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31 January 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

December 2022
QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Highlights

- **Labyrinth Gold and Rare Earths Project, SA**
  - **Auger drilling demonstrated high-order gold and rare earths anomalism**
  - **Follow-up RC drilling program planned post quarter end to test for mineralisation**
- **Lake Dundas Lithium Project, WA**
  - **Air core drilling completed to test for lithium in brines and bedrock lithium mineralisation with 27 holes completed for 987m**
- **Mt Cattlin Lithium Project, WA**
  - **Soil sampling programme commences post quarter end**
- **Wyloo Dome Gold Project, WA**
  - **Heritage Survey for drilling commenced post quarter end**
- **Share Placement and Entitlement Offer raised $3.48m**

Woomera Mining Limited (ASX: WML) ("Woomera", "the Company") is pleased to present its Activities Report for the three-month period ending 31 December 2022.

Labyrinth Project (WML 100%)

During the quarter, a program of infill auger sampling was undertaken at the Labyrinth Project in South Australia's Gawler Craton. The program identified gold and rare earth anomalism that will be followed up with drilling once approvals and heritage surveys are completed.

Post quarter-end, Managing Director Jason Livingstone visited site to examine potential sources of the gold and rare earth anomalism, and assess what type of drilling would be suitable to further advance the project.

The local geology at Labyrinth is dominated by the Hiltaba Granites, a co-magmatic event with the Gawler Range Volcanics. These are host units of prominent iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposits in South Australia such as Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill. Labyrinth also lies along strike from rare earth discoveries made by Indiana Resources (ASX:IDA) at its Minos and Ariadne prospects. Refer to Figure 1.

