

## VIKING DISCOVERS GOLD AT NORTHERN DUPLEX GREENFIELDS TARGET

- **Initial Phase 1 drilling discovers two separate gold bearing zones in a previously undrilled ~23km length of the prolific Zuleika Shear and within the same stratigraphic horizon as the >1.2Moz Davyhurst Camp 40km to the south.**
- **The strongest result is a broad intercept in VKRC0083 of 27m at 0.4g/t Au from 69m containing multiple +1g/t Au intercepts including;**
  - 1m at 2.9g/t Au from 76m;
  - 1m at 1.1g/t Au from 81m; and
  - 1m at 1.5g/t Au from 91m
- **Results demonstrate hallmarks of a mesothermal gold system and the significant potential for discovery of new gold deposits within Viking's 100% controlled tenure, located just 11km to the NE of the >1.3Moz Riverina:Mulline Gold Camp.**
- **Phase 1 program expanded to ~7,400m, with assays pending for ~4,600m of RC drilling across the Northern Duplex Target, expected to be reported in March.**
- **Typical shearing, disseminated sulphides, biotite and silica alteration observed in additional drilling in these target areas confirming the presence of the interpreted shear zones targeted for gold potential.**
- **A follow up program at the Northern Duplex Target is planned immediately upon receipt of outstanding assays.**
- **Viking has commenced planning of the Phase 2 drill programme at the Central Duplex Target which is expected to commence in March.**

**Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) ("Viking" or "the Company")** is pleased to announce the first assay results from the Phase 1 drilling programme.

Assays have been received for the first drill traverse completed in the December quarter over the Northern Duplex Target (Figure 3). The **assay results confirm the discovery of gold mineralisation** across two separate structural positions, with the most significant returning 27m at 0.4g/t Au and containing individual 1m intercepts **up to 2.9g/t Au**. Prior to the Company's Phase 1 RC drilling there has been no bedrock drill testing on Viking's 100% controlled tenure for more than 20km to the South and 3km to the North.

**Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:**

*"I am ecstatic by the results received from the first drill traverse to be completed across the Northern Duplex Target.*

*Our strategy to complete heel to toe drill traverses across this compelling and untested structural target has been vindicated and resulted in the discovery of previously unrecognised mineralised structures along the prolific Zuleika Shear.*

*"This is a large land position with no bedrock drill testing of this prospective horizon over >90% of the 25km of strike which we control and, with the results we have received, demonstrates the potential for the discovery of new gold deposits.*



*"Now that we have confirmed the gold pathways, we need to follow them to discover potential new gold deposits.*

*The significant 100% controlled land position that Viking has established encompasses >25km of the prolific Zuleika Shear, which is host to multiple million ounce plus gold deposits and is immediately adjacent to Ora Banda Mining's >1.3Moz Riverina-Mulline Camp, sharing the same host greenstone geology.*

*"The lack of previous exploration coupled with the results we have received and located immediately adjacent to and along strike of multi-million ounces of gold endowment highlight the opportunity which we have to create value for our shareholders with the drill bit.*

*"I look forward to providing further updates to market as we receive the results from the remaining three drill traverses."*

## **PHASE 1 DRILLING FIRST RESULTS - NORTHERN DUPLEX TARGET**

Assay results have been received for the first drill traverse completed at the Northern Duplex Target (Figure 1 & Figure 2). This traverse is the first of four being drilled by the Company across the Target (Figure 3).

Several zones of anomalous gold have been intersected. The strongest is a broad intercept in **VKRC0083 of 27m at 0.4g/t Au (>0.1g/t cut-off) from 69m**. Within this zone there are multiple intercepts reporting >1g/t (Figure 1 & Figure 2):

- 1m at 2.9g/t Au from 76m
- 1m at 1.1g/t Au from 81m
- 1m at 1.5g/t Au from 91m

The significance of this intercept cannot be understated, and the samples and assay results have all the hallmarks of a mesothermal gold system typical of the Eastern Goldfields.

This is the first RC drill traverse to be drilled in this target area of structural complexity, with no prior RC bedrock drill testing on Viking controlled tenure for >20km to the south and 3km to the North. It is important to note that significant deposits in the region such as the Riverina Gold Mine (ASX:OBM) have assay results of this tenor proximal to the economic mineralisation which is being mined. These deposits typically have a surface expression of 200 to 800m (which is shorter than the drill spacing used in this Phase 1 drill programme).

Two additional continuous ppb level anomalous zones have been intersected in the same traverse.

- VKRRC0084 returned 20m at 78ppb from 20m and is located in the adjoining hole to the west of the larger intercept in VKRC0083 reported above.
- VKRC0085 returned 28m at 38ppb from 76m.

Although these additional intercepts are of a lower tenor than seen in VKRC0083, the anomalies confirm additional structural positions which have seen gold-related alteration and mineralisation and provide additional target horizons.



Other narrow (<8m) ppb level intercepts have also been encountered in several other holes indicating discrete structural zones which warrant further interpretation and understanding as to the relevance in the mineralising system (Figure 2).

