ASX Announcement

13 April 2022
ASX: WMC

BONANZA GRADE AT WILUNA

0.3m @ 3,270g/t at Bulletin North in exciting first hole of Discovery program

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First hole at Bulletin North Discovery target intersects high-grade intercept of 0.30m @ 3,270g/t in free-milling vein-style mineralisation, and sulphide-style intercept of 1.50m @ 8.30g/t in potential new sulphide shoot:**

  WUDD0076: **0.30m @ 3,270g/t**

  10.00m @ 2.80g/t including **1.50m @ 8.30g/t**

- **Further wide high-grade intercepts from Happy Jack resource infill program:**

  HJRD00084: **7.84m @ 6.48g/t**

  HJRD00185: **11.95m @ 6.04g/t**

  HJRD00192: **11.00m @ 5.92g/t**

- **Grade control drilling validates geology modelling and supports the immediate production profile at Bulletin and Happy Jack for the ramp-up of sulphide concentrate production:**

  HJGC2364: **2.55m @ 63.87g/t**

  HJGC2366: **4.10m @ 18.91g/t** including **0.70m @ 105g/t**

  HJGC2319: **1.85m @ 30.80g/t**

  HJGC2347: **5.00m @ 12.67g/t** and **2.16m @ 14.32g/t**

  BUGC0038: **11.56m @ 6.72g/t**

- **Grass roots Li and Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide exploration programs in planning stages on regional tenure; these programs are to assist the Company in assessing opportunities to monetise the significant Ni and Li assets in WMC's large tenement package for our shareholders.**

Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: WMC) (Wiluna Mining, WMC or the Company) is pleased to announce this geology update, including outstanding results of **0.30m @ 3,270g/t** and **1.50m @ 8.30g/t** within a broader zone of 10.00m @ 2.80g/t, from the Company's very first hole testing the Bulletin North Discovery target.

The Bulletin North target is one of nine large-scale sulphide shoot targets to be tested as part of a 40,000m discovery program across the Wiluna mine site.

Further, high-grade results from resource development and grade control drilling at Bulletin and Happy Jack zones support geology modelling and the short-term production profile in immediate mining areas during the ramp-up in sulphides concentrate production.

The Company's 1,600km^2 exploration tenure in the broader Wiluna region is also geologically prospective for lithium pegmatites and nickel-copper-cobalt-platinum group element (Ni-Cu-Co-PGE) mineralisation. Grass-roots exploration has commenced with a review of historical geophysical and geological datasets and identification of initial targets that require follow-up field work.

DISCOVERY PROGRAM

The Company has commenced a 40,000m Discovery drilling campaign to test nine targets for new high-grade sulphide shoots "under the headframe" at Wiluna. High-grade >5g/t shoot discoveries are targeted to substantially enhance the early years of the current mining plan with the intention of increasing the underground ore grade which will support plans to grow gold production with higher grade mining areas. The Company is targeting large-scale, high-grade shoot targets like those historically mined at Wiluna, such as the Bulletin shoot that has an endowment of past production combined with the current mineral resource of approximately 1.5Moz @ 7g/t (Figure 1).

Initial targets include shallow strike extensions in the upper 600m on both the East and West structures, and below the major historical production areas. Targets are defined where the Wiluna orebody remains open along strike, down dip and on parallel structures. Sulphide shoots are interpreted to have formed in a predictable structurally repeated pattern controlled by the steeply south-plunging shoot corridors in conjunction with north-plunging trends and rock unit boundaries. In addition, first-pass seismic transverse lines acquired during 2021 showed that gold structures extend well below and beyond the current Mineral Resource limits, supporting Discovery drill hole targeting (see ASX report dated 6 May 2021).

Drilling is in progress at Bulletin North, East Lode South, and on the first of eight deep holes at the East & West Lower targets, which will see some of the deepest holes ever completed at Wiluna to 1,850m down-hole depth (Figure 1).

Bulletin North Target

At Bulletin North, the first of 12 holes has intersected high-grade sulphide mineralisation approximately 150m along strike to the north of the current resource limits (Figure 2) in a modelled new shoot location. Stoping of the historical Bulletin shoot, mined in the 1930's to 1950's, came to within 50m of the Bulletin Main shoot that lay undiscovered until 1993 and has since produced 800koz @ 8g/t. The current Discovery program tests for a repeat of the Bulletin Main shoot, in a target area from 100 to 500m along strike, in an area that has never been tested despite the large-scale, high-grade past production and high-grade intersections in very shallow holes at surface (Figure 2 & 3).

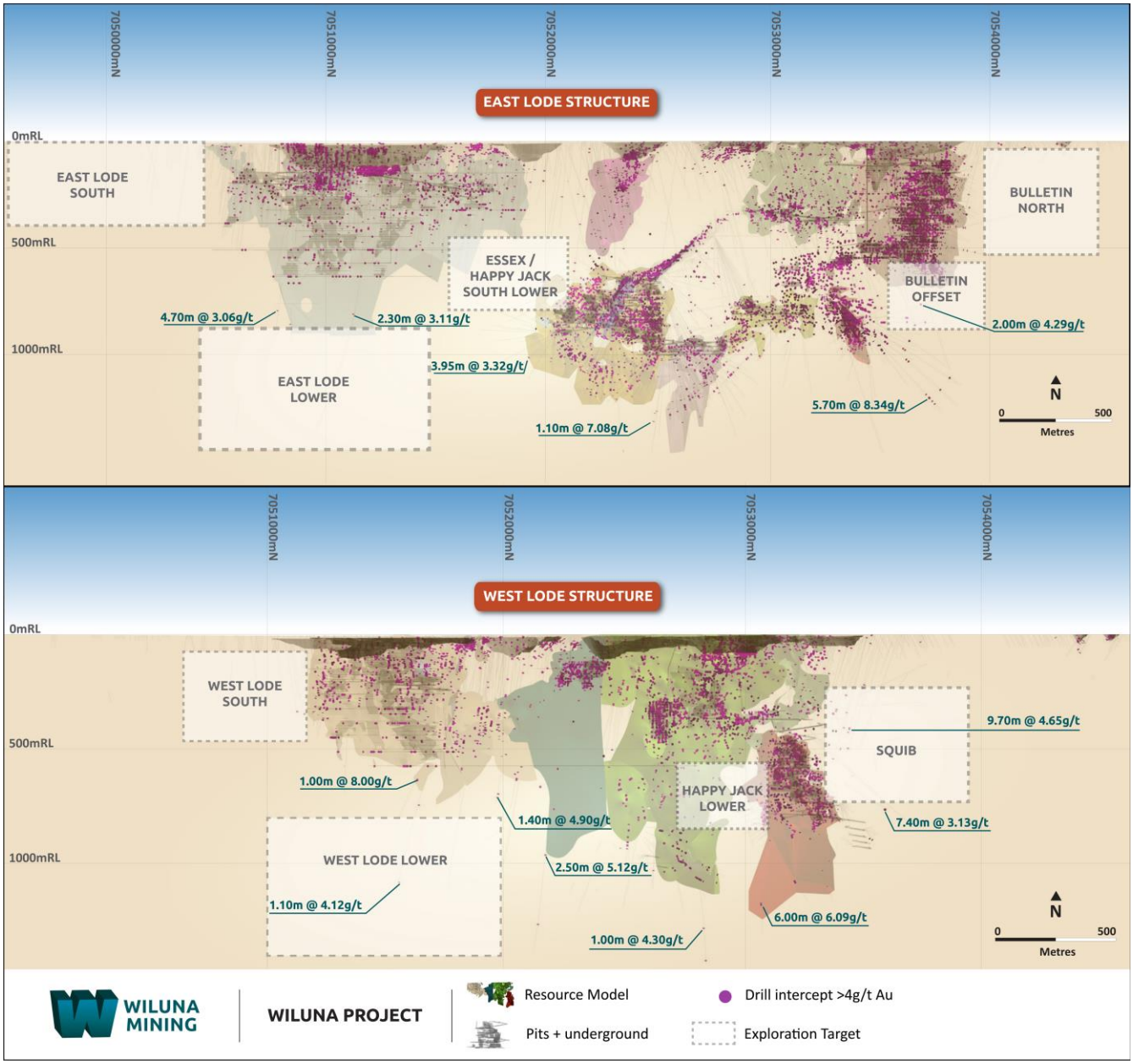

Figure 1. Wiluna Mining Centre nine targets within 40,000m Discovery program.

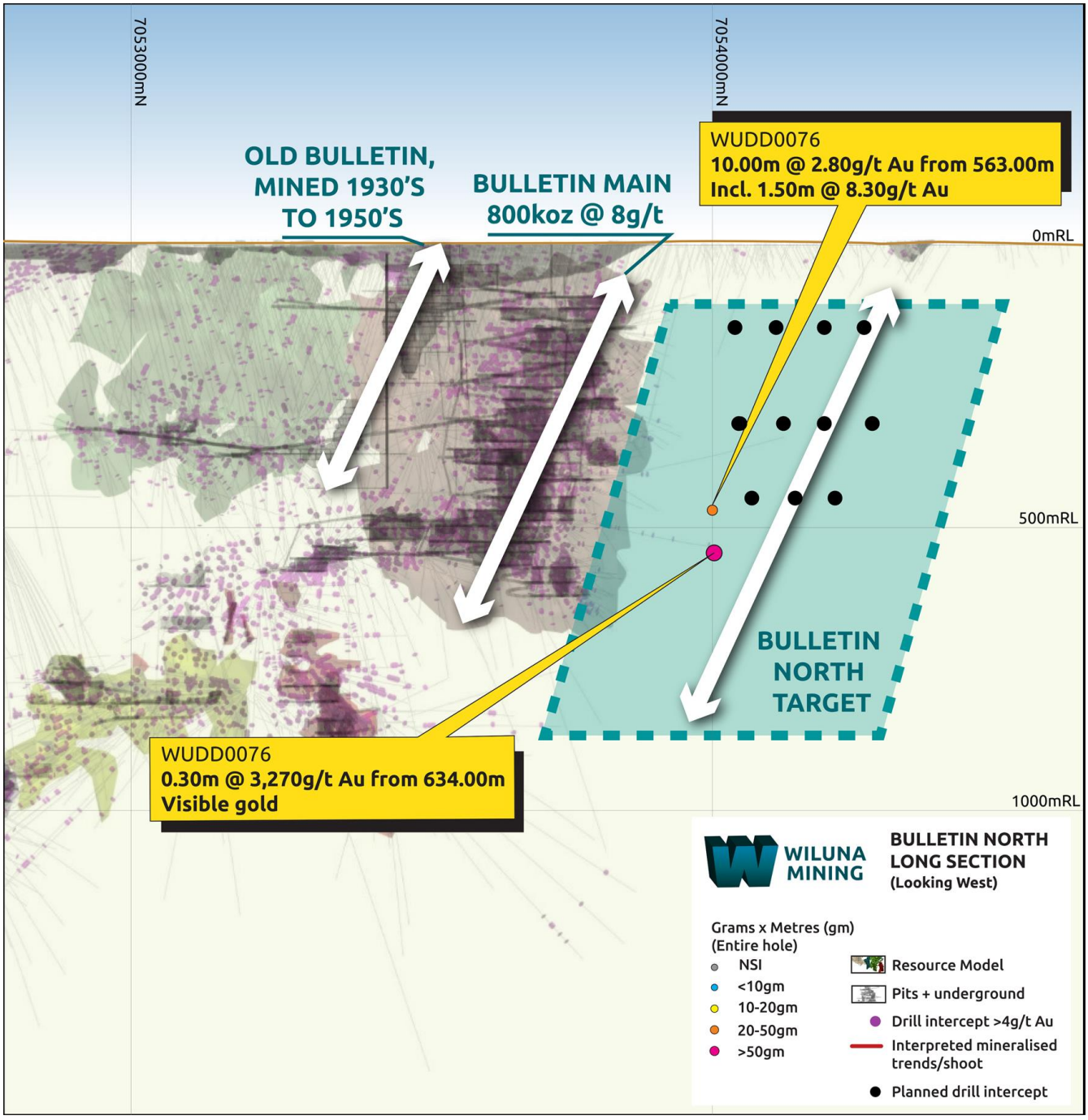

Figure 2. Bulletin North long section view showing the targeted shoot location and intercepts in WUDD0076.

