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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Auger results confirm gold, base metals and lithium prospectivity at Mt Short JV

- **Complete assays from auger program received.**
- **Elevated lithium (up to 202 ppm Li_2O), gold (up to 60ppb), copper (up to 437ppm) and nickel (up to 4090ppm) recorded.**
- **Infill sampling planned to better define anomalous zones for follow up drill testing.**

Woomera Mining Limited (**ASX: WML**) ("**Woomera**", "**the Company**") has received all assays from the auger drilling programme recently completed on its Mt Short joint venture tenure, near Ravensthorpe in SE Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

The Mt Short JV, in which Woomera can earn up to a 70% equity interest from Anax Metals Limited (ASX:ANX), is located within the Ravensthorpe greenstone belt which hosts a number of significant mineral deposits including the Allkem's Mt Cattlin lithium mine, Medallion Metals 1.3Moz Kundip gold (+copper) resource (see ASX:MM8 release dated 9th January 2024) and the historically mined high-grade RAV8 nickel deposit (see Figure 1 and ASX:NIS release dated 18th October 2021).

1523 auger samples were collected on a 400m by 50m spacing across the Mt Short JV (see **Figure 2**). There had been no systematic geochemical sampling across the tenement prior to Woomera completing this work.

Significant anomalies defined by Woomera (Figure 3 to 5) include:

- A plus 1.2km long, contiguous lithium anomaly (>150ppm Li_2O) in the northern part of the tenement.
- A plus 1km long, coincident gold (>20ppb)/tellurium (up to 0.8ppm)/ arsenic (up to 3270ppm) anomaly in the southern part of the tenement.
- A coincident nickel (4,090ppm) /copper (437ppm) anomaly in the central east of the tenement.

Several smaller anomalies were also recorded which will be further assessed.

The gold anomaly on the Mt Short JV is in addition to significant gold anomalism (up to 93ppb Au) defined by previous auger sampling completed by Woomera on its wholly own Mt Cattlin tenement located immediately to the south of the Mt Short JV (Figure 6).

