



23 July 2021

JUNE 2021 - QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Highlights:

- Phase #1 drilling completed at Woomera Mining Limited's (Woomera or the Company) Mt Venn JV Project, with twenty five Reverse Circulation (RC) holes drilled for an aggregate 4,366m and 40 Aircore holes drilled for an advance of 1,457m
 - Significant gold mineralisation intersected at the Three Bears Prospect, Mama Bear shoots (Mt Venn JV Project) during the Quarter, including:
 - 13m at 0.6 g/t Au from 24m in MVRC026, including 3m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m
 - 27m at 0.4 g/t Au from 88m in MVRC028, including 3m at 1.3 g/t Au from 95m
 - 39m at 0.4 g/t Au from 50m in MVRC029, including 5m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 79m
 - 49m at 0.3 g/t Au from 54m in MVRC031, including 4m at 1.0 g/t Au from 55m
 - 37m at 0.4 g/t Au from 65m in MVRC032, including 6m at 1.3 g/t Au from 101m
 - 50m at 0.3 g/t Au from 46m in MVRC034, including 3m at 1.3 g/t Au from 53m and
 - 8m at 0.6 g/t Au from 146m in MVRC039, including 1m at 1.9 g/t Au from 150m
 - Bedrock gold mineralisation modelled over 600m strike at Mama Bear (remains open to the north) with true widths at 100% of the reported downhole intersections
 - Further drilling results in coming weeks as assays become available
 - Woomera will advance its magmatic Nickel-Copper and PGE (Ni-Cu-PGE) exploration within the Mount Cumming Complex (Mt Venn JV Project) where a review of historic geophysical data has defined a number of bedrock conductors
 - Ground electromagnetic surveys (EM) and an RC drilling programme are scheduled for the Mount Cumming Complex during the September Quarter
 - Woomera also intends to advance exploration over several magnetic anomalies defined within its 100% owned Musgrave Project in South Australia which are considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation similar to that at the Nebo Babel deposit.
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Mt Venn Gold & PGE/Ni-Cu Project (80% WML : 20% CAZ)

Woomera's flagship Mt Venn Gold & PGE/Ni-Cu Joint Venture Project is located 125km north east of Laverton in Western Australia. It is situated along the western limb of the highly prospective Yamarna Greenstone Belt that hosts Gold Road's and Gold Fields' plus 6Moz Gruyere Gold Mine (Figure 1).

Three Bears Gold Prospect

During the June Quarter the Company completed Phase#1 RC and Aircore drilling programmes at the Three Bears Prospect.

Broad thicknesses of gold mineralisation were intersected in the RC drilling, with better results including:

