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5 October 2018 ASX Announcement

WOOMERA MINING LIMITED EXPLORATION UPDATE

Woomera Mining Limited (ASX: WML, Woomera) is pleased to provide an update on exploration work currently in progress and also an outline of work planned for the October – December 2018 period.

Musgrave Province – Alcurra-Tieyon Project

The main focus for the Company has been on the Musgrave Province. Woomera has 4 granted tenements (EL 6090, EL 6091, EL 6092 and EL 6180) that are the subject of a JV Agreement with OZ Minerals Limited.

A major Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey commenced on 16th August 2018. The EM survey was expected to take around 6 weeks to complete. However, the requirement to acquire both Inloop and Slingram readings due to an elevated induced polarisation effect meant greater time was required to take readings at each station. A further delay was experienced when the geophysical crew were required to take a short break and replenish liquid nitrogen supplies.

The MLEM survey is using state-of-the-art "SQUID" technology. Both Inloop and Slingram data has been acquired at 500 stations representing over 100 line kms of MLEM traverses (Figure 1).

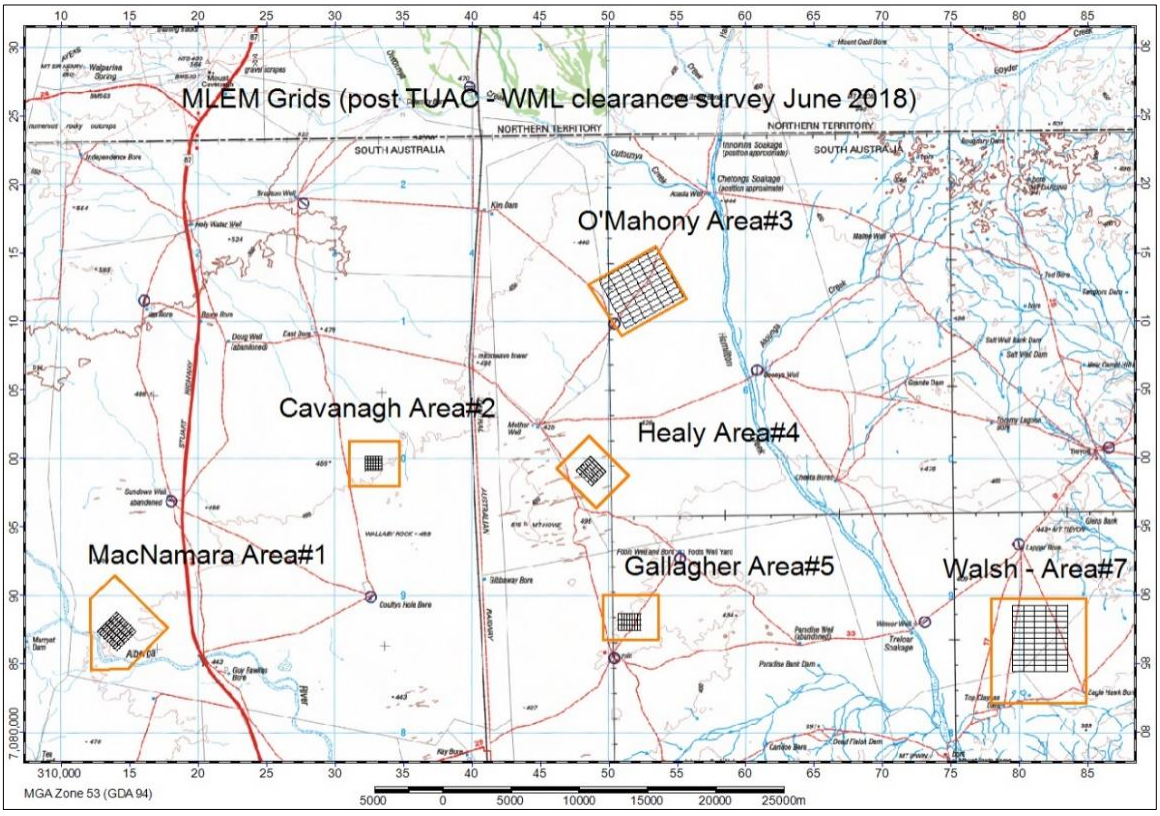


Figure 1 – MLEM survey locations

Data has now been collected at 200m station spacing over Cavanagh, Walsh, Healy, Gallagher and part of O'Mahony. Preliminary plate modelling has identified strong conductors at all sites that correlate with the magnetic susceptibility models previously identified by the company. Figure 2 shows the results of preliminary modelling at Cavanagh.

