

MORE EXCELLENT RESULTS AT WILUNA MINING CENTRE

Highlights

- Results from latest drilling of the Golden Age quartz reef and shear-hosted Lennon zones:

Golden Age Lower

GARD0102:	1.80m @ 8.92g/t
GARD0104:	2.50m @ 10.53g/t
GARD0104:	2.40m @ 12.67g/t
GARD0106:	2.12m @ 8.55g/t

Lennon

BUUD0081A:	5.50m @ 1.37g/t, including 0.75m @ 6.01g/t
BUUD0081A:	0.60m @ 9.23g/t
BUUD0092:	1.35m @ 5.65g/t
BUUD0093:	3.65m @ 2.07g/t, including 0.25m @ 7.40g/t & 0.3m @ 11.90g/t
BUUD0093:	0.90m @ 5.55g/t
BUUD0093:	1.50m @ 4.71g/t, including 0.4m @ 9.06g/t
BUUD0094:	1.10m @ 6.92g/t
BUUD0094:	2.25m @ 4.36g/t
BUUD0094:	11.25m @ 4.26g/t, including 7.3m @ 5.17g/t & 0.65m @ 6.63g/t

- Golden Age currently supplements the baseload free-milling open pits and is an important source of transitional cashflow for the next 15 months.
- Golden Age and the adjacent Lennon zone will continue to provide mine feed for Stage 1 and 2 of the Wiluna expansion.
- The drilling at Golden Age and Lennon continues to enhance the free-milling operation ahead of the Stage 1 expansion.

Milan Jerkovic, Wiluna Mining's Executive Chair commented: *"These results continue to deliver on our strategy to extend the Golden Age zone and surrounding areas. We aim to sustain or increase production and improve transitional cashflow over the next 15 months ahead of sulphides production from September 2021"*.

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

100.3M Ordinary Shares
6.74M Quoted Options
1.7M Unquoted Options

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Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (“Wiluna Mining” or “the Company”) is pleased to report further results from drilling at Golden Age and Lennon within the Wiluna Mining Centre. This drilling programme commenced in November 2019 to delineate Mineral Resources and provide further transitional feed to the free milling operations. Lennon and Golden Age are part of the northern mining area at Wiluna (Figure 1) and will continue to be mined during Stage 1 and 2 expansion phases.