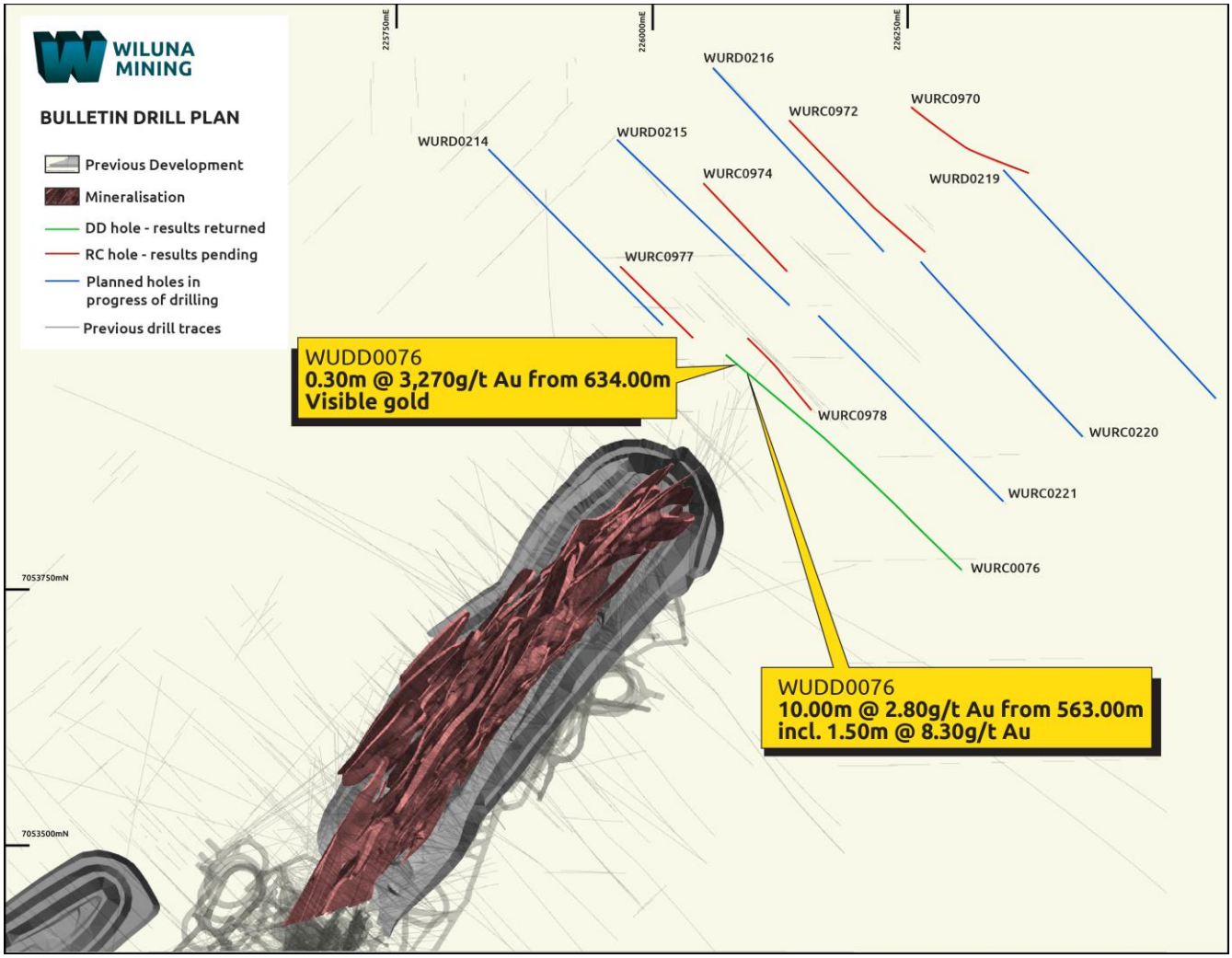

Figure 3. Bulletin North plan view showing WUDD0076 and the program testing beneath shallow surficial holes for extensions to the known Bulletin mineralisation.

Bulletin Offset Target

Drilling was completed at the Bulletin Offset target (2 holes for 1,846m) with no significant assays received. The program tested an alternative interpretation of the Bulletin North area, based on historical drilling data and interpretation of aeromagnetic imagery, which suggested that northern extensions of Bulletin mineralisation may have been displaced by the Lake and East Lineament faults, placing the 'missing' portion of Bulletin several hundred metres to the south and between 700m to 900m below surface (Figure 4).

Subeconomic anomalous gold values were returned from breccias, veins and sheared zones in the targeted positions, that appear geologically like the Bulletin mineralisation. However, the discovery of high-grade sulphides within the alternative Bulletin North target zone as outlined above (where Bulletin mineralisation is modelled to continue further along strike, not offset by the Lake Fault and Eastern Lineament structure), downgrades the offset target area. As the initial two holes show anomalous gold values and prospective structural complexity, further interpretation is pending which may lead to further drilling.

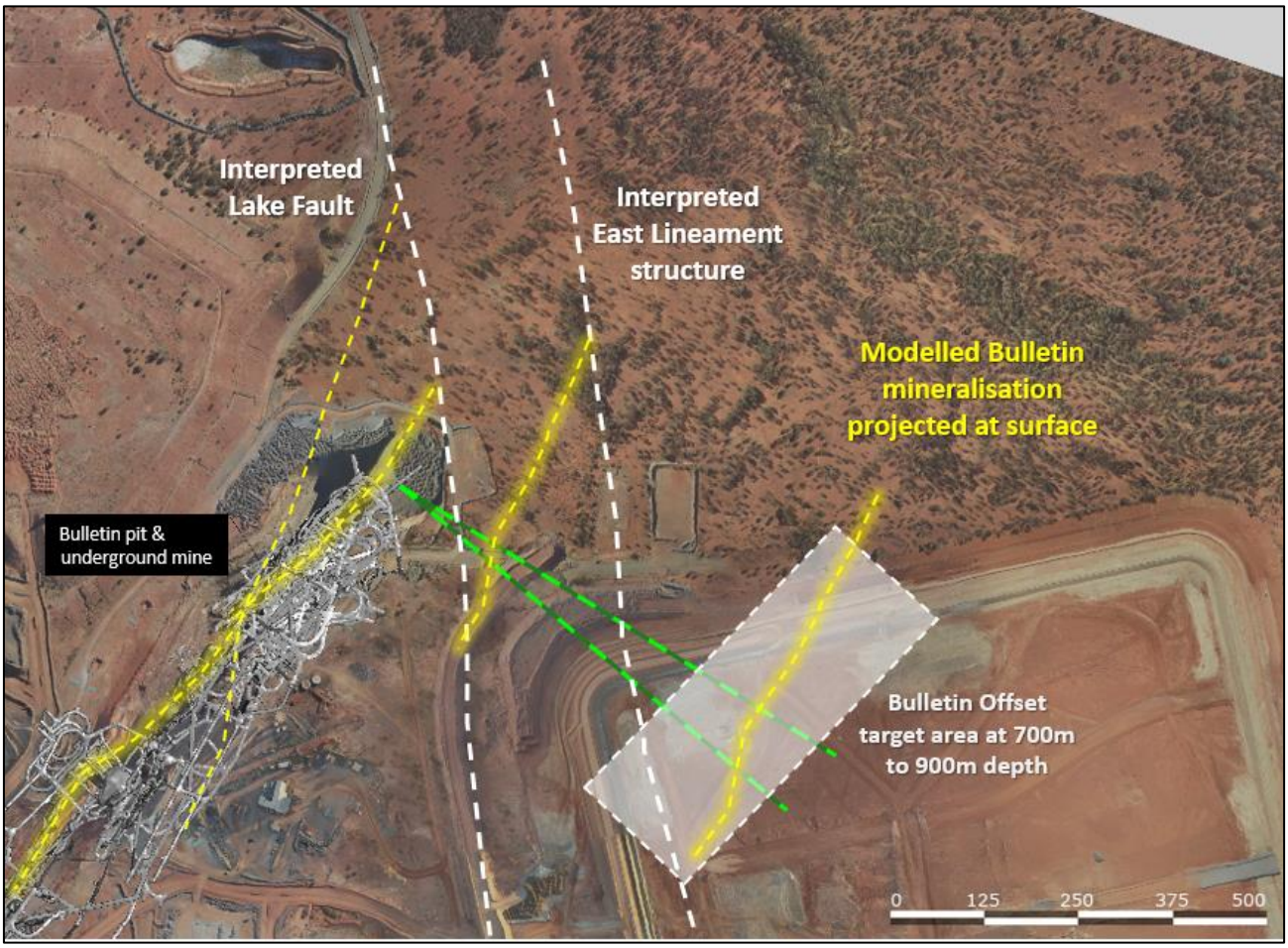

Figure 4. Schematic of the Bulletin Offset target and completed drill holes (green).

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The latest assay results comprise an additional 12 holes for 3,326m of resource development drilling at Happy Jack, received since the preceding drilling update on 3 November 2021. Happy Jack zone is located centrally within the Wiluna Mining Centre (Figure 5).

Wiluna Mining's drilling program has consistently delivered thick, high-grade intercepts over the past 18 months from targeted locations at shallow depths, and close to previous development that is easily accessible for rapid low-cost production (Figure 5). Drilling is ongoing with four diamond drill rigs currently underground at Wiluna as the Company continues drilling to define additional resources and reserves and to fully scope out the scale of the multi-million-ounce Wiluna ore body.

The drilling program is designed primarily to infill areas of Inferred Resource within preliminary stope designs, with the aim to upgrade geological confidence to Indicated Resource category and to grow the Ore Reserve. Additionally, extensional drilling has aimed to extend potential stoping areas along strike, up-dip and down-dip.

The Happy Jack program also shows potential for resource growth where holes have intersected the mineralised shear zone outside of the current Inferred and Indicated Resource limits. Wiluna Mining's drilling has focussed

on the upper 500m below surface, and considerable potential for Resource extensions exists where the lodes remain open in at depth and along strike (Figures 6 & 7).

At Happy Jack, high-grade zones occur within a broader 30m-wide mineralised shear envelope dips steeply to the east (for full results see Table 3).

Highlights from the current drilling include:

HJRD00084:	**7.84m @ 6.48g/t**
HJRD00185:	**11.95m @ 6.04g/t**
HJRD00192:	**11.00m @ 5.92g/t**

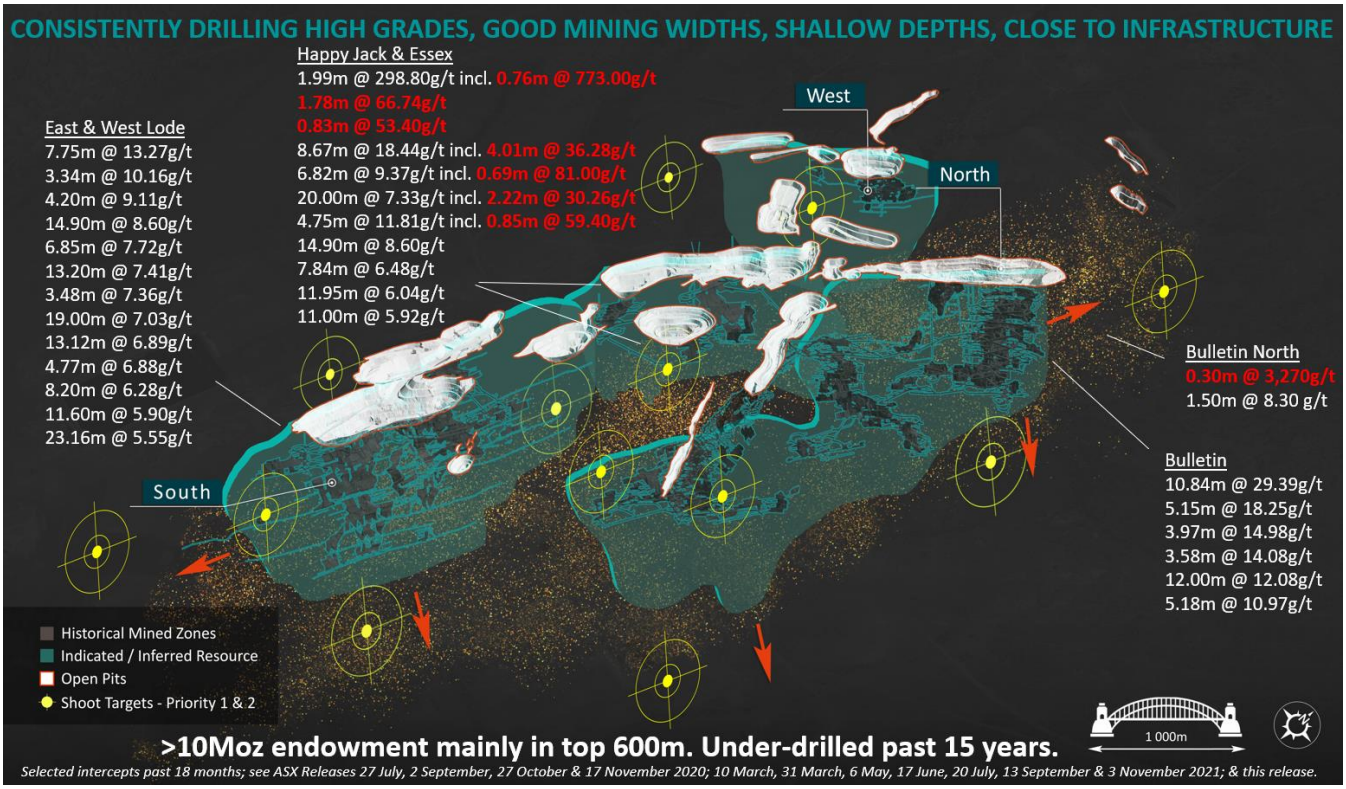

Figure 5. Wiluna Mining Centre resource development, latest selected intercepts, >1oz per tonne highlights.