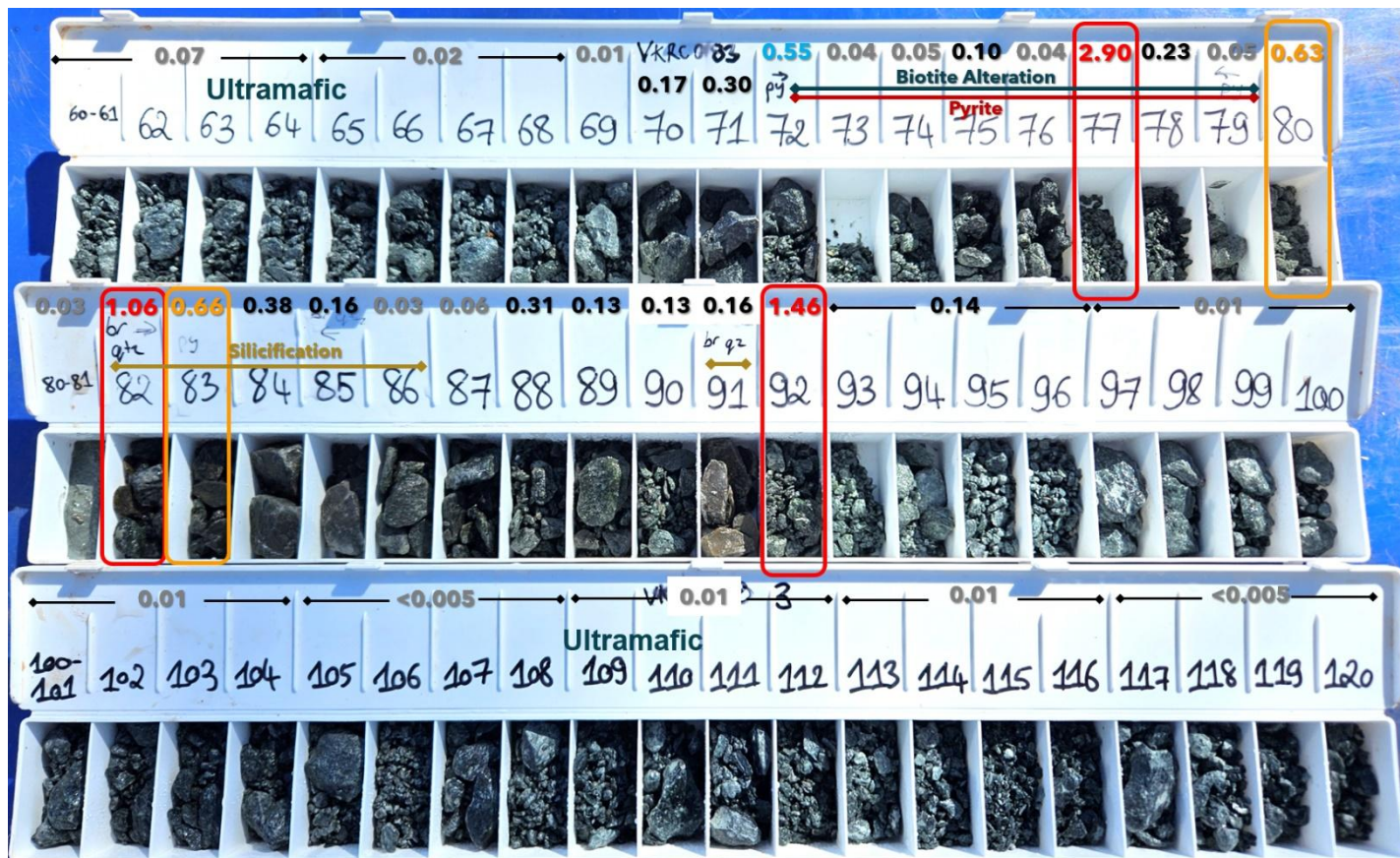


Figure 1; Chip samples from VKRC0083 and analysis results reported as g/t gold. 27m at 0.4g/t Au from 69m with higher grade intercepts up to 2.9g/t as annotated.

