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24 July 2018 **ASX Announcement**

Musgrave Province Tenement Renewed

Woomera Mining Limited (ASX: WML, Woomera) is pleased to announce that Exploration Licence 5287 which was granted on 25th June 2013 and expired on 24th June 2018 has been renewed as EL 6180 for a term of 1 year.

The new tenement is one of four granted tenements that make up the Company's Musgrave Alcurra-Tieyon Project that is the subject of a joint venture with OZ Minerals Limited (ASX:OZL) that enables OZ Minerals Limited to earn up to 75% of the Project for an expenditure of $7.5 million.

The Project area lies immediately east of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (**APY**) lands. The Stuart Highway and the Adelaide-Darwin railway pass through the project area (Figure 1).

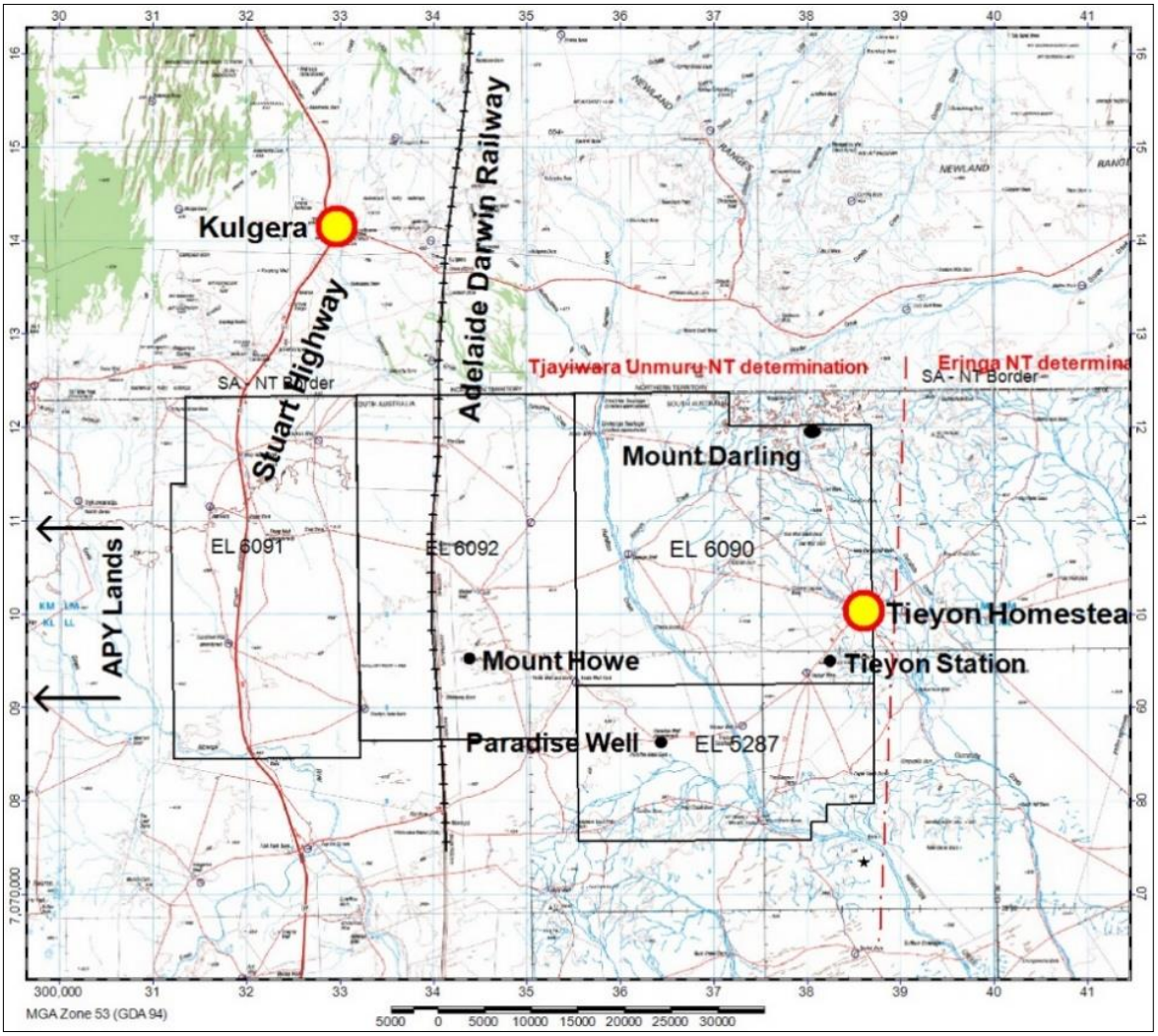

Figure 1 – Musgrave Alcurra-Tieyon project location

Woomera Mining Limited in conjunction with the South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS), the Tjayuwara-Unmuru Aboriginal Corporation (TUAC) and OZ Minerals Ltd completed an on-country Cultural Heritage Survey on the 13th and 14th June 2018. The announcement in relation to the results of the Cultural Heritage Survey were reported to the ASX on 5th July 2018. The announcement can be found at:

https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180705/pdf/43w9v5n4n54ld8.pdf

