

ASX Announcement

10 March 2021
ASX: WMX



DRILLING UPDATE

- **HIGH GRADE EXTENSIONS AT GOLDEN AGE WILL IMPROVE CURRENT PRODUCTION GRADE**
- **EXCITING DISCOVERIES AT STARLIGHT AND ESSEX**
- **MULTIPLE HIGH GRADE, SHALLOW RESULTS SUPPORT MINE DEVELOPMENT**

HIGHLIGHTS

Exceptional high-tenor extensions identified at Golden Age zone:

- **GAGC0340: 4.26m @ 47.94g/t**
- **GAGC0342: 5.96m @ 18.62g/t**
- **GAGC0344: 7.55m @ 13.40g/t including 2.50m @ 37.10g/t**
- **GAGC0345: 3.04m @ 8.59g/t**
- **GAGC0347: 2.93m @ 7.02g/t**

These extensions will greatly enhance grade at the current operations when combined with existing Williamson stockpiles.

Exciting discoveries of high-grade mineralisation with visible gold at shallow depths at Starlight and Essex. Results are expected to enhance the life of mine plan with proximity to existing mine workings:

Starlight Zone

- **WURC0955: 15.00m @ 7.23g/t and;
2.00m @ 6.21g/t**
- **WURC0963: 5.00m @ 5.74g/t**
- **WURC0965: 6.00m @ 6.64g/t**

Essex Zone

- **WURD0108: 1.96m @ 12.63g/t including 0.30m @ 57.50g/t (visible gold logged)**
- **WURD0109: 1.13m @ 11.03g/t and;
2.45m @ 31.30g/t (visible gold logged)**
- **WURD0114: 3.75m @ 6.40g/t**

Multiple high-grade results from ongoing resource development drilling at West Lode and Bulletin zones, all less than 400m below surface and part of initial mining areas:

- **WURC0942:** 3.00m @ 5.18 g/t and;
11.00m @ 6.91g/t and;
3.00m @ 7.29g/t and;
10.00m @ 8.92g/t
Within a broad halo zone of 106m @ 2.41g/t (true width 70m)
- **WURCD0938:** 5.76m @ 5.35g/t
- **WURCD0941:** 4.00m @ 12.46g/t and;
13.59m @ 3.36g/t including 1.83m @ 7.78g/t and 3.00m @ 5.62g/t
Within a broad halo zone of 82.15m @ 1.50g/t (true width 55m)
- **BUDD0164:** 3.97m @ 14.98g/t and;
4.00m @ 7.85g/t
- **BUUD0233:** 4.76m @ 6.85g/t

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

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 Region in the Northern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Yilgarn Region 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 is the 7th largest gold district in Australia under single ownership based on overall JORC Mineral Resource.



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

118.7 M Ordinary Shares
2.7M 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, WMC or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on further wide, high-grade intersections from an additional 63 holes and 14,644m of drilling at the Wiluna Mining Centre.

The Company has currently deployed seven rigs in a major resource development and discovery program, which focuses on highest-value deposits scheduled for mining in the next five years to further enhance the mine plan. Results reported here are from Bulletin, West Lode South and the emerging Essex and Starlight high grade shoot discoveries.

In addition, high grades encountered in grade control drilling at Golden Age are expected to materially enhance grade and production during the transition to, and in parallel with, the addition of sulphide production in the three-year staged development at the Wiluna Mining Centre.

Wiluna Mining’s drilling strategy in the past 12 months has successfully grown the Mineral Resource at the Wiluna Mining Centre to **4.24Moz @ 4.89g/t** (>2.5g/t cut-off, see ASX release 5 November 2020). The program continues to define wide high-grade intervals at shallow levels, close to multiple previously mined zones with existing access for rapid low-cost development (Figure 1).

The new discoveries at Starlight and Essex demonstrate the outstanding discovery potential at Wiluna, where despite over 125 years of mining and exploration, new high-grade discoveries continue to be made, close to surface and close to existing underground mine infrastructure. These results confirm the Company’s strong view that the Wiluna Operation will develop into a larger-scale, high grade, and long-life gold mine.

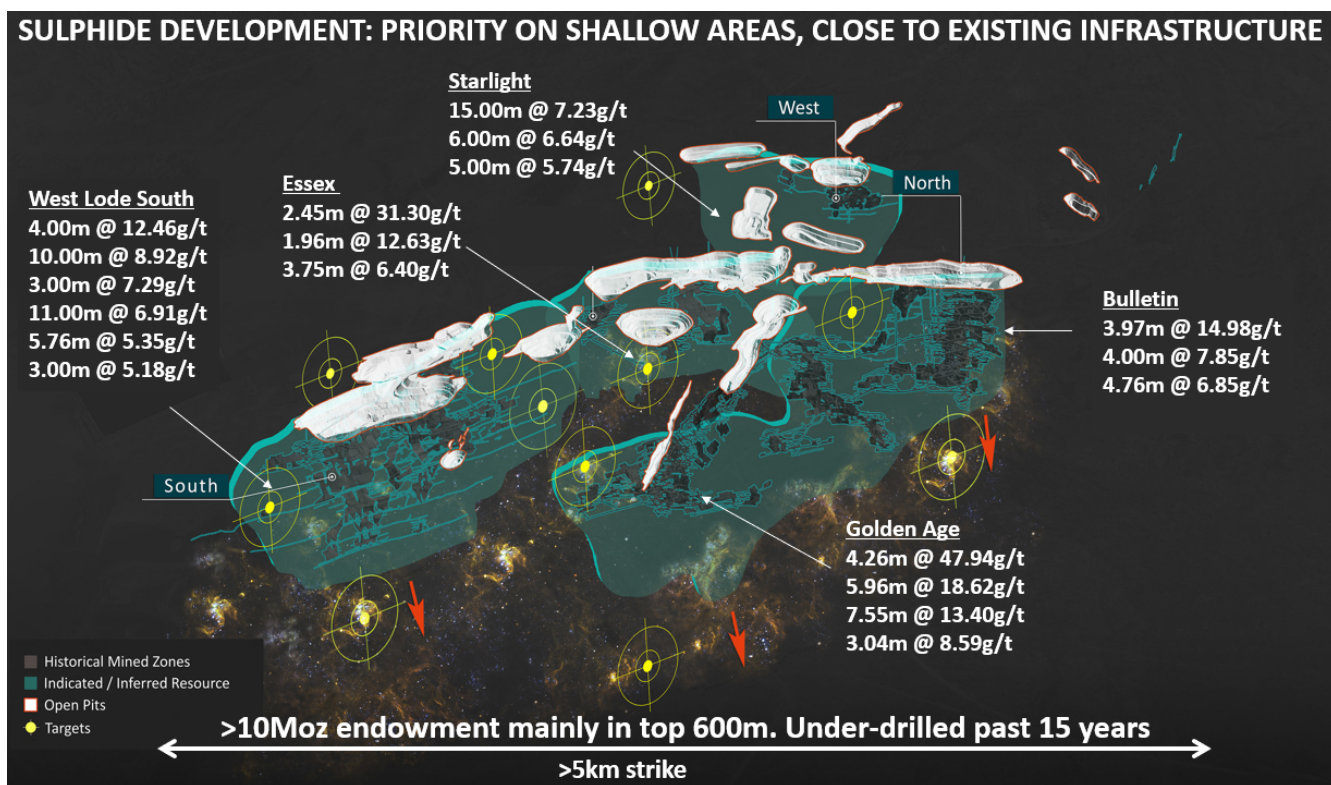


Figure 1: Wiluna Mining Centre shallow targets for resource growth leveraging existing mine infrastructure.

