

VIKING IDENTIFIES INTERCEPTS UP TO 4M AT 5.1G/T IN HISTORIC DATASETS ON NEW TENURE

- **32.5g/t Au reported in historical rock chip samples from historic prospectors pit**
- **Significant historical RC and RAB drillhole results:**
 - **RSR65: 4m at 5.1g/t Au**
 - **RSRC9: 4m at 4.88g/t Au**
- **1,400m x 300m RAB BLEG anomaly >14ppb**
- **Host stratigraphy is the same as >700koz of deposits¹ located adjacent to the Davyhurst Mill (ASX:OBM) ~23km to the South**

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) ("**Viking**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to update the market with historical results identified on newly granted tenement E30/529 forming part of the First Hit Project ("**First Hit**" or "**the Project**"), 50km west of Menzies in the WA Goldfields.

A search of scanned historical exploration reports has identified drilling with high-grade intercepts which have not been captured in the Western Australia government historical drillholes database (WAMEX). The results occur within a large 1,400m x 300m >14ppb auger anomaly also recorded in the historical reports. A recent field trip completed by Viking across the new tenure verified the drillhole collars on-ground (Figure 2). Significant intercepts identified include:

- RSR65 - 4m at 5.1g/t Au from 12-16m (drilled in 1986)
- RSR231 - 8m at 1.45g/t Au from 32m (drilled in 1987)
- RSRC9 - 4m at 4.88g/t Au from 38m (drilled in 1988)

In addition to the drilling data, the reports refer to a 6.5m deep prospector pit (Figure 1) with historical surface rock chip samples noting up to 32.5g/t in quartz vein stockwork (Figure 2).

The drillhole results and anomaly all lie within the same mafic stratigraphy which is known to host multiple deposits totalling >700koz (Lights of Israel, Makai & Golden Eagle) adjacent to the Davyhurst Mill (Ora Banda Mining ASX:OBM)¹, ~23km to the south (Figure 5).

Commenting on the historical results, Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said,

"It is very encouraging that we have identified high-grade samples of up to 32.5g/t in rock chips in addition to drillholes returning intercepts such as 4m at 5.1g/t, all located on the newly granted 100% Viking tenement E30/529."

"These grades give us confirmation that there is high-grade gold on the Viking tenure and reaffirms the potential for additional high-grade discoveries that will complement the First Hit Project."

"These results are located just 17km to the south of the Viking owned historical First Hit gold mine and only 9km to the SSE of the Ora Banda Mining owned Riverina gold mine. The host rocks also represent the same stratigraphical position as the multiple deposits totalling >700koz, adjacent to the Davyhurst Mill located 23km to the south"



Figure 1; ~6.5m deep prospectors pit located on tenement E30/529 at the southern limit of a 1,400m x 300m auger and RAB anomaly >14ppb.

HISTORICAL DATA

A desktop review completed by Viking has determined limited phases of gold exploration activity has been completed on tenement E30/529, with no apparent on ground gold exploration occurring since 1997. The most significant exploration activity for gold occurred in the 1980's with phases of Auger, RAB drilling and follow up RC drilling (Table 1).

From reviewing the historical reports, it has been confirmed that much of this historical drilling data have not been recorded in the WA government historical drillholes database (WAMEX).

The exploration activity undertaken in the 1980's defined a large broad low level gold anomaly (>14ppb) which has been partially tested by RC drilling (Figure 2). Some drillholes have been followed up (Figure 4 & Figure 3), however further work needs to be completed to determine the potential of the area.

Viking believes that the lack of effective exploration across E30/529 and the Encounter Option area² to the north on E30/517, provides a significant opportunity for discovery of additional high-grade narrow vein gold deposits due to:

- The complex nature of the bedrock geology observed in the magnetic geophysics
- The identification of high-grade gold in historical drilling
- The presence of historical prospector pits with rock chips up to 32.5g/t Au
- The occurrence of transported cover over much of the tenure prevents the outcropping of any potential mineralisation