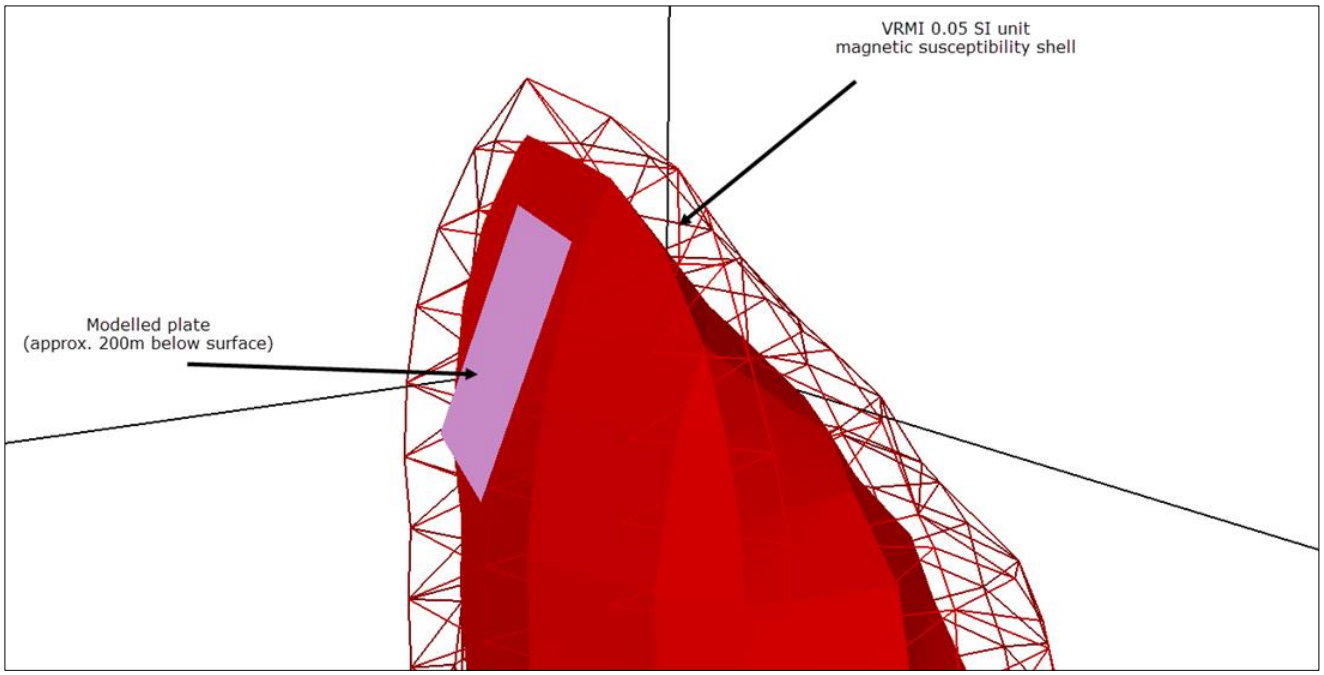


Figure 2 - 3D model with magnetic susceptibility shell (0.05 SI) from VRMI 3D inversion and discrete conductor (1,000 S) modelled from the Slingram data

The geophysical crew returned to site on 4 October 2018 and are giving priority to infill surveying at Cavanagh, Healy and Gallagher at 50m station spacing to provide sufficient data density to accurately delineate the conductors prior to drilling. The geophysical crew will then continue to complete the remaining 12 line Kms at O'Mahony and MacNamara at 200m station spacing. It is anticipated that further infill to a 50m spacing will be required at O'Mahony and MacNamara following the completion of the 200m grids.

The Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) was approved by the SA Department of Energy and Mines on 28 September 2018, clearing the way for the commencement of a RC drilling program of approximately 4,000m. The MLEM infill has been brought forward to expedite the commencement of the drilling program. Track, pad and sump preparation has been contracted to commence on the 11th October 2018 and the drilling program is scheduled to be completed on or before the 7th December 2018.

Pilgangoora

The Company's three Pilgangoora Project tenements lie within the Pilbara Craton, between 60 kms and 110 kms south east from Port Hedland, within close proximity to the following world-class lithium pegmatite projects including:

- Pilbara Minerals: Mineral Resource of 156.3 Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O and 128ppm Ta_2O_5 - ASX: PLS 25 January 2017;
- Altura Mining: Resource 40.3 Mt @ 1.0% Li_20 - ASX: ALS announcement 30 Jan 2017.
- Wodgina Lithium Mine - Mineral Resource: Resource of 120 Mt @ 1.28% Li_20 & 1.73% Fe_20_3 - ASX: MIN announcement 28 April 2017.

A review of the available data including Aster data has highlighted the areas for sampling (Figure 3). Field reconnaissance including mapping and rock chip sampling will be conducted during Q4 2018.

The area of focus will be the two northern tenements (EL 45/4790 and EL 45/4796) that lie within a structurally controlled corridor of monzogranite of the Carlindi Granitoid Complexes. Monzogranites in the area as referenced by the GSWA are known to be intruded by Sn-Ta-Li pegmatites.

