

ASX Announcement

27 October 2020

ASX: WMX



THE GIANT IS NOW VERY MUCH AWAKE!

Stunning result of 37.52m @ 10.77g/t headlines more outstanding results

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

Results from drilling at Wiluna Mining Centre include:

BUUD0146:	10.84m @ 29.39g/t and 23.92m @ 3.55g/t (within broader 37.52m @ 10.77g/t), Includes 3.08m @ 100.53g/t, 1.64m @ 10.31g/t and 5.00m @ 6.82g/t
BUUD0127:	5.76m @ 5.26g/t
BUUD0142:	1.08m @ 25.24g/t and 5.70m @ 5.28g/t
BUUD0144:	1.11m @ 11.48g/t and 3.47m @ 9.30g/t
WURC0910:	3.00m @ 6.17g/t and 4.00m @ 3.50g/t and 6.00m @ 6.95g/t
WURC0911:	12.00m @ 8.14g/t
WURC0916:	2.00m @ 14.45g/t and 2.00m @ 5.38g/t
WURC0917:	6.00m @ 4.75g/t
WURD0098:	7.41m @ 4.35g/t incl. 4.05m @ 6.08g/t

Wiluna Mining Executive Chair, Milan Jerkovic, commented:

"Exceptional drilling results continue to flow from high priority sulphide mining zones at the Wiluna Mining Centre. This is noteworthy because results will underpin our updated Ore Reserves estimate to be published in January 2021. The Company is targeting high-grade zones, because every 1 g/t increase in the grade should result in an additional 25kozpa of production in Stage 1 and 50kozpa in Stage 2.

Indeed, the continued focus of our aggressive drilling campaign is to deliver rapid growth in high-grade Resources and Reserves through infill drilling of the existing large gold resource, and to discover new zones 'under the headframe'. Very encouragingly, drilling continues to confirm that Wiluna is a very large, very high-grade gold system."

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 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

100.5 M Ordinary Shares
2.52M Unquoted Options/ZEO's

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Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: WMX) (**Wiluna Mining** or the **Company**) is pleased to report high-grade results from a further 45 holes and 10,534m of resource development drilling “under the headframe” at the Wiluna Mining Centre (Figure 1).

The focus of recent drilling has been threefold: to increase the level of confidence in the Mineral Resource at the Wiluna Mining Centre, increase the confidence in high priority mining areas in the 3 to 5 year mine planning window, and to confirm the Company’s Reserves (to be updated in January 2021). The Company is targeting infill definition and further extensions to high-grade sulphide zones in the initial areas to be mined, because every 1 g/t increase in the grade in the sulphides should result in an additional 25kozpa of production in Stage 1 and 50kozpa in Stage 2, resulting in lower production costs per ounce.

To date, the drilling programme has achieved its objective to add high-grade, shallow resources close to existing mine infrastructure for rapid low-cost development, with over 35,000m of drilling completed in the first three months of FY2021 at the Bulletin, Calvert, Essex and East Lode zones. In addition to increasing the geological confidence in these zones, drilling has highlighted potential extensions adjacent to immediate mining areas.

Exceptional drill results from each of the priority mining areas continue to validate the Company’s Stage 1 target of mining approximately 750,000 tonnes of underground sulphide ore per annum to produce, when fully ramped up, approximately 120,000oz per annum in gold doré and gold in concentrate commencing in October 2021. Supporting the sulphide development plan at the Wiluna Mining Centre is a Mineral Resource of **23.9Mt @ 4.89 g/t for 3.76Moz** using a 2.5 g/t cut-off, within the Company’s global Mineral Resource of 143Mt @ 1.60g/t for 7.3Moz (see Table 1 and ASX release 30 September 2020).

