VIKING DEFINES HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERAL RESOURCE AT FIRST HIT MINE

- **High-grade Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 83.8k tonnes at 7.0g/t Au for 19.0k ounces (JORC 2012) for the historical First Hit Gold Mine**
- **Located on Viking's 100% owned and granted Mining Lease, surrounded by several operating mills**
- **MRE represents the remaining mineralisation after accounting for mining depletion due to previously mined ore**
- **The existing decline extends to ~220m below surface and provides an opportunity to access the mineralisation (subject to dewatering)**
- **Opportunity remains for mineralisation to extend beyond current drilled limits**
- **Work underway to define a high-grade JORC exploration target for the depth extensions to First Hit and the Company to investigate options for drilling**

Viking Mines Limited (**ASX: VKA**) (**"Viking"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce a JORC (2012) compliant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") report for the First Hit Gold Mine of **83.8kt at 7.0g/t Au for 19.0k oz gold**.

The MRE represents the remaining mineralisation at the First Hit Gold Mine after accounting for mining depletion from when the mine was last in operation in 2002. 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 a high-grade Mineral Resource Estimate for the historical First Hit Gold Mine, located on the Company's 100% owned and granted Mining Lease.

The high-grade gold mineral resource, combined with the existing underground infrastructure, proximity to several operating mills and current record gold price environment provides significant optionality to be immediately assessed by Viking.

We will continue to assess the asset and the opportunities it brings, in parallel with our ongoing regional exploration programme that is currently underway.

I look forward to providing updates to market as we continue to work on our expansive and prospective land position."

FIRST HIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The MRE has been completed by MEC Mining with details of the estimation methodology provided in this ASX release and associated JORC tables in the Appendices.

The MRE incorporates all the historical data for the deposit and involved creating new wireframes of the mineralisation. A block model was created within the wireframes and gold estimated using ordinary kriging to produce an undepleted model (Figure 1). This model was then subsequently depleted using the digitised models created for the underground development drives and stopes from the historical mining records (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

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First Hit was last in operation in 2002 when the gold price was ~US$325/oz and was modelled at a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t.

Across all levels of the mine, which are accessed by the historical underground development, there remains mineralisation that was not extracted due to being below the operating cut-off grade at the time. It is this mineralisation that Viking has remodelled and forms the basis for this MRE. In addition, there remains mineralisation below the extents of the historical workings which has also been included in this MRE.

