WILUNA MINING

ASX Announcement

30 September 2020

ASX:WMX

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 6.3 Moz at a grade of 2.0 g/t Au.

ASX: WMX
wilunamining.com.au

Resource upgrade sees Wiluna become 7th largest gold district in Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Total Wiluna Gold Operations Mineral Resource ranges from 143 Mt at 1.6 g/t for 7.3Moz, to 71 Mt at 2.2 g/t for 5.0Moz, depending on cut-off grade used.**
- **At the Wiluna Mining Centre alone, total Mineral Resources using a 1.0 g/t cut off is 53.0 Mt @ 3.00 g/t for 5.10 Moz, an increase of 9% for the year (Table 1, page 4).**
- **The expanded Resource places the Wiluna Mining Mineral Resource as the 7th largest JORC compliant gold district under single ownership in Australia(1).**
- **This places the stand-alone Wiluna Mining Centre Resource in the top 11 Australian gold deposits and compares favourably with the Resource of Northern Star's nearby Jundee (Mineral Resource of 55.2 Mt @ 3.0 g/t for 5.3 Moz) (2).**
- **The Wiluna Mining Centre gold system has a currently defined endowment, including past production and current Mineral Resources, of approximately 10,000 ounces per vertical metre. Further shallow discovery drilling expected to increase this in the top 600 metres of the deposit.**
- **Mineral Resource updates will follow as drilling of the large Wiluna gold system continues.**
- **A further company Mineral Resource Statement and interim Reserves Statement supporting the sulphide development and its funding will be released early in the New Year.**
- **Discovery and Growth expenditure on drilling expected to be approximately $30 million for FY 2021.**

(1) After Cadia, Boddington, Golden Mile, Tanami, Lake Cowal and Granny Smith. Sources- RED 5 KOH Final Feasibility Study presentation (page 32) and IGO CY 2019 Mineral Resource statement 30 Jan 2020

(2) NST Mineral Resource Statement 30 June 2020

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Milan Jerkovic – Executive Chair
Neil Meadows- Operations Director
Sara Kelly – Non-Executive Director
Greg Fitzgerald – Non-Executive Director
Tony James – Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE INFORMATION
100.5 M Ordinary Shares
6.74 M Quoted Options
2.58M Unquoted Options/ZEPO's

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Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (ASX:WMX) ("Wiluna Mining", "WMC" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that, in parallel with its ongoing drilling and Sulphide Development work, the Company has methodically updated its gold Mineral Resource, standardising and consolidating the entire Mineral Resource estimate in a consistent format, to place Wiluna Mining in the top 7 largest gold districts in Australia.

The new Mineral Resource estimate is now updated across the Company's assets as of 30th June 2020, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition. Full detail in relation to these estimates is provided in the Appendix to this announcement titled (see JORC (2012) Table 1).

Specifically, the 2020 Mineral Resource estimate reflects updated resource models for the Wiluna, Williamson, Matilda, Regent and Galaxy deposits, and maiden resource estimates for the Carrol-Prior and Williamson South zones at the Lake Way Mining Centre.

The results validate Wiluna Mining's strategy of increasing geological confidence in the Wiluna sulphide resource and supports the staged Sulphide Development plan (production expected to be circa 120kozpa from September 2021, increasing to circa 250kozpa in late 2023/early 2024).

Summary of Mineral Resource Statement.

- Total Wiluna Gold Operations Mineral Resources ranges from 143 Mt at 1.59 g/t for 7.29Moz to 71 Mt at 2.18 g/t for 4.99Moz depending on cut-off grade used (see Table 1 below) which places the Wiluna Mining Mineral Resource as the 7th largest JORC compliant gold deposit in Australia. [(1)]
- Using a 1.0 g/t cut-off Wiluna Mining Mineral Resource is 100Mt @ 1.96 g/t for 6.34Moz.
- High grade underground mining Mineral Resource at the Wiluna Mining Centre using a 2.5 g/t cut-off is 23.9 Mt @ 4.89 g/t for 3.76 Moz. This number is relevant to the Sulphide Development as it relates to the underground sulphide Mineral Resource at the Wiluna Mining Centre.
- The total Mineral Resource is made up of:
    - Wiluna Mining Centre 53.0Mt @ 3.00 g/t for 5.10Moz (1.0 g/t cut-off grade); an increase of 9% on 2019 resource.
    - Other Mining Centres (including Matilda, Lake Way and Regent) 11.6Mt @1.53 g/t for 0.57Moz.
    - Wiluna Tailings and Stockpiles 35.8Mt @ 0.57 g/t for 0.66Moz.
    - Overall Mineral Resource numbers affected by downgrade of other Mining Centres by 331koz, mainly at the Matilda Mining Centre.
- 45,100m of drilling has been completed in line with the Company's Sulphide Development project up to end of June 2020 with results included in this Mineral Resource update.
- New Indicated Mineral Resource for Wiluna is 18.3Mt @ 3.61 g/t for 2.13Moz representing 42% of the combined Mineral Resources (1.0 g/t cut-off).

- Drilling is ongoing with four rigs currently operating. Mineral Resource only includes drilling completed to June 30.
- Numerous high-grade intercepts received after June 30 from multiple areas are outside the resource (ASX releases dated 2 and 22 September), including:
    - Essex: 4.00m @ 17.47 g/t
    - Calvert: 3.85m @ 9.30 g/t, 8m @ 5.11 g/t, 9.45m @ 8.70 g/t
    - Bulletin: 19.56m @ 6.15 g/t, 12m @ 12.08 g/t, 12m @ 7.29 g/t, 10m @ 7.21 g/t
    - East Lode: 4.35m @ 16.76 g/t

Further Mineral Resource and Reserves updates will be completed in early 2021 as ongoing drilling is incorporated into the modelling process.

Milan Jerkovic, Wiluna Mining's Executive Chair commented:

"Our 2020 Wiluna Mineral Resource update is a summary of an extensive technical overhaul of the historical Mineral Resources and the inclusion of drilling we have done as part of our staged sulphide development strategy. The methodical consolidation of our data and Mineral Resource estimation process has been an enormous undertaking, however, the standardisation of this process will deliver significant benefits to the Company as it underpins our Sulphide Development strategy. The inclusion of the recent drilling into the data set will also allow us to move forward with confidence into the Reserve estimation process.

"Our outstanding results from drilling 'under the headframe' have greatly assisted us in reaching a new Mineral Resource that gives us far greater confidence in what we really have at Wiluna. The consistency of the results supports our belief that we can deliver into our Sulphide strategy with great confidence as we continue to identify shallow high-grade resource development targets.

Mr Jerkovic continued, "One of our goals has been to define the scale of the geology at Wiluna. We are now in the top seven gold deposits in Australia based on JORC Mineral Resources, and the Wiluna Mining Centre, which will be the focus on our staged Sulphide Development, is rated the 11th largest gold deposit on its own, with an almost identical size and grade as Jundee. We believe we can eventually end up as one of the largest gold deposits in Australia and become a Tier 1 gold mine in a Tier 1 jurisdiction" [3].

(3) Tier 1 mine is 300kozpa production with a 10-year mine life and 3 million ounces of reserves.

This drilling to date has been designed with the following aims, in alignment with the Company's Staged Sulphide Development plan:

1. Significantly increase the confidence in sulphide resources from Inferred to Indicated category which will underpin the Reserve estimation.

2. Add Reserve ounces in high-grade, shallow zones, close to existing mine development that can be rapidly brought into production at low cost.

3. Find new, high grade shoots that will enhance the ounces per vertical metre and, more importantly, increase the grade.

The Company is currently producing circa 60kozpa of gold doré and targeting a staged expansion to 120kozpa of gold by September 2021, increasing to circa 250kozpa gold by December 2023 over a long mine life.

Wiluna Mining Corporation Mineral Resource Summary												
	TOTAL MINERAL 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
Wiluna	-	-	-	18.31	3.61	2,125	34.67	2.67	2,979	52.98	3.00	5,104
Matilda	-	-	-	3.51	1.51	170	1.41	2.43	110	4.93	1.77	281
Lake Way	1.93	1.28	80	0.94	1.61	48	3.53	1.19	135	6.40	1.28	263
Galaxy	-	-	-	0.13	3.08	12	0.16	2.98	15	0.28	3.02	28
SUB TOTAL	1.93	1.28	80	22.89	3.20	2,356	39.77	2.53	3,240	64.59	2.73	5,676
TAILINGS AND STOCKPILES												
Tailings	-	-	-	33.16	0.57	611	-	-	-	33.16	0.57	611
Stockpiles	0.51	0.9	15	2.16	0.51	35				2.67	0.58	50
SUB TOTAL	0.51	0.89	15	35.32	0.57	646	-	-	-	35.83	0.57	661
GLOBAL TOTAL	2.44	1.20	94	58.20	1.60	3,002	39.77	2.53	3,240	100.42	1.96	6,337

Wiluna Mining Corporation Mineral Resource Summary												
	TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES (WILUNA DEPOSITS ONLY)											
Reporting Cut-Off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
g/t Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
0.4	-	-	-	32.41	2.33	2,428	63.19	1.79	3,631	95.59	1.97	6,058
1.0	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18.31**	**3.61**	**2,125**	**34.67**	**2.67**	**2,979**	**52.98**	**3.00**	**5,104**
2.5	-	-	-	10.23	5.25	1,727	13.69	4.62	2,033	23.93	4.89	3,760

Table 1: Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2020.

Notes Table 1:

1. *Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.*
2. *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.*
3. *Data is rounded to reflect appropriate precision in the estimate which may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.*
4. *Wiluna Mineral Resource includes deposits within the Wiluna Mining Centre and the Regent deposit and are reported at a 1g/t Au cut-off.*

5. *Matilda Mineral Resource is a summation of 8 separate Matilda deposits each reported at 0.4g/t Au cut-off within an A$2,900/oz shell and at 2.5g/t below the pit shell, and the shallow Coles Find deposit which has been reported at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off.*
6. *Lake Way Mineral Resource includes the Carrol, Prior, Williamson South deposits, and the operating Williamson deposit. Each deposit has been reported at 0.4g/t Au cut-off within an A$2,900/oz shell and at 2.5g/t below the pit shell.*
7. *Tailings Mineral Resource includes material in Dam C, Dam H, and backfilled pits at Adelaide, Golden Age, Moonlight, and Squib.*
8. Competent Persons: *Graham de la Mare, Marcus Osiejak (refer to Competent Persons statement on page 9)*

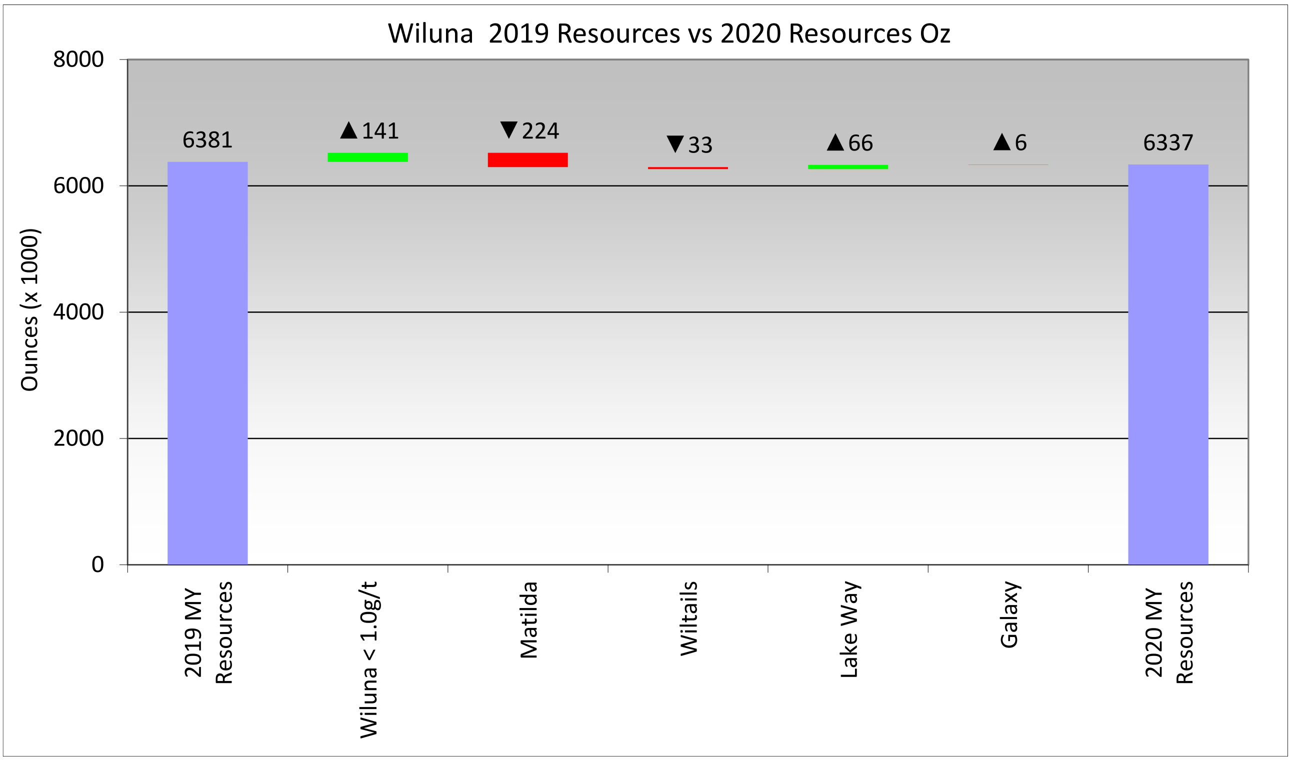

Figure 1. Resource comparison from 2019 to 2020.

The change in resources from 2019 to 2020 (Figure 1) is predominantly because of standardisation and enhanced modelling of the Wiluna deposits using:

- Addition of 45,137m of RC (27,673m) and diamond core (17,464m) resource development drilling completed at the Wiluna Mining Centre during FY 2020.
- Standardisation of modelling approach across Wiluna deposits, previously modelled by multiple previous operators and consultants.
- Historical data validation and inclusion of significant zones of mineralisation evident in historical drilling outside of previous models.
- Modelling of a lower-grade halo (>0.2g/t) which reflects the geological structure boundaries, along with internal higher-grade zones (>2g/t) to avoid grade smearing between grade domains. Previous models used a variety of grade boundaries for modelling underground resources, at times higher than 2g/t.

Figure 2: Map of the Wiluna Mining Operation and updated Mineral Resource estimates.

Wiluna Mining has generated updated resource models for all Wiluna deposits using lower cut-off grade assumptions and more appropriate estimation parameters. Further changes have resulted from reporting Resources within a $2,900/oz optimised pit shell at Williamson, Matilda, and Galaxy compared to the $2,400/oz shell in 2019 because of the higher forecast gold price. Open pit mineral resources are quoted within an optimised pit shell to quote the portion of mineralisation that has reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, rather than above a particular ground level, to reflect the application of mining parameters and the gold price. Maiden Resource estimates for Lake Way deposits have also utilised the $2,900/oz optimised shell gold price.

Wiluna models are reported at a variety of grade cut-offs compared to 2019 when models were reported within $2,400/oz pit shells for open pit resources or below the pit shells as underground resources. The Company is currently evaluating optimal mining methods at Wiluna. Mining depletions of (62koz) have been applied for the free milling portion of the Wiluna, Matilda and Williamson deposits. These factors in conjunction with the mining depletions resulted in a reduction of 331koz's.

Resource development drilling and mining studies are well advanced for the Company's transition to its Sulphide Development Project, with underground mine planning and optimisation now nearing completion in conjunction with the engineering design for the sulphide flotation plant. A further Mineral Resource update and Ore Reserves statement is anticipated at the completion of this work in the December quarter.

The Company has currently deployed four rigs at the Wiluna operation. With the large amount of data being developed through the current drilling programme and with significant work required to review and process previously unassayed historic drill core, it is expected there will be further updates to our Mineral Resource and Reserves in the first half of 2021.

The current drilling programme is designed to increase the geological confidence in sulphide resources that underpin the Staged Sulphide Expansion production. This drilling has focussed on high-grade (+5g/t) sulphide zones located close to surface and close to existing infrastructure, which allows for rapid and low-cost development.

A major resource development programme continues, with a Discovery and Growth expenditure expected to be approximately $30 million for FY 2021. Additional drilling results reported since the June 30 cut-off date for inclusion in this resource update include significant intercepts currently outside the resource envelope that will be included in future updates. (see ASX updates 2 September 2020 and 22 September 2020).

At the Wiluna Mining Centre, high-tenor sulphide zones occur within a broad halo of mineralisation that may be amenable to bulk mining (e.g. WURD0060: 76.5m @ 1.77g/t, including 1.65m @ 7.35g/t and 2.47m @ 12.78g/t), with scenarios to be explored in upcoming mine planning work. These results represent a broadening of the shear-hosted mineralisation into a very wide zone (estimated true width of 50m), comprising multiple discrete higher-grade internal intervals. Continued results such as these demonstrate that Wiluna is a very large gold system with a growing endowment of >10 million ounces (past production and current resources).

The Wiluna gold system has a currently defined endowment of approximately 10,000 ounces per vertical metre with further shallow shoot discovery drilling expected to increase this in the top 600 metres of the Wiluna Mining Centre. The Company's resource development drilling has only explored the Wiluna upper zone to 600m depth along a combined strike length of approximately 10km on three main gold structures, with historical mining to 1,000m and drilling to 1,200m below surface indicating that the highly continuous gold structures remain open with considerable opportunities for further growth of resources.

The results of this drilling provide confidence for the scale and grade of the mineralisation to support an expansion in production through the Staged plant upgrade to a nominal 1.5 Mtpa treatment rate, and potentially higher, as further drilling seeks to extend and upgrade the Mineral Resource.

The feasibility study into the expanded Staged Sulphide Development has commenced and is targeted for completion before the end of 2021. The overall Staged Sulphide Development is planned to produce over 250kozpa in gold doré and gold concentrate. Very few gold projects at one location, under the control of one company, have the potential for this scale of production in a Tier 1 location.

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

For further information on Wiluna Mining please contact:

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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.

MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The Annual Mineral Resource has been compiled in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition), Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and ASX Guidance Note 31.

The Mineral Resource inventory for 2020 includes the Wiluna deposits (Wiluna Mining Centre), Matilda deposits, Lake Way deposits, and regional deposits, in addition to existing stockpiles and tailings.

The deposits at the Wiluna Mining Centre are a primary focus on Wiluna Mining delivering on the Wiluna Sulphides Development project. Mining studies are being conducted by Wiluna Mining, with the assistance of external consultants, assessing various mining options ranging from selective high-grade stoping, underground bulk mining, open pit methods, or a combination of these options. In addition to tabulating the global Mineral Resource, Wiluna Mining has chosen to report the Mineral Resource at the Wiluna deposits in a separate table using cut-offs at 0.4 g/t, 1.0 g/t, and 2.5 g/t Au to provide transparency to the scale of these deposits that could be representative of each mining scenario, whilst initial studies are being finalised.

The Mineral Resource for the Wiluna deposits reported at various gold cut-offs is tabulated in Table 1.