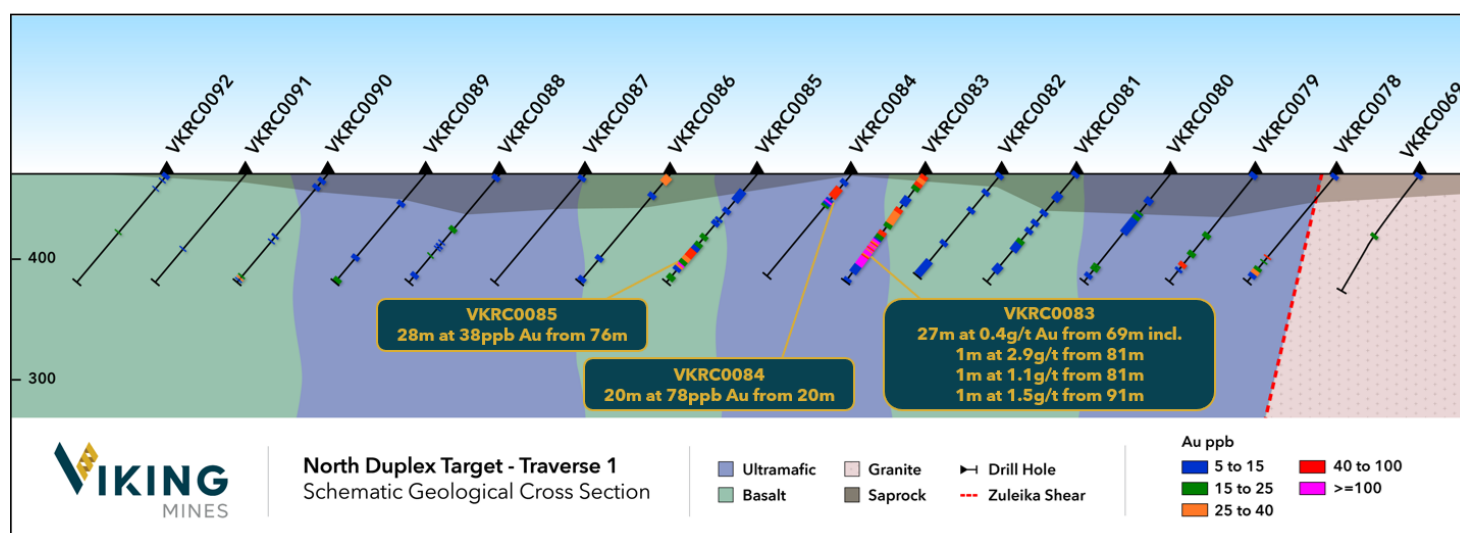


Figure 2; Cross section through drill traverse 1 at the Northern Duplex Target.





## PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAMME STATUS

Viking's Phase 1 drill programme commenced in November 2024 and was paused in December after completing 25 holes for 2,670m<sup>1</sup> due to high rainfall events hampering drilling.

Drilling recommenced at the Northern Duplex Target in early January 2025 on traverse 2 (Figure 3). The Company decided to expand the programme due to the encouraging results received, planning an additional drill traverse (traverse 4 - Figure 3). The Phase 1 programme now totals ~55 holes for ~7,400m. The three remaining heel to toe wide spaced drill traverses (traverses 2 to 4 - Figure 3) have now been drilled, completing initial drill testing of the Northern Duplex Target. All samples have been delivered to the laboratory for analysis, with results from the remaining three drill traverses expected late in the March quarter.

Viking has commenced with an expansive logging programme ahead of receiving assays to commence with interpretation of the geology.

The primary objective of the drill programme is to identify gold bearing pathways along any of the multiple structural positions interpreted from the magnetic geophysics. **This objective has been successfully achieved** with the results from the first drill traverse, providing a priority target for follow up exploration. Assays from the remaining three drill traverses are still pending and the Company is optimistic that additional gold bearing zones may be identified.

The Company cannot emphasise enough the scale of the target area being tested (>3.6km) and the significance of successfully encountering gold in the first drill traverse across this substantial and prospective greenfields target area.

## PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAMME

Viking has commenced planning of the Phase 2 drill programme, initially intended to focus on the Central Duplex Target, which is defined by complex structures observed in the magnetic geophysics and combined with a large >6km >10ppb near surface gold in auger anomaly.

It is envisaged drilling will commence on this target towards the end of the March quarter. In addition, once results have been received from the remaining drill traverses completed at the Northern Duplex Target, further follow up drilling may be undertaken.

## ADDITIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The Company is considering collecting additional data to better define the priority target areas across the expansive 25km strike of the Zuleika Shear Targets. The Company is investigating undertaking infill auger drilling over the multiple >10ppb anomalies identified from the previous auger drilling campaign to improve the resolution of the targets and provide focus areas for drill testing.

In addition to an infill auger drilling programme the Company is also investigating collecting high resolution magnetic geophysics to better resolve the structures which form the focus of our targeting. This work will be assessed and budgeted with the possibility of commencing in the March Quarter.

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<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement 13 December 2024 - First Hit Gold Exploration Update





