ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 August 2026

HISTORICAL ROCK STOCKPILES AT LINKA RETURN TUNGSTEN ASSAYS UP TO 1.8% WO_3

- **Assay results received from the Phase 2 field mapping and sampling campaign completed at the Linka Tungsten Project, Nevada, in May 2026 (98 samples)[i].**
- **Resampling of six historical trenches and road cuttings returned multiple zones of at surface mineralisation, including:**
  - **LKTR0006: 1m at 1.3% WO_3**
  - **LKTR0002: 5m at 0.4% WO_3 and 3m at 0.4% WO_3**
  - **LKTR0005: 3m at 0.5% WO_3**
- **First-pass sampling of three historical rock dump areas confirms the presence of high-grade tungsten mineralisation, with assays up to 1.8% WO_3.**
  - **Historical mill area ROM pad: 10 samples averaging 0.5% WO_3 – in line with the average grade historically mined at Linka[ii].**
  - **Conquest mine rock stockpile 2: 10 samples averaging 0.4% WO_3.**
  - **Conquest mine rock stockpile 1: 10 samples averaging 0.1% WO_3.**
- **Field observations confirm mineralised garnet tactite intermingled with barren monzonite and limestone waste rock, interpreted as mineralised material discarded during mining operations in the 1950's.**
- **First pass grab sampling has confirmed mineralisation is present, warranting further investigation.**
- **Rock stockpiles represent a potential candidate for sensor-based ore sorting, with testwork underway at TOMRA (Germany) and results expected shortly.**

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"These results confirm what our field team observed under UV light in May – the historical operators left tungsten behind. Two of the three areas we sampled are rock stockpile waste dumps from the original mining, yet they returned assays up to 1.8% WO_3. That is mineralised material sitting at surface, already mined once, that was simply discarded because the tools to recover it didn't exist 80 years ago.

"This first pass was designed to answer one question – is there tungsten in these dumps – and the answer is clearly yes. Systematic sampling will now establish representative grades, and the TOMRA ore sorting testwork nearing completion will tell us whether this material can be efficiently upgraded."

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results from the Phase 2 field mapping and sampling campaign completed at the Linka Tungsten Project ("Linka" or "the Project") in Nevada, USA, in May 2026.[i] A total of 98 samples were collected during the campaign, comprising 63 trench samples, 30 samples across three historical rock stockpile areas, and five geological grab samples.

HISTORICAL ROCK STOCKPILE SAMPLING

A first-pass sampling programme was completed across three historical rock stockpile areas to establish whether tungsten mineralisation is present within material remaining from the historical mining operations. Ten samples were collected from each of the historical mill area ROM pad, and two rock stockpiles located adjacent to the historical Conquest mine (**Figure 1**).

Area	Samples	Average WO_3	Min WO_3	Max WO_3
Historical mill area ROM pad	10	0.5%	0.1	1.8
Conquest mine rock stockpile 1	10	0.4%	0.0	0.4
Conquest mine rock stockpile 2	10	0.1%	0.0	1.4

Table 1: Summary of first-pass rock dump sampling results. Full results are provided in Appendix 1.

The two rock stockpiles at Conquest were identified during the Phase 2 field campaign, where inspection under shortwave ultraviolet light revealed a strong scheelite response within tactite material.[i] Geological observations, now supported by assay results, indicate the rock stockpiles comprise waste rock from the historical operations – predominantly barren monzonite and limestone – intermingled with mineralised garnet tactite. There is a clear distinction between the two stockpiles, with stockpile 2 appearing to be stockpiled ore and stockpile 1 comprising commingled ore and waste material.

Sampling was conducted on a first-pass basis to establish whether tungsten mineralisation is present within the rock stockpiles. Systematic follow-up sampling is required to establish representative grades and tonnage potential; however, the presence of assays up to 1.8% WO_3 – well above the average grade historically mined at Linka of 0.5% WO_3[ii] – clearly warrants further investigation.

