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3 April 2019 **ASX Announcement**

WOOMERA MINING IDENTIFIES PRIORITY LITHIUM DRILL TARGETS ACROSS PILGANGOORA LITHIUM ANOMALIES

Highlights

- **Soil sampling program highlights six areas of significantly anomalous lithium identified as Priority 1 RC drill targets.**
- **Geological mapping recorded hundreds of pegmatite bodies either in low relief outcrops or more typically as mineral scatters.**
- **Infill soil sampling on a nominal 100m x 100m grid and 100m x 200m grid and rock chip sampling commenced on 20th February 2019 over areas of anomalous lithium-caesium-tantalum identified from the Stage 1 sampling. The Stage 2 program was completed on 2nd March 2019.**
- **Rock chip sampling and soil geochemistry indicate the Project Area contains evolved pegmatites within supportive mineralised settings (metasomatic conditions) for lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatites.**
- **Sufficient combined sampling results to constitute anomalous to strongly anomalous values for the Project area.**
- **The soil programs demonstrated near or above average levels related to lithium-hosted pegmatites - potential to locate economic mineralisation.**
- **Native Heritage Clearance awaited ahead of drilling program planning.**

Pilgangoora Stage 1 Sampling Program

Woomera Mining Ltd ("WML", or "The Company") has previously reported the completion of a reconnaissance rock chip and gridded soil sampling program conducted in November 2018 over the Company's Pilgangoora Project Area covering E 45/4790 and E 45/4796.

The Project is located on 100% owned tenements approximately 100km south east of Port Hedland - the Pilgangoora region is known as one of the world's richest pegmatite-hosted lithium provinces. Rock chips and gridded 400m x 400m soil sampling demonstrated that the area contained evolved pegmatites carrying anomalous lithium, caesium and tantalum.

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 board and management of Woomera Mining were encouraged by the results of the Stage 1 exploration program.

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.

A second more comprehensive soil sampling and rock chip program was completed between 20 February and 3 March 2019 and the results reported herein.

Stage 2 Sampling Program

A total of 588 soil samples were collected on nominal 100m x 100m and 100m x 200m grid over areas of lithium anomalism identified during the Stage 1 sampling program.

In addition to the soil sampling, 64 rock chip samples were taken across E 45/4790 and E 45/4796. 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 greisenised granite.

A total of 739 soil samples were collected during the Stage 1 and Stage 2 programs. Analytical results show:

- 322 samples greater than the weighted average value of 25.9ppm lithium
- 29 samples highly anomalous for lithium assaying above 47.4 ppm, with a peak value of 82.4ppm
- Niobium up to 125ppm
- Caesium up to 40.4ppm
- Tantalum up to 43ppm

In addition to the soil samples, a total of 96 rock samples were collected from 2 sampling programs. Analytical results show:

- 17 samples above 100ppm lithium, with a peak value of 280ppm
- Beryllium up to 1910ppm
- Niobium up to 80ppm
- Caesium up to 62.4ppm
- Tin up to 25ppm
- Tantalum up to 20.6ppm
- Phospherous up to 2,400ppm
- Rubidium up to 1,155ppm
- Total peak values of rare earth elements up to 286ppm

The results demonstrate that several areas are highly anomalous for lithium bearing pegmatites and these areas will be the focus of RC drilling.

Field Program 2 Rock and Soil Sampling Program

Rock chip sampling was undertaken on numerous scattered pegmatites, and rare outcropping pegmatite. A 3km x 2.5 km area in central-mid E 45/4790 consists of greisenised granite with a core area covering 2km x 1.5km of intense greisenisation (Figure 1 and Plates 1 & 2).

Plate 1. Zeolite vein(?) in greisenised intrusive (blue-grey host), located at N7691937 E689206 GDA94, zone 50.

Plate 2. Petrographic sample MRR02-040. Samples contains 280ppm lithium and 58ppm caesium. Strongly greisen-altered, coarse grained leucocratic granodiorite. The rock originally consisted of interlocking grains of quartz, sodic plagioclase and minor microcline, with a few small grains of biotite, and traces of zircon, apatite and a FeTi oxide phase. Imposition of pervasive hydrothermal alteration led to considerable replacement of feldspars by fine through to coarse grained muscovite, with a little epidote and trace chlorite. Similarly, biotite is also locally replaced by muscovite, chlorite and epidote.

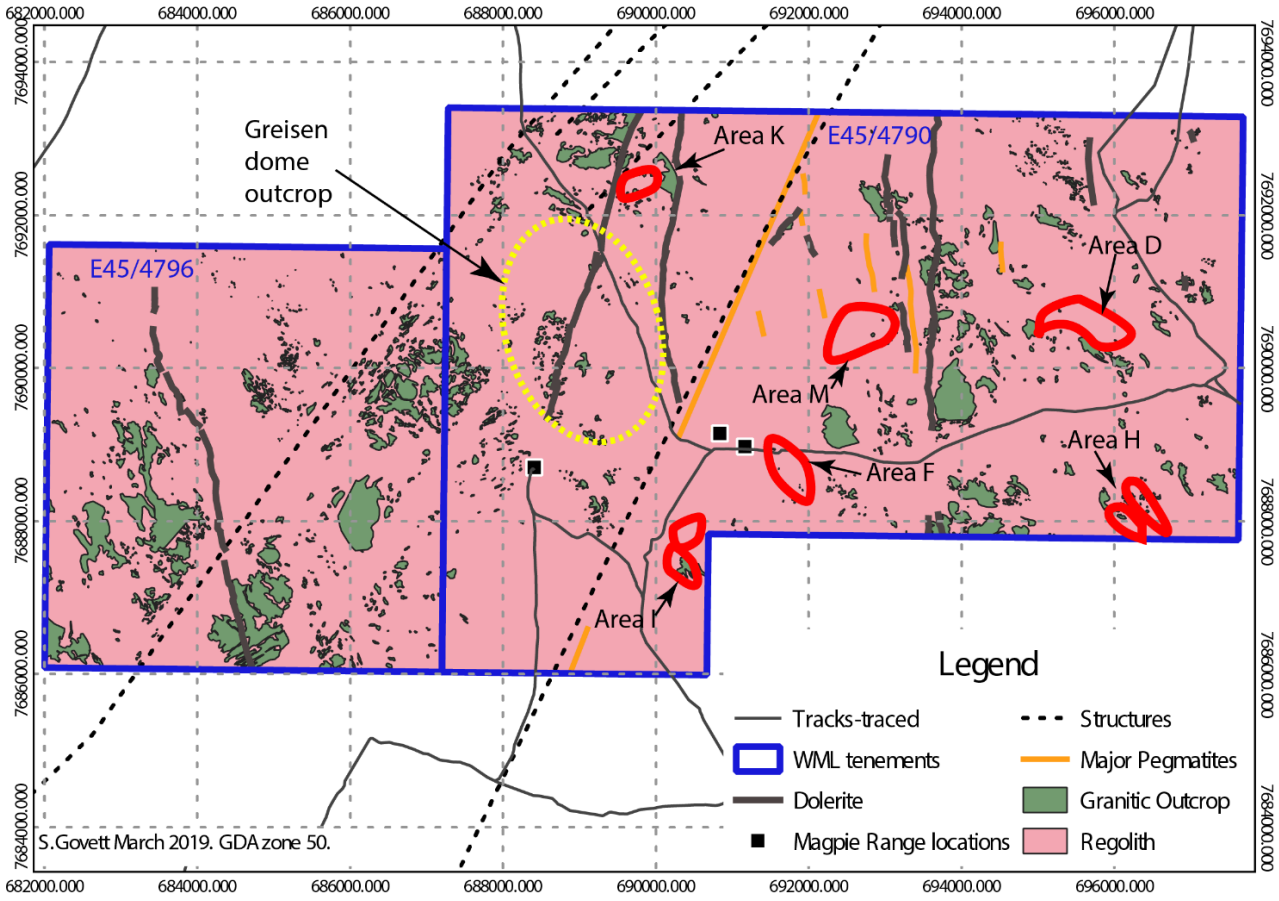

Figure 1. Outcrop map for E45/4790 and E45/4796 showing areas anomalous for lithium

The number of soil samples for the combined programs is statistically significant to inform the setting for thresholds for what constitutes anomalous to strongly anomalous values for the Project.

