ASX Announcement



17 June 2021 **ASX: WMX**

DISCOVERY AND RESOURCE DRILLING UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

Golden Age produces further high grades in resource extension drilling

GARD0139: 1.52m @ 14.46g/t including 0.52m @ 37.95g/t
GARD0141: 1.90m @ 14.04g/t including 0.25m @ 90.11g/t

High-grade sulphide intersections over good mining widths at Happy Jack and East Lode zones.
 Results will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve updates scheduled in late 2021

HJRD00053: 1.78m @ 66.74g/t including 0.87m @ 133.00g/t

WURD0150: 6.85m @ 7.72g/t and 3.95m @ 4.74g/t

WURD0152: 13.12m @ 6.89g/t and 1.27m @ 15.05g/t

WURD0125: 8.00m @ 6.33g/t

WURD0129: 6.95m @ 5.69g/t

WURD0136: 12.80m @ 5.38g/t

HJRD00132: 6.40m @ 5.32g/t

WURD0157: 5.10m @ 5.08g/t and 2.11m @ 14.54g/t

HJRD00042: 8.61m @ 5.01g/t

WURD0162: 5.62m @ 4.69g/t including 2.00m @ 7.47g/t

HJRD00010: 6.30m @ 4.52g/t including 0.69m @ 9.94g/t and 0.96m @ 15.05g/t

WURD0154: 13.00m @ 4.18g/t including 4.00m @ 7.37g/t

 Discovery program for FY 2022 includes large-scale Exploration Targets defined "under the headframe" at the Wiluna Mining Centre

Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: WMX) (Wiluna Mining, WMC or the Company) announces further high-grade sulphide intersections from an additional 63 holes and 16,705m of resource development drilling, and provides an update on the Company's FY 2022 Discovery Strategy.

Happy Jack and East Lode are important early sulphide mining zones where redevelopment of the underground operation is already well advanced ahead of production. These further high-grade results are expected to enhance Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve updates that are scheduled for completion later in 2021, as these results are infilling Inferred Resource areas to improve geological confidence and hitting high grades at good mining widths beyond the current Resource extents.

The Company also continues to define extensions to the Golden Age orebody, which is a source of high-grade free-milling feed that currently supplements large ore stockpiles from mining the Williamson pit, enhancing head grade and cashflows ahead of sulphides production.



DRILLING HIGH-GRADE SULPHIDES

Currently five rigs are drilling to further infill and grow the large high-grade gold system at Wiluna, with the intention to update the Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve estimates in the final quarter of calendar 2021, as part of the Company's in-progress Stage 2 Feasibility Study.

The Company's goal is to add 500,000oz of high-grade, shallow Ore Reserves through further infill drilling of the existing resource base and to build a 2.5Moz Measured and Indicated Resource to enhance mine planning and long-term option studies (currently the M&I Resource is 2.14Moz @ 5.26g/t, above 2.5g/t cut-off).

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

The ongoing drilling program is focused on highest-value zones scheduled for mining to further enhance the mine plan, with results reported here from Happy Jack and East Lode. Geological interpretation and resource estimation are in progress for the recently completed programs at Starlight, Essex, Bulletin, Calvert and West Lode zones where results have been reported (see ASX releases dated 27 October, 17 November, 27 January, 10 March, 31 March, 6 May).

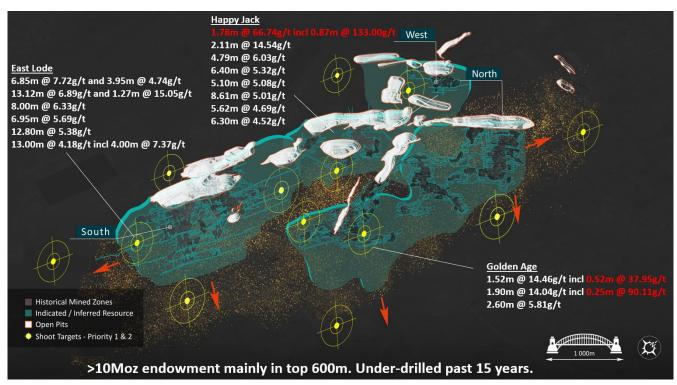


Figure 1: Wiluna Mining Centre targets for Resource growth, latest selected intercepts with >1oz per tonne highlights.

Golden Age

Drilling has continued to improve the size and tenor of the high-grade free-milling Golden Age quartz reef orebody, while extensional drilling has further extended the zone to the east where mineralisation remains open (Figure 2).

The area below the 650m level at Golden Age East remains untested and when coupled with the high-grade mineralisation intersected around the 850m level, a considerable drilling target area remains open that may host more high-grade mineralisation.



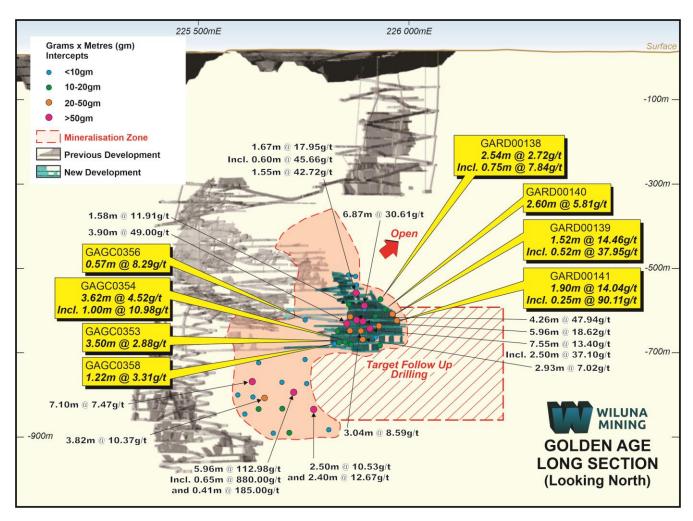


Figure 2: Golden Age long section showing assay results from infill and extensional drilling, yellow highlights are new results. Further drilling is planned to target high-grade reef extensions down-plunge to the east.

Happy Jack and East Lode

Happy Jack and East Lode continue to deliver high-grade intercepts over good mining widths at shallow depths. The program is primarily aimed at infilling the Inferred Resource areas within mining inventory, with a view to upgrading geological confidence to Indicated category and converting these areas to Reserves. The program also aims to grow the high-grade resource beyond the current extents of the Inferred and Indicated Resource.