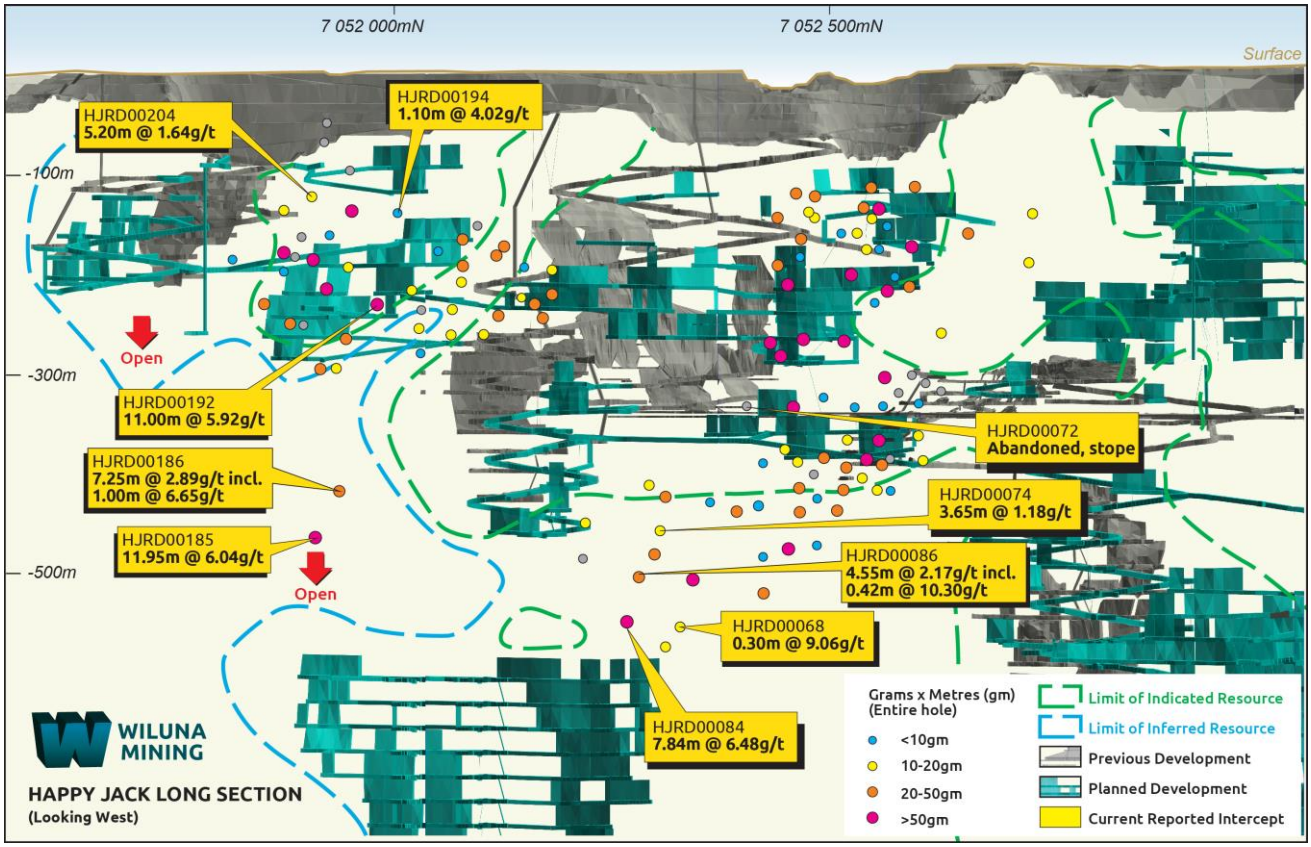

Figure 6. Happy Jack long section showing assay results from infill and extensional drilling, targeting preliminary stope shapes and Resource extensions.

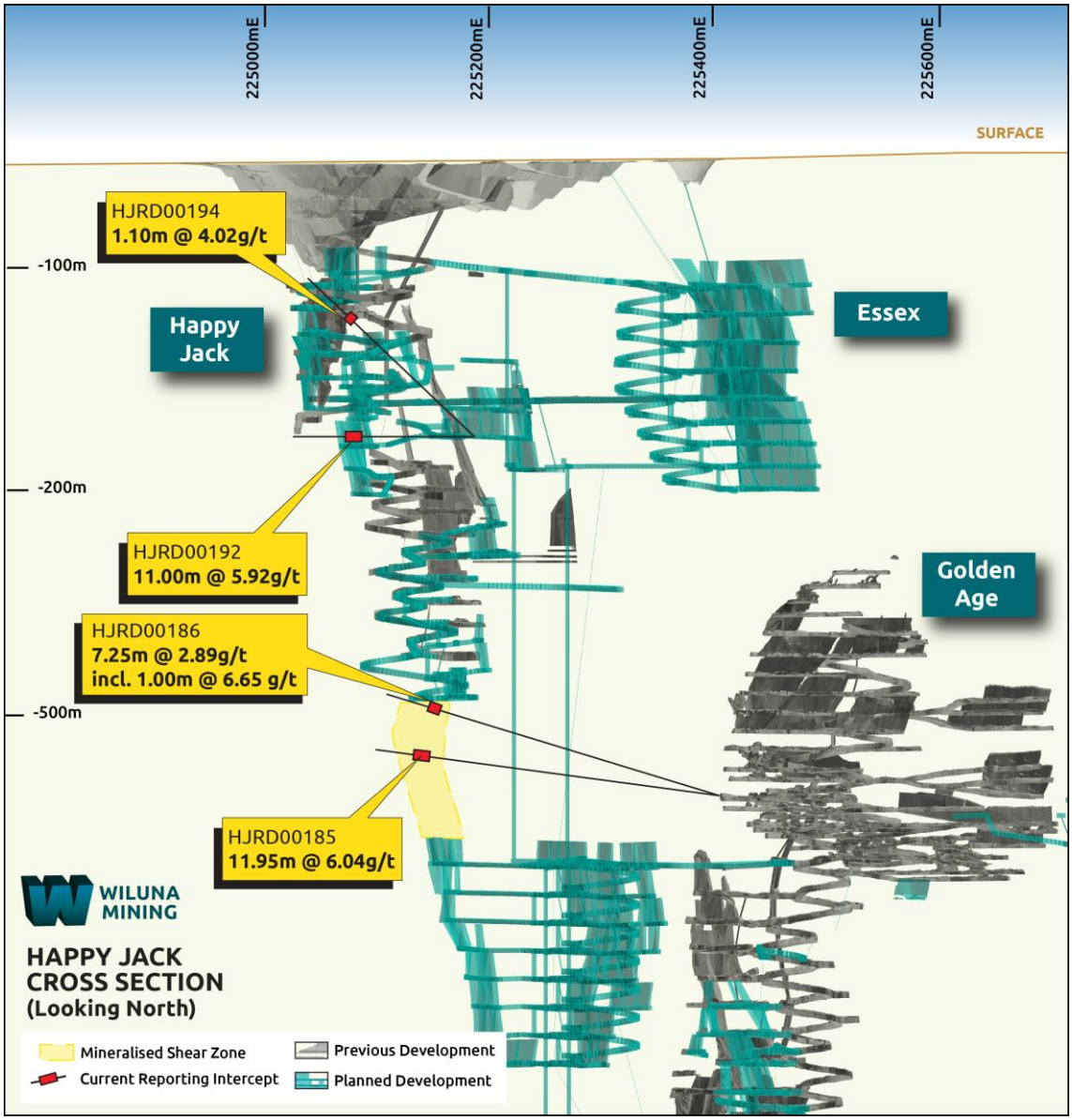

Figure 7. Happy Jack cross section showing high-grade intercepts infilling sparsely-drilled zone between planned stopes.

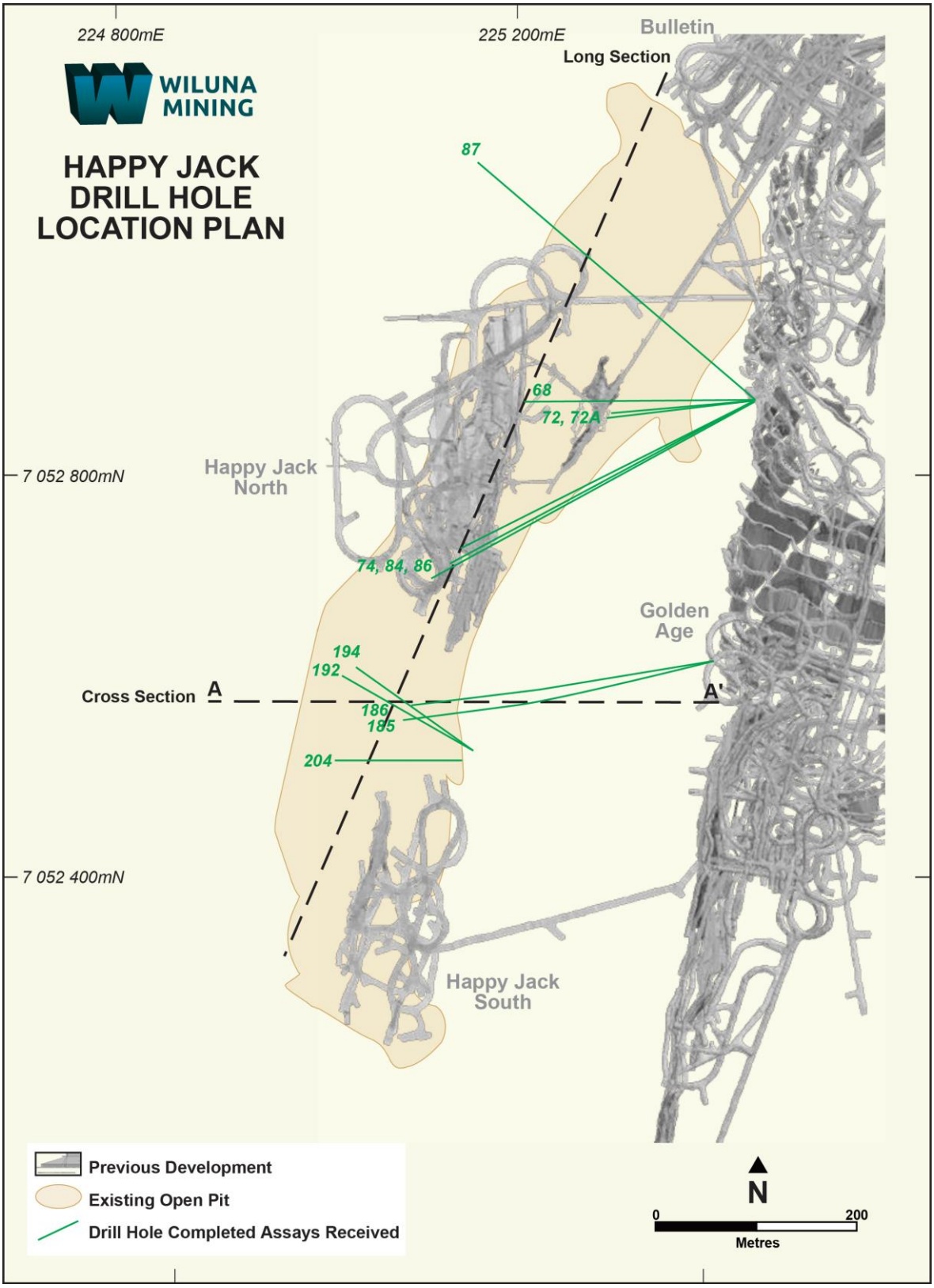

Figure 8. Happy Jack plan view drill hole locations.

HAPPY JACK AND BULLETIN GRADE CONTROL

Grade control programs in progress at the Bulletin and Happy Jack zones have demonstrated high grade results in areas immediately ahead in the mine schedule (Figures 9 to 14, and Table 4).