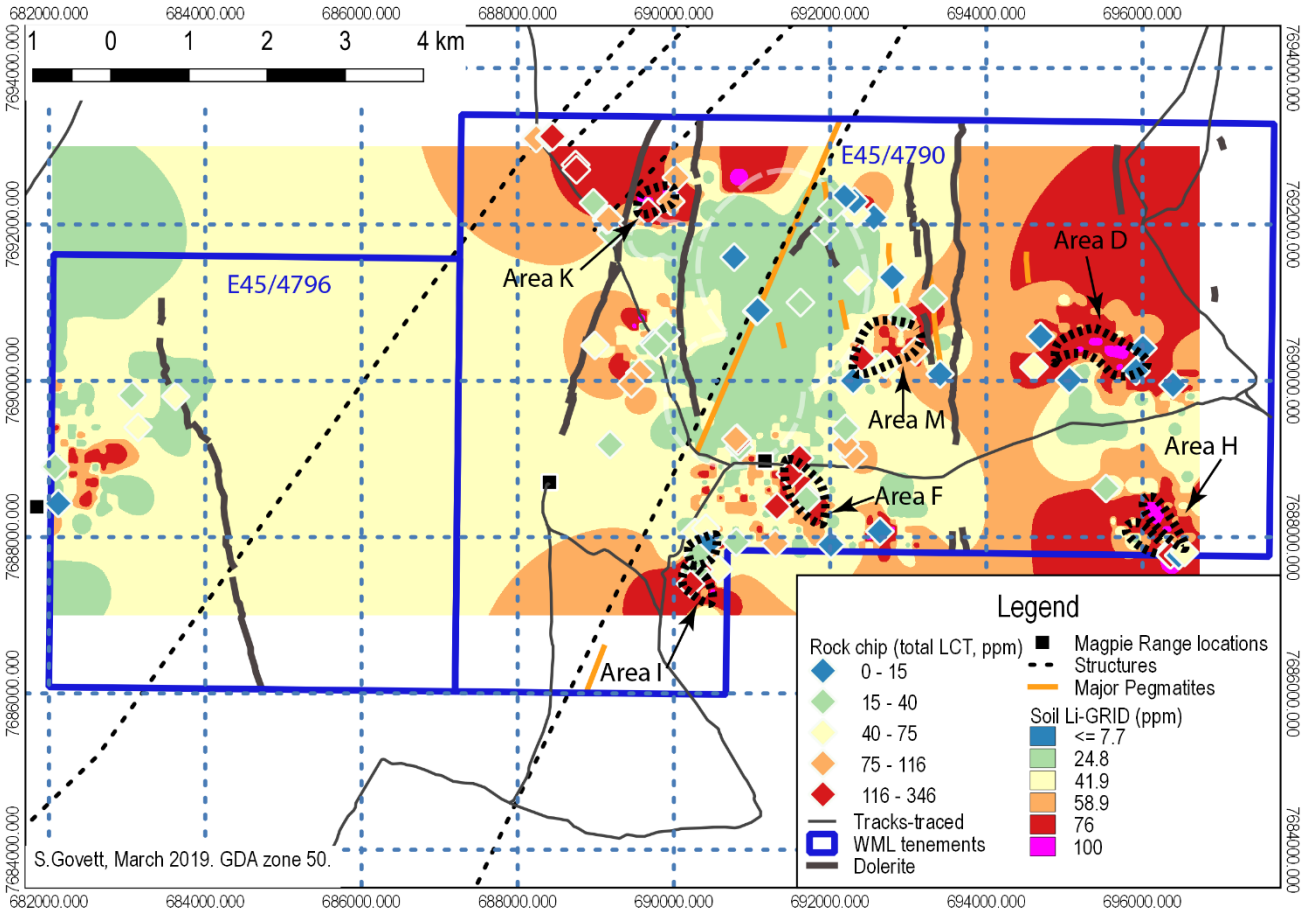

Figure 2. Lithium map produced for E45/4790 and E45/4796 from field data collected from work programs 1&2. Anomalous areas are also displayed with magenta representing the most anomalous areas.

Broad lithium anomalism is exhibited in the north, south and eastern margins of E45/4790 at Areas K, I, D, and H. Zones of lithium anomalism are also observed centrally at Areas M and F.

Many soil samples were coincident with silcrete and drift which may understate/mask the underlying geochemistry and it significance for LCT pegmatites.

There is large lower than average lithium evident in central E45/4790 which is believed to be coincident with a buried granite dome.

EL 45/4790 host a large oval-shaped area (3.5km x 2.5km) of greisen with a core of 2km x 1.5km of intense greisenisation. In the greisen, pervasive hydrothermal alteration has led to considerable replacement of feldspars by fine through to coarse grained muscovite, lesser epidote and trace chlorite and garnet. Biotite is also locally replaced by muscovite, chlorite and epidote.

The greisen area host numerous flat lying and high angle pegmatite and zeolite veins. Further mapping and sampling will be undertaken to better understand the greisen's influence on lithium mineralisation.

Results from sampling during Stage 1 on E45/4796 indicated limited anomalism however, the soils samples taken during Stage 2 reinforced that the tenement is prospective for lithium. The results relating to E45/4796 might understate the potential for broad LCT anomalism on this tenement.

Generally, rock samples support soil assay results. Area D is the exception which is dominated by outcropping low relief silcrete which was low in lithium.

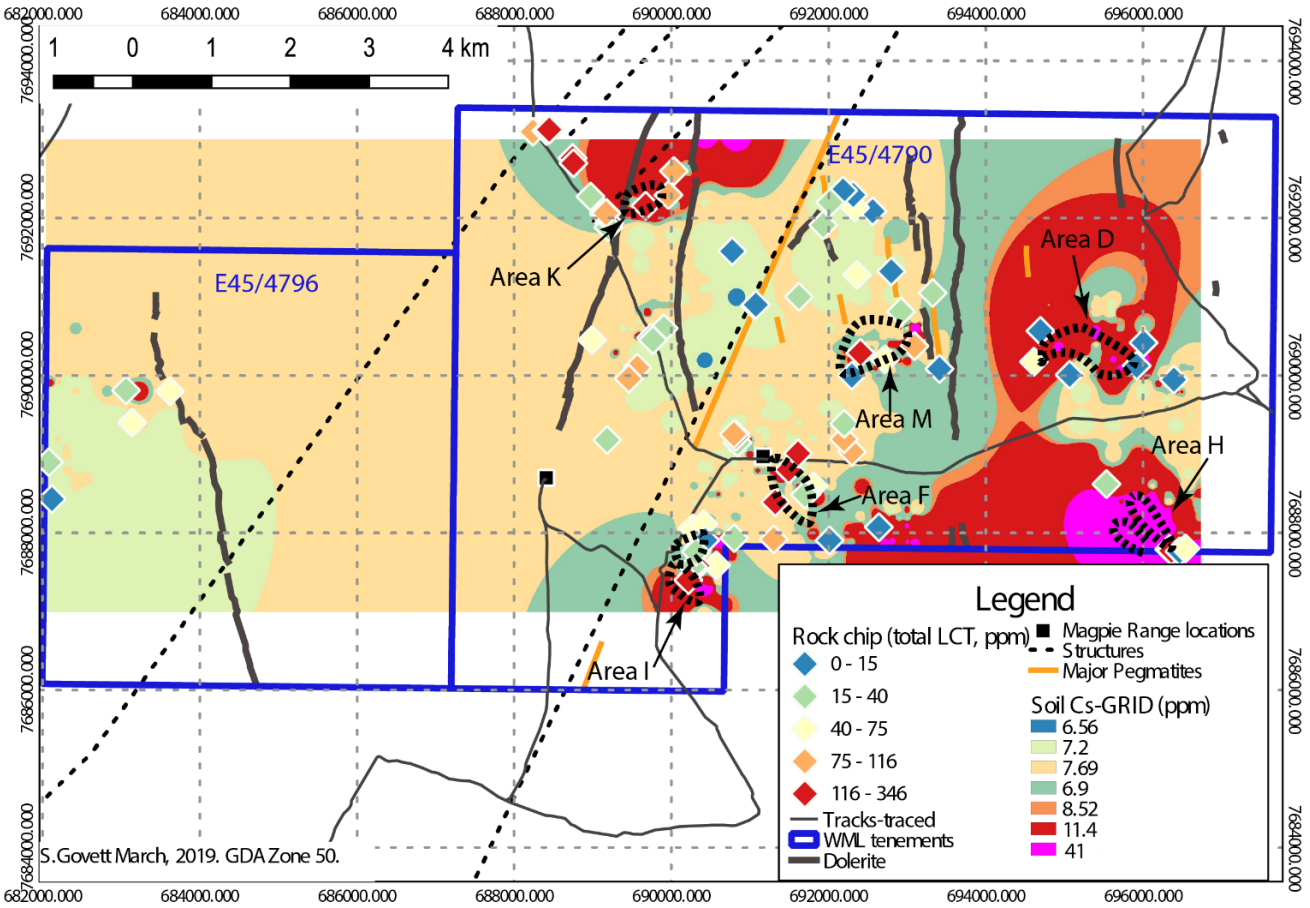

Figure 3. Caesium map produced for E45/4790 and E45/4796 from field data collected from work programs 1&2. Anomalous areas are also displayed. Combined programs 1&2.

In Figure 2, broad moderately strong to very strong caesium anomalism is observed in the general periphery of E45/4790. Area H is especially anomalous where the caesium is related to a series of parallel pegmatite dykes approximately 40m in width. Anomalous caesium occurs in Areas I, D, M, F, and K. Magenta represents to the most anomalous areas.

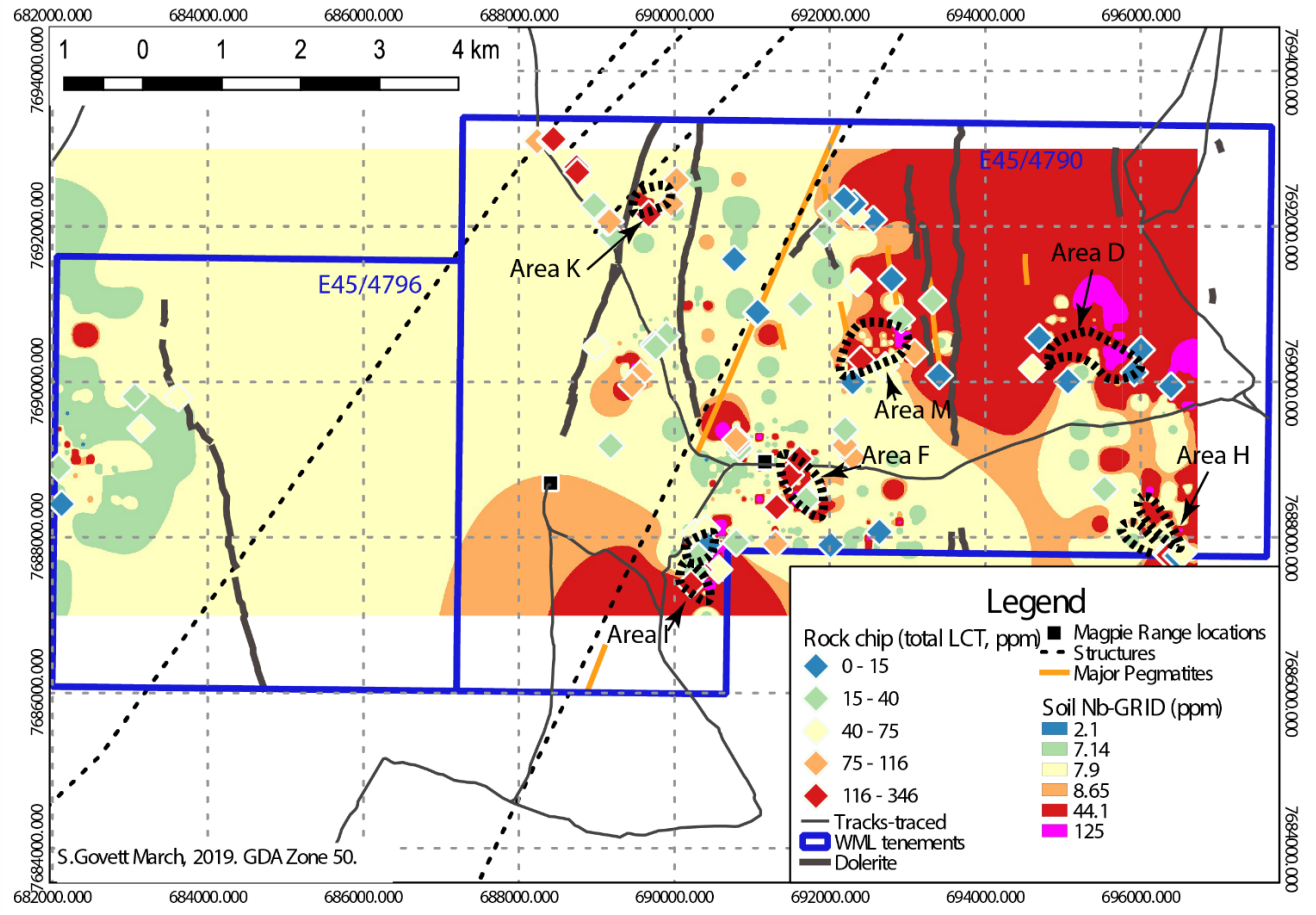

Figure 4. Niobium map produced for E45/4790 and E45/4796 from field data collected from work programs 1&2. Anomalous areas are also displayed. Combined programs 1&2.