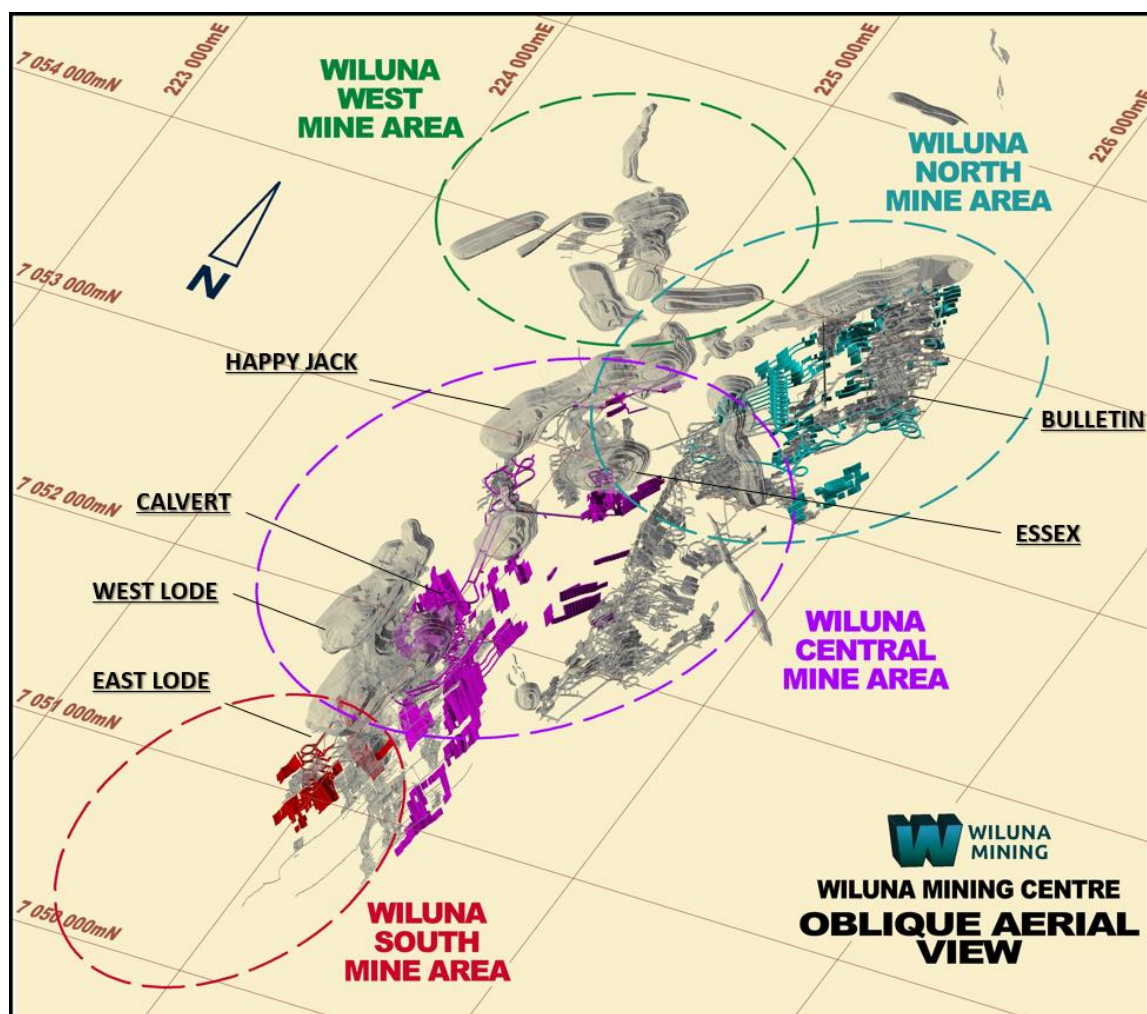


Figure 1: Map of the Wiluna Mining Centre and interim Sulphide Development mine plan (coloured).

To build upon the success of the programme to date, the drilling ahead has the following aims:

1. Continue to increase sulphide Reserves for the Stage 1 development at shallow, high-grade, high-priority mining areas including Bulletin, Happy Jack, Calvert, Essex and East Lode.
2. Infill the Resource and add geological confidence to support the Stage 2 development with programmes from surface to a depth of 1,200m. The programme includes mine dewatering and development to access drilling positions for Stage 2 targets.
3. Discover new high-grade sulphide zones, with multiple targets identified “under the headframe”, to reveal the full potential of the large-scale gold system at Wiluna.

Bulletin Zone

The programme at the Bulletin zone, in the Wiluna North Mine area, was designed to infill Inferred Resources within preliminary stope designs in the interim mine plan, with the aim to upgrade geological confidence to Indicated category. Excellent results were achieved from this programme with the lodes still open in multiple directions including the outstanding **37.52m @ 10.77g/t** in BUUD0146 (Figures 2 & 3):

BUUD0127:	5.76m @ 5.26g/t
BUUD0142:	1.08m @ 25.24g/t and 5.70m @ 5.28g/t
BUUD0144:	1.11m @ 11.48g/t and 3.47m @ 9.30g/t
BUUD0146:	10.84m @ 29.39g/t and 23.92m @ 3.55g/t (within a broad halo intercept of 37.52m @ 10.77g/t)
WURC0911:	12.00m @ 8.14g/t
WURC0916:	2.00m @ 14.45g/t and 2.00m @ 5.38g/t
WURC0917:	6.00m @ 4.75g/t
WURD0083:	1.60m @ 6.47g/t and 5.70m @ 2.70g/t
WURD0088:	3.00m @ 4.66g/t and 4.30m @ 6.42g/t (within a broad halo intercept of 38.00m @ 1.84g/t)
WURD0091:	3.14m @ 6.14g/t and 3.50m @ 2.79g/t
WURD0097:	1.34m @ 17.53g/t
WURD0098:	7.41m @ 4.35g/t incl. 4.05m @ 6.08g/t

The Bulletin results complement recently reported wide, high-grade intersections (see ASX announcements dated 23 June, 2 September and 22 September), including **14.45m @ 17.16g/t, 7.40m @ 15.82g/t, 19.56m @ 6.15g/t, 12.00m @ 12.08g/t, 10.46m @ 7.21g/t, 12.00m @ 7.29g/t, 4.95m @ 8.55g/t, 8.00m @ 7.17g/t and 5.00m @ 6.37g/t**. Importantly, these results demonstrate that very high-tenor mineralisation remains in situ at Bulletin, at shallow depths close to existing mine development to allow for rapid and low-cost extraction.

