

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



“AWAKING A SLEEPING GIANT” EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE DRILLING RESULTS CONTINUE AT WILUNA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Infill drilling at Golden Age produces ultra-high grades up to 880g/t.
- Excellent results from sulphide resource drilling.
- Results underpin Wiluna Mining’s strategy to grow and increase geological confidence in the high-grade resource at the Wiluna Mining Centre.
- Drilling supports Stage 1 & Stage 2 expansion plans.
- 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:

GARD0130:	5.96m @ 112.98g/t incl. 0.41m @ 185g/t & 0.65m @ 880g/t
BUUD0099:	12.00m @ 12.08g/t
BUUD0104A:	10.46m @ 7.21g/t
WURC0891:	12.00m @ 7.29g/t
WUDD0056:	9.45m @ 8.70g/t
WUDD0057:	5.44m @ 5.96g/t
WUDD0058:	14.38m @ 4.14g/t incl. 4.23m @ 8.11g/t
WURC0884:	3m @ 10.99g/t
WURCD0870:	4.35m @ 17.67g/t
BUUD0082:	2.55m @ 7.67g/t
BUUD0087:	2.75m @ 17.00g/t
BUUD0095:	9.00m @ 4.82g/t incl. 3.90m @ 8.27g/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 68 holes and 18,584m of resource development infill drilling at the Wiluna Mining Centre (Figure 1). The Company continues to drill with 6 rigs currently on site.

These results will enable the Company to complete detailed Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates as part of the Wiluna Stage 1 sulphides expansion project. The Company intends to update Mineral Resource estimates in late September 2020 and Reserves in December 2020.

Milan Jerkovic, Wiluna Mining’s Executive Chair commented:

“Once again we are seeing outstanding results from drilling ‘under the headframe’. The quality of the drilling results means we are confident of delivering our Stage 1 sulphide strategy. The drilling continues to define shallow high-grade resource development targets. At the Wiluna Mining Centre from our first holes at Bulletin and Essex, Golden Age through to Calvert and the East Lode, this ongoing programme has delivered consistent exceptional high-grade drilling results which shows that Wiluna remains one of the largest undeveloped 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 just the Wiluna Mining Centre is extremely exciting. We do believe the drilling results show we are awaking a sleeping giant”.

Mr Jerkovic continued, *“As I have continued to stress over the past six months, 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, to date, has been 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 the ounces per vertical metre and, more importantly, increase the grade. This will help consolidate Stage 1 and enhance the transition into Stage 2 which has the plan to increase production to +250kozpa of gold and gold in concentrate over a long mine life.

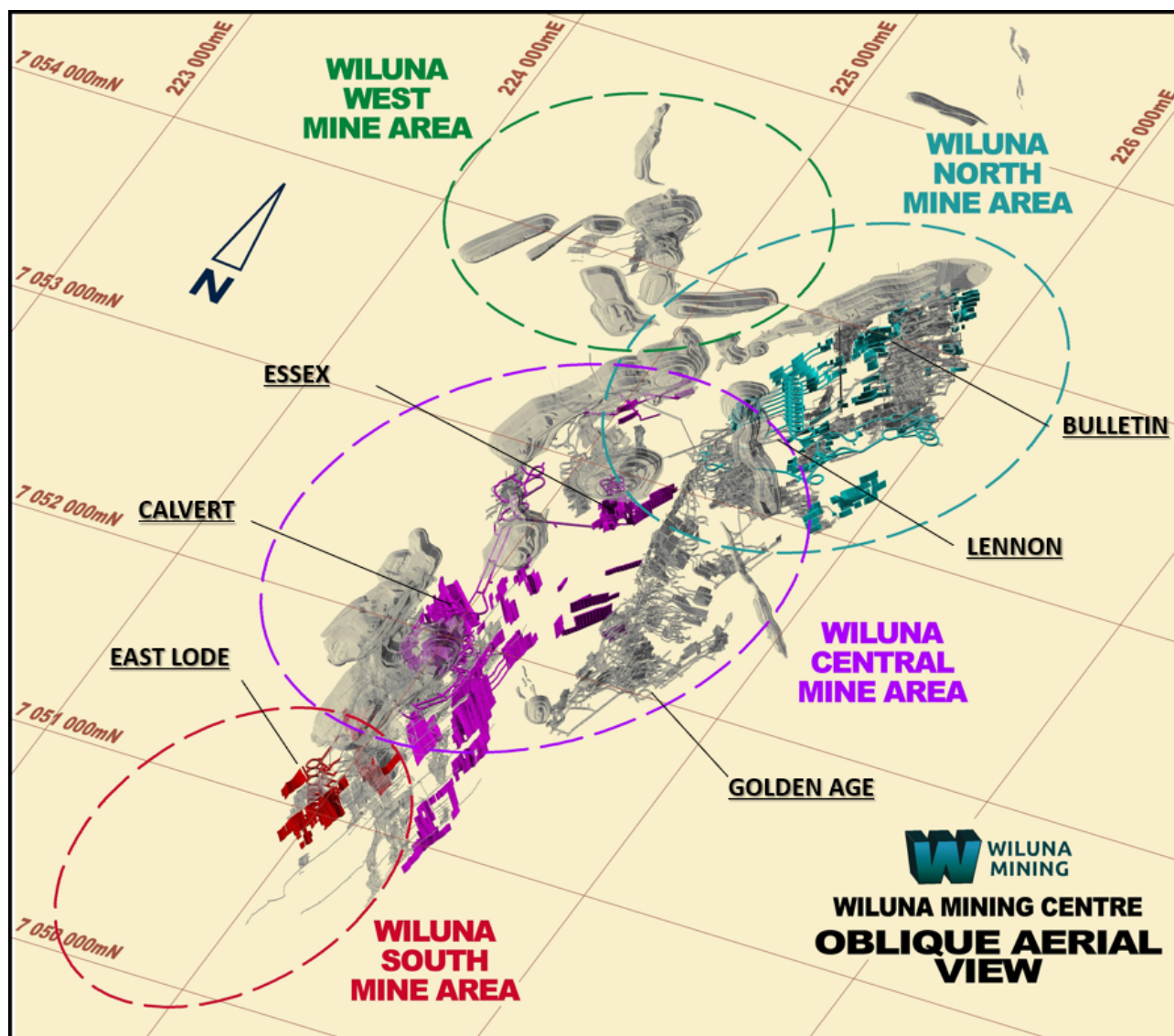


Figure 1: Map of the Wiluna Mining Centre and planned Stage 1 Sulphide Expansion mining areas (coloured).

These latest results span each of the high-priority development targets of Calvert, Essex, East Lode and Bulletin where drilling is in progress (Figure 1), and the recently completed programmes at Golden Age and Lennon.

Along with the high-grade results released in March, May, June and July 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.

After our initial success intersecting high-grade zones close to existing mine access and close to surface, the ongoing drilling programme from now on has five objectives:

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.

A Mineral Resource update is due to be released in late September 2020 with a Reserves update due in December 2020. With the large amount of data being developed through the current drilling programme and a concurrent programme to sample previously unassayed historic drill core, it is expected there will be further updates to our Mineral Resource and Reserves in the first half of 2021.

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 (+5g/t) sulphide zones located close to surface and close to existing infrastructure, which allows for rapid and low-cost development.

The current preliminary mine plan includes 28% of Inferred mineralisation in the first two years when mining is focussed at Essex and Bulletin, and 43% Inferred in years three to four when mining extends to Calvert and East Lode. Consequently, the Company is focussed on infill and extensional drilling with a view to upgrading Inferred Resources to Ore Reserves in these areas.