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS- NEW DISCOVERIES AT STARLIGHT AND ESSEX

Starlight Zone

Drilling at the Starlight zone in the Wiluna North Mine area has delivered exceptional results (Figure 1 & 2), with wide, high grade sulphides intersected at shallow depths below the Starlight pit, which the Company completed mining of oxide and transitional ore in 2020. The new discovery at the Starlight zone is significant in that it is located only 200m away from the

existing underground mine development activities and could be rapidly brought into production at low capital cost if further planned drill testing demonstrates economic reserves.

- WURC0955:** 15.00m @ 7.23g/t from 52.00m and 2.00m @ 6.21g/t from 94.00m
- WURC0963:** 5.00m @ 5.74g/t from 233.00m
- WURC0965:** 6.00m @ 6.64g/t from 113.00m

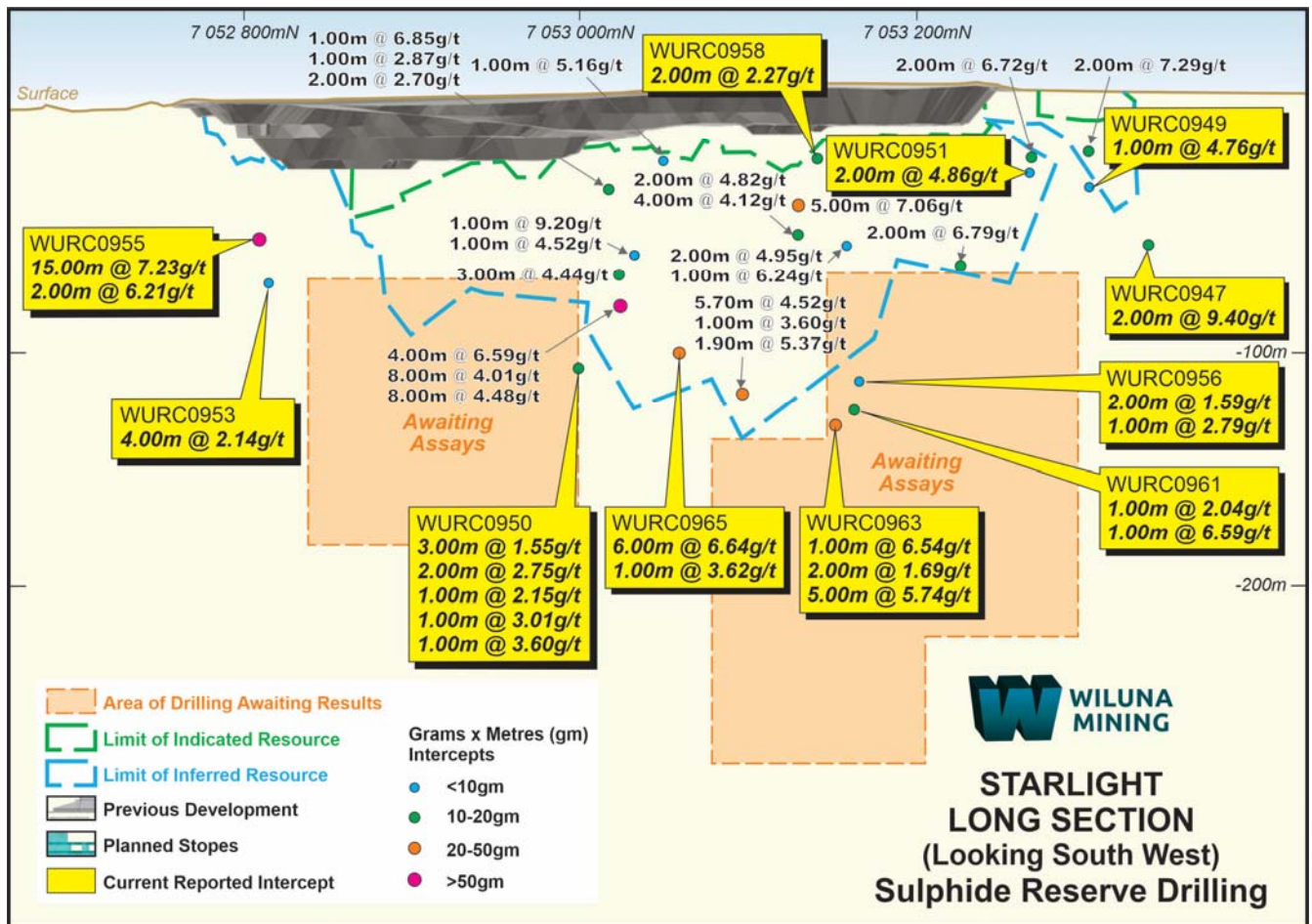


Figure 2: Starlight long section showing high grade results and drilling aimed at discovering high grade sulphide mineralisation below the open pit mine.

Essex Zone

The ongoing program at Essex, which is a high grade, high-priority mining zone in the Wiluna Central Mine area, continues to generate excellent results. The success of the Company’s drilling and resource development activity and the new discovery at Essex validates the Company’s strategy to focus on shallow, high-grade sulphide ore bodies for development early in the mine plan.

Recent drilling has intersected high grade visible gold in stacked lodes parallel to and down plunge of the main Essex lode, which was mined by open pit in 2020 (Figure 3).

WURD0109 intersected visible gold mineralisation, which is reflected in the high-grade assays of **1.13m @ 11.03g/t**, and **2.45m @ 31.30g/t**. This result follows up previously released intersections, including WURD0112 (**8.00m @ 5.31g/t** and **8.00m @ 15.20g/t**, see ASX release dated 27 January 2020). Further drilling is planned to complete the infill of this high-grade lode discovery with a view to defining an ore reserve to enhance the front end of the underground mine plan at the Wiluna Mining Centre.

