

26 April 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MARCH 2022 – QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Highlights

- Heritage survey completed for the Mt Cornell magmatic sulphide Ni-Cu-PGE prospect at Mt Venn with follow up drilling commenced in April 2022
- Auger sampling completed at the Wartu Granite, Jutson Rocks and Mt Cumming South areas within the Mt Venn Project
- Reconnaissance programs completed on the Pilbara and Ravensthorpe Lithium projects with further geochemical programs planned for the June quarter
- Auger sampling completed at the Labyrinth Project SA has identified a gold / copper anomalism for follow-up
- Placement of rights issue shortfall raised an additional \$1.2 million

Woomera Mining Limited (ASX: WML) (“Woomera”, “the Company”) is pleased to present its Activities Report for the three-month period ended 31 March 2022.

Mt Venn Gold and Ni-Cu-PGE Project (WML 80%/CAZ 20%)

Mount Cornell Ni-Cu-PGE Mafic Sill Complex

A heritage survey was completed at Mt Cornell during the quarter to clear drill pads for planned RC drilling which commenced subsequent to the end of the quarter.

The planned RC drilling will follow up drill holes MVRC063 to MVRC065, completed in the December quarter 2021, targeting EM anomalies EM#6 and EM#7 (Figures 1 and 2). All three drill holes intersected sulphide-related nickel-copper mineralisation.

At EM#6, drill hole MVRC063 intersected **2m at 0.24% Ni from 46-48m** and drill hole MVRC064 intersected **22m at 0.19% Ni and 0.28% Cu from 28-50m including 2m at 1.31% Cu (from 42m to 44m) and 3m at 0.79% Ni (from 46m to 49m).**

Drill hole MVRC065 targeted EM#7, 500m northwest of EM#6, and intersected **5m at 0.65% Cu and 0.31% Ni from 94-99m including 1m at 1.68% Cu (from 97m) and 1m at 0.71% Ni (from 94m).**

Mineralisation is interpreted to be potentially continuous between the two EM anomalies (Figure 3) and a follow up campaign of at least 2,000m RC drilling will target 500m strike and down to 100m below the surface. Downhole EM will also be utilised to identify off hole targets for follow-up drilling.