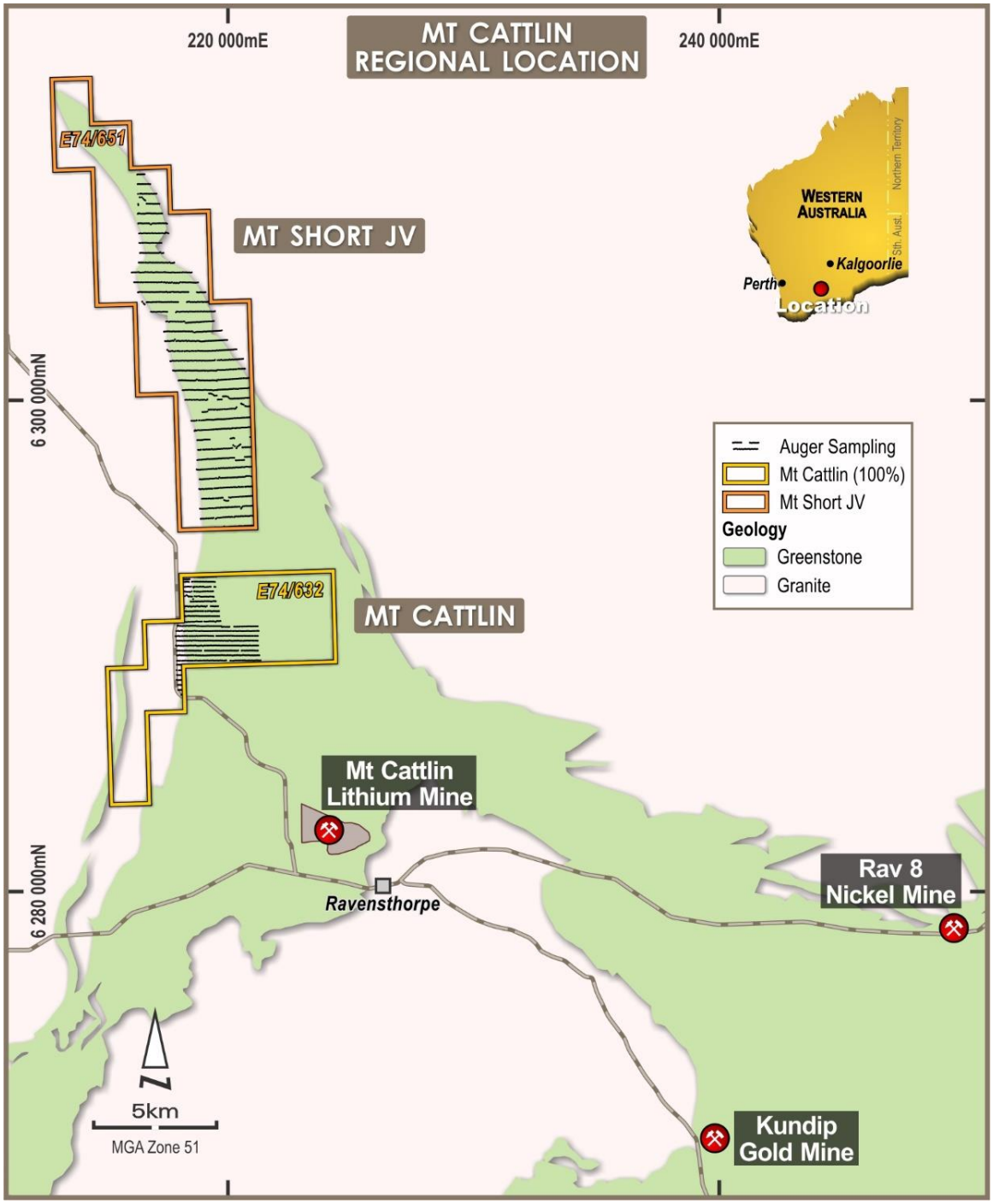

Figure 1: Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt showing significant mineral deposits and WML tenure.

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

Woomera plans to complete an infill sampling program across the Mt Short JV anomalies in the current quarter, which will be followed by drill testing later in the year subject to access relating to local farming activities.

Commenting on the results, Woomera's Chairman Mr Ian Gordon said "The Ravensthorpe greenstone belt is a well-endowed, multi-commodity geological terrain with a long history of mining. Our latest results confirm the potential for multi-element mineralisation on our tenure and we look forward to following them up."

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

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About Woomera Mining Limited

