ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 September 2026

HIGH-GRADE TUNGSTEN ASSAYS UP TO 2.7% WO_3 AT REGIONAL NEVADA PROJECTS

- **Reconnaissance sampling at the Long and Terrell Projects, two of Viking's six tungsten projects in Nevada, USA, has confirmed high-grade tungsten mineralisation at both historic mine sites.**
- **Terrell Prospect:**
  - **Exceptional surface grades including a float sample of contact skarn at 2.4% WO_3 and granite-hosted veins of up to 1.7% WO_3.**
  - **Historical stockpile material grading between 0.4% and 0.5% WO_3.**
- **Long Prospect:**
  - **Continuous channel sampling across the historic underground and surface workings returned high-grade intercepts of 1.80m @ 1.8% WO_3 (inc. 0.45m at 2.7%WO_3) and 1.35m @ 0.6% WO_3.**
  - **Reconnaissance grab samples at Long confirmed mineralisation east of the mine along the intrusive contact, returning grades of up to 0.3% WO_3.**
- **Both prospects sit within intrusion-related skarn settings, with significant potential for unmined high-grade skarn bodies beneath the existing workings and along buried granite margins.**
- **Results identify the potential for a tungsten endowment across Viking's Nevada portfolio beyond the flagship Linka Tungsten Project, providing potential future sources of mineralised feed for a broader restart of tungsten production in Nevada.**
- **Linka is the Company's primary focus, with the recently approved 900 tonne bulk sample[1] to be processed via toll treatment in the USA to produce concentrate samples for offtake assessment with Ammonium Paratungstate (APT) refineries – a potential low-CAPEX, rapid-restart processing model capable of being extended across the broader Nevada portfolio.**

Figure 1; Photo of float sample from Terrell Project returning 2.4%WO3. Note extremely large and coarse scheelite crystals evident under shortwave UV light.

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Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from reconnaissance sampling completed at the Long and Terrell Projects, two of the Company's six tungsten projects located in Nevada, USA (Figure 2). The programme has confirmed high-grade tungsten mineralisation in grab and channel samples at these historic mine sites (up to 2.7% at Long and 2.4% at Terrell) and demonstrates the broader endowment potential of Viking's Nevada tungsten portfolio beyond the flagship Linka Tungsten Project.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"The strength of these early reconnaissance sampling results at both Long and Terrell speaks to the quality of the ground we have secured in Nevada. Both projects have returned high-grade tungsten from historic workings that have seen no modern exploration activity.

"Our primary focus remains on Linka as our most advanced asset, however the opportunity for additional mineralisation at our other Projects is not to be overlooked. With this initial field sampling campaign designed to assess the tungsten grade and mineralisation style at Terell and Long, we have now confirmed that there are further growth options to develop our project pipeline. This provides us with the opportunity to contribute additional sources of tungsten mineralisation in parallel with Linka.

"We are consolidating the recently acquired data and planning additional fieldwork with the goal to assess the overall opportunity and secure permitting for future drilling at these projects."