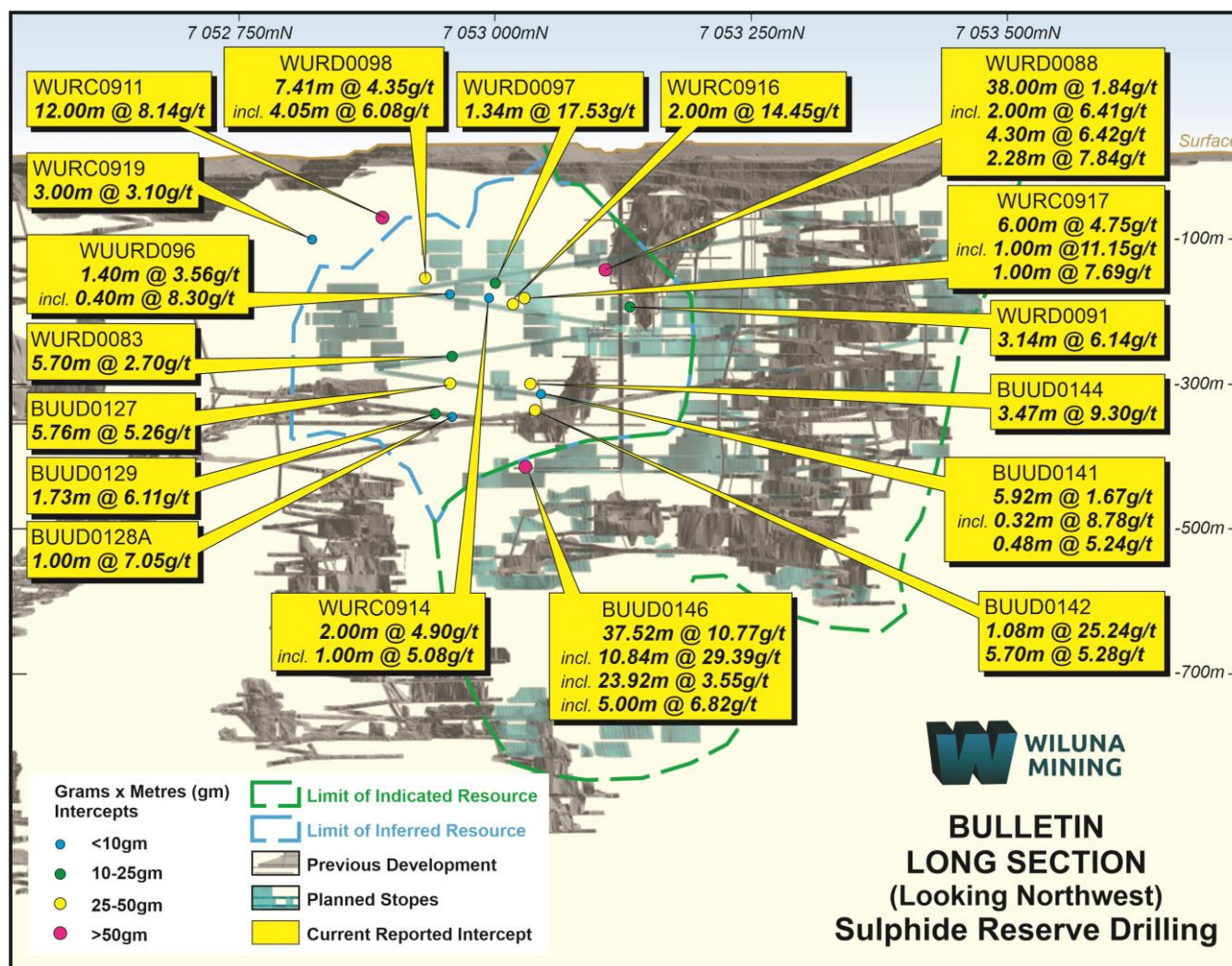


Figure 2: Bulletin long section showing high-grade results and drilling aimed at converting the Inferred Resource area to Indicated category.

