

About Wiluna Mining

Wiluna Mining Corporation (ASX:WMX) is a Perth based, ASX listed gold mining company that controls over 1,600 square kilometres of the Yilgarn Craton in the Northern Goldfields of WA.

The Yilgarn Craton has a historic and current gold endowment of over 380 million ounces, making it one of most prolific gold regions in the world. The Company owns 100% of the Wiluna Gold Operation which has a defined resource of 6.4 Moz at a grade of 2.1 g/t Au.

ASX: WMX

wilunamining.com.au

Western Australia



Wiluna



“THE AWAKENED GIANT IS STIRRING” MORE EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE DRILLING RESULTS CONTINUE AT WILUNA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further high-grade results grow and add geological confidence in the very large high-grade sulphide resource at the Wiluna Mining Centre.
- Encouraging bulk drilling intercepts (118m @ 1.46 g/t; 40m @ 3.09 g/t; 44m @ 2.92g/t; 64m @ 1.61g/t; 49.6m @ 1.87g/t) demonstrate potential for a very large, lower grade mineralised system that could be bulk mined.
- Drilling supports Stage 1 & Stage 2 expansion plans. Stage 1 is a low cost pathway to 100-120kozpa which will commence in September 2021 and Stage 2 +250kozpa is proposed to commence late 2023/early 2024.
- The Company’s Mineral Resource update is due in late September 2020; Reserves update in December 2020.

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

Results from drilling at Wiluna include:

WURC0907:	4.00m @ 17.47g/t, 4.00m @ 5.73g/t & 4.00m @ 6.76g/t (within broad halo of 118m @ 1.46g/t)
WURD0077:	5.85m @ 10.16g/t
BUUD0133:	4.95m @ 8.55g/t incl. 0.90m @ 40.50g/t
WURC0899:	8.00m @ 7.17g/t & 5.00m @ 6.37g/t (within a broad halo of 40.00m @ 3.09g/t)
WURC0905:	3.00m @ 6.51g/t & 3.00m @ 8.99g/t
BUUD0124:	19.56m @ 6.15g/t (within halo of 44m @ 2.92 g/t)
BUUD0122:	3.60m @ 5.91g/t
WUDD0061:	8.00m @ 5.11g/ & 3m @ 6.93g/t
BUUD0100:	13.71m @ 4.23g/t incl. 1.00m @ 5.89g/t & 4.71m @ 6.05g/t (within a halo of 64m @ 1.61g/t)
BUUD0103:	14.00m @ 4.67g/t incl. 1.83m @ 11.04g/t & 5.60m @ 4.46g/t incl. 2.36m @ 9.61g/t (within halo of 49.6m @ 1.87 g/t)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Milan Jerkovic – Executive Chair
Neil Meadows- Operations Director
Sara Kelly – Non-Executive Director
Greg Fitzgerald – Non-Executive Director
Tony James – Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE INFORMATION

100.5 M Ordinary Shares
6.74 M Quoted Options
2.58M Unquoted Options/ZEPO’s

Level 3, 1 Altona Street, West Perth, WA 6005
PO Box 1412 West Perth WA 6872

T +61 8 9322 6418
F +61 8 9322 6429
info@wilunamining.com.au
wilunamining.com.au



Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (ASX:WMX) (“Wiluna Mining” or “the Company”) is pleased to report high-grade results from a further 41 holes and 9,925m of resource development infill drilling at the Wiluna Mining Centre (Figure 1). These latest results span each of the high-priority development targets of Calvert, Essex, East Lode and Bulletin. The Company continues to drill with 4 rigs currently on site, while Mineral Resource estimates are in progress and due for release in late September. The Company intends to release its Ore Reserves update in December 2020.

Milan Jerkovic, Wiluna Mining’s Executive Chair commented:

“More outstanding results from drilling ‘under the headframe’ means that our confidence level for delivering our Stage 1 sulphide strategy is now extremely high. The drilling continues to define Wiluna as one of the largest under-developed gold systems in Australia”.

“The outstanding results provide confidence in our Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates as we release them on a rolling basis from September 2020 through to December 2020 and into next year. The sheer volume of data we now must evaluate is significant and the potential for the scale of the gold system at the Wiluna Mining Centre is extremely exciting. We do believe the drilling results show that now we have awoken the sleeping giant, the giant is starting to stir!”

Mr Jerkovic continued, *“One of the really exciting elements of the more recent drilling is that high grade results increase our confidence that the grade for Stage 1 will be higher than the current resource grade of 4.7 g/t. We have also seen several results through the entire shear zone returning encouraging bulk intercepts such as 118 metres @ 1.46 g/t. Without distracting from our high-grade sulphide mining strategy for Stages 1 and 2, these results point to an extremely large gold system at Wiluna that could potentially support large, lower grade and lower cost bulk mining.”*

“I continue to stress, even more strongly now armed with these continued outstanding results, that Wiluna Mining is a development and growth Company currently focussed on Stage 1 sulphide development commencing by September 2021, while expanding our high-grade Mineral Resources and making new discoveries. This is the strategy and focus of the Company. It is important that we emphasise our current operation, until the commencement of Stage 1 concentrate production in September 2021, is purely to provide valuable operating cashflow to assist in funding this transition to Stage 1 and producing gold concentrates to achieve our goal to become a Tier 1 gold mine in a Tier 1 jurisdiction”.

This drilling programme was designed with the following aims, in alignment with the Company’s Stage 1 expansion plan:

1. Significantly increase the confidence in sulphide resources from Inferred to Indicated category which will underpin the Stage 1 Reserve estimation.
2. Add Reserve ounces in high-grade, shallow zones, close to existing mine development that can be rapidly brought into production at low cost.
3. Find new, high grade shoots that will enhance ounces per vertical metre and, more importantly, increase the grade. This will help consolidate Stage 1 and enhance the transition into Stage 2 which is planned to increase production to +250kozpa of gold and gold in concentrate over a long mine life.