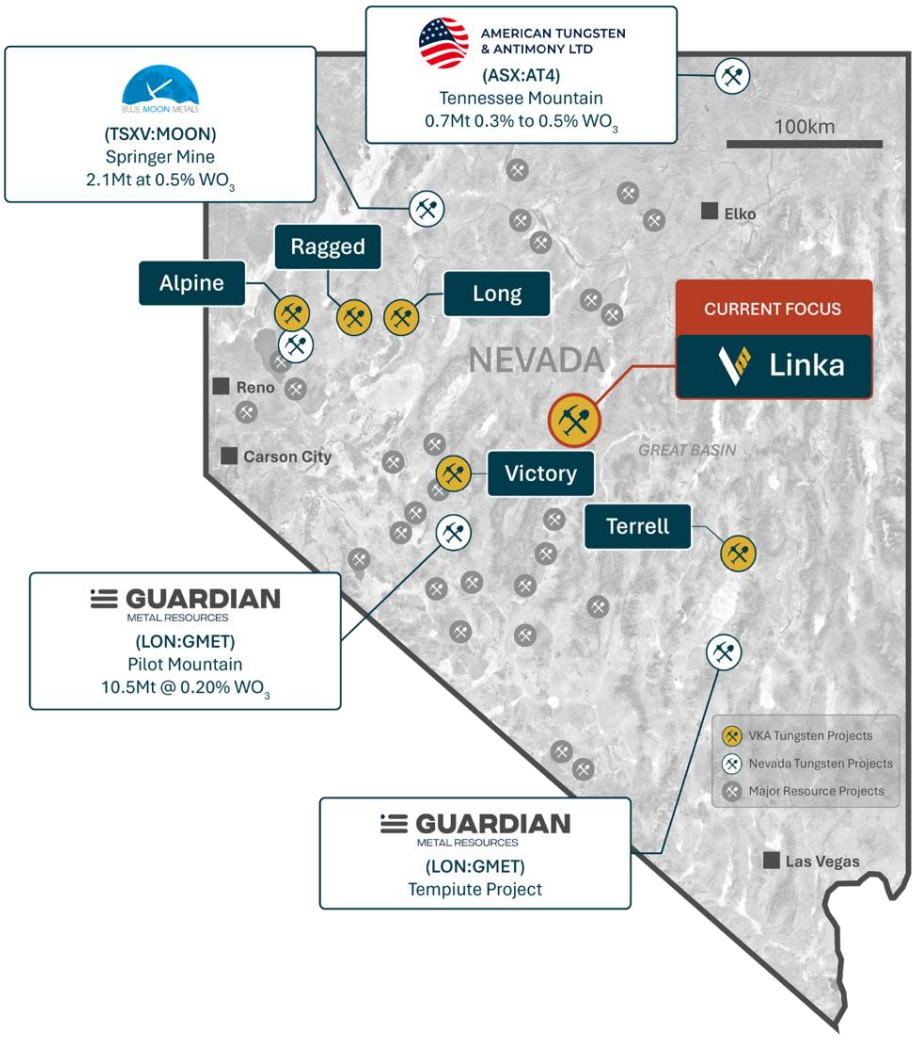

Figure 2; Map showing the locations of Vikings Nevada Tungsten Projects with Long and Terrell highlighted.

TERRELL PROJECT

The Terrell Project encompasses the historic Terrell Underground Mine developed via a shallow inclined shaft (Figure 3), and underground adits, with recorded historical production of 2.9kt at 0.6% WO_3[1]. Mineralisation is contact skarn and tactite in style, with coarse scheelite developed along the granite–limestone margin in crack-seal veins and garnet tactite.

Reconnaissance sampling returned exceptional surface grades, including coarse scheelite identified in float samples and returning grades of up to 2.4% WO_3 (Figure 1 & Figure 4) outside an open stope and oxidised vein material of up to 1.7% WO_3 from the backs of the main mine adit (Figure 3). Remnant crusher material graded between 0.4% and 0.5% WO_3, (Table 1).

Table 1; Terrell Prospect – significant point and grab samples (>0.10% WO_3). Coordinates NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	WO_3	Description / Location Context
VKRC24446	626,092	4,252,938	2.4%	Coarse scheelite float outside open stope.
VKRC24444	626,150	4,252,946	1.7%	Oxidised vein in backs of main mine adit.
VKRC24447	626,087	4,252,931	0.9%	Skarn float from muckpile outside open stope.
VKRC24449	626,176	4,252,974	0.5%	Crusher remnants (fine oxidised material).
VKRC24453	626,174	4,252,970	0.5%	Crusher remnants (unoxidised material).
VKRC24448	626,087	4,252,931	0.4%	Vein float outside open stope.
VKRC24451	626,176	4,252,972	0.4%	Crusher remnants (fine unoxidised material).

Figure 3; Photo looking WSW showing the Terrell Mine adit and magazine. The project benefits from easy access and relatively low relief.

[1] *Historical production figures for the Terrell and Long mines are sourced from historical records and have not been independently verified by the Company.*