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 down-plunge and along strike to the south particularly at Essex (see ASX releases dated 26 May 2020, 23 June and 27 July 2020). While drilling remains in progress, new intercepts include (Figure 2):

WUDD0055:	2.52m @ 4.61g/t	(Essex)
WUDD0057:	5.44m @ 5.96g/t	(Essex)
WUDD0056:	9.45m @ 8.70g/t	(Calvert)
WUDD0058:	14.38m @ 4.14g/t, incl. 4.23m @ 8.11g/t	(Calvert)
WURC0883:	3.00m @ 5.22g/t	(Calvert)
WURD0052:	4.64m @ 8.31g/t	(Calvert)
WURD0053:	4.00m @ 5.36g/t	(Calvert)

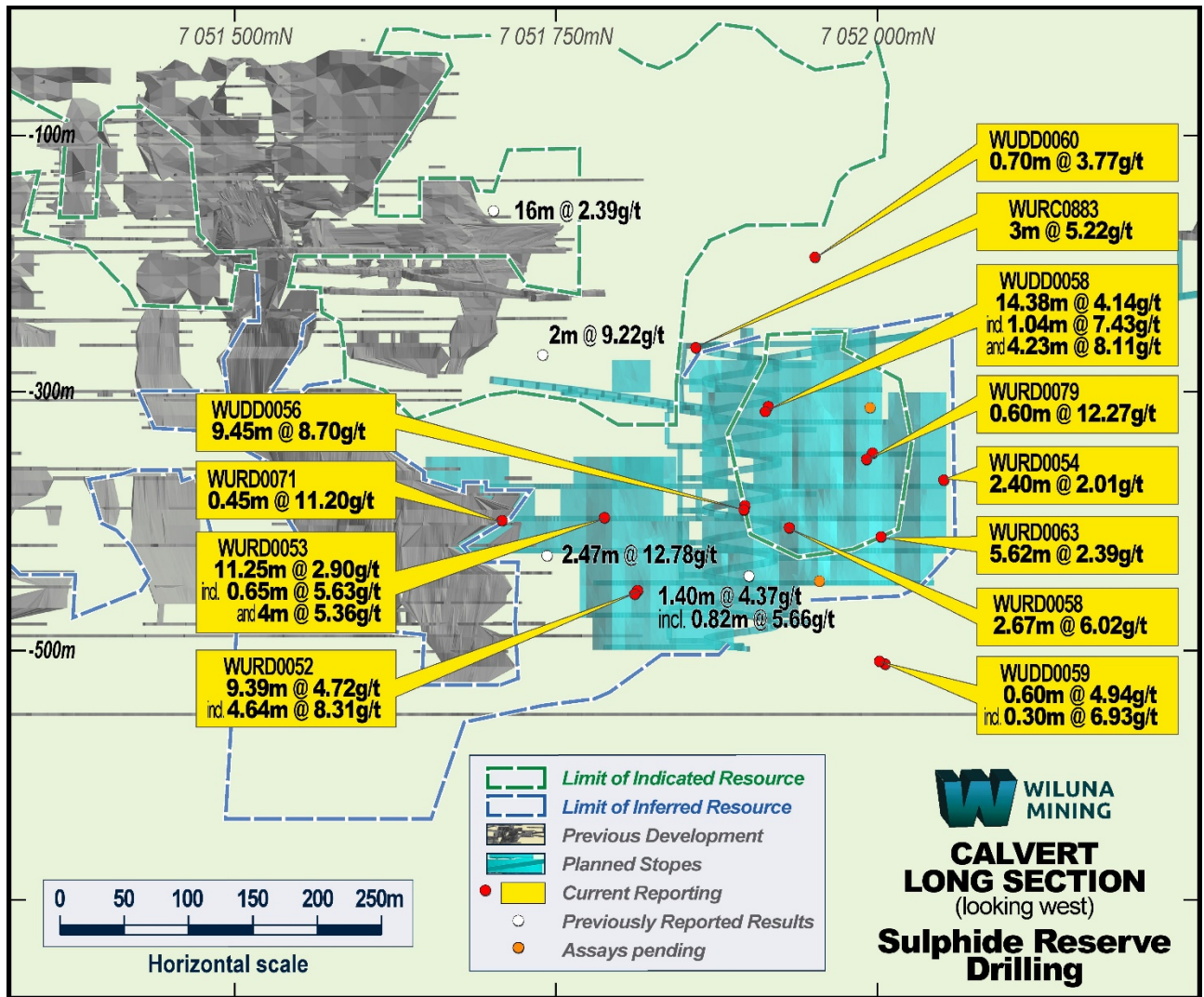


Figure 2: Calvert long section showing high-grade results infilling the in Inferred resource area.

Drilling at East Lode, in the Wiluna South Mine area has intersected further high-grade mineralisation (see also ASX release dated 22 May 2017, Figures 3 and 4):

WURC0882:	4.00m @ 5.69g/t	(East Lode)
WURC0884:	3.00m @ 10.99g/t	(East Lode)
WURCD0870:	4.35m @ 17.67g/t	(East Lode)

