VIKING MINES

VIKING ACCELERATES STRATEGY FOR EARLY PRODUCTION; HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS EXPAND LINKA SCALE

- **Project-wide historical data digitisation is 100% complete (70 holes; ~2,881m), providing a base to accelerate potential development and domestic supply security.**
- **Exceptional high-grade and thick intercepts at Conquest include:**
  - **12.2m @ 1.3% WO_3 from 26.5m (CR-19), incl.1.5m @ 4.8% WO_3 from 32.6m**
  - **22.9m @ 0.6% WO_3 from 19.8m (CR-02), incl. 6.1m @ 1.2% WO_3 from 36.6m**
  - **22.9m @ 0.5% WO_3 from 15.5m (CR-20), incl. 11.3m @ 0.6% WO_3 from 26.2m**
  - **10.7m @ 0.6% WO_3 from 14m (CR-17)**
  - **18.3m @ 0.5% WO_3 from 21.3m (CR-07)**
- **Untested growth potential remains with drilling averaging only 30m depth and step out drill targets identified.**
- **Viking is accelerating toward early production, designing its maiden drill programme to target high-grade, shallow blocks for early mining.**
- **Prioritising rapid-development targets in Nevada, the Company aims to secure a domestic supply for U.S. defence and industrial needs in the shortest possible timeframe.**
- **Tungsten price continues to climb and now at US$1,800/mtu (10kg metric tonne unit) of Amonium Paratungstate (APT), CIF Rotterdam.[1]**

Viking Mines Ltd (ASX: VKA) ("**Viking**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the final tranche of digitised results from the recently acquired strategic historical dataset for the Linka Project in Nevada, USA. This release focuses on the Conquest area, where 32 drillholes (959m) have revealed exceptional high-grade tungsten mineralisation, validating the Project's substantial regional potential.

Viking Mines MD & CEO, Julian Woodcock said:

"Finalising the digitisation of the Linka dataset, which now includes these thick, high-grade intercepts at Conquest, is another significant milestone achieved. We have consolidated a comprehensive digital record of the historical exploration that now validates the exceptional opportunities presented by this high-grade tungsten mineralised system.

"With the U.S. defence industry facing a hard 2026 deadline to secure non-Chinese tungsten, the timing of these results is critical. We are moving rapidly toward our maiden drilling programme to support future U.S. tungsten independence.

"Coupled with ongoing record tungsten prices, reaching US$1,800/mtu of APT, the timing of Vikings acquisition presents an excellent opportunity to rapidly advance the Project for the benefit of our shareholders."

[1] Reference: https://www.metal.com/tungsten.

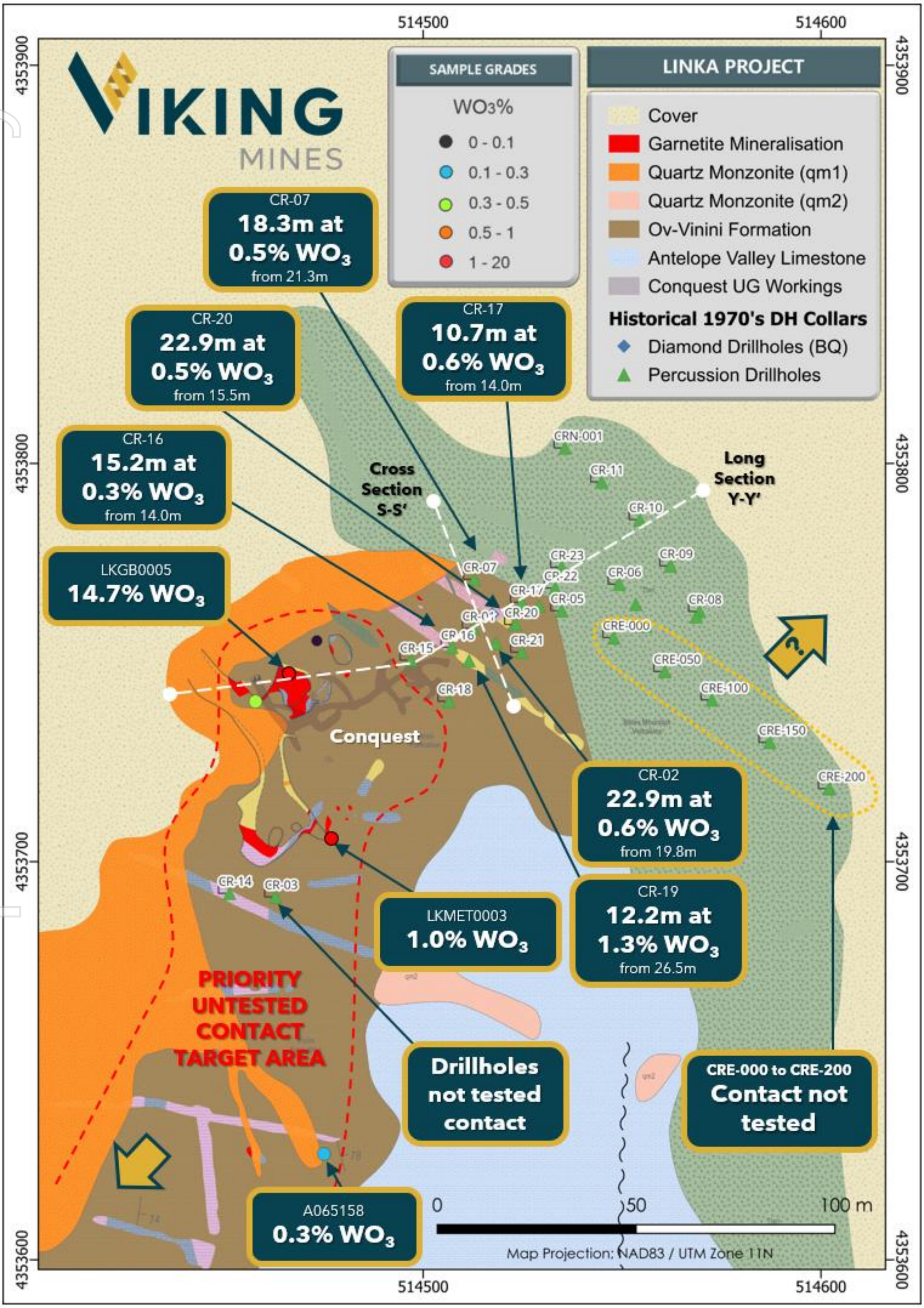

Figure 1; Map showing surface geology and drillhole locations at the historical Conquest Mine, Linka Project. Note significant drillhole results and the priority target area untested by drilling.

HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS & MINERALISATION STYLE

The Conquest area has delivered some of the highest-grade results to date within the Linka Project. Significant Drill Intercepts at Conquest include (Figure 1):

- CR-19: **12.2m @ 1.3% WO_3** from 26.5m, incl. **1.5m @ 4.8% WO_3** from 32.6m
- CR-02: **22.9m @ 0.6% WO_3** from 19.8m, incl. **6.1m @ 1.2% WO_3** from 36.6m (Figure 3)
- CR-20: **22.9m @ 0.5% WO_3** from 15.5m, including **11.3m @ 0.6% WO_3** from 26.2m
- CR-17: **10.7m @ 0.6% WO_3** from 14.0m (Figure 2)
- CR-07: **18.3m @ 0.5% WO_3** from 21.3m (Figure 3)

Additional thick, moderate-grade intercepts were recorded in CR-16 (**15.2m @ 0.3% WO_3** from 14m) and CR-15 (**9.1m @ 0.4% WO_3** from 20.4m) (Figure 2).

Drilling intercepts are downhole intercepts and the true thickness of mineralisation has not yet been established.

Mineralisation is hosted within the Vinini Formation, which is considered less favourable than the Antelope Valley (AV) Limestone (host to mineralisation at Linka Main). This presents an additional and untested exploration target as discussed below under the regional exploration potential section.

CONQUEST RESULTS VALIDATE SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE POTENTIAL

The final tranche of digitised results comprises 32 holes totalling 959m, focused over a 140m strike at the Conquest target, situated over 250m northeast of the Hillside shaft. The programme consisted primarily of percussion drilling (30 holes for 934m) with minor diamond core (2 holes for 25m).

A notable observation is the very shallow limits of the historical exploration. The average hole depth was just 30m, with a maximum depth of 56m and only two holes exceeding 50m. Furthermore, three holes were abandoned before reaching their targets. There remains opportunity to further evaluate this drilling and determine areas which have not been fully tested and may remain open either along strike and downdip. An important aspect to test is if the basal quartz monzanite forms as a dyke, meaning that there will be an untested lower contact which could result in deeper mineralisation (Figure 2 & Figure 3). This assessment will be undertaken on completion of the 3D geological model by the Company.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION POTENTIAL & IMMEDIATE TARGETS

The digitised reports highlight three immediate opportunities for expansion:

1. **Conquest Pit and SW contact:** An immediate priority area is around the historic shaft which saw no drilling due to the presence of the surface pit impeding access and the use of predominantly vertical holes (Figure 1). Viking will utilise angled holes in the future to drill test underneath the historical pit and extend to the southwest where the contact has not been tested by the historical drilling.

2. **Untested Volcanic Cover**: Six holes (CRE-000 to 200) were drilled as a traverse to test for mineralisation under the younger Bates Mountain Tuff (Tbm) cover to the southeast. Historical logs indicate these holes only reached the base of the volcanics and did not test the underlying contact, leaving this prospective zone open (Figure 1).

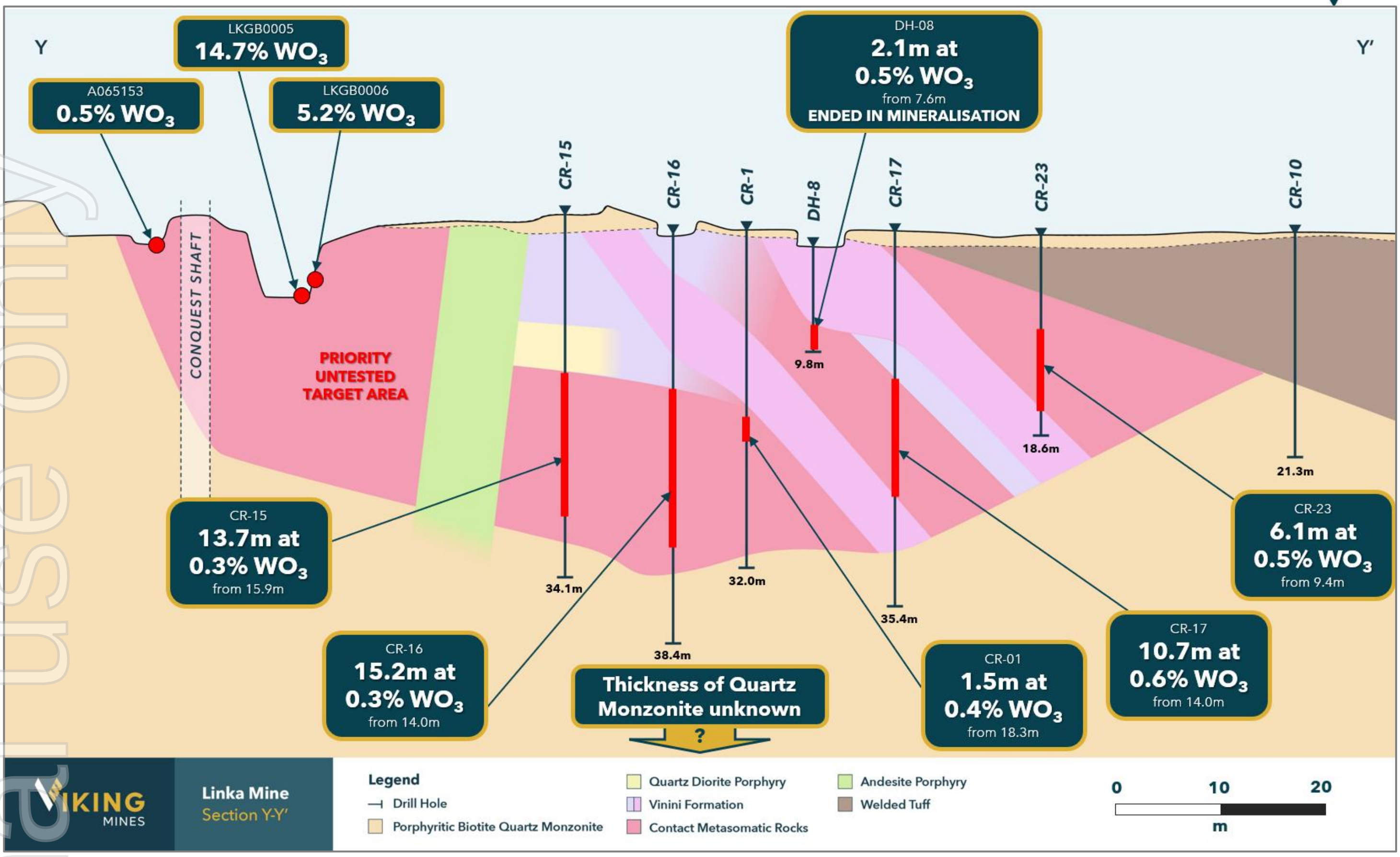

Figure 2; Schematic geological long-section Y-Y showing historical drillhole and surface grab sample results at the Conquest Mine area. Note untested area to the west of the drilling and unknown thickness of the quartz monzonite. Potential for the intrusive to be a dyke, resulting in mineralisation on the contact on the lower boundary.