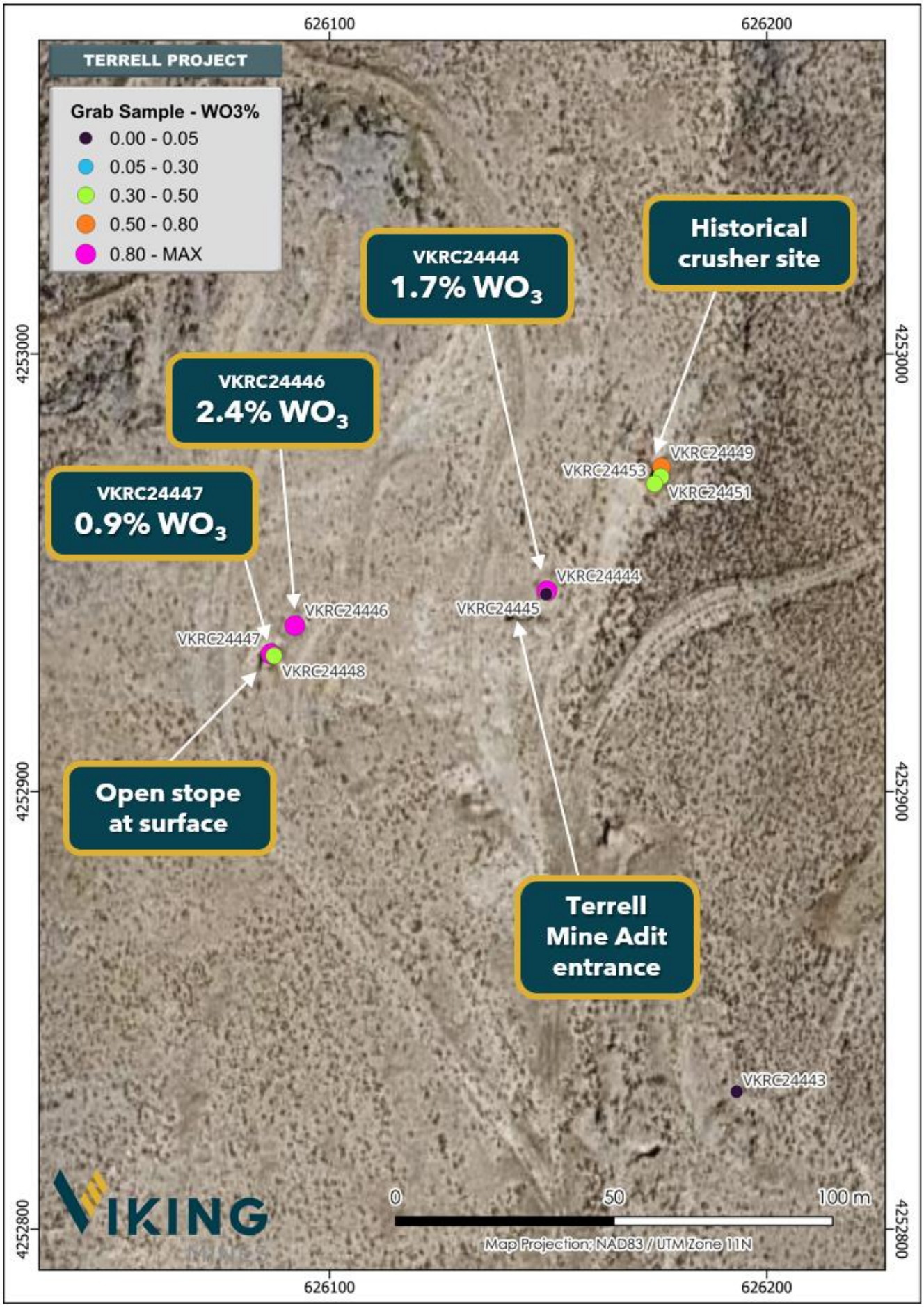

Figure 4; Map showing sample and surface workings locations from the Terrell Project.

LONG PROJECT

The Long Project hosts the historic Long Mine, which produced approximately 17kt at 0.60% WO_3 from two separate underground mines operated over two levels along an approximately 200m long intrusive contact, extracting scheelite mineralisation from the North and South orebodies.

Mineralisation is hosted in intercalated grey limestone and dark carbonaceous sediments intruded by a coarse-grained quartz monzonite. Scheelite and powellite occur within garnet-epidote skarn and tabular oxidised bodies along the intrusive contact, with skarn thickness varying from approximately 1m in secondary stopes to approximately 10m in primary stopes, controlled by structural folding and post-mineral faulting.

Continuous channel sampling across exposed faces in the historic workings returned high-grade intercepts of 1.80m @ 1.9% WO_3 and 1.35m @ 0.6% WO_3 (Table 2, Figure 4 & Figure 5). Reconnaissance grab sampling confirmed **mineralisation extends east of the mine** along the intrusive contact, returning grades of up to 0.3% WO_3 (Table 3 & Figure 6).

The results have confirmed the presence of high-grade tungsten mineralisation at Long which warrant further investigation.

Table 2; Long Prospect – continuous channel sampling results. Coordinates NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.