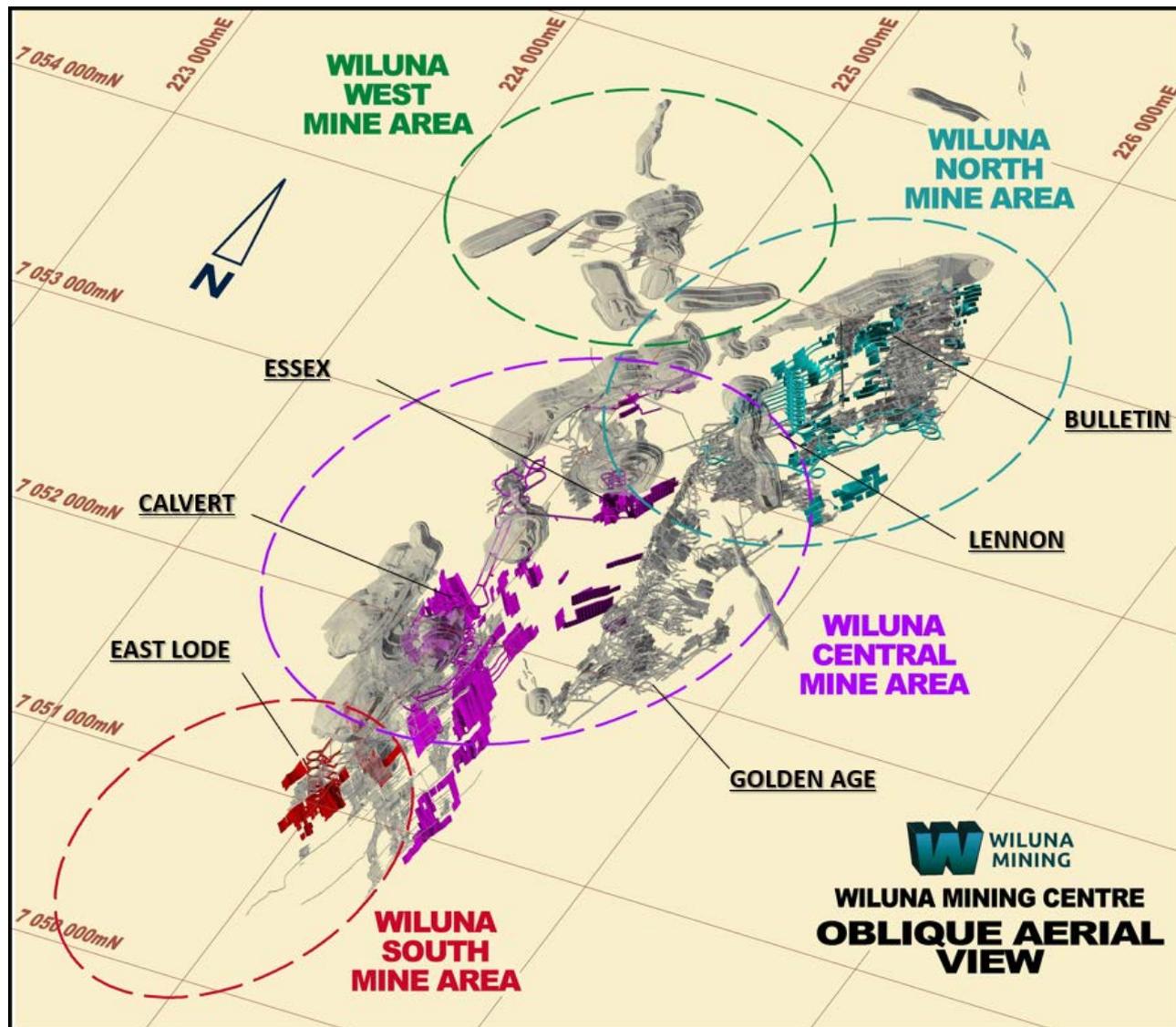


Figure 1: Map of the Wiluna Mining Centre and planned Stage 1 Sulphide Expansion mining areas (coloured).

Along with the high-grade results released in March, May, June, July and September 2020, these additional results are extremely encouraging and support the Company’s target of mining approximately 750,000 tonnes of underground sulphide ore per annum, to produce approximately 100,000 – 120,000oz per annum in gold doré and gold in concentrate in Stage 1 of the sulphide expansion from September 2021.

Further drilling is planned to build upon these outstanding results and the Company will provide an update on its accelerated Resource and Reserve development programme for the remainder of FY 2021 in November. With the large amount of data being generated through the current drilling programme, it is expected there will be further updates to our Mineral Resource and Reserves in the first half of 2021. The

ongoing drilling programme from August/September onwards has five new objectives that differ somewhat from those of the drilling to date. They are to:

1. Increase sulphide reserves at Wiluna for the Stage 1 expansion;
2. Increase sulphide reserves for Stage 2 expansion;
3. Make a new discovery in the wider Wiluna Mining Operations;
4. Reveal the true scale of Wiluna sulphide resource; and
5. Extend the free milling Mineral Resources and Reserves.

Importantly, the results from bulk intercepts like WURC0907 (118m @ 1.46 g/t), WURC0899 (40m @ 3.09 g/t), BUUD0124 (44m @ 2.92g/t) and BUUD0103 (49.6m @ 1.87g/t), as well as ongoing assaying of previously unassayed core across the extent of the shear zone at Wiluna, will start to define objective 4 above which is to define the true scale of the Wiluna sulphide resource. The wide zones of mineralisation are extremely encouraging and support a belief that the gold system at Wiluna may be of a far larger scale than the “lode style” structures previously interpreted.

Stage 1 Sulphide Resource Development

The current drilling programme is designed to increase the geological confidence in sulphide resources that underpin Stage 1 production. This drilling has focussed on high-grade sulphide zones located close to surface and close to existing infrastructure, which allows for rapid and low-cost development.

The Company is also undertaking a feasibility study into Stage 2 sulphides production which will consider bulk mining scenarios, including underground bulk stoping methods and large-scale open pit mining, with the potential to significantly reduce mining costs leading to lower economic cut-off grades. Consequently, broad halo intercepts are included here, where the high grade +5g/t intercepts occur within a broad zone of low or moderate tenor mineralisation that may be amenable to bulk mining methods. These halo intercepts demonstrate the very large scale of the Wiluna mineralisation.

The programme at Calvert and Essex zones, in the Wiluna Central Mine area, has been extended owing to high-grade intersections and additional lodes that remain open (Figure 2 & 3). At Essex, a parallel upper lode has delivered further high-grade intersections within a very broad 118m down-hole intersection of halo mineralisation (Figure 3). While drilling remains in progress, significant new intercepts from Calvert and Essex include:

- WUDD0061:** 8.00m @ 5.11g/t from 128.74m &
3.00m @ 6.93g/t from 150.67m
(within a broad halo of 25.26m @ 2.55g/t from 128.74m)
- WURD0079:** 3.85m @ 9.30g/t
- WURC0907:** 4.00m @ 17.47g/t from 157.00m incl. 2.00m @ 32.56g/t
- WURC0907:** 4.00m @ 5.73g/t from 228.00m &
10.00m @ 3.75g/t from 265.00m incl. 4.00m @ 6.76g/t
(within broad halo of 118.00m @ 1.46g/t from 157.00m)