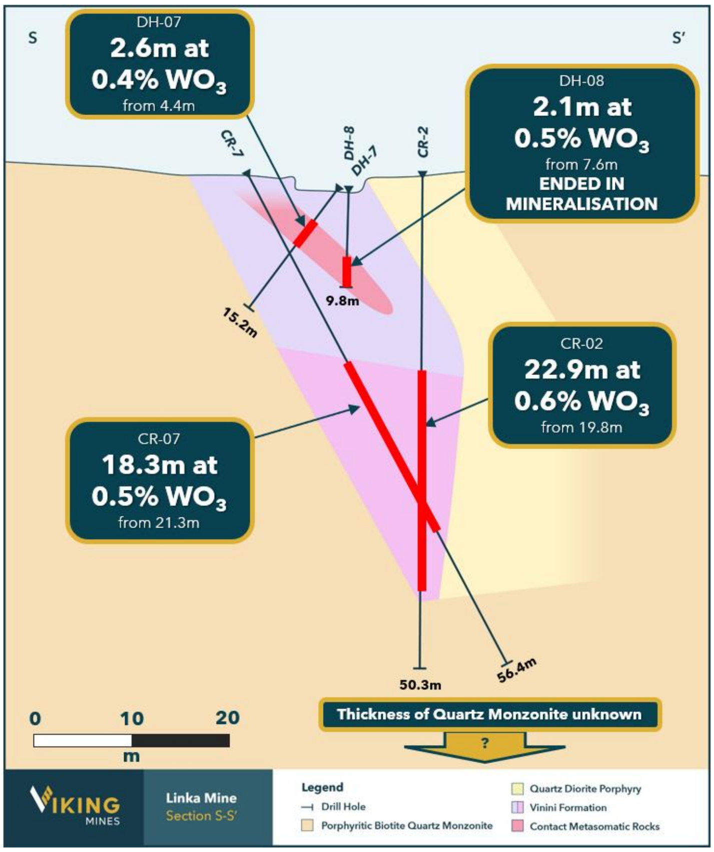

Figure 3; Schematic geological cross section S-S' showing historical drillhole results at the Conquest Mine area. Area to the south of the quartz dacite porphyry (right side of image) untested and contact to Antelope Valley limestone interpreted.

3. **Antelope Valley Limestone at Depth**: Geological interpretation suggests the Vinini Formation should be no more than 65–100m thick in this area. Considering the high grades found in the Vinini rocks, exploring the main intrusive contact where it meets the more favourable AV Limestone at depth represents a high-priority regional target.

ACCELERATED STRATEGY FOR EARLY PRODUCTION

In 2026, material changes occur in the USA for the procurement of tungsten which supplies the defence industry under the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) clause 225.7018-2. The key changes include:

- Through 31 December 2026; Restrictions apply to tungsten metal powder and heavy alloy from covered countries (currently China, Russia, Iran & North Korea).
- From 1 January 2027 onward; Broader restriction on tungsten mined/refined/produced in covered countries.

Noting the impact this will have on available sources and the broader policy towards onshoring critical mineral supply in the USA, Viking is focusing its development strategy on an accelerated pathway to maximise the opportunity of early production.

The upcoming maiden drill programme is being specifically designed to support early mining scenarios, targeting high-grade, shallow mineralised blocks already identified in the historic drilling and mapping. Prioritising rapid-extraction targets, the Company aims to provide a secure, domestic supply solution for U.S. defence and industrial requirements in the shortest possible timeframe.

ONGOING WORK & NEXT STEPS

The Company is currently integrating the full 70-hole dataset for geological evaluation to develop a comprehensive drilling programme. Ongoing works include:

- **3D Resource Modelling**: Building a 3D geological model to define the potential scale of the skarn systems at Linka and Conquest.
- **Geophysics Integration**: Finalising gravity and magnetic surveys to map the 1.6km mineralised corridor.
- **Drill Programme Planning**: Design exploration program to test the models and target shallow high-grade mineralisation for rapid development.
- **Federal Permitting**: Submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI) for the 2026 maiden campaign.
- **Maiden Drill Programme:** Targeting a June quarter maiden RC drilling programme.

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 programme 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 statement.

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 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.

APPENDIX 1: DRILLHOLE COLLAR COORDINATES AND ASSAY TABLES

Drillhole ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL (m)	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)
CR-01	P	514513	4353759	1771	32.0	000	-90
CR-02	P	514518	4353755	1772	50.3	000	-90
CR-03	P	514463	4353691	1779	44.2	000	-90
CR-04	P	514529	4353764	1772	42.7	000	-90
CR-05	P	514535	4353763	1772	39.6	000	-90
CR-06	P	514549	4353770	1772	38.1	000	-90
CR-07	P	514513	4353771	1771	56.4	160	-62
CR-08	P	514569	4353763	1773	25.9	000	-90
CR-08A	P	514569	4353762	1773	25.9	000	-90
CR-09	P	514562	4353774	1772	24.4	000	-90
CR-10	P	514555	4353786	1771	21.3	000	-90
CR-11	P	514545	4353795	1769	18.3	000	-90
CR-12	P	514553	4353765	1773	33.5	000	-90
CR-13	P	514556	4353759	1773	38.1	000	-90
CR-14	P	514451	4353692	1780	32.0	000	-90
CR-15	P	514497	4353751	1773	34.1	000	-90
CR-16	P	514507	4353754	1771	38.4	000	-90
CR-17	P	514525	4353765	1771	35.4	000	-90
CR-18	P	514507	4353740	1773	45.1	000	-90
CR-19	P	514512	4353750	1772	38.7	000	-90
CR-20	P	514523	4353760	1772	39.9	000	-90
CR-21	P	514525	4353753	1772	44.5	000	-90
CR-22	P	514533	4353769	1772	29.3	000	-90
CR-23	P	514535	4353774	1771	18.6	000	-90
CRE-000	P	514548	4353756	1773	9.1	000	-90
CRE-050	P	514561	4353748	1774	10.7	000	-90
CRE-100	P	514573	4353741	1774	13.7	000	-90
CRE-150	P	514587	4353730	1774	16.8	000	-90
CRE-200	P	514602	4353718	1774	18.3	000	-90
CRN-001	P	514536	4353804	1769	18.3	000	-90
DH-07	DDH	514517	4353762	1771	15.2	323	-50
DH-08	DDH	514517	4353762	1771	9.8	000	-90

