

20 May 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Auger results highlight lithium, copper-gold prospectivity at Ravensthorpe Projects

- Assays received from infill auger geochemistry program at Ravensthorpe
- Two lithium anomalies (up to 296 ppm Li₂O) defined on Mt Short JV tenement
- Copper-gold anomaly (up to 946ppm Cu and 42ppb Au) defined on Mt Cattlin tenement
- Anomalies will be subject to follow-up aircore drilling later in 2024

Woomera Mining Limited (**ASX: WML**) (“**Woomera**”, “**the Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has received all assays from the follow-up infill auger sampling programme completed in March 2024 at its Ravensthorpe Projects in south-east Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

The 465-point sampling program followed up on priority targets defined by auger programmes completed on the Mt Cattlin tenement E74/632 in early 2023 and on the Mt Short JV tenement E74/651 earlier this year.

Mt Short is a joint venture with Anax Metals Limited (ASX: ANX), whereby Woomera may earn up to a 70% interest by expenditure of \$1.5 million. Mt Cattlin is wholly owned by Woomera.

The Company will use the latest assays to plan aircore drilling programmes to be conducted later this year, after the harvest period.

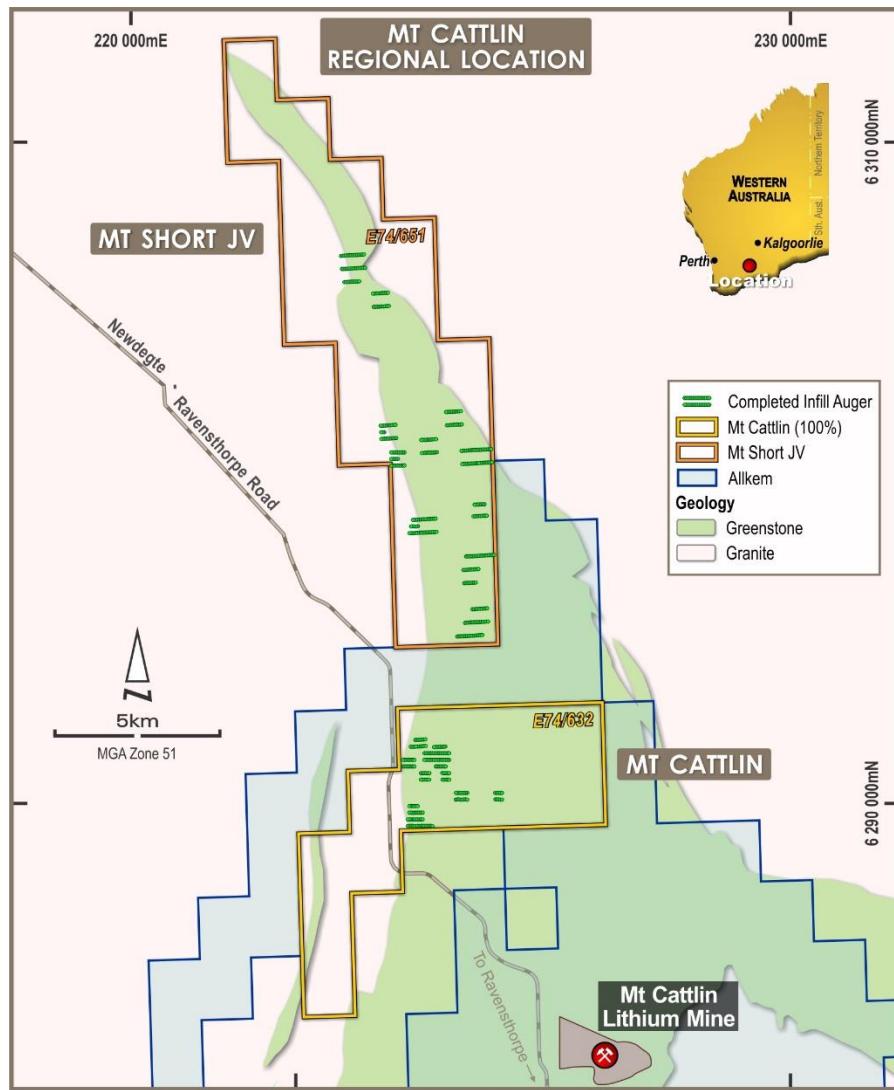


Figure 1: Ravensthorpe Project area with auger infill completed in March 2024.

