ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 March 2023

17M OF MASSIVE VANADIFEROUS TITANOMAGNETITE INTERSECTED AT CANEGRASS

- **Initial limited drilling programme completed at the Canegrass Battery Minerals Project totalling 6 holes of Reverse Circulation (RC) for 543m.**
- **2 holes targeting Vanadiferous Titanomagnetite (VTM) horizon at Kinks South target and 4 holes at the Honey Pot West gold target.**
- **Both holes at the Kinks South target intersected magnetite in drilling (mineral host to the Vanadium at Canegrass).**
    - **17m of massive magnetite intersected in hole VCRC0005, 110m down dip of historical drillhole CGD01 (28m at 0.90% V_2O_5)[1].**
    - **Multiple zones of magnetite bearing horizons intersected in hole VCRC0006, located 650m west of hole VCRC0005 and 170m down dip from hole PCG07 (17m at 0.71% V_2O_5) and PCG08 (22m at 0.77% V_2O_5)[1].**
- **Samples delivered to ALS laboratories in Perth, with Assay results expected in April.**
- **Initial drilling programme completed to ensure annual tenement commitments met ahead of major programme of ~5,500m RC scheduled for the June Quarter.**

Viking Mines Ltd (ASX: VKA) ("**Viking**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update to market on exploration activities at the Canegrass Battery Minerals Project ("**the Project**" or "**Canegrass**"), located in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

The Company has successfully and safely completed an initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program totalling 6 holes for 543m at Canegrass.

Significantly, 17m of massive magnetite VTM mineralisation was intersected at the estimated target depth in hole VCRC0006 (Figure 1) along with multiple magnetite bearing horizons in hole VCRC0005. Samples have been despatched to the laboratory and assay results are expected in April 2023.

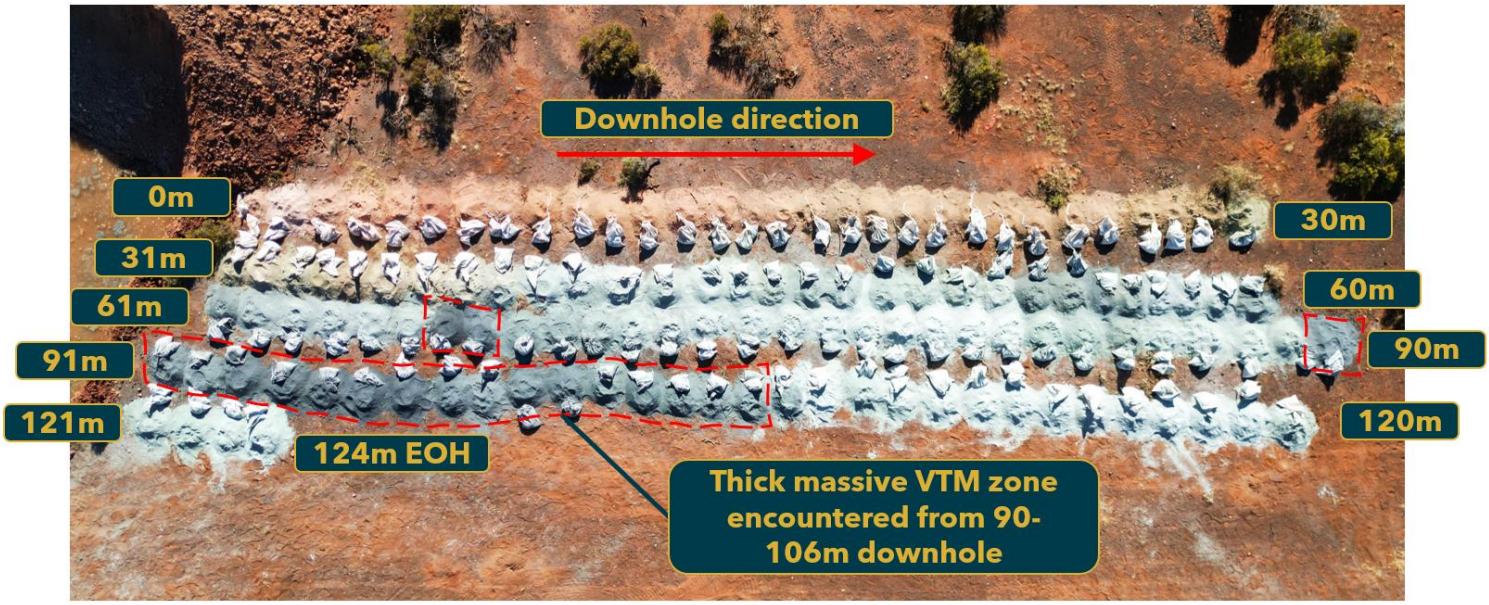

Figure 1; Image showing the drill samples from drillhole VCRC0006. Note the distinct, darker section associated with the VTM horizon encountered at the target depth. Downhole direction is from top left and moving to the right with each row representing increasing depth. Annotations show depth downhole at the start and end of each row.

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Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"It's great to have had the drill rig spinning at the Canegrass Battery Minerals Project, as we look to focus in on specific targets that we will follow up with a major drill program intended to commence in the June Quarter.

"Of greatest significance is the intersection of a massive magnetite zone encountered 110m downdip from the historical hole CGD01, which returned a result of 28m at 0.9% V_2O_5 from 36m.

"Whilst we are yet to receive assays, the presence of massive magnetite and VTM mineralisation only 87m below surface is a positive indicator for the first hole drilled into this target for more than 40 years.

"The scale of the Kinks South target offers a major opportunity to add value for Vikings' shareholders by growing the Canegrass Resource base through drill testing down dip of the outcropping high grade vanadium mineralisation.

"With many other aspects of our exploration programme progressing in parallel, I look forward to updating the market soon with results from this initial exploration drill program."