The Wiluna Mining Centre deposits were reported in 2019 from numerous separate open pit and underground models with a specific focus on free milling of open pit material. For 2020, the Wiluna deposits have been compiled into the single Wiluna Mining Centre and reported at various cut-offs due to the ongoing assessment by the Company of various mining options to fully optimise the mining methods that align with the Company's Wiluna Staged Sulphides Development project.

The Regent deposit, previously reported as a separate deposit in 2019, has been included with the Wiluna deposits in 2020 due to its similar characteristics which will allow it to be processed in a similar fashion.

The Golden Age underground deposit has now been incorporated into the Wiluna Mining deposits global Mineral Resource total whereas it was reported separately in 2019.

For the Matilda Mining Centre, the existing 2019 Mineral Resource models have remained unchanged. There has been a 45% reduction in reported ounces in 2020 due to open pit mining depletion. In addition, the remaining Mineral Resource has been reported within A$2,900 optimised pit shells using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off, whereas they were reported above an arbitrary RL elevation in 2019. The approach to reporting resources within an optimised pit shell is to satisfy the application of mining, metallurgical and marketing factors to determine the potentially economic portion of the mineralisation.

There has been a 25% increase in reported ounces at the Lake Way Mining centre due to the inclusion of three maiden Mineral Resource estimates completed at the Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South deposits, and incorporates mining depletion from the Williamson deposit which is currently being mined via an open pit.

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

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

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.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – Other Material Information Summary

The assessment and reporting criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 for each Mining Centre is presented as an appendix to this announcement. A summary of all other material information pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 and 5.9 and JORC Code 2012 is provided below for each Mining Centre.

MINERAL RESOURCES – WILUNA MINING CENTRE

Material Assumptions for Mineral Resources

The Wiluna mineralisation has been interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off to define low grade halo mineralisation to encompass high grade underground lodes constrained by 2g/t cut-off.

The Wiluna deposits are currently being mined from open pits using an economic cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t oxide and 0.45 g/t transitional material. These cut-off grades were based on prevailing economic and operating conditions in early 2020 and a gold price of $2,550.

The Golden Age underground reef system is part of the Wiluna model and is currently being mined using stope design grades of 3.5 g/t.

The Wiluna Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.4g/t, 1.0g/t, and 2.5g/t to reflect various mining opportunities which include open pit, high grade underground stoping, and underground bulk mining methods.

The Wiluna Mining Centres on which the current models are based are displayed in Figure 2 and the deposit locations shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

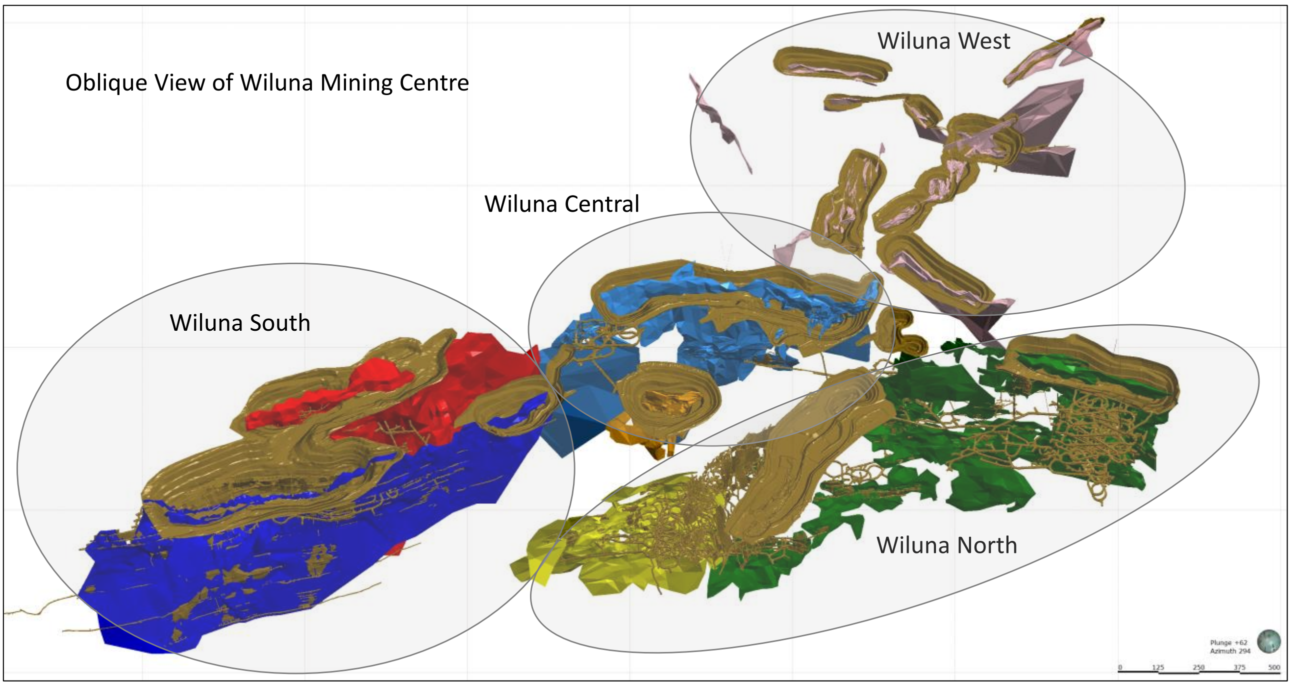

Figure 3: Location Map - Wiluna Mining Centres, oblique view looking northwest.

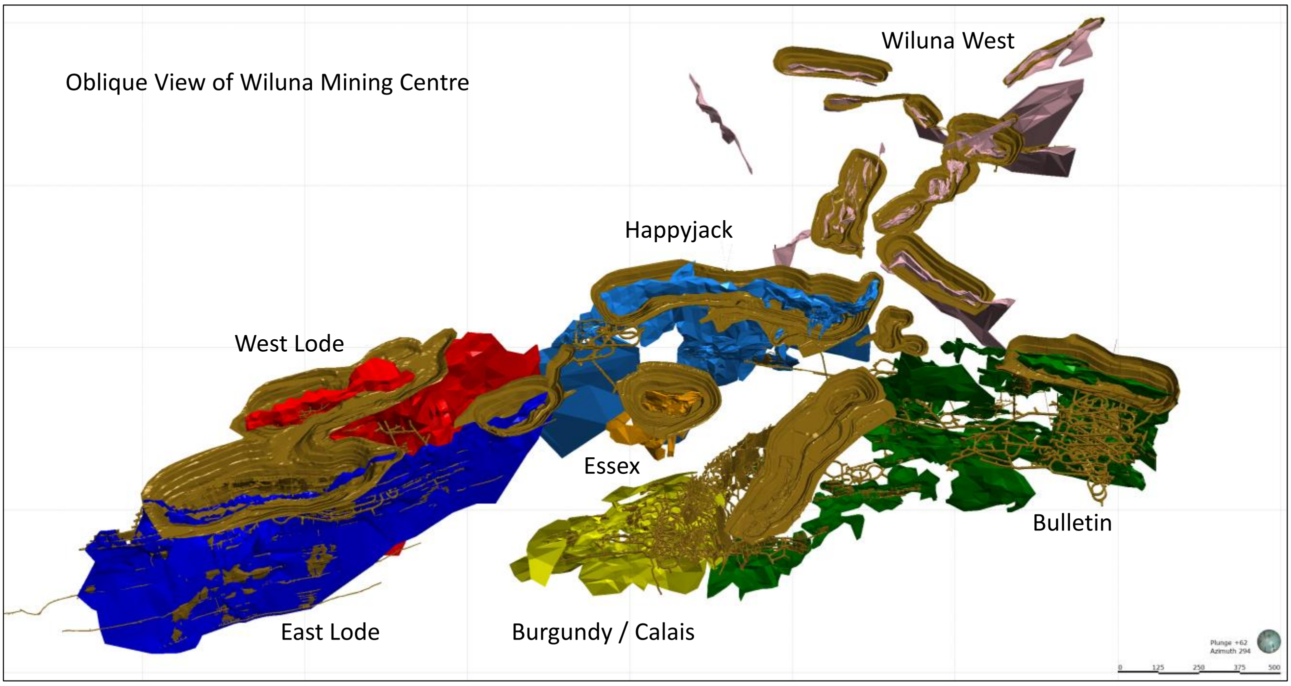

Figure 4: Wiluna Deposit locations, oblique view looking northwest.

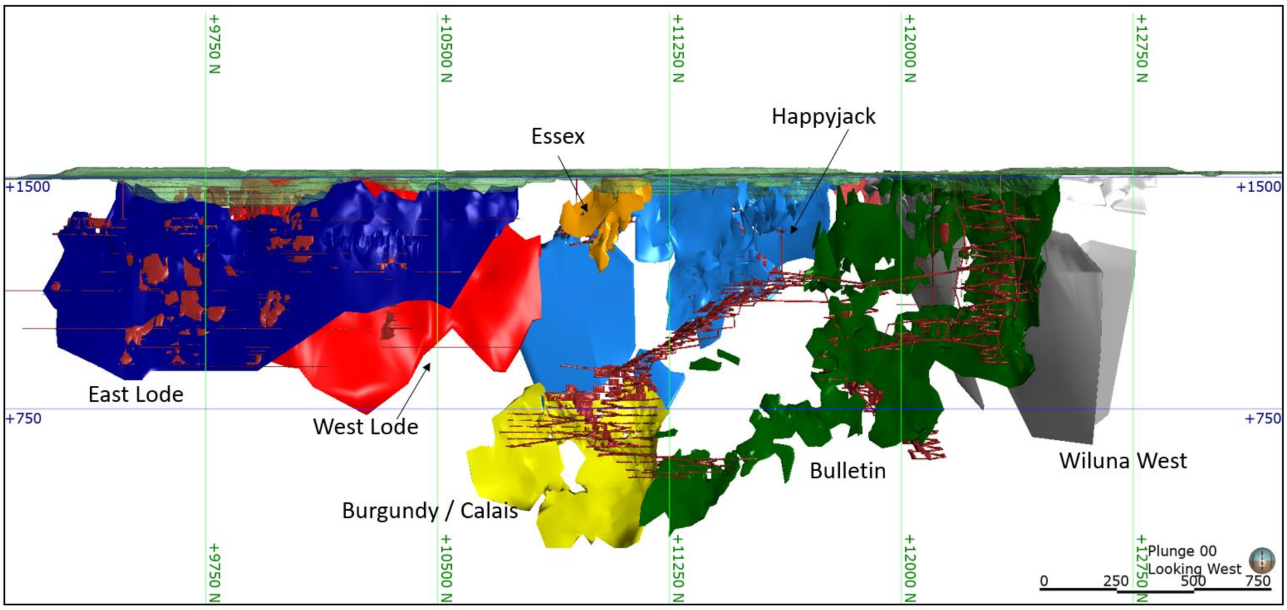

Figure 5: Wiluna Deposit location, long section looking west.

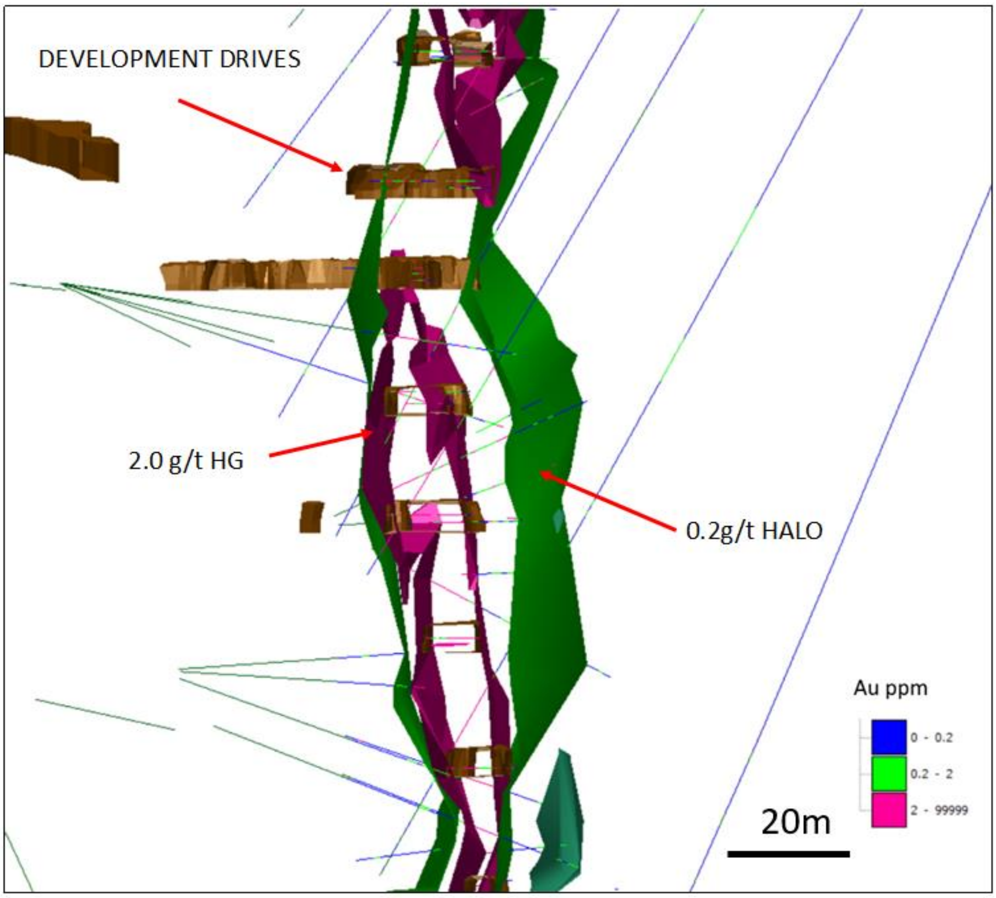

Figure 6: Wiluna Deposit example cross section of Bulletin zone showing >0.2g/t halo and >2.0g/t high-grade (HG) interpretation.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Wiluna and Matilda gold deposits are located within the Wiluna Goldfield, close to the town of Wiluna at latitude 26º38’S, longitude 120º15’E on the Wiluna (SG 51-9) 1:250 000 scale map. Perth, the nearest capital city, lies 750km to the southwest.

The Wiluna gold deposits are categorised as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to many other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. Rocks in the Wiluna Domain have experienced greenschist-facies regional metamorphism and brittle and ductile deformation. The Wiluna Domain is comprised of a sequence of basalts and high-magnesian basalts, with intercalated felsic intrusions, lamprophyre dykes, metasediments, and dolerites.

Mineralisation at Wiluna is principally controlled by shear zones which have variable strike and dip orientations and typically flex along strike and down dip. These flexures, in conjunction with favourable host rock composition, act to form the best ore zones.

Drilling Techniques

The database used in the current estimate includes records for 54,864 drill holes for 1.8 million drill metres. A total of 29 unique hole type records exist with completion dates ranging from 1982 to present. A total of 8,372 drill holes intersect the lodes at Wiluna for a total of 860,841 intersection metres. This includes records for 2,503 Diamond holes, 1,620 RC holes, 1,498 grade control diamond holes (GCDH), 1,977 grade control RC holes (GCRC) and 669 face samples. All RAB, AC, AUG, Sludge, Blasthole and erroneous holes were excluded from the estimate.

Drilling has been completed at Wiluna since the 1940’s. Approximately 60% of the drill holes used in the current resource estimate were completed post 2000 by various owners. Wiluna Mining has completed drilling since 2014 using surface RC drilling and diamond drilling (underground and surface).

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

The Wiluna deposits have been drilled by various operators since the 1930’s. Earlier documentation is sparse. A summary based on information compiled to date and current WMC) drilling practices is included here.

Historical RC samples were collected as 2m to 8m composites, or at 1m through mineralised zones based on geological logging of RC chips. Any samples that returned anomalous gold (Au) grades were re-split at 1m intervals. More recent RC samples are collected at 1m intervals and split through a cone splitter. Diamond core is sampled using geological contacts with a minimum length of 0.1m and a maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals are selected. Half cut core is submitted for analysis.

Samples were assayed at Certified Laboratories in Perth including ALS, Amdel, SGS, Genalysis Laboratories. All samples submitted are analysed for Au by means of a 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 ppm detection limit. Samples analysed at ALS and with Au > 0.3g/t are also assayed for arsenic (As), sulphur(S) and antimony (Sb) using an aqua regia digest and ICP AES finish (ME-ICP41).

Estimation Methodology

The mineralised wireframes at all the Wiluna deposits were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off from surface. Within this low grade halo wireframe, a 2g/t Au cut-off was used to constrain high grade lodes.

A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included within the halo lodes.

All wireframing and subsequent estimation was completed in Surpac software V6.6 or later.

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole composites within the different resource domains. Holes were composited to 1m with a minimum of 0.3m (or 0.25m at the Wiluna South Mine area deposits). The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the wireframess, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into Supervisor software and histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

Variograms were modelled for relevant lodes using Supervisor software typically using Log normal or a Normal Scores transformation. Variogram model outputs were used in a kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate suitable blocks sizes and estimation input parameters.

The Wiluna deposits were modelled using 5 block models to accommodate the large scale of the lodes. Parent block sizes were based on drill hole spacing and the output from KNA analyses and varied in size from 10mN x 5mE x 5mRL (YXZ) or 10mN x 10mE x 5mRL, with sub-blocks of 0.625mN or 1.25mN, 0.625mE, and 0.625mRL or 2.5mRL. Block models were rotated where necessary to align with the overall strike of the lodes.

Ordinary kriging (OK) was used for the grade interpolation and the wireframes were used as a hard boundary for the grade estimation of each domain. That is, only grades inside each lode were used to interpolate the blocks inside the lode.

An 'ellipsoid' search orientated to reflect the geometry of the individual lodes was used to select data for interpolation. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in each of the minor lodes. Three expanding passes were used for the interpolations. A fourth pass was used in some models to fill blocks at the depth extent of the lodes. Au was estimated in all models. At Wiluna, As, S, and Sb were estimated for those lodes having this data. Grade was estimated into parent blocks only and kriging quality metrics and search pass values were output.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposits have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters).

The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes though areas that had generally been filled in the first estimation pass and blocks were estimated by informing composites at an average distance of 40m or less; the kriging efficiency and slope of regression were generally >=0.8; moderate to high confidence was observed in lode continuity (strike and thickness); and areas were defined by RC and Diamond holes on spacings of 40m or less. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas.

All remaining lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

Although comprehensive stope and void depletion solids are available, there is uncertainty as to which voids are open, backfilled with waste, or backfilled with mineralised material. It is not clear if all pillars remain or if they were mined out. There is also a risk that not all depletion survey files have been located, and that material currently estimated as in-situ has been mined historically. These factors were accounted for when applying confidence categories to the various lodes.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Cut-off Grade

Preliminary mining studies are being conducted by WMC with the assistance of external consultants assessing various mining options ranging from selective high grade stoping, underground bulk mining, open pit methods, or a combination of these options. The Company has chosen to report the Wiluna Mineral Resource at 0.4g/t, 1.0g/t, and 2.5g/t Au to provide transparency to the scale of deposit that could be representative of each mining scenario whilst initial studies are being finalised.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

Wiluna fresh ore is typically refractory, with most gold occurring in either solid solution or as sub-microscopic particles within fine-grained sulphides. Historically Au recovery through the Wiluna BIOX plant averaged 83%.