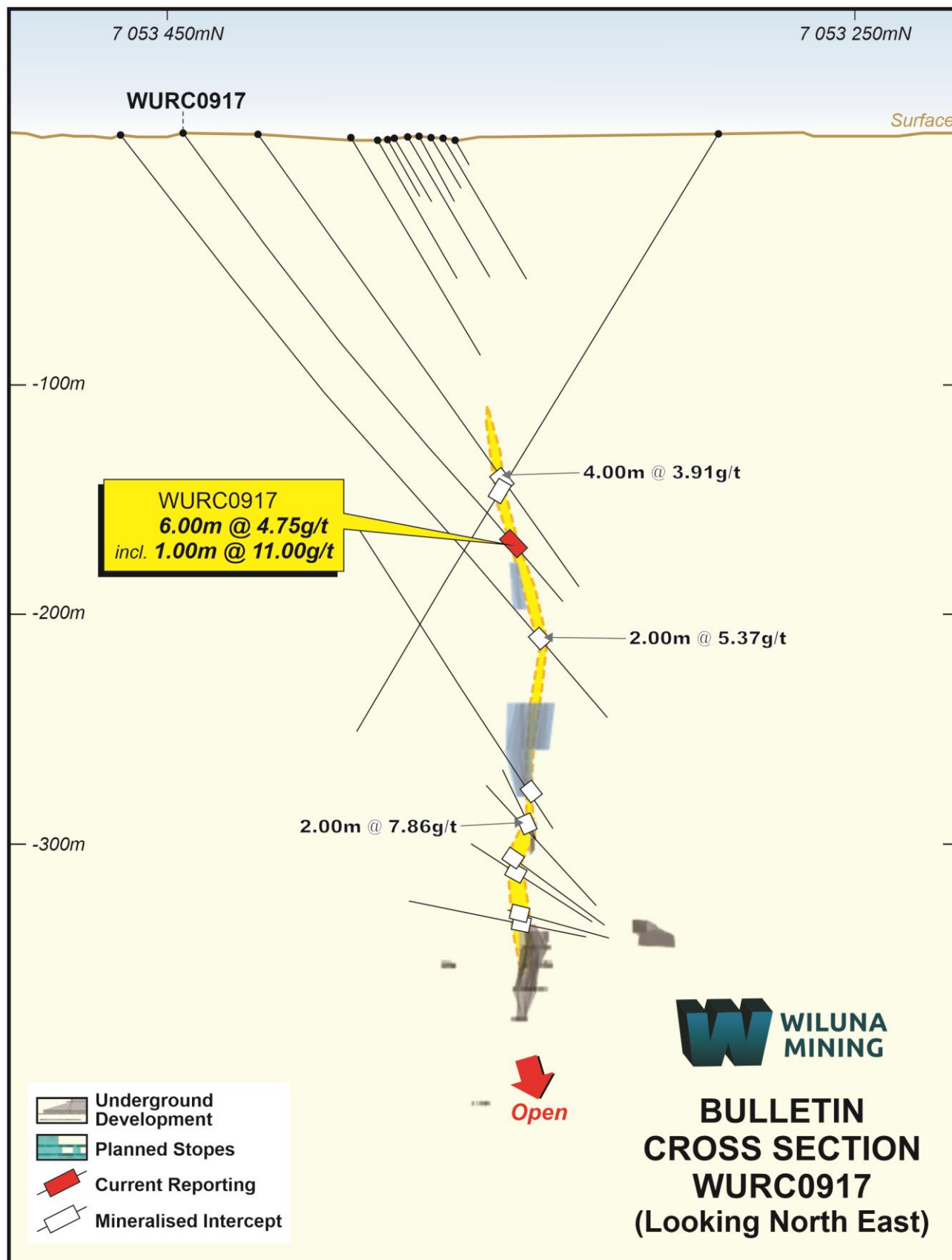


Figure 3: Bulletin cross section showing high-grade results infilling the planned stope area.

Essex and Calvert Zones

The programmes at Essex and Calvert zones, in the Wiluna Central Mine area, were also designed to intersect Inferred Resource areas in the preliminary mine plan, with the aim to enhance geological confidence. These results complement recently reported high-tenor intersections (see ASX announcements dated 26 May, 23 June, 2 September and 22 September), including **6.00m @ 53.73g/t, 8.00m @ 15.20g/t, 4.00m @ 24.46g/t, 4.00m @ 17.47g/t, 4.00m @ 12.08g/t, 8.00m @ 11.80g/t, 14.00m @ 9.52g/t and 9.45m @ 8.70g/t**. Excellent results were achieved from this programme and possible extensions to the lodes remain open along strike and down-plunge. Significant new intercepts from Essex and Calvert include (Figures 4 & 5):

WUDD0063: 7.89m @ 4.95g/t incl 3.89m @ 8.67g/t

WUDD0062: 5.00m @ 9.44g/t and 5.70m @ 5.28g/t

WURC0910: 6.00m @ 6.95g/t and 3.00m @ 6.17g/t and 4.00m @ 3.50g/t

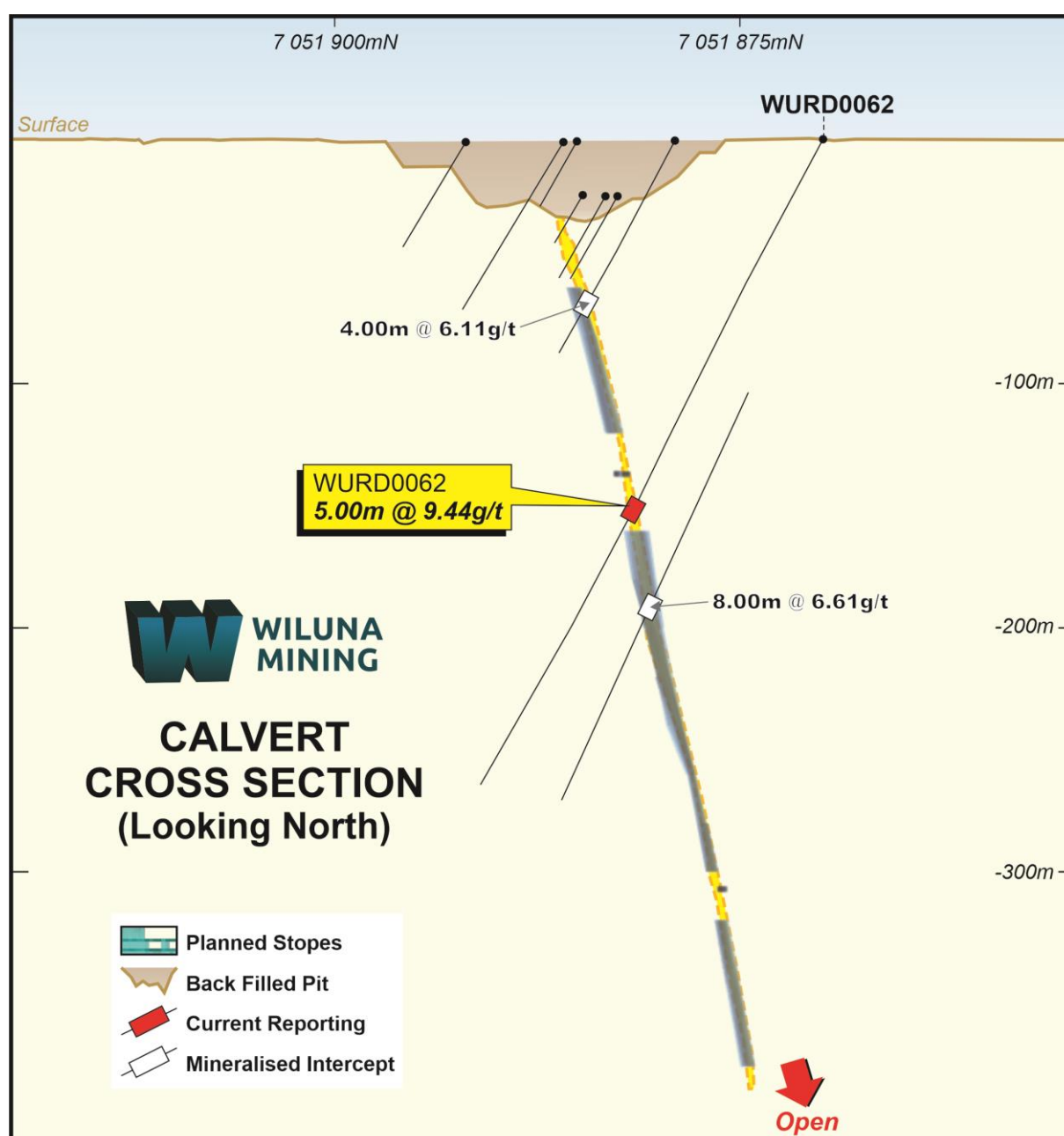


Figure 4: Calvert cross section with high-grade shallow sulphide mineralisation.