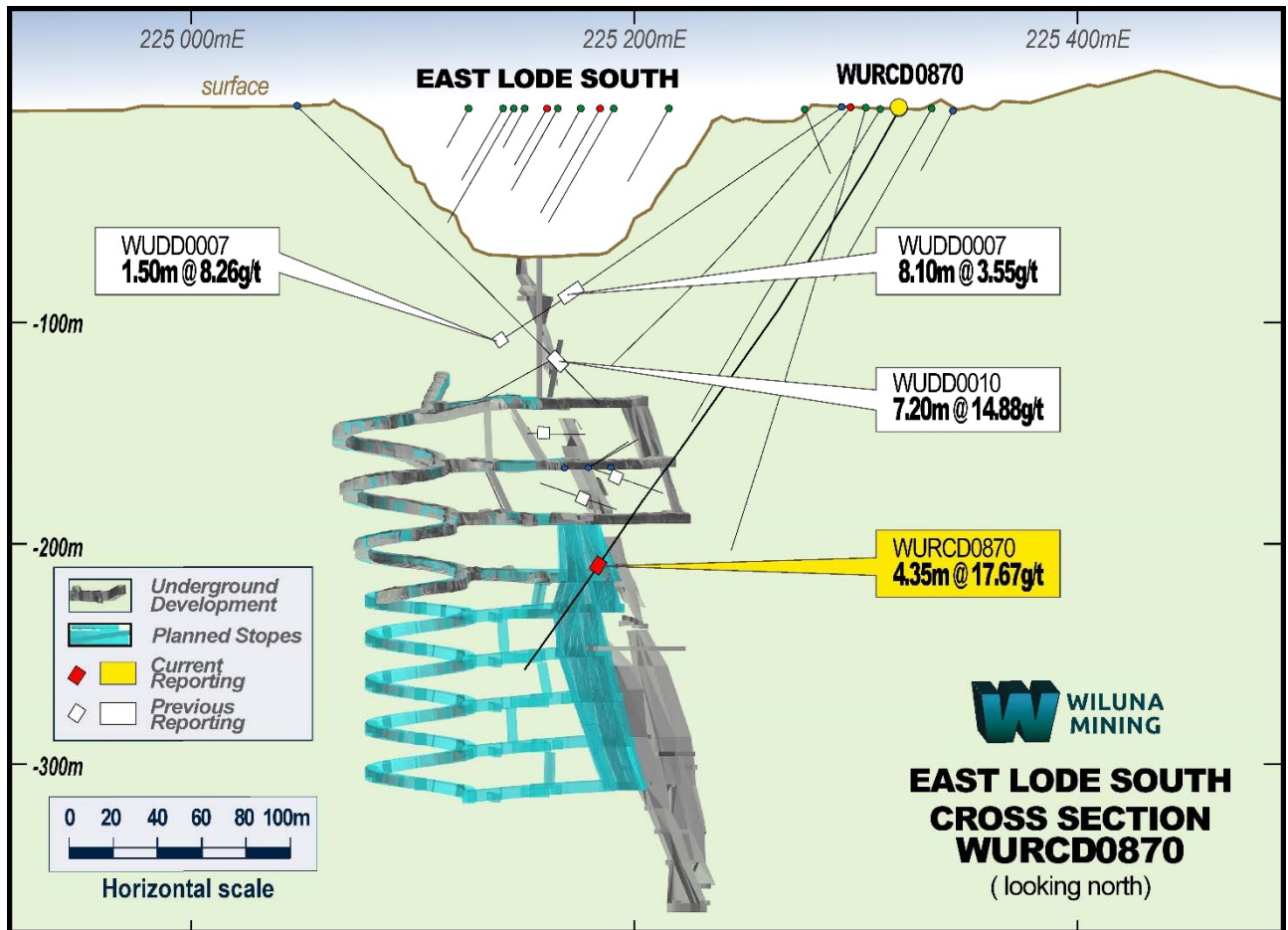


Figure 3: East Lode cross section with high grades and preliminary planned stopes, which are designed to extend from the existing underground development.

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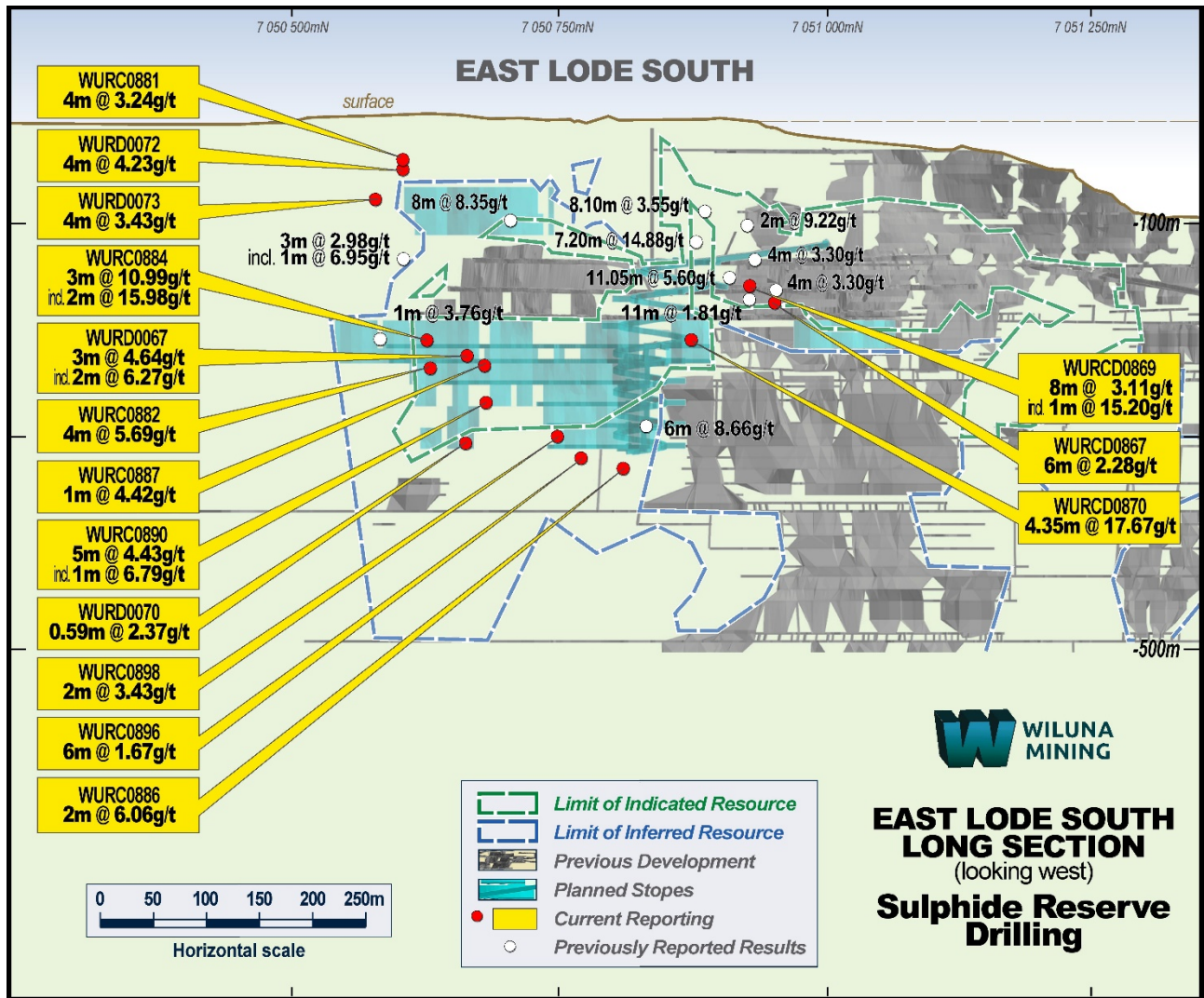


Figure 4: East Lode long section with infill drilling and preliminary planned stopes, which are designed to extend from the existing decline access.

At Bulletin, in the Wiluna North Mine area, drilling was designed to intersect preliminary stoppe shapes mainly within the Inferred Resource zone to enhance geological confidence and delineate high-grade zones. Drilling targeted a high-grade, previously un-mined footwall lens, in addition to the high-grade Bulletin main zone. Historically, drilling targeted only the main zone, so significant upside remains to increase high-grade resources within the footwall zone situated close to existing mine development. 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 situ in historically mined levels, less than 300m below surface and close to existing access (Figures 5 and 6):

BUUD0099:	12.00m @ 12.08g/t	(Bulletin)
BUUD0104A:	10.46m @ 7.21g/t	(Bulletin)
WURC0891:	12.00m @ 7.29g/t	(Bulletin)