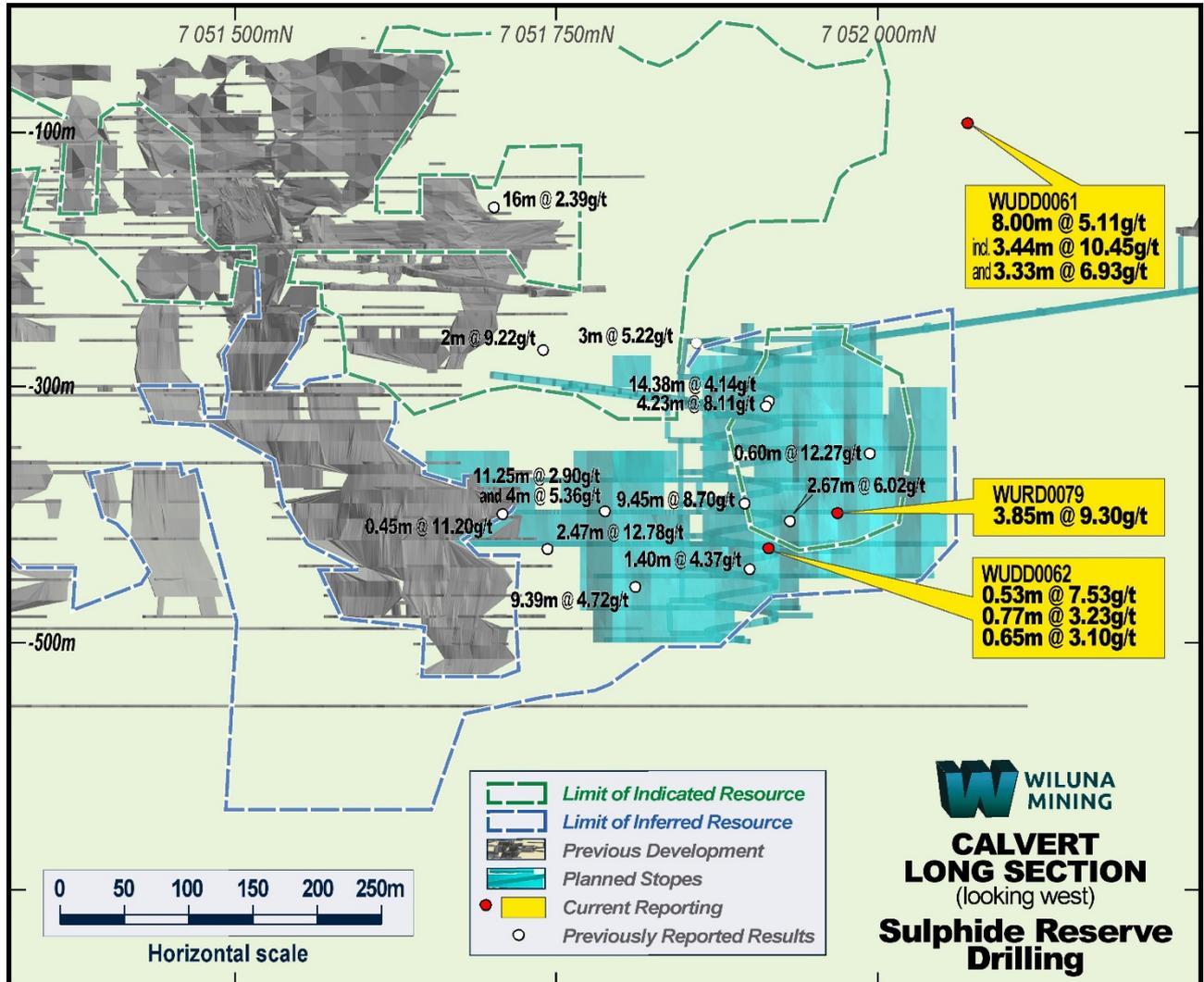


Figure 2: Calvert long section showing high-grade results infilling the Inferred Resource area.

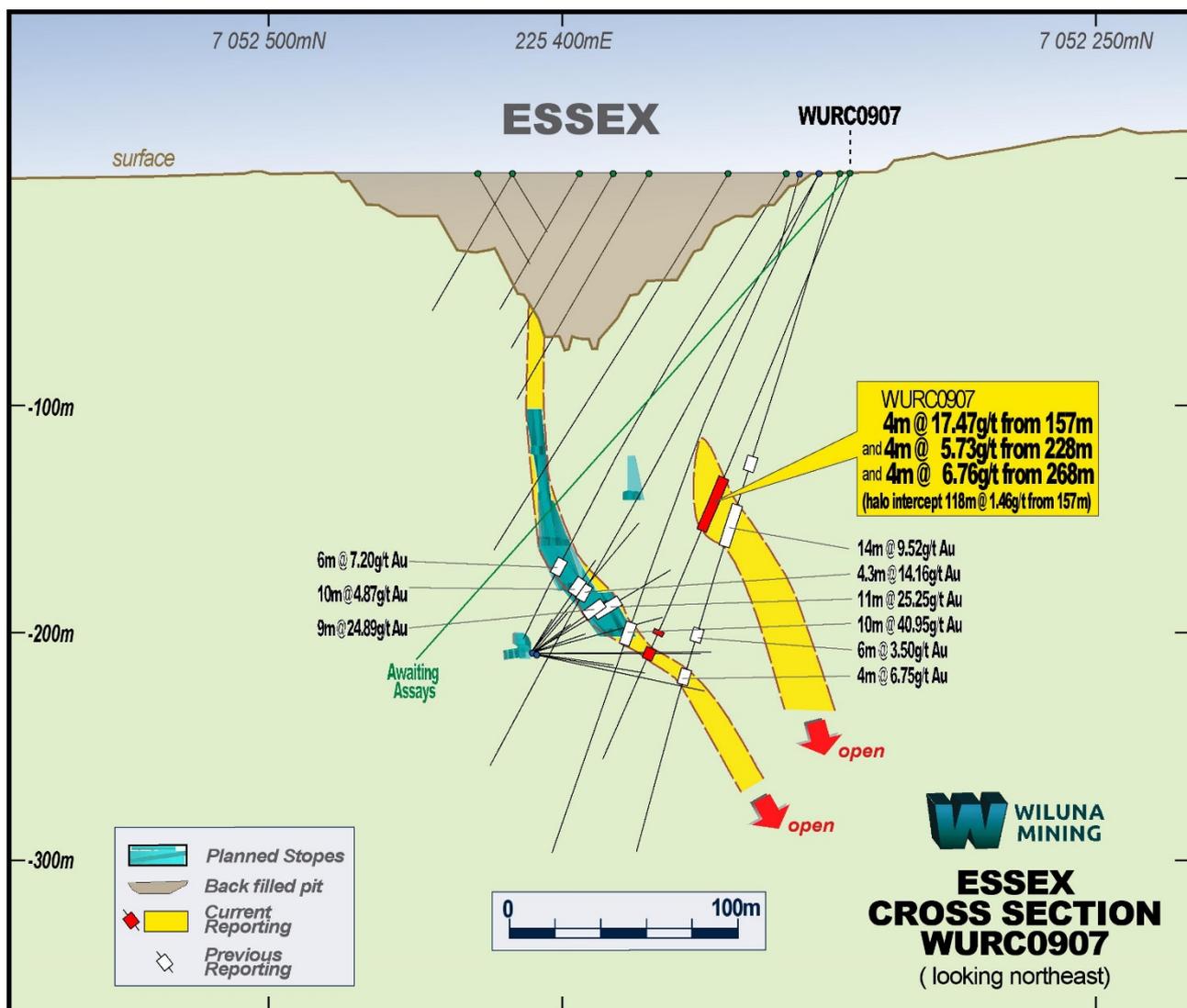


Figure 3: Essex cross section showing high-grade results from the secondary upper lode.