Drillhole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	WO_3 %	Drillhole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	WO_3 %
CR-01	15.2	16.8	1.5	0.08	CR-15	26.5	28.0	1.5	0.86
CR-01	16.8	18.3	1.5	0.40	CR-15	28.0	29.6	1.5	0.25
CR-01	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.13	CR-16	14.0	15.5	1.5	0.28
CR-01	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.03	CR-16	15.5	17.1	1.5	0.56
CR-01	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.10	CR-16	17.1	18.6	1.5	0.51
CR-01	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.07	CR-16	18.6	20.1	1.5	0.34
CR-01	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.08	CR-16	20.1	21.6	1.5	0.24
CR-01	25.9	27.4	1.5	<0.01	CR-16	21.6	23.2	1.5	0.22
CR-02	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.04	CR-16	23.2	24.7	1.5	0.42
CR-02	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.55	CR-16	24.7	26.2	1.5	0.34
CR-02	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.54	CR-16	26.2	27.7	1.5	0.22
CR-02	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.07	CR-16	27.7	29.3	1.5	0.25
CR-02	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.19	CR-16	29.3	30.8	1.5	0.19
CR-02	25.9	27.4	1.5	0.61	CR-16	30.8	32.3	1.5	0.06
CR-02	27.4	29.0	1.5	0.48	CR-17	14.0	15.5	1.5	0.28
CR-02	29.0	30.5	1.5	0.10	CR-17	15.5	17.1	1.5	0.33
CR-02	30.5	32.0	1.5	0.36	CR-17	17.1	18.6	1.5	0.99
CR-02	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.37	CR-17	18.6	20.1	1.5	0.45
CR-02	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.35	CR-17	20.1	21.6	1.5	0.68
CR-02	35.1	36.6	1.5	0.11	CR-17	21.6	23.2	1.5	0.78
CR-02	36.6	38.1	1.5	0.41	CR-17	23.2	24.7	1.5	0.43
CR-02	38.1	39.6	1.5	0.54	CR-17	24.7	26.2	1.5	0.12
CR-02	39.6	41.1	1.5	2.80	CR-19	25.0	26.5	1.5	0.18
CR-02	41.1	42.7	1.5	1.05	CR-19	26.5	28.0	1.5	0.26
CR-02	42.7	44.2	1.5	0.13	CR-19	28.0	29.6	1.5	0.22
CR-02	44.2	45.7	1.5	0.12	CR-19	29.6	31.1	1.5	0.28
CR-03	12.2	13.7	1.5	0.18	CR-19	31.1	32.6	1.5	0.28
CR-03	13.7	15.2	1.5	0.27	CR-19	32.6	34.1	1.5	4.80
CR-03	15.2	16.8	1.5	0.14	CR-19	34.1	35.7	1.5	3.35
CR-04	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.23	CR-19	35.7	37.2	1.5	0.65
CR-04	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.56	CR-19	37.2	38.7	1.5	0.66
CR-04	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.20	CR-20	14.0	15.5	1.5	0.16
CR-06	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.22	CR-20	15.5	17.1	1.5	0.75
CR-06	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.38	CR-20	17.1	18.6	1.5	0.28
CR-07	15.2	16.8	1.5	0.05	CR-20	18.6	20.1	1.5	0.37
CR-07	16.8	18.3	1.5	0.04	CR-20	20.1	21.6	1.5	0.41
CR-07	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.02	CR-20	21.6	23.2	1.5	0.05
CR-07	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.07	CR-20	23.2	24.7	1.5	0.25
CR-07	21.3	22.9	1.5	0.24	CR-20	24.7	26.2	1.5	0.42
CR-07	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.27	CR-20	26.2	27.7	1.5	0.80
CR-07	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.76	CR-20	27.7	29.3	1.5	0.34
CR-07	25.9	27.4	1.5	1.19	CR-20	29.3	30.8	1.5	0.40
CR-07	27.4	29.0	1.5	0.85	CR-20	30.8	32.3	1.5	0.65
CR-07	29.0	30.5	1.5	0.73	CR-20	32.3	33.8	1.5	0.33
CR-07	30.5	32.0	1.5	0.65	CR-20	33.8	35.4	1.5	0.36
CR-07	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.36	CR-20	35.4	36.9	1.5	0.82
CR-07	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.23	CR-20	36.9	37.5	0.6	1.50
CR-07	35.1	36.6	1.5	0.25	CR-20	37.5	38.4	0.9	0.28
CR-07	36.6	38.1	1.5	0.48	CR-20	38.4	39.9	1.5	0.07
CR-07	38.1	39.6	1.5	0.33	CR-22	9.4	11.0	1.5	0.67
CR-07	39.6	41.1	1.5	0.13	CR-22	11.0	12.5	1.5	1.86
CR-07	41.1	42.7	1.5	0.09	CR-22	12.5	14.0	1.5	0.18
CR-12	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.40	CR-22	23.2	24.7	1.5	0.04
CR-12	25.9	27.4	1.5	0.31	CR-22	24.7	26.2	1.5	0.14
CR-12	27.4	29.0	1.5	0.04	CR-22	26.2	27.7	1.5	0.47
CR-13	30.5	32.0	1.5	0.11	CR-23	9.4	11.0	1.5	0.26
CR-13	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.05	CR-23	11.0	12.5	1.5	0.74
CR-14	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.11	CR-23	12.5	14.0	1.5	0.35
CR-14	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.05	CR-23	14.0	15.5	1.5	0.54
CR-15	15.8	17.4	1.5	0.18	CR-23	15.5	17.1	1.5	0.16
CR-15	17.4	18.9	1.5	0.26	DH-07	4.4	5.2	0.8	0.27
CR-15	18.9	20.4	1.5	0.06	DH-07	5.2	5.9	0.8	0.49
CR-15	20.4	21.9	1.5	0.40	DH-07	5.9	6.7	0.8	0.55
CR-15	21.9	23.5	1.5	0.19	DH-07	6.7	7.0	0.3	0.35
CR-15	23.5	25.0	1.5	0.48	DH-08	6.6	7.6	1.1	0.15
CR-15	25.0	26.5	1.5	0.26	DH-08	7.6	9.8	2.1	0.47