High-grade sulphide lodes at Happy Jack are in line with expectations with intersections including (Figure 3 & 4):

HJRD00053: 1.78m @ 66.74g/t from 33.38m including 0.87m @ 133.00g/t

HJRD00132: 6.40m @ 5.32g/t from 134.66m

WURD0157: 5.10m @ 5.08g/t from 249.90m and 2.11m @ 14.54g/t from 272.89m

HJRD00042: 8.61m @ 5.01g/t from 130.09m



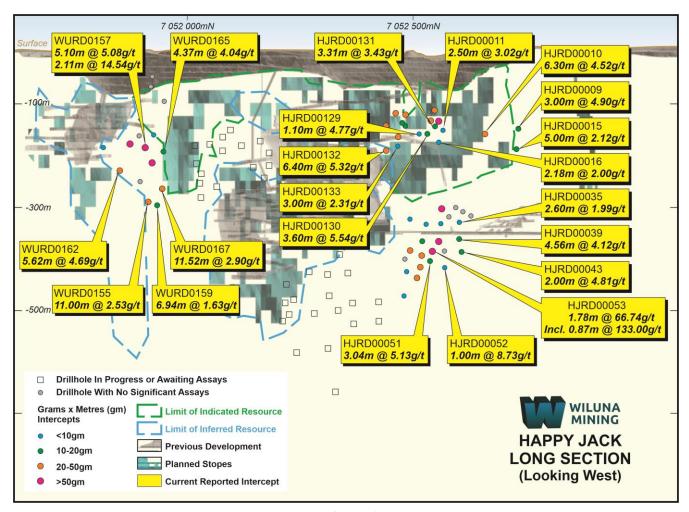


Figure 3: Happy Jack long section showing assay results from infill and extensional drilling. The ongoing program will continue to test extensions beyond the current Inferred and Indicated Resource extents.



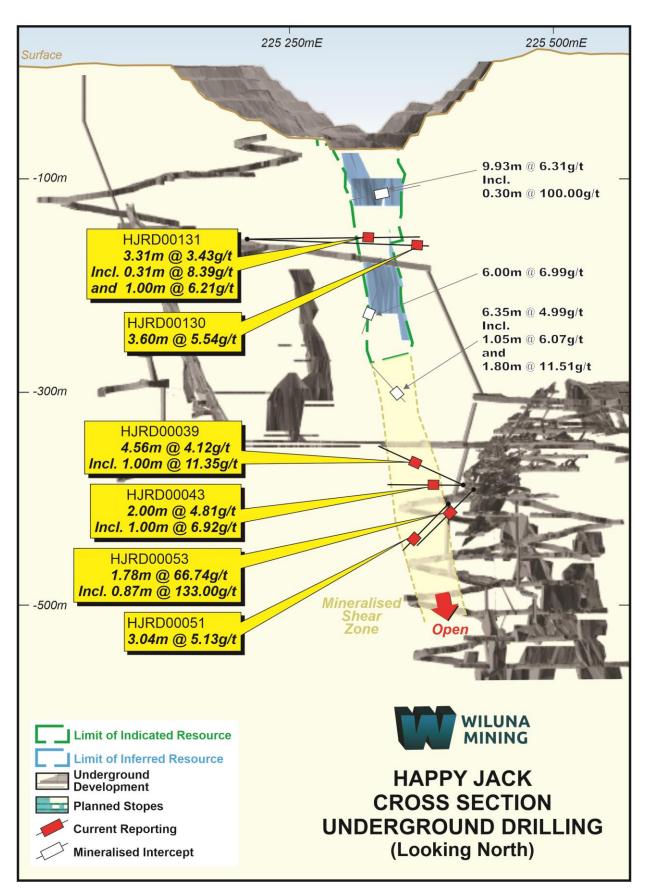


Figure 4: Happy Jack cross section showing high-grade extensions below the current Indicated Resource, note strong mineralisation in HJRD00053.



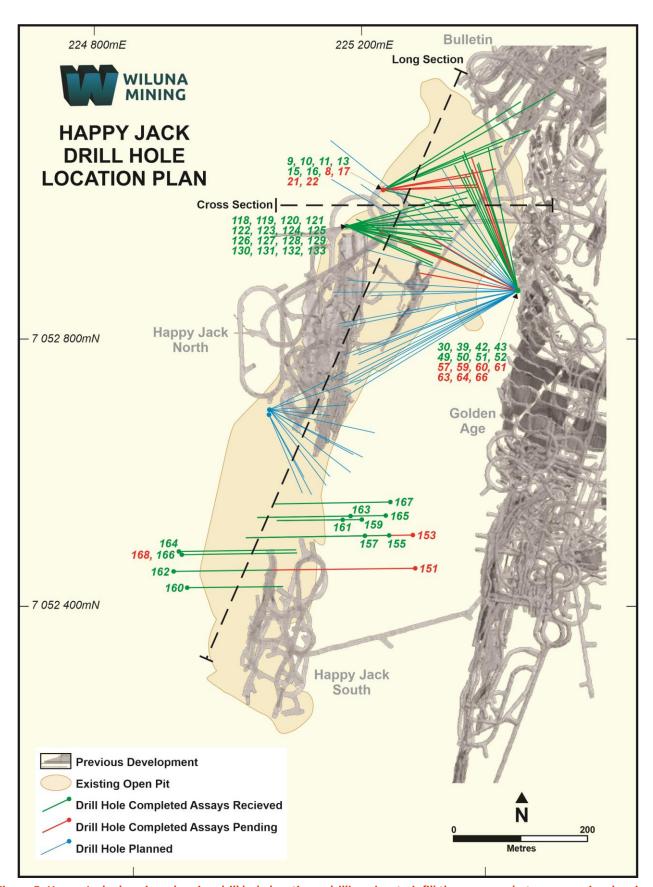


Figure 5: Happy Jack plan view showing drill hole locations; drilling aims to infill the resource between previously mined areas on the Happy Jack - Bulletin trend.



East Lode was originally mined via underground between 1931 and 1946 and produced 720,000oz @ 6.7g/t, which demonstrates the scale and high-grade nature of this target zone. East Lode remains open and sparsely drilled in places, with the current program targeting:

- Infill of the existing high-grade Inferred Resource in planned stope shapes, to upgrade geological confidence to Indicated Resource category to define Reserves
- Infill of the Inferred Resource for upgrade to Indicated category in poorly-tested, high-grade hangingwall lodes
- Further resource and reserve additions to the south and at depth along the full strike of the East Lode structure

Thick high-grade sulphide intersections at East Lode are in line with expectations with results including (Figure 6 & 7):

