

GRAVITY TESTWORK REPLICATES ACROSS ALL FOUR LINKA SAMPLES, CONQUEST DELIVERS 69.3% WO₃

- Gravity separation testwork now completed on three additional metallurgical samples (LKMET0001, LKMET0002 and LKMET0003), bringing the total to four samples tested from the Linka Tungsten Project.ⁱ
- Results from the three additional samples provide additional metallurgical support and compliment the original gravity separation testwork completed on the Linka Pit sample (LKMET0004).^{ii,iii,iv}
- Conquest sample (LKMET0003) delivered both higher grade and recovery into a gravity concentrate (compared with the May 2026 LKMET0004 test), at 69.3% WO₃ and 43.8% recovery, from the lowest-grade sample tested (head grade of 0.76% WO₃).
- All four samples have produced gravity concentrates grading above 50% WO₃, supporting a consistent gravity separation response across the samples tested.
- Flotation testwork on the gravity tails is ongoing with initial gravity plus flotation testwork on the Linka Stockpile sample (LKMET0001) increasing combined recovery to 73.1%, with flotation optimisation continuing on all three samples.
- Tungsten pricing remains near all-time highs for tungsten concentrates grading 50% - 70% at US\$2,440/metric tonne unit (mtu) WO₃ (US\$244,000/t), demonstrating the high-value product attainable from Linka^v.

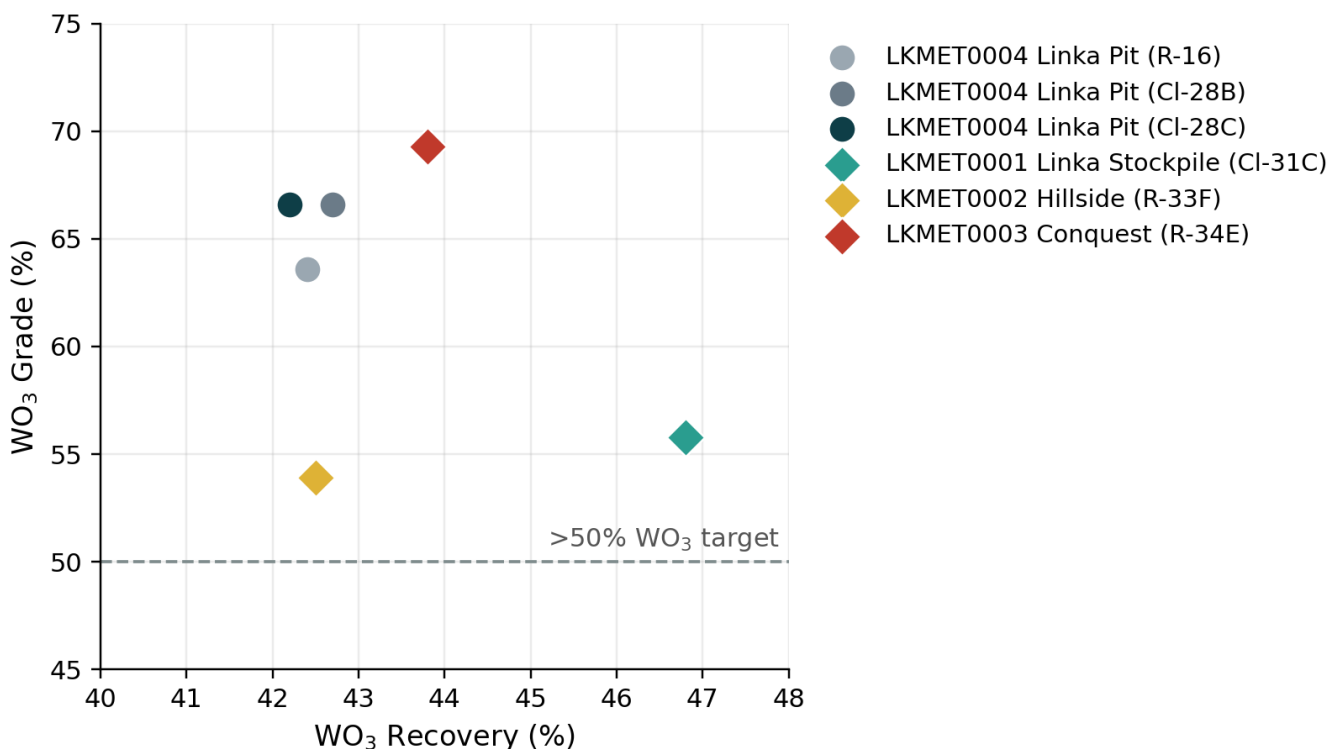


Figure 1; Gravity concentrate grade versus recovery for all four Linka metallurgical samples. New results (diamonds) plotted against previously reported LKMET0004 gravity results (circles).



Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing metallurgical testwork programme at the Linka Tungsten Project ("Linka" or "the Project") in Nevada, USA.

Gravity separation testwork has now been completed on three additional metallurgical samples, LKMET0001 (Linka Stockpile), LKMET0002 (Hillside) and LKMET0003 (Conquest), bringing the total number of samples tested to four, following the work previously reported on the Linka Pit sample, LKMET0004.^{ii,iii,iv}

The results for the three additional samples support the original testwork, with recoveries and grades summarised in Table 1 and Figure 1. The samples comprised selected loose surface material identified using ultraviolet light. The results relate to the samples tested; their representativeness of in-situ mineralisation or future plant feed has not been established.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"The key takeaway from these results is that the gravity separation is proving repeatable across additional samples when compared to our prior testwork. Recovery is performing well, with improvements noted in the Hillside and Linka Stockpile samples, whilst grade is maintaining above our 50% WO₃ target for the gravity stage.

"Significantly, the Conquest sample delivered a higher grade and recovery product than the original May 2026 Linka Pit test result, at 69.3% WO₃ and 43.8% recovery, and it did so from the lowest-grade sample we have tested to date, with a head grade of 0.76% WO₃.

"Flotation testwork on the gravity tails is ongoing and we will update the market as that work progresses and completes.

"With global tungsten concentrate pricing commanding a significant US\$244,000 per tonne^v WO₃, the Linka concentrates are proving to be a very high value product."

GRAVITY SEPARATION TESTWORK RESULTS

Gravity separation testwork has been completed on three additional samples at Base Met Labs (BML) under the supervision of Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO), applying the gravity separation conditions established on the Linka Pit sample LKMET0004.^{iv} Key results are as follows:

- **Conquest (LKMET0003):** 69.3% WO₃ concentrate at 43.8% recovery from a 0.76% WO₃ head grade; a higher grade and recovery than the May 2026 LKMET0004 test result (66.6% WO₃ at 42.7% recovery),ⁱⁱⁱ from the lowest-grade sample tested.
- **Linka Stockpile (LKMET0001):** 55.8% WO₃ concentrate at 46.8% recovery from a 0.99% WO₃ head grade, the highest gravity recovery of the four samples.
- **Hillside (LKMET0002):** 53.9% WO₃ concentrate at 42.5% recovery from a 0.91% WO₃ head grade.
- **All four samples have now produced a gravity concentrate grading above 50% WO₃. Gravity recoveries across the tests reported in Table 1 range from 42.2% to 46.8%.**



FLOTATION TESTWORK ON GRAVITY TAILS

Flotation testwork on the gravity tails from the three additional samples is ongoing, following the approach applied to LKMET0004, where rougher/cleaner flotation of the gravity tails lifted combined gravity plus flotation recovery to 76.0% at a concentrate grade of 56.9% WO₃.^{iv}

Initial gravity plus flotation testwork has been completed on the Linka Stockpile sample (LKMET0001, test CI-31C), returning a combined concentrate of 44.7% WO₃ at 73.1% recovery (Table 1). This first pass has lifted recovery from 46.8% for the gravity stage alone to 73.1%, whilst the combined concentrate grade is currently below the 50% WO₃ target. Flotation optimisation testwork is continuing on this sample with the objective of lifting the combined concentrate grade above 50% WO₃ whilst maintaining recovery, consistent with the improvements achieved through successive rounds of flotation optimisation on LKMET0004.^{iii,iv}

Flotation testwork on the gravity tails from the Hillside (LKMET0002) and Conquest (LKMET0003) samples is in progress, with results to be reported as they are received.

Table 1; Metallurgical testwork results for the four Linka metallurgical samples, showing gravity-stage and combined gravity plus flotation results. New results shaded. LKMET0004 results as previously reported on the dates shown. ^{ii,iii,iv} Flotation testwork on the gravity tails of LKMET0002 and LKMET0003 is in progress.