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

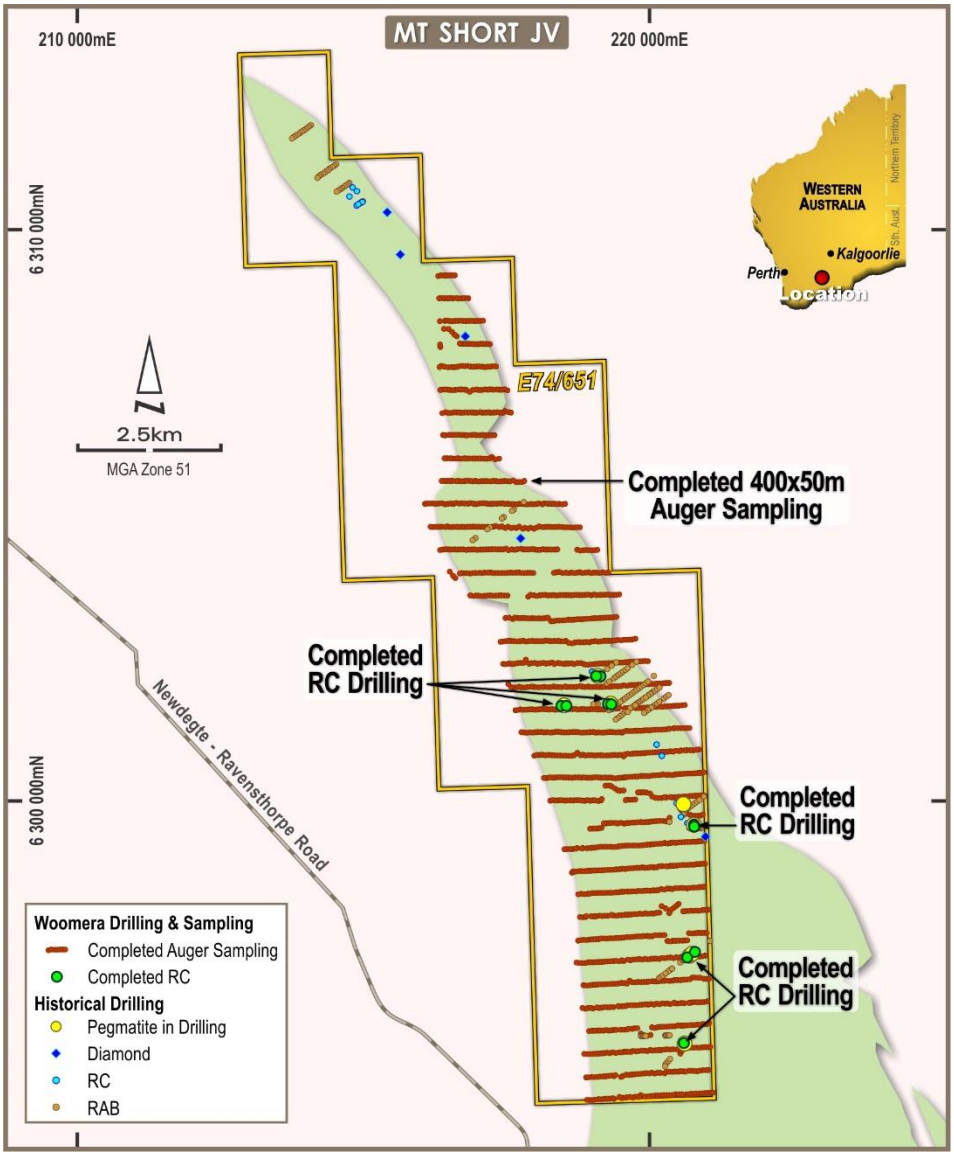

Figure 2: Auger sampling location on regional Geology plan.