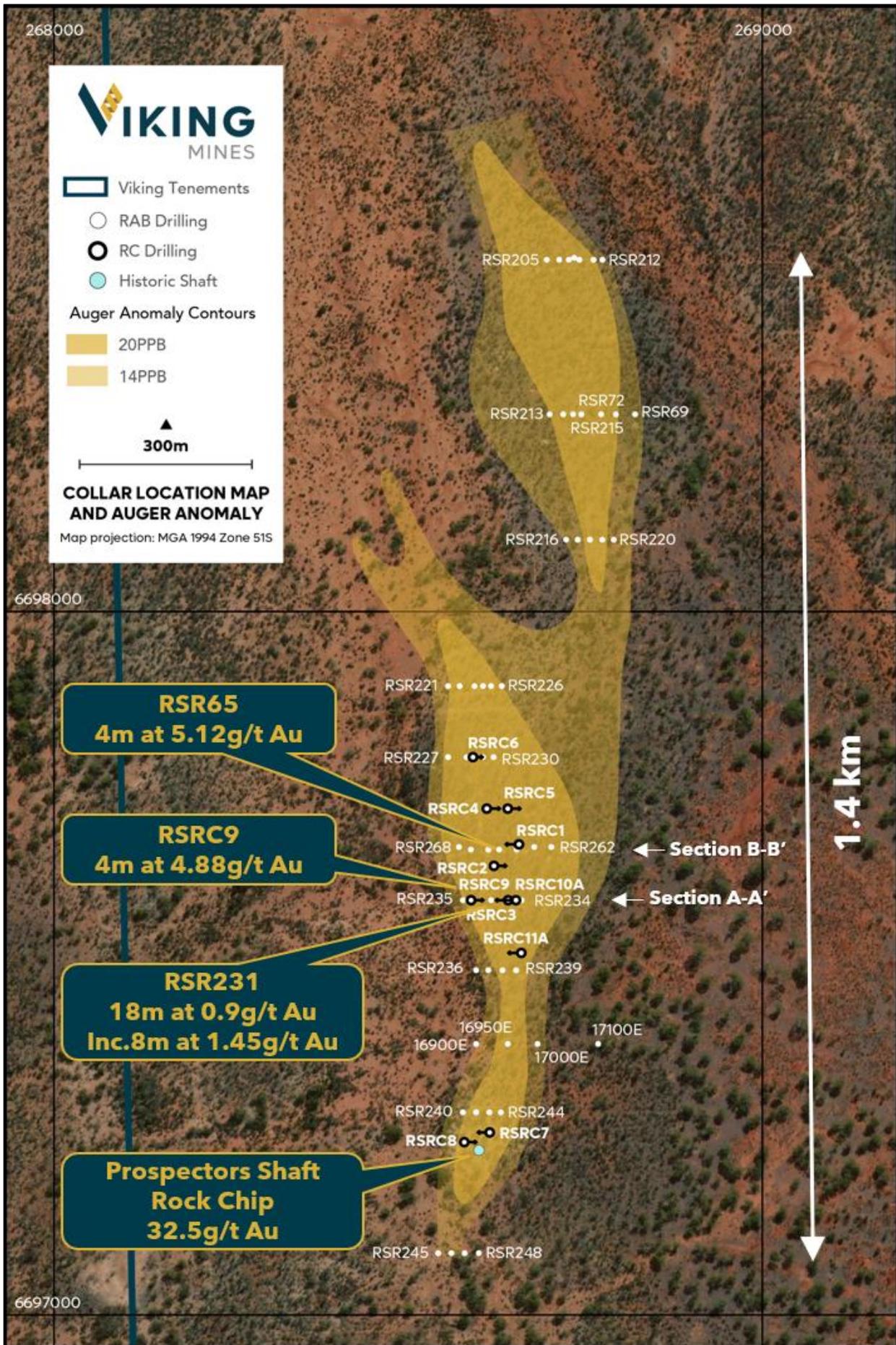


Figure 2; Map showing part of Viking tenement E30/529 with 14ppb and 20ppb auger anomaly outlines, drillhole collar locations and gold intercepts highlighted. Note high grade 32.5g/t Au rock chip from prospectors shaft in the south. All data has been sourced from historical WAMEX exploration reports.