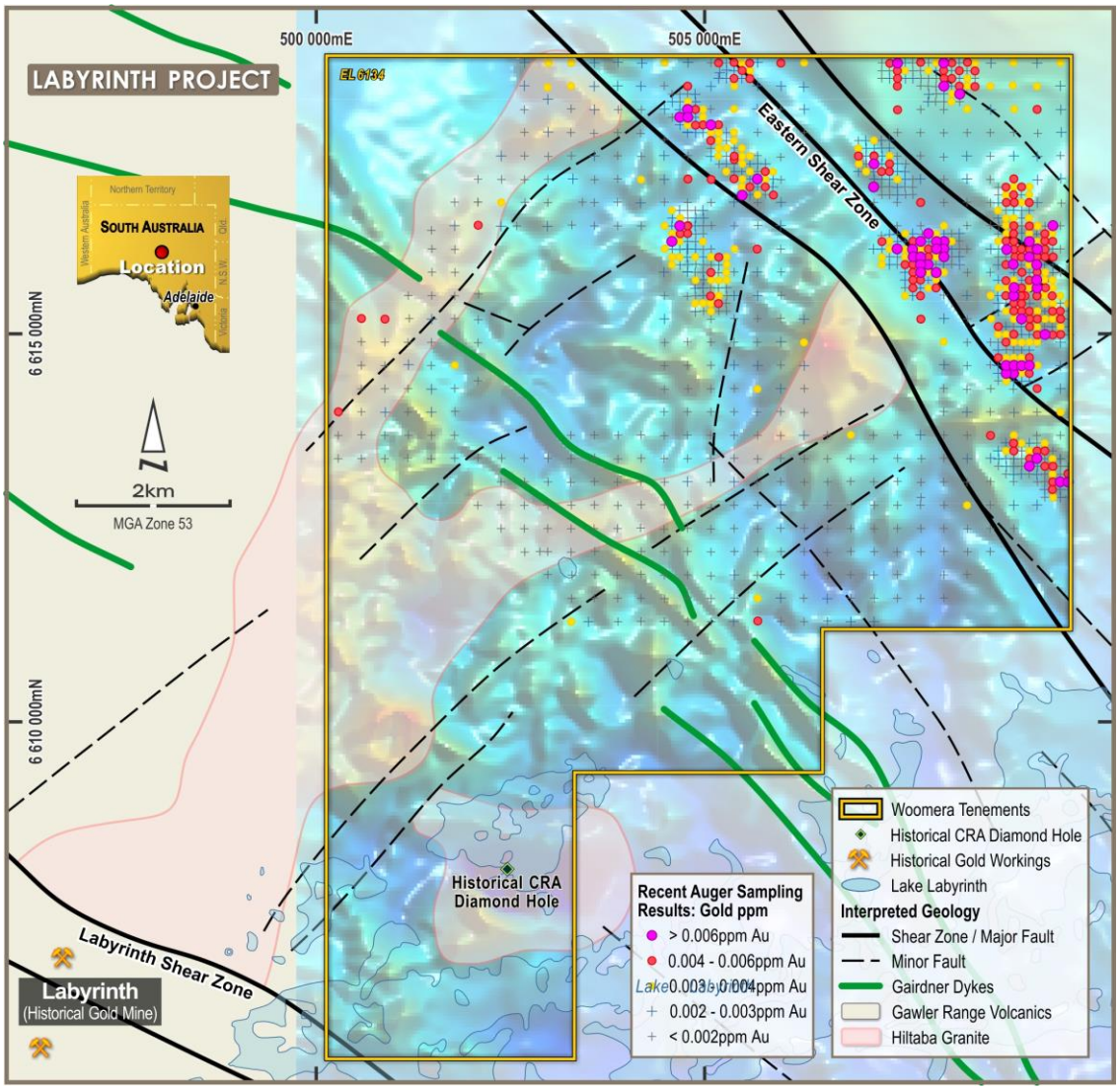

Figure 1: Labyrinth Gold-Rare Earth Project displaying gold (ppb) in calcrete results over regional magnetics.

Field observations coincident with rare earth and gold anomalism showed out cropping, altered and brecciated felsic rocks (assumed to be the Hiltaba Granite). Prominent red rock alteration, interpreted to be K-feldspar (potassic alteration) along with very fine-grained sulphide development (possibly pyrite-arsenopyrite, possible molybdenite and chalcopyrite) were observed and subsequently rock chip samples were collected. Several generations of veining were also observed, with vein mineralogy varying from quartz to quartz-calcite to calcite of varying orientations. This material can be seen in Image 1 below.

Image 1: Labyrinth Gold-Rare Earth Project rock chip sample material.

A total of 14 rock chip samples were collected and submitted for assay, with results due in February 2023. The Company has scheduled the heritage survey for early February 2023 with planned commencement of drilling to start once clearance is received, expected in March 2023.

Lithium Projects

Lake Dundas Lithium

Woomera undertook an air core drilling program at the Lake Dundas lithium project during the quarter, completing 27 holes for 987 metres. All samples – including a brine/water sample – were submitted for analysis and results have now been received.

The drilling adequately intersected the bedrock geology to allow for an interpretation and assessment for potential bedrock anomalism with regards to lithium. The rock types encountered were of the Albany Fraser Orogen, predominately of felsic composition. However, no anomalism was encountered nor indications of potential bedrock lithium mineralisation.

The water sample returned a value of 350 µg/litre, an equivalent of 0.35 ppm lithium in brine, which is not considered to be economic. A full review of all 59 elements tested for is ongoing to ensure an opportunity in another commodity is not overlooked.

