Woomera Mining Limited

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15 March 2019 **ASX Announcement**

JORC TABLE 1

Please find attached an amended ASX announcement, originally released on 14 March 2019, which now contains a JORC Table 1, which can be found on page 10.

Jonathan W. Lindh
Company Secretary
Woomera Mining Limited

About Woomera Mining Limited
Woomera Mining Limited (Woomera) is an ASX listed exploration company based in Adelaide, South Australia with an extensive minerals tenement portfolio prospective for Copper, Lithium, Gold, Uranium, Iron Ore, Nickel and Cobalt. The Woomera tenement package includes four tenements in the Musgrave Province of South Australia with several drill ready targets (**Musgrave Project**) which is the subject of a binding Heads of Agreement with Oz Minerals (ASX: OZL) where Oz Minerals can elect to expend up to $7.5m in exploration to gain up to 75% of the Joint Venture in the Musgrave Province with Woomera. Five tenements make up the Gawler Craton package (**Gawler Craton Project**) which are prospective for IOCGU deposits, Cu-Ni-Co deposits, RE and Precious Metals. Woomera's tenement portfolio also includes 8 granted tenements and two tenement applications including 3 tenements in the Pilbara region of WA (**Pilgangoora Lithium Project)**, 2 lithium tenements near Ravensthorpe (**Mt Cattlin Lithium Project)** and several WA lithium brine prospects over Lakes Tay, Sharpe, Dundas, Cowan and Dumbleyung (**Lakes Lithium Projects).**

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14 March 2019 **ASX Announcement**

PILGANGOORA SAMPLING INDICATES MULTI-MINERAL PEGMATITES AND SUBSTANTIAL GREISEN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Woomera Mining Ltd ("WML", or "The Company") conducted a Stage 1 reconnaissance rock chip and gridded soil sampling program over the Company's Pilgangoora Project Area covering E 45/4790 and E 45/4796 in November 2018. Rock chips and gridded 400m x 400m soil sampling demonstrated that the area contained evolved pegmatites carrying anomalous lithium, caesium and tantalum (Figures 1, 2).

Geological mapping recorded numerous pegmatites of variable widths and lengths occurring within the Project Area. Several dozen pegmatites were observed and it is likely that many more are present given the limited outcrop in the areas mapped and sampled.

The results suggested the Project Area to be prospective for lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatites, more complex petalite-lepidolite-elbaite-amblygonite pegmatites and also for rare earth allanite-monazite pegmatites. On the strength of the Stage 1 results Woomera planned a more comprehensive Stage 2 sampling program.

Stage 2 Rock Chip and Soil Sampling Program

A total of 68 rock chip samples and 588 soil samples were taken across E 45/4790 and E 45/4796 between 20 February and 3 March 2019.

Rock chip sampling was undertaken on numerous pegmatite mineral scatters, on rarer pegmatite outcrops and over a 3km x 2.5 km area in central mid E 45/4790 consisting of intensely greisenised granite.

In addition to the rock samples, 588 soil samples were collected on a nominal 100m x 100m and 100m x 200m grid over areas of lithium anomalism recorded in the Stage 1 program.

The rock chip and soil samples have been received by ALS Laboratories in Perth. Complete assays are expected to be received over the next two weeks and all results will be reported once received and collated.

Managing Director Gerard Anderson described the sampling:

"These rock chips and soils are intriguing in that visually, they show a broad range of minerals across numerous pegmatite outcrops at our Pilgangoora Project Area. Of interest is an area intense greisenisation covering at least 3km x 1.5km which hosts dominantly shallowly dipping multi-mineral pegmatite dykes. The geology is encouraging and we look forward to the sampling results within the next two weeks."