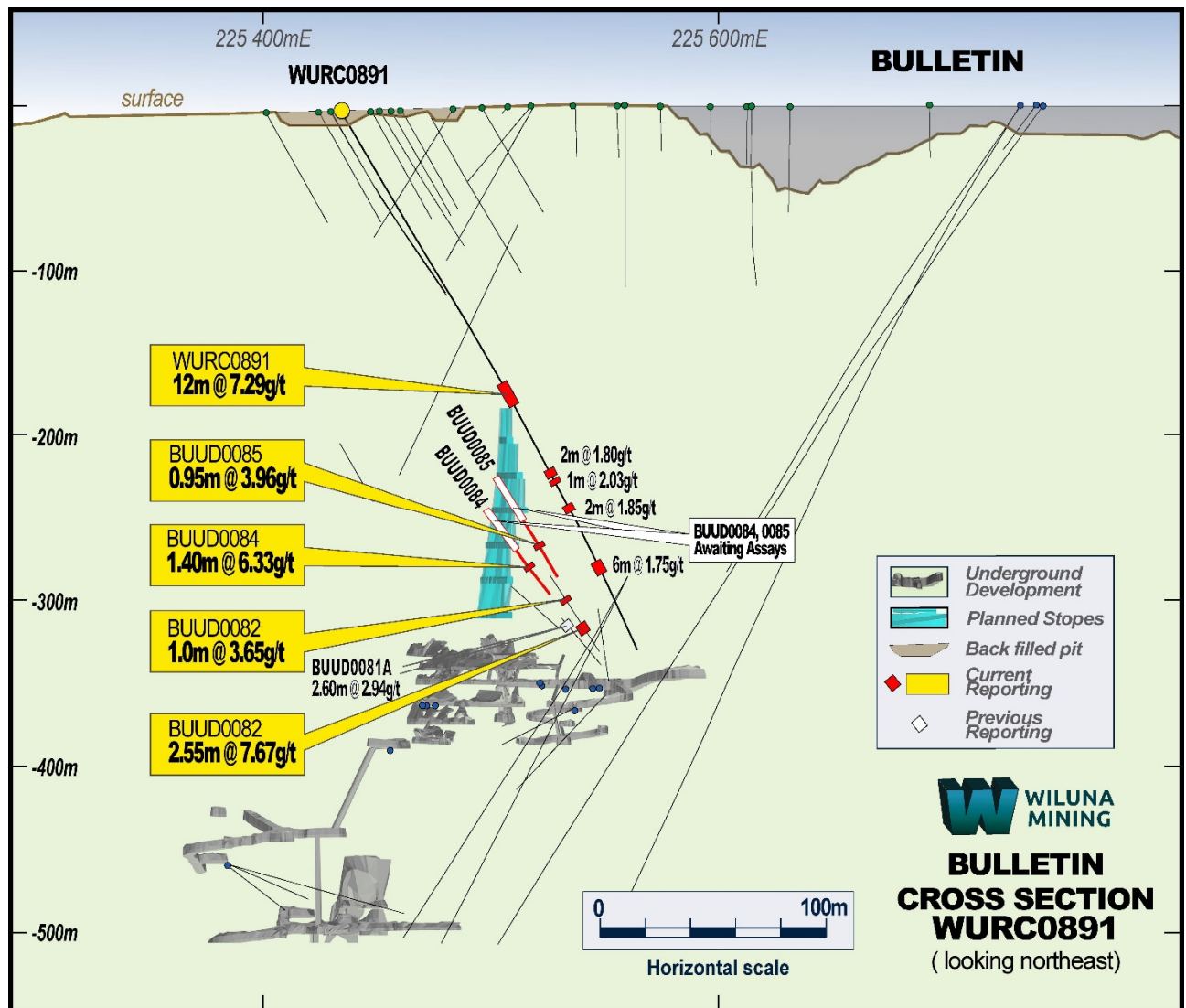


Figure 5: Bulletin cross section with high grades showing potential extensions to preliminary planned stopes, and additional narrow parallel mineralisation (Lennon zone).

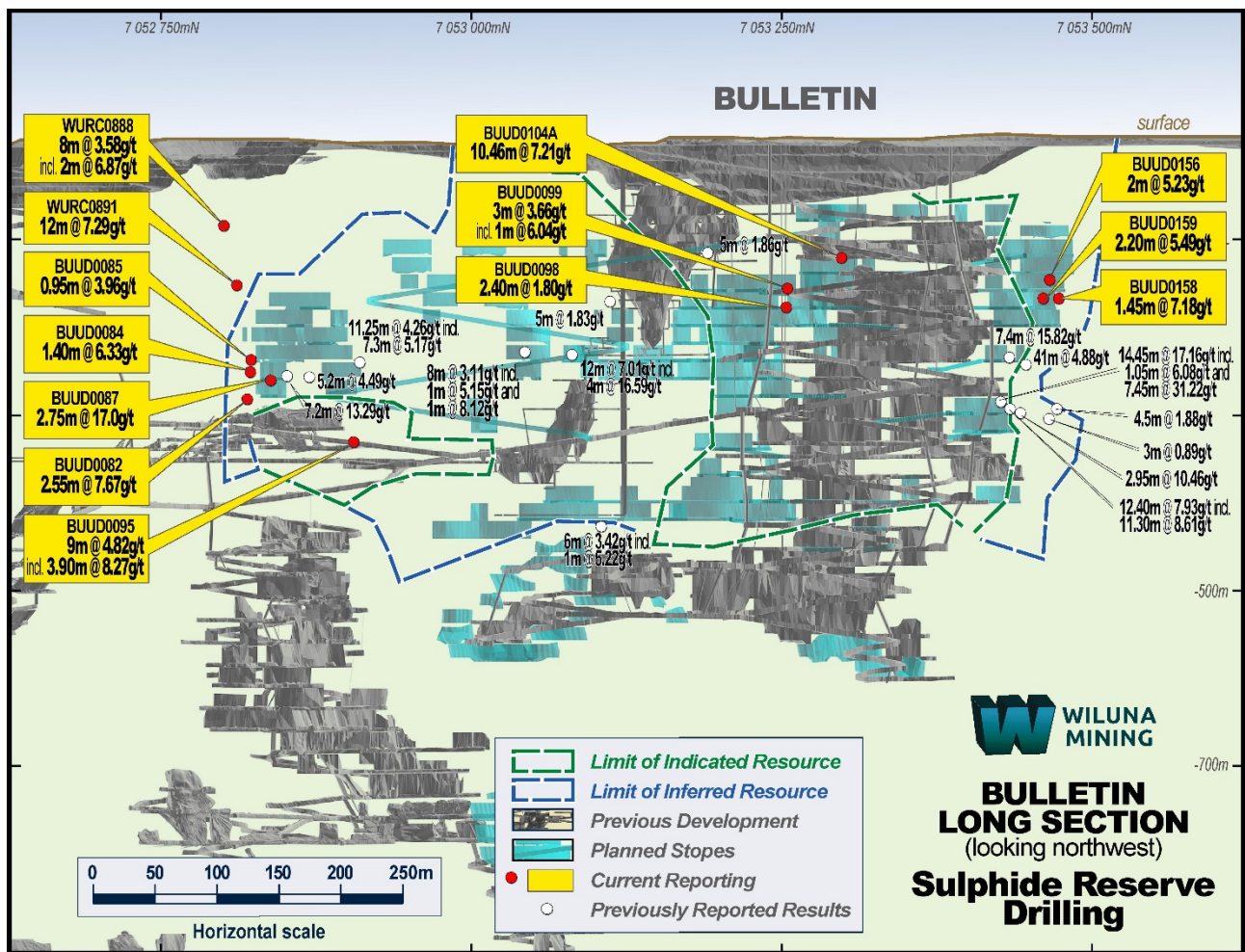


Figure 6: Bulletin long section with infill drilling of preliminary planned stopes in Inferred Resource areas.

At Lennon, the Company has commenced development to access the high-grade mineralisation, which is situated adjacent to Golden Age and close to the existing access via the Bulletin decline. Mineralisation comprises multiple high-grade partially refractory sulphide shears, with economic gold recoveries expected through the existing free-milling circuit or as part of the proposed staged expansion of the sulphide processing plant at Wiluna.