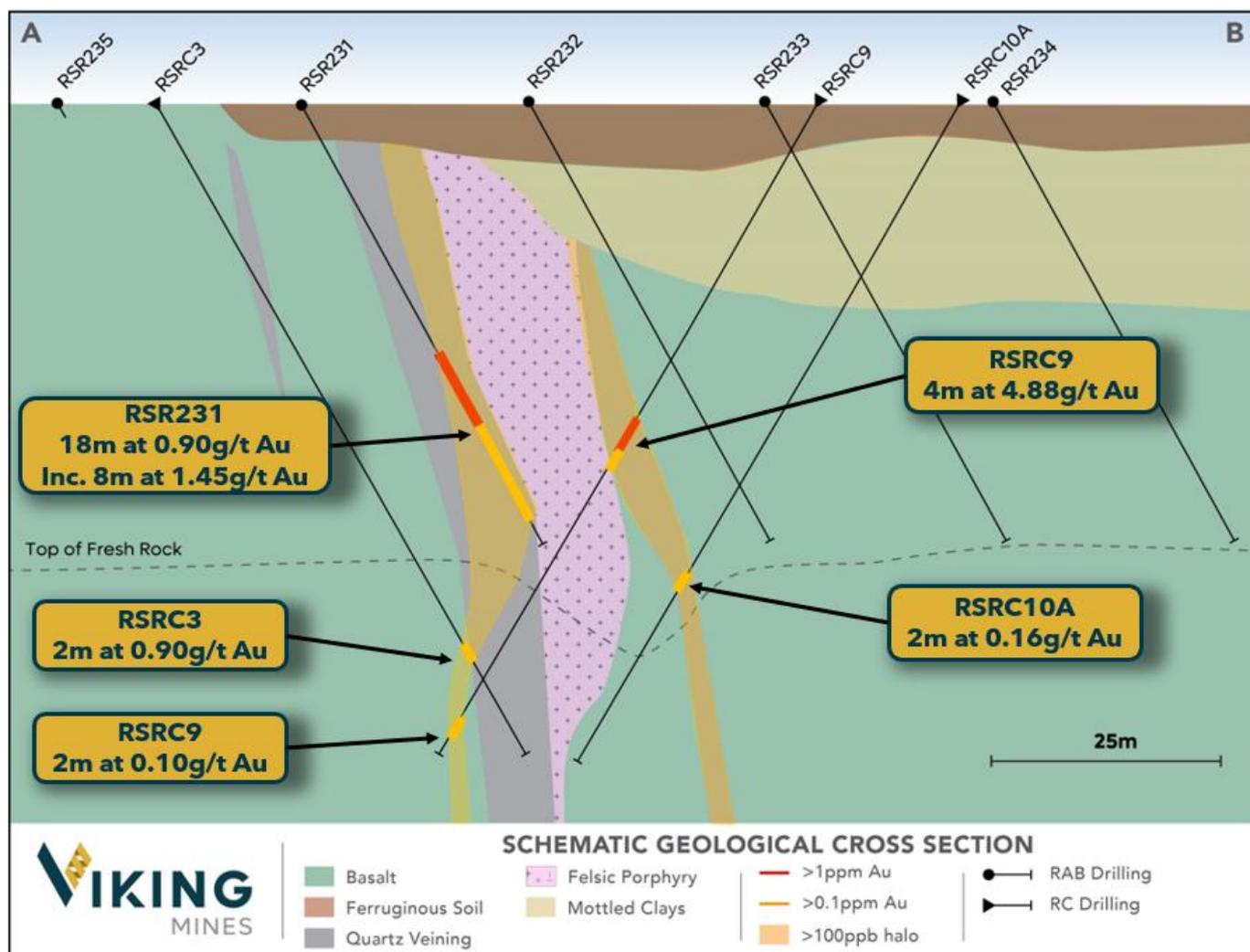


Figure 4; Cross section A-A' showing historic intercepts in RAB and RC drilling with interpreted bedrock geology. Note significant intercepts occurring in quartz veining with anomalous >0.1g/t continuing at depth.