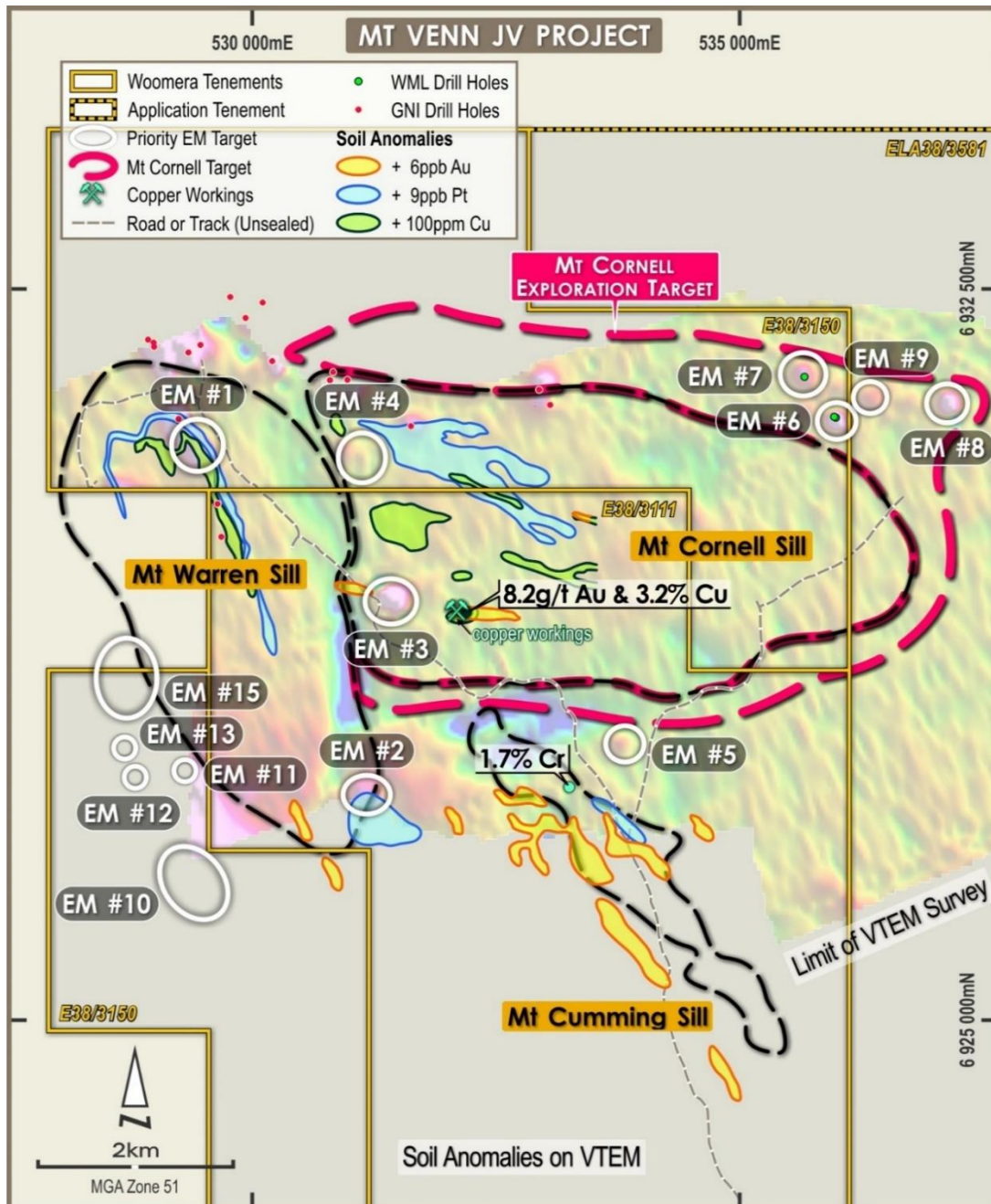


Figure 1: Mount Cumming Mafic Sill Complex showing the Mt Warren, Mt Cornell and Mt Cumming sills plus associated EM anomalies

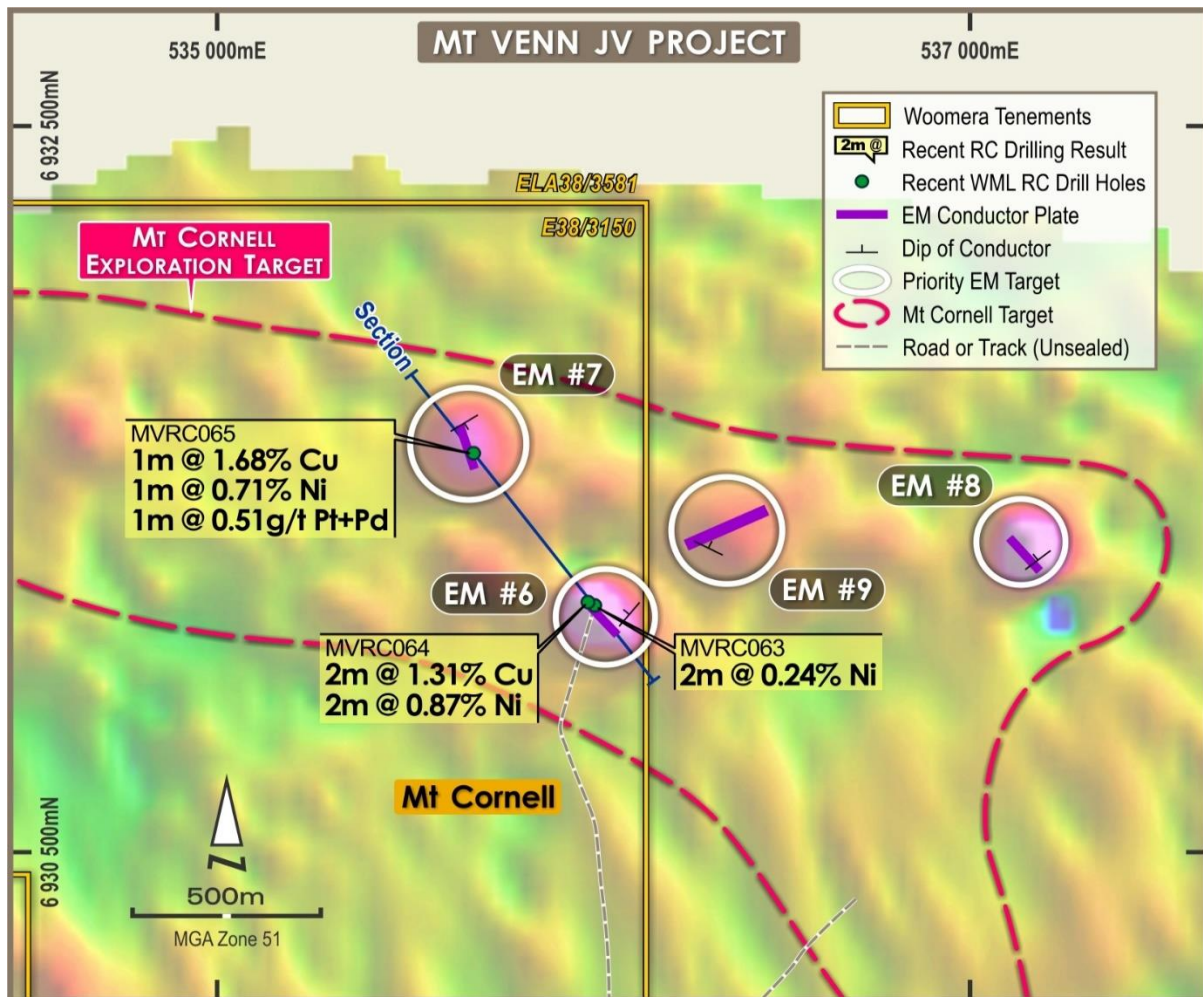


Figure 2: Zoom of the Mt Cornell Prospect along the northeastern flank of the Mt Cornell Sill, showing EM plate conductors and recent drilling

The Company has identified two further high priority EM anomalies (EM#8 and EM#9) from historic exploration data which lie to the east of EM 6 and EM7 (Figure 2). These new EM anomalies will be tested once the underlying tenement application is granted.

