Mining Exploration Entity Quarterly Activities Report and Appendix 5B

December Quarter 2022

ASX: WEC | **OTC:** WECFF
whiteenergyco.com

white energy

White Energy Company Limited is a global business creating growth opportunities through two business divisions, coal technology and mining exploration

Highlights

- White Energy enters into a binding and conditional Share Sale and Purchase Agreement to buy Fiddler's Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd, owner of the Tindal and Maranoa Projects in Australia, for 4 million ordinary WEC shares and future milestone payments up to $4 million
- River Energy is pursuing opportunities for BCB projects in South Africa
- Appeal hearing held in Singapore Court of Appeal for the litigation proceedings against Bayan Resources Tbk and the judgement is reserved

A summary of the major activities for White Energy Company Limited ("White Energy", "WEC" or the "Company") during the quarter ended **31 December 2022** is outlined below.

1. AUSTRALIA

Fiddler's Creek Projects

Ownership 100% | Northern Territory and Queensland

The Fiddler's Creek projects comprise the Tindal Copper Zinc Project near Katherine in the Northern Territory, and the Maranoa Copper Gold Project near Texas in Queensland. Both projects also exhibit the key structural attributes required for mineral systems hosting new economy minerals.

During the quarter, White Energy announced it had entered into a binding and conditional Share Sale and Purchase Agreement to buy Fiddler's Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd, owner of the Tindal and Maranoa Projects (see Corporate section for more information).

This transaction represents a significant transaction for White Energy, aligned with the Company's continuing interest in projects that include potential to host iron oxide-copper-gold mineralisation, with a broader focus on the burgeoning new economy minerals space. Major supply demand imbalances for these commodities have, already and are forecast to become critical over the coming years.