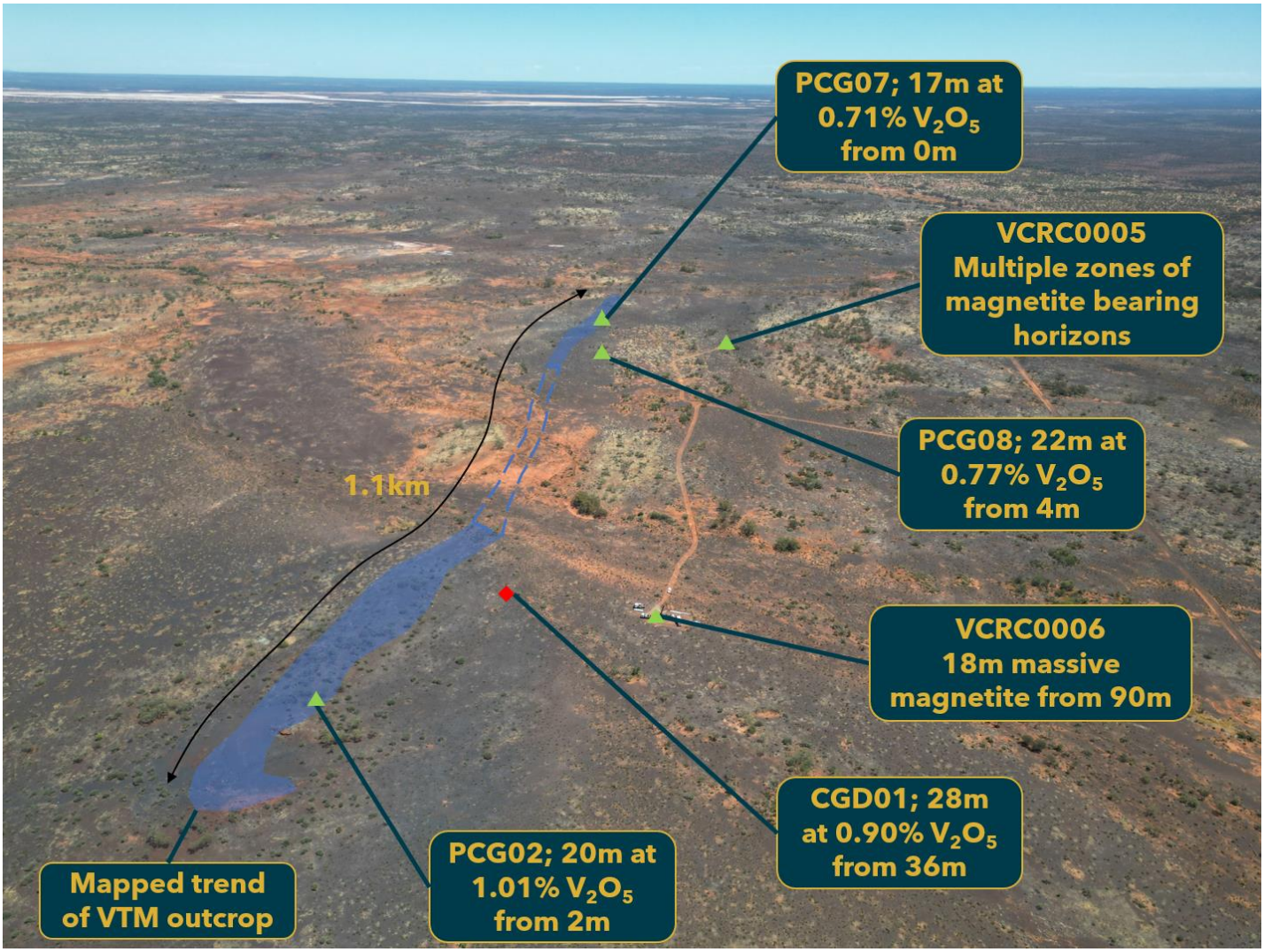

Figure 2; Aerial view looking due West showing the location of drillholes VCRC0006 and VCRC0005 at the Kinks South target at the Canegrass Project. Note the scale of the target area which is ~1.1km long.

DRILLING PROGRAMME DETAILS

Viking launched an initial limited drilling programme at the Canegrass Project to ensure annual tenement commitment activities were satisfied ahead of tenement anniversaries and prior to a major drill program of ~5,500m, scheduled to commence in the June Quarter. Drilling was completed between 8 - 12 March 2023.

The initial drill programme encompassed 6 holes for a total of 543m and tested two targets, Kinks South (vanadium target) and Honey Pot West (gold target). Details of the programme are presented below.

Kinks South VTM Target

In January 2023, Viking mapped and rock chip sampled the extensive VTM outcrop striking East-West at the target area. Six rock chip samples were collected at this target, with grades ranging from **1.17% to 1.44% V_2O_5.**[2]

The Company has projected the VTM horizon from outcrop, through the historical drilling completed in the 1980's (which returned grades up to **28m at 0.90% V_2O_5** from 36m in hole CGD01) and extended it >500m downdip to the north to drillhole FCRC0030 (**66m at 0.74% V_2O_5 including 16m at 1.02% V_2O_5**) (Figure 3).