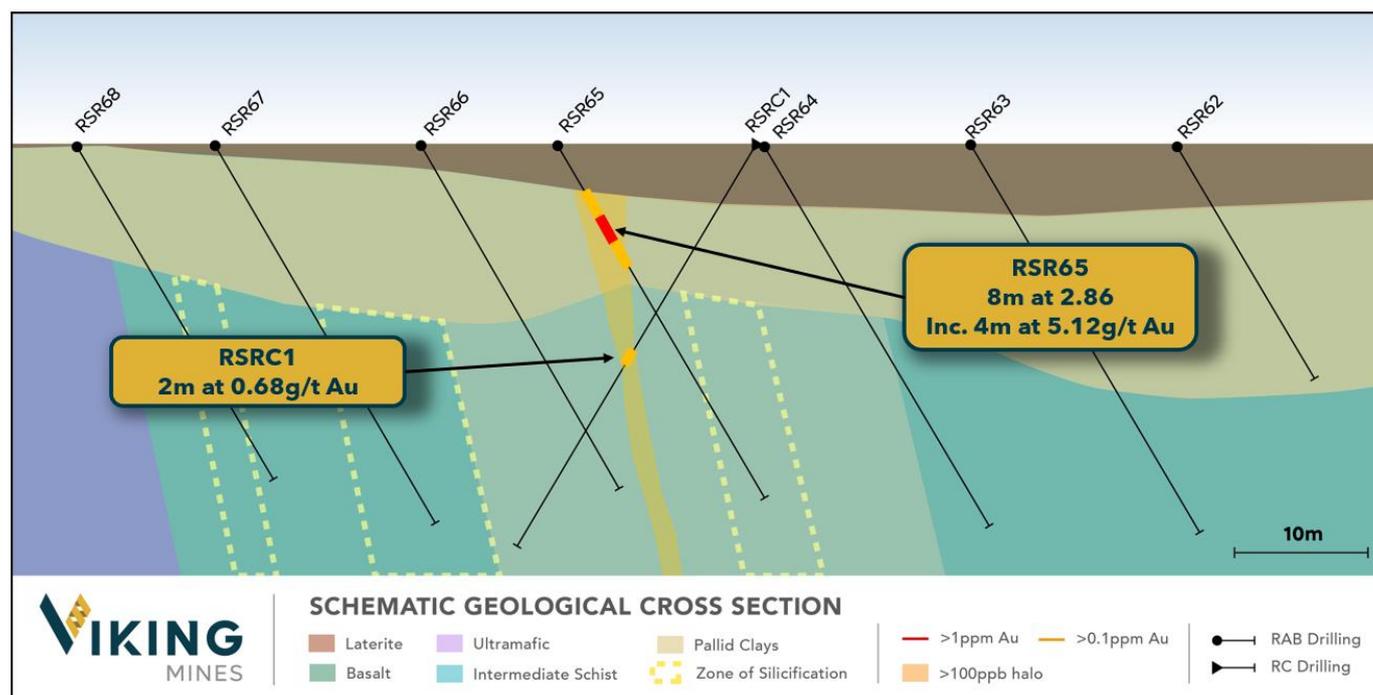


Figure 3; Cross section B-B' showing historic intercepts in RAB and RC drilling with interpreted bedrock geology. Note RAB hole encountered 4m at 5.12g/t with 2m at 0.68g/t in RC hole drilled underneath. This confirms the structure continues and further follow up testing is warranted.