WURD0150: 6.85m @ 7.72g/t from 365.00m and 3.95m @ 4.74g/t from 396.90m

WURD0152: 13.12m @ 6.89g/t from 372.00m and 1.27m @ 15.05g/t from 477.47m

WURD0125: 8.00m @ 6.33g/t from 341.00m

WURD0129: 6.95m @ 5.69g/t from 310.00m

WURD0136: 12.80m @ 5.38g/t from 326.60m

WURD0154: 13.00m @ 4.18g/t from 331.00m including 4.00m @ 7.37g/t

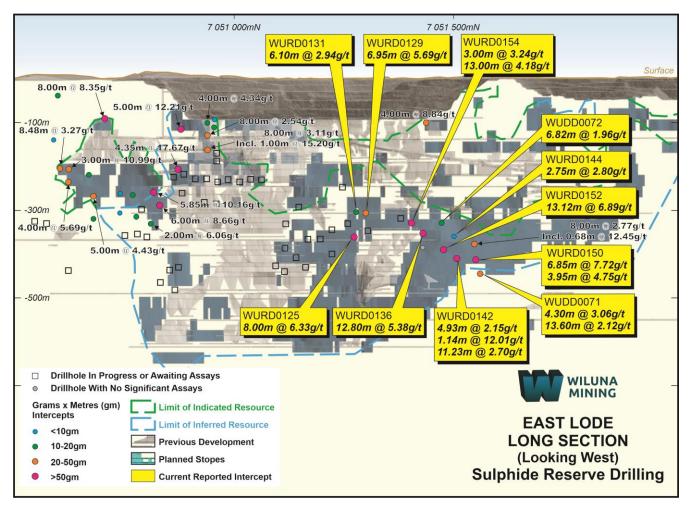


Figure 6: East Lode long section showing assay results from drilling aimed at infilling the Inferred Resource between previously mined areas and high-grade unmined hangingwall lodes.



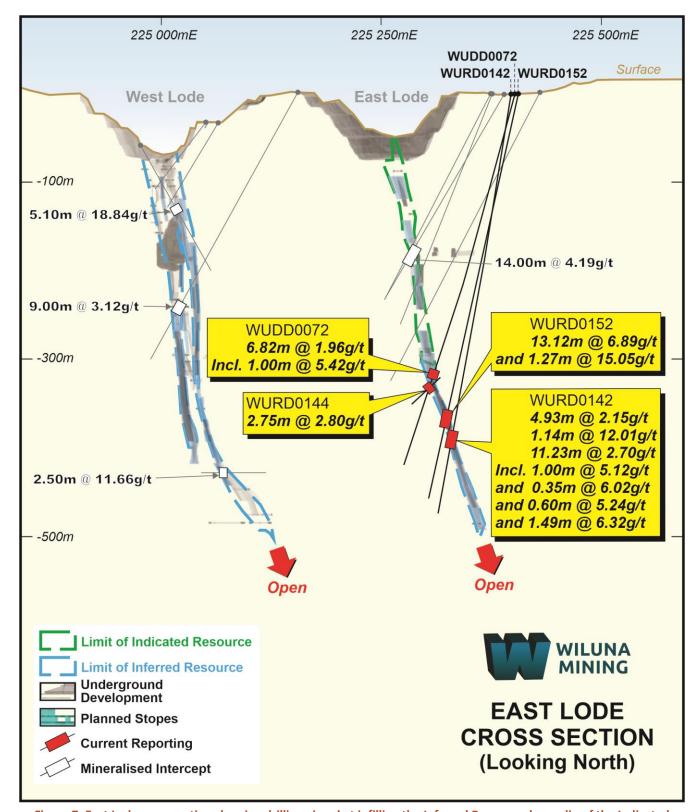


Figure 7: East Lode cross section showing drilling aimed at infilling the Inferred Resource down-dip of the Indicated Resource zone, note strong mineralisation in WURD0152.



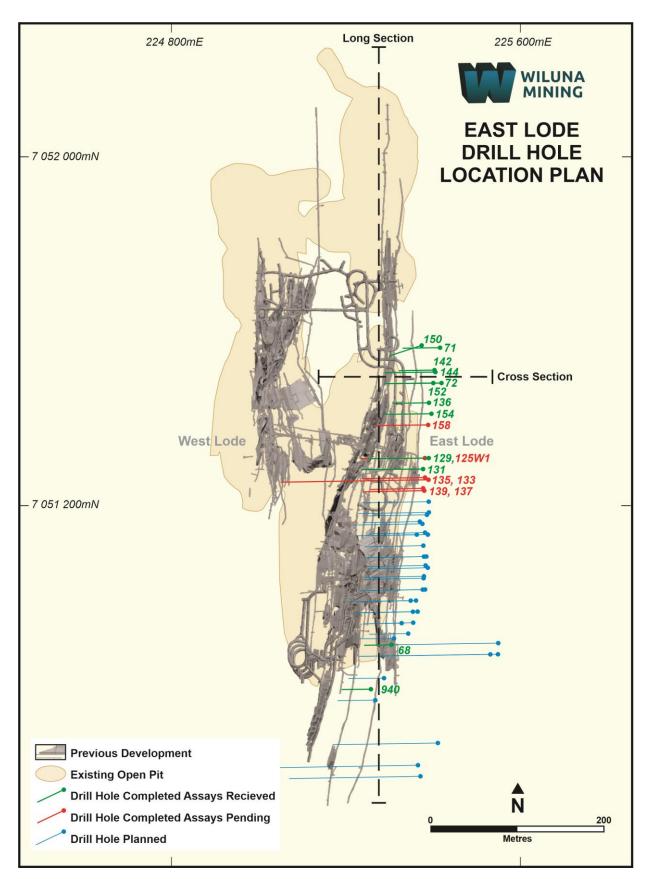


Figure 8: East Lode plan view of drill holes aimed at infilling the resource along the full strike of East Lode.



WILUNA MINING CENTRE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In addition to the Company's focus on defining shallow, high-grade Ore Reserves for the sulphide development, the geological program aims to reveal the full scale of the very large gold system at Wiluna to over 1,800m below surface with multiple targets "under the headframe" to be drilled. The ongoing program is targeting high-grade resource extensions greater than 5g/t, located close to the surface and close to existing underground infrastructure for lower costs per ounce developed. Priority targets for drilling in 2021-2022 include Bulletin northern extensions, and down-dip and along strike to the south of the East Lode and West lode zones (Figure 1 & 9).

The Company aims to discover analogues to the historically mined Bulletin main shoot which produced 900,000oz @ 8g/t. The Company's geologists have identified multiple targets where ore shoots may have formed, in a predictable structurally repeated pattern controlled by the steeply south-plunging shoot corridors in conjunction with conjugate north-plunging trends. The Company is targeting high-grade zones to bring into the front of the mine plan, because every increase in head grade of 1g/t equates to approximately 25kozpa additional ounces during Stage 1 production and 50kozpa during Stage 2 of the Sulphide Development plan.

