ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 June 2026

ORE SORTING SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCES SEPARATE PRODUCTS AT LINKA PROJECT

- **X-ray Transmission (XRT) ore sorting testwork completed by TOMRA on two samples from the Linka Tungsten Project has successfully separated mineralised feed into discrete product and waste streams.**
- **Conquest Pit sample directed 67.8% of sample mass to product streams, with high abundance of visible scheelite confirmed in the high-grade product fraction under ultraviolet light.**
- **Linka Stockpile sample directed 56.1% of sample mass to product streams, demonstrating ore sorting potential for upgrading existing surface stockpiles.**
- **Testwork applied TOMRA's newly released CONTAIN™ deep-learning inclusion-detection software across a three-stage cascade sorting configuration.**
- **Ore sorting offers two potential value pathways: pre-concentration of run-of-mine feed to lift plant feed grade and upgrading of existing grade stockpiles.**
- **Product fraction assays are pending, with results expected in the second half of July 2026, and will quantify the grade and recovery performance of each stream.**

Figure 1; High-grade sorted fraction (Set 1) from the Conquest Pit sample under ultraviolet light, showing characteristic blue-white fluorescence of scheelite. Visual estimate containing between ~1.5% to ~3.5% scheelite (~1.2% to ~2.8% WO_3). Refer to Appendix 1. Assay results expected late July 2026.

Cautionary Statement: 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.

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report positive initial results from X-ray Transmission (**XRT**) ore sorting testwork completed by TOMRA at its Test Center in Wedel, Germany, on mineralised material from the Linka Tungsten Project in Nevada, USA. The First Inspection testwork was undertaken on two samples, a ~19.4 kg Conquest Pit sample and a ~19.4 kg Linka Stockpile sample, each crushed and screened to +10mm – 40mm, to assess the amenability of Linka mineralisation to sensor-based pre-concentration.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"These initial ore sorting results are an important step in our strategy to define a rapid low-CAPEX, pathway to production at Linka. The clear presence of scheelite in the high-grade sorted fraction gives encouragement that the technology could have direct benefits to the Project.

"Ore sorting is in place for many operating tungsten mines globally. If Viking can confirm that we are able to utilise the technology to reject a meaningful proportion of waste prior to milling, gravity and flotation, we have the potential to both upgrade run-of-mine feed and unlock value from our existing stockpiles.

"We look forward to receiving the product assays in July, which will allow us to quantify the grade uplift and recovery achieved. Subsequently, we will be able to determine the cost benefit of applying this technology in our conceptual process flow sheet for the Linka Project."

ORE SORTING TESTWORK

The testwork was conducted on TOMRA's **X-ray Transmission (XRT)** sorting platform, which discriminates material on the basis of atomic density and is well suited to the detection of dense tungsten-bearing minerals such as scheelite. XRT technology works by exploiting the difference in attenuation of X-ray radiation between tungsten-bearing ore and barren rock. Due to its ultra high atomic density, tungsten strongly absorbs X-rays. As a result, tungsten appears as distinct, dense inclusions in XRT images.

The testwork program incorporated TOMRA's newly released **CONTAIN™** software, a deep-learning module that identifies mineralised inclusions within host rock particles, alongside the established **OBTAIN™** detection technology.

Each sample was processed through a three-stage cascade sorting configuration (Figure 4), designed to progressively recover mineralised particles: Stage 1 ejected high-grade inclusions, Stage 2 ejected lower-grade inclusions, and Stage 3 applied the CONTAIN™ module to recover remaining inclusion-bearing particles. This produced four output streams: High Grade Inclusions, Low Grade Inclusions, CONTAIN™ Inclusions and Waste, as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1; Mass balance of TOMRA XRT cascade sorting testwork for the Conquest Pit and Linka Stockpile samples. Product fraction assays are pending.