Unlike the previous two figures, the most anomalous areas of niobium (Figure 4) are constrained to the eastern periphery of E45/4970 (Area D). More localised individually high soil results are evident in the other areas.

Discussion

The Project area contains many hundreds of pegmatites in outcrop ranging from 10cm, up to many tens of metres similar to that Area I (Plate 3). Evidence of very weathered pegmatites proliferate many areas as demonstrated in Plate 4.

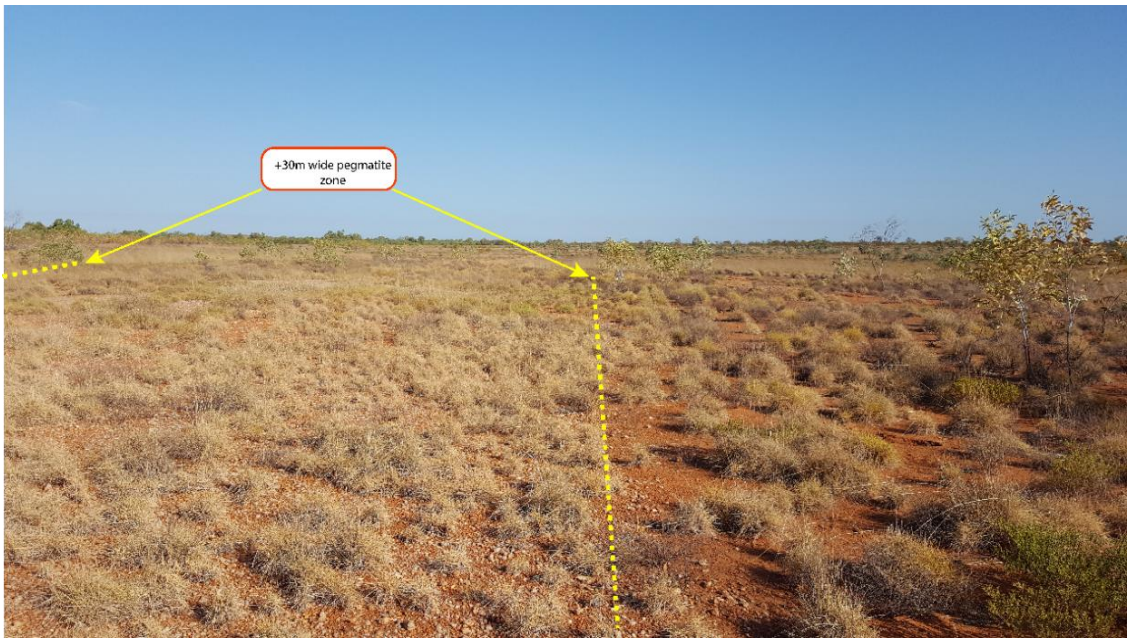

Plate 3. Example of weathered quartz pegmatite up to 30m wide. Located at N7687500 E690500 GDA94 zone 50 (Area I) . Its trend is approximately 140°-150°.

Plate 4. One of many examples of wide, extremely weathered pegmatite on EL45/4790. A scattered quartz pavement is all that remains of a pegmatite, exposure greater than 30m wide. Outcropping Carlindi Granite in the background.

It is generally accepted that LCT pegmatites within the Pilbara only occur in the greenstone tectonic margins of the cratons' granitic domes. However the data produced from the recent field programs demonstrate the potential for lithium-rich pegmatites within the Pilbara intracratonic granitic domes, if not at least the Carlindi Granite.

It can be expected that the contribution from elements of interest related to LCT pegmatites are extremely low from the host Carlindi granite, as the minerals of interest are incompatible with granite crystallisation. Thus element baselines produced from statistical analysis are not influenced by the granitic rocks. Elements used in the studies produced above can only be sourced from LCT pegmatites, namely Ga, Be, Cs, Nb and Li have no low-level contribution from the Carlindi granite.

Recent studies on relative abundance of these elements are shown below in Table 1.

	WML soil programs			**WML rock samples**	**Crustal abundance (Zhaochu & Goa, 2008)**
Element	average (ppm)	1 std. dev. (ppm)	Peak value (ppm)	Peak value (ppm)	Average (ppm)
Be	2.1	17.4	417	1910	1.9
Cs	7.7	10.2	40.4	62.4	4.9
Ga	13.3	15.6	21.6	62	18.6
Li	25.9	35.6	82.8	280	41
Nb	8.6	15.5	125	80	11.6

Table 1. Comparative analysis of WML combined soil analysis with relative crustal abundance (Zhaochu & Goa, 2008).

Table 1 demonstrates that near or above average elemental values related to LCT pegmatites exist in the Project area, peak values well exceed global relative crustal abundance. The opportunity to locate economic mineralisation is considered to be good.

Lithium values for soil results exceeding 47.7ppm, or the upper statistical range number a total of 29 samples, with the peak value of 82.8ppm strongly indicate that lithium is the primary element of exploration interest, while REE's remain relatively low at a peak combined value of 286ppm.

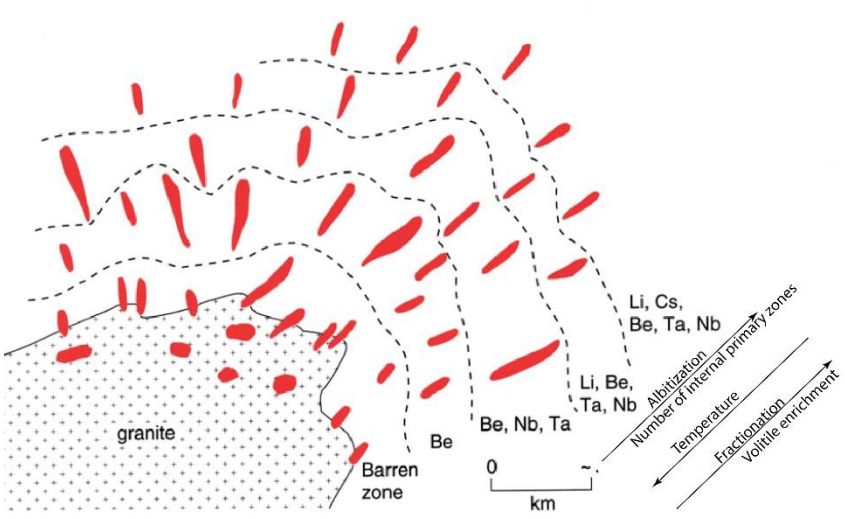

Figure 5. A Model of pegmatite emplacement, modified (Černý, 1982)

The significance of the results stated above are illustrated in Figure 5. Peak values of all elements related to fertile rare metal pegmatites are evident above crustal averages.

Generally, pervasive elements of no economic consequence associated with LCT pegmatites are present, with phosphorous at a peak value of 2,400ppm and rubidium at a peak value of 1,155ppm.

Priority Drill Targets

Six areas (some containing multiple targets) have been identified from a combination of Stage 1 And Stage 2 soil and rock chip sampling (see Table 2 below).

Area	Length (minimum) m	Width (maximum) m	Comment
D	900	80	Potentially proximal parallel mineralised features
F	800	60	Another feature 800m long may also overlap
H	480	50	Shape maybe truncated, and differing individual pegmatites
	300	40	Southern shape
I	500	40	Well supported by other elements, Nb, Be, and Cs
	120	30	Smaller target
	170	40	Strong overlap of anomalies
	150	30	Smaller target
K	500	60	Sub-parallel to a Cs anomaly
M	700	50	Several parallel features may cluster either side

Table 2. Priority 1 drill targets and status summary.