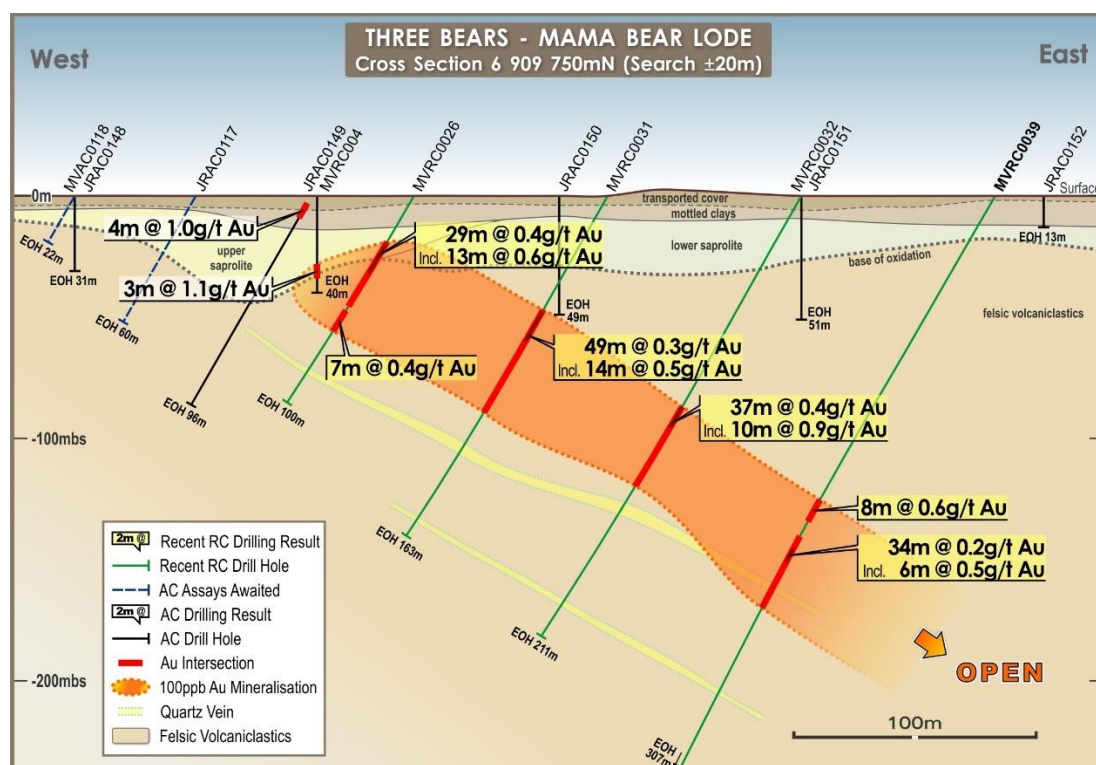
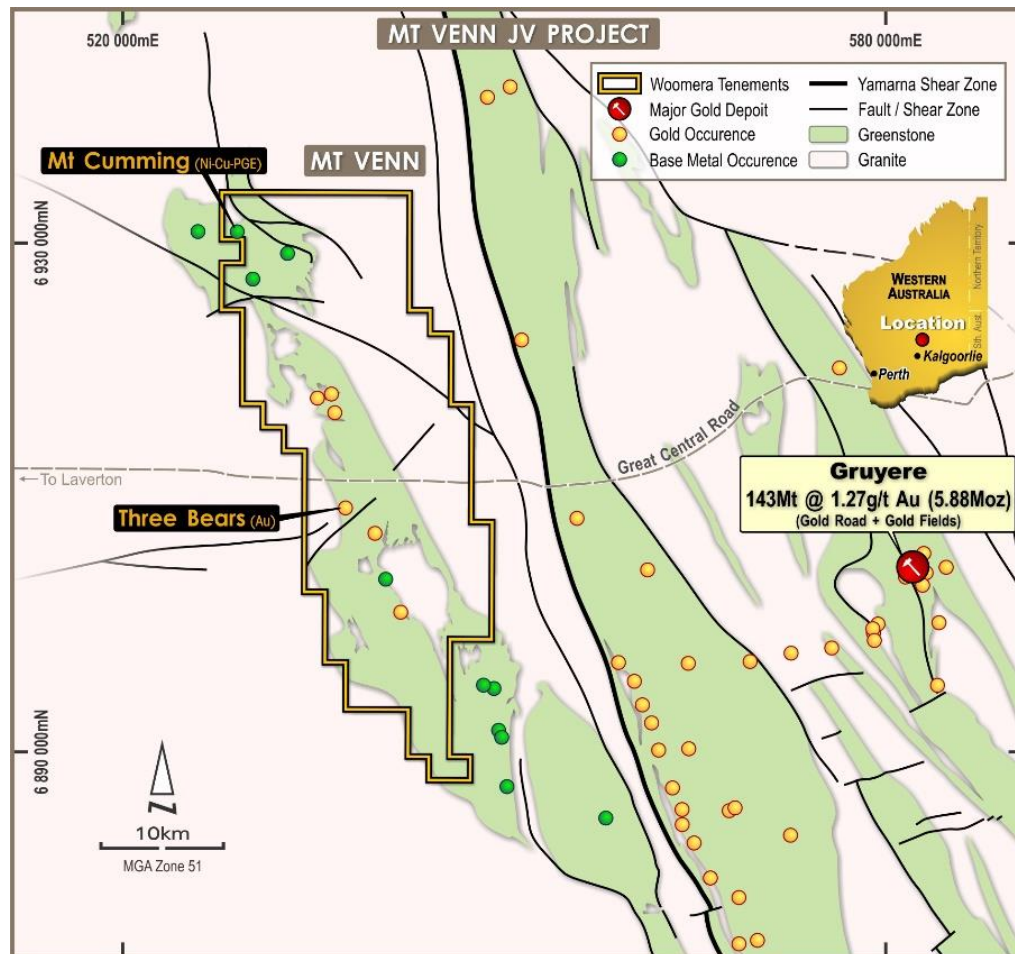
- **13m at 0.6 g/t Au from 24m** in MVRC026, including **3m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m**
- **27m at 0.4 g/t Au from 88m** in MVRC028, including **3m at 1.3 g/t Au from 95m**
- **39m at 0.4 g/t Au from 50m** in MVRC029, including **5m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 79m**
- **49m at 0.3 g/t Au from 54m** in MVRC031, including **4m at 1.0 g/t Au from 55m** and
- **37m at 0.4 g/t Au from 65m** in MVRC032, including **6m at 1.3 g/t Au from 101m**
- **50m at 0.3 g/t Au from 46m** in MVRC034, including **3m at 1.3 g/t Au from 53m**
- **8m at 0.6 g/t Au from 146m** in MVRC039, including **1m at 1.9 g/t Au from 150m**