The intermingled nature of mineralised tactite and barren waste rock within the dumps makes the material a potential candidate for sensor-based ore sorting. Ore sorting testwork has been completed at TOMRA's test facility in Germany on samples collected from the Linka Main stockpile and the Conquest open pit, with assay results expected shortly.[iii] Any potential future application of ore sorting technology to the rock stockpile material is subject to the outcomes of this testwork and further systematic sampling.

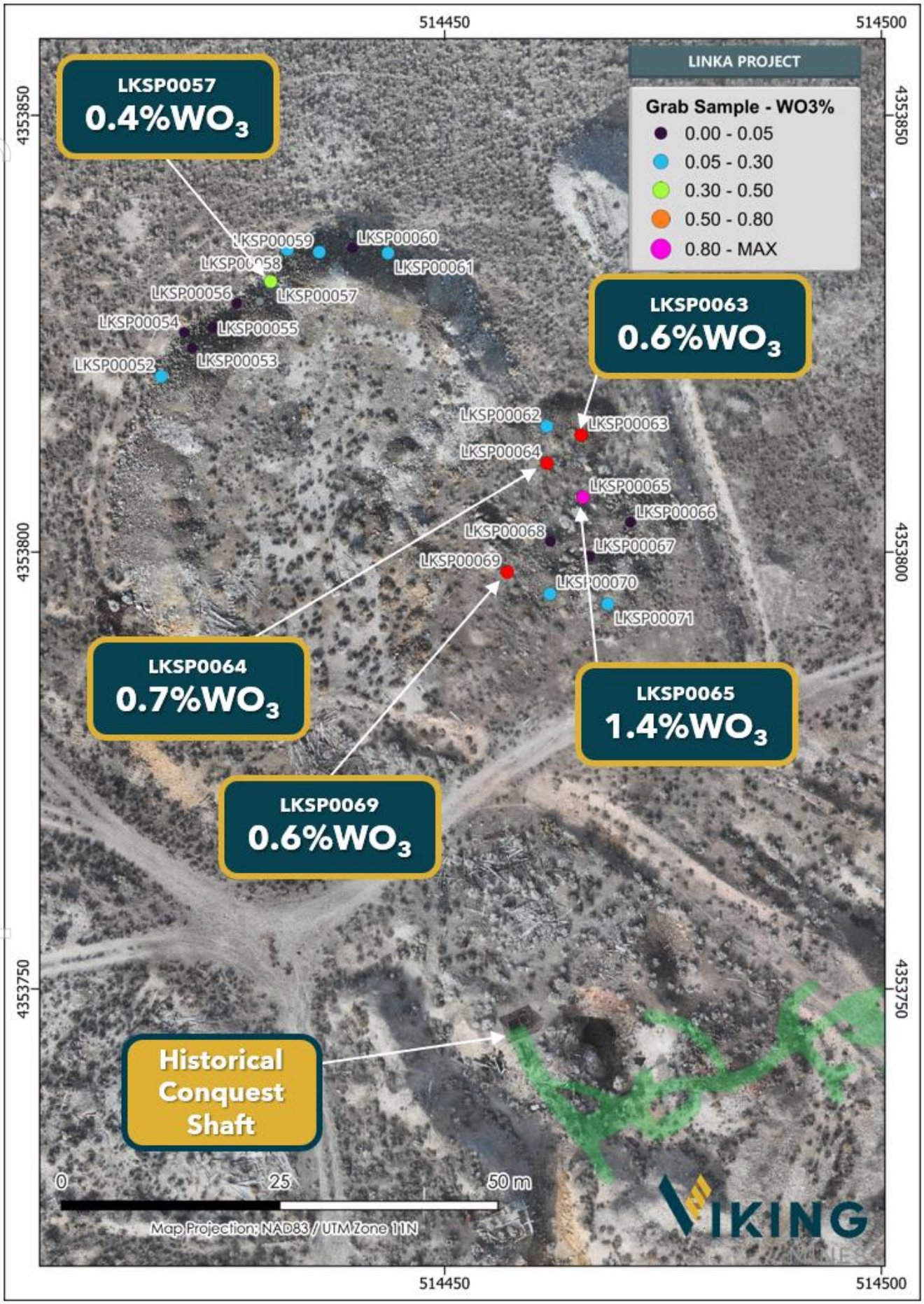

Figure 1: Conquest rock stockpile sampling results and sample locations. Rock stockpile 2 is located to the east and rock stockpile 1 to the west.