WMC plans to use conventional flotation concentration to produce a gold-sulphide concentrate for sale.

Oxide and transitional ores are generally free milling to a depth of approximately 80m. Metallurgical analyses resulted in averaged leach recoveries on this oxide and transitional material of 90.8% and 84.3% after 24 hours. Over the last year, Wiluna lodes have been mined predominantly using open pit methods, with intermittent underground stoping of the Golden Age reef system. The ore has been blended with material from other WMC mining centres such as Matilda and Williamson. The reconciled recovery was 80%.

Audits or Reviews

The Mineral Resource estimates have been internally reviewed.

MINERAL RESOURCES – MATILDA MINING CENTRE

Material Assumptions for Mineral Resources

The Matilda mineralisation has been interpreted using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on previous models, and by observing changes within the statistical population of samples. A 0.3g/t Au wireframe was used to interpret lodes from surface for the M1 and M2 deposits.

The Matilda deposits are currently being mined from open pits using an economic cut-off grade of 0.35g/t oxide, 0.45g/t transitional and 0.75g/t fresh material. These cut-off grades were based on prevailing economic and operating conditions in early 2020 and a gold price of A$2,550.

The Matilda Open Pit Mineral Resource is constrained by a A$2,900 optimised pit shell reported above a 0.4g/t cut-off grade. Geovia Whittle 4.7.3 (Whittle) was used to complete the open pit optimisations with the following assumptions:

- Mining and ore haulage costs based on rates from current mining and haulage contractor.
- Processing, selling and other costs based on actual costs incurred in FY20.
- Mill recoveries based on leach well test results and actual FY20 recoveries for various pits.
- Pit overall slopes as recommended by geotechnical consultant.
- 0% mining dilution and ore loss applied.

Underground Mineral Resources are reported below the A$2,900 optimised pit shell using a 2.5g/t Au cut-off grade.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Wiluna and Matilda gold deposits are located within the Wiluna Goldfield, close to the town of Wiluna at latitude 26º38'S, longitude 120º15'E on the Wiluna (SG 51-9) 1:250 000 scale map. Perth, the nearest capital city, lies 750km to the southwest. The location of the Matilda deposits is shown in Figure 7.

The Matilda domain is a greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphic terrain with predominantly ductile deformation. It comprises a volcano-sedimentary sequence in an interpreted major north-west trending synclinal structure, with the axis close to the Perseverance Fault. The sequence comprises basal banded iron formation in the west, overlain by komatiitic volcanics with limited basal peridotite members, grading upwards into high-magnesium basalt and basalt with interflow chert and graphitic sediments. Metabasalt predominates in the project area. Felsic volcanic rocks and sediments are interpreted to form the core of the syncline.

Mineralisation at Matilda is predominantly associated within moderately north-plunging shoots, which may represent boudinaged older tabular lodes. Typically, lodes are continuous down-plunge, with lesser up-dip continuity.

Drilling Techniques

The database used in the current estimate includes records for 9,620 drill holes for 48,000 drill metres. A total of 7 unique hole type records exist with completion dates ranging from 1985 to present. This includes records for 86 Diamond holes, 3,829 RC holes and 5,266 RAB holes. All RAB, AC, AUG, and erroneous holes were excluded from the estimate. Drilling has been completed at Matilda since the early 1980's. WMC has completed drilling since 2012 using surface RC drilling and diamond drilling.

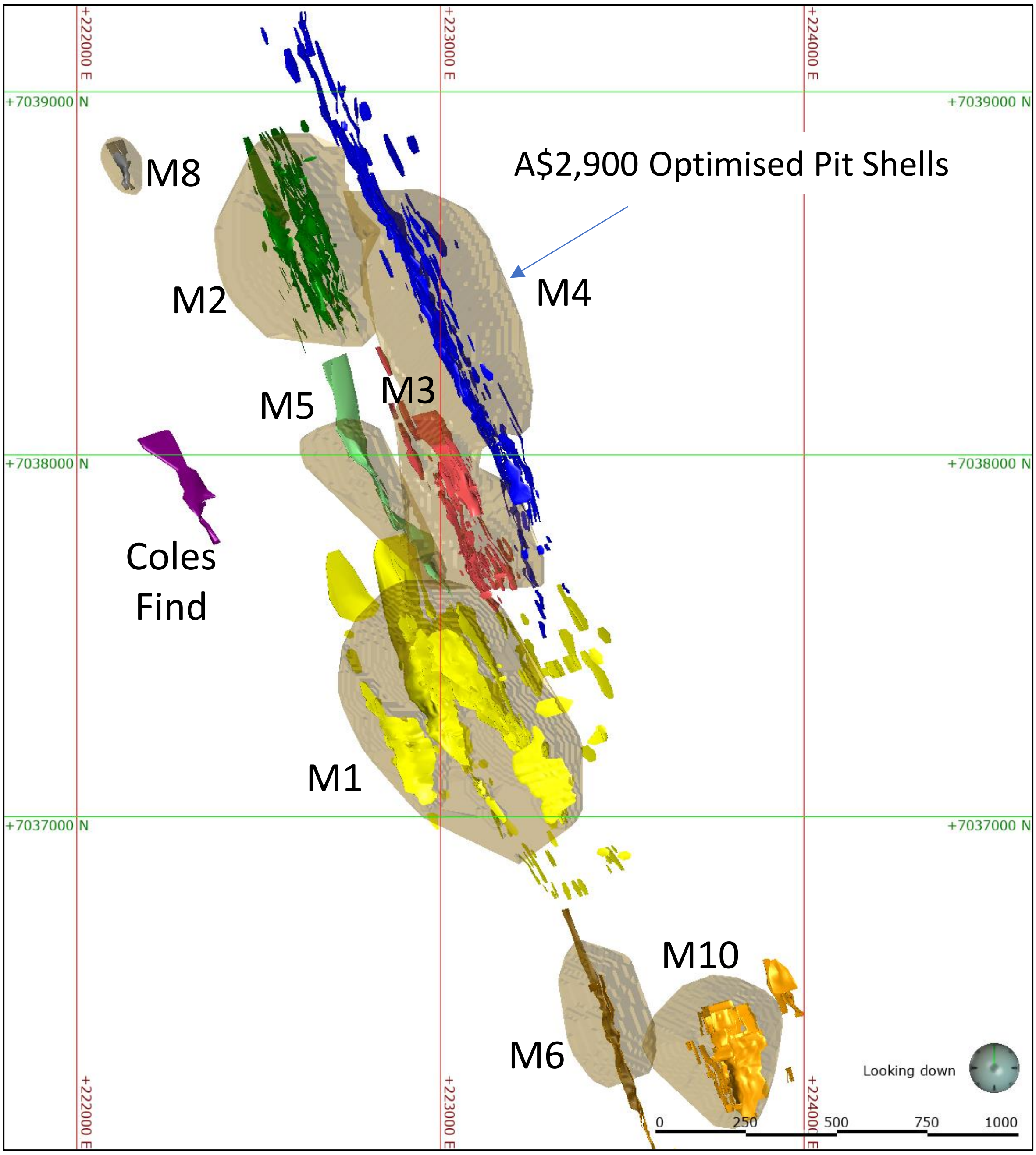

Figure 7: Location of Matilda Deposits, plan view.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

For diamond core samples, WMC 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 are selected.

For RC drilling, 1m RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Pre-collars and early samples in expected barren zones were sampled as 4m composites utilising a spear into the primary sample bag, although any composites which returned grade had their corresponding 1m cone sample submitted for analysis with the original composite sample being superseded by them in the assay table.

Samples were assayed at Certified Laboratories in Perth, including ALS Laboratory Group and Amdel Laboratories. All samples submitted are analysed for Au by means of a 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 ppm detection limit.

Estimation Methodology

The Matilda mineralisation has been interpreted using either a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (M1 and M2 deposits) or a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, based on previous models and by observing changes within the statistical population of samples.

A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included within the halo lodes.

All wireframing was completed in Surpac software V6.6 or later.

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole composites within the different resource domains. Holes were composited to 1m with a minimum of 0.3m. The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the wireframes, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into Surpac and histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

Average block grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method apart from M1 and M2 open pit deposits which were estimated using localised uniform conditioning (LUC). These interpolation techniques are considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Isatis or Surpac software.

The parent block dimensions used for the OK models was 10mN by 2.5mE by 5mRLwith sub-cells of 2.5mN by 0.625mE by 1.25mRL. For the M1 and M2 LUC models the selective mining units (SMU) relate to the block size. The Panel OK estimate for gold for each domain was implemented in Isatis using the search neighbourhood parameters defined by QKNA analysis. The Panel block estimation size used was 10mE x 20mN x 5mRL. The OK search and variogram rotations were varied locally using a set of guiding 'trend' surfaces to best mimic the interpreted orientation of the lodes. The final LUC model, after post-processing steps have been applied has a user block 4mN by 4mE by 2.5mRL which relates to an SMU. No sub-blocking was applied.

An 'ellipsoid' search orientated to reflect the geometry of the individual lodes was used to select data for interpolation. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in each of the minor lodes. Three expanding passes were used for the interpolations. Au was estimated in all models. Grade was estimated into parent blocks only and kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposits have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters).

The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes through areas that had generally been filled in the first estimation pass and blocks were estimated by informing composites at an average distance of 40m or less; the kriging efficiency and slope of regression were generally >=0.6; moderate to high confidence was observed in lode continuity (strike and thickness); and areas were defined by RC and Diamond holes on spacings of 40m or less. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas.

All remaining lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Cut-off Grade

The Company has reported the Matilda Mineral Resource constrained by a A$2,900 optimised pit shell using a 0.4g/t cut-off grade. Underground Mineral Resources are reported below the A$2,900 optimised pit shell at a 2.5g/t cut-off grade. These cut-off grades were based on prevailing economic and operating conditions in early 2020.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

The deposit has previously been mined and successfully processed for gold extraction. The Company has processed material from Matilda from 2017 and has recorded an average recovery of 89% across the oxide, transitional, and fresh materials.

Audits or Reviews

The Mineral Resource estimates have been internally reviewed.

MINERAL RESOURCES – LAKE WAY MINING CENTRE

Material Assumptions for Mineral Resources

Williamson lodes were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off based on recent application of internal Company modifying factors to determine economic mining cut-off grades. Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South deposits were interpreted using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off. Wireframes were completed using Surpac software.

The Williamson deposit is currently being mined from an open pit using an economic cut-off grade of 0.4g/t oxide, 0.45g/t transitional and 0.6g/t fresh material. These cut-off grades were based on prevailing economic and operating conditions in early 2020 and a gold price of A$2,550.

The Lake Way Open Pit Mineral Resource is constrained by a A$2,900 optimised pit shell reported at a 0.4g/t cut-off grade. Whittle was used to complete the open pit optimisations with assumptions based on current mining at the Williamson deposit.

The Mineral Resource at each deposit has been reported at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within A$2,900 optimised pit shells, and at a 2.5g/t cut-off grade below the pit shells.

The Lake Way deposit locations are shown in Figure 8 below.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Lake Way gold deposits are located within the Wiluna Goldfield, close to the town of Wiluna at latitude 26º38'S, longitude 120º15'E on the Wiluna (SG 51-9) 1:250 000 scale map. Perth, the nearest capital city, lies 750km to the southwest.

At Lake Way, stratigraphy is concealed by shallow (0 to 4m deep) lake sediments, and comprises westerly younging, steep-to-vertically dipping lateral variants of the Wiluna Mining Centre stratigraphy. From footwall to hangingwall, the sequence consists of Unit3 basalt, Wiluna Mine komatiite marker, Unit2 tholeiite, Unit1 high Mg basalt and Unit4 basalts/interflow sediments, overlain by a thick sequence of volcaniclastics. All units are intruded by differentiated dolerite and minor felsic porphyry or monzogranite.

At Williamson and Williamson South, gold mineralisation occurs as weakly disseminated sulphides within a broad anomalous envelope around a north striking/east dipping monzogranite. Higher grade sulphide and visible gold mineralisation is associated with the shearing on the contacts of the granite and also within the main west dipping shear that intersects the monzogranite.

Mineralisation within the monzogranite body varies from broad, low grade, disseminated sulphides in the monzogranite to high grade veins formed within fractures (possibly conjugate) containing visible gold. Alteration ranges from weak carbonate chlorite alteration distal to the main structure to strong hematite-carbonate-silica-pyrite-sericite alteration associated with high grade mineralisation.

At Carrol and Prior, the geology comprises 50-100m thick dolerites within volcaniclastic sediments. Mineralisation is interpreted to be primarily controlled by the intersection of north-south mineralising structures with dolerite / volcanic contacts, though mineralisation is contained within both dolerite and volcanic host rocks. Within the dolerites, alteration is typically zoned and gold mineralisation is more discrete and higher grade. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz and quartz-pyrite veining.

Drilling Techniques

The Williamson deposit data includes records for 3,903 holes, including 62 diamond core (DD), 492 Reverse Circulation (RC), and 2,047 Grade Control Reverse Circulation (GC RC) holes. The Company has completed drilling since 2015 using surface RC drilling and diamond drilling.

The Carrol and Prior deposits include records for 368 holes, including 16 DD, 1 RC, 283 Aircore (AC), 34 Auger, and 34 Vacuum holes for a total of 21,496m. A total of 59 holes define the resources for a total of 1,580 intersection metres.

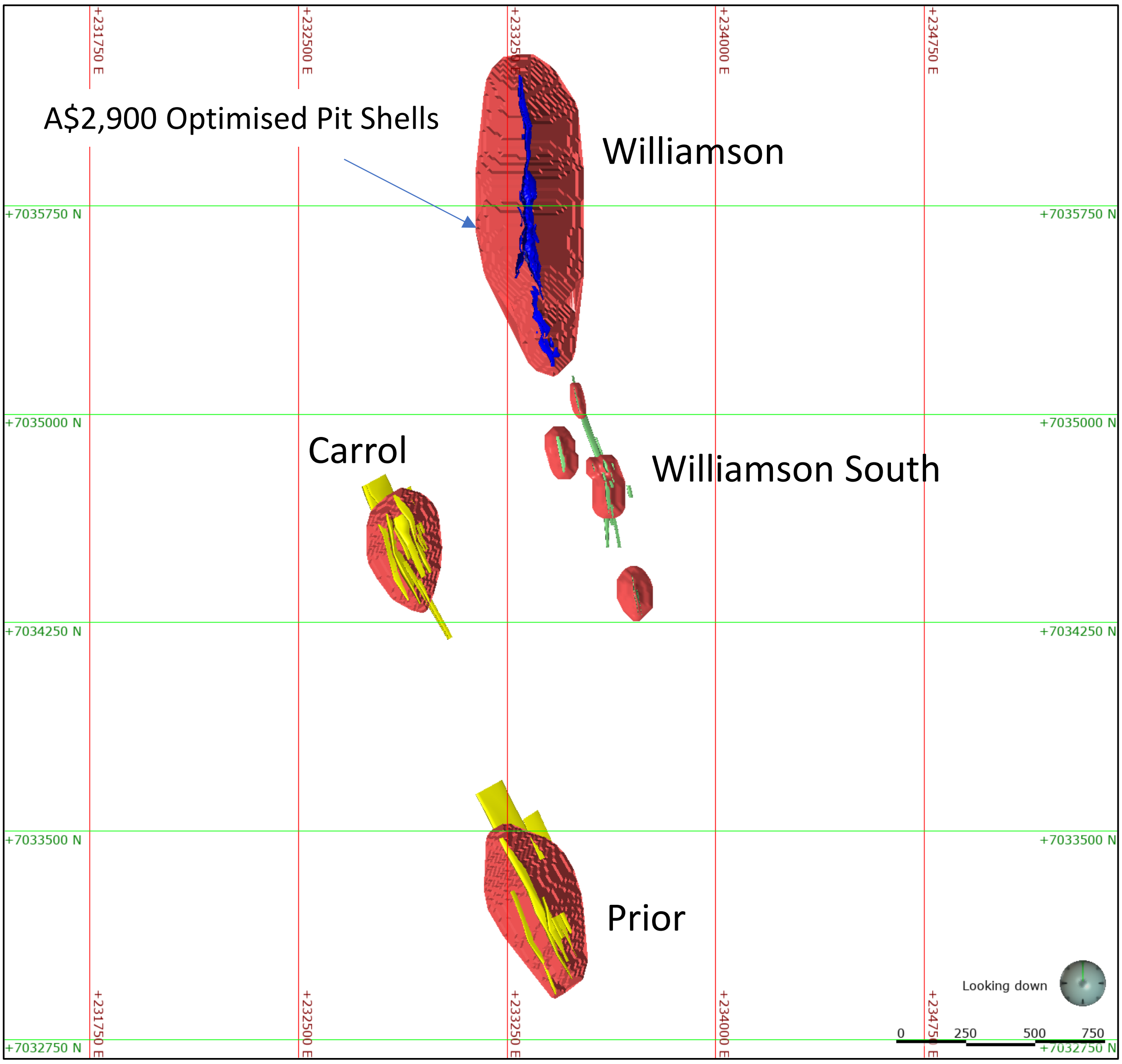

Figure 8: Location of Lake Way deposits, plan view.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Drilling has occurred at the Lake Way deposits since 1968. Holes are predominantly AC, RC, and diamond. AC composites were taken using the spearing method, and where applicable the scooping of bulk samples deposited on the ground from the drillers bucket. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals directly from the sample hose and then manually poured through a three-tiered riffle splitter. When 4m composites were collected, these were sampled by spearing the 1m bulk sample prior to it passing through the splitter. For diamond core samples, half core was collected irrespective of core diameter.

Estimation Methodology

The mineralised lodes were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off based on recent internal application of modifying factors to determine economic mining cut-off grades conducted by WMC. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included within the halo lodes.

All wireframing and subsequent estimation was completed in Surpac software V6.6 or later.

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole composites within the different resource domains. Holes were composited to 1m with a minimum of 0.3m. The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the wireframes, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into Supervisor software and histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

Variograms were modelled for all relevant lodes at Williamson using a log normal transformation in Supervisor software.

The parent block size at Williamson was 10mN by 5mE by 2.5mRLwith sub-blocking to 2.5mN by 1.25mE by 2.5mRL. The Carrol and Prior models used a parent block size of 40mN by 10mE by 2.5mRL, with sub-blocking to 10mN by 2.5mE by 2.5mRL. The Williamson South model used a parent block size of 20mN by 10mE by 2.5mRL with sub-blocking to 5mN by 2.5mE by 2.5mRL.

An 'ellipsoid' search orientated to reflect the geometry of the individual lodes was used to select data for interpolation. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters (where appropriate) but adjusted to reflect the local changes in each of the minor lodes. Three estimation passes were used for the interpolations. A fourth pass was used at Williamson to estimate blocks at the down dip extent of the main lode. Au was estimated in all models.

The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used at Williamson. The Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used at Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South. The individual lodes at Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South contained too few samples to model directional variograms, so the Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used. Grade was estimated into parent blocks only.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposits have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and key estimation parameters.