The Mt Venn Project contains three large mafic/ultramafic sills – Mt Cornell, Mt Warren and Mt Cumming (Figure 1) - considered prospective for sulphide-related Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and further target definition work will be completed during the June Quarter with drill follow up scheduled for the second half of the year.

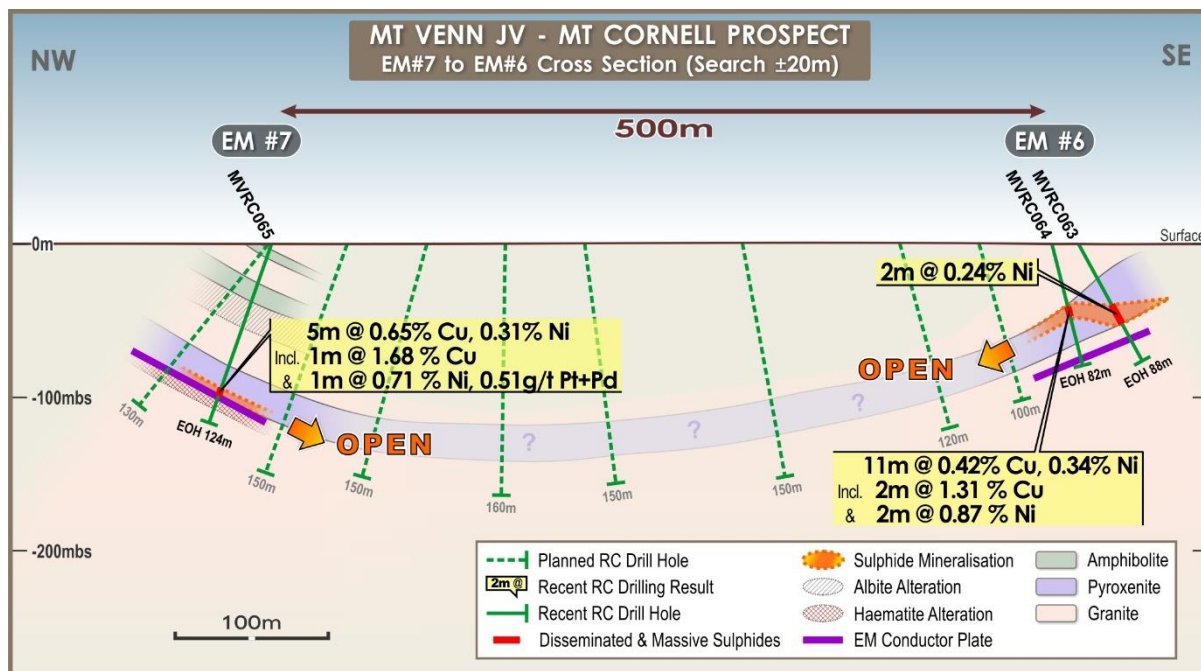


Figure 3: Drilling cross section through EM#6 and EM#7 at Mt Cornell showing planned drilling

Three Bears Gold Prospect

Final results from the majority of holes drilled in the December quarter 2021 have been returned. Best results were 1m @ 3.3 g/t from 164m in drill hole MVR051 and 1m @ 5.5 g/t from 66m in drill hole MVR052. Full results are listed in Table 1 at the end of this report.

Results for drill hole MVR057 remain awaited due to laboratory delays.

Woomera plans to review the results before planning any further work in the Three Bears area.

Auger Sampling Program

A 1,137 sample auger geochemical program was completed at the Wartu Granite, Jutson Rocks and Mt Cumming South areas with assays expected to be received in the June quarter.

Lithium Projects (WML 100%)

During the quarter, Woomera made the decision to conduct further exploration on its lithium focussed tenements.

Reconnaissance rock chip programs were completed across the Pilbara (Figure 4)) and Ravensthorpe (Figure 5) tenements with 74 samples submitted for analysis. Planning is now underway to complete follow up auger soil sampling programs.