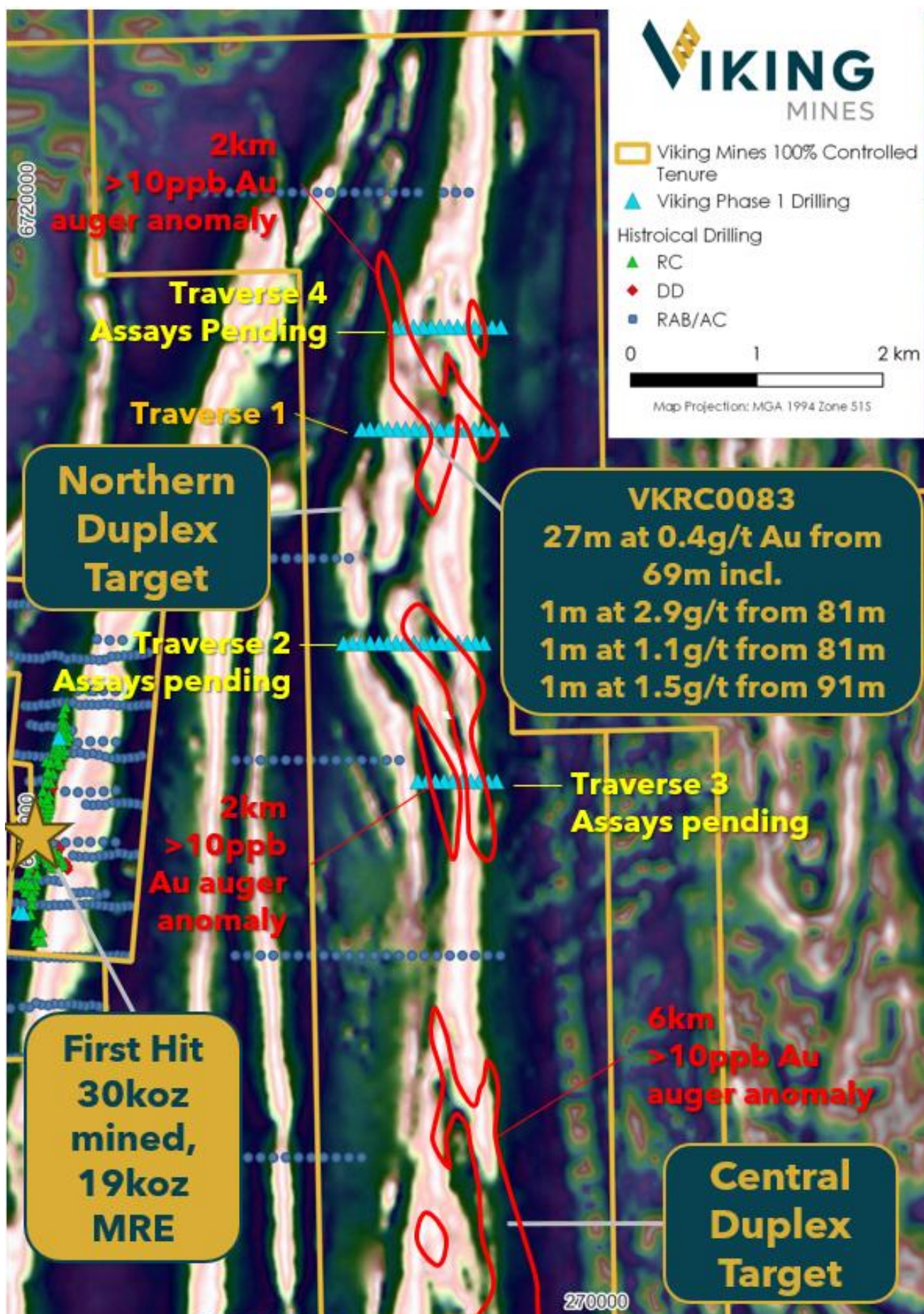


Figure 3; Map showing the 4 completed drill traverses at the Northern Duplex Target and the location of VKRC0083 with significant intercept of 27m at 0.4g/t Au including 1m intercepts up to 2.9g/t Au. Note, assays have only been received for 1 of the 4 drill traverses completed.



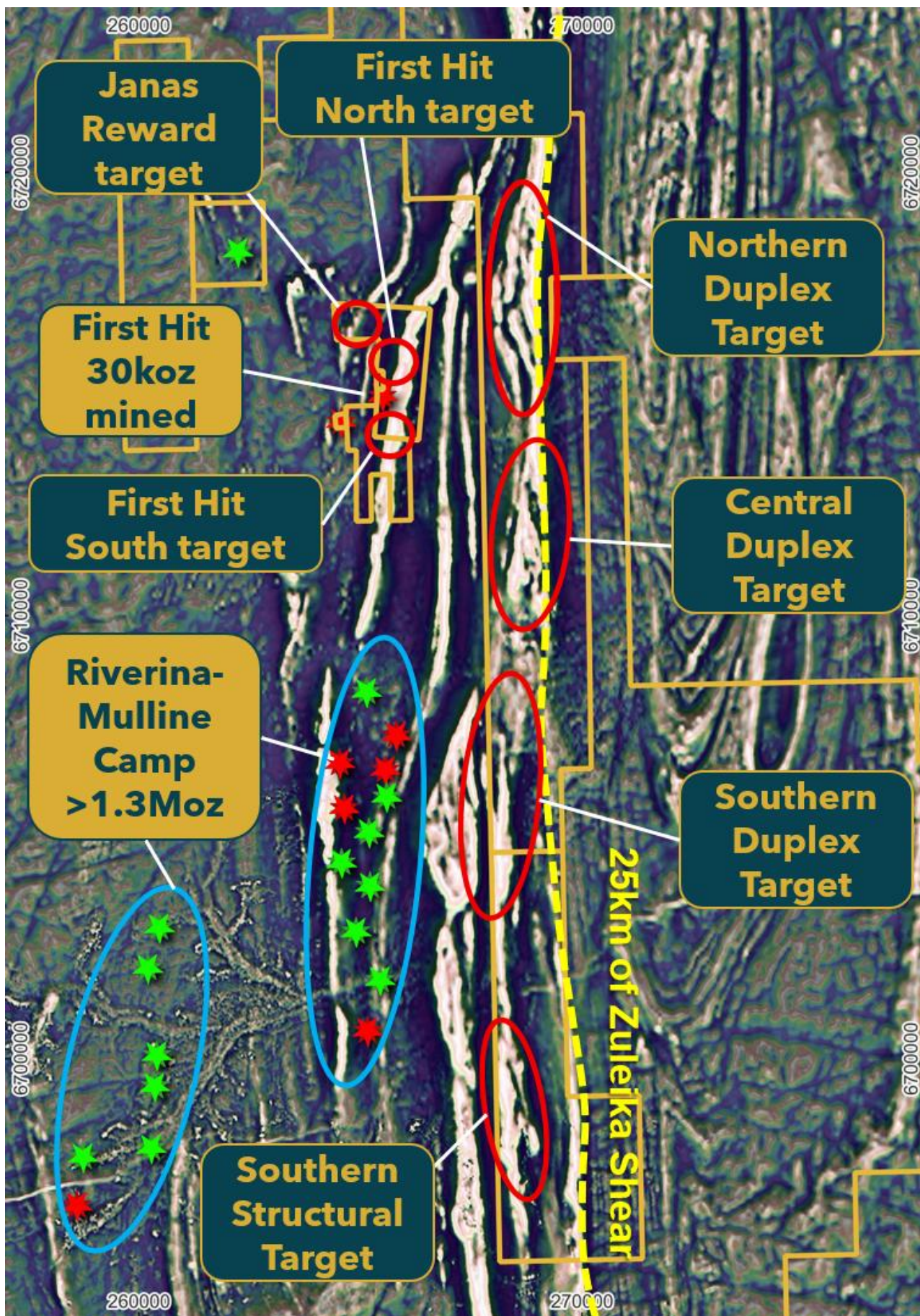


Figure 4; Map showing the 25km strike length of the Zuleika Shear controlled by Viking and the limited extent of historical drilling and bedrock drill testing completed over the structurally complex geological targets for gold mineralisation. Background image is 1VDP-RTP magnetics.