Channel ID	Length (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Sig. Intercept (WO_3)
LOCH0001	2.6	381,773	4,437,705	0	135	1.80m @ 1.8%
LOCH0002	2.3	381,703	4,437,655	0	130	1.35m @ 0.6%

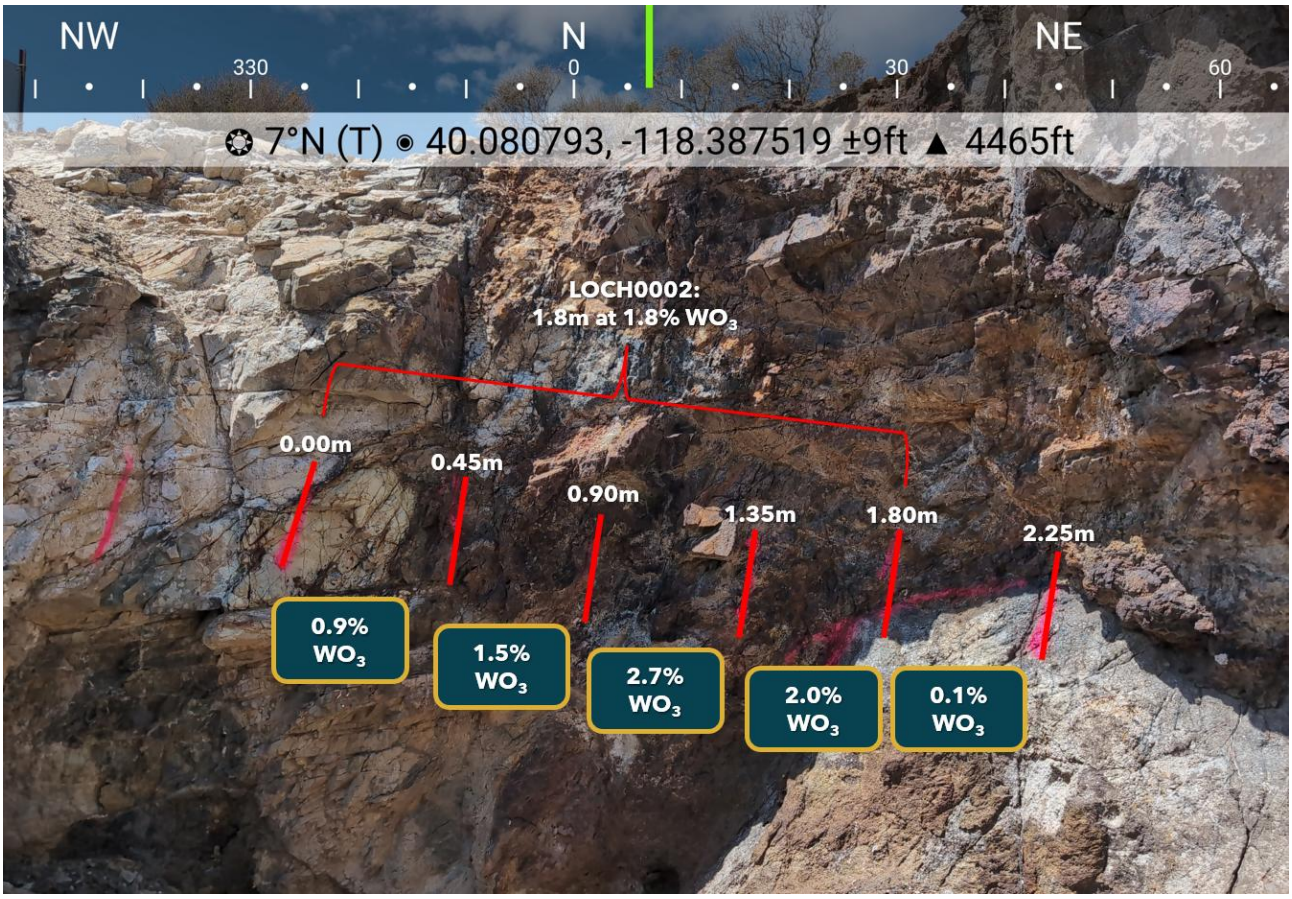

Figure 5; Photo showing results from channel sample LOCH0002 returning 1.8m at 1.8% WO_3.

Table 3; Long Prospect – significant point and grab samples (>0.1% WO_3). Coordinates NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	WO_3	Description / Location Context
VKRC24481	381,748	4,437,568	0.3%	Oxidised tabular body along intrusive contact.
VKRC24482	381,748	4,437,567	0.3%	Tabular contact zone outcrop grab.
VKRC24477	381,722	4,437,599	0.3%	Green skarn outcrop along strike from main stope.
VKRC24464	381,770	4,437,698	0.2%	Oxidised sample in backs of secondary stope.
VKRC24454	381,702	4,437,651	0.2%	Massive garnet skarn contact zone.