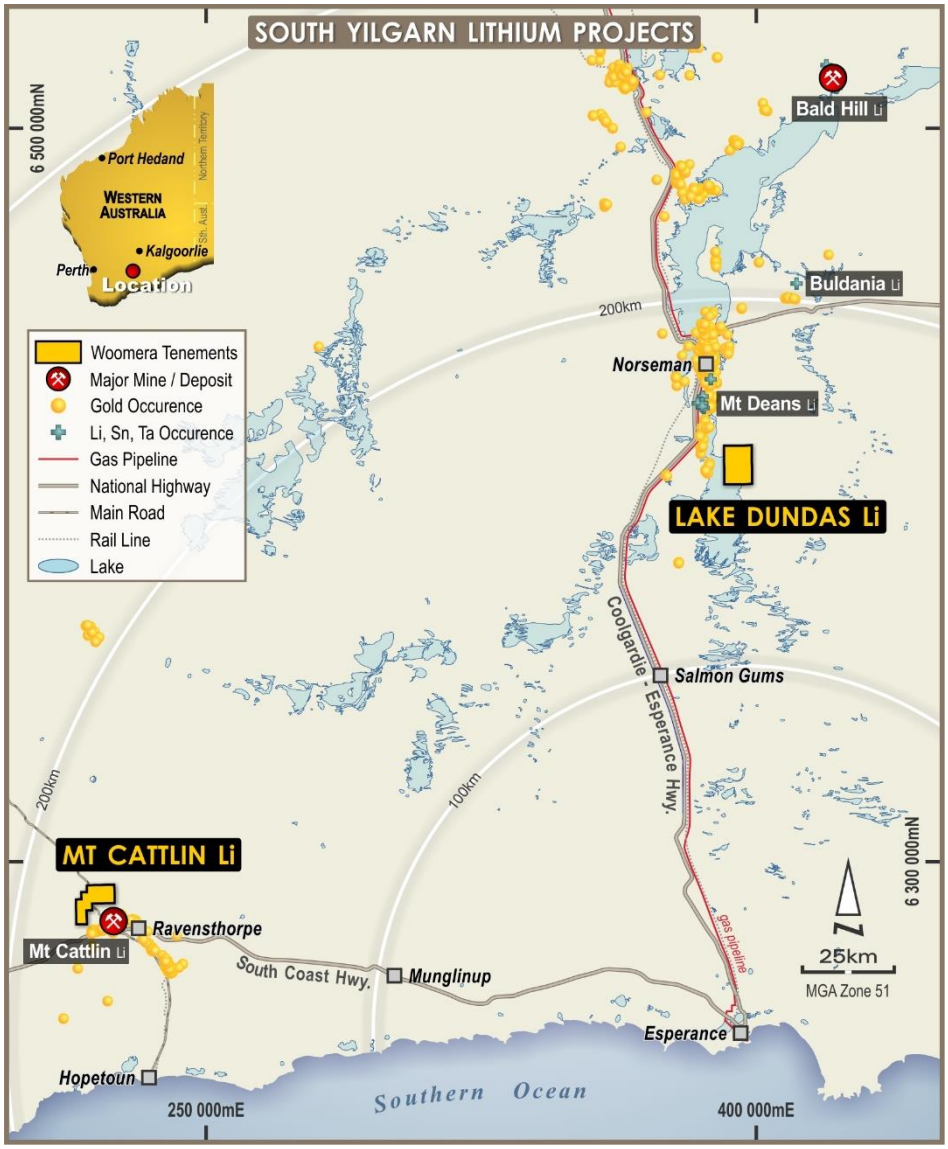

Figure 2: Location of the Lake Dundas Lithium Project

Mt Cattlin Lithium

A number of field reconnaissance trips were completed over the Mt Cattlin Lithium Project during the quarter. Access was limited due to the presence of crops. Auger soil sampling will commence in early February 2023, to assess the extent of the Annabelle Volcanics (the host lithology of Allkem's nearby Mt Cattlin Lithium Mine) within the tenement area and to identify any lithium anomalism.

Pilbara Lithium

A comprehensive geochemical sampling campaign was completed for the Pilbara North tenement (Figure 2) during the September Quarter. No anomalism was encountered and the tenement will be relinquished.

The southern tenement is progressing through the grant process with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). The Company expects DMIRS to grant this tenement in the first half of 2023.

