LINKA STOCKPILE SAMPLING DELIVERS UP TO 1.1% WO_3

- **Phase 1 field sampling of historical Linka stockpile delivers grades up to 1.1% WO_3.**
- **41 samples collected across the Linka stockpile delivers an average grade of 0.4% WO_3.**
- **Average grade lifts to 0.5% WO_3 above a 0.1% WO_3 cut-off (from 32 samples) and is directly comparable to historical reported average mined grade of 0.5% WO_3.**
- **Ore sorting testwork commenced at TOMRA in Germany on separate 0.4% WO_3 ~20kg sample collected from the Linka stockpile & 0.6% WO_3 ~20kg sample collected from the Conquest open pit.**
- **Assays from second rock stockpile identified at Conquest still pending.**
- **Results support a two-track strategy: advancing historical surface stockpile material toward an offtake-grade concentrate sample, while the permitted maiden drill programme tests resource potential.**
- **Western tungsten pricing remains near all-time highs, with CIF Rotterdam 88.5% Ammonium Paratungstate (APT) at US$3,100/mtu[1] (US$305,000/t).**

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTC: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report the results of Phase 1 stockpile sampling undertaken in April at the Linka Tungsten Project in Nevada, USA.

41 samples collected across the stockpile returned an average grade of 0.4% WO_3 with peak grades up to 1.1% WO_3 (Figure 1). Results confirm the stockpile is mineralised and supports the company's strategy for its future processing to produce a bulk concentrate sample for offtake assessment.

Further, the Company has commenced with ore sorting testwork on two samples collected from the Linka Project (including from the Linka stockpiles). If successful, ore sorting could have direct applications to both the processing of historical stockpiles at the Project and as a method to upgrade future mined mineralisation prior to processing.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"The sampling results confirm that we have identified a surface stockpile of mineralisation at comparable grades to the historical average mined grade from the Linka Mine. Having access to this previously mined mineralisation presents an opportunity to process the material to generate a future bulk concentrate sample for offtake assessment.

"In parallel, the commencement of ore sorting testwork with TOMRA provides further optionality for the Project to be able to upgrade feed in a processing circuit.

"I am also looking forward to receiving the results from the larger rock stockpile at Conquest which was identified as part of our second surface sampling campaign, as well as the trench resampling results."