Priority Drill Target – Area D

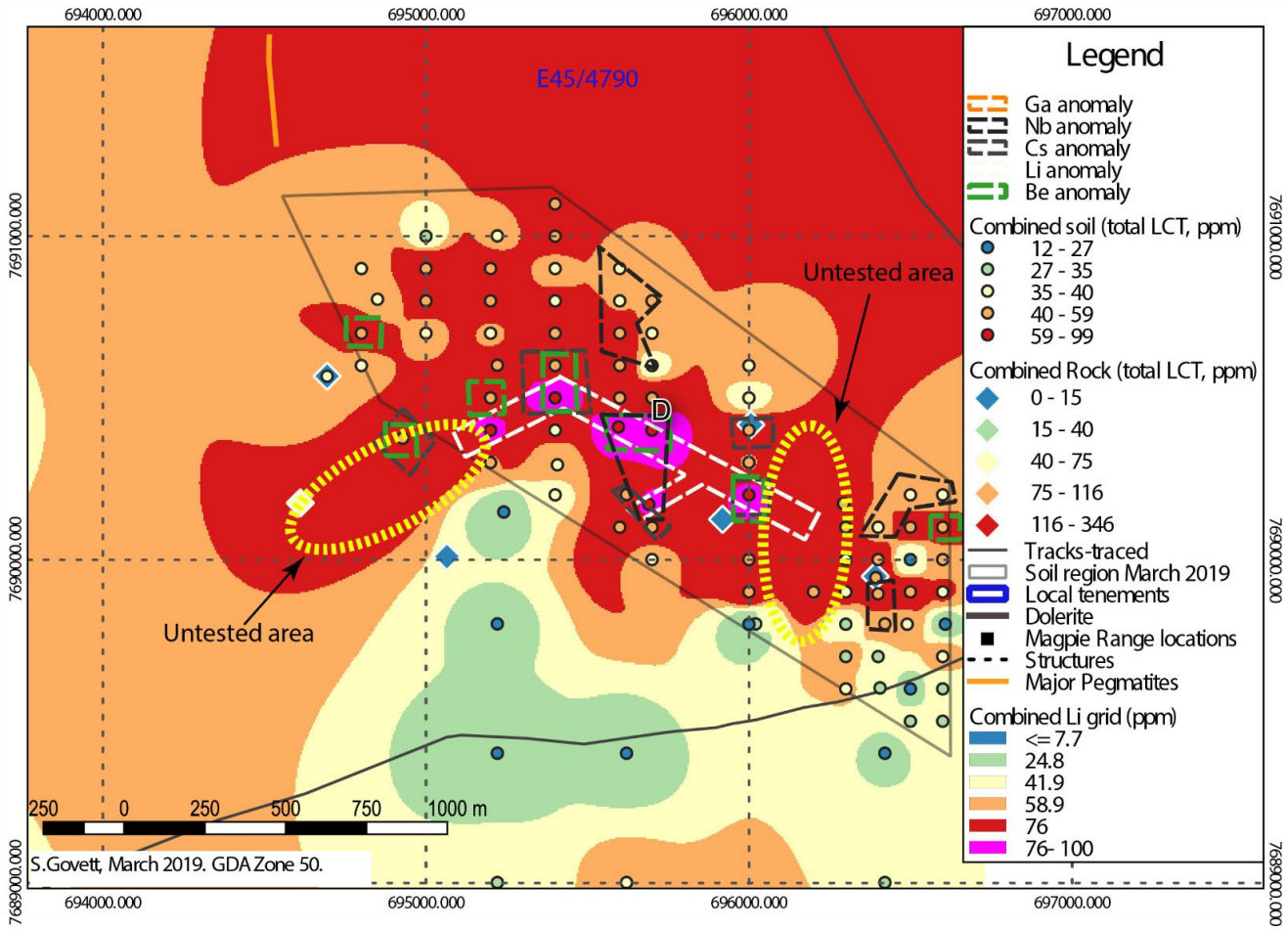

Figure 6. E45/4790 Area D lithium anomaly map. Outlines for galliium (Ga), niobium (Nb), caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and beryllium (Be) are also displayed. Untested areas shown in yellow hash ellipses. Combined programs 1&2.

Many overlapping or converging regions of strongly anomalous mineralisation are either directly or indirectly related to LCT pegmatites and are observable in Area D (Figure 6). The orientation of lithium (white dashed line) is well supported by the other local coincidental elements of gallium, niobium, and beryllium.

A general north-west to south-east corridor is evident which is approximately 100m in width and up to 800m in length. The potential for a southern extension is untested.

The data supports converging structural orientations as noted in secondary south-west corridors whose southwestern extension remains untested.

Priority Drill Target - Area F

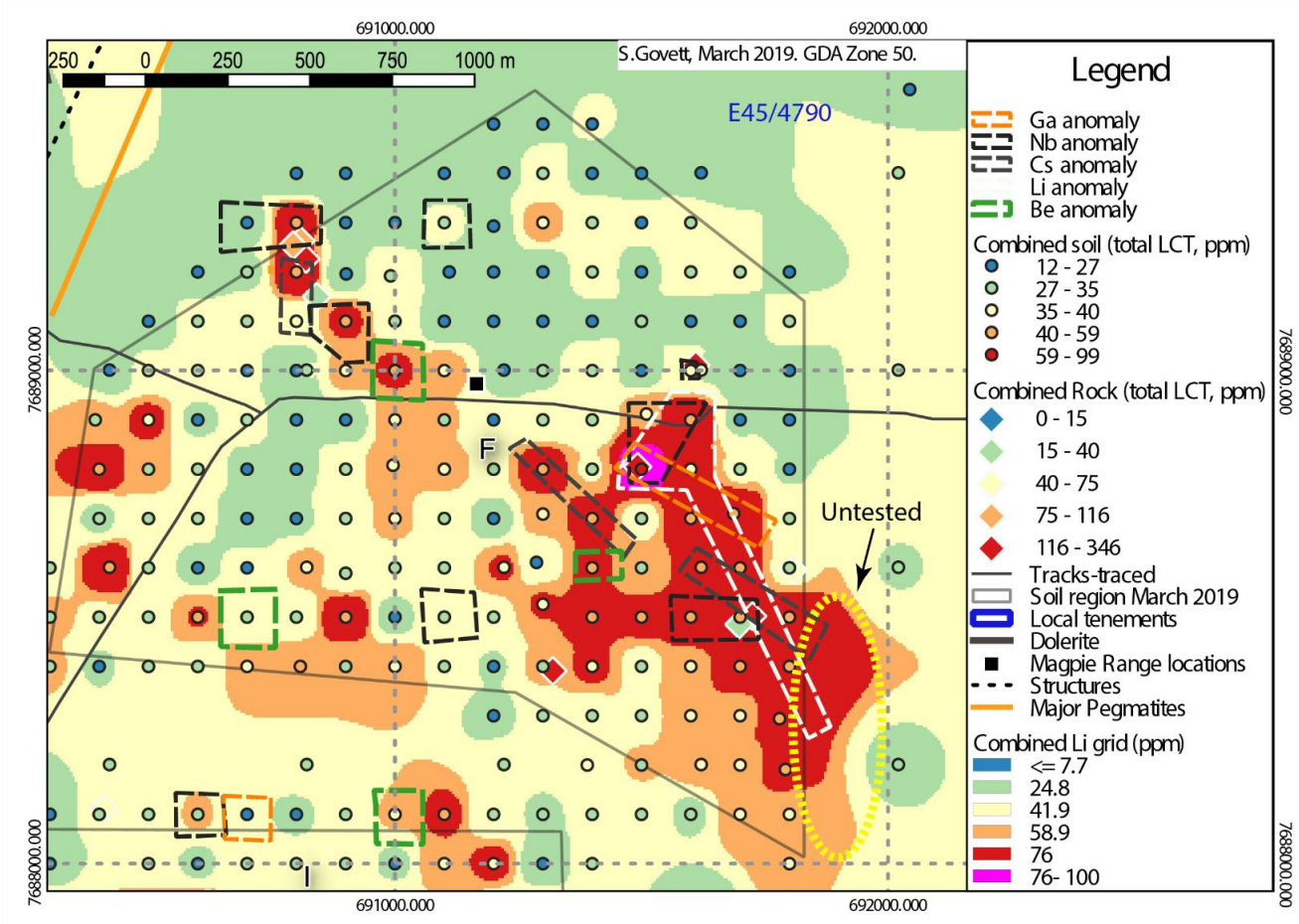

Figure 7. E45/4790 Area F lithium anomaly map. Outlines for gallium (Ga), niobium (Nb), Caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and beryllium (Be) are also displayed. Untested areas shown in yellow hash ellipses. Combined programs 1&2.

A single less than 100m wide, 700m long lithium anomaly is identified at Area F (Figure 7). A more north westerly trending anomaly may exist based on the linear trend between beryllium, niobium, caesium and to a lesser extent lithium, occurring north-west of the identified lithium anomaly.

Priority Drill Target – Area H

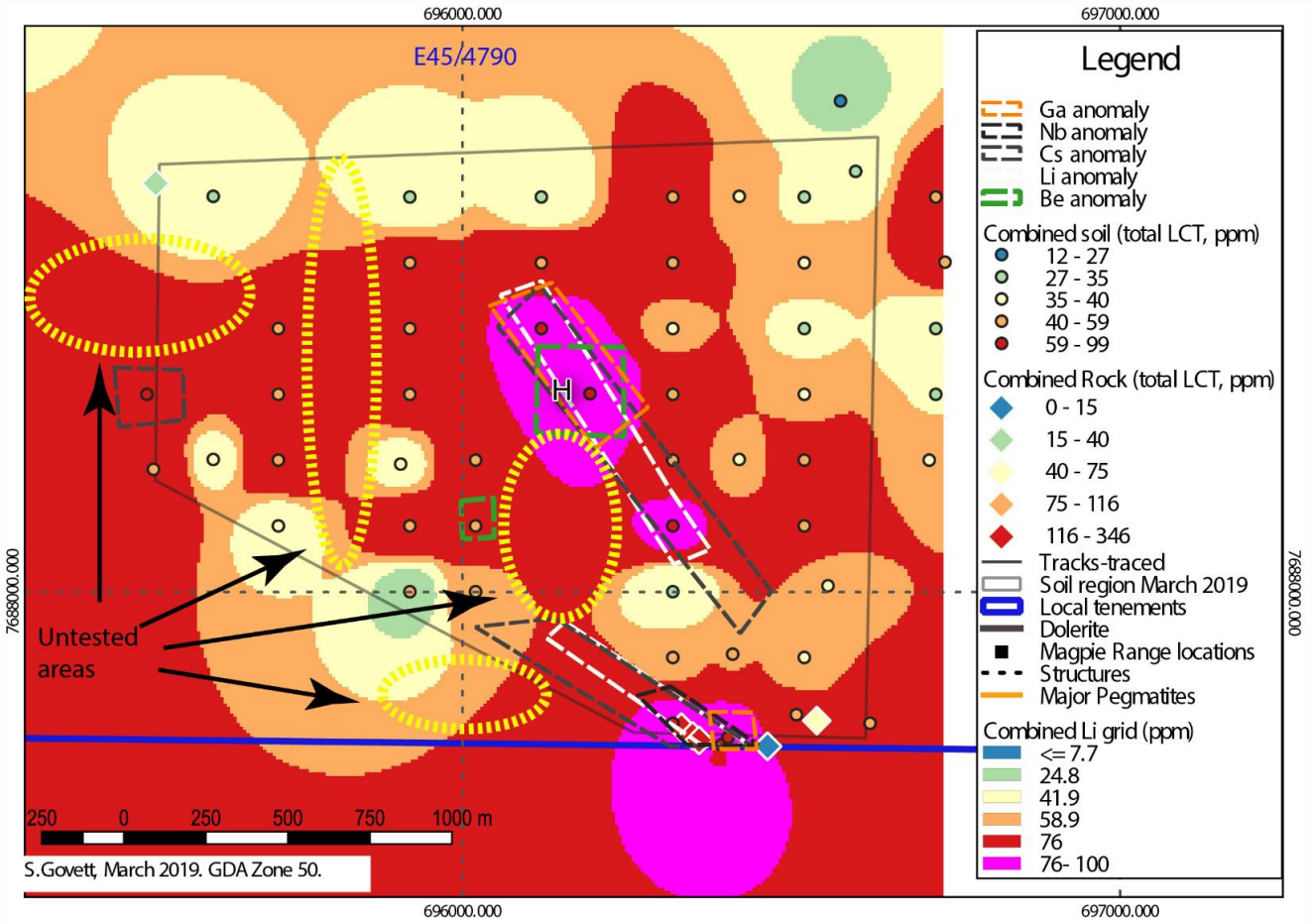

Figure 8. E45/4790 Area H lithium anomaly map. Outlines for gallium (Ga), niobium (Nb), Caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and beryllium (Be) are also displayed. Untested areas shown in yellow hash ellipses. Combined programs 1&2. The area of magenta extending south of the tenement boundary is an artifact of interpolation projection produced from the GIS software.