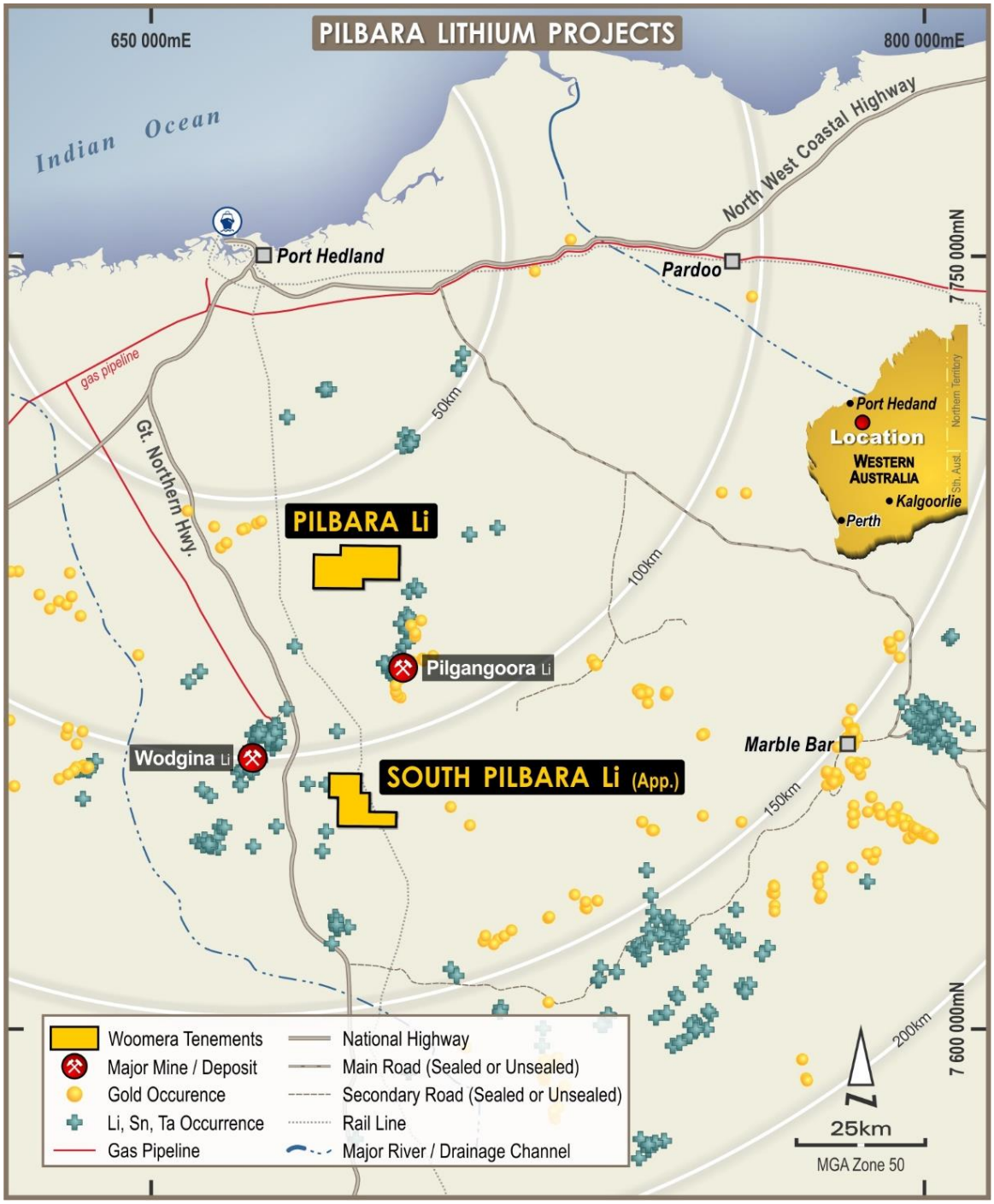

Figure 2: Pilbara lithium tenement locations

Wyloo Dome JV (WML 60%)

During the previous quarter, a VTEM^{TM} MAX airborne electromagnetic heli-survey was completed at the project. The geology of the Wyloo Dome JV Project comprises Duck Creek Dolomite with lesser exposures of the Mt McGraths Formation which hosts the gold mineralisation at the nearby Mt Olympus deposit. Unlike the gold deposits around Kalgoorlie, the Ashburton region has greater affinity to the multi-million-ounce gold deposits found in Nevada, USA.