- WURD0108:** 1.96m @ 12.63g/t from 256.67m including 0.30m @ 57.50g/t (visible gold logged)
- WURD0109:** 1.13m @ 11.03g/t from 327.80m and 2.45m @ 31.30g/t from 393.95m (with visible gold)
- WURD0114:** 3.75m @ 6.40g/t from 373.25m

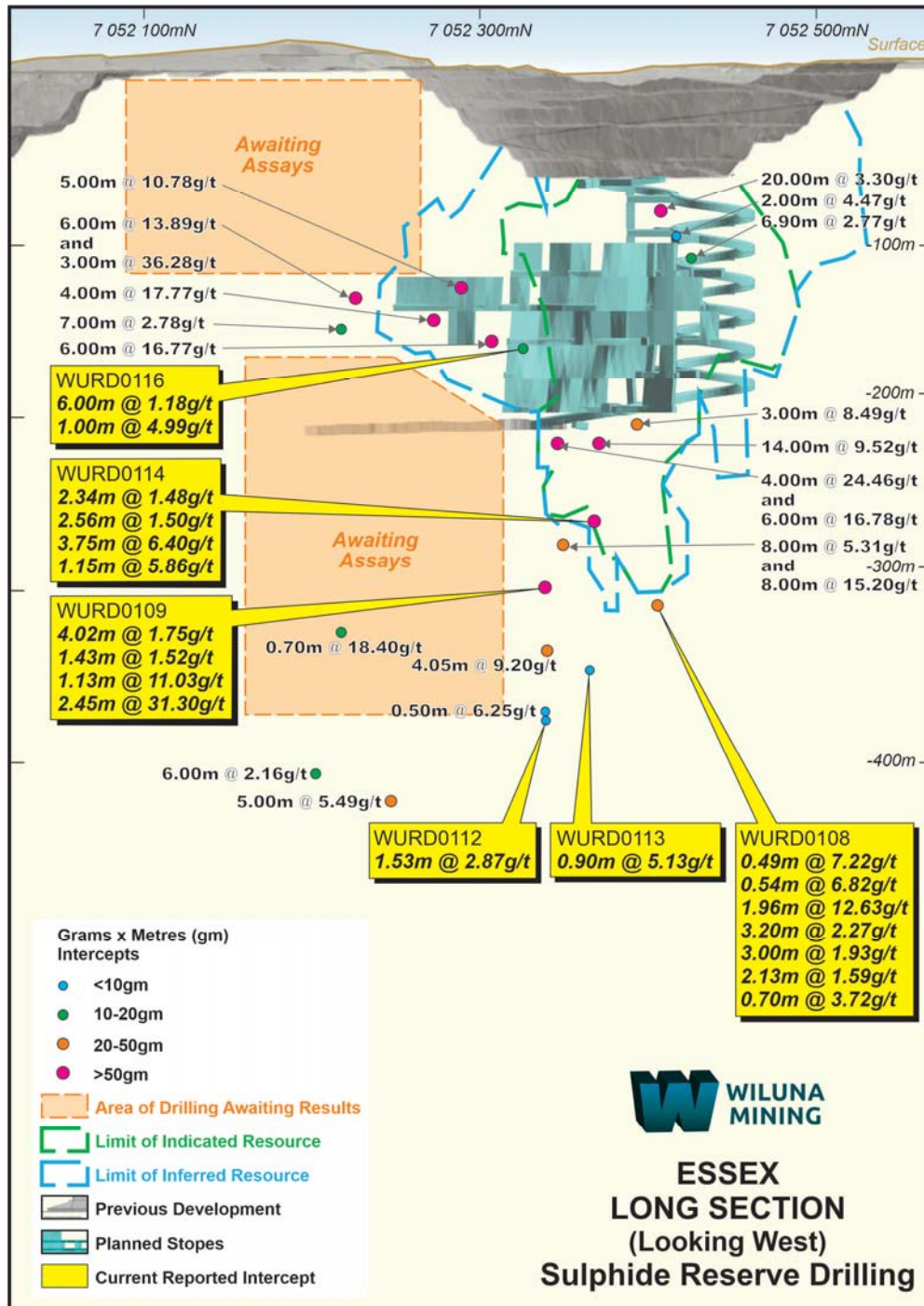


Figure 3: Essex long section showing high grade results and drilling aimed at converting the Inferred Resource area to Indicated category.

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS- MUTIPLE SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE HITS AT WILUNA MINING CENTRE

West Lode South Zone

The program at West Lode South, which is a high-priority target in the Wiluna South Mine Area owing to its proximity to surface and existing decline access that is now being dewatered to install underground drilling positions, continues to generate excellent results. West Lode South has the potential to add to mine life and improve the head grade based on the thick high-grade mineralisation intersected in the current program and Wiluna Mining’s previous holes (Figure 4, and ASX release 27 January 2021).

West Lode was historically mined via underground between 1932 and 1946 and produced 691,000oz @ 8.6g/t, which demonstrates the scale and high-grade nature of this target zone. West Lode remains open and sparsely drilled in the southern target area (Figure 4), with potential to delineate resource extensions and to make a new shoot discovery.

WURC0942 intersected very broad mineralisation of **106m @ 2.41g/t from 180.00m** (estimated true width 70m) and WURCD0941 intersected broad halo mineralisation of **82.15m @ 1.50g/t from 207.00m** (estimated true width 55m); these zones may be amenable to open pit or bulk underground mining methods. Within these broad zones, high grade intercepts include:

- WURC0942:** 3.00m @ 5.18 g/t, 11.00m @ 6.91g/t, 3.00m @ 7.29g/t, and 10.00m @ 8.92g/t
Within broad mineralised zone of **106m @ 2.41g/t (true width 70m)** from 180.00m
- WURCD0941:** 4.00m @ 12.46g/t and 13.59m @ 3.36g/t including 1.83m @ 7.78g/t and 3.00m @ 5.62g/t
Within broad mineralised zone of **82.15m @ 1.50g/t (true width 55m)** from 207.00m
- WURCD0938:** 5.76m @ 5.35g/t from 266.24m