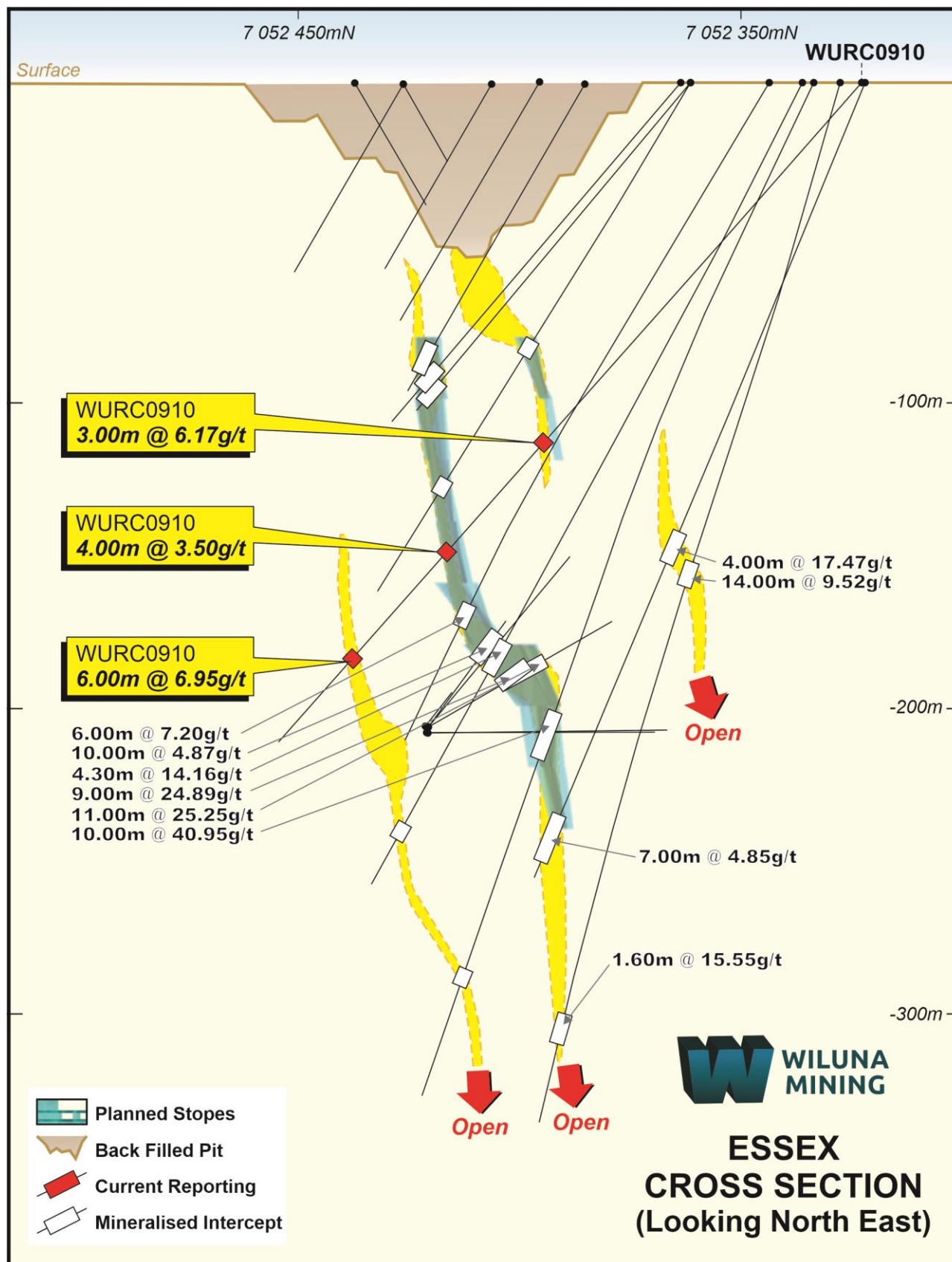


Figure 5: Essex cross section showing high-grade results from a newly defined footwall lode.

Mine Development Plan

The five elements of the Company's broader staged sulphide mine development plan are as follows:

1. Stage 1 progress
2. Drilling and Resource development
3. Reserves and Mine planning
4. Stage 2 Feasibility Studies
5. Longer term development

Stage 1 of the sulphide development plan will see the Company transition from its current production profile of producing 62kozpa from mining free milling ore through the current 2.1 Mtpa CIL 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, recently refurbished crushing circuit, the previously expanded mill circuit and a new 750ktpa concentrator by October 2021.

The Company then intends to increase production of gold and gold in concentrate by, at a minimum, doubling the mining rate and the concentrator to produce circa 250kozpa on completion and fully ramped up from the end of 2023/early 2024 in Stage 2 (see ASX announcement 9 October 2020). 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.

In the preliminary Stage 1 mining plan the targeted head grade at the Wiluna Mining centre is 4.7 g/t but historically the average grade mined was between 6 to 8 g/t, and the Bulletin shoot alone produced 900,000oz @ 8 g/t. These high-grade drilling results give confidence that it may be possible to increase the mined grade.

The Company is undertaking a Feasibility Study into Stage 2 sulphides production which will focus on low cost development and high-grade production off existing mine workings to bring forward cashflow in the mine plan. Option studies will continue to assess the potential for bulk mining scenarios, including underground bulk stoping methods and large-scale open pit mining, with the potential to significantly reduce mining costs leading to lower economic cut-off grades.