The Cultural Survey clears the way for the JV partners, WML and OZ, to commence the planned exploration program for copper-nickel-cobalt on WML's four Musgrave Province tenements.

The immediate exploration program has been designed to test six areas that have been identified from a combination of aeromagnetic and drill hole geochemical data as shown in Figure 2. A Vector Residual Magnetic Intensity (VRMI) transform has been applied to the pre-existing magnetic data to compensate for remanence and magnetic susceptibility models have been calculated using 3D Magnetic Inversion software. Six of these models will be further refined using data from a ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey that is scheduled for Q3 2018.

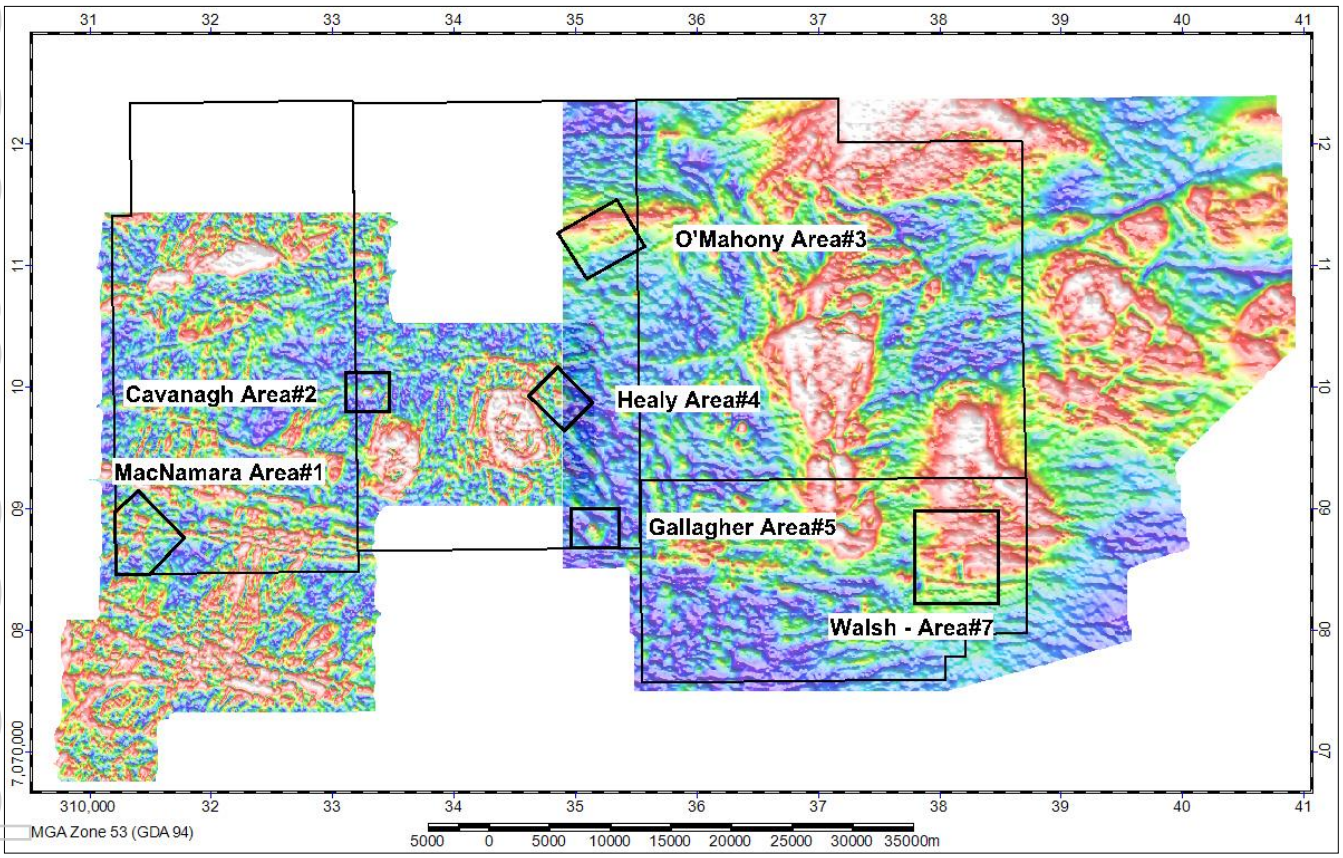

Figure 2 – Immediate exploration targets

The MLEM survey will cover six target areas as shown in (Figure 3). The initial plan is to collect approximately 100 line kilometres of data however, it is anticipated that the grids will be tightened up as the survey progresses.