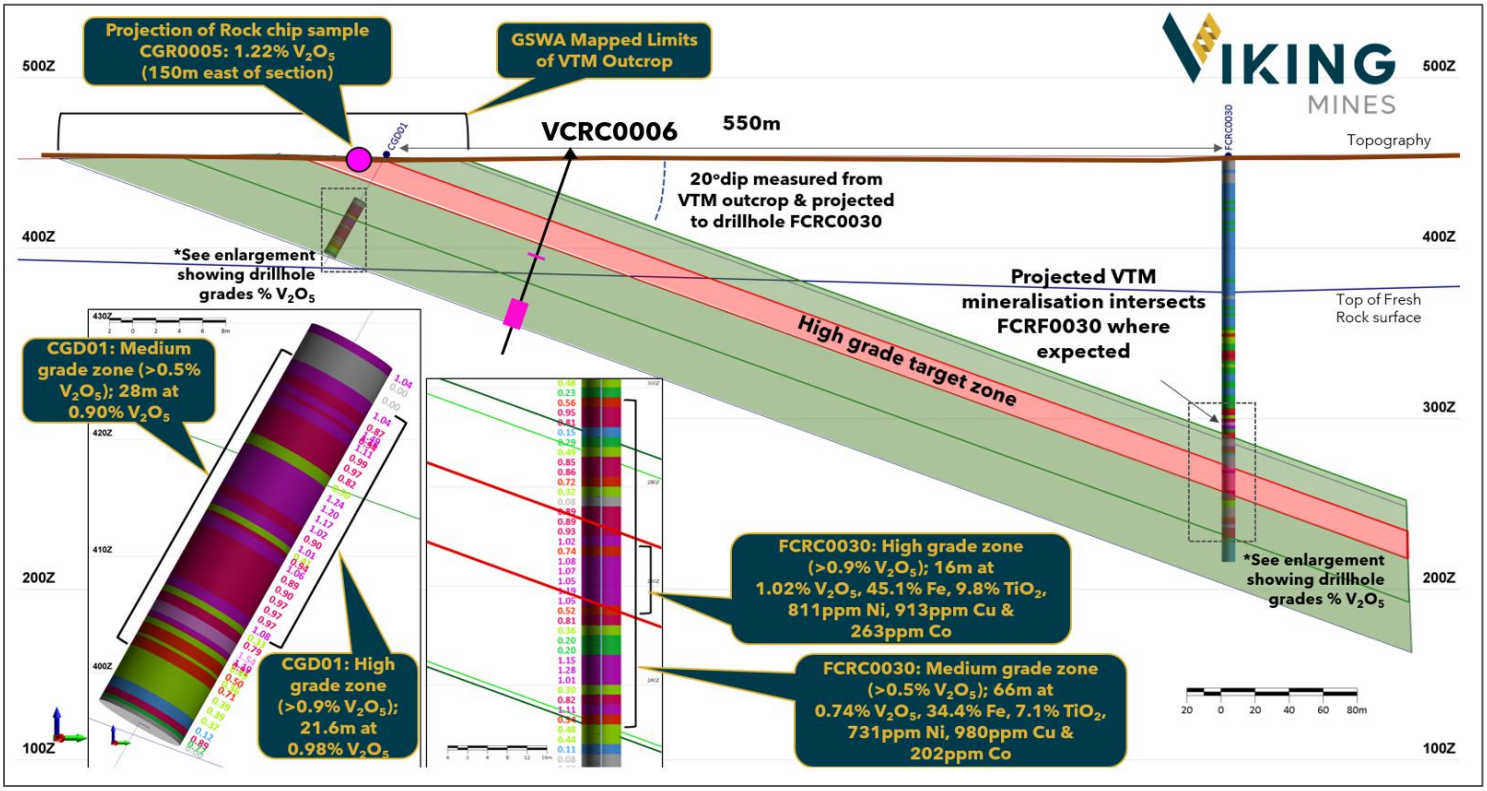

Figure 3; Schematic cross section through Kinks South target showing projection of outcrop to depth to intersect hole FCRC0030 with high grade VTM mineralisation. Section clipping +/- 25m.Note location of drillhole VCRC0006 with intercepts of massive magnetite (pink).

Drillholes VCRC0006 (124m) and VCRC0005 (162m) were designed 675m apart (E-W) to test the potential downdip continuity of the projected high-grade VTM horizon ahead of further drilling planned at the target as part of the major drill programme scheduled for later in the June Quarter.

The Company is targeting zones >0.8% V_2O_5, as this target grade has been determined as economic by other more advanced peer company projects in the region.

Drillhole VCRC0006 intersected the expected lithologies observed in outcrop to the south (gabbro and leucogabbro), with a thick zone of VTM mineralisation occurring from 90-106m downhole (87m vertical depth). Visual identification of the VTM is supported by the strongly magnetic nature of the rock chips which is a feature of magnetite mineralisation (Figure 4). Additional thin zones (<2m) of massive magnetite were also observed at different depths in the drillhole.

Assay results will be required to confirm the Vanadium grade, however the Company is confident based on the supporting data that a significant Vanadium intersection may have been intersected.

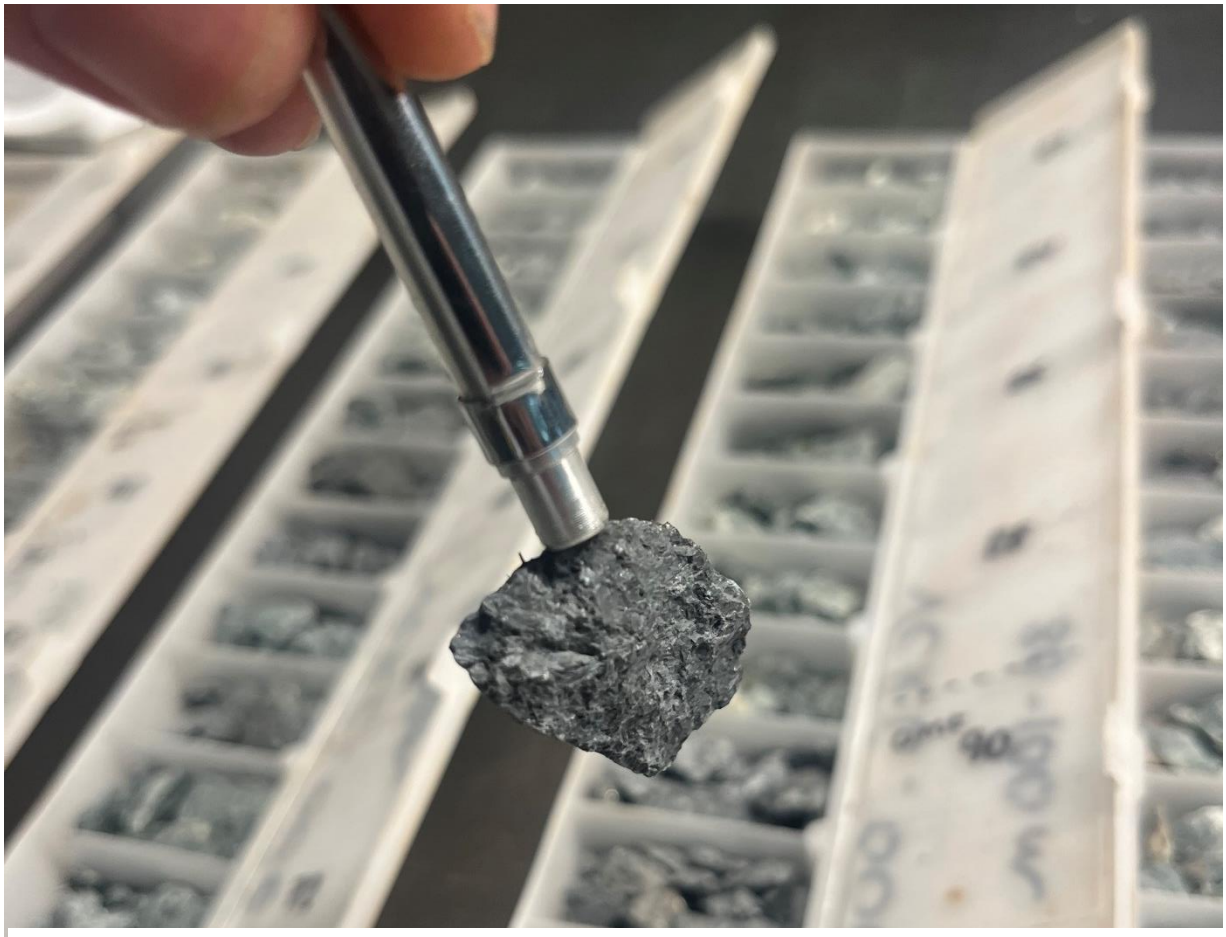

Figure 4; Large 3cm RC chip of VTM magnetically attracted to a magnet demonstrating the highly magnetic properties and confirming the presence of massive magnetite (hole VCRC0006 from 92m downhole).

