ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 August 2026

SIGNIFICANT VISUAL TUNGSTEN INTERCEPTS IN FIRST DRILLING AT LINKA

- **First drilling in 40 years at the Linka Project has intersected multiple zones of strong disseminated coarse-grained scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation hosted in tactite (skarn) over significant widths.**
- **Scheelite is the most important natural tungsten mineral for downstream production due to its high grade at ~ 80.5% WO_3.**
- **Scheelite is visually identified by Company geologists in RC drill chips by utilising its distinctive fluorescence under shortwave ultraviolet (UV) light at 254nm wavelength (Figure 1).**
- **Drilling intercepts of visual tungsten mineralisation in scheelite to date include;**
  - **LKRC0002: 12m continuous interval with visible scheelite from 40m downhole.**
  - **LKRC0003: Combined total of 13m of visible scheelite over a 19m horizon from 9m downhole.**
  - **LKRC0004: Combined total of 11m of visible scheelite over a 21m horizon from 3m downhole.**
- **First samples are being prepared for despatch to ALS laboratories in Reno, Nevada, for analysis, with first assays expected in approximately 4-6 weeks.**

Cautionary note: *Visual estimates of mineral presence should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

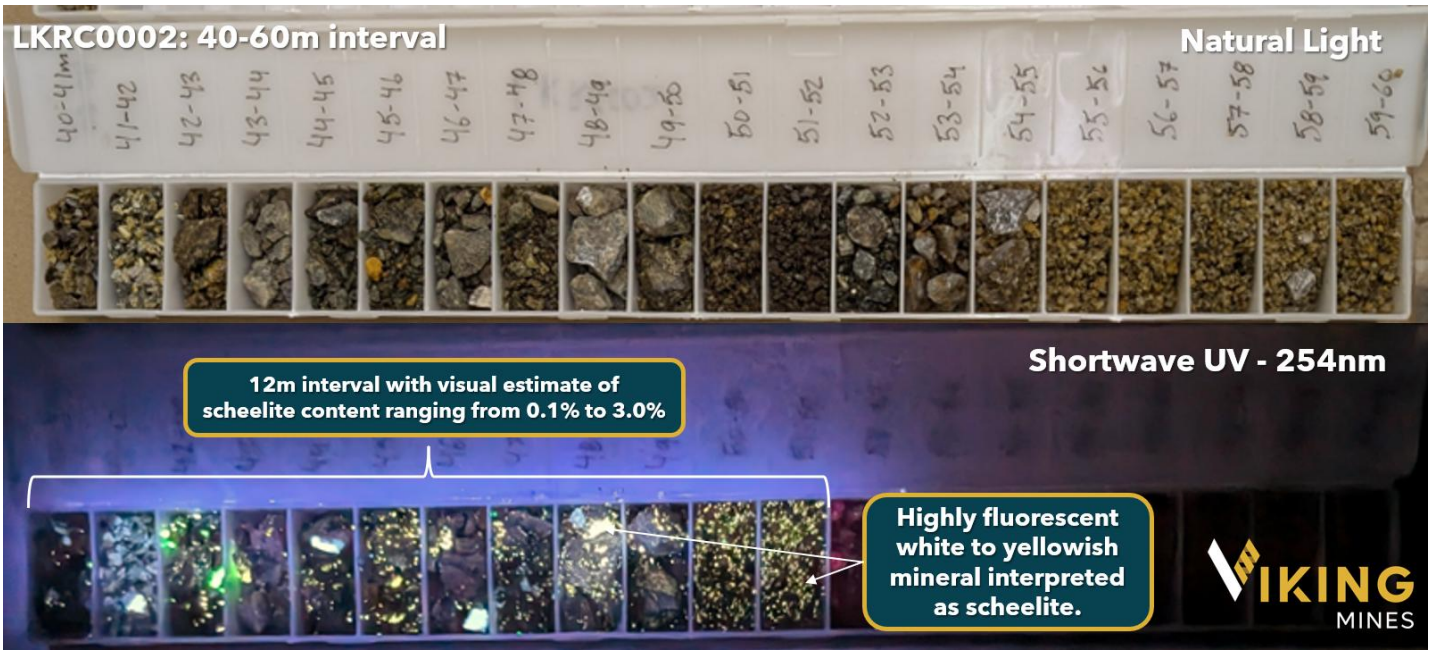

Figure 1; Photograph under shortwave UV light (254nm) of chip tray from hole LKRC0002 from 40m (left) to 60m (right). Each compartment contains chips collected from a 1m drillhole interval. Note 12m interval highlighted from 40m to 52m downhole with interpreted visual estimate range of abundance from 0.1% to 3.0% scheelite. Asay results expected in 4-6 weeks.

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report initial strong visual intercepts of scheelite at the recently commenced RC drilling programme on the Linka Tungsten Project in Nevada, USA. The initial holes show significant widths of scheelite mineralisation identified visually through shortwave (254nm) UV fluorescence.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"Being on the ground at Linka observing our maiden RC drilling programme with the chip trays lighting up under the UV lamp hole after hole, as predicted by our 3D geological model, is as good as it gets prior to assays. These initial visual mineralisation intercepts are highly encouraging and show multiple zones of strong disseminated scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation hosted in tactite over significant widths.