[1] *Source: Shanghai Metal Market https://www.metal.com/tungsten 5th June 2026*

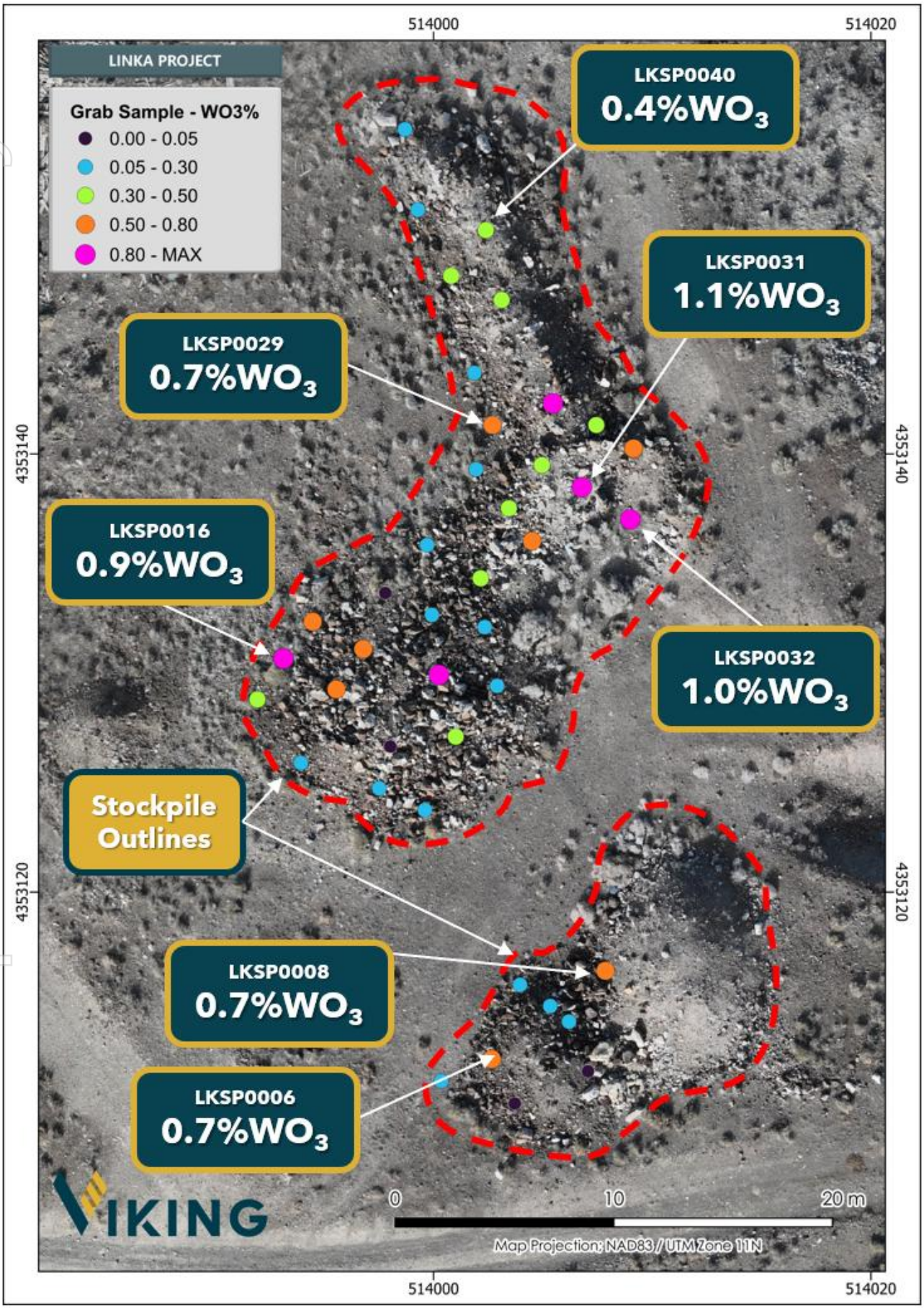

Figure 1; Map showing the location and grade of samples collected across the Linka stockpile. Note repeated high-grade samples occurring throughout up to 1.1% WO_3.

Figure 2; Photo showing high grade samples collected from the Linka stockpile. Grade annotated on the image. Refer to Figure 1 for location and data tables for sample coordinates.

NEXT STEPS

The Company continues to advance the Linka Project on multiple fronts with the following activities underway and updates expected throughout June:

- **Metallurgical testwork:** Ongoing metallurgical testwork to continue to improve upon the excellent testwork results to date which have delivered a saleable grade scheelite concentrate grading 62.5% WO_3 at 59.8% recovery. Flotation optimisation continues with updates expected soon.[2]
- **Concept Processing Study:** The Company has engaged Mineral Technologies to undertake a Concept Processing study to deliver CAPEX and OPEX estimates for a 300,000t/yr processing facility.
- **Tailings Dam Evaluation:** The sampling is intended to determine if there remains unrecovered tungsten mineralisation in the tailings dam and also evaluate historical recoveries from the 1950's processing facility.
- **Surface Sampling Assays:** Results from the second surface sampling campaign which was undertaken in May and included the Conquest rock stockpile and resampling of historical trenches across the Linka Project.
- **Maiden Drilling:** Drill permits have been approved. Site preparation scheduled to commence in the June quarter followed by drilling, with the maiden drill programme the first drilling at Linka since the 1970s.

END

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

Julian Woodcock
Managing Director and CEO
Viking Mines Limited

For further information, please contact:
Michaela Stanton-Cook - Company Secretary
Viking Mines Limited
+61 8 6245 0870

View this announcement on our Investor Hub here.

[2] *ASX Announcement, 28 May 2026, Linka Metallurgy Success deliver 62.5% WO_3 at 59.8% Recovery*

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.

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 statements.