The gold mineralisation at Three Bears is associated with quartz veinlets and disseminated sulphides (pyrite) along sheared felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic and dolerite contacts. The mineralisation dips 20-30° to the east and defines significant horizontal widths around 80m (Figure 2). True thicknesses are interpreted to be 100% of the reported downhole intersections.

Within the mineralised shear zone lie a series of predicted higher grade shoots. These shoots, which remain open at depth, are referred to as Mama Bear, Baby Bear and Papa Bear (Figure 3).

Assay results remain awaited for the RC drilling into the Baby Bear and Papa Bear shoots. When all the assay results from the Phase#1 programme become available the Company will design infill drilling, for testing later in the year.

During the Quarter, Aircore drilling tested the granite-greenstone contact 500m to the west of Three Bears. Assay results remain awaited.



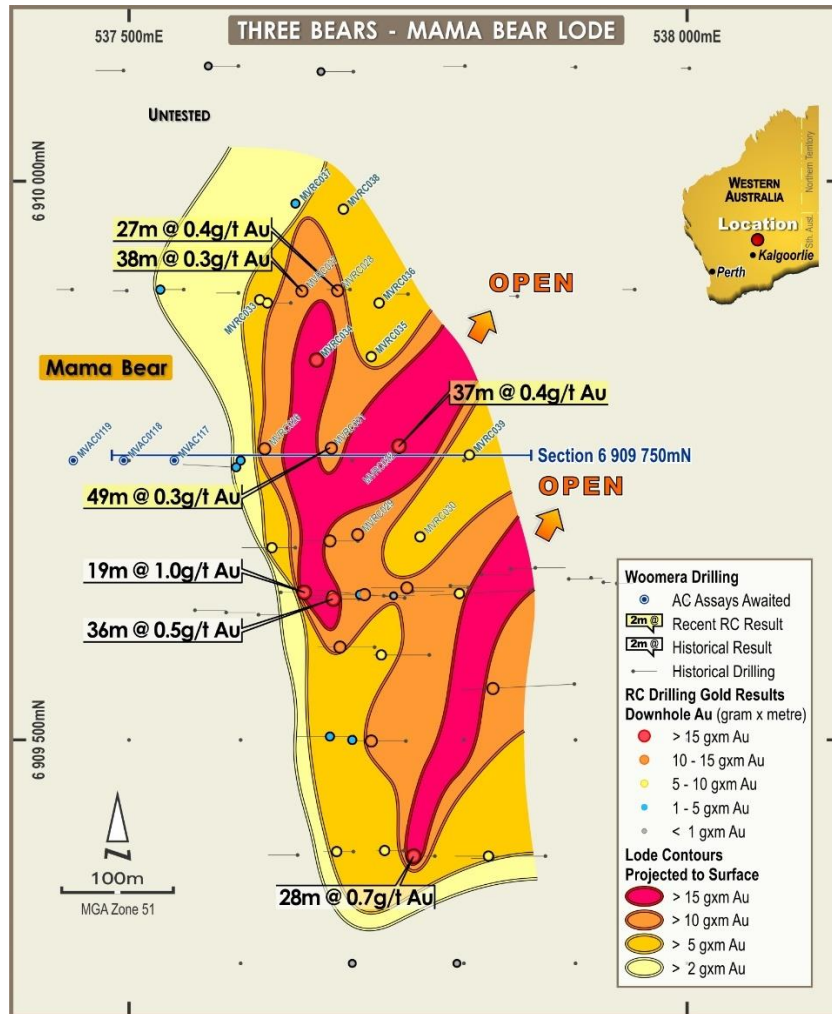


Figure 3: Southern-most, Mama Bear shoots within the Three Bears Prospect – Mt Venn Project

Mount Cumming Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect

Three mafic-ultramafic sills are identified within the Mt Cumming Mafic Complex, namely the Mt Warren Sill, Mt Cornell Sill and the Mt Cumming Sill (see Figures 1 and 4). Re-processing of historic ground EM data has identified three well defined shallow bedrock EM conductors (EM#1, 3 and 6). Two of the conductors (EM#1 and 3) are coincident with anomalous rock chip and soils values (see Figures 5 and 6).

Plate modelling of airborne EM data has also defined two deeper plate conductors (EM#2 and 5) which will be validated by ground EM surveys prior to drill testing.

The remainder of the Mt Warren Sill remains poorly explored, as does the Mt Cornell Sill where the strike extensions to EM#3, remain untested. A plus 9ppb Pt soil anomaly also extends for 2km east of EM#4 within the Mt Cornell Sill. These extensional targets will be refined with ground EM surveys during the September Quarter, prior to drill testing.

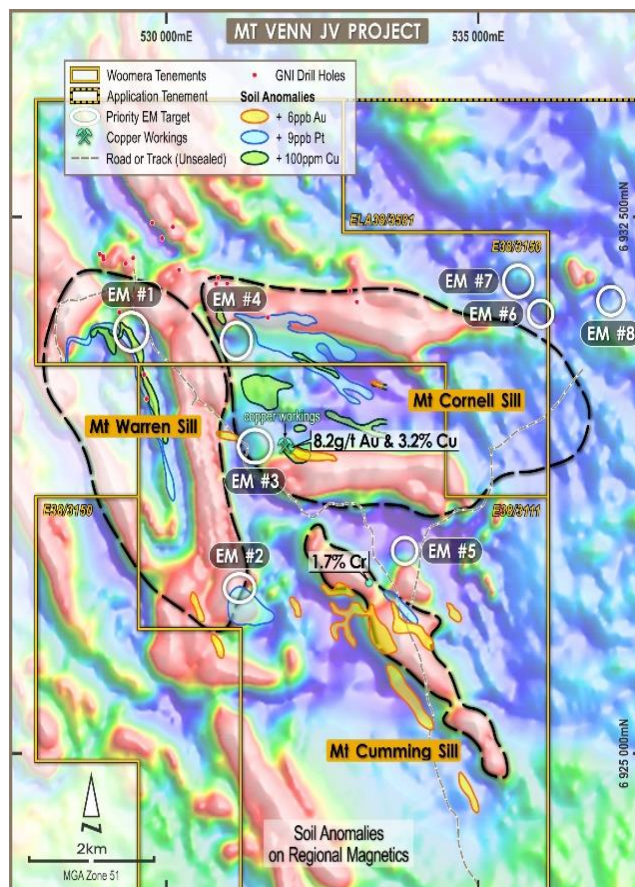


Figure 4: Mt Venn JV Project – Magnetic image showing EM anomalies and associated anomalous geochemistry within the Mt Cumming Mafic Complex.