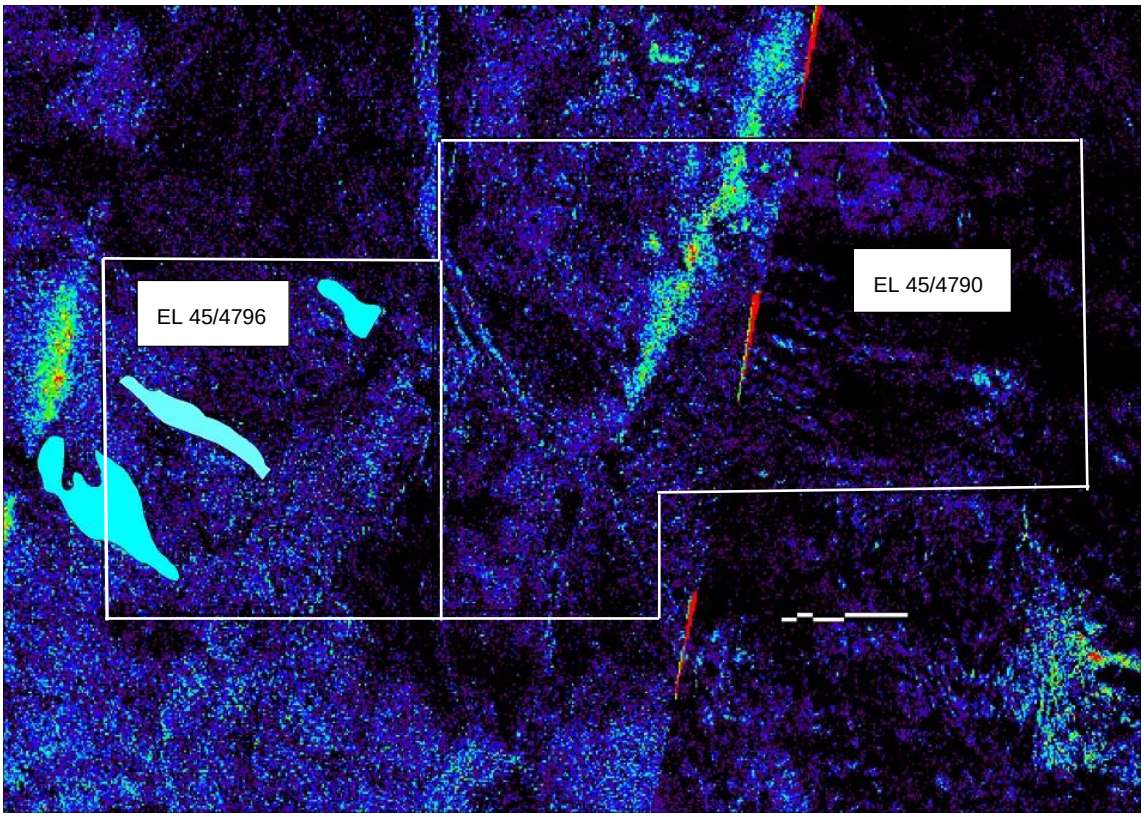


Figure 3 – AlOH Aster image over EL 45/4790 and EL 45/4796. The areas shaded in pale blue are areas mapped by the Geological Survey of Western Australia as Monzogranite with locally abundant pegmatite

The sampling will also be conducted using a portable XRF. Whilst direct analysis of lithium is not possible with XRF due to X-ray physics limitations the latest generation of instruments can be used effectively to identify a suite of whole rock and associated pathfinder elements, namely: K, Ca, Rb, Sr, Y, Nb, Sn, Cs, Ta, Sb, W, Bi, As, Ga, Tl, and the rare earth elements (REEs) of La and Ce.

Soil sampling will also be undertaken in areas where the field mapping identifies potential pegmatites under cover.

Labryinth

EL 6134 (formerly EL 5133) covers 266 km^2 and is located approximately 60 kms north-east of Tarcoola.

This tenement is located within the WPA and is subject to a co-existence model between the Department of Defence and various non-Defence sectors (including the resource sector). EL 6134 is located within the “Infrequent Defence Use” exclusion zone (Green Zone) in which new non-Defence users will have a presumption of access; however, they can be excluded for up to 56 days a year if required.

EL 6134 is covered by the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Native Title Claim Group. The Company has initiated contact with the Native Tile Claimants with a view to completing a Native Title Mining Agreement during Q4 2018.

The Company will notify the Department of Defence of its intention to conduct an on-country Heritage Survey in Q1 2019 as a precursor to drilling.

A 3D magnetic and gravity inversion model indicates the Lake Labyrinth Prospect coincident magnetic and gravity body has a footprint of 1.2 kms by 0.5 km. The model also shows that the historic drill hole DD88ME-2 which reported trace pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite throughout the 308m hole, narrowly

missed the predicted body (Figure 4). The validity of this 3D geophysical inversion has been reviewed and verified by an independent consulting geophysicist (Blundell, 2017).