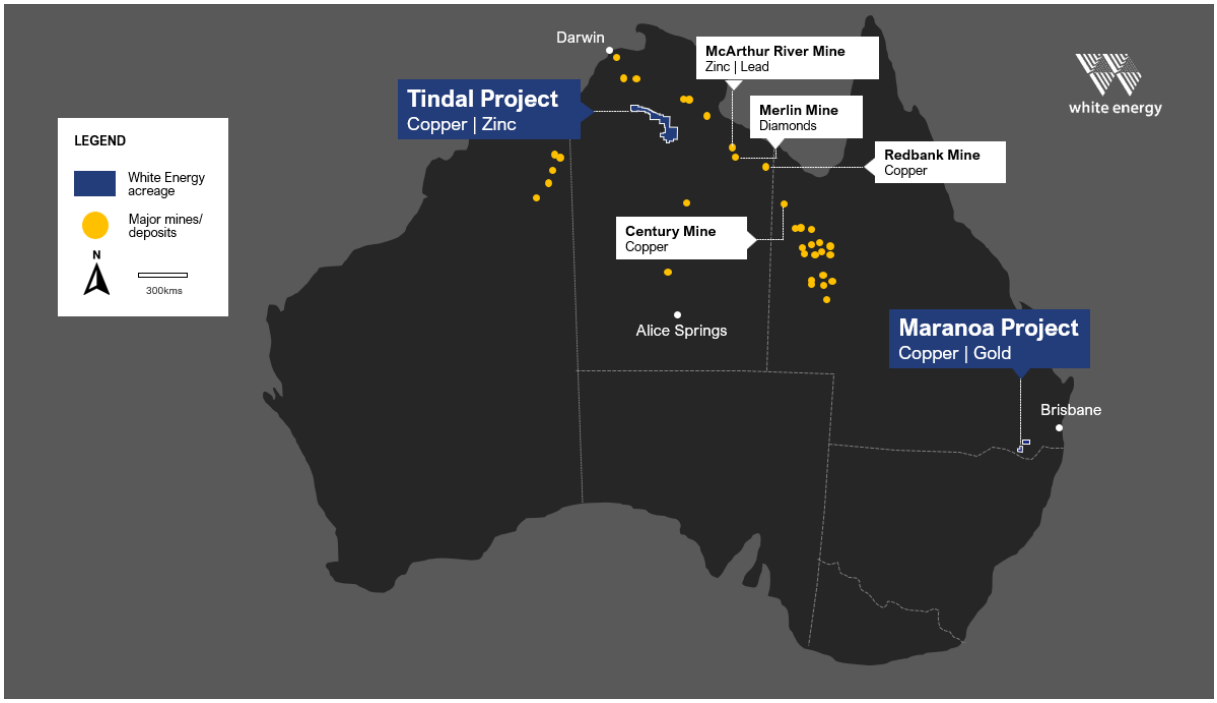


Figure 1: *Location of Fiddler's Creek projects, Tindal and Maranoa.*

Both projects will be explored through the application of technologically advanced lithospheric-scale structural geophysical analysis integrated with ionic geochemistry. The Company is confident exploration outcomes will be improved by access to advanced interpretation of ionic geochemistry samples to identify subtle indicators of the circulation of hydrothermal, mineralising fluids. In

addition, White Energy will have access to state-of-the-art geophysical techniques and expertise for analysing the structure of the deep crust and upper mantle.

The role of fertile upper mantle domains tapped by deep, often hidden, crustal faults at a high angle to those observed at surface that transport mineralising fluids into sedimentary basins is recognised as a key factor in the formation of major mineral deposits.

Tindall Project

Northern Territory

The Tindal Project comprises 20 contiguous tenements totalling 10,780 km^2 approximately 80 km south of Katherine in the Northern Territory. Over time some of the tenements may be released in accordance with the State Government's regulations. It is in close proximity to Encounter Resources' (ASX: ENR) Elliott Copper Project, the focus for BHP's Australian farm-in deal with the ASX explorer. Tindal lies along the regionally significant Mallapunyah and Daly Waters Fault Zones within the under explored central area of the McArthur Basin, an intracratonic to back-arc basin locally covered by Cambrian sedimentary-volcanic sequences and shallow Phanerozoic sediments, overlying a metamorphic and igneous basement. The area has good sediment hosted base metal mineralisation potential, where conceivably mineralised McArthur Basin units are economically accessible at regional-scale structural highs along the Mallapunyah and Daly Waters fault zones. Located within and adjacent to the Beetaloo Sub-basin, a major petroleum province, are historic drillholes that have intersected base metal sulphides (Zn and Cu) in Tindal's project area. Using the extensive petroleum seismic lines that traverse the project area the mineralisation in these drillholes appears to be stratigraphically correlated.

The Tindal tenements are considered to be a strategic exploration acquisition as they have key features required for major metal discoveries. Crustal faults (+40 Km deep) provide a plumbing system for mantle sourced mineral enriched fluids from upper mantle and deep crustal sources, into faults which control deposition into McArthur Basin marine sediments that provide traps in the upper crust. Recent studies by numerous academic and research institutions, of sediment-hosted metal system distribution have identified a strong link to significant changes in lithospheric thickness, where more than 85% of the world's sediment-hosted base metals occur within 200km of these key zones. It is believed that edge driven convection at the Lithospheric-Asthenosphereic Boundary ("LAB"), drives lithospheric thickness variations and mineral fertility. The Tindal tenements sit within such a zone of abrupt lithospheric thickness change. Such a zone similarly underlies McArthur River, Redbank, Century and Prominent Hill mines.

Within the tenement area historically limited exploration has yielded anomalous metal intercepts for copper and zinc from mineral, petroleum exploration and groundwater drilling. The location of these anomalies shows structural relationships that confirm the seismic interpretation. The initial sign that the area had mineralisation potential was the recognition of Cu and Zn mineralisation in the Server 1 petroleum well. Overlooked at the time the hole was drilled the mineralisation occurs in the black shale middle Velkerri Formation which has been intruded by the laterally extensive Derim Derim Dolerite Sill.