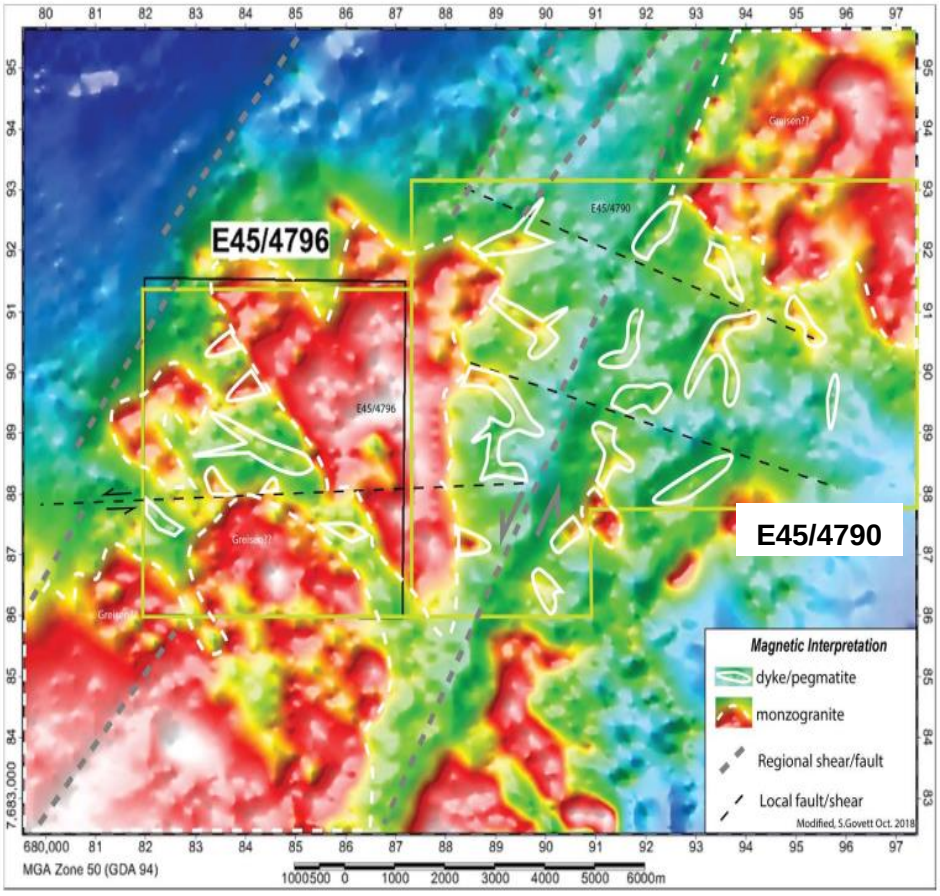

Figure 1. TMI data over E45/4790 and E45/4796 showing magnetic features within the Carlindi Granitoid Complex