Happy Jack grade control drilling has intersected numerous exceptionally high-grade intercepts, including:

HJGC2364:	**2.55m @ 63.87g/t**
HJGC2366:	**4.10m @ 18.91g/t** including **0.70m @ 105g/t**
HJGC2319:	**1.85m @ 30.80g/t**
HJGC2347:	**5.00m @ 12.67g/t** and **2.16m @ 14.32g/t**
HJGC2345:	**3.48m @ 10.50g/t**
HJGC2367:	**4.75m @ 8.45g/t**
HJGC2364:	**5.30m @ 5.37g/t**

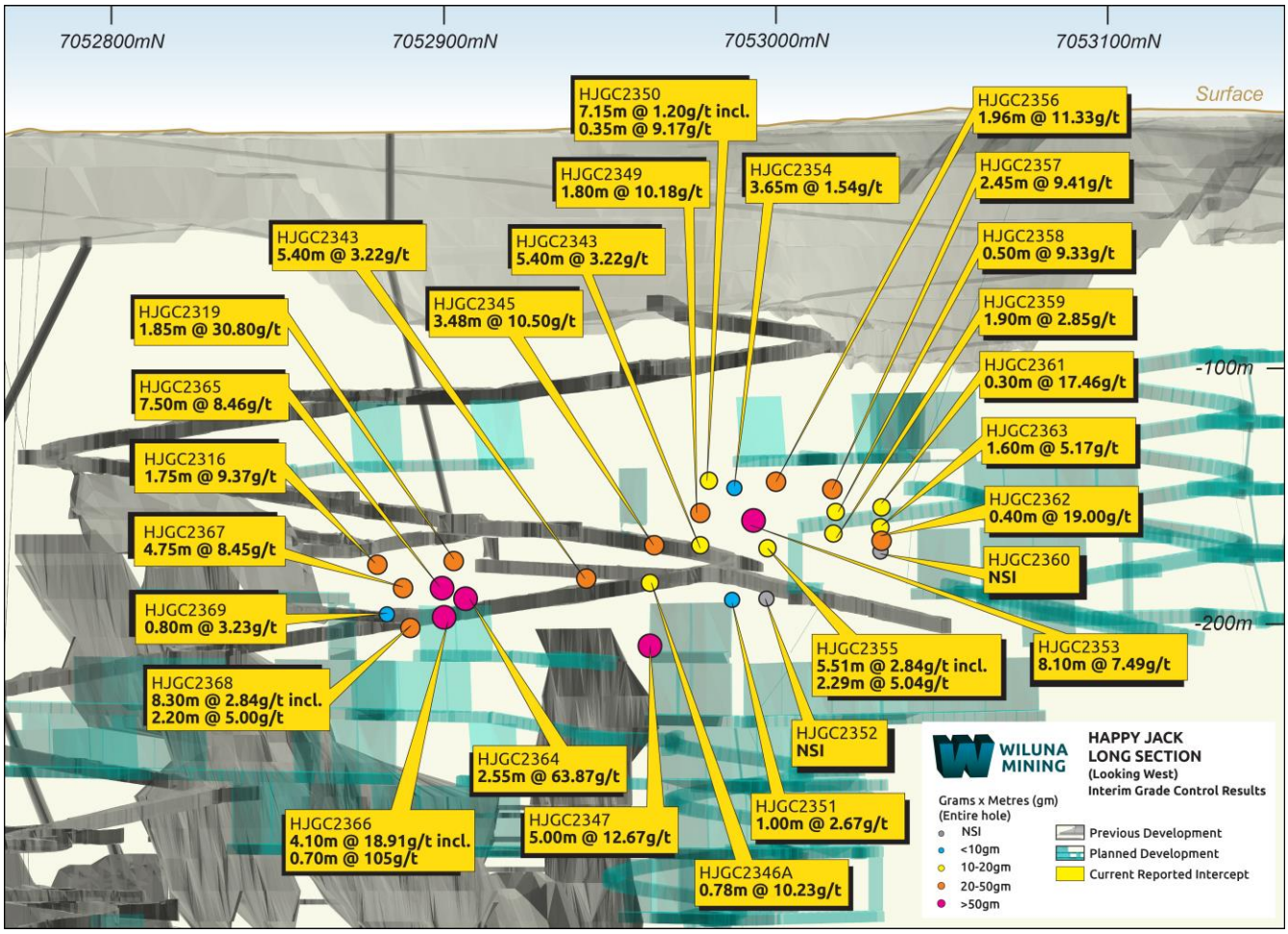

Figure 9. Happy Jack grade control long section view. Holes are designed to infill and add geological confidence in an area of the Resource model outside the current planned development.

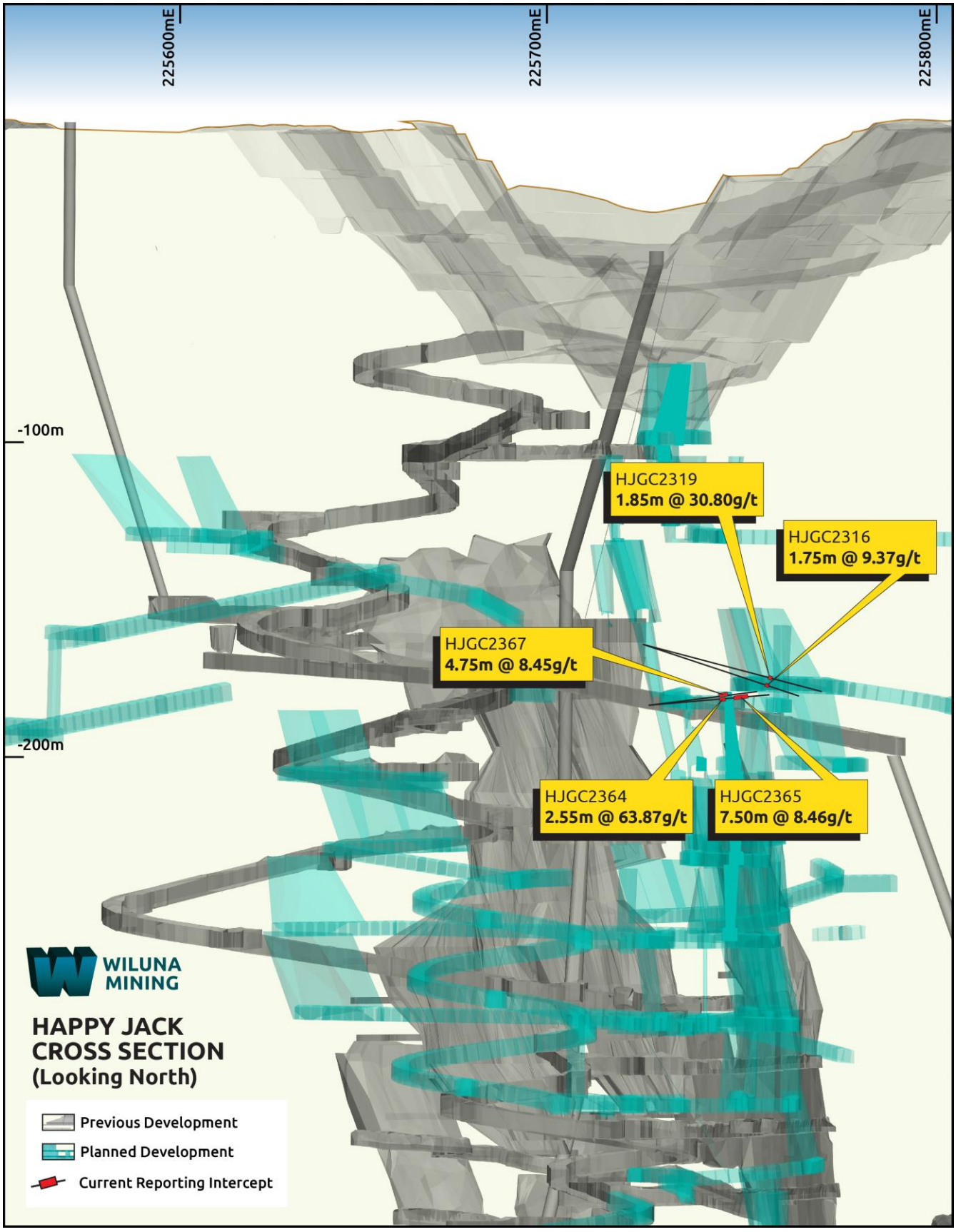

Figure 10. Happy Jack grade control cross section view.

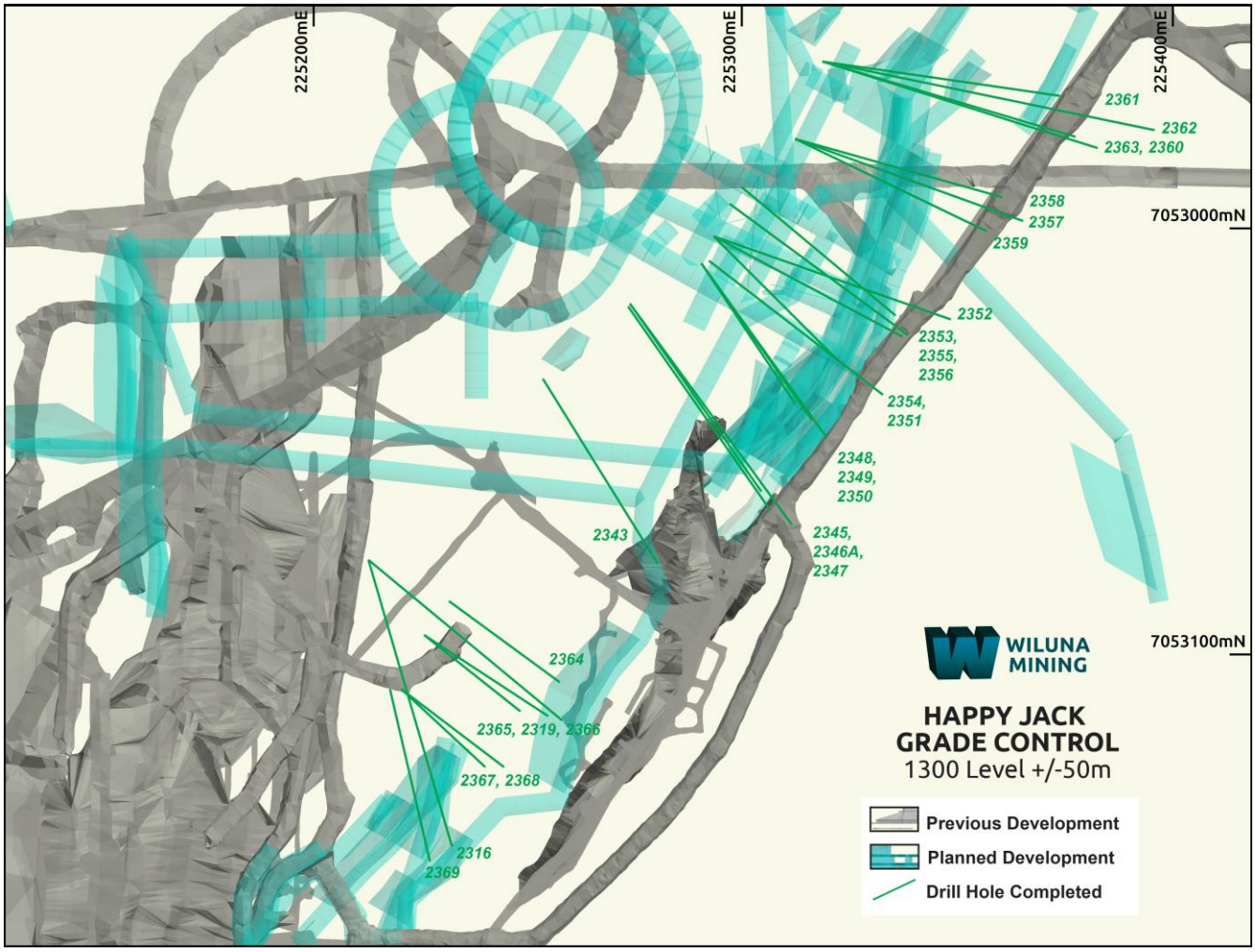

Figure 11. Happy Jack grade control program plan view drill hole locations.