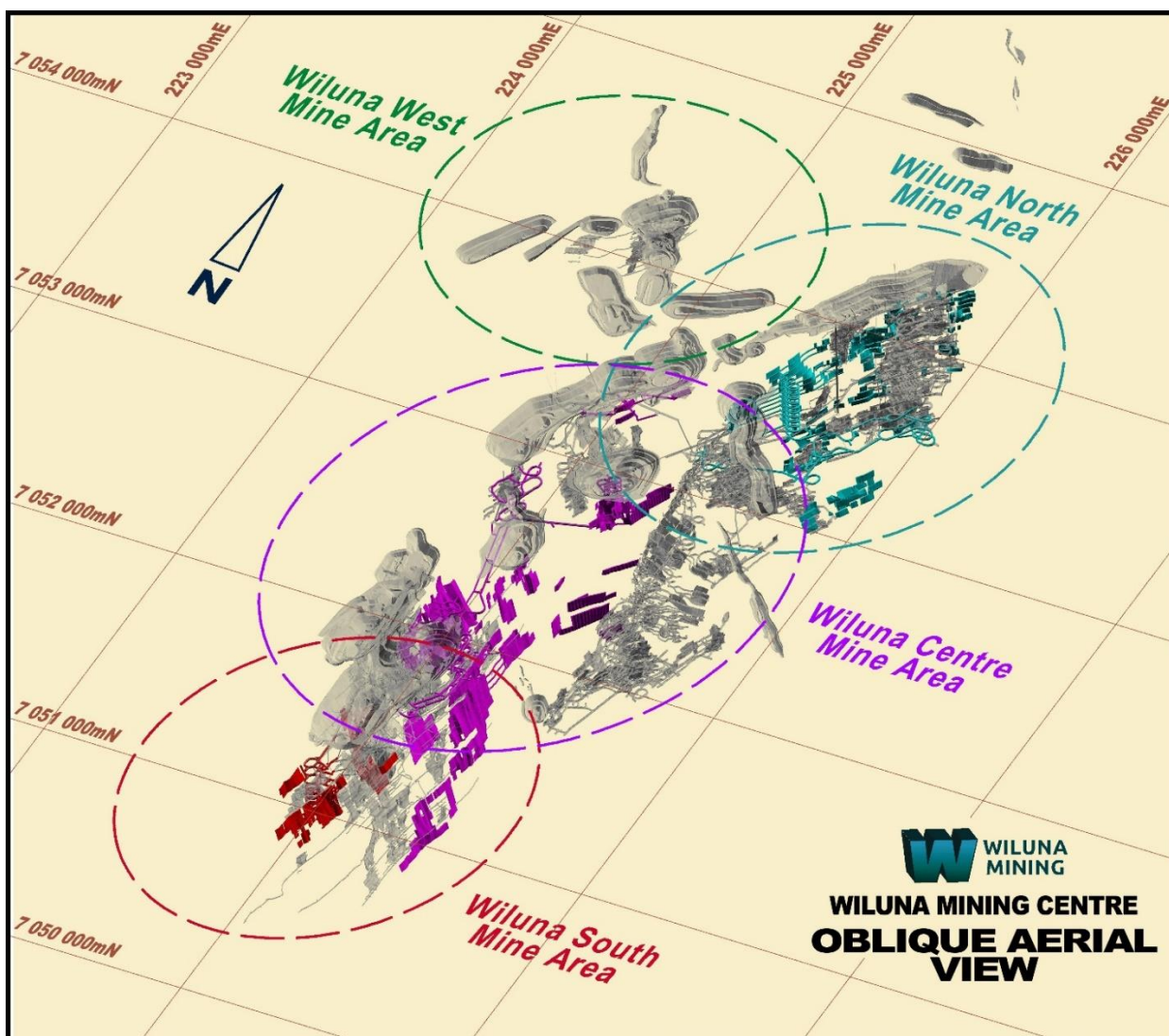


Figure 1: Map of the Wiluna Mining Centre. Stage 1 Sulphide Expansion mining areas are shown coloured.

Mine Extension Drilling

The Company continues to extend the Golden Age orebody, which is a non-refractory quartz-reef style of deposit located at the Wiluna Mining Centre (Figure 1). Latest results are from a further 11 holes for 2,086m drilled at Golden Age Lower and the adjacent Lennon target (Figure 2).

Increasing Mineral Resources and conversion to Reserves is key to the Company's 24-month, five-point strategy to:

1. Strengthen the balance sheet
2. Increase operational cash flow
3. Transition to include gold concentrate production
4. Expand production, and
5. Undertake exploration and feasibility studies to fully develop a more than 250kozpa, long life gold operation.

For further information on the transition and the Stage 1 and Stage 2 expansion please see the latest company presentation released to the ASX on 1 July 2020 and ASX release dated 23 December 2019.

The Wiluna Mining Centre is divided into four geographical areas (Figure 1), centred on underground mine portals and planned mining areas of the Stage 1 Sulphides Expansion plan. Golden Age and Lennon are within the Wiluna North Mine Area and are accessed from the Bulletin decline.

In November 2019, the Company quantified Exploration Targets at the Golden Age mine (see ASX release dated 13 November 2019). The Company has progressively completed drilling at the Golden Age Footwall and Golden Age Main targets, (see ASX release dated 4 June 2020) with resource modelling currently in progress. Drilling is now focussed on the Golden Age Lower and Lennon targets, with results to follow in due course (Figure 2).

Golden Age Lower

Drilling is now focussed on the Golden Age Lower zone. Together with previously reported results (see ASX release dated 4 June 2020) including **GARD0112: 7.1m @ 7.47g/t**, these results show that high-grade Golden Age mineralisation remains open for a considerable distance below the current workings (Figure 3).

Drilling is ongoing and further results will be reported when they become available. Latest results from the Golden Age Lower programme are positive, confirming Golden Age reef mineralisation of similar tenor to previous holes:

GARD0101:	8.35m @ 1.67g/t from 168.3m
GARD0102:	1.82m @ 8.92g/t from 259.1m, incl. 0.68m @ 23.2g/t
GARD0104:	2.50m @ 10.53g/t from 303.5m & 2.4m @ 12.67g/t from 308.1m
GARD0105:	0.55m @ 2.20g/t from 284.1m
GARD0106:	2.12m @ 8.55g/t from 304.7m

