

26th April 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Drilling completed at Wyloo Dome Gold JV

- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling program comprising five holes for 1376m completed at the New Morning Prospect
- Holes were designed primarily to test a blind AEM conductor coincident with a large amplitude VTEM™ MAX anomaly
- No anomalous gold intersected
- Mapping and sampling planned on the Wyloo West and Mt Edith prospects following up on Priority 1 VTEM Airborne EM conductors

Woomera Mining Limited (ASX: WML) (“Woomera”, “the Company”) advises that it has received the results from its reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Wyloo Dome Gold JV in Western Australia’s Ashburton region.

The Company completed five holes (Table 1) at the New Morning prospect, targeting electromagnetic (EM) conductors identified from a geophysical survey completed in 2022.

The New Morning prospect (Figure 1) features an untested blind AEM conductor coincident with a large amplitude VTEM™ MAX anomaly. The anomaly lies adjacent to historical drilling which returned intersections of up to 40m at 0.11g/t Au, suggesting a near-miss scenario whereby this intersection is marginal to a higher-grade mineralised zone¹.

Results received for the four-metre composite samples did not return any anomalous results. Based on geological logging, the VTEM™ MAX anomaly targeted by drilling can be attributed to black shales and disseminated pyrite.

Table 1: RC Collar Details

Hole Id	Zone	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	EoH / m
NMRC001	50	479989	7463347	180	-70	250
NMRC002	50	479305	7463694	180	-70	250
NMRC003	50	478803	7463952	180	-70	268
NMRC004	50	478299	7465099	0	-60	310
NMRC005	50	479309	7463845	180	-70	298
Total						1376

¹ See ASX announcement 22 August 2022

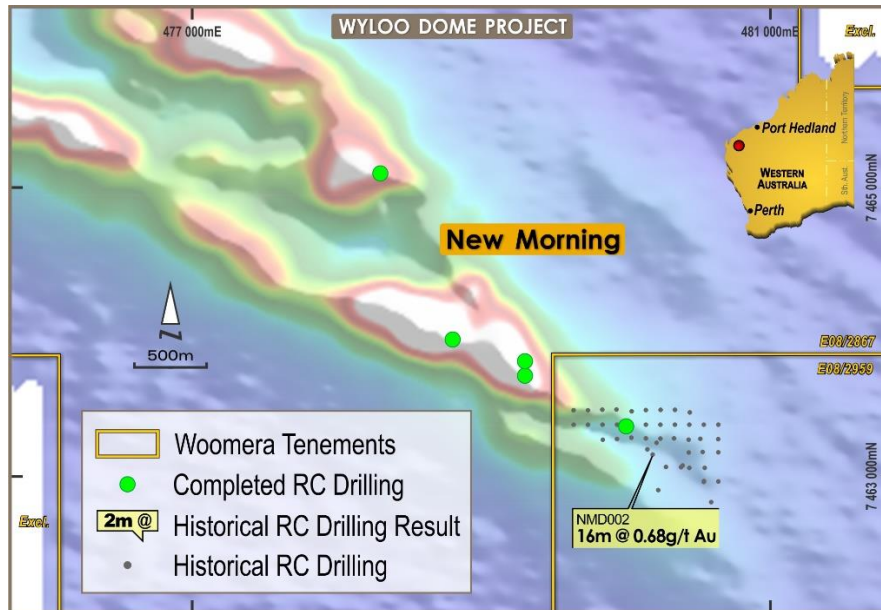


Figure 1: Completed RC drilling at the New Morning prospect – Wyloo JV

Woomera has identified a number of other Priority 1 EM anomalies (Figures 3 and 4) which will be assessed by mapping and geochemical sampling in May 2024. The focus will be on the western part of E08/3065 (Mt Edith) and E08/3336 (Wyloo West). Priority 1 anomalies were defined by Southern Geoscience as “excellent VTEM anomalies with other supporting features, possibly indicative of mineralisation which definitely warrant follow-up.”