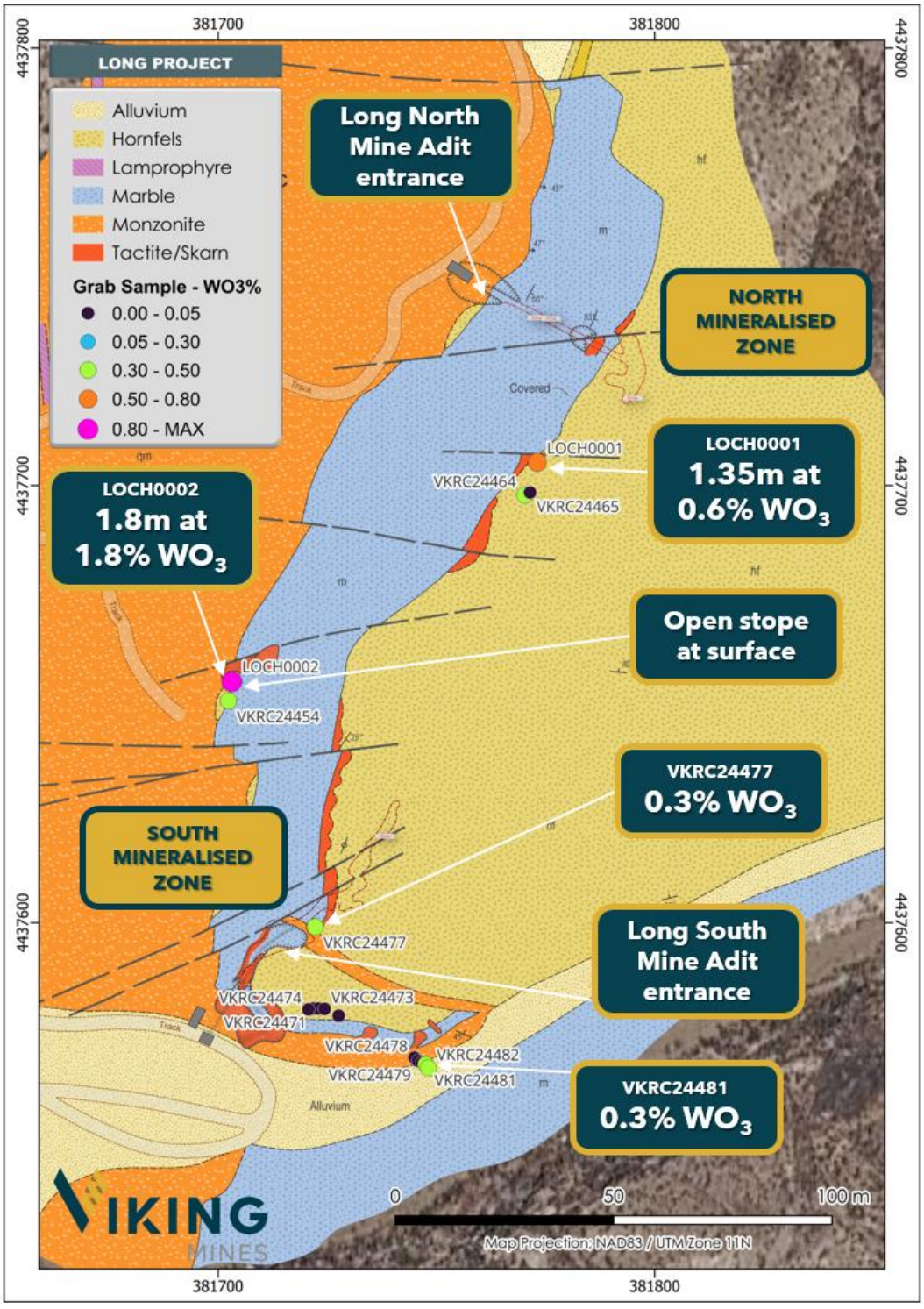

Figure 6; Map showing surface samples, workings locations and geology at the Long Project.

LINKA REMAINS THE PRIMARY FOCUS

The Linka Tungsten Project remains the Company's primary focus and most advanced asset. Viking recently received approval from the US Bureau of Land Management to collect a bulk sample of up to 900 tonnes from the historical surface stockpiles at Linka (refer ASX Announcement 27th August 2026). The bulk sample will facilitate processing via toll treatment to produce concentrate samples for offtake assessment with APT refineries in the USA, and the Company is now focused on sourcing potential toll treatment facilities within the USA.