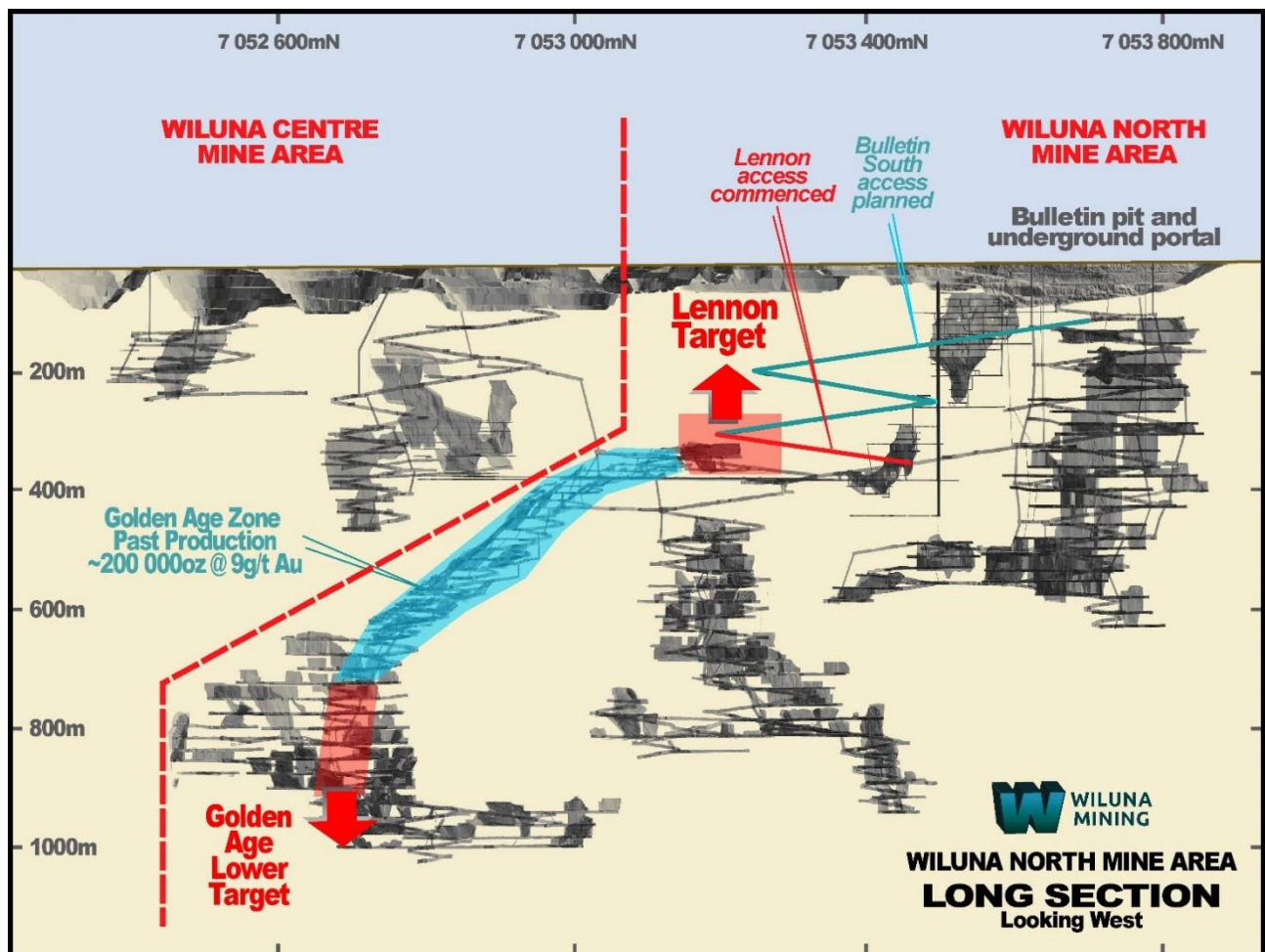


Figure 2: Golden Age and Lennon resource development targets in the Wiluna North Mine Area.

Lennon

A resource development programme at the Lennon target has also commenced. Lennon sits in the immediate footwall below Golden Age and mine development has commenced to access the mineralisation (Figure 2). Lennon mineralisation comprises multiple high-grade partially refractory sulphide shears, with economic gold recoveries expected through the existing free-milling circuit and as part of the proposed staged expansion of the Wiluna Mining Operations processing plant at Wiluna.