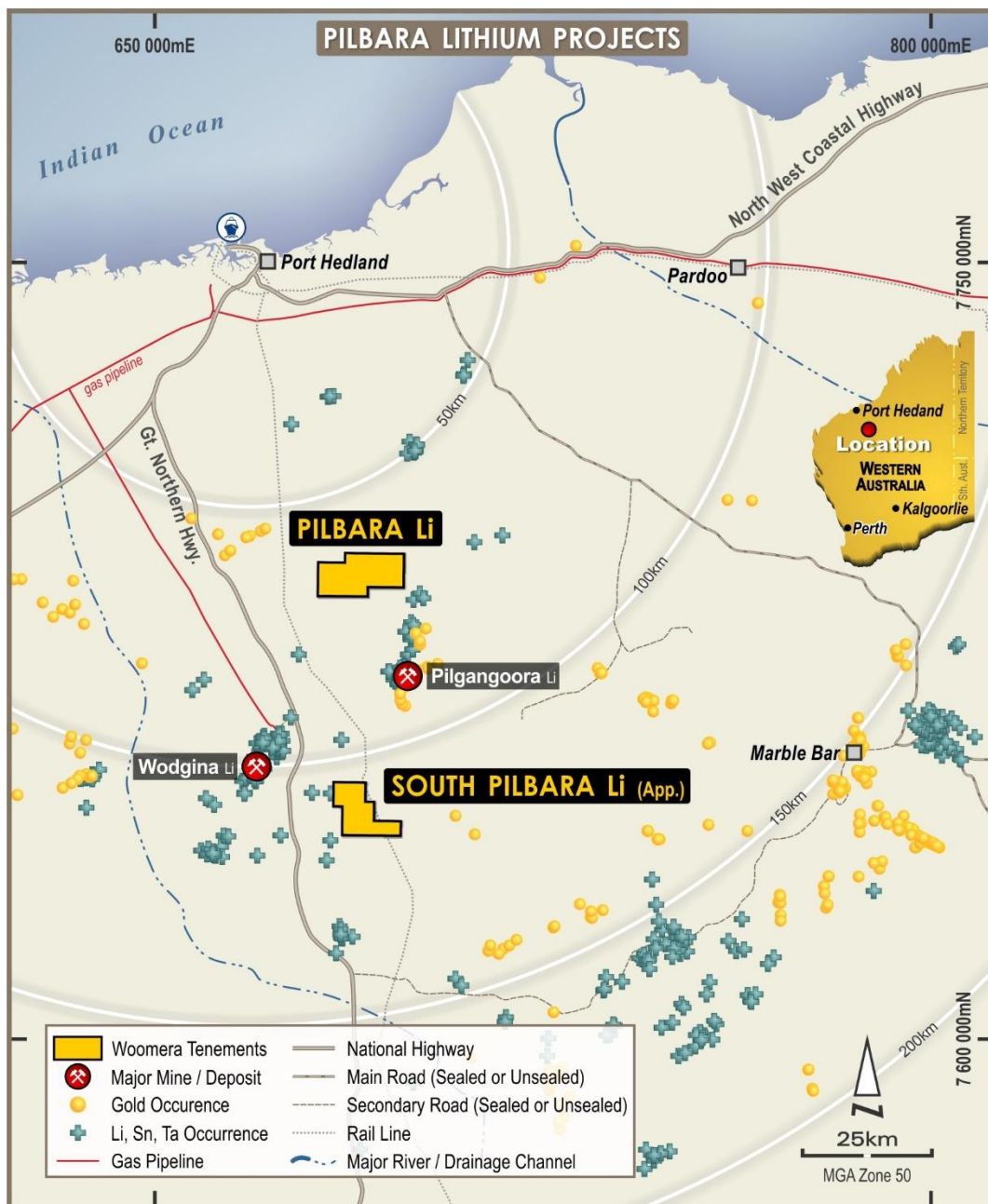


Figure 4: Pilbara lithium tenement locations

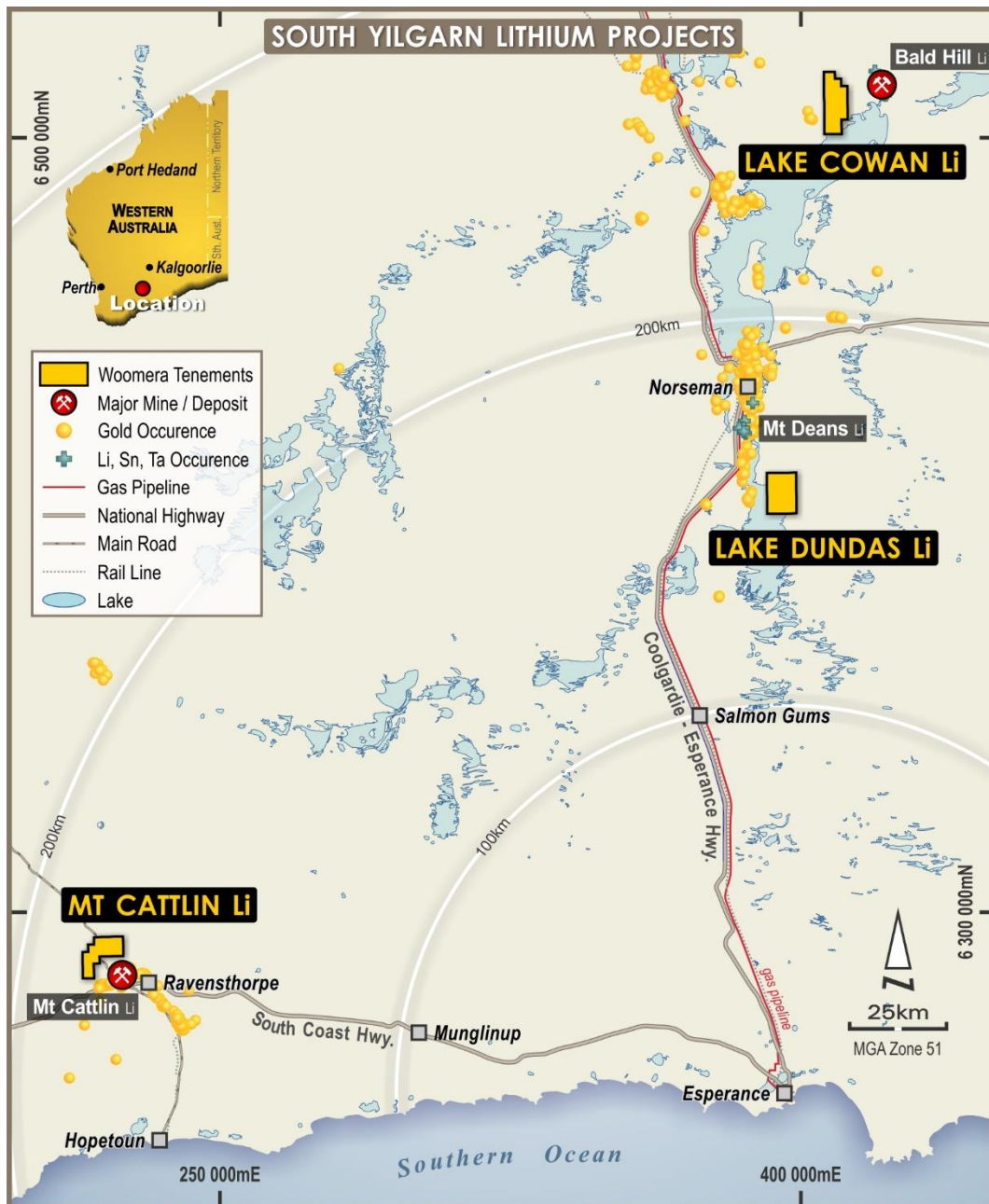


Figure 5: South Yilgarn lithium tenement locations

At Lake Dundas (Figure 5), the Company is planning an aircore drilling program to follow up an auger anomaly along the edge of the lake, where the target is lithium in lake clays and/or bedrock pegmatites. A heritage agreement was signed during the quarter and the drill program will proceed once the area is cleared.

Wyloo Dome JV (WML earning 60%)

During the quarter Woomera entered into a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd over the Wyloo Dome gold project.