Additional copper anomalies occur within the Reward Dolomite which conformably overlies the Fraynes Formation, considered equivalent to the Barney Formation, which hosts the world-class McArthur River Mine in a Pyritic Shale Member; current thinking is that some of the mineralisation within the Beetaloo Sub-basin is associated with dolomitisation due to hydrothermal fluid alteration. Fiddler's Creek has conducted follow up geochemical sampling across the projected Mid-Velkerri sub-crop and Mallapunyah Fault Zone which demonstrated key, significantly anomalous geochemical responses that report as zoned, multi-element signatures for base, precious and other critical

minerals, in turn supported by spatially adjacent pathfinder element associations, typical of metal zoning seen in large mineral systems hosting major metal deposits.

Similarly, the Daly Waters fault zone is as a basement horst (tilted fault block) overlain by a veneer of McArthur Group and younger rocks that separate the two basinal extents of the Beetaloo Sub-basin. Within the Daly Waters fault zone ("DWFZ") numerous regional-scale reactivations of normal faulting may have provided fluid foci to enrich susceptible units (Kyalla Formation, Velkerri Formation, Fraynes Formation which are equivalent to mineralised units at McArthur River Mine to the east). Evidence of metal sulphidation (elevated S, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mn) has been recognised in shallow drillholes (102 m depth) proximal to the DWFZ in water bore drilling. Seismic interpretation shows potential metal-bearing middle Proterozoic McArthur Basin units could be as shallow as 100-200 m along the hinge of the Daly Arch. In the southern part of the Daly Waters Fault zone follow up geochemical sampling indicated significant multi-element zonation, a characteristic of major mineral systems, on the flanks of the Daly Arch. These results suggest migration of metalliferous fluids with selective spatial concentrating processes.

The relationship of the Derim Derim Sill to potential mineralisation has been recognised by research from the University of Adelaide in conjunction with the Northern Territory Geological Survey which suggests that the Derim Derim Dolerite is part of a new Large Igneous Province ("LIP"). Geochemistry and innovative geochronology work has dated Derim Derim samples to a single magmatic event between 1330 and 1295 Ma, with the source/centre further north in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Critically these ages match that of the Yanliao LIP in the North China Craton, in which granite and carbonatite intrusions provide the source of China's dominant reserves of rare earths. The research considers there were contemporaneous extrusions of these dolerites from melts associated with a single mantle plume event, occurring when the Northern Australian and China cratons were adjacent as part of the Nuna Supercontinent in the Mesoproterozoic Era. Fiddler's Creek have identified anomalous rare earth element signatures in soils it has sampled over Derim Derim Sill positions at depth in Sever-1 well and above the projected subcrop position nearer surface to the northeast.

In summary, the Tindal project over the Beetaloo Sub-basin has deep basinal depressions that host significant thicknesses of hydrocarbon/organic/sulphide/metal rich sediments, e.g. the Mid-Valkyrie Formation of the Roper Group – all key ingredients in other global Tier 1 base metal deposit/critical mineral systems. High heat flow attributed to uplift of asthenosphereic mantle during rifting resulted in bimodal magmatism (evidenced by granite intercepted in water bores and the extensive Derim Derim Sill) likely drove hydrothermal fluid flow systems in the sub-basin. Major structural features including the Mallapunyah Fault system, the DWFZ and Daly Arch provide linkages to deep plumbing systems and sources of heat, along with mechanisms to concentrate, mobilise and deliver metal rich products to nearer surface depositional sites.

Maranoa Project

Queensland

The Maranoa Project is located near Texas in South East Queensland, an area with a number of historical mines and many commodity metal occurrences but has had very limited modern exploration. Along with a number of new economy mineral occurrences, the Texas area is very structurally complex, with recent company research suggesting it is prospective for porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation and other new economy metals mineralisation.

Robins Rise Project

EL6566/PELA674 | South Australia

Robins Rise is a copper gold project in South Australia which lies midway between the Prominent Hill Mine and Challenger Mine.

Baseline surveys were carried out in December 2021 for iron oxide-copper–gold styles of mineralisation that targeted a new zone of interest in the magnetic corridors of the Hilga Mineral Field and historical anomalies from calcrete sampling programs completed in 2012-2013 and 2018. Further surveys were carried out in May 2022 that targeted areas with historical anomalies identified from calcrete sampling programs completed in 2013 - 2014. The geochemical analysis using biochemical (predominately leaf), calcrete and soil sampling was completed during the September 2022 quarter. Additional follow-up and new biochemical and calcrete sampling programs are being planned to further define areas of interest and assess the geochemical response of geophysical targets in 2022.