The results from this survey will be used to refine the drill hole locations for the following RC drilling program, planned to commence immediately following the MLEM survey.

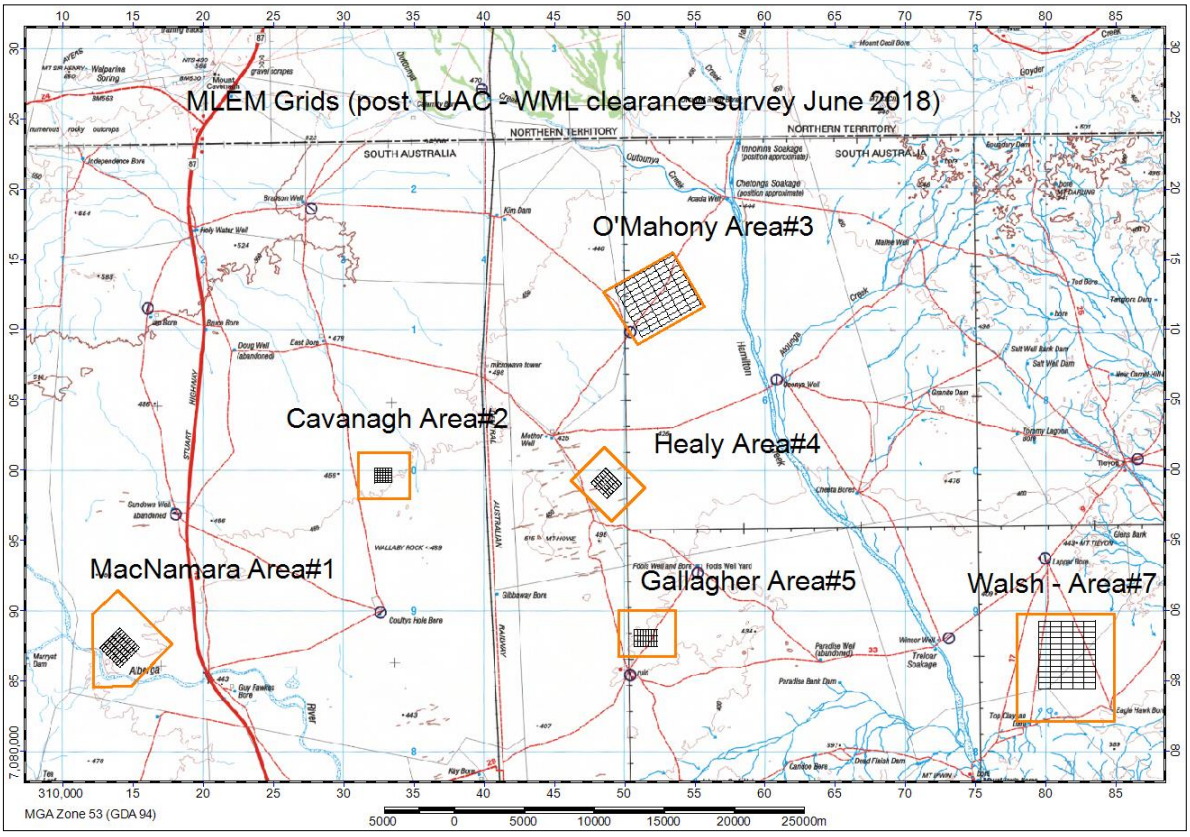

Figure 3 - Overview of Moving Loop Electromagnetic grids

The Walsh magnetic susceptibility anomaly occurs on EL 6180. The conductivity models generated from the MLEM survey will provide improved accuracy for the design of the drilling program.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on information compiled by Mr Gerard Anderson, Managing Director of Woomera Mining Limited. Mr Anderson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy who has over forty-two years of experience in the field of activity being reported. Mr Anderson 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 Anderson consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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EL 6180

