9 April 2020

DRILLING RESULTS - TUMENTU PROSPECT, GHANA

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) (**Company**) has received the results for its air core and reverse circulation drilling program conducted in January 2020 on its Tumentu Prospect in Ghana.

The program of thirty-five (35) holes totaling 1234.0m to an average depth of 34m, was to test previous soil sampling results. Drill hole location and orientation data are shown in Table 1 and drill sample assays above detection limit (0.01ppmAu) are displayed in Table 2. The Soil anomaly being tested by this drilling and drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1.

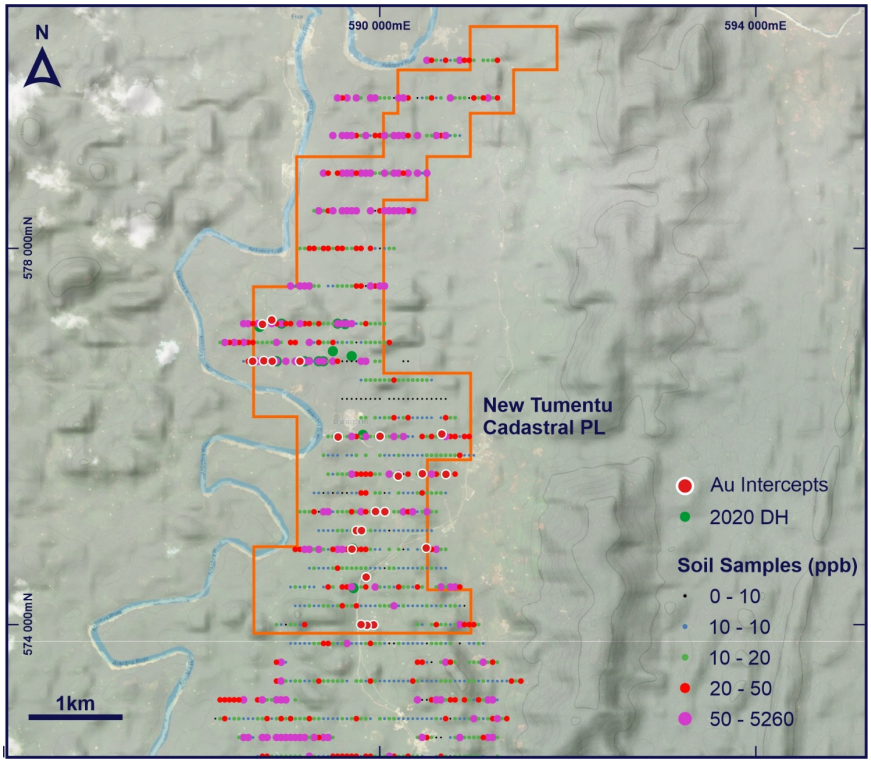

Figure 1

The results were disappointing with some holes encountered patchy mineralization in places. Assays of 21 holes reported low grade intercepts of >0.02g/t Au. Only four holes assayed +0.03 g/t Au with narrow zones of mineralization.

Viking Mines Limited (ASX:VKA)
ACN 126 200 280
Level 5, 126 Phillip Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Ph: 02 8072 1400

This limited drilling testing indicates the mineralization on the Tumentu prospect is structurally controlled. The holes drilled were very shallow and have not probed deep-seated structures that may control the mineralization within the Tumentu prospect.

The Board is considering the results and will consider the recommendation of the consulting geologist in regard to future work on the prospect.

For further information, please contact:

Dean Jagger

Company Secretary

02 8072 1447

Authorised for release by the Board of the Company

Table 1

HOLE ID	EASTINGS	NORTHING	DEPTH_M	Azimult	Dip
TUAC001	589630	577195	30	95	-50
TUAC002	589550	577200	31	95	-50
TUAC003	589700	576855	34	95	-50
TUAC004	589500	576907	37	95	-50
TUAC005	589400	576800	40	95	-50
TUAC006	589350	576800	37	95	-50
TUAC007	589250	576805	34	95	-55
TUAC008	589200	576800	34	95	-55
TUAC009	589150	576800	34	95	-55
TUAC010	588647	576800	34	95	-50
TUAC011	588903	576800	36	95	-50
TUAC012	588766	576805	34	95	-55
TUAC013	588855	576800	38	95	-55
TUAC014	588720	577165	40	95	-55
TUAC015	588751	577193	30	95	-50
TUAC016	588850	577239	25	95	-55
TUAC017	588954	577200	55	95	-50
TUAC018	589556	575995	50	95	-55
TUAC019	589820	576018	30	95	-50
TUAC020	590002	576002	31	95	-50
TUAC021	590196	575578	40	95	-55
TUAC022	590659	576026	37	95	-50
TUAC023A	589709	574808	17	95	-55
TUAC023	589703	574802	45	95	-55
TUAC024	589750	575000	39	95	-50
TUAC025	589805	575000	34	95	-50
TUAC026	589954	575202	37	95	-50
TUAC027	590053	575200	31	95	-50
TUAC028	590452	575604	49	95	-50
TUAC029	590703	575598	25	95	-55
TUAC030	590493	574814	30	95	-50
TUAC031	589854	574505	28	95	-50
TUAC032	589720	574388	30	95	-50
TUAC033	589934	573997	25	95	-50
TUAC034	589862	573992	22	95	-50
TUAC035	589800	574000	31	95	-50

Table 2

Drill hole Information						Mineralized Intercepts					
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**dip/azimuth**	**hole depth (m)**	**from (m)**	**to (m)**	**intersection width (m)**	**grade (g/t Au)**	**oxidation**	**Comment**
TUAC009	589150	576800	38	-55/095	34	25	26	1	0.41	fresh	
TUAC010	588647	576800	44	-50/095	34	22	23	1	0.02	fresh	
						24	25	1	0.02	fresh	
						30	31	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC012	588766	576805	15	-55/095	34	0	4	4	0.05	oxidized	Composite
TUAC013	588855	576800	14	-55/095	38	0	14	14	0.03	oxidized	Composite
						14	17	3	0.02	oxidized	
TUAC015	588751	577193	14	-50/095	30	0	2	2	0.39	oxidized	Composite
TUAC016	588850	577239	14	-55/095	25	0	8	8	0.02	oxidized	Composite
						8	9	1	0.02	oxidized	
TUAC018	589556	575995	19	-55/095	50	0	8	8	0.03	oxidized	Composite
TUAC020	590002	576002	20	-50/095	31	8	10	2	0.04	oxidized	Composite
						28	31	3	0.02	fresh	
TUAC021	590196	575578	21	-55/095	40	8	14	6	0.03	oxidized	Composite
						26	27	1	0.02	fresh	
						37	40	3	0.02	fresh	

TUAC022	590659	576026	34	-50/095	37	4	8	4	0.02	oxidized	Composite
						10	11	1	0.02	fresh	
						15	34	19	0.02	fresh	
TUAC023	589703	574802	29	-55/095	45	0	2	2	0.56	oxidized	Composite
						3	6	3	0.02	oxidized	
TUAC024	589750	575000	41	-50/095	39	0	6	6	0.04	oxidized	Composite
						12	14	2	0.03	oxidized	Composite
						15	19	4	0.03	fresh	
TUAC025	589805	575000	34	-50/095	34	14	17	3	0.03	fresh	
						33	34	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC026	589954	575202	54	-50/095	37	8	14	6	0.04	oxidized	Composite
						14	18	4	0.06	fresh	
						20	21	1	0.02	fresh	
						24	25	1	0.07	fresh	
						32	37	5	0.02	fresh	
TUAC027	590053	575200	39	-50/095	31	19	22	3	0.02	fresh	
						27	28	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC028	590452	575604	27	-50/095	49	16	18	2	0.02	fresh	
						46	47	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC029	590703	575598	28	-55/095	25	8	9	1	0.02	oxidized	
						16	17	1	0.02	fresh	
						24	25	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC030	590493	574814	35	-50/095	30	14	16	6	0.32	fresh	
						23	24	1	0.12	fresh	
						27	28	1	0.02	fresh	

TUAC031	589854	574505	19	-50/095	28	11	13	2	0.03	fresh	
						20	21	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC033	589934	573997	17	-50/095	25	14	16	2	0.03	fresh	
						21	22	1	0.02	fresh	
						23	24	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC034	589862	573992	21	-50/095	22	4	6	2	0.02	oxidized	Composite
						13	14	1	0.02	fresh	
						17	18	1	0.02	fresh	
TUAC035	589800	574000	22	-50/095	31	12	14	2	0.02	oxidized	
						18	19	1	0.02	fresh	
						28	29	1	0.02	fresh	

GPS Cordinates RL Estimate

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.

The Announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in the Announcement are forward-looking statements including estimates of Mineral Resources. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the Announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All persons should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing the Announcement and all other information with respect to the Company and evaluating the business, financial performance and operations of the Company. Neither the provision of the Announcement nor any information contained in the Announcement or subsequently communicated to any

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
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	The deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and trenching over several years by RAL and VIKING MINES and their joint partner Weststar Mining. The drill samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed for gold by SGS in Tarkwa, Ghana using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (0.01ppm lower detection limit). Samples were dried, crushed to 3mm using jaw crushers to achieve a nominal 90% passing – 2mm. After crushing and splitting the samples are sent for pulverisation to be ground to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. Grind check on 1 in 50 samples were routinely performed by the assay laboratory. To ensure representative field samples are collected, a duplicated RC split was collected as a "field duplicate"

	• *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 (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.*	Blank and Certified Reference Material (CRM) have also been used as part of the standard RAL's QAQC procedures. The insertion rate is 1 in 20 for either a blank, CRM or field duplicate. QAQC results have been documented in the Drilling report and are acceptable
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	The Aircore/RC drilling by RAL used a 125mm inch diameter drill rods and 125mm diameter face sampling drill bit. Aircore/ RC drilling depths ranged from 17m to 55m in depth, averaging 34m. 1m Aircore/RC samples collected approximated 30-55 kg, (though not weighed) were visually assessed and good recoveries noted. Some low recoveries were recorded from sheared zones and involve a minor proportion of samples.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	All Aircore/RC samples were collected on the rig using a cyclone and a 3-tier riffle splitter to produce 2 – 3 kg subsamples from the total sample recovered. The sample recovery from the drill holes averaged 25kg in the oxide zone and 40kg in the fresh zone. 2-metre composite sampling was adopted for the oxide horizon whilst the fresh material was sampled at 1-metre downhole. Mitigating measures employed to minimise contamination of samples on the Aircore/RC drill rig included blowing out of the cyclone with pressured air from the rig after every run and cleaning of the sample splitter with compressed air immediately after splitting each sample. Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of exploration.
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.*	During geological logging of the drilling, the Aircore/RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. The chip trays are stored in a designated 20-footer sea container at site.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Information on structure, lithology and alteration zones is recorded. All drill data is digitally captured and stored in a central database. Logging is considered appropriate at this stage of the exploration work. All drill holes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Drill samples were sent to the laboratory, sieved and tested for gold using 50g fire assay technique. 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. 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.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	All the Aircore/RC drill samples collected were prepared and analysed at the SGS facility in Tarkwa. The SGS laboratory in Tarkwa, is part of the SGS Group of laboratories that operates under a global quality management system accredited to ISO 9001:2015 and also participates in international proficiency testing programmes such as those managed by Geostats Pty Ltd. The laboratory has ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. A Laboratory Work Order (LWO), detailing the number of samples; the preparation procedures; and the analytical procedures, were compiled for each sample consignment. Sample preparation procedures for routine fire assaying are weighed, dried, given login bar codes, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm. A 250g subsample is split by riffle splitter and pulverized to >85% passing 75mm. This subsample is sent for assay where a 50 g subsample is taken and fire-assayed with AAS finish. The analytical methods used for the assay was FAA505, this method analysed gold using 50g fire assay with AAS finish. The FAA505 has an ore grade detection limit of 0.01ppm.

		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. Certified standards and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequences in accordance with VIKING MINES QA/QC procedures. Duplicate drill samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling. Results were within acceptable industry limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Not applicable
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Point positions of the drill lines were recorded with a GPS and the distance determined using a tape measure. 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes have been drilled on an approximate 400 m x 50 m grid within the targeted soil anomaly corridors. The data spacing and distribution did not demonstrate a clear spatial and grade continuity of the mineralized zones as data density was insufficient. All Aircore/RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. RAL had a procedure that any areas not expected to have mineralisation were composited samples to 2m. Any composited assays that contained mineralisation, the original 1m composite samples will be submitted to replace composite sample grades. RAL assayed RC drilling to 1m samples.
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.*	All drilling sections were orientated perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Mineralisation is interpreted to have a sub-vertical dip. Holes were dominantly drilled at -50º to return intervals with thickness as close to true as possible.

	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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. 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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 identified and assessed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • 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.	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 Km2. 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. 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. 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. The Prospecting License expiry date is the 13/08/2022.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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.
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.*	Not Applicable Recorded in Tables provided
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable

	• *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').*	
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.*	Refer to figures in announcement.
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.*	Assay results above 0.01ppm (detection limit) are reported.
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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	No further work is planned at present