Drilling at East Lode, in the Wiluna South Mine area has intersected further high-grade mineralisation infilling the Inferred Resource area (Figure 4):

- WURD0072:** 4.00m @ 3.86g/t from 57.00m incl. 1.00m @ 7.45g/t & 8.48m @ 3.27g/t from 225.52m incl. 1.53m @ 7.28g/t
- WURD0073:** 4.00m @ 3.43g/t from 88.00m
- WURD0076:** 2.13m @ 7.37g/t from 248.72m
- WURD0077:** 1.55m @ 4.58g/t from 235.50m incl. 0.50m @ 10.80g/t & 5.85m @ 10.16g/t from 260.07m

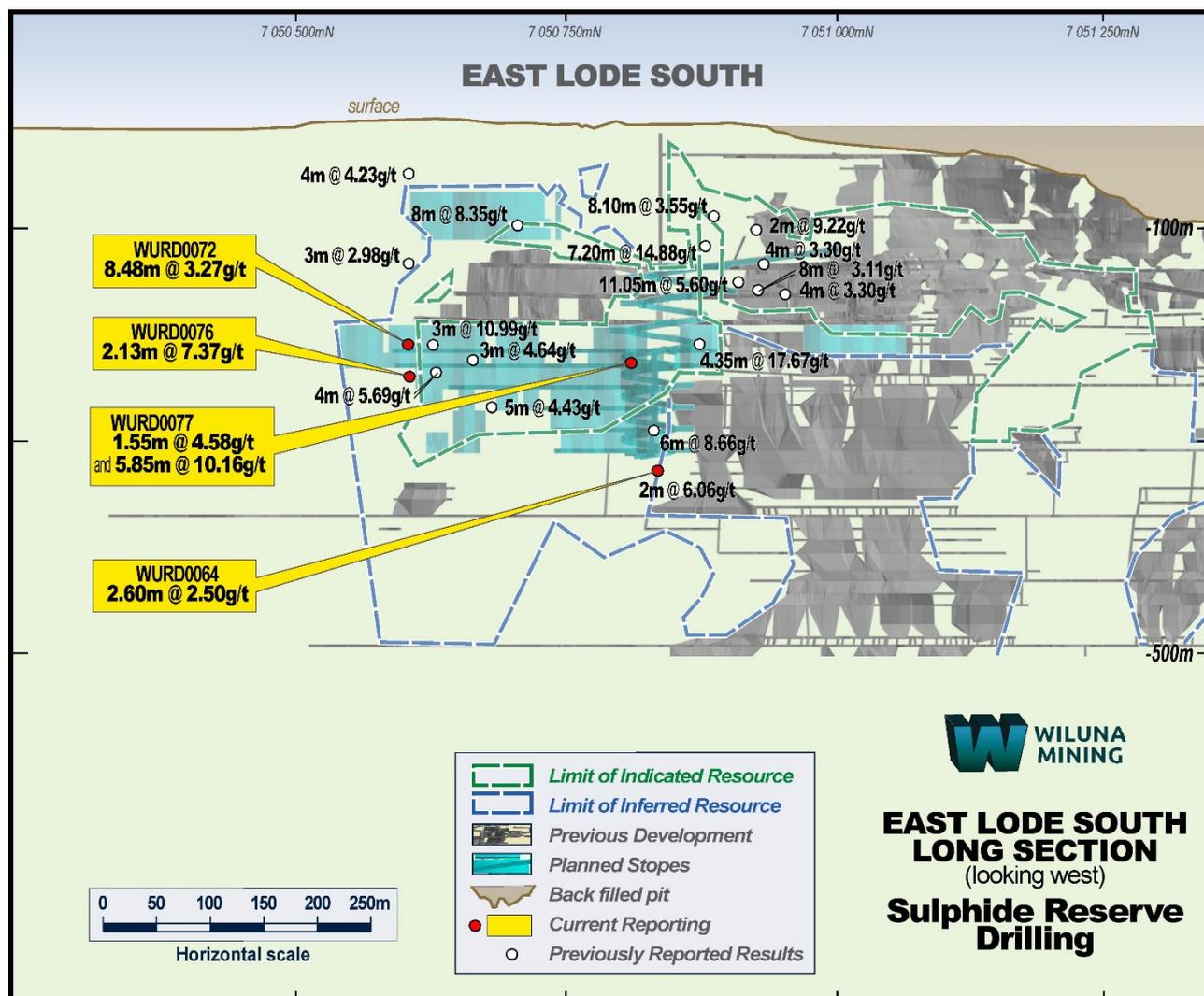


Figure 4: East Lode long section with infill drilling and preliminary planned stopes, which are designed to extend from the existing decline access.

At Bulletin, in the Wiluna North Mine area, drilling was designed to intersect preliminary stope designs mainly within the Inferred Resource zone to enhance geological confidence in the interim mine plan. Historical drilling at Bulletin targeted only the main high-grade zone, whereas Wiluna Mining’s drilling has intersected the full halo of mineralisation including high-grade resources within the footwall zone (Figure 5 & 6).

The Company is also assessing bulk underground mining opportunities to mine to a lower cut-off grade, by combining the high-grade lodes and intervening lower grade material into wide bulk stopes to further reduce costs, as the entire mineralised structure at Bulletin is in the order of 50m wide.

Latest Bulletin results confirm that very high-tenor mineralisation remains in historically mined levels, less than 300m below surface and close to existing access (Figures 5 and 6):

- BUUD0100:** 13.71m @ 4.23g/t from 1.00m incl. 1.00m @ 5.89g/t & 4.71m @ 6.05g/t
17.00m @ 2.06g/t from 48.00m incl. 1.43m @ 6.17g/t
(within a halo of 64m @ 1.61g/t)
- BUUD0103:** 14.00m @ 4.67g/t from 3.00m incl. 1.83m @ 11.04g/t, 1.52m @ 8.71g/t,
1.06m @ 8.41g/t; 5.60m @ 4.46g/t from 47.00m incl. 2.36m @ 9.61g/t
(within halo of 49.6m @ 1.87 g/t)
- BUUD0106:** 24.23m @ 1.99g/t from 13.27m incl. 2.74m @ 5.64g/t &
8.57m @ 1.64g/t from 1.00m @ 5.26g/t
- BUUD0121:** 4.00m @ 3.15g/t from 54.00m incl. 0.42m @ 5.59g/t &
4.80m @ 4.72g/t from 62.00m incl. 2.82m @ 6.32g/t
- BUUD0122:** 3.60m @ 5.91g/t from 67.00m
- BUUD0124:** 19.56m @ 6.15g/t from 42.44m
- BUUD0132:** 5.73m @ 3.66g/t from 68.35m incl. 2.28m @ 6.57g/t
- BUUD0133:** 4.95m @ 8.55g/t from 62.95m incl. 0.90m @ 40.50g/t
- WURC0899:** 8.00m @ 7.17g/t from 130.00m & 5.00m @ 6.37g/t from 145.00m
(within a broad halo of 40.00m @ 3.09g/t)
- WURC0901:** 4.00m @ 3.91g/t from 177.00m incl. 2.00m @ 6.08g/t
- WURC0903:** 8.00m @ 4.18g/t from 63.00m incl. 3.00m @ 8.23g/t
- WURC0904:** 5.00m @ 3.39g/t from 29.00m incl. 1.00m @ 9.56g/t
8.00m @ 2.61g/t from 45.00m incl. 1.00m @ 7.46g/t
- WURC0905:** 5.00m @ 4.62g/t from 85.00m incl. 1.00m @ 9.58g/t & 1.00m @ 6.73g/t
3.00m @ 6.51g/t from 106.00m &
12.00m @ 3.76g/t from 220m incl. 3.00m @ 8.99g/t