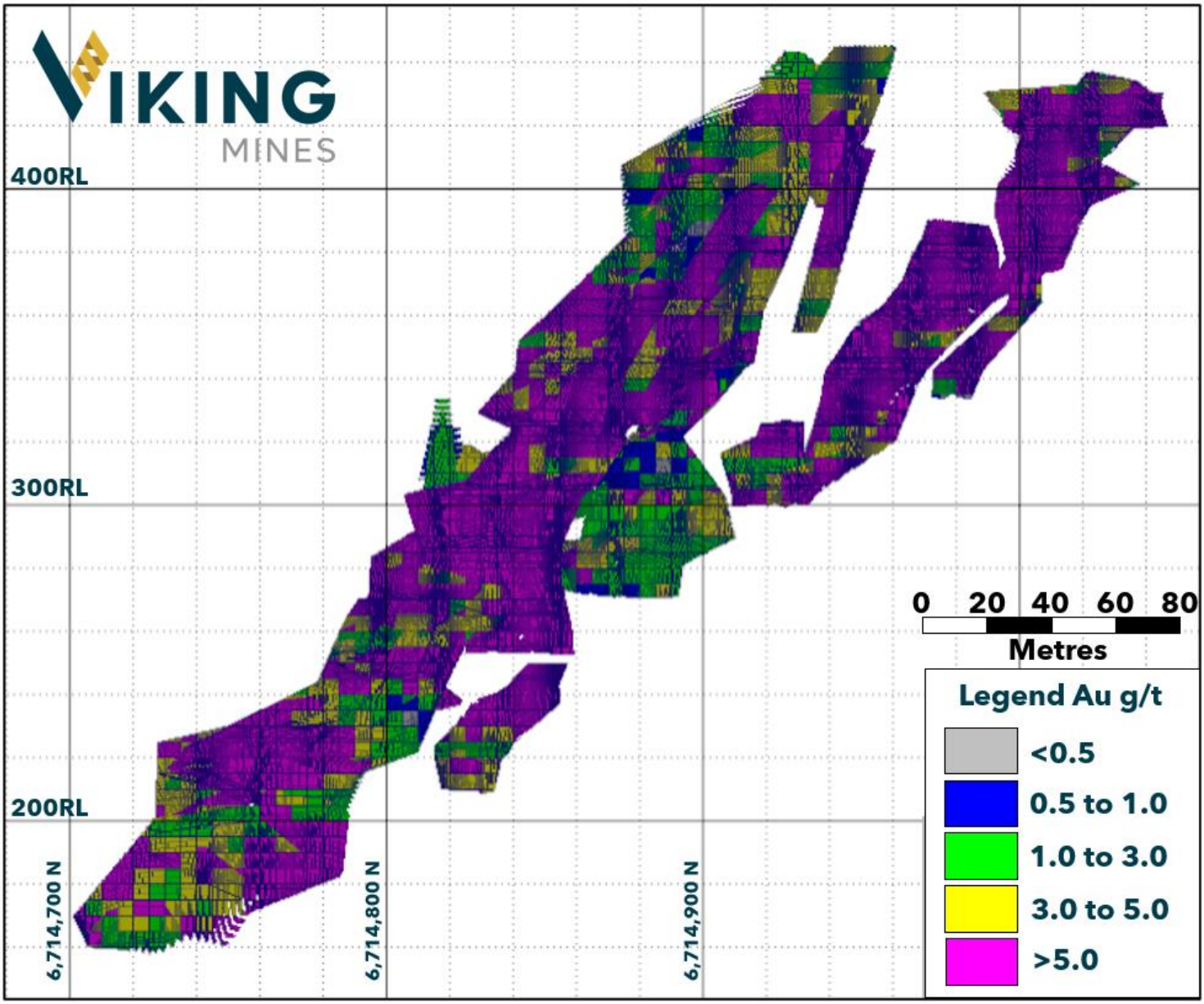


Figure 1; Long section view looking west showing the undepleted January 2025 MRE for the First Hit Deposit.