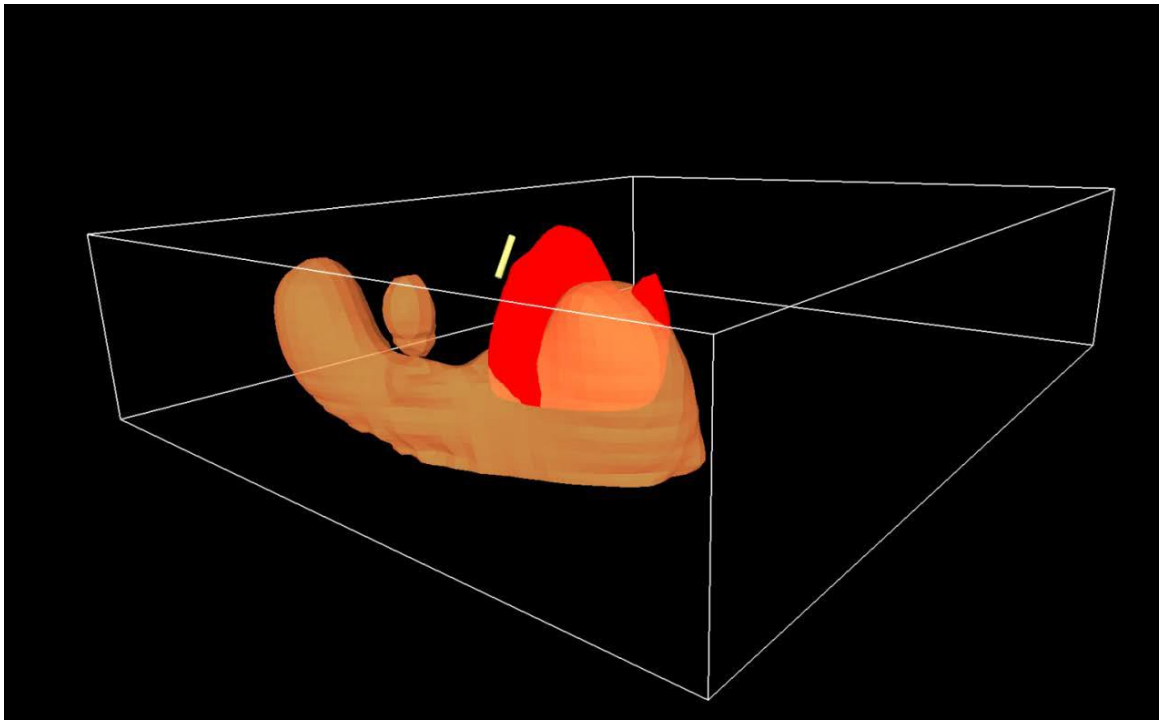


Figure 4: *Lake Labyrinth Prospect* **3D magnetic/gravity inversion model relative to historic drill hole DD88ME-2**. *Red: VRMI, Orange: Gravity, Yellow: CRA drill hole.*

Nawa Project

EL 6246 hosts coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies (Figure 5) that extend for approximately 12 kms in an area dominated by metasediments and ironstone. Previous exploration by BHP concluded that the underlying rocks are part of the Mount Woods complex, which hosts Prominent Hill.

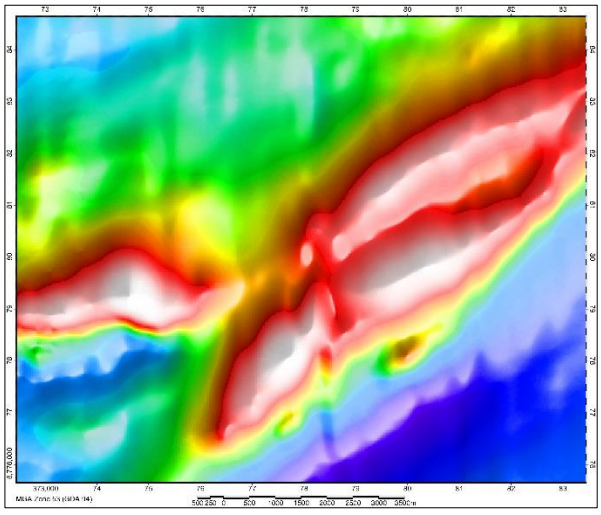
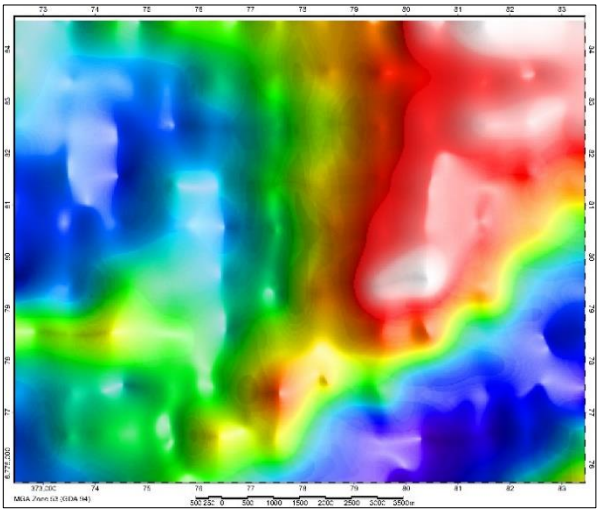


Figure 5 – EL 6246 Magnetic intensity



EL 6246 Gravity

Woomera has conducted 3D magnetic and gravity inversion using data published by the Geological Survey of South Australia to produce the model shown in Figure 6.

Woomera has initiated negotiations with the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation with the aim of executing a Native Title Mining Agreement needed in order to undertake exploration activities.