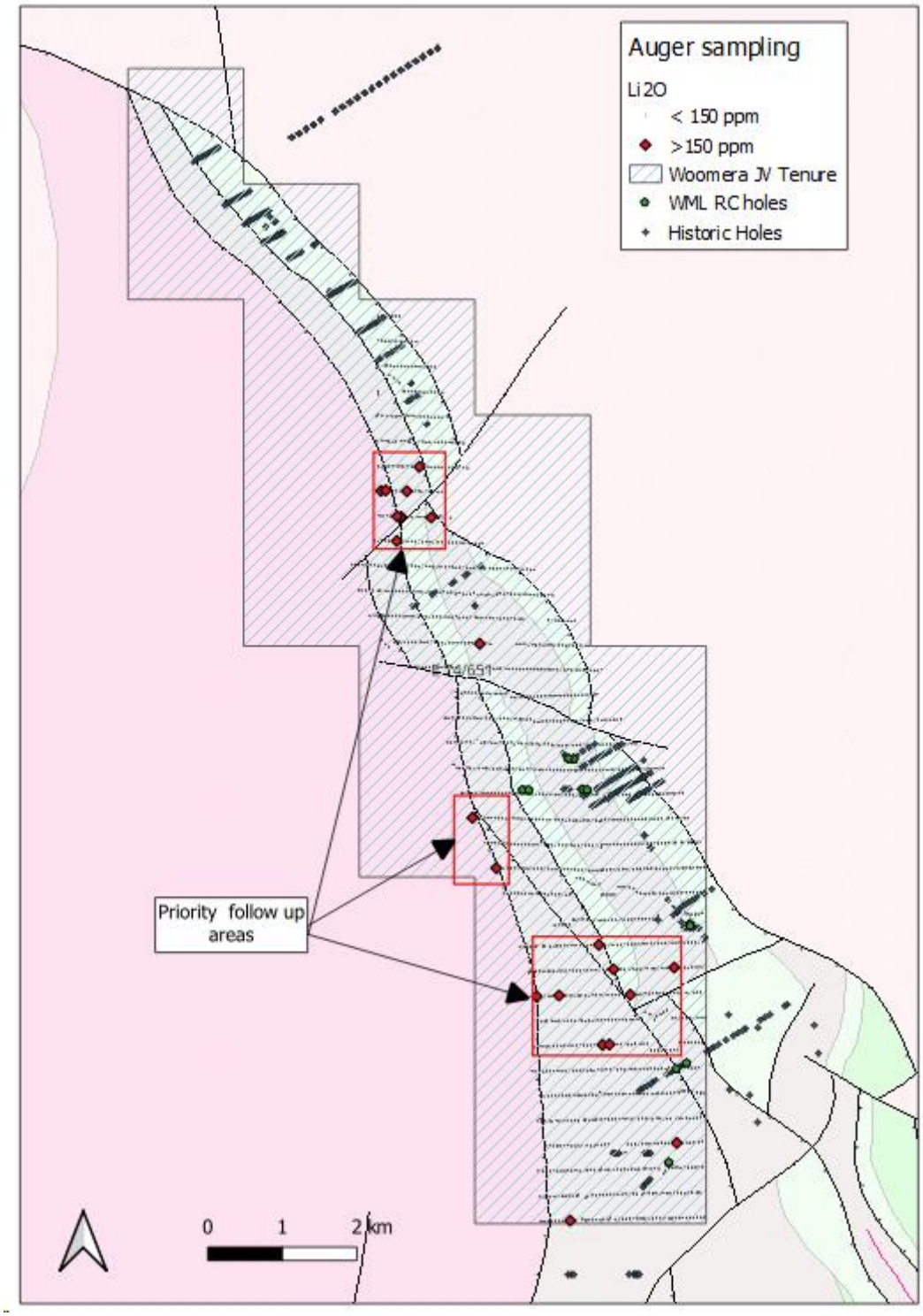

Figure 3: Auger assays for lithium oxide at the Mt Short JV tenure on bedrock Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

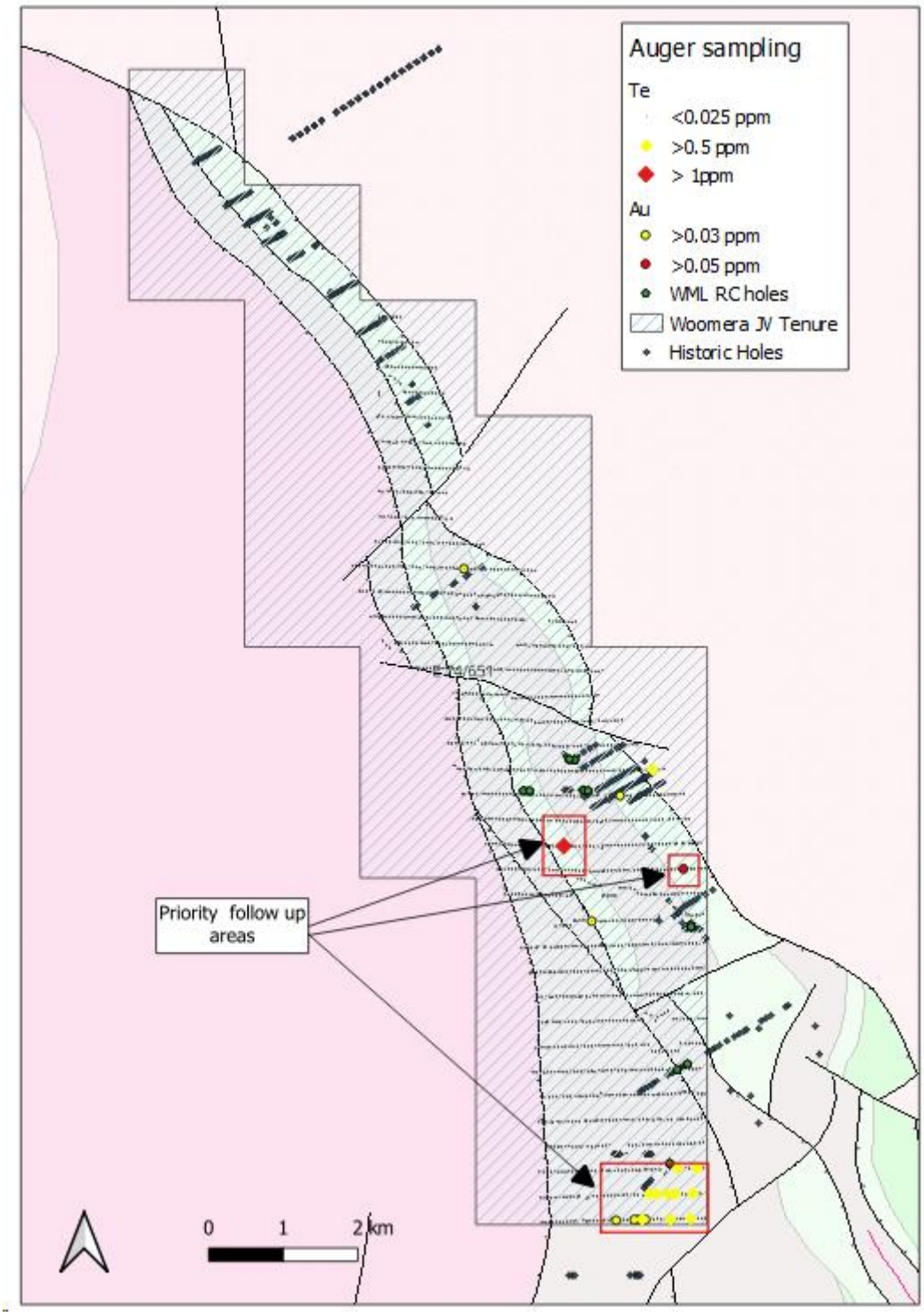

Figure 4: Auger assays for gold and tellurium at the Mt Short JV tenure on bedrock Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