The Project is located southwest of the Paulsens Gold Deposit (Figure 6) in the Ashburton region of Western Australia and consists of six exploration licences and one exploration licence application.

The Company intends to conduct electromagnetic (EM) surveys over the project to define targets for drilling in the second half of 2022 (see ASX Release dated 11 March 2022).

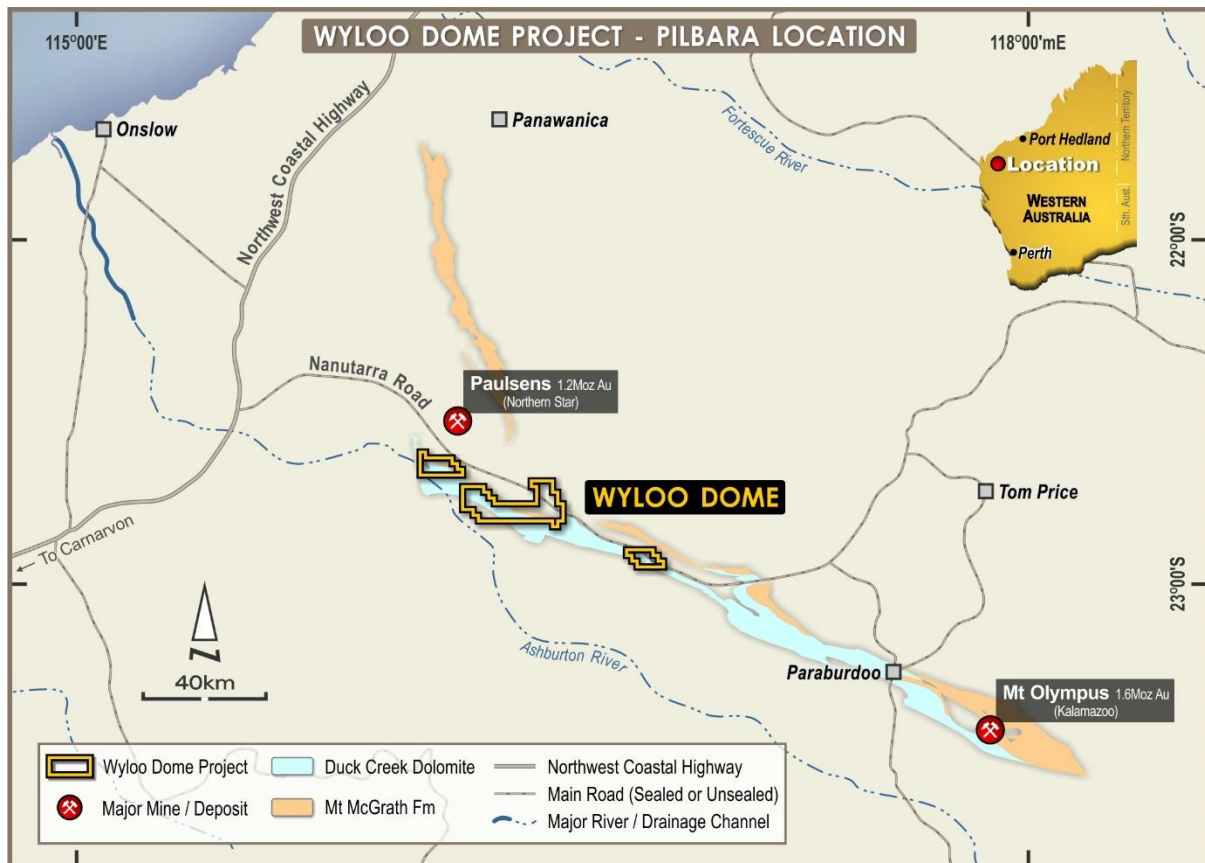


Figure 6: Wyloo Dome JV tenement locations

Labyrinth Project (WML 100%)

The Labyrinth Project in the Gawler Craton (Figure 6) of South Australia is prospective for Olympic Dam style (IOCG) Cu-Au deposits. A 300x300m auger calcrete soil sampling program completed in January defined elevated gold and copper values, which will be followed up by infill 100x100m sampling in the June quarter to better define the anomalism prior to drilling.