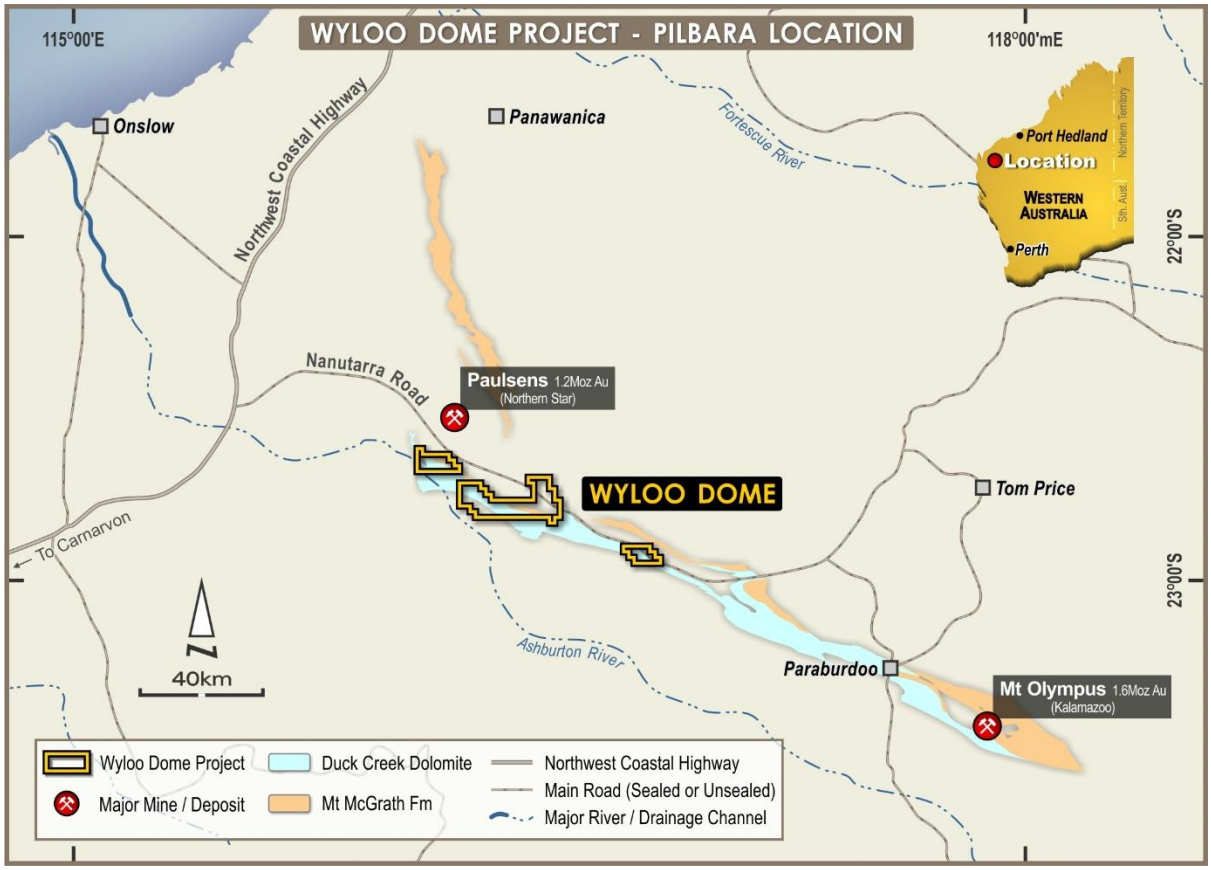

Figure 3: Wyloo Dome JV tenement locations

At the Golden Marra Mamba Prospect (Figure 4) significant rock chip anomalism up to 11.7 g/t Au is coincident with a strong VTEM^{TM} Max conductor. The VTEM^{TM} Max has confirmed the AEM anomaly and adds further prospectivity to the Golden Marra Mamba Prospect by detailing the internal complexities within the host lithologies coincident with demonstrated geochemical anomalism. The internal complexities likely represent structural pathways for fluid mobility and possible deposition of mineralisation.

At the New Morning prospect (Figure 5), an untested blind AEM conductor coincident with a recently defined, large amplitude VTEM^{TM} MAX anomaly, lies adjacent to the historical drilling which returned encouraging intersections of up to 16m at 0.68 g/t Au, suggesting a near-miss scenario whereby this intersection is distal to the main mineralisation lode/s.