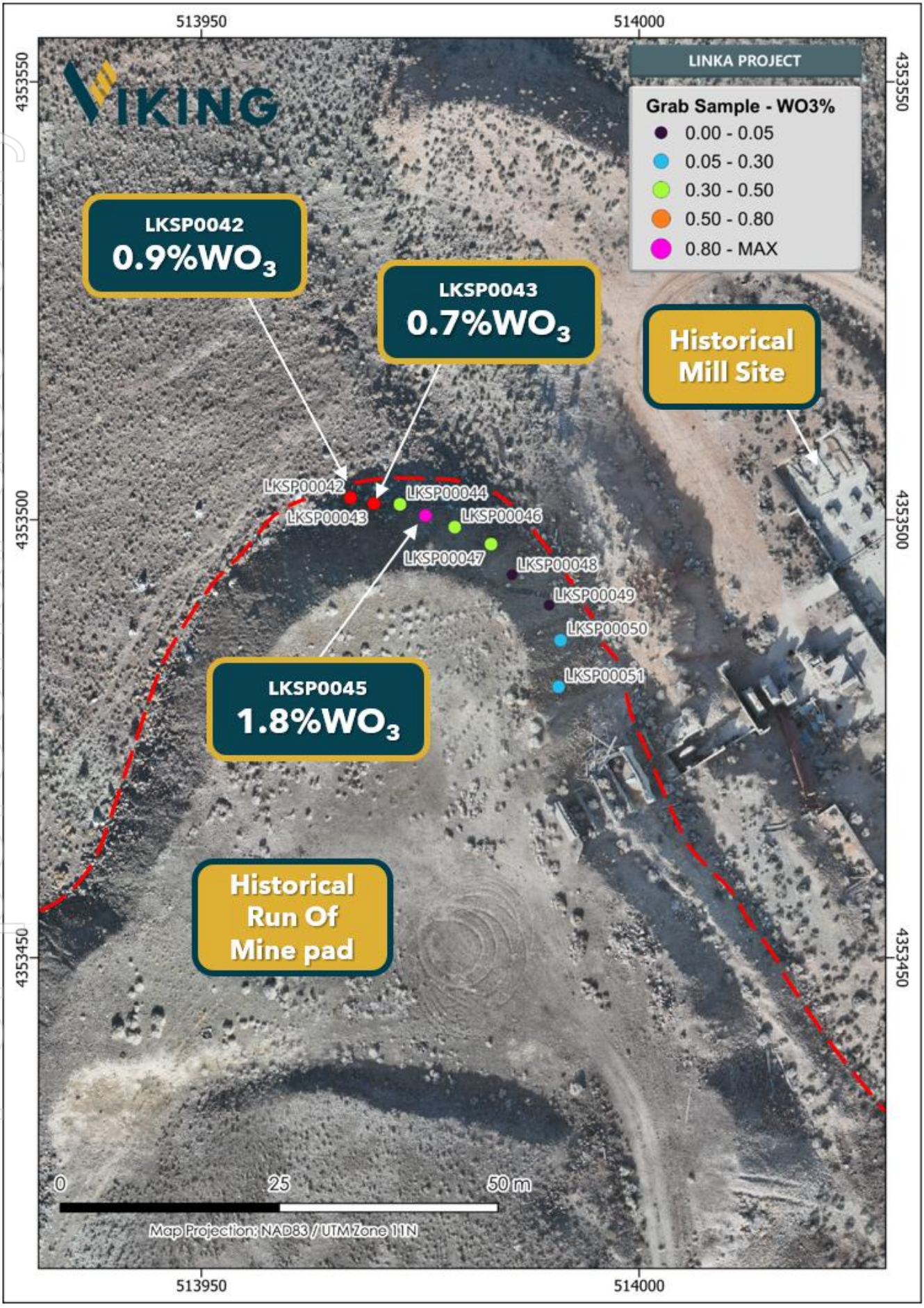

Figure 2: Linka Run of Mine (ROM) pad rock stockpile sampling results and sample locations.

TRENCH SAMPLING

A total of 63 samples were collected from six historical trenches and road cuttings across the Project area (Figure 3). The programme was designed to **validate historical trench results / test mineralisation along the Linka Mineralised Trend ahead of the maiden drilling campaign**. Multiple zones of tungsten mineralisation were encountered, including:

Trench ID	Interval
LKTR0002	5m at 0.4% WO
LKTR0002	3m at 0.4% WO
LKTR0005	3m at 0.5% WO
LKTR0006	1m at 1.3% WO

Table 2: Selected trench sampling results. Intervals are sampled widths and may not represent true widths of mineralisation. Full results are provided in Appendix 1.

The results confirm the presence of scheelite mineralisation within the historical trenches along the ~820m mineralised trend from Linka (Main) to Conquest) and provide support for the presence of multiple zones of mineralisation. The area around Linka main will be tested within the current drilling programmes and future programmes will be designed to test results supported by the surface trench sampling.

NEXT STEPS

- **Ore sorting testwork:** assay results from TOMRA testwork on Linka Main stockpile and Conquest open pit samples expected shortly.
- **Follow-up rock stockpile sampling:** systematic sampling programme to be designed to establish representative grades across the three dump areas.
- **Metallurgical testwork:** Ongoing testwork results advancing the metallurgical testwork flowsheet, targeting >80% recovery into a concentrate >50% WO_3.
- **Maiden drill programme:** completion of maiden drill programme at Linka.

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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Learn more about Viking Mines via our investor hub here.

