASX release dated 21st April 2022).

Drill holes MVRC057 and MVRC059 from last year's drilling have been resampled due to being misplaced at the laboratory. Samples were submitted after this year's drilling, and are still awaited.

Dependent on the pending results, the Company will assess drilling options moving forward. The Company still has a number of targets which are yet to be drilled including untested EM anomalies on an adjacent EL application which is expected to granted later this year.

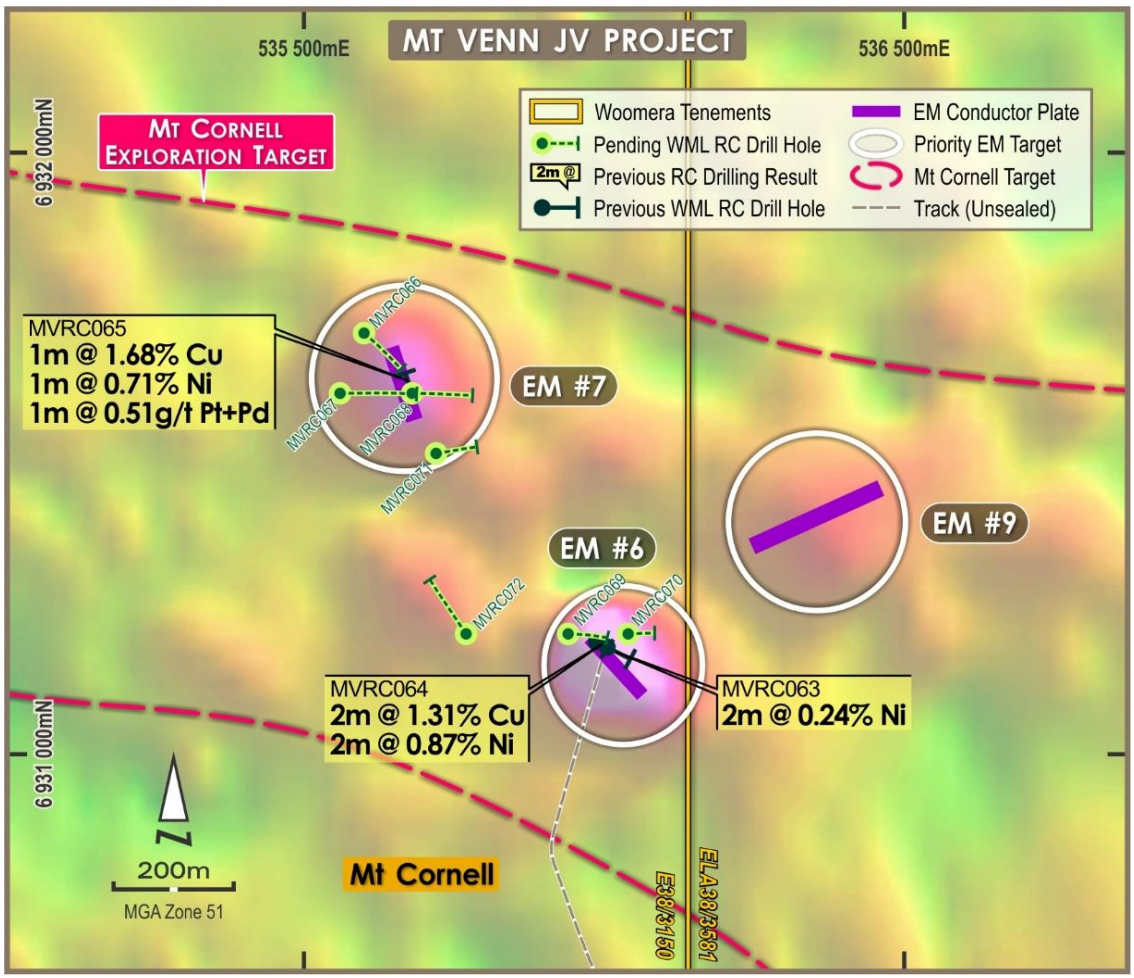

Figure 1: Mt Venn JV - Mt Cornell prospect drilling plan showing EM anomalies (2021+2022)

Wyloo Dome Joint Venture (Gold)

An airborne EM survey will commence at Woomera's Wyloo Dome Project, located between the +1Moz Paulsens and Mt Olympus gold deposits in the Ashburton region of WA, in late July 2022.

The Project covers over 40km strike of the highly prospective Mt McGraths Formation, which is the host rock for gold mineralisation at the Mt Olympus deposit. Woomera can earn a 60% interest in the project by spending up to $4 million on exploration within three years.

An RC program will be designed to test any targets arising from the EM survey.

Lithium Projects

Pilbara Lithium

A comprehensive geochemical sampling campaign was planned for the Pilgangoora North tenement during the June Quarter; however, adverse rainfall events made the bulk of the areas inaccessible and, the work has been rescheduled for completion by the end of August.