"The initial samples from the mineralised intercepts are being readied for dispatch to the lab, the rig is turning and we expect to be able to update the market with regular news flow from the programme."

***Cautionary note:** Visual estimates of mineral presence should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations*

Figure 2; Image showing 1m interval in hole LKRC0002 from 51 to 52m under both natural light (left) and shortwave UV light – 254nm wavelength (right). Note high abundance of fluorescent mineral under UV light interpreted to be scheelite mineralisation. Estimated abundance ~1.0 to 3.0% scheelite. Assay results expected 4-6 weeks.

DRILLING

Viking's maiden tungsten drilling campaign at the Linka Project has intersected multiple zones of strong disseminated scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation hosted within tactite (skarn), over significant widths. Company geologists have identified scheelite visually by its fluorescence under shortwave ultraviolet (UV) light (254nm).

Key drilling intercepts encountered to date include;

- **LKRC0002:** 12m continuous interval with visible scheelite from 40m downhole (estimated range from 0.1% to 3.0% scheelite). Strong fluorescence response throughout the interval (Figure 1), with very strong response over 2m from 50-52m (Figure 2).
- **LKRC0003:** Combined total of 13m intervals with visible scheelite occurring over a 19m horizon from 9m downhole (estimated range from 0.1% to 2.5% scheelite). Strongest response is 2m from 20-22m.
- **LKRC0004:** Combined total of 11m of visible scheelite over a 21m horizon from 3m downhole (estimated range from 0.1% to 3.0% scheelite). Strongest response is 4m from 14-18m.

The first batch of samples are currently being prepared for dispatch to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, for analysis with first assay results expected in approximately 4-6 weeks (subject to laboratory turnaround time).

NEXT STEPS

The Company's near-term workstreams for the Linka Tungsten Project include:

- Completing the company's maiden RC drilling programme.
- Despatching samples to the laboratory in Reno, Nevada, for analysis.
- Reporting drilling progress and assay results to the market as they are received and validated.
- Ongoing metallurgical testwork for both ore sorting and flotation.