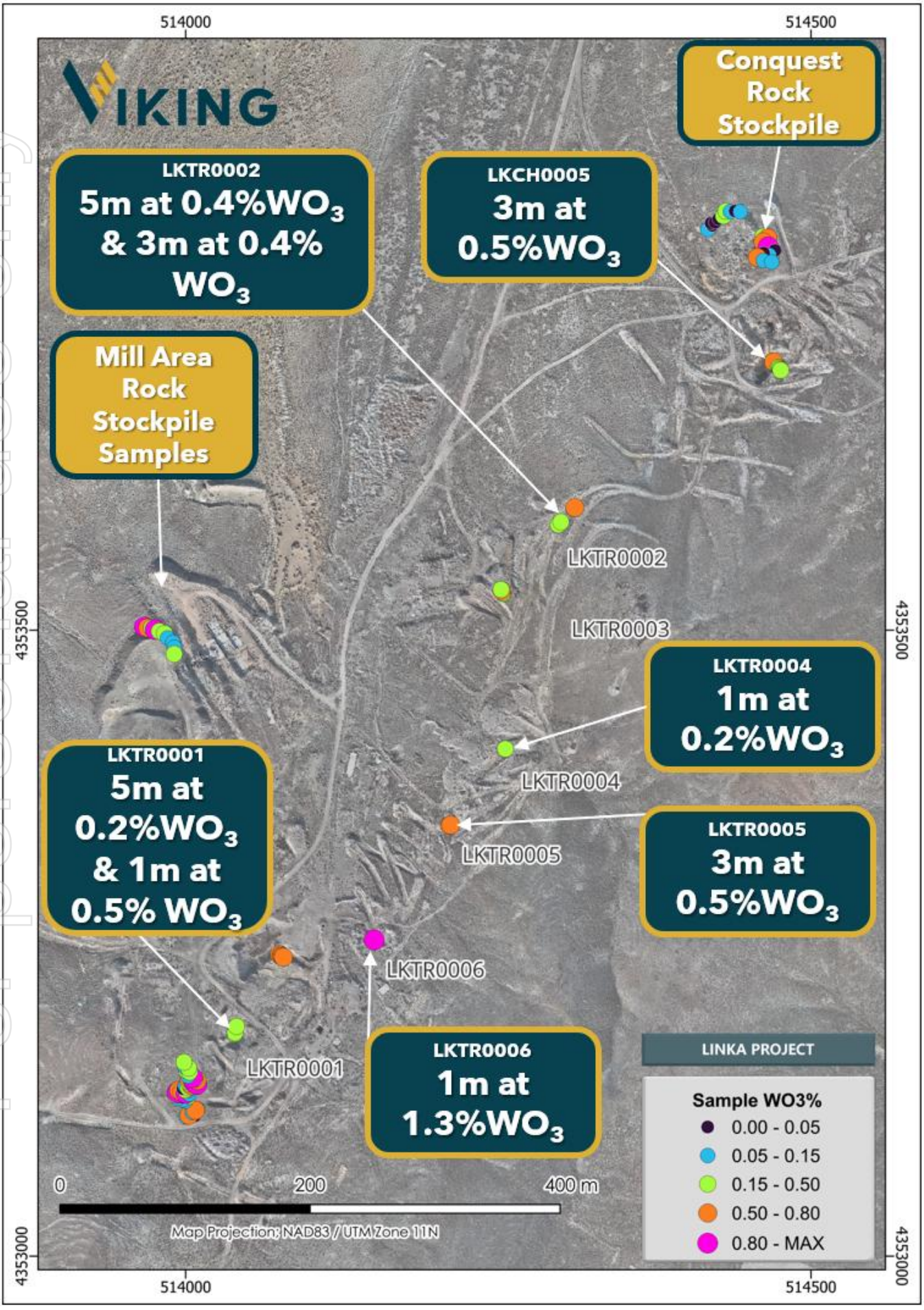


Figure 3; Map showing WO3% in new trench sample and stockpiles along with previously reported channel sampling and stockpile samples.

[i] *ASX Announcement 21 May 2026; Linka Tungsten Project Field Campaign Identifies Additional Stockpiles.*
[ii] *ASX Announcement 9 June 2026; Linka Stockpile Sampling Delivers up to 1.1% WO3*
[iii] *ASX Announcement 18 June 2026; Ore Sorting Successfully Produces Separate Products at Linka Project*

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.