In addition, during the quarter, work continued on examining coal gasification and emerging hydrogen opportunities from the coal rights within EL6566.

Capital expenditure related to exploration activities of $27,000 was incurred during the quarter.

Binderless Coal Briquetting ("BCB") Technology

White Energy is the exclusive worldwide licensee of the patented BCB technology that upgrades coal and coal fines through a relatively simple thermal drying process followed by physical and chemical stabilisation via a novel binderless briquetting process. The BCB technology has been developed over 20 years, by a consortia led by the CSIRO.

The binderless briquettes are held together by the natural bonding mechanisms of coal and do not require any binders that are normally used to briquette coals.

The upgraded coal is able to be used interchangeably with other high ranking, low moisture coals and does not require any technical or engineering alterations at the power stations to allow for coal combustion.

There are opportunities to use this technology to recover material from coal tailings facilities, in turn reducing rehabilitation and waste treatment costs and providing additional efficiencies for coal resources such as mine yield.

The inter-changeability of White Energy's BCB coal at the power station allows White Energy to take advantage of the significant opportunity for enhanced value created by the low cost of briquetted feedstock compared to the market price for bituminous coal.

White Energy's BCB technology has been shown to be operationally superior to competing processes and enables the commercial exploitation of a large number of low quality and high moisture coal deposits. White Energy's BCB coal upgrading process provides coal fired power stations and other industrial applications with an opportunity to burn a cleaner and more efficient fuel.

BCB Demonstration Plant

White Energy operates demonstration and pilot plants at Cessnock, NSW as a key testing and training facility. Coal samples from mines in Australia, South Africa, North America and China have been processed at the Cessnock facility to test for their responsiveness to the BCB process.

Please refer to the Africa section below for BCB commercial activities in South Africa.

Two of WEC's wholly owned subsidiaries are engaged in legal proceedings in Singapore against PT Bayan Resources Tbk and Bayan International Pte Ltd ("Bayan") in connection with the company PT Kaltim Supacoal, which was jointly owned by WEC's subsidiary BCBC Singapore Pte Ltd and Bayan, and which built and operated the commercial scale Tabang BCB coal upgrade plant located in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Please refer to the General Corporate section for more information.

2. AFRICA – RIVER ENERGY JOINT VENTURE - WEC 51%

BCB Commercial Activities

White Energy's 51%-owned subsidiary, River Energy JV Limited, through Proterra Investment Partners ("Proterra", 49%), is in discussion with a number of South African coal miners interested in the Group's Binderless Coal Briquetting ("BCB") technology.

Extensive testing by River Energy, including successful briquetting and combustion trials, has previously demonstrated that a saleable export grade coal product can be produced from South African reject tailings. Proterra is pursuing opportunities, from their offices in Johannesburg, on mine sites in South Africa to secure access to fine coal to support BCB projects.

Using the BCB process, a briquetted 6 tonne sample of fines from a mine in the Middelburg region has been successfully tested by a South African power producer. A further bulk sample of up to 50 kt has been requested to carry out a commercial scale trial and a proposal has been submitted. White Energy is assisting Proterra in the design of a small demonstration plant to facilitate this work and other trials in South Africa. A South African coal producer has agreed to provide coal fines from one of their mines for briquetting trials at the plant when built.

The BCB process provides an attractive solution for coal producers seeking to maximise mine yield and facing the environmental challenges posed by reject coal fines. In South Africa alone, it is estimated that there are over 1 billion tonnes of discarded coal in tailings facilities, much of which may eventually need to be reclaimed.

White Energy and Proterra are currently considering joint venture agreement amendments for River Energy's BCB business in South Africa.

3. GENERAL CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

4.