Sample ID	Release Date	Test ID	Circuit	Assayed Feed Grade (% WO ₃)	Concentrate Grade (% WO ₃)	WO ₃ Recovery (%)
Linka Pit LKMET0004	31/03/2026	R-16	Gravity	1.28	63.6	42.4
			Gravity + Flotation		56.4	46.0
	28/05/2026	CI-28B	Gravity		66.6	42.7
			Gravity + Flotation		62.5	59.8
	10/06/2026	CI-28C	Gravity		66.6	42.2
			Gravity + Flotation		56.9	76.0
Linka Stockpile LKMET0001	This release	CI-31C	Gravity	0.99	55.8	46.8
			Gravity + Flotation		44.7	73.1
Hillside LKMET0002	This release	R-33F	Gravity	0.91	53.9	42.5
			Gravity + Flotation		<i>In progress</i>	
Conquest LKMET0003	This release	R-34E	Gravity	0.76	69.3	43.8
			Gravity + Flotation		<i>In progress</i>	

NEXT STEPS

The Company continues to advance the Nevada portfolio of tungsten projects on multiple fronts. Key workstreams advancing include:

- Flotation testwork on the gravity tails from the three additional samples is ongoing, including optimisation of the flotation stage on the Linka Stockpile sample (LKMET0001) and initial flotation testwork on the Hillside (LKMET0002) and Conquest (LKMET0003) samples.



- Second round of ore sorting testwork with TOMRA in Germany on 2 x new samples collected from surface stockpiles at Linka.
- Assays pending for a further 7 holes around the Linka (Main) Pit (expected mid-October) with previously reported visually logged intervals up to 12.2m. Assay results are required to determine tungsten grades.^{vi}
- Assays pending for 4 x SW extension holes and 2 x regional exploration holes (expected late-October).
- Resumption of the drilling programme at Linka in mid-October.
- Identification of toll treatment options for the approved 900t bulk sample.

The Company will continue to update the market as further information is received.

END

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

Julian Woodcock
Managing Director and CEO
Viking Mines Limited

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

Learn more about Viking Mines via our investor hub [here](#).

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.

Competent Persons Statement - Metallurgical Testwork

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results from metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Peter Adamini, BSc (Mineral Science and Chemistry), who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Adamini is a full-time employee of SGS Australia owned Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of SGS Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, and has sufficient experience that 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 Adamini is an independent consultant engaged by Viking Mines Limited for metallurgical representation. Mr Adamini 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.

ⁱ ASX announcement 14 January 2026: High Grade Assays Up To 1.3% WO₃ from Linka Tungsten Project, USA.

ⁱⁱ ASX announcement 31 March 2026: Viking's Linka Project Achieves 63.6% WO₃ Concentrate.

ⁱⁱⁱ ASX announcement 28 May 2026: Linka Metallurgy Success Delivers 62.5% WO₃ at 59.8% Recovery.

^{iv} ASX announcement 10 June 2026: Linka Tungsten Project Recovery Improved to 76.0% at 56.9% WO₃ Grade.

^v Source: Fastmarkets.com 30th September 2026.

^{vi} ASX announcement 17 September 2026: Drilling Extends Priority Zones at Linka.



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% WO₃ 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% WO₃ 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% WO₃, and recent metallurgical testwork has produced a 56.9% WO₃ 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.