Latest results from Lennon (Figure 4 & 5), include:

- BUUD0081A: **5.5m @ 1.37g/t, including 0.75m @ 6.01g/t**
 0.6m @ 9.23g/t
- BUUD0092: **1.35m @ 5.65g/t**
- BUUD0093: **3.65m @ 2.07g/t, including 0.25m @ 7.40g/t, 0.3m @ 11.9g/t**
 0.9m @ 5.55g/t

BUUD0094: 1.5m @ 4.71g/t, including 0.4m @ 9.06g/t
 1.1m @ 6.92g/t
 2.25m @ 4.36g/t
 11.25m @ 4.26g/t, including 7.3m @ 5.17g/t, & 0.65m @ 6.63g/t

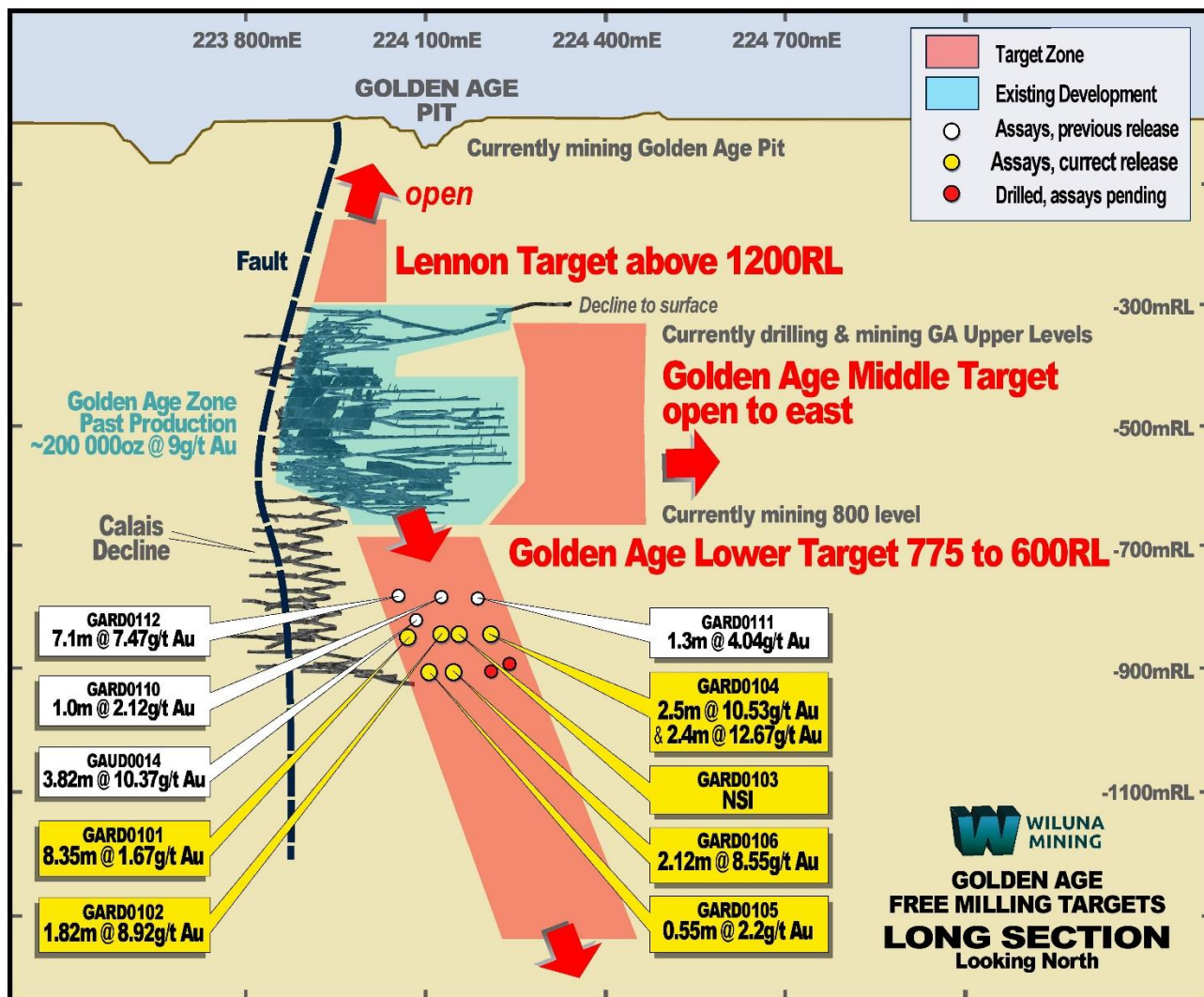


Figure 3: Golden Age long section showing Golden Age Lower target and significant results.