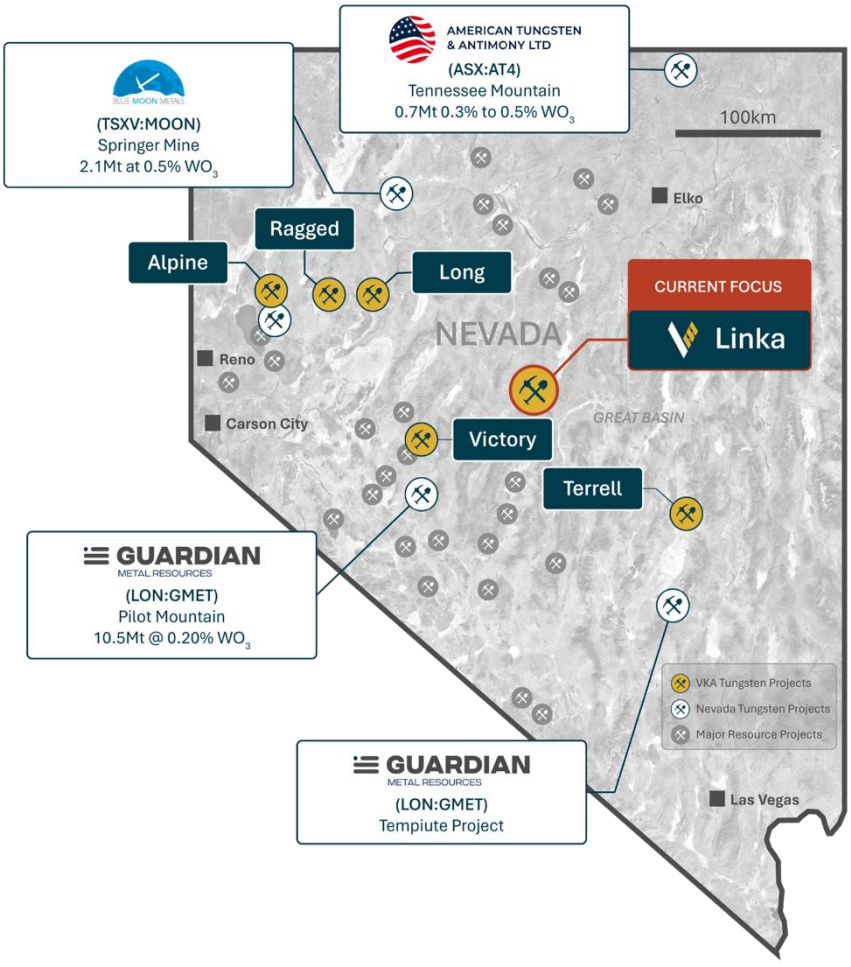
Forward-Looking Statements

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.

ABOUT THE LINKA TUNGSTEN PROJECT

The Linka Tungsten Project is located in Lander countie, Nevada, USA, and comprises three historically producing tungsten mines: Linka, Conquest and Hillside. Mineralisation occurs as scheelite-bearing skarn developed in limestone along the contact with granitic intrusive rocks. The mines produced approximately 65,000 tonnes at 0.5% WO_3 through a 360 tonne-per-day mill up to 1956, when operations ceased in response to the prevailing tungsten price rather than for geological reasons. Linka's historical mill grade of approximately 0.5% WO_3 ranks among the highest of comparable global tungsten projects.

In December 2026 Viking signed a binding term sheet to acquire a 100% interest in the Project and is pursuing a brownfields restart strategy that builds on substantial existing infrastructure, including a 150ft (~46m) shaft, historic pits and underground workings, an on-site ROM pad and historical tailings dam, and approximately 8.5km² of consolidated mining claims, with sealed highway within 7km and grid power within 4km. Digitisation of 72 historical drillholes (2,908m) has extended the known mineralised trend to 1.6km within an interpreted ~7km regional intrusive contact that remains largely untested. Surface sampling has returned grades up to 14.7% WO_3, and recent metallurgical testwork has produced a 56.9% WO_3 concentrate at 76.0% recovery using conventional gravity and flotation. With tungsten designated a critical mineral and US defence procurement restrictions under the NDAA (DFARS) requiring Chinese-free tungsten in US military supply chains from December 2026, the Project is positioned to advance towards a near-term, domestically sourced restart.



APPENDIX 1 – DATA TABLES AND ASSAY RESULTS

Channel Sample Collar Coordinates

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL (m)	Azi °	Dip°
LKTR0001	Channel	514038	4353173	1800	013	-7
LKTR0002	Channel	514295	4353581	1797	044	2
LKTR0003	Channel	514298	4353524	1806	025	0
LKTR0004	Channel	514258	4353402	1795	322	0
LKTR0005	Channel	514211	4353344	1797	066	-18
LKTR0006	Channel	514150	4353252	1800	062	-34