Product Stream	Conquest Pit (0.8% WO_3)		Linka Stockpile (0.5% WO_3)	
	Mass (kg)	Mass (%)	Mass (kg)	Mass (%)
High Grade Inclusions	2.4	12.1	0.7	3.4
Low Grade Inclusions	7.2	36.9	5.2	26.9
CONTAIN™ Inclusions	3.6	18.6	5.0	25.8
Waste	6.3	32.5	8.5	43.9
Total Feed	**19.4**	**100**	**19.4**	**100**
Mass to Product (excl. Waste)	**13.1**	**67.8**	**10.9**	**56.1**

For the Conquest Pit sample, approximately 68% of feed mass reported to the three product streams, with the balance rejected as waste (Figure 2). Visible scheelite was confirmed in the high-grade product fraction under ultraviolet (blacklight) illumination (Figure 1). For the Linka Stockpile sample, approximately 56% of feed mass reported to product streams (Figure 3). Product fraction assays have not yet been completed; TOMRA does not assay sorted fractions in order to retain independence, and the fractions have been returned to the Company's metallurgical laboratory in Canada for analysis, with results expected in the second half of July 2026.

Figure 2; TOMRA XRT sorted fractions from the Conquest Pit sample: A: Set 1 High Grade Inclusions, B: Set 2 Low Grade Inclusions, C: Set 3 CONTAIN™ Inclusions and D: Waste (clockwise from top left).

Figure 3; TOMRA XRT sorted fractions from the Linka Stockpile sample: A: Set 1 High Grade Inclusions, B: Set 2 Low Grade Inclusions, C: Set 3 CONTAIN™ Inclusions and D: Waste (clockwise from top left).