Fiddler's Creek Transaction

During the quarter, White Energy entered into a binding and conditional Share Sale and Purchase Agreement to buy Fiddlers Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd, owner of the Tindal and Maranoa Projects in Australia, for 4 million ordinary WEC shares and future milestone payments up to $4 million.

A summary of the transaction is set out below:

1. Purchase Price – White Energy to buy 100% of Fiddler's Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd and its two subsidiaries by issuing the Sellers 3 million ordinary shares in the capital of WEC and paying the future cash bonuses set out in 3 below;

2. Exclusive use within Australia of ionic geochemical data processing and the deep crustal mapping approach, along with the corresponding expertise for its integration and interpretation for a five plus-five-year period;

3. Future performance cash bonuses of $4 million – Based on the milestones set out below:

   a. JORC Pre-Feasibility Study – On the completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study for a project, the Sellers of Fiddler's Creek are paid a $2 million cash bonus within 30 days of this milestone being achieved; and

   b. JORC Definitive Feasibility Study – On the completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study for a project, the Sellers of Fiddler's Creek are paid a further $2 million cash bonus within 30 days of this milestone being achieved;

4. White Energy to issue 1 million ordinary shares in the capital of WEC in settlement of certain liabilities assumed in the transaction for $320,000, and Fiddler's Creek will have no other significant liabilities on completion of the transaction;

5. Escrow - All shares issued are escrowed for periods of up to two years;

6. Board Appointment – Fiddler's Creek Director, Keith Whitehouse, has been appointed to the Board of White Energy as a non-executive director, effective 12 December, 2022;

7. The transaction is binding, subject to due diligence and other conditions precedent; and

8. The assets of Fiddler's Creek primarily comprise exploration applications and licences/permits within the Tindal and Maranoa Projects and the access to technology and expertise set out in 2. above. The current WEC shares on issue prior to completion of this transaction are 40,569,291. The tenements acquired are owned 100% by Fiddler's Creek and are located in Australia.

Appointment of Independent Non-Executive Director

On the 12th of December, 2022, White Energy appointed Mr Keith Whitehouse to the Board as an independent non-executive director. He is a geologist with over 40 years' experience covering mineral exploration, the management and processing of exploration and mining related data and the assessment of mineral resources both in Australia and overseas. He is experienced in reporting of technical data under both the JORC Code and NI 43-101 (Canada). He has a Bachelor of Science (Geology), holds a professional certificate in the JORC Code issued by AusIMM, is a long-standing member of AusIMM and is a Chartered Professional (Geology).

Financial Activities

The Company has no significant secured corporate debt. Limited-recourse shareholder loans provided to the Group's 51% owned operations in the UK and Mauritius by both White Energy and the minority shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests are repayable in January 2025.

Proceeds from the Group's sale of its interest in Mountainside Coal Company ("MCC") are being progressively received. Further instalments of $2.6 million are due and payable now. These payments have been delayed due to the new owner completing their finance arrangements.

As outlined in Section 6 of the Appendix 5B, directors' fees and salaries including superannuation paid during the quarter to Directors and their associates totalled $55,000.

PT Kaltim Supacoal ("KSC") – WEC 51%

White Energy is engaged in legal proceedings in the Singapore International Commercial Court ("SICC") initiated by subsidiaries of White Energy, BCBC Singapore Pte Ltd ("BCBCS") and Binderless Coal Briquetting Company Pty Limited, against PT Bayan Resources Tbk and Bayan International Pte Ltd (collectively, "Bayan") in connection with the KSC joint venture.

As a result of the SICC dismissing Bayan's counterclaim against BCBCS and BCBC in April 2016, there is no longer any damages claim against the White Energy Group in these proceedings.

The trial for the third tranche of the proceedings was concluded in January 2021, with the only issues remaining to be determined by the SICC relating to the damages which may be payable to BCBCS.

The claim for damages comprised of the following:

(i) BCBCS claimed for wasted expenditure, being expenses incurred by BCBCS which were rendered futile by reason of Bayan's breach and repudiation of the joint venture;

(ii) Further, BCBCS claimed for loss of the chance of expanding the capacity of the joint venture to at least 3 million tonnes per annum; and

(iii) Interest on damages award and legal costs.