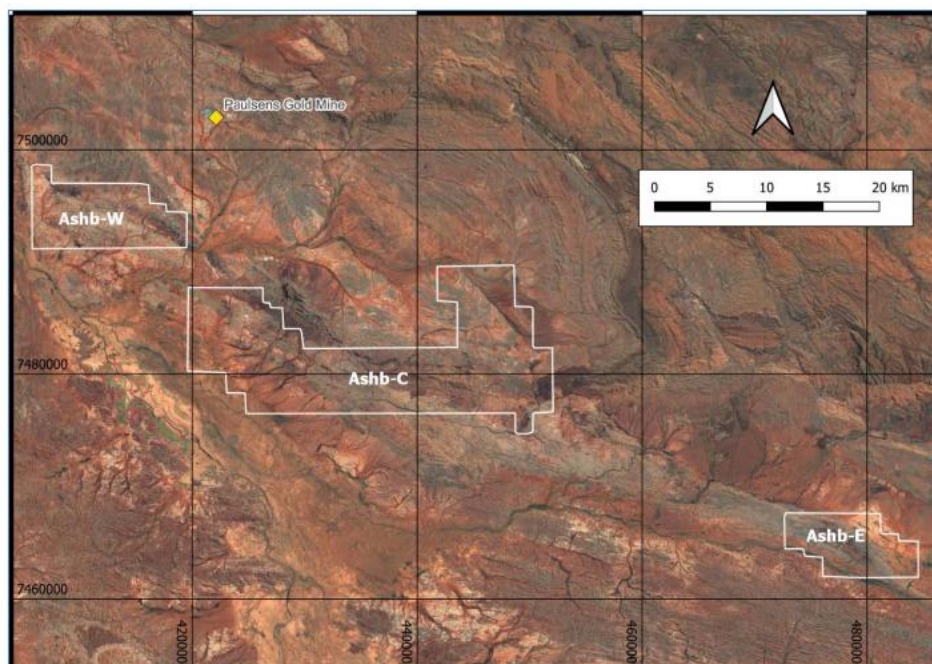


Figure 2: VTEM Survey areas 2022

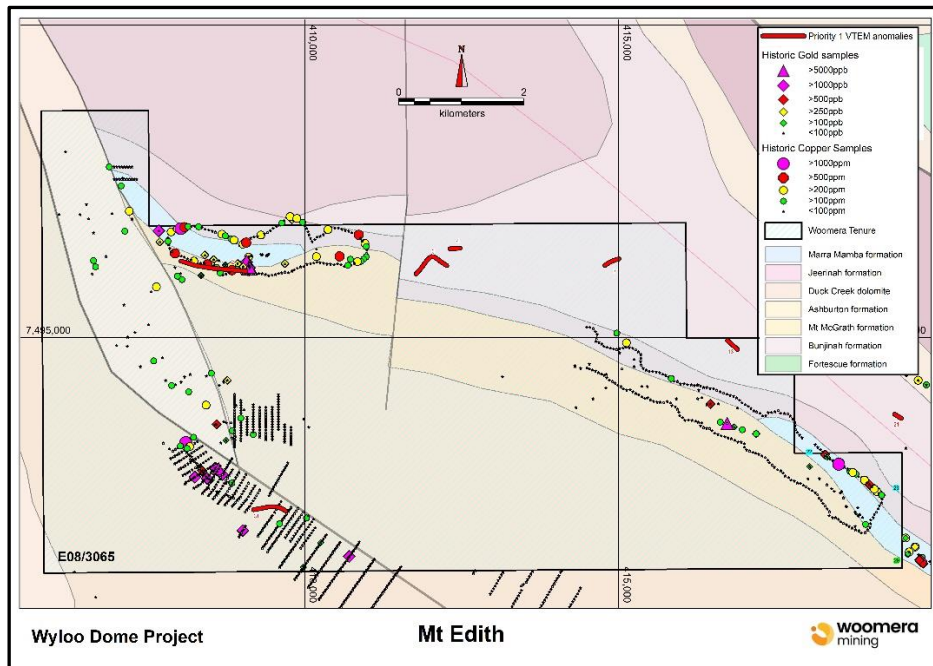


Figure 3: Mapping targets with Priority 1 VTEM anomalies at Mt Edith

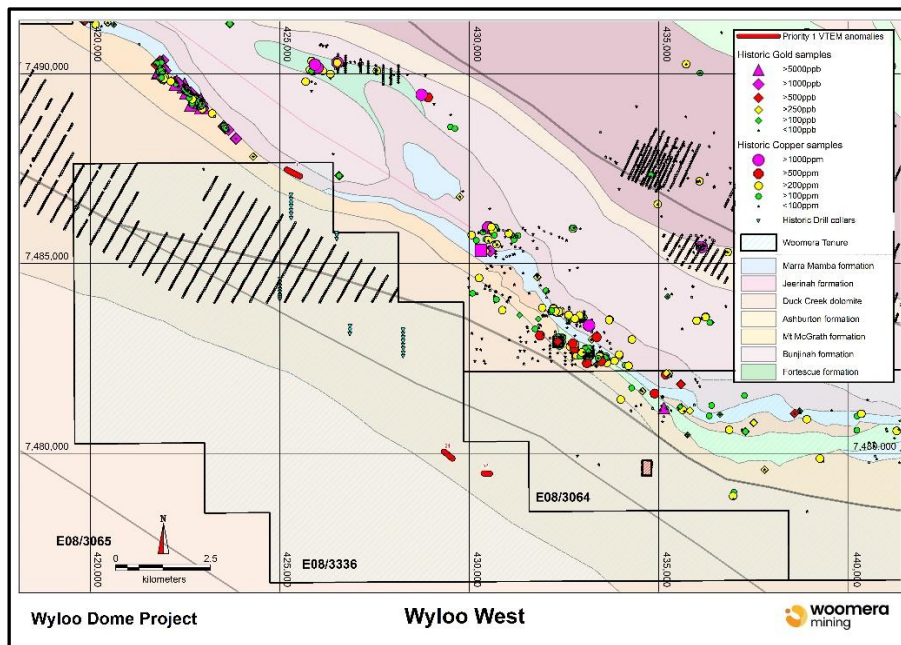


Figure 4: Mapping targets with Priority 1 VTEM anomalies at Wyloo West

The Wyloo Dome Project, in which Woomera can earn up to a 60% equity interest from Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd (“Nanjilgardy”), is located between two one-million-ounce-plus gold deposits, Paulsens and Mt Olympus, in the Ashburton region of WA.