Cascade sorting principle

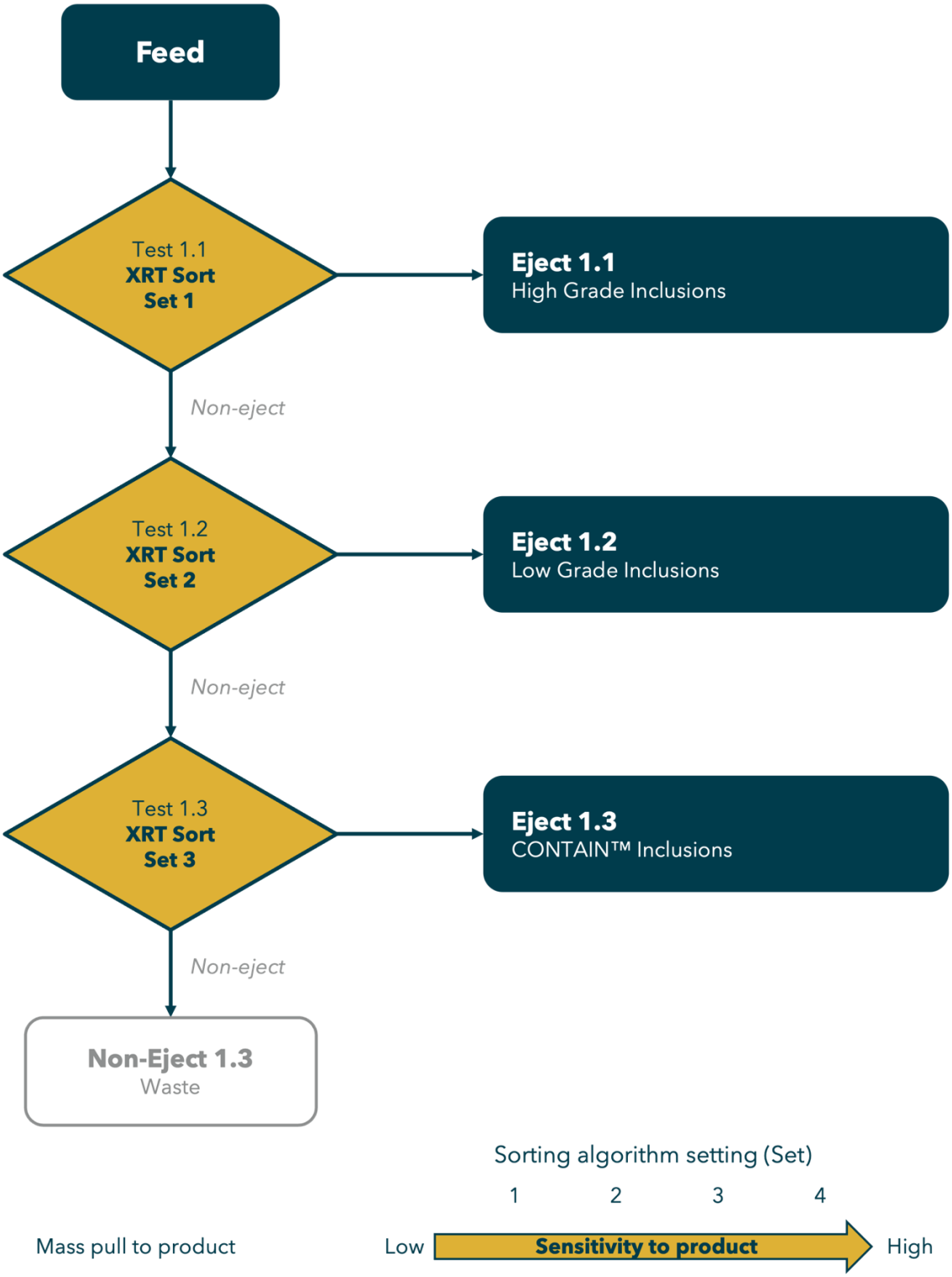

Figure 4; Three-stage cascade XRT sorting flow sheet applied to each sample, producing four output streams (High Grade, Low Grade and CONTAIN™ Inclusions, and Waste). Source: TOMRA.

STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

If confirmed by the pending assays, ore sorting could provide two distinct sources of value for the Linka Tungsten Project.

1. **Pre-concentration of run-of-mine feed** would allow waste to be rejected ahead of the processing plant, lifting plant feed grade thereby maximising metric tonne units of tungsten in process.
2. Ore sorting could be applied to **upgrade the Company's existing surface stockpiles**,[1] potentially converting lower-grade material into a viable plant feed or saleable product.[2]

These results build on the Company's broader metallurgical program[3] at Linka and will be integrated into the conceptual processing flowsheet[4] being developed by Mineral Technologies for the ~300,000 tonne-per-annum (300ktpa) processing model.

NEXT STEPS

Subject to confirmation by the pending assays, the Company's near-term workstreams for the ore sorting program include:

- Evaluating ore sorting effectiveness and quantifying grade and recovery performance once product fraction assays are received (expected second half July 2026).
- Assessing the application of ore sorting to upgrade existing surface stockpiles.
- Completing gravity and flotation testwork on the ore sorting products at Base Met Labs to replicate the proposed process flow diagram.
- Reviewing the conceptual flowsheet to incorporate an ore sorting stage.
- Obtaining a TOMRA equipment quotation to support the 300ktpa CAPEX model being developed by Mineral Technologies.

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.

[1] *ASX Announcement 21 May 2026, Linka Tungsten Project Field Campaign Identified Additional Stockpiles.*
[2] *ASX Announcement 9 June 2026, Linka Stockpile Sampling Delivers up to 1.1% WO_3.*
[3] *ASX Announcement 10 June 2026, Linka Tungsten Project Recovery Improved to 76.0% at 56.9% WO_3 Grade.*
[4] *ASX Announcement 27 April 2026, Conceptual Process Established for the Linka Tungsten Project.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Julian Woodcock, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM(CP) – 305446). Mr Woodcock is a full-time employee of Viking Mines Ltd. Mr Woodcock has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodcock consents to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

APPENDIX 1 – SAMPLE LOCATION AND ASSAY RESULTS TABLES

Area	Sample ID	Type	East (m) NAD 83 UTM Zone 11	North (m) NAD 83 UTM Zone 11	RL (m)	Weight (kg)	WO_3 %
Linka Stockpile	LKMET0005	Grab sample	513,999	4,353,134	1,805	~20kg	TBC
Conquest Pit	LKMET0006	Grab sample	514,472	4,353,707	1,774	~20kg	TBC

