ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 June 2025

VIKING DELIVERS 12KOZ IN FIRST HIT UNDERGROUND MINING STUDY

- **Underground Mining Study (UMS) completed on the First Hit gold mine, delivering an Inferred Resource (JORC 2012) of 53.1kt at 7.2g/t Au for 12.4k ounces constrained within an underground mine design (above a 1.3g/t Au calculated stoping cut-off grade)**

  ***Cautionary Statement**: The Underground Mining Study referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Underground Mining Study will be realised. For avoidance of doubt, the stated MRE determined by the UMS is the in situ Mineral Resource and this announcement does not contain any forecast financial information and does not include a Production Target.*

- **The UMS represents a 65% conversion of the First Hit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 83.8k tonnes at 7.0g/t Au for 19.0k ounces (JORC 2012)**
- **UMS completed at A$4,500/oz gold price, with gold currently trading at a ~13% premium (A$5,080/oz)**
- **The underground mine design utilises the existing decline, which extends to ~220m below surface, with new development to be installed where required to access stoping panels**
- **First Hit is located on a granted mining lease and is surrounded by significant processing infrastructure. With the gold price at all-time highs, Viking is pursuing near-term strategies to unlock First Hit's significant potential value**
- **Mineralisation remains open at First Hit with opportunity to extend beyond current drilled limits**
- **Planning underway for follow up drilling at the Bifrost target, testing for extensions to the recent high-grade intercept of 2m at 23.6g/t Au[1]**

Viking Mines Limited (**ASX: VKA**) (**"Viking"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce the completion of an Underground Mining Study ("**UMS**") on the Company's JORC-2012 compliant Global Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate[2] ("**MRE**") report for the First Hit Gold Mine. The Mine Design constrained mineral resource is an Inferred MRE of **53.1kt at 7.2g/t Au for 12.4k oz gold** (JORC 2012) above a 1.3g/t Au calculated stoping cut-off grade.

The updated MRE represents the portion of the global MRE that falls within an underground mine design for the Project under the assumed input factors. The First Hit deposit is located on the Company's 100% owned and granted Mining Lease M30/99.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"I am pleased to be able to announce the outcome of the Underground Mining Study for the historical First Hit Gold Mine, located on the Company's 100% owned and granted Mining Lease.

[1] VKA ASX Announcement 2 May 2025 – VKA intersects High Grade Visible Gold in Riverina East

[2] VKA ASX Announcement 20 January 2025 – Viking Defines High-Grade Gold Resource at First Hit Mine

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"The study demonstrates that the potential of the global MRE, with 65% of the contained ounces falling within the underground mine design (totalling over 12koz of gold), there is substantial inherent value in the current record gold price environment.

"The Company continues to investigate options for realising this value for our shareholders along with the expansive exploration programme we are conducting across our large landholding at the Riverina East Project.

"We anticipate recommencing drilling by the end of the June quarter, following up on the high-grade results previously reported at the Bifrost Target as well as testing other targets across our Riverina East Project."

UNDERGROUND MINING STUDY

The Company engaged an external engineering consultancy that specialises in underground mine design and evaluation to assess the First Hit Global Inferred (JORC-2012) MRE of 83.8k tonnes at 7.0g/t Au for 19.0k ounces.[1]

A detailed series of steps were undertaken to establish the portion of the Global MRE that could be extracted under defined assumptions for mining engineering parameters, geotechnical conditions, dewatering parameters, processing recoveries, operating costs and gold price. It was assumed that the same mining method of sub-level open stoping would be employed as was used successfully when First Hit was previously in operation in the early 2000's.

These assumptions (Table 1) were used as the inputs into Deswik SO software to generate a set of stope shapes. These stope shapes were then manually assessed and a mine design completed (Figure 1) to extract the maximum mineral resource with a positive cashflow. These assumptions will need refining when further information becomes available and as the study level progresses.

The output from the study delivered an *in situ* Inferred Mineral Resource (JORC-2012) of **53.1kt at 7.2g/t Au for 12.4koz gold** (above a 1.3g/t Au calculated stoping cut-off grade), representing 65% of the global mineral resource estimate.

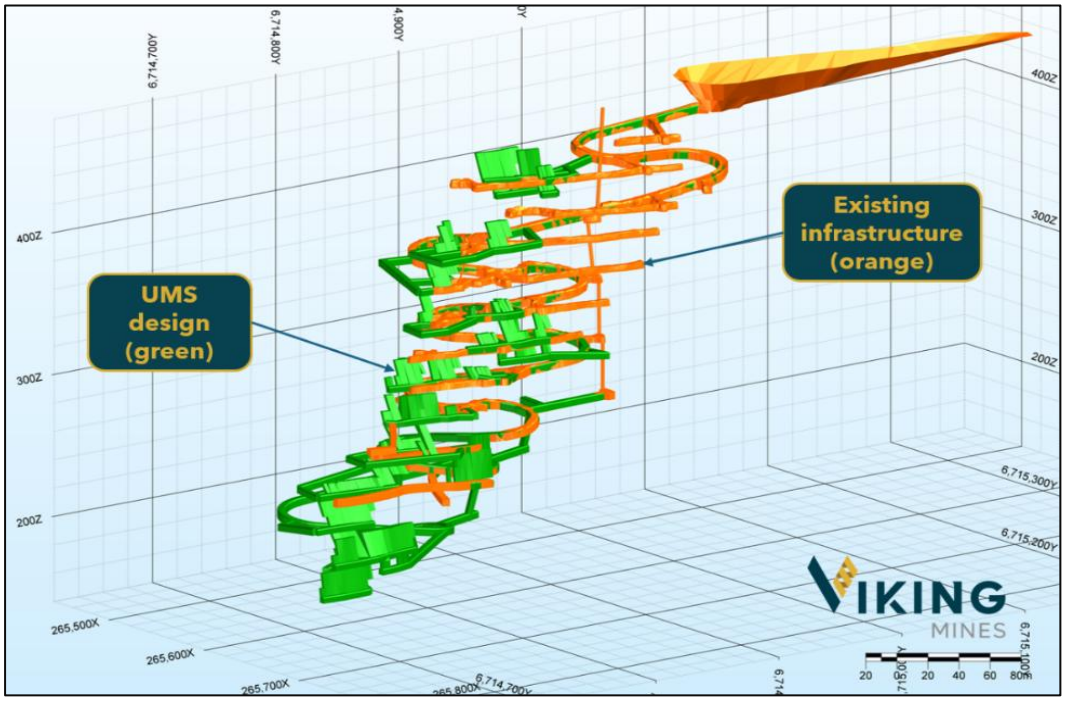

Figure 1; Isometric view to the NW showing new mine design developed as part of the Underground Mining Study with new development and stopes in green an existing development in Orange.

Table 1; Input assumptions used in Deswik SO software to determine minable stopes for mine design.

Category	Assumption	UoM	Value	Comments
Financials	Gold Price	A$/oz	$4,500	Current gold price with ~14% discount
	Royalty	%	2.50%	Western Australia state royalty
	Gold selling price	A$/oz	$4,383	Gold sale price after refining costs and state royalty
	Discount Rate	%	8%	
Mining Parameters	Undergrond Mining Cost	A$/t	$89.13	Derived from multiple company financial reports operating in the region
	Ore Drive Dilution	%	5.0%	Industry standard for deposit type
	Mining Recovery	%	95.0%	Industry standard for deposit type
	Processing Recovery	%	94.5%	Derived from historical production data from First Hit
	Incremental Stoping Cut-Off grade	g/t Au	1.3	Calculated
	Minimum stoping width	m	2m	Established viable mining width employed at Riverina

RIVERINA EAST EXPLORATION

All remaining drillhole results have been received from the Phase 2 drill programme. The remaining assays are from 15 holes targeting both the follow up drilling at the Bifrost North target (7 holes) and two drill traverses targeting surface gold anomaly defined at Bifrost South (8 holes) (Figure 2 & 3).

Bifrost South Target

Drilling at Bifrost South (Figure 2) was planned to test a 300m long 40ppb gold anomaly defined from auger drilling[3]. Two drill traverses were completed with four holes on each to drill across the anomaly.

Broad zones of elevated ppb level gold were encountered across several holes with the most significant being VKRC0192, which returned 24m at 169ppb (0.17g/t) Au from 28m. A second lower tenor intercept aligns due north into hole VKRC0188, which retuned 8m at 167ppb (0.17g/t) Au from 36m. A peak value of 4m at 525ppb (0.53g/t) Au was returned in a parallel position in hole VKRC0195 from a 4m composite sample. Geological logging determined all holes were drilled in ultramafic rocks.

Whilst of low tenor, the results received have significance as they are located south of a magnetic low feature, which is interpreted to be associated with the dolerite rock unit encountered in the next drill traverse located ~240m north. This unit has been demonstrated to host significant intercepts such as VKRC0180, which returned 2m at 23.6g/t Au. The mineralised structure encountered in VKRC0192 & VKRC0188 has the potential to extend into this more favourable host providing a follow up drill target. Secondly, the results align in a North South orientation to the next drill traverse located ~760m south to hole VKRC121, which returned 1m at 1.7g/t Au from 91m.

This trace of this structural interpretation runs through a second magnetic low feature with supporting elevated gold geochemistry providing a vector to a follow up target warranting drill testing.

The result in VKRC0195 aligns with those received in hole VKRC0180 and can also be interpreted to extend to hole VKRC0125 further south. This forms a parallel structural target, again crossing through the magnetic low features.

[3] VKA ASX Announcement 2 April 2025 – VKA Bifrost Auger Results Define Second Surface Gold Target

Given the variable geology (ultramafic and dolerite), evidence of structures and gold mineralisation encountered, the Company feels that the Bifrost South area is a priority target warranting further drilling to test the long strike length of multiple gold bearing structures, which has been encountered and to follow up on the high grade intercept of 2m at 23.6g/t Au in hole VKRC0180.

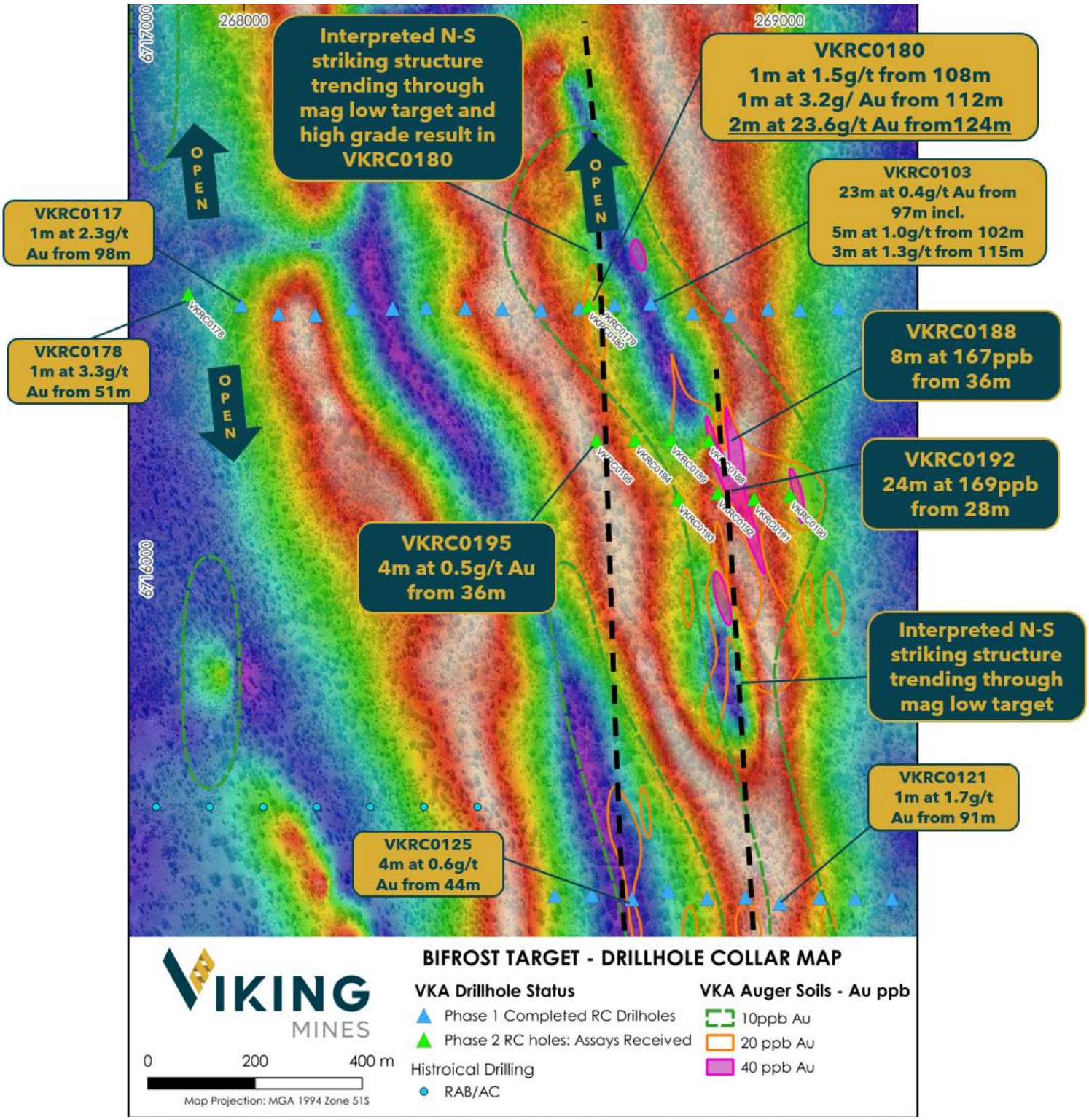

Figure 2; Bifrost South target drilling results and geological interpretation showing key structures which have been identified through drilling and providing vectors for follow up drill testing.

Bifrost North Target

Drilling at the Bifrost North (Figure 3) was planned with 80m step outs to the north and south of the previously intercepted results in holes VKRC0068[4] (17m at 1.1g/t Au incl. 1m at 1.6g/t Au, 2m at 3.1g/t Au and 3m at 1.3g/t Au) and VKRC083[5] (27m at 0.4g/t Au incl. 1m at 2.9 g/t Au, 1m at 1.1g/t Au and 1m at 1.5g/t Au). Drillholes were targeted using results from auger geochemistry which defined a 400m long 40ppb gold and 30ppm arsenic anomaly[6]. Seven holes were drilled for a total of 840m.

Results delivered zones of ppb level anomalism at the target intervals across all holes drilled except for VKRC0184, however no substantial intercepts were received. The peak gold value was intercepted 160m north of VKRC0068 in VKRC0183 with 1m at 1.6g/t Au from 40m depth (Figure 3). The results correlate with the target zone defined by geochemistry and align spatially with the results seen in the holes previously reported.

The occurrence of multiple intercepts across several holes at the target confirms the presence of gold bearing structures, however with the drilling completed to date, it is interpreted that the Company will need to trace the mineralised structure along strike to assess other areas where a combination of more favourable host rock and structural position occurs and a more continuous zone of mineralisation could be encountered. To achieve this, the Company will progress with the closer spaced magnetic geophysics survey to improve structural interpretation across the large Bifrost target area.

NEXT STEPS

Following the completion of the UMS, the Company will continue to investigate opportunities to realise value from the updated MRE. In parallel the Company continues to advance its exploration activities at the Riverina East Project with drilling planned to commence late June to follow up on previously reported results in hole VKRC0180, which returned 2m at 23.6g/t Au. Key activities underway include:

- Planning of follow up drilling for high grade intercepts at the Bifrost target stepping out from the high-grade intercept of 2m at 23.6g/t Au.
- Completion of heritage survey to access tenement E30/529 located at the southern end of the Riverina East Project tenements.
- Complete targeting for Southern Duplex target and plan drilling to commence post heritage survey.
- Continue to review First Hit and determine potential monetisation pathways.
- Mobilisation of drill rig to site late June to commence Phase 3 drill testing.