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:
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Viking Mines Limited
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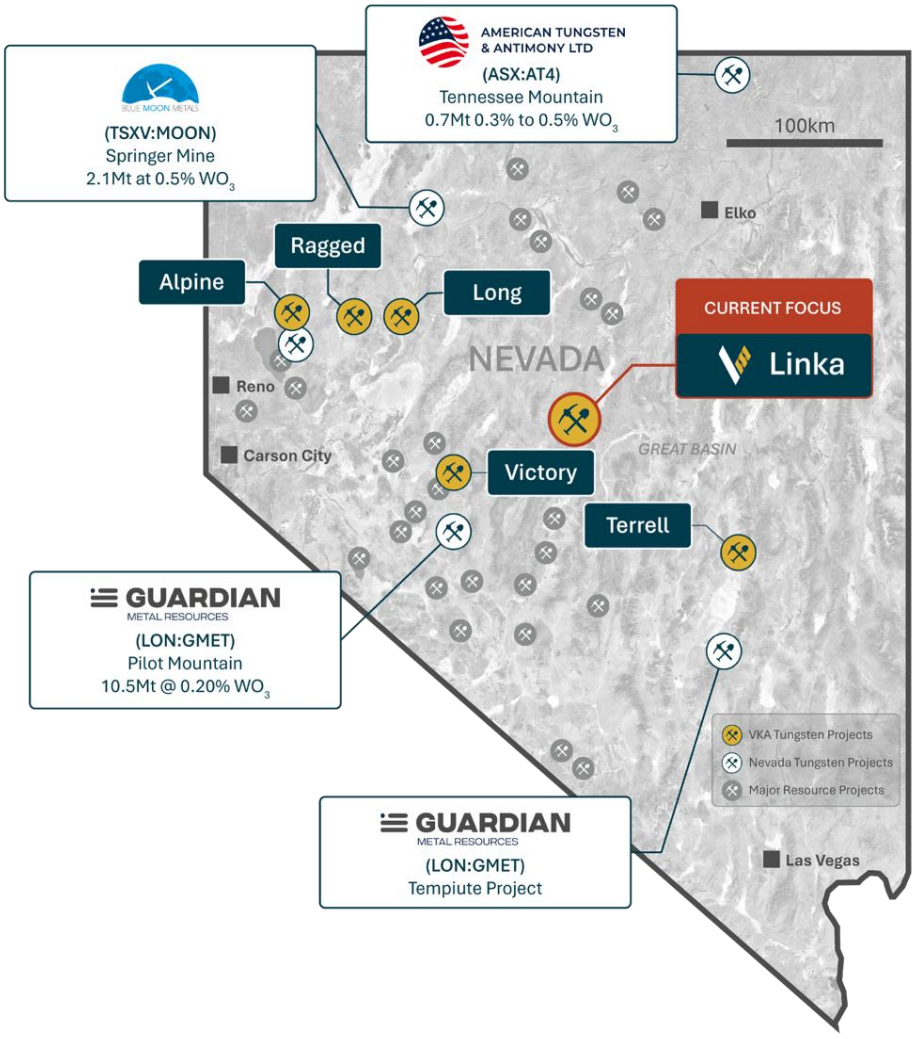
Learn more about Viking Mines via our investor hub here.

Figure 3; Map showing location of drillholes and respective intervals with visible scheelite under shortwave UV light.

ABOUT THE LINKA TUNGSTEN PROJECT

The Linka Tungsten Project is located in Lander and Pershing counties, 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 2025 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 the US REEShore Act mandating Chinese-free tungsten in US military supply chains from December 2026, the Project is positioned to advance towards a near-term, domestically sourced restart.



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 – DRILLHOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Hole Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11n	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11n	RL (m)	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)
LKRC002	RC	514066	4353205	1797	61	065	-70
LKRC003	RC	514071	4353228	1795	31	315	-50
LKRC004	RC	514037	4353227	1795	25	000	-90

Hole ID	Hole Type	From	To	Scheelite Intercept
LKRC002	RC	40	52	Strong
LKRC002	RC	48	52	V. Strong
LKRC003	RC	9	13	Weak
LKRC003	RC	14	15	Weak
LKRC003	RC	15	17	Moderate
LKRC003	RC	17	18	Strong
LKRC003	RC	18	20	Weak
LKRC003	RC	20	22	Strong
LKRC003	RC	27	28	Weak
LKRC004	RC	3	7	Weak
LKRC004	RC	14	18	Strong
LKRC004	RC	18	19	Moderate
LKRC004	RC	19	20	Weak
LKRC004	RC	23	24	Strong

