



26 June 2019

## UPDATE – TUMENTU PROGRAM

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) (**Viking** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the proposed work program in Tumentu. Tumentu is located at the southern end of the Salman shear zone which hosts the 24.9moz Obuasi-Ashanti gold mine (Figure 1).

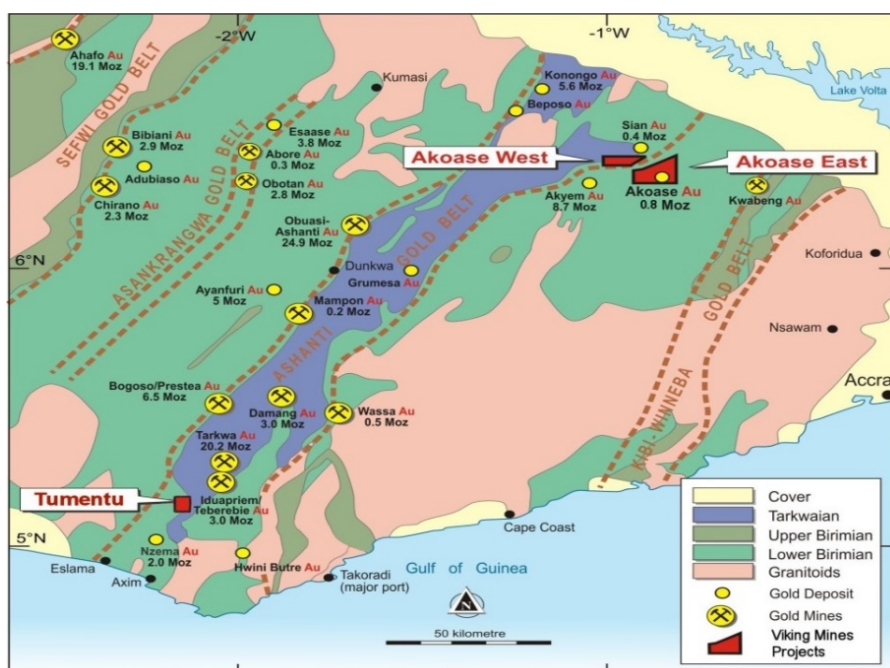
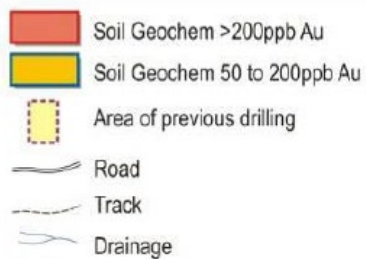


Figure 1

A report prepared by Mostycons Ltd, Consulting Geologists to this project recommends a 50 hole air core drilling program to test previously identified gold-in-soil soil anomalies with grades of >200ppb Au along the Salman Shear Zone (Figure 2).



02 8072 1447

## Competent Person's Statement

Exploration information in this announcement is based upon work reviewed by Mr Gregory Hall who is a Chartered Professional of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM) and undertaken by Moses Dowuona an employee of Resolute Amansie Limited which is 100% owned subsidiary of Viking Mines. Mr Gregory Hall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (JORC Code). Mr Gregory Hall is an employee of Golden Phoenix International Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward Looking Statements

This Announcement is provided on the basis that neither the Company nor its representatives make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, relevance or completeness of the material contained in the Announcement and nothing contained in the Announcement is, or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty, whether as to the past or the future. The Company hereby excludes all warranties that can be excluded by law. The Announcement contains material which is predictive in nature and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known and unknown risks and uncertainties and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

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## Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

The following table relates to activities undertaken at Viking Mines' Tumentu project in Ghana.

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li><li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li><li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the</i></li></ul>	<p>The deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and trenching over several years by RAL and VIKING MINES and their joint partner Weststar Mining.</p> <p>The latest soil sampling program was completed at 400m x 50m spacing to infill and extend previous soil geochemistry coverage across the Tumentu licence which is now 100% owned by VIKING MINES.</p> <p>A total of 943 soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon in the field. The samples were sieved to -180 micron, pulverised and analysed for gold by ALS Chemex in Kumasi, Ghana using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (5 parts per billion lower detection limits).</p>

	<p><i>Public Report.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	Not Applicable
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></li> </ul>	Not Applicable
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	Not applicable
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet</i></li> </ul>	<p>A shovel was used to remove surface vegetation and organic litter and scrapped of root layer (if any) to clear an area of approximately 50 x 80 cm. The soil was loosened down to the required horizon with a crowbar over an area of ~30 x 50 cm. 2-3 kg of sample was collected into each bag (bag 1/2 to 2/3 full) and placed in</p>