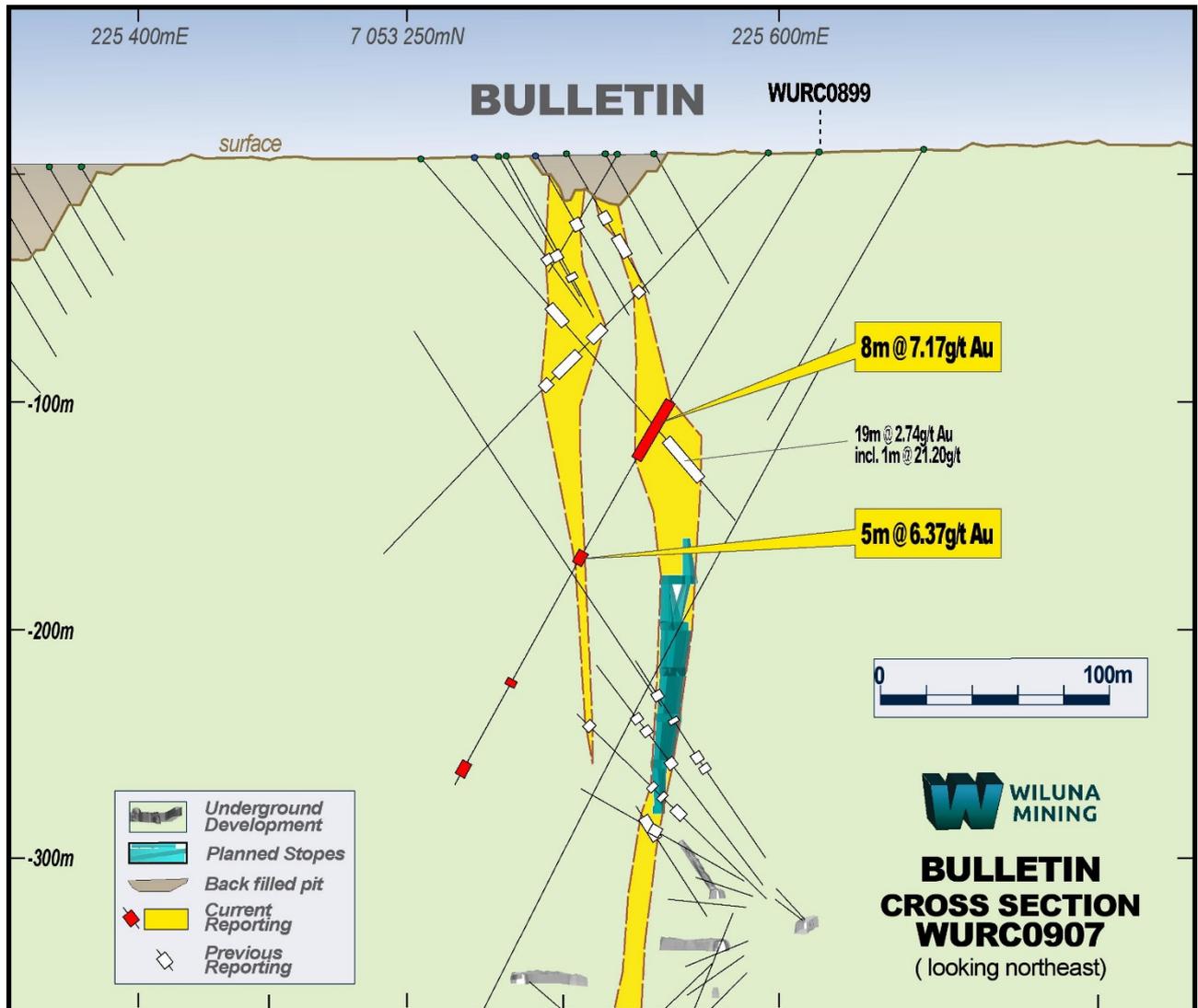


Figure 5: Bulletin cross section with high grades showing potential shallower extensions to preliminary planned stopes.

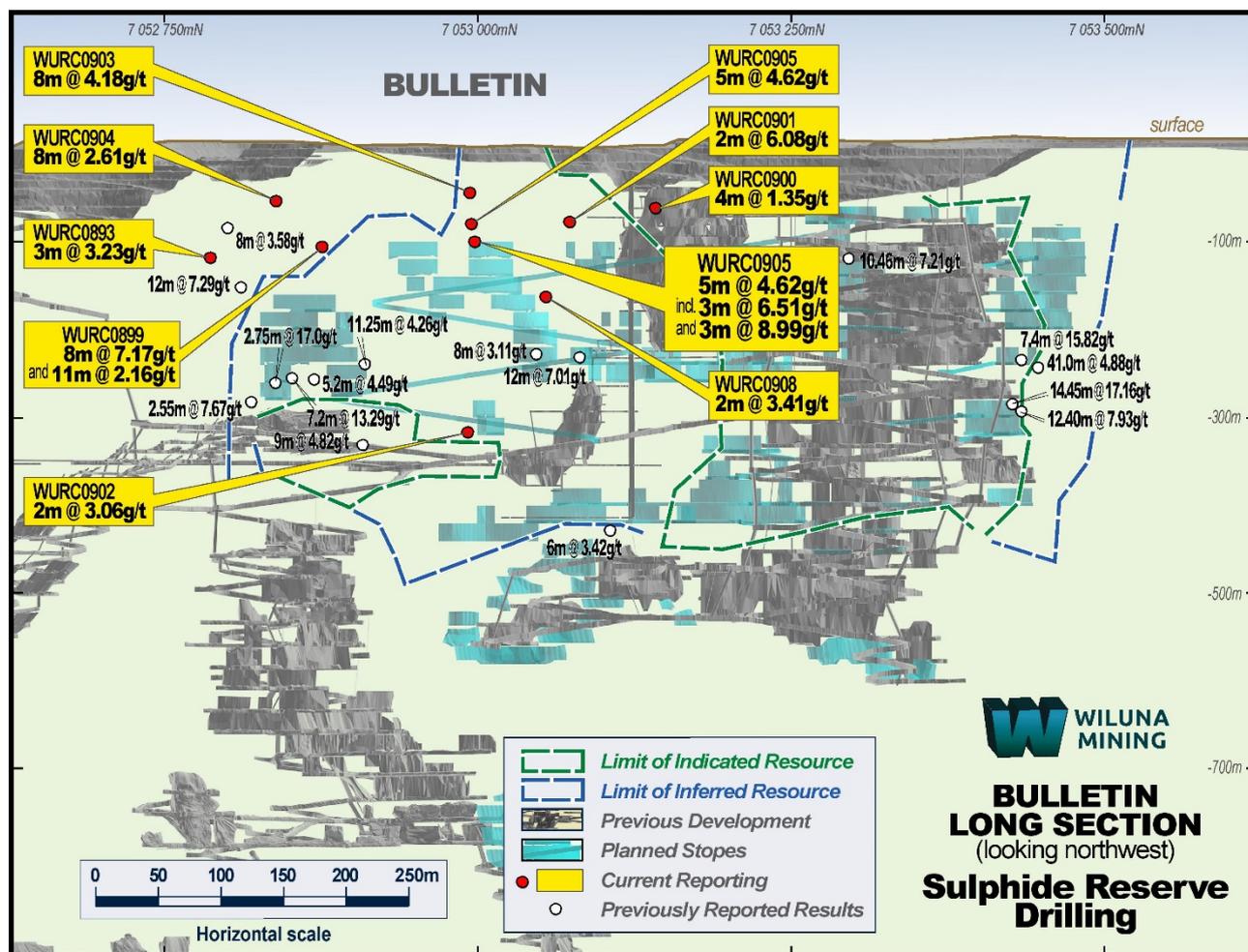


Figure 6: Bulletin long section with infill drilling of preliminary planned stopes in Inferred Resource areas.