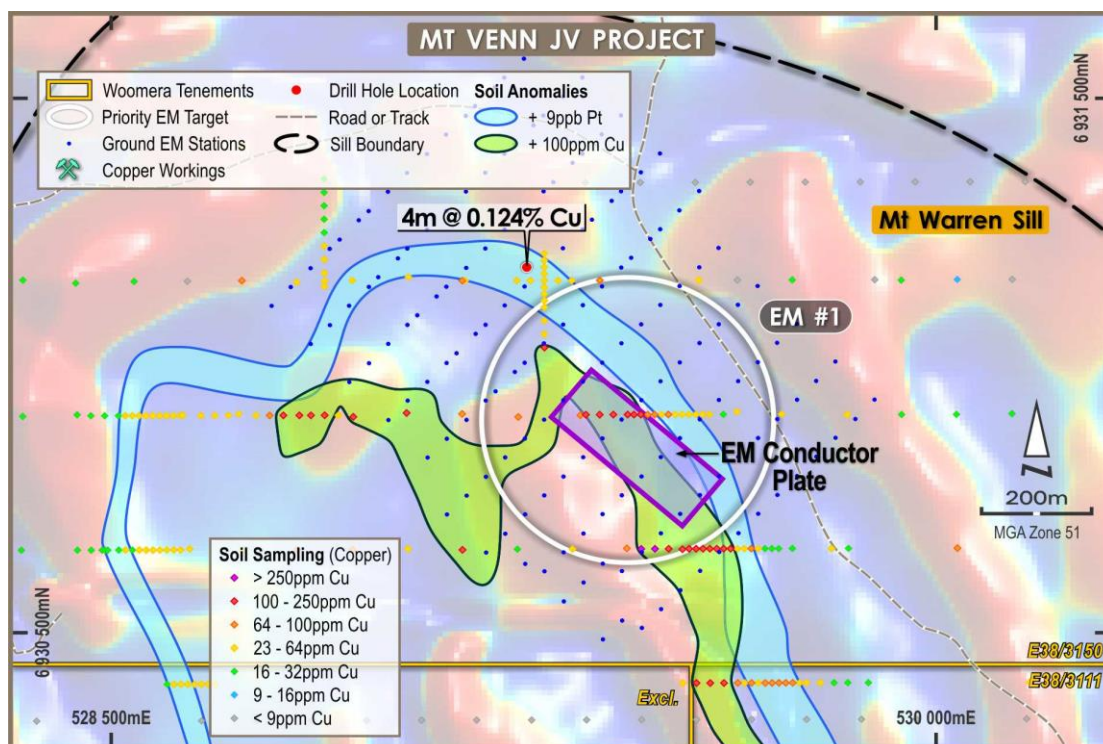


Figure 5: Location of the southwest dipping EM#1 conductor within the Mt Warren Sill. The EM conductor is associated with anomalous >9ppb Pt in soils (blue hatch), >100ppm Cu in soils ⁽¹⁾ (green hatch) and a significant

thickening of the overlying magnetic gabbro, shown by the reduced to pole (RTP) second vertical derivative (2-VD) aeromagnetic image