The SICC released its decision on 7 February 2022 in relation to the third tranche of the proceedings. The SICC found in favour of BCBCS on the majority of the issues for determination. The SICC found in BCBCS' favour on all of the preliminary legal issues including in relation to remoteness and reflective loss.

The SICC also concluded that the technology underlying the BCB process would have worked and that the Tabang Plant would have achieved nameplate capacity of 1 million tonnes per annum by June 2012, and that the upgraded coal produced at Tabang would have been a saleable product.

Notwithstanding the above findings, the SICC dismissed BCBCS' claim for damages for wasted expenditure. The SICC concluded that Bayan would have been able to take steps to put KSC into liquidation, thereby bringing the joint venture to an end before the joint venture would have had sufficient cash flows from which BCBCS could recoup its wasted expenditure.

In relation to BCBCS' claim for loss of chance to expand the project, the SICC took the view that there did not exist a real and substantial chance that Bayan would have agreed to expand the capacity of the Tabang project.

On 7 March 2022, BCBCS filed a notice of appeal in the Singapore Court of Appeal in order to appeal certain of the findings made by the SICC in the third tranche of the proceedings. BCBCS filed its Appellants' Case with the Court on 23 May 2022, and Bayan filed its Respondents' Case on 6 July 2022. BCBCS filed an Appellants' Reply on 20 July 2022. Both parties filed their skeletal submissions on 19 September 2022. The appeal hearing was held on 17 October 2022 and the judgement is reserved.

BCBCS submitted in their Appellants' case that the SICC erred in finding that Bayan could wind up KSC for the following reasons, including:

- Bayan could not unilaterally liquidate KSC for any default of shareholder loans, as among other reasons: (a) Bayan could not unilaterally terminate the joint venture and so had no right to liquidate KSC; and (b) liquidating KSC would be a breach of Bayan's obligation under clause 17.1 and 17.3 of the JV deed to use all reasonable endeavours to promote the business of KSC and to perform its obligations in good faith.

- It would not have made commercial sense for Bayan to liquidate KSC as Bayan would not have recovered any money from a liquidation of KSC. To the contrary, Bayan would have enjoyed significant returns had it continued with the joint venture.
- Bayan's claim that it would call on the shareholder loans to liquidate KSC is unpleaded and unsubstantiated by any factual evidence.
- The Court erred in its construction of the relevant documents.
- In any case, even if Bayan could call upon any loans, WEC/BCBCS would have gifted sums to KSC for repayment and KSC would therefore not be in default of these loans.

Further, BCBCS' Appellants' Case submits that the SICC erred in finding that BCBCS would not have been able to recoup its wasted expenditure from KSC's cash flows even if Bayan did not liquidate KSC. In particular, the SICC erred in failing to take into account the significant amount of cash flows accruing to BCBCS during the life of the project.

In connection with the appeal, BCBCS filed an application for fresh evidence to be adduced. This evidence relates to the significant increases in coal prices since the conclusion of the trial. On 7 September 2022, the Court of Appeal allowed BCBCS' application to adduce fresh evidence in its entirety, holding that such evidence arose after the conclusion of the third tranche of trial, may tend to falsify assumptions on which the SICC gave its decision, and is, apparently, credible. The issue of costs of and disbursements in connection with the application was reserved to after the determination of BCBCS' appeal.

The Appellants' Case requests that the Court of Appeal remit to the SICC for re-assessment of damages with the assistance of experts to revise the damages computation in respect of the findings to be overturned on appeal and for costs to be awarded to BCBCS. Taking into account the fresh evidence on the significant increase in coal prices since the conclusion of the trial, BCBCS would seek approximately US$88 million in damages even if certain of the lower Court's findings are not reversed.

On 19 December 2022, the SICC issued its judgement in relation to the costs to be awarded following the three tranches of the proceedings. The SICC noted that the Plaintiffs had succeeded on practically all issues of liability while Bayan only prevailed at the end due to narrow points of causation of loss and quantum. The SICC held that Bayan are entitled to recover from the Plaintiffs costs of SGD $2,761,787 and disbursements of SGD $1,932,846.20, totalling SGD $4,694,633.20.