Summary

Wiluna Mining is now exactly halfway through its 24 month, five-point strategy of creating shareholder value and turning the company's fortunes around. When it commenced in September 2019 the strategy set out to;

1. Strengthen the Balance Sheet - *Completed*
2. Increase and maintain immediate operational cashflows - *Completed*
3. Transition to include gold concentrate production - *Underway*
4. Expand gold production by undertaking feasibility to fully develop a greater than 250kozpa, long life gold operation - *Underway*; and
5. Define the large Wiluna gold system to its full potential via discovery- *Underway, new bulk drilling intercepts announced in this ASX release and assaying previously unassayed core is greatly assisting us with this work*

The results from the drilling at the Wiluna Mining Centre continue to demonstrate the ability for Wiluna Mining to deliver on its five point strategy and also demonstrate the potential scale of the mineralised system that exists there right under the headframe and next to existing infrastructure. The length of the mineralised system at the Wiluna Mining Centre, as currently defined, covers an area the distance from Wiluna Mining's head office in Altona Street West Perth to the new Perth Stadium at Burswood and the new bulk intercepts show that individual structures are approximately fifty to one hundred metres wide.

The current drilling is focusing on the Wiluna upper zone to approximately 600 metres depth. Limited historical drilling and mining indicates that the gold structures remain open with considerable opportunity for depth extensions. For comparison, at surrounding major ore bodies such as Jundee, Bellevue and Gwalia mineralisation continues to 2,000 metres below surface in some cases. The Company plans in FY 2021 to test extensions from 600 metres to 1,200 metres and then beyond 1,200 metres to 1,800 metres and fully define the ounces per vertical metre potential for the Wiluna Mining Centre.

The Company's balance sheet and operational cashflow has been strengthened and improved. Work on Stage 1 of the underground mine development is underway. The Company is greatly assisted by the fact there are over 100km of existing underground workings including five declines that will be progressively dewatered and rehabilitated offering low cost and rapid development of the underground mine. The Company will shortly make a final decision on construction of the concentrator for Stage 1 which will result in key items being ordered and construction activities commencing in October 2020.

Stage 1 sulphide mine development work has commenced in the Bulletin area. Further development crews will be mobilized from October 2020 to meet the timetable for first concentrate production in September 2021.

The results of this drilling provide confidence that the scale and grade of the mineralisation has the potential to support an expansion of production through the Stage 2 plant upgrade to a nominal 1.5 Mtpa treatment rate, and potentially higher, as further drilling seeks to extend and upgrade the Mineral Resource.

The feasibility study into the Stage 2 expansion has commenced and is targeted for completion in the second half of calendar 2021. Stage 2 is planned to produce over 250kozpa in gold doré and gold concentrate. Very few gold projects at one location, under the control of one company, have the potential for this scale of production in a Tier 1 location.

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

For further information on Wiluna Mining please contact:

Milan Jerkovic
Executive Chair
+61 8 9322 6418

Jim Malone
General Manager Investor Relations
+61 419 537 714

Dannika Warburton
Media & Communications
+61 401 094 261

Table 1. Significant intercepts table Wiluna Mining Centre.

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)	
Bulletin	BUUD0100	225842	7053669	339	119.9	47.7	286.7	1.00	65.00	64	1.61	42.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0100							1.00	14.71	13.71	4.23	9.1	
Bulletin	BUUD0100							incl.	3.00	4.00	1.00	5.89	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0100							and	10.00	14.71	4.71	6.05	3.1
Bulletin	BUUD0100								48.00	65.00	17.00	2.06	11.3
Bulletin	BUUD0100							incl.	50.07	51.50	1.43	6.17	1.0
Bulletin	BUUD0103	225846	7053672	335	84.2	-22.7	342.3	3.00	52.60	49.60	1.87	33.1	
Bulletin	BUUD0103							3.00	17.00	14.00	4.67	9.3	
Bulletin	BUUD0103							incl.	5.09	6.92	1.83	11.04	1.2
Bulletin	BUUD0103							and	9.00	10.52	1.52	8.71	1.0
Bulletin	BUUD0103							and	14.94	16.00	1.06	8.41	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0103								47.00	52.60	5.60	4.46	3.7
Bulletin	BUUD0103							incl.	50.24	52.60	2.36	9.61	1.6
Bulletin	BUUD0106	225866	7053672	338	110.9	46.3	322.5	6.00	49.50	43.50	1.32	29.0	
Bulletin	BUUD0106							6.00	10.00	4.00	1.49	2.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0106								13.27	37.50	24.23	1.99	16.2
Bulletin	BUUD0106							incl.	23.40	26.14	2.74	5.64	1.8
Bulletin	BUUD0106								40.93	49.50	8.57	1.64	5.7
Bulletin	BUUD0106							incl.	45.50	46.50	1.00	5.26	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0120	225572	7053292	149	150	18.88	86.76	13.00	14.04	1.04	2.73	0.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0120								19.00	22.00	3.00	0.90	2.0
Bulletin	BUUD0121	225572	7053291	147	132.1	-19.3	83.1	54.00	66.80	12.80	2.97	8.5	
Bulletin	BUUD0121								54.00	58.00	4.00	3.15	2.7
Bulletin	BUUD0121							incl.	55.32	55.74	0.42	5.59	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0121								62.00	66.80	4.80	4.72	3.2
Bulletin	BUUD0121							incl.	63.00	65.82	2.82	6.32	1.9
Bulletin	BUUD0121								85.84	87.00	1.16	5.21	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0122	225570	7053287	150	164.85	43.4	98.1	63.06	81.90	18.84	2.03	12.6	
Bulletin	BUUD0122								21.00	22.80	1.80	1.59	1.2
Bulletin	BUUD0122								63.06	63.40	0.34	24.60	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0122								67.00	70.60	3.60	5.91	2.4
Bulletin	BUUD0122								81.07	81.90	0.83	8.06	0.6
Bulletin	BUUD0122								133.86	134.77	0.91	2.65	0.6
Bulletin	BUUD0124	225572	7053292	146	140.91	-43.7	102.8	18.00	62.00	44.00	2.92	29.3	
Bulletin	BUUD0124								31.00	33.00	2.00	1.38	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0124								42.44	62.00	19.56	6.15	13.0
Bulletin	BUUD0125	225572	7053292	146	119.55	-57.5	99.97	61.50	75.08	13.58	1.63	9.1	
Bulletin	BUUD0125								18.78	20.50	1.72	1.47	1.1
Bulletin	BUUD0125								61.50	63.00	1.50	3.07	1.0