APPENDIX 1 – SAMPLE LOCATION AND ASSAY RESULTS TABLES

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL	WO3 %	Specific Gravity
LKSP00001	Grab	514004	4353116	1804	0.14	n/a
LKSP00002	Grab	514000	4353111	1804	0.12	3.40
LKSP00003	Grab	514004	4353110	1804	0.05	n/a
LKSP00004	Grab	514007	4353112	1804	0.01	n/a
LKSP00005	Grab	514006	4353114	1805	0.08	n/a
LKSP00006	Grab	514003	4353112	1804	0.66	n/a
LKSP00007	Grab	514005	4353115	1805	0.11	2.66
LKSP00008	Grab	514008	4353116	1805	0.71	n/a
LKSP00009	Grab	514000	4353124	1805	0.15	n/a
LKSP00010	Grab	514001	4353127	1805	0.35	n/a
LKSP00011	Grab	513998	4353125	1805	0.14	n/a
LKSP00012	Grab	513994	4353126	1805	0.10	n/a
LKSP00013	Grab	513992	4353129	1805	0.30	n/a
LKSP00014	Grab	513996	4353129	1805	0.68	n/a
LKSP00015	Grab	513998	4353127	1806	0.05	n/a
LKSP00016	Grab	513993	4353131	1805	0.88	n/a
LKSP00017	Grab	513994	4353132	1805	0.52	n/a
LKSP00018	Grab	513997	4353131	1805	0.62	n/a
LKSP00019	Grab	514000	4353130	1806	1.13	n/a
LKSP00020	Grab	514003	4353129	1806	0.09	n/a
LKSP00021	Grab	514002	4353132	1805	0.15	n/a

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL	WO3 %	Specific Gravity
LKSP00022	Grab	514000	4353133	1805	0.20	n/a
LKSP00023	Grab	513998	4353134	1805	0.01	2.71
LKSP00024	Grab	514000	4353136	1805	0.06	n/a
LKSP00025	Grab	514002	4353134	1805	0.33	n/a
LKSP00026	Grab	514005	4353136	1805	0.77	n/a
LKSP00027	Grab	514003	4353138	1806	0.25	n/a
LKSP00028	Grab	514002	4353139	1805	0.16	n/a
LKSP00029	Grab	514003	4353141	1805	0.74	n/a
LKSP00030	Grab	514005	4353139	1806	0.30	n/a
LKSP00031	Grab	514007	4353138	1805	1.11	n/a
LKSP00032	Grab	514009	4353137	1805	0.99	n/a
LKSP00033	Grab	514009	4353140	1805	0.74	n/a
LKSP00034	Grab	514007	4353141	1805	0.26	n/a
LKSP00035	Grab	514005	4353142	1806	0.93	n/a
LKSP00036	Grab	514002	4353144	1805	0.09	n/a
LKSP00037	Grab	514001	4353148	1806	0.34	n/a
LKSP00038	Grab	514003	4353147	1806	0.46	n/a
LKSP00039	Grab	513999	4353151	1806	0.07	n/a
LKSP00040	Grab	514002	4353150	1806	0.44	n/a
LKSP00041	Grab	513999	4353155	1805	0.19	n/a

APPENDIX 1 – 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.*	Stockpile Sampling Random grab samples were collected at a regular spacing from loose/broken rocks on the stockpile. Single rocks were collected for each sample and weighed between 0.5 to 1.1kg with an average weight of 0.8kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Stockpile Sampling Due to the stockpile being composed of previously mined material, samples were collected on an approximate 2m x 4m grid pattern without regard to rock type to mitigate bias and provide the most representative samples of the stockpile to determine grade.
	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	Stockpile Sampling Industry standard sampling using hand and power tools. Sample weights ranged from 0.5kg to 1.1kg with an average weight of 0.8kg. Samples were delivered to ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada and are prepared using lab method PREP-31BY which involves crushing to 70% less than 2mm. Where samples are >1kg, a 1kg subsample is collected using a rotary splitter. The 1kg sample is then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The pulverised samples are analysed using lab method ME-ME61 which is a Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS and 61 elements are reported. For Tungsten analysis, lab method W-MS85h is used which is considered total using a lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS finish. Any overlimit analysis required (>50,000ppm W) is undertaken using lab method W-XRF10 which involves W by lithium borate 50:50 flux with an XRF finish.
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.).*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	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.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