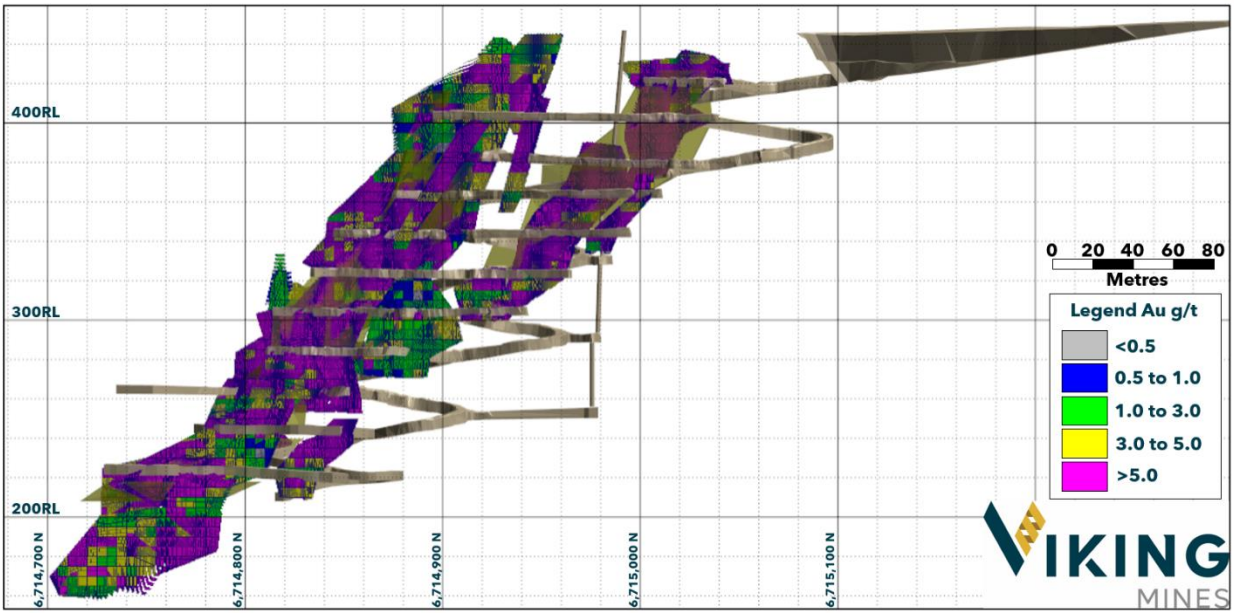


Figure 3; Long section looking west showing January 2025 MRE and historical underground workings at the First Hit Deposit.