Musgrave Project (WML 100%)

No material activity was undertaken at Woomera's Musgrave Project during the reporting period.

Corporate

Placement of Rights Issue Shortfall

On 2 February 2022, the Company allotted 62,965,903 shares arising from the shortfall from the rights issue announced on 5 October 2021, at an issue price of \$0.019 to raise an additional \$1,196,352. Following the allotment, the total number of shares on issue is 681,833,066.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on exploration and development activities by the Company during the Quarter was \$404,000, relating to accrued RC drilling expenses over Mt Venn Project (including all related exploration activities), auger soils from Mt Venn and Labyrinth and reconnaissance lithium exploration.

Payments to related parties or their associates in sections 6.1 and 6.2 of the Company's Appendix 5B related to Directors Fees, salary and superannuation during the period.

Tenement Status

The status of the Company's tenement holding as at 31 March, 2022 is set out below.

Western Australian Granted Tenements

Project Name	Number	Location	Area (km ²)	Expiry Date	Holder
Pilbara Lithium (Magpie Range)	E45/4790	Central Pilbara	64	6 Jun 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Bald Hill West - Li (Lake Dundas)	E63/1804	Norseman	57	30 Apr 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Pilbara Lithium (Magpie Range West)	E45/4796	Central Pilbara	29	4 Jul 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Bald Hill West – Li (Lake Cowan)	E15/1532	Norseman	3	4 May 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Ravensthorpe – Li (Mt. Cattlin Central)	E74/632	Ravensthorpe	37	11 Mar 2024	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Bald Hill West – Li (Binneringie)	E15/1652	Norseman	51	11 Nov 2024	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Mt Venn JV	E38/3111	NE Goldfields	206	23 Nov 2021	Yamarna West Pty Ltd (80%)
Mt Venn JV	E38/3150	NE Goldfields	191	28 Feb 2022	Yamarna West Pty Ltd (80%)
Broomehill	E70/5750	Western Gneiss Terrane	77	25 May 2026	Woomera Exploration Pty Ltd
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/2867	Ashburton	13	19 Oct 2022	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/2959	Ashburton	2	24 Mar 2024	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/3064	Ashburton	18	22 Sep 2024	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/2833	Ashburton	19	27 Sep 2022	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/2812	Ashburton	12	22 Nov 2026	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/3065	Ashburton	22	22 Sep 2024	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd

South Australian Granted Tenements

Project Name	Number	Location	Area (km ²)	Expiry/next renewal date	Holder
Labyrinth	EL 6134	Gawler Craton	266	28 November 2020	WEX
Musgrave	EL 6342	Musgrave Province	760	2 May 2023	WML
Musgrave	EL 6343	Musgrave Province	854	2 May 2023	WML

Western Australian Applications for New Tenements

Project Name	Number	Location	Area (km ²)	Status	Holder
Pilbara Lithium (Turner Siding)	E45/4789	Central Pilbara	57	Application	Volt Lithium
Mt Venn JV	E38/3581	NE Goldfields	172	Application	Yamarna West Pty Ltd (80%)
Wyloo Dome JV	E08/3336	Ashburton	34	Application	Nanjilgardy Resources Pty Ltd

This ASX announcement has been approved by Woomera Mining's Board of Directors.

For further information regarding this release or about Woomera Mining Limited please contact the undersigned below.

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ASX Announcements during the March Quarter 2022

28 March 2022	Application for quotation of securities
28 March 2022	Issue of Shares under Wyloo Dome Farm-in
28 March 2022	Appendix 3Z
11 March 2022	Half Yearly Report
11 March 2022	Wyloo Dome Farm-in Targets Gold Potential
28 February 2022	Exploration to Commence over Key Lithium Tenements
25 February 2022	Resignation of Managing Director
2 February 2022	Allotment of Shortfall Shares
2 February 2022	Application for quotation of securities
25 January 2022	Placement of Shortfall Shares
24 January 2022	Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report
19 January 2022	Application for Quotation of Securities

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on information compiled by Mr Kevin Seymour. Mr Seymour is the Principal of Seymour Rock Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Seymour is a consultant to Woomera Mining Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has over thirty-five years of experience in the field of activity being reported. Mr Seymour 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 Seymour 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

Information in the announcement references previously reported exploration results extracted from the Company's announcements. 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.

About Woomera Mining Limited

Woomera Mining Limited (Woomera) is an ASX listed exploration company with its primary focus being the Mt Venn Greenstone Belt in Western Australia (Mt Venn Gold & PGE/Ni-Cu Project) where it has identified a number of high-priority, drill-ready gold and nickel-copper-PGE targets. The Company also holds interests in Lithium tenements in Western Australia, has a joint venture for gold in the Ashburton province (Wyloo Dome JV) and retains tenements in the Musgrave Province and Gawler Craton of South Australia which are considered prospective for precious and base metals.