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 information.*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) has completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines. • The GSSA also completed the Abminga bedrock drilling program which was initiated as part of the Targeted Exploration Initiative of South Australia (TEISA) strategy. Drilling was conducted on the easternmost Musgrave Block on the Tieyon and Ayres Range South pastoral leases, to the immediate east of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP) Lands — a region with very little known geological information on the underlying basement rock. The aim of the program was to investigate the nature of the basement below shallow cover to produce comprehensive, accurate and relevant geoscientific data on the easternmost Musgrave Block. The program commenced in early May and was completed by early August 2001. The final program consisted of 140 RC air-core drill holes totalling 5,123 m with all but a few drill holes intersecting fresh basement. The program drilled through cover to target lithologies corresponding to various aeromagnetic signatures on the Alcurra, Tieyon and Treloar 1:100 000 map sheets.
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).*	• Historic RC air-core drilling by GSSA in 2001 generally spaced 2–5km along station tracks. • The results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For the GSSA air-core drilling, samples representing one to two metre depth intervals were laid out in small hand dug pits at each site. Small samples of each interval were collected for storage at the PIRSA core library. Composite samples and representative end-of-hole sample intervals — generally of 'basement' rocks — were collected for petrological and geochemical analysis. • No significant mineralisation was encountered in the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• Samples were collected and qualitatively logged at one to two metre intervals for each drill hole. A representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. The magnetic susceptibility of each sample segment was recorded using an Exploranium KT-9 Kappameter. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown
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.*	• No coring has been completed. • For the GSSA drilling, a representative sample was placed in a plastic jar and stored in core trays. • There is no mention as to how the sample was deemed to be representative. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown
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 accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision*	• For the GSSA drilling, the drill holes were compositely sampled for geochemistry according to lithology across the whole depth of the hole. The maximum composite sample interval was 10 m. A grab sample was taken from each one to two metre sample of the composite interval and combined to form a 2-5 kilogram sample. Composite samples were sent to Amdel for analysis of the following suite of elements: • Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Sr (IC3E – mixed acid digest, measured by ICPOES). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, Tl, U, W,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have been established.	Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS). Where recognisable basement was intersected in the final one to two metre sample (end-of-hole sample), additional geochemical analyses were undertaken and were sent to Amdel for the following elements and methods: • Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, S, TiO2, Cr, Sc, V (IC4 – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICP-OES). • LOI (GRAV7 – measurement by weight loss). • Ba, Be, Hf, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Zr (IC4M – whole rock total fusion, measurement by ICO-MS). • Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, TI, U, W, Zn, Y (IC3M – mixed acid digest measurement by ICP-MS). • Ce, La, Dy, Er, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb (IC3R – mixed acid digest, measurement by ICP-MS). • Au, Pt, Pd (FA3M – fused sample dissolved in aqua regia, measurement by graphite furnace AAS or ICP-MS).
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.*	• No significant intersections were reported in the GSSA drilling. • There was no mention of using twinned drill holes in the GSSA Report. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown. • No adjustments were made to assays reported from the GSSA drilling.
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.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

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 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.*	• EL6180 (Mt Irwin) (formerly EL 5287) was granted on 25 June 2018. • EL 6180 is located approximately 105 km north-north-west of Marla. • EL 6180 has a concurrent/overlapping Petroleum Exploration Licence Application PELA 332 (Tri-Star Energy Company). • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage determinations include SCD2011/003 Eringa and SCD2013/001 Tjauiwara Unmuru. • Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage compensation applications include SP2015/001 Tjayuwara Unmuru Compensation Application.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Geological Survey of South Australia (GSSA) have completed significant work programs over tenure including, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, detailed gravity survey lines and wide spaced RC air-core drilling. • No exploration has been completed by any other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• WML is primarily exploring for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide deposits associated with Giles Complex intrusions, and younger mafic/ultramafic dyke swarms of the Musgrave Province, South Australia. • WML are also assessing the potential for sediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn within the Birksgate Complex metasediments.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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.* • *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 mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling and therefore this information is not considered Material. • The results in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No mineralisation was encountered in the historic drilling.
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.*	• No other exploration is being reported.
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.*	• Planned exploration includes; • Heritage and vegetation clearance. • Conduct Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey (MLEM) • Follow-up RC/Diamond drilling if high priority targets identified. • Follow-up study to assess potential for metasediment hosted Cu-Pb-Zn.