The infill samples were collected on a 50 x 200m grid at Mt Short and on 50 x 100m grid at Mt Cattlin.

Significant auger anomalies include:

- Two lithium anomalies within the Mt Short JV tenement with multiple samples exceeding 150ppm Li₂O (Figure 2).
- An area of anomalous copper-gold-tellurium on the Mt Cattlin tenure, supported by several Cu readings of >400ppm with a peak of 964ppm, in proximity to a north-northwest trending structure (Figures 3 and 4). The copper is associated with gold values up to 93ppb and tellurium up to 1.18ppm.

None of the geochemical anomalies identified by Woomera have been tested by drilling.

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

For further information please contact:

Ian Gordon
Chairman
Woomera Mining
Limited
+ 61 477 306 669

Ralf Kriegel
CEO
Woomera Mining
Limited
+ 61 458 022 509

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.

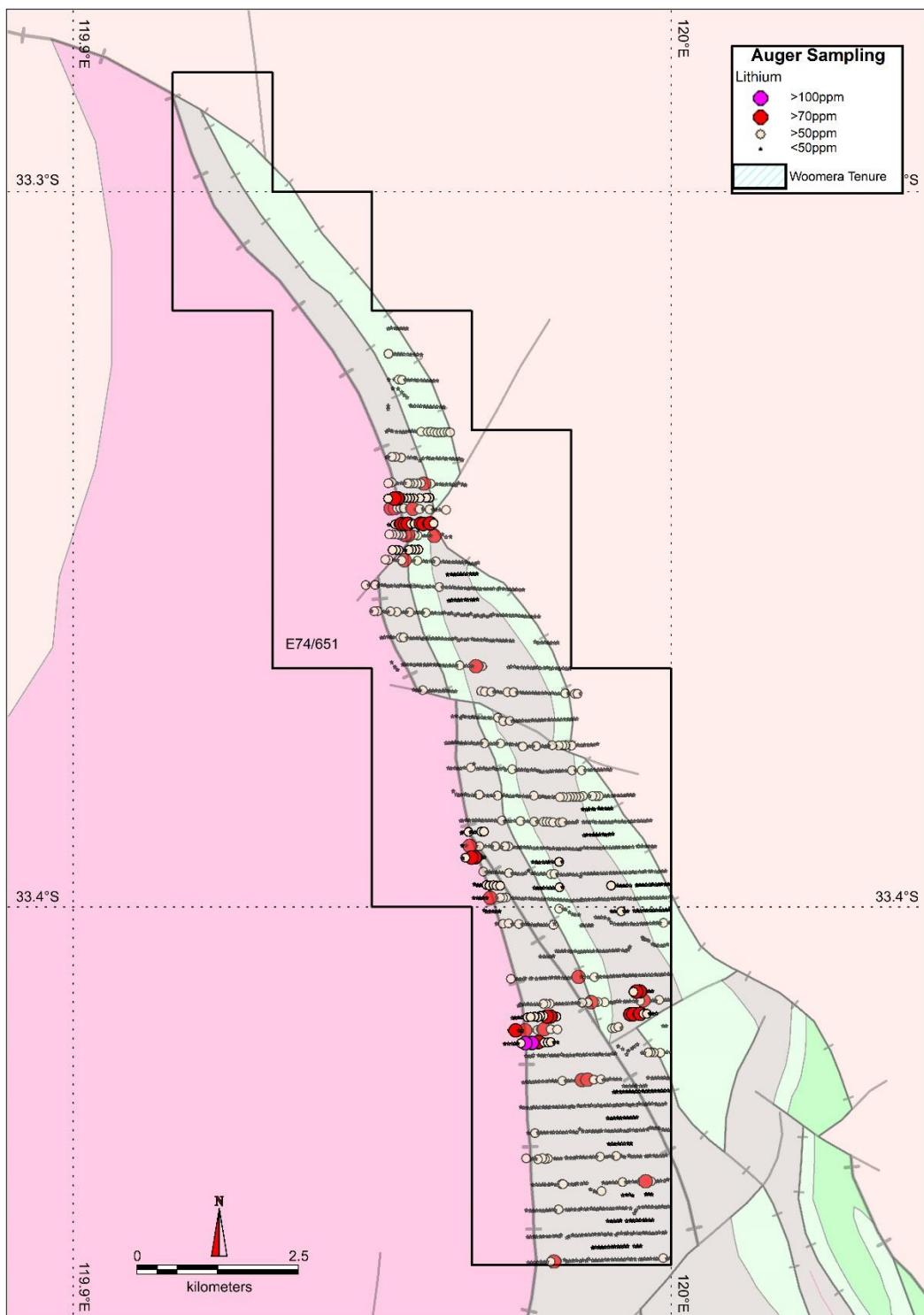


Figure 2: Auger assays for lithium at the Mt Short JV tenure on Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