Latest Lennon results further infill the resource above the previously stoped 1200 level up to approximately the 1280 level and extend mineralisation along strike to the northeast around the 1180 to 1200 levels (Figure 7). The final outstanding drill holes from Lennon include:

BUUD0082:	2.55m @ 7.67g/t	(Lennon)
BUUD0087:	2.75m @ 17.00g/t	(Lennon)
BUUD0095:	9.00m @ 4.82g/t incl. 3.90m @ 8.27g/t	(Lennon)

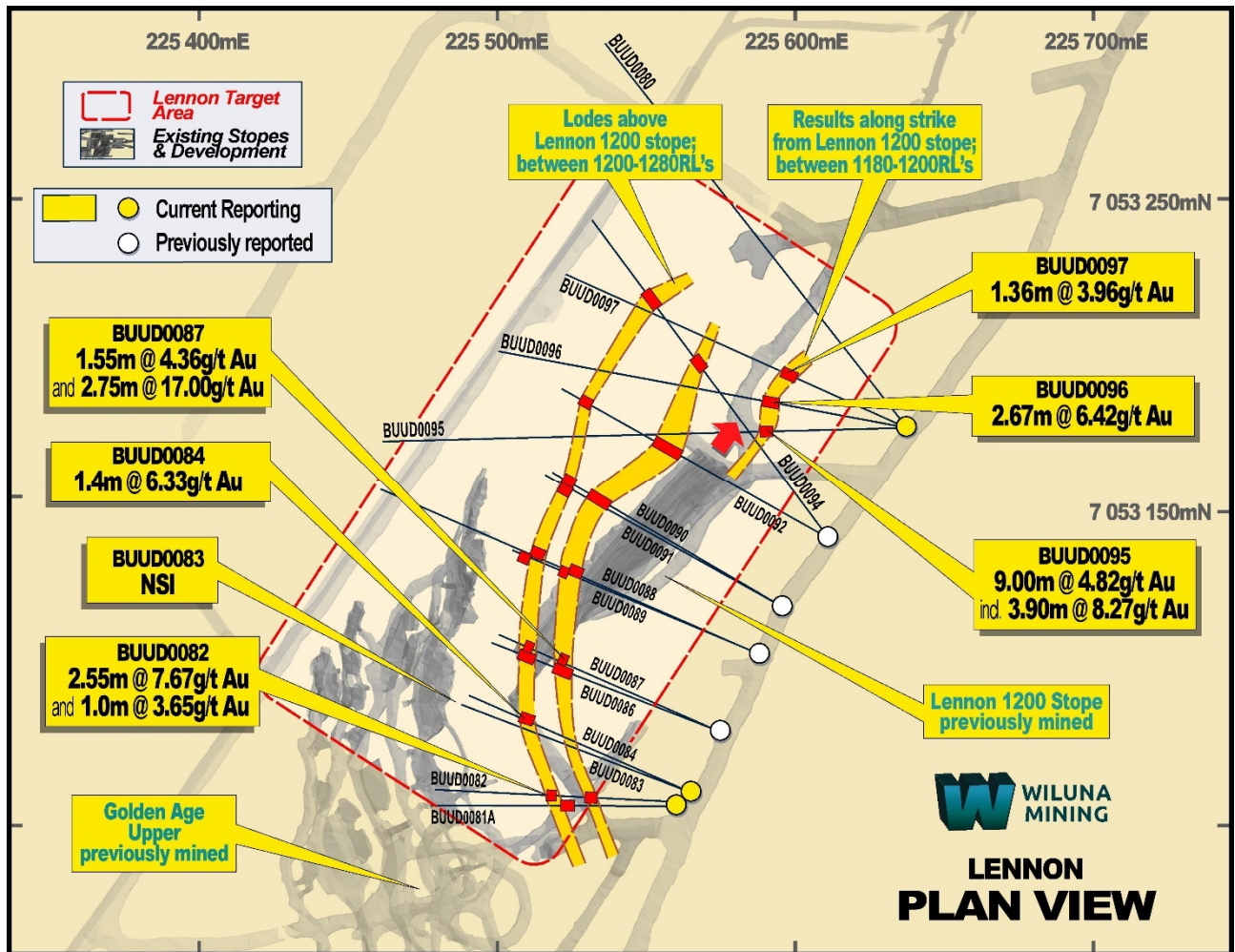


Figure 7: Lennon plan view with significant intercepts in multiple parallel gold structures.

At Golden Age, drilling designed to enhance the free milling operation ahead of Stage 1 sulphide production has intersected ultra-high grades within quartz reef (Figure 8):

GARD0130: 5.96m @ 112.98g/t, incl. 0.41m @ 185g/t & 0.65m @ 880g/t

Golden Age currently supplements the baseload free-milling open pits and is an important source of transitional cashflow for the next 12 months. Golden Age and Lennon will also continue to provide mill feed for Stage 1 and 2 of the Wiluna Expansion.

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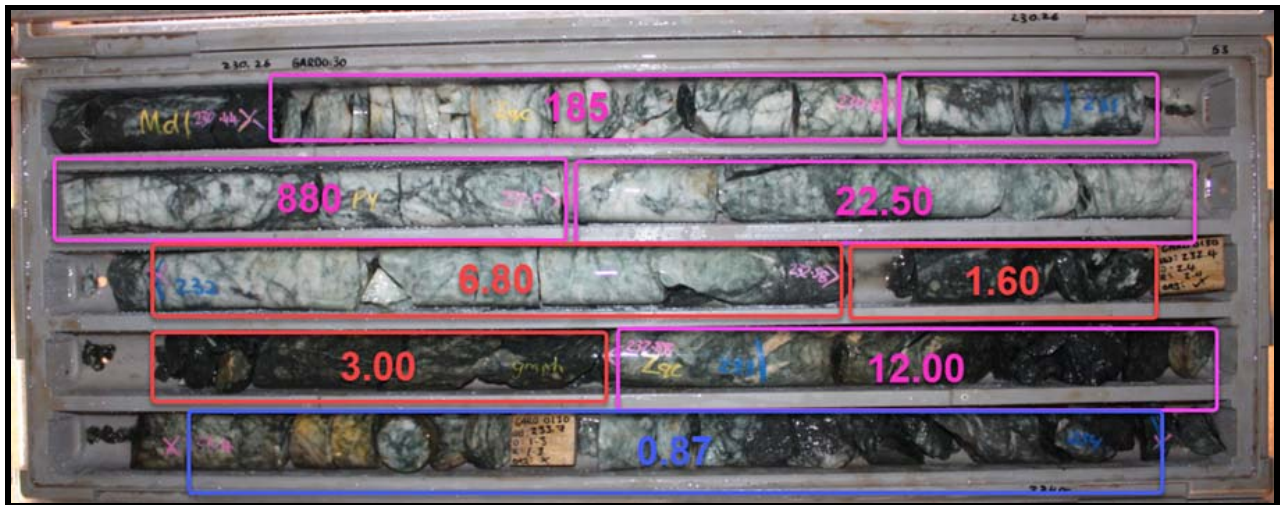


Figure 8: Golden Age intersection with assays annotated, showing ultra-high grades in reef and sheared host dolerite.



Figure 9: Underground drilling at Wiluna.

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Previously reported results (see ASX release dated 8 July 2020 and 4 June 2020) including **GARD0112: 7.1m @ 7.47g/t** and **GARD0104: 2.5m @ 10.53g/t & 2.4m @ 12.67g/t**, show that high-grade Golden Age mineralisation remains open for a considerable distance below the current workings (Golden Age Lower target), and east of the currently mined Golden Age Middle zone (Figure 10).