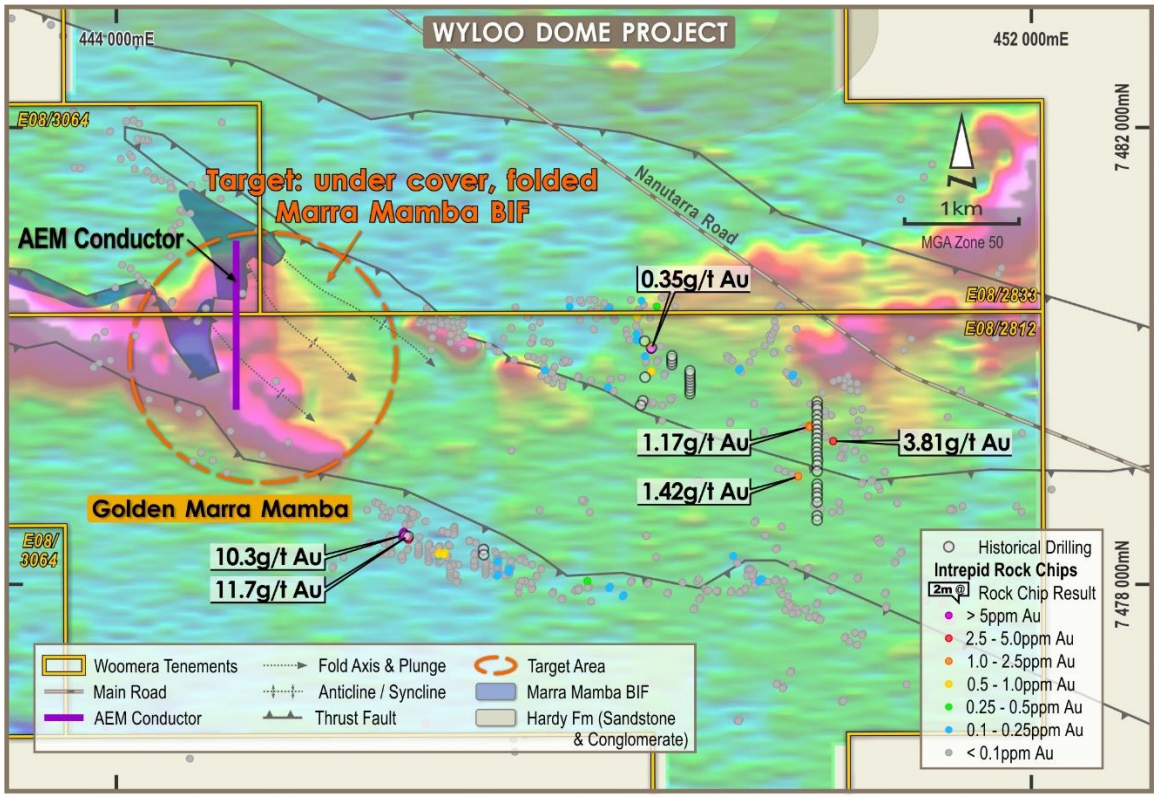

Figure 4: Golden Marra Mamba Prospect highlighting the coincident untested VTEM™ MAX anomaly (CH48_BZ_anomaly _SE shade, WGS84 UTM Zone 50S)

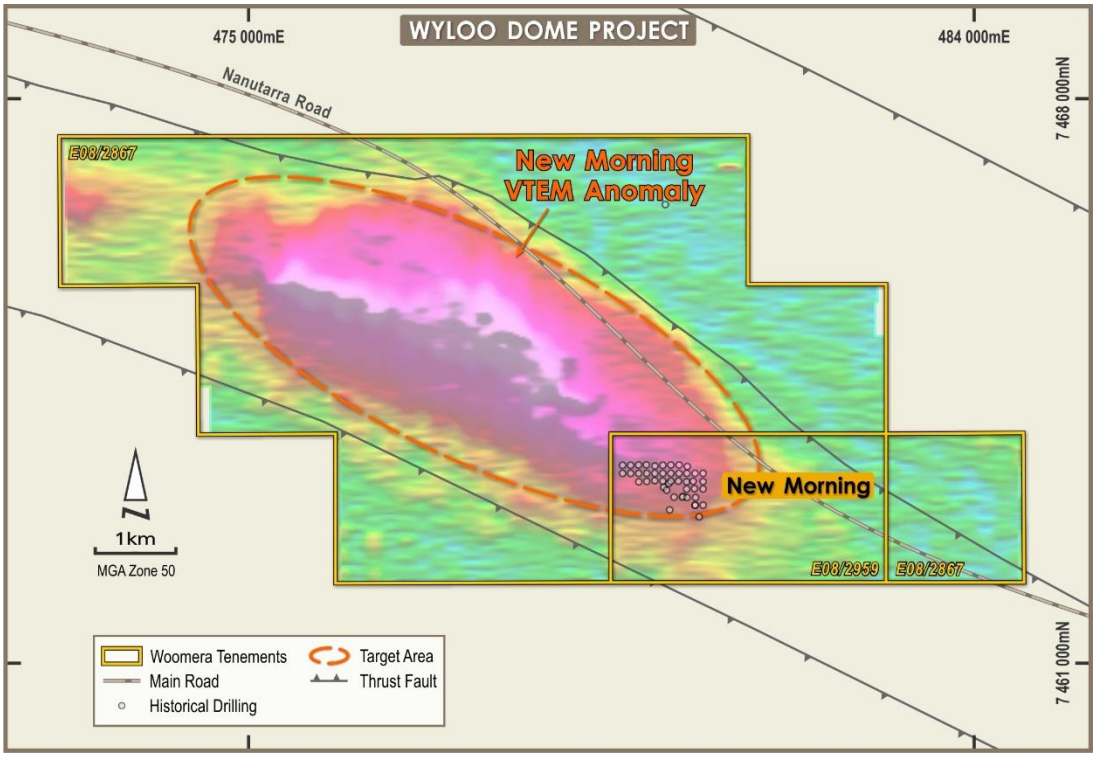

Figure 5: New Morning Prospect highlighting the coincident untested VTEM™ MAX anomaly (CH48_BZ_anomaly _SE shade, WGS84 UTM Zone 50S)

Woomera has initially refined these targets with the VTEM™ MAX survey and is looking to ground truth in anticipation of potentially drill testing the higher order targets as soon as possible. Heritage surveys have been requested along with drill planning to expedite assessment of these anomalies. The Company believes this drilling will likely occur in the first half of 2023.