These results follow previously reported results (ASX release 8 April 2020), including:

GAGC0300: 2.5m @ 6.16g/t
 5.2m @ 5.45g/t
 GAGC0301: 6.7m @ 4.11g/t, including 2.3m @ 7.93g/t
 7.1m @ 6.31g/t

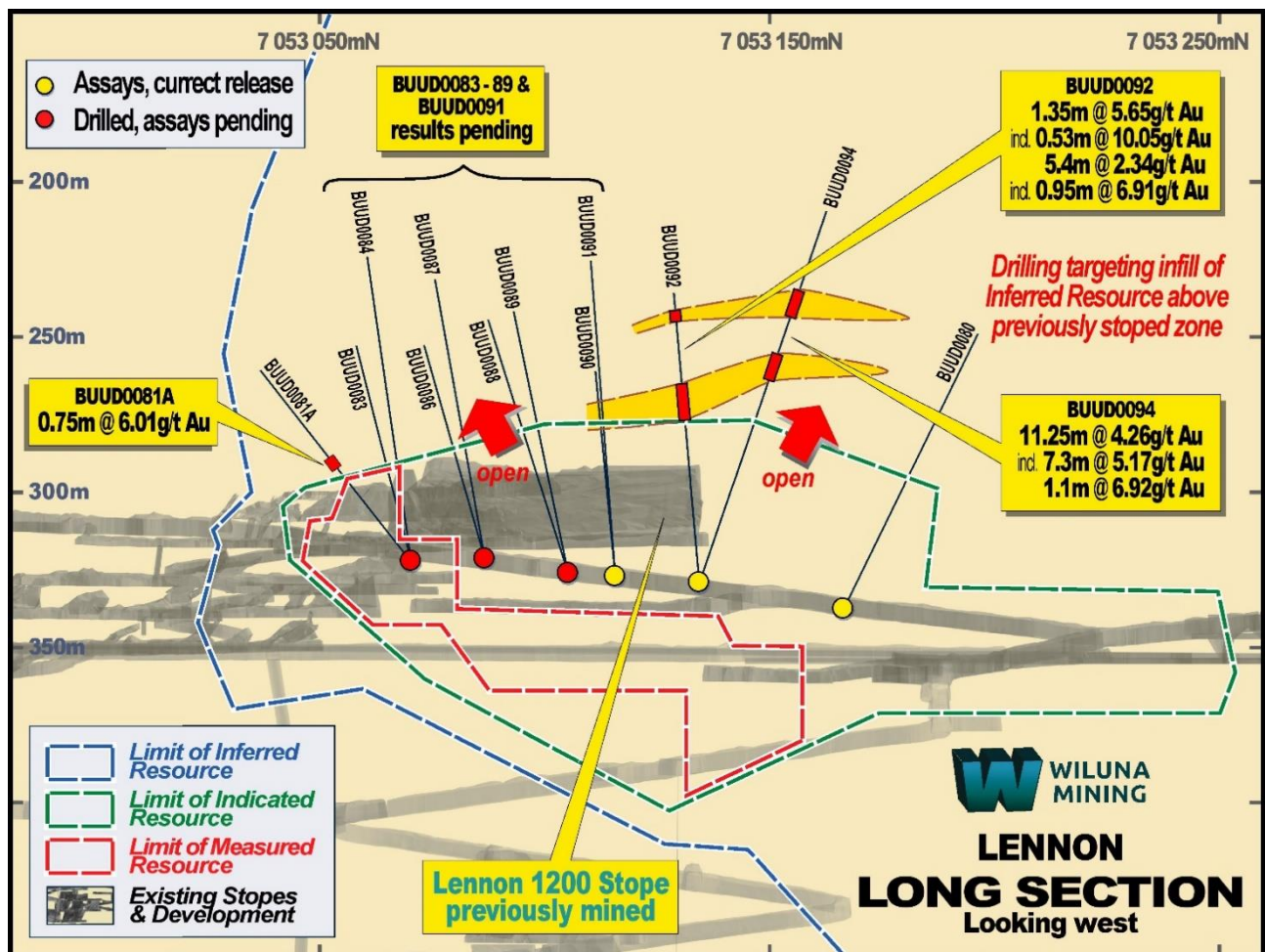


Figure 4: Lennon long section showing latest results with drilling designed to infill and upgrade geological confidence in the Inferred Resource area.

Stage 1 Sulphide Mineral Resource Development

Mineral Resource development drilling is ongoing at the Wiluna Mining Centre, with outstanding results recently published (see ASX release dated 26 May 2020 and 23 June 2020). The Company is focussed on infill and extensional drilling to methodically increase the geological confidence in the Mineral Resources that will underpin Stage 1 production. The Company's objective is to develop and maintain four years of underground Ore Reserves in front of production through progressive infill drilling and conversion of our very large Mineral Resource base.