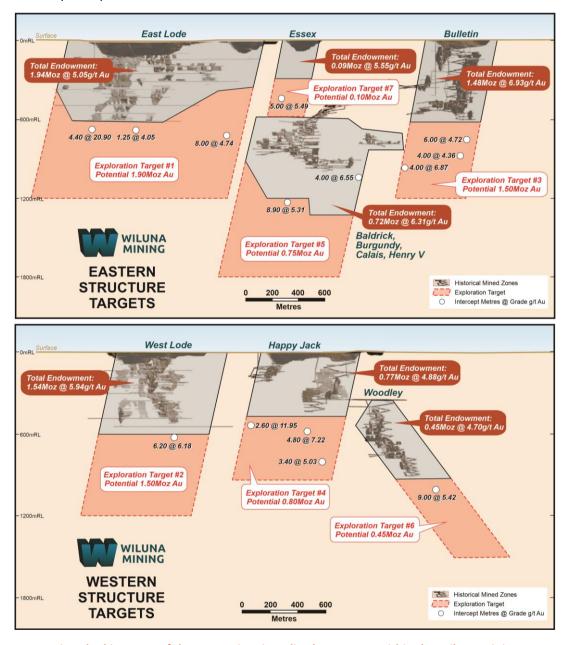


Figure 9: Long sections looking west of the two main mineralised structures within the Wiluna Mining Centre, showing total endowment (produced gold plus current Mineral Resource), historical intercepts and the Exploration Targets.



The Company has defined an Exploration Target of 5Moz to 7Moz @ 4.5g/t to 7g/t (see ASX release dated 17 November 2020). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and is therefore an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration drilling to estimate a Mineral Resource in the target areas, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Targets are based on extensive historical mining and drilling data and resource estimates, extrapolated into poorly tested areas where very wide-spaced previous drilling shows the structures do persist at depth, in places at similar grades. Previous drill holes, spaced several hundred metres apart, returned varying results but are considered too broad-spaced to have properly tested for high-grade shoots that contain the bulk of ounces in the adjacent very large resource and previously mined zones.

In line with the Company's major ongoing resource and reserve development programme, drilling and geophysical work is planned over the next 1 to 5 years to systematically test these targets.

Seismic Survey Results

The company recently completed the acquisition of 48km of seismic transverse lines across the Wiluna Mining Centre. The main objective of the survey was to map to a depth of 2.5km the gold structures and the geological architecture that hosts high-grade mineralisation; this survey depth extends well beyond the currently defined Mineral Resource that is situated mainly from surface to 600m and at its deepest point is currently defined to only 1.2km below surface.

The survey confirmed that prospective large-scale structures at the Wiluna Mining Centre extend well beyond the current defined Mineral Resource limits. In addition, multiple parallel Wiluna look-alike structures have been identified that may represent a new camp-scale geological system (Figure 10). Given the success of these transverse lines in imaging the interpreted gold structures and geological features, the Company plans to undertake a full-scale three-dimensional seismic survey over the entire Wiluna Mining Centre. The full-scale three-dimensional survey is intended to identify drilling targets to test the Company's 5Moz to 7Moz Exploration Target.

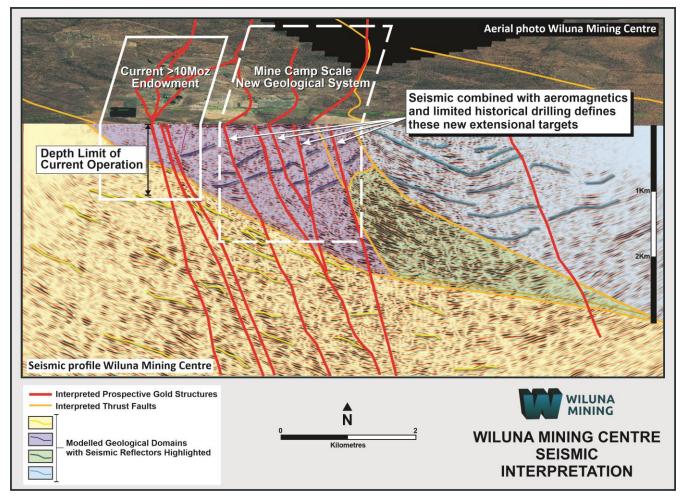


Figure 10: Seismic defines large-scale prospective gold structures at Wiluna Mining Centre.



END

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

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Wiluna at 1.0g/t

		Wil	una Mini	ng Corp	oration	Mineral I	Resource	e Summ	ary			
	TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES											
Mining Centre		Measur	ed	١	ndicate	d		Inferred		To	otal 100	%
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Wiluna	0.14	5.2	24	22.69	3.59	2,618	37.34	2.62	3,141	60.17	2.99	5,782
Matilda	-	-	-	3.51	1.51	170	1.41	2.43	110	4.93	1.77	281
Lake Way	1.93	1.28	80	0.94	1.61	48	3.53	1.19	135	6.40	1.28	263
Galaxy	-	-	-	0.13	3.08	12	0.16	2.98	15	0.28	3.02	28
SUB TOTAL	2.08	1.55	103	27.27	3.25	2,849	42.44	2.49	3,401	71.78	2.75	6,354
				TAILIN	IGS AND	э ѕтоскі	PILES					
Tailings	-	-	-	33.16	0.57	611	-	-	-	33.16	0.57	611
Stockpiles	0.51	0.9	15	2.16	0.51	35	-	-	-	2.67	0.58	50
SUB TOTAL	0.51	0.89	15	35.32	0.57	646				35.83	0.57	661
GLOBAL TOTAL	2.59	1.42	118	62.59	1.74	3,495	42.44	2.49	3,401	107.61	2.03	7,015

	Wiluna Mining Corporation Mineral Resource Summary											
	TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES (WILUNA DEPOSITS ONLY)											
Reporting Cut-Off		Measur	ed	1	ndicate	d		Inferred		To	otal 100	%
g/t Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
0.4	0.3	3.0	27	39.01	2.37	2,970	66.77	1.77	3,808	106.06	2.00	6,805
1.0	0.1	5.2	24	22.69	3.59	2,618	37.34	2.62	3,141	60.17	2.99	5,782
2.5	0.1	6.5	22	12.53	5.25	2,114	14.29	4.57	2,100	26.93	4.89	4,237

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

Notes Table 1:

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



	Wi	luna Mini	ng Corpora	tion 2020	Ore Rese	rve Summa	ary		
	OPEN PIT RESERVES								
Mining Centre		Proved			Probable			Total	
B centre	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Williamson	0.41	1.60	21.0	-	-	-	0.41	1.60	21.0
Wiluna ³	0.20	1.80	11.8	0.24	2.28	17.4	0.44	2.06	29.2
Stockpiles	0.77	1.19	29.7	-	-	-	0.77	1.19	29.7
Wiltails ⁴	-	-	-	31.64	0.57	578.9	31.64	0.57	578.9
SUB TOTAL	1.39	1.40	62.4	31.88	0.58	596.3	33.27	0.62	658.7
	UNDERGROUND RESERVES								
	Proved				Probable			Total	
Mining Centre	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Golden Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East West 5	0.13	5.12	20.7	0.51	4.47	72.9	0.63	4.60	93.6
Bulletin ⁶	-	-	-	1.98	4.50	286.4	1.98	4.50	286.4
Happy Jack ⁷	-	-	-	0.80	4.59	117.9	0.80	4.59	117.9
Burgundy ⁸	-	-	-	0.92	5.50	162.8	0.92	5.50	162.8
SUB TOTAL	0.13	5.12	20.7	4.21	4.73	640.0	4.33	4.74	660.7
	TOTAL ORE RESERVES								
		Proved			Probable			Total	
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Total	1.52	1.71	83.1	36.09	1.07	1,236.3	37.60	1.09	1,319.5

Table 2: Ore Reserve as at 31 October 2020.