Drill target consists of a main 480m x 50m north-westerly trending highly anomalous LCT zone and a secondary parallel zone 200 metres to the south (Figure 8). Pegmatite mineral scatters abound in the areas of anomalism.

Priority Drill Target – Area I

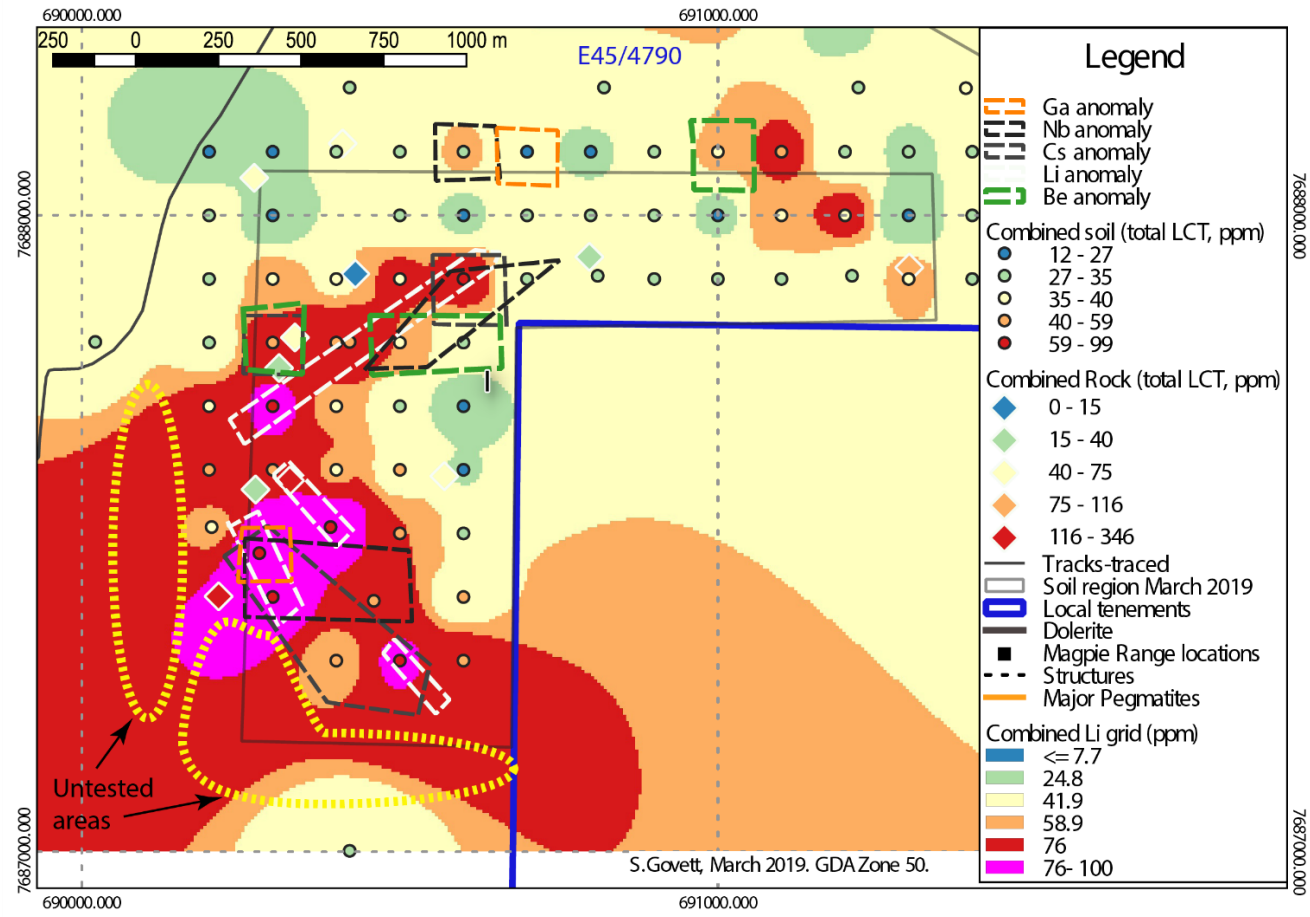

Figure 9. E45/4790 Area I lithium anomaly map. Outlines for gallium (Ga), niobium (Nb), Caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and beryllium (Be) are also displayed. Untested areas shown in yellow hash lines. Combined programs 1&2.

Two highly anomalous trends occur in Area I (Figure 9). These anomalies are unconstrained and remain untested to the west and south. Opportunity may exist for larger endowment where these two orientations converge.

Priority Drill Target – Area K

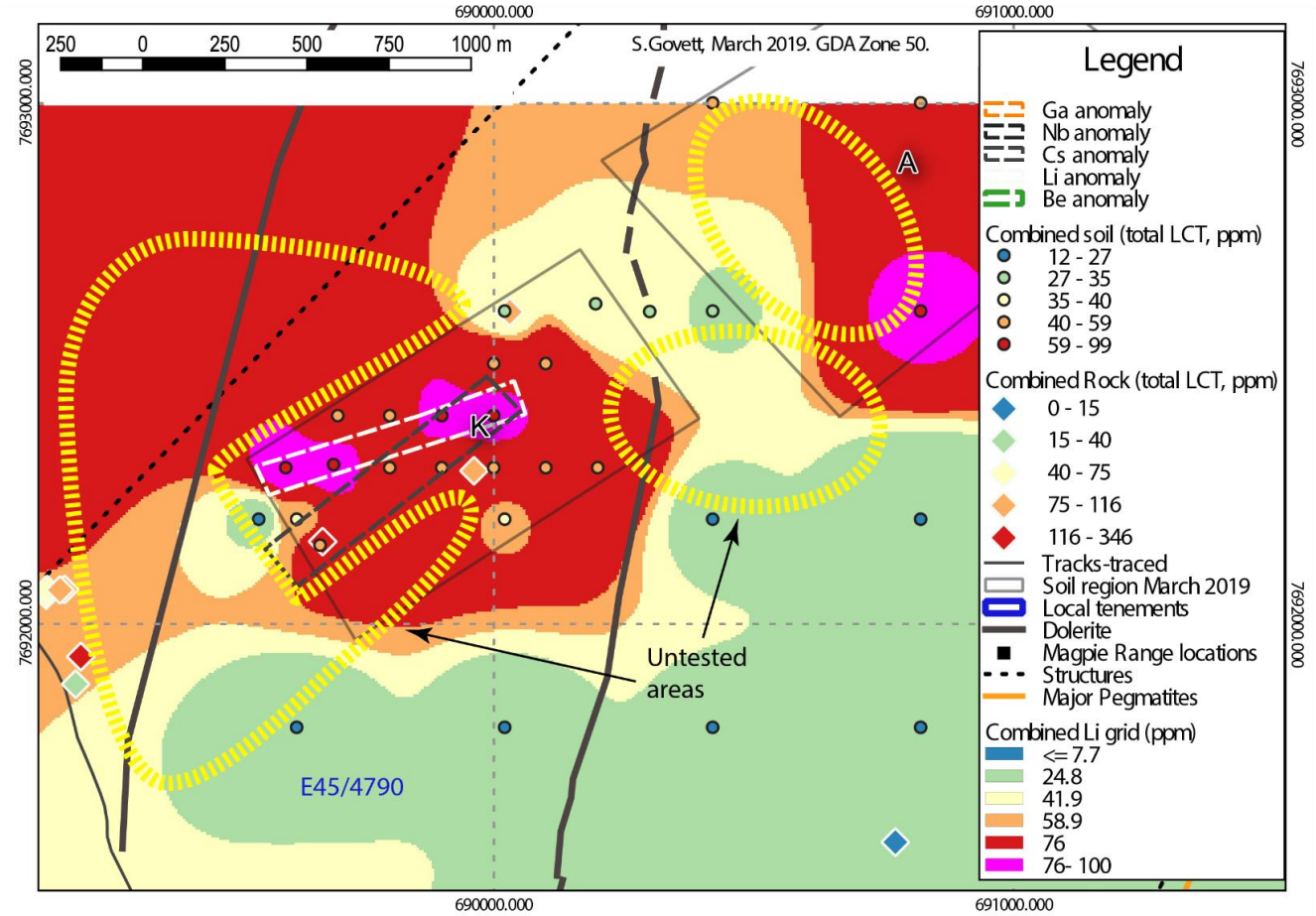

Figure 10. E45/4790 Area K and A lithium anomaly map. Outlines for gallium (Ga), niobium (Nb), Caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and beryllium (Be) are also displayed. Untested areas shown in yellow hash lines. Combined programs 1&2.

The area K drill target consists of a 500m x 60m east-northeast trending lithium anomaly with a sub-parallel caesium anomaly.