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.*	1970's Exploration Several sample types/methods were collected from the respective project from either surface sampling (chips & random chips collected using rock hammers) and drill samples. Diamond drilling collected drill core. Percussion drilling collected rock chips. Historical records do not record a quantifiable recovery of sample or if the samples were wet or dry. See sections below for further information. Diamond core was stored in Austin Nevada in core trays. A sieve of sample from each interval from percussion drilling was collected and washed and stored in 4" x 6" bags. A portion of the coarse chips from each sample interval was glued to cardboard file folders to provide a compact visual log. Viking is not aware of any of the sampled material remaining for inspection.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	1970's Exploration Drill core and percussion samples are deemed to be representative of the mineralisation and rock units due to the method of collection. The use of UV lamping ensured mineralised material was sampled accordingly. No specific details of any other methods used to ensure representivity has been identified in the historic reports.
	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	1970's Exploration Drilling collected samples via either diamond drilling producing diamond core (BQ – 36.5mm) which was half split for in areas selected for sampling in irregular intervals defined by geology and mineralisation at the discretion of the supervising geologist. Percussion drilling used down hole hammer with both 5 1/8" bit and 4 3/8" bit diameter holes. Samples were collected on 5 foot intervals with two1/4 or 1/8 splits bagged from all sections with suspected mineralisation. Drilling samples (both core and percussion) were lamped using a UV lamp to estimate scheelite content and select samples for assaying. All samples with an estimated content >0.1%WO3 were sent for assay at Hunter Mining Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. No information in the historical reports on sample size or laboratory preparation method or analytical method.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	1970's Exploration Diamond drilling producing BQ (36.5mm) diameter core and percussion drilling (down the hole hammer type) using both 5 1/8" bit and 4 3/8" bit diameter holes. No information in the historical reports on bit sampling type or if core orientation was used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	1970's Exploration No quantifiable information in the historical reports on sample recovery for either drilling method. Reports note that diamond drilling in the Linka zone returned satisfactory core recovery and at the Hillside and Conquest zones, core recovery was poor. The poor recovery at Conquest and Hillside led to the decision to change to percussion drilling methods.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	1970's Exploration Unknown and not described in the historical reports.
	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.	1970's Exploration Unknown and not described in the historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	1970's Exploration Geological cross sections and reports provide simple geological logs for 29 of the 32 holes being reported. The level of detail is determined as sufficient to establish an understanding of the subsurface geology (rock type, alteration, mineralisation). At this time they are not sufficient to support a mineral resource estimation, however with verification drilling (including twinning of drillholes), there may be sufficient information in the future.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	1970's Exploration Logging has been assumed as qualitative, however there are no descriptions in the historical reports of the logging method or what information was collected. No photographs of the historical drilling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	1970's Exploration 100% of intervals have been logged for the 29 holes which are drawn on the cross sections and detailed in the reports. It is unknown if the remaining 3 holes have been logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	1970's Exploration Half core split (not cut) for the 2 diamond holes reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1970's Exploration Records for percussion drilling do not state if samples were wet or dry. Samples are referred to as 1/4 or 1/8 split and the method is not described.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	1970's Exploration The sample preparation techniques are not described in the historical reports. Check assaying was conducted at various times and Chemex laboratory was noted to be underreporting grades compared to Hunter laboratory during the July to August 1978 drilling. The laboratory believed that the grind size may have been too coarse and 32 samples were reground and reassayed, delivering a slightly higher (3-5%) result. From this, the CP interprets that the assay results may have underreported the contained WO_3 values.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	1970's Exploration No specific QAQC samples have been described in the historical reports.
	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.	1970's Exploration No specific field duplicates or second half sampling is described in the historical reports.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	1970's Exploration The grain size of the mineralisation has not been determined in the historical reports, however during Vikings due diligence field visit, the visual nature seen under UV light indicates a range from coarse to fine. The Competent Person considers the historical sample size is appropriate for this style of mineralisation due to the grade of mineralisation being reported.
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.*	1970's Exploration The historical reports do not describe the analytical method used by the laboratories.
	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.	1970's Exploration No data has been reported of this type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	1970's Exploration No specific QAQC results are described in the historical reports. The reports reference the use of standards at the laboratory and describe some variability in results which was identified and addressed (see section above).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	1970's Exploration Significant intersections have not been verified by either independent or alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	1970's Exploration There are no assayed twinned holes in the historical database.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	1970's Exploration The historical reports do not detail documentation of primary data. Due to the data vintage, all data has been recorded on paper sections (and subsequently scanned). The scanned copies of maps, sections and historical reports have been used to re-create the digital database. All maps have been georeferenced using historical survey points and known features (shafts etc). The georeferenced maps are then used in QGIS software to digitise the drillhole collar locations. Assay values are recorded on cross sections and detailed in historical reports providing downhole intervals and checked on georeferenced sections for accuracy. All digitised data is stored in Vikings Maxwell database and excel spreadsheets and imported in to Micromine for 3D evaluation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	1970's Exploration Averaging of historical assay results is being reported due to the historical reports stating the following: "In 1978, the pulps from samples assayed by Hunter Mining Laboratory in Reno, Nevada, were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd in North Vancouver for check assay. Chemex was selected due to extensive experience with Tungsten assaying and utilised Tungsten standards prepared by the Canadian Government. The check assaying showed that the Hunter assays were low by 10 to 20%. Consequently, all samples greater than 0.2% WO3 were re-run by Chemex". "Hunter was informed of the assay problem and, using advice and standards given by Chemex, had closed the gap with Chemex by the time the summer drilling programme began. In fact, samples 68184-200 and 82401-421 proved to be about 10% higher than Chemex. Chemex believed the pulps night have been too coarse and a series of 32 samples were re-run. The re-runs were slightly higher (3-5%) in the grade ranges below 1%. Due to the improvement in quality of assaying done by Hunter and also the improvement in grade of the re-runs by Chemex it was decided to calculate an accepted value by averaging the Hunter and Chemex values where the two values were within the range of statistical error and in those instances where two Chemex and one hunter values were had to average all three values to arrive at an accepted value." Where available, the Hunter and Chemex assays are reported in Appendix 1 and the accepted value as described in the historic reports.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	1970's Exploration No Mineral Resource estimation is being reported. All surface samples and drillhole collar locations are reported with easting and northing locations which have been obtained via digitising their location from georeferenced maps. The maps were georeferenced using known surface features and 5 surface survey control points which were physically identified in the field and surveyed using a DGPS instrument. Elevation values have been determined by sampling the USGS 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Elevation Model. Individual collar locations were then assessed against a high resolution 2cm pixel resolution drone orthomosaic image collected by Viking in December 2025. For all drill collars, surface disturbance has been identified giving confidence to the approximate location (+/-5m) of the collar location. For some holes, drill casing and open holes have been identified at surface and used to refine the associated collar locations to a high degree of accuracy. The precision of the drillhole and surface sample locations is high.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	Viking has digitised all sample locations and drillhole collars into the adopted grid system of NAD83/UTM Zone 11N and all data are reported in these coordinates.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Publicly available LiDAR data from the USGS is at 1m accuracy and considered of a high quality and has been used to determine the elevation of the samples collected. Spatial location of historical maps has been achieved via surveying historical survey control points to cm accuracy providing a high level of survey control
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	1970's Exploration Downhole drill samples are predominantly collected at 5ft (1.5m) intervals. Drillholes are spaced at variable intervals on not on a regular grid and ranging from ~2m to ~100m.
	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.	1970's Exploration No mineral resource is being reported and therefore resource classification is not being used and as such not applicable.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	1970's Exploration Sample assay results have been composited where indicated >1m. Length weighting has been used to determine the composite value for the reported commodity (WO_3%).
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.*	1970's Exploration Historical drilling has occurred at a suboptimal orientation (predominantly vertical holes) for the attitude of the mineralisation being tested (variable from sub-vertical to sub-horizontal. There is insufficient information/data to confidently determine the orientation of the mineralisation beneath the historical mine workings at Linka (Main). Further exploration (drilling) is required to confidently determine the orientation of the mineralisation to fully determine if a bias has been introduced.
	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.	1970's Exploration The report references the sub-optimal drilling orientation and the impact this may have on testing the mineralised intervals. It has not been established if a sampling bias has been introduced due to the variable nature of both the orientation and morphology of the mineralisation. Mineralisation has not been determined to be structurally controlled which is expected for the style of mineralisation (contact metamorphism between intrusive and sedimentary rocks) and the orientation is expected to be highly variable due to the irregular nature of the intrusive body.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	1970's Exploration No details are provided in the historical reports on measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	1970's Exploration The Company has conducted no audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.