Channel Sample Assay Results

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	WO_3 %
LKTR0001	GRAB	0	1	1	0.00
LKTR0001	GRAB	1	2	1	0.16
LKTR0001	GRAB	2	3	1	0.08
LKTR0001	GRAB	3	4	1	0.18
LKTR0001	GRAB	4	5	1	0.20
LKTR0001	GRAB	5	6	1	0.30
LKTR0001	GRAB	6	7	1	0.00
LKTR0001	GRAB	7	8	1	0.02
LKTR0001	GRAB	8	9	1	0.07
LKTR0001	GRAB	9	10	1	0.10
LKTR0001	GRAB	10	11	1	0.45
LKTR0001	GRAB	11	12	1	0.00
LKTR0001	GRAB	12	13	1	0.00
LKTR0001	GRAB	13	14	1	0.00
LKTR0001	GRAB	14	15	1	0.00
LKTR0001	GRAB	15	16	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	0	1	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	1	2	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	2	3	1	0.02
LKTR0002	GRAB	3	4	1	0.11
LKTR0002	GRAB	4	5	1	0.26
LKTR0002	GRAB	5	6	1	0.26
LKTR0002	GRAB	6	7	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	7	8	1	0.47
LKTR0002	GRAB	8	9	1	0.87
LKTR0002	GRAB	9	10	1	0.01
LKTR0002	GRAB	10	11	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	11	12	1	0.03
LKTR0002	GRAB	12	13	1	0.02
LKTR0002	GRAB	13	14	1	0.08
LKTR0002	GRAB	14	15	1	0.30
LKTR0002	GRAB	15	16	1	0.00

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	WO_3 %
LKTR0002	GRAB	16	17	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	17	18	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	18	19	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	19	20	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	20	21	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	21	22	1	0.00
LKTR0002	GRAB	22	23	1	0.28
LKTR0002	GRAB	23	24	1	0.55
LKTR0002	GRAB	24	25	1	0.44
LKTR0003	GRAB	0	1	1	0.05
LKTR0003	GRAB	1	2	1	0.03
LKTR0003	GRAB	2	3	1	0.00
LKTR0003	GRAB	3	4	1	0.00
LKTR0003	GRAB	4	5	1	0.00
LKTR0003	GRAB	5	6	1	0.00
LKTR0003	GRAB	6	7	1	0.01
LKTR0003	GRAB	7	8	1	0.01
LKTR0003	GRAB	8	9	1	0.03
LKTR0003	GRAB	9	10	1	0.00
LKTR0004	GRAB	0	1	1	0.00
LKTR0004	GRAB	1	2	1	0.06
LKTR0004	GRAB	2	3	1	0.01
LKTR0004	GRAB	3	4	1	0.24
LKTR0005	GRAB	0	1	1	0.67
LKTR0005	GRAB	1	2	1	0.52
LKTR0005	GRAB	2	3	1	0.18
LKTR0005	GRAB	3	4	1	0.08
LKTR0005	GRAB	4	5	1	0.14
LKTR0005	GRAB	5	6	1	0.00
LKTR0006	GRAB	0	1	1	0.00
LKTR0006	GRAB	1	2	1	1.32

Stockpile Grab Sample Assay Results and Coordinates

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL (m)	WO_3 %
LKSP00042	Grab	513967	4353503	1801	0.88
LKSP00043	Grab	513970	4353502	1802	0.70
LKSP00044	Grab	513973	4353502	1802	0.49
LKSP00045	Grab	513976	4353500	1802	1.83
LKSP00046	Grab	513979	4353499	1803	0.36
LKSP00047	Grab	513983	4353497	1802	0.36
LKSP00048	Grab	513985	4353494	1804	0.10
LKSP00049	Grab	513990	4353490	1803	0.09
LKSP00050	Grab	513991	4353486	1803	0.15
LKSP00051	Grab	513991	4353481	1804	0.22
LKSP00052	Grab	514418	4353820	1772	0.15
LKSP00053	Grab	514421	4353823	1773	0.00
LKSP00054	Grab	514420	4353825	1771	0.02
LKSP00055	Grab	514423	4353826	1772	0.02
LKSP00056	Grab	514426	4353828	1772	0.04
LKSP00057	Grab	514430	4353831	1773	0.37
LKSP00058	Grab	514432	4353835	1772	0.23
LKSP00059	Grab	514436	4353834	1773	0.13
LKSP00060	Grab	514439	4353835	1773	0.04
LKSP00061	Grab	514444	4353834	1772	0.12
LKSP00062	Grab	514462	4353814	1775	0.20
LKSP00063	Grab	514466	4353813	1774	0.56
LKSP00064	Grab	514462	4353810	1774	0.68
LKSP00065	Grab	514466	4353806	1774	1.37
LKSP00066	Grab	514471	4353803	1775	0.02
LKSP00067	Grab	514467	4353800	1775	0.08
LKSP00068	Grab	514462	4353801	1775	0.00
LKSP00069	Grab	514457	4353798	1775	0.57
LKSP00070	Grab	514462	4353795	1775	0.11
LKSP00071	Grab	514469	4353794	1775	0.12