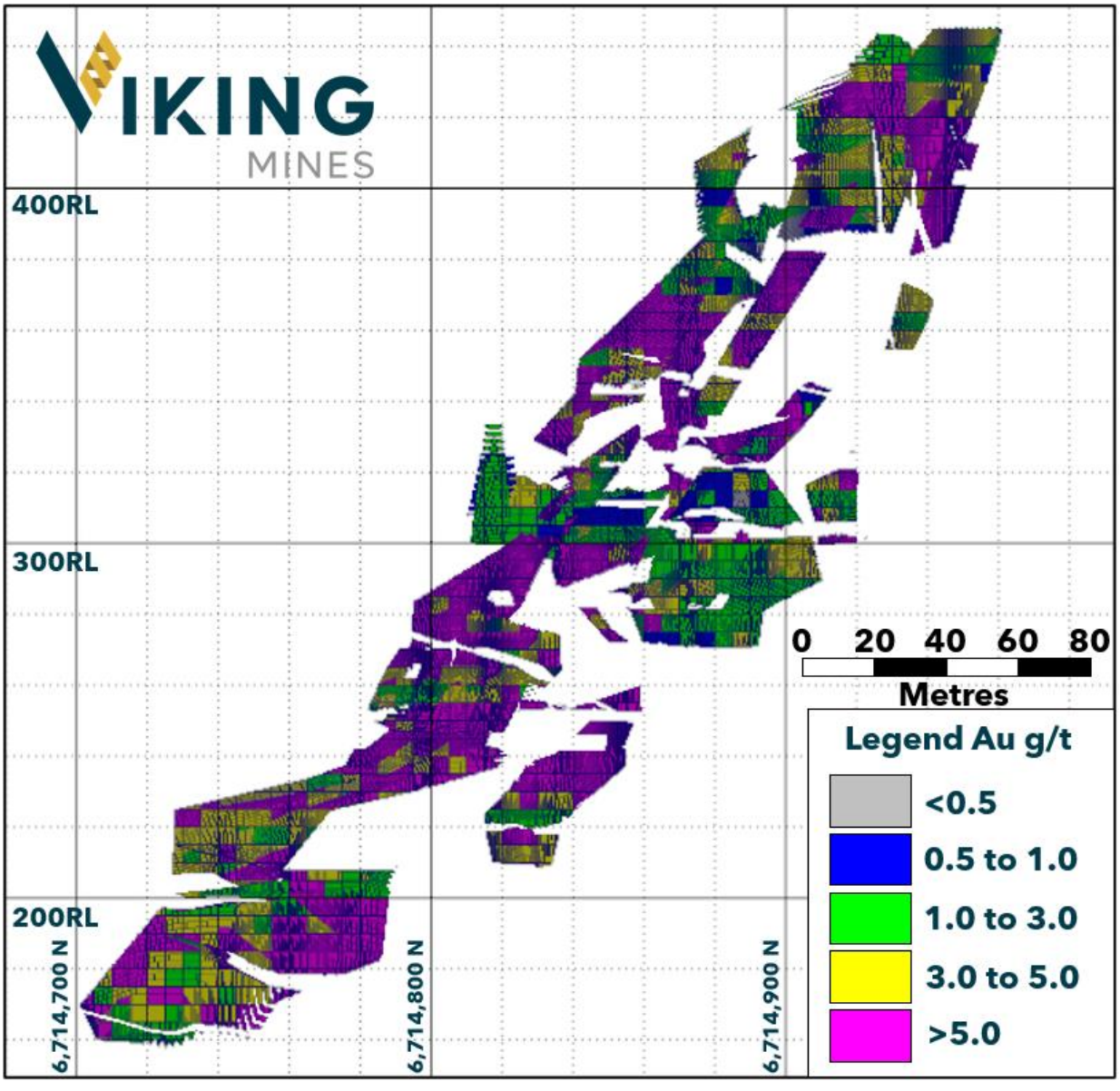


Figure 2; Long section looking west showing the depleted January 2025 MRE of 83.8Kt at 7.0g/t Au for 19.0Koz Au.

NEXT STEPS

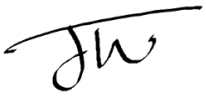
Following the establishment of a JORC MRE for the First Hit deposit, the Company can commence further assessments to determine potential strategies to extract value from the mineral resource for the benefit of Viking shareholders. Key next steps include:

- Assessing the opportunities at depth with the intention of defining a JORC (2012) Exploration Target for down dip extensions of the orebody.
- Determine de-watering and rehabilitation costs to gain access to the underground workings.
- Determine high level estimates of underground mining and operating costs.
- Review options to undertake a Minable Shape Optimiser ("MSO") evaluation on the MRE to determine which portions of the mineral resource could be mined economically using underground mining methods.
- Complete Phase 1 regional exploration programme targeting new discoveries over greenfields targets on existing tenements.

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

END

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



Julian Woodcock
Managing Director and CEO
Viking Mines Limited

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Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Julian Woodcock, who is a Member and of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM(CP) – 305446). Mr Woodcock is a full-time employee of Viking Mines Ltd. Mr Woodcock has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodcock consents to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

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). The Competent Person is not aware of any new information or omission of data that may materially affect the stated Mineral Resource estimate.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY – ASX LISTING RULE 5.8.1

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

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 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 sites 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 a 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 1).

Table 1: Semivariogram 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 sectors. 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 MRE reported above a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au and depleted for historical mining is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: MEC January 2025 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 Mineral Resource estimate is stated at different Au_{cut} g/t cutoff grades in Table 3. The grade tonnage curve is shown in Figure 4.

Table 3: First Hit MEC January 2025 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 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 4) versus 184kt @ 15.39g/t Au, both using a 2.0g/t Au cutoff grade.

Table 4: 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.