The Long and Terrell Projects provide Viking with a pipeline of earlier-stage opportunities for development in addition to Linka. Subject to further field work, these historic mine sites will be assessed as potential future sources of additional mineralised material within the Company's broader Nevada tungsten strategy.

NEXT STEPS

The Company continues to advance its Nevada tungsten portfolio on multiple fronts, with immediate activity including:

- **Toll treatment:** Identification and assessment of potential toll treatment facilities within the USA to process a 900 tonne bulk sample to be collected from the Linka stockpiles.
- **Bulk sample collection:** Planning and logistics for the collection, handling and transport of the bulk sample at the Linka Project.
- **Regional follow-up:** Detailed mapping and follow-up sampling at the Long and Terrell Projects to define the extent of mineralisation and rank targets for future drill testing.
- **Ground geophysics surveys:** Undertake ground magnetic surveys at the company's additional projects to establish a primary dataset to support ongoing exploration activities.
- **Metallurgical testwork:** Continuation of the ongoing metallurgical testwork programmes supporting the Linka Project.
- **Completion of the 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

For further information, please contact:
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Learn more about Viking Mines via our investor hub here

APPENDIX 2 – SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND ANALYSIS RESULTS

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL (m)	Azi °	Dip°
LOCH0001	Channel	381773	4437705	n/a	135	0
LOCH0002	Channel	381703	4437655	n/a	130	0

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	WO_3 %
LOCH0001	GRAB	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.07
LOCH0001	GRAB	0.25	1.05	0.80	0.55
LOCH0001	GRAB	1.05	1.30	0.25	0.47
LOCH0001	GRAB	1.30	1.60	0.30	0.86
LOCH0001	GRAB	1.60	2.10	0.50	0.09
LOCH0001	GRAB	2.10	2.60	0.50	0.05
LOCH0002	GRAB	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.88
LOCH0002	GRAB	0.45	0.90	0.45	1.53
LOCH0002	GRAB	0.90	1.35	0.45	2.69
LOCH0002	GRAB	1.35	1.80	0.45	2.01
LOCH0002	GRAB	1.80	2.25	0.45	0.09

Sample/ Channel ID	Sample Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11N	RL (m)	WO_3 %
VKRC24443	Grab	626193	4252831	1616	0.01
VKRC24444	Grab	626150	4252946	1616	1.73
VKRC24445	Grab	626150	4252945	1616	0.03
VKRC24446	Grab	626092	4252938	1616	2.41
VKRC24447	Grab	626087	4252931	1616	0.90
VKRC24448	Grab	626087	4252931	1616	0.44
VKRC24449	Grab	626176	4252974	1616	0.53
VKRC24451	Grab	626176	4252972	1616	0.41
VKRC24453	Grab	626174	4252970	1616	0.46
VKRC24454	Grab	381702	4437651	1385	0.20
VKRC24464	Grab	381770	4437698	1385	0.24
VKRC24465	Grab	381771	4437698	1385	0.01
VKRC24471	Grab	381722	4437580	1385	0.00
VKRC24472	Grab	381723	4437580	1385	0.00
VKRC24473	Grab	381724	4437580	1385	0.00
VKRC24474	Grab	381721	4437580	1385	0.00
VKRC24476	Grab	381728	4437579	1385	0.00
VKRC24477	Grab	381722	4437599	1385	0.26
VKRC24478	Grab	381745	4437569	1385	0.04
VKRC24479	Grab	381746	4437568	1385	0.01
VKRC24480	Grab	381747	4437568	1385	0.01
VKRC24481	Grab	381748	4437568	1385	0.31
VKRC24482	Grab	381748	4437567	1385	0.28