Williamson open pit mine will continue to provide the bulk of mill feed through to sulphides production. Following successful drilling programmes at Golden Age and Lennon (see ASX announcements 27 July and 2 September 2020), underground operations will continue to contribute valuable high-grade, free-milling feed to the process plant, while rehabilitation and mine development is underway to access stoping blocks for initial sulphide mining. Both the Golden Age and Lennon areas are expected to provide material contributions to transitional cash flows up to October 2021, and beyond the commissioning of sulphide concentrate production.

The true scale and potential of the Wiluna Mining Centre is yet to be understood. What we know is that the system extends for over 10km of strike on three gold structures, with deepest workings to only 1,000m and deepest drilling to only 1,200m. The main mineralisation is not closed off along strike or down dip and the gold endowment of cross cutting structures both within the main mineralisation and peripheral to it has yet to be fully assessed. The potential for mining of high-grade shoots as previously interpreted and exploited, or wider shear zones potentially lending themselves to bulk mining methods has yet to be fully tested.

Consequently, broad halo intercepts are also reported, where the +1g/t intercepts occur within a broad zone of low or moderate tenor mineralisation that may be amenable to bulk mining methods. These halo intercepts demonstrate the very large scale of the Wiluna mineralisation. Recently reported halo intercepts (see ASX reports dated 27 July and 22 September 2020) include WURD0060 (76.50m @ 1.77g/t), WURC0907 (118m @ 1.46 g/t), WURC0899 (40m @ 3.09 g/t), BUUD0124 (44m @ 2.92g/t) and BUUD0103 (49.6m @ 1.87g/t).

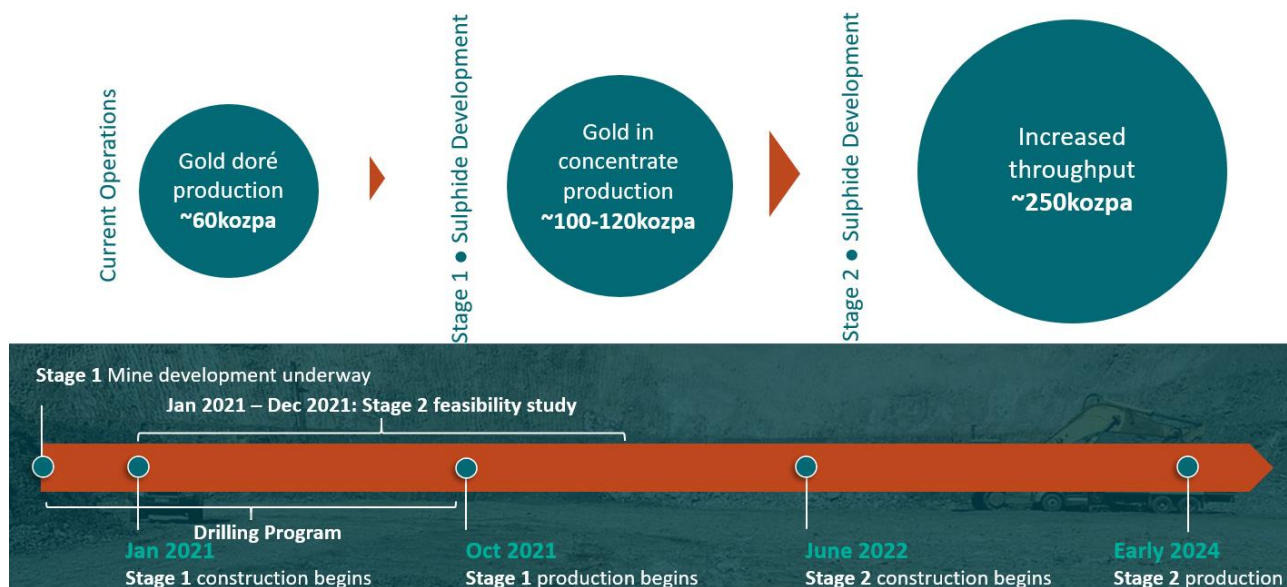


Figure 6: Staged Sulphide Programme Timeline

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

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Table 1. Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2020

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	-	-	-	18.31	3.61	2,125	34.67	2.67	2,979	52.98	3.00	5,104
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	1.93	1.28	80	22.89	3.20	2,356	39.77	2.53	3,240	64.59	2.73	5,676
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	2.44	1.20	94	58.20	1.60	3,002	39.77	2.53	3,240	100.42	1.96	6,337

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
0.4	-	-	-	32.41	2.33	2,428	63.19	1.79	3,631	95.59	1.97	6,058
1.0	-	-	-	18.31	3.61	2,125	34.67	2.67	2,979	52.98	3.00	5,104
2.5	-	-	-	10.23	5.25	1,727	13.69	4.62	2,033	23.93	4.89	3,760

Wiluna Mining confirms that it is not aware of any new data or information that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimates and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the respective ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Wiluna Mining confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Notes to Mineral Resources Table:

1. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 10,000; Au ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000.
3. Data is rounded to reflect appropriate precision in the estimate which may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
4. Wiluna Mineral Resource includes deposits within the Wiluna Mining Centre and the Regent deposit and are reported at a 1g/t Au cut-off.
5. 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.
6. 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.

7. *Tailings Mineral Resource includes material in Dam C, Dam H, and backfilled pits at Adelaide, Golden Age, Moonlight, and Squib.*
8. *Competent Person: Graham de la Mare, Marcus Osiejak*

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Wiluna Gold 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 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 is a full-time 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 is a full-time 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.