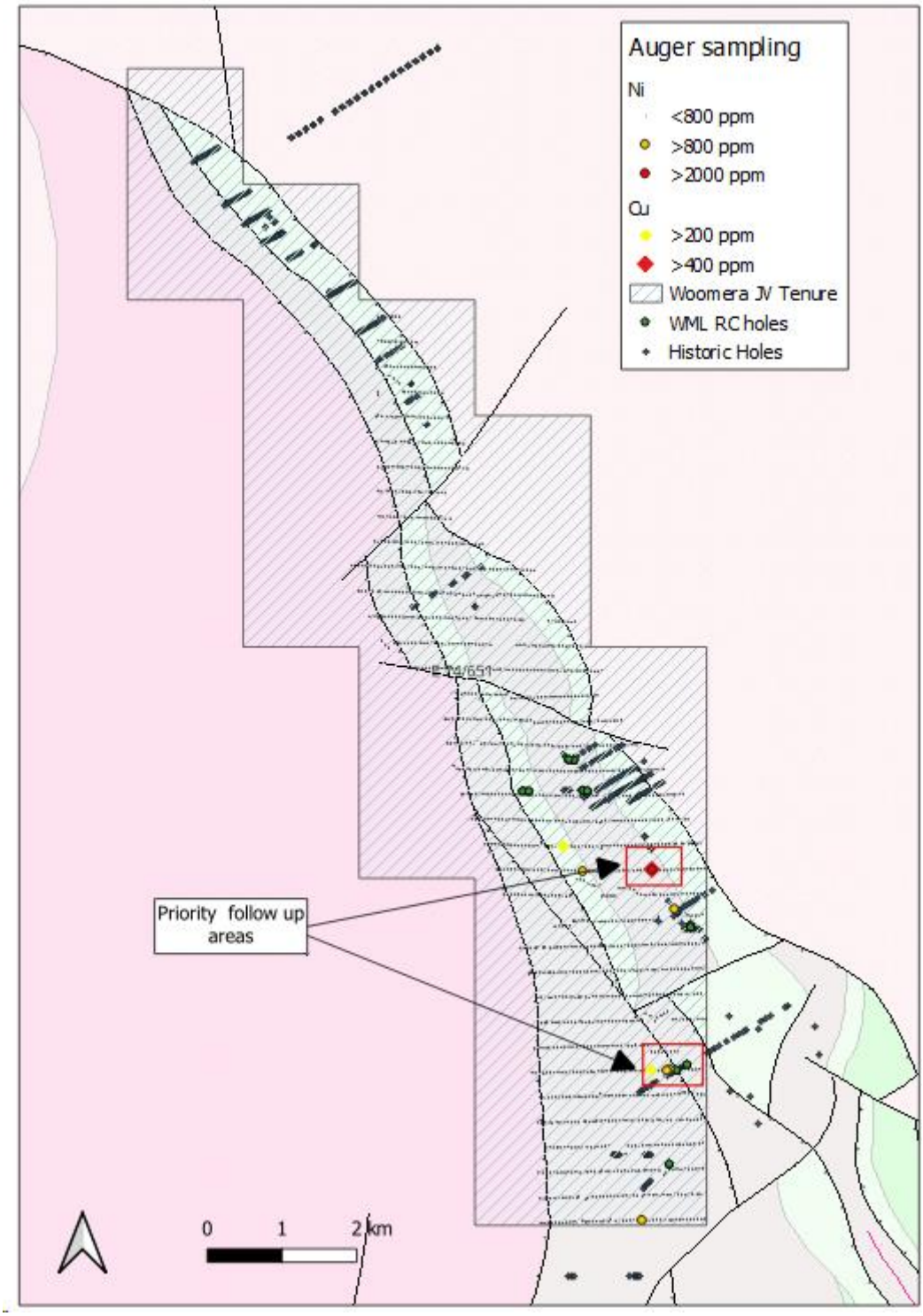

Figure 5: Auger assays for copper and nickel at the Mt Short JV tenure on bedrock Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