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.*	Stockpile Sampling Select grab samples were collected at a regular spacing from loose/broken rocks on the stockpiles. Single rocks were collected for each sample and weighed between 0.5 to 1.5kg with an average weight of 0.9kg. Trench/Channel Sampling Chip samples were collected from in-situ outcrops either using a battery powered pneumatic hammer with a chisel bit and channel samples were collected by marking out a sample line and using either hand tools (hammers) or battery tools (pneumatic hammer drill with a chisel bit). Channel sampling was conducted to collect a representative amount of material along each of the marked channel lengths
	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 stockpiles being composed of previously mined material, samples were collected on an approximate 3m to 5m spacing. Samples were selected by the geologist targeting garnetite rock types. As such the results are not yet deemed representative of the whole stockpiles. Further work is required with random sampling to ascertain average stockpile grades. Trench/Channel Sampling Channel samples are deemed representative of the material being sampled as an equal amount of material was collected along the channel.
	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 & Trench/Channel Sampling Industry standard sampling using hand and power tools. Sample weights were targeted to weigh between 0.5kg to 5kg depending on the length and availability of the sample. 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 W-MS85h for tungsten is used which is considered total digest 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.*	Basic geological logs made of the material being sampled was recorded. No geotechnical logging has been completed. Channel samples have been sufficiently recorded that they could be used to support a future Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature. Photographs taken of some samples but not all.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.*	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 analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No data has been reported of this type.
	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.	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.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.	The laboratory reports tungsten in its elemental from was W%. This is converted into Tungsten Oxide (WO_3) using stoichiometric 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.*	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.	The adopted grid system is 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. 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 samples have been collected at ~3m to 5m intervals. Channel samples are taken predominantly as continuous 1m channels. Spacing of channels is variable. 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.	No mineral resource is being reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Assay results are reported as composited intervals, with individual assay results reported in the data table in appendix 1.
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.*	Stockpile Sampling Not applicable, unconsolidated mined material in a stockpile. Trench/Channel Sampling Sampling has been undertaken perpendicular to strike of mineralisation where possible to the extent it is known and is believed to be unbiased.
	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. Trench/Channel Sampling Channel samples have been collected perpendicular to the mineralisation trend observed and are considered to not have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected in the field by WSP (consultants to Viking) geologists and personally delivered to ALS Laboratories in Elko, Nevada, USA ensuring a robust chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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 approximately half of the claims and the US Forest Service the other half. 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 is 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, sank 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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole estimated (total 70) and three percussion holes with unknown location. Exploration activity completed by Min-ex 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).
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 than 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.*	See appendix 1 for data tables detailing sample coordinates and channel locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No top cuts have been applied by Viking. All individual sample 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Trench/Channel Samples Channel samples have been collected perpendicular to the mineralisation trend observed and are considered to not have introduced a sampling bias.
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*	Maps are in the body of the report showing sample locations. 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.
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*	All relevant information is contained within the body of the report.
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. 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.