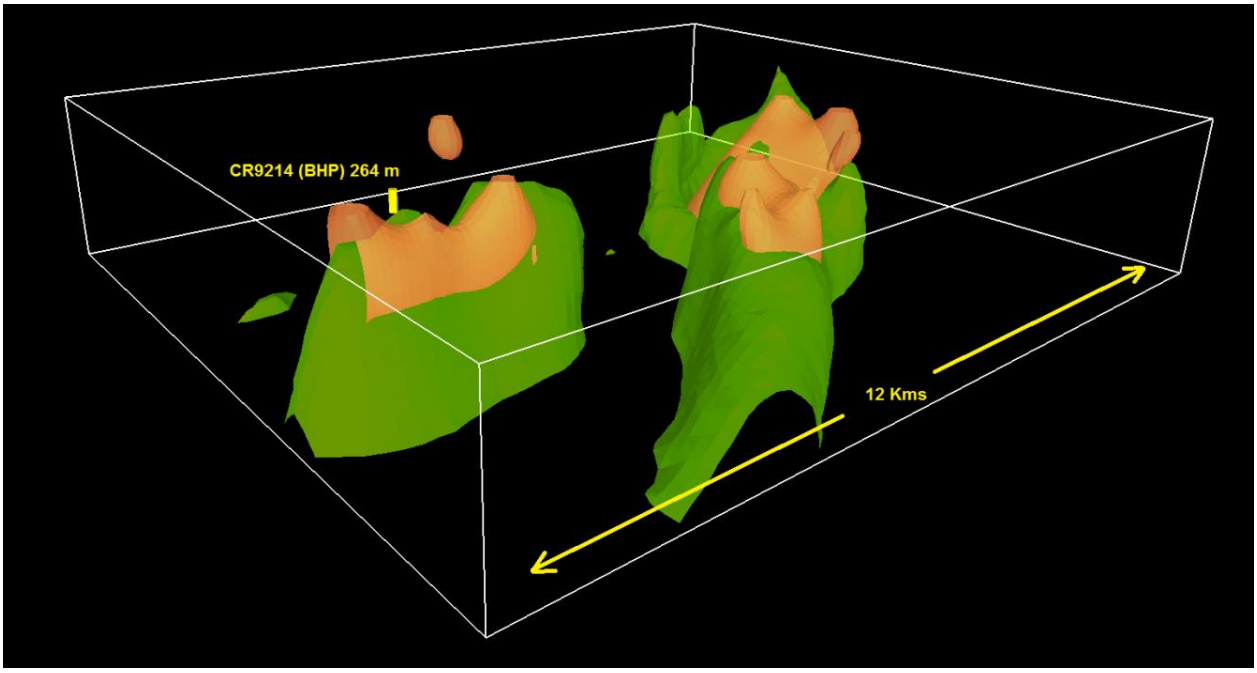


Figure 6 – Green: Magnetic susceptibility and Brown: Density contrast

Mt Cattlin Project

The Mt Cattlin Project is located along the boundary of the Ravensthorpe Terrane which forms part of the Archaean Ravensthorpe greenstone belt. The Mount Cattlin Project lies close to Galaxy's Mt Cattlin Spodumene Mine containing a Resource of 16 Mt @ 1.08% Li_2O and 5.2 Mlbs Ta_2O_3 (Source: Galaxy Resources Annual Report 2016).

Locally the geology is dominated by gneissic granitoid rocks including trondhjemite, tonalite, granodiorite, and syenogranite. The south eastern boundary of the tenement abuts mafic and ultramafic volcanics of the Carlinup Terrane.

The Mt Cattlin Project is considered prospective for hard rock spodumene mineralisation based primarily on geological and structural analogues drawn from Galaxy's Mt Cattlin lithium deposit located approximately 10km to the southeast.

The area covered by EL 74/599 is largely freehold farming land. The window for exploration is nominally post-harvest and pre-seeding (December – Mid-April) as at other times the area will be under crop. The Company will contact local freehold farmers seeking to negotiate access to conduct auger soil sampling.

COMPETENT PERSONS 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 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 4 tenement applications including 2 tenements and 1 tenement application in the Pilbara region of WA (**Pilgangoora Lithium Project)**, 2 lithium tenements and 1 tenement application near Ravensthorpe (**Mt Cattlin Lithium Project),** 1 lithium tenement and 1 tenement application at Cowan and several WA lithium brine prospects over Lakes Tay, Sharpe, Dundas and Dumbleyung (**Lakes Lithium Projects).**

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ELA 6090

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*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) have completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and RAB/RC drilling. • The GSSA also completed the Abminga bedrock drilling program which was initiated as part of the Targeted Exploration Initiative of South Australia (TEISA) strategy. Drilling was conducted on the easternmost Musgrave Block on the Tieyon and Ayres Range South pastoral leases, to the immediate east of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP) Lands — a region with very little known geological information on the underlying basement rock. The aim of the program was to investigate the nature of the basement below shallow cover to produce comprehensive, accurate and relevant geoscientific data on the easternmost Musgrave Block. The program commenced in early May and was completed by early August 2001. The final program consisted of 140 RC air-core drill holes totalling 5,123 m with all but a few drill holes intersecting fresh basement. The program drilled through cover to target lithologies corresponding to various