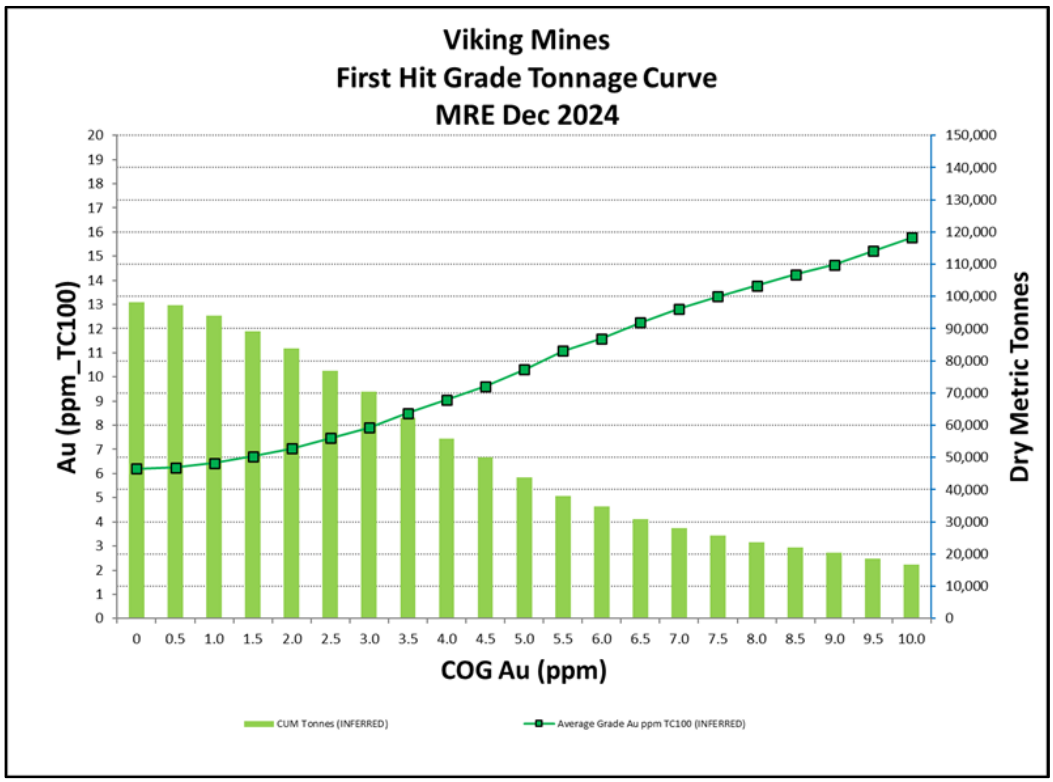


Figure 4: MEC Jan 2025 MRE grade tonnage curve for remaining resource