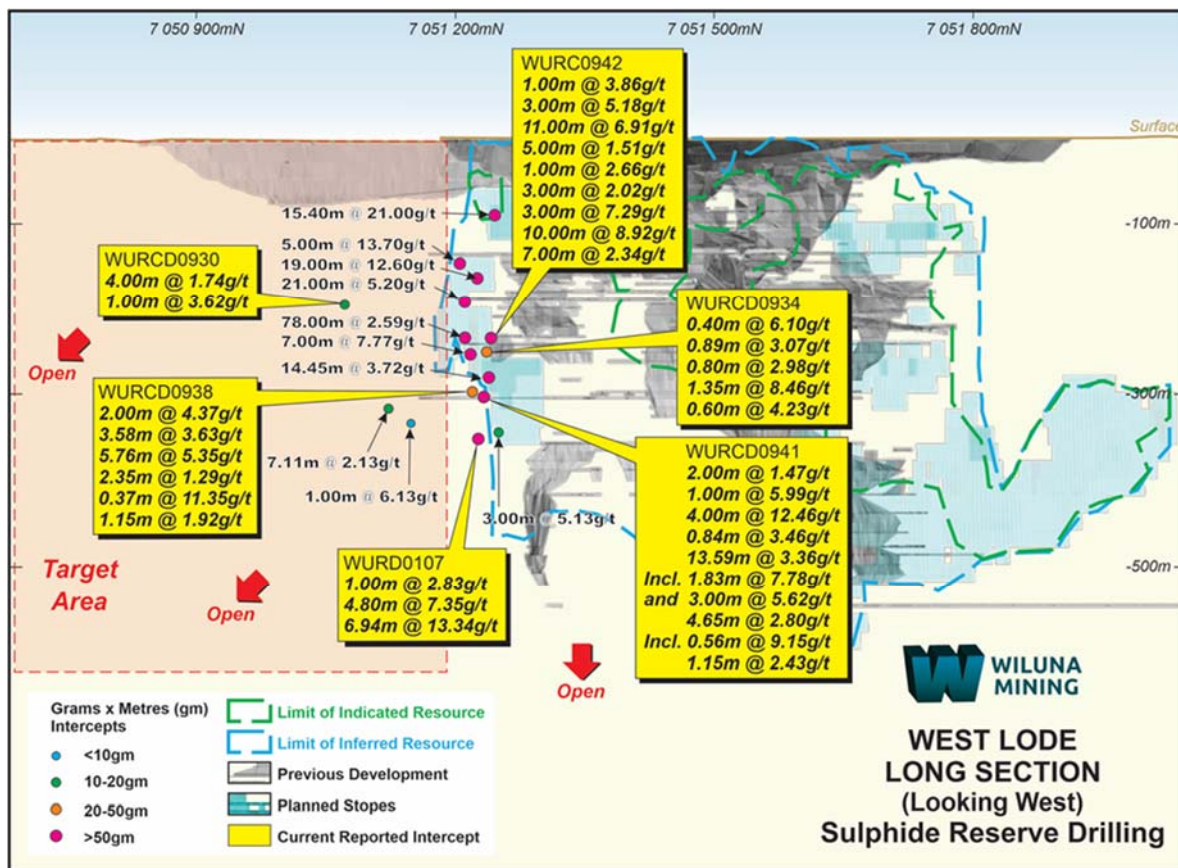


Figure 4: West Lode long section showing high grade results and drilling aimed at converting the Inferred resource area to Indicated category.

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS- HIGH GRADE EXTENSIONS AT GOLDEN AGE

Golden Age currently supplements the baseload free-milling feed from Williamson pit stockpiles and is an important source of transitional cashflow for the next 12 months and beyond. Golden Age will also continue to provide mill feed with the ability to produce gold doré and gold concentrates following commissioning of the sulphide concentrator.

Gold doré produced on site in parallel to concentrate sales will be continued to improve and optimise operating margins.

Grade control and extensional drilling at Golden Age has intersected exceptionally high-tenor mineralisation that is likely to materially improve free-milling production over the coming months. Further resource extensional drilling is planned as the high-grade mineralisation remains open for a considerable distance along strike and down-plunge of the current workings. Indeed, these exceptional results suggest the tenor of mineralisation improves to the East and at depth (Figure 5).

- GAGC0338:** 1.52m @ 18.99g/t from 89.83m
- GAGC0340:** 4.26m @ 47.94g/t from 100.74m
- GAGC0342:** 5.96m @ 18.62g/t from 108.04m
- GAGC0344:** 7.55m @ 13.40g/t from 127.45m including 2.50m @ 37.10g/t
- GAGC0345:** 3.04m @ 8.59g/t from 116.58m
- GAGC0347:** 2.93m @ 7.02g/t from 136.41m

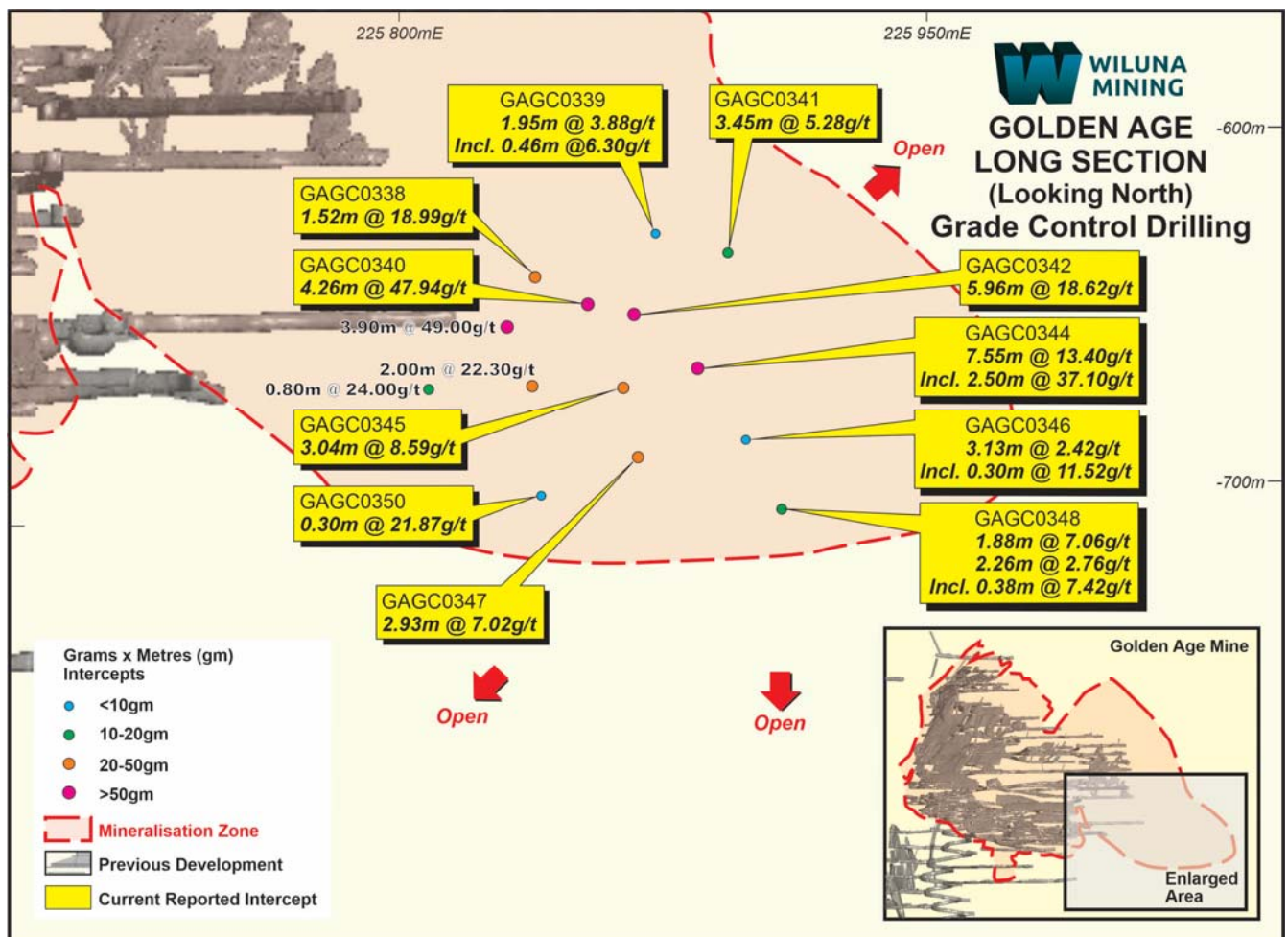


Figure 5: Golden Age long section showing high-tenor results and further target areas along strike and down-plunge of current workings.

WILUNA MINING CENTRE- RESOURCE AND RESERVE DRILLING PROGRAM

Following the 93,000m of resource and reserve development drilling completed in 2020, the Wiluna Mining Centre Mineral Resource Estimate has increased to **60.2Mt @ 2.99g/t for 5.78Moz** (above 1.0g/t cut-off), including **a high-grade component of 26.9Mt @ 4.89g/t for 4.24Moz** above 2.5g/t cut-off (see ASX release dated 5 November 2020). Approximately 50% of the Mineral Resource is in the Measured and Indicated categories and 50% in the Inferred category. The 2021 drilling program is of similar scale, with seven rigs currently operating, with the aim to grow reserves through targeting new high-grade shoots and progressive infill to convert the current Inferred Resource of 2.10Moz @ 4.57g/t (above 2.5g/t cut-off) to Indicated category. The Company will publish initial Sulphide Ore Reserves in the first quarter of 2021.