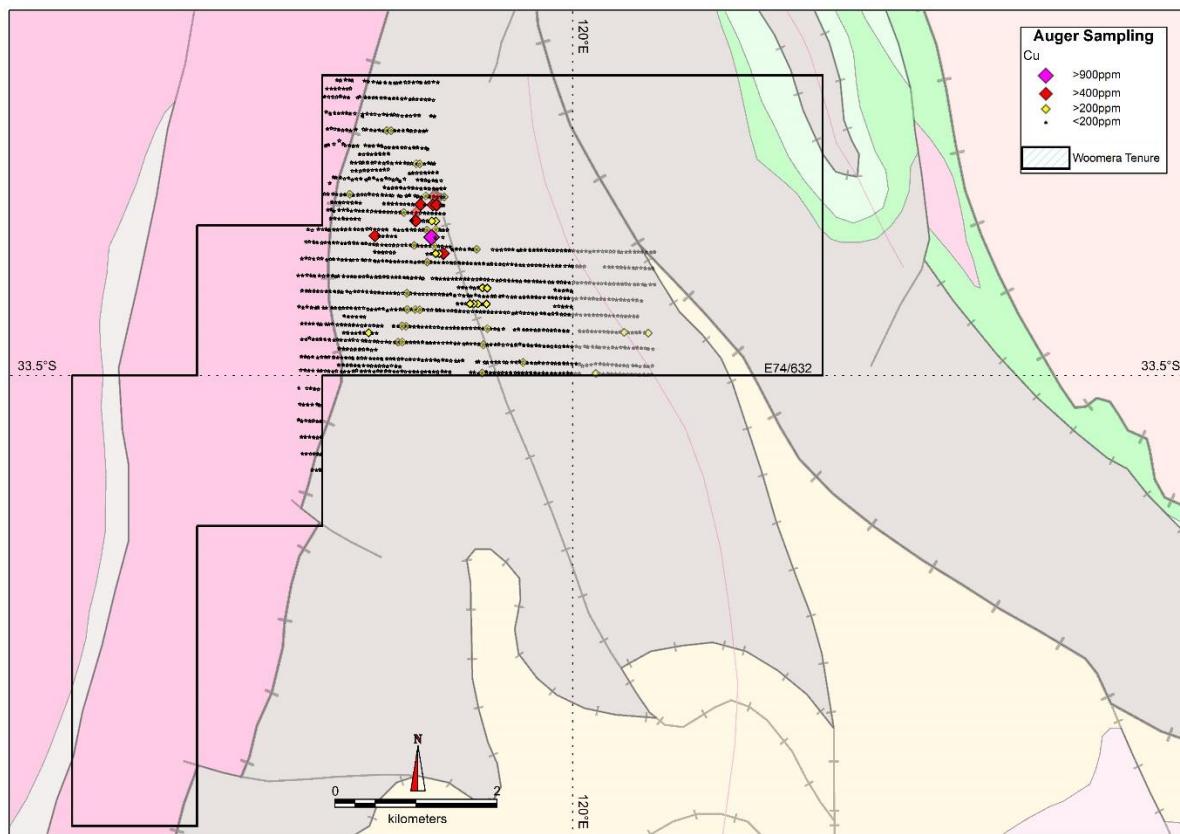


Figure 3: Mt Cattlin copper auger results on Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