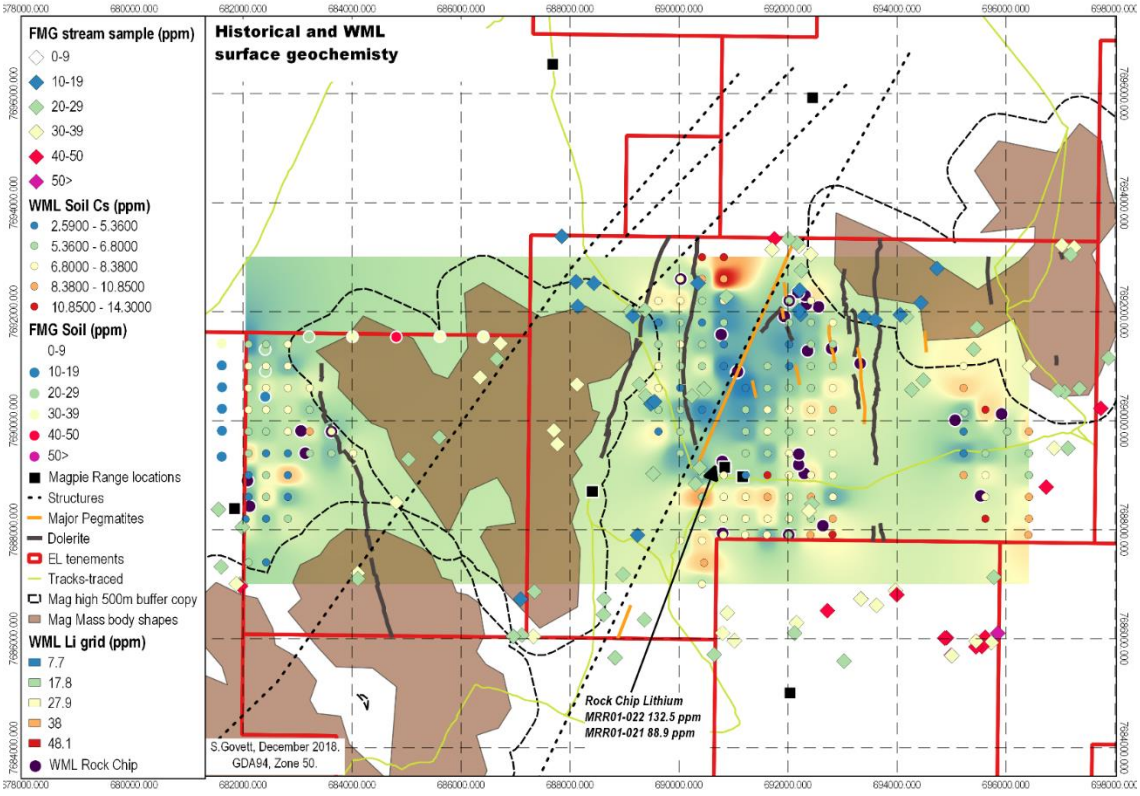

Figure 2. Map of historic FMG (Lithium) and recent WML surface geochemistry from Stage 1 rock chip and soil sampling showing caesium soil sample points over a gridded lithium background

Stage 2 Sampling Program Field observations

The Project Area consists of a highly weathered predominantly flat landscape punctuated with outcrops of Carlindi granite. There are numerous pegmatite dykes occurring as resistant quartz scatters (Plates 1 and 2).

Plate 1. One of many examples of wide, extremely weathered pegmatite on EL 45/4790. A scattered quartz pavement is all that remains of a pegmatite, exposure greater than 30m wide. Outcropping Carlindi granite can be seen in the background.

The pegmatites demonstrated a variety of textures and varying mineralogy ranging from graphic textured quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite through to feldspar-quartz-complex mica-tourmaline-garnet pegmatites carrying various aggregates of unknown grey metallic minerals.

Petrographic studies are in progress to better understand the diversity of minerals and textures seen in hand specimens.

Plate 2. Example of weathered quartz pegmatite up to 30m wide. Located at N7687500 E690500 GDA94 zone 50 . Its trend is approximately 140°-150°.

Plate 3. Coarse banded granitic pegmatite with well-developed felspar and quartz crystals, near MRR02-016; located at N7687401 E690215 GDA94 Zone 50

Plate 4. Outcrop of a thin shallow dipping layered quartz feldspar tourmaline micaceous pegmatite. Looking south-east. Located N7693129 E688416, GDA94 Zone 50. Note large black tourmaline band central to the image.

Plate 5. Outcropping pegmatite with both graphic and aplitic/saccharoidal textures (very fine crystalline groundmass) located at N7692068 E689145, GDA94, zone 50.

Petrographic analysis is also being undertaken on the blue-grey 'greisenised' intrusive observed through the eastern central part of EL 45/4790 which hosts numerous thin mostly flat lying pegmatite veins and zeolite? like veins with finely disseminated multi-coloured micas and metallic inclusions. The area of greisen development covers at least 3km x 1.5km with a central core of intense alteration which gradually decreases away from the core.

This intrusive appears to be layered or banded.

Plate 6. Zeolite vein(?) in greisenised granite (blue-grey host), located at N7691937 E689206 GDA94, zone 50. Awaiting petrology results.

Plate 7. Blue greisenised granite in low relief outcrop, located at E 689175 N 7692066 GDA94, zone 50.

Plate 8. Rock chip sample MRR02-040 - greisenised granite – altered feldspar, quartz and mica, located at E 696360 N 7687774 GDA94, zone 50.