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	aeromagnetic signatures on the Alcurra, Tieyon and Treloar 1:100 000 map sheets. • No exploration work has been completed by any other parties
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).*	• Historic RC air-core drilling by GSSA in 2001 generally spaced 2–5km along station tracks. • The results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown.
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.*	• For the GSSA air-core drilling, samples representing one to two metre depth intervals were laid out in small hand dug pits at each site. Small samples of each interval were collected for storage at the PIRSA core library. Composite samples and representative end-of-hole sample intervals — generally of 'basement' rocks — were collected for petrological and geochemical analysis • No significant mineralisation was encountered in the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• Samples were collected and qualitatively logged at one to two metre intervals for each drill hole. A representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. The magnetic susceptibility of each sample segment was recorded using an Exploranium KT-9 Kappameter.
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-*	• No coring has been completed. • For the GSSA drilling, a representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. Only a small number of drill holes intersected water meaning most samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• There is no mention as to how the sample was deemed to be representative. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • The GSSA report makes no mention of whether the sample sizes were appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.*	• For the GSSA drilling, the drill holes were compositely sampled for geochemistry according to lithology across the whole depth of the hole. The maximum composite sample interval was 10 m. A grab sample was taken from each one to two metre sample of the composite interval and combined to form a 2-5 kilogram sample. Composite samples were sent to Amdel for analysis of the following suite of elements: • Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Sr (IC3E – mixed acid digest, measured by ICPOES). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS). Where recognisable basement was intersected in the final one to two metre sample (end-of-hole sample), additional geochemical analyses were undertaken and were sent to Amdel for the following elements and methods: • Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, S, TiO2, Cr, Sc, V (IC4 – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICP-OES). • LOI (GRAV7 – measurement by weight loss). • Ba, Be, Hf, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Zr (IC4M – whole rock total fusion, measurement by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ICO-MS). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, TI, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No significant intersections were reported in the GSSA drilling. • There was no mention of using twinned drill holes in the GSSA Report. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • No adjustments were made to assays reported from the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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.*	• EL 6090 (Tieyon) formerly (ELA 2017/00139) was granted on 12 January 2018. • EL 6090 is located approximately 230 km north-west of Oodnadatta. • EL 6090 has a concurrent/overlapping Petroleum Exploration Licence Application PELA 332 (Tri-Star Energy Company). • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage determination include SCD2013/001 Tjayiwara Unmuru.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) have completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and RAB/RC drilling. • No exploration work has been completed by any other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• WML is primarily exploring for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide deposits within Giles Complex intrusions, and younger mafic/ultramafic dyke

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		swarms of the Musgrave Province, South Australia. • WML are also assessing the potential for sediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn within the Birksgate Complex metasediments and Ag-REE mineralisation within the Pitjantjatjara Supersuite 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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material.
		• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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 is being reported.

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.*
		• Planned exploration includes;
		  • Heritage and vegetation clearance.
		  • Drill 125 x shallow auger/aircore drill holes across interpreted mafic/ultramafic intrusives with focus on known sulphide bearing margins.
		  • Follow-up ground electromagnetics (EM).
		  • Follow-up RC/Diamond drilling if high priority targets identified.
		  • Follow-up study including petrological assessment of identified Ag-REE mineralisation to determine potential for an economic occurrence.
		  • Follow-up study to assess potential for metasediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn.

EL 6091

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 Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) has completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines. • The GSSA also completed the Abminga bedrock drilling program which was initiated as part of the Targeted Exploration Initiative of South Australia (TEISA) strategy. Drilling was conducted on the easternmost Musgrave Block on the Tieyon and Ayres Range South pastoral leases, to the immediate east of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP) Lands — a region with very little known geological information on the underlying basement rock. The aim of the program was to investigate the nature of the basement below shallow cover to produce comprehensive, accurate and relevant geoscientific data on the easternmost Musgrave Block. The program commenced in early May and was completed by early August 2001. The final program consisted of 140 RC air-core drill holes totalling 5,123 m with all but a few drill holes intersecting fresh basement. The program drilled through cover to target lithologies corresponding to various aeromagnetic signatures on the Alcurra, Tieyon and Treloar 1:100 000 map sheets. • Previous AC drilling (40 holes) was completed by Rio Tinto (RIO) over tenure. • Previous surface geochemistry completed by Mithril Resources (MTH) over tenure. • The results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown.
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).*	• Historic RC air-core drilling by GSSA in 2001 generally spaced 2–5km along station tracks. • Historic drilling includes 40 AC holes by Rio Tinto. • The results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For the GSSA air-core drilling, samples representing one to two metre depth intervals were laid out in small hand dug pits at each site. Small samples of each interval were collected for storage at the PIRSA core library. Composite samples and representative end-of-hole sample intervals — generally of 'basement' rocks — were collected for petrological and geochemical analysis. • No significant mineralisation was encountered in the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• Samples were collected and qualitatively logged at one to two metre intervals for each drill hole. A representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. The magnetic susceptibility of each sample segment was recorded using an Exploranium KT-9 Kappameter. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown
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 coring has been completed. • For the GSSA drilling, a representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. • There is no mention as to how the sample was deemed to be representative. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown
Quality of assay data and	• *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*	• For the GSSA drilling, the drill holes were compositely sampled for geochemistry according to lithology across the whole depth of the hole. The maximum composite sample interval was 10 m. A grab sample was taken from each one to two metre sample of the composite interval and combined to form a 2-5 kilogram sample. Composite samples were sent to Amdel for analysis of the following