Bulletin grade control drilling has also intersected multiple thick high-grade intercepts, which typically occur in several parallel zones within broader mineralised shear zones (for full results see Table 4), including:

BUGC0038:	**11.56m @ 6.72g/t**
BUGC0026:	**9.33m @ 6.75g/t**
BUGC0028:	**8.70m @ 5.93g/t**

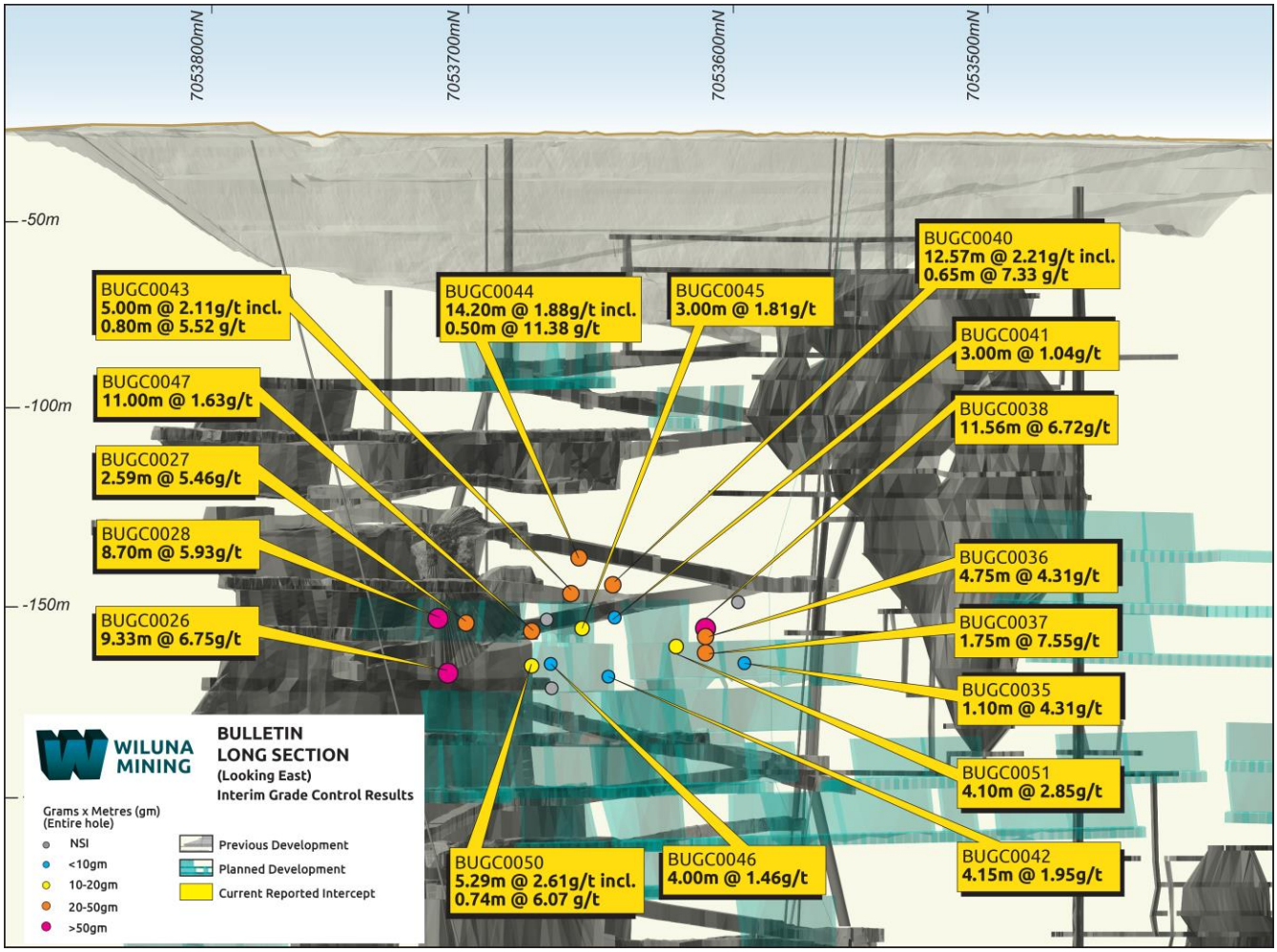

Figure 12. Bulletin grade control long section view.

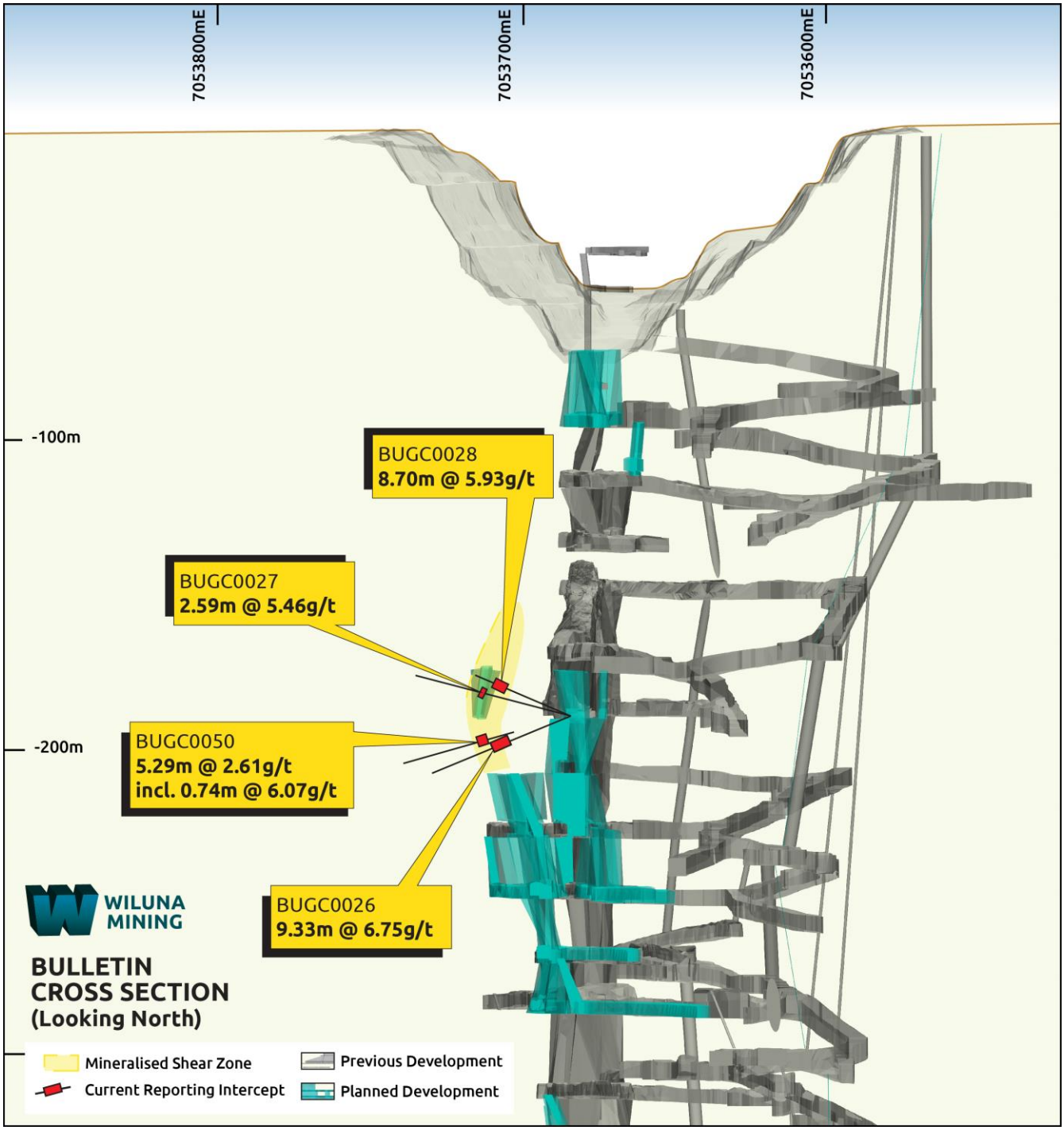

Figure 13. Bulletin grade control cross section view, showing holes targeting a footwall ore zone parallel to previous stoped zone.

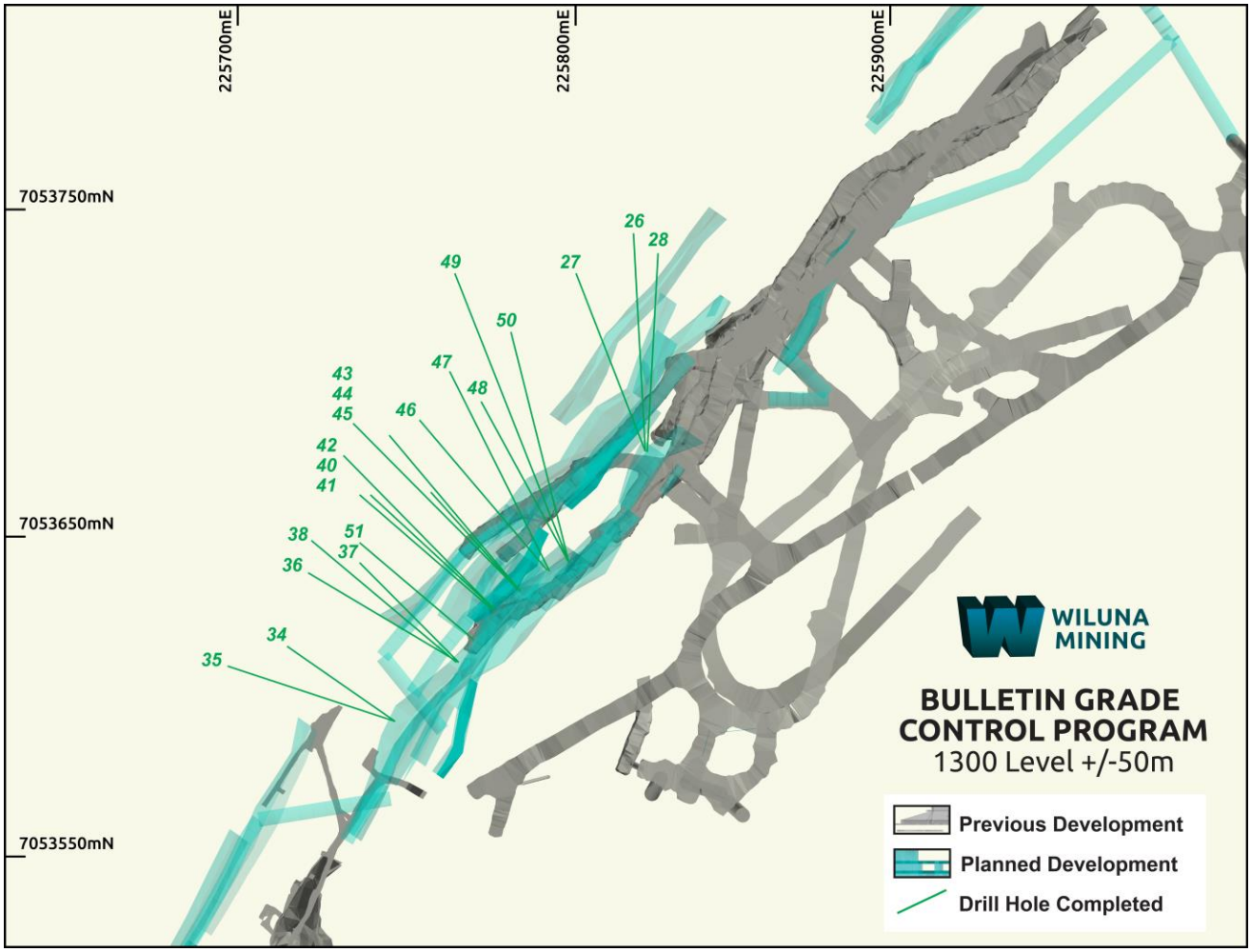

Figure 14. Bulletin grade control program plan view drill hole locations.

NICKEL-COPPER-COBALT-PGE EXPLORATION

The Company's 1,600km^2 tenement holding at Wiluna is prospective for tier-1 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE discoveries. In the mid-2000's, high-grade nickel sulphides were drilled by previous project operators at Bodkin prospect and numerous additional sulphide prospects have been identified by WMC for follow-up (see ASX release 17 August 2021).

WMC's tenure extends along the same ultramafic belt that hosts the world-class deposits owned by BHP Group Ltd at Honeymoon Well and Mouth Keith, which are located just 40km and 80km south of Wiluna, respectively. The northern ultramafics at Wiluna have not yet yielded similar economic discoveries, owing in part to the focus of previous operators on gold, and multiple changes in project ownership over the past 20 years.

Since exploration has not advanced since the onset of the Global Financial Crisis in 2009, the Company engaged Resource Potentials Pty Ltd geophysical consultants to examine numerous historical electromagnetic geophysical surveys (EM) completed by past project operators including renowned nickel explorer and miner IGO Ltd. Various surveys were historically acquired over a few small prospect areas, such as Prodo, Bodkin, Hayes, Regent, Abercrombie and Longbow (Figure 15). The remainder of the prospective ultramafic trends are untested by effective EM surveying. Remodelling of moving loop EM data, most notably at Hayes and Bodkin has revealed several intriguing targets that are to be tested with drilling.

High-grade shallow intercepts from Bodkin confirmed the fertility of the ultramafic belt, including the discovery hole which contained **2m @ 2.15% Ni + 1.00g/t Pt+Pd** from 74m**.** In 2005-2006, EM surveys were completed over several prospects and a scissor diamond hole drilled at Bodkin intersected massive sulphide assaying **0.3m @ 6.64% Ni + 0.09% Co + 0.26% Cu** from 88.6m**.**

IGO Ltd joint ventured into the project in 2006, and in 2007 the JV intersected **1m @ 6.38% Ni + 0.11% Co + 0.50% Cu + 2.48g/t Pt+Pd** from 72m, **1m @ 2.67% Ni + 0.05% Co + 0.38% Cu + 1.42g/t Pt+Pd** from 92m, and **0.25m @ 1.11% Ni + 0.57g/t Pt+Pd** from 79m.