APPENDIX 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

JORC Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Collection of loose rocks on surface from each of the four sample locations (LKMET0001 to LKMET0004) using an ultraviolet light (254nm wavelength) to identify mineralised material. Samples collected were bagged into calico and polyweave bags and subsequently broken into smaller pieces to aid transportation to the metallurgical laboratory and facilitate processing by the metallurgical laboratory.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Samples are deemed representative of the target mineralisation being sampled as they were identified using an ultraviolet light which confirmed scheelite bearing mineralisation was sourced. It is unknown if the samples are representative of the original in-situ material due to rocks being collected from loose material on surface and not being in-situ.
	<i>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</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Loose rocks collected from surface and delivered to the metallurgical laboratory in individually numbered calico bags. Samples which corresponded to each parent (composite) sample were prepared by the laboratory by combining contents from the designated bags, stage crushing to <3.35 mm, passing through a riffle splitter multiple times and blending to homogenise. This blended sample was further processed through the riffle splitter to generate a representative sub-sample. This sub-sample was then pulverised to minimum P80 <75 µm prior to being submitted for assay. This sub-sample is considered accurate with sample mineralogy not expected to have caused sampling issues.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Samples were collected dry. No splitting was undertaken in the field. In the metallurgical laboratory, each sample was prepared by stage crushing to <3.35 mm and then homogenised and sub-sampled using a riffle splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> The sample preparation, blending and sub-sampling techniques are appropriate for this material's mineralogical makeup.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> No QAQC samples were utilised by Viking. The metallurgical laboratory inserted blanks and standards which contained WO ₃ grades similar to the assayed samples' WO ₃ head grades.
	<i>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.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> In-situ material has not been sampled. No duplicates taken. On completion of the metallurgical testwork programme, the metallurgical balance will be used to verify the head grade assays.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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. Sample size of the metallurgical samples is appropriate due to both the grade of the mineralisation and the large samples collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> The assaying technique utilised a lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate (50/50) fusion melt followed by nitric acid dissolution with the resulting solution analysed by ICP OES/MS. This technique is considered to be total.
	<i>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.</i>	No data has been reported of this type.
	<i>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.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> No QAQC samples were utilised by Viking. The metallurgical laboratory inserted blanks and standards which contained WO ₃ grades similar to Viking's assayed samples' WO ₃ head grades. This achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and removed bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Samples are bagged in calico bags and assigned a sample number from a ticket book. Sample details are recorded in a spreadsheet and then uploaded into Viking's Maxwell Datashed database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustment is made to the assay data.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> No drilling being reported. Sample locations provided are the approximate area where the samples were collected from. The composite sample collected for each area is composed of loose rocks collected from within an approximate 15m radius of the reported sample coordinate (refer ASX announcement 14 January 2026).
	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.	Not applicable.
	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Sample assay results have not been composited. Physical samples collected are considered composite samples via the collection of multiple loose rocks from each sample location to provide sufficient material for the metallurgical testwork programme.
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.	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Unknown, the mineralisation sampled was not in-situ.
	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.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Samples were collected in the field by Viking geologists and personally delivered to Base Met Labs in Tucson, Arizona.
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 land tenure status	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.	<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>	Project	State	County	Type	Holder	Quantity	Linka	Nevada	Lander	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	10	Viking Tungsten LLC	91	Alpine	Nevada	Pershing	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	4	Long	Nevada	Pershing	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	4	Viking Tungsten LLC	12	Ragged Top	Nevada	Pershing	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	8	Viking Tungsten LLC	30	Terrell	Nevada	Nye	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	10	Viking Tungsten LLC	56	Victory	Nevada	Nye	Unpatented	Kircher Mine Development LLC	8
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		<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.																																																		
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are held in good standing by BLK Group LLC. All annual claim payments are up to date. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. The US process is to file either a notice of intent or Plan of Operations to the responsible Federal Agency to obtain permits for drilling. The Company does not know of any reason why these permits would not be granted once the process if followed and the required bond payment made.																																																		
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Linka Mine: The area was staked in 1941 by Steve Linka of Austin, NV. In 1943-44, the mine produced 2,420 tons of ore averaging 0.69% WO3. 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% WO3 between 1951 and 1956 and 60,000 tons averaging 0.40% WO3 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 WO3.																																																		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cache Creek Exploration held the properties in the early 1970's and conducted geological and geophysical programs. Duval Corporation optioned the properties in the mid-1970's, did geological studies but no drilling. Min-Ex drilled the property in 1977-78, with a total of 73 drillholes recorded (eight DDH and 64 wide-spread percussion drillholes). Note: Not all drillhole locations have been established, with 69 holes digitised and 1 hole estimated (total 70) and three percussion holes with unknown location. Exploration activity completed by Minex included drilling, surface and underground geological mapping and sampling, minor geophysical magnetic survey with 10,400 linear feet collected (inconclusive results), 6,500ft of bulldozer trenching and mapping. Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Linka mine at 25,670 units WO₃ (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% WO₃. Additional shipments after the War averaged over 1.0% WO₃, 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% WO₃. Stager and Tingley, 1988, estimate total production at 5,208 units WO₃ (1944-56). Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Conquest mine to be 5,208 units WO₃ (1944-56)
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	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	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported. No top cuts have been applied by Viking.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	<u>Metallurgical Samples</u> Unknown, the mineralisation sampled was not in-situ. No drilling is being reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	No drillhole data is being reported. A significant discovery is not being reported.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All gravity separation results received to date for the four metallurgical samples are reported in Table 1. The initial gravity plus flotation result for sample LKMET0001 (44.7% WO ₃ at 73.1% recovery) is reported in the body of the report. Flotation testwork on samples LKMET0002 and LKMET0003 is in progress and no flotation results have yet been received for these samples.
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	Samples LKMET0001 (Linka Stockpile), LKMET0002 (Hillside) and LKMET0003 (Conquest) were selected for gravity separation testwork (tests CI-31C, R-33F and R-34E respectively), applying the gravity conditions established on sample LKMET0004. Gravity products were dried, weighed, sub-sampled and pulverised to P80 <75 µm prior to being submitted for assay. Analytical method is described in Section 1 above. Results for LKMET0004 were previously reported (ASX announcements 31 March, 28 May and 10 June 2026). No other substantive 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.	Flotation testwork on the gravity tails of samples LKMET0001, LKMET0002 and LKMET0003 is ongoing, with results to be reported as the testwork progresses and is completed. Additional activities are detailed in the body of the report.