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

[4] VKA ASX Announcement 18 February 2025 – Viking Confirms Gold Discovery at Northern Duplex Target
[5] VKA ASX Announcement 3 February 2025 – Viking Discovers Gold at Northern Duplex Greenfields Target
[6] VKA ASX Announcement 27 March 2025 – Viking's Bifrost Auger Results Define Large >400m Gold Target

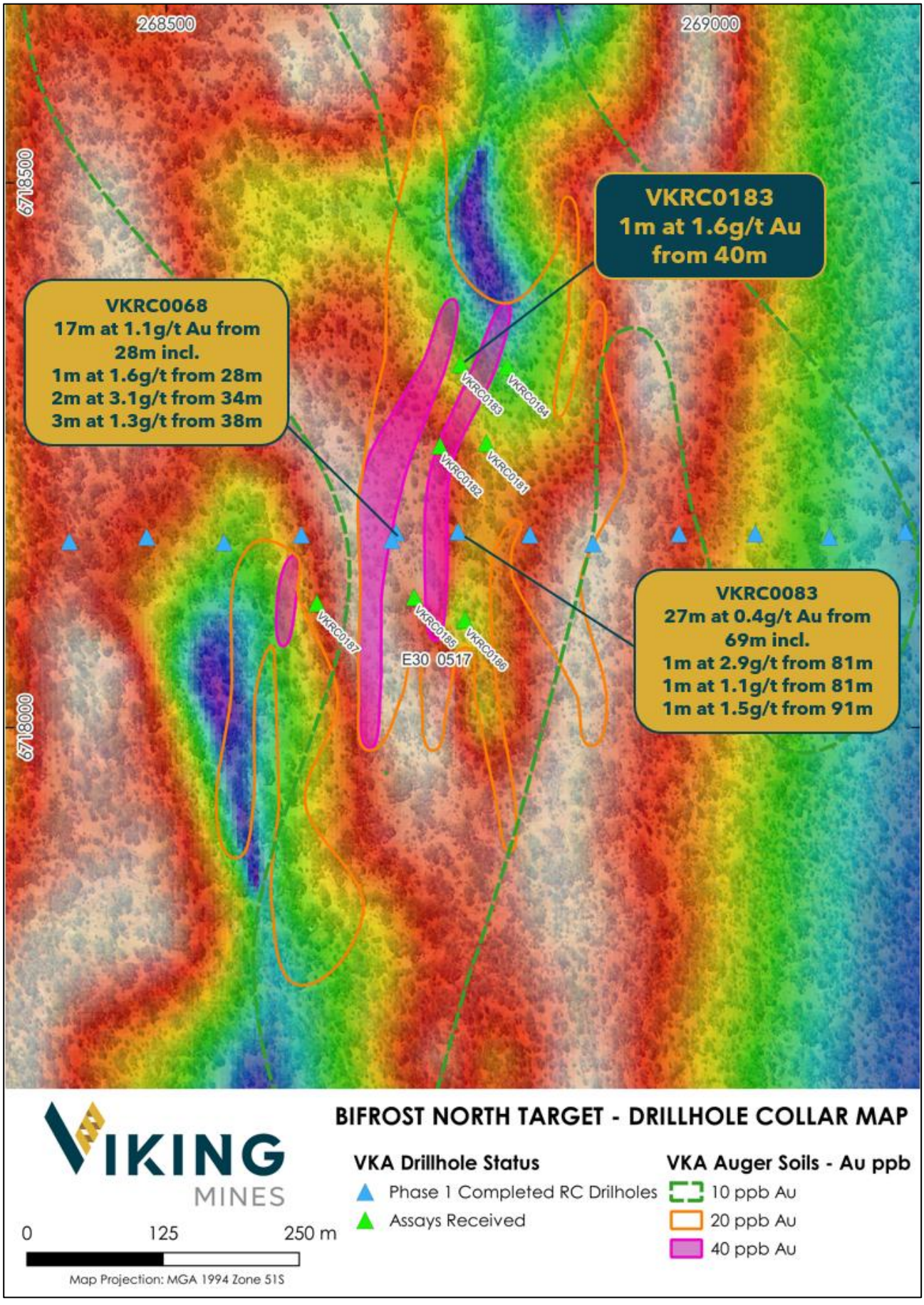

Figure 3; Map of the Bifrost North target and results received from follow up drilling.

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.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate is derived from information compiled by Mr Dean O'Keefe, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, #112948), and Competent Person for this style of mineralisation. Mr O'Keefe is a consultant to Viking Mines Limited, and is employed by MEC, an independent mining and exploration consultancy. Mr O'Keefe 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). Mr O'Keefe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the results in the form and context in which they appear.

Competent Persons Statement – Underground Mining Study

The information in this announcement that relates to the Underground Mining Study is derived from information compiled by Mr Ben Wilson, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, #222682), and Competent Person for the application of mine design parameters to the Global MRE. Mr Wilson 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). Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the results in the form and context in which they appear.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY – ASX LISTING RULE 5.8.1

Viking Mines engaged industry consultants MEC Pty Ltd to undertake a Global Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the First Hit Project, with the estimate completed for gold mineralisation.

Subsequently Unicorn Consulting was engaged to complete an Underground Mining Study on the Global MRE to provide a more thorough assessment of the RPEEE criteria under the JORC code. The resulting MRE represents the *in situ* Resource which falls within the mine design determined from this study. Further details on the process utilised and input assumptions are provided below.

A summary of sampling techniques and data, estimation and reporting methodologies is contained in JORC Table 1 which is included as an attachment to this ASX release.

The complete Global Resource which has been estimated is reported above a 2g/t cut-off grade and lies within close proximity to the historical underground development established previously to mine the higher-grade portions of the Resource.

Geological Interpretation

MEC used a 0.5g/t Au geological cut-off grade to delineate the Mineralisation envelopes. Interpretation was conducted in section with all strings snapped in 3D to the drillholes. Two main lodes and smaller lodes were interpreted. Grades were displayed for the interpretation. Following sectional interpretation, the lodes were then wireframed.

Implicit modelling using Leapfrog Geo software was used to create initial 3D geological model meshes for the Kylies, Evans, and Link lodes using the chronological order to create the precedence and the limiting structures.

The implicit model was imported into Micromine software, and the updated drillholes interpretation strings digitised and snapped to drillholes. On completion of the interpretation process, the strings were reviewed in 3D and modified to reflect the geology where required. Interpreted strings were used to construct final wireframes of the lodes. Post mineralisation pegmatites were modelled and applied to the block model as they are barren of gold mineralisation.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

For the historic exploration WMC completed 13 RC drillholes and one diamond drillhole during their tenure between 1990 and 1992. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available.

Barminco completed core and diamond drilling of holes up to 346 metres below surface over the First Hit Project area mineralisation. 21 RC drillholes were completed north and south along strike from the deposit testing for repeats of the First Hit mineralisation.

Percussion samples were split at the drill site and a 2-5 kg sample was taken for processing and analysis. Probable waste zones were sampled by compositing over 2-4 metres and individual samples were retested if the composites were anomalous.

Diamond drill core was split length ways and half was used for initial analysis whilst the remaining half was used for reference material.

For the Viking Exploration Drilling and Sampling, 2021, diamond drill core sampling was undertaken utilising half core designated by CSA Global personnel which was marked up with a cutting line and sent to Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie, where half core was sampled.

Aircore samples were collected at the drill rig during drilling. Samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole bedrock sample taken for each hole. The samples collected were between ~0.5 and ~3kg and submitted to MinAnalytical laboratories for analytical work. Additionally, handheld XRF analysis was undertaken on some but not all Aircore samples

Diamond drilling was HQ core (63.5mm) to provide a larger core diameter for better representivity of sampling given the potential for coarse gold. Between 20cm and 1m (generally 1m) of half core was sampled by Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie. The assay methodology is described below.

Drilling Techniques

All drillholes, with the exception of BFH124 to BFH135, were planned and drilled using Australian Map Grid 84 (Zone 51). Drillholes BFH124 to BFH135 were planned and drilled using the First Hit local mine grid. The First Hit local mine grid is orthogonal to the known mineralised trend in this area (020°). The grid orientation is at 290 degrees magnetic.

The database used for the January 2025 MEC MRE included 257 drillholes for 28,424m. Inclusive of 10 Aircore drillholes for 56m, 13 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drillholes for 30m, 166 Reverse circulation drillholes for 22,187m, 68 diamond drillholes for 6,151m, and 502 underground channel and face samples for 2,103m.

The drillhole spacing ranges from 20m x 20m increasing to 40m x 80m (Figure 5).

Classification Criteria

The January 2025 MEC MRE was classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, primarily due to the lack of supporting QAQC data and density data.

Sample Analysis Method

For the historic data (Pre Viking exploration) 7,865 samples were prepared for Fire Assay and tested by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. There are incomplete records for the remaining 2,150 samples. Fire Assay is considered a total digest and is generally appropriate for this type of mineralisation.

For the 2021 Viking Exploration Drilling and Sampling, diamond core analysis: Between 0.5kg and 6kg of half core sample was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. All pulp samples were analysed by Laboratory portable XRF. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration were digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using an ICP-OES/MS finish.

Photon Assay: Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical in Perth where the samples were considered to be possibly high grade, such as core near zones of historical mineralisation. The analytical method used was a 500g Photon Assay, a non-destructive method for gold only.

Aircore sample analysis: Aircore drilling was used to obtain 2m composite and individual 1m end of hole samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Selected

drill samples were analysed pXRF in the field and in MinAnalytical Laboratory. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using an ICP-OES/MS finish.

Estimation Methodology

All drillhole intervals were composited to 1m, which is the dominant sample length.

Experimental variograms were modelled for Au within the mineralised envelopes, variogram maps were used to identify the direction of maximum grade continuity. The downhole variogram was modelled to quantify the nugget effect. The nugget was then defaulted to the subsequent directional variograms (Table 2).

Table 2: Semi variogram parameters

Sills					Orientation & Range		
Total Sill	Structure	Type	Gamma	%	Major	Semi-Major	Minor
1.04	C0	Nugget	0.16	15%	10°/0°	100°/0°	0°/-90°
	C1	Spherical	0.08	8%	9.9m	3m	2.1m
	C2	Spherical	0.80	77%	59m	21m	19m

A blank block model was created with block sizes of 5m east 5m north and 5m in elevation, sub blocked to 0.5m east, 0.5m north, and 0.5m in elevation. Historic production wireframes were provided by Viking and validated by MEC before being used to deplete the model. The block model was coded and sub blocked to the mineralised envelope, and the topography.

Estimation used parent cell estimation, with discretisation of 2 x 2 x 2. To optimise the estimation of the deposit, three search passes were used to inform the estimate. 15 lodes were estimated separately. All search ellipses were assigned the following orientation: the strike orientation was set at 10° azimuth, plunging +27.5° to the north and rotated -63.433°. The first search pass size was set at 40m along strike, 60m down dip, and 10m across strike. A minimum of 3 drillholes was used, with a restriction of 8 sectors, using a maximum of 5 samples per sector for a maximum of 40 samples. The second search pass size was set at 80m along strike, 100m down dip, and 10m across strike. A minimum of 3 drillholes was used, with a restriction of 8 sectors, using a maximum of 5 samples per sector for a maximum of 40 samples. The third search pass size was set at 120m along strike, 150m down dip, and 10m across strike. A minimum of 3 drillholes was used with a single sector. All blocks were estimated after the third run.

Ordinary block kriging with a top cut was used for Mineral Resource estimation; 31 grades were cut to 100 g/t Au. Five grades were top cut in the undepleted MRE. A cut-off grade of 2g/t Au was used for reporting of the MRE. This was chosen on the basis of the high gold price (Jan 2025) and the mine developments and infrastructure that is already in place at First Hit project. Capital expenditure will be required to dewater the mine and to get the mine operational.

The MRE Ore Block Model was validated both locally and globally. Swath plots and sections were used for local validation. The composite grades used for estimation correlated well with estimated blocks; this was also reflected by the swath plots. The global validation result was wireframe volume 75,116m^3 versus OBM 75,045m^3. Global validation differences in volume are minor but higher for grade, as the wireframe grade calculation makes no allowance for declustering of data

and produces a biased estimate, OBM 8.8/t Au_{cut} versus wireframe grade 12.6g/t Au_{cut}. A dry bulk density of 2.8t/m^3 was applied for the tonnage estimate. This density value was derived from like projects.

No QAQC data was provided to allow a check of the underlying data veracity.

Cut-off Grades

The 2025 Global MRE reported above a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au and depleted for historical mining is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: MEC January 2025 Global MRE ≥2g/t Au

COG Au g/t	VOLUME	DENSITY	TONNES	Au_cut g/t	Metal Au Oz's
2.0	29,900	2.80	83,800	7.04	18,961

All values are rounded to reflect they are an estimate. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
MRE economic cutoff ≥2g/t Au, Top-cut grade 100 g/t Au

The MEC 2025 Global Mineral Resource estimate is stated at different Au_{cut} g/t cutoff grades in Table 4. The grade tonnage curve is shown in Figure 4.

Table 4: First Hit MEC January 2025 Global Mineral Resource Estimate at multiple cutoff grades Au g/t.

Cut-off Au g/t	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Tonnage	98,156	97,172	94,098	89,164	83,766	76,898	70,443
Au_cut g/t	6.20	6.26	6.44	6.72	7.04	7.47	7.90
Ounces Au	19,559	19,549	19,468	19,268	18,961	18,467	17,898

MEC estimated a pre-mining depletion Global MRE of 55.3k Au oz with a top-cut value of 100g/t Au applied.

The drillholes and wireframes are shown in Figure 5.

MRE comparison

The MEC January 2025 MRE undepleted for mining has a similar tonnage at a lower grade to the Barra September 2001 MRE. The MEC 2025 MRE reports 173Kt @ 9.81g/t Au_{cut} (
Table 5) versus 184kt @ 15.39g/t Au, both using a 2.0g/t Au cutoff grade.

Table 5: Undepleted MEC January 2025 MRE vs Barra 2001 MRE ≥2g/t Au

MRE Model	COG Au g/t	TONNES	Au g/t	Metal Au Ounces
BARRA SEPT 2001	2.00	184,327	15.39	91,220
MEC JAN 2025	2.00	173,157	9.81	54,624

Reasonable Prospects Hurdle

MEC Mining consider that given the average grade realised along with the proximity to the remaining underground infrastructure, that the "Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction" requirement for Mineral Resources reported under the JORC Code (2012 Edition) has been established. For further completeness, Viking has completed an Underground Mining Study to further constrain the Global MRE. The reported MRE from the UMS above a 2g/t Au cut off is **50.3kt at 7.5g/t Au for 12.1k oz gold**, representing 64% of the global MRE. Further details on the methodology are provided below.