As many of the geophysical datasets are outdated by modern standards, drill targeting will benefit from the acquisition of new surveys over the over the previous surveys and the full prospective ultramafic trends. A follow-up ground-based EM survey is planned to directly detect massive Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide conductors in advance of further drilling.

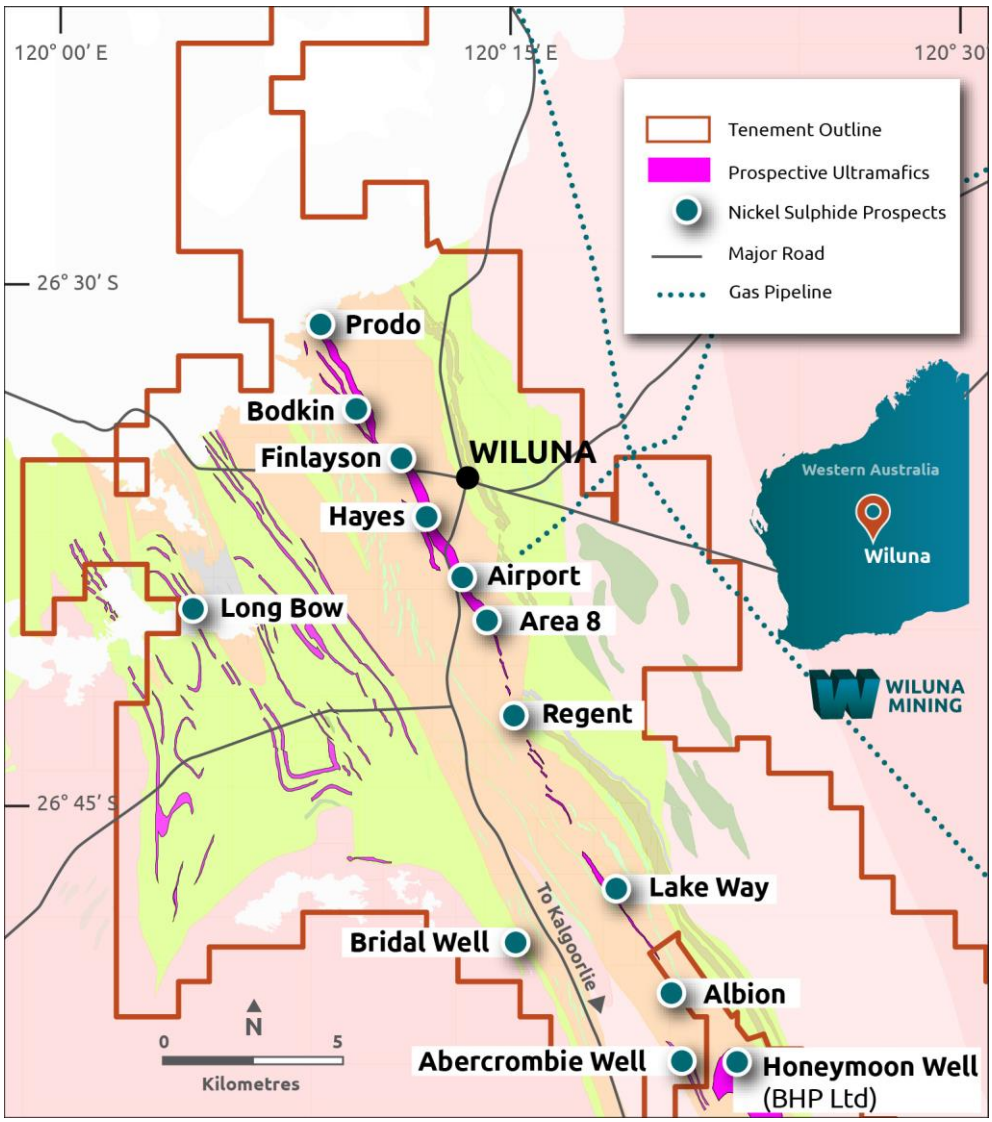

Figure 15. Wiluna Nickel Project tenure and prospective ultramafic host geology.

LITHIUM EXPLORATION

The Company commissioned lithium exploration experts at CSA Global, an ERM Group Company, to provide Li targeting and exploration advice. WMC's tenure is considered prospective for Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) type pegmatites, and the discovery of Liontown Resources Ltd.'s world-class Mt Mann-Kathleen Valley LCT pegmatite group only 90 km to the south of Wiluna and within the same greenstone belt adds strong empirical support. Following a review of available regional geological and geophysical data, CSA Global selected three areas in which to focus initial exploration for LCT pegmatites (Figure 16).

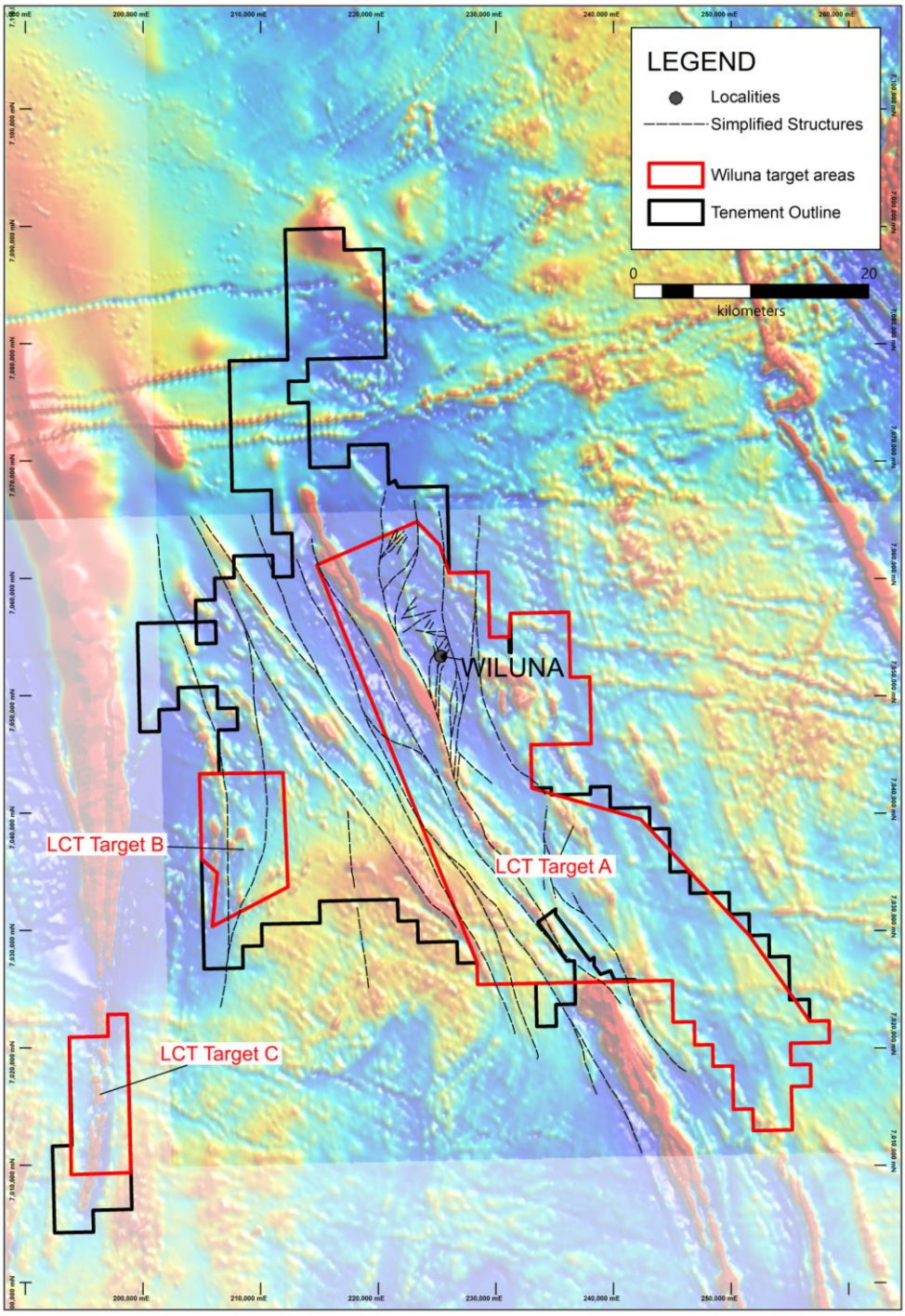

Figure 16. Extensive lithium pegmatite target areas at Wiluna.

Wiluna Mining's strategy is to gain maximum value for its shareholders on its non-core, non-gold assets on its large tenement package. Given the considerable scale of WMC's gold assets at the Wiluna Mining Centre, it is likely that it will take several years before we could justify spending the time and money developing the Ni and Li opportunities. As part of this strategy, the exploration and assessment work we are conducting on our Ni and Li ground is intended to assist the Company in assessing opportunities to monetise these valuable assets for our shareholders in the near future.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Chair of Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited.

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Wiluna 2021

Wiluna Mining Corporation Mineral Resource Summary at 30 June 2021												
Mining Centre	TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES											
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Wiluna	0.26	1.66	14	18.9	4.46	2,715	16.8	3.30	1,784	**36.0**	**3.90**	**4,514**
Matilda	0.03	2.18	2	1.24	1.72	68	0.88	2.71	76	**2.14**	**2.13**	**147**
Lake Way	0.27	1.73	15	0.68	2.27	50	2.11	1.56	106	**3.06**	**1.74**	**171**
Galaxy	0.01	1.87	1	0.03	2.24	2	0.11	3.35	12	**0.15**	**3.02**	**15**
SUB TOTAL	**0.57**	**1.73**	**32**	**20.9**	**4.22**	**2,836**	**19.9**	**3.09**	**1,978**	**41.3**	**3.65**	**4,846**
TAILINGS AND STOCKPILES												
Tailings	-	-	-	33.2	0.57	611	-	-	-	**33.2**	**0.57**	**611**
Stockpiles	0.86	0.92	25	3.03	0.50	49	-	-	-	**3.89**	**0.59**	**74**
SUB TOTAL	**0.86**	**0.92**	**25**	**36.2**	**0.57**	**660**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37.1**	**0.58**	**685**
GLOBAL TOTAL	**1.43**	**1.24**	**57**	**57.1**	**1.91**	**3,495**	**19.9**	**3.09**	**1,978**	**78.4**	**2.19**	**5,531**

Table 1: Wiluna Mining Corporation Total Mineral Resources at 30 June 2021.

Notes Table 1:

1. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to three significant figures; gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000.
2. Data is rounded to reflect appropriate precision in the estimate which may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
3. Mineral Resource at each Mining Centre in (Table 1 only) reported at cut-offs related to material type inside A$2,750 optimised pit shells (> 0.35 g/t for oxide and transitional material, and >0.70 g/t for fresh rock), and >2.3 g/t below the pit shells.

Wiluna Mining Corporation 2021 Ore Reserve Summary									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Wiluna [3]	0.20	1.80	11.8	6.58	4.09	865.2	**6.78**	**4.02**	**876.9**
Stockpiles	0.37	0.98	11.8	-	-	-	**0.37**	**0.98**	**11.8**
Wiltails [4]	-	-	-	29.61	0.56	535.6	**29.61**	**0.56**	**535.6**
TOTAL	**0.58**	**1.27**	**23.6**	**36.19**	**1.20**	**1400.7**	**36.76**	**1.20**	**1424.3**

Table 2: Ore Reserve as at 31 March 2022.

Explanatory Notes:

[1] The reported Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves.

[2] Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 10,000; grade reported in grams per tonne (g/t) to the nearest hundredth gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 100.

[3] Wiluna Reserves includes mining from open pit and underground deposits.

[4] Wiltails Ore Reserve includes reclaimed tailings material in Dam C, Dam H, TSF West and backfilled pits at Adelaide, Golden Age, Moonlight, and Squib.

Table 3. Significant intercepts Wiluna Mining Centre. NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red.