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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.*	Several sample types/methods were collected from the respective projects. Random grab samples were collected from loose material found at surface, chip samples were collected from insitu 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. Some samples were selected with the use of a UV lamp to aid in the identification of scheelite.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Channel samples are deemed representative of the material being sampled as an equal amount of material was collected along the channel. It is not known if random grab and chip samples are representative of the broader mineralization encountered in the areas due to the samples not being insitu, but are interpreted to fall within the range of grades which occur within the style of mineralization being sampled (tactite).
	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	Industry standard sampling using hand and power tools. Sample weights ranged from 0.2kg to 3.58kg with an average weight of 0.91kg. 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-MS89L is used which is considered total using a lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature. Photographs taken of the channel locations.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All channel intervals were logged and surface sample 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.*	The assaying techniques utilised lab method W-MS89L is used which utilises a lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS 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 intersections 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.	Samples are collected and bagged into prenumbered calico bags. Sample details are recorded into a spreadsheet and then uploaded into Vikings Maxwell Datashed database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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 1.2611.
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 phone based 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.	Phone based GPS is deemed sufficient for the level of investigation and sampling completed. Freely available high resolution (1m) LiDAR is available for the projects and will be used for future investigations as required.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Channel samples have been collected at ~0.45m intervals (with some adjustments based on geological contacts where noted) which is deemed appropriate based on the thickness of mineralisation observed. Grab sample spacings are variable based on where the samples have been collected from.
	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.	Insufficient samples have been collected by the Company to confirm grade continuity, however surface observations of the mineralisation does indicate geological continuity. No mineral resource is being reported and therefore resource classification is not being used and as such not applicable.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample assay results have been composited where indicated >0.45m. Length weighting has been used to determine the composite value.
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.*	Channel samples have been collected perpendicular to the mineralisation trend observed and are considered to be unbiased with regards to possible structures to the extent known.
	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.	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 Viking geologists and personally delivered to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, USA.
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*	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>royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</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 all claims located due west of the Linka Shaft and the US Forestry Service due east. All the remaining projects fall under the jurisdiction of the BLM.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>The tenements are held in good standing by BLK Group LLC. To the best of Vikings knowledge, all annual claim payments are up to date. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. The US process is to file either a notice of intent or Plan of Operations to the responsible Federal Agency to obtain permits for drilling. The Company does not know of any reason why these permits would not be granted once the process if followed and the required bond payment made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td><u>Linka Mine:</u> The area was staked in 1941 by Steve Linka of Austin, NV. In 1943-44, the mine produced 2,420 tons of ore averaging 0.69% WO_3. Consolidated Uranium Mines purchased the property in 1953, sunk a vertical shaft to 210 feet and drove approximately 1,000 feet of drifts and cross-cuts on the 150' level. Additional production included; 4,000 tons of ore averaging 0.98% WO_3 between 1951 and 1956 and 60,000 tons averaging 0.40% WO_3 between 1955 and 1956. The mine closed when the Government buying program ended. Mine workings include a 100' X 50' open-pit 25 feet deep, a 210' shaft with approximately 1,500 feet of drifts and cross-cuts. Shrinkage stopes extend from the 150' level to the surface (Stager and Tingley, 1988).
In 1951, the Linka Mine was optioned to Hugh Chesser, Reno, NV. Hugh Chesser estimates shipments to Metals Reserve Corporation during WWII totalled 2,673 tons averaging 0.72 percent WO_3.
Cache Creek Exploration held the properties in the early 1970's, and conducted geological and geophysical programs. Duval Corporation optioned the properties in the mid-1970's, did geological studies but no drilling. Min-Ex drilled the property in 1977-78, four DDH at the Linka and 47 wide-spread RDH's.
Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Linka mine at 25,670 units WO_3 (1943-56).
<u>Linka-Conquest Mine</u>: 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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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) **The Long Mine:** The area was prospected by W.M. Chambers and J. S. Bedford 1917-18 but did not produce any tungsten during WWI. In 1938, Wayne Stoker relocated claims in the area and E. T. Long and W. E. Meissner located claims in 1941. M. R. Klepper examined the mine in 1942 as part of the USGS strategic-mineral investigation program and reported a total resource of ± 4,500 tons @ 0.50% -0.75% WO_3. Klepper recommended an 8-hole drilling program that he felt was required to keep the mine in production when the above resource was mined out. We found no evidence that the drilling program was ever initiated. The mine was leased to the Rare Metals Corporation of Lovelock in 1942 who operated it until 1944 and, no doubt, mined out Klepper's resource. Production during this period was estimated at 4,500 units of WO_3. The mine operated again in 1956, 1972-73 and 1978-79, all for short periods. Aaron Mining Co. Inc., the last operator, mined about 5,000 tons of ore and treated it at the Toulon Mill. Mine workings consist of an inclined shaft, several adits, and numerous open cuts and pits (Stager and Tingley, 1988). In 1985, Harold Bonham, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, visited the mine and reported that the open stopes are now caved. **Terrell:** The original discovery was made by members of the Terrell family, who did initial development work and mined a certain amount of ore. Later another operator did additional underground development work and mined a substantial amount of reportedly very good ore. In 1970, the property was leased to A. L. Hart and associates, who were installing a plant to process ore found in and around the workings. Hart was also contemplating an open-pit (Stephenson,1970, p. 1-2). The workings consist of a shaft 75 feet deep inclined 35° N20°W and an adit about 150 feet long which connect to a maze of tunnels and stopes at several levels, trenches and prospect pits. Union Carbide Corporation sampled the property in 1966. Stager and Tingley, 1988, estimate the total production at 1,348 units WO_3, (1954-57, 1963-64, 1977-79), from 3,220 tons of ore averaging about 0.6 percent WO_3. Johnson and Benson, 1963, stated that the mine produced $60,000 in tungsten concentrates that consisted of 67% WO_3 from mined ore containing about 1.0% WO_3 and 16% zinc.
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). **Long:** Cretaceous granitic rock intruded and mineralized, slightly metamorphosed, Jurassic limestone, argillite and slate of the Auld Lang Syne Group. Aplitic pegmatite dikes cut the granite. Klepper, 1942, identified several 7-foot wide, northerly trending, parallel, en echelon bands of dark green biotite lamprophyre. The sediments strike N50-70E and are folded into an