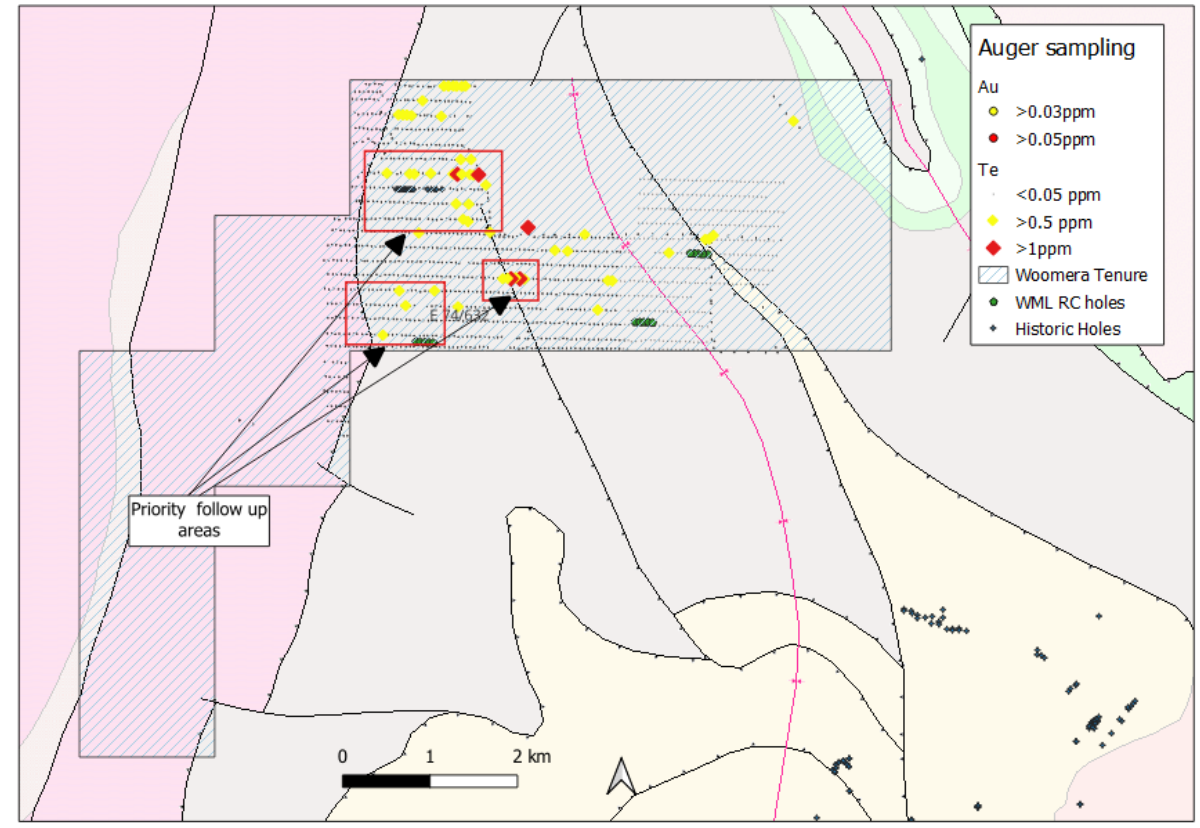

Figure 6: Mt Cattlin Gold anomaly based on Auger assays bedrock on Geology (DMIRS-16/1:500,000) plan.

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 1.

RAVENSTORPE PROJECTS - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• <u>Outcrop / Float</u> - 2-3kg representative rock chip samples collected from outcrop and float. • <u>Auger</u> - samples collected 0.5-2m below the surface using a Landcruiser-mounted drill rig. • <u>RC Drilling</u> - RC drilling was used to collect a ~3kg representative sample each metre for laboratory analysis. - RC samples were collected in 1 metre intervals from a rig mounted cyclone with attached cone splitter. All samples were split into a bulk sample (green bag) with a representative 3kg split (calico). - Composite samples were collected from single metre bulk green bags using a sample spear to ensure a representative sample was combined from selective 2m to 4m intervals, at the discretion of the Site Geologist. In zones of interest 1 metre rig split samples were collected.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Power auger drilling, using vehicle mounted auger as an open hole technique using continuous flight 4-inch drill bit. • RC drilling utilized a face sampling percussion hammer with 5 5/8 inch