Explanatory Notes:

- 1. The reported Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
- 2. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 10,000; grade reported in grams per tonne (g/t) to the nearest hundredth; gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 100.
- 3. Wiluna open pit mining centre includes reserves from Golden Age and Squib open pit mining areas.
- 4. Wiltails Ore Reserve includes reclaimed tailings material in Tailings Storage Facilities C, H and Western Extension and backfilled pits at Adelaide, Golden Age, Moonlight and Squib
- 5. East West underground mining centre includes reserves from East West and Calvert underground mining areas.
- 6. Bulletin underground mining centre includes reserves from Bulletin Upper/Lower, Woodley and Henry V underground mining areas.
- 7. Happy Jack underground mining centre includes reserves from Happy Jack North/Central and Essex underground mining areas.
- 8. Burgundy underground mining centre includes reserves from Burgundy and Baldrick underground mining areas.
- 9. Competent Persons: Andrew Hutson and Glenn Van Vlemen of Mining Plus Pty Ltd (refer to Competent Persons statement and ASX release dated 16 March 2021)



Table 1. Significant intercepts Wiluna Mining Centre. NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red.

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Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	То	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Bulletin	BUUD0305	225656	7052627	-42	483.05	4	318	417.00	419.76	2.76	4.79	2.7
Bulletin	BUUD0305						incl.	418.90	419.76	0.86	13.80	0.9
Bulletin	BUUD0305							457.05	458.30	1.25	1.74	1.2
Bulletin	BUUD0305							460.00	462.12	2.12	1.18	2.1
Bulletin	BUUD0319	225656	7052627	-42	284.80	-34	293	222.98	224.58	1.60	1.68	1.5
Bulletin	BUUD0319							248.90	250.24	1.34	1.79	1.2
Golden age	GAGC0327	225782	7052471	-46	189.8	17	16	NSI				
Golden age	GAGC0351a	225789	7052458	-48	102.98	-86	308	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0353	225789	7052458	-48	137.95	-72	95	107.50	111.00	3.50	2.88	3.2
Golden Age	GAGC0354	225789	7052458	-48	126.54	-61	92	111.56	115.18	3.62	4.52	2.3
Golden Age	GAGC0354						incl.	113.00	114.00	1.00	10.98	0.6
Golden age	GAGC0355	225789	7052458	-48	121.30	-73	257	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0356	225789	7052458	-48	113.70	-80	236	87.10	87.67	0.57	8.29	0.4
Golden Age	GAGC0357	225789	7052458	-48	122.80	-83	160	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0358	225789	7052458	-48	130.90	-75	125	119.78	121.00	1.22	3.31	0.8
Golden Age	GAGC0359	225789	7052458	-48	134.50	-75	230	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0360	225789	7052458	-48	137.14	-81	191	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0361	225789	7052458	-48	149.00	-76	149	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0363b	225789	7052458	-48	187.10	-62	221	NSI				
Golden Age	GAGC0364	225789	7052458	-48	201.00	-69	173	NSI				
Golden Age	GARD0138	225792	7052460	-45	216.40	-5	69	123.46	126.00	2.54	1.87	2.5
Golden Age	GARD0138						incl.	125.25	125.70	0.45	6.16	0.4
Golden Age	GARD0138							123.46	126.00	2.54	2.72	2.5
Golden Age	GARD0138						incl.	125.25	126.00	0.75	7.84	0.7
Golden Age	GARD0139	225792	7052460	-45	233.70	-7	78	135.13	136.65	1.52	14.46	1.5
Golden Age	GARD0139						incl.	135.83	136.35	0.52	37.95	0.5
Golden Age	GARD0140	225792	7052460	-45	204.40	-17	81	136.00	138.60	2.60	5.81	2.6
Golden Age	GARD0141	225792	7052460	-45	260.52	-18	88	149.00	150.90	1.90	14.04	1.9
Golden Age	GARD0141						incl.	149.65	149.90	0.25	90.11	0.2
Golden Age	GARD0141							156.00	157.00	1.00	2.51	1.0
Golden Age	GARD0142	225792	7052460	-45	250.47	-27	95	222.60	223.53	0.93	2.41	0.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00009	225234	7053026	339	249.10	4	56	42.00	43.00	1.00	2.18	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00009							216.00	217.00	1.00	2.37	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00009							220.00	223.00	3.00	4.90	3.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00009						incl.	220.00	221.00	1.00	12.80	1.0
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Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	То	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Happy Jack	HJRD00009							230.00	230.90	0.90	2.36	0.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00009							242.70	243.00	0.30	6.36	0.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00010	225234	7053026	339	195.10	3	68	148.00	154.30	6.30	4.52	6.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00010						incl.	150.00	150.69	0.69	9.94	0.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00010						and	153.34	154.30	0.96	15.05	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00010							170.61	172.64	2.03	2.99	2.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00010						incl.	171.50	172.00	0.50	7.74	0.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00011	225179	7052973	351	207.14	-4	67	160.50	163.00	2.50	3.02	2.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00011						incl.	161.00	162.00	1.00	5.28	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00011							172.00	173.00	1.00	2.12	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00015	225234	7053026	339	305.50	-7	58	220.00	225.00	5.00	2.12	5.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00015						incl.	220.50	221.20	0.70	9.45	0.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00015							255.00	256.00	1.00	2.05	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00016	225234	7053026	339	224.65	-16	67	42.91	45.09	2.18	2.00	2.2
Happy Jack	HJRD00028	225434	7052879	112	241.00	34	341	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJRD00030	225434	7052879	111	255.08	21	348	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJRD00031	225434	7052879	112	264.00	24	341	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJRD00032	225434	7052879	112	214.80	29	334	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJRD00035	225434	7052879	112	209.10	19	333	171.00	173.60	2.60	1.99	2.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00039	225434	7052879	112	184.30	8	334	160.00	164.56	4.56	4.12	4.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00039						incl.	163.00	164.00	1.00	11.35	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00042	225434	7052879	112	269.00	10	293	130.09	138.70	8.61	5.01	8.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00042							142.27	144.00	1.73	1.43	1.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00043	225434	7052879	111	201.10	1	342	146.00	146.65	0.65	6.37	0.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00043							149.00	151.00	2.00	4.81	2.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00043						incl.	150.00	151.00	1.00	6.92	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00043							156.80	158.70	1.90	3.28	1.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00043						incl.	158.00	158.70	0.70	6.80	0.7
Happy Jack	HJRD00047	225434	7052879	111	165.10	0	324	NSI				
Happy Jack	HJRD00050	225434	7052879	111	25.68	-11	343	NSI				0.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00051	225434	7052879	111	171.63	-17	334	32.26	35.30	3.04	5.13	3.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00051							149.00	149.50	0.50	4.61	0.5



Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	То	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Happy Jack	HJRD00051							156.00	157.00	1.00	2.56	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00052	225434	7052879	111	188.63	-10	324	149.00	150.00	1.00	8.73	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00053	225434	7052879	110	175.50	-20	323	33.38	35.16	1.78	66.74	1.8
Happy Jack	HJRD00053						incl.	33.38	34.25	0.87	133.00	0.9
Happy Jack	HJRD00053							153.00	154.00	1.00	2.62	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00129	225179	7052972	351	171.20	-4	88	152.00	153.10	1.10	4.77	1.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00130	225179	7052972	351	234.00	-3	80	127.00	130.60	3.60	5.54	3.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00130							182.00	185.00	3.00	1.14	3.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00130							193.00	193.57	0.57	15.65	0.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00130							202.00	205.00	3.00	1.10	3.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00131	225179	7052972	351	213.10	-3	73	137.69	141.00	3.31	3.43	3.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00131						incl.	137.69	138.00	0.31	8.39	0.3
Happy Jack	HJRD00131						and	139.00	140.00	1.00	6.21	1.0
Happy Jack	HJRD00131							157.00	158.10	1.10	5.02	1.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00131							195.89	199.01	3.12	1.44	3.1
Happy Jack	HJRD00132	225178	7052971	351	144.00	-14	112	112.00	112.59	0.59	7.56	0.6
Happy Jack	HJRD00132							134.66	141.06	6.40	5.32	6.4
Happy Jack	HJRD00133	225178	7052971	351	164.40	-12	102	101.30	104.80	3.50	1.15	3.5
Happy Jack	HJRD00133							112.00	115.00	3.00	2.31	3.0
East Lode	WUDD0071	225422	7051563	500	587.50	-82	270	466.80	468.00	1.20	5.00	0.4
East Lode	WUDD0071							471.70	476.00	4.30	3.06	1.3
East Lode	WUDD0071						incl.	474.00	475.00	1.00	5.17	0.3
East Lode	WUDD0071							480.20	491.00	10.80	2.45	3.3
East Lode	WUDD0071							493.10	506.70	13.60	2.12	4.1
East Lode	WUDD0071						incl.	496.00	497.00	1.00	5.78	0.3
East Lode	WUDD0071						and	506.10	506.70	0.60	5.21	0.2
East Lode	WUDD0071							531.00	533.00	2.00	1.15	0.6
East Lode	WUDD0071							536.00	538.00	2.00	1.42	0.6
East Lode	WUDD0071							544.00	545.80	1.80	1.21	0.5
East Lode	WUDD0072	225404	7051498	499	413.05	-73	256	342.10	348.92	6.82	1.96	3.1
East Lode	WUDD0072						incl.	346.00	347.00	1.00	5.47	0.5
East Lode	WURD0125	225399	7051307	498	390.80	-70	271	341.00	349.00	8.00	6.33	4.0
East Lode	WURD0125							352.00	353.00	1.00	5.42	0.5
East Lode	WURD0125							359.74	363.27	3.53	2.53	1.8
East Lode	WURD0125						incl.	362.60	363.27	0.67	7.10	0.3
East Lode	WURD0125							369.68	373.08	3.40	2.66	1.7
Essex	WURD0126	225630	7052061	522	630.60	-59.8	316	538.83	539.60	0.77	3.49	0.5



Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	То	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
Essex	WURD0126							594.80	597.83	4.25	4.25	2.7
Essex	WURD0128	225565	7052059	521	550.60	-61	307	310.00	311.00	1.00	2.29	0.6
East Lode	WURD0129	225395	7051307	498	391.18	-67	272	310.00	316.95	6.95	5.69	3.8
East Lode	WURD0129							330.86	337.00	6.14	1.40	3.3
East Lode	WURD0129							345.00	349.00	4.00	1.00	2.2
East Lode	WURD0131	225395	7051290	498	329.70	-69	271	321.90	328.00	6.10	2.94	3.2
East Lode	WURD0131						incl.	321.90	322.50	0.60	7.48	0.3
East Lode	WURD0136	225389	7051440	498	430.00	-79	265	326.60	339.40	12.80	5.38	4.6
East Lode	WURD0136							384.60	385.00	0.40	5.29	0.1
East Lode	WURD0142	225397	7051509	499	481.10	-83	272	373.07	378.00	4.93	2.15	3.4
East Lode	WURD0142						incl.	376.60	376.94	0.34	15.25	0.2
East Lode	WURD0142							380.60	381.74	1.14	12.01	0.8
East Lode	WURD0142							391.50	402.73	11.23	2.70	7.8
East Lode	WURD0142						incl.	391.50	392.50	1.00	5.12	0.7
East Lode	WURD0142						and	397.55	397.90	0.35	6.02	0.2
East Lode	WURD0142						and	399.70	400.30	0.60	5.24	0.4
East Lode	WURD0142						and	400.94	402.43	1.49	6.32	1.0
East Lode	WURD0144	225403	7051504	499	440.14	-78	271	334.00	339.00	5.00	1.42	1.9
East Lode	WURD0144							342.50	345.25	2.75	2.80	1.1
East Lode	WURD0144							365.00	367.00	2.00	1.31	0.8
East Lode	WURD0146	225399	7051499	499	155.00	-78	265	NSI				
East Lode	WURD0150	225377	7051560	499	403.10	-82	257	206.53	208.00	1.47	1.95	0.4
East Lode	WURD0150							219.00	220.20	1.20	1.68	0.4
East Lode	WURD0150							279.00	280.30	1.30	2.93	0.4
East Lode	WURD0150						incl.	280.00	280.30	0.30	8.75	0.1
East Lode	WURD0150							358.00	361.00	3.00	3.64	0.9
East Lode	WURD0150						incl.	359.00	360.30	1.30	6.28	0.4
East Lode	WURD0150							365.00	371.85	6.85	7.72	2.1
East Lode	WURD0150							396.90	400.85	3.95	4.74	1.2
East Lode	WURD0150						incl.	398.50	399.50	1.00	7.77	0.3
East Lode	WURD0152	225403	7051500	499	487.14	-80	255	372.00	385.12	13.12	6.89	4.5
East Lode	WURD0152							406.00	410.00	4.00	1.88	1.4
East Lode	WURD0152							435.00	442.64	7.64	1.49	2.6
East Lode	WURD0152							461.83	463.54	1.71	3.88	0.6
East Lode	WURD0152							477.47	478.74	1.27	15.05	0.4
East Lode	WURD0154	225401	7051410	499	410.00	-74	272	324.00	327.00	3.00	3.24	1.3
East Lode	WURD0154						incl.	326.00	327.00	1.00	7.43	0.4



Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	То	Width (m)	Au g/t	Est True Width (m)
East Lode	WURD0154							331.00	344.00	13.00	4.18	5.7
East Lode	WURD0154						incl.	333.42	334.00	0.58	6.55	0.3
East Lode	WURD0154						and	338.00	342.00	4.00	7.37	1.8
East Lode	WURD0154							353.77	354.46	0.69	6.27	0.3
East Lode	WURD0154							362.75	366.00	3.25	2.54	1.4
East Lode	WURD0154						incl.	364.52	365.27	0.75	7.14	0.3
Happy Jack	WURD0155	225242	7052504	503	449.50	-62	269	317.00	319.00	2.00	1.95	1.2
Happy Jack	WURD0155							325.00	336.00	11.00	2.53	6.8
Happy Jack	WURD0155						incl.	328.00	329.00	1.00	5.85	0.6
Happy Jack	WURD0155						and	335.00	336.00	1.00	5.70	0.6
Happy Jack	WURD0157	225204	7052510	502	351.81	-60	272	249.90	255.00	5.10	5.08	3.3
Happy Jack	WURD0157							263.27	266.80	3.53	3.86	2.3
Happy Jack	WURD0157						incl.	264.10	265.00	0.90	10.50	0.6
Happy Jack	WURD0157							272.89	275.00	2.11	14.54	1.4
Happy Jack	WURD0159	225201	7052533	502	370.20	-70	269	288.19	290.59	2.40	2.22	1.2
Happy Jack	WURD0159							294.36	295.92	1.56	1.86	0.8
Happy Jack	WURD0159							301.60	308.54	6.94	1.63	3.5
Happy Jack	WURD0159						incl.	307.41	308.00	0.59	5.60	0.3
Happy Jack	WURD0159							310.66	313.66	3.00	1.67	1.5
Happy Jack	WURD0162	224918	7052450	500	316.00	-57	89	248.00	253.62	5.62	4.69	3.8
Happy Jack	WURD0162						incl.	248.00	250.00	2.00	7.47	1.4
Happy Jack	WURD0162						and	253.00	253.62	0.62	5.29	0.4
Happy Jack	WURD0162							288.00	289.20	1.20	6.06	0.8
Happy Jack	WURD0165	225237	7052539	502	303.75	-50	269	243.63	248.00	4.37	4.04	3.3
Happy Jack	WURD0165						incl.	244.50	246.50	2.00	6.36	1.5
Happy Jack	WURD0165							258.33	260.68	2.35	4.20	1.8
Happy Jack	WURD0165						incl.	258.33	258.63	0.30	8.09	0.2
Happy Jack	WURD0165							267.21	268.50	1.29	4.66	1.0
Happy Jack	WURD0165						incl.	267.21	268.13	0.92	5.35	0.7
Happy Jack	WURD0165							273.00	274.10	1.10	2.42	0.8
Happy Jack	WURD0165							277.00	277.77	0.77	3.03	0.6
Happy Jack	WURD0167	225246	7052557	502	352.70	-60	269	285.73	292.64	6.91	1.73	4.4
Happy Jack	WURD0167							305.28	316.80	11.52	2.90	7.4
Happy Jack	WURD0167						incl.	307.75	308.55	0.80	11.10	0.5
Happy Jack	WURD0167						and	316.00	316.80	0.80	15.75	0.5

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



Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements that may be deemed 'forward looking statements'. All statements that refer to any future production, resources or reserves, exploration results and events or production that Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd expects to occur are forward looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations in those forward looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the outcomes. This may be due to several factors, including market prices, exploration and exploitation success, and the continued availability of capital and financing, plus general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results or performance may differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda Wiluna Gold Operation ("Operation") is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a fulltime employee of the Company. Mr Fogarty is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fogarty has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

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



Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 Wiluna Mining has used i) reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which "3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig, ii) HQ, NQ2 or LTK60 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling. Full analysis and discussion of the entire historical drilling database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible nor considered material to the understanding of the current results. Historical core in this report is either NQ2 or LTK60, predominantly drilled in the mid to late 2000's by Agincourt Resources and Apex Minerals. Apex Minerals alone drilled 1,024 diamond holes for 222,170m with selective sampling. Wiluna Mining's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken using an automatic core saw from the righthand side of the cut line. For Wiluna Mining's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. Face samples are taken across the face, with sample intervals matched to varying intensity of mineralisation as indicated by shearing and sulphides. Historically (pre-Wiluna Mining), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals and it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth, where the analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Golden Age grade control holes were analysed at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory. At the ALS laboratory, samples are weighed and then jaw crushed to 70% passing 6mm. Samples up to 3kg are pulverised in their entirety. Samples >3kg are riffle split 50:50 with one half pulverised and the

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other half retained. Samples are pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 μ m. A 50g charge is taken for a fire assay dissolution with AAS finish. Historical



		 assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. At the Wiluna Mine site laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were pulverized via LM5 to 85% passing 75µm to produce a 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish. Historical core samples were assayed at independent external laboratories Genalysis and ALS in Perth, using the same preparation method described above with either 30g or 50g charge. Analytical procedures associated with data generated by Apex and Agincourt are consistent with current industry practise and are considered acceptable for the style of mineralisation identified at Wiluna. Seismic: the survey involved two Inova AHV-IV 62,000-pound seismic vibrator trucks and 1800 Inova Quantum receiver nodes.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	 Wiluna Mining data reported herein is RC 5.5" diameter holes. Diamond drilling is oriented HQ, NQ2 or LTK60 core. Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, AC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, AC and RAB sampling utilized open hole blade or hammer sampling, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 and LTK60 half core samples. It is unknown if all historical core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 For Wiluna Mining RC drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. For DD drilling, recovery is measured by the drillers and Wiluna Mining geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. Recoveries were typically 100% except for the non-mineralised upper 3 or 4m in RC holes, and the weathered upper 50 to 80m of DD holes that is generally more broken and fractured. For historical drilling, most core is in fresh competent rock and recoveries appear to be generally excellent. Database compilation is ongoing. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised in weathered and broken zones by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m). For Wiluna Mining RC drilling sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and



Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a	blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust suppression and rod pullback after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. • For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent. • Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, geotechnical
	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,	 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
	 channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 Mineral percentages is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. Check-logging was completed on historical intervals retrieved, with only minor edits required to historical logs.
		Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If noncore, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	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.



