VIKING MINES

FIRST HIT PROJECT
FEBRUARY 2021

Investor Presentation

ASX: VKA

[1] Diamond drill core shown is for illustrative purposes only and is not from Viking Mines projects

DISCLAIMER & FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

DISCLAIMER The material in this presentation has been prepared by Viking Mines ("Viking") and is general background information on Viking. This information is given in summary form and does not purport to be complete. Information in this presentation, including forecast financial information, should not be considered as advice or a recommendation to investors or potential investors in relation to holding, purchasing or selling securities or other financial products or instruments and does not take in to account your particular investment objectives, financial situation or needs.

NO FINANCIAL ADVICE The information contained in the Materials has been prepared without taking into account the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. Nothing in the Materials constitutes financial advice. Before acting on any information you should consider the appropriateness of the information having regard to these matters, any relevant offer document and in particular, you should seek independent financial advice. Before making any investment decision, you should consider, with or without the assistance of a financial advisor, whether an investment is appropriate in light of your particular investment needs, objectives and financial circumstances. All securities and financial product or instrument transactions involve risks, which include (among others) the risk of adverse or unanticipated market, financial or political developments and , in the international transactions, currency risk.

NO LIABILITY The Company has prepared the Materials based on information available to it at the time of preparation, from sources believed to be reliable and subject to the qualifications in the Materials. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd and the Company, its related bodies corporate and their respective officers, employees, representatives, agents or advisers accept no responsibility or liability for the contents of the Materials. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, adequacy, validity, correctness or completeness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in the Materials.

PAST PERFORMANCE Past performance information contained in the Materials is given for illustration purposes only and should not be relied upon as (and is not) an indication of future performance. Actual results could differ materially from those referred to in the Materials.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Viking Mines Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Viking Mines Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results on the Western Australian projects is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Stockton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Stockton is a full-time employee of CSA Global. Mr Stockton is engaged by Viking Mining Limited as an independent consultant. Mr Stockton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stockton consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Market Capitalisation and Enterprise Value1

Ordinary shares on issue	Number	910,147,320
Share price (10 Feb 21)	A$/share	0.04
Market Capitalisation	**A$m**	**$36.4m**
Cash (as at 31 Dec 20)	A$m	$2.36m
Enterprise Value	**A$m**	**$34.0m**

Substantial Shareholders:

Vanguard Superannuation Pty Ltd	-9.59%	Ray Whitten	- 6.31%
ING Superannuation Fund Pty Ltd	- 9.26%	Syracuse Capital Pty Ltd	- 5.56%

TOP 20 Shareholders total ~65% of issued capital

TOP 100 Shareholders total ~90% of issued capital

Directors & Management

Name	Position
Ray Whitten	Non-Executive Chairman
Charles Thomas	Non-Executive Director
Michael Cox	Non-Executive Director
Julian Woodcock	CEO

Share Price / Volume History (A$; millions)

Notes:
1. Excludes 85,000,000 Vendor Performance Shares and 30,000,000 Unlisted 3c Options.
Source: Bloomberg as at 10th Feb 2020, Company Announcements.

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Executive Chairman: Ray Whitten AM

Mr. Ray Whitten has led the recent acquisition of the First Hit Gold project in Western Australia from Red Dirt Mining. This project is the current focus of Viking Mines.

Mr. Ray Whitten is an admitted solicitor with over 48 years' experience having previously acted as President of the City of Sydney Law Society. Mr. Whitten holds a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from the University of Sydney, a Master of Laws from the University of Technology, Sydney, and is an accredited specialist in business law and is a Notary Public.

Mr. Whitten is an experienced investor with a wide range of investment interests and has served as a Director of many private and public companies. In 2005 as Chairman of the National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited (NSX) he was responsible for its successful IPO on the ASX in 2005.

Mr. Whitten was formerly Deputy Chairman of the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board (a board formed under statute responsible for determining the general policies and direction for the following agencies: Workcover NSW, Motor Accidents Authority NSW and Lifetime Care and support Authority NSW).

Mr. Whitten was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) on 8 June 2020 for significant service to the law, particularly to legal reform and consumer protection.

Director: Charles Thomas

Mr. Charles Thomas holds a Bachelor of Commerce from UWA majoring in Corporate Finance.

Mr. Thomas is an Executive Director and Founding Partner of GTT a leading boutique corporate advisory firm based in Australia. Mr. Thomas has worked in the financial service industry for more than a decade and has extensive experience in capital markets as well as the structuring of corporate transactions.

Mr. Thomas's previous directorships include among others AVZ Minerals Ltd (ASX:AVZ), Liberty Resources Ltd (ASX:LBY), Force Commodities Limited (ASX:4CE) and Applabs Technologies Ltd (ASX:ALA) where he was responsible for the sourcing and funding of numerous projects. Mr Thomas is currently the Managing Director of Marquee Resources Limited (ASX:MQR).

Mr. Thomas brings significant experience through sitting on numerous ASX boards spanning the mining, resources and technology space and significant experience operating in the capital markets.

Director: Michael Cox

Mr. Cox holds both a Bachelor of Science (Geology) and a Bachelor of Law.

He has run a private corporate advisory services firm since 2008.

He commenced his career as a mining analyst for stockbroking firms followed by a role being responsible for the delineation and grade control of a developing bentonite deposit. He then moved into various board positions and corporate development roles with a number of listed and unlisted public companies including NSX Ltd, CEAL Ltd, Syngas Ltd, Benitec Ltd, Queensland Opals NL and MultiEmedia Ltd.

CEO: Julian Woodcock

Mr. Woodcock holds both a Bachelor of Science (Geology) from the University of Manchester (UK) and a Master of Science (Mining Geology) from the Camborne School of Mines (UK). Mr. Woodcock is also a Chartered Professional geologist with the AusIMM and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. His career spans 2 decades in the exploration and production of various commodities across multiple counties.

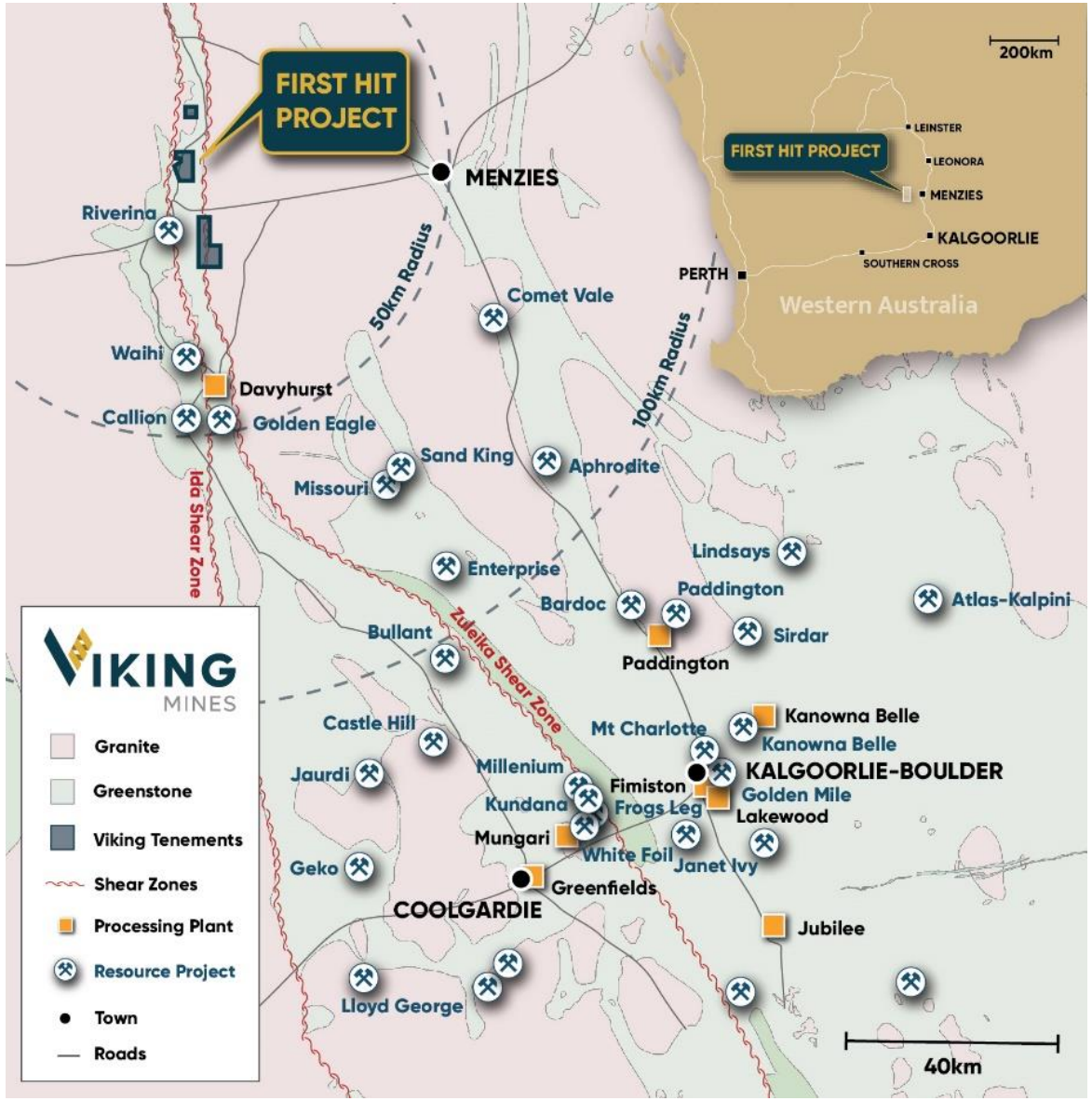
Previous engagements include Senior Management roles with Kinross Gold (NYSE:KGC), Gold Fields (NYSE:GFI), Evolution Mining (ASX:EVN) and Gold Road Resources (ASX:GOR). Experience ranges from international open pit and underground production geology roles through to a decade working as Exploration Manager in the WA Goldfields, leading large exploration teams with multi million-dollar budgets taking exploration projects from discovery through to development.

Notable accomplishments involve significant gold discoveries and resource ounce growth including the +2Moz Invincible Deposit at St Ives which advanced from discovery drillhole to production in <3 years, the 0.3Moz Gilmour deposit at Yamarna defined in <12 months and +1Moz resource conversion at Gruyere.

Mr. Woodcock brings a significant amount of technical and operational experience to Viking Mines in the exploration and development of resource projects.

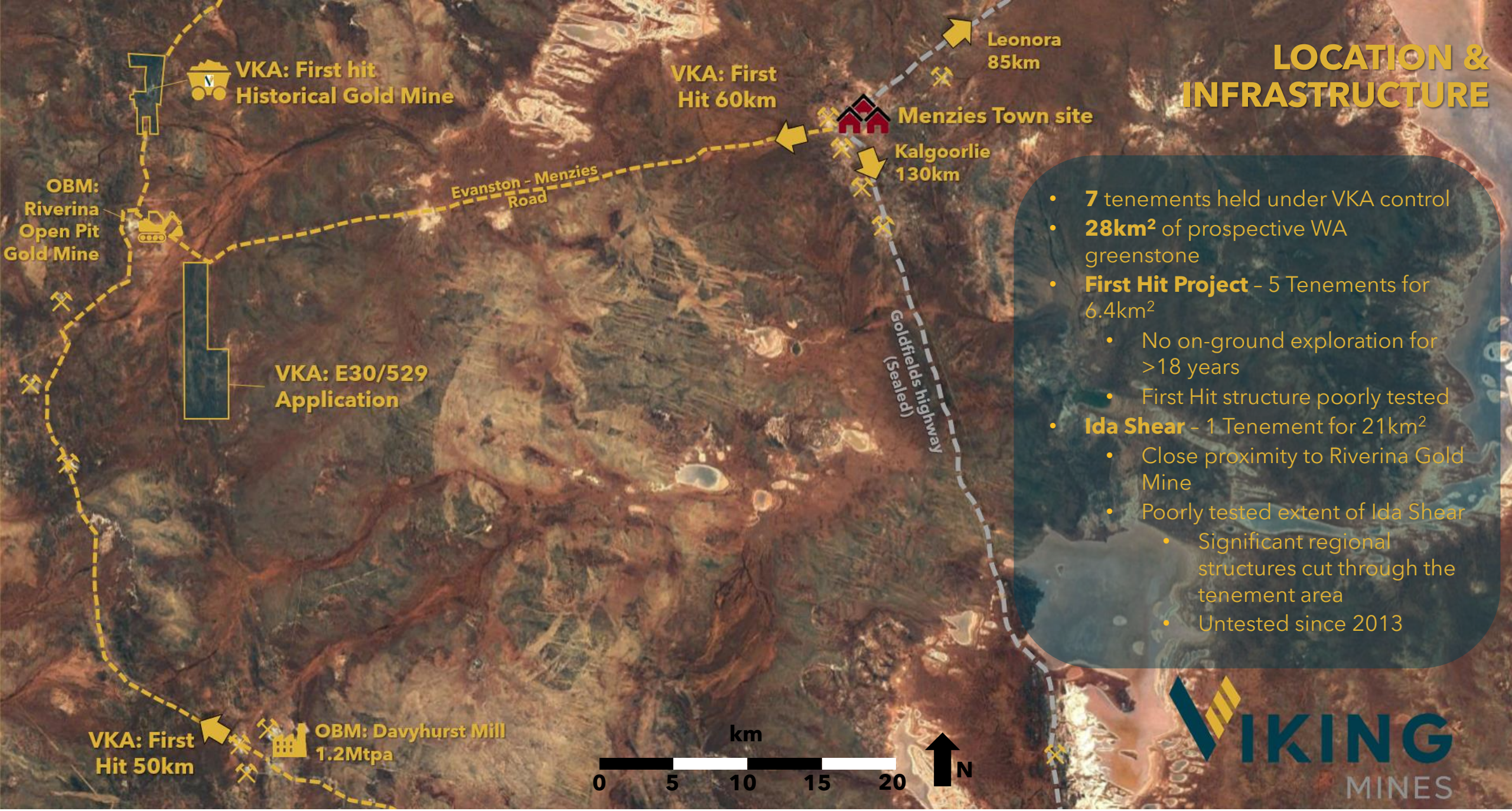
WA'S NEWEST GOLD EXPLORER

- **First Hit Project** centered around the historic **high-grade First Hit gold mine**
- **28km²** of tenements granted or under application
- Located **150km North West of Kalgoorlie** in the Eastern Gold Fields, Western Australian
- Associated with the **Ida and Zuleika Shear Zones** which host multiple significant gold deposits:
  - Kundana; Hornet, Rubicon, Raleigh – **ASX:NST**
  - Mungari; Frogs Leg – **ASX:EVN**
  - Davyhurst; Riverina, Waihi – **ASX:OBM**
- Unmined **high-grade** drilling intercepts[1&2]:
  - 4.9m at **64.76g/t** Au for 318gm (FHU045)
  - 3.0m at **77.57g/t** Au for 233gm (BFH030)
  - 4.0m at **26.10g/t** Au for 104gm (BFH005)
  - 3.7m at **22.2g/t** Au for 82gm (FHU058)
  - 1.5m at **31.48g/t** Au for 47gm (FHU035)
  - 4.5m at **6.69g/t Au** for 30gm (FHU054)
  - 5.3m at **5.10g/t Au** for 27gm (FHU050)



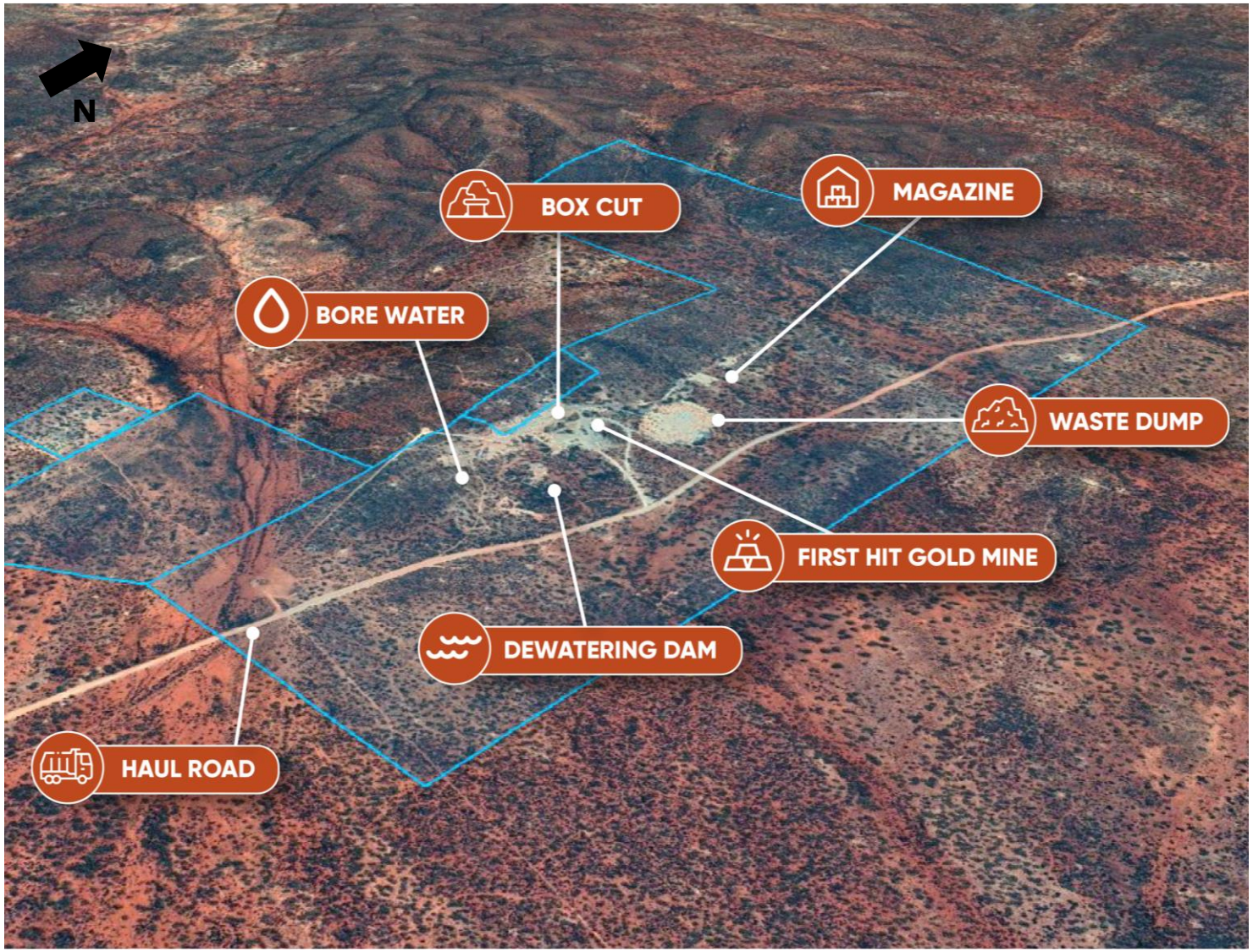
[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 26 November 2020 ACQUISITION OF HIGH-GRADE GOLD PROJECTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA
[2] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 8 February 2021 VIKING IDENTIFIES FURTHER UNMINED HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS

LOCATION & INFRASTRUCTURE



- **7** tenements held under VKA control
- **28km²** of prospective WA greenstone
- **First Hit Project** – 5 Tenements for 6.4km²
  - No on-ground exploration for >18 years
  - First Hit structure poorly tested
- **Ida Shear** – 1 Tenement for 21km²
  - Close proximity to Riverina Gold Mine
  - Poorly tested extent of Ida Shear
    - Significant regional structures cut through the tenement area
    - Untested since 2013

FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - SUMMARY



- Mined by Barra Resources and Barminco in **2001 & 2002**
- Mineralization up to 10m width, typically 1-4m wide[1]
- **High grade quartz vein** core
- Produced ~**30 koz at ~7.7 g/t**[1]
- Metallurgical gold **recoveries of 94.1%**[1]
- **Granted mining lease** valid until 2032 and 100% owned[1]
- **Cash cost at closure sub US$345**, operations ceased due to gold price[1]
- Significant infrastructure remains in place
- Decline extends to ~220m below surface

[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 26 November 2020 2924-02314096-6A1009199 (markitdigital.com)

FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - INFRASTRUCTURE

Vent rise – covered with steel plate

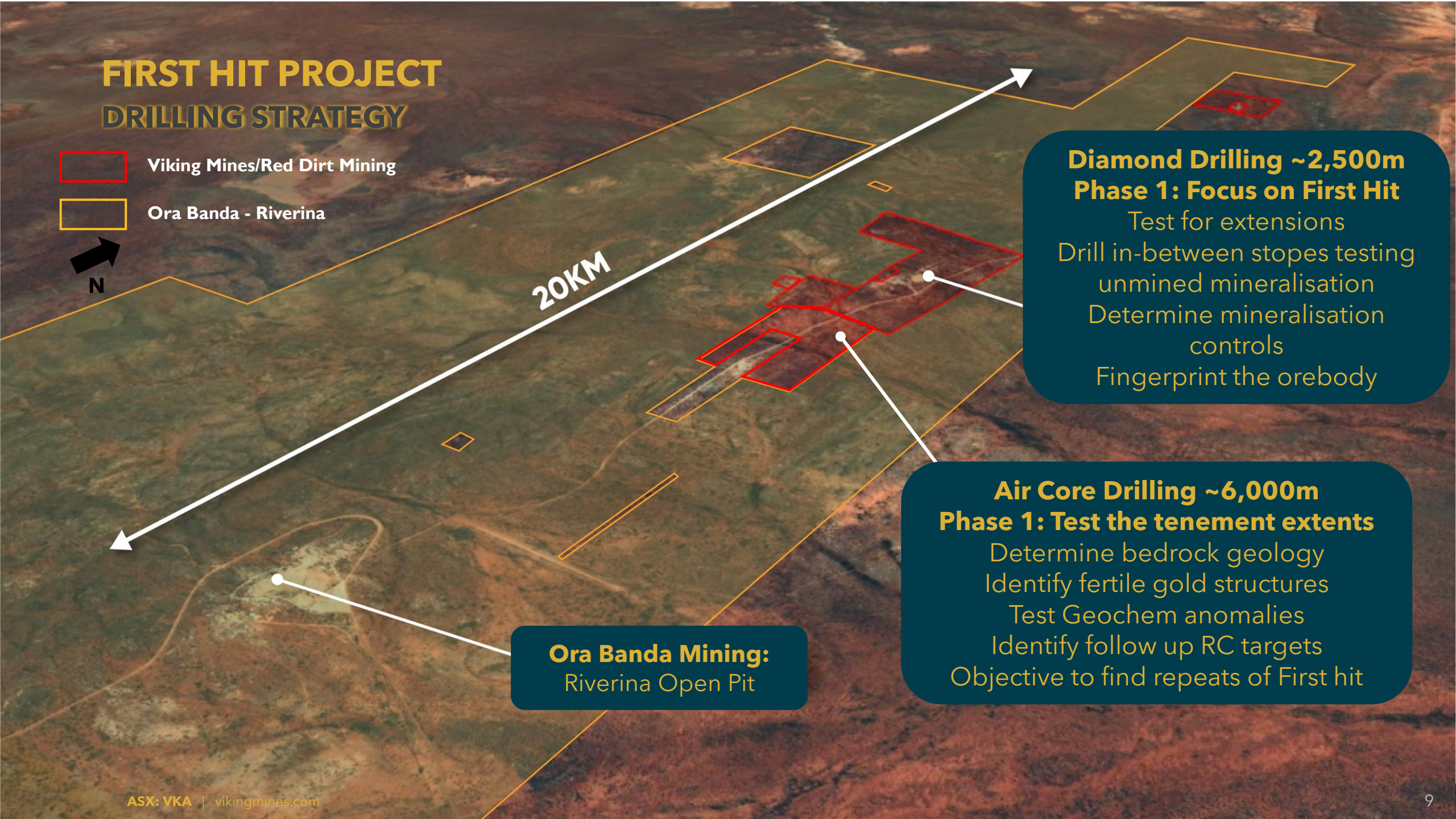
Workshop area and mine office cement pads

First Hit underground portal

Fuel storage facility - fuel tank removed

[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 26 November 2020 2924-02314096-6A1009199 (markitdigital.com)

FIRST HIT PROJECT
DRILLING STRATEGY



Diamond Drilling ~2,500m
Phase 1: Focus on First Hit
Test for extensions
Drill in-between stopes testing unmined mineralisation
Determine mineralisation controls
Fingerprint the orebody

Air Core Drilling ~6,000m
Phase 1: Test the tenement extents
Determine bedrock geology
Identify fertile gold structures
Test Geochem anomalies
Identify follow up RC targets
Objective to find repeats of First hit

Ora Banda Mining:
Riverina Open Pit

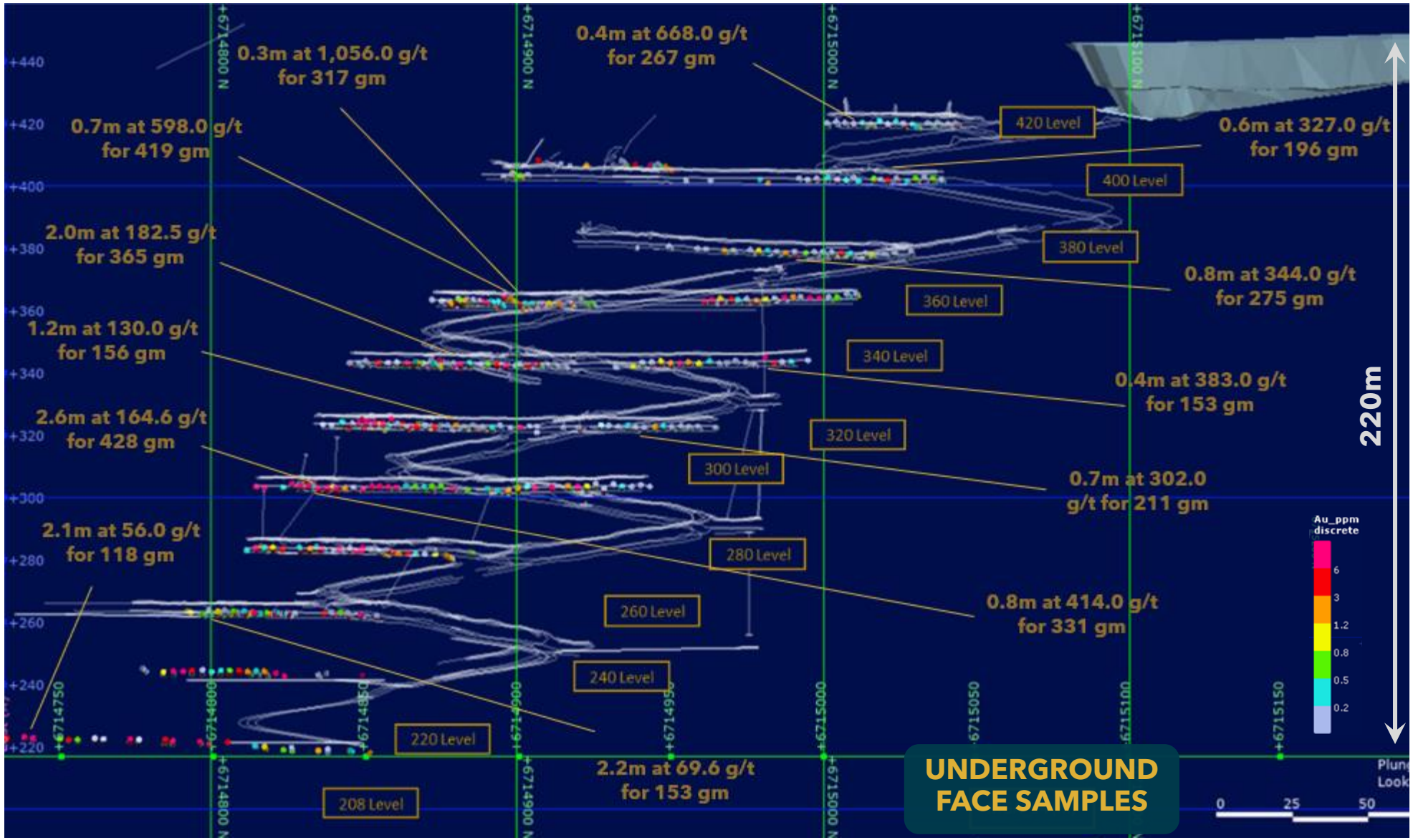
FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE – UG FACE SAMPLES

Underground Development

- **220m vertical depth**
- **3.5km of historical development**
  - 1.5km decline (5m x 5m)
  - 0.8km access drives (5m x 5m)
  - 0.9km ore drives (4m x 4.5m)
  - 0.3km strike drives (4m x 4.5m)

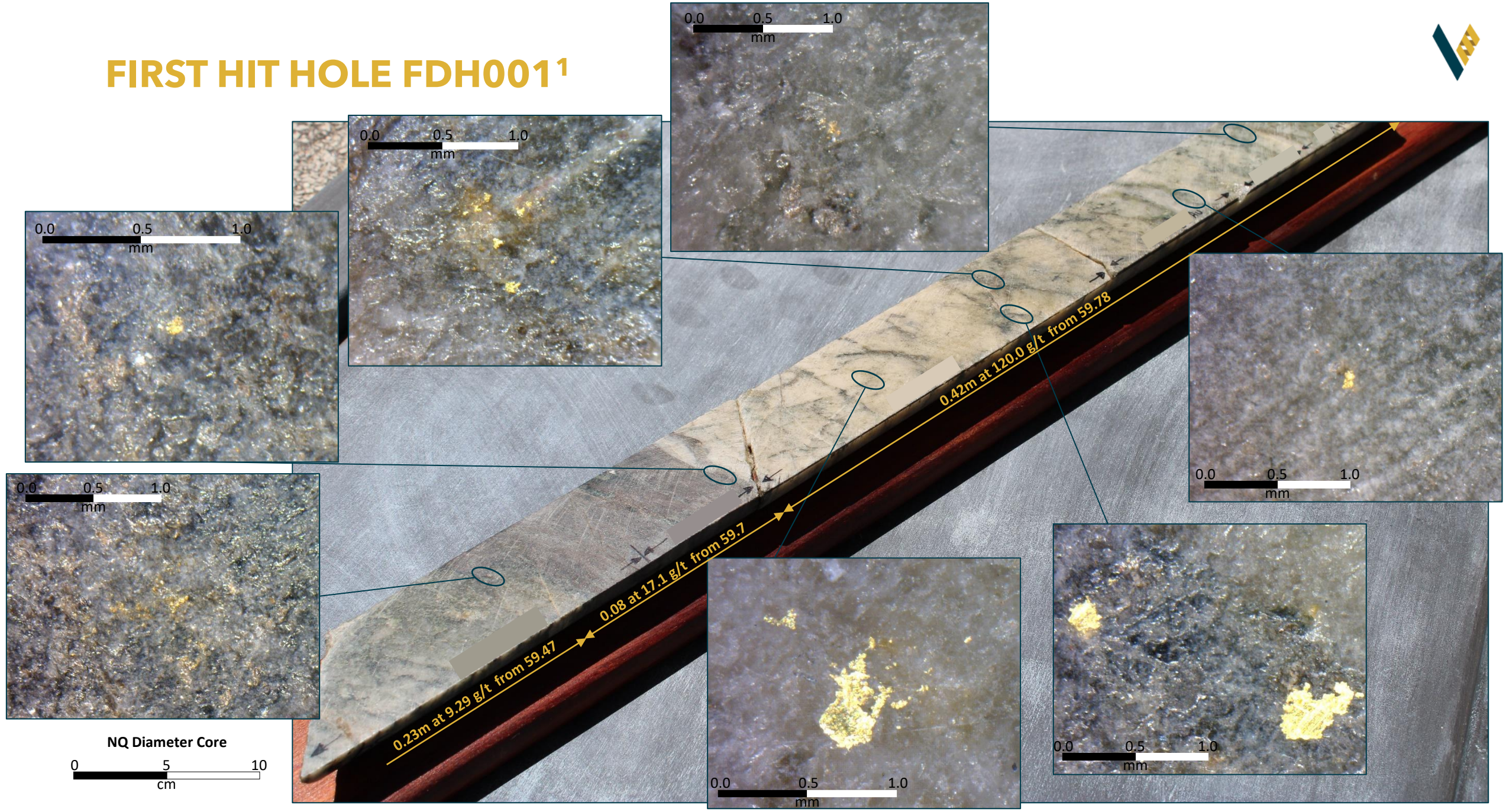
Selected intervals of +100 gram metre (gm) un-cut intercepts (>5g/t cut-off) include[1]:

- **0.4m at 668 g/t Au for 267 gm**
- **0.6m at 327 g/t Au for 196 gm**
- **0.8m at 344 g/t Au for 275 gm**
- **0.3m at 1,056 g/t Au for 317 gm**
- **0.7m at 598 g/t Au for 419 gm**
- **2.0m at 182.5 g/t Au for 365 gm**
- **0.4m at 383 g/t Au for 153 gm**
- **1.2m at 130 g/t Au for 156 gm**
- **0.7m at 302 g/t Au for 211 gm**
- **2.6m at 164.6 g/t Au for 428 gm**
- **0.8m at 414 g/t Au for 331 gm**
- **2.2m at 69.6 g/t Au for 153 gm**
- **2.1m at 56 g/t Au for 118 gm**



[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 10 February 2021 VIKING IDENTIFIES EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH-GRADES IN FACE SAMPLES

FIRST HIT HOLE FDH001[1]

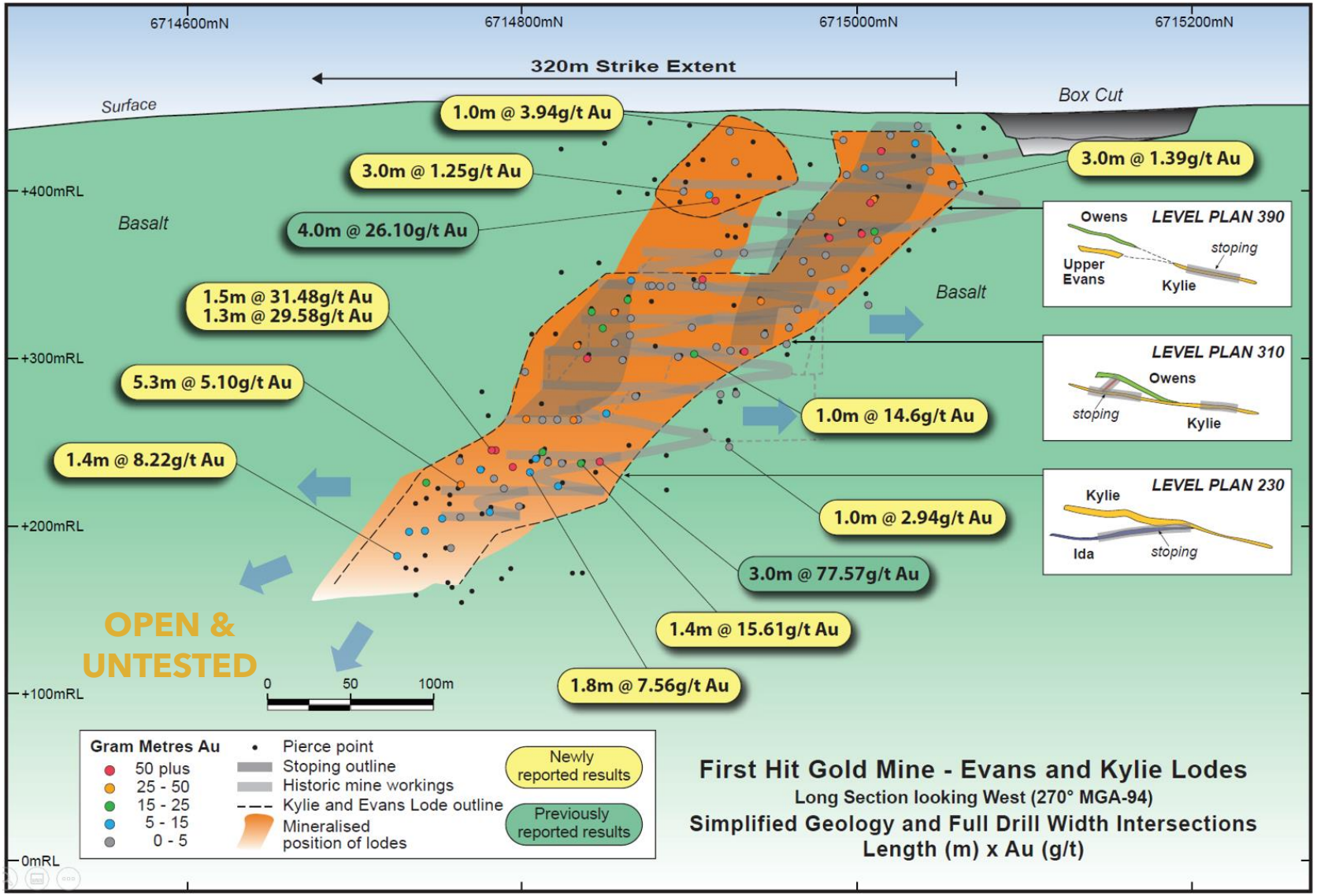


1 : The weighted intercept value in the First Hit database for hole FDH001 is 0.5m for 103.5g/t Au from 59.7m to 60.2m. Datatable and accompanying information for hole FDH001 in the appendix of this presentation released to the ASX on 15thFebruary 2021.

FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - MINERALISATION

KYLIE LODE

- Detailed evaluation of datasets ongoing
- Developing understanding of the geology and mineralisation
- 3 main gold bearing lodes identified[1]
  - Kylie
  - Owens
  - Ida
- Underground mine workings modelled[1]
- Multiple high-grade intercepts identified outside of mined areas[1]
- Evidence for mineralisation continuing North & South[1]
- Open at depth

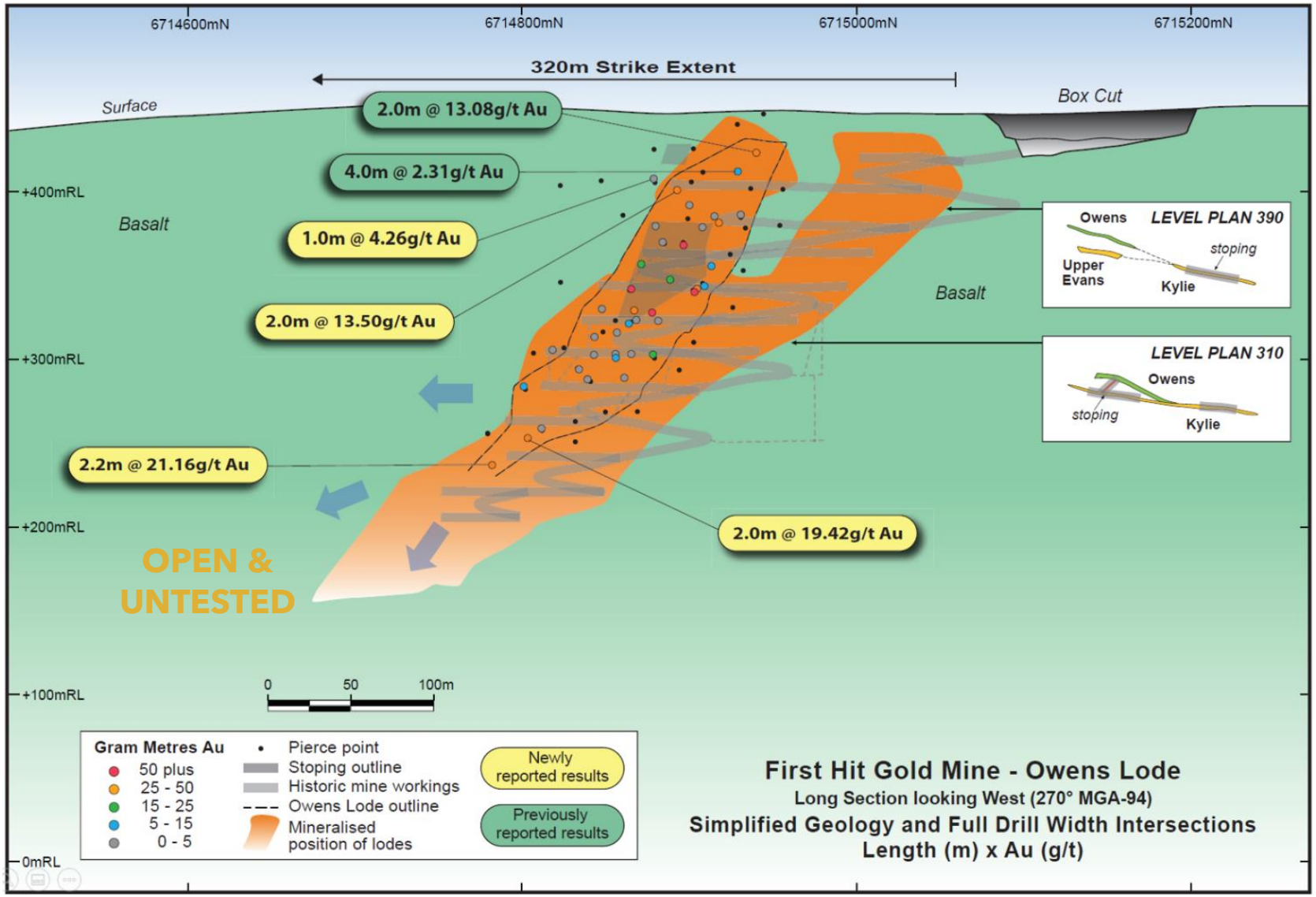


[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 8 February 2021 VIKING IDENTIFIES FURTHER UNMINED HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS

FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - MINERALISATION

OWENS LODE

- Detailed evaluation of datasets ongoing
- Developing understanding of the geology and mineralisation
- 3 main gold bearing lodes identified[1]
  - Kylie
  - Owens
  - Ida
- Underground mine workings modelled[1]
- Multiple high-grade intercepts identified outside of mined areas[1]
- Evidence for mineralisation continuing North & South[1]
- Open at depth

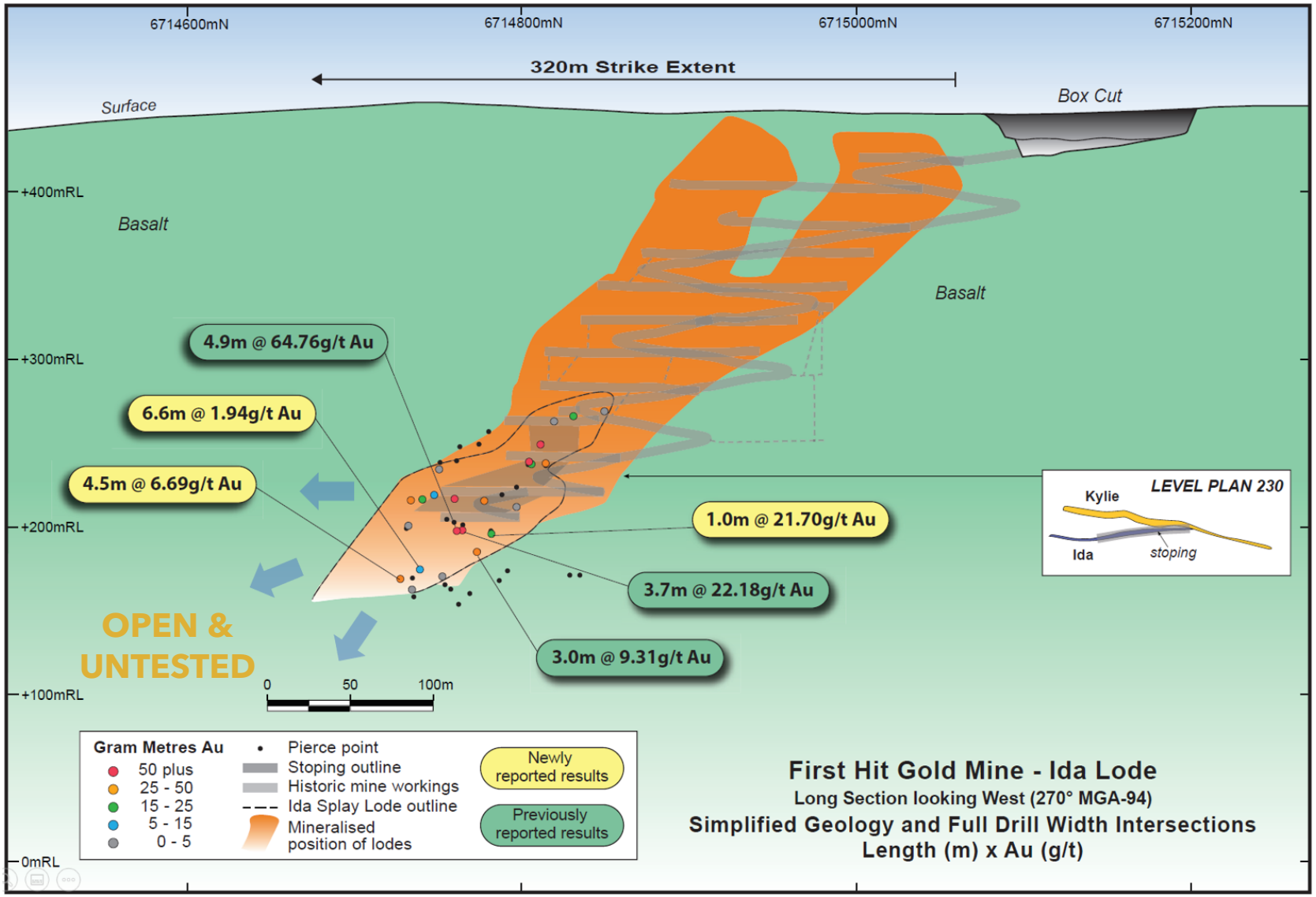


[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 8 February 2021 VIKING IDENTIFIES FURTHER UNMINED HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS

FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - MINERALISATION

IDA LODE

- Detailed evaluation of datasets ongoing
- Developing understanding of the geology and mineralisation
- 3 main gold bearing lodes identified[1]
  - Kylie
  - Owens
  - Ida
- Underground mine workings modelled[1]
- Multiple high-grade intercepts identified outside of mined areas[1]
- Evidence for mineralisation continuing North & South[1]
- Open at depth



[1] Viking Mines Limited ASX Release 8 February 2021 VIKING IDENTIFIES FURTHER UNMINED HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS

FIRST HIT PROJECT ADVANCEMENT TIMELINE

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

2021

FIRST HIT PROJECT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Data compilation and lode interpretation												
Drill targeting, permitting												
VKA Red Dirt Acquisition Completed												
Gravity Survey												
Geological re-interpretation of geophysics												
Establish field operations at First Hit & commence site preparation activities												
Phase 1 – Diamond Drill program ~2,500m												
Phase 1 – AC Drill program ~6,000m												
Assay results newsflow and results interpretation												
Phase 2 Drill Programme planning and execution												

*These dates are indicative only and are subject to confirmation and change due to various factors

VIKING MINES

For more information please contact

Dean Jagger
Company Secretary
E contact@vikingmines.com
P +61 2 8072 1400

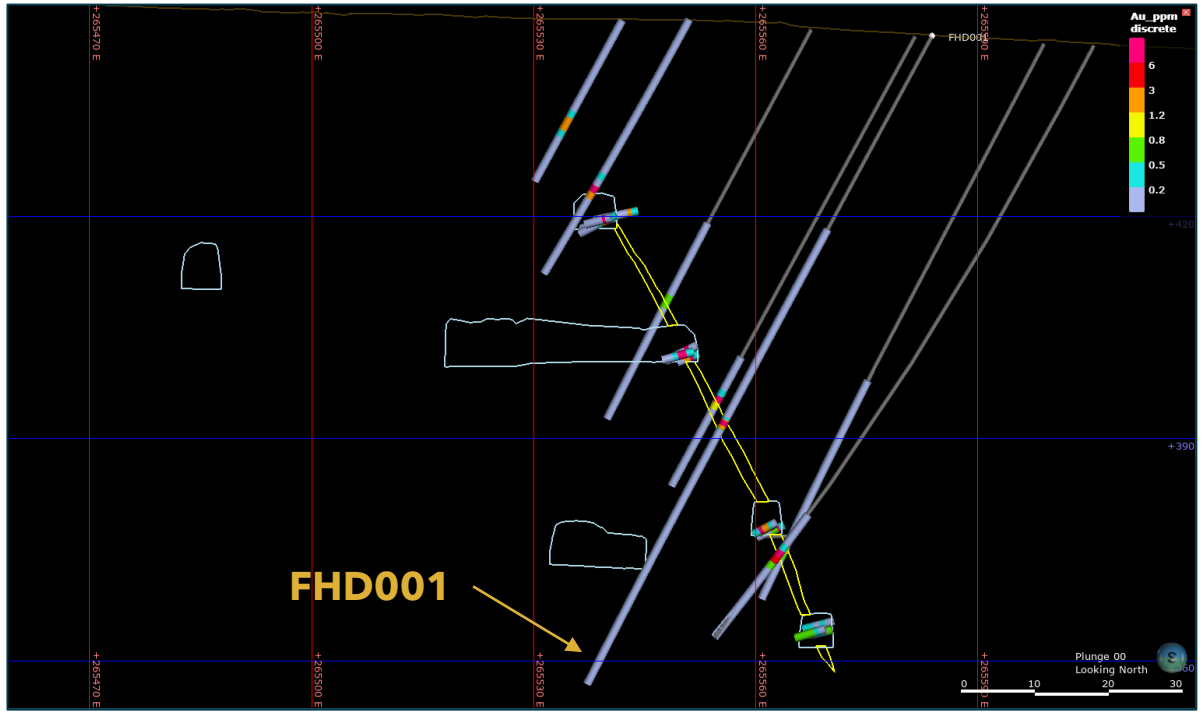
ASX: VKA | vikingmines.com

[1] Chip trays shown are illustrative purposes only and not from Viking Mines projects

APPENDICIES

[1] Chip trays shown are illustrative purposes only and not from Viking Mines projects

APPENDIX 1 – DRILLHOLE FHD001 ACCOMPANYING INFORMATION



Hole ID	East (m) MGA94	North (m) MGA94	RL (m)	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au g/t
FHD001	265,573	6,714,986	444.4	100	290	-60	59.7	0.73	53.9
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	58.00	NSA[1]
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	0.5	0.04
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.5	0.5	0.18
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	0.24	0.31
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.24	0.08	0.24
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.32	0.15	1.33
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.47	0.23	9.29
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.7	0.08	17.1
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.78	0.42	120
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.2	0.53	1.3
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.73	0.18	0.2
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.91	0.59	0.07
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.5	0.5	0.04
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.0	38.0	NSA[1]

1; NSA = No Significant Assay

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

JORC TABLE 1

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Sampling techniques</td><td>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td><u>Surface Geochemistry</u>
WMC mining completed several phases of soil geochemistry between 1990 and 1992 with 2,836 samples collected. This included:
• Stream sediment geochemistry from active streams from contemporary lags within stream beds.
• 2 kg pan concentrate samples collected from trap sites in active drainage channels.
• Soil samples collected from 5-15 cm depth or 15-30 cm depth depending on soil thickness and passed through -10#, +36#, -80# or 120# meshes.
Surface soil sampling was sieved through a 6 mm mesh.
Barminco Pty Ltd undertook 2 geochemical soil geochemistry programs on the northern part of M30/99 between 1995 and 2000. The first soil survey completed was designed to test areas of residual soil and outcrop, whereas the second soil survey tested areas covered by shallow transported cover. In areas of residual soil and outcrop –80 mesh soil samples were collected on a 50 m x 50 m spaced grid and analysed for gold and arsenic. In areas of transported cover, a preliminary 100 m x 400 m spaced auger soil sampling program was undertaken.
The details of the sampling methods and horizons tested for the -80# mesh soil sampling and auger sampling are not described.
WMC collected ironstone float rock chip samples (number unknown) across the tenements.
Barminco completed undertook rock chip sampling between 1996 and 2002, though the number of samples collected is unknown. Rock chips are described as being collected also taken in areas with cover, laterite development and recent drainage areas for pathfinder and mapping purposes.
<u>Surface Drilling</u>
WMC completed 13 RC drill holes and one diamond drill hole during their tenure between 1990 and 1992. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available.
Barminco completed core and diamond drilling with percussion and core drilling of holes up to 346 metres deep below surface has been undertaken over time over the First Hit Project area mineralisation. And 21 RC holes north and south along strike from the deposit testing for repeats of the First Hit mineralisation.
Percussion samples were split at the drill sites and a 2-5 kg sample was taken for processing and analysis. Probable waste zones were sampled by compositing over 2-4 metres and individual samples were retested if the composites were anomalous.
Core from drilling was split length ways and half was used for initial analysis whilst the remaining half was used for reference material (kept used for metallurgical testing as required).
<u>Underground Ore Control and Definition</u>:
Underground resource definition drilling using drill core provided solid core samples for analysis. During mining operations face channels and production drill holes were used to assist with ore definition and control. Whole core was sampled from UG drill core.
<u>Underground Face Sampling</u>
As drives advanced Barminco geologists/technicians carried out rock chip sampling across the exposed drive face. Not all drive advance faces were mapped or sampled. The sampling was treated similarly to a drill hole although typically undertaken as a 'channel' rock chip sample along a pre-determined line at right angles to the dip of the vein structures/mineralisation. The face was mapped and significant geological features recorded. The sample line attitude (dip), sample number, sample length, and sample lithology recorded. In addition the assay result for gold (Au) were recorded following receipt.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>The entire RC sample was extracted prior to subsampling at surface next to the rig; samples from diamond drilling were subsampled in a core handling facility. Diamond and RC field duplicates were taken on selected intervals within the interpreted mineralised horizons to measure representativity of sample splits.
<u>Underground Face Sampling</u>
No information is provided in available reports to ascertain the representivity of the face sampling and no information has been located relating to QAQC procedures such as duplicate sampling, certified standards or laboratory repeats or standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</td><td>The breakdown in drilling method yielding each sample type is included in the table below.
Sample preparation consisted of coarse crushing a maximum of 3 kg of the submitted sample, pulverising to >85% passing 75 microns and homogenising the pulp for all sample types.
50 g sample sizes were chosen for analysis of gold, with fire assay fusion and detection by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).
<u>Underground Face Sampling</u>
Available reports indicate gold distribution is often erratic and visible Au noted in many face samples. It is not known what steps were taken to address the issue of 'nuggety' Au and sample bias.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</td><td>Drillhole data over the First Hit Project area comprised 295 holes, consisting of 187 RC, 3 surface diamond holes, 55 RAB holes, and 50 UG DDH holes, with an additional 504 UG face channel samples (collected as horizontal channels across the ore drive headings).
RC samples were collected using a face-sampling, 4.5-inch diameter bit via the inner return tube to a sample splitter.
Surface diamond core drilling utilised an NQ2 size (50.6 mm) drill bit. The core diameter for underground drilling could not be obtained from available reports however from the core photos the core size appears to be NQ.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">RC</th><th colspan="2">DDH</th><th colspan="2">RAB</th><th colspan="2">UG_DDH</th><th colspan="2">UG_CNHL</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Reverse Circulation</td><td colspan="2">Surface Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Rotary Air Blast</td><td colspan="2">Underground Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Underground Channel/Face Sampling</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>187</td><td>23%</td><td>3</td><td>0%</td><td>55</td><td>7%</td><td>50</td><td>6%</td><td>504</td><td>63%</td><td>799</td></tr>
<tr><td>24,132</td><td>78%</td><td>545</td><td>2%</td><td>2,091</td><td>7%</td><td>2,190</td><td>7%</td><td>2,094</td><td>7%</td><td>31,052</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>No documentation regarding the measurement of drill core or RC recoveries could be found in the various reports and tables in the available data. The following comment is extracted from the 2001 First Hit Mine Ore Resource and Mining Report: "Sample recoveries throughout the drilling programs has been excellent (majority greater than 80%) with no major problems encountered"
CSA Global briefly reviewed historical drill core stored on site (holes un-labelled) and core photographs of underground drill holes (FHU001, FHU019, FHU041, FHU044, FHU045, FHU046, FHU052, FHU055) and noted that core was in good condition with long intervals of unbroken core and no evidence of poor recoveries.
CSA Global through examining core photos is satisfied that core recoveries were adequate though better documentation by the original project owners in this regard would have been more conclusive.</td></tr>
</table>

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

JORC TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sampling techniques were chosen as appropriate for ground conditions to maximise sample recovery. There is no additional record of measures in place to maximise recovery.
	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.	Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists.
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.*	All RC and diamond drillholes were geologically logged to an industry standard appropriate for the mineralisation present at the project. All RC drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1 m intervals from surface to the end of each drillhole. Diamond core was photographed, and RC chips were retained in chip trays for future reference. Ausdrill completed three, NQ2 diamond drill holes at the First Hit deposit for geotechnical assessment prior to mining. The holes were designed in consultation with Golder Associates Pty Ltd and were targeted into the mineralised zones and continued on average 30 m into the footwall to assess the likely ground conditions for the decline and ore accesses. Approximately 70 metres of core was drilled for each hole allowing the hangingwall, the ore zone and the footwall zone to be assessed. Golders Associates Pty Ltd were commissioned to undertake the geotechnical assessment. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting. **Underground Face Sampling** The underground face samples were used to guide mine development. Due to the lack of information regarding the quality of the face samples these should be regarded as **qualitative only** and can only be used to provide an indicative guide as the presence or otherwise of mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Lithological logging is qualitative in nature. Logged intervals were compared to the quantitative geochemical analyses to validate the logging. The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative and quantitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type. **Underground Face Sampling** The logging of the underground face samples is **qualitative only.**
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total length of all drilling was geologically logged. **Underground Face Sampling** The underground face sampling hardcopy plans indicate in the majority of cases the face was sketch mapped and the 'channel' geologically logged with the sample length or interval recorded.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut into two halves using a diamond core saw for surface drilling. One of the halves was placed into a numbered calico bag, which was tied and placed in a plastic/poly-weave bags for assaying. Underground DDH samples were whole core sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected via a splitter to yield sub samples of approximately 3 kg from a 1 m downhole sample length. Expected waste zones were initially sampled as 2 m or 4 m composites and later resampled at 1 m intervals if anomalous assay results were returned. Re-sampling was undertaken using the spear sampling method
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The Competent Person considers these methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards. The following is described from the First Hit Mine Ore Resources and Mining Report, 2001 and indicates duplicates were used to inform the resource model. "Several samples were often submitted for each positive assay. These were taken on site and submitted to the same laboratory under a different sample number and then assayed using the same technique. An average of these results for each interval has been used within the ore resource calculations". CSA Global does not consider the above process to be suitable as a form of QAQC. The lack of CRMs is not industry practice. CSA Global recommends the application of industry standard QAQC to all future drilling programs. **Underground Face Sampling** CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards.
	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.	Barminco Pty Ltd See comments above regarding the use of duplicates by Barminco. Several samples were often submitted for each positive assay. These were taken on site and submitted to the same laboratory under a different sample number and then assayed using the same technique. An average of these results for each interval has been used within the ore resource calculations. **Underground Face Sampling** CSA Global were unable to establish representivity of the face samples or the use of field duplicates or assaying of sample splits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The First Hit Project mineralisation and targets within the associated tenements are expected to be coarse grained and nuggety gold. Further exploration will need to consider the grain size of gold and distribution of particles. No previous petrology reports were found, and future work will include petrological studies in the early stage of exploration. **Underground Face Sampling** No information is available re sample size. The mineralisation is known to include nuggety visible Au.
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	7,865 samples were prepared for Fire Assay and tested by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. There are incomplete records for the remaining 2,150 samples. Fire Assay is considered a total digest and whilst generally appropriate for the type of mineralisation, cyanide bottle roll leach test work may be recommended for exploration should coarse gold be encountered in future exploration. **Underground Face Sampling** No information is available with respect to the quality of the face samples.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

JORC TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*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.*	No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	CSA Global has not been able to obtain the original assay certificates for exploration and resource drilling on the First Hit Project tenements. As recorded in the QC procedure section duplicates were used as a way of informing the resource model. For future exploration it is recommended that standard CRMS, blanks and duplicates be used for QAQC. **Underground Face Sampling** No information is available with respect to QAQC procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Due to the samples being sampled and collected 20 years ago, independent verification is difficult and has not been undertaken. CSA Global recommend unpacking the remaining drill core on site and reviewing the geology, alteration, structure and mineralisation. **Underground Face Sampling** No independent verification has been undertaken so far, however the hardcopy plan data is being entered into a database, which will facilitate checking of assay data presented on the face sampling plans against that recorded in Barminco and Barra Resources reports.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin drilling has been undertaken; however, significant reported underground development and sampling has verified the information provided by the surface drilling. Some twinning of drill holes for exploration purposes is recommended by CSA Global.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data entry, storage and documentation of primary data was completed in Microsoft Access databases and assembled by CSA Global into a central database for future purposes. The majority of the data reviewed by CSA Global has been summarised from primary sources. **Underground Face Sampling** No independent verification has been undertaken so far, however the hardcopy plan data is being entered into a database, which will facilitate checking of assay data presented on the face sampling plans against that recorded in Barminco and Barra Resources reports. The face sampling data is presented as a series of Tables in Barra Resources report –'Final Mine Report, 2002' and submitted to DMIRS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drill hole collars were surveyed by differential global positioning system (DGPS) or by the mine operations survey equipment. The following extract from the 2001 First Hit Mine Ore Resource and Mining report states the following: Down hole surveying of drill holes were undertaken on the majority of holes whilst being drilled. This has enabled only dip readings to be collected as the instrument was used within the drill string. Several programs of downhole surveying using a single shot Eastman camera have been completed for all available holes in the First Hit area and have been incorporated into the database. Where downhole surveys were unavailable due to the collapse of the hole, survey estimates at regular intervals have been applied. These are based on the deviation of the surrounding drill holes. Drill holes greater than 100 m in depth deviated consistently in the azimuth to the southwest (against rotation). The dip angle in most cases steepened and in some of the deeper holes this was quite dramatic. Drill string stabilizers were tried at various times in an attempt to help alleviate this problem but no consistent results were achieved. **Underground Face Sampling** The location of face sampled was recorded by mine surveyors. The face samples were used to guide mine development. It is unknown the extent the face sample data was used in Mineral Resource estimates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Topographic data for the mine drilling were captured in MGA Zone 51 grid. A local grid has been established at First Hit, which is orthogonal to the known mineralised trend of the area (020 degrees). The grid orientation is at 290 degrees magnetic which is optimal for this deposit. The conversion from local to AMG 84 grid is presented in the table below.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Historical survey work for the First Hit Mine was conducted via differential global positioning system (DGPS) and is appropriate as an industry standard method. A topographic surface used for coding the block model was built from a system using a detailed drone survey. The Competent Person considers that the surface is suitable for future exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration.
	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.	Existing drilling on the periphery of historically mined areas is suitable for defining additional drill targets laterally, down dip and in the near surface environment.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample composting was applied in initial exploration drilling at the First Hit Project and always followed up by detailed sampling at 1 m interval, or less for core drilling.
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.*	The regular spaced drilling on consistent sections, and the orientations orthogonal to the strike of the lodes, has provided consistent support to intersections of mineralisation to eliminate any bias or influence of hole angles on grades.
	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.	No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents provided to CSA Global.

	Local			AMG 84		
	Northing	Easting	RI	Northing	Easting	RI
Point1 (BFH008)	40020	10000	448.991	6714690.694	265409.570	448.991
Point2 (BFH010)	40201.7	10000	442.716	6714861.448	265471.014	442.716

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td><u>Tenements and location</u>
The First Hit Project tenements are located approximately 50 km due west of the town of Menzies, Western Australia on the Menzies (05) 1:250,000 and Riverina 3038 1:100,000 topographic map sheets, and include:
<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th></tr><tr><td>M30/0099</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>M30/0091</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>P30/1125</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>P30/1137</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>P30/1144</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>E30/529</td><td>Under application</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>P30/1126</td><td>Live – undergoing transfer to Viking</td><td>Australia Menzies Emeralds Pty Ltd</td></tr></table>
<u>Third Party Interests</u>
The nickel rights to M30/99 & M30/91 are held by Riverina Resources Limited and Barra Resources Limited.
P30/1126 is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty with Australia Emerald Menzies Pty Ltd on any gold produced from the tenement.
Red Dirt Mining are not aware of any material 3rd party interests or royalties.

<u>Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness</u>
Archaeological and ethnographic studies were undertaken for M30/99 prior to further development in 2001. These studies involved an examination of the existing ethnographic data base pertaining to the mining area and an examination of known ethnographic site distribution. The studies concluded that it was unlikely that the developments will impact any sites of Aboriginal significance. This information was submitted to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
A recent search of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) Heritage Inquiry System indicates there are no registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites identified within any tenement covered under this MCP (DAA 2019).
The mining lease was granted prior to the Native Title Act being enforced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>The Red Dirt tenements have been actively explored and mined since 1886 with the arrival of prospecting parties during the initial Western Australia gold rush. Arthur and Tom Evans founded the First Hit gold mine in 1938.
Tom and Arthur worked the mine until Tom sold his share to Riverina station owner Bill Skathorpe in late 1953. Arthur and Bill worked the mine until Bill's death in 1954. George Vujcich Senior bought the mine from Arthur and Bill's estate in late 1955. George and then his son George operated the mine intermittently over a 40-year period. Barminco purchased the First Hit tenement from George's daughter in late 1996.
Regional exploration activities were undertaken by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Consolidated Gold Operations prior to 1996 including geochemical sampling, lag sampling and auger programs. The programs covered the various regolith features with a purpose of defining broad geochemical anomalies.
From 1996 to 2002 exploration and development was undertaken by Barra Resource or Barminco.
Barminco Pty Ltd undertook geochemical soil geochemistry on the northern part of M30/99 between 1995 and 2000. Various combinations of multielement geochemistry were completed historically, ranging from gold-only assays to 42 element geochemistry.
The following extract from the Barra Resources mine closure and production report provides an insight to the exploration and discovery of the First Hit deposit:
"Barminco Pty Ltd acquired the First Hit tenement in August 1996, with the objective of exploring for and developing moderate sized high grade gold deposits. Because of Barminco's mining and exploration activities at Two Boys, Karonie, Jenny Wren, Gordon Sirdar and Bacchus Gift mines the period between August 1996 and June 2000 saw only intermittent work at First Hit. Twenty RC drill holes were completed demonstrating the potential for high-grade underground resources.
The First Hit deposit was effectively discovered in June 2000 with drill hole BFH 025 which returned 3 zones of mineralisation including 5m @ 60 g/t, 7m @ 9.0 g/t and 2m @ 3.7 g/t".
Barra Resources subsequently completed a 20 m x 25 m drill out to 240 m in depth, combined with a detailed feasibility study, culminating in the commencement of mining operations in August 2001.
Barra Resources also completed RC drill programs at three prospects within the First Hit Project leases, referred to as First Hit North, First Hit South and Clarkes Well. Minor gold mineralisation was intersected in a small number of holes, but no further exploration was completed.
The leases have since been owned by several companies and private operators without much additional exploration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</td><td><u>Regional Geology</u>
The area of interest lies on the 1:100,000 Riverina geological sheet 3038 (Wyche, 1999). The Mt Ida greenstone belt is a north-striking belt of predominantly metamorphosed (upper greenschist-amphibolite facies) mafic and ultramafic rocks that form the western boundary of the Eastern Goldfields geological terrane. The major structure in this belt is the Mt Ida Fault, a deep mantle tapping crustal suture that trends N-S and dips to the east. It marks the western boundary of the Kalgoorlie Terrane (~2.7 Ga) of the Eastern Goldfields Province against the Barlee Terrane (~3.0 Ga) of the Southern Cross Province to the west. To the east the belt is bounded by the Ballard Fault, a continuation of the strike extensive Zuleika Shear.
The Mt Ida belt is widely mineralised, predominantly with discordant vein gold deposits. Associated element anomalism typically includes copper and arsenic but neither have been identified in economic concentrations. There is some nickel sulphide mineralisation associated with the komatiite component of the supracrustal rocks and the area includes a locally significant beryl deposit sporadically mined for emeralds. In the Riverina area the outcrop position of the Ida Fault is equivocal, and it is best regarded as a corridor of related structures with an axis central to the belt.
The Riverina and First Hit Project area dominantly comprises metabasalts and metadolerites of tholeiitic parentage with lesser metagabbros and komatiites. Small post-tectonic granitoids intrude the sequence with locally higher-grade metamorphic conditions. Structurally, the dominant features are north-striking, east-dipping reverse faults and associated anastomosing strain zones. A conjugate set of late brittle structures striking NE and NW is also evident.
The mineralisation exploited to date has typically been narrow mesothermal anastomosing veins. These frequently have strike and dip dimensions able to sustain small high-grade mining operations.</td></tr>
</table>

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Local Geology The local geology of the First Hit Project area comprises north-striking ultramafics, komatiites and peridotites with some sediments in the eastern part of the block. To the west there is a metabasalt unit including a prominent gabbro and further west again more peridotite with amphibolite. The general strike trend drifts to the north-northwest then back to north. The sequence includes a small felsic intrusive west of the Emerald workings and a zone of felsic schists within the eastern ultramafics. Felsic intrusives occur in the northwest corner. The local strike fabric trends north then north-northeast. The First Hit mineralisation occurs as a quartz lode varying to 4 m in thickness dipping at 70° to the east. The lode is hosted in biotite-carbonate schist within metabasalt and plunges to the south at around 50°. Numerous shafts, prospecting pits and costeans exist on the tenements and recorded production for the First Hit and First Hit North areas in the period 1930-1974 was ~7478 oz Au from 6091 tonnes mined. The First Hit North workings are 130 m further to the north-northeast. References Wyche, S.1(1995). Geology of the Mulline and Riverina 1:100,000 Sheets. Geological Survey of Western Australia Grey, A.R (2002) Annual Technical Reporting, 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, E30/193, M30/99, M30/118, P30/869, P30/894, Riverina 1:100,000 Sheet 3038 Barra Resources Limited
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.*	A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in Appendix 1 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.*	All drilling exploration assay results are reported as weighted averages.
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 drilling programs at the First Hit deposit reported herein are variably oblique to the true width of the deposit. All drill holes are reported as down hole widths as the true width cannot be determined.
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*	All appropriate maps and plans are included in the body of the 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.*	The assay intervals reported in Appendix 1 contain both the high grade and low-grade assay intervals.
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*	All information considered by the competent person to be of a material nature has been included in the body of the 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.*	Exploration programs are currently being designed to test the up dip, lateral and down dip extensions of the mineralisation at the First Hit deposit. Regional multielement geochemical programs are being designed to supplement the existing geochemistry, however, advances in geochemical analysis mean that that lower level detection limits can be obtained for more elements than in previous geochemical surveys. Previous geophysical data is being obtained with a view to reprocessing the data.