Priority Drill Target – Area M

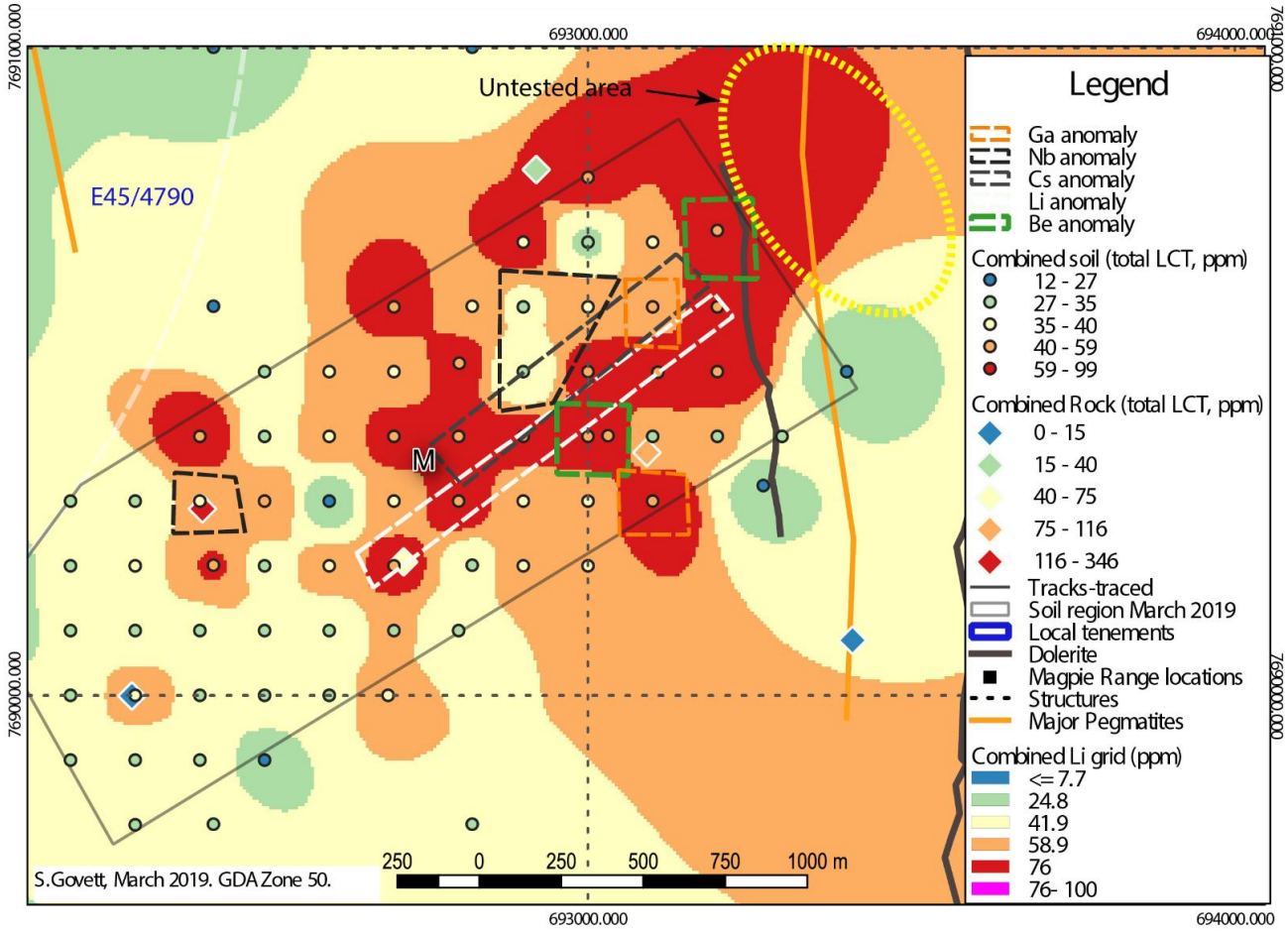

Figure 9. E45/4790 Area M lithium anomaly map. Outlines for gallium (Ga), niobium (Nb), Caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and beryllium (Be) are also displayed. Untested areas shown in yellow hash lines. Combined programs 1&2.

The area M drill target consists of a 700m x 50m northeasterly trending lithium anomaly defined by soil sampling.

Future Work Plan

E 45/4790 and E 45/4796 were granted without having signed Heritage Agreements in place. Woomera has consulted with the Njamal Aboriginal Corporation as it relates to the Njamal #1 Native Title Claim and has signed the Njamal Standard Heritage Agreement and is awaiting signing by the Njamal.

Woomera will lodge a Notice of Activity with the Njamal outling the upcoming proposed work consisting of access track construction and RC drilling seeking clearance for RC drilling. Such a Notice may trigger the need for Heritage Clearance. As such the commencement date for drilling cannot be determined at this time.

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).**

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APPENDIX 1-combined soil program results where Li > 1SD. Significant elements (ppm)

Northing_ GDA	Easting_ GDA	Analyte	Be	Ce	Cs	Ga	La	Li	Nb	P	Rb	Sc	Sn	Ta	Th	Y
7693001	690821	MRS01-021	1.71	36.6	12.3	15.6	19.2	37.7	7	140	283	3.7	2.4	0.76	13.25	9.6
7692601	690821	MRS01-031	2.14	46.8	10.55	17.25	20.5	48.2	8.7	140	318	3.2	3.1	0.88	15.2	12.9
7688601	690421	MRS01-218	1.14	46	5.77	12.4	22.5	38.5	7.1	160	172.5	4.8	1.5	1.13	11.3	11.4
7689900	696000	MRS02-107	1.3	67.8	5.76	16.3	32.8	37.2	12.2	130	112.5	3.4	2.4	0.92	19.1	12.7
7689900	696200	MRS02-109	1.8	76	8.84	16.85	35	40.3	13	160	259	4.1	2.3	1.45	14.15	9.9
7689900	696500	MRS02-112	1.74	59.3	6.72	13.6	27.6	36.6	10.1	110	215	3.7	2.5	0.96	16.95	12.8
7690000	696000	MRS02-117	2.4	65.8	9.99	15.05	33.3	47.4	11.5	140	237	2.7	1.9	1.61	13.85	9.8
7690100	695700	MRS02-127	1.89	60.9	11.8	14.6	27.8	36.7	11.2	130	277	3.5	2.4	0.72	17.6	10.8
7690171	695690	MRS02-139	2.37	58.6	11.15	15.45	27.5	50.1	12.4	120	261	3.2	2.4	2.08	15.4	8.7
7690200	696000	MRS02-142	3.16	65.5	13.4	14.95	25.2	49	10.5	110	269	4.5	2.7	1.03	19.55	14.7
7690400	695200	MRS02-164	2.33	53	11.25	14.5	25.6	48.4	9.6	110	283	2.2	1.2	1.6	10.85	9.8
7690410	695596	MRS02-168	2.79	82.4	10.75	16.45	39.8	60.1	19.7	170	304	4.4	2	1.01	14.9	10.5
7690400	695700	MRS02-169	2.72	78.9	11.4	16.8	41	64.3	21.3	140	271	2.3	1	1.07	12.2	9.3
7690400	696000	MRS02-172	2.06	59.3	11.85	13.65	31.9	38	11.6	120	248	2.9	2	1.52	17.35	12.5

7690500	695200	MRS02-177	2.42	49.2	11.35	14.6	25.6	44.9	10	100	280	3.6	2.5	1.77	18.75	10.9
7690500	695400	MRS02-179	2.72	62.6	12.8	16.65	28.2	58.5	12.5	120	284	4.5	1.9	2.97	14.3	11.5
7690500	695700	MRS02-182	1.94	54.3	9	14.8	27.3	38.5	9.7	130	194	1.5	1.1	1.86	12.95	7.2
7690600	695400	MRS02-192	2.5	56.9	12.45	14	29	40.5	11.6	120	285	2.5	1.7	1.39	12.25	10
7690600	695600	MRS02-194	1.8	59.9	9.77	14	29.6	38.3	11.8	120	251	3.9	2.8	1.8	16	13.5
7690700	694800	MRS02-200	2.6	50	11.1	13	25.6	37	9.7	110	275	2.9	2.1	0.86	17.15	12
7690700	695400	MRS02-207	1.46	57	8.15	14.25	29.2	36.4	13.2	120	185	3.4	2.1	0.92	18.3	14.4
7690800	695200	MRS02-218	1.84	60.7	10.4	14.4	30.1	39.2	11.4	120	271	2.9	1.5	2.11	15.3	10.6
7690900	695000	MRS02-229	1.97	51.8	10.65	14.6	27.7	45.3	9.9	140	286	2.6	1.7	0.84	13.15	10.2
7690900	695200	MRS02-231	1.74	60	8.76	13.35	30.6	39.5	12.2	120	279	2	1.3	3.26	15.65	9.8
7691000	695400	MRS02-244	1.32	62	7.67	12.35	31.1	37.8	12.9	130	204	3.1	2.4	1.59	17.65	12.4
7691100	695400	MRS02-255	1.9	67	8.33	14.8	32.1	37.3	16.3	130	236	1.8	1.6	0.49	12.45	8.9
7688500	682500	MRS02-287	1.77	66	6.32	18.2	32.5	36.3	8.8	170	260	1.7	1.3	0.43	11.8	8.5
7689000	682300	MRS02-326	2.07	57.8	7.17	19.35	30.5	42.4	12.5	160	251	2.3	2	1.39	15.45	8.7
7689000	682500	MRS02-328	1.81	50.4	6.32	15.35	27.1	37.2	12.3	160	253	2	1.4	0.57	12.8	9.3
7689000	682700	MRS02-330	1.73	47.1	5.39	17.1	23.1	41.5	7.1	150	259	3.1	3.4	4.08	22.9	12.1
7688400	691800	MRS02-417	1.69	54.7	9.15	18.05	25.9	42.6	7.5	140	261	4.9	1.8	4.06	16.55	13.1
7688500	690900	MRS02-424	1.7	48.2	7.99	14.95	24.3	37	9.3	130	269	2.5	2.4	0.6	16.4	11.4
7688500	691600	MRS02-431	1.43	53.3	7.95	16.1	25.8	37.3	125	150	268	3.2	3.5	1.3	23.7	13.3
7688500	691700	MRS02-432	1.61	76.2	9.4	16.35	37.3	39.8	13.1	180	250	3.2	1.8	1.77	15.6	10.6
7688500	691800	MRS02-433	1.62	50.8	12.3	15.55	24.5	36.1	9.1	140	309	3	2	0.61	15.9	11.9