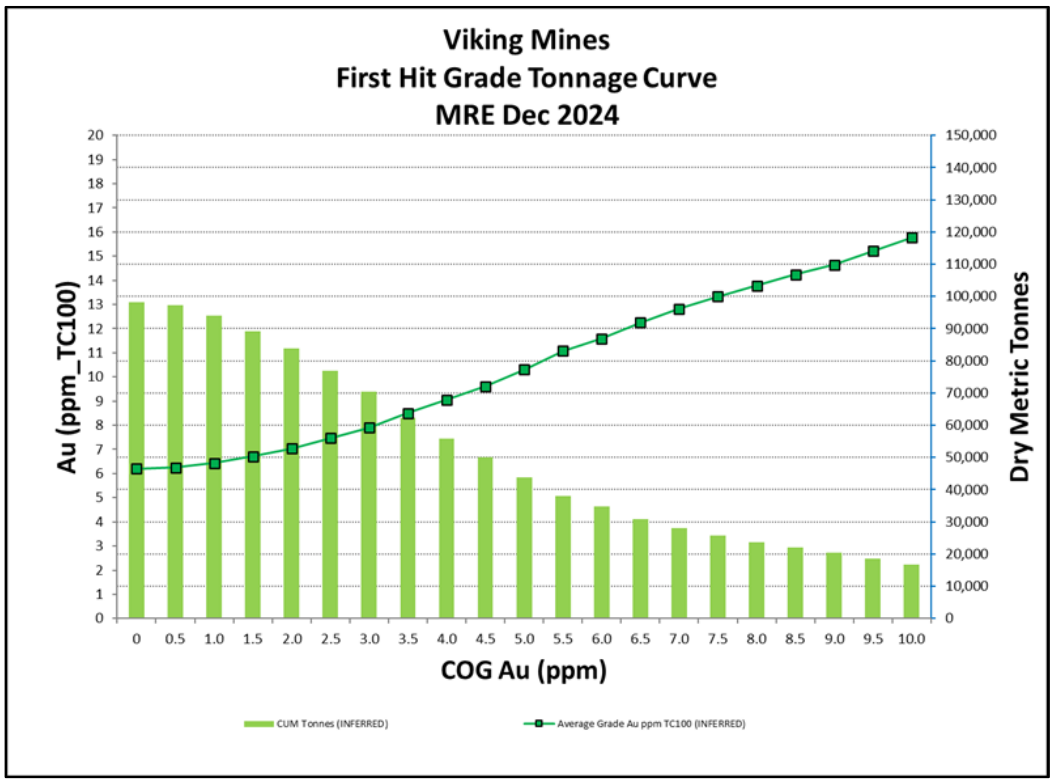


Figure 4: MEC Jan 2025 Global MRE grade tonnage curve for remaining resource

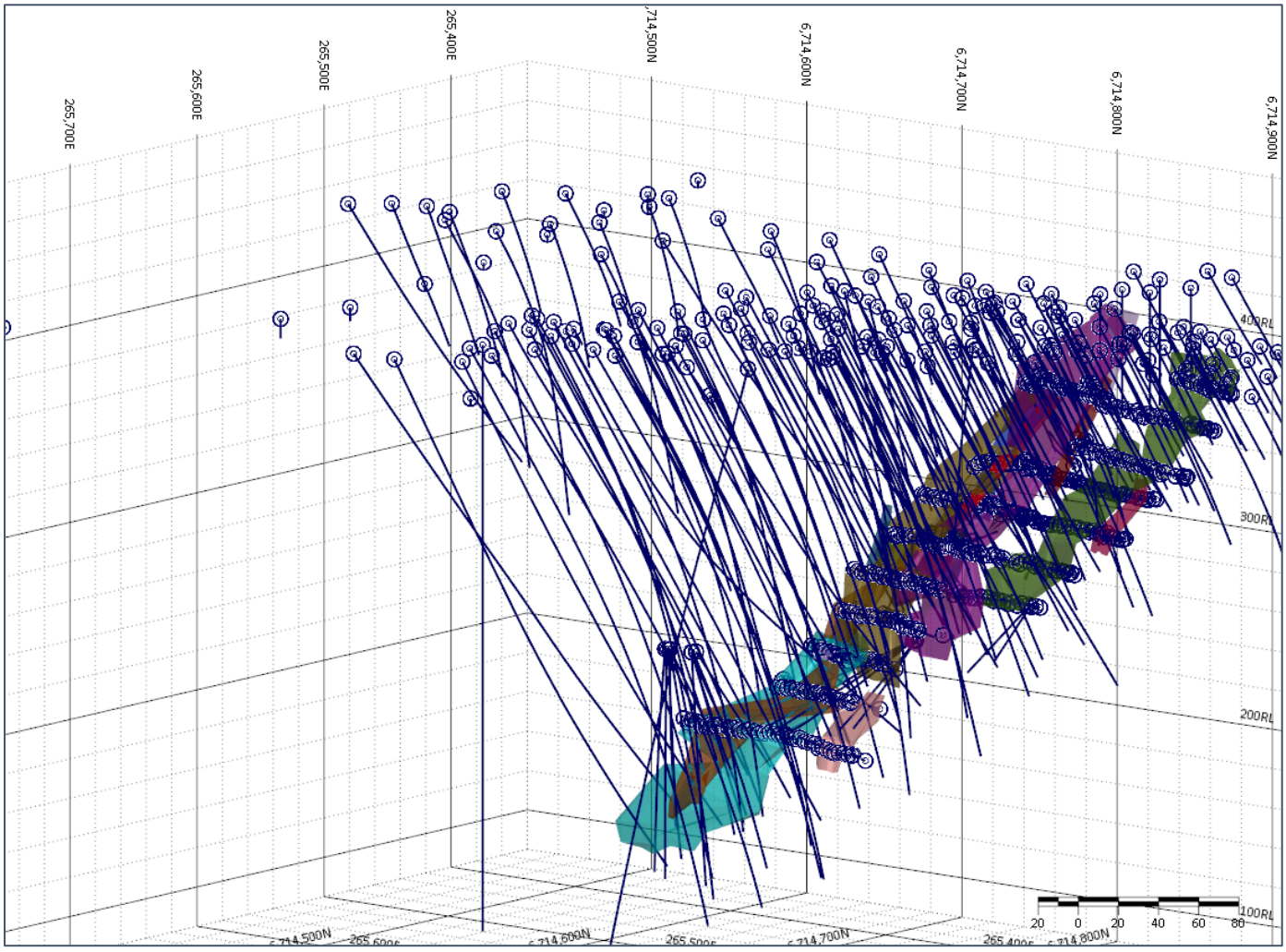


Figure 5: 3D view showing the First Hit wireframes and drillholes

UNDERGROUND MINING STUDY

Viking Mines engaged industry consultants Unicorn Consulting to undertake an Underground Mining Study ("**UMS**") on the global Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE"**) for the First Hit Project. The UMS applied a series of mining, processing and cost parameters to the First Hit MRE (Table 6).

The UMS assumed underground mining employing sublevel open stoping without fill, as previously used at First Hit, was the most suited method for the likely geotechnical conditions encountered, also based on historical information. Mining would be undertaken by contractors using modern mechanised equipment, and industry standard mine design parameters, with representative mining costs. The dewatering volume assumed all the existing underground voids are full of water, and 50% of existing development would require rehabilitation. The UMS assumed that ore processing would occur offsite at a pre-existing mill owned by others proximal to First Hit mine, assuming historical gold recoveries and costs from plants operating in the region.

The resulting design (Figure 6) has been used to constrain the Global MRE to provide a MRE estimate which has had economic parameters applied.

The reported MRE from the UMS above a 2g/t Au cut-off is **50.3kt at 7.5g/t Au for 12.1k oz gold** (above a 1.3g/t Au calculated stoping cut-off grade), representing 65% of the global resource estimate.

***Cautionary Statement**: The Underground Mining Study for the First Hit Gold Mine within the Riverina East Project is a preliminary technical study of the potential viability of underground mining and processing of certain parts of the First Hit deposits. The Study outcomes are conceptual and based on low accuracy level technical assessments that are insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves. The Study has been completed to a low level of accuracy in line with a conceptual level study accuracy.*
Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before Viking will be able to estimate any Ore Reserves or to provide any assurance of a case for potential underground mining. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the UMS.
Of the Mineral Resources falling within mineable shape optimisations in the Study, 100% of the mineral resource is classified as Inferred. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resource, and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in a determination of Indicated Mineral Resources. The potential for underground mining is based on the Company's current expectations of future results or events and should not be solely relied upon by investors when making investment decisions. Further evaluation work and appropriate studies are required to establish sufficient confidence that there will be benefit from underground mining.
To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Study, pre-production funding will be required. This Study is conceptual by its nature and therefore the Company has not released a capital cost associated with potential underground mining at First Hit. There is no certainty that Viking will be able to source funding when required. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Viking's shares.
No Ore Reserve has been declared. This ASX release has been prepared in compliance with the current JORC Code (2012) and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions, including sufficient progression of all JORC modifying factors have been included in this ASX release.

This announcement does not contain any forecast financial information and does not include a Production Target.

Table 6; Input assumptions used in Deswik SO software to determine minable stopes for mine design.

Category	Assumption	UoM	Value	Comments
Financials	Gold Price	A$/oz	$4,500	Current gold price with ~14% discount
	Royalty	%	2.50%	Western Australia state royalty
	Gold selling price	A$/oz	$4,383	Gold sale price after refining costs and state royalty
	Discount Rate	%	8%	
Mining Parameters	Undergrond Mining Cost	A$/t	$89.13	Derived from multiple company financial reports operating in the region
	Ore Drive Dilution	%	5.0%	Industry standard for deposit type
	Mining Recovery	%	95.0%	Industry standard for deposit type
	Processing Recovery	%	94.5%	Derived from historical production data from First Hit
	Incremental Stoping Cut-Off grade	g/t Au	1.3	Calculated
	Minimum stoping width	m	2m	Established viable mining width employed at Riverina

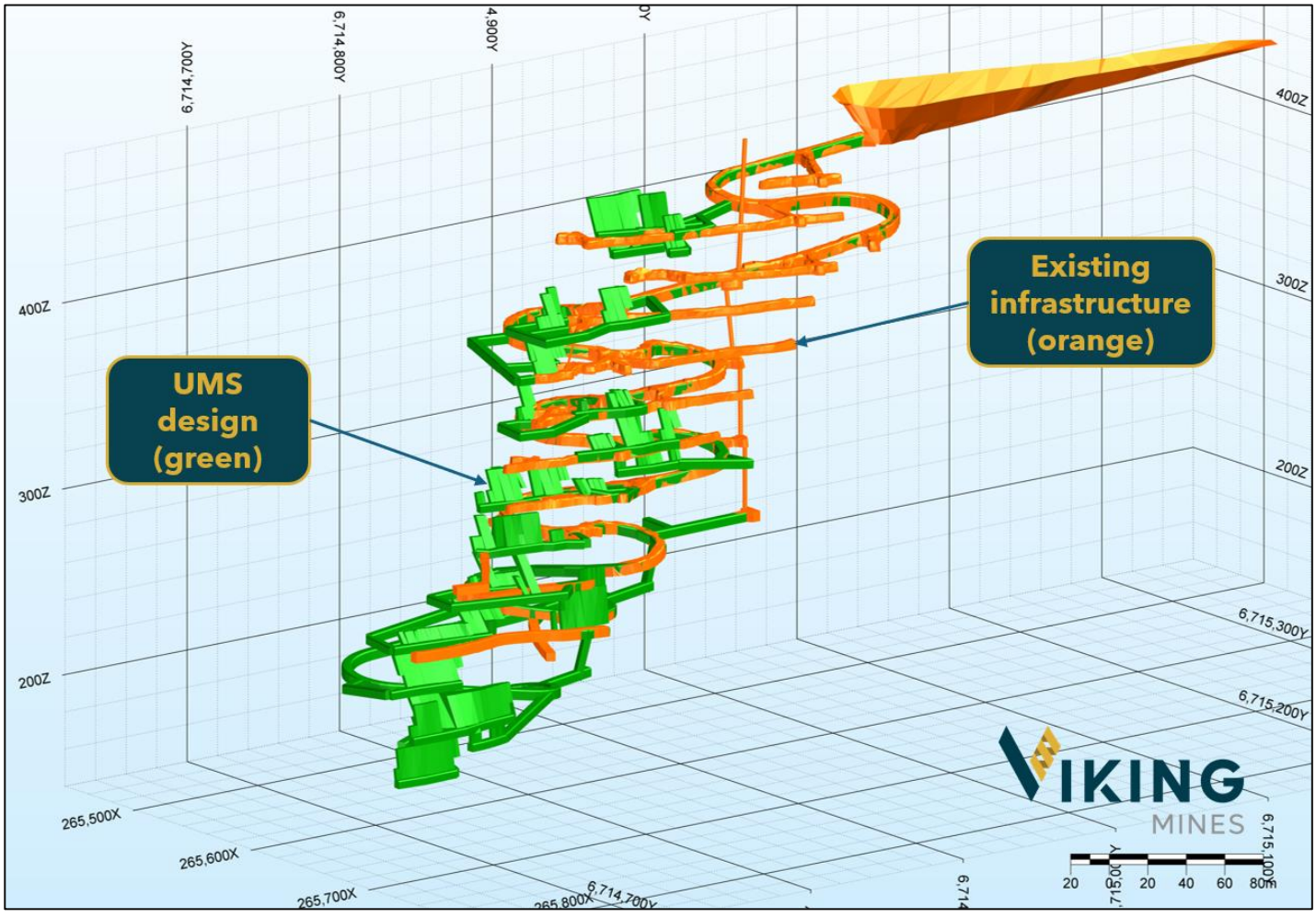


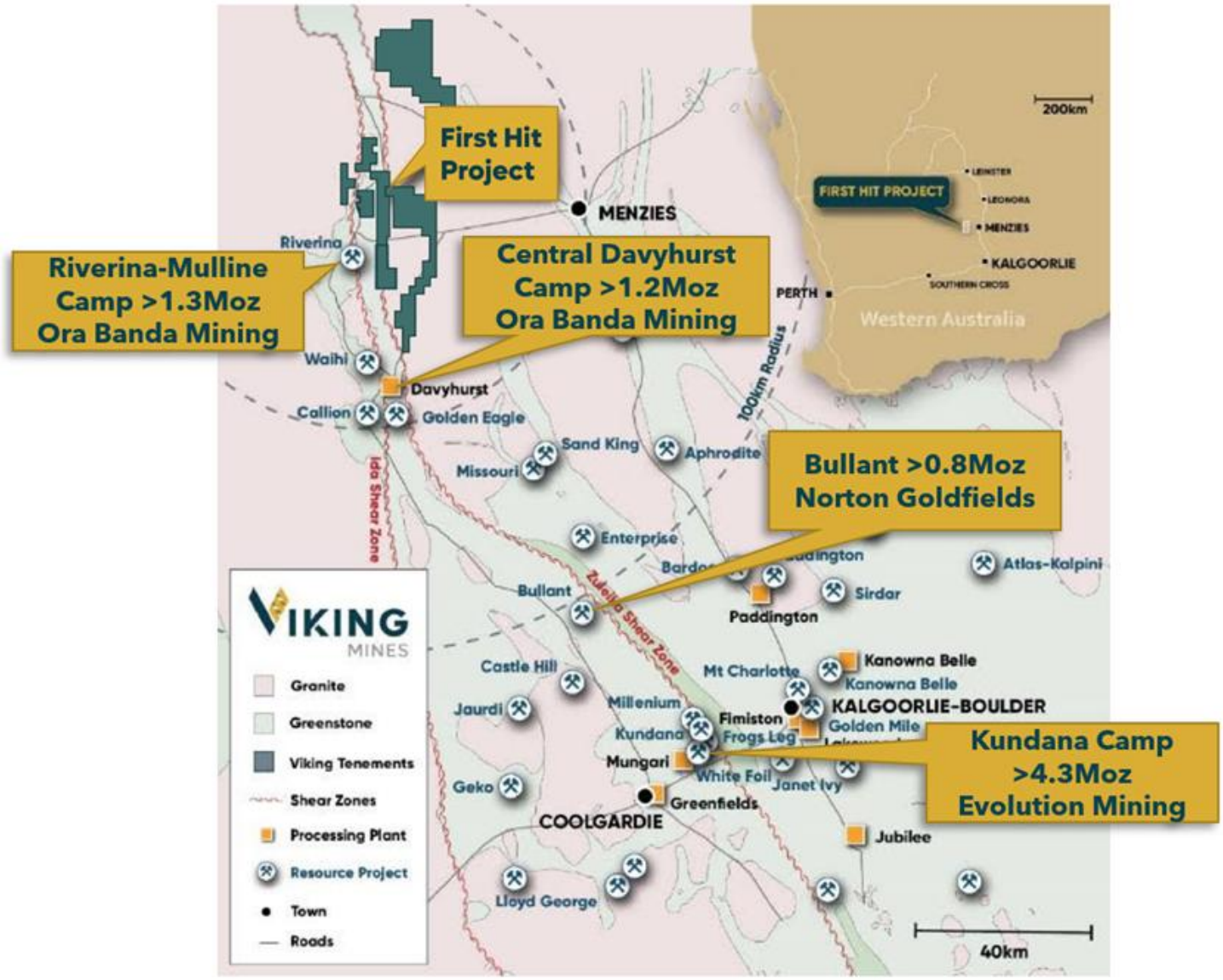
Figure 6; Isometric view to the NW showing new mine design developed as part of the Underground Mining Study with new development and stopes in green an existing development in Orange.