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		asymmetric syncline that plunges gently NE. The west limb of the syncline dips steeply east and is intruded by porphyritic quartz monzonite. The east limb dips 20°-40°NW. The limestone (±marble) member is on the west limb of the syncline. It is about 800 feet long and 100 feet wide. The quartz monzonite developed scheelite-bearing skarn at (1) the quartz monzonite-marble contact and (2) along the contact between marble and the hornfelsed argillite-slates (Klepper, 1942). The marble and hornfels zone are from a few feet to 130 feet from the quartz monzonite and is from 25 feet to 130 feet wide. The skarn contains quartz, epidote, garnet, magnetite, pyroxene and minor sulfides and is oxidized. Molybdenite was reported by Klepper, 1942. Garside, 1973, reported uranium being present as irregular spotty occurrences in scheelite bearing tactite. Production from the quartz monzonite and marble contact was small and came from a number of small pods. Most of the production came from two larger ore bodies, the North and South, both on the west limb of the syncline at the marble and hornfels contact. The North ore body was about 200 feet long and varied in width from one foot to six feet. It was mined to a depth of 35 feet. The South ore body was comprised of two parallel segments separated by barren marble. The western segment was 40 feet long. The eastern segment was 130 feet long seven feet wide and mined to a depth of 55 feet. The ore averaged about 0.6 percent WO_3. Numerous faults, with displacements of only a few feet, cut across the contacts. **Terrell:** Locally, a limestone member within the Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite was intruded and mineralized by the diorite of the Troy Mountain Pluton. The pluton domed the sediments. Erosion exposed the intrusive and the outward-dipping limestone, quartzite, hornfels and skarn in an area 1,600 feet by 1,000 feet (Stager and Tingley, 1988, p. 151). The mine, located on the northernmost end of the exposed dome, was developed on a 30 degree N plunging ore shoot (chimney) that parallels the N-S strike segment of the contact zone. The irregularly shaped chimney extended from the surface to a depth of 75 feet and bottomed in ore grade. Scheelite occurs in the skarn and in marbleized limestone. Zones of scheelite are generally conformable to bedding and consist of coarse-grained crystals up to 3 inches across. The quartz-rich garnet-epidote-pyroxene skarn developed at the contact zone is about 15 feet wide and extends several hundred feet NE-SW. Scheelite-bearing tactites are conformable to bedding (Johnson and Benson, 1963). Scheelite occurs in tactite, altered limestone and quartz (Stephenson,1970).
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the*	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported. Sample locations, weights and grades are reported in Appendix 1 or in the main body of the report.

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	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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. Length weighted averages of the channel samples has been calculated where indicated. Grab and chip samples are reported as received. Full list of all assay results are reported in Appendix 1.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	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*	All appropriate maps and plans and sections are included 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*	All appropriate information is included in the report. Maps show all available results and all data is provided within Appendix 1.

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	high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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. Data collection and evaluation is ongoing as part of the Due Diligence process and further information will be released as and when it comes available and has been assessed by Vikings geology team.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A range of activity is ongoing with the company's tungsten projects in Nevada. Linka Project: Metallurgical testwork is ongoing. Drilling is in progress. Other projects: Geophysics programmes are being planned at all 5 of the other projects. Future mapping and sampling activities at Long and Terrell and being planned. A notice of intent for drilling at both Long and Terrell will be prepared once planned drillhole locations have been determined.