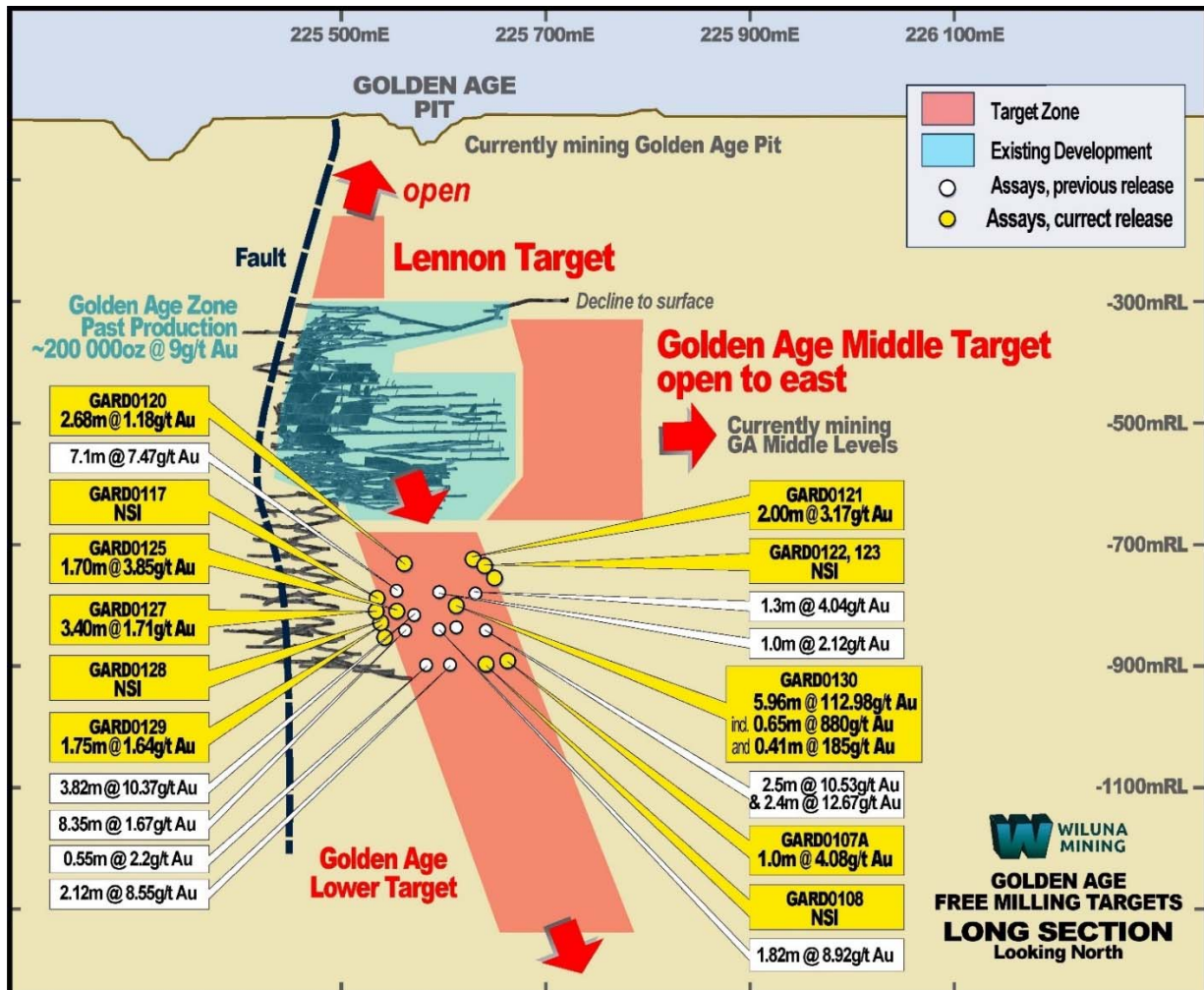


Figure 10: Golden Age long section showing Golden Age Lower target and significant results.

Summary

Wiluna Mining is approximately 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*

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 is 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 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 make a final decision on construction of the concentrator for Stage 1 in September 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 starting 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)	
Lennon	BUUD0082	225573	7053058	182	110.7	49.6	270.3	43.90	46.45	2.55	7.67	1.7	
Lennon	BUUD0082							63.00	64.00	1.00	3.65	0.7	
Lennon	BUUD0083	225575	7053061	182	104	40.84	290.75	NSI					
Lennon	BUUD0084	225575	7053061	183	124.8	51.1	291.7	74.55	76.28	1.73	1.32	1.2	
Lennon	BUUD0084							84.70	86.10	1.40	6.33	0.9	
Lennon	BUUD0085	225575	7053061	183	137.1	58.14	291.18	30.95	31.75	0.80	18.95	0.5	
Lennon	BUUD0085							54.90	55.45	0.55	7.23	0.4	
Lennon	BUUD0085							61.00	65.00	4.00	0.90	2.7	
Lennon	BUUD0085							84.00	87.60	3.60	1.31	2.4	
Lennon	BUUD0085							91.65	92.60	0.95	3.96	0.6	
Lennon	BUUD0087	225584	7053084	180	113.4	48.5	292.8	39.00	40.55	1.55	4.36	1.0	
Lennon	BUUD0087							incl.	40.00	40.55	0.55	8.03	0.4
Lennon	BUUD0087							62.75	64.00	1.25	2.90	0.8	
Lennon	BUUD0087							77.30	80.05	2.75	17.00	1.8	
Lennon	BUUD0095	225639	7053178	163	212.9	6.8	269.1	39.50	48.50	9.00	4.82	6.0	
Lennon	BUUD0095							incl.	41.65	45.55	3.90	8.27	2.6
Lennon	BUUD0096	225639	7053179	164	195	27.49	282.1	1.10	2.00	0.90	2.91	0.6	
Lennon	BUUD0096							45.90	48.57	2.67	6.42	1.8	
Lennon	BUUD0096							126.23	126.57	0.34	7.09	0.2	
Lennon	BUUD0097	225639	7053179	164	298	19	294	41.85	43.20	1.35	3.96	0.9	
Lennon	BUUD0097							incl.	42.20	42.80	0.60	6.79	0.4
Lennon	BUUD0097							113.00	114.00	1.00	5.56	0.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0098	225842	7053669	335	93	-12.9	276	0.00	1.67	1.67	4.38	1.3	
Bulletin	BUUD0098							incl.	0.80	1.67	0.87	6.00	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0098							7.00	9.67	2.67	1.52	2.0	
Bulletin	BUUD0098							56.60	59.00	2.40	1.80	1.8	
Bulletin	BUUD0098							65.80	69.40	3.60	1.31	2.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0098							89.53	90.45	0.92	9.29	0.7	
Bulletin	BUUD0098							493.30	496.40	3.10	1.05	2.1	
Bulletin	BUUD0099	225842	7053669	336	93.05	7	277.1	0.00	9.00	9.00	2.89	6.8	
Bulletin	BUUD0099							incl.	6.75	8.52	1.77	8.96	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0099							46.00	49.00	3.00	3.66	2.3	
Bulletin	BUUD0099							incl.	46.00	47.00	1.00	6.04	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0099							52.00	64.00	12.00	12.08	9.0	
Bulletin	BUUD0099							69.00	74.00	5.00	1.83	3.8	
Bulletin	BUUD0099							incl.	73.00	74.00	1.00	5.19	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0101	225845	7053671	334	84.1	-41.4	314.1	0.00	16.13	16.13	3.50	10.8	
Bulletin	BUUD0101							incl.	0.71	2.67	1.96	7.98	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0101							and	5.70	6.60	0.90	11.35	0.6