On 3 January 2023, BCBCS filed an application for leave to appeal the decision of the SICC in relation to the costs determination. On 17 January, Bayan filed its reply submissions. The Registry has advised that it will inform the parties if an oral hearing is required.

On 23 January 2023, Bayan filed submissions seeking cost orders in relation to the freezing order proceedings in Western Australia. BCBCS filed its reply submissions on 30 January 2023.

5. INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

Below is a listing of the Company's interest in mining tenements, where they are situated and the percentage interest the Company holds in each. There were no changes during the quarter.

The Company and its subsidiary hold an interest in the following mining tenements:

Tenement	Locality	Licensee	Interest
Coal Exploration Licence and Retention Lease			
EL6566 and RL104[(a)]	Lake Phillipson, South Australia	South Australian Coal Pty Ltd	100%
Petroleum Application			
PELA674	Lake Phillipson, South Australia	White Energy Company Limited	100%

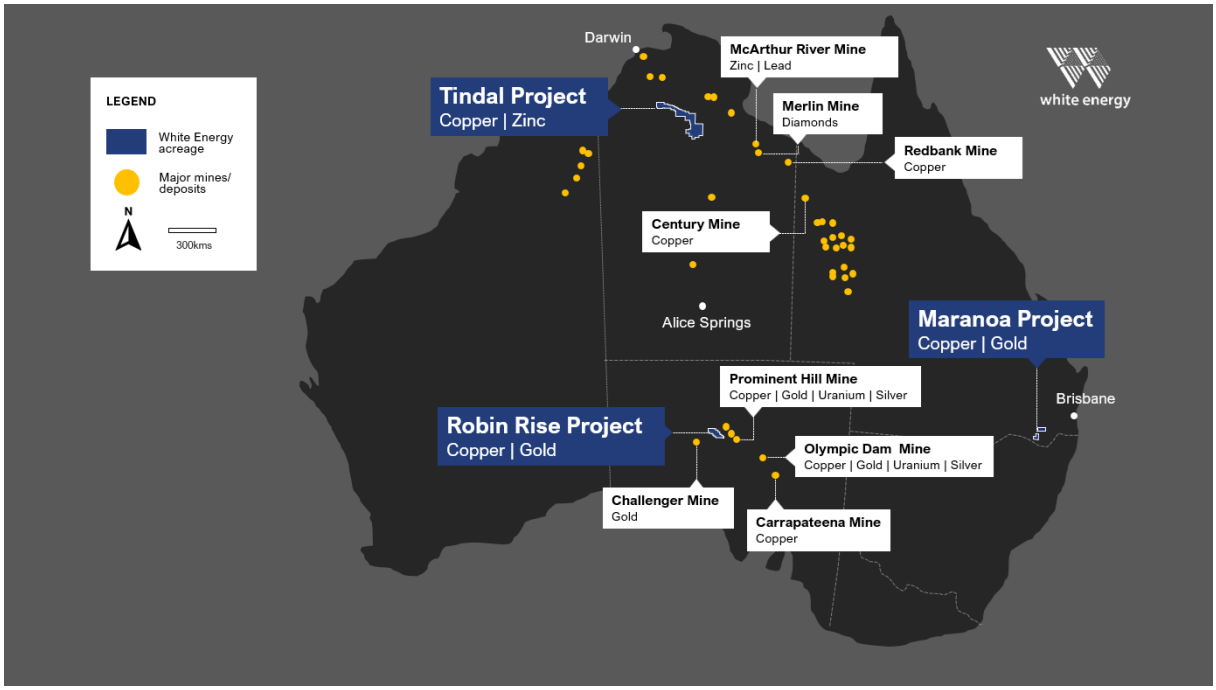
(a) The renewal of RL104 has been applied for and is pending.