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

Quality of assay data and

- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used
- Fire assay is a total digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for



laboratory tests

and whether the technique is considered partial or total.

- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.

purpose. For Wiluna Mining Exploration drilling, ALS completed the analyses using industry best practice protocols described above. ALS is globally recognized and highly regarded in the industry. Historical assaying was undertaken at Genalysis, Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the Wiluna Mine laboratory. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. Samples analysed at ALS and with Au > 0.3g/t are also assayed for As, S and Sb using ICPAES analysis ("MEICP41").

- No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, downhole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling program and every two weeks.
- For Wiluna Mining, drilling certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were submitted at 1:20 ratios. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. Results for WMC and historical QAQC show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges.
- For the Minesite Laboratory, QA Procedures and QC data have been independently evaluated and found satisfactory for the purpose of Public Reporting of gold assay results. The available Quality Control results did not demonstrate any material bias or inappropriate repeatability results that would cause concern in the Public Reporting of assay results.
- For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples, umpire lab samples, and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation of results revealed sufficient quality control performance for lab duplicates, field duplicates and external laboratory checks.

Verification of sampling and assaying

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.
- The use of twinned holes.

- Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists.
- Twinned holes were not drilled in this program, however, correlation between intercepts was



•	Documentation of primary data, data entry
	procedures, data verification, data storage
	(physical and electronic) protocols.

- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
- generally poor when intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the shortrange variability expected in gold deposits of this style.
- Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners.
- Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and downhole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented.
- There has been no adjustment to lab assay data.

Location of data points

- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
- Specification of the grid system used.
- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
- All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimetre accuracy. Wiluna Mining's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy, though coordinates reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy.
- Grid systems used in this report are GDA 94 Zone 51
 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either MGA grid or Mine Grid Wiluna 10 and converted in Datashed to MGA grid.
- An accurate topographical model covering the mine site has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control.
- WMC drillholes are routinely surveyed using continuous north-seeking gyro at the end of hole, with 'sighter' surveys conducted while drilling. Historical diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole at close regular spacing using a Reflex or Eastman camera attached to a 6m aluminium extension to minimise magnetic interference, at 15m, 50m and every 50m thereafter. A selection of holes were subsequently gyro surveyed to confirm the single shot method has not been significantly affected by magnetic rocks.
- Down-hole survey tools are calibrated weekly.
- For the seismic survey vibration source points were located every 5m along the lines, with receiver nodes at 5m spacing along the lines for 9,600 data collection



		points and a total of 48 line km were traversed to collect the 2D Seismic data set.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Wiluna Mining's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m or 50m apart on sections spaced 25m apart along strike. Historical drill hole spacing is typically 50m x 25m of 25m x 25m in Indicated resource areas and 50m x 50m in Inferred areas. The mineralisation lodes show sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	 Orientation of drilling to mineralisation ranges from 45 to 90 degrees to the strike of the lodes and 20 to 90 degrees to the dip of the lodes. RC drill holes were generally orientated perpendicular to targets to intersect predominantly steeply-dipping north-south or northeast-southwest striking mineralisation, though underground DD holes were in places drilled obliquely; true widths are shown in the significant intercepts table. The perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias. Seismic: Two east-west oriented lines across the strike of known gold structures spaced approx. 1km apart, and two NNE-SSW oriented lines perpendicular to the strike of stratigraphy and spaced approx. 1.5km apart. The east-west lines were designed longer to allow imaging of steeper gold bearing structures below 2km depths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Wiluna Mining drilling, samples are stored in a gated yard until transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.



Audits or reviews

• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	 The drilling is located wholly within M53/6, M53/30, M53/40, M53/44, M53/95, M53/69, M53/468, M53/200 and M53/32. The tenements are owned 100% by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd, except for M53/30 which is owned 94/96 by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd and 2/96 by James Murray Jackson. The seismic survey is located within M53/6, M53/24, M53/25, M53/26, M53/32, M53/40, M53/50, M53/69, M53/71, M53/95, M53/96, M53/200 and E53/1645. The tenements are owned 100% by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd and Kimba Resources Ltd, wholly owned subsidiaries of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd. The tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Modern exploration has been conducted on the tenement intermittently since the mid1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included mapping and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and extensive RAB, RC and core drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the eventual economic exploitation of several open pits during the late 1980's / early 1990's, and underground mining to the present day. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.



Geology

- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.
- The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt.

Drill hole Informatio n

- 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:
- See data table Appendix to this report.
- easting and northing of the drill hole collar
- elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
- o dip and azimuth of the hole
- down hole length and interception depth
- o 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.

Data aggregatio n methods

- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually Material and should be stated.
- Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
- Significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Wiluna: above a 1.0g/t cutoff and > 2.0 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.
- In places, broad widths of lower grade mineralisation are identified where the mineralised shear zone is wider and comprises multiple higher-grade zones within a broadly mineralised envelope, which may ultimately upon the completion of relevant mining studies (in progress) be amenable to bulk open pit or underground mining methods with lower cost and lower economic cutoff grades. Where this style of mineralisation exists, broad 'bulk' or 'halo' intercepts are calculated by allowing no limit to internal dilution and no internal lower cutoff grade. E.g. BUUD0102 = 62.54m @ 1.76g/t from 0m (broad intercept), comprising 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.



	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values	High-grade internal zones are reported above a 5g/t envelope, e.g. BUUD0102 contains 7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m including 1.25m @ 15.08g/t and 0.68m @ 6.44g/t. Ultrahigh grades zones of >30g/t are additionally reported. No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
Relationshi p between mineralisat ion widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Lode geometries at Wiluna are generally steeply east or steeply west dipping. Generally the lodes strike north-northeast to northwest-southeast. Historical drilling was oriented vertically or at 60° west, the latter being close to optimal for the predominant steeply east dipping orientation. At Golden Age, the lode strikes NWSE, with drilling from underground oriented at various angles depending on available drill sites. Drill holes reported herein have been drilled as closed to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. In some cases due to the difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits this is not possible. True widths are always included in the significant intercepts table when results are reported for the first time.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See diagrams in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For Wiluna Mining drilling, either all significant assay results are reported or the hole is listed as 'no significant intercepts'. Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples — size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.



Further work

- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).
- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
- Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions.
- Refer to diagrams and discussion in the body of this report.