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bits.
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.*	<u>RC Drilling</u> • RC drill recoveries were visually estimated. • All efforts were made to maintain dry samples however groundwater was encountered in some holes. • Sample recovery was estimated to be good. Some sample loss was encountered at the top of hole. • Drill cyclones were cleaned at the end of each rod or as drilling conditions required
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) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	<u>RC Drilling</u> • All drill chips were geologically logged on site by geologists following the WML logging scheme. • Logging recorded depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralization and alteration. • All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	<u>RC Drilling</u> • 1 metre RC drill samples fall through a rotary cone-splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding plastic bag. Most samples were dry. Wet or dry samples were appropriately recorded. • Duplicate field samples were collected in RC drilling at the rate of 4 per 100 samples (4%) from the cone-splitter. • Certified standards and blanks were <u>each</u> inserted at a rate of four per one hundred samples. In total, 12% control samples are inserted in the drilling samples • Samples were submitted by WML

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to Nagrom laboratories in Kelmscott and prepared <u>Auger</u> • 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). • 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, 5% control samples are inserted in the drilling samples.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>RC Drilling</u> • Samples were sent to Nagrom in Perth, sorted, crushed, dried, and pulverized to 80% passing -75µm, • Two Assay suites were applied for the sampling depending on lithologies encountered: • Base metals / Gold suite - Samples were sent to Nagrom in Perth, sorted, crushed, dried, and pulverized to 80% passing -75µm, - Prepared sample is fused in a flux to digest. The melt is cooled to collect the precious metals in a lead button. The lead is removed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by cupellation and the precious metal bead is digested in aqua regia (Au). - The digest solution is analysed by ICP(OES)(Au). - Prepared sample is digested with a mixture of acids and boiled to dryness. Residue is leached and the resultant solution is analysed by ICP(OES) for Co, Cr, Cu, Mg Ni, Zn and ICP(MS) for As, Ca, La - Samples were analysed for the following elements with detection limits (ppm): Co (1), Cr (10), Cu (1), Mg(1), Ni(1), Zn(5), As(1), La(0.1), Ce(0.1) • Pegmatite suite - Samples were sent to Nagrom in Perth, sorted, crushed, dried, and pulverized to 80% passing -75µm, - Prepared samples were digested with a four-acid mixture (HCl, HClO4, HF, HNO3) and boiled to dryness. Residue is leached and the resultant solution is analysed by ICP(MS) for Li, Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta, La, Ce, and ICP (OES) for Al. - Samples were analysed for the following elements with detection limits (ppm): Li(1), Be(0.5), Cs(0.5), Nb(1), Rb(0.5), Sn(0.5), Ta(1), La (0.1), Ce (0.1), Al (50) The laboratory uses internal certified lab standards, blanks and duplicates
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.*	• All data has been checked internally by WML staff. • Field data is collected using Excel spreadsheet on laptop computer. The data is validated by the WML database manager. • No adjustment to assay data has been made
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and*	• Auger samples and RC drill locations were located by use of a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	handheld GPS; general error is ± 5m. • Coordinates are recorded within grid system GDA94 Zone 50 and Zone 51. • RL estimated from topographic maps and GPS readings.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Auger samples were collected at a 50 x 400m grid. • RC holes were drilled at varying spacing due to reconnaissance nature of program. • Mineral Resources are not being estimated.
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 should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Auger sampling and RC drilling has been oriented at approximately 90^0 to greenstone stratigraphy; however, at this stage the orientation and true thicknesses of the target pegmatites lithologies are not known. • No sampling bias is identified in the Auger sample data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Auger samples were delivered by WML staff directly to the ALS laboratory in Perth. • RC samples were delivered by WML staff directly to the Nagrom laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 Mt Cattlin EL (E74/623).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 Allkem's Mt Cattlin located to the south.
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*	• Refer to tables and body of text within this announcement for Auger sample locations and other relevant data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• No aggregation methods have been applied to the received results.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths of the pegmatites are unknown due to lack of outcrop and early-stage of exploration.
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.*	• Refer to Maps, Figures and Diagrams in the document
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 Auger sample and RC drill locations are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	• *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.*	• Review of Auger results with other relevant data and plan follow up auger sampling or drilling program if warranted.