For Williamson the Measured portion is confined to the main lode for material directly beneath the existing open pit to an elevation of 1,380mRL where drill spacing varies from 5m to 20m and the lode continuity and geometry is robust and confirmed by observation in the existing open pit which was designed to target the main lode. The Indicated portion is confined to areas of the main lode defined by 20m spaced drilling and to an elevation of 1,320mRL. This area displays good continuity of mineralisation and lithology. The Inferred Mineral Resource has been applied to the northern portion of the main lode defined by 40m spaced drill sections, and to the peripheral depth extents of the main lode, and to all the minor lodes that have been tested by limited drilling.

The Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South deposits have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The small lodes defined by single drill holes have not been classified but represent mineralised potential.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resources at the Lake Way deposits have been reported at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within A$2,900 optimised pit shells and at a 2.5g/t beneath the pit shells.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

At Williamson an internal review of the metallurgical data, and assumptions based on material throughput rates of both mafic and granite material has resulted in an average value of 92% being applied to oxide material, 90% for transitional, and 75% for fresh material. These values have been applied across all the Lake Way deposits.

Audits or Reviews

The Mineral Resource estimates have been internally reviewed.

MINERAL RESOURCES – REGENT MINING CENTRE

Material Assumptions for Mineral Resources

The Regent Mineral Resource estimate is reported at 0.4g/t, 1.0g/t, and 2.5g/t Au in a similar fashion to the Wiluna deposits due to its similar mineralisation style and refractory nature. The intention is to process this material with the Wiluna Mining Centre ore.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Regent gold deposit is located within the Wiluna Goldfield, close to the town of Wiluna at latitude 26º38'S, longitude 120º15'E on the Wiluna (SG 51-9) 1:250 000 scale map. Perth, the nearest capital city, lies 750km to the southwest.

The Regent Prospect is located within a package of felsic-intermediate volcanics west of the Wiluna Mine Sequence and Madji Fault, and east of the Perseverance Ultramafic. Stratigraphy at Regent is dominated by intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rock intruded by the Regent Dolerite. A graphitic shale unit occurs above the hanging wall of the dolerite in the southern area of the prospect. The sequence strikes to the northwest, and dips moderately to the northeast.

The Regent deposit is overlain by 30m of transported cover. This material consists of 20m of lacustrine clay overlain by ferruginous sand and clay, then up to 9m of calcrete to surface. The underlying residual profile is deeply weathered, with the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) encountered between 60-80m below surface. The BOCO has been the focus of supergene enrichment of gold. A depletion zone occurs in the overlying pallid clay zone. The first significant mineralisation of the Regent deposit occurs 45m below surface.

Gold mineralisation within the dolerite is hosted within intense silica-white mica- carbonate+-haematite alteration. Sulphides are abundant, and include pyrite (10-20%), arsenopyrite (1-5%) and rare stibnite. Pyrite is generally disseminated but also occurs as bands or stringers. Quartz veining abundance is variable, from 3-50%. High-grade mineralisation is generally associated with quartz veinlets or quartz vein breccias. Visible gold is rare. Chlorite- leucoxene+-carbonate alteration is distal to the mineralisation. The presence of hematite alteration is variable, associated with both proximal and distal alteration.

Drilling Techniques

The database used in the current estimate includes records for 467 drill holes for 51,761 drill metres. Drill methods include Aircore (AC), Diamond (DD), Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Reverse Circulation (RC). A total of 185 drill holes intersect the lodes for a total of 3,454 intersection metres. Only DD, RC, and AC holes were used in the estimate. The sampling methodology for AC was the same as that for RC so they have been used to assist in delineating and estimating the interpreted supergene lode.

Gold mineralisation at Regent was initially defined by angled AC drilling in the late 1980's and early 1990's with RC and Diamond drilling commencing in 1993. The latest program of RC drilling was completed by WMC in May/June 2020.

Prior to WMC, drill holes were positioned on AMG84 grid using differential GPS. All holes and previous interpretations were adjusted to the GDA94 grid system during the update to this Mineral Resource estimate and all WMC drilling is positioned on this grid system.

Downhole surveys for WMC holes were completed every 10m via Gyro method. Historical DD holes used Eastman single shots to monitor deviation.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

All historical samples within the mineralised zone were collected and assayed at metre intervals. Grab samples were collected from AC drilling whilst RC samples were put through a riffle splitter. Diamond core was oriented and structural measurements were taken using Core Map. Only half-core of prospective intervals was sampled.

Samples prior to 1997 were analysed at the Wiluna Mine laboratory with limited check sampling. All samples from 2000 drilling were sent to Amdel Laboratories, Perth. Four metre composites from RC drilling were initially assayed for Au by Aqua Regia (Method AA 7). Samples from mineralised zones were assayed for Au by Fire Assay (Method FA1), and As and S by method IC2E. Primary assaying of recent RC samples was undertaken at ALS Laboratory Group in Perth. All samples submitted were analysed for Au by means of a 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 ppm detection limit.

Estimation Methodology

The mineralised wireframes at the Regent deposit were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. A total of 9 mineralised lodes have been interpreted at the deposit.

The deposit has a strike extent of 900m. Two main lodes are separated by a fault lode. A low-grade, supergene zone cuts across the upper portion of the steeply dipping lodes. The mineralisation is confined within a width of 600m and has been modelled to a vertical depth of 345m. Existing regolith surfaces representing base of alluvium, base of oxidation, and base of fresh rock were used to code regolith within the model.

All wireframing and subsequent estimation was completed in Surpac software V6.6 or later.

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole composites within the different resource domains. Holes were composited to 1m with a minimum of 0.4m. The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the wireframes, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into Supervisor software and histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

Variograms for relevant lodes were modelled using Supervisor software using a log normal transformation. Experimental variograms were calculated for the main lodes. Modelled variogram parameters were applied to the minor lodes.

A block model was created using Surpac software to encompass the full extent of the deposit. A parent block size of 10m N by 10m E by 10m vertical with sub-blocking to 2.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected based on the closest observed drill spacing at the deposit and represents 50% of that spacing.

Ordinary kriging (OK) was used for the grade interpolation and the wireframes were used as a hard boundary for the grade estimation of each domain. That is, only grades inside each lode were used to interpolate the blocks inside the lode.

An 'ellipsoid' search orientated to reflect the geometry of the individual lodes was used to select data for interpolation. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in each of the minor lodes.

Four estimation passes were used for the interpolations of the lodes to provide a grade estimate for blocks at the down dip extremity of the main lodes.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The Regent deposit has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The Indicated portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing (RC and Diamond) was approximately 20m by 20m or closer and the continuity of mineralisation was good. This was confined to the upper portions of the main steeply dipping northern lode.

The remainder of the deposit has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.4g/t, 1.0g/t, and 2.5g/t Au cut-offs.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

Metallurgical testing was completed in 1995 and 1996 on samples from the deposit. The results are inconclusive. Ten samples from oxide material analysed in 1995 returned values ranging from 1.2% to 97.8%. The average was 67.3%. In 1996, 5 oxide samples and 7 composite oxide samples were analysed. The average was 93.3% with results ranging from 83.8% to 97.8%. There was no discernible variation between pulp or composite sample results.

There were 26 samples that have results reported for testing completed in 1995. These do not indicate what material type they were and report an average of 36.8%. In 1996 a single transitional composite returned a recovery of 62.6%.

In 1995, eight samples from the "sulphide" pulps returned an average of 51.4% with values ranging from 9.5% to 98.7%. Three composite fresh samples were tested in 1996 and returned an average recovery of 30% with values ranging from 24.4% to 37.4%.

The refractory nature of mineralisation under these test parameters indicates the gold recoveries in fresh sulphide material will be similar to the ore deposits at Wiluna, where sulphide flotation and pressure oxidation processing is planned.

Audits or Reviews

The Mineral Resource estimates have been internally reviewed.

MINERAL RESOURCES – GALAXY DEPOSIT

Material Assumptions for Mineral Resources

The Galaxy mineralisation has been interpreted using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on previous models and geostatistical analysis.

The Galaxy Open Pit Mineral Resource is constrained by a A$2,900 optimised pit shell reported above a 0.4g/t cut-off grade. Whittle was used to complete the pit optimisations with the following assumptions:

- Mining and ore haulage costs based on rates from current mining and haulage contractor.
- Processing, selling and other costs based on actual costs incurred for similar oxide ore sources in FY20.
- Mill recoveries based on leach well test results and actual FY20 recoveries for various pits.
- Pit overall slopes as recommended by geotechnical consultant.
- 0% mining dilution and ore loss applied.

Underground Mineral Resources are reported below the A$2,900 optimised pit shell at a 2.5g/t Au cut-off grade.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Galaxy gold deposit is located within the Wiluna Goldfield, close to the town of Wiluna at latitude 26º38'S, longitude 120º15'E on the Wiluna (SG 51-9) 1:250 000 scale map. Perth, the nearest capital city, lies 750km to the southwest.

Gold Mineralisation at Galaxy is quartz reef style and hosted within volcanics and high magnesium basalts of the Wiluna Mine sequence. Mineralisation appears to be controlled by a macro-ptygmatic, Z-folded, quartz vein array, resulting in stacked, relatively flat lying mineralisation envelopes.

Most Galaxy mineralisation is contained within parallel, NW- striking NE-dipping shoots. The entire sequence is cut by NE-trending, syn- to post-mineralisation dextral strike-slip faults and fracture zones where narrow dilation, resultant fluid flow and gold mineralisation occurs peripheral to quartz pods and veins delineating the major fault traces. Although carbonation is widespread, sericite-pyrite alteration is localised around mineralisation.

Drilling Techniques

Drill holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate represent a filtered subset of the Wiluna dataset. Only RC and DD holes were used in the final estimation. A total of 119 drillholes were used in the estimation which included 7 diamond holes.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

For diamond core samples, WMC 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 are selected. For RC drilling, 1m

RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Pre-collars and early samples in expected barren zones were sampled as 4m composites utilising a spear into the green plastic bag, although any composites which returned grade had their corresponding 1m cone sample submitted for analysis with the original composite sample being superseded by them in the assay table.

The Company's assaying of diamond drill core and RC samples was undertaken at ALS Laboratory Group in Perth. All samples submitted are analysed for Au by means of a 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 ppm detection limit.

Estimation Methodology

Galaxy mineralisation has been interpreted using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on previous models, and by observing changes within the statistical population of samples.

A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included within the halo lodes.

All wireframing was completed in Surpac software V6.6 or later.

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole composites within the different resource domains. Holes were composited to 1m with a minimum of 0.3m. The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the wireframes, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into software and histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

Average block grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Surpac software.

The modelled wireframes were used to create a block model with a user block size of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL. The model used variable sub-blocking to 1.25mE by 2.5mN by 1.25mRL. The block model was rotated around the Y axis by -43 degrees to align with the strike of the mineralisation.

An 'ellipsoid' search orientated to reflect the geometry of the individual lodes was used to select data for interpolation. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in each of the minor lodes. Three expanding passes were used for the interpolations. Au grade was estimated into parent blocks only and kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposit has been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters).

The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes through areas that had generally been filled in the first estimation pass and blocks were estimated by informing composites at an average distance of 40m or less; the kriging efficiency and slope of regression were generally >=0.6; moderate to high confidence was observed in lode continuity (strike and thickness); and areas were defined by RC and Diamond holes on spacings of 40m or less. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. All remaining lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.4g/t cut-off within an optimised pit shell produced internally by WMC using Whittle software and is based on a A$2,900 gold price. Assumptions used current operating costs at other Wiluna open pits and 0% dilution and ore loss. Mineralised lodes beneath the pit shell have been reported at a 2.5g/t cut-off and represent potential underground Mineral Resource.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

The deposit has previously been mined and successfully processed for gold extraction. WMC has processed material from Galaxy from 2017 to 2018 and has recorded an average recovery of 89% across the oxide, transitional, and fresh material.

Audits or Reviews

The Mineral Resource estimates have been internally reviewed.

MINERAL RESOURCES – TAILINGS (WILTAILS)

Material Assumptions for Mineral Resources

No cut-off grade is used to report the WilTails Mineral Resource. All blocks within the block model are reported.

A scoping study was competed for the Wiluna tailings retreatment in 2016 by independent consultant group IMO Project Services. The study comprised of preliminary metallurgical test work using Dam H tailings data and a review of potential recovery and treatment options for all storage facilities and pits. The options considered produced acceptable financial returns and indicated a potential metallurgical recovery of 40-50% for gold.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Tailings material has been deposited since the 1930's around the Wiluna processing plant from over 4.4Moz of gold production. Since the mid 1990's purpose-built tailings storage facilities (TSF) and open pit voids have been utilised.

Mineral Resources were estimated by WMC for the various tailings impoundments using historical data and the data from three drill campaigns.

A significant proportion of the tailings resulted from processing of the Wiluna sulphide ores through the Biox® plant with historic processing records indicating an average tailings grade of 0.72g/t over the last 13 years of Biox® plant operation. This was deposited into all reported locations except Dam C which was the first storage location. Recent metallurgical testing has indicated that further recovery of the residual gold is possible through the existing cyanidation circuit currently used for processing of free milling ore. Three recent drill programmes have enabled sufficient data to estimate the grade for the separate repositories.

The separate tailings storage areas are:

Dam C – largest single resource. The material is layered with the upper part resulting from processing of sulphide ore (~40%) and the lower part from oxide ore treatment.

Dam H and the Western Extension of Dam C. Both containing residue from sulphide ore treatments.

Pits – Adelaide, Golden Age, Moonlight and Squib. All containing residues from largely sulphide ore treatment. (Tailings have also been placed in the Gunbarrell Pits, North and South, - these potential resources have not yet been tested or included in the Mineral Resource estimate).

Drilling Techniques

Three drill campaigns were completed over the Wiluna tailings. A 2017 rotary auger drilling programme of 26 holes for 476m was completed drilling vertically to the base of the tails. Holes were sampled by removing material from the auger at 5m intervals.

The holes were drilled vertically with most holes 20m long to the base of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). Holes were sampled by removing material from the auger at 5m intervals. Only the 16 holes drilled in Dam H were used in the resource estimation.

A second programme of AC drilling was drilled on a nominal 100mx100m grid with a total of 63 holes for 1,576m completed in June 2018. The holes were drilled vertically and varied in length to reach the base of the TSF or pit being assessed. Holes were sampled in 1m intervals.

A sonic drilling and sampling program was completed in July 2018. The program commenced in June with a total of 9 holes drilled for 231m. The aim of the program was to provide in situ density data, to confirm the recent AC drilling results and to further test Dam H. The programme also completed Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) periodically during drilling to obtain density, strength and consolidation characteristics for the tailings.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Samples from recent programmes were assayed for gold using a 50g charge Fire Assay by independent certified laboratories following standard sub-sampling procedures. Samples from the initial auger drilling programme were further analysed for their metallurgical properties by an independent consultant.

Estimation Methodology

The volume of the tailings was estimated either within an existing open pit or a tailings storage facility (TSF). Digital terrain models based on final pit surveys conducted prior to the tails deposition were constructed for the open pits with current topographic models being used for the TSF discounting the material being used for building bunds and/or walls of the TSF.

Gold grades were estimated into the model by Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) using the block model field coding to constrain the estimate. Only samples contained within each individual domain were used for the estimate of that domain. Surpac software was used to extract downhole composites within the different domains. Holes were composited to 4m. Top cuts were used to cap anomalously high-grade data. The stage 2 drill holes (AC) for Dam H were not used owing to suspected contamination of samples. Any assays that appeared as outliers from the median grade were cut.

The parent block size was 25m N by 25m E by 5m vertical. The sub-cell size was 6.25m N, 6.25m E, and 2.5m vertical.

The search ellipse was based on considerations of the drill hole spacing and domain geometry. In addition, visual inspection, using tools available in Surpac, were undertaken to assess the pattern of informing sample selection. The search ellipsoid radii ratios were then chosen to provide an optimal sample neighbour selection for estimation. The search neighbourhood radii were chosen to be as small as possible while still fulfilling the requirement of filling all blocks in the estimation domains with estimates. Search ellipse orientations were flat. Some stratification of the tails sediments was observed in the drilling and the grade interpolation attempted to honour this stratification.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposits have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters.

The classification for this model was primarily based on the drill hole type and spacing. The Indicated Mineral Resource was applied to tailings drilled by Aircore with 4.5" diameter holes using the specialised 'vacuum bit' with at least 100m x 100m on the TSF and 50m by 50m in the open pits.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Cut-off Grade

No cut-off grade is used to report the resource. All blocks within the block model are reported.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

A scoping study was competed for the Wiluna tailings retreatment in 2016 by independent consultant group IMO Project Services. The study comprised of preliminary metallurgical test work using Dam H tailings data and a review of potential recovery and treatment options for all storage facilities and pits. The options considered produced acceptable financial returns and indicated a potential metallurgical recovery of 40-50% for gold.

Audits or Reviews

The Mineral Resource estimates have been internally reviewed.

WILUNA MINING CORPORATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 WILUNA MINING CENTRE

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 or NQ2 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling. • Wiluna Mining's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the cut line. For Wiluna Mining's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. Face samples are taken across the 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 so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Golden Age and Lennon holes were also analysed at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory for preliminary results (not reported here), pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 30g charge for assay by Fire Assay with AAS finish.

Drilling techniques	• *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, NQ or LTK60 core. • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, AC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5” to 5.5” diameter, AC and RAB sampling utilized open-hole blade or hammer sampling, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *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. 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. • RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m). • For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.

Logging	• *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.*	• Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, geotechnical properties and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full. • Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For core samples, Wiluna Mining uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample length of 0.1m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. • For historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals 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. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. With a minimum of one duplicate sample per hole. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. RC duplicates are taken using the secondary sample chute on the cone splitter. AC duplicates were scooped in the field. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. Where sampling occurred through 'stope' intervals, these samples don't represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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,*	• 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")

	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.*	• No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling programme and every two weeks. • For Wiluna Mining drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at 1:20 ratios. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists. • Twinned holes were not drilled in this programme, however, correlation between intercepts was generally poor when intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the short-range variability expected in a gold orebody like Wiluna • Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented. • The only adjustment of assay data is the conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.