	<p>or dry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>the labelled calico bag and closed with tie string. Samples were sent to the laboratory, sieved and tested for gold using 50g fire assay technique.</p> <p>QA/QC samples (duplicate and standard) were inserted in the main sample stream at every 20th sample collected. The field duplicate samples were taken from the same hole homogenised and split into two samples as original and its duplicate.</p> <p>Samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted on a bench, later racked on trolleys following the submission sheet order and later bar-coded. Sample numbers are then captured in a computer.</p> <p>Soil samples are screened (currently) to -2mm, all the screen samples were pulverised for a minimum of 15 minutes. 95% passing through a 75-micron screen. A 300-gram scoop is taken from the bowl and placed in a labelled paper bag (pulp). The rest of the sample is placed back in its original bag (residue) Sample pulps are kept for storage, while the residue bags are discarded after the final report or sent to the client.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<p>The assaying method used (Fire Assay with an AAS finish) is considered to be appropriate for the total gold determination at Tumentu, and is widely used for gold determinations worldwide.</p> <p>Certified standards and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequences in accordance with VIKING MINES QA/QC procedures. Duplicate samples for soil samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling. Results were within acceptable industry limits.</p> <p>Geophysical Aeromagnetic Analysis on the Tumentu prospect was done through the processing and interpretation of magnetic and gamma ray spectrometry (K, eU, eTh) data collected by Aerodat Inc. from 1994 to 1996 in Southwestern Ghana.</p> <p>The surveyed area covers the blocks at Tumentu. The survey is characterized by 200 m intervals northwest-southeast flight lines, with a mean terrain clearance of 100 m.</p> <p>The Oasis Montaj software was used for analyzing and processing of the data sets. The various data were gridded to maps using the minimum curvature interpolation method with a 100 m grid cell size. The grid lines were then subjected to a decorrugation process to remove traces of flight direction signatures for the maps.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage</li> </ul>	Not applicable



	<p><i>(physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Point positions of the surface soils were recorded with a GPS and the distance determine using a tape measure. Gridline soil sampling was done on 400m x 50m grid spacing as infill lines. Sample collection was from a depth of 50-70cm below the surface where the soil is rich in clay minerals and quartz, iron oxides (goethite and hematite) and sometimes oxides of aluminium (gibbsite) and silica.</p> <p>The GPS provides differentially corrected positions at various rates. Position accuracy is typically 3-metre (for x, y and z components). All coordinates provided are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) datum using Zone 30N, WGS 84 projection.</p> <p>The latest soil sampling program extended beyond the area of detailed topographic survey, so the topography was merged with the public domain – 1:50,000 (50ft contoured) topography.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The latest soil sampling program was completed at 400m x 50m spacing to infill and extend soil geochemistry coverage across the Tumentu licence.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All soil sampling lines were orientated perpendicular to the inferred strike of the mineralisation corridor of the Salman shear zone which is interpreted to have a sub-vertical dip.</p> <p>Quartz veining is common on the property, sometimes forming reefs and is developed in the metasediments. Quartz veins generally dip to the west ranging from 50° – 78°. Rocks generally dip to the west at about 65°-70°. The rocks in the south-western portion have been subject to intense deformation and are described as sheared.</p> <p>An orientation study was performed at the commencement of the soil sampling programs to make more informed decisions appropriate to the area and - 2mm screen size was adopted.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The security of samples collected by VIKING MINES was managed using the chain of custody procedure from sample collection to transportation to the laboratory, analysis and storage. This chain was maintained in order that any source of contamination and/or errors could be</p>

	identified and assessed.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul> None completed

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<p>The Tumentu Prospecting Licence is located approximately 15km north-west of Simpa in the Nzema East district of the western region of Ghana and covers a total area of 9.2 Km<sup>2</sup>. It is located on field sheet 0503D. Tumentu village is situated within the licence application and is owned by a 100% owned subsidiary of VIKING MINES.</p> <p>Access to the licence area is mainly by way of the Takoradi-Tarkwa highway and then turning northwest at Simpa through Enyinase to Tumentu township. The concession is bounded to the west by the Ndumfri Forest Reserve. Under the Forestry laws of Ghana, there is a 1km buffer zone, from the forest perimeter where no activity can take place. The original boundaries of the original license were relocated for this current license.</p> <p>The licence is not subject to any third-party interests, joint ventures, national parks and royalties (other than standard 5% royalty and 10% free carried interest to the Ghanaian Government on commencement of commercial production.</p> <p>The Prospecting License expiry date is the 31/12/2019.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>In 2002 RAL/VIKING MINES entered into a joint venture (JV) agreement with Ghanaian company West Star Mining Company Limited to carry out exploration to determine the hard-rock gold potential of the property. This Licence was later revoked by the Minerals Commission and VIKING MINES applied for and was granted the remaining portion of the Tumentu Licence.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p>VIKING MINES is targeting hard rock gold mineralisation associated with the outgassing of granitoids during emplacement. The presence of regional structures such as the Salman shear zone and discontinuities indicate pathways for fluid migration. The emplacement event into a sediment pile suggests the possibility of long-lived convective cells for gold solution and migration. With the localised lithological contacts between greywacke and basalt, competency contrasts will provide foci for gold and sulphide precipitation.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Not Applicable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	Not applicable
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	Not applicable
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Refer to figures in announcement.



<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Not applicable
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Air core drilling totaling 4000m is planned to test the gold-in-soil anomalies. If economic intersections of gold mineralization are encountered in the air core drill program a reverse circulation drill program will follow.