In addition to the observed magnetite horizon, minor sulphides have been observed associated with the magnetite. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide, however Chalcopyrite has also been seen in the RC chips (Figure 5). The level and quantity seen is unable to be visually estimated and assay results will determine the level of copper present in the samples.

The observation of chalcopyrite in the VTM horizon is significant as the Company has noted the presence of the battery minerals copper, nickel and cobalt in the drillhole database previously.

The presence of copper in the form of Chalcopyrite is important for the Project, as it allows the potential for a future processing option using floatation techniques if it can be liberated from the host rock. This process option is forming part of the comprehensive metallurgical testwork programme planned for later in the year.

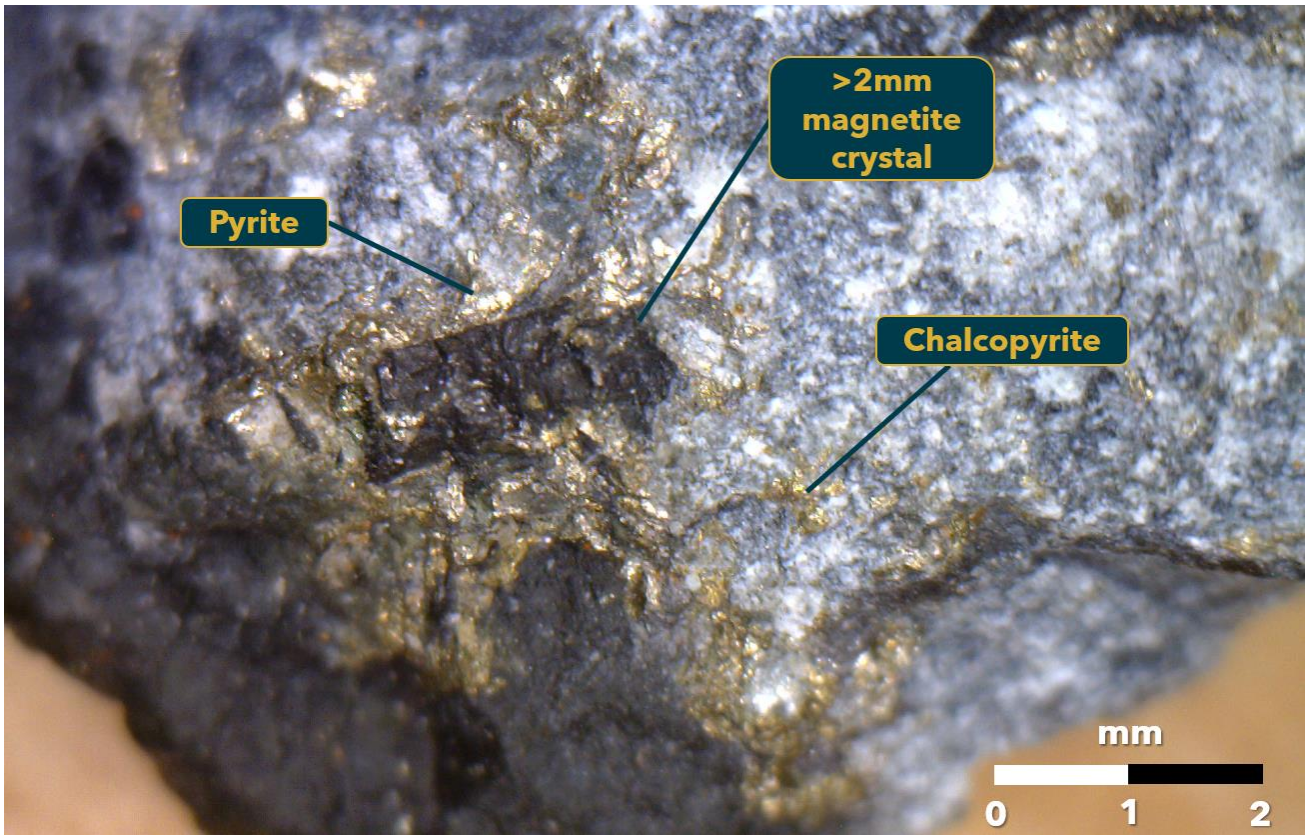

Figure 5; Photo of RC chip from hole VCRC0006 from 98m downhole showing magnetite and sulphides. Dominant sulphide is Pyrite (lighter colour sulphide) with minor chalcopyrite (darker coloured sulphide).

Drillhole VCRC0005 was drilled 650m west of VCRC0006 and intersected the expected lithologies (gabbro and leucogabbro) as observed in outcrop to the south. Magnetite has been identified in several horizons within the gabbro and multiple intersections (including 5m at the expected target depth) demonstrating a magnetic response (chips are attracted to a magnet). These zones are shown in Figure 6.

The presence of magnetite throughout several horizons is a positive indicator that Vanadium is likely to be present. The Company will assess the hole in detail when assays are received and build the results in to the geological model.

Honey Pot West Gold Target

Four drillholes totalling 257m were designed and drilled to test the Honey Pot gold target. Drilling was planned to follow up on a historic intercept drilled by Flinders Mines in 2022.

Drilling intersected various lithologies including gabbro and granodiorite. Pyrite was also observed within the holes.

Samples have been despatched to the laboratory for fire assay and multielement analysis and results are expected in April 2023.