## NEXT STEPS

The Company continues to advance exploration activities with the objective of the discovery of new gold deposits on the highly prospective tenement package at the First Hit Project. The following next steps will be undertaken;

- Receipt of assays from the remaining three drill traverses completed at the Northern Duplex target as part of the Phase 1 drill programme. It is anticipated results will be received in March 2025.
- Complete planning of the Phase 2 drill programme which will focus on first pass drill testing of the Central Duplex Target and potential follow up drilling at the Northern Duplex Target once assay results have been received.
- Confirm start date of the Phase 2 drill programme, currently estimated for commencement in March 2025.
- Planning and budgeting of additional follow up exploration activities at the Northern Duplex Target which may involve a combination of infill auger drilling and high-resolution magnetic geophysics to provide focus areas for follow up drilling over this large expansive target.

We look forward to providing updates to market as advancements are made with the Project.

## END

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

Julian Woodcock  
Managing Director and CEO  
**Viking Mines Limited**

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### Forward-Looking Statements

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

### Competent Persons Statement - 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.





## 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 479.9km<sup>2</sup> of tenements with 7 active Mining and Prospecting licences, 5 Exploration licences, and 3 Exploration licences under application. At the core of this landholding is a 6.4km<sup>2</sup> group of contiguous tenements that 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 ~30k ounces of gold at an average grade of ~7.7g/t Au. 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.

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 40km to the south, owned and operated by Ora Banda Mining (ASX:OBM). The nearest operating gold mine is the Riverina underground operations, located 8km south of the First Hit gold mine, owned by OBM.



\*See Appendix 1 for data source references





## APPENDIX 1 - DATA SOURCES FOR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES AND MINE PRODUCTION REFERENCED ON MAP IN FIGURE 1.

### Riverina-Mulline Camp

Historical production: 305koz Au<sup>5</sup>  
 Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 854koz Au<sup>6</sup>  
 OBM Production (FY21-23): 170koz Au<sup>7,8,9</sup>  
 TOTAL: 1,333koz

### Central Davyhurst Camp

Historical production: 811koz Au<sup>1</sup>  
 2024 Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 396koz Au<sup>2</sup>  
 TOTAL: 1,207koz Au

### Bullant

Historic Production: 354koz Au<sup>3</sup>  
 Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 462koz Au<sup>4</sup>  
 TOTAL: 816koz

### Kundana Camp

Historic Production to June 2020: 2.75Moz Au<sup>10</sup>  
 FY21 to FY24 Production: 291,853oz Au<sup>11,12,13,14</sup>  
 Current Ore Reserves: 464koz Au<sup>15</sup>  
 Frogs Leg Mineral Resources: 770koz Au<sup>16</sup>  
 TOTAL 4.28Moz

### Mt Ida

Historical production: 290koz Au<sup>19</sup>  
 2024 Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 752koz Au<sup>20</sup>  
 TOTAL: 1,042koz Au

### Bottle Creek

Historic Production: 90koz Au<sup>17</sup>  
 Alt Resources Quarterly Report 30 June 2020 - JORC Resource & Reserve Table: 370koz Au<sup>17</sup>  
 TOTAL 460koz

### Map Source References

- 1) <https://orabandamining.com.au/projects/davyhurst/>
- 2) <https://orabandamining.com.au/download/annual-mineral-resource-and-ore-reserve-statement/?wpdmdl=12926&refresh=6736d249d1fcd1731646025>
- 3) <https://www.miningnews.net/precious-metals/news/1233885/bullant-gold-packs-bite>
- 4) <https://nortongoldfields.com.au/bullant/>
- 5) <https://orabandamining.com.au/projects/davyhurst/>
- 6) <https://orabandamining.com.au/download/annual-mineral-resource-and-ore-reserve-statement/?wpdmdl=12926&refresh=6736d249d1fcd1731646025>
- 7) <https://orabandamining.com.au/download/annual-report-for-the-year-ended-30-june-2021/?wpdmdl=7200&refresh=6736e1d72a3a51731650007>
- 8) <https://orabandamining.com.au/download/annual-report-for-the-year-ended-30-june-2022/?wpdmdl=8803&refresh=6736e1d71beab1731650007>
- 9) <https://orabandamining.com.au/download/annual-report-2023/?wpdmdl=11152&refresh=6736e1d703e691731650007>
- 10) <https://randmining.com.au/projects/east-kundana-joint-venture/>
- 11) <https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/44dfa9bc8eaaa574af7cfda9564c595>
- 12) <https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/690381347ddb79dc8261b0f775636da7>
- 13) <https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/b13d0741e08843fb98f0e8c8be20eaaa>
- 14) <https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/00592059cc0f5c205e3eb6cfa25f3e4d>
- 15) <https://evolutionmining.com.au/storage/2024/02/2680687-Annual-Mineral-Resources-and-Ore-Reserves-Statement.pdf>
- 16) <https://evolutionmining.com.au/storage/2015/08/01647903.pdf>
- 17) <https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20171108/pdf/43p1pnwsv6kd3g.pdf>
- 18) <https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20200814/pdf/44lj6rj9wqk8r0.pdf>
- 19) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount\\_Ida\\_Gold\\_Mine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Ida_Gold_Mine)
- 20) <https://deltalithium.com.au/our-projects/mt-ida-lithium-gold/>