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Bulletin Offset	BUUD0321	226028	7053815	363	921.21	-43	128	NSI				
Bulletin Offset	BUUD0322	226028	7053815	363	924.3	-43	120	NSI				
Bulletin North	WUDD0076	226303	7053769	510	650.12	-60	314	563.00	573.00	10	2.80	6.4
Bulletin North	WUDD0076						incl.	570.00	571.50	1.5	8.30	1.0
Bulletin North	WUDD0076							587.00	589.80	2.8	1.06	1.8
Bulletin North	WUDD0076							634.00	634.30	0.3	3270	0.2
Happy Jack	HJRD00068	225434	7052877	111	293.16	-36	268	46.50	48.20	1.70	2.70	1.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00068							166.28	167.96	1.68	1.24	1.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00068							211.00	212.00	1.00	2.12	0.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00068							269.10	269.40	0.30	9.06	0.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00068							289.57	292.00	2.43	1.44	2.2
Happy Jack	HJRD00072	225433	7052878	113	152.5	20	263	NSI; intersected stope void				
Happy Jack	HJRD00072A	225434	7052877	112	157.5	22	263	NSI; intersected stope void				
Happy Jack	HJRD00074	225434	7052876	112	336.47	-21	240	219.14	222.79	3.65	1.18	3.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00074							310.64	311.02	0.38	5.27	0.4

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Happy Jack	HJRD00074							320.00	323.14	3.14	2.02	3.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00084	225434	7052877	112	414.3	-40	238	231.50	232.43	0.93	5.08	0.8
Happy Jack	HJRD00084							248.00	255.84	7.84	6.48	6.8
Happy Jack	HJRD00084							262.90	267.00	4.10	2.47	3.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00084							381.32	383.00	1.68	2.84	1.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00084						incl.	381.32	382.00	0.68	5.50	0.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00084							386.00	388.00	2.00	1.56	1.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00086	225434	7052876	112	408.3	-26	239	182.45	187.00	4.55	2.17	4.4
Happy Jack	HJRD00086						incl.	184.12	184.54	0.42	10.30	0.4
Happy Jack	HJRD00086							192.08	192.44	0.36	10.05	0.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00086							205.22	207.11	1.89	3.88	1.8
Happy Jack	HJRD00086						incl.	206.81	207.11	0.30	14.70	0.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00086							230.27	231.42	1.15	2.19	1.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00086							239.00	242.36	3.36	1.25	3.2
Happy Jack	HJRD00086							245.00	247.20	2.20	1.76	2.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00087	225434	7052880	112	383.1	20	309	55.15	61.10	5.95	1.94	5.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00087							370.00	372.60	2.60	7.04	2.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00087							375.00	377.00	2.00	3.00	2.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00185	225398	7052622	-62	317.8	10	254	267.65	279.60	11.95	6.04	11.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00185							283.80	284.35	0.55	5.61	0.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00185							311.95	312.55	0.60	7.40	0.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00186	225398	7052622	-62	316.7	20	259	214.10	214.80	0.70	5.77	0.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00186							266.70	273.95	7.25	2.89	7.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00186						incl.	268.00	269.00	1.00	6.65	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00186							280.00	283.00	3.00	1.71	3.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00186						incl.	282.15	282.60	0.45	5.04	0.4
Happy Jack	HJRD00186							286.60	286.95	0.35	5.75	0.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00192	225163	7052528	258	152.7	4	299	74.00	83.00	9.00	2.32	8.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00192						incl.	74.90	75.60	0.70	5.70	0.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00192						and	78.50	79.00	0.50	5.19	0.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00192							88.50	99.50	11.00	5.92	10.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00194	225163	7052528	259	199.5	44	298	150.50	151.60	1.10	4.02	0.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00204	225151	7052518	260	193.7	49	269	145.10	147.40	2.30	1.37	1.8
Happy Jack	HJRD00204							152.00	157.20	5.20	1.64	4.0

*Grid MGA94_Zone51S with RL in Australian Height Datum (surface level is approx. 500m AHD; "Mine RL" is AHD + 1,000m). Minimum significant intercept is 2m @ 1.0g/t or 2.0gm (gram x metres), maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.

Table 4. Grade control significant intercepts Wiluna Mining Centre. NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t red.

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUGC0026	225839	7053678	318	69.62	-15	355	0.00	0.90	0.90	4.70	0.7
Bulletin	BUGC0026							34.95	44.28	9.33	6.75	7.7
Bulletin	BUGC0027	225839	7053678	319	59.70	12	337	0.00	3.41	3.41	1.01	2.7
Bulletin	BUGC0027							12.20	13.91	1.71	7.89	1.3
Bulletin	BUGC0027							32.94	35.53	2.59	5.46	2.0
Bulletin North	WUDD0076							634.00	634.30	0.3	3270	0.2
Bulletin	BUGC0027							38.00	40.40	2.40	1.76	1.9
Bulletin	BUGC0028	225840	7053678	319	62.30	12	1	0.00	3.14	3.14	2.98	2.5
Bulletin	BUGC0028						incl.	0.92	1.52	0.60	6.40	0.5
Bulletin	BUGC0028							6.23	7.50	1.27	5.56	1.0
Bulletin	BUGC0028							38.62	47.32	8.70	5.93	6.9
Bulletin	BUGC0028							53.84	55.80	1.96	1.35	1.5
Bulletin	BUGC0034	225765	7053593	320	64.60	35	304	NSI				
Bulletin	BUGC0035	225765	7053593	320	57.60	-20	288	1.45	2.55	1.10	4.31	0.9
Bulletin	BUGC0035						incl.	1.45	1.95	0.50	6.33	0.4
Bulletin	BUGC0036	225783	7053612	320	53.10	3	299	0.00	3.35	3.35	1.29	2.3
Bulletin	BUGC0036							5.60	10.35	4.75	4.31	3.2
Bulletin	BUGC0036						incl.	6.20	7.85	1.65	9.97	1.1
Bulletin	BUGC0037	225783	7053613	321	53.10	-36	314	0.00	2.95	2.95	3.73	2.9
Bulletin	BUGC0037						incl.	0.00	0.75	0.75	11.40	0.7
Bulletin	BUGC0037							6.60	8.35	1.75	7.55	1.7
Bulletin	BUGC0038	225789	7053618	320	62.20	21	309	0.00	11.56	11.56	6.72	10.1
Bulletin	BUGC0040	225794	7053629	322	75.00	29	312	20.04	21.70	1.66	2.71	1.5
Bulletin	BUGC0040							35.23	47.80	12.57	2.21	11.7
Bulletin	BUGC0040						incl.	46.35	47.00	0.65	7.33	0.6
Bulletin	BUGC0041	225794	7053629	320	55.20	12	310	34.00	37.00	3.00	1.04	2.4
Bulletin	BUGC0042	225794	7053629	319	71.40	-22	314	35.05	39.20	4.15	1.95	3.7
Bulletin	BUGC0043	225802	7053635	321	66.80	20	319	28.30	33.30	5.00	2.11	4.3
Bulletin	BUGC0043						incl.	32.50	33.30	0.80	5.52	0.7
Bulletin	BUGC0043							38.20	51.00	12.80	1.63	11.1
Bulletin	BUGC0044	225802	7053634	322	71.10	35	317	4.40	5.40	1.00	2.65	1.0
Bulletin	BUGC0044							41.00	55.20	14.20	1.88	13.7
Bulletin	BUGC0044						incl.	49.50	50.00	0.50	11.38	0.5
Bulletin	BUGC0045	225802	7053635	320	72.80	5	314	27.52	29.00	1.48	1.77	1.0

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUGC0045							50.00	53.00	3.00	1.81	2.1
Bulletin	BUGC0045							56.00	58.00	2.00	1.24	1.4
Bulletin	BUGC0046	225810	7053641	319	61.30	-11	318	46.00	50.00	4.00	1.46	3.1
Bulletin	BUGC0047	225810	7053641	320	68.10	2	332	29.30	31.00	1.70	2.09	1.1
Bulletin	BUGC0047							45.00	56.00	11.00	1.63	7.4
Bulletin	BUGC0047							59.70	61.25	1.55	2.19	1.0
Bulletin	BUGC0048	225817	7053644	319	62.10	10	337	NSI				
Bulletin	BUGC0049	225817	7053644	320	96.80	-25	330	NSI				
Bulletin	BUGC0050	225817	7053644	319	74.40	-13	344	36.65	41.94	5.29	2.61	4.2
Bulletin	BUGC0050						incl.	41.20	41.94	0.74	6.07	0.6
Bulletin	BUGC0051	225789	7053618	320	47.10	-12	310	11.45	15.55	4.10	2.85	3.2
Bulletin	BUGC0051							40.30	40.95	0.65	8.46	0.5
Happy Jack	HJGC2316	225207	7052882	350	71.80	-13	162	32.00	33.30	1.30	5.41	1.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2316							51.95	53.70	1.75	9.37	1.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2319	225207	7052883	350	61.20	-13	129	42.15	44.00	1.85	30.80	1.5
Happy Jack	HJGC2343	225247	7052926	349	59.70	-31	147	28.00	33.40	5.40	3.22	5.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2343						incl.	28.00	28.45	0.45	7.67	0.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2343						and	30.95	31.25	0.30	8.37	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2343						and	32.00	32.30	0.30	5.30	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2343						and	33.00	33.40	0.40	8.04	0.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2343							46.50	50.30	3.80	3.77	3.6
Happy Jack	HJGC2343						incl.	46.50	46.80	0.30	11.13	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2343						and	49.55	50.30	0.75	10.55	0.7
Happy Jack	HJGC02344A	225265	7052943	351	50.30	31	144	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJGC2345	225267	7052943	351	59.50	-11	144	12.95	13.70	0.75	6.23	0.6
Happy Jack	HJGC2345							29.10	32.58	3.48	10.50	2.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2346A	225267	7052943	350	71.90	-27	142	19.28	19.60	0.32	20.00	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2346A							42.17	42.95	0.78	10.23	0.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2347	225267	7052943	350	77.75	-46	143	7.42	8.00	0.58	7.26	0.6
Happy Jack	HJGC2347							26.00	31.00	5.00	12.67	5.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2347							39.50	42.00	2.50	2.20	2.5
Happy Jack	HJGC2347						incl.	40.10	40.70	0.60	5.87	0.6
Happy Jack	HJGC2347							53.00	54.00	1.00	2.05	1.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2347							59.40	61.56	2.16	14.32	2.2
Happy Jack	HJGC2348	225283	7052953	352	50.40	-13	143	9.10	9.40	0.30	10.58	0.2

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Happy Jack	HJGC2348							15.80	17.90	2.10	2.00	1.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2348							20.65	22.00	1.35	2.97	1.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2348						incl.	21.40	22.00	0.60	5.04	0.5
Happy Jack	HJGC2349	225283	7052953	353	44.60	10	144	8.70	12.85	4.15	2.12	3.2
Happy Jack	HJGC2349						incl.	9.45	10.00	0.55	8.35	0.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2349						and	11.75	12.15	0.40	6.15	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2349							16.05	17.10	1.05	5.88	0.8
Happy Jack	HJGC2349							20.20	21.45	1.25	2.23	1.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2349							27.80	29.60	1.80	10.18	1.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2350	225283	7052953	353	47.20	33	145	0.00	0.85	0.85	2.85	0.8
Happy Jack	HJGC2350							6.15	13.30	7.15	1.20	6.8
Happy Jack	HJGC2350						incl.	8.10	8.45	0.35	9.17	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2350						and	13.00	13.30	0.30	6.58	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2350							18.55	18.85	0.30	7.03	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2350							28.35	29.65	1.30	1.79	1.2
Happy Jack	HJGC2351	225284	7052955	350	68.30	-41		2.00	3.00	1.00	2.67	1.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2351							33.45	33.75	0.30	6.32	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2352	225285	7052960	350	80.10	-43	108	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJGC2353	225285	7052960	352	50.50	5	117	17.90	26.00	8.10	7.49	5.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2354	225285	7052960	353	47.30	29		26.25	29.90	3.65	1.54	3.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2354						incl.	29.60	29.90	0.30	6.07	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2355	225291	7052967	352	53.70	-15	125	22.26	27.77	5.51	2.84	4.5
Happy Jack	HJGC2355						incl.	23.07	25.36	2.29	5.04	1.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2355						and	27.23	27.77	0.54	5.54	0.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2355							30.48	31.10	0.62	4.75	0.5
Happy Jack	HJGC2356	225292	7052971	354	56.30	34	129	17.77	19.73	1.96	11.33	1.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2356							24.62	27.42	2.80	3.61	2.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2356						incl.	24.62	25.43	0.81	6.46	0.8
Happy Jack	HJGC2356						and	26.80	27.10	0.30	10.91	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2357	225304	7052983	353	71.30	38	108	16.65	19.10	2.45	9.41	2.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2357							22.80	26.00	3.20	3.19	3.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2357						incl.	25.00	26.00	1.00	8.78	1.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2357							48.30	50.50	2.20	2.12	2.2
Happy Jack	HJGC2358	225304	7052984	352	53.30	19	104	15.90	16.40	0.50	9.73	0.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2358							27.30	29.60	2.30	1.11	2.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2358							33.00	33.70	0.70	5.07	0.6