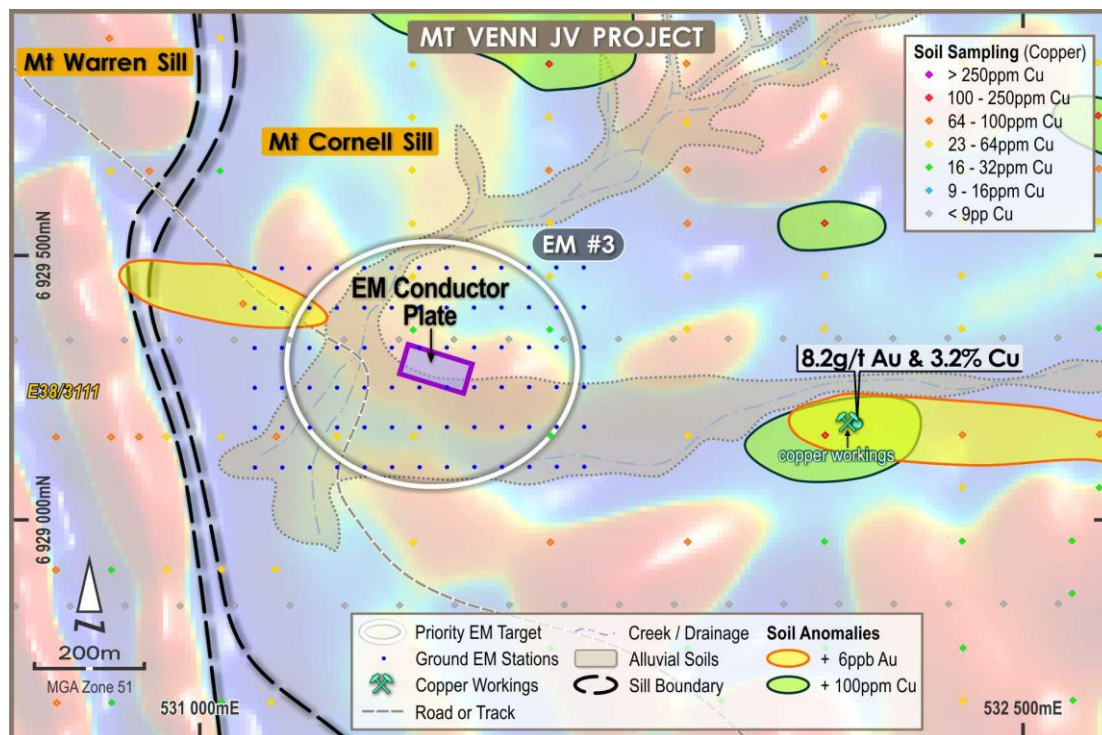


Figure 6: Location of the north dipping EM#3 conductor within the Mt Cornell Sill, part of a 2km east-west striking gold (plus 6ppb Au – yellow hatch) and copper (plus 100ppm Cu – green hatch) soil anomaly ⁽¹⁾. RTP-2VD magnetics, as per Figure 2. Note the geochemical trend is truncated by alluvium in the creek beds

Musgrave Project (100% WML)

A review of the Company's Musgrave Project continued during the Quarter. The Company believes the project is prospective for nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation similar to Oz Minerals' West Musgrave Project which hosts the Nebo-Babel deposits. Oz Minerals report Ore Reserves of 253Mt at 0.32% Ni + 0.35% Cu at the Nebo-Babel deposits ⁽²⁾.

Woomera is looking to advance exploration over several magnetic anomalies located throughout the project and considered prospective for magmatic Ni-Cu massive sulphides.

Further details will be provided once reprocessing of ground EM data is finalised.

Labyrinth Project (100% WML)

The Labyrinth Project in the Gawler Craton is prospective for Olympic Dam (IOCG) Cu-Au deposits. Subject to Aboriginal Heritage clearance, Woomera is planning to complete calcrete auger sampling over the project.

Lithium Projects (100% WML)

Woomera is looking to divest its package of lithium tenements in Western Australia. Selected parties have been approached and have been granted access to the dataroom.

Corporate

Share Purchase Plan

In addition to the Placement announced last quarter, the Company offered existing shareholders with registered addresses in Australia and New Zealand and holding shares on the record date of 9 April 2021, the opportunity to subscribe for up to \$30,000 or 1,764,706 fully paid ordinary shares under a Share Purchase Plan (SPP). The SPP closed oversubscribed 24 May 2021 and was capped at a total of \$212,500.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on exploration and development activities by the Company during the quarter was \$746,958, relating to drilling at the Mt Venn Project including related exploration activities.

Payments reported in Appendix 5B, Section 6.1, relate to Directors fees and salaries paid to the Managing Director and associates.

Tenement Status

The status of the Company's tenement holding as at 30 June, 2021 is set out below.