Table 1: Mt Venn Project significant gold (>0.1 g/t Au) and base metal (>1000ppm Ni or Cu) results

Hole ID	Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Dip/ Azim	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection (Au ppm)	Intersection (Cu ppm)	Intersection (Ni ppm)
MVRCO 51	RC	536800	6911960	460	- 61/268	178	153	177	24	0.5	NSR	NSR
						Incl.	164	165	1	3.3	NSR	NSR
						+	172	173	1	1.1	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 52	RC	536880	6911960	460	- 61/269	214	66	69	3	1.9	NSR	NSR
						Incl.	66	67	1	5.3	NSR	NSR
							102	106	4	0.8	NSR	NSR
						Incl.	104	105	1	2.9	NSR	NSR
							118	122	4	0.5	NSR	NSR
							140	147	7	0.3	NSR	NSR
						EOH	204	214	10	0.8	NSR	NSR
MRVCO 53	RC	537045	6911180	460	- 78/271	178	47	51	4	0.1	NSR	NSR
							59	64	5	0.1	NSR	NSR
							107	126	19	0.2	NSR	NSR
							129	137	8	0.2	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 54	RC	537080	6911400	460	- 60/269	210	129	142	13	0.2	NSR	NSR
							156	189	33	0.1	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 55	RC	537800	6911400	460	- 61/086	411	265	275	10	0.1	NSR	NSR
							302	304	2	0.2	NSR	NSR
							319	333	14	0.2	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 56	RC	537500	6910650	460	- 80/269	256	228	232	3	0.3	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 57	RC	537500	6910650	460	- 65/094	428				Awaited	Awaited	Awaited
MVRCO 58	RC	536800	6912200	460	- 61/270	232	19	26	7	NSR	NSR %Cu	0.59% Ni
							136	148	12	0.3	NSR	NSR
						Incl.	139	140	1	1.2	NSR	NSR
							156	195	39	0.2	NSR	NSR
						Incl.	167	168	1	1	NSR	NSR
						+	194	195	1	1.1	NSR	NSR
							206	212	6	0.5	NSR	NSR
						Incl.	208	210	2	1.1	NSR	NSR

MVRCO 59	RC	529350	6926520	480	70/226	220				Awaited	Awaited	Awaited
MVRCO 60	RC	531050	6927225	480	-60/068	400				NSR	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 61	RC	533600	6927750	480	-60/069	316				NSR	NSR	NSR
MVRCO 62	RC	531430	6929260	480	-74/005	130	72	85	13	NSR	0.089% Cu	NSR
						Incl.	73	82	9	NSR	0.091% Cu	NSR
MVRCO 63	RC	536000	6931175	480	-60/125	88	6	12	6	NSR	0.09% Cu	NSR% Ni
							40	41	1	NSR	0.28% Cu	0.08% Ni
							41	42	1	NSR	0.07% Cu	0.24% Ni
							45	48	3	NSR	0.18% Cu	0.22% Ni
						Incl.	45	46	1	NSR	0.44% Cu	0.20% Ni
						+	46	48	2	NSR	0.04% Cu	0.24% Ni
MVRCO 64	RC	536000	6931185	480	-75/125	82	11	19	8	NSR	0.19% Cu	0.08% Ni
							27	32	5	NSR	0.25% Cu	0.08% Ni
						Incl.	28	29	1	NSR	0.57% Cu	0.13% Ni
							36	37	1	NSR	0.22% Cu	0.11% Ni
							41	52	11	NSR	0.42% Cu	0.34% Ni
						Incl.	42	44	2	NSR	1.31% Cu	0.24% Ni
						+	46	49	3	NSR	0.23% Cu	0.79% Ni
						Comp.	28	50	22	NSR	0.28% Cu	0.19% Ni
MVRCO 65	RC	535663	6931610	480	-70/340	124	86	89	3	NSR	0.09% Cu	0.09% Ni
							94	99	5	NSR	0.65% Cu	0.31% Ni
						Incl.	94	95	1	NSR	0.23% Cu	0.71% Ni
						+	97	98	1	NSR	1.68% Cu	0.19% Ni

Composited gold (>0.1 g/t Au over 2m with up to 4m of internal dilution) analysed by Fire Assay on a 50-gram charge with ICP finish. No significant results are recorded as NSR. Coordinates are MGA94-Z51. True widths are currently interpreted to be +90% of the reported downhole intersections.

Composited copper and nickel anomalous intervals shown above use a 1000ppm Ni or Cu cut-off over 2m or more, with up to 2m internal dilution. Trace element analysis was run on selected elements including Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Bi, Sb, Ni, Pb and Zn using a four-acid digest with HCl leach and ICP finish. No significant results are recorded as NSR. Coordinates are MGA94-Z51. True widths are currently interpreted to be +90% of the reported downhole intersections. Comp, refers to composited interval based upon geological boundaries of the prospective host lithology