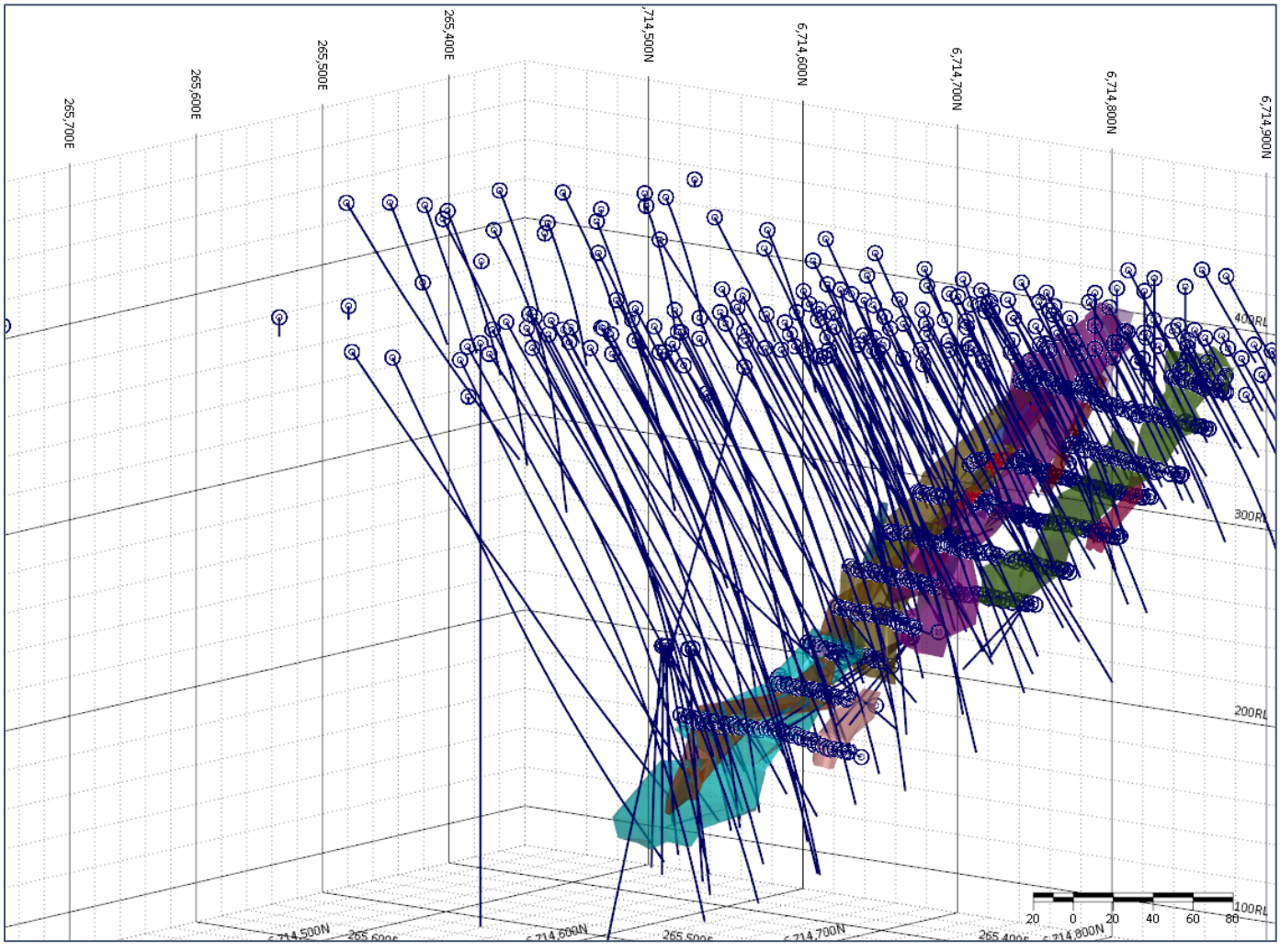


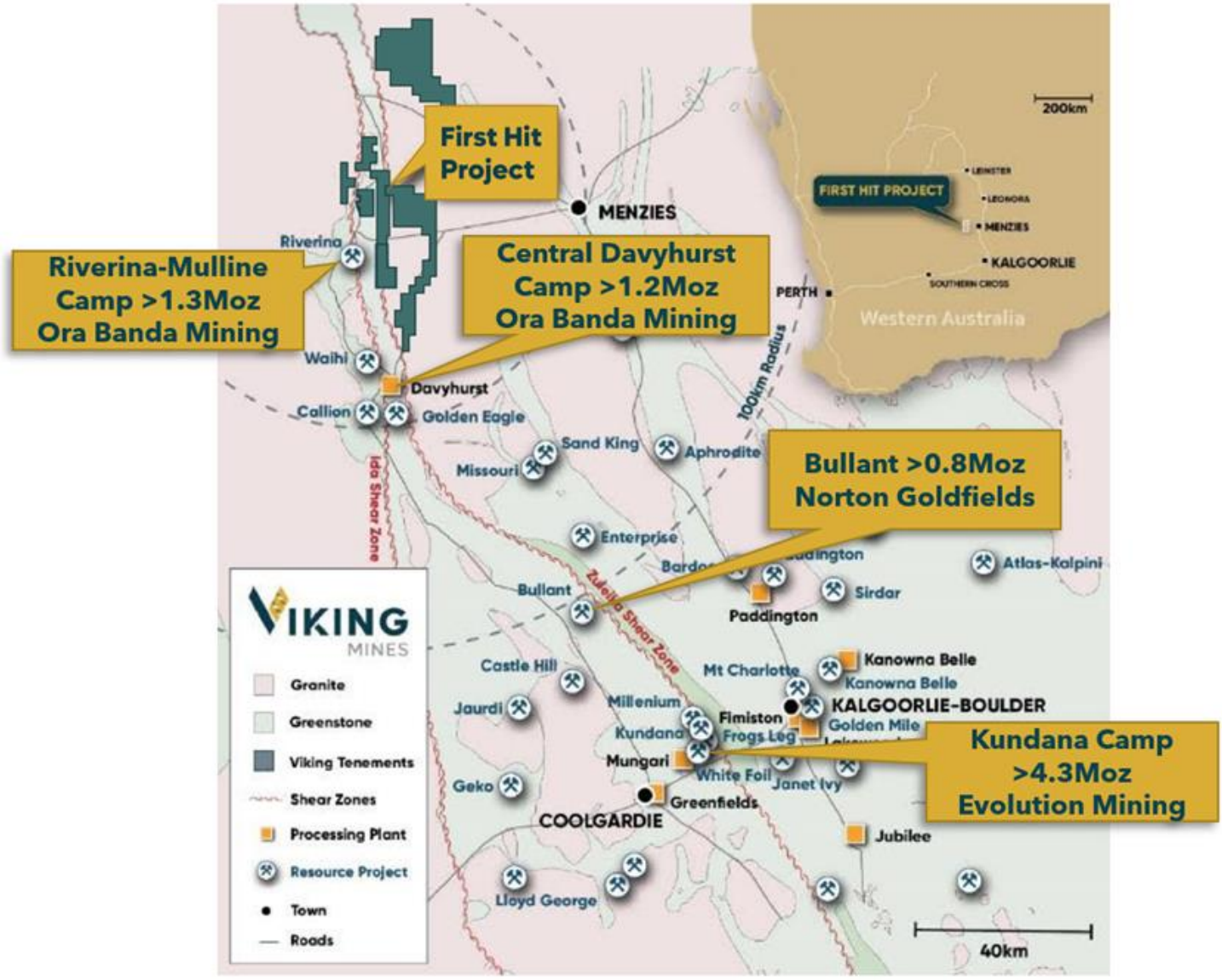
Figure 5: 3D view showing the First Hit wireframes and drillholes