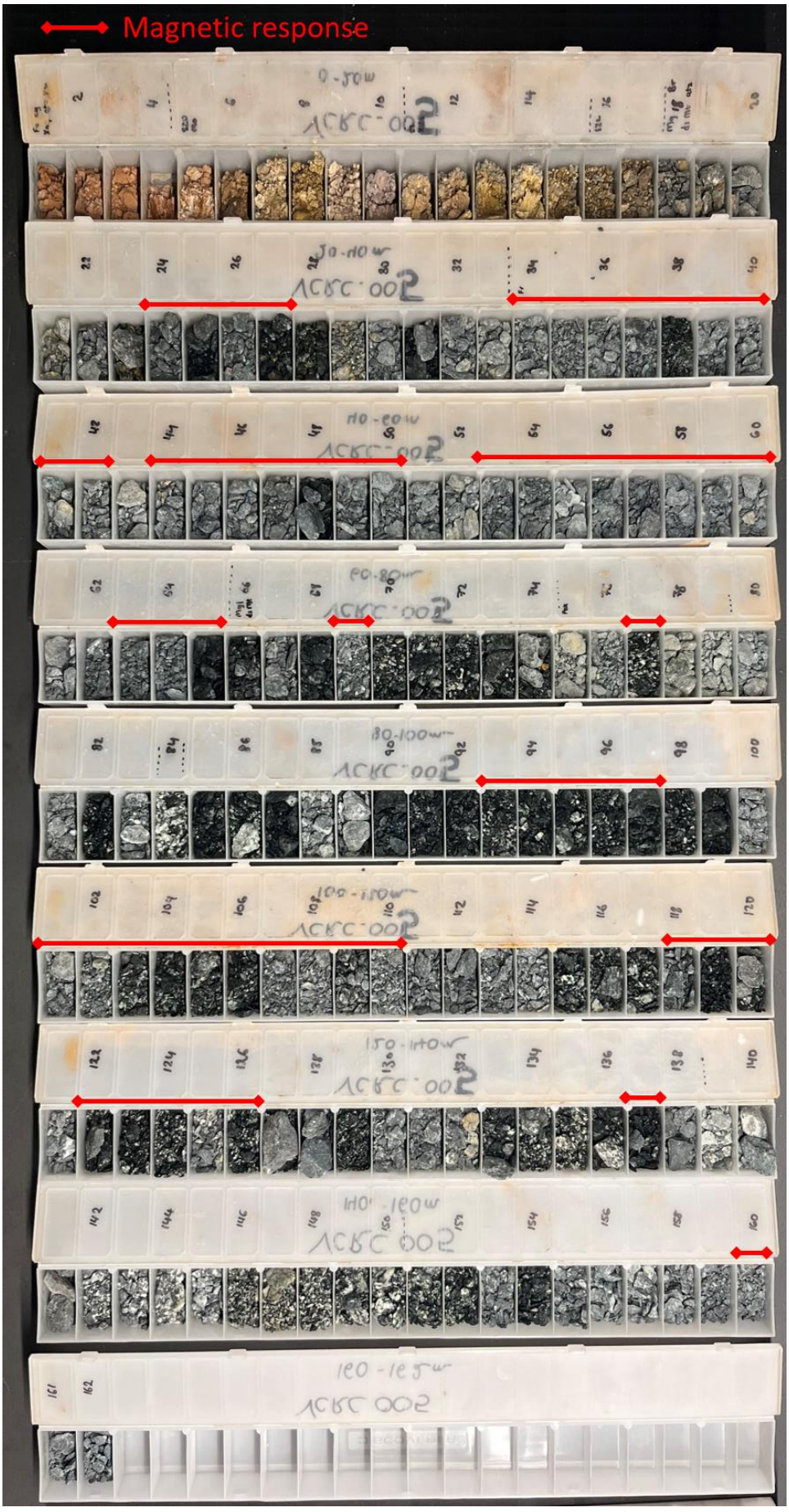

Figure 6; RC chips from hole VCRC0005 with horizons which have a magnetic response annotated. Depths downhole are written on the chip trays with each compartment representing 1m downhole interval, commencing from top of hole to 162m depth. Each tray contains 20m of chips.

NEXT STEPS

The Company continues to make rapid advancements at the Project, with the focus on finalising the geology model and drill programme planning for the major drill programme schedule for the June Quarter. Upcoming activities and priorities include:

- Obtain heritage report and clearance for drilling.
- Update geology model with drilling data and ground magnetics geophysical survey information.
- Complete JORC exploration target assessment.
- Finalise drill hole planning and targeting.
- Secure drill contractor for the major drill programme.
- Complete metallurgical testwork planning.
- Obtain and review assay results for drill holes recently completed with the initial drill programme.

END

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

Julian Woodcock
Managing Director and CEO
Viking Mines Limited

For further information, please contact:
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Sarah Wilson - Company Secretary
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1: ASX Announcement Viking Mines (ASX:VKA) 30 November 2022 – VIKING TO FARM IN TO SUBSTANTIAL BATTERY MINERAL RESOURCE
2: ASX Announcement Viking Mines (ASX:VKA) 2 March 2023 – VIKING RECIEVES HIGH GRADE VANADIUM RESULTS UP TO 1.47% V_2O_5

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 programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Viking Mines Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results
Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Julian Woodcock, who is a Member and of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM(CP) – 305446). Mr Woodcock is a full-time employee of Viking Mines Ltd. Mr Woodcock 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 Woodcock consents to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resources
The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Aaron Meakin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Meakin is a consultant to Flinders Mines Ltd and Viking Mines Ltd, employed by CSA Global Pty Ltd, independent mining industry consultants. Mr Meakin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement on 30 November 2023.

CANEGRASS BATTERY MINERALS PROJECT

The Canegrass Battery Minerals Project is located in the Murchison region, 620km north-east of Perth, Western Australia. It is accessed via sealed roads from the nearby township of Mt Magnet to within 22km of the existing Resources. The Project benefits from a large undeveloped Inferred Vanadium Resource hosted in vanadiferous titanomagnetite (VTM) Mineralisation as part of the Windimurra Layered Igneous Complex.

The Project benefits from ~95km^2 of exploration tenements with very limited follow up exploration targeting the growth potential of the vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) Resources in the +10 years since the Resource was first calculated. Multiple drill ready targets are present which have the potential to significantly add to the already large Resource base, with high grade intercepts presenting an opportunity to substantially increase the average grade.

JORC (2012) RESOURCE

The Canegrass Battery Minerals Resource has been calculated across two separate areas called the Fold Nose and Kinks deposits, each with eight and four separate mineralised domains modelled respectively. The Resource has subsequently been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% V_2O_5 and above the 210 RL (equivalent to a maximum depth of ~250m) (refer to ASX Announcement on 30 November 2022).

Canegrass Project Vanadium Mineral Resource estimate, 0.5% V2O5 cut-off grade, >210m RL (due to the effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components).