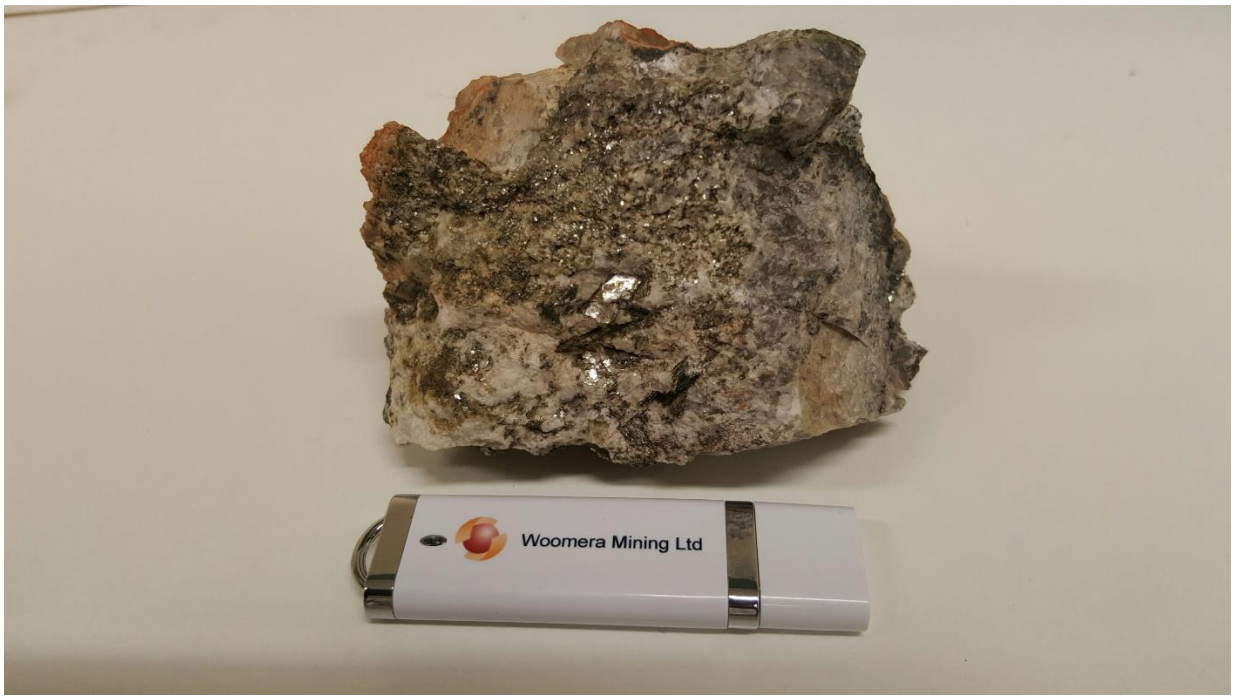

Plate 9. Rock chip sample MRR02-040B - intensely greisenised granite – altered feldspar, quartz, coarse micas and garnet, located at E 696360 N 7687774 GDA94, zone 50

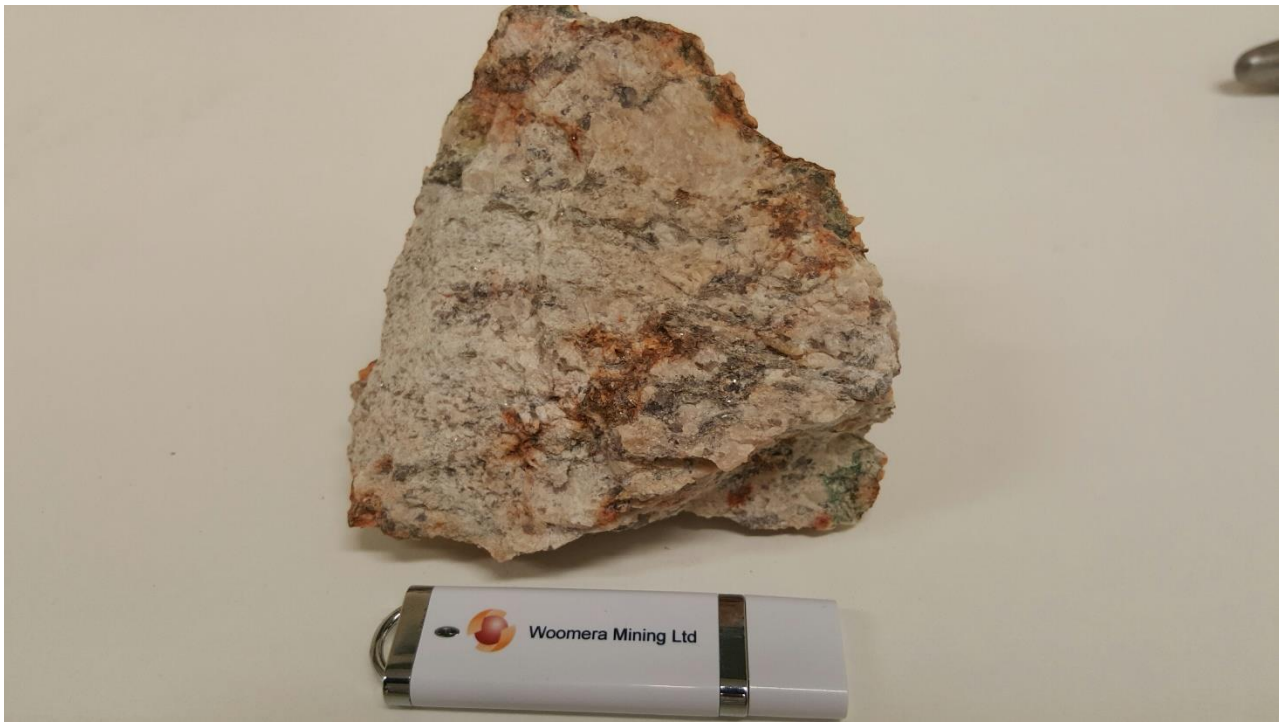

Plate 10. Rock chip sample MRR02-061 - intensely greisenised granite – quartz, altered feldspar, metallic micas, apatite, beryl? and iron staining after sulphides?, located at E 688742 N 7692763 GDA94, zone 50.