Including historical production of over 4Moz, Wiluna's total endowment is over 10Moz which ranks Wiluna alongside an exclusive peer group of large-scale, long-life mining centres in the Western Australian gold fields. Most historical production and existing resources occur in the upper 600m at Wiluna, with limited drilling during the past 15 years at depth on Wiluna Mining's exploration targets (Figure 1), which Wiluna Mining will systematically drill out to complete the resource and reserve development program over the next three to five years.

At Wiluna, the bulk of the ounces are hosted within high grade shoots within steeply dipping gold shear zones, with the two most prominent shears being the East and West structures and a third sub-parallel structure called Adelaide-Moonlight shear, with a combined strike length of over 10km. In addition, numerous linking structures and splays are also mineralised, and free-milling high grade quartz reefs continue to be drilled at the Golden Age area.

The lodes that comprise the two main structures within the Wiluna deposit have very limited drilling below the deepest levels of production (600m to 1,000m below surface), but the drilling that has been completed shows the same mineralisation style at similar grade and width as observed within the past production envelopes. This gives confidence that mineralisation extends well beneath the currently known extents of each lode. Prior to Wiluna Mining's ownership, a limited number of historical intercepts drilled over 1,000m below surface confirmed that high grade extensions continue below the deepest mine workings.

The Company is targeting high grade zones to bring into the front of the mine plan, because every increase in head grade of 1g/t equates to approximately an additional 50kozpa once the production is fully ramped up at the conclusion of the staged three-year development plan.

STAGED, THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Wiluna Mining has recently commenced a three-year, staged development plan (Figure 6) that will see it eventually being capable of treating all of the ore types at Wiluna through four processes including;

- Existing 2.1Mtpa CIL process plant;
- 750,000 tpa flotation and concentrator which is commencing construction this month and will be commissioned in October 2021 scaling up to 1.5 Mtpa capacity by FY2024 (see Figure 7);
- Gravity circuit; and
- Tailing's retreatment plant.

On conclusion of the staged development plan, which is being developed to match the rate of the underground mining development, Wiluna Mining will be capable of processing all its ore at the Wiluna Mining Operations and will be producing approximately 250kozpa. Most of the gold at this stage will be produced as a concentrate however gold doré produced on site in parallel to concentrate sales will be continued to improve and optimise operating margins.

At this point of time, further expansion of the Wiluna Mine will be considered and will largely depend on the size of the Mineral Resource and Reserve identified at Wiluna; the expected scale of the resource at Wiluna could support a larger operation than the current proposed 250kozpa development and this will be continued to be scoped based on the results of our ongoing reserve development drilling.

Williamson open pit mining was completed in February, and large stockpiles will continue to provide the bulk of free-milling feed through to the addition of sulphide production. Underground mining at Golden Age also contributes valuable high

grade, free-milling feed to the process plant, while rehabilitation and mine development is well underway to develop stoping blocks for initial underground sulphide mining.

The initial stage of the three-year development plan has commenced and will see the Company transition from its current production profile of 60koz in FY2021 using the current 2.1 Mtpa free-milling processing facility, to initially producing on completion and fully ramped up approximately 120kozpa of gold and gold in concentrate. This will be implemented using the current crushing and milling circuit and a new 750ktpa concentrator which will be commissioned in October 2021.

The feasibility study into ramping up the three-year development plan has commenced and is targeted for completion before the end of 2021. Wiluna Mining’s resource and reserve development drilling and mine planning work to date provide confidence in the scale and grade of the mineralisation to support an expansion in production through a plant upgrade to a nominal 1.5 Mtpa treatment rate 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.

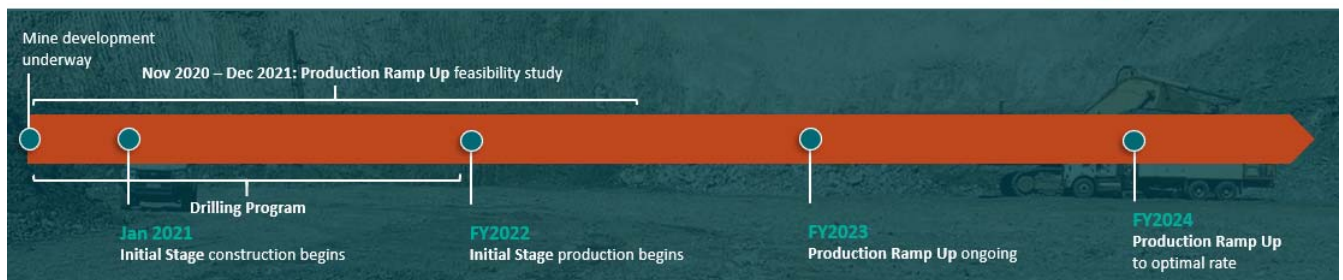
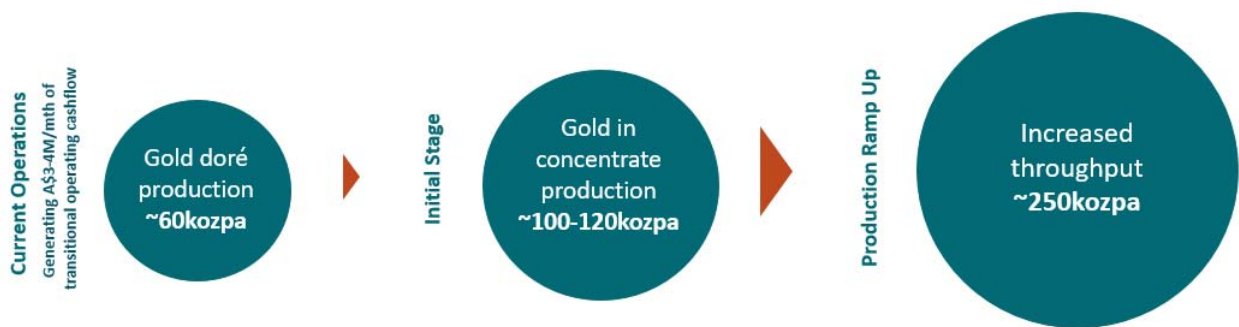


Figure 6: Staged Sulphide Development timeline.