Location of data points	• *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.*	• All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimetre accuracy. Wiluna Mining's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy, though coordinates reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy. • Grid systems used in this report are GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either MGA grid or Mine Grid Wiluna 10 and converted in Datashed to MGA grid. • An accurate topographical model covering the mine site has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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. • 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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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 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 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 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 Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results*	• Exploration results are not reported in this report for the first time. The reader is referred to numerous separate ASX releases concerning exploration results.

	including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• In the significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Wiluna: above a 1.0g/t cut-off and > 2.0 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • In places, broad widths of lower grade mineralisation are identified where the mineralised shear zone is wider and comprises multiple higher-grade zones within a broadly mineralised envelope, which may ultimately upon the completion of relevant mining studies (in progress) be amenable to bulk underground mining methods with lower cost and lower economic cut-off grades. Where this style of mineralisation exists, broad 'halo' intercepts are calculated by allowing no limit to internal dilution and no internal lower cut-off grade. E.g. BUUD0102 = 62.54m @ 1.76g/t from 0m (broad intercept), comprising 7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m, 0.3m @ 6.32g/t from 10.28m, 14.05m @ 4.09g/t, and 6.81m @ 2.34g/t.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• High-grade internal zones are reported above a 5g/t envelope, e.g. BUUD0102 contains 7.11m @ 4.57g/t from 0m including 1.25m @ 15.08g/t and 0.68m @ 6.44g/t. Ultra-high grades zones of >30g/t are additionally reported. • No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 NW-SE, with drilling from underground oriented at various angles depending on available drill sites. Drill holes reported herein have been drilled as closed to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. In some cases due to the difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits this is not possible. True widths are 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.*	• Exploration results are not reported in this report for the first time. The reader is referred to separate ASX releases with details provided 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 large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Exploration results are not reported in this report for the first time. The reader is referred to separate ASX releases with details provided in the body of this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The WMC corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL2008R server. The database itself utilises the Maxwell Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed in house using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using Maxwell's LogChief data capture software. This provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the company database manager and assistant have permissions allowing for modification or deletion.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Persons are full time employees of the Company and regularly visit site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate to high. The geological and mineralogical controls at Wiluna are well understood as the deposits have been mined since the 1930's from both open pit and underground mining methods. Existing stopes and development drives have been used in conjunction with drill hole intercepts to guide the mineralisation interpretation and determine lode geometry. • The mineralisation was interpreted using drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core) drilled from surface and underground locations. Existing pit and surface mapping and underground void wireframes were used to guide the current interpretation. • Alternative lode orientations could be modelled which would alter lode dip in certain areas. This alternative interpretation would have little effect on reported grade and global tonnage. The current interpretations are based on those used historically.

	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• An extensive suite of quality underground geology maps have been used in conjunction with in-pit mapping and observations during open pit mining to assist in the geological understanding of the controls on mineralisation. Geological logging of drill samples has been used to define oxide, transitional and fresh domains which have been used as hard boundaries within the Mineral Resource estimation. Logging of quartz veins have assisted in the interpretation of lodes. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available data was used in the geological assessment. • Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated with second to third order north and northeast trending brittle to brittle-ductile dextral strike-slip faults, localised at dilational bends or jogs along faults, at fault intersections, horsetail splays and in subsidiary overstepping faults. Mineralisation is predominantly shear controlled at Wiluna, although the Golden Age lodes are quartz reef hosted.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Wiluna deposits occur along a NS strike extent of greater than 3.6km from 9,220N to 12,835N (local grid) and are encompassed within a 1.6km wide corridor from 9,270E to 10,900E. Drilling extends to a vertical depth of approximately 1,600m and the mineralisation has been modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 1,200m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Average block grades were estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method using parameters derived from modelled variograms. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Supervisor software, whilst Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m at most deposits, however selected lodes at Wiluna West were composited to 2m. • All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers within each lode by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Supervisor software. • Underground lodes were interpreted using a 2g/t Au cut-off based on previous models, and by observing changes within the statistical population of samples. A 0.2g/t Au wireframe was used to interpret lodes from surface, and these were continued to depth to

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	fully encompass the UG lodes to form dilution skins. Wireframes were completed using Surpac software. • The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing at each deposit, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances of 12.5m or 25m. Down dip extents were generally half the up dip distance of the previous mineralised intersection which resulted in distances ranging from 25m to 130m. • Four estimation passes were used at all deposits except for Bulletin and Happy Jack where three passes were used. First pass search distances varied from 20m to 30m. Search distances were doubled for each successive pass resulting in maximum ranges of between 160m to 400m for the final pass. The minimum number of informing samples was generally set at between 6 to 10 for the first pass and between 2 and 6 for the final pass. A constraint of 4 samples per hole was applied. • Previous estimates have been completed across all the deposits. These were a combination of operational models for both underground and open pit, and resource models completed by external consultants. End of month reconciliations for the open pits routinely includes reconciling the depleted resource model against the site GC model. The mineralisation interpretations for the current estimate were based on those used in the previous estimate, and utilised information from active mining of the open pits to guide lode geometry and continuity. UG mining observations from previous site geologists were taken into account when interpreting the current lodes. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • Arsenic, Antimony, and Sulphur were estimated in the Wiluna South model. These elements are not routinely assayed and were un-evenly distributed across the East and West lodes. A graphite fault has been interpreted along the West lode and coded within the model. • The Wiluna deposits have been well drilled from surface and at numerous UG locations. Open pit GC drilling at 5m spacing has been conducted across many of the open pits such as EW Lodes and Happy Jack. The widest regular drill spacing across the Wiluna deposits is 100m NS and 25m EW. The drill spacing was used in conjunction with Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("QKNA") to determine suitable block sizes and key interpolation parameters.

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The parent block size was generally 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical. The Wiluna West models used a 10m EW parent block size. The sub-cell size varied across deposits from 0.625m to 2.5m NS, 0.625m EW, and 0.625m to 2.5m vertical. • An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry for the minor lodes. Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource models was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation, and the results of the QKNA analysis. • Most of the deposits only have Au analyses reported. Selected areas such as the East and West lodes in the Wiluna South model have As, Sb, and S analyses reported. A strong positive correlation was observed between S and As, and a moderate positive correlation between Au and As, and Au and S. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. At each deposit, a nominal grade cut-off of 0.2g/t Au was used to interpret mineralisation from surface. A 2.5g/t Au cut-off was used to interpret UG lodes. These cut-offs were based on a combination of statistical observations of the sample data and those cut-offs used in previous estimates. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries in the interpolations at each deposit. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging and analysis of leach well data and these were used to code regolith types. • To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from each lode typically showed log-normal distributions for all the elements. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves, high CV values in some domains, and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that top-cuts were appropriate. • A three-step process was used to validate each model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block models in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by

		generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across all the lodes at each deposit. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed. The Wiluna model updates focused on interpreting mineralisation beneath existing open pits and as such pit reconciliation data was not used in the model validation. Historical reconciliation data was not used.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Preliminary mining studies are being conducted by WMC with the assistance of external consultants assessing various mining options ranging from selective high grade stoping, underground bulk mining, open pit methods, or a combination of these options. WMC has chosen to report the Wiluna Mineral Resource at 0.4g/t, 1.0g/t, and 2.5g/t Au to provide transparency to the scale of deposit that could be representative of each mining scenario whilst initial studies are being finalised.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Most of the Wiluna deposits have been extensively mined using UG methods (ore development drives and stoping methods). The updated models have been estimated with the assumption that the deposits will be mined using UG methods utilising existing historical declines and access points. Extensive open pit mining has occurred across the deposits and potential open pit cut backs will be assessed, based on current economic conditions. External consultants have been engaged to determine the best mining scenarios. • A 0.2g/t Au halo wireframe has been interpreted to encompass the UG lodes where possible so that stope dilution grades can be more accurately estimated.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to*	• Wiluna ore in Fresh is typically extremely refractory, with most gold occurring in either solid solution or as submicroscopic particles within fine-grained sulphides. Historically Au recovery through the Wiluna BIOX plant averaged 83%.

	consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• WMC has recently outlined a process whereby the sulphides are separated and captured from the gangue minerals through floatation and concentrated. The concentrate is then shipped overseas and the gold extracted through pressure oxidation. Recoveries are estimated to be >90%. • Oxide and transitional ore has generally been oxidised and is free milling to a depth of approximately 80m. Metallurgical analyses resulted in averaged leach recoveries, on the oxide and transitional ores, of 90.8% and 84.3% after 24 hours.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Wiluna deposits have been mined using open pit and underground methods since the 1930's. The area is currently an active mining area with all relevant infrastructure such as tails dams already in place and well established. • No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones*	• Bulk density values were determined through analysis of rock samples and diamond core. • A total of 16,206 determinations were completed by Apex staff for every assayed interval over the course of 18 months (mid 2007 to end of 2008). The procedure works on the water immersion method and involved weighing 10cm billet of clean core (no oven drying) followed by suspending and weighing in water to determine volume. WMC has accumulated a dataset of more than 4,350 SG determinations on drill core from the Wiluna deposits since 2015. Determinations were completed at ALS Laboratory in Perth using the water immersion method, and wax coating (ALS code OA-GRA08) at a 1:5 ratio.

	within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• An average bulk density value was assigned to oxide, transitional, and fresh material based on analysis of sample results at each deposit. It has been well established that the fresh material has a value of $2.8t/m^3$ and this has been assigned to all the deposits. The value assigned to the transitional material varied from $2.43t/m^3$ to $2.52t/m^3$. The value assigned to oxide material varied from $2.0t/m^3$ to $2.19t/m^3$. Backfill material was assigned an average value of $2.0t/m^3$. Waste dump and tailings material was assigned an average value of $1.8t/m^3$.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposits have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters). • The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes through areas that had generally been filled in the first estimation pass and blocks were estimated by informing composites at an average distance of 40m or less; the kriging efficiency and slope of regression were generally >=0.8; moderate to high confidence was observed in lode continuity (strike and thickness); and areas were defined by RC and Diamond holes on spacings of 40m or less. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. All remaining lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. • Although comprehensive stope and void depletion solids are available, there is uncertainty as to whether voids are open, backfilled with waste, or backfilled with mineralised material. It is not clear if all pillars remain or if they were mined out. There is also a risk that not all depletion files have been located, and that material currently estimated as in-situ has been mined historically. These factors were taken into account when applying confidence categories to the various lodes. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent insitu mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding from good quality sample data, producing models of continuous mineralised lodes. Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. • The input data is considered reliable as WMC have implemented Quality Control measures which have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Previous Mineral Resource estimates across the Wiluna deposits have been reviewed by external consultants between 2016 and 2019. Results from those audits have been used to improve the existing models. • Internal audits of the current models have been completed which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for both underground and open pit mining assessment and reports global estimates. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the slope of regression allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource has been estimated with a moderate degree of confidence which has been reflected in the classification into Indicated and Inferred categories. The deposits have been mined since the 1930's by open pit and underground mining methods thus the controls on mineralisation are well understood. Recent in pit observations and grade control drilling, and historical underground face mapping and drill core logging, have verified the structural controls on mineralisation and have been used in the interpretation of the current mineralised lodes. Data quality is good and drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used to analyse drill samples and check the quality of results produced by the onsite laboratory. There is a lack of confidence in the immediate vicinity of UG stopes and drives with respect to how much insitu remnant material remains as historical documentation is incomplete. Recent diamond drilling from surface has intersected voids where anticipated which has improved confidence in the position of voids at the local scale across certain areas. • The Wiluna deposits are actively being mined by open pit and underground methods. Mineral reserves and resources are reconciled and reported monthly. The reconciliation is conducted by spatially comparing the resource and reserve models with the site grade control models, Declared Ore Mined (DOM) and stockpile balancing. The pits have achieved reasonable reconciliation to date. The UG lodes were historically mined with only the Golden Age lode currently being mined intermittently. Stope grades are based on weighted average of drill intersections. The UG material is blended with open pit material

		so is difficult to reconcile. The UG ore does not form a significant component of monthly totals. The current models have been depleted within all known voids, drives, and stopes.

WILUNA MINING CORPORATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 MATILDA MINING CENTRE

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*	• WMC has used i) reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig, and ii) NQ2, HQ or PQ core with ½ core sampling. Samples from RC and diamond drilling are reported herein. Historically, drilling has included i) RAB drilling for exploration (not used in the resource estimate) ii) RC and iii) NQ diamond core with ½ core sampling. • WMC's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the cut line. For WMC's RC and AC 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. It is assumed that previous owners of the project had procedures in place in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. • Historically (pre-WMC), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings.

	warrant disclosure of detailed information.	WMC analysed samples using ALS and SGS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Historically, gold analyses were obtained using industry standard methods; split samples were pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 50g charge for assay by Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS finish at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory
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).*	• WMC data reported herein is RC 5.5" diameter holes. Diamond drilling is oriented NQ, HQ or PQ core. Core is orientated where possible using a Reflex ACT III tool or similar. • 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 WMC 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 WMC 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 WMC geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. Recoveries were typically 100% except for the non-mineralised upper 3 or 4m. 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. • RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m) and triple tube splits for HQ3

		drilling. • For WMC drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.
Logging	• *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.*	• Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full. • Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For core samples, WMC uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. • For historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. • RC sampling with cone splitting with 1m samples collected. 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. • WMC drilling, 1m RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Most samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. AC samples were 4m composites. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 40m down hole for WMC 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. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation and are in line with standard industry practice. • Chevron collected field duplicates at 1:20 ratio for the majority of historical RC drilling; samples showed good repeatability above 5g/t, though sample pairs show notable scatter at lower grades owing to the nugget effect. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	• Fire assay is a total digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For WMC drilling, SGS completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. SGS 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

	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.*	0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. • No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For WMC drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling program and every two weeks. • Comprehensive programs of QAQC have been adopted since the 1980's. For WMC drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at approximately 1:40. 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. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• WMC's significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel, including the database manager and exploration manager. • There were no twinned holes drilled in this program. Drilling has been designed at different orientations, to help correctly model the mineralisation orientation. • Matilda 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 WMC's manual "WMC 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	• *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.*	• Downhole surveys are taken every ~5 or 10m using a gyro tool for RC drilling. • All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimetre accuracy. • WMC's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy, though coordinates reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy. All historical drill holes at Matilda appear to have been accurately surveyed.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• MGA Zone 51 South. • Height data (Australian height datum) is collected with DGPS and converted to local relative level using a factor. Prior to DGPS surveys, relative levels are estimated based on data for nearby historical holes. • A topographical survey has been flown with 30cm vertical accuracy, which has been used to determine historical pre-WMC collar RL's.
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.*	• WMC's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m apart on east-west sections, on sections spaced 50m apart north-south. • Using WMC'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	• *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.*	• Drill holes were generally orientated perpendicular to targets to intersect predominantly steeply-dipping north-south or northeast-southwest striking mineralisation. However, around the historical pits optimal drill sites were not always available, so alternative orientations were used • The perpendicular orientation of the drillholes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are collected from the Wiluna mine site by a McMahon Burnett freight truck and transported to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been undertaken as they are not considered routinely required. 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	• *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 M53/34. The tenements are owned 100% by Kimba Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of WMC. The tenement sits within the Wiluna Native Title area, and a mining heritage agreement is in place with the Native Title holders. • The tenement is in good standing and no impediments exist. • Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Matilda Mine mining leases. A royalty of 3.6% of gold revenue of is payable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical artisanal mining was conducted on the M53/34 tenement and most historical workings have now been incorporated into the modern open pits. 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.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 Matilda Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt. Rocks in the Matilda Domain have experienced Amphibolite-grade regional metamorphism. At the location of this drilling, the Matilda Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of highly sheared basalts. Gold mineralisation is related to early deformation events, and it appears the lodes have also been disrupted by later shearing / faulting on the nearby Erawalla Fault, as well as later cross-faults.

Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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.*	• There is no new drilling information included in this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No new significant intercepts reported.
Relationship between mineralisation 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*	• Various lode geometries are observed at Matilda, including east-dipping, west-dipping and flat-lying geometries. Generally, the lodes strike north-northeast. Historical drilling was oriented vertically or at -60° west, the latter being close to optimal for the predominant steeply-east dipping orientation. WMC's drill holes are not always drilled at optimal drill angles, i.e. perpendicular to mineralisation, owing to these various geometries, limitations of the rig to drilling >35° angled holes, and difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation

	reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	around open pits.
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.*	• New exploration results are not the subject 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.*	• Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 40,000 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 large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The WMC corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL2008R server. The database itself utilises the Maxwell Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed in house using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using Maxwell's LogChief data capture software. This provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the company database manager and assistant have permissions allowing for modification or deletion.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employees of the Company and regularly visits site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate to high. The geological and mineralogical controls at Matilda are well understood as the deposits have been mined since the early 1980's from using open pit mining methods. Pit mapping has been used in conjunction with drill hole intercepts to guide the mineralisation interpretation and determine lode geometry. • The mineralisation was interpreted using surface drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core), historic surface drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core) and existing pit and surface mapping. • Alternative lode orientations could be modelled which would alter lode dip in certain areas. This alternative interpretation would have little effect on reported grade and global tonnage. The current interpretations are based on those used historically. • Host rocks are a fairly homogeneous sequence of basalts, thus geology is not the primary control on the location of mineralisation. Mineral percentages (such as quartz veining and sulphides) are used as a proxy for interpreting lode positions. Geological logging of drill

	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	samples has been used to define oxide, transitional and fresh domains which have been used as hard boundaries within the Mineral Resource estimation. Logging of quartz veins have assisted in the interpretation of lodes. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available data was used in the geological assessment. • Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated within moderately north-plunging shoots, which may represent boudinaged older tabular lodes. Lodes are continuous down-plunge, with lesser up-dip continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Matilda Mining Centre includes the following deposits; M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M8, M10 and Coles Find. These combined deposits extend almost 5km along a strike of 330° and cover a width of approximately 1km. The deepest vertical interval is 395m at the M1 deposit.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous*	• Average block grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method apart from M1 and M2 open pit deposits which were estimated using localised uniform conditioning (LUC). The interpolation techniques are considered suitable as they allow the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Isatis and Surpac software. • Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m or 2m depending upon the predominant sample length. • All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers within each lode by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Excel or Isitis software. • Lodes were interpreted using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on previous models, and by observing changes within the statistical population of samples. A 0.3g/t Au wireframe was used to interpret lodes from surface for M1 and M2. • The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing at each deposit, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances of 12.5m or 25m. Down dip extents were generally half the up dip distance of the previous mineralised intersection which resulted in distances ranging from 25m to 50m.

	estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Three estimation passes were used at all deposits. First pass search distances varied from 25m to 35m. Search distances were doubled for the second pass with the third (final) pass having a maximum range of between 120m. The minimum number of informing samples was generally set at between 6 to 10 for the first pass and between 2 and 6 for the final pass. A constraint of 4 samples per hole was applied. • Incomplete historical production figures are available at a couple of the Matilda prospects. WMC did not reconcile the current in-pit resource to the historical figures as not all grade control data was available, and the current interpretations may not match the mined lodes. • Previous estimates have been completed across all the deposits. These were a predominantly resource models completed by external consultants. End of month reconciliations for the open pits routinely includes reconciling the depleted resource model against the site GC model. The mineralisation interpretations for the current estimate has utilised information from active mining of the open pits to guide lode geometry and continuity. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The Matilda deposits have been drilled from surface. Open pit GC drilling at 5m spacing has been conducted across many of the open pits. The widest regular drill spacing across the Matilda deposits is 100m NS and 50m EW. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing immediately below the existing pits. • The parent block dimensions used for the OK models was 10mN by 2.5mE by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 0.625m by 1.25m. For M1 and M2 LUC models the selective mining units (SMU) relates to the blocksize. The Panel OK estimate for gold for each domain was implemented in Isatis using the search neighbourhood parameters defined by QKNA analysis. The Panel block estimation size used was 10mE x 20mN x 5mRL. The OK search and variogram rotations were varied locally using a set of guiding 'trend' surfaces to best mimic the interpreted orientation of the lodes. The final LUC model, after post-

		processing steps have been applied has a user block 4mE by 4mN by 2.5mRL which relates to an SMU. No sub-blocking was applied. • For the OK models an orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry for the minor lodes. • Selective mining units were not modelled in the OK models. The block size used in the Mineral Resource models was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. The LUC models, after post-processing steps have been applied has a user block 4mE by 4mN by 2.5mRL which relates to an SMU. No sub-blocking was applied. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. At each deposit, a nominal grade cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was used to interpret mineralisation from surface. A 0.3g/t Au cut-off was used to interpret the lodes used in the LUC models. These cut-offs were based on a combination of statistical observations of the sample data and those cut-offs used in previous estimates. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries in the interpolations at each deposit. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging and analysis of leach well data and these were used to code regolith types. • To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from each lode typically showed log-normal distributions for all the elements. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves, high CV values in some domains, and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that top-cuts were appropriate. • A three-step process was used to validate each model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block models in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across all the lodes at each deposit. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed.