Deposit	JORC Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	V_2O_5 %	Fe %	TiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	SiO_2 %	LOI %
Fold Nose	Inferred	59	0.66	30.5	6.5	11.9	0.006	22.9	2.9
Kinks	Inferred	20	0.57	27.4	5.5	13.0	0.009	25.9	3.1
TOTAL		**79**	**0.64**	**29.7**	**6.0**	**12.2**	**0.007**	**23.6**	**3.0**

VIKING MINES FARM-IN AGREEMENT

Viking, via its wholly owned subsidiary, Viking Critical Minerals Pty Ltd, commenced with a Farm-In arrangement with Flinders Mines Ltd (ASX:FMS) on 28 November 2022 to acquire an equity interest in the Canegrass Battery Minerals Project. Through the terms of the Farm-In, Viking can acquire up to 99% of the Project through completion of 4 stages via a combination of exploration expenditure of $4M and staged payments totalling $1.25M over a maximum period of 54 months. If Viking complete the Farm-In to 99% equity interest, Flinders may offer to sell to Viking the remaining 1% of the Project for future production and milestone related payments totalling $850,000. If Flinders do not offer to sell within a prescribed timeframe their right lapses, they must offer Viking the right (but not the obligation) to buy the remaining 1% for the same terms. The Project has a legacy 2% Net Smelter Royalty over the project from when Flinders Mines acquired it from Maximus Resources in 2009.

VANADIUM REDOX FLOW BATTERIES – GREEN ENERGY FUTURE

Viking Mines recognise the significant importance of Vanadium in decarbonisation through the growth of the Vanadium Redox Flow Battery ("**VRFB's**") sector.

VRFB's are a developing market as an alternate solution to lithium-ion ("**Li-ion**") in specific large energy storage applications. Guidehouse Insights Market Intelligence White Paper[i] published in 2Q 2022 forecasts the VRFB sector to grow >900% by 2031 through the installation of large, fixed storage facilities (Figure 7).

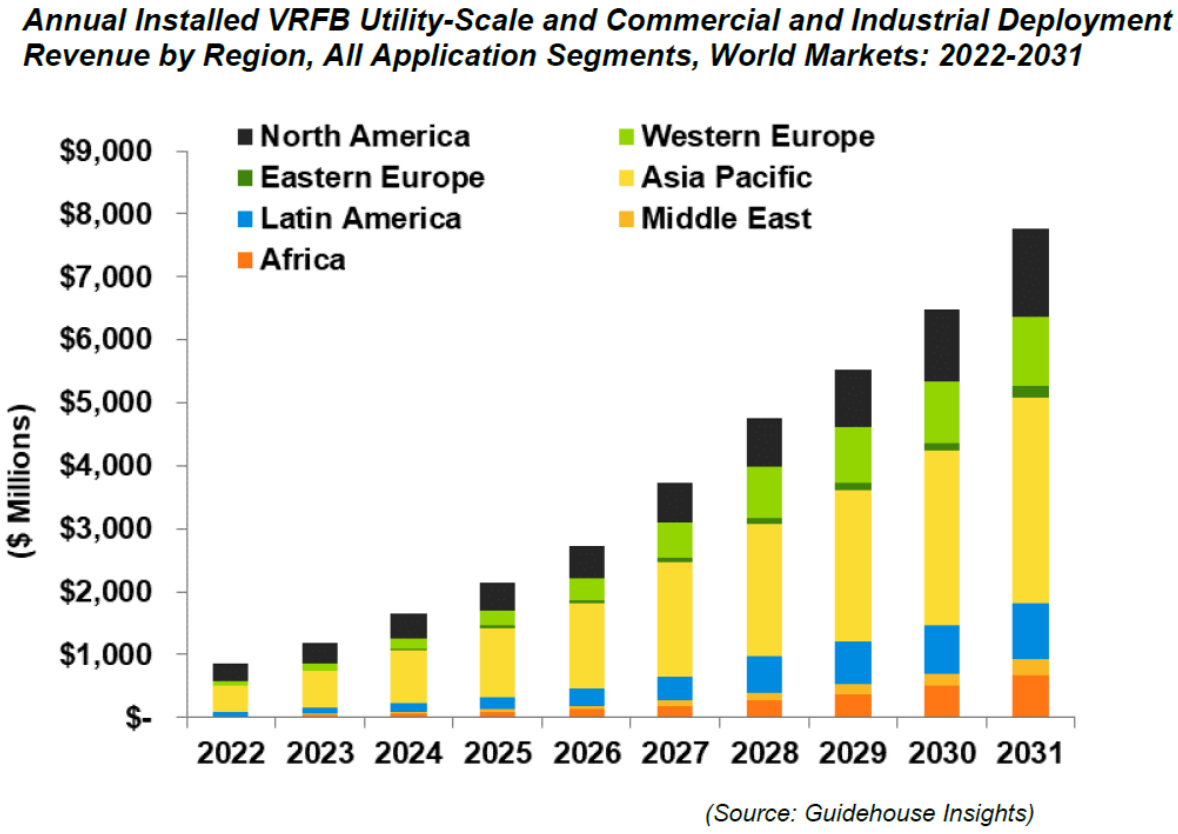

Figure 7; Forecast growth of the VRFB Sector through to 2031 (source – Guidehouse Insights[i])

The reason for this forecast growth is that VRFB's have unique qualities and advantages over Li-ion in the large energy storage sector to complement renewable energy sources to store the energy produced. They are durable, maintain a long lifespan with near unlimited charge/discharge cycles, have low operating costs, safe operation (no fire risk) and have a low environmental impact in both manufacturing and recycling. The Vanadium electrolyte used in these batteries is fully recyclable at the end of the battery's life.

Importantly, and unlike Li-ion, the battery storage capacity is only limited by the size of the electrolyte storage tanks. This means that with a VRFB installation, increasing energy storage capacity is only a matter of adding in additional electrolyte (via the installation of additional electrolyte storage tanks) without needing to expand the core system components. Increasing the energy storage directly reduces the levelized cost per kWh over the installation's lifetime. This is not an option with Li-ion batteries.