Lake Dundas Lithium

Woomera is awaiting Program of Work approval for its proposed Aircore drilling program at the Lake Dundas lithium project, near Norseman in Western Australia. A heritage survey was completed on the project during the June quarter.

An auger soil lithium anomaly (up to 43 ppm Li) was defined within project tenement EL63/1804 through a sampling program conducted by AngloGold Ashanti Australia in 2000 [(1)].

As previously advised, the Aircore program is designed to test for lithium mineralisation under the surface of the lake.

(1) Eddison F.J., (2012): Viking Project Combined Annual Report to the Department of Mines and Petroleum for the period 1/10/2011 to 30/9/2012. Open File WAMEX Report A096136 includes auger soil trace element determination over a full suite of elements using 25gm aqua regia with ICP-MS finish including Lithium (LLD 0.1ppm Li)

Ravensthorpe Lithium

Limited geochemical sampling was conducted over the Ravensthorpe tenement, located near Allkem Limited's Mt Cattlin lithium mine, during the June quarter. The full program of soil sampling is expected to be completed during the September quarter, with the aim of generating follow-up drill targets.

Labyrinth Project – South Australia (Gold)

Woomera has completed a follow-up, infill auger program over at the Company's Labyrinth project. Results are expected to take eight weeks to be received. The Labyrinth project is located 200km west of Coda Minerals' Elizabeth Creek IOCG discovery.

Musgrave Project – South Australia (Ni/Cu)

Woomera has committed to completing an airborne EM survey over the prospective areas of its Musgrave project area which will take place in the December quarter 2022. This will be followed up with drilling of targets in the first half of 2023.

Woomera Chairman Ian Gordon, said, *"The Woomera team is delighted at the positive headway made over our broad exploration portfolio during the June quarter. Most of this work was designed to generate priority drill targets to follow up over the balance of the calendar year and we see significant newsflow potential from our nickel-copper, lithium and gold projects during the coming months."*

This ASX announcement has been approved and authorised for release by the Board of Woomera Mining Ltd.

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About Woomera Mining Limited

Woomera Mining Limited is a focussed mineral explorer. The Company is exploring for battery metals (lithium nickel, copper + PGE's) and gold in the Yilgarn and Pilbara Cratons of Western Australia plus the Musgrave Province in South Australia along with copper-gold mineralisation in the Gawler Craton of South Australia.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on information compiled by Mr Kevin Seymour. Mr Seymour is a consultant to Woomera Mining Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with over thirty years of experience in the field of activity being reported. Mr Seymour has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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' relating to the reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Seymour consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Woomera's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Woomera, and which may cause Woomera's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Woomera does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

Information in the announcement may reference previously reported exploration results extracted from the Company's announcements. For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23 the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1: Mt Venn significant base metal results

Hole ID	Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Dip/Azim	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (Cu %)	Intersection (Ni %)	Intersection (m)
MVRC066^	RC	535599	6931702	489	-59/130	160			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC067^	RC	535561	6931602	489	-51/89	220			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC068^	RC	535663	6931608	489	-61/92	214			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC069^	RC	535939	693120	489	-66/94	184			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC070^	RC	536040	6931204	489	-61/86	94			NSR	NSR	
MVRC071^	RC	535721	6931507	489	-60/81	142	**52**	**77**	**0.25%**	**0.13%**	**25m**
						Incl.	52	62	0.28%	0.16%	10m
						+	64	77	0.26%	0.13%	13m
MVRC072^	RC	535768	6931196	489	-65/325	250			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC073*	RC	529351	6927503	489	-70/210	124			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC074*	RC	528775	6927478	489	-70/298	172			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	
MVRC075*	RC	528622	6927798	489	-70/244	148			Results Awaited	Results Awaited	

^ Denote Mt Cornell (Mafic Sill) Prospect
* Denote Mt Warren (Mafic Sill) Prospect

Table 2: Mt Venn resampled 2021 drilling

Hole ID	Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Dip/Azim	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection
MVRC057	RC	537505	6910656	462	-65/94	426			Results Awaited
MVRC059	RC	529351	6926518	480	-62/220	220			Results Awaited