Appendix: Mt Venn JV Project - JORC Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Mt Venn gold mineralised RC intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and/or 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Surface and underground Diamond holes may be sampled along sub 1m geological contacts, otherwise 1m intervals are the default. Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples are collected, and cone split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. Aircore samples are speared from piles on the ground and are composited into 4m intervals before despatching to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole Aircore samples are also collected for trace element determinations. Diamond core is half cut along downhole orientation lines. Half core is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an OES finish for all diamond, RC and Aircore chip samples. Trace element determination when undertaken uses a multi (4) acid digest and ICP- AES or MS finish.
Drilling techniques	<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"> Drilling is completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes at Mt Venn and 3" Aircore bits/RC hammers.
Drill sample recovery	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core is jigsawed to ensure any core loss, if present is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill holes samples are visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries are achieved. Note Aircore drilling while clean is not used in any resource estimation work. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is introduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zones of poor sample return both in RC and Aircore are recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results are received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. Zero sample recovery is achieved while navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
Logging	<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 samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. • Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of each drill hole is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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"> • Duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC and Aircore chips as well as quarter core from the diamond holes. Further, with selected drill-outs additional duplicates will be planned by ensuring there is an adequate spread of duplicate samples (25%) taken from predicted ore positions when ore zones are projected from adjacent drill holes • Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 3-4kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. • All core, RC and Aircore chips are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with >85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50gm charge on standard fire assays. • All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a high grade or low grade standard is included every 25th sample, a controlled blank is inserted every 100th sample. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold and PGE's in the core, RC and Aircore samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO₃ acids before measurement of the gold and PGE determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au, Pt and Pd. Aqua regia digest is considered adequate for surface soil sampling. No field analyses of precious metal or base metal grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold, PGE's and trace elements is only undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment. Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and standards as discussed above and used by Woomera as well as the laboratory. All Woomera standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> Alternative Woomera personnel must inspect the diamond core, RC and Aircore chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization. All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to Woomera's Database Administrator (DBA) in Perth where it is imported into Access, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and the corrections (if required) are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>corrected in the database immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using north seeking gyros survey tools. All Mt Venn holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 51 grid coordinates. DGPS RL measurements captured the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core drilling and RC drilling is generally completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s). Aircore drilling is completed on systematic MGA E-W or N-S traverses with holes nominally 50m apart.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security is integral to Woomera's sampling procedures. All bagged samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Woomera's sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Part 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Venn tenements are located on Aboriginal Reserve Land. Permits to enter must be obtained from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs before field work commences. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Woomera's responsibilities

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licences to operate in either area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Woomera's exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling over parts of the project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted mineralisation is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. In all instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units, brittle fracture and stockwork mineralization is common on the competent volcanoclastics, BIF/sediments or porphyry rock.
Drill hole Information	<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"> All drill holes reported by Woomera must have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (as defined in the Attachments) are reported in this announcement. Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachments for Mount Venn. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by <1° in the project area. All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations. Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report. Gold and PGE grade intersections >0.4 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.1 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with up to 4m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks. Diamond core samples are generally cut along geological contacts or up to 1m maximum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold or PGE grades greater than 0.5 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher-grade mineralization is observed. 0.1 g/t Au cut-offs are used for reconnaissance exploration programs. Base metal grades will be reported >1000ppm.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</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"> The first precious metal assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.5 g/t Au or PGE lower cut-off for RC and diamond and 1000ppm base metal lower cut or 0.1 g/t Au for Aircore drilling (as described above and reported in the Attachments) and may include up to 4m of internal dilution. All assay results are reported to 3 significant figures in line with the analytical precision of the laboratory techniques employed. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge on the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed drill hole sections and plans for each prospect must be plotted and interpreted as part of the internal QAQC process. Field sections must be compared with Micromine plots to ensure no errors or omissions creep

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	<p>into the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field geologist will interpret/plot his/her geology observations onto cross sections while logging the hole in the field before validating and transferring the digital data to the Perth based DBA. Errors and/or discrepancies with lithological logs must be rectified and forwarded to Perth before the assay results are received. Final cross sections displaying corrected geology and assays are to be plotted and interpreted. Depending on the target 3-D wireframes may require construction too. At the very least cross-sectional data must be translated into plan view and the relevant scaled (1:2,500 or 1:25,000) geological interpretation be updated and integrated in MapInfo. The project geologist will draft any changes/modifications required as directed by the relevant principal geologist / EM.
<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"> Significant widths are defined in the body of the report, detailing cut-off values employed, any internal dilution and from to intervals NSR refer to all other intersections that don't meet the criteria described.
<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 known exploration data has been reported in this release and/or referenced from previous announcements and/or historical exploration company reports where appropriate
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of proposed future work programmes with appropriate plans and cross sections has been released separately and are summarized in this report

Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity

Woomera Mining Limited

ABN

99 073 155 781

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	12	(42)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(125)	(255)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(61)	(521)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(1)	(1)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(175)	(819)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(60)
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	(416)	(2,445)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(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	(416)	(2,505)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	1,197	3,460
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	(65)	(158)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (lease liabilities paid)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,132	3,302

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,940	2,503
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(175)	(819)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(416)	(2,505)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,132	3,302

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 (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,481	2,481

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	2,481	1,940
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
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)	2,481	1,940

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

Current quarter \$A'000
71
38

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

The payments to related parties or their associates in 6.1 and 6.2 related to Directors Fees, salary and superannuation during the period. These were apportioned between corporate and exploration work respectively.

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

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

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(175)
8.2 Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	(416)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(591)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	2,481
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	2,481
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	4.20

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

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?

Answer. Not applicable.

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?

Answer: Not applicable.

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

Answer: Not applicable.

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.

Date: 26 April 2022

Authorised by: By the Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

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.