It is for these reasons that VRFB's are an ideal fit for many storage applications requiring longer duration discharge and more than 20 years of operation with minimal maintenance.

i) Guidehouse Insights White Paper Vanadium redox Flow Batteries Identifying Market Opportunities and Enablers Published 2Q 2022 https://vanitec.org/images/uploads/Guidehouse_Insights-Vanadium_Redox_Flow_Batteries.pdf

APPENDIX 1 – DRILLHOLE COLLAR INFORMATION AND LOCATION MAP

Hole ID	Hole Type	East (m) MGA94	North (m) MGA94	RL	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)
VCRC0001	RC	640400	6865531	450	124	045	-60
VCRC0002	RC	639725	6865533	450	162	225	-60
VCRC0003	RC	638771	6867733	450	53	225	-60
VCRC0004	RC	638843	6867688	451	62	225	-60
VCRC0005	RC	638826	6867734	453	71	180	-70
VCRC0006	RC	638781	6867680	453	71	180	-70

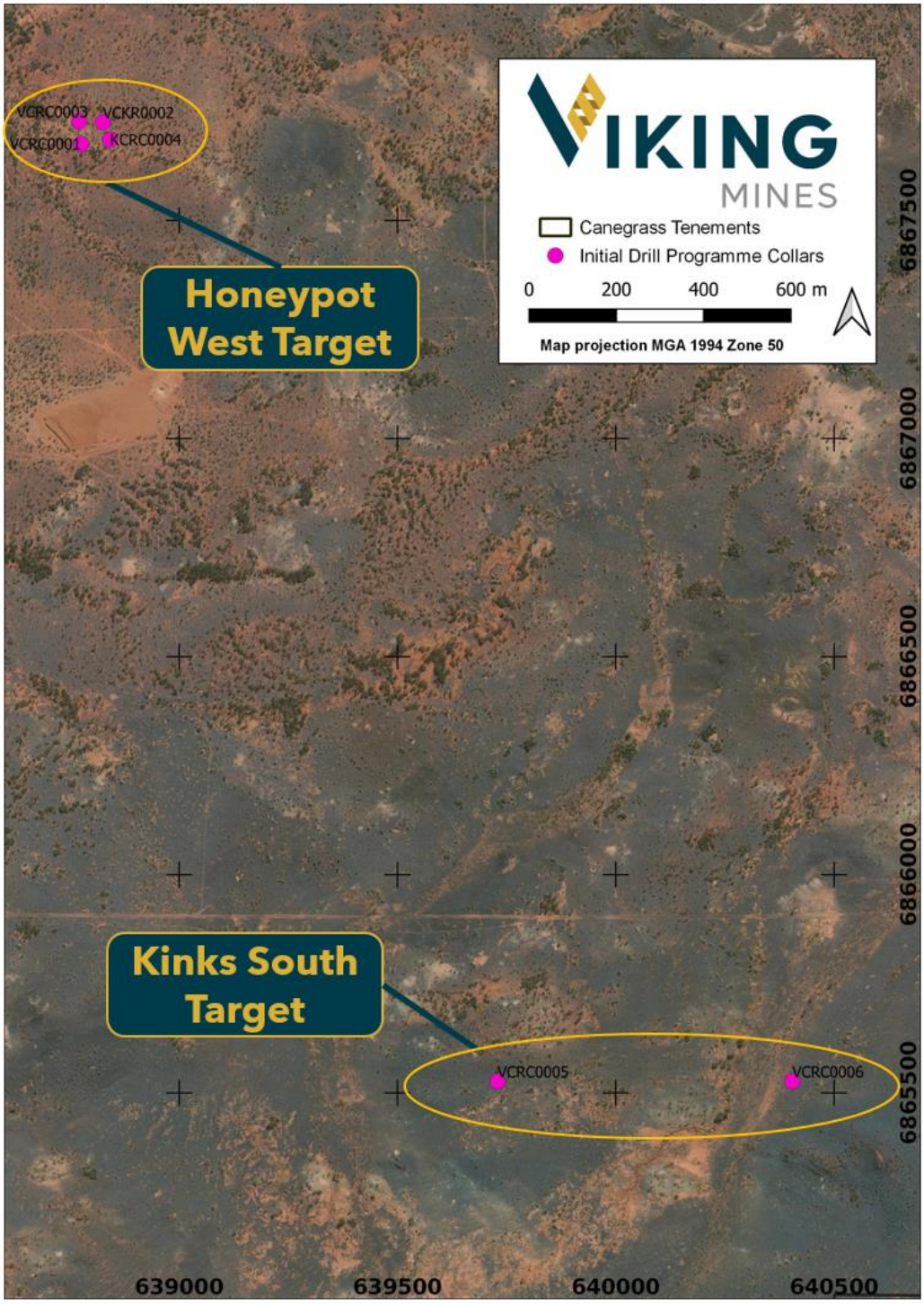

Figure 8; Map showing the location of the 6 holes completed in the initial drill programme.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

JORC Table 1, Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	RC drilling collected samples during the drilling process using industry standard techniques including face sampling drill bit and cone splitter. Chip samples are collected from the drill cuttings and sieved and put in to chip trays for geological logging.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples are representative of the interval drilled
	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	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were collected from the cone splitter. Samples have been composited in some cases to either 2 or 4m composites by scooping from the calico bag collected from the cone splitter at the rig. Samples have been dispatched to ALS laboratories in Perth for analysis by a combination of fire assay (50g charge), XRF fused bead analysis and/or 4 acid digest multielement analysis.
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	Reverse circulation drilling using a 4 ½ inch bit and a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not recorded
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling recovery is assessed by observing sample size. Samples are collected from the cyclone using a cone splitter and monitored for size to determine that they are representative.
	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.	Not applicable as no grades are being reported.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chip samples have been geologically logged to a sufficient level to support any future mineral resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of samples is qualitative in nature. Chip photos are taken of thee chip trays with some examples in the body of this report.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All metres drilled have been geologically logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were collected from the cyclone using a cone splitter for each metre drilled in to 2 calico bags. When composite samples were collected, a scoop is used to collect equal amounts from each metre interval used to make thee composite sample. Dry samples are collected.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable as no results are being reported.

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.	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The nature and style of the mineralisation is relatively homogenous and as such the sample sizes collected are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
	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.	Field tools were used to assist in identification of the VTM horizon for sampling. Portable XRF analyser: Model Bruker Titan S1 800. Mode geoexploration, method oxide concentrates with a read time of 90 seconds was used in the field to provide indications of vanadium bearing magnetite mineralisation. As the instrument was used to aid the field geologist in the identification of the specific rock type (VTM) no results from the field instrument are being reported and no calibration factors have been applied.
	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.	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected in the field in to digital devices and loaded in to the company database by the companies database manager. All records are collected and stored on the companies server and cloud based storage systems (sharepoint).
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
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.*	Drillholes locations are collected using a handheld GPS instrument and recorded in the logging sheets. Downhole surveys are completed using a north seeking gyro instrument. Accuracy of the instruments used is determined acceptable for future use in mineral resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The adopted grid system is MGA94_50 and all data are reported in these coordinates.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Not applicable.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes reported in this report are widely spaced for the Kinks South target (650m). Drillholes for the Honey Pot West target are 40m spaced.
	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.	Not applicable as no results are being reported and no estimation is being made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been used at the discretion of thee field geologist. 4m, 2m and 1m composites have been selected during drilling for samples delivered to the laboratory for analysis.
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.*	Drillholes have been designed to intersect perpendicular to the VTM mineralisation at the Kinks South target. Mineralisation orientation is not known at the Honey Pot West target, but it assumed to be steeply drilling. As such drillholes were designed at -60 degrees dip to intersect as close to perpendicular as possible.
	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.	Given the nature and style of mineralisation, a sampling bias is not expected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected from the rig in tied calico bags and packaged in to tied polyweave bags and stored in bulka bags at the freight companys laydown yard prior to shipment to the laboratory in Perth. The yard is locked at night and sample security is determined to be effective.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Not applicable as no results are being reported.