RIVERINA EAST PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The **Riverina East 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^2 of tenements. At the core of this landholding is a 6.4km^2 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[5]
Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 854koz Au[6]
OBM Production (FY21-23): 170koz Au[7,8,9]
TOTAL: 1,333koz

Central Davyhurst Camp
Historical production: 811koz Au[1]
2024 Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 396koz Au[2]
TOTAL: 1,207koz Au

Bullant
Historic Production: 354koz Au[3]
Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 462koz Au[4]
TOTAL: 816koz

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

Mt Ida
Historical production: 290koz Au[19]
2024 Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 752koz Au[20]
TOTAL: 1,042koz Au

Bottle Creek
Historic Production: 90koz Au[17]
Alt Resources Quarterly Report 30 June 2020 - JORC Resource & Reserve Table: 370koz Au[17]
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/44dffa9bc8eaaa574af7cfda9564c595
12) https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/690381347ddb79dc8261b0f775636da7
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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
20) https://deltalithium.com.au/our-projects/mt-ida-lithium-gold/

APPENDIX 2 – DRILLHOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	Hole Type	East (m) MGA94 Zone 51	North (m) MGA94 Zone 51	RL	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)
VKRC0181	RC	268794	6718261	425	120	270	-50
VKRC0182	RC	268751	6718259	426	120	270	-50
VKRC0183	RC	268770	6718333	426	120	270	-50
VKRC0184	RC	268813	6718331	424	120	270	-50
VKRC0185	RC	268728	6718120	426	120	270	-50
VKRC0186	RC	268774	6718099	425	120	270	-50
VKRC0187	RC	268638	6718114	428	120	270	-50
VKRC0188	RC	268868	6716240	421	120	090	-50
VKRC0189	RC	268797	6716243	420	126	090	-50
VKRC0190	RC	269020	6716139	419	78	090	-50
VKRC0191	RC	268952	6716132	419	132	090	-50
VKRC0192	RC	268884	6716143	420	120	090	-50
VKRC0193	RC	268811	6716132	420	138	090	-50
VKRC0194	RC	268730	6716242	420	120	090	-50
VKRC0195	RC	268658	6716241	420	120	090	-50
VKRC0196	RC	269203	6712195	412	60	090	-50

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0181	0	4	4	6	0.01
VKRC0181	4	8	4	1	0.00
VKRC0181	8	12	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	12	16	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	16	20	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	20	24	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	24	28	4	1	0.00
VKRC0181	28	32	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	32	36	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	36	40	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	40	44	4	1	0.00
VKRC0181	44	48	4	4	0.00
VKRC0181	48	52	4	15	0.02
VKRC0181	52	56	4	3	0.00
VKRC0181	56	60	4	4	0.00
VKRC0181	60	64	4	1	0.00
VKRC0181	64	68	4	3	0.00
VKRC0181	68	72	4	3	0.00
VKRC0181	72	76	4	2	0.00
VKRC0181	76	80	4	4	0.00
VKRC0181	80	84	4	5	0.01
VKRC0181	84	88	4	57	0.06
VKRC0181	88	92	4	67	0.07
VKRC0181	92	96	4	10	0.01
VKRC0181	96	97	1	86	0.09
VKRC0181	97	98	1	670	0.67
VKRC0181	98	99	1	33	0.03
VKRC0181	99	100	1	85	0.09
VKRC0181	100	101	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	101	102	1	16	0.02
VKRC0181	102	103	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	103	104	1	37	0.04
VKRC0181	104	105	1	104	0.10
VKRC0181	105	106	1	30	0.03
VKRC0181	106	107	1	18	0.02
VKRC0181	107	108	1	10	0.01
VKRC0181	108	109	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	109	110	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	110	111	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	111	112	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	112	113	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	113	114	1	41	0.04
VKRC0181	114	115	1	146	0.15
VKRC0181	115	116	1	9	0.01
VKRC0181	116	117	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	117	118	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	118	119	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0181	119	120	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	0	4	4	22	0.02
VKRC0182	4	8	4	10	0.01
VKRC0182	8	12	4	14	0.01
VKRC0182	12	16	4	17	0.02
VKRC0182	16	20	4	29	0.03
VKRC0182	20	24	4	25	0.03
VKRC0182	24	28	4	7	0.01
VKRC0182	28	32	4	7	0.01
VKRC0182	32	36	4	28	0.03
VKRC0182	36	40	4	31	0.03
VKRC0182	40	41	1	47	0.05
VKRC0182	41	42	1	34	0.03
VKRC0182	42	43	1	107	0.11
VKRC0182	43	44	1	29	0.03
VKRC0182	44	45	1	20	0.02
VKRC0182	45	46	1	18	0.02
VKRC0182	46	47	1	25	0.03
VKRC0182	47	48	1	27	0.03
VKRC0182	48	49	1	41	0.04
VKRC0182	49	50	1	76	0.08
VKRC0182	50	51	1	129	0.13
VKRC0182	51	52	1	78	0.08
VKRC0182	52	53	1	60	0.06
VKRC0182	53	54	1	46	0.05
VKRC0182	54	55	1	13	0.01
VKRC0182	55	56	1	10	0.01
VKRC0182	56	57	1	18	0.02
VKRC0182	57	58	1	93	0.09
VKRC0182	58	59	1	6	0.01
VKRC0182	59	60	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	60	64	4	22	0.02
VKRC0182	64	68	4	60	0.06
VKRC0182	68	72	4	1	0.00
VKRC0182	72	76	4	2	0.00
VKRC0182	76	80	4	27	0.03
VKRC0182	80	81	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	81	82	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	82	83	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	83	84	1	12	0.01
VKRC0182	84	85	1	13	0.01
VKRC0182	85	86	1	25	0.03
VKRC0182	86	87	1	22	0.02
VKRC0182	87	88	1	5	0.01
VKRC0182	88	89	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	89	90	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	90	91	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	91	92	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	92	93	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	93	94	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	94	95	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	95	96	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	96	97	1	<5	<0.005

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0182	97	98	1	5	0.01
VKRC0182	98	99	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	99	100	1	7	0.01
VKRC0182	100	101	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	101	102	1	35	0.04
VKRC0182	102	103	1	14	0.01
VKRC0182	103	104	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	104	105	1	64	0.06
VKRC0182	105	106	1	28	0.03
VKRC0182	106	107	1	6	0.01
VKRC0182	107	108	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	108	109	1	11	0.01
VKRC0182	109	110	1	11	0.01
VKRC0182	110	111	1	7	0.01
VKRC0182	111	112	1	9	0.01
VKRC0182	112	113	1	12	0.01
VKRC0182	113	114	1	14	0.01
VKRC0182	114	115	1	9	0.01
VKRC0182	115	116	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	116	117	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0182	117	118	1	9	0.01
VKRC0182	118	119	1	5	0.01
VKRC0182	119	120	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	0	4	4	3	0.00
VKRC0183	4	8	4	3	0.00
VKRC0183	8	12	4	2	0.00
VKRC0183	12	16	4	3	0.00
VKRC0183	16	20	4	1	0.00
VKRC0183	20	21	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	21	22	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	22	23	1	6	0.01
VKRC0183	23	24	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	24	25	1	8	0.01
VKRC0183	25	26	1	10	0.01
VKRC0183	26	27	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	27	28	1	6	0.01
VKRC0183	28	29	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	29	30	1	6	0.01
VKRC0183	30	31	1	5	0.01
VKRC0183	31	32	1	6	0.01
VKRC0183	32	33	1	68	0.07
VKRC0183	33	34	1	17	0.02
VKRC0183	34	35	1	16	0.02
VKRC0183	35	36	1	132	0.13
VKRC0183	36	37	1	932	0.93
VKRC0183	37	38	1	47	0.05
VKRC0183	38	39	1	29	0.03
VKRC0183	39	40	1	89	0.09
VKRC0183	40	41	1	1559	1.56
VKRC0183	41	42	1	106	0.11
VKRC0183	42	43	1	8	0.01
VKRC0183	43	44	1	6	0.01
VKRC0183	44	45	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	45	46	1	69	0.07
VKRC0183	46	47	1	19	0.02
VKRC0183	47	48	1	9	0.01
VKRC0183	48	52	4	4	0.00
VKRC0183	52	56	4	22	0.02
VKRC0183	56	60	4	2	0.00
VKRC0183	60	61	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	61	62	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	62	63	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	63	64	1	25	0.03
VKRC0183	64	65	1	9	0.01
VKRC0183	65	66	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	66	67	1	44	0.04
VKRC0183	67	68	1	38	0.04
VKRC0183	68	69	1	28	0.03
VKRC0183	69	70	1	134	0.13
VKRC0183	70	71	1	28	0.03
VKRC0183	71	72	1	34	0.03
VKRC0183	72	73	1	56	0.06
VKRC0183	73	74	1	20	0.02
VKRC0183	74	75	1	14	0.01
VKRC0183	75	76	1	11	0.01
VKRC0183	76	77	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	77	78	1	29	0.03
VKRC0183	78	79	1	56	0.06
VKRC0183	79	80	1	37	0.04
VKRC0183	80	84	4	42	0.04
VKRC0183	84	88	4	14	0.01
VKRC0183	88	92	4	8	0.01
VKRC0183	92	96	4	5	0.01
VKRC0183	96	100	4	6	0.01
VKRC0183	100	101	1	7	0.01
VKRC0183	101	102	1	9	0.01
VKRC0183	102	103	1	5	0.01
VKRC0183	103	104	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	104	105	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	105	106	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	106	107	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	107	108	1	6	0.01
VKRC0183	108	109	1	8	0.01
VKRC0183	109	110	1	5	0.01
VKRC0183	110	111	1	8	0.01
VKRC0183	111	112	1	8	0.01
VKRC0183	112	113	1	10	0.01
VKRC0183	113	114	1	7	0.01
VKRC0183	114	115	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	115	116	1	<5	<0.005

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0183	116	117	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	117	118	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0183	118	119	1	5	0.01
VKRC0183	119	120	1	5	0.01
VKRC0184	0	4	4	15	0.02
VKRC0184	4	8	4	4	0.00
VKRC0184	8	12	4	2	0.00
VKRC0184	12	16	4	3	0.00
VKRC0184	16	20	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	20	24	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	24	28	4	1	0.00
VKRC0184	28	32	4	1	0.00
VKRC0184	32	36	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	36	40	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	40	44	4	2	0.00
VKRC0184	44	48	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	48	52	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	52	56	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	56	60	4	4	0.00
VKRC0184	60	64	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	64	68	4	1	0.00
VKRC0184	68	72	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	72	76	4	4	0.00
VKRC0184	76	77	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	77	78	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	78	79	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	79	80	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	80	81	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	81	82	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	82	83	1	8	0.01
VKRC0184	83	84	1	7	0.01
VKRC0184	84	85	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	85	86	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	86	87	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	87	88	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	88	89	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	89	90	1	6	0.01
VKRC0184	90	91	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	91	92	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	92	93	1	7	0.01
VKRC0184	93	94	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	94	95	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	95	96	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	96	97	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	97	98	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	98	99	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	99	100	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	100	101	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	101	102	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	102	103	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0184	103	104	1	6	0.01
VKRC0184	104	108	4	3	0.00
VKRC0184	108	110	2	2	0.00
VKRC0184	112	116	4	2	0.00
VKRC0184	116	120	4	2	0.00
VKRC0185	0	4	4	12	0.01
VKRC0185	4	8	4	8	0.01
VKRC0185	8	12	4	10	0.01
VKRC0185	12	16	4	81	0.08
VKRC0185	16	20	4	58	0.06
VKRC0185	20	24	4	20	0.02
VKRC0185	24	25	1	100	0.10
VKRC0185	25	26	1	76	0.08
VKRC0185	26	27	1	9	0.01
VKRC0185	27	28	1	28	0.03
VKRC0185	28	29	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	29	30	1	10	0.01
VKRC0185	30	31	1	17	0.02
VKRC0185	31	32	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	32	33	1	9	0.01
VKRC0185	33	34	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	34	35	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	35	36	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	36	37	1	7	0.01
VKRC0185	37	38	1	7	0.01
VKRC0185	38	39	1	6	0.01
VKRC0185	39	40	1	16	0.02
VKRC0185	40	41	1	11	0.01
VKRC0185	41	42	1	13	0.01
VKRC0185	42	46	4	4	0.00
VKRC0185	46	50	4	7	0.01
VKRC0185	50	51	1	23	0.02
VKRC0185	51	52	1	11	0.01
VKRC0185	52	53	1	17	0.02
VKRC0185	53	54	1	37	0.04
VKRC0185	54	55	1	13	0.01
VKRC0185	55	56	1	11	0.01
VKRC0185	56	57	1	10	0.01
VKRC0185	57	58	1	28	0.03
VKRC0185	58	59	1	7	0.01
VKRC0185	59	60	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	60	61	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	61	62	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	62	63	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	63	64	1	6	0.01
VKRC0185	64	65	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	65	66	1	8	0.01
VKRC0185	66	67	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	67	68	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	68	69	1	<5	<0.005