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%)

Western Australian Granted Tenements

Project Name	Number	Location	Area (km ²)	Expiry Date	Holder
Pilbara Lithium (Magpie Range)	E45/479 0	Central Pilbara	64	6 Jun 2022	Volt Lithium Pty Ltd
Bald Hill West - Li (Lake Dundas)	E63/180 4	Norseman	57	30 Apr 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Ravensthorpe - Li (Mt. Cattlin West)	E74/599	Ravensthorpe	40	17 Jan 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Pilbara Lithium (Magpie Range West)	E45/479 6	Central Pilbara	29	4 Jul 2022	Liquid Lithium Pty Ltd
Bald Hill West – Li (Lake Cowan)	E15/153 2	Norseman	3	4 May 2022	Liquid Lithium Ltd
Ravensthorpe – Li (Mt. Cattlin Central)	E74/632	Ravensthorpe	37	11 Mar 2024	WML
Bald Hill West – Li (Binneringie)	E15/165 2	Norseman	51	11 Nov 2024	WML
Mt Venn JV	E38/311 1	NE Goldfields	206	23 Nov 2021	Yamarna West Pty Ltd (80%)
Mt Venn JV	E38/315 0	NE Goldfields	191	28 Feb 2022	Yamarna West Pty Ltd (80%)
Broomehill	E70/575 0	Western Gneiss Terrane	77	25 May 2026	Woomera Exploration Pty Ltd

This ASX Announcement

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 Releases during the June Quarter 2021

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF ANNOUNCEMENT
30 June 2021	Appendix 3Y
29 June 2021	Ceasing to be a Substantial Holder
24 June 2021	Further Significant Gold Mineralisation at Mt Venn
9 June 2021	Change in Substantial Holding
3 June 2021	Significant Oxide Gold Mineralisation at Mt Venn
1 June 2021	Change in Substantial Holding
31 May 2021	Appendix 3Y x3
31 May 2021	Issue of SPP Securities
26 May 2021	Issue of Tranche 2 Placement Securities
26 May 2021	SPP Closes Oversubscribed
21 May 2021	Results of General Meeting
29 April 2021	Woomera to Commence Drilling at Mt Venn
23 April 2021	Quarterly Cashflow Report
23 April 2021	Quarterly Activities Report
20 April 2021	Notice of General Meeting/Proxy Form
20 April 2021	Prospectus
19 April 2021	Issue of Tranche 1 Placement Shares
14 April 2021	Change in Substantial Holding
12 April 2021	Appendix 3B – Placement and SPP
12 April 2021	Placement and SPP
8 April 2021	Trading Halt

(1) CRA Exploration 1997: EL2020 Mt Howe Exploration Report No. 23518. South Australian Department for Energy and Mining, Open File Report

(2) OZ Minerals' Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement ASX Release for the West Musgrave Project – Nebo-Babel Deposits dated 9 December 2020

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 a full-time employee of Woomera Mining Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy who 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, including WML ASX Release "Investor Presentation" dated 17 March 2021. 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 based in Adelaide, South Australia 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 retains tenements in the Musgrave Province and Gawler Craton of South Australia which are considered prospective for precious and base metals.

APPENDIX 1 – Three Bears Significant (>0.1 g/t Au) RC Drill Hole Intersections

Hole ID	Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Dip	Azim.	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection (g/t Au)
MVRC026	RC	537640	6909760	470	-60	272	100	23	52	29	0.4
								24	37	13	0.6
								45	52	7	0.4
MVRC027	RC	537700	6909900	460	-59	273	103	65	103	38	0.3
								69	74	5	0.6
								87	89	2	0.6
								95	99	4	0.5
MVRC028	RC	537740	6909900	460	-60	273	115	88	115	27	0.4
							Incl.	95	104	9	0.8
							Incl.	95	98	3	1.3
MVRC029	RC	537740	6909680	480	-60	276	103	50	89	39	0.4
							Incl.	60	63	3	1.1
							+	79	84	5	1.0
MVRC030	RC	537820	6909680	480	-60	273	211	103	138	35	0.2
							Incl.	112	116	4	0.6
							+	131	134	3	0.8
MVRC031	RC	537720	6909760	470	-61	272	163	54	103	49	0.3
							Incl.	55	69	14	0.5
							Incl.	55	59	4	1.0
							Incl.	56	58	2	1.6
							+	64	69	5	0.4
MVRC032	RC	537800	6909760	470	-60	275	211	101	138	37	0.4
							Incl.	101	111	10	0.9
							Incl.	101	107	6	1.3
							+	123	125	2	1.0
MVRC033	RC	537645	6909891	460	-60	273	73	30	66	36	0.2
							Incl.	40	47	7	0.4
							Incl.	45	47	2	0.8
							Incl.	46	47	1	1.1
							+	52	58	6	0.4
MVRC034	RC	537700	6909840	460	-60	270	103	46	96	50	0.3
							Incl.	50	66	16	0.5
							Incl.	53	56	3	1.3
							+	74	78	4	0.4
MVRC035	RC	537780	6909840	460	-60	270	211	101	127	26	0.2
							Incl.	103	107	4	0.5
								132	144	12	0.2
MVRC036	RC	537780	6909900	460	-60	271		119	137	18	0.3
							211	120	123	3	0.8
							Incl.	122	123	1	1.2
							Incl.	149	161	12	0.2
								176	181	5	0.2
MVRC037	RC	537700	6909980	460	-59	270	103	83	90	7	0.3
							Incl.	87	89	2	0.5
MVRC038	RC	537780	6909980	460	-59	269	205	123	157	34	0.2
							Incl.	139	143	4	0.5
							Incl.	139	140	1	1.3
MVRC039	RC	537880	6909760	460	-60	270	307	146	154	8	0.6
							Incl.	150	151	1	1.9
								161	195	34	0.2