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)	
Bulletin	BUUD0125							72.00	75.08	3.08	2.44	2.1	
Bulletin	BUUD0130	225555	7053264	151	150	54.3	119.6	50.00	51.00	1.00	2.86	0.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0130							95.00	96.04	1.04	3.38	0.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0130							105.32	107.45	2.13	2.11	1.4	
Bulletin	BUUD0132	225555	7053263	148	102.14	12.1	122.1	13.00	13.83	0.83	3.72	0.6	
Bulletin	BUUD0132							54.63	55.62	0.99	2.92	0.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0132							68.35	74.08	5.73	3.66	3.8	
Bulletin	BUUD0132						incl.	71.80	74.08	2.28	6.57	1.5	
Bulletin	BUUD0133	225555	7053263	147	120	-29.3	122.2	45.95	47.15	1.20	1.73	0.8	
Bulletin	BUUD0133							62.95	67.90	4.95	8.55	3.3	
Bulletin	BUUD0133						incl.	67.00	67.90	0.90	40.50	0.6	
Bulletin	BUUD0161	225999	7053817	364	69.15	19	11	NSI					
Bulletin	BUUD0162	225999	7053817	362	107.3	-14.87	9	NSI					
Bulletin	BUUD0163	225988	7053827	361	54	-30	330	17	19.43	2.43	1.38	1.6	
Golden	GARD0101	225523	7052429	-	266	4.7	146.3	169.10	176.65	7.55	1.78	5.0	
Golden	GARD0101							247.00	248.00	1.00	16.40	0.7	
Golden	GARD0126	225526	7052398	-	300.13	-12.97	133.66	NSI					
Calvert	WUDD0061	225378	7052061	500	606.9	-53	270	128.74	154.00	25.26	2.55	16.8	
Calvert	WUDD0061							128.74	136.74	8.00	5.11	5.3	
Calvert	WUDD0061							150.67	154.00	3.33	6.93	2.2	
Calvert	WUDD0061							194.00	195.00	1.00	5.33	0.7	
Calvert	WUDD0061							372.00	373.59	1.59	1.29	1.1	
Calvert	WUDD0061							376.00	378.00	2.00	1.21	1.3	
Calvert	WUDD0061							384.69	390.15	5.46	1.26	3.6	
Calvert	WUDD0062	225175	7051957	499	539.7	-77.7	273.5	405.85	406.38	0.53	7.53	0.4	
Calvert	WUDD0062							426.70	427.47	0.77	3.23	0.5	
Calvert	WUDD0062							466.74	467.39	0.65	3.10	0.4	
Bulletin	WURC0893	225456	7053124	508	306	-59.6	139.4	180.00	183.00	3.00	3.67	2.0	
Bulletin	WURC0893							incl.	182.00	183.00	1.00	5.97	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0893							189.00	190.00	1.00	2.43	0.7	
East Lode	WURC0896	225244	7050773	499	353	-79.86	262.75	320.00	326.00	6.00	1.67	4.0	
East Lode	WURC0898	225254	7050754	499	359	-76.81	267.26	306.00	308.00	2.00	3.43	1.3	
Bulletin	WURC0893	225456	7053124	508	306	-59.6	139.4	39.00	41.00	2.00	4.15	0.7	
Bulletin	WURC0893							incl.	39.00	40.00	1.00	7.27	2.0
Bulletin	WURC0893							139.00	142.00	3.00	3.23	2.0	
Bulletin	WURC0893							180.00	183.00	3.00	3.67	2.0	
Bulletin	WURC0893							incl.	182.00	183.00	1.00	5.97	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0893							189.00	190.00	1.00	2.43	0.7	
Bulletin	WURC0894	225455	7053179	508	60	-55	138	6.00	7.00	1.00	2.95	0.7	
Bulletin	WURC0897	225455	7053179	508	66	-53.3	132.8	5.00	6.00	1.00	3.10	0.7	
Bulletin	WURC0897							33.00	37.00	4.00	0.91	2.7	

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
Bulletin	WURC0897							44.00	46.00	2.00	2.38	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0897							60.00	64.00	4.00	1.89	2.7
Bulletin	WURC0897						incl.	61.00	62.00	1.00	5.00	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0899	225613	7053126	510	320	-60	314.6	124.00	164.00	40.00	3.09	26.7
Bulletin	WURC0899							124.00	125.00	1.00	5.37	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0899							130.00	138.00	8.00	7.17	5.3
Bulletin	WURC0899							145.00	150.00	5.00	6.37	3.3
Bulletin	WURC0899							153.00	164.00	11.00	2.16	7.3
Bulletin	WURC0899						incl.	154.00	155.00	1.00	5.40	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0899							205.00	209.00	4.00	1.99	2.7
Bulletin	WURC0899							271.00	272.00	1.00	12.45	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0899							304.00	311.00	7.00	1.91	4.7
Bulletin	WURC0900	225621	7053506	508	200	-54	133.64	82.00	86.00	4.00	1.35	2.7
Bulletin	WURC0900							157.00	158.00	1.00	2.54	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0901	225589	7053433	508	240	-54.6	133.7	96.00	98.00	2.00	3.10	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0901							177.00	181.00	4.00	3.91	2.7
Bulletin	WURC0901						incl.	178.00	180.00	2.00	6.08	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0901							216.00	218.00	2.00	1.67	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0902	225677	7053134	510	389	-58	314.16	202.00	203.00	1.00	4.20	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0902							263.00	266.00	3.00	1.84	2.0
Bulletin	WURC0902							377.00	379.00	2.00	3.06	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0903	225633	7053314	508	250	-64.3	316.8	63.00	71.00	8.00	4.18	5.3
Bulletin	WURC0903						incl.	64.00	67.00	3.00	8.23	2.0
Bulletin	WURC0903							82.00	84.00	2.00	3.03	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0903							136.00	138.00	2.00	1.72	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0904	225560	7053108	510	239	-50.3	313.9	29.00	34.00	5.00	3.39	3.3
Bulletin	WURC0904						incl.	31.00	32.00	1.00	9.56	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0904							45.00	53.00	8.00	2.61	5.3
Bulletin	WURC0904						incl.	46.00	47.00	1.00	7.46	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0904							97.00	99.00	2.00	4.63	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0904						incl.	98.00	99.00	1.00	8.21	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0905	225654	7053294	508	299	-63.4	316.1	85.00	90.00	5.00	4.62	3.3
Bulletin	WURC0905						incl.	85.00	86.00	1.00	9.58	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0905						and	88.00	89.00	1.00	6.73	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0905							93.00	95.00	2.00	1.70	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0905							106.00	109.00	3.00	6.51	2.0
Bulletin	WURC0905							138.00	141.00	3.00	1.64	2.0
Bulletin	WURC0905							220.00	232.00	12.00	3.76	8.0
Bulletin	WURC0905						incl.	226.00	229.00	3.00	8.99	2.0
Bulletin	WURC0906	227113	7051935	509	125	-60	315	106.00	115.00	9.00	1.72	6.0
Essex	WURC0907	225491	7052325	505	281	-68.2	314.5	157.00	275.00	118.00	1.46	78.7