FIRST HIT PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The **First Hit Project** is centred around the historic high-grade First Hit gold mine situated along the prospective Ida and Zuleika Shear zones in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Project incorporates 479.9km^2 of tenements with 7 active Mining and Prospecting licences, 5 Exploration licences, and 3 Exploration licences under application. At the core of this landholding is a 6.4km^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 open pit, 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
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15) https://evolutionmining.com.au/storage/2024/02/2680687-Annual-Mineral-Resources-and-Ore-Reserves-Statement.pdf
16) https://evolutionmining.com.au/storage/2015/08/01647903.pdf
17) https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20171108/pdf/43p1pnwsv6kd3g.pdf
18) https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20200814/pdf/44lj6rj9wqk8r0.pdf
19) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Ida_Gold_Mine
20) https://deltalithium.com.au/our-projects/mt-ida-lithium-gold/

APPENDIX 2 – 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 sites 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) 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 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. 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 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	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. 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 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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 a ICP-OES/MS finish.
The Competent Person considers these sampling and analytical methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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.).</td><td>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 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>
Viking Exploration Drilling
Viking Exploration drilling consist 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></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>Historical Information
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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Viking Exploration Drilling 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. 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 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.
	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 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Viking Exploration Drilling 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. 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 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. 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 All diamond, RC and aircore drilling were geologically logged with detailed logging in areas of interest. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Historical Information 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.
	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. Viking Exploration Drilling 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. 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 No information is available re sample size. The mineralisation is known to include nuggety visible Au. Viking Exploration Drilling 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. 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Historical Information No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used. Viking Exploration Drilling 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. 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 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. The Competent Person considers the QAQC described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 in to the VKA database to mitigate risk of any prior transcription errors. Viking Exploration Drilling 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 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. 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 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. 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 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. 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Location of data points</td><td>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</td><td>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 were 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
The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar, underground and aircore collar locations as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification of the grid system used.</td><td>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.
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Local</td><td></td><td></td><td>AMG 84</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td><td>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 51 datum is used as the coordinate system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>Historical topographic Information</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. 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 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. 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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Historical Information 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 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.
	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 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. 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 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.
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 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. 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 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.

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 within any tenement covered under this MCP (DAA 2019). 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 provide 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Province to the west. To the east the belt is bounded by the Ballard Fault, a continuation of the strike extensive Zuleika Shear. 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.*	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). No new information is being reported and all previously information is available in the respective ASX releases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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.*	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). No new information is being reported and all previously information is available in the respective ASX releases.
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').*	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). No new information is being reported and all previously information is available in the respective ASX releases.
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*	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). No new information is being reported and all previously information is available in the respective ASX releases.
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.*	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). No new information is being reported and all previously information is available in the respective ASX releases.
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*	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). No new information is being reported and all previously information is available in the respective ASX releases.
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.*	Viking is currently undertaking a regional exploration drill programme which encompasses targets proximal to First Hit, but not the subject of this release. Results from this regional exploration programme will be reported in due course. A JORC exploration target is being assessed for the depth continuation of the First Hit deposit and subject to the outcome further drilling may be planned.

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, boxcut, 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 boxcut 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 topcut 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 the both 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 MEC MRE was reported using an economic cutoff grade of 2g/t Au.</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.</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 rowspan="2">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>
<tr><td>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,</td><td>No density determination test work has been identified.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.