Plate 11. Rock chip sample MRR02-064 - saccharoidal quartz, feldspar, golden mica, beryl?, garnet and metallic aggregates in low angle vein within greisenised granite, located at E 689166 N 7692065 GDA94, zone 50.

Plate 12. Flat lying miarolitic vein of saccharoidal quartz, zeolite? and golden mica, located at E 689175 N 7692066 GDA94, zone 50.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on information compiled by Mr Gerard Anderson, Managing Director of Woomera Mining Limited. Mr Anderson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy who has over forty-two years of experience in the field of activity being reported. Mr Anderson 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 Anderson consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Contact

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About Woomera Mining Limited

Woomera Mining Limited (Woomera) is an ASX listed exploration company based in Adelaide, South Australia with an extensive minerals' tenement portfolio prospective for Copper, Lithium, Gold, Uranium, Iron Ore, Nickel and Cobalt. The Woomera tenement package includes tenements in the Musgrave Province of South Australia (**Musgrave Alcurra-Tieyon Project**) which is the subject of a binding Heads of Agreement with OZ Minerals (ASX: OZL), tenements in the Gawler Craton which are prospective for IOCGU deposits, Cu-Ni-Co deposits, REE and Precious Metals. Woomera's tenement portfolio also includes 8 granted tenements and four tenement applications all in Western Australia including tenements in the Pilbara region of WA (**Pilgangoora Lithium Project)**, tenements near Ravensthorpe (**Mt Cattlin Lithium Project)** and tenements at **Binneringie** all prospective for hard-rock lithium and several WA lithium brine prospects over Lakes Tay, Sharpe, Dundas and Dumbleyung (**Lakes Lithium Project)**

E 45/4790

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The results in this report relate to rock chip sampling over E 45/4790 and the adjoining E 45/4796 conducted during February-March 2019 by Woomera Mining Limited. • The rock chip samples were either taken by breaking outcrop with a hammer or by gathering small rock fragments from pavement mineral scatters of pegmatite.
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).*	• No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• A brief description of the rock chips was noted. • Rock chip sampling logging was qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.*	• No core drilling was undertaken • No drilling undertaken. • Rock chip samples taken were around 250 grams in weight. Numerous duplicate rock samples were taken for petrological examination. • The rock chip samples were sent to an independent laboratory (ALS) for analysis. • The samples are considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the program for lithium pegmatite mineralisation.
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.*	• OREAS brand standard 147 was inserted with samples at a frequency of at least 1:20 samples. • This standard is appropriate for the low-grade lithium cesium tantalum mineralisation
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.*	• Sampling carried out by Woomera Mining Limited personnel. • No drilling undertaken. • Rock chip location was noted in field note book, which recorded sample note of the sample, as well as a written record of GPS waypoint. Note book and digital GPS waypoint location were collated in the office after program completion. • No adjustment was made to the analytical results.
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*	• All sample locations were derived from hand held Garmin Oregon 500t and are accurate to ± 5m. • GDA94 Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	control.	
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.*	• Samples were collected where pegmatite scatters and outcrop were observed and on outcrops of greisenised granite. • A total of 68 rock chip samples were collected on EL 45/4790. • Sampling is not of the type or density to support the determination of a resource. The sampling was reconnaissance in nature and results will be used to design future exploration sampling programs aimed at locating lithium-bearing pegmatite and lithium and other mineral bearing greisenised granite. • No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken of mineral scatters of pegmatite or from pegmatite outcrops. Samples of greisenised granite were taken from outcrop. • Sampling orientation is not expected to contribute to sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Woomera Mining Limited personnel. Field staff transported the samples to a trucking contractor located in Port Hedland for transport to the Perth laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken. Woomera personnel have reviewed the data and consider it appropriate for the mineralisation style and sampling type.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The rock chip sampling was carried out on E 45/4790 which is 100% owned by Volt Lithium Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Woomera Mining Limited. • Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• E 45/4790 has had limited reconnaissance soil sampling and stream sediment sampling completed by Fortescue Metals Group. A total of 59 stream sediment samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collected by FMG, which were analysed for: Ag,Al,As,Au,Ba,Be,Bi,B,Ca,Cd,Ce,Co,Cr,Cs,Cu,Dy,Fe,Ga,Gd,Ge,Hf,Ho,In,La,Li,Lu,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Nb,Nd,Ni,Pb,Pr,P,Rb,Re,Sb,Sc,Se,Si,Sm,Sn,Sr,S,Ta,Tb,Te,Th,Ti,Tl,Tm,U,V,W,Yb,Y,Zn, and Zr.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style being targeted is lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatite dykes and mineral bearing greisenised granite.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• Samples relate to single point soil samples. No weighting averaging or cutting of results was done. • All samples were single point samples and there was no aggregation of results. • No metal equivalent values were calculated.
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').*	• Unknown at this stage. • Samples are single point samples.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant*	• Plans of the sampling locations and a table of results is included in the accompanying report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• The report includes defined levels for anomalous results.
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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful or 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.*	• The sampling program was reconnaissance in nature. Geological mapping identified sub-cropping pegmatite dykes either as quartz pegmatite, quartz-feldspar pegmatite, quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-iron pegmatites and greisenised granite. Much of the tenement is covered with soil/colluvium or is otherwise generalised as being regolith.