Musgrave Project (WML 100%)

The Company was successful in its application for co-funding under the South Australian Government's Accelerated Discovery Initiative (ADI), to be allocated towards the Musgrave Project in South Australia.

Woomera has also committed to completing an airborne EM survey over the prospective areas of the Musgrave Project in the March quarter 2023. Once completed and requisite interpretations completed, the Company will move to potentially utilise the ADI grant to fund target testing if seen fit.

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

No work was completed on the Mt Venn Project during the quarter.

An external review into the Mt Cumming Sill was commissioned during the quarter. The purpose of this review is to evaluate the Mt Cumming Sill, the effectiveness in assessing nickel targets to date, and recommendations for future work. There are a number of targets at the Cumming Sill yet to be tested.

Corporate

Share Placement and Entitlement Offer

During the quarter, Woomera announced it had received binding commitments for a Share Placement to raise $1.45 million from institutional, sophisticated and professional investors. The Share Placement involved the issuance of 111.4m fully paid ordinary shares at a price of $0.013 per share. Directors subscribed for 15.3m shares of the 111.4m issued. As part of the capital raising exercise, the Company also announced a 1-for-5 non-renounceable Entitlement Offer also priced at $0.013 a share to raise up to an additional $2.03 million.

All funds were received during the quarter, and will be used to advance exploration on Woomera's projects in WA and SA.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on exploration and development activities by the Company during the Quarter was $468,000.

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 of 31 December 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
Ravensthorpe – Li (Mt. Cattlin Central)	E74/632	Ravensthorpe	37	11 Mar 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%)
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 (km²)	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 (km²)	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 December Quarter 2022

Date	Announcement
16 Dec 2022	Appendix 3Y x2
12 Dec 2022	Application for quotation of securities
12 Dec 2022	Issue of Shares
2 Dec 2022	SAEMC Presentation
28 Nov 2022	Appendix 3Y x3
24 Nov 2022	Results of 2022 AGM
22 Nov 2022	Application for quotation of securities -
22 Nov 2022	Issue of Entitlement Offer Shares
18 Nov 2022	Entitlement Offer Results
10 Nov 2022	Woomera Investor Webinar Presentation
7 Nov 2022	Lithium Exploration Update - Lake Dundas
31 Oct 2022	Letter to Ineligible Shareholders
31 Oct 2022	Offer Document
31 Oct 2022	Dispatch of Entitlement Offer Documentation
31 Oct 2022	Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report
20 Oct 2022	Notice of Annual General Meeting/Proxy Form

Date	Announcement
18 Oct 2022	Application for quotation of securities - WML
18 Oct 2022	Issue of Placement Shares and Cleansing Statement
17 Oct 2022	Investor Presentation
11 Oct 2022	Proposed issue of securities - WML
11 Oct 2022	Share Placement and Entitlement Offer
7 Oct 2022	Trading Halt
6 Oct 2022	Lake Dundas Drilling Commences

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.