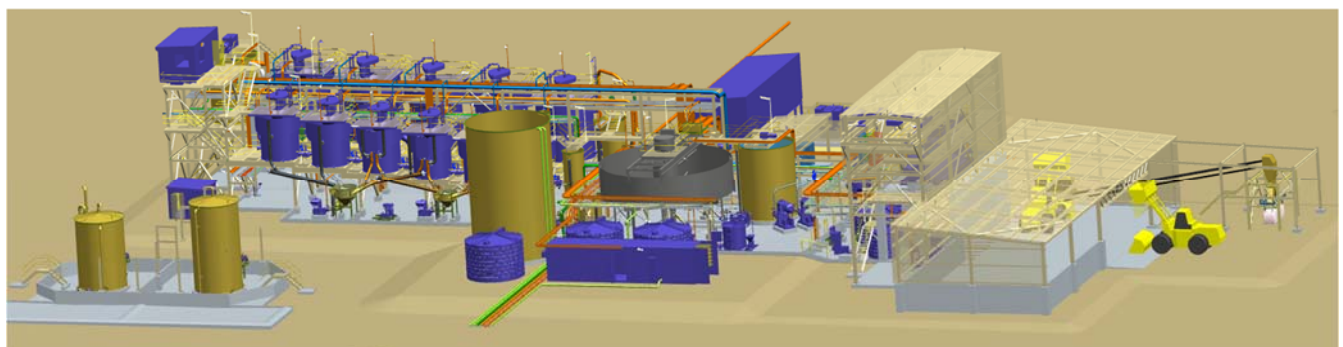


Figure 7: Image of the 750ktpa concentrator with construction commencing 15 March.

Wiluna at 1.0g/t

Wiluna Mining Corporation Mineral Resource Summary													
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	0.14	5.2	24	22.69	3.59	2,618	37.34	2.62	3,141	60.17	2.99	5,782	
Matilda	-	-	-	3.51	1.51	170	1.41	2.43	110	4.93	1.77	281	
Lake Way	1.93	1.28	80	0.94	1.61	48	3.53	1.19	135	6.40	1.28	263	
Galaxy	-	-	-	0.13	3.08	12	0.16	2.98	15	0.28	3.02	28	
SUB TOTAL	2.08	1.55	103	27.27	3.25	2,849	42.44	2.49	3,401	71.78	2.75	6,354	
TAILINGS AND STOCKPILES													
Tailings	-	-	-	33.16	0.57	611	-	-	-	33.16	0.57	611	
Stockpiles	0.51	0.9	15	2.16	0.51	35	-	-	-	2.67	0.58	50	
SUB TOTAL	0.51	0.89	15	35.32	0.57	646	-	-	-	35.83	0.57	661	
GLOBAL TOTAL	2.59	1.42	118	62.59	1.74	3,495	42.44	2.49	3,401	107.61	2.03	7,015	

Wiluna Mining Corporation Mineral Resource Summary													
Reporting Cut-Off	TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES (WILUNA DEPOSITS ONLY)												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%			
	g/t Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
0.4	0.3	3.0	27	39.01	2.37	2,970	66.77	1.77	3,808	106.06	2.00	6,805	
1.0	0.1	5.2	24	22.69	3.59	2,618	37.34	2.62	3,141	60.17	2.99	5,782	
2.5	0.1	6.5	22	12.53	5.25	2,114	14.29	4.57	2,100	26.93	4.89	4,237	

Table 1: Mineral Resources -October 2020, Wiluna > 1.0 g/t cut-off.

Notes Table 1:

1. See ASX releases dated 30 September and 5 November for further details.
2. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
3. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 10,000; gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000.
4. Data is rounded to reflect appropriate precision in the estimate which may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
5. Wiluna Mineral Resource includes deposits within the Wiluna Mining Centre and the Regent deposit and are reported at a 1.0g/t Au cut-off.
6. Matilda Mineral Resource is a summation of 8 separate Matilda deposits each reported at 0.4g/t Au cut-off within an A\$2,900/oz shell and at 2.5g/t below the pit shell, and the shallow Coles Find deposit which has been reported at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off.
7. Lake Way Mineral Resource includes the Carrol, Prior, Williamson South deposits, and the operating Williamson deposit. Each deposit has been reported at 0.4g/t Au cut-off within an A\$2,900/oz shell and at 2.5g/t below the pit shell.
8. Tailings Mineral Resource includes material in Dam C, Dam H, and backfilled pits at Adelaide, Golden Age, Moonlight, and Squib.
9. Competent Persons: Graham de la Mare, Marcus Osiejak (refer to Competent Persons statement).

Table 2. Significant intercepts Wiluna Mining Centre. NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red. Rows highlighted in blue show bulked intersection with greater than 2m internal dilution.

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUUD0110	225808	7053588	269	81.05	21.5	306.8	60.00	62.20	2.20	1.64	1.5
Bulletin	BUUD0113	225807	7053587	269	109.6	29.4	289	24.00	25.00	1.00	2.36	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0113							35.84	37.28	1.44	16.06	1.0
Bulletin	BUUD0164	225802	7053582	270	124.7	56.9	284	41.90	45.87	3.97	14.98	2.6
Bulletin	BUUD0164							49.59	53.59	4.00	7.85	2.7
Bulletin	BUUD0165	225788	7053573	267	70.1	37.3	239	50.80	53.20	2.40	1.41	1.6
Bulletin	BUUD0166	225788	7053572	267	67.20	39.32	230	NSI				
Bulletin	BUUD0191	225526	7052281	-111	259.80	44.8	239	68.06	70.08	2.02	4.41	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0191						Incl.	68.06	68.98	0.92	6.54	0.6
Bulletin	BUUD0191						and	69.64	70.08	0.44	6.07	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0191							76.00	77.00	1.00	19.45	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0191							97.00	100.00	3.00	2.31	2.0
Bulletin	BUUD0191						Incl.	97.00	97.77	0.77	5.92	0.5
Bulletin	BUUD0191							134.24	135.90	1.66	7.58	1.1
Bulletin	BUUD0192	225526	7052281	-111	155.10	-50	268	89.00	95.00	6.00	2.11	4.0
Bulletin	BUUD0193	225526	7052281	-111	250.33	39.9	254	73.00	74.00	1.00	25.70	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0198	225527	7052358	-120	215.3	32.8	282	72.00	73.08	1.08	2.69	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0198							206.00	207.00	1.00	6.97	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0198							210.53	210.94	0.41	8.34	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0231	225798	7053582	263	104.80	-54.5	286	NSI				
Bulletin	BUUD0232	225799	7053582	264	90.80	-46.5	308	25.00	26.02	1.02	2.02	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0233	225798	7053582	264	84	-43.5	284	18.80	23.56	4.76	6.85	3.2
Bulletin	BUUD0234	225799	7053582	264	99.20	-27.32	327	21.00	25.50	4.50	2.03	3.0
Bulletin	BUUD0234						Incl.	24.31	24.65	0.34	10.50	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0234							55.00	59.08	4.08	1.98	2.7
Bulletin	BUUD0235	225798	7053581	264	122.24	-21.81	306	15.00	20.66	5.66	3.56	3.8
Bulletin	BUUD0235						Incl.	15.00	17.00	2.00	6.63	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0235							47.90	49.29	1.39	5.69	0.9
Bulletin	BUUD0235							88.00	93.00	5.00	1.07	3.3
Bulletin	BUUD0236	225798	7053581	264	90.00	-26.54	284	14.87	18.50	3.63	4.59	2.4
Bulletin	BUUD0236						Incl.	14.87	15.40	0.53	5.54	0.4
Bulletin	BUUD0236						and	17.67	17.97	0.30	18.00	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0237	225787	7053575	263	87.15	-31.45	263	12.52	15.00	2.48	8.89	1.7
Bulletin	BUUD0238	225787	7053575	263	93.02	-52.76	269	15.48	20.18	4.70	2.92	3.1
Bulletin	BUUD0238							81.84	87.00	5.16	2.05	3.4