The Wiluna Mine is a large gold system with greater than 10 million ounces of gold endowment including current Mineral Resources and historical production. With a combined open pit and underground Mineral Resource of 35.5Mt @ 3.90g/t for 4.45Moz, including 2.2Moz (49%) in the Inferred category, there are significant opportunities to define additional Mineral Resources and life-of-mine extensions.

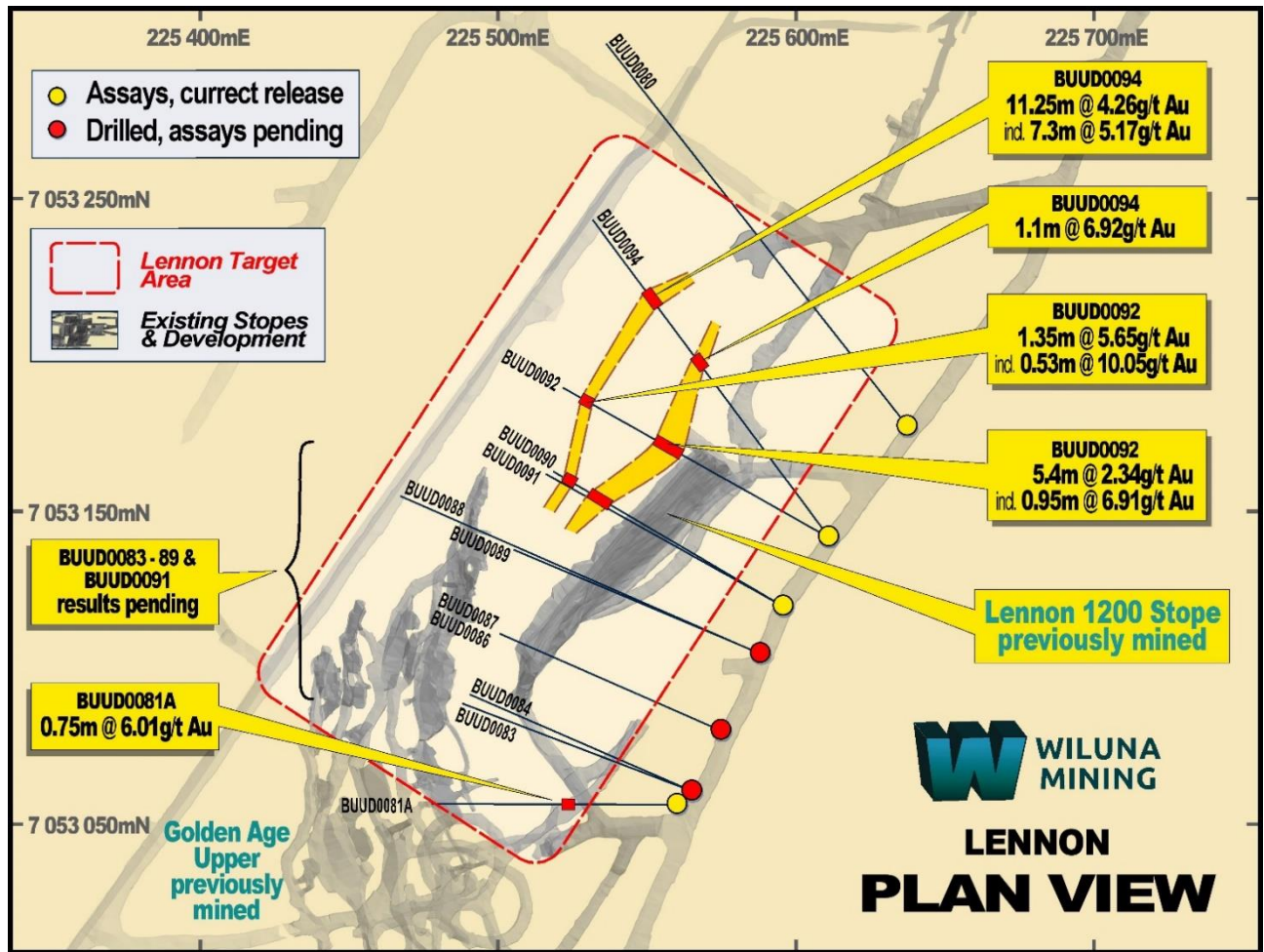


Figure 5: Lennon plan view with significant intercepts in multiple parallel gold structures.