		• The Matilda model updates focused on interpreting mineralisation beneath existing open pits and as such pit reconciliation data was not used in the model validation. Historical reconciliation data was not used.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Matilda deposits have been reported using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off for material inside a A$2,900 optimised pit-shell, and a 2.5g/t Au cut-off not inside the pit-shell. These cut-off grades were selected based on the depth of existing open pits and a review of the economic parameters applied to those deposits prior to mining and current prevailing economic conditions.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Matilda deposits have been extensively mined in open pits. The models have been estimated with the assumption that the deposits will be mined by medium to large-scale open pit mining methods, incorporating current mining costs and metal prices and allowing for potential economic variations. Historical economic mining of similar deposits has occurred in the area.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment*	• The deposit has previously been mined and successfully processed for gold extraction. WMC has processed material from Matilda since 2017 and has recorded an average recovery of 89% across the oxide, transitional, and fresh material.

	processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Matilda deposits have been mined using open pit methods since the 1980's. The area is currently an active mining area with all relevant infrastructure such as tails dams already in place and well established. • No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different*	• Bulk density values were determined through analysis of rock samples and diamond core. • WMC have accumulated a dataset of more than 564 SG determinations from the Matilda deposit since 2014. Mining data has also been used to verify the values used. Determinations were completed at ALS Laboratory in Perth using the water immersion method, and wax coating (ALS code OA-GRA08). • An average bulk density value was assigned to oxide, transitional, and fresh material based on analysis of sample results at Matilda. Fresh material has been assigned a value of 2.8t/m^3, transitional material 2.4t/m^3 and oxide material was 2.1t/m^3. Backfill material was assigned an average value of 2.0t/m^3. Waste dump and tailings material was assigned an average value of 1.8t/m^3.

	materials.	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposits have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters). • The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes through areas that had generally been filled in the first estimation pass and blocks were estimated by informing composites at an average distance of 40m or less; the kriging efficiency and slope of regression were generally >=0.6; moderate to high confidence was observed in lode continuity (strike and thickness); and areas were defined by RC and Diamond holes on spacings of 40m or less. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. All remaining lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. • Historical documents (including annual reports) provide detailed information on drilling and mining at the various prospects. A large proportion of the digital input data has been transcribed from historical written logs and validation checks have confirmed the accuracy of this transcription. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The continuity of geology is well understood as existing pits and historical mining reports provide substantial information on mineralisation controls and lode geometry. Recent WMC infill drilling has supported the interpretations. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding from good quality sample data, producing models of continuous mineralised lodes. Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. • The input data is considered reliable as WMC have implemented Quality Control measures which have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates.

		• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Previous Mineral Resource estimates across the Matilda deposits have been reviewed by external consultants between 2014 and 2016. Information contained in those audits has been used to improve the existing models. • Internal audits of the current models have been completed which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for both underground and open pit mining assessment and reports global estimates. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the slope of regression allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource has been estimated with a moderate degree of confidence which has been reflected in the classification into Indicated and Inferred categories. The deposits have been mined since the 1980's by open pit mining methods thus the controls on mineralisation are well understood. Recent in pit observations and grade control drilling have verified the structural controls on mineralisation and have been used in the interpretation of the current mineralised lodes. Data quality is good and drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used to analyse drill samples and check the quality of results produced by the onsite laboratory. • Selected Matilda deposits are actively being mined by open pit. Mineral reserves and resources are reconciled and reported monthly. The reconciliation is conducted by spatially comparing the resource and reserve models with the site grade control models, Declared Ore Mined (DOM) and stockpile balancing. The pits have achieved reasonable reconciliation to date.

WILUNA MINING CORPORATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 LAKE WAY MINING CENTRE

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) PQ, HQ or NQ2 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling. Historically, drilling has included i) Aircore with conventional blade and vacuum bits, ii) RC and iii) diamond core HQ and NQ diameter with ½ core sampling. • Wiluna Mining's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the cut line. For Wiluna Mining's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. Face samples are taken across the quartz vein, with sample intervals matched to varying intensity of mineralisation as indicated by shearing and sulphides. • Historically (pre-Wiluna Mining), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish.

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 and NQ core. Historical drilling included in the resource estimate is RC and NQ2 diamond core. • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RCand DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if historical core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit and DD drilling was HQ and NQ diameter
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's geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. Recoveries were typically 100% except for the non-mineralised upper 3 or 4m in RC holes, and the weathered upper 50 to 80m of DD holes. For historical drilling, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing. • RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m).

		• For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.
Logging	• 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.	• Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, geotechnical properties and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full. • Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• For core samples, Wiluna Mining uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample length of 0.1m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. • For historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals 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.

	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• For historical samples the method of splitting the RC samples is not known. However, there is no evidence of bias in the results. • Wiluna Mining drilling, 1m RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Most samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. AC samples were 4m composites. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. With a minimum of one duplicate sample per hole. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. RC duplicates are taken using the secondary sample chute on the cone splitter. AC duplicates were scooped in the field. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	• 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

	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.	by the on-site Agincourt laboratory. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. Samples analysed at ALS and with Au > 0.3g/t are also assayed for As, S and Sb using ICPAES analysis ("ME-ICP41") • No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling programme and every two weeks. • For Wiluna Mining drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at 1:20 ratios. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists. • Twinned holes were not drilled in this programme, however, correlation between intercepts was generally poor when intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the short-range variability expected in a gold orebody like Wiluna • Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented.

		• The only adjustment of assay data is the conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
Location of data points	• 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.	• 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 GDA grid or Mine Grid "Wiluna South" 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	• 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. • 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	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• 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..

	• 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.	• The perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias.
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.	• 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	• 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.	• Lake Way deposits are located on granted Mining Licenses M53/797 and M53/798, 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. • 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.	• Drilling at the project was carried out by a number of operators, with drill completion dates as early as 1968 recorded in the supplied database. Incomplete information was provided in the supplied database as to which company completed the drilling. • Original AC drilling was conducted by Wallis drilling using a multi-purpose rig mounted on a pontoon. Drill holes were drilled to a maximum depth of approximately 50m and orientated perpendicular to the stratigraphy with a strike direction of 30°. Subsequent infill lines were drilled on east-west lines orientated to the west. • Broad spaced diamond drill holes were initially spaced at 80m to 160m. In 2004, a causeway was constructed to the Williamson prospect and drill cuddies constructed. RC drilling was conducted at 40m by 15m spacing with some infill lines to 20m. The majority of drill holes were drilled by Strange Drilling using a track mounted RC rig with booster. Eight diamond holes were drilled for metallurigical and geotechnical purposes. The initial three holes were drilled by Wallis Drilling with the remainder drilled by Sanderson Drilling. • The majority of the RC and diamond drill holes were orientated to the west with several scissor holes drilled to the east. The first round of grade control drilling was conducted by Ausdrill on a 10m by 7.5m grid using an aircore lake rig. Later grade control was drilled on 5m by 5m grids with holes orientated at -60° to the east or west.

		• Agincourt mined the Williamson pit from August 2005 to September 2006 and completed extensive grade control drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Lake Way area is situated in the Wiluna domain on the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The geology within the boundary of Lake Way is a continuation of stratigraphic units identified at Wiluna mine with the addition of the intrusion of elongate monzogranite and dolerite units. • Mineralisation occurs as weakly disseminated sulphides within a broad anomalous envelope around the north striking/east dipping monzogranite. Higher grade sulphide and visible gold mineralisation is associated with the shearing on the contacts of the granite and also within the main west dipping shear that intersects the monzogranite. Mineralisation within the monzogranite body varies from broad low grade disseminated sulphides in the monzogranite to high grade veins formed within fractures (possibly conjugate) containing visible gold. Alteration ranges from weak carbonate chlorite alteration distal to the main structure to strong hematite-carbonate-silica-pyrite alteration associated with high grade mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• 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: ○ 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	• There is no new drilling information included in this report.

	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• In the significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Williamson: above a 0.4g/t cut-off, or > 1.2 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 4m 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 mineralisation 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').	• The Williamson deposit is situated where the contact of the Unit 1 high magnesian basalt and unit 4 Tholeiitic basalts intersect the north-south Williamson shear zone and monzogranite. The contacts of the Williamson Monzogranite are strongly sheared and generally dip to the east. A NE-NS striking shear zone that dips steeply to the west has caused the monzogranite to steepen and in some places to overturn. Later minor NE-SW striking shears cause flexures in the west dipping shear and the monzogranite. 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.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should	• There is no new intercepts are included in this report.

	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• 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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The WMC corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL2008R server. The database itself utilises the Maxwell Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed in house using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using Maxwell's LogChief data capture software. This provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the company database manager and assistant have permissions allowing for modification or deletion. • Drill data is validated in Surpac by checking for end of hole errors, sampling intervals, down hole survey errors, and incorrect hole locations.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employees of the Company and regularly visits site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation at the Williamson deposit is robust. The deposit is being mined via an open pit cut-back and the lode is a visual monzogranite with sheared contacts. The geological and mineralogical controls at Williamson are well understood. The confidence in the interpretation at Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South is low to moderate. These deposits are defined predominantly by AC holes with limited deep drilling of quality drill methods such as Diamond and RC. The interpretations provide modelled targets for follow up drill programs. • The mineralisation was interpreted using surface drill hole data (AC and RC chips, and diamond core). In pit wall mapping and observations during mining have been used to assist in the interpretation of the Williamson deposit. • The monzogranite at the Williamson deposit is an obvious feature and very visual within the active open pit. Current mining has confirmed the lode geometry and width. Alternative lode orientations could be modelled at the other deposits which would alter lode dip in certain areas. This alternative interpretation would have little effect on the global grade and tonnage.

	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• In pit mapping of walls and mining benches are used to confirm the geological setting at Williamson. Geological logging of drill samples has been used to define oxide, transitional and fresh domains at the other deposits, which have been used as hard boundaries within the Mineral Resource estimation. • Gold Mineralisation occurs as weakly disseminated sulphides within a broad anomalous envelope around the north striking/east dipping monzogranite. Higher grade sulphide and visible gold mineralisation is associated with the shearing on the contacts of the granite and also within the main west dipping shear that intersects the monzogranite. Mineralisation within the monzogranite body varies from broad low grade disseminated sulphides in the monzogranite to high grade veins formed within fractures (possibly conjugate) containing visible gold. Alteration ranges from weak carbonate chlorite alteration distal to the main structure to strong hematite carbonate silica pyrite alteration associated with high grade mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Williamson deposit occurs along a NS strike extent of 1.0km from 7,035,300N to 7,036,200N (GDA94 grid system) and are encompassed within a 1.6km wide corridor from 233,100E to 233,500E. Drilling extends to a vertical depth of approximately 450m and the mineralisation has been modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 300m below surface. • The Williamson South deposit occurs along a NS strike extent of 1.0km from 7,034,500N to 7,035,150N (GDA94 grid system) and are encompassed within a 300m wide corridor from 233,400E to 233,700E. • The Carrol deposit has a strike extent of 630m whilst the Prior deposit occurs over a strike of 770m. The deposits are separated by a strike extent of 520m where drilling is limited, and non-existent at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Average block grades at Williamson were estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method using parameters derived from modelled variograms. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Supervisor software, whilst Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Average block grades at Williamson South, Carrol and Prior were estimated using the

	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Inverse Distance to the power squared (ID^2) interpolation method. Wireframes were used as a hard boundary for the grade estimation of each domain. - Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m at all deposits. - All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers within each lode by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Supervisor software. - All lodes were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off based on recent internal application of modifying factors to determine economic mining cut-off grades. Wireframes were completed using Surpac software. - The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing at each deposit, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances of 12.5m or 25m at Williamson and 40m at Williamson South, Carrol and Prior. Down dip extents were generally half the up-dip distance of the previous mineralised intersection which resulted in distances ranging from 25m to 140m. - Four estimation passes were used at the Williamson deposit and three passes were used at Williamson South, Carrol and Prior. First pass search distances varied for each lode at Williamson from 10m and 25m. At Williamson South, the first pass search distance was set to 40m. At Carrol and Prior the first pass search distance was set to 80m. Search distances were doubled for each successive pass resulting in maximum ranges of between 160m to 320m for the final pass. The minimum number of informing samples was generally set at between 6 to 10 for the first pass and between 2 and 6 for the final pass. A constraint of 4 samples per hole was applied. - Williamson is an active open pit with highly visible mineralisation. End of month reconciliations for the open pit routinely includes reconciling the depleted resource model against the site GC model. The mineralisation interpretations for the current estimate were based on those used in the previous estimate and on direct observation during mining. The Carrol, Prior, and Williamson South are maiden Mineral Resource estimates. It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes.

		• No deleterious elements were estimated in the model. • The Williamson deposit has been well drilled from surface with open pit GC drilling down to 5m spacing across the current open pit. The widest regular drill spacing across the Williamson deposits is 50m NS and 25m EW. Williamson South, Carrol and Prior has nominal drillhole spacing of 50m to 100m NS and 25m to 50m EW. The parent block size was selected based on the closest observed drill spacing at the deposits and represents 50% of that spacing. The parent block size at Williamson was 10m NS by 5m EW by 2.5m vertical with sub-blocking to 2.5m by 1.25m by 2.5m. At Williamson South parent block size of 20m NS by 10m EW by 2.5m vertical with sub-blocking to 5m by 2.5m by 2.5m. The Carrol and Prior models parent block size of 40m NS by 10m EW by 2.5m vertical with sub-blocking to 10m by 2.5m by 2.5m. An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography where applicable. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry for the minor lodes. • Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource models was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. • All the deposits only have Au analyses reported so no correlation analyses were possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. A nominal grade cut-off of 0.2g/t Au was used based on a combination of statistical observations of the sample data and those cut-offs used in previous estimates. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries in the interpolations at each deposit. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging and analysis of leach well data and these were used to code regolith types. • To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from each lode typically showed log-normal distributions for all the elements. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves, high CV values in some domains, and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that top-cuts were appropriate. • A three-step process was used to validate each model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block models in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the

		estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across all the lodes at each deposit. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• An A$2,900 optimised pit shell has been completed at each deposit. Each deposit has been reported at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off in the pit shell, and at 2.5g/t below the pit shell. These are based on economic assumptions used in the optimisation.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Williamson deposit is an active open pit. The other Lake Way deposits represent open pit opportunities.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with*	• At Williamson and Williamson South an internal review of the metallurgical data, and assumptions based on material throughput rates of both mafic and granite material has resulted in average value of 92% has been applied to oxide material, 90% for transitional, and 75% for fresh material. Processing of the Williamson ore has verified these recoveries. It is assumed the other Lake Way deposits will be similar to Williamson.

	an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is currently an active mining area with all relevant infrastructure in place and well established. • No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density values at Williamson were determined through analysis of 620 rock samples and diamond core. Determinations were completed at ALS Laboratory in Perth using the water immersion method, and wax coating (ALS code OA-GRA08) at a 1:5 ratio. • Bulk densities were assumed at Williamson South based on those used at the adjacent Williamson deposit. The values used were 1.85 t/m^3 for oxide, 2.25 t/m^3 for transitional material and 2.73 t/m^3 for fresh material • Bulk density values at Carrol and Prior were determined through analysis of 184 rock samples and diamond core. The procedure works on the Archimedes principle and involved weighing 10cm billet of clean core (no oven drying) followed by suspending and weighing in water to determine volume. Bulk densities were assigned as 2.00 t/m^3 for oxide, 2.50 t/m^3 for transitional material and 2.76 t/m^3 for fresh material. • Average bulk density values were assigned to oxide, transitional, and fresh material using weathering surfaces generated from drill hole logging.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the

	Resources into varying confidence categories. • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposits have been classified as either Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters). • For Williamson, the Measured portion is confined to the main lode for material directly beneath the historical open pit down to an elevation of 1,380mRL where drill spacing varies from 5m to 20m and the lode continuity and geometry is robust and confirmed by the existing open pit which was designed to target the main lode. The Indicated portion is confined to areas of the main lode defined by 20m spaced drilling and to an elevation of 1,320mRL. This area displays good continuity of mineralisation and lithology. The Inferred Mineral Resource has been applied to the northern portion of the main lode defined by 40m spaced drill sections, and to the peripheral depth extents of the main lode, and to all the minor lodes that have been tested by limited drilling. • The Williamson South, Carrol and Prior deposits have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The small lodes defined by single drill holes have not been classified but represent mineralised potential and have been tabulated as such. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding from good quality sample data, producing models of continuous mineralised lodes. Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. The visual Williamson lode is performing as expected. • The input data is considered reliable as WMC have implemented Quality Control measures which have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits of the current models have been completed which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for both underground and open pit mining assessment and reports global estimates. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the slope of regression allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource has been estimated with a high degree of confidence for the Williamson deposit, and a low to moderate degree at the other Lake Way deposits. This is reflected in the classification into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories. Williamson is currently being mined and performing as expected. Information gained from mining this deposit has been used to model the other Lake Way deposits. • The Williamson deposit is actively being mined by open pit. Mineral reserves and resources are reconciled and reported monthly. The reconciliation is conducted by spatially comparing the resource and reserve models with the site grade control models, Declared Ore Mined (DOM) and stockpile balancing. The pit has achieved good reconciliation to date.

WILUNA MINING CORPORATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REGENT GOLD DEPOSIT

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, Historical drilling has included i) RC, ii) AC and iii) HQ or 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. 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. • Historically (pre-Wiluna Mining), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC and DD holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish.

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).*	• Data used in this resource estimate is i) RC 5.5” diameter holes, ii) Aircore and iii) diamond drilling oriented NQ core. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit. • 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, AC 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.
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. 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. • RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m). • For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.

Logging	• *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.*	• Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, geotechnical properties and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full. • Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For core samples, Wiluna Mining uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample length of 0.1m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. • For historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals 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. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. With a minimum of one duplicate sample per hole. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. RC duplicates are taken using the secondary sample chute on the cone splitter. AC duplicates were scooped in the field. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	• 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")

	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.*	• No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling programme and every two weeks. • For Wiluna Mining drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at 1:20 ratios. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists. • Historical twin holes are not noted. However, the deposit has been drilled at various orientations (predominantly 270°, also 180°, 090°, and 245°), which assists correct interpretation of the mineralised structures. • Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented. • The only adjustment of assay data is the conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.