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0185	69	70	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	70	71	1	5	0.01
VKRC0185	71	72	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	72	73	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	73	74	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	74	75	1	8	0.01
VKRC0185	75	76	1	13	0.01
VKRC0185	76	80	4	6	0.01
VKRC0185	80	84	4	3	0.00
VKRC0185	84	88	4	3	0.00
VKRC0185	88	92	4	2	0.00
VKRC0185	92	96	4	3	0.00
VKRC0185	96	100	4	3	0.00
VKRC0185	100	104	4	2	0.00
VKRC0185	104	108	4	2	0.00
VKRC0185	108	109	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	109	110	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	110	111	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	111	112	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	112	113	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	113	114	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	114	115	1	8	0.01
VKRC0185	115	116	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	116	117	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	117	118	1	9	0.01
VKRC0185	118	119	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0185	119	120	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	1	4	3	7	0.01
VKRC0186	4	8	4	2	0.00
VKRC0186	8	12	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	12	16	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	16	20	4	2	0.00
VKRC0186	20	24	4	6	0.01
VKRC0186	24	28	4	4	0.00
VKRC0186	28	32	4	4	0.00
VKRC0186	32	36	4	27	0.03
VKRC0186	36	40	4	17	0.02
VKRC0186	40	44	4	14	0.01
VKRC0186	44	48	4	62	0.06
VKRC0186	48	52	4	38	0.04
VKRC0186	52	56	4	7	0.01
VKRC0186	56	60	4	13	0.01
VKRC0186	60	64	4	4	0.00
VKRC0186	64	68	4	2	0.00
VKRC0186	68	72	4	6	0.01
VKRC0186	72	73	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	73	74	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	74	75	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	75	76	1	10	0.01
VKRC0186	76	77	1	26	0.03
VKRC0186	77	78	1	139	0.14
VKRC0186	78	79	1	140	0.14
VKRC0186	79	80	1	130	0.13
VKRC0186	80	81	1	10	0.01
VKRC0186	81	82	1	8	0.01
VKRC0186	82	83	1	17	0.02
VKRC0186	83	84	1	5	0.01
VKRC0186	84	85	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	85	86	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	86	87	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	87	88	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	88	89	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	89	90	1	7	0.01
VKRC0186	90	91	1	6	0.01
VKRC0186	91	92	1	7	0.01
VKRC0186	92	93	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	93	94	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	94	95	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	95	96	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0186	96	100	4	10	0.01
VKRC0186	100	104	4	13	0.01
VKRC0186	104	108	4	7	0.01
VKRC0186	108	112	4	371	0.37
VKRC0186	112	116	4	12	0.01
VKRC0186	116	120	4	4	0.00
VKRC0187	1	4	3	3	0.00
VKRC0187	4	8	4	4	0.00
VKRC0187	8	12	4	2	0.00
VKRC0187	12	16	4	3	0.00
VKRC0187	16	20	4	7	0.01
VKRC0187	20	24	4	7	0.01
VKRC0187	24	28	4	4	0.00
VKRC0187	28	32	4	7	0.01
VKRC0187	32	36	4	10	0.01
VKRC0187	36	40	4	11	0.01
VKRC0187	40	41	1	9	0.01
VKRC0187	41	42	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	42	43	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	43	44	1	9	0.01
VKRC0187	44	45	1	37	0.04
VKRC0187	45	46	1	28	0.03
VKRC0187	46	47	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	47	48	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	48	49	1	5	0.01
VKRC0187	49	50	1	17	0.02
VKRC0187	50	51	1	35	0.04
VKRC0187	51	52	1	24	0.02
VKRC0187	52	53	1	23	0.02
VKRC0187	53	54	1	20	0.02
VKRC0187	54	55	1	16	0.02
VKRC0187	55	56	1	17	0.02
VKRC0187	56	57	1	23	0.02
VKRC0187	57	58	1	17	0.02
VKRC0187	58	59	1	16	0.02
VKRC0187	59	60	1	6	0.01
VKRC0187	60	61	1	9	0.01
VKRC0187	61	62	1	7	0.01
VKRC0187	62	63	1	12	0.01
VKRC0187	63	64	1	15	0.02
VKRC0187	64	65	1	24	0.02
VKRC0187	65	66	1	22	0.02
VKRC0187	66	67	1	7	0.01
VKRC0187	67	68	1	8	0.01
VKRC0187	68	69	1	9	0.01
VKRC0187	69	70	1	7	0.01
VKRC0187	70	71	1	5	0.01
VKRC0187	71	72	1	13	0.01
VKRC0187	72	73	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	73	74	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	74	75	1	6	0.01
VKRC0187	75	76	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	76	77	1	6	0.01
VKRC0187	77	78	1	22	0.02
VKRC0187	78	79	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	79	80	1	5	0.01
VKRC0187	80	84	4	4	0.00
VKRC0187	84	88	4	1	0.00
VKRC0187	88	92	4	2	0.00
VKRC0187	92	96	4	2	0.00
VKRC0187	96	100	4	2	0.00
VKRC0187	100	104	4	3	0.00
VKRC0187	104	108	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	108	112	4	1	0.00
VKRC0187	112	116	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0187	116	120	4	1	0.00
VKRC0188	0	4	4	15	0.02
VKRC0188	4	8	4	4	0.00
VKRC0188	8	12	4	3	0.00
VKRC0188	12	16	4	2	0.00
VKRC0188	16	20	4	5	0.01
VKRC0188	20	24	4	19	0.02
VKRC0188	24	28	4	2	0.00
VKRC0188	28	32	4	47	0.05
VKRC0188	32	36	4	13	0.01
VKRC0188	36	40	4	153	0.15
VKRC0188	40	44	4	180	0.18
VKRC0188	44	48	4	36	0.04
VKRC0188	48	52	4	19	0.02
VKRC0188	52	56	4	17	0.02
VKRC0188	56	60	4	104	0.10
VKRC0188	60	64	4	4	0.00
VKRC0188	64	68	4	2	0.00
VKRC0188	68	72	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	72	76	4	2	0.00
VKRC0188	76	80	4	4	0.00
VKRC0188	80	84	4	5	0.01
VKRC0188	84	88	4	2	0.00
VKRC0188	88	92	4	4	0.00
VKRC0188	92	96	4	4	0.00
VKRC0188	96	97	1	30	0.03
VKRC0188	97	98	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	98	99	1	5	0.01
VKRC0188	99	100	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	100	101	1	5	0.01
VKRC0188	101	102	1	79	0.08
VKRC0188	102	103	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	103	104	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	104	105	1	7	0.01
VKRC0188	105	106	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	106	107	1	8	0.01
VKRC0188	107	108	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	108	109	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	109	110	1	7	0.01
VKRC0188	110	111	1	15	0.02
VKRC0188	111	112	1	6	0.01
VKRC0188	112	113	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	113	114	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0188	114	115	1	10	0.01
VKRC0188	115	116	1	7	0.01
VKRC0188	116	117	1	10	0.01
VKRC0188	117	118	1	5	0.01
VKRC0188	118	119	1	6	0.01
VKRC0188	119	120	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	0	4	4	11	0.01
VKRC0189	4	8	4	5	0.01
VKRC0189	8	12	4	4	0.00
VKRC0189	12	16	4	3	0.00
VKRC0189	16	20	4	7	0.01
VKRC0189	20	24	4	4	0.00
VKRC0189	24	28	4	8	0.01
VKRC0189	28	32	4	19	0.02
VKRC0189	32	36	4	8	0.01
VKRC0189	36	40	4	32	0.03
VKRC0189	40	44	4	17	0.02
VKRC0189	44	48	4	31	0.03
VKRC0189	48	52	4	15	0.02
VKRC0189	52	56	4	15	0.02
VKRC0189	56	60	4	17	0.02
VKRC0189	60	64	4	11	0.01
VKRC0189	64	68	4	2	0.00
VKRC0189	64	68	4	2	0.00
VKRC0189	68	69	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	69	70	1	8	0.01
VKRC0189	70	71	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	71	72	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	72	73	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	73	74	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	74	75	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	75	76	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	76	77	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	77	78	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	78	79	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	79	80	1	5	0.01
VKRC0189	80	81	1	8	0.01
VKRC0189	81	82	1	7	0.01
VKRC0189	82	83	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	83	84	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	84	85	1	8	0.01
VKRC0189	85	86	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	86	87	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	87	88	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	88	89	1	15	0.02
VKRC0189	89	90	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	90	91	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	91	92	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	92	96	4	5	0.01
VKRC0189	96	100	4	6	0.01
VKRC0189	100	104	4	11	0.01
VKRC0189	104	105	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	105	106	1	7	0.01
VKRC0189	106	107	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	107	108	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	108	109	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	109	110	1	8	0.01
VKRC0189	110	111	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	111	112	1	8	0.01
VKRC0189	112	113	1	7	0.01
VKRC0189	113	114	1	7	0.01
VKRC0189	114	115	1	13	0.01
VKRC0189	115	116	1	7	0.01
VKRC0189	116	117	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	117	118	1	7	0.01
VKRC0189	118	119	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	119	120	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	120	121	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	121	122	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	122	123	1	20	0.02
VKRC0189	123	124	1	6	0.01
VKRC0189	124	125	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0189	125	126	1	39	0.04
VKRC0190	0	4	4	14	0.01
VKRC0190	4	8	4	8	0.01
VKRC0190	8	12	4	8	0.01
VKRC0190	12	16	4	6	0.01
VKRC0190	16	20	4	2	0.00
VKRC0190	20	24	4	4	0.00
VKRC0190	24	28	4	11	0.01
VKRC0190	28	32	4	3	0.00
VKRC0190	32	36	4	2	0.00
VKRC0190	36	40	4	2	0.00
VKRC0190	40	44	4	2	0.00
VKRC0190	44	48	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0190	48	52	4	1	0.00
VKRC0190	52	56	4	1	0.00
VKRC0190	56	60	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0190	60	64	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0190	64	68	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0190	68	72	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0190	72	76	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0190	76	78	2	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	0	4	4	42	0.04
VKRC0191	4	8	4	16	0.02
VKRC0191	8	12	4	6	0.01
VKRC0191	12	16	4	2	0.00
VKRC0191	16	20	4	2	0.00
VKRC0191	20	24	4	2	0.00
VKRC0191	24	28	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	28	32	4	17	0.02
VKRC0191	32	36	4	3	0.00
VKRC0191	36	40	4	3	0.00
VKRC0191	40	44	4	2	0.00
VKRC0191	44	48	4	1	0.00
VKRC0191	48	52	4	1	0.00
VKRC0191	52	56	4	2	0.00
VKRC0191	56	60	4	3	0.00
VKRC0191	60	64	4	3	0.00
VKRC0191	64	65	1	6	0.01
VKRC0191	65	66	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	66	67	1	5	0.01
VKRC0191	67	68	1	6	0.01
VKRC0191	68	69	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	69	70	1	5	0.01
VKRC0191	70	71	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	71	72	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	72	73	1	402	0.40
VKRC0191	73	74	1	162	0.16
VKRC0191	74	75	1	58	0.06
VKRC0191	75	76	1	68	0.07
VKRC0191	76	77	1	15	0.02
VKRC0191	77	78	1	<5	<0.005

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0191	78	79	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	79	80	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	80	84	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	84	88	4	10	0.01
VKRC0191	88	92	4	3	0.00
VKRC0191	92	96	4	5	0.01
VKRC0191	96	100	4	1	0.00
VKRC0191	100	101	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	101	102	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	102	103	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	103	104	1	16	0.02
VKRC0191	104	105	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	105	106	1	6	0.01
VKRC0191	106	107	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	107	108	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	108	109	1	5	0.01
VKRC0191	109	110	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	110	111	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	111	112	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	112	113	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	113	114	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	114	115	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	115	116	1	6	0.01
VKRC0191	116	117	1	101	0.10
VKRC0191	117	118	1	31	0.03
VKRC0191	118	119	1	7	0.01
VKRC0191	119	120	1	18	0.02
VKRC0191	120	121	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	121	122	1	8	0.01
VKRC0191	122	123	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	123	124	1	6	0.01
VKRC0191	124	128	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0191	128	132	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	0	4	4	10	0.01
VKRC0192	4	8	4	5	0.01
VKRC0192	8	12	4	8	0.01
VKRC0192	12	16	4	2	0.00
VKRC0192	16	20	4	3	0.00
VKRC0192	20	24	4	6	0.01
VKRC0192	24	28	4	8	0.01
VKRC0192	28	32	4	140	0.14
VKRC0192	32	36	4	104	0.10
VKRC0192	36	40	4	376	0.38
VKRC0192	40	44	4	165	0.17
VKRC0192	44	48	4	49	0.05
VKRC0192	48	52	4	182	0.18
VKRC0192	52	56	4	5	0.01
VKRC0192	56	60	4	3	0.00
VKRC0192	60	61	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	61	62	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	62	63	1	10	0.01
VKRC0192	63	64	1	6	0.01
VKRC0192	64	65	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	65	66	1	5	0.01
VKRC0192	66	67	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	67	68	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	68	69	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	69	70	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	70	71	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	71	72	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	72	73	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	73	74	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	74	75	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	75	76	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	76	80	4	2	0.00
VKRC0192	80	84	4	3	0.00
VKRC0192	84	88	4	6	0.01
VKRC0192	88	89	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	89	90	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	90	91	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	91	92	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	92	93	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	93	94	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	94	95	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	95	96	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	96	97	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	97	98	1	11	0.01
VKRC0192	98	99	1	8	0.01
VKRC0192	99	100	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	100	101	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	101	102	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	102	103	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	103	104	1	7	0.01
VKRC0192	104	105	1	16	0.02
VKRC0192	105	106	1	15	0.02
VKRC0192	106	107	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	107	108	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	108	109	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	109	110	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0192	110	111	1	14	0.01
VKRC0192	111	112	1	16	0.02
VKRC0192	112	116	4	1	0.00
VKRC0192	116	120	4	1	0.00
VKRC0193	0	4	4	6	0.01
VKRC0193	4	8	4	6	0.01
VKRC0193	8	12	4	2	0.00
VKRC0193	12	16	4	4	0.00
VKRC0193	16	20	4	10	0.01
VKRC0193	20	24	4	11	0.01
VKRC0193	24	28	4	6	0.01

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0193	28	32	4	15	0.02
VKRC0193	32	36	4	11	0.01
VKRC0193	36	40	4	40	0.04
VKRC0193	40	44	4	5	0.01
VKRC0193	44	48	4	11	0.01
VKRC0193	48	52	4	12	0.01
VKRC0193	52	56	4	12	0.01
VKRC0193	56	60	4	9	0.01
VKRC0193	60	64	4	16	0.02
VKRC0193	64	68	4	8	0.01
VKRC0193	68	72	4	6	0.01
VKRC0193	72	76	4	6	0.01
VKRC0193	76	80	4	6	0.01
VKRC0193	80	84	4	18	0.02
VKRC0193	84	88	4	19	0.02
VKRC0193	88	89	1	19	0.02
VKRC0193	89	90	1	17	0.02
VKRC0193	90	91	1	16	0.02
VKRC0193	91	92	1	17	0.02
VKRC0193	92	93	1	17	0.02
VKRC0193	93	94	1	16	0.02
VKRC0193	94	95	1	15	0.02
VKRC0193	95	96	1	11	0.01
VKRC0193	96	97	1	6	0.01
VKRC0193	97	98	1	10	0.01
VKRC0193	98	99	1	5	0.01
VKRC0193	99	100	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	100	101	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	101	102	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	102	103	1	6	0.01
VKRC0193	103	104	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	104	105	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	105	106	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	106	107	1	36	0.04
VKRC0193	107	108	1	6	0.01
VKRC0193	108	112	4	3	0.00
VKRC0193	112	116	4	3	0.00
VKRC0193	116	120	4	3	0.00
VKRC0193	120	124	4	4	0.00
VKRC0193	124	125	1	8	0.01
VKRC0193	125	126	1	14	0.01
VKRC0193	126	127	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	127	128	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	128	129	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	129	130	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	130	131	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	131	132	1	8	0.01
VKRC0193	132	133	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	133	134	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	134	135	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	135	136	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	136	137	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0193	137	138	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	0	4	4	3	0.00
VKRC0194	4	8	4	3	0.00
VKRC0194	8	12	4	2	0.00
VKRC0194	12	16	4	3	0.00
VKRC0194	16	20	4	1	0.00
VKRC0194	20	24	4	3	0.00
VKRC0194	24	28	4	2	0.00
VKRC0194	28	32	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	32	36	4	2	0.00
VKRC0194	36	40	4	2	0.00
VKRC0194	40	44	4	3	0.00
VKRC0194	44	48	4	2	0.00
VKRC0194	48	52	4	2	0.00
VKRC0194	52	56	4	4	0.00
VKRC0194	56	57	1	11	0.01
VKRC0194	57	58	1	15	0.02
VKRC0194	58	59	1	32	0.03
VKRC0194	59	60	1	30	0.03
VKRC0194	60	61	1	111	0.11
VKRC0194	61	62	1	13	0.01
VKRC0194	62	63	1	18	0.02
VKRC0194	63	64	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	64	65	1	8	0.01
VKRC0194	65	66	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	66	67	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	67	68	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	68	69	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	69	70	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	70	71	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	71	72	1	6	0.01
VKRC0194	72	73	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	73	74	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	74	75	1	6	0.01
VKRC0194	75	76	1	9	0.01
VKRC0194	76	77	1	16	0.02
VKRC0194	77	78	1	20	0.02
VKRC0194	78	79	1	13	0.01
VKRC0194	79	80	1	15	0.02
VKRC0194	80	81	1	18	0.02
VKRC0194	81	82	1	19	0.02
VKRC0194	82	83	1	6	0.01
VKRC0194	83	84	1	12	0.01
VKRC0194	84	85	1	17	0.02
VKRC0194	85	86	1	48	0.05
VKRC0194	86	87	1	49	0.05
VKRC0194	87	88	1	148	0.15
VKRC0194	88	89	1	27	0.03