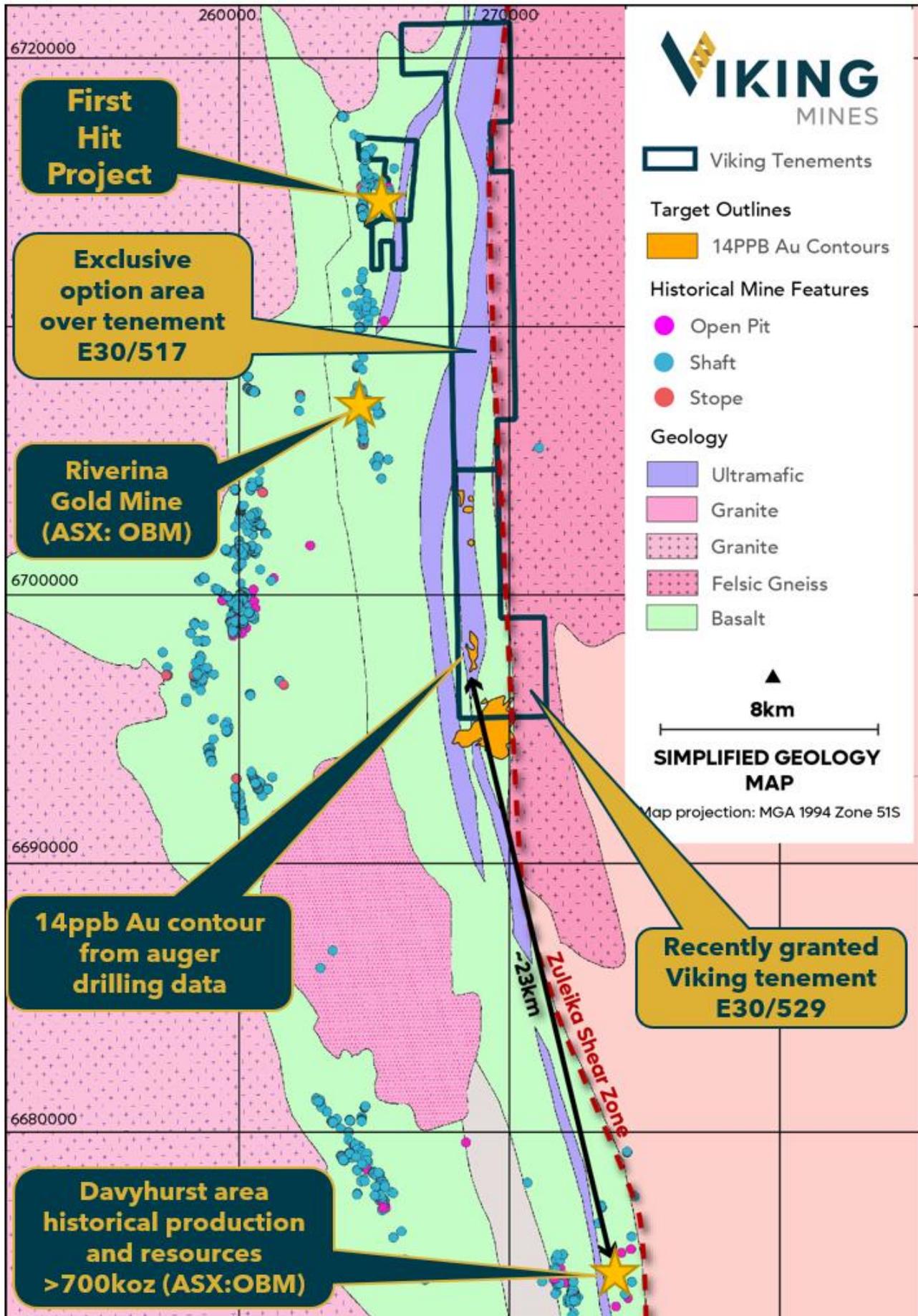


Figure 5; Simplified geological map showing Viking tenements and 14ppb anomaly identified from 1980's data. Note the position in the same stratigraphy (Ultramafic and Basalt) as the Davyhurst deposits with >700koz of historical production and resources'. Note limited records of historic shafts and stopes recorded along this fertile trend.



Table 1; Historical gold exploration activity undertaken on E30/529

Year	Company	Activity	Number of Holes	Significant results
1986	Australian Consolidated Minerals (ACM)	Auger	207	Large >14ppb Au soil anomaly
1986	Australian Consolidated Minerals (ACM)	RAB	11	RSR065: 4m at 5.1g/t Au
1987	Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd	RAB	18	No significant assay
1987	Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd	RAB	58	RSR231: 8m at 1.45g/t Au
1988	Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd	RC	8	RSRC1: 2m at 0.68g/t Au
1989	Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd	RC	3	RSRC9: 4m at 4.88g/t Au
1997	Consolidated Gold NL	RAB	38	No significant assay

NEXT STEPS

The Company is undertaking the following activities in relation to the new tenements, specifically focussing on E30/529:

- Sampling completed in the field of historic workings and outcrop to be submitted to the laboratory for analysis
- Detailed review of available geochemistry and drilling data found in historic reports and importing into Database to verify the findings
- Ongoing data searches to identify any further information to assist exploration activities
- Desktop regolith mapping exercise to determine areas of effective and ineffective exploration to guide exploration programmes
- Geological interpretation using available magnetic geophysics data and outcrop geology maps
- Incorporation of sampling data into geological interpretation when results are received
- Conceptual drill target identification and planning of exploration programmes to effectively test targets identified

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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1 - Ora Banda Mining Website - Central Davyhurst Project Map <https://orabandamining.com.au/projects/davyhurst/>
2 - ASX Announcement, 4 March 2021- Viking adds highly prospective gold and lithium tenure



APPENDIX 1 - HISTORICAL RESULTS

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North (m)	RL	End of Hole (m)	Azi	Dip (°)	Depth	Downhole Length (m)	Au
		(m) MGA94	MGA94			(°)		From (m)		g/t
RSR65	RAB	268771	6697600	440*	60	090	-60	8	4	0.12
								12		5.10
								16		0.62
RSR231	RAB	268733	6697499	440*	53	090	-60	32	8	1.45
								40		0.46
RSRC1	RC	268802	6697585	440*	69	270	-60	36	2	0.68
RSRC3	RC	268717	6697500	440*	80	090	-60	64	2	0.90
RSRC9	RC	268788	6697504	440*	80	270	-60	38	4	4.88
								76		0.1

*RL of collars not known and an arbitrary approximate value has been used

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this release that relates to new Exploration Results on the Western Australian projects is based on information compiled by Viking Mines and reviewed by Mr Ian Stockton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Stockton is a full-time employee of CSA Global. Mt Stockton is engaged by Viking Mines Ltd as an independent consultant. Mr Stockton 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 Stockton consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC TABLES