The aim of Stage 1 of sulphide mining is to ramp up production from September 2021 to 120kozpa of gold doré and gold in concentrate being produced, with a subsequent Stage 2 expansion envisaged to increase gold production to 250kozpa (see ASX release dated 23 December 2019).

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

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About Wiluna Mining

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

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

ASX: WMX
wilunamining.com.au



Table 1. Significant intercepts table.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Au	True
GARD0101	225524	7052430	-355	266	4.7	146	168.3	176.7	8.35	1.67	5.6
GARD0102	225524	7052430	-355	294	6.2	141	259.1	260.9	1.82	8.92	1.2
GARD0102						incl.	259.1	259.8	0.68	23.2	0.5
GARD0103	225524	7052430	-355	312	3.5	137	NSI				
GARD0104	225524	7052430	-355	330	4.1	134	303.5	306	2.5	10.53	1.7
GARD0104						incl.	303.5	304.8	1.3	19.67	0.9
GARD0104							308.1	310.4	2.4	12.67	1.6
GARD0104						incl.	309	310.1	1.15	22.4	0.8
GARD0105	225524	7052430	-355	306	-5.3	146	284.1	284.7	0.55	2.20	0.4
GARD0106	225524	7052430	-355	342	-7.1	141	304.7	306.8	2.12	8.55	1.4
BUUD0080	225641	7053182	164	179	30	320	NSI				
BUUD0081A	225572	7053057	180	100	1	360	39	44.55	5.55	1.37	3.7
BUUD0081A						incl.	42.75	43.5	0.75	6.01	0.5
BUUD0081A							54	56.6	2.6	2.94	1.7
BUUD0081A							56	56.6	0.6	9.23	0.4
BUUD0092	225615	7053145	172	134	44	298	70.6	76	5.4	2.34	3.6
BUUD0092						incl.	72.1	72.45	0.35	5.43	0.2
BUUD0092						and	74.05	75	0.95	6.91	0.6
BUUD0092							82	84.6	2.6	1.74	1.7
BUUD0092							87	89.25	2.25	1.39	1.5
BUUD0092							121.4	122.8	1.35	5.65	0.9
BUUD0092						incl.	121.8	122.3	0.53	10.05	0.4
BUUD0093	225845	7042542	172	143	52.2	301	89.2	92.85	3.65	2.07	2.4
BUUD0093						incl.	90.4	90.65	0.25	7.40	0.2
BUUD0093						and	92.2	92.5	0.3	11.90	0.2
BUUD0093							106	106.9	0.9	5.55	0.6
BUUD0093							112	113.5	1.5	4.71	1.0
BUUD0093						incl.	112.4	112.8	0.4	9.06	0.3
BUUD0094	225615	7053145	173	171	42.5	322	18.2	19.2	1	1.33	0.7
BUUD0094							60	61.1	1.1	6.92	0.7
BUUD0094							92.05	94.3	2.25	4.36	1.5
BUUD0094							102.3	105.5	3.2	1.68	2.1
BUUD0094						incl.	103.3	103.6	0.3	6.25	0.2
BUUD0094							109.9	110.3	0.4	3.44	0.3
BUUD0094							119.3	119.7	0.4	4.42	0.3
BUUD0094							123	134.3	11.25	4.26	7.5
BUUD0094						incl.	125	132.3	7.3	5.17	4.9
BUUD0094						and	133.6	134.3	0.65	6.63	0.4
BUUD0094							163.8	165.2	1.4	1.47	0.9

*Grid MGA91_Zone51S; RL = AHD. In the report, mine levels are AHD + 1,000m. Minimum intercept 2m @ 0.6g/t or 1.2 gram x metres. NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red.

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

Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation Resource Summary												
OPEN PIT RESOURCES												
Mining Centre	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda	-	-	-	6.1	1.45	285	3.6	1.30	149	9.7	1.40	435
Wiluna	-	-	-	15.6	2.48	1,245	5.3	3.00	510	20.9	2.61	1,755
Williamson	-	-	-	2.6	1.30	108	1.5	1.40	66	4.1	1.34	174
Regent	-	-	-	0.7	2.71	61	3.1	2.11	210	3.8	2.22	271
Tailings	-	-	-	34.0	0.62	680	-	-	-	34.0	0.62	680
Stockpiles	0.6	0.80	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.80	15
OP Total	0.6	0.80	15	59.0	1.25	2,379	13.4	2.16	935	73.0	1.42	3,330
UNDERGROUND RESOURCES												
Mining Centre	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda	-	-	-	0.1	2.51	10	0.5	3.66	61	0.6	3.44	71
Wiluna	-	-	-	6.9	5.49	1,210	11.7	4.42	1,664	18.5	4.82	2,874
Golden Age	0.02	6.80	4	0.2	4.91	28	0.3	3.20	28	0.5	4.01	61
Williamson	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	2.61	23	0.3	2.61	23
Galaxy	-	-	-	0.1	3.70	6	0.2	2.80	16	0.2	2.98	22
UG Total	0.02	6.80	4	7.3	5.38	1,254	12.9	4.31	1,793	20.2	4.71	3,051
Grand Total	0.6	0.99	20	66.2	1.71	3,633	26.4	3.22	2,728	93.2	2.13	6,381