Competent Persons Statement

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

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.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 – Lake Dundas Drilling:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed*	• AC drill chip samples were collected on metre intervals directly off the rig, and analysis sampled in three-metre composites, with last metre single samples. • Holes were drilled and sampled to blade refusal, or continued for a couple additional meters if considered worthwhile by the project geologist. • OREAS 45H assay standards and blanks are inserted every 100 samples. Duplicates were extensively used, at least every 25 samples, to ensure representivity. • For base metals a 25g charge is dissolved using aqua regia digestion (Method AuME-TL43) with an ICP-MS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Air core method (AC) used in this program utilised a 75mm steel blade for the majority of drilling through unconsolidated ground. In the event of continuation after blade refusal, a hammer was swapped for the additional few meters.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Air core drilling was used to obtain representative samples of one-metre length, and were drilled until blade refusal. • Each one-metre sample was placed on the drill pad in rows of 10, from which samples for analysis were taken as three-metre composites, using a spear method. • The final metre of each hole was also sampled as a single meter, to better represent the underlying fresher rock. • If at any point drilling continued deeper than blade refusal, single metre samples were taken. • Water samples were taken any time water was encountered flowing freely during drilling. • Sample recovery is generally monitored at the rig for variation in size. Any low recoveries are noted. Drill sample recovery was good averaging 90% plus once past the loose surface sands. • No relationship between sample size and analytical results has been observed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)*	• The total length of each AC hole has been geologically logged on site prior to being sampled. • Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• AC samples were collected directly off the rig and piled in one-metre divisions. • The majority of samples were spear sampled by the project geologist in three metre composites to weights of approximately 5kg, the final metre of each hole was sampled separately. • The majority of samples were fine-grained to clay in nature, with little to no variation within metre spoil piles, and spear sampling was considered sufficient to ensure representivity. • Samples were submitted to ALS laboratories and were Pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron and riffle split before analysis by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. • OREAS 45H certified reference materials and blanks are inserted every 100 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. • Duplicates are taken every 25 samples on site to assess representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of*	• Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable accredited assay laboratory were undertaken. Samples were delivered to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie WA, before being moved to Perth for analysis. Mineral analysis is conducted using the AuMe-TL43 technique, Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish. • Water and brine samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. Analysis is conducted using the ME-MS14 method, a hydro geochemistry specific analysis suite. • Certified reference materials and blanks are inserted every 100 samples. Standards are purchased from CRM manufacture companies, in this case being OREAS 45H foil-lined packets designed for multi-element assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill hole data and metadata is collected and entered into a database by a qualified geologist. • Data in the field is taken in hard copy, entered into an excel spreadsheet before addition the database. All data is stored on a local data storage system with copies on a remote storage system. • Assay data is provided by ALS in .csv spreadsheet format. Copies of the original spreadsheets are maintained, and through the use of an SQL based query the assay results are imported into the database alongside the previous metadata. • No twinned holes have been used at this stage.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars are initially located and pegged out by use of a handheld GPS; general error is ± 5m. • Drill collars are once again surveyed by hand held GPS once the drill hole is complete. • Coordinates are recorded within grid system GDA94 Zone 51 • Drill dip orientation was vertical, and confirmed at the time of drilling with a clinometer on the mast. • There is no substantial variation in topography in the area, comprised primarily of gentle sloping vegetation-covered dunes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this*	• The orientation of prospective orebodies remain unknown. All drill holes were oriented normal to the known strata at Dundas. • No known bias has been introduced due to drilling orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are placed in tied calico bags with only a sample number identifier. All samples are transported directly to the lab for analysis by courier or WML personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review of the sampling programme at lake Dundas has been completed.

Part 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Lake Dundas tenements are located on crown land. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Woomera's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. • The majority of the tenement is covered by lake Dundas itself, however the eastern margin remains accessible. • Currently all the tenements are in good standing. • The south-eastern region of the tenement is part of the lake Dundas nature conservation reserve, approval from the DBCA is required for work to be conducted across those grounds.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been extensively reviewed and has been used as a guide to Woomera's future exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed soils sampling, rock chip sampling, RC drilling and diamond drilling over selected parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation is lithium brines and clays occurring along the edges of lake Dundas, and pegmatite hosted lithium in hard rock. • The project area lies on the south-eastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton, adjacent to the Albany-Fraser Orogen.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All relevant drill hole data is included in the main body of the report.
		• Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachments for Lake Dundas.
		• 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 $<1^0$ 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.
		• Gold grade (when reported) intersections will be reported >0.4 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.1 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with up to 4m of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks.
		• Base metal grades will be reported >1000ppm.
		• Diamond core samples are generally cut along geological contacts or up to 1m maximum.
		• Precious metal 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.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No new exploration results are reported in this announcement • With respect to this historical assays. Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.5 g/t Au, lower cut-off for RC and diamond 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	• *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').*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. • The interpreted flat lying nature of the mineralization reported from Newcrest's New Morning Prospect assumes true width of the reported interval
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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 into the database. • The reviewing geologist has plotted their geology observations onto cross sections. • Errors and/or discrepancies with lithological logs must be rectified and forwarded to Perth. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geologist will draft any changes/modifications required as directed by the relevant principal geologist / EM.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• All pertinent information has been provided in this announcement. It is not practical to publish each different processing technique therefore, representative images detailing the survey extents and anomalism is presented.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	

Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity	
Woomera Mining Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
99 073 155 781	31 December 2022

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(3)	(5)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(97)	(175)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(160)	(330)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(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**	**(260)**	**(511)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(66)	(81)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(383)	(1,150)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 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**	**(449)**	**(1,231)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	3,501	3,501
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	(276)	(276)
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 (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**3,225**	**3,225**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	566	1,599
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(260)	(511)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(449)	(1,231)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	3,225	3,225

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**3,082**	**3,082**

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	3,082	566
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)**	**3,082**	**566**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	48
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	21

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

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
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)	(260)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(383)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(643)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,082
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,082
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	4.79

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

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

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

Answer: Not applicable.

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

Answer: Not applicable.

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

Answer: Not applicable.

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

Compliance statement

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

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

Date: 31 January 2023

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.