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUUD0101							48.80	49.93	1.13	2.09	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0102	225843	7053671	336	90.2	13.7	319.8	0.00	7.11	7.11	4.57	4.7
Bulletin	BUUD0102						incl.	2.94	6.25	3.31	7.14	2.2
Bulletin	BUUD0102							26.34	32.77	6.43	5.53	4.3
Bulletin	BUUD0102							35.00	37.00	2.00	8.58	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0102							55.73	62.54	6.81	2.34	4.5
Bulletin	BUUD0104A	225846	7053673	338	92.55	41.8	344.5	3.24	8.00	4.76	3.41	3.2
Bulletin	BUUD0104A						incl.	3.24	3.96	0.72	11.00	0.5
Bulletin	BUUD0104A							33.95	39.00	5.05	1.37	3.4
Bulletin	BUUD0104A							54.65	65.11	10.46	7.21	7.0
Bulletin	BUUD0105	225866	7053675	337	104.04	23.5	346.6	4.00	7.65	3.65	1.28	2.4
Bulletin	BUUD0105							17.00	21.04	4.04	1.46	2.7
Bulletin	BUUD0105							31.22	34.82	3.60	7.21	2.4
Bulletin	BUUD0105							38.31	43.16	4.85	2.29	3.2
Bulletin	BUUD0105						incl.	39.00	40.00	1.00	6.44	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0105							47.00	51.50	4.50	4.55	3.0
Bulletin	BUUD0105						incl.	48.07	48.75	0.68	12.85	0.5
Bulletin	BUUD0105							58.00	60.00	2.00	3.43	1.3
Bulletin	BUUD0105							62.24	63.50	1.26	5.58	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0105							66.31	68.00	1.69	2.48	1.1
Bulletin	BUUD0151	226012	7053799	361	129	-41.91	24.4	81.50	82.90	1.40	3.74	1.0
Bulletin	BUUD0152	226012	7053799	361	111.1	-50.01	13.53	80.00	88.00	8.00	2.92	6.0
Bulletin	BUUD0152						incl.	82.00	88.00	6.00	3.41	4.5
Bulletin	BUUD0152							91.00	92.00	1.00	2.21	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0153	226012	7053799	361	122.94	-57.27	352.36	63.70	67.20	3.50	3.38	2.6
Bulletin	BUUD0153						incl.	66.60	66.90	0.30	6.72	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0153							78.90	79.50	0.60	3.39	0.5
Bulletin	BUUD0153							82.90	85.23	2.33	2.47	1.7
Bulletin	BUUD0153						incl.	84.70	85.23	0.53	5.87	0.4
Bulletin	BUUD0153							91.65	93.00	1.35	3.96	1.0
Bulletin	BUUD0153							97.70	99.75	2.05	1.39	1.5
Bulletin	BUUD0154	226012	7053799	364	105.06	12.16	6.74	NSI				
Bulletin	BUUD0155	226012	7053799	364	111	8.72	18	97.60	98.60	1.00	2.31	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0156	226012	7053799	363	111	-8.3	6.8	67.00	69.00	2.00	5.23	1.5
Bulletin	BUUD0157	226012	7053799	364	105.21	-5.97	17.95	83.91	88.00	4.09	2.38	2.9
Bulletin	BUUD0158	226012	7053799	362	117	-22.5	19.4	75.00	76.45	1.45	7.18	1.0
Bulletin	BUUD0159	226012	7053799	362	96	-27.1	7.8	63.48	65.68	2.20	5.49	1.7
Bulletin	BUUD0160	226012	7053798	361	146.8	-34.6	21.9	82.92	84.60	1.68	2.16	1.2
Golden Age	GARD0114	225455	7053255	75	569.9	2.37	33	448.00	449.00	1.00	3.63	0.7
Golden Age	GARD0114							584.69	586.00	1.31	2.32	0.9
Golden Age	GARD0114							596.00	596.60	0.60	3.73	0.4

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)	
Golden Age	GARD0115	225455	7053252	74	532	-18.2	38	110.00	113.00	3.00	9.77	2.0	
Golden Age	GARD0115							167.40	168.00	0.60	4.86	0.4	
Golden Age	GARD0115							495.00	497.00	2.00	2.42	1.3	
Golden Age	GARD0116	225455	7053256	73	551.7	-39.35	4.6	257.20	257.50	0.30	8.82	0.2	
Golden Age	GARD0117	225526	7052398	-260	177.9	-3.17	161.1	NSI					
Golden Age	GARD0119	225526	7052397	-261	225.02	-16.93	151.75	NSI					
Golden Age	GARD0120	225526	7052398	-260	210.1	-1.3	144	83.22	85.90	2.68	1.18	1.8	
Golden Age	GARD0121	225526	7052398	-260	228	-0.41	134.8	166.00	168.00	2.00	3.17	1.3	
Golden age	GARD0122	225526	7052398	-260	264	1.78	130.32	NSI					
Golden Age	GARD0123	225526	7052398	-260	321	-3.71	127.69	NSI					
Golden age	GARD0125	225526	7052398	-260	279	-14.42	140.64	200.45	202.15	1.70	3.85	1.1	
Golden Age	GARD0127	225523	7052428	-356	276.08	3.34	156.65	205.00	208.40	3.40	1.71	2.3	
Golden Age	GARD0128	225522	7052428	-356	243	10.29	163.53	NSI					
Golden Age	GARD0129	225524	7052430	-355	180.12	6.76	157.8	127.00	128.75	1.75	1.64	1.2	
Golden Age	GARD0130	225526	7052398	-261	320.4	-12.03	129.47	230.44	236.40	5.96	112.98	4.0	
Calvert	WUDD0053	225647	7052986	512	54.7	-59.63	44.8	17.00	19.00	2.00	2.00	1.5	
Calvert	WUDD0053							48.00	51.00	3.00	2.18	2.2	
Essex	WUDD0055	225558	7052398	506	213.2	-42	315	156.70	159.22	2.52	4.61	2.3	
Essex	WUDD0055							incl.	157.20	158.20	0.96	6.56	0.9
Calvert	WUDD0056	225171	7051906	499	539.9	-71.23	268.9	366.29	368.00	1.71	1.43	1.0	
Calvert	WUDD0056							389.00	395.00	6.00	1.24	3.6	
Calvert	WUDD0056							405.55	415.00	9.45	8.70	5.7	
Essex	WUDD0057	225530	7052365	505	220.2	-37.5	312	112.00	114.10	2.10	2.75	2.0	
Essex	WUDD0057							157.77	160.00	2.23	3.95	2.1	
Essex	WUDD0057							incl.	157.80	159.00	1.21	6.00	1.1
Essex	WUDD0057							164.48	165.62	1.14	7.94	1.1	
Essex	WUDD0057							169.62	173.32	3.70	1.87	3.5	
Essex	WUDD0057							176.56	182.00	5.44	5.96	5.1	
Essex	WUDD0057							196.96	199.33	2.37	1.62	2.2	
Calvert	WUDD0058	225174	7051912	499	442.35	-65	270	336.53	350.91	14.38	4.14	9.8	
Calvert	WUDD0058							incl.	342.00	343.00	1.04	7.43	0.7
Calvert	WUDD0058							and	346.40	350.60	4.23	8.11	2.9
Calvert	WUDD0059	225164	7052006	499	530	-79.5	270	451.06	454.15	3.09	1.10	1.5	
Calvert	WUDD0059							518.00	518.60	0.60	4.94	0.3	
Calvert	WUDD0059							incl.	518.30	518.60	0.30	6.93	0.1
Calvert	WUDD0060	225172	7051962	499	360.1	-59.29	267.5	216.20	216.90	0.70	3.77	0.5	
East Lode	WURC0881	225209	7050606	506	311	-65	270	48.00	52.00	4.00	3.24	2.7	
East Lode	WURC0882	225244	7050627	506	323	-68	270	260.00	264.00	4.00	5.69	2.6	
Calvert	WURC0883	225098	7051830	490	318	-71.5	294	266.00	269.00	3.00	5.22	1.8	
East Lode	WURC0884	225231	7050625	506	271	-63.5	269.7	237.00	240.00	3.00	10.99	2.1	
East Lode	WURC0885	225247	7050813	498	156	-77.5	266.36	NSI				0.0	