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t
VKRC0194	89	90	1	37	0.04
VKRC0194	90	91	1	16	0.02
VKRC0194	91	92	1	11	0.01
VKRC0194	92	93	1	18	0.02
VKRC0194	93	94	1	14	0.01
VKRC0194	94	95	1	10	0.01
VKRC0194	95	96	1	12	0.01
VKRC0194	96	97	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	97	98	1	9	0.01
VKRC0194	98	99	1	6	0.01
VKRC0194	99	100	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	100	101	1	8	0.01
VKRC0194	101	102	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	102	103	1	5	0.01
VKRC0194	103	104	1	12	0.01
VKRC0194	104	105	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	105	106	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	106	107	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	107	108	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	108	109	1	7	0.01
VKRC0194	109	110	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0194	110	111	1	128	0.13
VKRC0194	111	112	1	6	0.01
VKRC0194	112	116	4	23	0.02
VKRC0194	116	120	4	14	0.01
VKRC0195	0	4	4	3	0.00
VKRC0195	4	8	4	1	0.00
VKRC0195	8	12	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	12	16	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	16	20	4	1	0.00
VKRC0195	20	24	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	24	28	4	3	0.00
VKRC0195	28	32	4	3	0.00
VKRC0195	32	36	4	2	0.00
VKRC0195	36	40	4	11	0.01
VKRC0195	40	44	4	6	0.01
VKRC0195	44	48	4	8	0.01
VKRC0195	48	52	4	5	0.01
VKRC0195	52	56	4	5	0.01
VKRC0195	56	60	4	5	0.01
VKRC0195	60	64	4	525	0.53
VKRC0195	64	68	4	4	0.00
VKRC0195	68	72	4	13	0.01
VKRC0195	72	73	1	10	0.01
VKRC0195	73	74	1	52	0.05
VKRC0195	74	75	1	8	0.01
VKRC0195	75	76	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	76	77	1	75	0.08
VKRC0195	77	78	1	8	0.01
VKRC0195	78	79	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	79	80	1	23	0.02
VKRC0195	80	81	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	81	82	1	8	0.01
VKRC0195	82	83	1	7	0.01
VKRC0195	83	84	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	84	85	1	36	0.04
VKRC0195	85	86	1	10	0.01
VKRC0195	86	87	1	7	0.01
VKRC0195	87	88	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	88	89	1	10	0.01
VKRC0195	89	90	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	90	91	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	91	92	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	92	93	1	6	0.01
VKRC0195	93	94	1	6	0.01
VKRC0195	94	95	1	16	0.02
VKRC0195	95	96	1	5	0.01
VKRC0195	96	97	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	97	98	1	6	0.01
VKRC0195	98	99	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	99	100	1	7	0.01
VKRC0195	100	101	1	10	0.01
VKRC0195	101	102	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	102	103	1	11	0.01
VKRC0195	103	104	1	14	0.01
VKRC0195	104	105	1	22	0.02
VKRC0195	105	106	1	12	0.01
VKRC0195	106	107	1	6	0.01
VKRC0195	107	108	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	108	109	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	109	110	1	<5	<0.005
VKRC0195	110	111	1	38	0.04
VKRC0195	111	112	1	92	0.09
VKRC0195	112	116	4	2	0.00
VKRC0195	116	120	4	4	0.00
VKRC0196	0	4	4	10	0.01
VKRC0196	4	8	4	4	0.00
VKRC0196	8	12	4	2	0.00
VKRC0196	12	16	4	10	0.01
VKRC0196	16	20	4	10	0.01
VKRC0196	20	24	4	12	0.01
VKRC0196	24	28	4	9	0.01
VKRC0196	28	32	4	11	0.01
VKRC0196	32	36	4	5	0.01
VKRC0196	36	40	4	2	0.00
VKRC0196	40	44	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0196	44	48	4	1	0.00
VKRC0196	48	52	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0196	52	56	4	<5	<0.005
VKRC0196	56	60	4	<5	<0.005

APPENDIX 3 – 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.*	Historical Surface Geochemistry Several companies have undertaken surface exploration through the history of the tenement including Riverina Gold, Croesus Gold, WMC, Barminco and Barra Gold. A total of 24,289 samples were collected, however CSA Global reported only WMC and Barminco, as described below. WMC mining completed several phases of soil geochemistry between 1990 and 1992 with 2,836 samples collected. This included: • Stream sediment geochemistry from active streams from contemporary lags within stream beds. • 2 kg pan concentrate samples collected from trap sites in active drainage channels. • Soil samples collected from 5-15 cm depth or 15-30 cm depth depending on soil thickness and passed through -10#, +36#, -80# or 120# meshes. • Surface soil sampling was sieved through a 6 mm mesh. Barminco Pty Ltd undertook 2 geochemical soil geochemistry programs on the northern part of M30/99 between 1995 and 2000. The first soil survey completed was designed to test areas of residual soil and outcrop, whereas the second soil survey tested areas covered by shallow transported cover. In areas of residual soil and outcrop –80 mesh soil samples were collected on a 50 m x 50 m spaced grid and analysed for gold and arsenic. In areas of transported cover, a preliminary 100 m x 400 m spaced auger soil sampling program was undertaken. The details of the sampling methods and horizons tested for the -80# mesh soil sampling and auger sampling are not described. WMC collected ironstone float rock chip samples (number unknown) across the tenements. Barminco completed undertook rock chip sampling between 1996 and 2002, though the number of samples collected is unknown. Rock chips are described as being collected also taken in areas with cover, laterite development and recent drainage areas for pathfinder and mapping purposes. Historical Surface Drilling WMC completed 13 RC drill holes and one diamond drill hole during their tenure between 1990 and 1992. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available. Barminco completed core and diamond drilling of holes up to 346 metres below surface over the First Hit Project area mineralisation. 21 RC holes were completed north and south along strike from the deposit testing for repeats of the First Hit mineralisation. Percussion samples were split at the drill site and a 2-5 kg sample was taken for processing and analysis. Probable waste zones were sampled by compositing over 2-4 metres and individual samples were retested if the composites were anomalous. Diamond drill core from was split length ways and half was used for initial analysis whilst the remaining half was used for reference material (kept used for metallurgical testing as required). Historical Underground Ore Control and Definition: Underground resource definition drilling using drill core provided solid core samples for analysis. During mining operations face channels and production drill holes were used to assist with ore definition and control. Whole core was sampled from UG drill core. Historical Underground Face Sampling As drives advanced Barminco geologists/technicians carried out rock chip sampling across the exposed drive face. Not all drive advance faces were mapped or sampled. The sampling was treated similarly to a drill hole although typically undertaken as a 'channel' rock chip sample along a pre-determined line