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.*	Metallurgical Sample Collection of loose rocks on surface approximately 10-20cm in diameter from each of the 2 sample locations (Linka Stockpile and Conquest Pit). Samples collected were packed in to plastic buckets for transportation to the metallurgical laboratory for preparation prior to shipping to Germany for the TOMRA testwork. Weights of each of the samples collected are approximately 20kg (40kg in total).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Metallurgical Sample Samples are deemed representative of the target mineralisation being sampled based on visual characteristics. It is unknown if the samples are representative of the original insitu material due to rocks being collected from loose material on surface and not being insitu.
	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	Metallurgical Sample Loose rocks collected form surface and delivered to the metallurgical laboratory for sample preparation (crushing and screening) prior to being shipped to TOMRA in Wedel, Germany for ore sorting testwork.
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.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.	Metallurgical Sample Samples were collected dry. No splitting was undertaken in the field.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Metallurgical Sample The sample preparation, blending 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.	Metallurgical Sample 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.
	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.	Metallurgical Sample Insitu 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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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 sample is appropriate both due the grades being grade of the mineralisation and the large samples collected.
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.*	Metallurgical Sample The assaying technique utilised a lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate (50/50) fusion melt followed by nitric acid dissolution with the resulting solution analysed by an ICP OES/MS. 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.	Metallurgical Sample No QAQC samples were utilised by Viking. The metallurgical laboratory inserted blanks and standards which contained WO_3 grades similar to the Viking's assayed samples WO_3 head grades. This achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and removed bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	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.	Metallurgical Sample Samples are packaged into plastic buckets prior to shipping. Sample details are recorded in a spreadsheet and then uploaded into Viking's Maxwell Datashed database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay results are reported as W% and converted to WO3% by multiplying by 1.2611.

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.*	Metallurgical Sample No drilling being reported. Sample locations provided are approximate area where the samples were collected from. Composite sample collected for each area is composed of loose rocks collected from within an approximate15m radius of the reported sample coordinate.
	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.	Metallurgical Sample Sample assay results have not been composited. Physical samples collected are consider a composite sample via the collection of multiple loose rocks from the sample locations 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.*	Metallurgical Sample Unknown, the mineralisation sampled was not insitu.
	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.*	Metallurgical Sample Samples were collected in the field by Viking contract geophysics team and shipped to Base Met Labs in Tucson, Arizona. Samples were then prepared and shipped to TOMRA in Germany. Standard shipping protocols apply with consignment notes confirming delivery.
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 rowspan="2">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>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.*	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported.

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 drilling is being reported. No top cuts have been applied by Viking.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Metallurgical Sample Unknown, the mineralisation sampled was not insitu. No drilling is being reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views*	No drillhole data is being reported. A significant discovery is not being reported.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All appropriate information is included in the report.
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*	Sample LKMET0005 (Linka Stockpile Sample) and LKMET0006 (Conquest Pit Sample) were selected for ore sorting . Ore sorting test feed samples were generated by stage crushing each sample to <1½ inches prior to screening out the +3/8 inch material. The -1½ +3/8 inch material from each sample (19.4 kg from each sample) was then dispatched to Tomra's testing facility located in Wedel Germany where the ore sorting was conducted using X-Ray Transmission. Ore sorting fractions (4 from each sample tested) are currently in transit to Base Met Labs for sample preparation and assaying to determine metal deportment into each product. 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.*	Maiden drilling programme is scheduled to commence at the project in June 2026 with earthworks and drill site preparation, followed by drilling. Additional activities underway are detailed in the report. Other projects: A primary focus is to identify and source any and all available historical data on the projects to allow planning of future sampling and drilling programmes. On planning of any drilling programmes a Notice of Intent or Plan of Operations will be prepared and submitted to the relevant Federal authority.