Location of data points	• *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.*	• 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. • Local grid REG10 was used for Wiluna Mines-era holes, whereas AMG84 was used for Newmont-era drilling. • Height data was collected with DGPS and converted to local relative level using a factor of +1000m. • 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	• *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. • The drill data spacing 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	• *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*	• Various drill orientations were used thus drill intercepts are not true thicknesses. Most recent core drilling was optimally oriented towards the south-west to intersect the north-east dipping mineralisation. • Such a sampling bias is not considered to be a significant factor; gold is associated with intensity of quartz veining with only a weak preferred vein orientation noted. Core sampling to mineralised boundaries is believed to accurately capture all the mineralisation. Also, the RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample. drill holes were

	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue. Native Title holders own an additional royalty on gold production from the Regent tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration at Regent has been conducted intermittently since the mid-1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included auger and RAB exploration drilling, regional geophysical surveys and extensive aircore, RC and core drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. Regent was discovered in the late 1980's during an aircore reconnaissance program by ASARCO Australia. Subsequently, extensive resource definition drilling including aircore, RC and diamond core drilling by Wiluna Mines led to definition of a significant resource base in the late 1990's. In 2000 Normandy conducted a limited amount of core drilling, optimally angled towards the south west in light of re-interpretation of the flitch plans resulted in more coherent ore body model and northwesterly trend as opposed to the earlier northerly trend. Normandy targeted the deeper primary portions of the deposit and the southern extensions. This exploration is considered to have been successful in finding and delineating the core of the deposit, although it remains 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation, including at depth.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposit is categorized as an orogenic gold deposit, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposit is hosted within a package of felsic-intermediate volcanics intruded by the Regent Dolerite. Most of the mineralisation is hosted within the dolerite.

Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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.*	• Exploration results are not material to this report because this resource estimate is based on all available historical and modern RC and core drilling data.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• In the significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Regent: above a 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.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation 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 mineralisation strikes NW-SE and dips steeply NE. Historical aircore, RC and diamond core drilling was initially oriented at -60° towards the south or west. Normandy's core drilling was oriented towards the SW though holes were drilled at -60°. Thus drill intercepts are not true thicknesses.
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.*	• Drilling results are not the subject 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 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*	• Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.

	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The WMC corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL2008R server. The database itself utilises the Maxwell Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed in house using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using Maxwell's LogChief data capture software. This provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the company database manager and assistant have permissions allowing for modification or deletion. • Validation checks were performed in Surpac software with respect to collar co-ordinates, down hole surveys, and assay data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full-time employee of the Company and regularly visits site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling*	• The close drill data spacing, and continuity of structure, is considered sufficient to justify a higher level of confidence in the Mineral Resource. • The mineralisation was interpreted using drill hole data (RC and AC chips and diamond core) drilled from surface. Geological data used includes lithology, mineral percentages (such as quartz veining and sulphides) to identify lode positions, and weathering codes and rock colour to model weathering domains. Au mineralisation is known to relate to quartz and sulphide content. Weathering codes have been logged by geologists and it is apparent that some variations between drill holes are due to different logging styles or interpretations. • Alternative lode orientations could be modelled through the southern lodes however, the close spaced drilling suggests that any alternative interpretation would have little effect on reported grade and global tonnage. The current interpretations are based on those used historically.

	Mineral Resource estimation. • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• At Regent, the steeply dipping mineralised structure is known to cut across the moderately dipping geology, thus geology is not the primary control on the location of mineralisation. Mineral percentages (such as quartz veining and sulphides) are used as a proxy for interpreting lode positions, as are weathering codes to model the weathering domains. • Stratigraphy is dominated by intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rock intruded by the Regent Dolerite. A graphitic shale unit occurs above the hanging wall of the dolerite in the southern area of the prospect. The sequence strikes to the northwest, and dips moderately to the northeast. Significant mineralisation as defined shoots occur within the host dolerite, with minor mineralisation in the adjacent volcaniclastics. The base of complete oxidation has been the focus of supergene enrichment of gold. There is a 120m dextral offset between the main north and south lodes along the Regent Fault. The Fault lode strikes due north and has a vertical orientation. This lode lies parallel to the Regent Fault, approximately 40m to the west. Mineralisation is of similar style to the North and South lodes.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit has a strike extent of 900m. Two main lodes are separated by a fault lode. A low-grade supergene zone cuts across the upper portion of the steeply dipping lodes. The mineralisation is confined within a width of 600m and has been modelled to a vertical depth of 345m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Average block grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method using parameters derived from modelled variograms. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposit has been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Supervisor software, whilst Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m with a minimum residual of 0.4m. • All lodes were analysed individually. Top cuts were applied to high grade outliers within each lode by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Supervisor software. • A 0.2g/t Au wireframe was used to interpret lodes which were completed using Surpac software.

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances of 20m. The main north lode has been extrapolated 35m down dip from the deepest mineralised intersection. This modelled depth has been maintained for 170m along strike which results in extrapolation depths of 140m across the two adjacent drill sections. The main southern lode has been extrapolated 70m down dip from the deepest drill intersection (which occurs at the southern extent of the lode). This modelled depth has been maintained for the strike length of the lode (300m) which results in extrapolation distances of 130m across adjacent drill sections. • Four estimation passes were used for the interpolation of the lodes to provide grade estimates for the blocks at the down dip extents of the main lodes. First pass search distances varied from 25m to 40m. Search distances were doubled for each successive pass resulting in maximum ranges of between 200m to 320m for the final pass. The minimum number of informing samples was generally set at between 6 to 10 for the first and second pass, and then reduced to 4 and then 2 for the final passes. A constraint of 4 samples per hole was applied. • Previous estimates have been completed across the deposit. Agincourt reported a Mineral Resource in 2006 and those mineralogical wireframe interpretations were subsequently used by Runge Consultants in 2012 to provide an updated estimate. Those models were completed in the AMG84 grid system. All modelling data was transformed to GDA94 grid system and a revised model completed by WMC in June 2020. The current estimate has taken account of geological and mineralisation assumptions used in the previous estimates. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • Arsenic content reflects arsenopyrite mineralisation; in fresh rock Au is known to be contained within the arsenopyrite crystal lattice and is considered refractory. • The drill spacing is predominantly on a 20m grid spacing. The parent block size was retained from previous models which is set to half the drill spacing at 10m x 10m x 10m. Sub-blocks were set to 2.5m x 2.5m x 2.5m. • An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the modelled variogram outputs. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour

	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	lode geometry for the minor lodes. - Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. - No assumptions are made regarding correlation between variables. The primary element assayed is Au. There are too few Ars and S analyses to produce meaningful assumptions. - The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. A nominal grade cut-off of 0.2g/t Au was used to interpret mineralisation. The cut-off was based on a combination of statistical observations of the sample data and assumptions regarding economic modifying factors that had been applied at other WMC open pits currently being mined. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries in the interpolations. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging previously and these were retained to code regolith types. - To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from each lode typically showed log-normal distributions. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves, high coefficient of variation values in some domains, and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that top-cuts were appropriate. - A three-step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across all the lodes. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed. The deposit has not been mined therefore the model has not been reconciled against production data.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.

	determination of the moisture content.	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Preliminary mining studies are being conducted by WMC with the assistance of external consultants assessing various mining options ranging from selective high grade stoping, underground bulk mining, open pit methods, or a combination of these options. WMC has chosen to report the Wiluna Mineral Resource at 0.4g/t, 1.0g/t, and 2.5g/t Au to provide transparency to the scale of deposit that could be representative of each mining scenario whilst initial studies are being finalised.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Most of the Wiluna deposits have been extensively mined using underground methods (ore development drives and stoping methods). The Regent model has been estimated with the assumption that the deposit will be mined using UG methods utilising existing historical declines and access points. Extensive open pit mining has occurred across the Wiluna deposits and potential open pit mining will be assessed, based on current economic conditions. External consultants have been engaged to determine the best mining scenarios. • A 0.2g/t Au halo wireframe has been interpreted to encompass the UG lodes where possible so that stope dilution grades can be more accurately estimated.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The mineralisation at Regent is similar to ore currently being mined at Wiluna open pits and successfully treated through the CIL plant. • WMC has recently outlined a process whereby the fresh material sulphides are separated and captured from the gangue minerals through floatation and concentrated. The concentrate is then shipped overseas and the gold extracted through pressure oxidation. Recoveries are estimated to be >90%. • Oxide and transitional mineralisation has generally been oxidised and is free milling to a depth of approximately 80m. Free-milling Wiluna mineralisation has been successfully treated through the existing CIL plant.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Wiluna deposits have been mined using open pit and underground methods since the 1930's. The area is currently an active mining area with all relevant infrastructure such as tails dams already in place and well established. • No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate. The deposit is located on a granted mining lease.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density values were assigned based on those first applied by Agincourt in 2005. Values were based on measurements made on 100 pulp samples by air pycnometer at the Amdel Laboratory in Perth. These samples were taken from mineralised lodes and waste within fresh and transitional material only. • Density values were assigned to each material type. Values of 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.85 were assigned to each of cover, oxide, transitional, and fresh material. These values were based on laboratory analyses and information gained from active mining of other similar Wiluna open pits.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposit has been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity

	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters). • The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main northern lode and restricted to an area largely defined by RC and Diamond drill intercepts at 20m spacing, and where the lode displayed good grade continuity and thickness. • All other areas were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. • Historical documents (including annual reports) provide detail on drilling and geological interpretations at the deposit. A large proportion of the digital input data has been transcribed from historical written logs and validation checks have confirmed the accuracy of this transcription. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The continuity of geology is well understood. • The input data is considered reliable as WMC have implemented Quality Control measures which have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An internal audit of the current model has been completed which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for both underground and open pit mining assessment and reports global estimates. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the slope of regression allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource has been estimated with a moderate degree of confidence which has been reflected in the classification into Indicated and Inferred categories. Data quality

	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	is good and drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used to analyse drill samples. • The deposit is not currently being mined and has not been mined previously hence no reconciliation data exists.

WILUNA MINING CORPORATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 GALAXY GOLD DEPOSIT

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.*	• Prior to WMC, samples were obtained on 1m intervals, with a smaller number of samples obtained on 2m, 4m and 8m intervals. Early stages of RAB and RC utilised 8m or 2m composites, respectively, collected in the field. Subsequently, selected zones of economic interest were riffle-split and re-assayed on 1m intervals. Later stages of RC drilling were sampled on 1m intervals from surface in the field using a riffle splitter. WMC utilised RC sampling and a cone splitter. Diamond drilling was completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3m to 1.2m) based on geology intervals. • WMC obtained 1m samples using a rig-mounted cone splitter. • WMC's sampling procedures conform with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the bottom-of hole cut line. For WMC'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. It is assumed that previous owners of the project had procedures in place in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. • Drill core is measured by tape and compared to downhole core blocks consistent with industry standards. • Historically, gold analyses were obtained using industry standard methods; split samples were pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 50g charge for assay by Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS finish at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory. WMC analysed samples using SGS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish (P-FA6).

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).*	• Prior to WMC, the deposit was drilled using 497 RAB holes for 18778.6m, 93 RC holes for 7441m and 1 DD hole for 160m. RAB holes were drilled on 100m-spaced NS and EW lines, with holes generally spaced either 25m apart or 12.5m apart on each line. Most RAB holes were drilled vertically though some were angled towards either the west or south. Some holes were drilled off the grid pattern adjacent to historical workings and early RC holes were drilled either vertically or angled towards the E, W, or S. RAB sampling utilized open-hole blade or hammer sampling. In later phases, RC holes were angled optimally towards the SW. The single DD hole was optimally angled towards the SW. Hole diameter information is not recorded. DD sampling utilized half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. • WMC DD data reported herein is HQ3 and PQ diameter, and orientated where possible using a Reflex ACT III tool. Downhole surveys are taken every 30m using a Reflex EZ-TRAC tool. RC sampling utilized a face-sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter,
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.*	• Prior to WMC drill sample recovery methods were not recorded. • For WMC DD drilling, drill core recovery is measured by drillers and WMC staff, logged per drill run and stored in a digital database. For WMC RC drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. For historical drilling, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. • For WMC DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by using best-practice drilling techniques, such as short drill runs, and split tubes. For depth mark-up and sampling the core is reconstructed in an orientation angle bar to ensure accuracy. Representivity of samples is maximised by routinely sampling half core on the right-hand side of the orientation line, and is checked through analysis of duplicate sampling results. RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling

		with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. In historical drilling, some intervals logged as 'stope' were assayed, presumably this is back-fill material and would be excluded from detailed investigation of these prospects. The presence of these intervals does not materially affect assessment of the prospects at this stage. • For WMC drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally very good. For historical drilling, no relationship was investigated as recovery data is not available.
Logging	• *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.*	• Samples have been routinely logged for geology, including lithology, colour, oxidation, veining and mineralisation content. This level of detail is considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. All core is photographed. • Holes were logged entirely. • Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Sawn half core HQ3 or quarter core PQ is routinely analysed. Sampling techniques and preparation are mostly unknown for the historical drilling (one diamond core hole). Historical core in storage is half core, previous operators used a minimum sample width of 0.4m and maximum of 1.4m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. • Sampling is diamond drill core and RC. Historically, RC and RAB samples were riffle split for dry samples; wet samples were collected in polyweave bags and speared. RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on 1m intervals. For WMC drilling, 1m samples were split using

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	a cone splitter. 4m composite samples were collected with a spear tube where mineralisation was not anticipated. 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. - Half-core HQ3 sampling and quarter core PQ are considered standard industry practice for this style of mineralisation. Quarter coring of PQ was selected due to the larger sample volume relative to HQ3, and the desire to retain maximum sample volume for other metallurgical tests. Boyd crushing to -2mm for samples >3kg is completed owing to the coarse nature of gold nuggets, prior to obtaining a <3kg sub-split for pulverisation. For RC sampling, riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. - 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. 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. - Field duplicates were collected approximately every 40 samples, by taking a 50:50 split from the Boyd crusher / splitter. No clear errors have been noted. For RC drilling, field duplicates were collected every ~40m down hole for WMC holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. - Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*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*	Prior to WMC, laboratory name and locations not verified. Assaying techniques not known for all samples. Wiluna Mines analysed for gold using Aqua Regia digestion with AAS reading (AR_AAS) and follow-up Fire Assay with AAS reading (FA_AAS) in ore-grade areas. Presumably these samples were analysed at the mine site lab, though this is unconfirmed. Normandy utilised screen fire assay (SFA) and Agincourt utilised FA_AAS.

	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.*	• Fire assay (50g), total technique with AAS determination, appropriate for gold. • Field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Results generally fall within acceptable levels. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate. • As above, it appears field duplicates were collected for certain Great Central Mines-era RC holes; it appears that QAQC measures were implemented though the data could not be located for verification. • WMC drilling: certified reference material and blanks were submitted at a 1:40 ratio. A lab barren quartz flush is requested following predicted high grade (e.g. visible gold). Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:40 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• WMC's significant intersections are verified by alternative company personnel. For historical results, significant intersections cannot be independently verified. However, database validation has been done to ensure the latest assay set appears i.e. where intervals have been sub-split the newest assays are given priority. • The DD program has been designed to twin historical RC and WMC RC drilling; results broadly match the DD results. Drilling has also been designed at different orientations, to help correctly model the mineralisation orientation and test for alternative orientations. 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 WMC's manual "WMC Exploration Manual 2020". • Conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,*	• All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimetre accuracy. WMC holes reported herein have been DGPS surveyed.

	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Grid system used in this report is GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Historical drilling collars were originally surveyed in AMG, and converted in Datashed to GDA grid. • A topographical survey has been flown with 30cm vertical accuracy, which has been used to determine historical pre-WMC collar RL's.
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.*	• Prior to WMC, the hole spacing is irregular owing to various phases of drilling having been completed, with some phases completed without an understanding the orientation of mineralisation. Typically hole spacing is less than 25m in EW and NS directions. • WMC drilling is set out on a 20x20m pattern, with holes orientated towards southwest perpendicular to the dominant orientation of mineralisation. There is a secondary orientation of lodes which has also been targeted by drilling holes oriented towards the southeast. • The mineralisation lodes show sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the definition of 2012 JORC compliant resources. • The deposit was mined by open pit in 2017 and 2018. • RC Samples have been collected on 1m lengths. All assay intervals are in multiples of 1m so there are no residual excluded intervals. Diamond Drill core is logged and divided into sample intervals that have a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 1.2m. Geological boundaries are typically used to determine intervals. Most sample lengths are at 1m intervals and compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
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*	• In the historical data, no such bias is noted or believed to be a material factor. Potentially diamond half-core samples may show such bias to a minor degree; holes are orientated perpendicular to strike to mitigate any such bias. • For WMC DD sampling, 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

	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. The RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample so significant bias is unlikely
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Prior to WMC, this is not recorded. For WMC drilling, samples are delivered in closed packages to Tolllpec transport company by WMC staff and stored in a locked yard overnight until dispatch to the laboratory in Perth. Upon arrival, samples are again held in a secure yard, and tracked through the sample processing flow.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• For WMC drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory. • WMC staff have visited the ALS lab and confirmed that the sample handling systems and techniques meet the industry standard.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• All drill holes mentioned in this report are situated on granted mining licenses M53/130. M53/131 and M53/1097, held 100% by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd or Kimba Resources Pty Ltd, a fully-owned subsidiaries of WMC Ltd. • Tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Galaxy area was initially worked in the early 1900's for alluvial gold. There are numerous small historical diggings and exploratory shafts. Between 1982 and 1988, work was performed on tenements comprising the Galaxy-Mt. Poole-Orion group of deposits

		by Asarco under the Wiluna JV. Details are not well reported; however, the data appears in reasonable condition and has been successfully captured in the digital data sets. Mapping and sampling re-evaluated the encouraging results received from grab samples near the Galaxy workings and revealed that anomalous gold values are derived from transported quartz boulders cemented in the 1-2m thick regolith. • Successive phases of RAB and RC drilling were conducted from 1988 onwards. RAB holes were typically drilled vertically on lines spaced 100m apart in both N-S and E-W directions. Holes were typically spaced either 25m apart or 12.5 apart along each drill line. Numerous holes were also drilled adjacent to historical workings rather than on a grid pattern, and thus failed to optimally intersect gold that is confined to thin quartz veins and narrow sericitic haloes. More recently orientated RC and DD holes were drilled at -60°/228° approximately perpendicular to the mineralised shoots was able to effectively test the down-dip portions of the deposit. Drilling was of sufficient quality and spacing for delineation of mineral resources by Wiluna Mines, Great Central Mines, Newmont, and in turn WMC.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposit is categorized as an orogenic gold deposit, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The Wiluna domain consists of a greenstone succession that has undergone greenschist facies metamorphism. • The strongly mineralised eastern subdomain, in which the Galaxy deposit mine is situated, consists mainly of dolerites, tholeiitic rocks and high-magnesium basalts, interlayered felsic porphyry and dolerite sills. Interflow sedimentary rocks are also present. Mineralisation is structurally controlled by the Wiluna strike-slip fault system. Gold occurrences are predominantly associated with north or northeast trending dextral strike-slip faults. • Gold Mineralisation is structurally controlled by the Wiluna strike-slip fault system. Gold occurrences are predominantly associated with north or northeast trending dextral strike-slip faults. Gold mineralisation is localised at dilational bends or jogs along the faults, at fault intersections, horsetail splays and in later stage cross-cutting structures. • Mineralisation at Galaxy is hosted in high-magnesian basalts, with minor interflow sediments, volcanics and high magnesium basalts of the Wiluna Mine sequence. Mineralisation appears to be controlled by a macro-ptygmatic, Z-folded, quartz vein array,

		resulting in stacked, relatively flat lying mineralisation envelopes. Most Galaxy mineralisation is contained within three parallel, NW- striking NE-dipping shoots. The entire sequence is cut by NE-trending, syn- to post-mineralisation dextral strike-slip faults and fracture zones where narrow dilation, resultant fluid flow and gold mineralisation occurs peripheral to quartz pods and veins delineating the major fault traces. Although carbonation is widespread, the amount of sericite-pyrite alteration is considered restrictive and not indicative of high priority targets.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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.*	• All drill hole information is contained within the Access database used to define the resource. • New drill results are not reported here.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Assay intervals reported are length-weighted averages. Intervals are reported using a 0.6g/t lower cut-off, minimum of 1.2gram x metres, and maximum 2m internal contiguous dilution. High grade intervals of >5g/t are likewise separately reported. • No metal equivalent grades are reported as Au is the only metal of economic interest.

	• *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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation 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').*	• The majority of RC holes were optimally oriented at -60°/228° to intersect the moderately NW-dipping mineralisation. Several holes were also oriented at -60/138° to intersect cross-cutting NE-trending lodes. Reported mineralised widths are close to true mineralisation widths.
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.*	• A new discovery is not reported here.
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.*	• Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately recorded using a handheld GPS and sighting compass. Down hole dip values and azimuths were recorded for RC using a single-shot Eastman camera. Results are accurate to 0.1°, and the tool was regularly checked for calibration.

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.*	• Not material to this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is intended, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. RC infill of resource near-mine targets currently defined by predominantly RAB drilling will be required.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The WMC corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL2008R server. The database itself utilises the Maxwell Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed in house using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using Maxwell's LogChief data capture software. This provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the company database manager and assistant have permissions allowing for modification or deletion.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full-time employee of the Company and regularly visit site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate to high. The geological and mineralogical controls at Galaxy are well understood as the deposits have been mined by WMC from 2017 to 2018. Pit mapping has been used in conjunction with drill hole intercepts to validate the mineralisation interpretation and determine lode geometry. • The mineralisation was interpreted using surface drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core), historic surface drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core). • Alternative lode orientations could be modelled which would alter lode dip in certain areas. This alternative interpretation would have little effect on reported grade and global tonnage. The current interpretations are based on those used historically. • Host rocks are a fairly homogeneous sequence of basalts, thus geology is not the primary control on the location of mineralisation. Mineral percentages (such as quartz veining and sulphides) are used as a proxy for interpreting lode positions. Geological logging of drill samples has been used to define oxide, transitional and fresh domains which have been used as hard boundaries within the Mineral Resource estimation. Logging of quartz veins

		have assisted in the interpretation of lodes. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available data was used in the geological assessment.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold Mineralisation at Galaxy is hosted in high-magnesian basalts, with minor interflow sediments, volcanics and high magnesium basalts of the Wiluna Mine sequence. Mineralisation appears to be controlled by a macro-ptygmatic, Z-folded, quartz vein array, resulting in stacked, relatively flat lying mineralisation envelopes. Most Galaxy mineralisation is contained within parallel, NW- striking NE-dipping shoots. The entire sequence is cut by NE-trending, syn- to post-mineralisation dextral strike-slip faults and fracture zones where narrow dilation, resultant fluid flow and gold mineralisation occurs peripheral to quartz pods and veins delineating the major fault traces. Although carbonation is widespread, the amount of sericite-pyrite alteration is considered restrictive and not indicative of high priority targets.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Galaxy deposit is comprised has a total strike length of approximately 300m with a width of combined lodes at 50m. The deposit has been modelled to a depth of 150m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Average block grades were estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Surpac software, and Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m. • All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers within each lode by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots GeoAccess Professional and Excel. • Resource wireframes were interpreted by WMC in Surpac using a nominal 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and a minimum interval length of 2m, with maximum 2m of contiguous internal

		dilution.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing at each deposit, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances of 12.5m or 25m. Down dip extents were generally half the up dip distance of the previous mineralised intersection which resulted in distances ranging from 12.5m to 25m. • Three estimation passes were used at Galaxy. First pass search distance was 30m. Search distances were doubled for the second pass with the third (final) pass having a maximum range of between 120m. The minimum number of informing samples was set at 8 for the first pass and 2 for the final pass. A constraint of 3 or 4 samples per hole was applied for each lode. • WMC has reconciled the current in-pit resource to the mining figures and has accounted for this when applying modifying factors. • Previous estimates have been completed across the deposit. End of month reconciliations for the open pits routinely includes reconciling the depleted resource model against the site GC model. The mineralisation interpretations for the current estimate has utilised information from active mining of the open pits to guide lode geometry and continuity. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. No other elements were estimated. • The deposit has been drilled from surface. Open pit GC drilling at 5m spacing has been conducted across many of the open pits. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing immediately below the existing pits. • The modelled wireframes were used to create a blockmodel with a user block size of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL. The model used variable sub-blocking to 1.25mE by 2.5mN by 1.25mRL. The blockmodel was rotated around the Y axis by -43 degrees. • Models had an orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry for the minor lodes.

		• Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource models was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model. Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. At each deposit, a nominal grade cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was used to interpret mineralisation from surface. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries in the interpolations at Galaxy. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging and these were used to code regolith types. • To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from each lode typically showed log-normal distributions for all the elements. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves, high CV values in some domains, and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that top-cuts were appropriate. • A three-step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block models in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across all the lodes at the deposit. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed. • The Galaxy model updates focused on interpreting mineralisation beneath existing open pits and as such pit reconciliation data was not used in the model validation. Historical reconciliation data was not available as the pit was not historically mined.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.

Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Galaxy deposit has been reported using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off for material inside a A$2900 optimised pit-shell, and a 2.5g/t Au cut-off not inside the pit-shell. These cut-off grades were selected based on the depth of existing open pits and a review of the economic parameters applied to those deposits prior to mining and current prevailing economic conditions.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The model has been estimated with the assumption that the deposits will be mined by medium to large-scale open pit mining methods, taking into account current mining costs and metal prices and allowing for potential economic variations. Historical economic mining of similar deposits has occurred in the area.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The deposit has previously been mined and successfully processed for gold extraction. WMC has processed material from Galaxy from 2017 and has recorded an average recovery of 89% across the oxide+transitional+fresh material.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic*	• No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.

	extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density values were determined through analysis of rock samples and diamond core. • WMC have accumulated a dataset of more than 124 SG determinations from the Galaxy deposit since 2014. Mining data has also been used to verify the values used. Determinations were completed at ALS Laboratory in Perth using the water immersion method, and wax coating (ALS code OA-GRA08) • An average bulk density value was assigned to oxide, transitional, and fresh material based on analysis of sample results at Galaxy. Fresh material has been assigned a value of $2.85t/m^3$, transitional material $2.4t/m^3$ and oxide material was $2.2t/m^3$.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposits have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites, kriging quality parameters).

	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes through areas that had generally been filled in the first estimation pass and blocks were estimated by informing composites at an average distance of 40m or less; the kriging efficiency and slope of regression were generally >=0.6; moderate to high confidence was observed in lode continuity (strike and thickness); and areas were defined by RC and Diamond holes on spacings of 40m or less. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. All remaining lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. • Historical documents (including annual reports) provide detailed information on drilling at Galaxy. A large proportion of the digital input data has been transcribed from historical written logs and validation checks have confirmed the accuracy of this transcription. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The continuity of geology is well understood as mining reports provide substantial information on mineralisation controls and lode geometry. WMC infill drilling has supported the interpretations. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding from good quality sample data, producing models of continuous mineralised lodes. Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. • The input data is considered reliable as WMC have implemented Quality Control measures which have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Previous Mineral Resource estimates across the Galaxy deposit have been reviewed consultants internally in 2014 and 2016. Information contained in those audits has been used to improve the existing models. • Internal audits of the current models have been completed which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for both underground and open pit mining assessment and reports global estimates. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the slope of

	example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	regression allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource has been estimated with a moderate degree of confidence which has been reflected in the classification into Indicated and Inferred categories. The deposits has been mined by open pit mining methods thus the controls on mineralisation are well understood. Pit observations and grade control drilling have verified the structural controls on mineralisation and have been used in the interpretation of the current mineralised lodes. Data quality is good and drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used to analyse drill samples and check the quality of results produced by the onsite laboratory. • The Galaxy deposit has been mined by open pit. Mineral reserves and resources were reconciled and reported monthly. The reconciliation is conducted by spatially comparing the resource and reserve models with the site grade control models, Declared Ore Mined (DOM) and stockpile balancing. The pit has achieved reasonable reconciliation to date.

WILUNA MINING CORPORATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 WILTAILS

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.*	Drill Programme 1 – 475.5 m of drilling in 2017 • Rotary auger drill sampling completed in 2017 on two tailings storage facilities (TSF) and in 5 pit voids. • Holes sampled at 5 m intervals by scraping samples from auger and subsampled with a trowel to produce a nominal 3kg sample for assay. Remaining sample bagged for metallurgical test work. • Holes drilled vertically to base of tailings dam or pit void to a maximum depth of 20m. Drill Programme 2 - 1576 m of drilling • Air Core drilling completed in 2018. • Holes sampled at 1m intervals from which two ~3kg samples were collected from bulk sample by spear, for fire assay and metallurgical testing. • Spear sampling is standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. • WMC analysed samples using Intertek Genalysis and ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS or Inductively coupled plasma optical emission

		spectrometry finish. • WMC analysed samples using IMO laboratories in Perth for metallurgical testing of gold recovery.
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).*	• Programme 1- rotary auger drilling - hole diameter not recorded. • Programme 2 - AC 4.5" diameter holes with specialised 'vacuum bit' used to maximise sample recovery on TSF. • All holes vertical and not surveyed.
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.*	• The auger drilling of tailings with short holes resulted in very high recovery of drilled material. No specific measurement of recovery was completed. • For AC drilling, sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. Recoveries were typically 100%, however less-compacted zones near the top of the hole sometimes had a reduced recovery. • In order to maximise recovery a specialised 'vacuum bit' was used while AC drilling. • Preliminary metallurgical test work suggests there is no significant segregation of grade between coarser and finer fractions mitigating against any significant sampling bias.
Logging	• *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.*	• No geological or geotechnical logging was completed; material was logged as tailings.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Auger drilling sampled wet with a trowel. No further sampling detail captured.

sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• AC samples were split on 1m intervals using a cone splitter and spear sampled from bulk sample. Most samples were moist; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. • 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. • AC drilling field duplicates were collected approximately every 40m down hole for WMC holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. AC duplicates were speared in the field. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for homogenised fine grain-size tailings.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• 50g charge fire assay used for both drilling programmes, through Intertek Genalysis (Welshpool) for programme 1 and ALS laboratories in Perth for programme 2. • Intertek applies a 0.005ppm detection limit and ALS 0.01ppm both considered fit for purpose. • Fire assay is a total digestion method. The certified laboratories both completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. • For the auger drilling laboratory inserted standards and blanks were inserted and duplicate assays made. • For the AC 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. • Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• WMC's significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel, including the database manager and exploration manager. • Twinned holes were not drilled owing to the preliminary stage of drilling. • 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 WMC's manual "WMC 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	• *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.*	• Auger drill collars were surveyed using a GPS to metre-scale accuracy with nominal RL applied. • AC drill collars were surveyed using a GPS to metre-scale accuracy including height. • Grid systems used in this report are Wil10 local mine grid and GDA 94 Zone 51 S. • 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	• *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.*	• AC holes generally drilled 100m apart on a square pattern. • Spacing of 100m is considered appropriate to establish grade continuity given the nature of mine tailings. • The mineralisation shows sufficient continuity of both geology and grade down and between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines. • Samples have been composited to 5m for auger samples and 2m for AC samples

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.*	• Auger/AC drill holes have been drilled vertically to base of TSF/pit or to 20m deep maximum for auger holes. • With the sub horizontal layering resulting from the progressive deposition of TSF material the drilling direction is optimal to prevent any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are collected from the Wiluna mine site by a McMahon Burnett freight truck and transported to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit has been completed. The 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	• *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 M53/200 and M53/96. The tenements are owned 100% by Wiluna Operations Pty Ltd, a 100% 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 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.*	• No previous drilling has been completed on the TSF tailings or pit void tailings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tailings material has been derived from the treatment of the ores around the Wiluna mine area. The mineralisation is shear hosted typical of Archean gold deposits. Rock types range from sedimentary rocks and Felsic to Mafic volcanics. • Gold is contained in quartz vein and in alteration zones. In un-weathered rock the mineralisation is commonly associated with sulphides such as pyrite and arsenopyrite. • TSF and pit voids containing tailings typically exhibit sub horizontal layering resulting from the progressive deposition of tailings. • All tailings areas tested (excepting Dam C) are reported to have been filled during the treatment of fresh sulphidic ores and have no discernible structure or layering. • Dam C contains sulphidic ores in the upper volume and primarily oxide ore residues in the lower

		part of the Dam. • Gold mineralisation is expected and metallurgical testing is being used to determine the ore type and recovery
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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.*	• Exploration results are not the subject of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Exploration results are not the subject of this report.

Relationship between mineralisation 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').*	• No relationships exist between mineralisation widths and intercepted lengths. • Drilled width is true width.
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.*	• Exploration results are not the subject 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.*	• Exploration results are not the subject of this report.
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.*	• Further metallurgical assessment of treatment characteristics ongoing. • IMO Project Services completed the "Wiluna Tailings Retreatment Project "scoping study report in 2016 that provided indicating gold recovery data and assessed methods for reclaiming the tailings. • Further test work commenced using the AC drilling samples, again through IMO. • A small third drilling campaign using Sonic core drilling was completed in July 2018 with the main purpose to use Standard Penetration Tests during drilling to obtain density, strength and consolidation characteristics for the tailings. The analysis of the data indicated a range of dry bulk density for the tailings of 1.4-2.0. For the current Mineral Resource Estimate a figure of 1.6t/m3 was assigned as the global dry bulk density

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is contemplated to drill holes on a closer grid spacing to permit a higher JORC classification and for any further metallurgical characterisation as required. • All tailings areas have now been tested with the exception of two small pits further north of those tested at the Gunbarrel North and South pits.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The WMC corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL2008R server. The database itself utilises the Maxwell Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed in house using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using Maxwell's LogChief data capture software. This provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the company database manager and assistant have permissions allowing for modification or deletion.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company and regularly visits site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The deposit is historic tailings, comprised of sediments pumped into either a purpose-built tailings storage facility (TSF) or an existing open pit. The tailings material has been derived from the treatment of the ores around the Wiluna mine area. • The confidence in the geology and the associated mineralisation is high. • The tails are constrained within either an existing open pit or a TSF. Digital terrain models (DTMs) based on surveys conducted prior to the tails deposition were constructed for the open pits with current topographic models being used for the TSF taking into account any material being used for building bunds and/or walls of the TSF. • Drill hole data was used to locate the positions of the sample data. • No alternate interpretations have been considered owing to the style of deposition. • Some stratification of the tails sediments was observed in the drilling and the grade interpolation attempted to honour this stratification.

	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Tails were deposited according to the location of the discharge points resulting in varying grades of metal over time, based upon the performance of the processing facility (recoveries of ore).
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The tails are constrained within either an existing open pit or a TSF. • The open pits are irregular shapes and surveyed prior to the tails deposition. They range in size from between 250 and 360 metres long and between 90 and 195 metres wide. Depth is variable between 40 and 55 metres • Current topographic models are being used to define the TSF taking into account any material being used for building bunds and/or walls. Dam C is the largest being approximately 660 metres by 710 metres with a depth of 40 metres.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block*	• Average block grades were estimated using the Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) interpolation method. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data. Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Drill hole sample data was coded using wireframes. A composites string-file was then created in Surpac with a 4.0 m composite length. Although drill sampling occurred predominantly at 1m intervals the 4m composite length was deemed appropriate due to the low variance of the data. • One search pass was used to populate blocks allowing for a maximum of 2 samples per drill hole with a maximum of 8 samples per block estimate. • Historical mine processing and metallurgical data was compiled to verify volume and grade of processed tails that was deposited. • No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products. • The deposit has Au, As and S analyses reported. • The block size is approximately half the typical drill spacing of the well drilled areas. • No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units.

	size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The flat nature of the tails strata required a flat search ellipse to be used to interpolate the block grades. • The parent block size was 25m N by 25m E by 5m vertical. The sub-cell size was 6.25m N, 6.25m E, and 2.5m vertical. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by an existing open pit or a TSF. • Top cuts were used to cap high grade data that had possibly occurred due to contamination. All high-grade metal was recovered during processing of the primary ore prior to tails deposition any assays that appeared as outlies from the median grade were cut. • A three-step process was used to validate each model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block models in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across all the lodes at each deposit. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed. Results were also compared to historical mine processing and metallurgical data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off grade is used to report the resource. All blocks within the block model are reported.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of*	• Mining of the tailings is anticipated by conventional load and haul. A small portion of tailings in Golden Age pit has been mined in this way as part of the pit cutback in 2019-2020.

	determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A scoping study was competed for the Wiluna tailings retreatment in 2016 by independent consultant group IMO Project Services. The study comprised of preliminary metallurgical test work and a review of potential recovery and treatment options for all storage facilities and pits. The options considered produced acceptable financial returns and indicated a potential metallurgical recovery of 40-50% for gold.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an*	• No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.

	explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk Drilling completed in July 2018 using sonic core drilling aimed at providing additional samples for test work. The programme completed Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) periodically during drilling to obtain density, strength and consolidation characteristics for the tailings. • The analysis of the data indicated a range of dry bulk density for the tailings of 1.4 t/m^3 - 2.0 t/m^3. For the current Mineral Resource Estimate a figure of 1.6 t/m^3 was assigned as the global dry bulk density.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposits have been classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, average distance of composites). • A range of criteria were considered when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries to the resource estimate including: • Drill hole spacing; • Quality of dill hole information accounting for type, and sampling technique; and • Available mining information. • The classification for this model has predominantly being based on the drill hole type and spacing. In resources drilled by Air Core with 4.5" diameter holes with the specialised 'vacuum bit' with at least 100m x 100m on the TSF and 50m by 50m in the open pits an indicated classification was given.

		• Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. • The input data is considered reliable as WMC have implemented Quality Control measures which have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• None
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to this Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means. • • The Mineral Resource statement is a global estimate. No domaining of grade has taken place and all classified blocks in the tails model are reported. • Historical mine processing and metallurgical data was compiled as a check to verify volume and grade of processed tails that was deposited against the mineral resource estimation.