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at right angles to the dip of the vein structures/mineralisation. The face was mapped and significant geological features recorded. The sample line attitude (dip), sample number, sample length, and sample lithology recorded. In addition, the assay result for gold (Au) were recorded following receipt. Viking Exploration Drilling and Sampling - 2021 Diamond drill core sampling was undertaken utilising half core designated by CSA Global personnel which was marked up with a cutting line and sent to Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie, where half core was sampled. Core that was not sampled was sent to the VKA facility in Perth for storage and subsequently all cut core is stored in Perth at a VKA facility Aircore samples were collected at the drill rig during the drilling process. Samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole bedrock sample taken for each hole. The samples collected were between ~0.5 and ~3kg and submitted to MinAnalytical laboratories for analytical work. Additionally, handheld XRF analysis was undertaken on some but not all Aircore samples (described below) Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 a new individually numbered calico bag. For 2m or 4m composite samples, representative scoops are taken from each of the sample piles being sampled and composited into a numbered calico bag. All samples selected for analysis are delivered for assay at Intertek laboratories in Kalgoorlie analysis. The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Historical Information The entire RC sample was collected and sampled at the drill rig; samples from diamond drilling were subsampled in a core handling facility. Diamond and RC field duplicates were taken at selected intervals within the interpreted mineralised horizons to measure representativity of sample splits. Historical Underground Face Sampling No information is provided in available reports to ascertain the representivity of the face sampling, though some face maps show both selective and mark ups for sampling lines across the lode. No information has been located relating to QAQC procedures such as duplicate sampling, certified standards or laboratory repeats or standards. Viking Exploration Drill Sampling 2021 Diamond drill core is cut and sampled along designated cut lines in areas of geological and interpreted mineralisation to provide representative sampling. The position of the cut line on the diamond core is chosen to ensure that the selected sample is representative. Aircore sample recovery was monitored for excessive sample loss and recorded to ensure sample representivity. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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.
	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	Historical Sample Preparation Sample preparation for RC and diamond drilling consisted of coarse crushing a maximum of 3 kg of the submitted sample, pulverising to >85% passing 75 microns and homogenising the pulp for all sample types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	50 g sample sizes were chosen for analysis of gold, with fire assay fusion and detection by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). Historical Underground Face Sampling Available reports indicate gold distribution is often erratic and visible Au noted in many face samples. It is not known what steps were taken to address the issue of 'nuggety' Au and sample bias. Face sampling appears to have been both selective and along sampling lines on face maps. Viking Exploration Drill Sampling - 2021 Diamond drilling was drilling HQ core (63.5mm) to provide a larger core diameter for better representivity of sampling given the potential for coarse gold. Between 20cm and 1m (generally 1m) of half core was sampled by Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie. The assay methodology is described below. Diamond core analysis: Between 0.5kg and 6kg of half core sample is pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. All pulp samples are analysed by Laboratory portable XRF. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using an ICP-OES/MS finish. Photon Assay: Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical in Perth where samples were considered to be possibly high grade such as core near zones of historical mineralisation. The analytical method used was a 500g Photon Assay, a non-destructive method for gold only. Aircore sample analysis: Aircore drilling was used to obtain 2m composite and individual 1m end of hole samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Selected drill samples were analysed pXRF in the field and in MinAnalytical Laboratory. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using an ICP-OES/MS finish. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 or 25g sample for Aqua Regia depending on the assay method selected. Assay method is chosen depending on the target being tested and the stage of the drilling. Aqua Regia is used for regional first pass exploration to obtain a 33 multielement suite including gold and fire assay for gold only in areas where higher grades are expected. Any overlimit results from Aqua Regia (>2g/t Au) are re-assayed using fire assay. QAQC samples are inserted as described in the relevant section below to monitor for any bias and ensure representivity. The Competent Person considers these sampling and analytical methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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.).*	Historical Drilling Drillhole data over the First Hit Project area comprised 295 holes, consisting of 187 RC, 3 surface diamond holes, 55 RAB holes, and 50 UG DDH holes, with an additional 504 UG face channel samples (collected as horizontal channels across the ore drive headings). RC samples were collected using a face-sampling, 4.5-inch diameter bit via the inner return tube to a sample splitter. Surface diamond core drilling utilised an NQ2 size (50.6 mm) drill bit. The core diameter for underground drilling could not be obtained from available reports however from the core photos the core size appears to be NQ.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">RC</th><th colspan="2">DDH</th><th colspan="2">RAB</th><th colspan="2">UG_DDH</th><th colspan="2">UG_CNHL</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Reserve Circulation Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Surface Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Rotary Air Blast Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Underground Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Underground Channel/Face Sampling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td></tr>
<tr><td>150</td><td>21</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>13</td><td>2</td><td>50</td><td>7</td><td>502</td><td>70</td><td>715</td></tr>
<tr><td>20,421</td><td>83</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>30</td><td>0</td><td>2,190</td><td>9</td><td>2,103</td><td>85</td><td>24,744</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021</u>
Viking Exploration drilling consists of diamond core drilling and aircore drilling. The drill metres are summarised in the table below.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">RC</th><th colspan="2">DDH</th><th colspan="2">AC</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Reserve Circulation Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Surface Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Air Core Drilling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & m</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>36</td><td>18</td><td>41</td><td>10</td><td>23</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>1,766</td><td>30</td><td>3961</td><td>69</td><td>56</td><td>1</td><td>5,783</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5</u>
Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is being utilised.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>
<u>Historical Information</u>
No documentation regarding the measurement of drill core or RC recoveries could be found in the various reports and tables in the available data. The following comment is extracted from the 2001 First Hit Mine Ore Resource and Mining Report: “Sample recoveries throughout the drilling programs has been excellent (majority greater than 80%) with no major problems encountered”
CSA Global briefly reviewed historical drill core stored on site (holes un-labelled) and core photographs of underground drill holes (FHU001, FHU019, FHU041, FHU044, FHU045, FHU046, FHU052, FHU055) and noted that core was in good condition with long intervals of unbroken core and no evidence of poor recoveries.
CSA Global through examining core photos were satisfied that core recoveries were adequate though better documentation by the original project owners in this regard would have been more conclusive.
<u>Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021</u>
Recoveries of diamond drill core were measured by using the drillers blocks as a guide and determining the actual length of core vs the measurement between drillers blocks. Within the fresh zone drill recoveries were greater than 90%. In the oxide zone core was only retrieved in competent rock which typically coincided with the fresh rock interface.
RC and Aircore drilling recoveries were visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging process.
<u>Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5</u>
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
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The Competent Person considers the recovery measurement methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Historical Information Sampling techniques were chosen as appropriate for ground conditions to maximise sample recovery. There is no additional record of measures in place to maximise recovery. Viking Exploration Drilling 2021 Drilling was undertaken with a HQ assembly to maximise core size and therefore recovery and triple tube was utilised to ensure core could be recovered, near surface, notwithstanding that the targets were wholly within fresh rock where recovery was greater than 90%. RC and Aircore drilling sample recovery was monitored to ensure representivity of the samples. Drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. The Competent Person considers these sampling techniques and measures to ensure representivity appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Historical Information Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 The high recovery achieved from Viking diamond drilling indicates there is unlikely to be bias in recovery/ analytical results. RC and Aircore drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. The relationship between sample recovery and grade is not a significant factor in determining anomalism in aircore drilling. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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. The Competent Person considers there to be limited bias related to the recovery/sampling at the First Hit mineralisation.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Historical Information All RC and diamond drillholes were geologically logged to an industry standard appropriate for the mineralisation present at the project. All RC drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the end of each drillhole. Diamond core was photographed, and RC chips were retained in chip trays for future reference. Three, NQ2 diamond drill holes were completed at the First Hit deposit for geotechnical assessment prior to mining. The holes were designed in consultation with Golder Associates Pty Ltd and were targeted into the mineralised zones and continued on average 30m into the footwall to assess the likely ground conditions for the decline and ore accesses. Approximately 70 metres of core was drilled for each hole allowing the hanging wall, the ore zone and the footwall zone to be assessed. Golders Associates Pty Ltd were commissioned to undertake the geotechnical assessment. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for geotechnical studies. Underground Face Sampling The underground face samples were used to guide mine development. The face samples were used to provide an indicative guide as the presence or otherwise of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Diamond drill core is logged to a geological detail suitable for a mineral resource estimate ensuring all lithology, alteration and interpreted mineralisation is recorded and drilling continues through the footwall where possible. Geotechnical logging is recorded in key areas (RQD), and drill core is orientated to be able to measure structural orientations. Remaining core is available for metallurgical sampling if required. RC and Aircore sample logging of rock chips samples from drill cuttings are undertaken as a first pass indication of potential gold and multi-element anomalism. Samples of rock chips from drill cuttings were logged by the geologist in the field, for parameters including, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Logging of drill cuttings is 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 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. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Historical Information Lithological logging is qualitative in nature. Logged intervals were compared to the quantitative geochemical analyses to validate the logging. The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative and quantitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type. Underground Face Sampling The logging of the underground face samples is qualitative only. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Logging of RC, aircore and diamond drilling is qualitative in nature. All drill core, RC and aircore samples are photographed. Aircore samples were photographed on the ground and rock chips in chip trays. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Logging of RC chips is qualitative in nature. Photographs are taken of all RC chip trays and sample spoil piles in the field. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historical Information The total length of all drilling was geologically logged. Underground Face Sampling The underground face sampling hardcopy plans indicate in the majority of cases the face was sketch mapped, and the 'channel' geologically logged with the sample length or interval recorded. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 All diamond, RC and aircore drilling were geologically logged with detailed logging in areas of interest. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 100% of RC drilling is logged. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Historical Information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation		Diamond core was cut into two halves using a diamond core saw for surface drilling. One of the halves was placed into a numbered calico bag, which was tied and placed in a plastic/poly-weave bags for assaying. Underground DDH samples were whole core sampled. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Diamond core was cut into two halves using a diamond core saw for surface drilling. One half of the core is used in the assay process. This work was undertaken by a trained contractor group (Dynamics G-Ex) The Competent Person considers the sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Historical Information RC samples were collected via a splitter to yield sub samples of approximately 3kg from a 1m downhole sample length. Expected waste zones were initially sampled as 2m or 4m composites and later resampled at 1m intervals if anomalous assay results were returned. Re-sampling was undertaken using the spear sampling method. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 AC samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole sample taken for each hole. The samples collected at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg No sub-sampling or further sample preparation for samples derived from AC drilling is being reported. Most of the samples were dry. All RC samples were collected via a cone splitter to yield dry sub samples of approximately 3kg from a 1 m downhole sample length. Two sub-samples are collected from every 1m downhole interval with the second sub sample being collected if re-sampling is required at a later date. Gold panning was undertaken as part of the logging process to identify visible gold to assist with ongoing drill targeting. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Historical Information The Competent Person considers the historical methods described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Viking Exploration Drilling The Competent Person considers the Viking methods and processes as described in previous sections as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Historical Information CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards. The following is described from the First Hit Mine Ore Resources and Mining Report, 2001 and indicates duplicates were used to inform the resource model. "Several samples were often submitted for each positive assay. These were taken on site and submitted to the same laboratory under a different sample number and then assayed using the same technique. An average of these results for each interval has been used within the ore resource calculations". CSA Global does not consider the above process to be suitable as a form of QAQC. The lack of CRMs is not industry practice. CSA Global recommends the application of industry standard QAQC to all future drilling programs. Underground Face Sampling CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 No field duplicates were collected for the aircore or diamond drilling programmes. Duplicate sub sampling has been applied to the RC drill programmes (see details below). Selective panning for gold to assist with targeting was also undertaken. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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. The Competent Person considers the Viking methods of sampling as described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Historical Information See comments above regarding the use of duplicates by Barminco. Several samples were often submitted for each positive assay. These were taken on site and submitted to the same laboratory under a different sample number and then assayed using the same technique. An average of these results for each interval has been used within the ore resource calculations. Underground Face Sampling CSA Global were unable to establish representivity of the face samples or the use of field duplicates or assaying of sample splits. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 CSA Global have applied industry standard QAQC procedures for sampling processes to diamond drilling and aircore drilling programs. Diamond drilling At this stage no further sub-sampling methods have been applied. No duplicate/second half sampling was undertaken. Aircore drilling No field duplicates were collected as the Viking sampling is considered appropriate for determining anomalism rather than exact results. RC Drilling Duplicate sub sampling has been applied to the RC drill programmes. Selective panning for gold to assist with targeting was also undertaken. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 Viking's field duplicates or the duplicate analysis reported by the laboratory. The Competent Person considers the Viking methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical Information The First Hit Project mineralisation and targets within the associated tenements are expected to be coarse grained and nuggety gold. Further exploration will need to consider the grain size of gold and distribution of particles. No previous petrology reports were found, and future work will include petrological studies in the early stage of exploration. Underground Face Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No information is available re sample size. The mineralisation is known to include nuggety visible Au. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 The mineralisation at the First Hit project is historically recorded as containing coarse gold. As such the diamond drilling program is utilising HQ core as the appropriate core size to maximise the potential to intersect any course gold if present. All host rocks are fine grained and HQ core size is appropriate for the grain size. The Aircore drilling is aiming to detect gold anomalism, and the sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled given the style of mineralisation being targeted. RC drilling collected a large sample and used industry standard sub-sampling techniques. Sample sizes are deemed appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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. The Competent Person considers the Viking methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Historical Information 7,865 samples were prepared for Fire Assay and tested by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. There are incomplete records for the remaining 2,150 samples. Fire Assay is considered a total digest and whilst generally appropriate for the type of mineralisation, cyanide bottle roll leach test work may be recommended for exploration should coarse gold be encountered in future exploration. Underground Face Sampling No information is available with respect to the quality of the face samples. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 All samples were analysed by MinAnalytical laboratory in Perth. The analytical technique for the diamond drill core samples for Au concentrations consists of the Fire Assay method (50g charge) for lower gold grade samples and 500g Photon assay for high grade gold samples. The 500g Photon assay technique is more appropriate for higher grade nuggety samples due to the higher sample charge compared to the fire assay method. All core samples are analysed by a Laboratory portable XRF and selected samples by 4 acid digest with an ICP-OES/MS finish to characterise host lithologies and alteration. Fire assay technique is considered a total technique. The four-acid digest ICP-OES/MS technique is considered total for most rock types except for rocks containing very resistant minerals such as spinel. The Photon assay technique is considered a total technique. The analytical techniques for the RC and aircore samples include: Fire Assay method (50g charge) for gold. For selected samples, four acid digest with ICP-MS/OES finish for 60 elements, and pXRF method for 34 elements. The analytical technique for Au is considered total with the rest being mostly partial. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Samples are delivered to Intertek laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Fire Assay method (50g charge) FA50/OEE04for gold or Aqua Regia (25g charge) AR25/MS33 with 33 elements reported. The analytical technique for gold by fire assay is considered total, and partial for Aqua Regia. The Competent Person considers the Viking methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make	Historical Information No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A pXRF survey has been completed in the field using a handheld instrument by Bruker, the S1 Titan 800 model. The measurements were completed in three ranges (Exploration Mode) with 20 counts per range. Autocalibration measurements were used for reading checks and adjustments. A laboratory Olympus Vanta portable XRF is used for diamond core and aircore sample pulps on hand pressed cups. Autocalibration measurements are used for reading checks and adjustment. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Not applicable. The Competent Person considers the Viking methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Historical Information CSA Global has not been able to obtain the original assay certificates for exploration and resource drilling on the First Hit Project tenements. As recorded in the QC procedure section duplicates were used as a way of informing the resource model. For future exploration it is recommended that standard CRMS, blanks and duplicates be used for QAQC. Underground Face Sampling No information is available with respect to QAQC procedures. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 The QAQC procedures for the diamond drill core samples for fire assay consists of the analyses of a certified standard and blank for every 20 samples. One QAQC fire assay standard failed and the 8 samples either side of failed std have been reanalysed, including a new standard. The QAQC procedures for the aircore drilling program consist of the analyses of a certified standards (every 20 samples) and blanks (every 40 samples). The QAQC procedures for the RC drilling program consist of the analyses of certified standards, duplicates and blanks all at 4%, with total QAQC samples consisting of 12% of the drilling completed. The QAQC for Photon analysis averaged approximately 1 every 5 samples. There was one failure, however the failed Std repeated, indicating there was a potential mixed standard. All Viking QAQC protocols were met, and analysis results passed required hurdles to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision attained for exploration purposes. One high grade Photon STD failed, however on the balance of the program the QAQC was of a satisfactory quality. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 consist of 7% of the program. Based on review of the analysis results, no issues have been identified. 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. The Competent Person considers the QAQC described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Historical Information Due to the samples being sampled and collected 20 years ago, independent verification is difficult and has not been undertaken. Underground Face Sampling No independent verification has been undertaken, but hardcopy face sample reports have been reviewed, and data re-entered into the VKA database to mitigate risk of any prior transcription errors. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 CSA Global were contracted to Viking Mines Limited for the exploration data collection and internal checking processes including regular checks of structure and veins by alternative personnel for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		relevance to historical mineralised mined areas and historical drill intersections. The returned laboratory assay results have been reviewed and where returned standards are outside two standard deviations from the expected value the batch of samples have been re-analysed. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 No independent verification of sampling has been completed. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	The use of twinned holes.	Historical Information No twin drilling has been undertaken; however, significant reported underground development and sampling has verified the information provided by the surface drilling. Some twinning of drill holes for exploration purposes was recommended by CSA Global. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 There were no twinned holes drilled in the Viking drilling program, however the drill holes completed for the diamond drilling program are located within areas proximal to the drilling completed as part of the previous operator's resource drilling. There are no twin holes for the aircore or RC drill program. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 No twin holes have been completed. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical Information The data entry, storage and documentation of primary data was completed in Microsoft Access databases and assembled by CSA Global into a central database for future purposes. The majority of the data reviewed by CSA Global has been summarised from primary sources. Underground Face Sampling No independent verification has been undertaken so far; however the hardcopy plan data has been entered into the Viking database, which facilitated the checking of assay data presented on the face sampling plans against that recorded in Barminco and Barra Resources reports. The face sampling data is presented as a series of Tables in Barra Resources report –'Final Mine Report, 2002' and submitted to DMIRS. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Diamond Drilling: Primary logging data were entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational data base. Aircore Drilling: Primary data for drill cuttings, including sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite, were collected in the field and entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational database. RC Drilling: 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, were collected in the field and entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational database. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 company's SharePoint system and sample information is recorded into notebooks at the time of sampling. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Historical Information All drill hole collars were surveyed by differential global positioning system (DGPS) or by the mine operations survey equipment. The following extract from the 2001 First Hit Mine Ore Resource and Mining report states the following: Down hole surveying of drill holes was undertaken on the majority of holes whilst being drilled. This has enabled only dip readings to be collected as the instrument was used within the drill string. Several programs of downhole surveying using a single shot Eastman camera have been completed for all available holes in the First Hit area and have been incorporated into the database. Where downhole surveys were unavailable due to the collapse of the hole, survey estimates at regular intervals have been applied. These are based on the deviation of the surrounding drill holes. Drill holes greater than 100 m in depth deviated consistently in the azimuth to the southwest (against rotation). The dip angle in most cases steepened and in some of the deeper holes this was quite dramatic. Drill string stabilizers were tried at various times to help alleviate this problem, but no consistent results were achieved. Underground Face Sampling The location of face sampled was recorded by mine surveyors. The face samples were used to guide mine development. It is unknown the extent the face sample data was used in Mineral Resource estimates. Viking Exploration Drilling – Surveys RC and Diamond drilling. The collar positions were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +/-0.5m. The downhole azimuth and dip were surveyed using a Reflex Easy Gyro tool with an accuracy of +/- 1 degree for the azimuth and +/-0.1 degrees for the dip. Aircore drill hole collar positions were located by hand-held GPS during drilling. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. There are no down hole surveys and drill holes are vertical. These are not part of a resource estimate. Additionally, Specialist remote sensing operators Sensorem (sensorem.com.au) were engaged to undertake a high-resolution survey using the Wingtra Hovermap® drone systems. The purpose of these surveys is to provide a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) across the contiguous tenure, high resolution images and 3D LiDAR scans of the underground workings. These surveys will provide datasets to support the regional AC programme with geological interpretation Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 The collar positions have been initially measured using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m (z). Upon completion of the drilling programme a differential GPS (accuracy +/- 0.5m) has been used to accurately obtain the collar coordinates. The downhole azimuth and dip are surveyed using an 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 at Riverina East, but the methods being used are deemed suitable for any future MRE estimation The Competent Person considers the processes for RC collar, diamond collar, underground and aircore collar locations as appropriate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Historical Information Topographic data for the mine drilling were captured in MGA Zone 51 grid. A local grid has been established at First Hit, which is orthogonal to the known mineralised trend of the area (020 degrees). The grid orientation is at 290 degrees which is optimal for this deposit. The conversion from local to AMG 84 grid is presented in the table below. AMG84 and MGA94 are considered to differ by less than 1m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><td></td><td>Local Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td><td>AMG 84 Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td></tr><tr><td>Point1 (BFH008)</td><td>40020</td><td>10000</td><td>448.991</td><td>6714690.694</td><td>265409.570</td><td>448.991</td></tr><tr><td>Point2 (BFH010)</td><td>40201.7</td><td>10000</td><td>442.716</td><td>6714861.448</td><td>265471.014</td><td>442.716</td></tr></table> Viking Exploration Drilling The GDA94 Zone 51S datum is used as the coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Historical topographic Information Historical survey work for the First Hit Mine was conducted via differential global positioning system (DGPS) and is appropriate as an industry standard method. A topographic surface used for coding the block model was built from a system using a detailed drone survey. The Competent Person considers that the surface is suitable for future exploration activities. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 The DTM and collar locations for the RC and diamond drilling were located by differential GPS. Topographic control on Aircore drill holes is from DTM and hand-held GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Handheld GPS is adequate for laying out collar locations and initial collar coordinate pickup. Use of DGPS for final collar pick up is adequate. The Competent Person considers the processes for RC, diamond and aircore collar locations as appropriate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Historical Information The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Diamond drilling was completed on an irregular pattern targeting specific targets in and around the existing mine workings. RC drilling was completed on an irregular 40x40m, or 80x40m or 120x40m spacing to test specific targets and extensions of mineralisation identified in historical drill holes. Aircore drilling was completed on fence lines 200-400m apart with 50m hole spacing. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Data spacing of regional traverse 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 Bifrost 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. Closer spaced drilling has been conducted along some traverses with some holes being 35m apart. At the Central Duplex Target traverse spacing from N to S is 1,300m, 1,000m and 50m. Follow up drilling at Bifrost North is on 80m N-S spaced sections and 35m E-W along sections. Drilling at Bifrost South is on 100m spaced sections and 70m E-W along sections. The Competent Person considers the data spacing for diamond drilling and aircore drilling appropriate for reporting exploration results and for use in resource estimation as discussed in the relevant sections and JORC tables.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	Historical Information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Existing drilling on the periphery of historically mined areas is suitable for defining additional drill targets laterally, down dip and in the near surface environment. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 The diamond and RC drilling is considered appropriate for exploration drilling for this type of deposit and of a suitable spacing to define resources where the resource estimate has been completed. The AC sample spacing is considered suitable for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Not applicable, no mineral resource being reported at Riverina East.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Historical Information Sample composting was applied in initial exploration drilling at the First Hit Project and always followed up by detailed sampling at 1 m interval, or less for core drilling. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 No sample compositing has been applied for diamond drill core samples. No sample compositing has been applied for RC drill samples. Two-metre sample compositing has been applied for all but the end of hole Aircore drill samples. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Sample compositing has occurred during sample collection as described in the previous sections. Sample composites range from no composting (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. The Competent Person considers the sampling for the RC samples and the diamond drill core appropriate and the compositing of the aircore samples to be appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Historical Information The regular spaced drilling on consistent sections, and the orientations orthogonal to the strike of the lodes, has provided consistent support to intersections of mineralisation to eliminate any bias or influence of hole angles on grades. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Diamond drilling is predominately orthogonal to the strike of the deposit, with one hole drilled oblique to the mineralisation to intersect several additional lithological units. The variable dip of the veins means the drill hole will intersect the veins at different core angles. understanding the geometry of the vein system is managed through incorporating as much of the underground mapping and historical drilling as possible. Additionally, all diamond holes are oriented to understand and measure the variability of structures and mineralisation. RC drilling is predominately orthogonal to the strike of the structural trends and mineral system. Understanding the geometry of the mineralised trends is managed through incorporating as much of the underground mapping and historical drilling as possible as well as regional data sets. Additionally, all RC holes are oriented to understand and measure the variability of structures and mineralisation. Aircore drill fences were oriented across the known geological structures in the area. No drill hole orientation has been applied. The drill hole spacing, and orientation is considered appropriate for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 generally 50 degrees and structures are interpreted to be sub-vertical, mitigating the risk of unbiased sampling. Some holes are drilled at a steeper angle where access requires. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Historical Information No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 At this stage in the exploration process, neither the RC, diamond or aircore drilling is considered by the Competent Person to have introduced a sampling bias. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical Information The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 Diamond core and AC Samples were collected and stored by CSA Global personnel near the camp facilities in the project area. Samples derived from the RC drilling were collected and stored by site personnel at a designated lay-down area on site. These samples were transported to Intertek laboratories in Kalgoorlie by site personnel or transport contractor in secure bulka bags. Samples derived from diamond drilling were transported from site to Dynamics G-EX in Kalgoorlie and samples then submitted to MinAnalytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie by CSA or Dynamics G-Ex personnel. AC drilling samples were transported from the site to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport and submitted there to the sample preparation facility at the completion of the program. MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie transported the samples from Kalgoorlie to their analysis facility in Perth. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 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 diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historical Information No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents provided to CSA Global. Viking Exploration Drilling - 2021 No external audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data however the competent person is satisfied with the processes employed. The analytical data have been reviewed, and the competent person is satisfied with the data quality. Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 No external audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data.