Table 2. Significant intercepts Wiluna Mining Centre

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUUD0119	225571	7053291	150	150.13	36	83	27.20	28.40	1.20	3.46	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0119							49.74	50.47	0.73	6.22	0.5
Bulletin	BUUD0123	225570	7053287	149	153	12.06	122.1	11.05	11.38	0.33	5.94	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0123							14.00	17.00	3.00	0.87	2.0
Bulletin	BUUD0123							27.65	28.30	0.65	6.35	0.4
Bulletin	BUUD0126	225564	7053281	150	117.07	63.19	113	92.60	93.45	0.85	4.31	0.6
Bulletin	BUUD0127	225566	7053280	150	136.35	51.02	113.7	92.03	97.79	5.76	5.26	3.8
Bulletin	BUUD0127							108.28	108.74	0.46	10.30	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0128A	225566	7053280	150	111	39	33	15.00	16.00	1.00	7.05	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0129	225567	7053281	149	86.9	22.1	117	26.57	28.30	1.73	6.11	1.2
Bulletin	BUUD0131	225555	7053263	149	112	27.2	121	46.28	46.67	0.39	6.47	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0134	225542	7053242	151	128.9	48.7	119	4.00	4.34	0.34	7.73	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0134							11.00	12.70	1.70	1.38	1.1
Bulletin	BUUD0135	225542	7053242	147	132	-24.9	137	26.82	27.30	0.48	6.39	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0135							43.63	44.50	0.87	7.07	0.6
Bulletin	BUUD0141	225682	7053296	158	122.93	27.93	356	67.00	68.00	1.00	2.09	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0141							73.98	79.90	5.92	1.67	3.9
Bulletin	BUUD0141						incl.	73.98	74.30	0.32	8.78	0.2
Bulletin	BUUD0141						and	76.52	77.00	0.48	5.24	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0141							96.66	97.80	1.14	4.60	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0142	225682	7053296	157	102	12	355	60.90	61.98	1.08	25.24	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0142							67.00	72.70	5.70	5.28	3.8
Bulletin	BUUD0143	225682	7053296	159	98.4	43	345	63.36	64.60	1.24	10.42	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0144	225682	7053296	158	89.5	30.13	341	44.08	44.83	0.75	1.13	0.5
Bulletin	BUUD0144							52.80	53.91	1.11	11.48	0.7
Bulletin	BUUD0144							81.86	85.33	3.47	9.30	2.3
Bulletin	BUUD0145	225682	7053296	157	171.05	10.71	339	62.27	65.31	3.04	2.25	2.0
Bulletin	BUUD0145						incl.	62.27	62.72	0.45	10.95	0.3
Bulletin	BUUD0145							87.43	88.60	1.17	10.10	0.8
Bulletin	BUUD0146	225682	7053296	155	134.9	-39	334	85.16	122.68	37.52	10.77	25.0
Bulletin	BUUD0146							85.16	96.00	10.84	29.39	7.2
Bulletin	BUUD0146						incl.	85.16	88.24	3.08	100.53	2.1
Bulletin	BUUD0146						incl.	85.16	87.00	1.84	162.75	1.2
Bulletin	BUUD0146							98.76	122.68	23.92	3.55	15.9
Bulletin	BUUD0146						incl.	99.96	101.60	1.64	10.31	1.1
Bulletin	BUUD0146						and	116.00	121.00	5.00	6.82	3.3
Bulletin	WURC0911	226984	7051844	508	260	-61	311	117.00	129.00	12.00	8.14	8.0

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
Bulletin	WURC0912	227057	7051950	510	320	-68	312	301.00	303.00	2.00	1.28	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0914	227040	7051963	510	300	-68	315	207.00	209.00	2.00	4.90	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0914						incl.	208.00	209.00	1.00	5.08	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0914							268.00	270.00	2.00	3.42	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0914							279.00	280.00	1.00	3.36	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0915	227071	7052081	510	259	-55	315	NSI				
Bulletin	WURC0916	227267	7051801	509	330	-52	135	158.00	160.00	2.00	1.57	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0916							243.00	245.00	2.00	14.45	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0916							289.00	291.00	2.00	5.38	1.3
Bulletin	WURC0917	225558	7053447	509	261	-55	133	228.00	234.00	6.00	4.75	4.0
Bulletin	WURC0917						incl.	229.00	230.00	1.00	11.15	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0917						and	233.00	234.00	1.00	7.69	0.7
Bulletin	WURC0918	227026	7051914	508	251	-54	315	NSI				
Bulletin	WURC0919	225511	7053052	512	279	-64	311	109.00	112.00	3.00	3.10	2.0
Bulletin	WURD0083	225676	7053198	508	350.1	-65	315	200.00	201.60	1.60	6.47	1.1
Bulletin	WURD0083							206.90	209.45	2.55	2.78	1.7
Bulletin	WURD0083							253.20	254.55	1.35	3.52	0.9
Bulletin	WURD0083							273.30	279.00	5.70	2.70	3.8
Bulletin	WURD0083							285.70	287.05	1.35	4.32	0.9
Bulletin	WURD0088	227350	7051897	509	358.1	-65	135	154.00	192.00	38.00	1.84	25.3
Bulletin	WURD0088							154.00	157.00	3.00	4.66	2.0
Bulletin	WURD0088						incl.	155.00	157.00	2.00	6.41	1.3
Bulletin	WURD0088							163.40	167.70	4.30	6.42	2.9
Bulletin	WURD0088							174.00	175.00	1.00	3.71	0.7
Bulletin	WURD0088						incl.	174.52	175.00	0.48	5.91	0.3
Bulletin	WURD0088							180.00	181.00	1.00	2.49	0.7
Bulletin	WURD0088							189.72	192.00	2.28	7.84	1.5
Bulletin	WURD0088							257.00	259.17	2.17	2.77	1.4
Bulletin	WURD0088						incl.	257.28	257.63	0.35	6.66	0.2
Bulletin	WURD0088							283.00	284.80	1.80	5.21	1.2
Bulletin	WURD0088							296.99	298.00	1.01	7.90	0.7
Bulletin	WURD0089	227368	7051876	509	295	-59	133	208.09	213.00	4.91	2.05	3.3
Bulletin	WURD0091	225624	7053600	510	200	-55	135	242.86	246.00	3.14	6.14	2.1
Bulletin	WURD0091							324.50	328.00	3.50	2.79	2.3
Bulletin	WURD0091						incl.	324.50	325.00	0.50	6.23	0.3
Bulletin	WURD0094	227067	7051974	510	207	-60	313	178.45	179.41	0.96	3.23	0.6
Bulletin	WURD0096	225644	7053239	508	340	-69	315	182.65	183.70	1.05	2.76	0.7
Bulletin	WURD0096							186.40	187.80	1.40	3.56	0.9