6. COMPANY PROFILE

White Energy Company Limited is a global business organised around two business divisions:

1. Coal technology - White Energy is the exclusive worldwide licensee of a patented technology which upgrades high moisture, low value sub-bituminous and lignite coals into more valuable, higher energy briquettes. The technology, which can also be used to agglomerate coal fines, uses a low-cost process of dehydration and compaction developed by a consortia lead by the CSIRO.

2. Mining Exploration - White Energy creates growth opportunities through a pipeline of gold and new economy minerals exploration projects in Australia with Tier 1 potential across copper, zinc, gold, and rare earth elements. The Company's point of difference acquired with Fiddler's Creek is its breakthrough integration of advanced exploration sciences - ionic geochemistry coupled with deep structural analysis, to identify and explore its projects. The Company's Robin Rise Project is located in central South Australia and is positioned within the same structural corridor which hosts Prominent Hill, Carrapateena and Olympic Dam IOCG deposits, and it is planned to apply the advanced exploration approach used by Fiddler's Creek in this project area. The Robin Rise Project is located in the same tenement as the Lake Phillipson Coal Project (EL6566).



7. DISCLAIMERS

Competent Person's Statement

The information which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves from the Tindal and Maranoa Projects, is based on information compiled by Keith Whitehouse, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Keith Whitehouse is a Director of White Energy Company Limited and Fiddlers Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined is the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Keith Whitehouse consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This release contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. In some cases, you may identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "should," "plan," "intend," "potential," "continue," "believe," "expect," "predict," "anticipate" and "estimate," the negative of these words or other comparable words. These statements are only predictions. One should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are qualified by their terms and/or important factors, many of which are outside the Company's control, involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made. The forward-looking statements are based on the Company's beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account information currently available to the Company. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to the Company. Neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of these statements. The Company will update the information in this release only to the extent required under applicable securities laws. If a change occurs, the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in the aforementioned forward-looking statements.

Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

White Energy Company Limited

ABN

62 071 527 083

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	5	27
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	(15)	(55)
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(371)	(737)
	(e) administration and corporate costs (*)	(714)	(1,564)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	17	21
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(2)	(10)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	14	50
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(1,066)**	**(2,268)**

(*) *Includes legal fees incurred in respect of KSC dispute*.

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(4)	(72)
	(e) investments	-	-

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	46	46
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**42**	**(26)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)		4,425
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(15)	(91)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings (**)	61	311
3.6	Repayment of borrowings (***)	-	(500)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	(18)	(35)
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**28**	**4,110**

(**) *Amounts represent shareholder loans from Proterra Investment Partners for its 49% equity interest in River Energy, and a loan for $250,000 provided by a company controlled by the Company's Managing Director, Brian Flannery, a substantial shareholder in WEC.*

(***) Amounts represent repayment of loans for $500,000 provided by a company controlled by the Company's Managing Director, Brian Flannery, a substantial shareholder in WEC.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,259	434
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,066)	(2,268)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	42	(26)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	28	4,110
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(5)	8
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**2,258**	**2,258**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	244	203
5.2	Call deposits	2,014	3,056
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**2,258**	**3,259**

In addition to the cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter, $2.0 million is held as a security bond by the Supreme Court of Western Australia as security for the freezing order held by BCBCS in relation to Bayan's shares in Kangaroo Resources Limited (refer section 3 of the Summary of Activity).

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1 (****)	55
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	Nil

(****) Amount represents directors' fees and salaries including superannuation paid during the quarter to Directors and their associates.

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	33,078	33,078
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	33,078	33,078

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

7.1 Represents: shareholder loans from minority shareholders with a 49% interest in River Energy which are repayable in January 2025 and bear interest at fixed rates between 5.01% and 9.72% pa, payable on maturity which is customarily extended as required with the shareholders consent. Additional loans may be drawn down as agreed between the shareholders to fund future activities of River Energy.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(1,066)
8.2	Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities (item 2.1(d))	(4)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(1,070)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	2,258
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	2,258
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	2.11

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:  Date: 31 January 2023

Authorised by: Brian Flannery, Managing Director

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

For Further Information Call:
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