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>
<u>Tenements and location</u>
The First Hit Project tenements are located approximately 50 km due west of the town of Menzies, Western Australia on the Menzies (05) 1:250,000 and Riverina 3038 1:100,000 topographic map sheets, and include:
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th></tr>
<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>
</table>
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.
<u>Third Party Interests</u>
The nickel rights to M30/99 & 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.
<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.
</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A search of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) Heritage Inquiry System indicates there are no registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites identified on any of Viking's tenements. The mining lease was granted prior to the Native Title Act being enforced.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Viking Mines Ltd) and Viking Mines Ltd. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Red Dirt tenements have been actively explored and mined since 1886 with the arrival of prospecting parties during the initial Western Australia gold rush. Arthur and Tom Evans founded the First Hit gold mine in 1938. Tom and Arthur worked the mine until Tom sold his share to Riverina station owner Bill Skathorpe in late 1953. Arthur and Bill worked the mine until Bill's death in 1954. George Vujcich Senior bought the mine from Arthur and Bill's estate in late 1955. George and then his son George operated the mine intermittently over a 40-year period. Barminco purchased the First Hit tenement from George's daughter in late 1996. Regional exploration activities were undertaken by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Consolidated Gold Operations prior to 1996 including geochemical sampling, lag sampling and auger programs. The programs covered the various regolith features with a purpose of defining broad geochemical anomalies. From 1996 to 2002 exploration and development was undertaken by Barra Resources or Barminco. Barminco Pty Ltd undertook geochemical soil geochemistry on the northern part of M30/99 between 1995 and 2000. Various combinations of multielement geochemistry were completed historically, ranging from gold-only assays to 42 element geochemistry. The following extract from the Barra Resources mine closure and production report provides an insight to the exploration and discovery of the First Hit deposit: "Barminco Pty Ltd acquired the First Hit tenement in August 1996, with the objective of exploring for and developing moderate sized high grade gold deposits. Because of Barminco's mining and exploration activities at Two Boys, Karonie, Jenny Wren, Gordon Sirdar and Bacchus Gift mines the period between August 1996 and June 2000 saw only intermittent work at First Hit. Twenty RC drill holes were completed demonstrating the potential for high-grade underground resources. The First Hit deposit was effectively discovered in June 2000 with drill hole BFH 025 which returned 3 zones of mineralisation including 5m @ 60g/t, 7m @ 9.0g/t and 2m @ 3.7g/t". Barra Resources subsequently completed a 20 m x 25 m drill out to 240 m in depth, combined with a detailed feasibility study, culminating in the commencement of mining operations in August 2001. Barra Resources also completed RC drill programs at three prospects within the First Hit Project leases, referred to as First Hit North, First Hit South and Clarkes Well. Minor gold mineralisation was intersected in a small number of holes, but no further exploration was completed. The leases have since been owned by several companies and private operators without much additional exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	<u>Regional Geology</u> The area of interest lies on the 1:100,000 Riverina geological sheet 3038 (Wyche, 1999). The Mt Ida greenstone belt is a north-striking belt of predominantly metamorphosed (upper greenschist-amphibolite facies) mafic and ultramafic rocks that form the western boundary of the Eastern Goldfields geological terrane. The major structure in this belt is the Mt Ida Fault, a deep mantle tapping crustal suture that trends N-S and dips to the east. It marks the western boundary of the Kalgoorlie Terrane (~2.7 Ga) of the Eastern Goldfields Province against the Barlee Terrane (~3.0 Ga) of the Southern Cross Province to the west. To the east the belt is bounded by the Ballard Fault, a continuation of the strike extensive Zuleika Shear.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Mt Ida belt is widely mineralised, predominantly with discordant vein gold deposits. Associated element anomalism typically includes copper and arsenic but neither have been identified in economic concentrations. There is some nickel sulphide mineralisation associated with the komatiite component of the supracrustal rocks, and the area includes a locally significant beryl deposit sporadically mined for emeralds. In the Riverina area the outcrop position of the Ida Fault is equivocal, and it is best regarded as a corridor of related structures with an axis central to the belt. The Riverina and First Hit Project area dominantly comprises metabasalts and metadolerites of tholeiitic parentage with lesser metagabbros and komatiites. Small post-tectonic granitoids intrude the sequence with locally higher-grade metamorphic conditions. Structurally, the dominant features are north-striking, east-dipping reverse faults and associated anastomosing strain zones. A conjugate set of late brittle structures striking NE and NW is also evident. The mineralisation exploited to date has typically been narrow mesothermal anastomosing veins. These frequently have strike and dip dimensions able to sustain small high-grade mining operations. Local Geology The local geology of the First Hit Project area comprises north striking ultramafics, komatiites and peridotites with some sediments in the eastern part of the block. To the west there is a metabasalt unit including a prominent gabbro and further west again more peridotite with amphibolite. The general strike trend drifts to the north-northwest then back to north. The sequence includes a small felsic intrusive west of the Emerald workings and a zone of felsic schists within the eastern ultramafics. Felsic intrusives occur in the northwest corner. The local strike fabric trends north then north-northeast. The First Hit mineralisation occurs as a quartz lode varying to 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. References: Wyche, S.1(1995). Geology of the Mulline and Riverina 1:100,000 Sheets. Geological Survey of Western Australia Grey, A.R (2002) Annual Technical Reporting, 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, E30/193, M30/99, M30/118, P30/869, P30/894, Riverina 1:100,000 Sheet 3038 Barra Resources Limited
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	First Hit MRE No new data is being reported. All exploration results relating to the First Hit project have been previously reported to the ASX in previous exploration result releases available on the company's website (vikingmines.com). Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in the body of the report and in the appendices.
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.*	First Hit MRE No new data is being reported. All exploration results relating to the First Hit project have been previously reported to the ASX in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	previous exploration result releases available on the company's website (vikingmines.com). Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 Significant assay results or aggregated intercept reporting have been completed at the cut-off grade stated where the aggregate is reported using length weighted method. No high-grade top-cut has been used.
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').*	First Hit MRE No new data is being reported. All exploration results relating to the First Hit project have been previously reported to the ASX in previous exploration result releases available on the company's website (vikingmines.com). Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 The drilling programs at targets reported herein are variably oblique to the true width of mineralisation. All drill holes are reported as down hole widths as the true width cannot yet be accurately determined. Mineralisation is interpreted as steep dipping (near vertical), however no along strike information is available due to the lack of drilling.
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*	Drill plans, maps etc are provided in the body of the announcement showing the location of all data being reported.
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.*	First Hit MRE No new data is being reported. All exploration results relating to the First Hit project have been previously reported to the ASX in previous exploration result releases available on the company's website (vikingmines.com). Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 All drillhole data is reported on the maps provided and in the data tables in the appendix.
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*	First Hit MRE No new data is being reported. All exploration results relating to the First Hit project have been previously reported to the ASX in previous exploration result releases available on the company's website (vikingmines.com). Riverina East Project RC Drilling – 2024/5 All appropriate information is included in the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work is described in the body of the report and includes drill planning, and magnetic geophysics data collection. Phase 3 drill programme is planned to commence late June 2025.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 3 – Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The First Hit database has undergone rigorous checks by Viking Mines and MEC.
	Data validation procedures used.	• Drillhole collar, downhole survey, assays, geology, and core recovery data were imported initially into Leapfrog and then into Micromine software. • The imported data was then compared to the database values with no discrepancies identified. • The data was desurveyed in both packages and reviewed spatially with no discrepancies identified.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• A site visit to the First Hit gold project was completed on the 4th of December 2024 by MEC Manager of Resources Dean O'Keefe, accompanied by Barking Outback Pty Ltd Field Technician Christian Willett. The exploration camp, box cut, portal, and surrounding area were visited by the CP. No drillhole collars were available for checking of coordinates as all drill pads have been rehabilitated. A GPS check of the top of the box cut ramp and also the portal were read and found to be in the expected location. The CP viewed the portal and observed that the walls and roof were bolted and netted and the mine appeared to be in very good condition. Veins and veinlets were observed in the fresh rock adjacent to the portal. Only a small section of the decline underground was observable. It has been reported that the workings will need to be dewatered in future.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Confidence in the interpretation of the weathering and oxide zones is considered good – being well tested by surface drilling, clearly identifiable mineralogy, and rock fabric. • The confidence in the interpretation comes from the Twenty years' history of underground mining, and the closely spaced drilling, and underground mapping and other geological and sample information. • All available historical data was reviewed and interrogated by Viking Mines. • The interpretations were refined in conjunction with previous underground mining.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Surface RC, AC, RAB, Diamond, underground diamond drilling, face and channel sampling have been used to inform the MEC 2025 Mineral Resource estimate.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Due to both the coverage of available data and the +20 years of exploration and mining experience at First Hit there is limited scope for alternate interpretations in areas that have been suitably drill tested, with only minor/local scale refinements expected.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The previous understanding of lodes, geology and composite grade was used to guide the estimation.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Hard boundaries were used to composite the grade and for estimation runs.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• The First Hit Gold deposit occurs over a 350m down plunge distance; units vary individually between from 0m to 7m in true thickness.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The final interpretational wireframes and estimation work was completed using Micromine v2025. • The available samples were coded by Mineralised units (estimation domain), and 1.0m composites were created honouring these boundaries. • All boundaries were hard boundaries and only those grades within the domains were used for estimation of blocks. • 15 mineralisation domains were wireframed. • Ordinary block kriging with a top cut was used for Mineral Resource estimation; 31 grades were cut to 100 g/t Au. Five grades were top cut in the undepleted MRE. Grades were top cut to avoid estimation bias from extreme grades

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Estimation used parent cell estimation, with discretisation of 2 x 2 x 2. To optimise the estimation of the deposit, three search passes were used to inform the estimate. 15 lodes were estimated separately. All search ellipses were assigned the following orientation: the strike orientation was set at 10° azimuth, plunging +27.5° to the north and rotated -63.433°. The first search pass size was set at 40m along strike, 60m down dip, and 10m across strike. A minimum of 3 drillholes was used, with a restriction of 8 sectors, using a maximum of 5 samples per sector for a maximum of 40 samples. The second search pass size was set at 80m along strike, 100m down dip, and 10m across strike. A minimum of 3 drillholes was used, with a restriction of 8 sectors, using a maximum of 5 samples per sector for a maximum of 40 samples. The third search pass size was set at 120m along strike, 150m down dip, and 10m across strike. A minimum of 3 drillholes was used with a single sector. All blocks were estimated after the third run. • An economic cut-off grade of 2g/t Au was used for reporting of the MRE. This was chosen on the basis of the high gold price (Jan 2025) and the mine developments and infrastructure that is already in place at First Hit project.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• The 2025 MRE was compared to the previous 2001 MRE. • The MEC stated undepleted January 2025 MRE has similar tonnage at a lower grade compared to the Barra September 2001 MRE. The MEC 2025 MRE reports 173Kt @ 9.81g/t Au_{cut}. The Barra September 2001 MRE stated 184Kt @ 15.39g/t Au, using a 2.0 g/t Au cutoff to report both the MRE's.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• There are no by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• There are no deleterious elements estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The drill spacing for the fresh mineralisation is highly variable, with a nominal drillhole spacing of 20m east by 20m north across strike. The block size used for estimation was 5m east x 5m north and 5m RL.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining unit assumptions were used.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions have been made regarding correlated variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The estimate was confirmed to the mineralised wireframes. • A default density was assigned based on production history and similar deposits in the eastern goldfield's region of Western Australia of 2.8 t/m^3.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• The estimate was run using an Au top-cut of 100g/t. Grades were top-cut to avoid estimation bias from extreme grades. • In total 31 composites were top cut, resetting these grades to a value of 100g/t.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Drillhole grades were compared to estimated grades. Domain drill hole and block model statistics were then compared. Swathe plots were also created to compare drillhole grades with block model grades for easting and northing slices throughout the deposit. The block model reflected the tenor of the grades in the drillhole samples both globally and locally. • The block model configuration was checked for gaps or overlapping blocks, none existed in the ore block model. The composite and estimated block grades were then validated in a series of steps which included visual comparison on section, whole of domain validation and swath plots. • The MEC block model was then used to reconcile against production records. • Barra Resources previously reported 119,326t @ 7.65 g/t Au for ~29k produced gold ounces in May of 2002 against planned and budgeted 176,841t @ 13.41 g/t Au for 76,221 ounces of Au. There was a significant variance between model forecast and the production result. The Barra reconciliation issues may have related to MRE accuracy and mining dilution.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
Using the underground workings wireframes, MEC depleted the Au_cut g/t January 2025 OBM for ~36K Au ounces compared to the Barra Resources production of ~29k Au ounces.
<table>
<tr><th>Model</th><th>COG Au g/t</th><th>TONNES</th><th>Au_cut g/t</th><th>Metal Au Oz's</th></tr>
<tr><td>MEC Jan 2025</td><td>0.00</td><td>97,028</td><td>11.51</td><td>35,914</td></tr>
<tr><td>Barra Production 2001/ 2002</td><td>-</td><td>119,236</td><td>7.65</td><td>29,343</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages were estimated on a dry bulk density basis using a default density of 2.80t/m^3 provided by Viking Mines.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied</td><td>The MEC MRE was interpreted using a geological cutoff grade of 0.5g/t Au.
The global MEC MRE was reported using an economic cutoff grade of 2g/t Au.
The Underground Mining Study MRE was reported above a 1.3g/t Au calculated incremental stoping cut-off grade.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Underground mining operations ceased in 2001.
Previous underground mining was open stoping with no paste fill.
The project is currently under care and maintenance.
Open stoping narrow vein mining methods have been previously employed at the deposit with success, and it is envisaged could be used again in the future in the event the deposit is mined again.
The assumptions used in the Underground Mining Study to constrain the Global MRE are reported in the body of this report and based on using sub-level open stoping methods.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>Final Mine Report for the First Hit Project dated December 2002 (page 14) produced by Barra Resources details processing of ore from First Hit at both the Greenfields mill in Coolgardie and the Davyhurst Mill (now owned by Ora Banda Mining). The stated combined gold recoveries from all ore mined from First Hit and processed at these facilities is reported to be 94.5% using conventional cyanide leaching process. It is expected that all remaining ore will have similar recoveries given it remains as part of the same mineralised system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made</td><td>Viking Mines operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective mining leases.
For treatment of any future production from the deposit it is envisaged an ore sale or toll treatment option could be used via contract with one of the mills operating in the region.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>Density values were assumed based on previous production data, and similar gold deposits in the goldfields area. A dry bulk density of 2.80t/m3 has been applied to the mineralisation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,	• No density determination test work has been identified.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• No assumptions have been applied for different material types.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories*	• The criteria used to categorise the Mineral Resources included, the robustness of the input data, the confidence in the geological interpretation including the predictability of both structures and grades within the mineralised zones, density data, and QAQC data. All MRE were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The performance of the historical mining and well-documented understanding of the deposit geology and mineralisation controls provide significant confidence in the estimate.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resource estimate reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The January 2025 MRE has not been externally audited.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	• The January 2025 MRE accuracy and confidence is commensurate with the applied Mineral Resource classification of Inferred. • Factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence in the estimate are the estimation domain being considered and the proximity to informing samples. • No quantitative test of the relative accuracy has been done.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	• The January 2025 Mineral Resource update is considered a global estimate. Grade control scale sampling will be required to provide sufficient local confidence prior to mining. • The Underground Mining Study is considered local and the resultant tonnage and grade of the in situ Mineral Resource Estimate within the mine design is covered in the body of this report and reported above a 1.3g/t Au incremental stoping cut-off grade.
	The statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Historic reconciliation data demonstrated high variance between predicted and production data, likely due to MRE issues and mining dilution.