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Happy Jack	HJGC2359	225304	7052984	351	50.60	-9	114	0.00	0.40	0.40	5.57	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2359							20.10	22.00	1.90	2.85	1.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2359							35.60	37.05	1.45	1.66	1.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2360	225310	7053001	353	89.10	-40	106	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJGC2361	225310	7053000	354	61.70	25	96	18.00	19.00	1.00	3.09	0.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2361							27.00	29.00	2.00	1.66	1.8
Happy Jack	HJGC2361							33.00	34.00	1.00	3.49	0.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2361							40.80	41.10	0.30	17.46	0.3
Happy Jack	HJGC2361							57.00	58.00	1.00	2.02	0.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2362	225309	7053001	352	86.55	-23	99	4.00	6.40	2.40	1.29	2.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2362							47.28	50.26	2.98	1.79	2.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2362						incl.	47.28	48.11	0.83	5.52	0.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2362							63.60	65.00	1.40	3.59	1.2
Happy Jack	HJGC2362							71.80	72.20	0.40	19.00	0.4
Happy Jack	HJGC2363	225310	7053001	353	61.85	-3	105	15.00	16.00	1.00	3.23	0.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2363							41.00	42.60	1.60	5.17	1.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2364	225226	7052873	324	32.60	10	125	2.00	7.30	5.30	5.37	4.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2364							12.10	13.60	1.50	5.93	1.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2364							19.15	21.70	2.55	63.87	1.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2365	225219	7052865	324	29.55	9	127	5.25	5.55	0.30	11.50	0.2
Happy Jack	HJGC2365							13.10	14.00	0.90	2.24	0.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2365							18.15	25.65	7.50	8.46	5.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2366	225219	7052865	323	44.50	-38	123	1.19	3.33	2.14	7.04	2.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2366							6.00	8.00	2.00	6.00	2.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2366							34.00	38.10	4.10	18.91	4.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2366						incl.	37.40	38.10	0.70	105.00	0.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2367	225213	7052853	325	29.40	12	131	20.65	25.40	4.75	8.45	3.7
Happy Jack	HJGC2368	225213	7052853	323	38.40	-33	125	12.00	20.30	8.30	2.84	7.9
Happy Jack	HJGC2368						incl.	17.60	19.80	2.20	5.00	2.1
Happy Jack	HJGC2368							28.40	29.45	1.05	11.47	1.0
Happy Jack	HJGC2369	225213	7052852	323	44.40	-27	164	24.20	25.00	0.80	3.23	0.7

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements that may be deemed 'forward-looking statements'. All statements that refer to any future production, Resources or Reserves, exploration results and events or production that Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd expects to occur are forward looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations in those forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the outcomes. This may be due to several

factors, including market prices, exploration and exploitation success, and the continued availability of capital and financing, plus general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results or performance may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda Wiluna Gold Operation ("Operation") is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a fulltime employee of the Company. Mr Fogarty is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken 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'. Mr Fogarty has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Kane Hutchinson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Kane Hutchinson is a fulltime employee of Wiluna Mining Corporation and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Kane Hutchinson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Surface Ore Reserves for the Wiluna Mining Centres, as well as surface stockpiles and tailings retreatment (Wiltails project) is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Anand Krishnamurthy, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member No. 314741). Anand is a full-time employee of Wiluna Mining Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Anand consents to the inclusion in this announcement of statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Underground Ore Reserves for the Wiluna Mining Centres is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Nigel Bennett, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member No. 320995). Nigel is a full-time employee of Mining Consultancy, Mining Plus Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Nigel consents to the inclusion in this announcement of statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

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.*	• Wiluna Mining has used i) reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig, ii) HQ, NQ2 or LTK60 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling for grade control holes. • Full analysis and discussion of the entire historical drilling database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible nor considered material to the understanding of the current results. Historical core in this report is either NQ2 or LTK60, predominantly drilled in the mid to late 2000's by Agincourt Resources and Apex Minerals. Apex Minerals alone drilled 1,024 diamond holes for 222,170m with selective sampling. • Wiluna Mining's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken using an automatic core saw from the righthand side of the cut line. For Wiluna Mining's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. Face samples are taken across the face, with sample intervals matched to varying intensity of mineralisation as indicated by shearing and sulphides. • Historically (pre-Wiluna Mining), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals and it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth, where the analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Golden Age grade control holes were analysed at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory. Grade control holes (GC* prefix) were analysed at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory. • At the ALS laboratory, samples are weighed and then jaw crushed to 70% passing 6mm. Samples up to 3kg are pulverised in their entirety. Samples >3kg are riffle split 50:50 with one half pulverised and the other half retained. Samples are pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm. A 50g charge is taken for a

		fire assay dissolution with AAS finish. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • At the Wiluna Mine site laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were pulverized via LM5 to 85% passing 75µm to produce a 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish. • Historical core samples were assayed at independent external laboratories Genalysis and ALS in Perth, using the same preparation method described above with either 30g or 50g charge. Analytical procedures associated with data generated by Apex and Agincourt are consistent with current industry practise and are considered acceptable for the style of mineralisation identified at Wiluna. • Seismic: the survey involved two Inova AHV-IV 62,000-pound seismic vibrator trucks and 1800 Inova Quantum receiver nodes.
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).*	• Wiluna Mining data reported herein is RC 5.5" diameter holes. Diamond drilling is oriented HQ, NQ2 or LTK60 core. • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, AC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, AC and RAB sampling utilized open hole blade or hammer sampling, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 and LTK60 half core samples. It is unknown if all historical core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
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 Wiluna Mining RC drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. For DD drilling, recovery is measured by the drillers and Wiluna Mining geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. Recoveries were typically 100% except for the non-mineralised upper 3 or 4m in RC holes, and the weathered upper 50 to 80m of DD holes that is generally more broken and fractured. For historical drilling, most core is in fresh competent rock and recoveries appear to be generally excellent. Database compilation is ongoing. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised in weathered and broken zones by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m).

		• For Wiluna Mining RC drilling sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust suppression and rod pullback after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. • For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.
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.*	• Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, geotechnical properties and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and Resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full. Check-logging was completed on historical intervals retrieved, with only minor edits required to historical logs. • Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If noncore, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For core samples, Wiluna Mining uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images.

	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling 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.*	• Historical core has been selectively sampled, with a minimum sample width of 0.1m and maximum of 1.1m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. • RC sampling with cone splitting with 1m samples collected, or in the hangingwall 4m scoop composites compiled from individual 1m samples. RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. • For historical samples the method of splitting the RC samples is not known. However, there is no evidence of bias in the results. • Wiluna Mining drilling, 1m RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Most samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. AC samples were 4m composites. • Jaw crushing and splitting is standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute to ensure representivity. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. Sample pulverising to better than 85% passing 75µm is standard industry practice to ensure representivity of the 50g charge for fire assay. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. With a minimum of one duplicate sample per hole. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. RC duplicates are taken using the secondary sample chute on the cone splitter. AC duplicates were scooped in the field. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. Where sampling occurred through backfilled 'stope' intervals, these samples do not represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• Fire assay is a total digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For Wiluna Mining Exploration drilling, ALS

laboratory tests	*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 have been established.*	completed the analyses of exploration and resource development samples using industry best practice protocols described above. ALS is globally recognized and highly regarded in the industry. Wiluna Mining's grade control samples were assayed at the Wiluna mine site laboratory, which is not a NATA accredited laboratory. Historical assaying was undertaken at Genalysis, Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the Wiluna Mine laboratory. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. Samples analysed at ALS and with Au > 0.3g/t are also assayed for As, S and Sb using ICPAES analysis ("MEICP41"). • No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, downhole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling program and every two weeks. • For Wiluna Mining, drilling certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were submitted at 1:20 ratios. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. Results for WMC and historical QAQC show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges. • For the Minesite Laboratory, QA Procedures and QC data have been independently evaluated and found satisfactory for the purpose of Public Reporting of gold assay results. The available Quality Control results did not demonstrate any material bias or inappropriate repeatability results that would cause concern in the Public Reporting of assay results. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples, umpire lab samples, and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation of results revealed sufficient quality control performance for lab duplicates, field duplicates and external laboratory checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either*	• Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists.

	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.*	• Twinned holes were not drilled in this program, however, correlation between intercepts was generally poor when intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the shortrange variability expected in gold deposits of this style. • Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and downhole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented. • There has been no adjustment to lab assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole 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 historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimetre accuracy. Wiluna Mining's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy, though coordinates reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy. • Grid systems used in this report are GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either MGA grid or Mine Grid Wiluna 10 and converted in Datashed to MGA grid. • An accurate topographical model covering the mine site has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control. • WMC drillholes are routinely surveyed using continuous north-seeking gyro at the end of hole, with 'sighter' surveys conducted while drilling. Historical diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole at close regular spacing using a Reflex or Eastman camera attached to a 6m aluminium extension to minimise magnetic interference, at 15m, 50m and every 50m thereafter. A selection of holes were subsequently gyro surveyed to confirm the single shot method has not been significantly affected by magnetic rocks. • Down-hole survey tools are calibrated weekly. • For the seismic survey vibration source points were located every 5m along the lines, with receiver nodes

		at 5m spacing along the lines for 9,600 data collection points and a total of 48 line km were traversed to collect the 2D Seismic data set.
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.*	• Wiluna Mining's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m or 50m apart on sections spaced 25m apart along strike. • Historical drill hole spacing is typically 50m x 25m of 25m x 25m in Indicated Resource areas and 50m x 50m in Inferred areas. • The mineralisation lodes show sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of Resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines • Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
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.*	• Orientation of drilling to mineralisation ranges from 45 to 90 degrees to the strike of the lodes and 20 to 90 degrees to the dip of the lodes. • RC drill holes were generally orientated perpendicular to targets to intersect predominantly steeply-dipping north-south or northeast-southwest striking mineralisation, though underground DD holes were in places drilled obliquely; true widths are shown in the significant intercepts table. • The perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias. • Seismic: Two east-west oriented lines across the strike of known gold structures spaced approx. 1km apart, and two NNE-SSW oriented lines perpendicular to the strike of stratigraphy and spaced approx. 1.5km apart. The east-west lines were designed longer to allow imaging of steeper gold bearing structures below 2km depths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Wiluna Mining drilling, samples are stored in a gated yard until transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Wiluna Mining and historical drilling data have been validated in Datashed. Monthly validation checks are performed and minor adjustments made as required. Batches are re-assayed when out of range. QAQC results have been evaluated and found to be satisfactory. • Seismic data was acquired, processed and interpretated by WMC geologists and HiSeis Pty Ltd, who are industry-recognised experts in the application of seismic method to metalliferous exploration.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The drilling is located wholly within M53/6, M53/30, M53/40, M53/44, M53/95, M53/69, M53/468, M53/200 and M53/32. The tenements are owned 100% by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd, except for M53/30 which is owned 94/96 by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd and 2/96 by James Murray Jackson. • The seismic survey is located within M53/6, M53/24, M53/25, M53/26, M53/32, M53/40, M53/50, M53/69, M53/71, M53/95, M53/96, M53/200 and E53/1645. The tenements are owned 100% by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd and Kimba Resources Ltd, wholly owned subsidiaries of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. • Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration has been conducted on the tenement intermittently since the mid1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included mapping and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and extensive RAB, RC and core drilling for exploration, Resource definition and grade control purposes. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the eventual economic exploitation of several open pits during the late 1980's / early 1990's, and underground mining to the present day. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find

		extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt.
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.*	• See data table Appendix to this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cutoff 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.*	• Significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Wiluna: above a 1.0g/t cutoff and > 2.0 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • In places, broad widths of lower grade mineralisation are identified where the mineralised shear zone is wider and comprises multiple higher-grade zones within a broadly mineralised envelope, which may ultimately upon the completion of relevant mining studies (in progress) be amenable to bulk open pit or underground mining methods with lower cost and lower economic cutoff grades. Where this style of mineralisation exists, broad 'bulk' or 'halo' intercepts are calculated by allowing no limit to internal dilution and no internal lower cutoff grade. E.g. BUUD0102 = 62.54m @ 1.76g/t from 0m (broad intercept), comprising

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m, 0.3m @ 6.32g/t from 10.28m, 14.05m @ 4.09g/t, and 6.81m @ 2.34g/t. • High-grade internal zones are reported above a 5g/t envelope, e.g. BUUD0102 contains 7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m including 1.25m @ 15.08g/t and 0.68m @ 6.44g/t. Ultrahigh grades zones of >30g/t are additionally reported. • No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
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').*	• Lode geometries at Wiluna are generally steeply east or steeply west dipping. Generally the lodes strike north-northeast to northwest-southeast. Historical drilling was oriented vertically or at 60° west, the latter being close to optimal for the predominant steeply east dipping orientation. At Golden Age, the lode strikes NWSE, with drilling from underground oriented at various angles depending on available drill sites. Drill holes reported herein have been drilled as closed to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. In some cases due to the difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits this is not possible. True widths are always included in the significant intercepts table when results are reported for the first time.
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.*	• See diagrams in the body of this report.
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.*	• For Wiluna Mining drilling, either all significant assay results are reported or the hole is listed as 'no significant intercepts'. Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible.
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.*	• Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale 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.*	• Follow-up Resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Refer to diagrams and discussion in the body of this report.