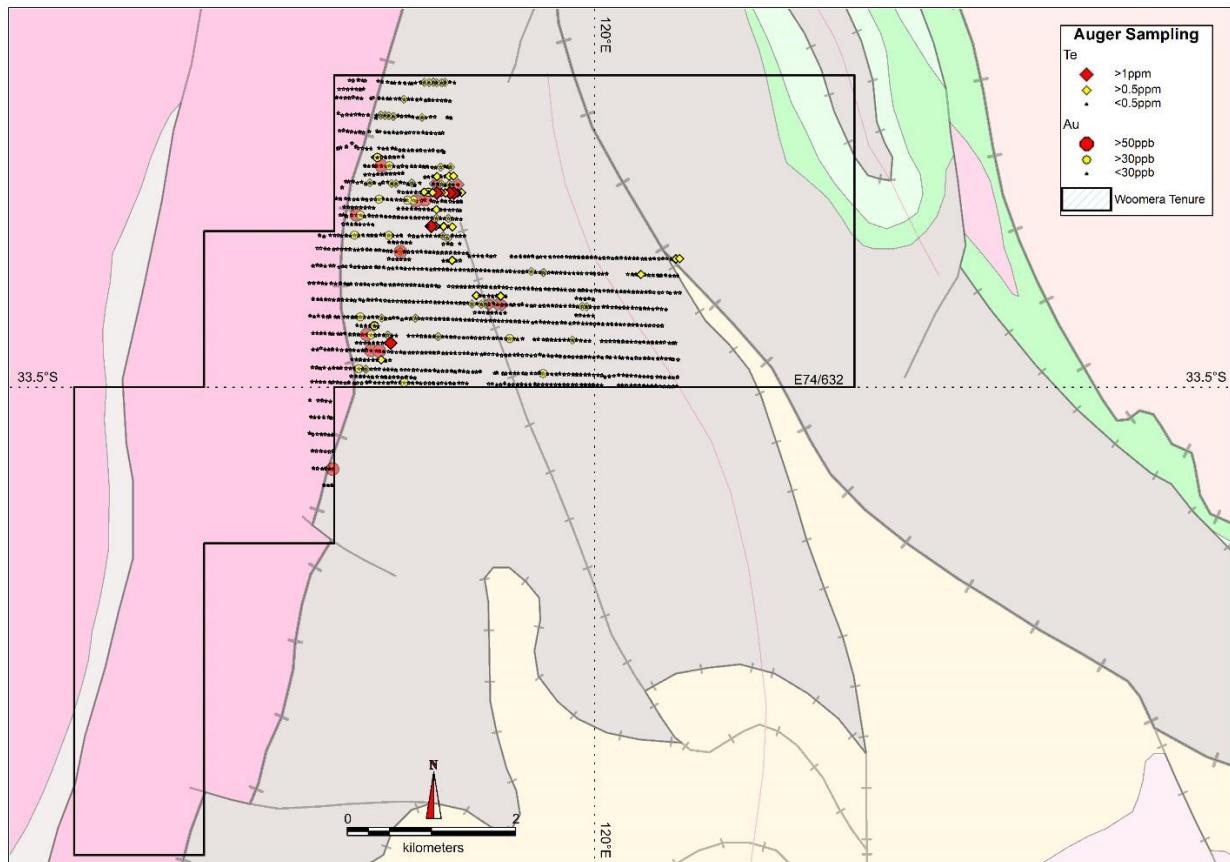


Figure 4: Mt Cattlin gold and tellurium results on Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