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	suite of elements: • Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Sr (IC3E – mixed acid digest, measured by ICPOES). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, TI, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS). Where recognisable basement was intersected in the final one to two metre sample (end-of-hole sample), additional geochemical analyses were undertaken and were sent to Amdel for the following elements and methods: • Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, S, TiO2, Cr, Sc, V (IC4 – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICP-OES). • LOI (GRAV7 – measurement by weight loss). • Ba, Be, Hf, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Zr (IC4M – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICO-MS). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, TI, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No significant intersections were reported in the GSSA drilling. • There was no mention of using twinned drill holes in the GSSA Report. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • No adjustments were made to assays reported from the GSSA drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues*	• ELA 6091 Sundown Outstations (formerly EL 5041) was granted on 11 October 2017.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	• EL 6091 is located approximately 130 km north-north-west of Marla. • EL 6091 has a concurrent/overlapping Petroleum Exploration Licence Application PELA 332 (Tri-Star Energy Company). • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage determinations include SCD2013/001 Tjayiwara Unmuru. • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage compensation applications include SP2015/001 Tjayiwara Unmuru Compensation Application. • Aboriginal Heritage Sites include one registered cultural site.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) have completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and wide spaced RC air-core drilling. • Previous AC drilling completed by Rio Tinto (RIO) over tenure (40 holes). • Previous surface geochemistry completed by Mithril Resources (MTH) over tenure.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• WML is primarily exploring for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide deposits associated with Giles Complex intrusions, and younger mafic/ultramafic dyke swarms of the Musgrave Province, South Australia. • WML are also assessing the potential for sediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn within the Birksgate Complex metasediments.

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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material.
		• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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').*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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*	• No other exploration is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	

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.*
		• Planned exploration includes;
		  • Heritage and vegetation clearance.
		  • Drill 125 x shallow auger/aircore drill holes across interpreted mafic/ultramafic intrusives with focus on known sulphide bearing margins.
		  • Follow-up ground electromagnetics (EM).
		  • Follow-up RC/Diamond drilling if high priority targets identified.
		  • Follow-up study to assess potential for metasediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn.

EL 6092

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 Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) have completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and RAB/RC drilling. Drill hole TIE RC 89 intersected ultramafic intrusive rocks from 6m. • The GSSA also completed the Abminga bedrock drilling program which was initiated as part of the Targeted Exploration Initiative of South Australia (TEISA) strategy. Drilling was conducted on the easternmost Musgrave Block on the Tieyon and Ayres Range South pastoral leases, to the immediate east of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP) Lands — a region with very little known geological information on the underlying basement rock. The aim of the program was to investigate the nature of the basement below shallow cover to produce comprehensive, accurate and relevant geoscientific data on the easternmost Musgrave Block. The program commenced in early May and was completed by early August 2001. The final program consisted of 140 RC air-core drill holes totalling 5,123 m with all but a few drill holes intersecting fresh basement. The program drilled through cover to target lithologies corresponding to various aeromagnetic signatures on the Alcurra, Tieyon and Treloar 1:100 000 map sheets. • A detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey (1994) and one AC drill hole (AC95MH 1, 1995) was completed by Rio Tinto (RIO) over tenure. Peak Ni values include 2200ppm from 16-18m and 1500ppm from 26-27m. • Previous surface geochemistry completed by Mithril Resources (MTH) over tenure. • CRAE completed trial Airborne EM and Ground EM lines.
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).*	• Historic RC air-core drilling by GSSA in 2001 generally spaced 2–5km along station tracks. • Historic drilling includes 1 AC holes by Rio Tinto and GSSA RAB/RC drilling. • The results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For the GSSA air-core drilling, samples representing one to two metre depth intervals were laid out in small hand dug pits at each site. Small samples of each interval were collected for storage at the PIRSA core library. Composite samples and representative end-of-hole sample intervals — generally of 'basement' rocks — were collected for petrological and geochemical analysis. • No significant mineralisation was encountered in the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• Samples were collected and qualitatively logged at one to two metre intervals for each drill hole. A representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. The magnetic susceptibility of each sample segment was recorded using an Exploranium KT-9 Kappameter.
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 coring has been completed. • For the GSSA drilling, a representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. Only a small number of drill holes intersected water meaning most samples were dry. • There is no mention as to how the sample was deemed to be representative. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • The GSSA report makes no mention of whether the sample sizes were appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• For the GSSA drilling, the drill holes were compositely sampled for geochemistry according to lithology across the whole depth of the hole. The maximum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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.*	composite sample interval was 10 m. A grab sample was taken from each one to two metre sample of the composite interval and combined to form a 2-5 kilogram sample. Composite samples were sent to Amdel for analysis of the following suite of elements: • Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Sr (IC3E – mixed acid digest, measured by ICPOES). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS). Where recognisable basement was intersected in the final one to two metre sample (end-of-hole sample), additional geochemical analyses were undertaken and were sent to Amdel for the following elements and methods: • Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, S, TiO2, Cr, Sc, V (IC4 – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICP-OES). • LOI (GRAV7 – measurement by weight loss). • Ba, Be, Hf, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Zr (IC4M – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICO-MS). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS).
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*	• No significant intersections were reported in the GSSA drilling. • There was no mention of using twinned drill holes in the GSSA Report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • No adjustments were made to assays reported from the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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.*	• EL 6092 Mount Howe (formerly EL 5042) was granted on 11 October 2017. • EL 6092 is located approximately 130 km north of Marla. • EL 6092 has a concurrent/overlapping Petroleum Exploration Licence Application PELA 332 (Tri-Star Energy Company). • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage determinations include SCD2013/001 Tjayiwara Unmuru. • Aboriginal Heritage Sites include one registered cultural site and one registered archaeological site.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) has completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and RAB/RC drilling. Drill hole TIE RC 89 intersected ultramafic intrusive rocks from 6m. • A detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey (1994) and one AC drill hole (AC95MH 1, 1995) was completed by Rio Tinto (RIO) over tenure. Peak Ni values include 2200ppm from 16-18m and 1500ppm from 26-27m. • Previous surface geochemistry completed by Mithril Resources (MTH) over tenure.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• WML is primarily exploring for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide deposits within Giles Complex intrusions, and younger mafic/ultramafic dyke swarms of the Musgrave Province, South Australia. • WML are also assessing the potential for sediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn within the Birksgate Complex metasediments.