Appendix 1: Mt Venn JV Project - JORC Table 1

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.*	• At Mt Venn mineralised RC intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and/or 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Surface and underground Diamond holes may be sampled along sub 1m geological contacts, otherwise 1m intervals are the default. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples are collected, and cone split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. Aircore samples are speared from piles on the ground and are composited into 4m intervals before despatching to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole Aircore samples are also collected for trace element determinations. Diamond core is half cut along downhole orientation lines. Half core is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. • Standard Au-Pt-Pd fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an OES finish for all diamond, RC and Aircore chip samples. Trace element determination when undertaken uses a multi (4) acid digest and ICP- AES or MS finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling is completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes at Mt Venn and 3" Aircore bits/RC hammers.
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*	• All diamond core is jigsawed to ensure any core loss, if present is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill holes samples are visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries are achieved. Note Aircore drilling while clean is not used in any resource estimation work. Any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is introduced. • Zones of poor sample return both in RC and Aircore are recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results are received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. Zero sample recovery is achieved while navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. • Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of each drill hole is geologically logged.
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.*	• Duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC and Aircore chips as well as quarter core from the diamond holes. Further, with selected drill-outs additional duplicates will be planned by ensuring there is an adequate spread of duplicate samples (25%) taken from predicted ore positions when ore zones are projected from adjacent drill holes • Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 3-4kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. • All core, RC and Aircore chips are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with >85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50gm charge on standard fire assays. 25gm is used for the trace element determination. • All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a high grade or low grade standard is included every 25th sample, a controlled blank is inserted every 100th sample. The laboratory uses barren

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		flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold and PGE's in the core, RC and Aircore samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold and PGE determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au, Pt and Pd. A four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish is used for all trace element determinations. The aqua regia digest is employed for rocks and for surface soil sampling. • Portable XRF field analyses was completed for trace element guidance only and the results are not reported here because of possible variances caused by unrepresentative sampling.. Quantitative analysis of the gold, PGE's and trace elements is only undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment. • Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and standards as discussed above and used by Woomera as well as the laboratory. All Woomera standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
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.*	• Alternative Woomera personnel must inspect the diamond core, RC and Aircore chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization. • All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to Woomera's Database Administrator (DBA) in Perth where it is imported into Access, a commercially available and industry accepted database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		software package. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. • The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and the corrections (if required) are corrected in the database immediately. • No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
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 collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using north seeking gyros survey tools. • All Mt Venn holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 51 grid coordinates. • DGPS RL measurements captured the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
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 core drilling and RC drilling is generally completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s). Aircore drilling is completed on systematic MGA E-W or N-S traverses with holes nominally 50m apart.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Woomera's sampling procedures. All bagged samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Woomera's sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Part 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 Mt Venn tenements are located on Aboriginal Reserve Land. Permits to enter must be obtained from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs before field work commences. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Woomera's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. • Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licences to operate in either area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Woomera's exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling over parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation is typical of magmatic nickel-copper massive sulphide ore systems and orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. Magmatic systems are controlled by gravity separation in sulhide saturated environments. In all orogenic instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units, brittle fracture and stockwork mineralization is common on the competent volcaniclastics, BIF/sediments or porphyry rock.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*
		• All drill holes reported by Woomera must have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (as defined in the Attachments) are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachments for Mount Venn.
		• RL is AHD
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by $<1^0$ in the project area. All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations.
		• Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. • No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report. • Gold and PGE grade intersections >0.4 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.1 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with up to 4m of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks. Diamond core samples are generally cut along geological contacts or up to 1m maximum. • Gold or PGE grades greater than 0.5 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher-grade mineralization is observed. 0.1 g/t Au cut-offs are used for reconnaissance exploration programs. • Base metal grades are reported >1000ppm.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The first precious metal assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.5 g/t Au or PGE lower cut-off for RC and diamond and 1000ppm base metal lower cut or 0.1 g/t Au for Aircore drilling (as described above and reported in the Attachments) and may include up to 4m of internal dilution. • All assay results are reported to 3 significant figures in line with the analytical precision of the laboratory techniques employed. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge on the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	• Detailed drill hole sections and plans for each prospect must be plotted and interpreted as part of the internal QAQC process. Field sections must be compared with Micromine plots to ensure no errors or omissions creep into the database. • The field geologist will interpret/plot his/her geology observations onto cross sections while logging the hole in the field before validating and transferring the digital data to the Perth based DBA. • Errors and/or discrepancies with lithological logs must be rectified and forwarded to Perth before the assay results are received. • Final cross sections displaying corrected geology and assays are to be plotted and interpreted. Depending on the target 3-D wireframes may require construction too. At the very least cross- sectional data must be translated into plan view and the relevant scaled (1:2,500 or 1:25,000) geological interpretation be updated and integrated in MapInfo. The project geologist will draft any changes/modifications required as directed by the relevant principal geologist / EM.
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.*	• Significant widths are defined in the body of the report, detailing cut-off values employed, any internal dilution and from to intervals • NSR refer to all other intersections that don't meet the criteria described.
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*	• All known exploration data has been reported in this release and/or referenced from previous announcements and/or historical exploration company reports where appropriate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Details of proposed future work programmes with appropriate plans and cross sections has been released separately and are summarized in this report