JORC 2012 Table 1, Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</td><td>Tenements and location
The Canegrass Battery Minerals Project tenements are located approximately 60 km east-southwest of the town of Mount Magnet, Western Australia. The tenements are situated in both the Mount Magnet and Sandstone Shires and cover parts of the Challa, Meeline and Windimurra pastoral leases. Details of the tenements are presented in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Blocks)</th></tr>
<tr><td>E58/232-I</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Flinders Canegrass Pty Ltd</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>E58/236-I</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Flinders Canegrass Pty Ltd</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>E58/282-I</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Flinders Canegrass Pty Ltd</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>E58/520</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Flinders Canegrass Pty Ltd</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>E58/521</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Flinders Canegrass Pty Ltd</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>E58/522</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Flinders Canegrass Pty Ltd</td><td>8</td></tr>
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The Fold Nose Mineral Resource is located on tenement E58/232-I and the Kinks Mineral Resource is located on tenement E58/282-I
Third Party Interests
Viking Mines Ltd subsidiary Viking Critical Minerals Pty. Ltd. has signed a binding term sheet to earn up to a 99% interest in the project tenements. Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR) retains a 2% NSR on all minerals recovered from tenements E58/232-I, E58/236-I & E58/282-I.</td></tr>
</table>

		Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness There is no registered native title claim over the Project tenements. There are no registered sites recorded on the WA government Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System (AHIS) on the tenements. There are 3 other heritage places recorded on AHIS, with 1 deemed not a site and 2 lodged waiting assessment. None of the other heritage places significantly impact or impede access to the tenements.
	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 Flinders Canegrass Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Flinders Mines Ltd. There are no fatal flaws or impediments preventing the operation of the exploration licences.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Based on historical data searches completed to date by Viking, the Canegrass Battery Minerals Project exploration history for vanadium magnetite deposits dates back primarily to 1977 when WMC commenced exploration in the area. Exploration was completed through to 1984 and over this time they undertook mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, geophysics (magnetics and induced polarisation) surveys, percussion drilling and diamond drilling. No resources were defined, but high grade Vanadium mineralisation was discovered as part of the exploration programme. Viking have not completed searches for exploration data for the period 1984 to 2011 when Flinders Mines acquired the project and this work is ongoing. Previous JORC table reports compiled by Flinders state the following: *The previous exploration across the Canegrass Project conducted by Flinders, and previous companies previously associated with the tenements such as Apex Minerals, Falconbridge Limited and Maximus Resources is significant, dating back to at least 2003. Activities primarily concentrated on four key commodity groupings:* • *Nickel-Cobalt-Copper massive sulphide in marginal facies of the Windimurra Igneous Complex (WIC) proper, or in cross-cutting later intrusive bodies that postdate and penetrate across the WIC;* • *PGE bearing internal layers within the WIC;* • *Fe-Ti-V bearing internal layers within the WIC;* • *Au hosted in later fault structures that cross cut the WIC and offset the WIC internal geology.* Flinders Mines have also provided detailed exploration history since 2017 in their most recent announcement dated 10 June 2022 – Canegrass Project Exploration Update. Further information can be obtained by reading this release.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Regional Geology The geology is dominated by the Windimurra Igneous Complex (WIC). The WIC is a large differentiate layered ultramafic to mafic intrusion emplaced within the Yilgarn craton of Western Australia. It outcrops over an area of approximately 2,500km2 and has an age of approximately 2,800Ma. The complex is dominantly comprised of rocks that can broadly be classified as gabbroic in composition. It is dissected by large scale, strike slip shear zones. Deposit Geology Kinks & Fold Nose (30 January 2018 Canegrass Vanadium Mineral Resource Estimate & Exploration Update Release by Flinders Mines)

		The deposit represents part of a large layered intrusion. Mineralisation which comprises magnetite-titanium-vanadium horizons, with distinct vanadiferous titanomagnetitie (VTM) mineralisation occurring within the Windimurra Complex – a large differentiated layered ultramafic to mafic intrusion within the Murchison Province of the Yilgarn Craton. Given the mode of formation, mineralisation displays excellent geological and grade continuity.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drillholes reported in this release are shown on a map and have an associated table providing drillhole information in appendix 1. Downhole depths of mineralisation observed is reported in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.*	Not applicable as no results are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drilling has been planned to intercept perpendicular to mineralisation and are interpreted to be true thickness. However further data is required to confirm this and as such downhole length, true width not know.
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 and sections are included in the body of the report. A significant discovery is not being reported, however drillholes referred to in this report are highlighted on the maps with collar locations.
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.*	References to previous releases used to provide the information in this report have been made and those respective releases provide the disclosure of the drilling results. All rock chip results have been reported in Appendix 1. All appropriate information is included in the report. References to previous releases used to provide the information in this report have been made and those respective releases provide the disclosure of the drilling results.
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*	Identification of VTM mineralisation was determined in the field by visiting the location of mineralisation previously identified using GPS. Professional geologists assessed the geology of the outcrop to determine the rock types which are consistent with VTM mineralisation. A Magnetic Susceptibility meter and portable XRF analyser were used to provide further confidence that the VTM horizon had been correctly identified. The Magnetic Susceptibility of the rock is determined by type and amount of magnetic minerals contained within the rock. With magnetite being the primary

		target mineral in the VTM horizon this is an effective tool to confirm its presence. The portable XRF analyser provided information on the presence of Vanadium in the rock and was used in conjunction with the Magnetic Susceptibility meter to identify the VTM horizon at the outcrop locations visited. All historical data is either publicly available through WAMEX, has been released previously by previous owners of the Project and referenced to the appropriate releases or is disclosed in the body of this report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future work programme and areas for potential extensions of mineralisation are detailed in the body of this report. Further interpretation is required before an exploration target can be defined and will be reported at a later date once this work has been completed. Future drilling is planned at the Kinks South target later in the year and is disclosed in the body of the report. The CP is of the opinion that no additional information for Further Work needs to be reported.