7688700	691600	MRS02-459	1.69	65	7.78	17.95	28.6	39.3	8.3	130	233	3.7	1.7	2.01	14.1	10.9
7688710	691687	MRS02-460	1.82	58.5	7.87	19.5	29.7	46	9	130	217	4.5	2.1	2.13	17.05	11.8
7688800	690400	MRS02-462	0.79	34	5.92	9.23	17.3	35.7	3.9	100	204	4	2.4	0.78	19.1	14.1
7688800	691300	MRS02-471	1.67	46.2	10.05	17.1	23.4	36.3	7.4	150	309	2.3	1.7	0.63	12.6	9.4
7688800	691500	MRS02-473	2.05	85.7	7.01	21.5	23.6	63.3	13.5	110	253	3	1.4	2.05	15	10.1
7688900	691600	MRS02-490	1.57	50.8	6.66	17.05	27.2	39.3	17.4	130	202	2.6	1.7	2.05	14.95	9.1
7687900	692700	MRS02-549	2.1	49.3	12.15	14.85	25.6	41.9	7.1	110	268	2.8	2.2	2.06	17.2	9.2
7688000	692500	MRS02-555	1.9	62.6	8.88	16.85	32.6	52.4	14.3	140	197.5	4.3	2.1	1.05	17	14.8
7688000	692800	MRS02-558	1.92	48.2	11.3	14.75	25.3	41.4	7	110	234	4.3	3.2	4.12	26.5	13.4
7688100	692800	MRS02-566	1.81	54	8.45	14.95	27.9	49.6	8	140	197.5	3.8	2.2	1.89	20	12.7
7688200	692700	MRS02-572	1.77	47.3	9.24	15.85	26	47.4	8	130	239	3.7	2.3	1.6	17	11.7
7687800	696320	MRS02-582	2.29	52.5	13.3	13.7	26.5	49.8	8.5	110	257	2.8	1.9	1.78	13.85	11
7687800	696620	MRS02-585	2.07	68.5	16.35	13.15	35.4	38.5	7	120	292	2.3	1.5	1.28	12.2	7.9
7688100	695920	MRS02-603	2.05	53.2	13.3	12.95	27.9	38.2	7.1	120	254	4	2.5	2.03	16.55	13.3
7688100	696020	MRS02-604	2.53	58.3	14.7	14.6	31.5	40.9	9.4	140	269	3.2	2.2	1.4	15.15	9.3
7688100	696320	MRS02-607	2.32	58.8	14.7	14.45	27.3	50.8	7.8	130	276	4.4	2.5	1.03	16.1	13.5
7688100	696520	MRS02-609	1.84	59.7	10.9	16.55	29.6	41.1	13.3	130	219	4.9	2.2	1.99	16.95	13.6
7688186	695530	MRS02-611	1.62	61.7	13.55	17.2	31.5	43.4	10.3	120	217	4.8	2.6	1.56	15.15	20.2
7688200	695720	MRS02-612	1.88	52.9	16	12.9	28.1	40.8	7.4	120	280	3.7	3.1	1.85	18.95	12.2
7688200	696020	MRS02-616	1.94	56.3	12.95	14.75	29.7	41.3	8.2	130	273	3.3	1.9	2.1	16.4	11.2
7688200	696320	MRS02-619	1.79	58	12.65	13.45	31.1	38.3	7.6	120	251	3.9	2.2	1.35	14.6	11.6

7688200	696520	MRS02-620	2.17	77.2	10.9	16.1	29.7	42.8	7.2	110	256	4.4	1.8	2.48	17.85	12.3
7688300	695520	MRS02-623	2.14	56.1	17.4	15.6	29.7	47.4	9	130	248	4.7	2.3	1.72	18.3	13.1
7688300	696320	MRS02-631	2.16	54.3	11.65	14.75	28.4	43.7	11.6	100	252	3.8	2.2	1.5	17.2	11.5
7688400	696120	MRS02-641	2.32	62.5	13	16.05	30.2	54.3	11.1	120	271	3.6	1.6	1.08	13.55	11.5
7688500	696120	MRS02-651	1.72	49.5	11.8	14.5	24.7	41.6	7.9	110	256	2.7	1.6	1.07	12.15	9
7688600	696320	MRS02-663	1.76	60.6	9.63	14.9	31.9	36.5	8	130	266	3.9	2.5	1.01	20.5	13.9
7688600	696720	MRS02-666	1.71	70.7	8.49	15.8	36.1	36.1	10.2	130	226	4.2	2.3	1.66	19.05	12.9
7687300	690500	MRS02-670	1.39	60.2	12.15	15	27	48.6	9.7	170	312	3.7	2.4	1.08	18.8	13.3
7687400	690300	MRS02-673	1.7	74.7	8.56	15.55	39	59.5	10.5	170	252	4.6	2	0.84	16.1	12.5
7687469	690279	MRS02-678	2.17	82.7	13.6	18.9	44	68.7	16.5	210	285	3.6	1.5	1.32	14.05	10.5
7687510	690391	MRS02-679	1.86	86	7.27	17.5	44.4	71.8	11.9	190	256	2.7	1.2	1.52	13.15	9.7
7687600	690200	MRS02-682	1.74	34.6	8.61	14.6	16.7	37.9	4.7	160	270	3.8	3.1	1.17	14.75	11.4
7687600	690300	MRS02-683	1.82	76.7	7.84	16.45	39.9	46.8	9.1	180	235	3.4	2	2.24	25.1	14
7687700	690300	MRS02-688	1.6	58.6	7.73	15	29.5	50.2	7.6	120	239	3.3	1.7	2.14	17.65	11.4
7687800	690400	MRS02-694	1.49	49.2	9.03	13.8	25	46.4	12.7	150	270	4.8	2.3	1.22	17.55	12.9
7692300	689600	MRS02-745	1.92	60.2	8.65	17.2	29.8	52.2	11.6	140	227	2.4	1.1	1.55	14.1	9.5
7692306	689692	MRS02-746	1.67	109.5	8.46	17.35	54.2	51.5	12	360	293	5.5	2.8	1.73	17.9	12.6
7692300	689800	MRS02-747	1.68	52.9	11.5	14.15	24.7	39.1	6.5	120	276	3.4	1.8	1.34	13.85	10.8
7692300	689900	MRS02-748	1.87	49.9	11.55	13.5	24.5	37.7	6.8	100	251	3.8	2.6	3.47	15.3	13.7
7692300	690000	MRS02-749	2	51.9	9.68	14.2	24.7	39	6.3	110	236	4.3	2	3.69	16.5	10.8
7692300	690100	MRS02-750	1.52	52.5	8.57	14.25	25.8	35.8	6	90	230	2.2	1.3	0.49	15.5	10.2

7692300	690200	MRS02-751	2.01	75.8	8.85	15.65	35.2	39.9	7.7	130	232	1.7	1.2	1.4	11.9	7.4
7692400	689700	MRS02-753	1.84	53.5	10.6	14.3	26.5	40.3	7.8	110	268	2.4	1.3	1.14	11.05	9.3
7692400	689800	MRS02-754	1.6	50.9	9.79	13.85	25.7	39.6	6.3	110	258	3.9	2.1	1.75	15.05	11.3
7692400	689900	MRS02-755	1.74	81.1	11.45	15.65	29.9	50.9	7.4	110	246	4.4	2.6	1.67	19.95	13.7
7692400	690000	MRS02-756	2.05	61	11.65	17.15	30.3	54.3	8.2	120	243	1.7	0.8	0.8	12.15	8.4
7692500	690000	MRS02-761	1.72	48.3	9.23	14.25	24.1	37.5	6.6	100	242	3.1	2.5	1.92	16.9	14.1
7692500	690100	MRS02-762	1.75	64.1	8.98	13.9	27.9	36.7	6.9	110	244	1.9	1.5	0.43	11.35	9
7690200	689400	MRS02-770	2.32	57.5	6.7	12.25	31.1	38.8	7.1	130	229	4.1	2.1	1.83	14.05	11.7
7690300	689300	MRS02-773	2.38	58.5	8.78	15.8	30.6	37.4	9.3	130	290	5	3	2.57	16.85	15.4
7690500	689700	MRS02-793	1.87	58.8	7.47	16.9	29.3	38.8	10.1	160	256	3.8	2	1.5	13.5	12.1
7690600	689900	MRS02-802	1.51	67.8	5.34	13.95	34.9	36.7	9	160	210	3.2	2	0.71	17.65	12.4
7690700	689500	MRS02-805	2.4	52.9	6.78	18.8	26.3	48.2	7.7	160	215	4.1	1.8	1.98	17.5	11.7
7690300	693100	MRS02-883	1.92	67.6	7.11	18.8	31.8	35.6	9.4	120	215	3.5	2.2	0.78	15.35	12.6
7690499	693108	MRS02-900	1.66	54.2	9.71	17.2	27.3	38.3	9.5	130	264	3.9	1.9	3.15	15.35	11
7690500	693200	MRS02-902	1.86	55.3	8.73	17.15	27.8	37.7	10.5	120	236	1.5	1.2	1.25	11.45	8
7690718	693200	MRS02-914	11	76.6	7.2	17.2	37.5	42	11.7	150	198	2.9	1.5	1.03	13.9	10.5
7690800	689600	MRS02-916	1.98	59	8.02	19.25	30.2	50	8.1	140	238	4.4	1.9	1.6	17.9	12.8
7689944	696393	MRS02-1015	2.06	85.5	9.91	18.05	43.3	35.9	13.2	190	218	5.1	2.8	0.99	19.15	14.7
7690375	694928	MRS02-1016	2.43	48.2	11.65	14.45	25.4	42	10.5	120	246	2.4	1.5	1.5	13.6	8.4
7688301	696194	MRS02-1018	3.22	52.6	14.9	19.35	25.2	82.8	12.1	140	281	3	1.3	1.08	14.65	12.2
7687752	696395	MRS02-1019	2.07	67.8	13.2	15.4	33.3	44.9	20	140	306	3.2	1.9	1.87	17.75	9.6

7687763	696405	MRS02-1020	2.31	73.8	14.65	20.6	37.1	70.1	14.7	170	215	3.4	1.6	1.34	14.3	10.5

APPENDIX 2-combined rock chip results. Significant Li results > 1SD. Elements (ppm)