E 45/4796

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the*	• The results in this report relate to rock chip sampling over E 45/4796 and the adjoining E 45/4790 conducted during February-March 2019 by Woomera Mining Limited. • Rock chip samples were either taken by breaking outcrop with a hammer or by gathering small rock fragments from pavement outcrop of pegmatite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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).*	• No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• A brief description of the rock chip samples was noted. • Sample logging was predominantly qualitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core drilling was undertaken. • No drilling undertaken. • Rock chip samples of around 250 grams were taken for analysis. Numerous duplicate samples were taken for petrological examination. • Rock chip samples were sent to an independent laboratory for analysis. • The samples are considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the program for lithium pegmatite mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• OREAS brand standard 147 was inserted with samples at a frequency of at least 1:20 samples. • This standard is appropriate for the low-grade lithium cesium tantalum mineralisation
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.*	• Sampling carried out by Woomera Mining Limited personnel. • No drilling undertaken. • Rock chip location was noted in field note book, which recorded sample note of the sample, as well as a written record of GPS waypoint. Note book and digital GPS waypoint location were collated in office after program completion. • No adjustment was made to the analytical results.
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 sample locations were derived from hand held Garmin Oregon 500t and are accurate to ± 5m. • GDA94 Zone 50.
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.*	• No rock chip samples were collected on E 45/4796. • Sampling is not of the type or density to support the determination of a resource. The sampling was reconnaissance in nature and results will be used to design future exploration sampling programs aimed at location lithium-bearing pegmatite. • No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken where pavement outcrops of pegmatite occurred. • Sampling orientation is not expected to contribute to sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Woomera Mining Limited personnel. Field staff transported the samples to a trucking

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contractor for transport to the Perth laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken. Woomera personnel have reviewed the data and consider it appropriate for the mineralisation style and sampling type.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The rock chip sampling was carried out on E 45/4796 which is 100% owned by Volt Lithium Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Woomera Mining Limited. • Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• E 45/4796 has had limited reconnaissance soil sampling and stream sediment sampling completed by Fortescue Metals Group. A total of 8 stream sediment samples, and 8 soil samples were collected by FMG, which were analysed for: Ag,Al,As,Au,Ba,Be,Bi,B,Ca,Cd,Ce,Co,Cr,Cs,Cu,Dy,Fe,Ga,Gd,Ge,Hf,Ho,In,La,Li,Lu,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Nb,Nd,Ni,Pb,Pr,P,Rb,Re,Sb,Sc,Se,Si,Sm,Sn,Sr,S,Ta,Tb,Te,Th,Ti,Tl,Tm,U,V,W,Yb,Y, Zn, and Zr..
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style being targeted is lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatite and potentially greisenised granite.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples relate to single point rock chip samples. No weighting averaging or cutting of results was done. • All samples were single point samples and no aggregation of results was done. • No metal equivalent values were calculated.
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').*	• Unknown at this stage. • Samples are single point rock chip samples.
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.*	• Plans of the sampling locations and a table of results is included in the accompanying 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.*	• The report includes defined levels for anomalous results.
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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful or 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.*	• The sampling program was reconnaissance in nature. Geological mapping identified sub-cropping pegmatite dykes either as quartz pegmatite, quartz-feldspar pegmatite, quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-iron pegmatite. Much of the tenement is covered with soil/colluvium or is otherwise generalised as being regolith.