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.*
		• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material.
		• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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').*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling

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.*	• 3D magnetic inversion models were completed by WML, using historic geophysical data. The models indicate the presence of remanently magnetised mafic /ultramafic bodies (Cavanagh anomaly, Area#3 and Area#7).

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.*
		• Planned exploration includes;
		  • Heritage and vegetation clearance.
		  • Drill 125 x shallow auger/aircore drill holes across interpreted mafic/ultramafic intrusives with focus on known sulphide bearing margins.
		  • Follow-up ground electromagnetics (EM).
		  • Follow-up RC/Diamond drilling if high priority targets identified.
		  • Follow-up study to assess potential for metasediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn.

EL 6180

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 Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) has completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines. • The GSSA also completed the Abminga bedrock drilling program which was initiated as part of the Targeted Exploration Initiative of South Australia (TEISA) strategy. Drilling was conducted on the easternmost Musgrave Block on the Tieyon and Ayres Range South pastoral leases, to the immediate east of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP) Lands — a region with very little known geological information on the underlying basement rock. The aim of the program was to investigate the nature of the basement below shallow cover to produce comprehensive, accurate and relevant geoscientific data on the easternmost Musgrave Block. The program commenced in early May and was completed by early August 2001. The final program consisted of 140 RC air-core drill holes totalling 5,123 m with all but a few drill holes intersecting fresh basement. The program drilled through cover to target lithologies corresponding to various aeromagnetic signatures on the Alcurra, Tieyon and Treloar 1:100 000 map sheets.
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).*	• Historic RC air-core drilling by GSSA in 2001 generally spaced 2–5km along station tracks. • The results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown.
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*	• For the GSSA air-core drilling, samples representing one to two metre depth intervals were laid out in small hand dug pits at each site. Small samples of each interval were collected for storage at the PIRSA core library. Composite samples and representative end-of-

	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	hole sample intervals — generally of 'basement' rocks — were collected for petrological and geochemical analysis. • No significant mineralisation was encountered in the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• Samples were collected and qualitatively logged at one to two metre intervals for each drill hole. A representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. The magnetic susceptibility of each sample segment was recorded using an Exploranium KT-9 Kappameter. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown
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 coring has been completed. • For the GSSA drilling, a representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. • There is no mention as to how the sample was deemed to be representative. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown
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.*	• For the GSSA drilling, the drill holes were compositely sampled for geochemistry according to lithology across the whole depth of the hole. The maximum composite sample interval was 10 m. A grab sample was taken from each one to two metre sample of the composite interval and combined to form a 2-5 kilogram sample. Composite samples were sent to Amdel for analysis of the following suite of elements: • Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Sr (IC3E – mixed acid digest, measured by ICPOES). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, TI, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS).

		• Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS). Where recognisable basement was intersected in the final one to two metre sample (end-of-hole sample), additional geochemical analyses were undertaken and were sent to Amdel for the following elements and methods: • Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, S, TiO2, Cr, Sc, V (IC4 – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICP-OES). • LOI (GRAV7 – measurement by weight loss). • Ba, Be, Hf, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Zr (IC4M – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICO-MS). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, TI, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No significant intersections were reported in the GSSA drilling. • There was no mention of using twinned drill holes in the GSSA Report. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • No adjustments were made to assays reported from the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

	• *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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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.*	• EL6180 (Mt Irwin) (formerly EL 5287) was granted on 25 June 2018. • EL 6180 is located approximately 105 km north-north-west of Marla. • EL 6180 has a concurrent/overlapping Petroleum Exploration Licence Application PELA 332 (Tri-Star Energy Company). • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage determinations include SCD2011/003 Eringa and SCD2013/001 Tjauiwara Unmuru. • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage compensation applications include SP2015/001 Tjayuwara Unmuru Compensation Application.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) have completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and wide spaced RC air-core drilling. • No exploration has been completed by any other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• WML is primarily exploring for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide deposits associated with Giles Complex intrusions, and younger mafic/ultramafic dyke swarms of the Musgrave Province, South Australia. • WML are also assessing the potential for sediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn within the Birksgate Complex metasediments.

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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material.
		• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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 is being reported.
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.*	• Planned exploration includes; • Heritage and vegetation clearance. • Conduct Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey (MLEM) • Follow-up RC/Diamond drilling if high priority targets identified. • Follow-up study to assess potential for metasediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn.