VIKING MINES EXPLORATION UPDATE ON PHASE 1 DIAMOND AND AIR CORE DRILL PROGRAMMES

- **Diamond drilling (DD) programme:**
  - **66% complete with 8 holes and 1,648 m now drilled.**
  - **Mineralised position intersected in 6 holes at targeted lode positions.**
  - **194 samples delivered to the laboratory and awaiting analysis results.**
  - **Wide zones of intense shear foliation and alteration with core of brecciated quartz veins up to 1.5 m wide observed in target zones.**
- **AC Drilling programme:**
  - **100% completed with 328 holes and 5,080m drilled.**
  - **2,482 samples delivered to the laboratory and awaiting analysis results.**
  - **Geological map updated and regional structures interpreted from drilling.**
- **Ongoing activities continuing to advance the First Hit Project including geological modelling with new data collection to advance exploration targeting.**

Viking's CEO Julian Woodcock commented: "Since commencing the Phase 1 drill programme at First Hit 7 weeks ago, Viking have been working closely with CSA Global to execute the Diamond and Air Core drill programmes as planned. I am pleased that we have been successful in encountering visible indications of mineralisation at the expected lode positions in 6 of the diamond drillholes completed and that the Air Core programme has been executed efficiently and effectively."

ANNOUNCEMENT DETAILS

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) ("Viking" or **"the Company")** is pleased to provide an exploration update on activities being undertaken at the First Hit Project in Western Australia.

Diamond Drilling (DD) is ongoing with 8 holes and 1,648m for 66% of the planned 2,508m programme completed. 6 holes have achieved the planned objective and encountered visible indications of mineralisation at the expected positions as forecast by the wireframe models (Table 1 and Figure 1). 6 holes have been sampled and awaiting results from the laboratory (Table 1). Geological models are being updated with geological information as it is obtained and used for ongoing drillhole planning.

Drilling has been technically challenging due to unplanned deviation of the drillholes and the close proximity of the historical UG workings. This has resulted in 2 drillholes not reaching the intended target and intersecting voids.

The Phase 1 Air Core (AC) programme has been completed with 328 holes for 5,080m drilled across the contiguous First Hit Project tenure. 2,842 samples are with the laboratory awaiting analysis. All holes have been geologically logged and bedrock geology maps are

being updated. Interpretation from the AC drilling supports the regional structural features as identified in the geophysics.

Other activities have been progressing with airborne and UG surveys completed, applications submitted for EIS co-funded drilling, 3D geological model development and historical data capture.

PHASE 1 DIAMOND DRILLING (DD)

Current Status

On 24th February Topdrive Drillers Australia commenced Viking's Phase 1 DD programme[1]. As of 6am on 11th April 2021, 10 holes have been collared with 8 holes completed, 1 abandoned and 1 hole currently in progress for a total of 1,648m drilled (Figure 1). Of the 8 holes completed, 6 have attained target and encountered visible signs of mineralisation (Figure 1) similar to that previously mined.

Table 2 below details the status of each of the planned drillholes and outcome attained.

Processing of the drill core is ongoing with logging, photography and sampling underway in the field. Table 1 below details the status of activities for all drillholes completed.

Each hole has been selectively sampled with intervals being submitted to the laboratory for gold and pXRF multielement analysis. Selected intervals have also been taken for 4 acid digest analysis for 60 elements to assist with rock classification, alteration determination and pathfinder geochemistry. Due to increased demand in the resources industry, there is a large backlog of samples at the laboratory which was resulted in a delayed analysis turnaround time of ~8 weeks from sample submission. The forecast expected return dates for each drillhole are listed in Table 1.

Detailed descriptions of each of the holes completed to date are given below.

Table 1; Status of logging, sampling and expected timeframe for assay results for all drillholes completed as part of the phase 1 DD programme on the First Hit Project

Drillhole ID	Logging Status	Sampling Status	Downhole Sample Intervals (m)	Sample Delivery dates	Number of Samples	Assay Results Expected by
VDD001	Complete	Complete	305.8 to 346.7	22 Mar, 31 Mar	53	Mid May
VDD002	Complete	Complete	118.0 to 146.9	25 Mar, 8 Apr	34	Early June
VDD003	Not started	Not started	Not selected	n/a	0	n/a
VDD003A	Complete	Complete	226.0 to 232.2	31 Mar, 8 Apr	16	Early June
VDD004	Complete	Complete	58.0 to 67.5, 136.0 to 142.1	25 Mar	11	Late May
VDD006	Complete	Complete	45.0 to 52.0, 121.0 to 154.0	8 Apr	44	Early June
VDD007	In progress	Not started	Not selected	n/a	0	n/a
VDD008	In progress	Complete	145.0 to 174.0	8 Apr	36	Early June
VDD012	Not started	Not started	Not selected	n/a	0	n/a

[1] ASX Release 26 February 2021 – VIKING COMMENCES DIAMOND DRILLING AT FIRST HIT PROJECT

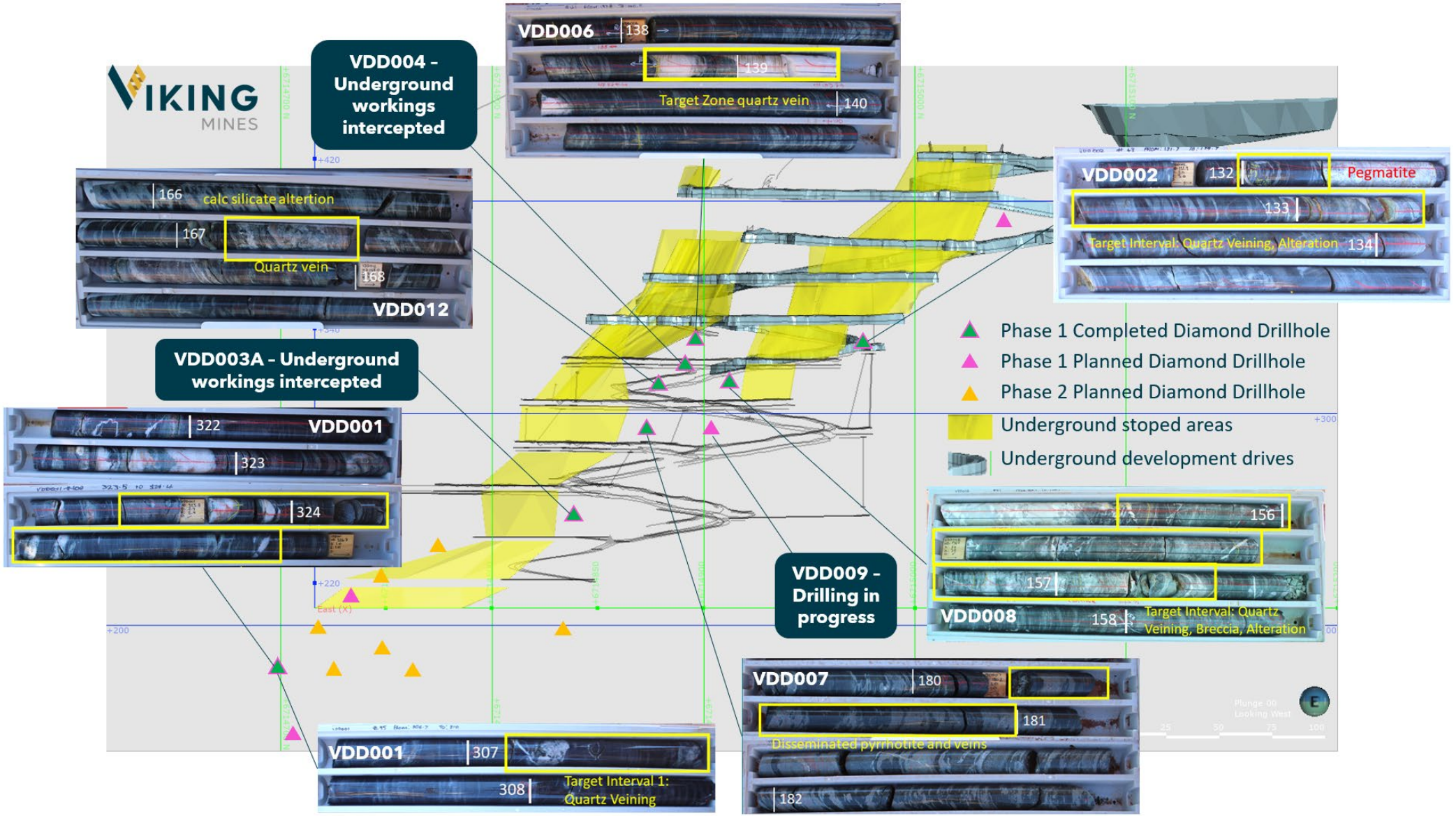


Figure 1; Phase 1 drill programme status and mineralisation encountered from drilling to date.

Table 2; Drillhole status for phase 1 Diamond Drill programme.

Drillhole ID	Status	Planned Depth	Actual Depth	Comments
VDD001	Drilled	353m	346.7m	Intersected expected target zones between 307.1m - 307.6m & 321.7m - 324.7m.
VDD002	Drilled	153m	146.9m	Intersected expected target in a shear zone from 128.3 to 134.6m with mineralised zone occurring from 132.0m & 133.4m.
VDD003	Abandoned	245m	18.9m	Collar deviated and hole abandoned and restarted as VDD003A.
VDD003A	Drilled	245m	232.2m	Hole steepened, missing the target position and intersected UG workings (potentially the 240 level).
VDD004	Drilled	185m	142.1m	Hole deviated to the North, missing target position and intersected 320 level UG workings.
VDD005	Not yet drilled	409m	n/a	Postponed whilst assessing deviation risks. Drilling higher priority holes.
VDD006	Drilled	150m	165.2m	Intersected expected target zones in a broad shear zone from 133.0m to 145.0m with mineralised zones occurring from 133.8m & 134.1m and from 138.8m to 139.3m.
VDD007	Drilled	207m	209.0m	Intersected expected target zone in a broad shear zone from 179.0m & 190.5 m with mineralised zone from 180.2m to 183.0m
VDD008	Drilled	177m	174.0m	Intersected expected target zone between 155.4m & 157.5m.
VDD009	Drilling in progress	215m	n/a	Target zone between 183m & 185m
VDD010	Not yet drilled	80m	n/a	Target zone between 65m & 67m
VDD011	Not yet drilled	298m	n/a	Under review. VDD001 intersected closer to this target position.
VDD012	Drilled	184m	199.0m	Intersected expected target zone in a broad shear zone from 164.0m & 180.0m with mineralised zones from 167.1m to 167.6m and 172.4m to 173.1m.
VDD013	Not yet drilled	339m	n/a	Brought forwards from Phase 2 programme

VDD001

Target

Hole VDD001 targeted the depth extensions of the Ida and Kylie lodes with a ~30m step out down plunge from known mineralisation (Figure 2). Expected thickness of the mineralised positions are <1.0m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

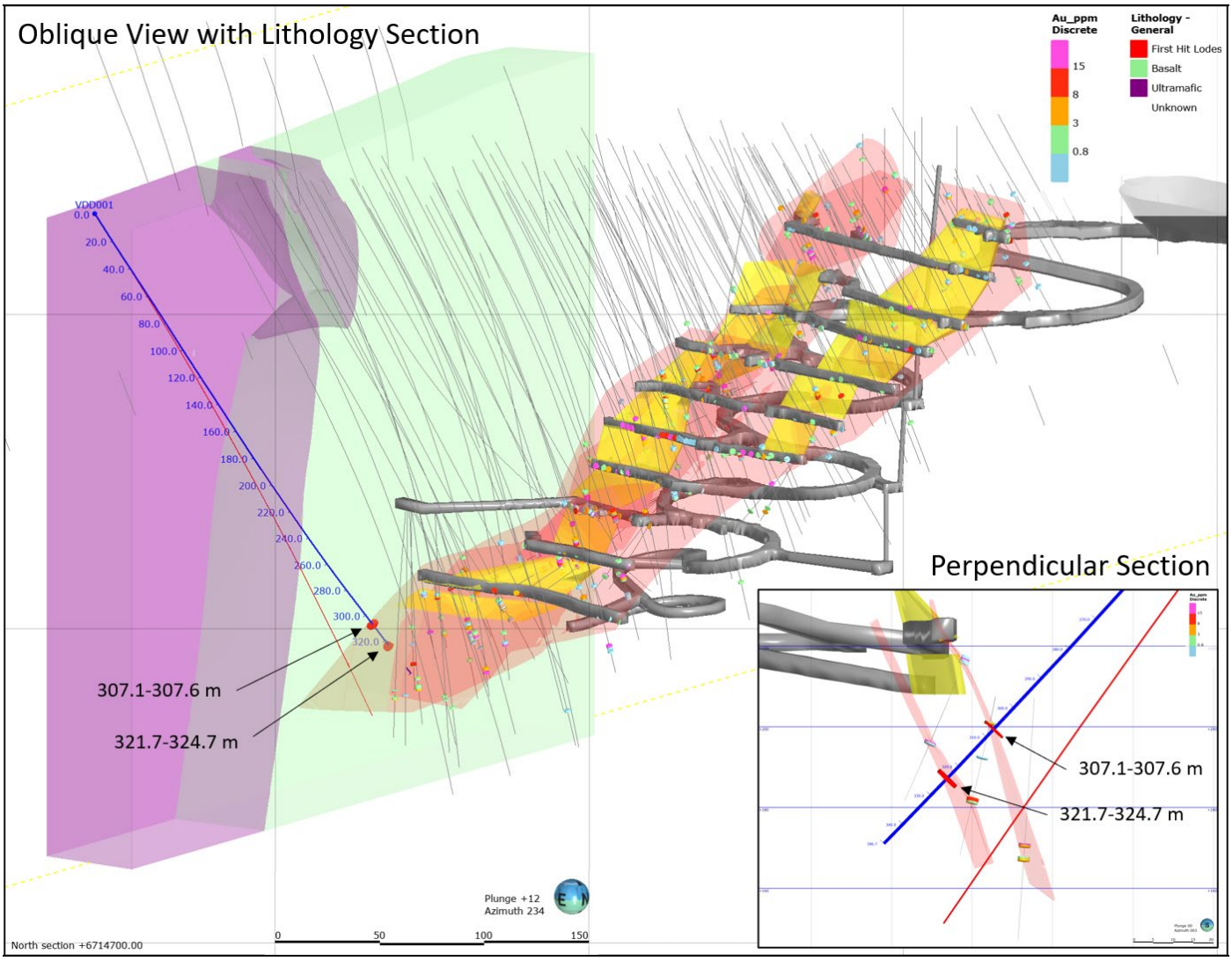


Figure 2; Isometric view to the SW and cross section looking North of VDD001 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and locations of intersected mineralisation (red discs).

Drilling

The hole was successful in intersecting mineralisation and drilled to a depth of 346.7m vs a planned depth of 353.0m. Deviation occurred in the opposite direction than expected with the hole swinging towards the North and lifting to a shallower angle. This resulted in the drillhole intersecting ~22m up dip and to the North of the target position (Figure 2).

Key Geological Observations

The drillhole intersected two zones of quartz veining with actinolite, diopside and biotite alteration at the target positions (Figure 3 and Figure 4). This occurs in a broader alteration

zone with a similar mineral assemblage. Pegmatites have been encountered throughout the hole, notably above the target mineralisation position from 291.5m to 306.2m downhole. Ultramafic occurs at the top of the hole and a quartz vein occurs from 186.6m to 188.2m at the contact to the mafic host of the First Hit mineralisation (Figure 5). A potential late brittle fault has been encountered at ~321.0m downhole (Figure 4).

Interpretation

Alteration and veining have been encountered at the target positions as predicted by the mineralisation wireframes. The Ida lode position was slightly thinner than expected at 0.5m (downhole thickness), however the Kylie lode position appears thicker at 3m (downhole thickness). The mineral assemblage observed in the core is consistent with that recorded in the historical mine records associated with gold mineralisation. The identified positions of pegmatites and variable orientations indicates different timing events and the association and implications on mineralisation is not yet known. Late brittle faulting may have implications for offsetting mineralisation and targeting potential down dip extensions. The significance of the quartz vein identified at the Ultramafic contact is not known but does indicate that the contact could be structural. This could indicate that the ultramafic contact may be a potential host to gold mineralisation if it intersects a fertile gold bearing structure.

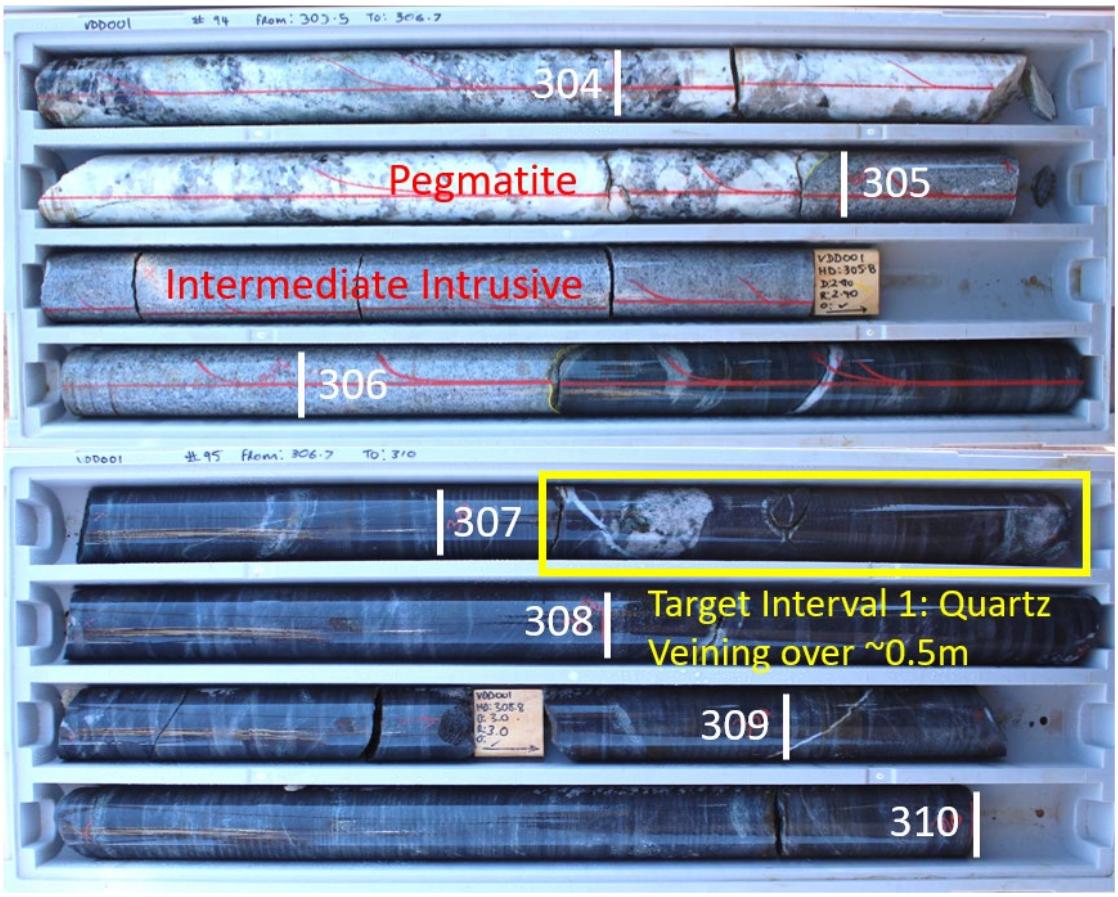


Figure 3; Core photos of 1st target interval intersected in hole VDD001

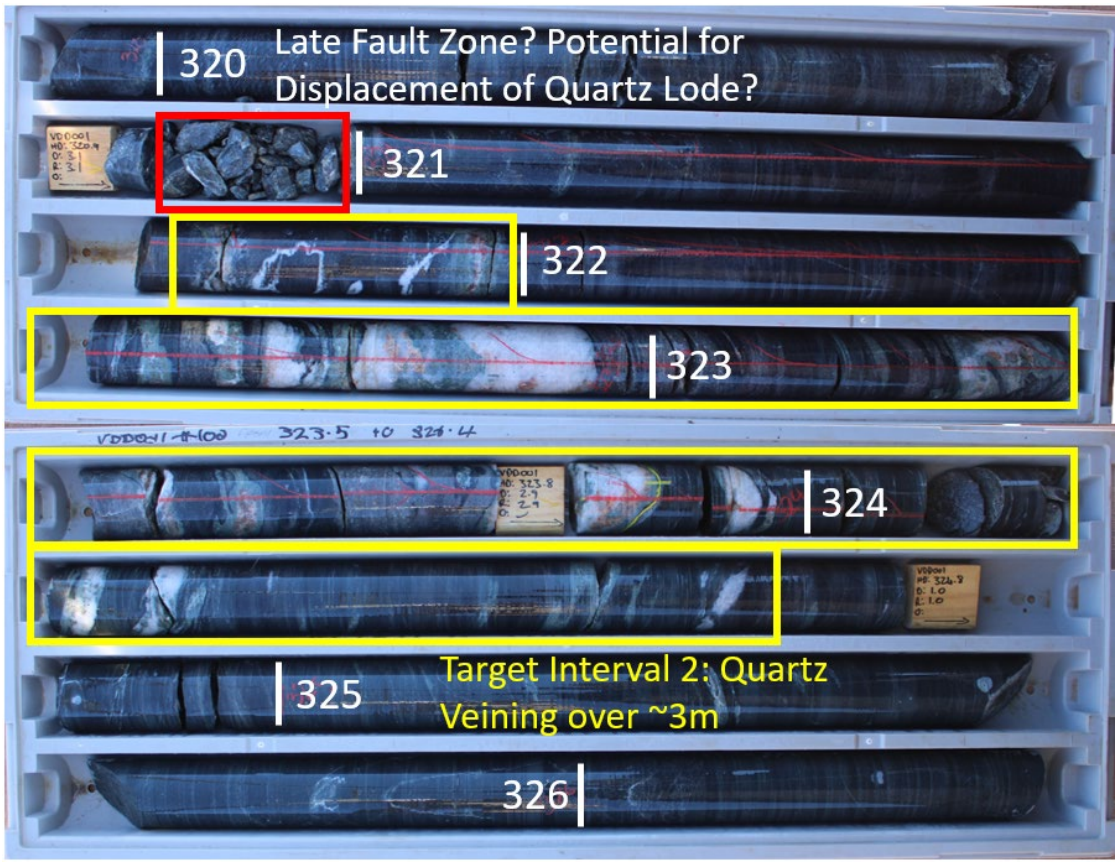


Figure 4; Core photos of 2nd target interval intersected in hole VDD001.

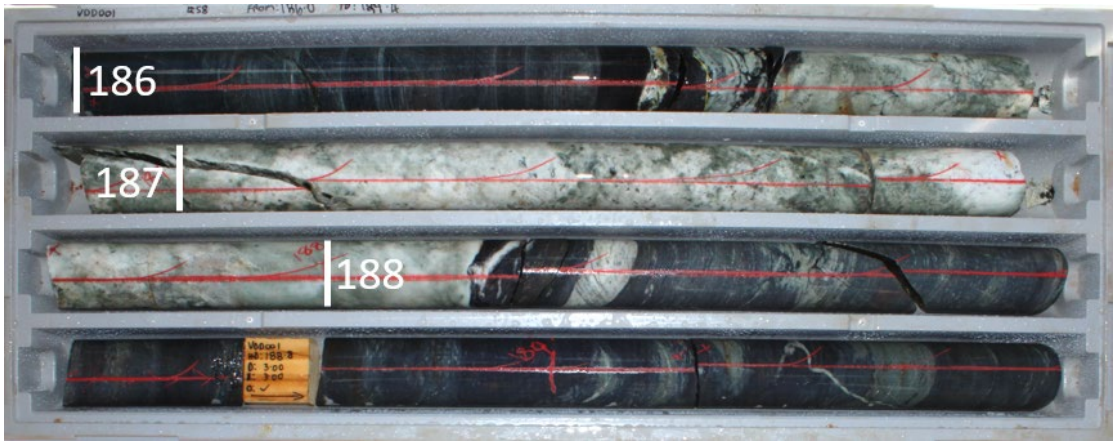


Figure 5; Core photos of quartz vein at ultramafic/mafic contact in hole VDD001.

Next Steps

Wireframe models are to be updated to incorporate the mineralised position observed in the core. On receipt of analysis results from the lab this position can be refined. Modelling of the pegmatites is ongoing and being used to inform the drilling as it progresses. Structural data is being collected to model fault positions and will be used to interpret potential offsets to mineralisation and targeting for phase 2 drilling.

VDD002

Target

Hole VDD002 targeted northern strike extensions of the Kylie lode with a planned intersection 8.5m north of historical stoping between the 320mRL and 340mRL development levels (Figure 6). The expected thickness of the mineralised interval is approximately 1.2m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

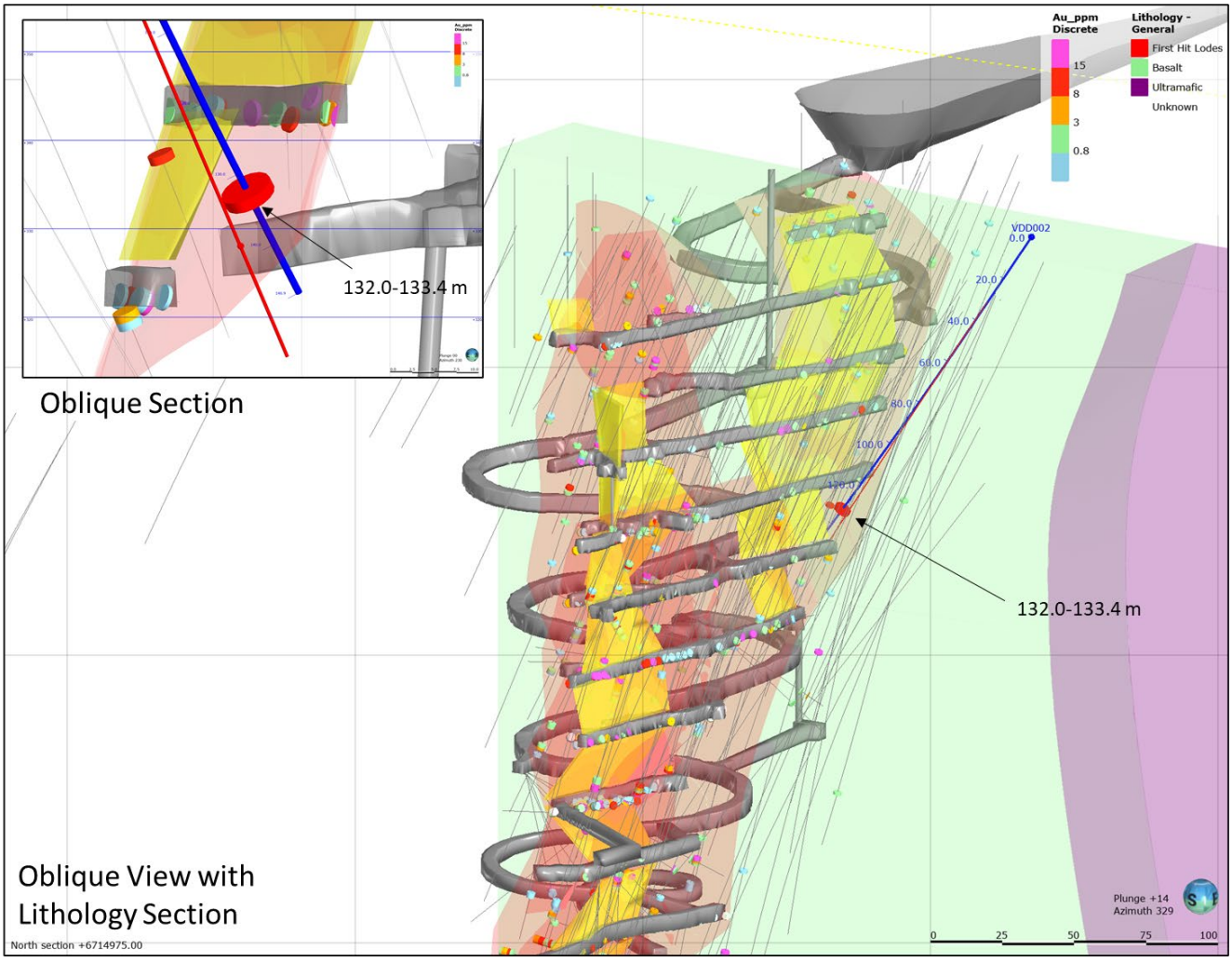


Figure 6; Isometric view to the NW and oblique section looking SW of VDD002 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and locations of intersected mineralisation (red disc).

Drilling

The hole successfully intersected the target horizon and was drilled to a depth of 146.9m vs a planned depth of 153.0m. Deviation occurred from the planned hole parameters with the hole swinging towards the North and lifting to a shallower angle. This resulted in the drillhole intersecting ~4m up dip and to the North of the target position (Figure 6).

Key Geological Observations

The drill hole intersected a shear zone between 128.3m and 134.6m containing alternating bands of actinolite, diopside and biotite alteration; visible alteration is most intense over

1.4m from 132.0m (Figure 7) which is approximately the same thickness as predicted for the target zone. The hanging wall mafic basalt of the shear zone is altered by calc silicate alteration (diopside, actinolite). The shear zone has been intruded by a medium- to coarse-grained pegmatite between 132.2m and 132.4m. Another pegmatite intruded below the shear zone between 136.4m and 139.3m. Pegmatites were also intersected higher up in the drill hole with a thick coarse-grained texture occurring between 85.0m and 101.7m.

Interpretation

Alteration and veining have been encountered at the target position as predicted by the mineralisation wireframes and are of the expected thickness. The mineral assemblage observed in the core is consistent with that recorded in the historical mine records associated with gold mineralisation. The frequency orientation and occurrence of pegmatites may have a relationship with the shear zone associated the First Hit gold mineralisation.

Next Steps

Wireframe models are to be updated to incorporate the mineralised position observed in the core. On receipt of analysis results from the lab this position can be refined. Modelling of the pegmatites is ongoing and being used to inform the drilling as it progresses. Analysis of the pegmatites for gold will help determine if there is any association with the timing of gold mineralisation. Determination of the timing and distinction of pegmatite events is important in developing the genetic model for First Hit.

Figure 7; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD002.

VDD003 & VDD003A

Target

Hole VDD003 targeted along strike extensions of the Ida and Kylie lodes with a 10m step out to the north of stoping between the 260mRL and 240mRL development levels (Figure 8). Expected thickness of the mineralised positions are <0.5m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

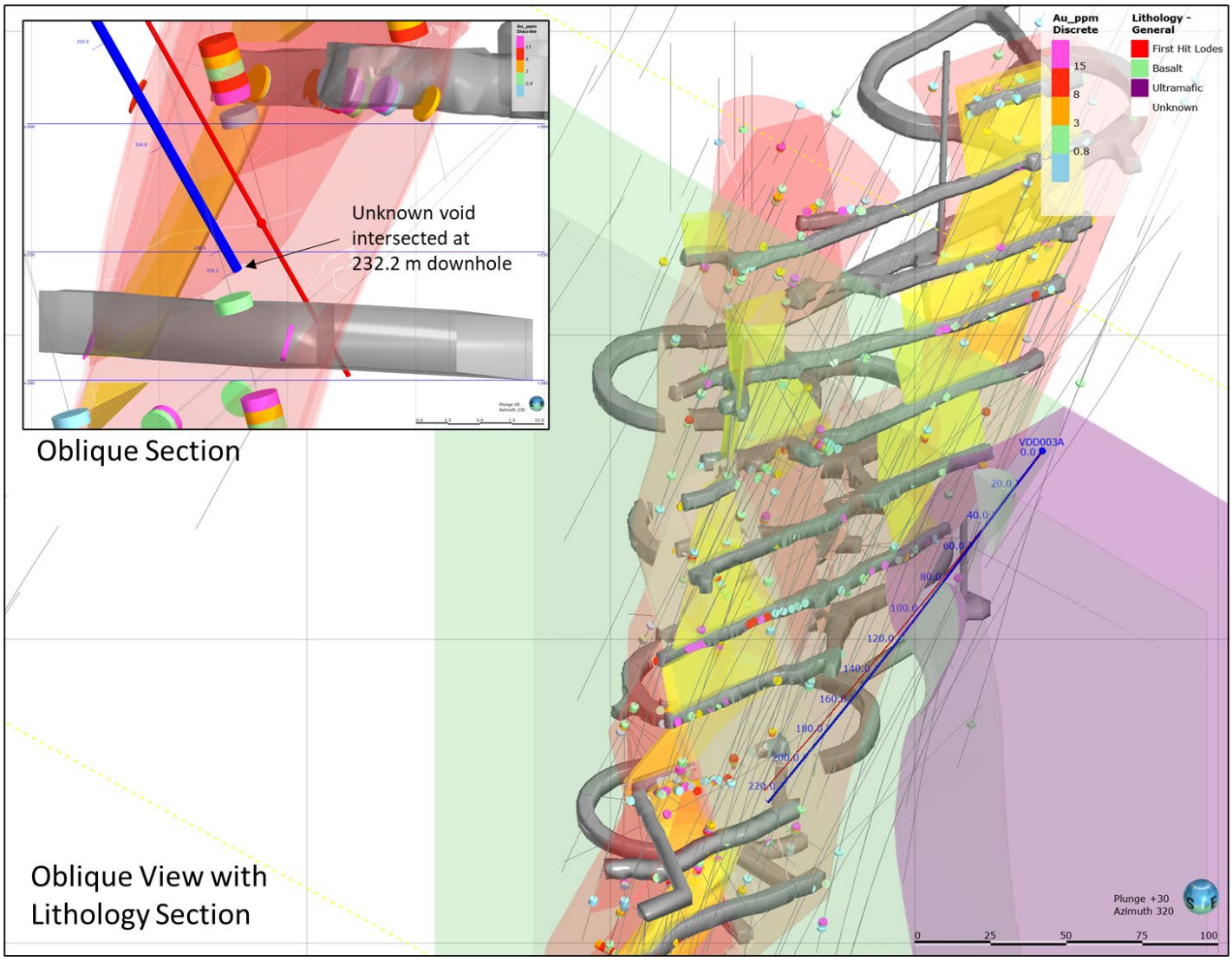


Figure 8; Isometric view to the NW and oblique section looking SW of VDD003A showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and locations of intersected void (end of hole) in relation to the modelled underground workings and stopes.

Drilling

Hole VDD003 was abandoned at 18.9m due to deviating beyond acceptable limits . The hole was recollared as VDD003A and drilled to a depth of 232.2m vs a planned depth of 245.0 m. Unplanned deviation occurred resulting in the hole steepening and intersecting a void at 232.2 m approximately 9.5m North of known stoping between the 240mRL and 260mRL levels. The end of hole position for VDD003A was approximately 3.8 m below the planned intersection (Figure 8). It is unknown if the intersected void is either the 240mRL development drive, that the ground between the 240mRL and 260mRL has been stoped and not recorded or if the backs of the 240mRL drive have collapsed.

Key Geological Observations

The drillhole intersected underground workings and as a result, the target interval was not intersected. Relative alteration and foliation intensity was seen to be increasing towards the end of hole at 232.2m downhole (Figure 9). Pegmatites have been encountered throughout the hole, notably above the target mineralisation position between 208.9m and 219.3m. Two distinct pegmatite varieties were intersected of varying composition and textures, a coarse-grained granophyric quartz-feldspar-biotite pegmatite, and a medium to coarse-grained pegmatite dominated by quartz and euhedral garnet. Pegmatites have been sampled and will be analysed for Lithium and REE. Ultramafic occurs in the top of the hole and the contact to the mafic host of the First Hit mineralisation coincides with a deformed intermediate-mafic intrusive occurring at 93.9m to 99.7m downhole.

Interpretation

The increase in the shear foliation and the calc-silicate alteration towards the intersected stope is consistent with the drill hole approaching a mineralised position. The intersection of a void along strike to the north of recorded workings at the deeper levels of the First Hit mine indicates that either the drillhole intersected the backs of the 240mRL development drive, overbreak has occurred in the 240mRL level due to ground collapse in the backs of the workings or additional material was mined by Barminco/Barra at the later stages of mining and not recorded on the mined stope plans.

Next Steps

The interpreted positions of mineralisation can be inferred from the position of the void and used to constrain the mineralisation wireframes to assist with mineralisation geometry models. The stope and development drive models will be evaluated further for the 260mRL and 240mRL levels and potential stopes modelled. A detailed review of the hole trace and position is underway to determine if the drillhole has drilled in to the 240mRL development drive. Results from sampling in the hanging wall will be used to help determine the geochemical characteristics in the host rocks proximal to mineralisation.

Figure 9; Core photos of alteration and hanging wall rocks intersected in hole VDD003A prior to intersecting the mine workings.

VDD004

Target

Hole VDD004 targeted the Kylie and Owens lodes between the 320mRL and 300mRL development levels with a 15m step out North along strike from stoping on the Kylie Lode (Figure 10). Expected thickness of the mineralised positions are <1.0m, derived from the modelled lode thickness. The hole was designed to drilled with a SW azimuth to cross-cut stratigraphy and test for perpendicular structures in the hanging wall stratigraphy.

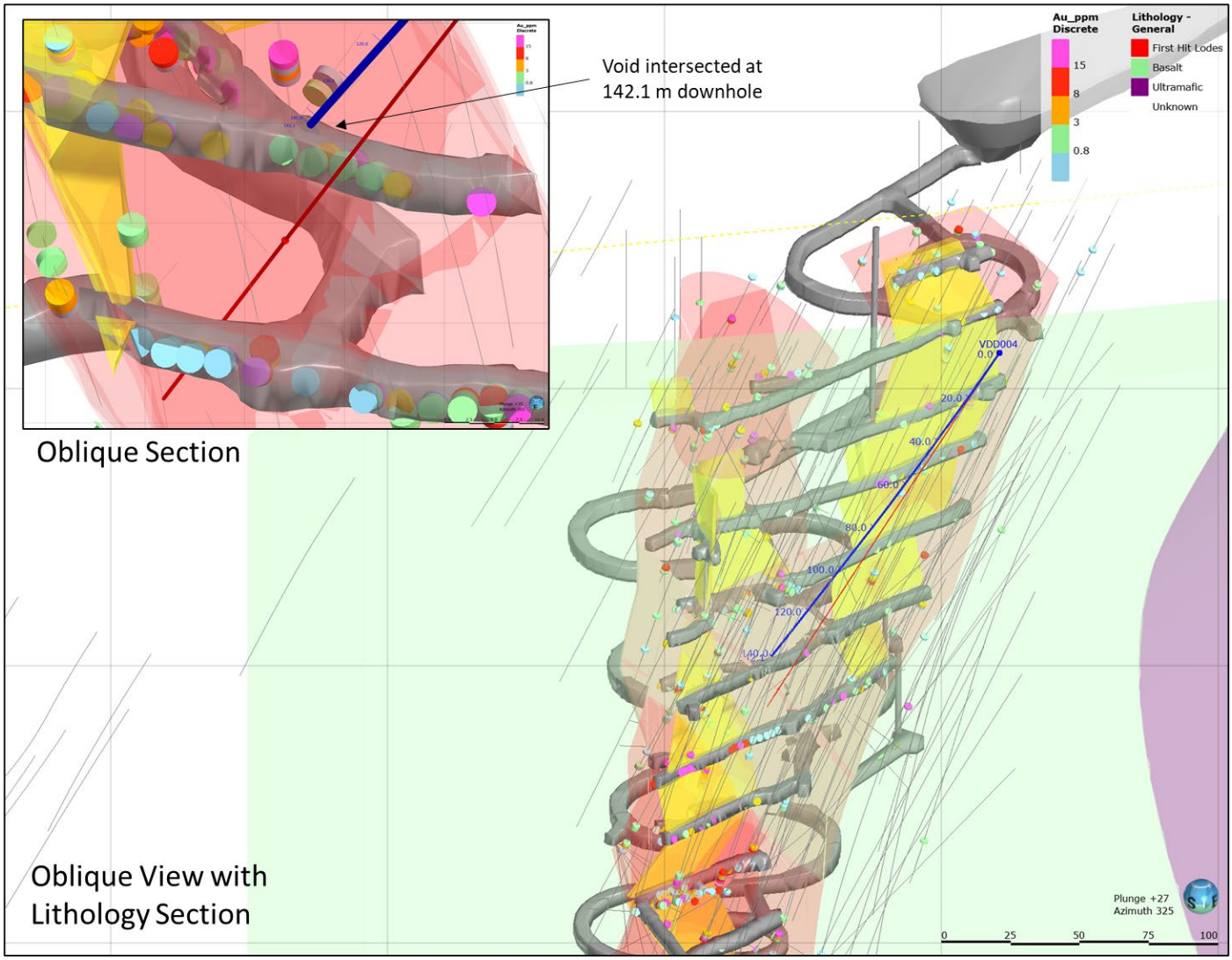


Figure 10; Isometric view to the NW and oblique section looking WSW of VDD004 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and location of intersected 320mRL development drive.

Drilling

The hole was drilled to a depth of 142.1m vs a planned depth of 185m. During drilling, significant unexpected deviation occurred with the hole swinging >2 degrees to the north over a 20m advance of drilling, resulting in the hole missing the target position by 12m and intersecting the UG workings of the 320mRL (Figure 10). This increased deviation may be related to the SW azimuth of the hole contributing to more pronounced swing to the North. At approximately 110m depth it was forecast that the UG workings would be intersected, however the additional geological information that could be obtained from the hanging

wall as the hole approaches the mineralised system was determined important and the hole continued.

Key Geological Observations

Strong shearing, alteration and veining was intersected over 8m (to end of hole) from 136.5m as the drillhole approached the mined zone of mineralisation (Figure 11) This alteration is characterised by a banded pale green diopside-actinolite and a darker green actinolite mineral assemblage.

The hole drilled through mafic basalt over its entire length. Several medium to coarse grained pegmatites were encountered, with the most significant being 14.1m thick from 25.2m downhole. Several thinner pegmatites were encountered ranging between 0.2m and 1.2m in thickness.

Interpretation

The increase in banded calc-silicate alteration and foliation intensity from 136.0m to the end of hole is consistent with the mineral assemblage seen proximal to the mineralised positions in other holes drilled. This interval has been sampled to be analysed for gold and selected multielement analysis to characterise the alteration assemblage. The results of these analyses are expected to contribute towards a better understanding of the 3D architecture of the gold mineralisation and alteration system and improve targeting of follow up exploration drillholes.

Next Steps

Due to the significant deviation encountered and the potential association to the SW azimuth of hole VDD004 being sub parallel to the regional foliation, hole VDD005 has been postponed while a more thorough determination of the cause of deviation is made. An additional hole (VDD012) was planned and drilled with a West oriented azimuth to target the intended intersect point for hole VDD004 and reduce the potential for deviation and the associated risk of hitting the UG development. This hole was successful in attaining target and is covered below. Face sample sheets will be reviewed in conjunction with the results from the sampling to characterise and fingerprint the mineralisation at the intersected location.

Figure 11; Core photos of alteration and hanging wall rocks intersected in hole VDD004 prior to intersecting the mine workings.

VDD006

Target

Hole VDD006 targeted strike extensions of the Kylie and Owens lodes with an approximately 9m step out below inclined stoping on the Owens Lode between the 340mRL and 320mRL development levels (Figure 12). Expected thickness of the mineralised positions are up to 1.7m (Kylie Lode) and 2.4m (Owens Lode), derived from the modelled lode thickness.

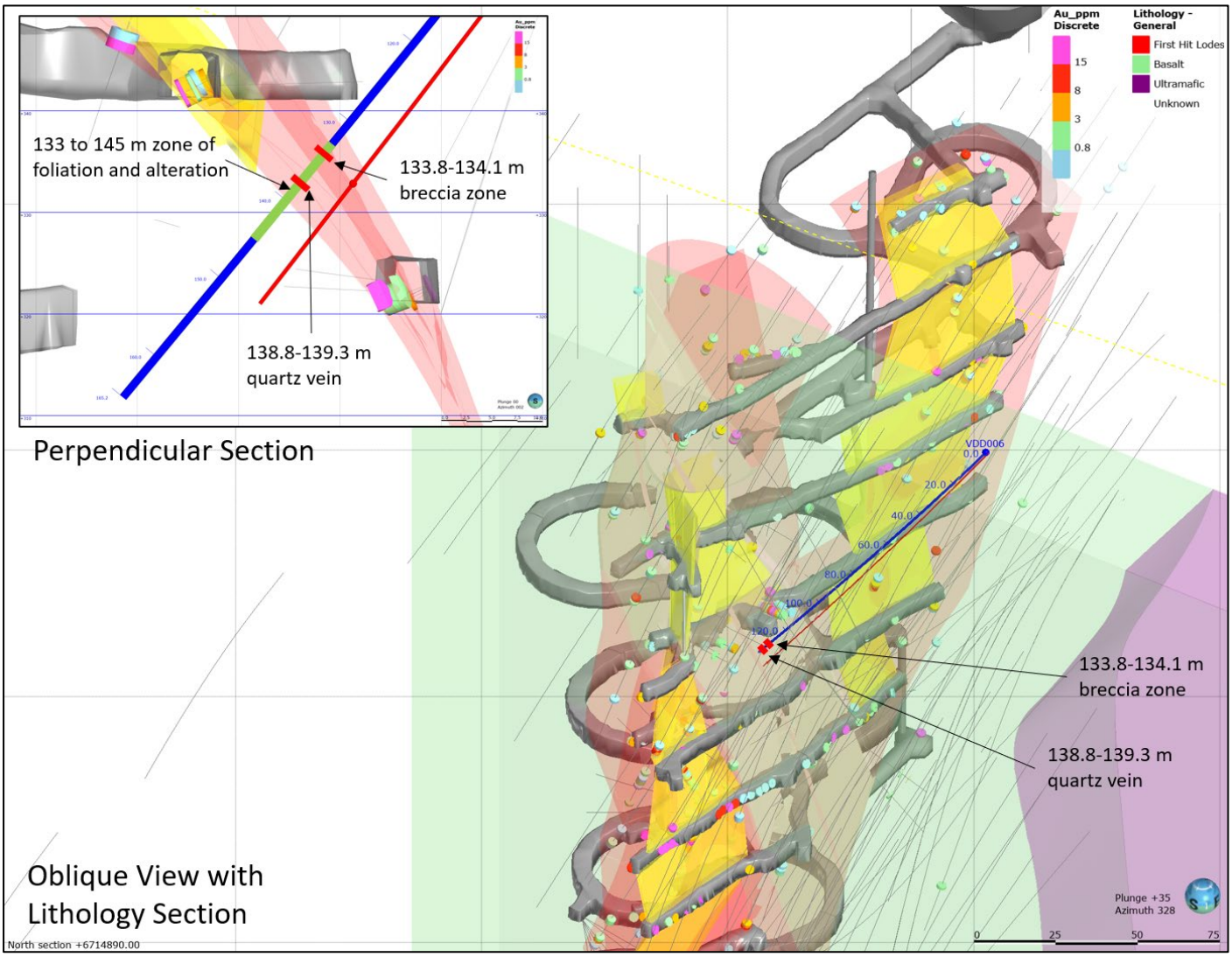


Figure 12; Isometric view to the NW and cross section looking North of VDD006 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and location of intersected mineralisation (red disc).

Drilling

The hole successfully intersected the target horizon and was drilled to a depth of 165.2m vs a planned depth of 150.0m. Deviation during drilling resulted in the hole lifting to a shallower dip compared to the planned hole parameters; whilst the azimuth remained close to the planned trend. This resulted in the drillhole intersecting ~5m up dip of the target position (Figure 12).

Key Geological Observations

The drill hole successfully intersected 2 zones of mineralisation within a zone of increasing shear foliation at the target depth between 133.0m and 145.0m containing alternating bands of intense diopside-actinolite-plagioclase alteration and biotite alteration (Figure 13). A 0.3m wide breccia zone is present from 133.8m with increased alteration around its margins and a 0.5m white quartz vein between 138.8m and 139.3m with fragments of the actinolite-diopside altered wall rock and several thin quartz veins. The shear zone overprints the mafic basalt host rock. The drill hole contains several medium- to coarse-grained pegmatites between 0.2m to 1.0m width. The drill hole also intersected an unexpected zone of strong shear foliation and banded diopside-actinolite-plagioclase and biotite alteration between 45.0m and 52.0m.

Interpretation

The observed veining, increasing foliation and alteration over a 12m wide zone from 133.0m occurs in the expected positions of the Kylie and Owens lodes. The breccia zone and quartz vein are potentially the main positions of these lodes. The analysis results from the lab are required to confirm the presence of gold at the target positions. The strongly sheared zone of banded diopside-actinolite-plagioclase and biotite alteration between 45.0m and 52.0m may represent a hanging wall shear zone of the mineralised system which if confirmed will contribute to the 3D understanding of the mineralised system and the targeting of further exploration drill holes. Sampling of this zone will determine if it is gold bearing.

Next Steps

Structural logging of the foliation and vein positions are being used to update the mineralisation wireframes. Upon receipt of assay results the model can be constrained further if required. Intersected pegmatites positions are being used to develop the pegmatite model and is used to assist drill targeting for subsequent drillholes. Modelling of the hanging wall structure will be undertaken to see how it could be related to controls to mineralisation at First Hit and/or offsetting known mineralised positions.

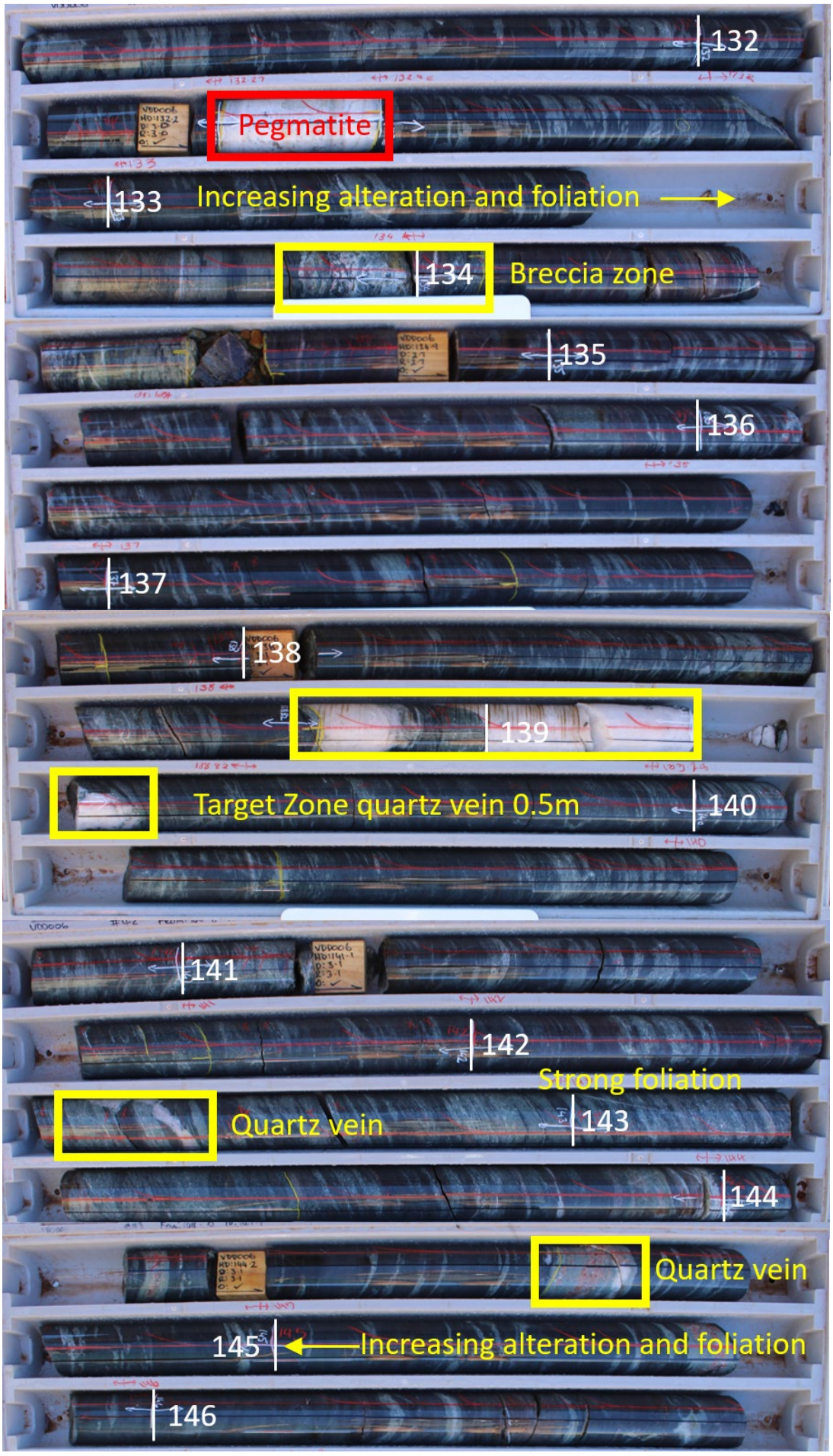


Figure 13; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD006.

VDD007

Target

Hole VDD007 targeted extensions of the Kylie lode between the 300mRL and 280mRL development levels, with a 12.5m step out to the north along strike from stoping on the Kylie Lode (Figure 14). Expected thickness of the mineralised position is <1.2m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

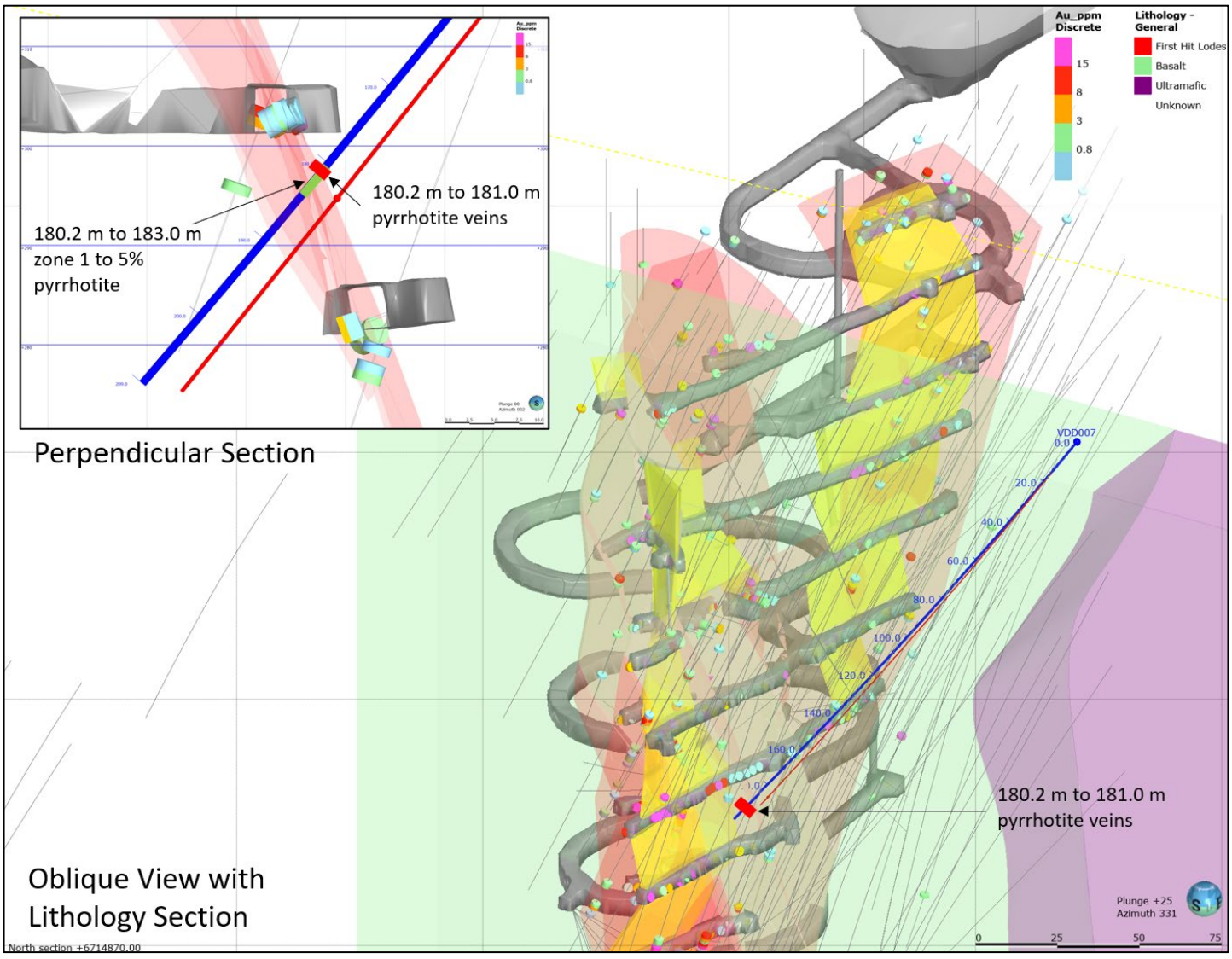


Figure 14; Isometric view to the NW and cross section looking North of VDD007 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and location of intersected mineralisation (red disc).

Drilling

The hole successfully intersected the target horizon and was drilled to a depth of 209.0m vs a planned depth of 207.0m. Deviation during drilling resulted in the hole lifting to a shallower dip compared to the planned hole parameters and the azimuth remaining close to the planned trend and intersecting ~3m above the target position (Figure 14).

Key Geological Observations

A shear zone was intersected from 179.0m to 190.5m with significant pyrrhotite mineralisation encountered over 0.8m from 180.2m (Figure 15) at the expected target position of the Kylie lode. The mafic basalt host rock is altered from 178.5m to 180.2m with alternating bands of actinolite and diopside-actinolite- garnet (up to 5% garnet in the diopside bands). Between 180.2m and 183.0m garnet increases up to 20% within the diopside bands and contains between 1% and 5% disseminated, fine-grained pyrrhotite typically within the diopside alteration bands. Pyrrhotite increases significantly (up to 20%) between 180.2m and 180.3m. From 183.0m and 190.5m, the shear zone contains bands of alternating actinolite/diopside-actinolite+/-feldspar without garnet/biotite-feldspar alteration.

The sulphide mineralised interval between 180.2m and 183.0m is crosscut by rare, massive pyrrhotite (with minor calcite, actinolite, epidote) veins up to 2cm thick, which crosscut the shear fabric. Some diopside bands contain up to 5mm thick massive pyrrhotite tension veins.

Several sulphide rich shear zones were intersected in in the upper part of the hole at 32.8m to 33.8m with up to 3% disseminated pyrite (Figure 16) and 39.2m to 44.6m with up to 1% pyrite. Two shear zones without sulphides but biotite-actinolite-diopside alteration bands were intersected between 83.0m and 89.6m and 106.3m and 109.5m, respectively.

Pegmatites are less abundant in this drill hole with only two significant intersections between 152.1m and 153.3m and 156.9m and 160.7m, respectively.

Interpretation

The observed sulphide mineral speciation from pyrite in the shear zone distal to the main gold structure and pyrrhotite within the currently interpreted main gold structure may represent changes in chemistry and temperature of deposition. Further work is required to determine whether this zonation potentially relates to the gold mineralisation and where the gold is located, if present. If confirmed, this relationship may allow the use of geophysical techniques to locate sulphide minerals and by proxy gold mineralisation. Assays will be required to determine the extent and tenor of any gold mineralisation.

Next Steps

Wireframe models are to be updated to incorporate the mineralised positions observed, in particular the zone of sulphide mineralisation, to see if any spatial relationships can be determined. Structural measurements from the geological logging and pegmatite locations and orientations will be integrated with observations from the other diamond drill holes and historic drilling and face sampling. Specific studies will be undertaken to see if the presence of the high amount of sulphides is related to gold mineralisation and the potential to use this to target and map further gold occurrences.

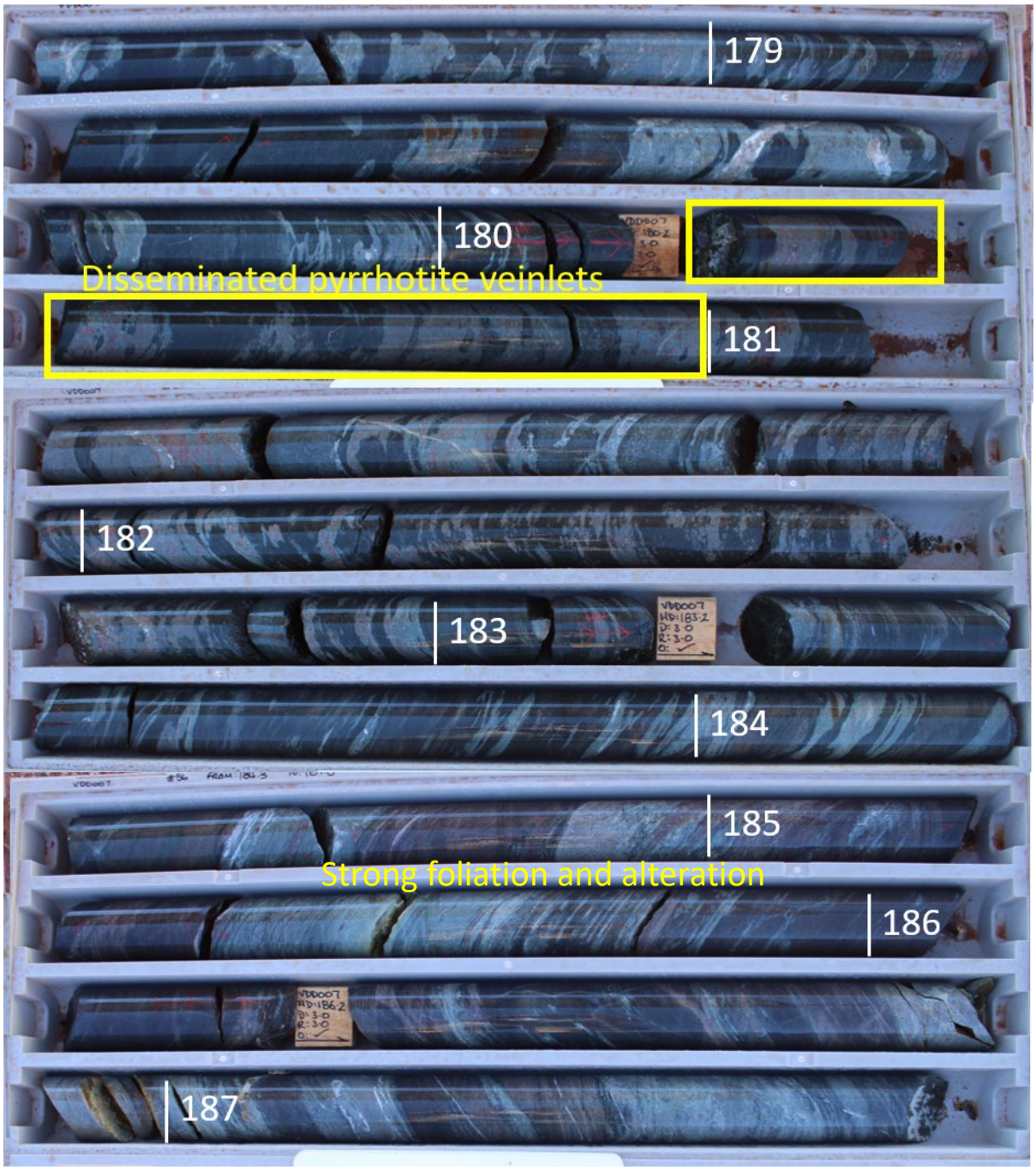


Figure 15; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD007.

Figure 16; Sulphide rich (pyrite) shear zone encountered in hole VDD007 from 33.5 m.

VDD008

Target

Hole VDD008 targeted the Kylie Lode between the 320mRL and 300mRL development levels, with an 8m step out south along strike from stoping of the Kylie Lode (Figure 17). Expected thickness of the mineralised position is <0.8m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

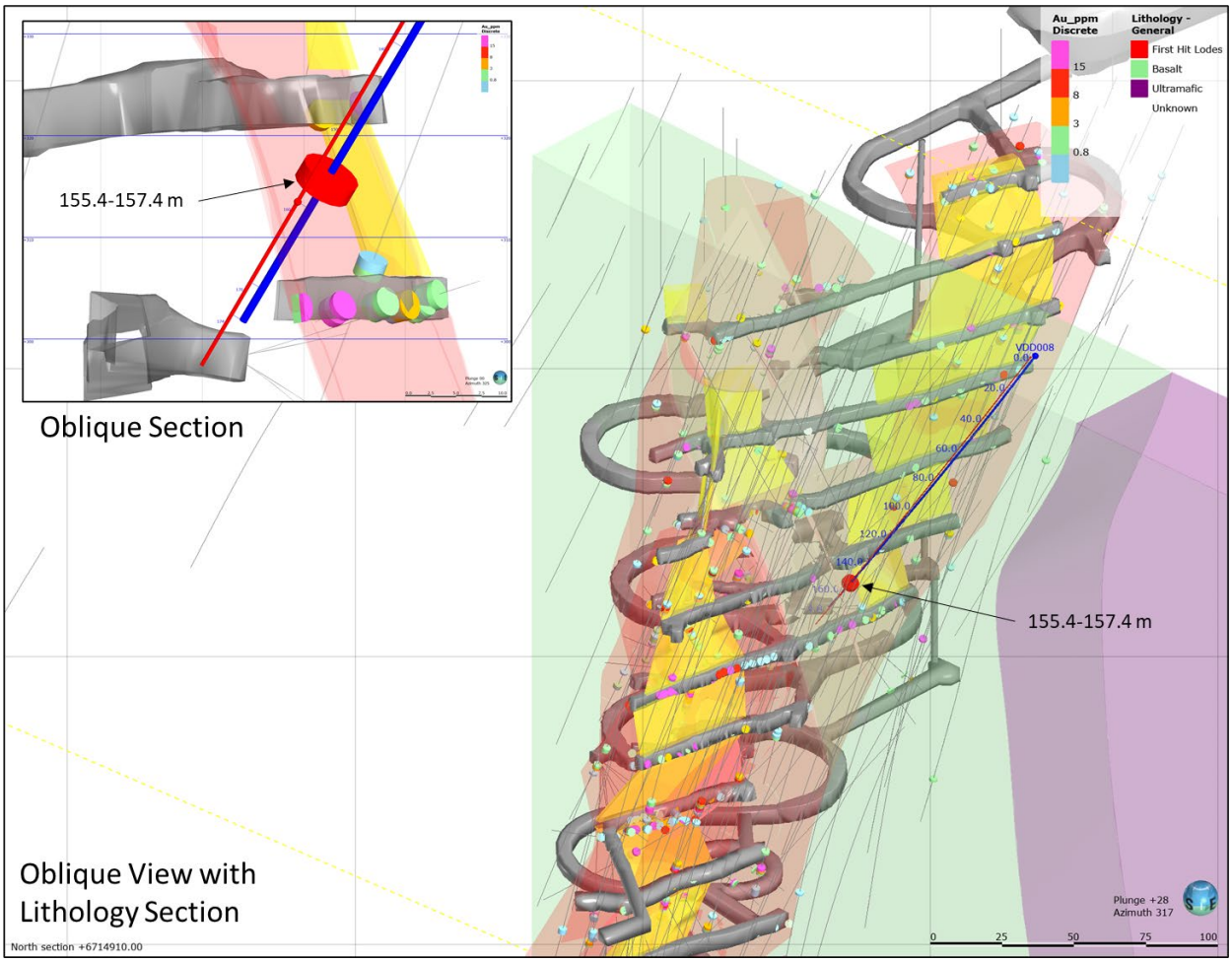


Figure 17; Isometric view to the NW and oblique section looking North of VDD008 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and location of intersected mineralisation (red disc).

Drilling

The hole successfully intersected the target position and was drilled to a depth of 174.0m vs a planned depth of 177.0m. Deviation occurred within acceptable tolerances with the hole swinging towards the North and lifting to a shallower angle. This resulted in the drillhole intersecting the mineralised position ~6m up dip and to the North of the target position (Figure 17).

Key Geological Observations

The drillhole intersected a 2.0m wide zone of intense silica-biotite-diopside-actinolite alteration, quartz veining, and brecciation at the target position between 155.4m and 157.4m (Figure 18 and Figure 19). Pegmatites have been encountered throughout the hole, and notably between 153.3m and 155.4m, immediately above the target mineralisation position, and also between 161.0m and 162.0m.

Figure 18; Brecciated quartz vein in broader 2m wide zone of mineralisation at target depth in hole VDD008. Core shown is from 156.7 m to 157.2m.

Interpretation

The intersected zone of intense calc-silicate and biotite alteration, quartz veining and brecciation from155.4m is interpreted to be the Kylie lode. The 2.0m downhole thickness (including 0.5m brecciated vein - Figure 18) is thicker than the expected interval of 1.2m from the wireframe model. Mineralisation observed is consistent with that recorded within the mine workings. Gold assays are required to confirm the tenor of mineralisation. The assays will also provide information on the exact location of gold, i.e. within the brecciated zones, the quartz veins, alteration zones and/or the shear zone.

Next Steps

Wireframe models will be updated using the observed position of mineralisation. Structural observations and measurements in combination with gold and multielement analyses will be integrated with data on other current drill holes and information on historic drill holes and face sampling to inform a 3D structural model of the mineralised system and further exploration drilling. Specific focus will be made on the gold distribution within the 2.0m wide zone of mineralisation to provide insights in to controls to mineralisation and assessment of any gold in the pegmatite in the hanging wall to mineralisation to see if gold is remobilised into these units.

Figure 19; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD008.

VDD012

Target

Hole VDD012 targeted the Kylie and Owens lodes between the 320mRL and 300mRL development levels with a 12m step out north along strike from stoping on the Kylie Lode (Figure 20). This target position is adjacent to the target area for hole VDD004, which deviated and intersected a void. Expected thickness of the mineralised positions are <0.8m from the modelled lode thickness.

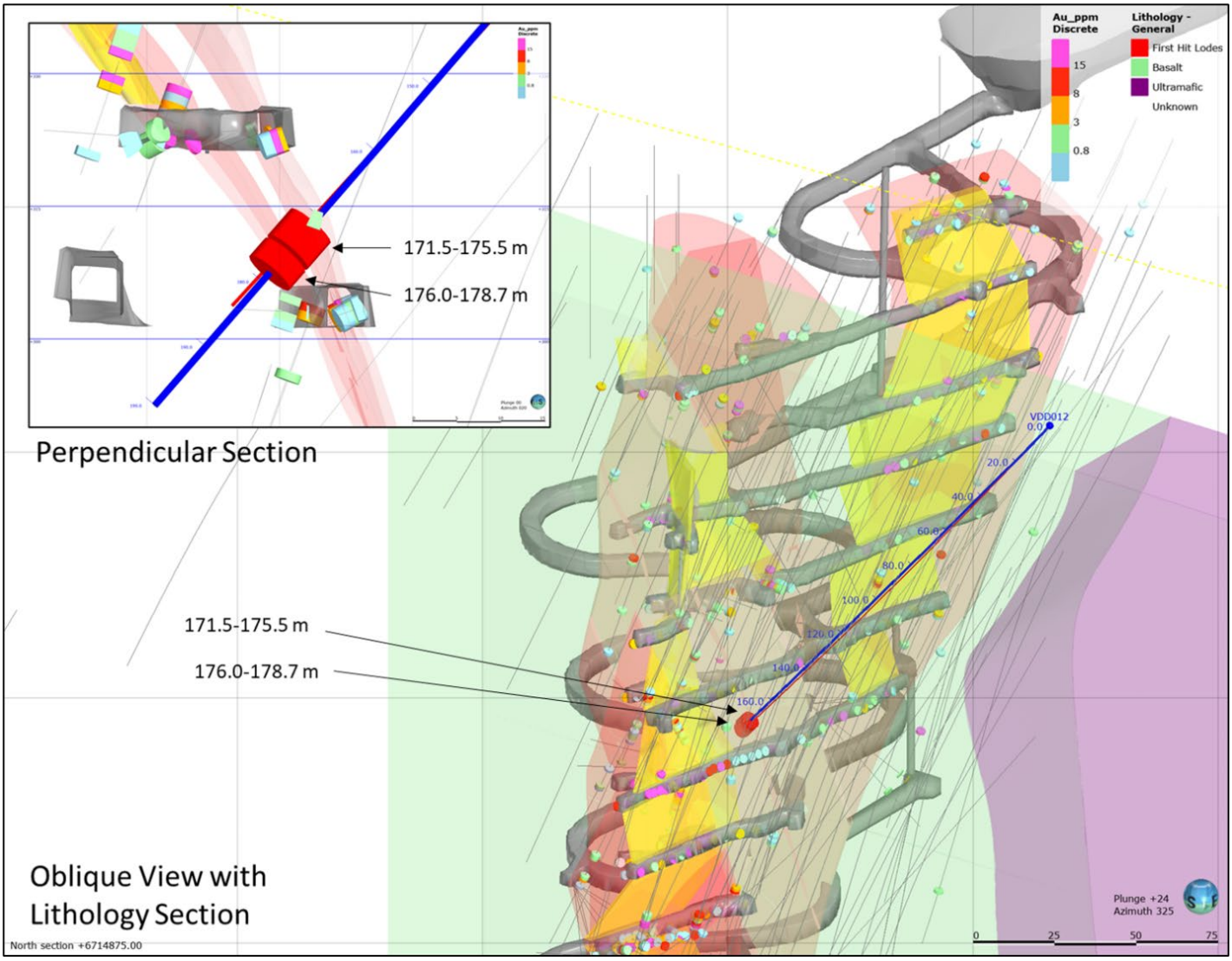


Figure 20; Isometric view to the NW and cross section looking North of VDD012 showing planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces and location of intersected mineralisation (red disc).

Drilling

The hole successfully intersected the target position and was drilled to a depth of 199.0m vs a planned depth of 184.0m. Deviation occurred within acceptable tolerances with the hole swinging towards the North and lifting to a shallower angle. This resulted in the drillhole successfully intersecting the mineralised position 4.2m up dip and to the North of the target position, and 10m North along strike from known stoping (Figure 20).

Key Geological Observations

The drillhole intersected a 0.5m zone of mineralisation from 167.1m, represented by a brecciated and altered quartz vein with a strong biotite alteration with a secondary 0.7m zone of alteration from 172.4m to 173.1m within a broader zone of shearing from 164.0m to 180.0m (Figure 21). Actinolite fills the vein margins and the breccia matrix and 1mm thick pyrite veins observed subparallel to the quartz vein. Pegmatites have been observed throughout the hole with a coarse-grained multiphase pegmatite identified from 179.1m to 181.8m.

Interpretation

The drill hole intersected mineralisation at the expected target horizon and encountered a shear zone with a complex and zoned alteration system. The zone above the brecciated quartz vein is dominated by calc-silicate alteration between 164.0m and 166.9m whereas the zone below the brecciated quartz vein is dominated by a mixed biotite and calc-silicate alteration. This is interpreted to indicate either a spatial and/or temporal evolution of the alteration and gold mineralised system. Gold assays will provide information on the spatial and/or temporal location of gold mineralisation within this system.

Next Steps

Wireframe models will be updated using the observed position of mineralisation. Geological and structural logging and measurements will be integrated with observations of other current drill holes and information from historic drilling and face sampling which will provide input into an improved 3D geological model and further exploration drill hole targeting.

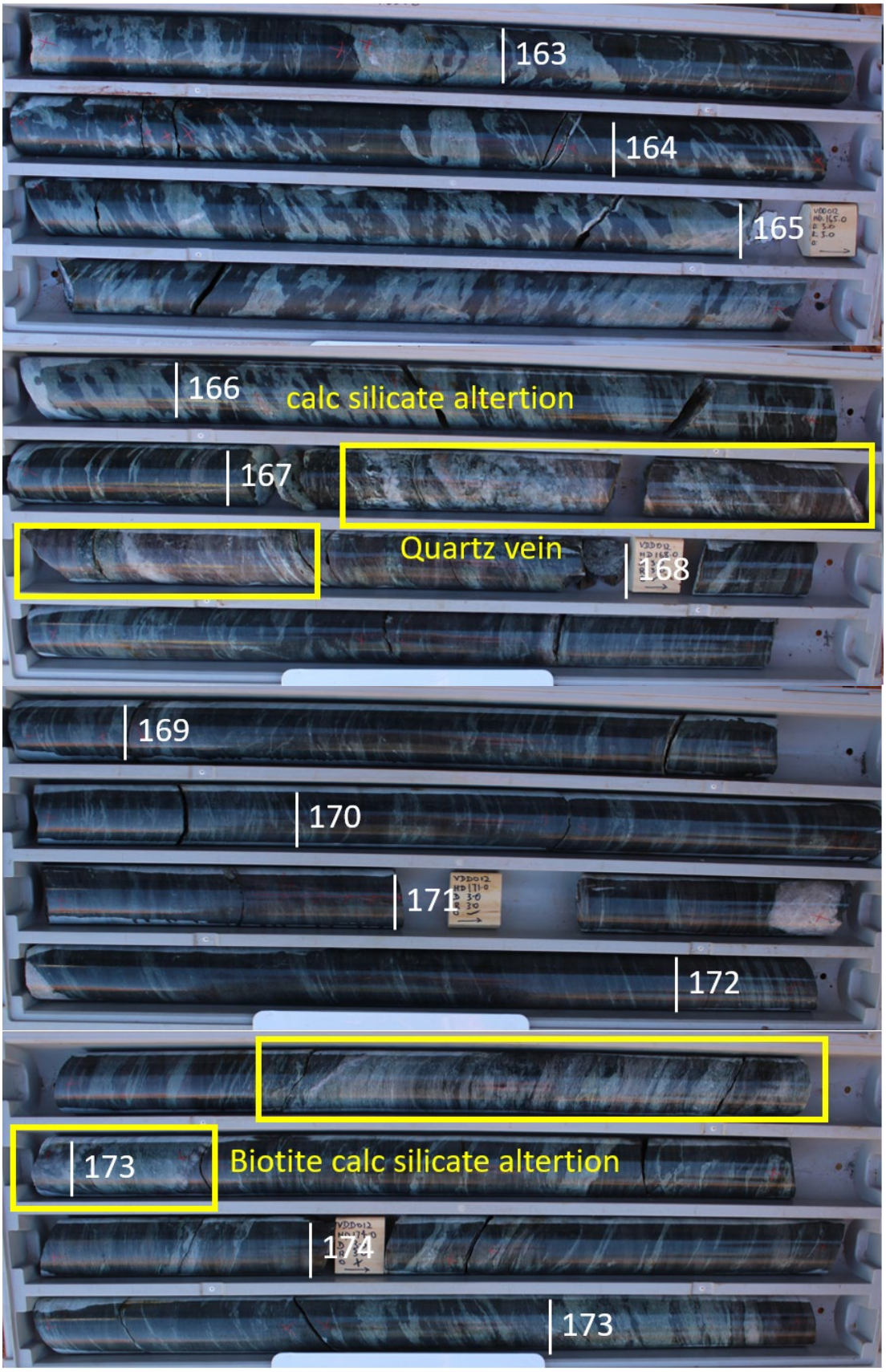


Figure 21; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD012.

3D MODEL UPDATES

Development model

Records of the underground mining excavations from the mine portal to the 240mRL level have been consolidated into a single working 3D model (mining development model). Below this the 220mRL and 208mRL has been modelled using mine production and face sampling records as there are no detailed survey records for these levels. These models include access declines, cross-cuts and ore drives (Figure 22- blue and green wireframes).

Records of stoping have been used to construct a 3D model of the mined areas between ore-drive development levels (Figure 22 – grey wireframes).

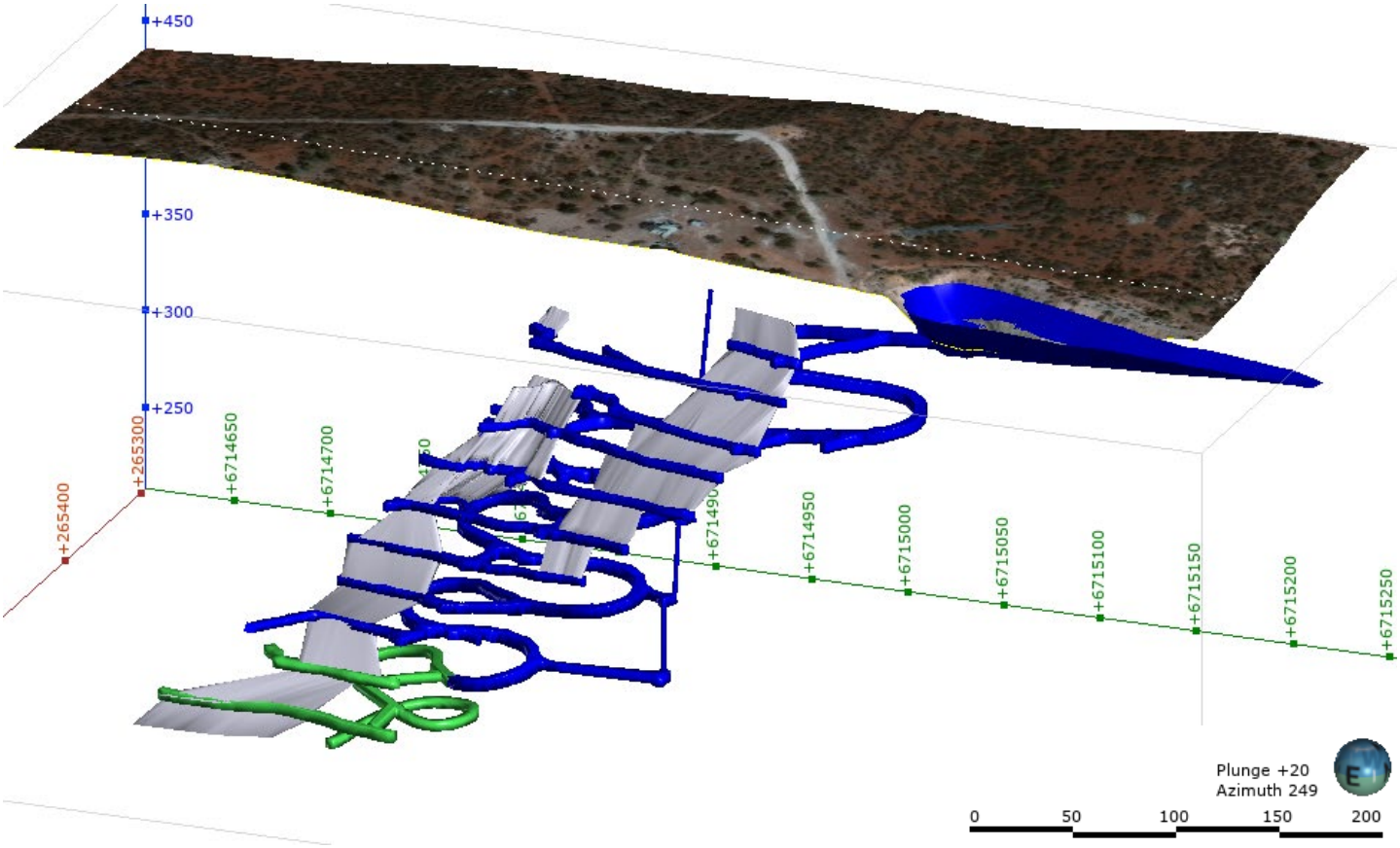


Figure 22; Isometric view to the WSW of the updated development wireframes constructed from historical mining records (blue), estimated mine workings from face sampling information (green) and mined stopes (grey).

This model is being used to help track drilling progress and project hole paths in order to avoid the mining voids. The consolidated development model is also going to be used to estimate contained water volumes in the First Hit Mine and will be used to deplete a resource model when constructed.

Pegmatite Model

Geological logging from historic drilling and underground mapping, along with new logging from the current diamond drilling phase 1 program has been used to construct a working model of the pegmatite sills and dykes encountered in the mine area (Figure 23). Prior to the current phase of diamond drilling significant interpretation was required from

the historical RC logging to estimate the orientation of the pegmatites. Measurements from the core and direct observations of the pegmatites combined with face sampling records in 3D (Figure 24) has allowed this more robust working model to be constructed.
It has been observed that some levels of the First Hit historical mine development advanced

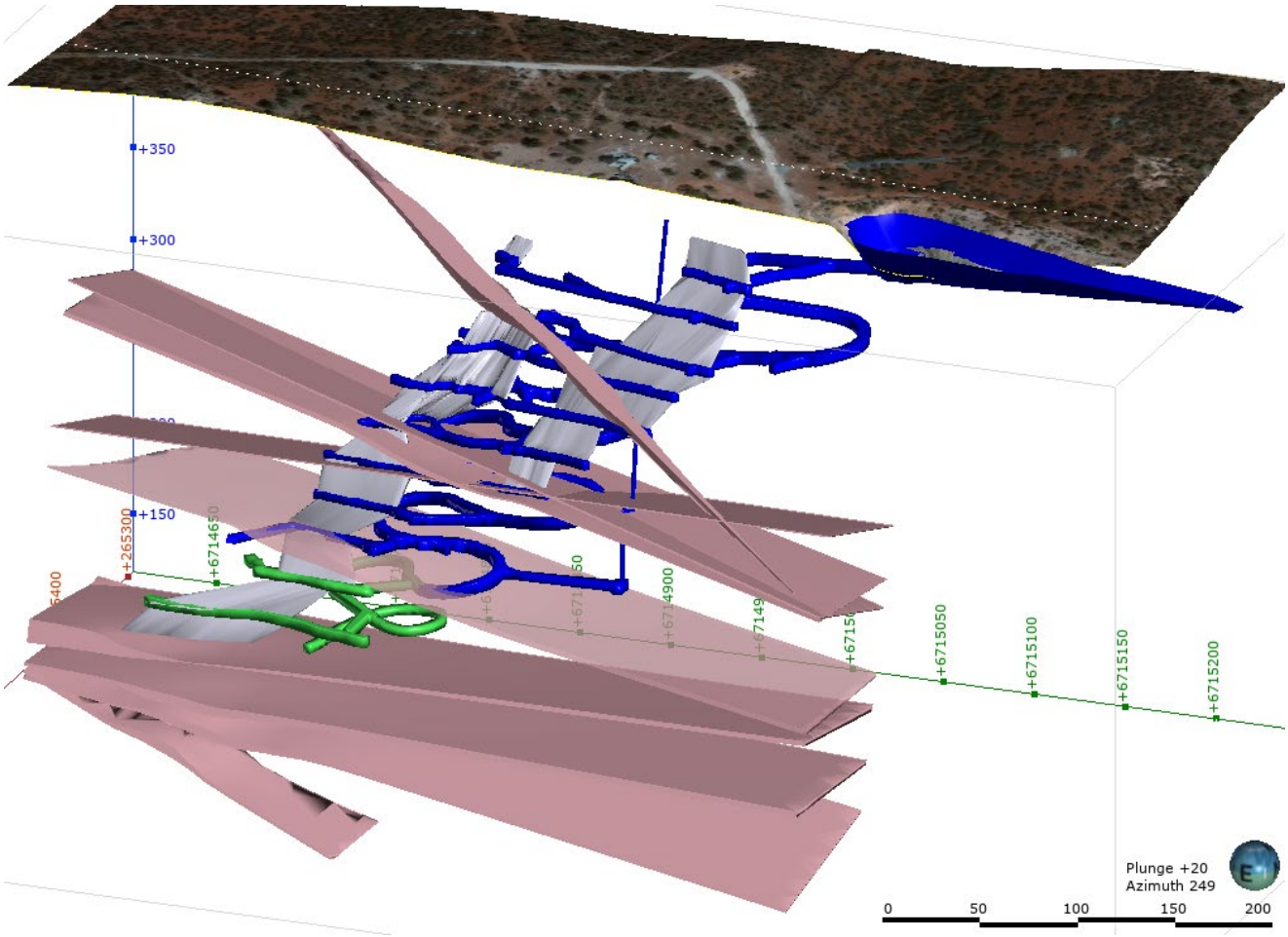


Figure 23; Isometric view to WSW of the clipped pegmatite model constructed using face sampling data, historical drilling data and recent diamond drilling observations.

sub-parallel to pegmatite sills and coincides with areas where limited stoping has been recorded (280mRL). It is possible that the occurrence of the pegmatite and the low grade/waste samples received influenced the decision not to stope below the central part of the 280mRL level. Further, the pegmatite model allows Viking to determine where the pegmatites have had the least impact on the remaining mineralisation as well as provide insights into the structural setting of First Hit. The pegmatite model will continue to be updated as drilling progresses and feed into the objective of producing a complete waste rock model at First Hit.

Lithological Model

Construction of a 3D lithological model is underway using the logging data from the phase 1 diamond drilling. At this stage the contact between the hanging wall mafic and ultramafic units has been modelled. Further data is required from the logging and the multielement analysis to effectively classify the country rocks. This model will be used to assist in further exploration targeting and looking to help determine the controls to mineralisation at First Hit.

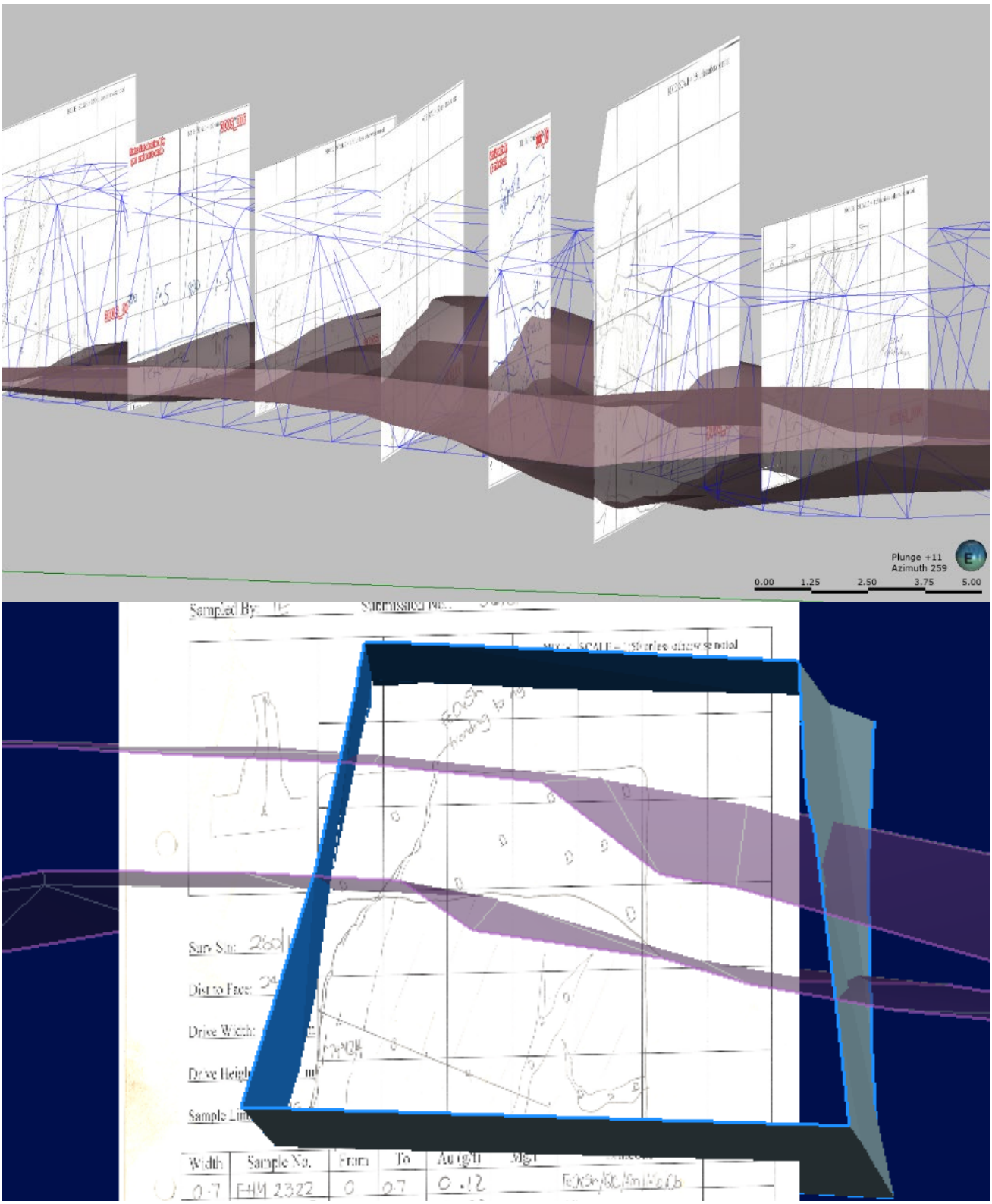


Figure 24; Top: Face sheets from historical mine records georeferenced and used to constrain pegmatite model (pink) supported by drilling. Bottom: Individual face showing face mapping sketch by Barra Resources geologists at the time of mining used to constrain pegmatite model (pink).

PHASE 1 AIR CORE DRILLING

Drill Programme Execution & Effectiveness

Gyro Australia commenced AC drilling on 11th March under the supervision of CSA Global. A total of 328 holes for 5,080m were drilled across the contiguous First Hit Project tenements against a plan of 350 holes for ~6,000m[1]. Drilling was completed on schedule over a period of 20 days. Drill spacing was as per design using a 400m x 50m grid, however, some additional lines were cleared and holes drilled to ensure key structural targets were tested[1]. Twenty two holes were not drilled due to access constraints or the presence of outcrop mitigating the need to drill the holes.

All holes drilled were successful in penetrating the transported cover and strongly to moderately weathered residual regolith. The target horizon of slightly weathered/fresh bedrock was reached and a representative end of hole sample retrieved.

Fieldwork and Sampling

All metres drilled have been chipped to obtain a representative sample for geological logging with data entry into the Viking database. End of hole geological logging of rock type was completed in the field and updated on the drillhole map (Figure 25). Photographing of field spoils and chip trays is being completed (Figure 26) and cross sectional interpretation underway (Figure 28).

A total of 2,482 samples were collected using 2m composites and 1m end of hole samples for each hole drilled. Samples were delivered to the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Kalgoorlie in 2 batches on the 22nd and 31st of March. All sample composites have been submitted for Fire Assay with all end of hole samples to be analysed for 60 elements using a four acid digest with ICP-MS/OES finish. Portable XRF analysis was undertaken on 614 samples in the field with further 1,380 samples to be analysed at the laboratory.

Due to significant increased demand in the exploration industry, the current laboratory turnaround is estimated to be 8 weeks from sample submission. Recent enquiries with MinAnalytical indicate that analysis resultls are expected to be returned ~late May 2021.

Geological Observations & Interpretation

Most of the First Hit Project area is covered by transported cover ranging in thickness from a few metres in the West to 20-25m thick paleochannels in the southern half of the project. The cover sequence mainly consists of transported lateritic gravel and loamy sheetwash materials with abundant ball clays in the paleochannel systems. Widespread deep transported cover in the southern half of the First Hit project indicates that historical surface and auger geochemical sampling may have been ineffective in testing for gold mineralisation and the AC drilling will provide new data to assess these areas (Figure 27).

[1] ASX Release 17 March 2021 – VIKING COMMENCES AC DRILLING ON FIRST HIT PROJECT TENEMENTS

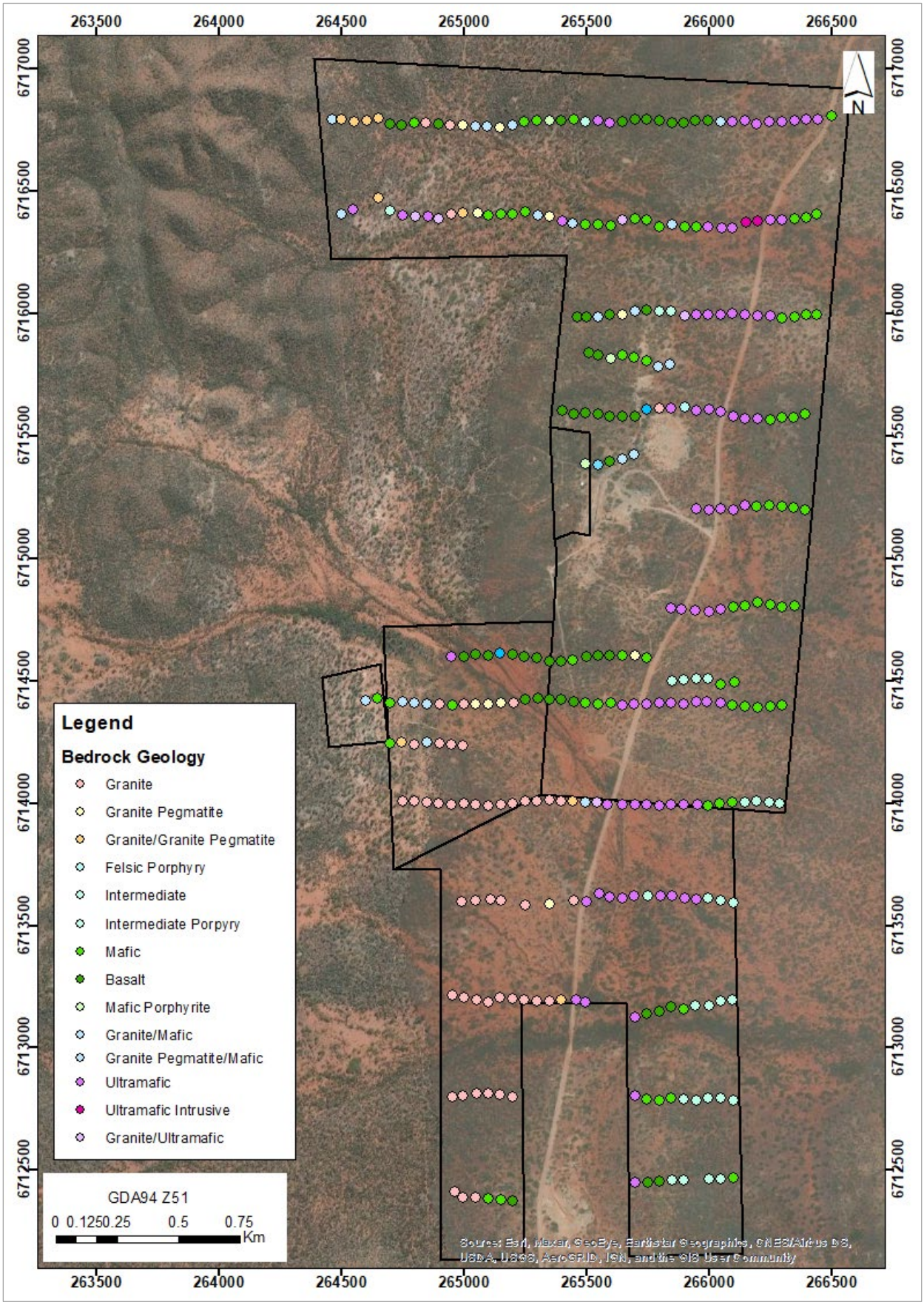


Figure 25; Location of air core drill holes and end of hole geology over the air photo background.

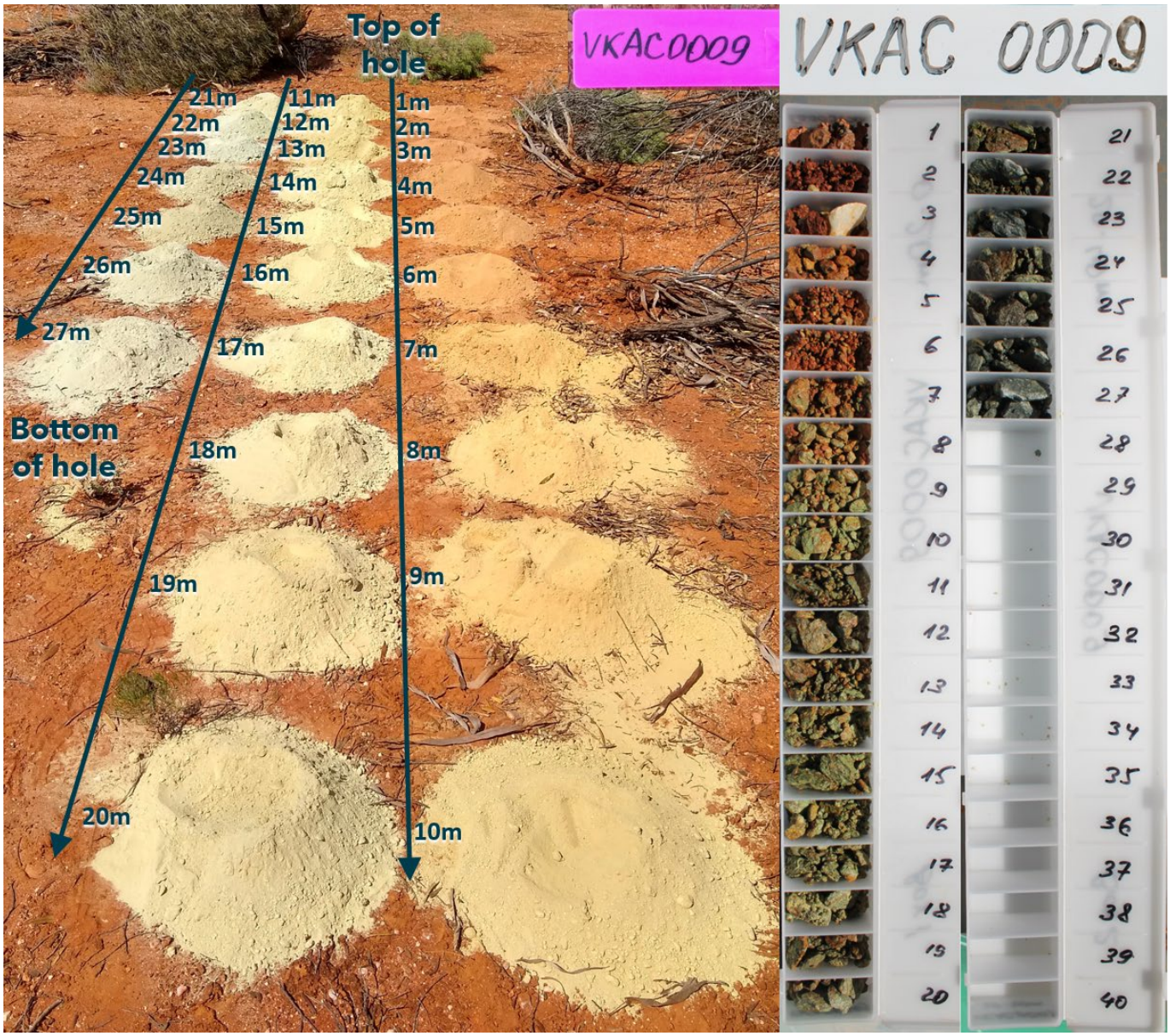


Figure 26; Photograph of AC drill spoils and chip tray used for geological logging from hole VKAC009.

A stripped regolith profile is present over much of the project area, with preservation of a full lateritic weathering profiles being rare and occuring as local remnant patches buried under thick transported cover. Most of the regolith is stripped to the clay zone or saprolite with fresh basalts outcropping on the westernmost flank of the area drilled.

This observation implies that if gold is present in the mineral system, then any supergene dispersion of gold in the regolith from any bedrock mineralisation may be limited and that anomalies could be restricted in size. This should be considered when interpreting assay results ensuring any individual anomalous results are investigated. It also increases the importance of multi-element pathfinder geochemistry obtained from both the pXRF and ICP-MS/OES methods to define vectors to mineralisation for bedrock testing using RC or Diamond Drilling.

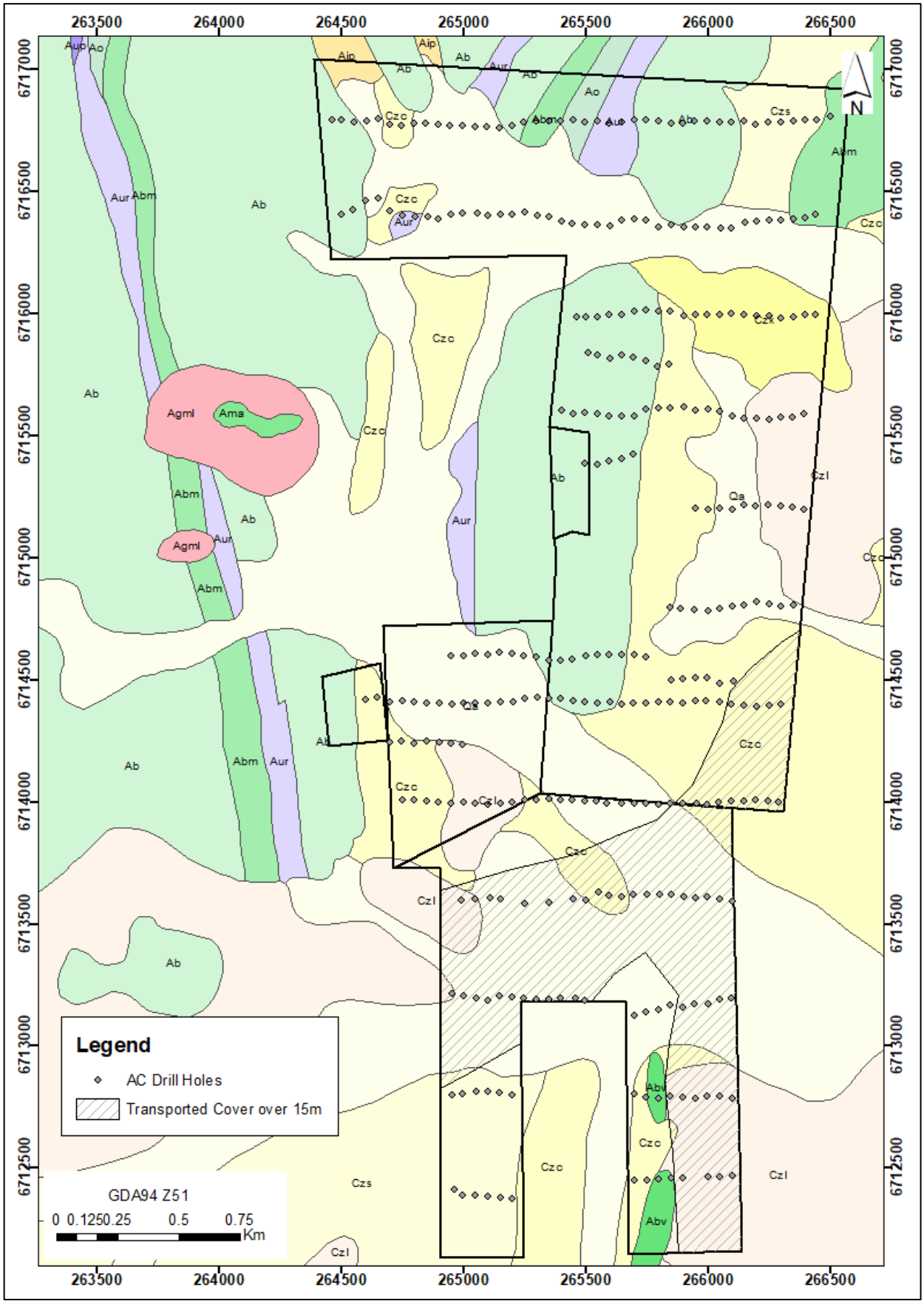


Figure 27; Surface geological map by GSWA showing location of Viking AC drill holes and distribution of transported cover >15m thick where geochemical sampling is considered to be ineffective.

The end of hole logged geology has been used to update the bedrock geology map (Figure 29). This logged geology has confirmed the NNE-trending strike of the greenstone belt over the project area, comprising several parallel sequences of mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks. A granite intrusion was deliniated in the SW part of the First Hit project area. The intrusion is interpreted to have a faulted contact to mafic units in the NW and, potentially to the NE (Figure 28 and Figure 29). This faulted contact supports the interpretation of a significant regional NE trending structure (Figure 30) on which the First Hit Gold Mine occurs.

Drilling tested several conceptual structural targets based on re-interpretation of magnetic data (Figure 30). The observations indicate potential proximity of three of the four targets tested to fault structures based on mapped positions of intrusive bodies of granites (Targets 1,3) and intermediate porphyries (Target 2). Further geological interpretation is pending the analytical results.

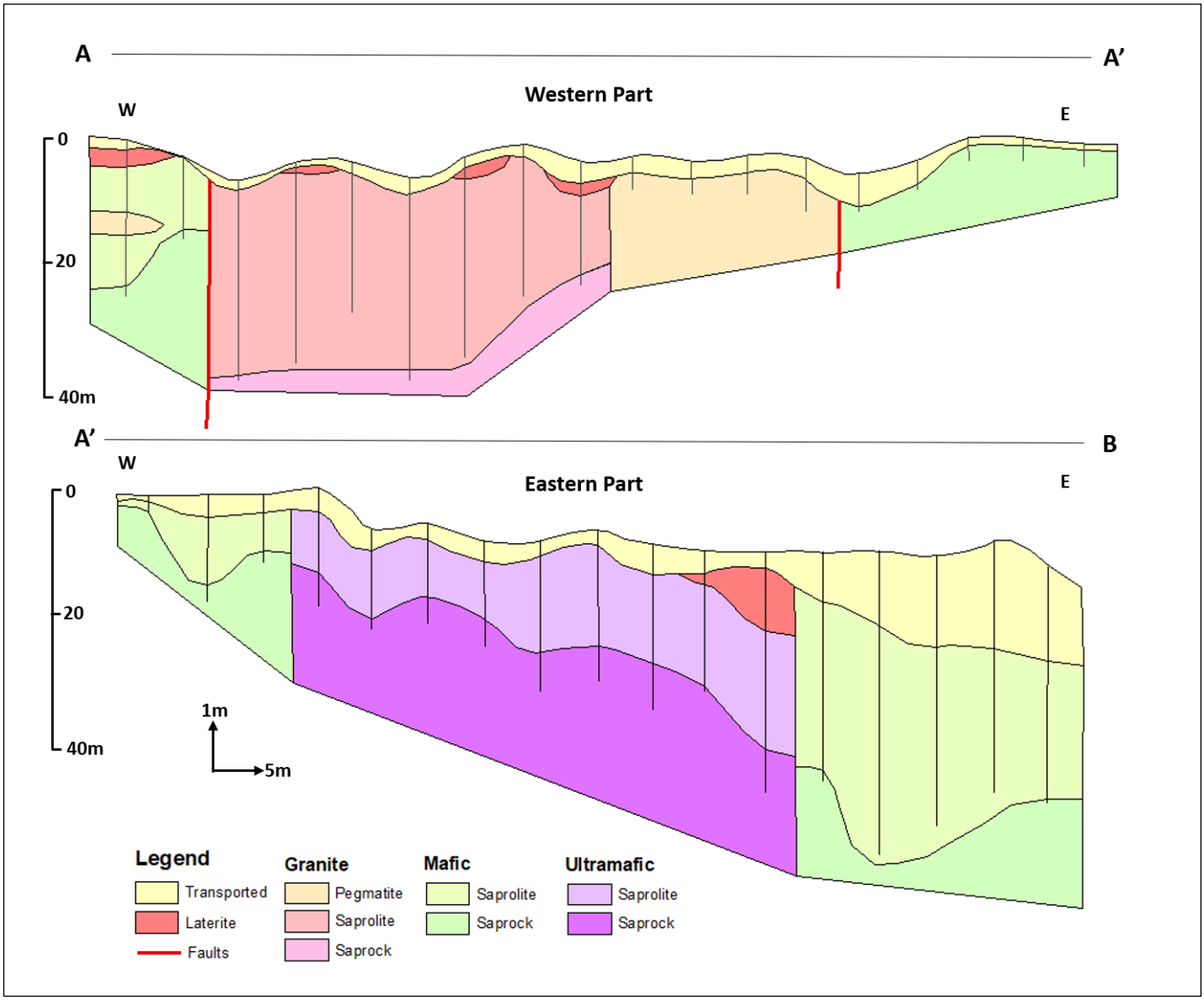


Figure 28; Geological cross-section 6,714,400mN (Line A-A'-B in Figure 24) showing major geological domains and regolith structure across the project area.

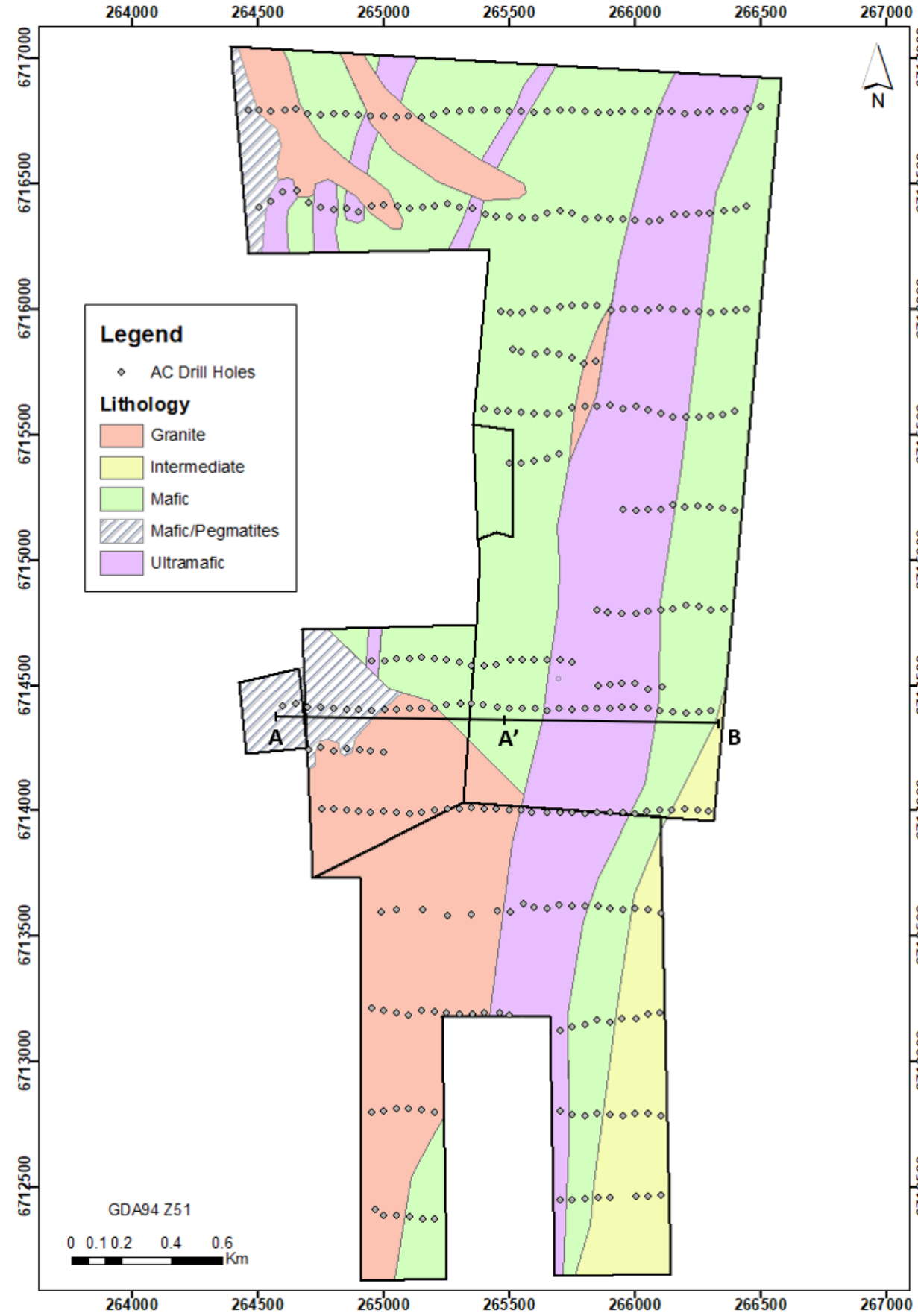


Figure 29; Interpreted bedrock geology map based on AC drilling end of hole chip observations.

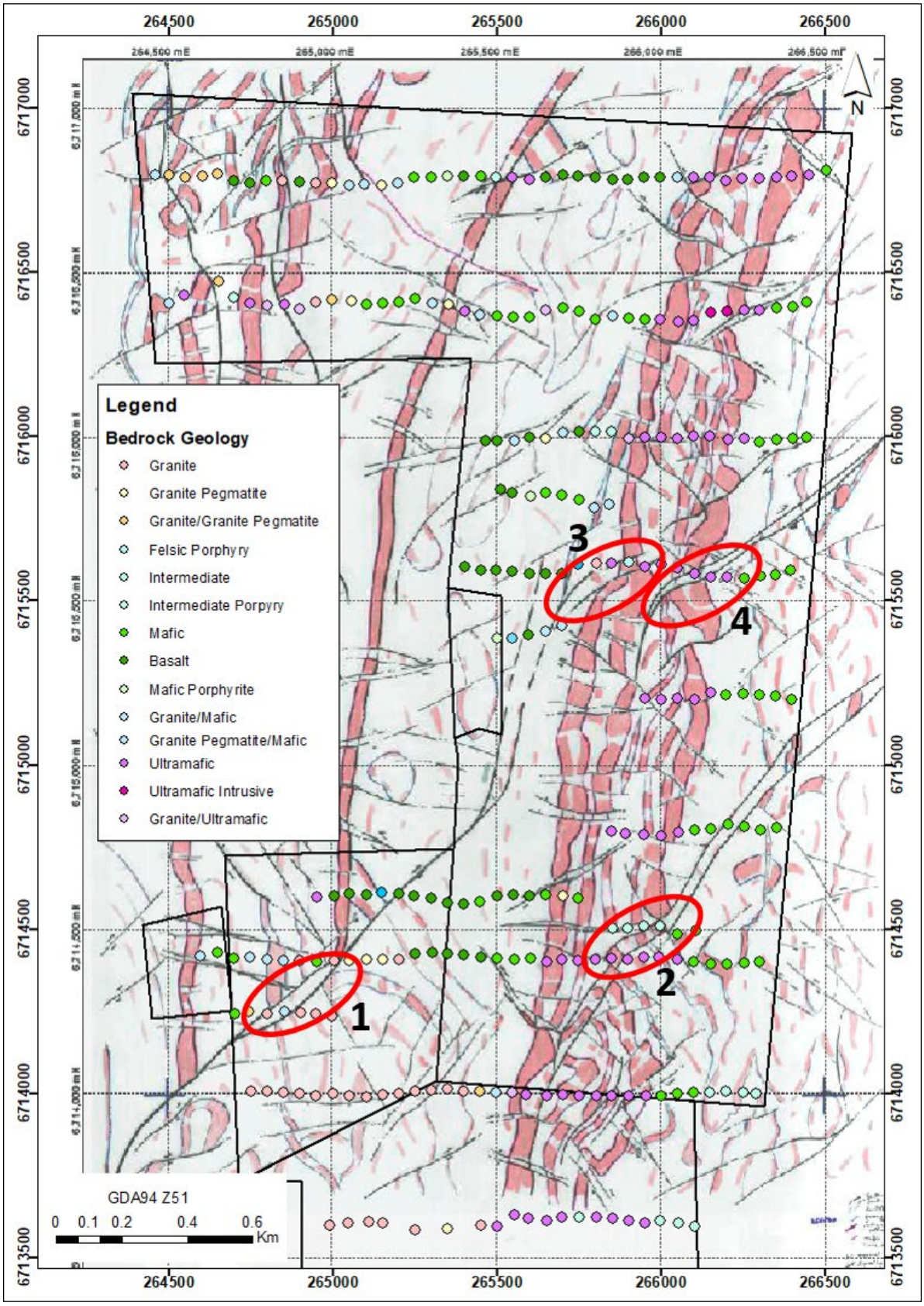


Figure 30; Interpreted end of hole logged geology in AC drilling over conceptual structural targets (red ovals) interpreted from magnetic data. Pink zones are magnetic highs observed in the geophysical datasets.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Underground & Surface Surveys

Specialist remote sensing operators Sensorem (sensorem.com.au) have been engaged to undertake a high resolution surveys using the Wingtra (Figure 31) and Hovermap® drone systems. The purpose of these surveys are to provide a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) across the contiguous tenure, high resolution images and 3D LiDAR scans of the underground workings. These surveys will provide datasets to support the regional AC programme with geological interpretation, surface topography models, data to assist in the assessment of the condition of the underground workings, determination of water level positions in the First Hit mine and provide proof of concept using Hovermap®. The Hovermap® drone system could be used to map and assess the remainder of the underground workings if the First Hit mine is dewatered.

Figure 31; Photographs showing Wingtra drone survey take off and operation by Sensorem's CASA approved pilot.

Aerial surveys using Wingtra have been completed over the contiguous Viking tenure around the First Hit Project providing high resolution (1.6 pixel per cm^2) coverage (Figure 32). LiDAR surveys of the accessible underground workings at the First Hit Mine and some of the historical prospectors workings have been completed (Figure 33). All data are being processed by Sensorem and final deliverables are expected in April 2021.

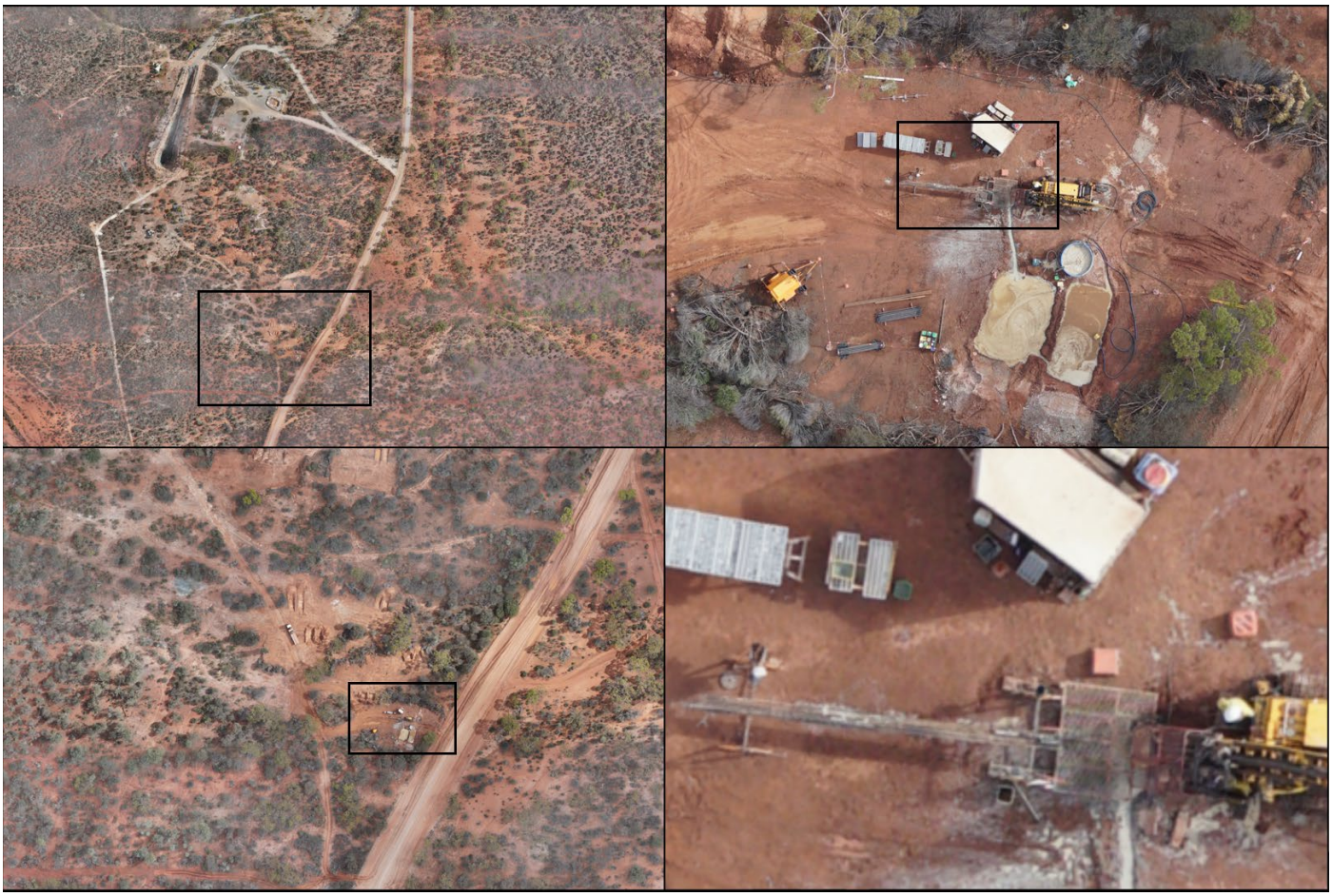


Figure 32; High resolution Wingtra survey providing 1.6 pixels per cm2. The images show the available resolution from the aerial survey allowing details to be observed down to core boxes at the drill rig and the driller at the control panel on hole VDD001.

Figure 33; Processed image of First Hit Underground workings derived from Hovermap(R) LiDAR data.

Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) Co-funded Drilling Application

The Company has submitted an application for the Western Australian Governments co-funded drilling EIS to provide funding to exploration programmes. The application proposes to undertake a 3 diamond drillhole programme totalling 1,400m to test highly prospective structures and targets across the First Hit Project tenure. If successful, the EIS scheme will provide 50% of the direct drilling costs capped at $150,000. Successful applications will be notified by the Department of Mines, Industry, Safety and Regulation (DMIRS) mid-late April. If Viking are successful with this application it is proposed to undertake the activity in Q3 2021.

Collation of Historical Data

The Company has been undertaking an ongoing data review and collation of historical data. All the historical underground paper face mapping sheets collected as mining progressed at First Hit have had all data captured and is in process of being imported in to the Viking database. The face mapping sheets have been scanned and are being georeferenced in 3D and have been used to help constrain the geological model.

A review of historical survey data collected from the RC drilling is ongoing with additional survey data captured. This will improve the precision of the RC drilling data loaded into 3D space and allow Viking to make as assessment on any historical holes which may not have reached the expected target.

Water Licencing

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) issued a Licence to Take Water under regulation 5c of the Rights in Water and Irrigation act of 1914[1]. This is a significant first step in the regulatory process to be able to dewater the First Hit mine. Obtaining this licence gives Viking permission to take up to 500,000 kilolitres of water per year for the authorised activities of mine dewatering, dust suppression, road maintenance and exploration activities.

NEXT STEPS

DD Programme

Diamond drilling is continuing at First Hit with the following priorities:

- Complete current hole VDD009 and a further 2 diamond holes as part of the Phase 1 drill programme which will be concluded late April.
- Phase 2 holes being reviewed to determine which holes are the highest priority given the new geological information obtained from the Phase 1 drilling.
- Reviewing options to continue directly into the Phase 2 programme (or a subset of it).
- Core logging and processing continuing, and samples being collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.
- Compile structural and geological model with the objective of determining the controls to mineralisation at First Hit.

[1] ASX Release 6 April 2021 – VIKING OBTAINS LICENCE TO TAKE WATER FOR FIRST HIT PROJECT

AC Programme

With the completion of the fieldwork component, Viking is now looking to define targets for follow up RC and/or Diamond bedrock testing. To achieve this, follow up exploration activity is focussed on the following priorities:

- Perform spectral mineralogy study on the end of hole samples to identify potential alteration trends and fluid pathways.
- Complete lithogeochemical interpretation of multi-element geochemical data on end of hole drill samples (upon receipt of multielement results from the lab).
- Integrate geological information from the AC drilling with the DD programme results and historical data to update a geological and structural model of the project area.
- Identify alteration zones and geochemical anomalies based using analytical results to determine vectors to mineralisation and to generate follow up exploration targets.
- Prioritise targets for follow up bedrock drill testing.
- Commence discussions with potential RC contractors to ensure rapid advancement for drill testing on receipt of results.

Other Activities

Additional work programmes are progressing concurrently with the exploration drilling. Viking are ensuring these activities are underway to allow the rapid progression of the First Hit Project in the event significant exploration results are received. Other activities which are underway include:

- Commence a review to consider alternate options for analytical services given the delay in turnaround noted by the laboratory.
- Preparing a scope of works to engage an environmental consultant to determine the appropriate steps required to obtain a works approval from DWER to dewater the First Hit Mine workings.
- Commence sampling of water from the First hit Mine workings to provide baseline data to feed into the works approval process.
- Integration of the Hovermap® LiDAR data in to the UG workings development model.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

Julian Woodcock
CEO

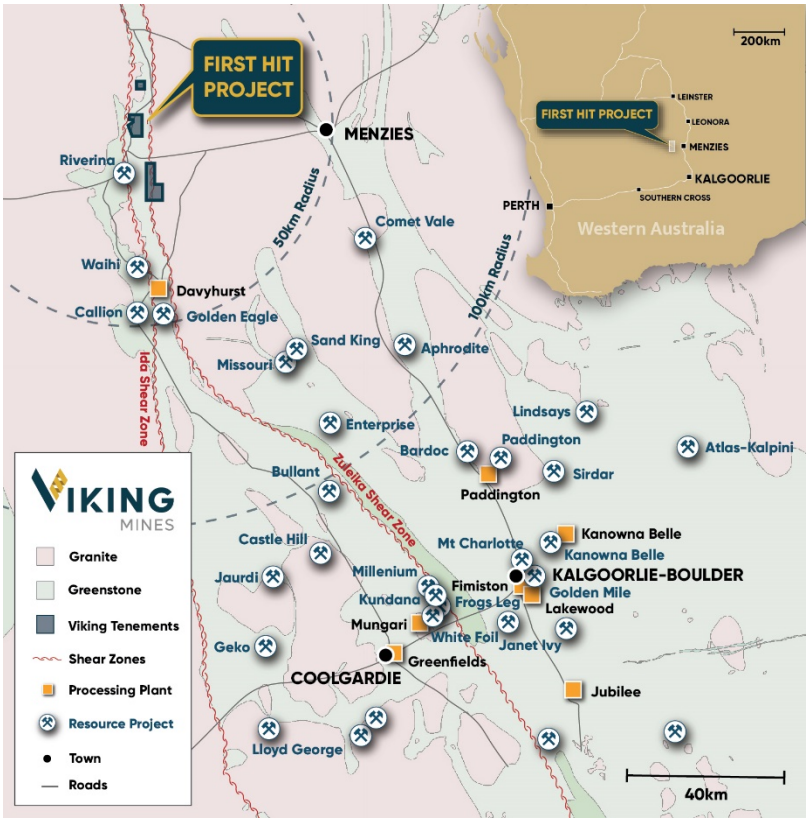
Viking Mines Limited

For further information, please contact:
Viking Mines Limited
Dean Jagger
Company Secretary
02 8072 1447

ABOUT VIKING MINES

Viking Mines is a gold focussed company with the **First Hit Project** located 150km NW of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia being the primary asset under exploration.

Viking have an aggressive exploration strategy to explore for high grade gold occurrences and discover ounces along fertile gold structures. The historically mined, First Hit gold mine is the focus of Vikings activity to deliver on this strategy. Rapid advancement and exploration are occurring to explore, discover and develop gold ounces at the Project. The strategy will generate shareholder value through the discovery of new gold resources.



First Hit Project, Western Australia

The **First Hit Project** is centred around the historic high-grade First Hit gold mine situated along the prospective Ida and Zuleika Shear zones in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Project incorporates ~28km^2 of tenements with 6 active Mining and Prospecting licences and 1 Exploration licence under application. At the core of this landholding is a 6.4km^2 group of contiguous tenements which host the historic First Hit gold mine.

Prior to closure of the First Hit gold mine by Barra Resources in 2002 and at a time of depressed gold prices of US$ 320/oz, the First Hit mine produced ~30koz ounces of gold at an average grade of ~7.7g/t Au. No modern exploration activity has been conducted in the past 18 years and creates a significant opportunity for Viking. The Company is focused on delivering exploration programmes to test near mine extensions and regional targets around the **First Hit Project** with the objective of defining fertile structures and discovering gold ounces.

Examples of the high-grade nature of the mineralisation previously drilled at First Hit include:

- 4.9m at 64.8g/t Au from 62.1m (FHU045)[1]
- 3m at 77.6g/t Au from 224.0m (BFH030)[1]
- 4m at 26.1g/t Au from 58.0m (BFH005)[1]

The Project area is well serviced by infrastructure and is located 50km west of the sealed Goldfields highway and the township of Menzies. The nearest operating Gold Processing Plant is the Davyhurst Mill 50km to the south, owned and operated by Ora Banda Mining (ASX:OBM). The nearest operating gold mine is the Riverina open pit, located 8km south of the First Hit gold mine, owned by OBM.

The Company also has projects located in Ghana and Mongolia. Viking is currently undergoing legal proceedings to secure an outstanding payment of US$ 5 million, associated with the sale of the Akoase project in Ghana.

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.

[1]ASX announcement dated 26th November 2020

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. Mt Stockton is engaged by Viking Mines Ltd 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 the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

JORC Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	<u>Historical 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>Historical 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>Historical 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>Historical 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling Diamond drill core sampling was undertaken utilising half core designated by CSA Global personnel which was marked up with a cutting line and sent to Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie, where half core is being sampled. Aircore samples were collected at the drill rig during the drilling process. Samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole sample taken for each hole. The samples collected at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg were submitted to MinAnalytical laboratories for analytical work. Additionally, handheld XRF analysis was undertaken on aircore samples (described below) The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Historical Information 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. Historical Underground Face Sampling 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling Diamond drill core is cut and sampled along designated cut lines in areas of geological and interpreted mineralisation to provide representative sampling. The position of the cut line on the diamond core is positioned to ensure that the selected sample is representative. Aircore sample recovery was monitored for excessive sample loss and recorded to ensure sample representivity. The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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	Historical Sample Preparation The breakdown in historical 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). Historical Underground Face Sampling 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling Diamond drilling was drilling HQ core (63.5mm) to provide a larger core diameter for better representivity of sampling given the potential for coarse gold. Between 20cm and 1m (generally 1m) of half core is being sampled by Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie. The assay methodology is described below.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Diamond core analysis: Between 0.5kg and 6kg of half core sample is pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. All pulp samples are analysed by Laboratory portable XRF. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using a ICP-OES/MS finish. Additionally, Photon assay technique for high grade samples.
Aircore sample analysis: Aircore drilling was used to obtain 2m composite and individual 1m end of hole samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. Selected drill samples are analysed pXRF in the field and in Minanalytical Laboratory. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using a ICP-OES/MS finish.
The Competent Person considers these sampling and analytical methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</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><u>Historical Drilling</u>
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>
<u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u>
Current Exploration drilling consist of diamond core drilling and aircore drilling. The drill metres are summarised in the table below.
<table>
<tr><th>DDH</th><th></th><th>AC</th><th></th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>Surface Diamond Core Drilling</td><td></td><td>Air Core Drilling</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>2.7</td><td>328</td><td>97.3</td><td>337</td></tr>
<tr><td>1634</td><td>24.3</td><td>5080</td><td>75.7</td><td>6714</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Recoveries of diamond drill core were measured by using the drillers blocks as a guide and determining the actual length of core vs the measurement between drillers blocks. Within the fresh zone drill recoveries were greater than 90%. In the oxide zone core was only retrieved in competent rock which typically coincided with the fresh rock interface. Aircore drilling recoveries were visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging process. The Competent Person considers the recovery measurement methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Drilling was undertaken with a HQ assembly to maximise core size and therefore recovery and triple tube was utilised to ensure core could be recovered, near surface, notwithstanding that the targets were wholly within fresh rock where recovery was greater than 90%. Aircore drilling sample recovery was monitored to ensure representivity of the samples. Drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. The Competent Person considers these sampling techniques and measures to ensure representivity appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Historical Information Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The high recovery achieved from current diamond drilling indicates there is unlikely to be bias in recovery/ analytical results. Aircore drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. The relationship between sample recovery and grade is not a significant factor in determining anomalism in aircore drilling. The Competent Person considers there to be limited bias related to the recovery/sampling at the First Hit mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Historical Information 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 hanging wall, 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond drill core is logged to a geological detail suitable for a mineral resource estimate ensuring all lithology, alteration and interpreted mineralisation is recorded and drilling continues through the footwall where possible. Geotechnical logging is recorded in key areas (RQD) and drill core is orientated to be able to measure structural orientations. Remaining core is available for metallurgical sampling if required. Aircore sample logging of rock chips samples from drill cuttings are undertaken as a first pass indication of potential gold and multi-element anomalism. Samples of rock chips from drill cuttings were logged by the geologist in the field, for parameters including, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Logging of aircore and diamond drilling is qualitative in nature. All drill core and aircore samples are photographed. Aircore samples were photographed on the ground and rock chips in chip trays. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historical Information 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Summary of Current Exploration Drilling All diamond and aircore drilling were geologically logged with detailed logging in areas of interest. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond core was cut into two halves using a diamond core saw for surface drilling. One half of the core is used in the assay process. This work was undertaken by a trained contractor group (Dynamics G-Ex) The Competent Person considers the sampling method methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Historical Information 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 Summary of Current Exploration Drilling AC samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole sample taken for each hole. The samples collected at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg No sub-sampling or further sample preparation for samples derived from AC drilling is being reported. Most of the samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Historical Information The Competent Person considers the historical methods described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes as described in previous sections as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling No sub sampling has been applied to the current drill programmes for either the diamond drilling or Aircore drilling. The Competent Person considers the current methods of sampling as described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling CSA Global have applied industry standard QAQC procedures for sampling processes to diamond drilling and aircore drilling programs. Diamond drilling At this stage no assays have been received and no further sampling methods have been applied. This may be modified depending on assay received. No duplicate/second half sampling was undertaken which may also be revised depending on results received. Aircore drilling No field duplicates were collected as sampling is considered for determining anomalism rather than exact results. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The mineralisation at the First Hit project is historically recorded as containing coarse gold. As such the diamond drilling program is utilising HQ core as the appropriate core size to maximise the potential to intersect any course gold if present. All host rocks are fine grained and HQ core size is appropriate for the grain size The Aircore drilling is aiming to detect gold anomalism and the sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled given the style of mineralisation being targeted. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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.*	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The analytical technique for the diamond drill core samples consists of the Fire Assay method (50g charge) and Photon assay for high grade samples. All core samples are analysed by a Laboratory portable XRF and selected samples by 4 acid digest with a ICP-OES/MS finish to characterise host lithologies and alteration. The fire assay technique is considered a total technique. The 4 acid digest ICP-OES/MS technique is considered total for most rock types except for rocks containing very resistant minerals such as spinel. The analytical techniques for the aircore samples include: Fire Assay method (50g charge) for gold, four acid digest with ICP-MS/OES finish for 60 elements, and pXRF method for 34 elements. The analytical technique for Au is considered total with the rest being mostly partial. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Historical Information No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling A pXRF survey has been completed in the field using a handheld instrument by Bruker, the S1 Titan 800 model. The measurements were completed in three ranges (Exploration Mode) with 20 counts per range. Autocalibration measurements were used for reading checks and adjustments. A laboratory Olympus Vanta portable XRF is used for diamond core sample pulps on hand pressed cups. Autocalibration measurements are used for reading checks and adjustment. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The QAQC procedures for the diamond drill core samples consists of the analyses of a certified standard and blank for every 20 samples. These have been submitted to the MinAnalytical laboratory and results are pending. The QAQC procedures for the aircore drilling program consists of the analyses of a certified standards (every 20 samples) and blanks (every 40 samples). The Competent Person considers the QAQC described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Historical Information 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling CSA Global are contracted to Viking Mines Limited and internal checking processes including regular checks of structure and veins by alternative personnel for relevance to historical mineralised mined areas and historical drill intersections. No assay results have been returned from the analytical laboratory as yet to review. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	The use of twinned holes.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling There are no twinned holes planned in the current diamond drill program, however the drill holes completed for the diamond drilling program are located within areas proximal to the drilling completed as part of the previous operator's resource drilling. There are no twin holes for the aircore program. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond Drilling: Primary logging data were entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational data base. Aircore Drilling: Primary data for drill cuttings, including sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite, were collected in the field and entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational database. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	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.*	Historical Information 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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.
<u>Underground Face Sampling</u>
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.
<u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u>
Diamond drilling. The collar positions were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +/-0.5m. The downhole azimuth and dip were surveyed using a Reflex Easy Gyro tool with an accuracy of +/- 1 degree for the azimuth and +/-0.1 degrees for the dip.
Aircore drill hole collar positions were located by hand-held GPS during drilling. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. There are no down hole surveys and drill holes are vertical. These are not part of a resource estimate.
Additionally, Sepcialist remote sensing operators Sensorem (sensorem.com.au) were engaged to undertake a high resolution surveys using the Wingtra Hovermap® drone systems. The purpose of these surveys is to provide a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) across the contiguous tenure, high resolution images and 3D LiDAR scans of the underground workings. These surveys will provide datasets to support the regional AC programme with geological interpretation
The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar, underground and aircore collar locations as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Specification of the grid system used.</td><td><u>Historical Information</u>
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.
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Local</td><td></td><td></td><td>AMG 84</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td><td>Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Point1 (BFH008)</td><td>40020</td><td>10000</td><td>448.991</td><td>6714690.694</td><td>265409.570</td><td>448.991</td></tr>
<tr><td>Point2 (BFH010)</td><td>40201.7</td><td>10000</td><td>442.716</td><td>6714861.448</td><td>265471.014</td><td>442.716</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u>
The GDA94 Zone 51 datum is used as the coordinate system.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td><u>Historical Information</u>
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.
<u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u>
The DTM and collar locations for the diamond drilling were located by differential GPS.
Topographic control on Aircore drill holes is from DTM and hand-held GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m.
The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar locations as appropriate.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Historical Information The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond drilling is completed on an irregular pattern targeting specific targets in and around the existing mine workings. Aircore drilling was conducted on fence lines 200-400m apart with 50 m hole spacing. The Competent Person considers the data spacing for diamond drilling and aircore drilling appropriate for reporting 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.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The diamond drilling is considered appropriate for exploration drilling for this type of deposit. The AC sample spacing is considered suitable for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. The Competent Person considers the data spacing for diamond appropriate for exploration stage and cannot comment until assays are received whether they will be suitable for resource estimation. The aircore drilling is appropriate for first pass exploration only.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling No sample compositing has been applied for diamond drill core samples. Two-metre sample compositing has been applied for all but the end of hole Aircore drill samples. The Competent Person considers the sampling for the diamond drill core appropriate and the compositing of the aircore samples to be appropriate for This stage of exploration.
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.*	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond drilling is predominately orthogonal to the strike of the deposit, with one hole drilled oblique to the mineralisation to intersect several additional lithological units. The variable dip of the veins means the drill hole will intersect the veins at different core angles. understanding the geometry of the vein system is managed through incorporating as much of the underground mapping and historical drilling as possible. Additionally, all diamond holes are oriented to understand and measure the variability of structures and mineralisation. Aircore drill fences were oriented across the known geological structures in the area. No drill hole orientation has been applied. The drill hole spacing, and orientation is considered appropriate for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Historical Information No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling At this stage in the exploration process, neither the diamond drilling nor aircore drilling is considered by the competant Person to have introduces a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical Information The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond core and AC Samples were collected and stored by CSA Global personnel near the camp facilities in the project area. Samples derived from diamond drilling and AC drilling were transported from the site to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport and submitted there to the sample preparation facility at the completion of the program. The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historical Information No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents provided to CSA Global. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling No external audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data however the competent person is satisfied with the processes employed. No analytical data has yet been generated to review.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Tenements and location 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: Tenement – Status – Holder M30/0099 – Live – Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd M30/0091 – Live – Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd P30/1125 – Live – Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd P30/1137 – Live – Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd P30/1144 – Live – Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd E30/529 – Under application – Viking Mines Ltd P30/1126 – Live – undergoing transfer to Viking – Australia Menzies Emeralds Pty Ltd Third Party Interests 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness 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.
	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.	The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Regional Geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 70º to the east. The lode is hosted in biotite-carbonate schist within metabasalt and plunges to the south at around 50º. 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.*	A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling results are being reported in this ASX release.
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.*	All appropriate information is included in the 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*	All information considered by the competent person to be of a material nature has been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 implemented 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.