JORC 2012 Table 1, Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">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 USA Tungsten Project Lode Mineral Claims are located in the state of Nevada in the USA. Details of the Mineral Claims are presented in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Project</th><th>State</th><th>County</th><th>Type</th><th>Holder</th><th>Quantity</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Linka</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Lander</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>91</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alpine</td><td>Nevada</td><td>Pershing</td><td>Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Long</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Pershing</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Ragged Top</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Pershing</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Terrell</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Nye</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>56</td></tr>
<tr><td>Victory</td><td>Nevada</td><td>Nye</td><td>Unpatented</td><td>Kircher Mine Development LLC</td><td>8</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Third Party Interests</u>
Viking Mines Ltd has signed a binding term sheet to acquire a 100% interest in the project BLK Group LLC Mineral Claims and currently holds no ownership. Viking can acquire 100% interest in the claims by paying a total of US$2.88M over a staged 7 year period. BLK group will retain a 2% NSR on all minerals recovered from mineral claims, and Viking retains the option to buy down 1% of the NSR for US$2M.
<u>Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness</u>
There are no known registered historical sites over the Project Mineral Claims. The Mineral Claims are registered with the Bureau of Land Management. The Linka Project has split federal agency responsibility with the Bureau of Land management managing all claims located due west of the Linka Shaft and the US Forestry Service due east. All the remaining projects fall under the jurisdiction of the BLM.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The tenements are held in good standing by BLK Group LLC. To the best of Vikings knowledge, all annual claim payments are up to date. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. The US process is to file either a notice of intent or Plan of Operations to the responsible Federal Agency to obtain permits for drilling. The Company does not know of any reason why these permits would not be granted once the process if followed and the required bond payment made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td><u>Linka Mine:</u> The area was staked in 1941 by Steve Linka of Austin, NV. In 1943-44, the mine produced 2,420 tons of ore averaging 0.69% WO_3. Consolidated Uranium Mines purchased the property in 1953, sunk a vertical shaft to 210 feet and drove approximately 1,000 feet of drifts and cross-cuts on the 150' level. Additional production included; 4,000 tons of ore averaging 0.98% WO_3 between 1951 and 1956 and 60,000 tons averaging 0.40% WO_3 between 1955 and 1956. The mine closed when the Government buying program ended. Mine workings include a 100' X 50' open-pit 25 feet deep, a 210' shaft with approximately 1,500 feet of drifts and cross-cuts. Shrinkage stopes extend from the 150' level to the surface (Stager and Tingley, 1988).
In 1951, the Linka Mine was optioned to Hugh Chesser, Reno, NV. Hugh Chesser estimates shipments to Metals Reserve Corporation during WWII totalled 2,673 tons averaging 0.72 percent WO_3.
Cache Creek Exploration held the properties in the early 1970's and conducted geological and geophysical programs. Duval Corporation optioned the properties in the mid-1970's, did geological studies but no drilling. Min-Ex drilled the property in 1977-78, with a total of 73 drillholes recorded (eight DDH and 64 wide-spread percussion drillholes). Note: Not all drillhole locations</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		have been established, with 69 holes digitised and 1 hole estimated (total 70) and three percussion holes with unknown location. Exploration activity completed by Minex included drilling, surface and underground geological mapping and sampling, minor geophysical magnetic survey with 10,400 linear feet collected (inconclusive results), 6,500ft of bulldozer trenching and mapping. Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Linka mine at 25,670 units WO_3 (1943-56). **Linka-Conquest Mine**: The mine was discovered in 1941 but did not start production until 1943 when Gale Peer sunk a two-compartment inclined shaft to 130 feet. Workings off the shaft were at the 50 and 100 foot levels. During WW II mined and shipped 390 tons of ore averaging 2.7% WO_3. Additional shipments after the War averaged over 1.0% WO_3, but the tonnage is unknown. Last work on the 100' level exposed a zone 40' long, 12' to 20' wide, open to the northeast with a grade of <0.4% WO_3. Stager and Tingley, 1988, estimate total production at 5,208 units WO_3 (1944-56). Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Conquest mine to be 5,208 units WO_3 (1944-56) **Alpine Mine:** In 1943, an access road was built to the Alpine property with Government assistance. The Mine was operated by the Rare Metals Corporation, in 1943-46. The ore was shipped to the Toulan Mill. Production amounted to 47,000 tons from which 564,000 pounds of concentrate was produced averaging 70 percent WO_3 (C.P. Seel, 1977, General Electric Company). Mine workings consist of an open-pit about 120 feet long, 70 feet wide and 70 feet deep. There are about 1000 feet of workings below the pit consisting of an adit with raises into the pit, and a winze 50 feet deep with drifts from the bottom (Stager & Tingley, 1988). Ore shoots are 3 to 10 feet wide. The two most important mines in the District, the Nightingale Mine, produced 40,044 units of WO_3 during the periods: 1918, 1924-26, 1933-42, 1954-56 and 1970-71 at an estimated grade of 0.50 percent WO_3 and the M.G.L. Mine that produced 32,300 units of WO_3 during the periods of 1917-18, 1942-45, 1953-56 and 1961 at an estimated grade of 0.75 to 1.0 percent WO_3 (Strager and Tingley, 1988, p.183). Both mines are on the same contact zone and have similar geology to the. Alpine Mine. Exploration drilling east of the M.G.L. Mine discovered shallow zones of scheelite but none of sufficient size to mine in 1945. Tungsten production is estimated at 26,000 units of WO_3 (Steger and Tingley, 1988). Size was estimated at 39,322 mt @ 0.60% WO_3 (John and Bliss, 1994). Lederer and Others, USGS, 2020 estimate a resource at 39 metric tons @ 0.60% WO_3 or 1 metric ton of WO_3. **Ragged Top:** Tungsten was discovered in 1915 by E. J. Mackedon and others and shortly thereafter sold to H.M. Byllesby & Co., which was later the Chicago-Nevada Tungsten Co. The mine (adjacent to the BLK Group claims) was developed during WWI with the ore processed at a newly built mill at Toulon, about eight miles away, which operated until 1917. The Company produced and shipped 3,600 tons of ore averaging 1.25% WO_3 to Eureka, UT for processing (Hess and Larsen, 1922), then built a ten-mile long haulage road to Toulon. The total tonnage of ore shipped is unknown, but from the size of the workings, is estimated at about 12,000 tons averaging 1.0 % WO_3. Part of the tailing were worked in 1922 by O. W. Warnoth of Lovelock (Vanderburg,1939, p.27). The mine was later purchased, along with the Toulon Mill, by the Nevada-Massachusetts Co. and later by the Rare Metals Co. A small shipment was made in 1953, when the mine was re-opened for the Korean War. In 1955-56, J. F. De LaMare shipped a small amount of ore as did the Vincze Brothers. Surface workings consist of an open-pit 40 feet deep, 60 feet wide and 90 feet long. The underground workings consist of a 170-foot shaft and tunnels totalling 1500 feet. The tungsten content of the ore shipped ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 percent WO_3, but probably averaged about 1.0 percent WO_3 (Stager, H. K. and Tingley, J. V., 1988, p.186). Total production for the Ragged Top mine is estimated at 12,500 units of WO_3 during the period 1917-18, 1938 and 1952-56 (Stager and Tingley, 1988, p.185).t **The Long Mine:** The area was prospected by W.M. Chambers and J. S. Bedford 1917-18 but did not produce any tungsten during WWI. In 1938, Wayne Stoker relocated claims in the area and E. T. Long and W. E. Meissner located claims in 1941. M. R. Klepper examined the mine in 1942 as part of the USGS strategic-mineral investigation program and reported a total resource of ± 4,500 tons @ 0.50% -0.75% WO_3. Klepper recommended an 8-hole drilling programme that he felt was required to keep the mine in production when the above resource was mined out. We found no evidence that the drilling program was ever initiated. The mine was leased to the Rare Metals Corporation of Lovelock in 1942 who operated it until 1944 and, no doubt, mined out Klepper's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resource. Production during this period was estimated at 4,500 units of WO_3. The mine operated again in 1956, 1972-73 and 1978-79, all for short periods. Aaron Mining Co. Inc., the last operator, mined about 5,000 tons of ore and treated it at the Toulon Mill. Mine workings consist of an inclined shaft, several adits, and numerous open cuts and pits (Stager and Tingley, 1988). In 1985, Harold Bonham, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, visited the mine and reported that the open stopes are now caved. **Terrell:** The original discovery was made by members of the Terrell family, who did initial development work and mined a certain amount of ore. Later another operator did additional underground development work and mined a substantial amount of reportedly very good ore. In 1970, the property was leased to A. L. Hart and associates, who were installing a plant to process ore found in and around the workings. Hart was also contemplating an open-pit (Stephenson,1970, p. 1-2). The workings consist of a shaft 75 feet deep inclined 35° N20°W and an adit about 150 feet long which connect to a maze of tunnels and stopes at several levels, trenches and prospect pits. Union Carbide Corporation sampled the property in 1966. Stager and Tingley, 1988, estimate the total production at 1,348 units WO_3, (1954-57, 1963-64, 1977-79), from 3,220 tons of ore averaging about 0.6 percent WO_3. Johnson and Benson, 1963, stated that the mine produced $60,000 in tungsten concentrates that consisted of 67% WO_3 from mined ore containing about 1.0% WO_3 and 16% zinc. **Victory:** The mine (adjacent to the BLK Group claims) was discovered in 1944 but no significant work was accomplished until the Gabbs Exploration Co. purchased it in 1949. The company built a 100-ton/day mill and operated until 1957 when the Government tungsten purchase program was terminated. Under the purchase program producers received a price exceeding $60/short ton unit of WO_3. During the period 1951-63 the mine produced more than 100,000 units of WO_3, and was the largest WO_3 producer in the U.S. The workings consist of a 300-foot inclined shaft, a 1,900 foot adit with several levels and numerous raises. Underground workings at the Victory Mine are estimated to total 5,000 feet. Total tungsten produced from Victory Mine is estimated at 102,100 units produced from 1951 to 1963 (Stager and Tingley, 1988).