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUUD0239	225787	7053575	263	111.02	-42.51	262	15.00	19.00	4.00	1.31	2.7
Bulletin	BUUD0239							79.00	81.00	2.00	6.71	1.3
East Lode South	WUDD0065	225379	7050638	497	552.75	-56	268	391.40	396.70	5.30	3.67	3.5
East Lode South	WUDD0065						Incl.	395.60	396.70	1.10	10.98	0.7
East Lode South	WUDD0065							500.75	504.00	3.25	1.40	2.2
West Lode	WUDD0067	225113	7051288	446	248.80	-38.76	206	44.00	47.45	3.45	1.57	2.3
West Lode	WUDD0067							121.99	122.56	0.57	14.85	0.4
West Lode	WUDD0067							220.10	222.90	2.80	1.31	1.9
West Lode	WUDD0067							225.10	229.16	4.06	1.49	2.7
West Lode	WUDD0067							232.80	236.50	3.70	1.44	2.5
West Lode	WURC0942	225116	7051289	446	300	-71	228	180.00	286.00	106.00	2.41	70.7
West Lode	WURC0942							166.00	167.00	1.00	3.86	0.7
West Lode	WURC0942							180.00	183.00	3.00	5.18	2.0
West Lode	WURC0942							189.00	200.00	11.00	6.91	7.3
West Lode	WURC0942							205.00	210.00	5.00	1.51	3.3
West Lode	WURC0942							213.00	214.00	1.00	2.66	0.7
West Lode	WURC0942							222.00	225.00	3.00	2.02	2.0
West Lode	WURC0942							235.00	238.00	3.00	7.29	2.0
West Lode	WURC0942							246.00	256.00	10.00	8.92	6.7
West Lode	WURC0942							279.00	286.00	7.00	2.34	4.7
West Lode	WURC0943	225198	7050606	507	269	-59	267	176.00	177.00	1.00	2.54	0.7
East Lode South	WURC0944	225188	7050583	507	269	-53	267	215.00	217.00	2.00	1.28	1.3
East Lode South	WURC0945	225233	7050623	506	307	-74	271	86.00	87.00	1.00	2.55	0.7
East Lode South	WURC0945							292.00	297.00	5.00	2.30	3.3
East Lode South	WURC0945						Incl.	296.00	297.00	1.00	7.89	0.7
East Lode South	WURC0946	225324	7050610	496	330	-50	268	145.00	147.00	2.00	4.84	1.3
East Lode South	WURC0946						Incl.	146.00	147.00	1.00	5.65	0.7
East Lode South	WURC0946							284.00	291.00	7.00	2.46	4.7
East Lode South	WURC0946						Incl.	289.00	290.00	1.00	7.32	0.7
Starlight	WURC0947	224911	7053452	511	130	-60	224	77.00	79.00	2.00	9.40	1.3
Starlight	WURC0949	224929	7053435	511	149	-60	224	49.00	50.00	1.00	4.76	0.7
Starlight	WURC0950	225119	7053308	495	210	-60	231	63.00	66.00	3.00	1.55	2.0
Starlight	WURC0950							69.00	71.00	2.00	2.75	1.3
Starlight	WURC0950							74.00	75.00	1.00	2.15	0.7
Starlight	WURC0950							81.00	82.00	1.00	3.01	0.7
Starlight	WURC0950							170.00	171.00	1.00	3.60	0.7
Starlight	WURC0951	224924	7053393	512	140	-76	226	38.00	40.00	2.00	4.86	1.3

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Starlight	WURC0951						Incl.	39.00	40.00	1.00	5.23	0.7
Starlight	WURC0952	225228	7053199	504	100	-61	269	NSI				
Starlight	WURC0953	225185	7053148	504	170	-53	269	92.00	96.00	4.00	2.14	2.7
Starlight	WURC0953						Incl.	95.00	96.00	1.00	7.30	0.7
Starlight	WURC0955	225202	7053168	504	225	-53	269	52.00	67.00	15.00	7.23	10.0
Starlight	WURC0955							94.00	96.00	2.00	6.21	1.3
Starlight	WURC0956	224932	7053294	495	174	-64	227	107.00	109.00	2.00	1.59	1.3
Starlight	WURC0956							122.00	123.00	1.00	2.79	0.7
Starlight	WURC0958	225002	7053331	512	137	-60	221	32.00	34.00	2.00	2.27	1.3
Essex	WURC0960	225525	7052185	522	305	-58	295	NSI				
Starlight	WURC0961	224996	7053363	511	205	-63	220	131.00	132.00	1.00	2.04	0.7
Starlight	WURC0961							176.00	177.00	1.00	6.59	0.7
Essex	WURC0962	225528	7052183	522	350	-62	299	NSI				
Starlight	WURC0963	225009	7053339	511	263	-65	226	113.00	114.00	1.00	6.54	0.7
Starlight	WURC0963							168.00	170.00	2.00	1.69	1.3
Starlight	WURC0963							233.00	238.00	5.00	5.74	3.3
Starlight	WURC0965	225045	7053300	509	210	-58	228	113.00	119.00	6.00	6.64	4.0
Starlight	WURC0965							157.00	158.00	1.00	3.62	0.7
West Lode	WURCD0930	224871	7051124	497	387.6	-51	89	238.00	242.00	4.00	1.74	2.7
West Lode	WURCD0930							251.00	252.00	1.00	3.62	0.7
West Lode	WURCD0934	225117	7051290	446	305.8	-67	204	132.60	133.00	0.40	6.10	0.3
West Lode	WURCD0934							135.52	136.41	0.89	3.07	0.6
West Lode	WURCD0934							263.00	263.80	0.80	2.98	0.5
West Lode	WURCD0934							288.75	290.10	1.35	8.46	0.9
West Lode	WURCD0934							296.20	296.80	0.60	4.23	0.4
West Lode	WURCD0938	225113	7051291	446	359.5	-70	214	121.00	123.00	2.00	4.37	1.3
West Lode	WURCD0938							259.92	263.50	3.58	3.63	2.4
West Lode	WURCD0938							266.24	272.00	5.76	5.35	3.8
West Lode	WURCD0938							290.62	292.97	2.35	1.29	1.6
West Lode	WURCD0938							295.70	296.07	0.37	11.35	0.2
West Lode	WURCD0938							316.60	317.75	1.15	1.92	0.8
West Lode	WURCD0941	225112	7051296	447	362.9	-74	225	207.00	289.15	82.15	1.50	54.8
West Lode	WURCD0941							118.00	120.00	2.00	1.47	1.3
West Lode	WURCD0941							207.00	208.00	1.00	5.99	0.7
West Lode	WURCD0941							213.00	217.00	4.00	12.46	2.7
West Lode	WURCD0941							243.76	244.60	0.84	3.46	0.6
West Lode	WURCD0941							257.91	271.50	13.59	3.36	9.1