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
Bulletin	WURD0096						incl.	187.40	187.80	0.40	8.30	0.3
Bulletin	WURD0096							212.64	213.64	1.00	2.63	0.7
Bulletin	WURD0096							216.45	218.05	1.60	2.33	1.1
Bulletin	WURD0097	225690	7053257	509	320	-63	315	165.24	166.58	1.34	17.53	0.9
Bulletin	WURD0097							279.39	281.00	1.61	2.46	1.1
Bulletin	WURD0098	225637	7053210	508	210	-61	315	158.82	166.23	7.41	4.35	4.9
Bulletin	WURD0098						incl.	161.73	165.78	4.05	6.08	2.7
Calvert	WUDD0063	225145	7052008	497	441.9	-73	273	339.00	341.00	2.00	3.03	1.3
Calvert	WUDD0063							343.10	344.00	0.90	6.28	0.6
Calvert	WUDD0063							391.11	399.00	7.89	4.95	5.3
Calvert	WUDD0063						incl.	391.11	395.00	3.89	8.67	2.6
Calvert	WUDD0063							404.00	405.30	1.30	7.40	0.9
Calvert	WURD0062	225367	7051871	499	300	-62	278	169.00	174.00	5.00	9.44	3.3
East Lode South	WURC0896	225244	7050773	499	353	-79.86	262.75	320.00	326.00	6.00	1.67	4.0
East Lode South	WURC0898	225254	7050754	499	359	-76.81	267.26	306.00	308.00	2.00	3.43	1.3
East Lode South	WURD0066	225326	7050585	497	440.05	-55	270	NSI				
East Lode South	WURD0069	225192	7050500	498	360	-60	270	NSI				
East Lode South	WURD0068	225322	7050632	497	390.65	-61	272	172.00	173.00	1.00	2.50	0.7
East Lode South	WURD0080	225241	7050751	499	322.1	-76	269	271.00	272.17	1.17	2.06	0.8
East Lode South	WURD0082	225233	7050777	499	339.3	-80	266	221.73	222.11	0.38	14.90	0.3
East Lode South	WURD0082							258.00	259.00	1.00	14.46	0.7
East Lode South	WURD0082							308.00	315.00	7.00	1.95	4.7
East Lode South	WURD0082						incl.	309.10	309.60	0.51	8.35	0.3
Essex	WURC0910	225490	7052324	505	287	-50	316	139.00	140.00	1.00	3.82	0.7
Essex	WURC0910							156.00	159.00	3.00	6.17	2.0
Essex	WURC0910							203.00	207.00	4.00	3.50	2.7
Essex	WURC0910						incl.	204.00	205.00	1.00	8.26	0.7
Essex	WURC0910							247.00	253.00	6.00	6.95	4.0
Essex	WURC0913	225514	7052187	522	36	-58	300	NSI				
Golden Age	GARD0133	225547	7052274	-112	156	-4.49	44	NSI				
Golden Age	GARD0134	225547	7052274	-112	171.15	-4.53	54	NSI				
Golden Age	GARD0135	225547	7052274	-112	167.9	-14.15	50	112.00	114.90	2.90	1.42	1.9
Golden Age	GARD0136	225547	7052274	-112	159	-15.6	55	132.94	133.45	0.51	37.00	0.3

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

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, NQ2 or LTK diameter core with ½ 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. 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. 	<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

		<p>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 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

		<p>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.
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

		<p>also assayed for As, S and Sb using ICPAES analysis ("ME-ICP41")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<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.
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

		<p>adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also been modelled but with lower confidence.</p> <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"> 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 with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<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 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 mid-1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included mapping and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and extensive RAB, RC and core drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the eventual economic exploitation of several open pits during the late 1980's / early 1990's, and underground mining until 2013. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to most other gold

		deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Tables above.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Wiluna: above a 1.0g/t cut-off and > 2.0 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. In places, broad widths of lower grade mineralisation are identified where the mineralised shear zone is wider and comprises multiple higher-grade zones within a broadly mineralised envelope, which may ultimately upon the completion of relevant mining studies (in progress) be amenable to bulk underground mining methods with lower cost and lower economic cut-off grades. Where this style of mineralisation exists, broad 'halo' intercepts are calculated by allowing no limit to internal dilution and no internal lower cut-off grade. E.g. BUUD0102 = 62.54m @ 1.76g/t from 0m (broad intercept), comprising 7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m, 0.3m @ 6.32g/t from 10.28m, 14.05m @ 4.09g/t, and 6.81m @ 2.34g/t. High-grade internal zones are reported above a 5g/t envelope, e.g. BUUD0102 contains 7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m including 1.25m @ 15.08g/t and 0.68m @ 6.44g/t. Ultra-high grades zones of >30g/t are additionally reported. No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
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.