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.*	RC chip samples are collected at the drill rig during the drilling process. The full drilling interval is collected from the sampling system on the drill rig in to plastic bags. The sample is sieved to collect a portion of chips for geological logging. The chips are subsequently lamped using a shortwave UV light (254nm) to assess visually scheelite content.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC sample recovery is monitored for excessive sample loss and recorded to ensure sample representivity.
	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	RC drilling is used to obtain 1m sample intervals. No laboratory analysis has yet been undertaken and this report outlines visual estimates from the RC chip samples collected. Focus has been on obtaining dry samples, however LKRC0002 was drilled producing wet sample. All the sample from the sampling system was collected to mitigate loss of fines and multiple sieve intervals and evaluated under UV light to ascertain if the sample is representative. The company has collected 2 samples from each metre of the mineralised intervals to provide a duplicate set of results to assess if wet drilling compromised the sample.
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.).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is being utilised.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling recoveries are visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging and sampling process and is estimated as either Good, Fair, Poor or No sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling sample recovery is monitored to ensure representivity of the samples. High pressure air compressors with auxiliary boosters and compressors are used to maximise good sample recovery from the drillhole. The company monitors recovery using visual estimates and weights of sample recovered.
	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 assays reported.
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.*	RC logging of all drill cuttings is undertaken. No geotechnical logging has been undertaken. Logging of RC chips is sufficient to support future studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of RC chips is qualitative in nature. Photographs are taken of all RC chip trays and sample spoil piles in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of RC drilling is logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Splitting of dry samples is undertaken using a 3 tier riffle splitter with the full 1m sample put through the riffle. For wet sample, the whole sample is collected and dried and then riffle split.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation and sub-sampling techniques are appropriate for this material's mineralogical makeup.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sample mass per metre is recorded and any intervals with low recovery or anomalous mass are investigated.
	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.	Duplicate samples are taken 1 in every 20 mineralised samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The current methods and processes described are appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	No assay results are being reported.
	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.	Not applicable.
	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 assay results are being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable, no assay results are being reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data for drill cuttings, including sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, rock fabric and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation are collected in the field and entered into a spreadsheet which is then uploaded into relational (Maxwell Datashed) database. Data is managed using the company's sharepoint system and sample information is recorded into notebooks at the time of sampling.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay results are being reported.
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.*	The collar positions have been initially measured using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m (z). Upon completion of the drilling programme a differential GPS (accuracy +/- 0.5m) will be used to accurately obtain the collar coordinates. The downhole azimuth and dip are surveyed using an Axis Mining Technology Champ Gyro tool with an accuracy of +/- 1 degree for the azimuth and +/-0.1 degrees for the dip.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No MRE is being reported, but the methods being used are deemed suitable for any future MRE estimation.
	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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	See map in the body of the report for data spacing of drillholes.
	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.	Not applicable, no mineral resource being reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	At this early stage in the drilling programme, it has not been determined if the intervals are true width or unbiased sampling has occurred._ Due to the steep nature and azimuth of some of the drillholes being reported, the intervals may have incurred a length bias, however the historical geological information does demonstrate abrupt changes in strike and dip of the mineralisation. Further work is required to determine if a length bias is present.
	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.	Drilling dip orientation is variable from -90 degrees to -55 degrees. For hole LKRC0003, a bias may have been induced, however historical data does indicate a change in dip of mineralisation from sub vertical to 45 degrees. Further drilling is required to confirm the orientation of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected in the field by Viking geologists and will be shipped to ALS lab in Reno Nevada. samples are secured and bagged and security is not deemed to be an issue.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	*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.*	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>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>land tenure status</td><td></td><td>
<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 Forestry Service the other half. All the remaining projects fall under the jurisdiction of the BLM.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><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 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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.*	All DH information is in the table 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.*	Not applicable, no assay results are being reported.
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').*	The orientation of the angle of drilling to the mineralisation is not yet well understood. Downhole lengths are reported and true width not known.
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*	A plan of the drillhole locations is presented in the body of the report. 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*	No other substantial exploration data is considered meaningful or material in making this announcement. All previously reported data has been referenced in 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.*	Drilling programme is ongoing and assays expected within 4-6 weeks.