See ASX release dated 26 September 2019 for further details. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. Note rounding errors may occur.

Ore Reserves (JORC 2012) at 30 June 2019.

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

See ASX release dated 26 September 2019 for further details. Note rounding errors may occur.

Competent Persons Statement

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

The information contained in the report that relates to all other Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Osiejak, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Osiejak has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. With regard to the Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation Mineral Resources, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcement dated 26 September 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Wiluna Gold Operation)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining has used NQ2 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. Face samples are taken across the quartz vein, with sample intervals matched to varying intensity of mineralisation as indicated by shearing and sulphides. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the laboratory, samples were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher, split, 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 DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. GAGC* holes and face samples 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 oriented NQ core. • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, AC and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, 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 DD drilling, recovery is measured by the drillers and Wiluna Mining geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. No significant issues are noted with sample recovery as drilling is all in competent fresh rock. 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. • 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. Face sampling is generally prone to higher-grade bias, though bias effects were not studied on these samples as no face sample results are reported here. Data was not available for historical drilling.
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 BLK 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 	<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 width of 0.1m and maximum of 1.2m to match geological boundaries, 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

	<p>of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Core duplicates are obtained at the Boyd coarse crush stage. 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay is a total digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For Wiluna Mining Exploration drilling, ALS completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. ALS is globally-recognized and highly-regarded in the industry. Historical assaying was undertaken at Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the on-site Agincourt laboratory. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. Samples analysed at ALS and with Au > 0.3g/t are also assayed for As, S and Sb using ICPAES analysis ("ME-ICP41") No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling programme and every two weeks. For Wiluna Mining drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at approximately 1:20. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data 	<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



	<p>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the short range variability expected in a gold orebody like Wiluna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Exploration 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. Grid systems used in this report are Wil10 local mine grid and GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either Mine Grid Wiluna 10 or AMG, 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 apart on sections spaced 25m apart along strike. Using Wiluna Mining's drilling and historical drilling, a spacing of approximately 12.5m (on section) by 20m (along strike) is considered adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also been modelled but with lower confidence. The mineralisation lodes show sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes were generally orientated perpendicular to targets to intersect predominantly steeply-dipping north-south or northeast-southwest striking mineralisation, though underground DD holes were in places drilled obliquely; true widths are shown in the significant intercepts table. The perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Wiluna Mining drilling, samples are stored in a gated yard until transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audit has been completed for this resource estimate. For Wiluna Mining drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Golden Age 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. Williamson is located on granted Mining License M53/797, subject to the Sale Agreement with Salt Lake Potash where Wiluna Mining retains 100% of the gold rights. Lake Way is a registered heritage site and Wiluna Mining operates to the Williamson Mine under Heritage Act Section 18 Ministerial approval. Regent is located on granted Mining License M53/1098 owned 100% by Kimba Resources 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 Mine mining leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue. Native Title holders own an additional 0.75% royalty on gold production from the Regent tenement.
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. In 2010, Apex Minerals drilled and confirmed the depth extensions of Golden Age around the 600 level.
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 Appendix 1.
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, above a 1m @ 0.6g/t cut-off, or > 1.2 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. High-grade internal zones are reported at a 5g/t envelope, e.g. MADD0018 contains 14.45m @ 6.74g/t from 162.55m including 4.4m @ 15.6g/t from 162.55m. No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Golden Age, the lode strikes NW-SE, with drilling from underground oriented at various angles depending on

mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<p>available drill sites. Drill holes reported herein have been drilled as closed to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. In some cases due to the difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits this is not possible. True widths are included in the significant intercepts table.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Wiluna Mining drilling, either all significant assay results are reported or the hole is listed as 'no significant intercepts'. Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Diagrams are provided in the body of this report.