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
East Lode	WURC0886	225260	7050809	498	359	-78.5	269	284.00	285.00	1.00	2.08	0.5
East Lode	WURC0886							332.00	334.00	2.00	6.06	1.0
East Lode	WURC0887	225234	7050675	504	299	-70.83	271.35	12.00	16.00	4.00	1.06	2.4
East Lode	WURC0887							252.00	253.00	1.00	4.42	0.6
Bulletin	WURC0888	225432	7053126	508	340	-60.09	133.15	57.00	58.00	1.00	2.26	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0888							104.00	112.00	8.00	3.58	5.9
Bulletin	WURC0888						incl.	109.00	111.00	2.00	6.87	1.5
Bulletin	WURC0888							272.00	275.00	3.00	1.22	2.2
Bulletin	WURC0888							310.00	312.00	2.00	2.80	1.5
East Lode	WURC0890	225231	7050674	503	310	-74.57	268.92	279.00	284.00	5.00	4.43	2.8
East Lode	WURC0890						incl.	282.00	283.00	1.00	6.79	0.6
Bulletin	WURC0891	225435	7053145	508	350	-59.37	135.7	26.00	27.00	1.00	1.83	0.8
Bulletin	WURC0891							58.00	60.00	2.00	3.11	1.5
Bulletin	WURC0891						incl.	58.00	59.00	1.00	5.22	0.8
Bulletin	WURC0891							90.00	94.00	4.00	2.34	3.0
Bulletin	WURC0891							101.00	103.00	2.00	2.03	1.5
Bulletin	WURC0891							180.00	192.00	12.00	7.29	9.0
Bulletin	WURC0891							236.00	238.00	2.00	1.80	1.5
Bulletin	WURC0891							241.00	242.00	1.00	2.03	0.8
Bulletin	WURC0891							259.00	261.00	2.00	1.85	1.5
Bulletin	WURC0891							295.00	301.00	6.00	1.75	4.5
East Lode	WURC0892	225298	7050683	500	363	-68.26	269.21	0.00	4.00	4.00	1.94	2.6
East Lode	WURCD0867	225349	7050957	498	308.6	-65	270	80.00	83.00	3.00	5.28	2.0
East Lode	WURCD0867							124.00	133.00	9.00	2.12	6.1
East Lode	WURCD0867						incl.	126.00	127.00	1.00	5.28	0.7
East Lode	WURCD0867							184.00	190.00	6.00	2.28	4.1
East Lode	WURCD0869	225325	7050934	498	291.9	-65	270	97.00	99.00	2.00	1.72	1.4
East Lode	WURCD0869							109.00	110.00	1.00	4.21	0.7
East Lode	WURCD0869							165.00	173.00	8.00	3.11	5.5
East Lode	WURCD0869						incl.	165.00	166.00	1.00	15.20	0.7
East Lode	WURCD0869							281.00	285.00	4.00	2.42	2.7
East Lode	WURCD0870	225319	7050883	497	306	-60.9	269.1	243.40	247.75	4.35	17.67	3.2
Calvert	WURD0052	225343	7051810	499	646.9	-63	273	353.45	353.85	0.40	10.75	0.3
Calvert	WURD0052							488.65	491.00	2.35	3.08	1.7
Calvert	WURD0052							501.17	506.40	5.23	1.24	3.7
Calvert	WURD0052						incl.	501.20	501.60	0.40	5.13	0.3
Calvert	WURD0052							520.94	523.00	2.06	2.51	1.5
Calvert	WURD0052						incl.	520.90	521.30	0.38	9.82	0.3
Calvert	WURD0052							529.10	538.49	9.39	4.72	6.6
Calvert	WURD0052						incl.	532.40	537.00	4.64	8.31	3.3
Calvert	WURD0052							558.15	559.15	1.00	2.15	0.7

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
Calvert	WURD0052							563.75	565.30	1.55	2.91	1.1
Calvert	WURD0052							599.00	614.00	15.00	1.01	10.6
Calvert	WURD0052							616.50	618.70	2.20	1.46	1.6
Calvert	WURD0053	225342	7051805	499	612.7	-60	270	240.00	241.00	1.00	2.21	0.7
Calvert	WURD0053							283.00	285.00	2.00	3.67	1.5
Calvert	WURD0053						incl.	283.00	284.00	1.00	5.21	0.7
Calvert	WURD0053							349.00	354.00	5.00	0.95	3.7
Calvert	WURD0053							359.00	372.00	13.00	1.60	9.7
Calvert	WURD0053							375.00	387.00	12.00	1.06	8.9
Calvert	WURD0053							390.00	392.00	2.00	3.04	1.5
Calvert	WURD0053							395.00	406.00	11.00	1.77	8.2
Calvert	WURD0053							421.00	425.00	4.00	1.71	3.0
Calvert	WURD0053							467.00	470.00	3.00	2.18	2.2
Calvert	WURD0053							473.00	474.15	1.15	2.50	0.9
Calvert	WURD0053							479.90	481.90	2.00	3.49	1.5
Calvert	WURD0053						incl.	479.90	480.80	0.86	6.65	0.6
Calvert	WURD0053							485.75	497.00	11.25	2.90	8.4
Calvert	WURD0053						incl.	485.80	486.40	0.65	5.63	0.5
Calvert	WURD0053						and	493.00	497.00	4.00	5.36	3.0
Calvert	WURD0053							499.70	501.00	1.30	4.80	1.0
Calvert	WURD0053						incl.	499.70	500.50	0.80	6.71	0.6
Calvert	WURD0054	225153	7052056	500	400	-72.65	274.44	383.00	385.40	2.40	2.01	1.4
Calvert	WURD0055	225136	7052056	501	441.8	-73	270	323.08	324.00	0.92	3.12	0.5
Calvert	WURD0055							385.00	387.00	2.00	2.09	1.1
Calvert	WURD0056	225118	7052056	500	380.4	-72.95	276.34	324.00	325.05	1.05	2.63	0.6
Calvert	WURD0058	225171	7051956	499	532.1	-74.5	270	383.35	388.62	5.27	1.86	2.9
Calvert	WURD0058						incl.	384.00	384.40	0.40	6.10	0.2
Calvert	WURD0058							416.13	418.80	2.67	6.02	1.5
Calvert	WURD0058							421.55	429.60	8.05	3.15	4.4
Calvert	WURD0058							440.00	443.10	3.10	3.05	1.7
Calvert	WURD0058						incl.	442.70	443.10	0.40	7.06	0.2
Calvert	WURD0063	225164	7052006	499	520.8	-81.3	280.6	403.38	405.30	1.92	2.23	0.9
Calvert	WURD0063						incl.	405.00	405.30	0.30	8.43	0.1
Calvert	WURD0063							413.00	418.62	5.62	2.39	2.5
Calvert	WURD0063							421.57	422.13	0.56	5.51	0.3
Calvert	WURD0063							448.00	451.26	3.26	1.29	1.5
Calvert	WURD0071	225189	7051707	500	426.1	-73.6	280.4	378.25	382.15	3.90	2.00	2.2
Calvert	WURD0071						incl.	378.25	379.00	0.75	5.23	0.4
Calvert	WURD0071							416.15	416.60	0.45	11.20	0.3

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

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	<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

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		<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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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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%).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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.
Location of data points	<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

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	<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 'mineralised envelope' 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. • No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<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.

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