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 2.
RAVENSTORPE PROJECTS - 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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger samples collected 0.5-2m below the surface using a Landcruiser-mounted drill rig.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power auger drilling, using vehicle mounted auger as an open hole technique using continuous flight 4-inch drill bit.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recovery was estimated visually, ensuring that a standard amount of material was obtained from each EOH for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<p><i>material.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colouration of auger samples was recorded. • No other properties of the samples were recorded.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>in situ</i> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No subsampling techniques were applied. • The whole EOH sample was submitted for assay. • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Certified standards were inserted at a rate of two per one hundred samples.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted by WML staff to ALS laboratories in Wangara and prepared. • Samples were analysed with PREP-31 and ME-MS61L and Au-TL43 techniques respectively. • Samples were prepared by Crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Samples were analysed with a 0.75g sample, four acid digest with ICP-MS finish (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, P, Pb, Rb, RE, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were analysed with an aqua regia extraction with ICP finish for a 25g sample (Au). Certified standards were <u>each</u> inserted at a rate of two per one hundred samples. In total, 2% control samples are inserted in the drilling samples. <p>The laboratory uses internal certified lab standards, blanks, and duplicates</p>
<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. Filed Data was collected on a PDA and was subsequently transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. The data was subsequently 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"> Auger sample locations were located by use of a handheld GPS; general error is $\pm 5\text{m}$. Coordinates are recorded within grid system GDA94 Zone 50 and Zone 51. RL estimated from topographic maps and GPS readings.
<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"> Auger samples were collected at on a 50 x 100m and 50 x 200m grid. 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"> Auger sampling has been oriented initially at approximately 90° to greenstone stratigraphy, with subsequently auger infill sampling clustered around the higher value initial results. No sampling bias was identified in the Auger sample data

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<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"> Auger 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"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ravensthorpe Projects comprise granted tenure E74/632 (Mt Cattlin) and E74/651 (Mt Short JV) located ~420km ESE of Perth Western Australia. E74/651 is held 100% by Aurora Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Anax Metals Limited (Anax). WML has entered into a Farm-In and JV agreement with Anax whereby it can earn a 70% interest in E74/651 by spending \$1.5 million on exploration within 3 years. WML must spend \$150,000 within 9 months of executing the JV agreement. Both tenements are in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple companies have explored the tenure for gold and base metals since the 1960s. There has been no exploration for lithium prior to WML acquiring the rights to the tenure. Diamond drilling undertaken by Billiton in 1999 (A58766) and RAB drilling by Greenstone Resources in 2000 (A60621) logged pegmatites in multiple drill holes targeting base metals on the Mt Short JV. WML completed a 11-hole RC programme for 1325m in late 2023 on the tenure with no significant lithium results returned. There is no prior recorded drilling on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mt Cattlin EL (E74/623).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archean Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt is prospective for lithium pegmatites, volcanogenic massive sulphides, nickel massive sulphides, REE and gold. WML is exploring for pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation similar to that being mined at Alkem's Mt Cattlin located to the south as well as structural controlled gold and base metals.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to tables and body of text within this announcement for Auger sample locations and other relevant data.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregation methods have been applied to the received results.
<i>Relationship between</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths of the anomalies and mineralisation is unknown due to lack of

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<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>Results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (e.g., ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	outcrop and early-stage of exploration.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Maps, Figures and Diagrams in the document
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Auger sample locations are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material information is reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Auger results with other relevant and historic data and plan follow up auger sampling or drilling program if warranted.