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
West Lode	WURCD0941						Incl.	257.91	259.74	1.83	7.78	1.2
West Lode	WURCD0941						and	263.00	266.00	3.00	5.62	2.0
West Lode	WURCD0941							280.60	285.25	4.65	2.80	3.1
West Lode	WURCD0941						Incl.	284.04	284.60	0.56	9.15	0.4
West Lode	WURCD0941							288.00	289.15	1.15	2.43	0.8
Calvert	WURD0061	225340	7051810	499	783.6	-63	276	496.00	498.95	2.95	1.10	2.0
Calvert	WURD0061							513.00	515.00	2.00	2.03	1.3
Calvert	WURD0061							534.00	534.30	0.30	8.66	0.2
Calvert	WURD0061							553.90	563.00	9.10	1.96	6.1
Calvert	WURD0061						Incl.	556.75	557.25	0.50	5.73	0.3
Calvert	WURD0061							631.70	633.10	1.40	3.39	0.9
Calvert	WURD0061						Incl.	632.35	633.10	0.75	5.17	0.5
Calvert	WURD0061							639.05	640.85	1.80	7.27	1.2
Calvert	WURD0062	225366	7051870	500	726.78	-62	278	169.00	174.00	5.00	9.44	3.3
Calvert	WURD0062							510.00	510.96	0.96	3.39	0.6
Calvert	WURD0062							522.08	524.12	2.04	1.32	1.4
Calvert	WURD0062							533.00	535.44	2.44	1.20	1.6
Calvert	WURD0062							548.39	552.00	3.61	1.47	2.4
Calvert	WURD0062							559.63	563.50	3.87	4.27	2.6
Calvert	WURD0062						Incl.	559.63	560.58	0.95	7.23	0.6
Calvert	WURD0062						and	561.82	563.50	1.68	5.42	1.1
Calvert	WURD0062							574.45	575.38	0.93	2.60	0.6
Calvert	WURD0074	225352	7051660	500	300	-51.5	279	492.10	492.90	0.80	8.03	0.5
Essex	WURD0107	225116	7051289	446	390.7	-77	215	294.00	295.00	1.00	2.83	0.7
Essex	WURD0107							299.00	303.80	4.80	7.35	3.2
Essex	WURD0107							307.22	314.16	6.94	13.34	4.6
Essex	WURD0108	225519	7052297	511	431.8	-70	313	219.17	219.66	0.49	7.22	0.3
Essex	WURD0108							251.68	252.22	0.54	6.82	0.4
Essex	WURD0108							256.67	258.63	1.96	12.63	1.3
Essex	WURD0108							281.80	285.00	3.20	2.27	2.1
Essex	WURD0108							295.70	298.70	3.00	1.93	2.0
Essex	WURD0108						Incl.	298.30	298.70	0.40	8.37	0.3
Essex	WURD0108							302.30	304.43	2.13	1.59	1.4
Essex	WURD0108						Incl.	302.30	302.70	0.40	5.46	0.3
Essex	WURD0108							359.00	359.70	0.70	3.72	0.5
Essex	WURD0109	225543	7052233	522	458.4	-67	315	303.35	307.37	4.02	1.75	2.7
Essex	WURD0109							310.07	311.50	1.43	1.52	1.0

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Essex	WURD0109							327.80	328.93	1.13	11.03	0.8
Essex	WURD0109							393.95	396.40	2.45	31.30	1.6
Essex	WURD0112	225546	7052230	522	528.6	-70	315	426.00	427.53	1.53	2.87	1.0
Essex	WURD0112						Incl.	427.00	427.53	0.53	5.27	0.4
Essex	WURD0113	225606	7052211	522	528.84	-62	314	414.87	415.77	0.90	5.13	0.6
Essex	WURD0114	225562	7052296	514	415.55	-70	312	302.00	304.34	2.34	1.48	1.6
Essex	WURD0114							346.00	348.56	2.56	1.50	1.7
Essex	WURD0114							373.25	377.00	3.75	6.40	2.5
Essex	WURD0114							380.00	381.15	1.15	5.86	0.8
Essex	WURD0116	225522	7052221	522	240	-65	315	144.00	150.00	6.00	1.18	4.0
Essex	WURD0116							239.00	240.00	1.00	4.99	0.7
Golden Age	GAGC0338	225789	7052464	-47	121	-40	51	89.83	91.35	1.52	18.99	1.0
Golden Age	GAGC0339	225789	7052464	-47	125	-25	62	108.81	110.76	1.95	3.88	1.3
Golden Age	GAGC0339						Incl.	108.81	109.27	0.46	6.30	0.3
Golden Age	GAGC0340	225789	7052464	-47	119.3	-40	62	100.74	105.00	4.26	47.94	2.8
Golden Age	GAGC0341	225789	7052464	-47	141.6	-25	73	122.50	125.95	3.45	5.28	2.3
Golden Age	GAGC0342	225789	7052464	-47	142	-40	73	108.04	114.00	5.96	18.62	4.0
Golden Age	GAGC0344	225790	7052462	-47	149.3	-40	84	127.45	135.00	7.55	13.40	5.0
Golden Age	GAGC0344						Incl.	131.74	134.24	2.50	37.10	1.7
Golden Age	GAGC0345	225790	7052462	-47	154.06	-51	87	116.58	119.62	3.04	8.59	2.0
Golden Age	GAGC0346	225792	7052460	-47	178.3	-41	101	154.87	158.00	3.13	2.42	2.1
Golden Age	GAGC0346						Incl.	155.30	155.60	0.30	11.52	0.2
Golden Age	GAGC0347	225792	7052460	-47	200	-52	101	136.41	139.34	2.93	7.02	2.0
Golden Age	GAGC0348	225790	7052459	-47	221.6	-41	112	180.52	182.40	1.88	7.06	1.3
Golden Age	GAGC0348							184.74	187.00	2.26	2.76	1.5
Golden Age	GAGC0348						Incl.	184.74	185.12	0.38	7.42	0.3
Golden Age	GAGC0350	225792	7052460	-48	164.8	-62	111	134.08	134.38	0.30	21.87	0.2

*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.

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 for the Wiluna, Lake Way and Regent Mining Centres is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Graham de la Mare was 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’. Graham de la Mare 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 Mineral Resources for the Matilda, Galaxy and WilTails Mining Centres is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Marcus Osiejak was 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’. Marcus Osiejak consents to the inclusion in this announcement of statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<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, NQ2 or LTK60 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling. • 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. • 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

		<p>assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<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 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

		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<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. Check-logging was completed on historical intervals retrieved, with only minor edits required to historical logs. Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
<p>Subsampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If noncore, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<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. 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>compiled from individual 1m samples. RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 considered to be 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.
<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 	<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 described above. ALS is globally recognized and highly regarded in the industry. Historical assaying was undertaken at Genalysis, Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the Wiluna Mine

	<p><i>including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>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").</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<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 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. • Survey tools are calibrated weekly.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<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. • Historical drill hole spacing is typically 50m x 25m of 25m x 25m in Indicated resource areas and 50m x 50m in Inferred areas.

	<p><i>estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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"> • <i>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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

	<p>wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 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	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See data table Appendix to this report.

	<p><i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<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 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.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See diagrams in the body of this report.

<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.