## APPENDIX 2 –ASSAY RESULTS TABLE

Hole ID	Hole Type	East (m) MGA94 Zone 51	North (m) MGA94 Zone 51	RL	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0083	RC	268768	6718180	471	120	270	-50	0	4	4	43	0.04
								4	8	4	26	0.03
								8	12	4	40	0.04
								12	16	4	20	0.02
								24	28	4	6	0.01
								28	32	4	5	0.01
								36	40	4	45	0.05
								40	44	4	37	0.04
								44	48	4	34	0.03
								48	52	4	26	0.03
								52	56	4	19	0.02
								60	64	4	72	0.07
								64	68	4	15	0.02
								68	69	1	5	0.01
								69	70	1	173	0.17
								70	71	1	299	0.30
								71	72	1	551	0.55
								72	73	1	36	0.04
								73	74	1	51	0.05
								74	75	1	103	0.10
								75	76	1	35	0.04
								76	77	1	2896	2.90
								77	78	1	228	0.23
								78	79	1	46	0.05
								79	80	1	630	0.63
								80	81	1	33	0.03
								81	82	1	1058	1.06
								82	83	1	658	0.66
								83	84	1	377	0.38
								84	85	1	163	0.16
								85	86	1	25	0.03
								86	87	1	56	0.06
								87	88	1	313	0.31
								88	89	1	126	0.13
								89	90	1	125	0.13
								90	91	1	159	0.16
								91	92	1	1464	1.46
								92	96	4	139	0.14
								96	100	4	10	0.01
								100	104	4	6	0.01
								108	112	4	8	0.01
								112	115	3	7	0.01
VKRC0084	RC	268707	6718172	477	120	270	-50	12	16	4	6	0.01
								20	24	4	43	0.04
								24	28	4	52	0.05
								28	30	2	70	0.07
								32	34	2	9	0.01
								34	36	2	473	0.47
								36	38	2	10	0.01
								38	40	2	19	0.02





Hole ID	Hole Type	East (m) MGA94 Zone 51	North (m) MGA94 Zone 51	RL	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0085	RC	268624	6718177	472	120	270	-50	16	20	4	5	0.01
								20	24	4	6	0.01
								24	28	4	8	0.01
								36	40	4	7	0.01
								47	48	1	9	0.01
								48	49	1	8	0.01
								50	51	1	12	0.01
								51	52	1	5	0.01
								52	53	1	5	0.01
								68	72	4	18	0.02
								76	80	4	21	0.02
								80	84	4	11	0.01
								84	88	4	58	0.06
								88	92	4	46	0.05
								92	96	4	26	0.03
								96	100	4	19	0.02
								100	102	2	138	0.14
								102	104	2	28	0.03
								104	106	2	7	0.01
								106	108	2	9	0.01
								109	110	1	11	0.01
								112	113	1	11	0.01
								114	115	1	7	0.01
								115	116	1	20	0.02
								116	120	4	18	0.02
VKRC0069	RC	269179	6718180	471	120	270	-50	64	68	4	17	0.02
VKRC0078	RC	269109	6718175	471	120	270	-50	91	92	1	82	0.08
								96	97	1	18	0.02
								103	104	1	23	0.02
								104	105	1	23	0.02
								105	106	1	19	0.02
								106	110	4	32	0.03
								110	114	4	13	0.01
VKRC0079	RC	269041	6718178	471	120	270	-50	64	68	4	23	0.02
								84	88	4	16	0.02
								96	100	4	46	0.05
VKRC0080	RC	268971	6718178	471	120	270	-50	38	39	1	11	0.01
								40	41	1	12	0.01
								41	42	1	17	0.02
								43	44	1	12	0.01
								44	45	1	18	0.02
								45	46	1	16	0.02
								46	47	1	15	0.02
								47	48	1	20	0.02
								96	99	3	23	0.02
								101	104	3	20	0.02
VKRC0081	RC	268892	6718169	477	120	270	-50	0	4	4	10	0.01
								76	80	4	24	0.02
								108	112	4	10	0.01
VKRC0082	RC	268834	6718177	477	120	270	-50	44	48	4	10	0.01
								80	84	4	12	0.01
								108	112	4	14	0.01
VKRC0086	RC	268553	6718170	472	120	270	-50	0	4	4	27	0.03
								4	8	4	38	0.04
								116	120	4	10	0.01
VKRC0087	RC	268482	6718175	472	120	270	-50				NSA	NSA
VKRC0088	RC	268411	6718171	472	120	270	-50	60	64	4	21	0.02
								77	78	1	11	0.01
								79	80	1	14	0.01
								88	89	1	20	0.02
								108	112	4	14	0.01
VKRC0089	RC	268349	6718176	472	120	270	-50	116	120	4	15	0.02
VKRC0090	RC	268269	6718174	472	120	270	-50	113	114	1	15	0.02
								115	116	1	33	0.03
								117	118	1	11	0.01
VKRC0091	RC	268202	6718176	472	120	270	-50				NSA	NSA
VKRC0092	RC	268140	6718178	472	120	270	-50	16	17	1	12	0.01
								65	66	1	17	0.02



## APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

### JORC Table 1, Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	RC chip samples are collected at the drill rig during the drilling process. Samples are collected from a cone splitter by placing a calico bag across the cone splitter apertures as well as a bucket under the splitter to collect the remainder of the sample. Samples are collected every metre drilled with the reject being placed on the ground and the calico bag being placed on top. Each of the calico sample bags average approximately 3kg in weight. Where 1m samples are selected, the calico bag is collected in to a new individually numbered calico bag. For 2m or 4m composite samples, scoops are taken from each of the sample piles being sampled and composited into a numbered calico. All samples selected for analysis are delivered for assay at Intertek laboratories in Kalgoorlie for 50g fire assay analysis. The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	RC sample recovery is monitored for excessive sample loss and recorded to ensure sample representivity. The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>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</i>	RC drilling is used to obtain 1m sample intervals from which the geologist at the rig determines the sample interval to be collected for analysis. 1m samples are collected in areas of interest and either 2m or 4m composite samples are collected using a scoop from the respective sample piles to produce a composite sample for the interval required. On average, approximately 3kg is pulverised by the laboratory to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Selective 1m samples are collected for multi-element analysis where deemed required. QAQC is inserted as described in the relevant section below to monitor for any sample bias and ensure representivity. The Competent Person considers these sampling and analytical methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is being utilised.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC drilling recoveries are visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging and sampling process and is estimated as either Good, Fair, Poor or No sample.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC drilling sample recovery is monitored to ensure representivity of the samples. High pressure air compressors with auxiliary boosters and compressors are used to ensure good sample recovery from the drillhole. Drilling equipment and procedures are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and reviewed with feedback given to the drillers to ensure consistent sample weights are produced.
	<i>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.</i>	RC drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. Insufficient data has been collected to establish if any bias is present due to loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i>	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 are logged by the geologist in the field, for parameters including, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, rock fabric and the presence of minerals potentially





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	related to mineralisation including quartz and sulphides. Geological logging detail is deemed sufficient to support any appropriate future studies. No geotechnical logging is undertaken on the RC chips/drillholes.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging of RC chips is qualitative in nature. Photographs are taken of all RC chip trays and sample spoil piles in the field.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	100% of RC drilling is logged.
<b>Subsampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All RC samples were collected via a cone splitter to yield predominantly dry sub samples of approximately 3kg from a 1 m downhole sample length. At the laboratory, samples are dried and those <3kg are not split prior to pulverising. If samples are >3kg they are crushed and rotary split at the laboratory to <3kg before being pulverised.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The Competent Person considers the methods and processes as described in previous sections for sample preparation appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standard laboratory procedures adopted for analysis of samples including laboratory duplicate sample analysis and standards. Duplicate sampling has been applied to the RC drill programme (see details below) to measure repeatability of samples. Standards (1:40 samples) and blanks (1:40 samples) are inserted by Viking Mines into the sampling sequence to both check accuracy and precision of the analytical technique and for any contamination in the analytical process. Results are checked on receipt of assay batches and QAQC reports produced by Viking Mines database manager for checking by the geologist. No issues have been identified with the representivity of the samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Viking Mines collects field duplicates via scoop samples from the RC sample spoil at a ratio of 1:50 samples. This results in a general coverage of 1 to 2 samples per hole drilled in the current programme. Laboratory analysis involved the duplicate analysis of certain samples are part of the routine lab QAQC. No issues have been identified within Vikings field duplicates or the duplicate analysis reported by the laboratory.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled given the style of mineralisation being targeted and are industry standard for gold exploration in the eastern goldfields.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Fire Assay method (50g charge) for gold. The analytical technique for gold is considered total. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>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.</i>	The QAQC procedures (detailed above) for the RC drilling programme consist of the analyses of certified standards (1:40 - 2.5%), duplicates (1:50 - 2%) and blanks (1:40 - 2.5%). Total QAQC samples consists of 7% of the program. Based on review of the analysis results, no issues have been identified with the failing of sample QAQC which can not be accounted for. At times sample transcription errors have been identified and resolved (e.g. samples recorded as blanks when assay confirms is a standard). Based on analysis of standard results, appropriate levels of accuracy and precision have been determined.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No independent verification of sampling has been completed.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not twinned holes have been completed.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data for drill cuttings, including sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, rock fabric and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and sulphides, are collected in the field and entered into a spreadsheet which is then uploaded into relational (Maxwell Datashed) database. Data is managed using the companies sharepoint system and sample information is recorded in to notebooks at the time of sampling. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments are made to the data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The collar positions have been measured using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m (z). Upon completion of the drilling programme it is envisaged a surveyor will be engaged to collect more accurate collar coordinates using a differential GPS (accuracy +/- 0.5m). The downhole azimuth and dip are surveyed using a Axis Mining Technology Champ Gyro tool with an accuracy of +/- 1 degree for the azimuth and +/-0.1 degrees for the dip. No MRE is being reported, but the methods being used are deemed suitable for any future MRE estimation.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA94 Zone 51S
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Handheld GPS is adequate for laying out collar locations and initial collar coordinate pickup. CP recommends differential GPS as a final survey on completion of the drilling programme.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Data spacing of drillhole collars is approximately 60m (E-W) to provide a heel to toe coverage across the target area. This ensures that the end of each drillhole is located approximately below the collar of the next drillhole on the drill section. Drill section spacing for the Northern Duplex target ranges from ~810m (northern to north central section) to 1,695m (north central line to south central section) to 1,100m (south central line to southern section). Data spacing between section lines is very large whilst along section lines is sufficient to identify and gold mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no resource being reported.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has occurred during sample collection as described in the previous sections. Sample composites range from no compositing (1m samples), 2m composites and 4m composites. For reporting of results, intersections are length weighted composites as reported with the full original data presented in the appendix to this report or disclosed in previous reports where referenced.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	RC drilling is predominately perpendicular to the strike of the structural trends observed in the magnetic geophysics (270-degree azimuth drilling vs north striking interpreted structures). Dip of drillholes are 50 degrees and structures are interpreted to be sub-vertical, mitigating the risk of unbiased sampling. Based on the limited amount of data obtained so far, this is deemed the most appropriate orientation for the drilling, however this is limited to the extent known at this time.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling bias has been considered to have been introduced based on the available data. This will continue to be monitored as further data is collected.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples derived from the RC drilling are collected and stored by site personnel at a designated lay-down area on site. These samples are transported to Intertek laboratories in Kalgoorlie by site personnel. Samples are packaged in polyweave bags (~5 samples) and cable tied which in turn are packaged in bulka bags which are tied and transported to the laboratory. The laboratory storage area is in a fenced compound. The Competent Person considers the processes for sample security as appropriate.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data.





## JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																													
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Tenements and location</u> The First Hit Project tenements are located approximately 50 km due west of the town of Menzies, Western Australia on the Menzies (05) 1:250,000 and Riverina 3038 1:100,000 topographic map sheets, and include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement ID</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E29/1133</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E30/0529</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P29/2652</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1163</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1164</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M30/0091</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M30/0099</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1137</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1144</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E30/0517</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Baudin Resources (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E30/505</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (95%), Simon Byrne (5%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E29/1131</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E30/0570</td><td>Pending</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E30/0571</td><td>Pending</td><td>Viking Mines Ltd (100%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Viking Mines has a 5-year exclusive option with Baudin Resources (a wholly owned subsidiary of Encounter Resources) to acquire 100% of the mineral rights over part of tenement E30/517. The option expires in February 2027. Currently, Viking has no ownership of E30/517 but has full control and exclusive rights to explore on the option area.</p> <p><u>Third Party Interests</u> The nickel rights to M30/99 &amp; M30/91 are held by Riverina Resources Limited and Barra Resources Limited. Viking Mines are not aware of any material 3rd party interests or royalties.</p> <p><u>Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness</u> Archaeological and ethnographic studies were undertaken for M30/99 prior to further development in 2001. These studies involved an examination of the existing ethnographic data base pertaining to the mining area and an examination of known ethnographic site distribution. The studies concluded that it was unlikely that the developments will impact any sites of Aboriginal significance. This information was submitted to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. A search of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) Heritage Inquiry System indicates there are no registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites identified on any of Vikings tenements. The mining lease was granted prior to the Native Title Act being enforced.</p>	Tenement ID	Status	Holder	E29/1133	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	E30/0529	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	P29/2652	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	P30/1163	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	P30/1164	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	M30/0091	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)	M30/0099	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)	P30/1137	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)	P30/1144	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd (100%)	E30/0517	LIVE	Baudin Resources (100%)	E30/505	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (95%), Simon Byrne (5%)	E29/1131	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	E30/0570	Pending	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)	E30/0571	Pending	Viking Mines Ltd (100%)
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	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Viking Mines Ltd) and Viking Mines Ltd. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence in the area.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>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. Barmenco purchased the First Hit tenement from George's daughter in late 1996.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>From 1996 to 2002 exploration and development was undertaken by Barra Resources or Barmenco. Barmenco 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.</p> <p>The following extract from the Barra Resources mine closure and production report provide an insight to the exploration and discovery of the First Hit deposit:</p> <p>"Barmenco 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 Barmenco'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.</p> <p>The First Hit deposit was effectively discovered in June 2000 with drill hole BFH 025 which returned 3 zones of mineralisation including 5m @ 60g/t, 7m @ 9.0g/t and 2m @ 3.7g/t".</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The leases have since been owned by several companies and private operators without much additional exploration.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p><u>Regional Geology</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Local Geology</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The First Hit mineralisation occurs as a quartz lode varying to 4m in thickness dipping at 70° to the east. The lode is hosted in biotite-carbonate schist within metabasalt and plunges to the south at around 50°. Numerous shafts, prospecting pits and costeans exist on the tenements and recorded production for the First Hit and First Hit North areas in the period 1930-1974 was ~7478 oz Au from 6091 tonnes mined. The First Hit North workings are 130m further to the north-northeast.</p> <p>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</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p>A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in the body of the report and in the appendices.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Significant assay results or aggregated intercept reporting have been completed at the cut-off grade stated where the aggregate is reported. No high-grade top-cut has been used.</p>





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<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li><li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li><li>• 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').</li></ul>	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.
<b>Diagrams</b>	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	The drilling programs at the First Hit deposit reported herein are variably oblique to the true width of the deposit.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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 drill holes are reported as down hole widths as the true width cannot be determined.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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 appropriate information is included in the report.
<b>Further work</b>	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.	Drilling is ongoing at the project with assay results from the adjoining section lines expected later in the March quarter. Further drilling is anticipated to follow up on the results, however the plan and timing of drilling will be determined once all results have been obtained and interpreted. This is an early stage greenfields drilling programme with wide spaced drilling which will require geological interpretation and understanding to determine the best approach for follow up work.