JORC Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p><u>Historical Surface Geochemistry</u> Australian Consolidated Minerals completed two phases of soil geochemistry between 1985 and 1990 with 814 samples collected. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 436 -80# soil samples • 378 2.5kg bulk gold samples (BLEG) collected from 1- 3m auger



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary									
		<p>Initial BLEG sampling was undertaken over the whole tenement on lines 1,000m apart. Samples were composited on 200m intervals by combining 4 x 50m sub-samples. These samples were analysed for Au (and in some instances Cu and Ag) by Amdel in Perth following a cyanide leach extraction with precipitation onto zinc powder.</p> <p>Initial -80# soil samples were collected and assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As and W with analytical work carried out by SGS laboratories (unknown location).</p> <p>Follow up BLEG and -80# sampling was undertaken on lines 200m apart (400m apart where infilling the initial survey) with samples collected at 50m centres on these lines.</p> <p>In 1997 Consolidated Gold NL conducted an extensive lag geochemistry program with 246 samples taken on E 30/529. All samples in the program were collected at a nominal 200m x 200m pattern spacing using a GPS for location. Aluminium sieves were used to collect all surface lag material in the -6mm to +2mm size fraction. Samples collected averaged 150g in weight and were contained in wet proof paper bags.</p> <p>Samples collected were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Perth. The entire oven dried sample is pulverised in a "LABTECHNICS" single stage grinding bowl until approximately 90% of the material is 75 microns or less. A 50g split sample is used for gold analysis to a detection limit of 0.001ppm using ALS's PM205 technique – aqua regia digestion, solvent extraction, graphite furnace AAS.</p> <p><u>Historical Surface Drilling</u></p> <p>Australian Consolidated Minerals completed 69 RAB drill holes on lines 400 – 600m apart for 1,679m during their tenure between 1985 and 1990. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available.</p> <p>Carpentaria Exploration Company completed 11 RC holes for 504m during 1988 and 1989. Drill samples were collected over one metre intervals and two metre composite samples collected using a sample spear. Approximately one-to-two-kilogram samples were dispatched to Australian Assay Laboratories in Leonora. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available.</p> <p>In 1997 Consolidated Gold NL conducted an extensive RAB drilling program that included 3 traverse lines extending into E 30/529. A total of 38 RAB holes were drilled on the tenement with drilling completed by Bostech Drilling Pty Ltd. All drill holes were angled at 60° to the West and drilled to blade refusal. Samples were presented and geologically logged at 1m intervals.</p> <p>The entire drill hole was composite sampled at 4m intervals. Samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories Ltd (Kalgoorlie) for Au analysis by their 50gm fire assay method (FAI). Composite samples which exceeded 0.2ppm Au were submitted to Amdel at 1m intervals.</p>									
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>No measures of sample representivity is recorded</p>									
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or</i></p>	<p><u>Historical Sample Preparation</u></p> <p>Sample preparation for the RAB drilling was completed for two different sample types as below:</p> <p>BLEG sample: Bulk leach and precipitation onto zinc powder by Perth Metallurgical Laboratories. Analysis of the precipitate by Amdel using AAS techniques for Au, Ag and Cu.</p> <p>-80# samples: Analysed by SGS as below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="999 1305 1413 1388"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>LLD</th> <th>Method</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Au</td> <td>3 ppb</td> <td>50g aqua regia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As</td> <td>1 ppm</td> <td>AAS/hydrite</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	LLD	Method	Au	3 ppb	50g aqua regia	As	1 ppm	AAS/hydrite
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	<p>Sb 0.5 ppm AAS/hydrite Cu, Pb, Zn 5 ppm AAS W 1 ppm Colorimetric (high values checked by ICP-MS) Mo 3 ppm XRF</p> <p>Sample preparation for RC drilling consisted of collecting a 1 to 2 kilogram sample at the rig to be delivered to Australian Assay Laboratories in Leonora. No other sample preparation information can be obtained from historical reports.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p><u>Historical Drilling</u> Drillhole data over tenement E30/529 consists of: 66 RAB drill holes for 1,679m during their tenure between 1985 and 1990. 11 RC holes for 504m during 1988 and 1989.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> No documentation regarding the measurement of RC or RAB recoveries could be found in the various reports and tables in the available data.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> There is no additional record of measures in place to maximise recovery.</p>
	<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>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists. The Competent Person considers there to be a potential sampling bias related to the recovery/sampling of drilling within the E30/529 tenement, however the method is suitable for exploration drilling.</p>
Logging	<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>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> All RAB and RC drillholes were geologically logged to an industry standard appropriate for the mineralisation present at the project. All RAB drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1 m intervals from surface to the end of each drillhole. All RC drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1 m intervals from surface to the end of each drillhole. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for initial first pass exploration however the historical nature of drilling is not suitable for metallurgical, geotechnical, MRE or mining studies.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> 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 and rock type.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> The total length of all drilling was geologically logged. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> No Diamond drilling was recorded in this assessment.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> Australian Consolidated Minerals completed 66 RAB drill holes for 1,679m during their tenure between 1985 and 1990. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available. Carpentaria Exploration Company completed 11 RC holes for 504m during 1988 and 1989. Drill samples were collected over one metre intervals and two metre composite samples collected using a sample spear. Approximately one-to-two-kilogram samples were dispatched to Australian Assay Laboratories.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> There are no records of the sample preparation in historical reports
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> QAQC processes are not discussed within the reviewed reports for the RAB and RC drilling.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> No information on sampling representivity or the use of duplicates can be gathered from the reviewed reports
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<u>Not applicable</u>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> No assaying information could be garnered from the reports assessed within this historical review.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> This review has not been able to obtain the original assay certificates for exploration and resource drilling on the E30/529 tenement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> Due to the samples being sampled and collected 30 years ago, independent verification is difficult and has not been undertaken.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> No twin drilling was reported as being undertaken within the reviewed reports.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> The review has uncovered drill collar locations, geological logs and assay data from historical reports located on the DMIRS website.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Initial Scout Gridding and Surveyed Gridding is referenced as being completed by J F Mort and Company who undertook 41.9 line kilometres of survey gridding in preparation for rotary air blast drilling. All map references are in local co-ordinates. No downhole survey tools are referenced. VKA intend to take field based field based reconnaissance to confirm collar locations.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> No information on grid systems is recorded
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<u>Historical topographic Information</u> Historical survey work for the area of concern is of unknown quality
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration. The Competent Person considers the data spacing appropriate for reporting exploration results.
	<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>	<u>Historical Information</u> Existing soil geochemistry and drilling is suitable for defining additional drill targets laterally, down dip and in the near surface environment.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> Sample compositing on 4m was implied in the reports reviewed but was not discussed specifically
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	<u>Historical Information</u> 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. The Competent Person considers the processes for as appropriate.
	<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>	<u>Historical Information</u> No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents reviewed.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<u>Tenements and location</u> The South Riverina tenements (E 30/529 and E 30/517) 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 with the First Hit project tenements include:



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1196 252 1339 272">Tenement</th> <th data-bbox="1429 252 1503 272">Status</th> <th data-bbox="1765 252 1839 272">Holder</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 296 1301 317">M30/0091</td> <td data-bbox="1435 296 1496 317">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1697 296 1899 317">Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 336 1301 357">M30/0099</td> <td data-bbox="1435 336 1496 357">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1697 336 1899 357">Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 376 1301 397">P30/1125</td> <td data-bbox="1435 376 1496 397">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1697 376 1899 397">Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 400 1301 421">P30/1126</td> <td data-bbox="1435 400 1496 421">Live</td> <td data-bbox="1742 400 1854 421">Viking Mines</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 456 1301 477">P30/1137</td> <td data-bbox="1435 456 1496 477">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1697 456 1899 477">Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 496 1301 517">P30/1144</td> <td data-bbox="1435 496 1496 517">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1697 496 1899 517">Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 536 1301 557">E29/1131</td> <td data-bbox="1413 536 1518 557">PENDING</td> <td data-bbox="1742 536 1854 557">Viking Mines Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 560 1301 580">E29/1133</td> <td data-bbox="1435 560 1496 580">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1742 560 1854 580">Viking Mines Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 600 1301 620">E30/529</td> <td data-bbox="1435 600 1496 620">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1742 600 1854 620">Viking Mines Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 624 1301 644">E30/517</td> <td data-bbox="1435 624 1496 644">LIVE</td> <td data-bbox="1697 624 1899 644">Baudin Resources Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1196 663 1301 684">P29/2652</td> <td data-bbox="1413 663 1518 684">PENDING</td> <td data-bbox="1742 663 1854 684">Viking Mines Ltd</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="1016 740 1196 761"><u>Third Party Interests</u></p> <p data-bbox="1016 767 2159 847">The nickel rights to M30/99 & M30/91 are held by Riverina Resources Limited and Barra Resources Limited. P30/1126 is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty with Australia Emerald Menzies Pty Ltd on any gold produced from the tenement. Red Dirt Mining are not aware of any material 3rd party interests or royalties.</p> <p data-bbox="1016 938 1391 959"><u>Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness</u></p> <p data-bbox="1016 965 2159 1045">A recent search of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) Heritage Inquiry System indicates there are no registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites identified within E30/529 or the areas approved for Viking Mines access on E30/517 covered under this MCP (DAA 2019).</p>	Tenement	Status	Holder	M30/0091	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	M30/0099	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	P30/1125	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	P30/1126	Live	Viking Mines	P30/1137	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	P30/1144	LIVE	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	E29/1131	PENDING	Viking Mines Ltd	E29/1133	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd	E30/529	LIVE	Viking Mines Ltd	E30/517	LIVE	Baudin Resources Pty Ltd	P29/2652	PENDING	Viking Mines Ltd
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E30/517	LIVE	Baudin Resources Pty Ltd																																				
P29/2652	PENDING	Viking Mines Ltd																																				
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p data-bbox="1016 1078 2024 1099">The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Viking Mines Ltd.</p> <p data-bbox="1016 1137 2159 1383">The E30/529 tenement was first explored in the 1980's during the Australian Consolidated Minerals (ACM) tenure. ACM completed a regional soil program looking for gold and followed up any anomalies with BLEG samples taken with an auger. Having identified exploration potential ACM continued with RAB drilling in 1986 drilling lines 400 – 600m apart with holes roughly every 20m. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd followed up what was known as the western anomaly identified by ACM with an 11-hole RC program during 1988 and 1989. Results for this program were underwhelming and the tenement was later relinquished. In 1997 Consolidated Gold NL conducted an extensive regional RAB drilling program in the surrounding area, that included 3 traverse lines extending into E 30/529. A total of 38 RAB holes were drilled in E 30/529 with no significant results. Since 1997 exploration activity on E 30/529 has been limited to desktop studies and/or remote sensing geophysics.</p>																																				