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)	
Essex	WURC0907							157.00	161.00	4.00	17.47	2.7	
Essex	WURC0907						incl.	157.00	159.00	2.00	32.56	1.3	
Essex	WURC0907							164.00	165.00	1.00	11.55	0.7	
Essex	WURC0907							168.00	169.00	1.00	3.14	0.7	
Essex	WURC0907							201.00	205.00	4.00	1.04	2.7	
Essex	WURC0907							220.00	221.00	1.00	3.85	0.7	
Essex	WURC0907							228.00	232.00	4.00	5.73	2.7	
Essex	WURC0907							257.00	258.00	1.00	1.99	0.7	
Essex	WURC0907							265.00	275.00	10.00	3.75	6.7	
Essex	WURC0907						incl.	268.00	272.00	4.00	6.76	2.7	
Bulletin	WURC0908	227086	7051989	510	305	-69	315	36.00	40.00	4.00	1.03	2.7	
Bulletin	WURC0908							181.00	183.00	2.00	3.41	1.3	
Bulletin	WURC0908							188.00	189.00	1.00	2.72	0.7	
Bulletin	WURC0908							292.00	293.00	1.00	2.20	0.7	
East lode	WURD0064	225285	7050833	498	379.3	-74.88	269.07	332.40	335.00	2.60	2.50	1.7	
East Lode	WURD0067	225313	7050659	499	300	-50	270	281.00	283.00	2.00	6.27	1.3	
East Lode	WURD0070	225339	7050658	498	441.8	-60	270	NSI					
East Lode	WURD0072	225218	7050606	506	280	-67.1	269.6	57.00	61.00	4.00	3.86	2.7	
East Lode	WURD0072							incl.	57.00	58.00	1.00	7.45	0.7
East Lode	WURD0072							227.52	236.00	8.48	3.27	5.7	
East Lode	WURD0072							incl.	228.50	230.00	1.53	7.28	1.0
East Lode	WURD0073	225259	7050583	506	380	-60	270	88.00	92.00	4.00	3.43	2.7	
Calvert	WURD0074	225352	7051660	500	300	-51.5	279	230.00	231.00	1.00	2.21	0.7	
East lode	WURD0076	225235	7050627	506	303.8	-66.2	267	248.72	250.85	2.13	7.37	1.4	
East Lode	WURD0077	225232	7050816	498	300	-76.5	273.4	235.50	237.05	1.55	4.58	1.0	
East Lode	WURD0077							incl.	235.50	236.00	0.50	10.80	0.3
East Lode	WURD0077							260.07	265.92	5.85	10.16	3.9	
Calvert	WURD0079	225160	7052006	497	510	-77.5	273.8	358.10	358.70	0.60	12.27	0.4	
Calvert	WURD0079							408.35	412.20	3.85	9.30	2.6	
Bulletin	WURD0091	225624	7053600	510	200	-55	135	143.00	145.00	2.00	1.50	1.3	

*Grid MGA91_Zone51S; Minimum intercept 2m @ 1.0g/t and 2.0gm (gram x metres), maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red. Rows highlighted in blue show bulked intersection with greater than 2m internal dilution.

Measured, Indicated & Inferred Resources (JORC 2012) at 30 June 2019

Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation Resource Summary												
OPEN PIT RESOURCES												
Mining Centre	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
Matilda	-	-	-	6.1	1.45	285	3.6	1.30	149	9.7	1.40	435
Wiluna	-	-	-	15.6	2.48	1,245	5.3	3.00	510	20.9	2.61	1,755
Williamson	-	-	-	2.6	1.30	108	1.5	1.40	66	4.1	1.34	174
Regent	-	-	-	0.7	2.71	61	3.1	2.11	210	3.8	2.22	271
Tailings	-	-	-	34.0	0.62	680	-	-	-	34.0	0.62	680
Stockpiles	0.6	0.80	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.80	15
OP Total	0.6	0.80	15	59.0	1.25	2,379	13.4	2.16	935	73.0	1.42	3,330
UNDERGROUND RESOURCES												
Mining Centre	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
Matilda	-	-	-	0.1	2.51	10	0.5	3.66	61	0.6	3.44	71
Wiluna	-	-	-	6.9	5.49	1,210	11.7	4.42	1,664	18.5	4.82	2,874
Golden Age	0.02	6.80	4	0.2	4.91	28	0.3	3.20	28	0.5	4.01	61
Williamson	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	2.61	23	0.3	2.61	23
Galaxy	-	-	-	0.1	3.70	6	0.2	2.80	16	0.2	2.98	22
UG Total	0.02	6.80	4	7.3	5.38	1,254	12.9	4.31	1,793	20.2	4.71	3,051
Grand Total	0.6	0.99	20	66.2	1.71	3,633	26.4	3.22	2,728	93.2	2.13	6,381

See ASX release dated 27 September 2019 for further details. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. Note rounding errors may occur.

Ore Reserves (JORC 2012) at 30 June 2019

OPEN PIT RESERVES									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda	-	-	-	0.30	2.2	21	0.30	2.2	21
Williamson	-	-	-	1.05	1.6	53	1.05	1.6	53
Wiluna Free Milling	-	-	-	2.05	1.8	116	2.05	1.8	116
Wiluna Sulphide	-	-	-	7.71	2.5	669	7.71	2.5	669
Stockpiles	0.6	0.8	15	-	-	-	0.60	0.8	15
OP Total	0.55	0.8	15	11.11	2.4	859	11.70	2.3	874
UNDERGROUND RESERVES									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Wiluna Free Milling	-	-	-	0.03	4.2	3	0.03	4.2	3
Wiluna Sulphide	-	-	-	1.75	4.8	270	1.75	4.8	270
UG Total	-	-	-	1.78	4.8	273	1.78	4.8	273
WILUNA TAILINGS									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Tailings Total	-	-	-	11.2	0.7	234	11.2	0.7	234
Grand Total	0.55	0.8	15	24.1	1.8	1,366	24.7	1.7	1,381

See ASX release dated 27 September 2019 for further details. Note rounding errors may occur.

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 full-time 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 contained in the report that relates to all other Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Osiejak, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 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 Osiejak 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. With regard to the Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation Mineral Resources, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcement dated 26th September 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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 (‘Wiluna Mining’ or ‘the Company’) 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.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 (WILUNA GOLD OPERATION)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or NQ2 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling. Wiluna Mining’s sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-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 quartz vein, 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 so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Golden Age and Lennon holes were also analysed at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory for preliminary results (not reported here), pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 30g charge for assay by Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining data reported herein is RC 5.5” diameter holes. Diamond drilling is oriented HQ, NQ 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 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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. For historical drilling, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. 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 pull-back 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 DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m). For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For core samples, Wiluna Mining uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample length of 0.1m 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 historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was

		<p>routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • 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. Note comments above about samples through 'stope' intervals; these samples don't represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.
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<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. ALS is globally-recognized and highly-regarded in the industry. Historical assaying was undertaken at Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the on-site Agincourt 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 ("ME-ICP41") No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling programme and every two weeks. For Wiluna Mining drilling certified reference material, blanks and 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. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists. Twinned holes were not drilled in this programme, however, correlation between intercepts was generally poor when intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the short-range variability expected in a gold orebody like Wiluna 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 down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented. The only adjustment of assay data is the conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m or 50m apart on sections spaced 25m apart along strike. Using Wiluna Mining's drilling and historical drilling, a spacing of approximately 12.5m (on section) by 20m (along strike) is considered adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also been modelled but with lower confidence. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audit has been completed for this resource estimate. For Wiluna Mining drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is located wholly within M53/6, M53/95, M53/69, M53/468, M53/200 and M53/32. The tenements are owned 100% by Matilda Operations Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd. The tenements are in good standing and no

	with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	impediments exist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern exploration has been conducted on the tenement intermittently since the mid-1980'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 until 2013. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Tables above.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Wiluna: above a 1.0g/t cut-off 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 underground mining methods with lower cost and lower economic cut-off grades. Where this style of mineralisation exists, broad 'halo' intercepts are calculated by allowing no limit to internal dilution and no internal lower cut-off grade. E.g. BUUD0102 = 62.54m @ 1.76g/t from 0m (broad intercept), comprising 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. Ultra-high grades zones of >30g/t are additionally reported. • No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.

<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 NW-SE, 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 included in the significant intercepts table.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See body of this report.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Diagrams are provided in the body of this report.