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	**Linka Project:** The area is underlain primarily by sedimentary rocks; it includes an outcrop of massive limestone of Ordovician age (Upper Plate) overlain in thrust contact by chert and shale of Ordovician Vinini Formation (Lower Plate). The limestone is intruded locally by granitic rocks of Jurassic age, and the tungsten deposits occur in the limestone along the granite contact (Stager and Tingley, 1988) Linka-Conquest Mine - Granite intrusive rocks (Jg) and aplite dikes intrude cherts, shales and limy members of the Vinini Formation (Ov) in the Upper Plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust. Scheelite-bearing skarn formed at the contact. Miocene age Bates Mountains tuff (Tbm) covers any extension of the mineralization to the northeast. Linka Mine – Scheelite occurs in lenses and tabular masses of skarn at the contact between Ordovician Antelope Valley Limestone (Lower Plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust) and granitic intrusive rocks. The contact zone is cut by igneous dykes and high-angle faults. Exposures are poor. Granite rocks west of the contact zone are covered by post-mineral volcanic rock and sediments of Big Smokey Valley. Antelope Valley limestone east of the contact zone is nearly vertical. The contact zone is about 40 feet wide. Drilling in the 1970's shows that, at depth, the contact zone may flatten to the east, then steepen. Scheelite, with traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite are the only ore minerals recognized. Linka-Hillside - The Hillside incline shaft is about half way between the Conquest and Linka Mines. The shaft is inclined at ~47° and is approximately 100 feet deep. In 1978, when the area was visited by Richard Jones and Harold Bonham, geologists at the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, there were no drifts or cross-cuts off the shaft. Here the rocks are more thinly bedded and contain more hornfels then sediments at the Linka shaft. Lenses of scheelite-bearing skarn in the Hanson Creek Fm are at the surface and a lens of mineralized skarn within the Antelope Valley Limestone occurs in the shaft (Stager and Tingley, 1988). **Alpine:** The Nightingale District is comprised of several tungsten mines along a 4-mile long line. The mines are from SE to NW, Nightingale, Mammoth, Alpine and M.G.L. The Alpine Mine is about two miles NNW of the Nightingale Mine on the same limestone-granodiorite contact. Johnson, A. C. and Benson, W. T., 1963, described the geology of the Alpine Mine area as follows;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		"Rocks in the area consist of granodiorite and a thick sequence of metamorphosed argillaceous and calcareous sediments. The metamorphic sequence includes thin-bedded quartzites, slate argillite, hornfels, limestone, marble and fine-grained biotite schist. These formations have general strike of N.35°W. and dip at steep angles northeast or southwest. These beds are engulfed or surrounded by granodiorite. It is possible the sedimentary beds exposed remain as a float block in the granodiorite. Adjacent to the granodiorite contact the sedimentary sequence has been metamorphosed in a zone of varying thickness. Areas of schist and limestone are invaded by several granodiorite tongues parallel to the bedding, thus forming irregular-shaped blocks separated by tongues of granodiorite. A few aplite dikes cut the metamorphic rocks, and some of these dikes grade into quartz and silicate minerals carrying scheelite. Post mineral faults of small displacement are exposed underground and on surface. Scheelite mineralization occurs only in the tactite which is composed of quartz, garnet, and minerals of the pyroxene and amphibole groups. Occasionally small amounts of pyrite, galena and zinc are found in the area." The mine is in a salient of limestone and hornfels that extends into the granodiorite at a sharp bend in the contact. On the southeast side of this salient, the granodiorite contact is vertical and cuts across vertically dipping beds of limestone and hornfels. Scheelite-bearing skarn extends out along the limestone beds for 100 to 200 feet from the contact. The skarn is cut off by granodiorite at a depth of about 100 feet. The ore mined averaged about 0.60 percent WO_3. Less than ½ the skarn was mined because the grade was < 0.50 percent WO_3 (Stager and Tingley, 1988) **Ragged:** Most of the Ragged Top District is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic metasediments and Tertiary volcanic rocks. The mine area, steeply dipping to flat-lying limestone is intruded by granodiorite. To the southeast latite flows are downthrown against granodiorite and limestone along a steeply dipping fault that strikes northeast. West of the mine older rocks are overlain by volcanic rocks, bench gravels and alluvium. Layers of skarn, in places 50 feet wide and hundreds of feet long, occur along the contact. The tactite contains garnet, epidote, calcite, quartz and green scheelite. In places, scheelite occurs in garnet-rich part of the tactite as particles generally less than a fiftieth on an inch in diameter, rarely as black pieces up to several inches in diameter (Hess and Larsen, 1922, p.290; this type of mineralization was not of grade sufficient for mining. The minable ore was irregularly distributed in high-grade concentration in the tactite pendants (Kerr, 1946, p. 192d). The historical orebody is described as irregularly shaped, approximately 89 feet in long, 60 feet wide and 39 feet thick (The Diggings). **Long:** Cretaceous granitic rock intruded and mineralized, slightly metamorphosed, Jurassic limestone, argillite and slate of the Auld Lang Syne Group. Aplitic pegmatite dikes cut the granite. Klepper, 1942, identified several 7-foot wide, northerly trending, parallel, en echelon bands of dark green biotite lamprophyre. The sediments strike N50-70E and are folded into an asymmetric syncline that plunges gently NE. The west limb of the syncline dips steeply east and is intruded by porphyritic quartz monzonite. The east limb dips 20°-40°NW. The limestone (±marble) member is on the west limb of the syncline. It is about 800 feet long and 100 feet wide. The quartz monzonite developed scheelite-bearing skarn at (1) the quartz monzonite-marble contact and (2) along the contact between marble and the hornfelsed argillite-slates (Klepper, 1942). The marble and hornfels zone are from a few feet to 130 feet from the quartz monzonite and is from 25 feet to 130 feet wide. The skarn contains quartz, epidote, garnet, magnetite, pyroxene and minor sulfides and is oxidized. Molybdenite was reported by Klepper, 1942. Garside, 1973, reported uranium being present as irregular spotty occurrences in scheelite bearing tactite. Production from the quartz monzonite and marble contact was small and came from a number of small pods. Most of the production came from two larger ore bodies, the North and South, both on the west limb of the syncline at the marble and hornfels contact. The North ore body was about 200 feet long and varied in width from one foot to six feet. It was mined to a depth of 35 feet. The South ore body was comprised of two parallel segments separated by barren marble. The western segment was 40 feet long. The eastern segment was 130 feet long seven feet wide and mined to a depth of 55 feet. The ore averaged about 0.6 percent WO_3. Numerous faults, with displacements of only a few feet, cut across the contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Victory: The Victory Mine is located on the southwest end of the Illinois granodiorite stock. The Illinois stock is of probable Tertiary age and intrudes sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Luning Formation. Ore occurs in the outer edge of the stock and in the metamorphosed impure limestone in the contact zone. Aplite dikes that cut the granodiorite are spatially and possibly genetically related to scheelite mineralization. The most important historical orebody was in limy sedimentary rocks along the contact zone. This zone produced from one-half to two-thirds of the total WO_3 produced from the property. This was a narrow zone of high-grade ore, twice the grade of ore in the granodiorite. Drill hole intercepts report grades of 10 inches to 32 inches averaging 6.0 to 8.4 % WO_3. A second significant ore body is a structurally controlled zone in fractured, sheared, and altered granodiorite. This historical orebody was 2-4 foot wide and enclosed by a feldspathized zone 10 to 40 feet thick that strikes N5-10°W and dips 45°SW. The ore averaged about 1.0% WO_3 but contained grades up to 6.0% WO_3. **Terrell:** Locally, a limestone member within the Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite was intruded and mineralized by the diorite of the Troy Mountain Pluton. The pluton domed the sediments. Erosion exposed the intrusive and the outward-dipping limestone, quartzite, hornfels and skarn in an area 1,600 feet by 1,000 feet (Stager and Tingley, 1988, p. 151). The mine, located on the northernmost end of the exposed dome, was developed on a 30 degree N plunging ore shoot (chimney) that parallels the N-S strike segment of the contact zone. The irregularly shaped chimney extended from the surface to a depth of 75 feet and bottomed in ore grade. Scheelite occurs in the skarn and in marbleized limestone. Zones of scheelite are generally conformable to bedding and consist of coarse-grained crystals up to 3 inches across. The quartz-rich garnet-epidote-pyroxene skarn developed at the contact zone is about 15 feet wide and extends several hundred feet NE-SW. Scheelite-bearing tactites are conformable to bedding (Johnson and Benson, 1963). Scheelite occurs in tactite, altered limestone and quartz (Stephenson,1970).
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.*	1970's Exploration Drillhole and sample locations/intervals and grades are reported in Appendix 1.