Northing GDA	Easting GDA	Sample ID	Be	Ce	Cs	Ga	La	Li	Nb	P	Rb	Sc	Sn	Ta	Th	Y
7688596	691807	MRR02-001	1.35	3.29	27.8	23.3	1.9	39.6	5.7	390	1110	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.61	4.1
7688502	691725	MRR02-002	2.9	10.8	35.8	37.3	4.8	144	45.4	230	630	3.4	19.3	3.12	5.41	9.5
7688485	691698	MRR02-003	0.68	1.59	2.44	1.73	0.5	20.4	2.3	20	34.9	0.2	0.9	0.14	0.21	0.6
7688805	691492	MRR02-004	2.22	6.68	19.7	29.6	1.7	124	45.7	90	332	8.8	20.5	5.01	1.18	2.2
7688391	691320	MRR02-005	2.51	37.1	23.8	32	18.1	147	37	730	540	8.6	17.7	2.7	11.5	13.9
7689263	690809	MRR02-006	2.38	7.96	16.9	30.9	3.5	74.6	34.5	240	390	5.4	13.6	2.27	3.2	9
7688059	690271	MRR02-007	2.7	22.1	7	24.6	10.4	41.5	22.4	150	206	2.2	7.6	2.16	8.19	11.8
7687918	691301	MRR02-009	3.19	20.6	21.7	33.2	8.6	84	34.7	220	560	9.9	21	3.28	7.07	5.9
7687583	690327	MRR02-014	3.05	14.1	28.7	35.6	7.9	130	45.6	230	301	10.5	21.1	3.63	5.78	8.1
7687401	690215	MRR02-016	NR	NR	8.1	NR	NR	120	41	NR	211	NR	21	2	2.5	NR
7692294	689962	MRR02-020	>1000	15.5	39	6.82	3.4	56.6	3.3	70	109	0.6	0.7	0.98	2.86	3.1
7692158	689671	MRR02-021	NR	NR	23.8	NR	NR	160	43	NR	435	NR	21	3.7	4.3	NR
7692066	689175	MRR02-022	NR	NR	22.7	NR	NR	80	17	NR	529	NR	8	1.9	3.5	NR
7690375	693091	MRR02-024	2.84	13.8	25.2	32.2	7	62.9	30.5	260	570	3.7	13.2	2.68	5.21	5.2
7689011	691610	MRR02-026	4.94	20.4	27.3	41.8	12	117	63.2	190	429	7.7	25.5	6.64	9.22	9.6
7690206	692715	MRR02-027	NR	NR	16.8	NR	NR	40	31	NR	329	NR	12	2.9	5.5	NR
7690288	692404	MRR02-028	NR	NR	23.8	NR	NR	110	55	NR	626	NR	18	5.4	4.2	NR

7690175	694611	MRR02-032	2.6	41.9	6.46	14.1	17.5	54.9	11.4	70	220	2.1	4.7	1.68	11.2	14.9
7691937	689206	MRR02-033	NR	NR	45.3	NR	NR	60	22	NR	381	NR	12	3.3	7.7	NR
7691937	689206	MRR02-034	NR	NR	9.4	NR	NR	40	15	NR	345	NR	7	0.6	18.9	NR
7691937	689206	MRR02-035	4.24	13.7	62.4	28.7	6.1	64.2	14.9	500	384	1.1	7.8	2.32	9.63	20.1
7687794	696333	MRR02-036	NR	NR	55.1	NR	NR	90	13	NR	1155	NR	5	3.3	1.8	NR
7687794	696333	MRR02-037	NR	NR	59.6	NR	NR	280	34	NR	952	NR	8	6.6	16.3	NR
7687794	696333	MRR02-038	NR	NR	49.7	NR	NR	230	29	NR	1130	NR	8	7.4	11.5	NR
7687781	696350	MRR02-039	NR	NR	36.7	NR	NR	110	51	NR	900	NR	5	11.9	9.5	NR
7687774	696360	MRR02-040	NR	NR	58.3	NR	NR	280	35	NR	933	NR	10	6.6	20.5	NR
7687765	696464	MRR02-041	NR	NR	49.2	NR	NR	170	80	NR	1110	NR	9	20.6	11.9	NR
7687804	696539	MRR02-043	NR	NR	19.3	NR	NR	40	22	NR	313	NR	7	2.3	20.5	NR
7690480	689741	MRR02-044	NR	NR	7.4	NR	NR	50	14	NR	246	NR	6	1.2	14.9	NR
7693099	688237	MRR02-047	1.99	64.6	8.08	20.2	31.5	69.1	12.9	330	267	2.2	5.2	0.85	22	20.1
7693110	688410	MRR02-048	1.92	92.9	9.81	21.1	46.4	69	9.2	240	249	2.6	5.3	1.06	28.4	13.6
7693110	688410	MRR02-049	2.62	92	18.9	21.7	44.7	88.3	10.9	260	271	2.7	6.3	1.26	27.6	14.8
7693110	688410	MRR02-050	2.17	58.5	12.5	20	29.4	60.5	8.4	280	320	2.3	4.6	1.15	18.2	9.2
7693125	688445	MRR02-051A	3.66	3.4	39.6	28.9	1.8	83.9	29.4	450	490	5.3	12.6	3.34	1.57	2.2
7693125	688445	MRR02-051B	4.21	3.13	34.1	62	1.5	184	72.3	680	520	6.5	22.1	7.53	1.53	1.6
7690100	689565	MRR02-052	2.56	97.2	7.46	22.3	49.3	89.7	18.8	420	326	2.6	5.4	1.96	26.7	10.8
7689961	689457	MRR02-053	1.89	8.57	27.8	18.8	4.6	42.6	11.5	450	610	0.4	3.1	1.39	2.98	2.8
7689961	689457	MRR02-054	3.22	95	13.4	20.3	47.8	81	10.8	390	249	2.8	3.7	1.26	25.7	11

7690451	689764	MRR02-056	2.15	84.3	4.99	20.9	42.2	61.5	12.6	210	284	3.4	5.6	1.33	27	13.9
7692066	689141	MRR02-059	4.65	6.74	15.2	25.1	2.7	40.6	16.3	470	275	0.8	6.3	3.99	5.63	13
7692763	688742	MRR02-061	2.79	5.35	18.2	29.9	2.6	84.7	25.7	360	332	8.5	15.7	2.11	2.68	3.8
7692763	688742	MRR02-062	2.01	3.34	13.8	26.4	1.8	103	23.3	280	244	11.1	16.5	1.5	2.17	3.6
7692699	688753	MRR02-063	3.2	18.1	19.8	27.1	8.8	121	23.9	520	431	2.1	7.8	2.16	5.1	7.5
7692065	689166	MRR02-064	5.23	7.66	27	37.4	3.3	76.7	29.1	360	223	1.9	11.2	4.36	4.57	8
NR	NR	NR	4.64	10.3	15.2	30.6	5.1	82.4	22.7	290	275	2.5	11.4	3.58	4.63	7.3
7689032	692296.9	MRR01-008	20.6	5.35	21.4	28.6	2.2	60.2	41.5	420	439	4.8	10.9	9.7	4.54	8.3
7689191	692193.4	MRR01-009	4	4.71	18.1	30.6	2.2	63.3	60.7	560	630	0.5	8.5	8.32	4.41	3
7689387	692197.5	MRR01-010	2.96	12.2	16.4	24.7	6.8	58.8	16.5	370	530	2.1	4.5	2.23	6.9	8.9
7689226	690819.4	MRR01-022	2.34	8.76	9.66	32.2	4.3	133	39.2	150	335	9.1	20.8	2.2	5.05	4.8
7689254	690793.4	MRR01-023	2.99	4.06	10.6	34.3	2	88.9	47.6	270	307	1.3	12.4	3.27	0.96	4.7
7692599	690030.7	MRR01-024	3.54	14.3	35.1	23.4	7.9	74.1	17.8	310	480	1.2	5.5	4.21	5.2	5
7689801	683621	MRR01-028	2.73	13.7	16.3	27.9	6.6	37.9	25.1	260	490	4.1	12.3	4.29	6.03	6.2

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 soil and rock chip sampling over E 45/4790 conducted in 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. • Soil samples were taken from a shallow holes hand dug to depths of 10-30cm and taken on a nominal 100m x 100m and 100m x 200m grid pattern. Samples comprised of soil with some containing small rock fragments. No sieving was undertaken.
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*	• A brief description of the rock chips and soil was noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Rock chip sampling logging was 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 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 grade of lithium-caesium-tantalum encountered • Soil samples were analysed at ASL Laboratories in Wangara Western Australia using ALSs ME-MS61 technique using a 4 acid digest.
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 and soil sampling location was noted in field note book, which recorded the sample type, a mineralogical description, as well as a written record of GPS waypoint. Note book and digital GPS waypoint locations 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.*	• All sample locations were derived from hand held Garmin Oregon 500t and are accurate to ± 5m. • GDA94 Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic 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.*	• Soil samples were taken on either a nominal 100m x 100m grid and 100m x 200m grid. • Samples were collected where pegmatite scatters and outcrop were observed and on outcrops of greisenised granite. • A total of 528 soil samples were taken on E 45/4790. • A total of 64 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 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. • Soil sampling and rock chip 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 soil sampling and 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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,S e,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 discovery being*	• Plans of the sampling locations and a table of results is included in the accompanying report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 soil sampling over E 45/4796 in February-March 2019 by Woomera Mining Limited. • Soil samples were taken from a shallow holes hand dug to depths of 10-30cm and taken on a nominal 100m x 100m grid pattern. Samples comprised of soil with some containing small rock fragments. No sieving was undertaken.
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*	• A brief description of the soil samples was noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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. • Samples comprised a soil sample weighing approximately 500 grams were collected and bagged. • Soil samples were recovered from depths of between 10-30cm depending on compactness of the soil profile. • Soil 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. • Numerous duplicate rock samples were taken for petrological examination.
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 grade of lithium-caesium-tantalum encountered. • Soil samples were analysed at ASL Laboratories in Wangara Western Australia using ALSs ME-MS61 technique using a 4 acid digest.
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. • Soil sample location was noted in field note book, which recorded the sample type and mineralogy, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A total of 60 soil samples were collected on E 45/4796 during the February-March 2019 sampling program. • 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.*	• 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 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 soil 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..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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 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 soil 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.