							Incl. Incl +	169 172 194	175 173 195	6 1 1	0.5 1.1 1.5
MVRC040	RC	537500	6910650	460	-60	270	253			Results	Awaited
MVRC041	RC	537040	6911180	460	-60	270	163			Results	Awaited
MVRC042	RC	537000	6911480	460	-60	270	157			Results	Awaited
MVRC043	RC	537072	6911478	460	-60	270	241			Results	Awaited
MVRC044	RC	537000	6911720	460	-60	270	193			Results	Awaited
MVRC045	RC	537080	6911720	460	-60	270	211			Results	Awaited
MVRC046	RC	536800	6912040	460	-60	270	211			Results	Awaited
MVRC047	RC	536720	6912120	460	-60	270	181			Results	Awaited
MVRC048	RC	536720	6912200	460	-60	270	187			Results	Awaited
MVRC049	RC	536980	6912460	460	-60	270	139			Results	Awaited
MVRC050	RC	536800	6912120	460	-60	270	211			Results	Awaited

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.10 g/t Au lower cut) are reported using +2m downhole intervals at plus 0.10 g/t Au with up to 4m of internal dilution. Higher grade subset intervals are reported using 0.30 g/t Au and 0.50 g/t Au cut offs with up to 3m of internal dilution. Gold determination was by Fire Assay using a 50gm charge with OES finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au. No significant results are recorded as NSR. Coordinates are MGA94-Z51. True widths are interpreted to be 100% of the reported downhole intersections.

Appendix 2: Mt Venn JV and Musgrave Project - JORC Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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</i>	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
Drilling techniques	• <i>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).</i>	• 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	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	• 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 flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is introduced. • 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	• <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>	• 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	• <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</i>	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	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 75µm. 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 maintained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <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>	• The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold 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 determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au. Aqua regia digest is considered adequate for surface soil sampling. • No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is 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	• <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>	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 corrected in the database immediately. • No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
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.	• 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	• 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.	• 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	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	commences. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Woomera's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<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> <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>	- 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 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 of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks. Diamond core samples are generally cut along

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological contacts or up to 1m maximum. Gold 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	<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>	- The first gold 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 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	<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>	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	<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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	- 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

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")

30 June 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	(104)	(906)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(56)	(435)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(148)	(522)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	79
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(308)	(1,784)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 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	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	2,702	4,577
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	(372)	(543)
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	2,330	4,034

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	481	253
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(308)	(1,784)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	2,330	4,034

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,503	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	2,503	481
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)	2,503	481

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
-

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

6.1 Payments related to Directors Fees during the period.

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

7.	Financing facilities <i>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.</i>	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)	308
8.2	Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	308
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	2,503
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	2,503
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	8.13

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: N/A

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: N/A

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: N/A

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.

23 July 2021

Date:

By the Board.

Authorised by:
 (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.