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.*	1970's Exploration No top cuts have been applied by Viking. Length weighted averages of the drillhole intervals have been calculated and reported in the main body of the report. Compositing of results was completed with the following rules. Minimum interval 1m, minimum grade 0.2% WO3, internal waste permitted up to 6m, minimum resultant grade 0.3% WO3. Full table of individual assay intervals provided in appendix 1. Grab and chip samples are reported as received. Full list of all assay results are reported in Appendix 1.
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').*	1970's Exploration The report references the sub-optimal drilling orientation and the impact this may have on testing the mineralised intervals. It has not been established if a sampling bias has been introduced due to the variable nature of both the orientation and morphology of the mineralisation. Mineralisation has not been determined to be structurally controlled which is expected for the style of mineralisation (contact metamorphism between intrusive and sedimentary rocks) and the orientation is expected to be highly variable due to the irregular nature of the intrusive body. All results are reported as a downhole length and the true width is not known with an accompanying statement in the body of the report.
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*	All appropriate maps and plans and sections are included in the body of the report including a map of the drillhole collar locations and representative cross and long sections. A significant discovery is not being reported.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All appropriate information is included in the report. Maps show all available results and all assay data is provided within Appendix 1.
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*	No other substantial exploration data is considered meaningful or material in making this announcement. All previously reported data has been referenced in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (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.*	Linka Project: Metallurgical testwork is underway on samples collected as previously reported to the ASX (see reference in main report). Ground gravity and magnetics to be completed (see ASX Announcement dated 11 February 2026) and results interpreted. Combination of the new and historical datasets will lead to the development of a 3D geological model which in turn will be used to plan future drilling programs and the submission of a Notice of Intent to the relevant government agencies. Other projects: A primary focus is to identify and source any and all available historical data on the projects to allow planning of future sampling and drilling programmes. On planning of any drilling programmes a Notice of Intent or Plan of Operations will be prepared and submitted to the relevant Federal authority.