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.*	Stockpile Sampling Basic geological logs made of the material being sampled was recorded. No geotechnical logging has been completed. Sufficient data has been collected to support a Mineral Resource Estimation of the stockpile.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Stockpile Sampling Logging is qualitative in nature. Photographs taken of each sample.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Stockpile Sampling All samples collected were logged and descriptions recorded.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Stockpile Sampling Samples were collected dry. No splitting was undertaken in the field. Samples were delivered to ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada and are prepared using lab method PREP-31BY which involves crushing to 70% less than 2mm. Where samples are >1kg, a 1kg subsample is collected using a rotary splitter. The 1kg sample is then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Stockpile Sampling The sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the grades expected.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Stockpile Sampling No specific QAQC samples were utilised by Viking. The analytical laboratory inserted blanks and standards and undertook duplicate analysis on a selection of pulps. No issues were identified or reported by the laboratory.
	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.	Stockpile Sampling No field duplicates taken. Laboratory repeat samples were undertaken and results were within acceptable ranges.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Stockpile Sampling The grain size of the mineralisation has not been determined, however the visual nature seen under UV light indicates a range from coarse to fine. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as 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.*	Stockpile Sampling The assaying techniques utilised lab method ME-ME61 which is a Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS and 61 elements are reported. This method is considered partial. For Tungsten analysis, lab method W-MS85h is used which utilises a lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS finish. This technique is considered to be total. Any overlimit analysis required (>50,000ppm W) is undertaken using lab method W-XRF10 which involves W by lithium borate 50:50 flux with an XRF finish. This technique is considered to be total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the	No data has been reported of this type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	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.	Stockpile Sampling No specific QAQC samples were utilised by Viking. The analytical laboratory inserted blanks and standards and undertook duplicate analysis on a selection of pulps. No issues were identified or reported by the laboratory and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been determined. No umpire analysis has been conducted which would be required to check for any laboratory bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Stockpile Sampling Significant individual results have not been verified by either independent or alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Stockpile Sampling Samples are collected and bagged into calico bags and assigned a sample number from a ticket book. Sample details are recorded into a spreadsheet and then uploaded into Vikings Maxwell Datashed database. Paper ticket books are retained by the Company for future reference.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Stockpile Sampling The laboratory reports tungsten in its elemental for as W%. This is converted in to Tungsten Oxide (WO_3) using stochiometric conversion factor by multiplying W% by 1.261.
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.*	Stockpile Sampling All surface sample easting and northing locations are recorded using a hand held GPS and validated in GIS using surface imagery.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Stockpile Sampling The adopted grid system is NAD83/UTM Zone 11N and all data are reported in these coordinates.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Stockpile Sampling 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. 3D scan of the stockpile undertaken by field geologist using specialist software polycam and used with a smartphone.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Stockpile Sampling Stockpile samples have been collected at ~2m x 4m intervals. Sample locations shown on the map in the body of the report.
	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.	Stockpile Sampling Due to the stockpile being mined material, there is no direct association between grade of samples and location. This is mitigated by having a high volume and density of samples to limit the effect of variability within the stockpile. Further technical evaluation of the data is required to confirm that the spacing is sufficient to confidently estimate the grade of the stockpile to JORC (2012).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Stockpile Sampling No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Stockpile Sampling Not applicable, unconsolidated mined material in a stockpile.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	Stockpile Sampling Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Stockpile Sampling Samples were collected in the field by WSP (consultants to Viking) geologists and personally delivered to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, USA ensuring a robust chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Stockpile Sampling 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>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>Tenements and location
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>
Third Party Interests
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.
Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness
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 approximately half of the claims and the US Forestry Service the other half. All the remaining projects fall under the jurisdiction of the BLM.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Linka Mine:** 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 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)
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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).
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported.
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.*	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported. No top cuts have been applied by Viking.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Metallurgical Sample Unknown, the mineralisation sampled was not insitu. No drilling is being reported.
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 drillhole data is being reported. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	Stockpiles have been visually assessed and contain both mineralised and unmineralized rocks which has been confirmed by assay resulting in range or results from 0.05% WO3 to 1.13% WO_3. Sampling method is designed to mitigate the risk by ensuring a large density of samples across the stockpile. Specific gravity tests have been completed on 3 samples from the stockpile and returning results of 3.40, 2.66 and 2.71. These densities are being evaluated and to be utilised to estimate stockpile density for purpose of tonnage estimation.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Ongoing activity is detailed in the report. Drilling is scheduled to commence at the project in June 2026. 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.