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i></p>	<p><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.</p> <p>The Mt Ida belt is widely mineralised, predominantly with discordant vein gold deposits. Associated element anomalism typically includes copper and arsenic but neither have been identified in economic concentrations. There is some nickel sulphide mineralisation associated with the komatiite component of the supracrustal rocks and the area includes a locally significant beryl deposit sporadically mined for emeralds. In the Riverina area the outcrop position of the Ida Fault is equivocal, and it is best regarded as a corridor of related structures with an axis central to the belt.</p> <p>The Riverina and First Hit Project area dominantly comprises metabasalts and metadolerites of tholeiitic parentage with lesser metagabbros and komatiites. Small post-tectonic granitoids intrude the sequence with locally higher-grade metamorphic conditions. Structurally, the dominant features are north-striking, east-dipping reverse faults and associated anastomosing strain zones. A conjugate set of late brittle structures striking NE and NW is also evident.</p> <p>The mineralisation exploited to date has typically been narrow mesothermal anastomosing veins. These frequently have strike and dip dimensions able to sustain small high-grade mining operations.</p> <p><u>Local Geology</u> The local geology within E 30/529 comprises north striking intermediates, mafics and ultramafics, with occasional quartz veining. The south western part of the tenement contains unulating hills that present gossanous ironstone cover with occasional subcrop that allows identification of underlying rock types. The central and Northern parts of the tenement are largely below tertiary cover in the form of loams interspersed with modern drainage channels which does not allow for identification of any underlying lithologies..</p> <p><u>References</u> Wyche, S.1(1995). Geology of the Mulline and Riverina 1:100,000 Sheets. Geological Survey of Western Australia Grey, A.R (2002) Annual Technical Reporting, 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, E30/193, M30/99, M30/118, P30/869, P30/894, Riverina 1:100,000 Sheet 3038 Barra Resources Limited</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in the body of the report.</p>





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Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Reporting of gold assay results or aggregated intercepts have been completed using no minimum or maximum cut-off grade.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	The drilling programs over the current E 30/529 tenement reported herein are variably oblique to the true width of the deposit. All drill holes are reported as down hole widths as the true width cannot be determined.
Diagrams	<i>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</i>	All appropriate maps and plans are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All appropriate information is included in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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</i>	There is no other substantive data to this release
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Field observations have taken place validating the location of drill hole collars, assessing access, geological features and ground conditions. Initial thoughts on future exploration activities includes further assessment of already identified anomalous Au areas and a more regional review of ground magnetics to identify any potential drill targets currently under ground cover.