Figure 5: Location of Wyloo JV between Mt Olympus and Paulsens projects

Hole Id	Zone	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	EoH / m
NMRC001	50	479989	7463347	180	-70	250
NMRC002	50	479305	7463694	180	-70	250
NMRC003	50	478803	7463952	180	-70	268
NMRC004	50	478299	7465099	0	-60	310
NMRC005	50	479309	7463845	180	-70	298
					Total	1376

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

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About Woomera Mining Limited

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

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on information compiled by Mr Ralf Kriege. Mr Kriege is CEO of Woomera Mining Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with over 20 years of experience in the field of activity being reported. Mr Kriege 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 Kriege consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Previously Reported Information

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23 the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ANNEXURE 1.
WYLOO JV - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RC drilling was used to collect a ~3kg representative sample each metre for laboratory analysis. 2. RC samples were collected in 1 metre intervals from a rig mounted cyclone with attached cone splitter. All samples were split into a bulk sample (green bag) with a representative 3kg split (calico). 3. Composite samples were collected from single meter bulk green bags using a sample spear to ensure a representative sample was combined from selective 2m to 4m intervals, at the discretion of the Site Geologist. In zones of interest 1 meter rig split samples were collected.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling utilized a face sampling percussion hammer with 5 5/8 inch bits.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill recoveries were visually estimated. • All efforts were made to maintain dry samples however groundwater was encountered in some holes. • Sample recovery was estimated to be good. Some sample loss was encountered at the top of hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>material.</i>	NMR003, within clays. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill cyclones were cleaned at the end of each rod or as drilling conditions required.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill chips were geologically logged on site by geologists following the WML logging scheme. • Logging recorded depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralization and alteration. • All drill holes were logged in full.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 meter RC drill samples fall through a rotary cone-splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding plastic bag. Most samples were dry. Wet or dry samples were appropriately recorded. • Duplicate field samples were collected in RC drilling at the rate of 4 per 100 samples (4%) from the cone-splitter. • Certified standards and blanks were <u>each</u> inserted at a rate of 4 per 100 samples. In total, 12% control samples are inserted in the drilling samples.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were sent to ALS in Perth, sorted, crushed, dried, and pulverized to 85% passing -75µm, • Samples were subject to trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP finish, 25g nominal sample weight. • Samples were analyzed for the following elements with detection limits (ppm): 0.001 (Au) • The laboratory uses internal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>bias) and precision have been established.</i>	certified lab standards, blanks and duplicates.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data has been checked internally by WML staff. Field data is collected using Excel spreadsheet on laptop computer. The data is validated by the WML database manager. No adjustment to assay data has been made
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All location points were collected using handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 50
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC holes were drilled at varying spacing due to reconnaissance nature of program. Mineral Resources are not being estimated.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling has been oriented at approximately 90⁰ to interpreted stratigraphy; however, at this stage the orientation and true thicknesses of targets are unknown. No sampling bias is identified in the RC drill data.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were delivered by WML staff directly to the ALS laboratory in Perth.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is audited and reviewed in house by senior geological personnel and validated by the WML database manager.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wyloo JV Project comprises of seven granted tenements held by Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd. WML has Woomera can earn up to a 60% equity interest from Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd (“Nanjilgardy”). Drilling was completed on E08/2959 and E08/2867. Both tenements are in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple companies have explored region mainly for gold and base metals since 1980, including Australian Anglo American Limited, Intrepid, Cullen, Newcrest, Nustar Mining, Northern Star and Nugold. In 2002 Newcrest Mining drilled 36 RAB, 4 diamond, and 8 RC holes on E08/2959. Samples were analyzed for base metals and gold. During 1980 Australian Anglo American limited conducted ground magnetometry on lines spaced at 330 meters with 50-meter intervals and drilled 16 RC holes for 82 meters on E08/2867.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is situated on the southern margin of the Pilbara craton, where the Nanjilgardy fault zone intersects the regional Wyloo dome. regionally, known mesothermal lode, stockwork, and sedimentary replacement style gold deposits in similar environments, such as mt Olympus and Paulsen’s the project area follows the trend of the fault and is dominated locally by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Wyloo Duck creek dolomite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to tables and body of text within this announcement for drill hole locations and other relevant data.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No aggregation of assay results has been carried out.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True widths of the mineralization is unknown due to lack of outcrop and early-stage, reconnaissance nature of drilling.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Maps, Figures and Diagrams

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	in the document
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole locations are reported, mineralisation intercepts have not been determined to date.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material information is reported
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review assays and plan further exploration if warranted (May 2024).