SECOND ROUND OF ORE SORTING COMPLETED ON LINKA SAMPLES

- **Further X-ray Transmission (XRT) ore sorting testwork completed by TOMRA on two samples:**
  - **LKMET0007 – Sample comprising of tactite skarn (~50%) and monzonite (~50%), sourced directly from mineralised stockpiles.**
  - **LKMET0008 – Composite tactite sourced from a stockpile (30%) mixed with limestone (35%) and monzonite (35%) sourced from the waste dumps to represent mineralisation diluted by waste from mining.**
- **TOMRA ore sorting has repeated previous testwork and separated feed into discrete 'product' and 'waste' streams and reflected the anticipated ratio of mineralised tactite to waste, further demonstrating ore sorting potential for upgrading feed material.**
- **LKMET0007 - 43.8% of the screened feed mass reported to the 'product' streams and 56.2% to the reject stream.**
- **LKMET0008 – 29.9% of the screened feed mass reported to the 'product' streams and 70.1% to the reject stream.**
- **Ore sorting products shipped for analysis to quantitatively determine head grade and separate product grades obtained.**
- **Product fraction assays are pending, with results expected in early December 2026, and will quantify the grade and recovery performance of each stream.**

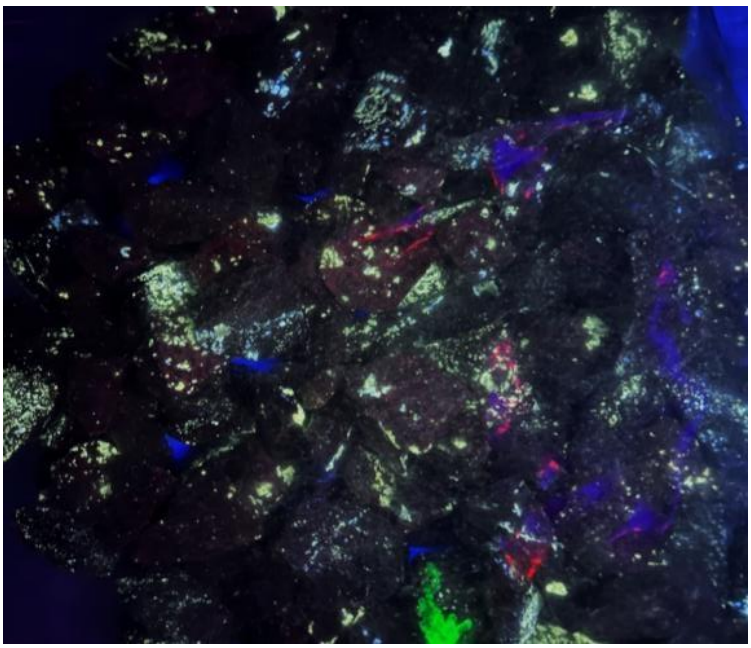


Figure 1; High-grade sorted fraction (Set 1) from the LKMET0007 sample under ultraviolet light, showing characteristic blue-white fluorescence of scheelite. Estimated visual abundance 0.5-2.0% WO_3. Assay results expected December 2026.

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.*

For personal use only

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from a second round of X-ray Transmission (**XRT**) ore sorting testwork completed by TOMRA at its Test Center in Wedel, Germany, on material from the Linka Tungsten Project ("**Linka**" or "**the Project**") in Nevada, USA.

Ore sorting was successful in producing different products which (when viewed under UV light) are visually estimated to represent effective splitting of the sample into higher and lower mineralised products. Assays will establish whether sorting increased the product grades.

The testwork was undertaken on two samples: LKMET0007; ~19.9 kg mineralised sample collected from stockpiles of mineralised tactite (50%) with identified monzonite waste rock (50%) and LKMET0008; ~17.7 kg sample of mineralised tactite deliberately diluted with barren limestone and monzonite waste rock collected from local waste dumps. The programme was designed to test the sorter's ability to reject barren waste rock from a lower-grade, commingled feed, simulating the processing of the historical ore/waste rock stockpiles at Linka and the pre-concentration of run-of-mine feed. Each sample was crushed and screened to +10mm -30mm prior to processing through the ore sorter.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"This second round of testwork was designed to answer a specific question: when we deliberately mix barren limestone and monzonite in with Linka mineralisation, can the sorter pull it back out? On the mass balance and under the UV lamp it appears to have done exactly that – both samples have split the feed into portions which represent the expected split based on the feed mass of varying composition of the original samples.

"The first round of ore sorting delivered a high-grade product of up to 4.1 times the feed grade while the reject stream graded just 0.2% WO_3. If the pending assays confirm the waste streams from this round are similarly low grade, it demonstrates that ore sorting has the potential to become a practical tool for both pre-concentrating run-of-mine feed and upgrading the commingled historical stockpiles at Linka.

"The sorted fractions have now been shipped to Base Met Labs for assay, with results expected in December, which will allow us to quantify the grade uplift, recovery and waste rejection achieved."

ORE SORTING TESTWORK

The testwork was conducted on TOMRA's 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. The first round of testwork, completed in June 2026, upgraded a Conquest Pit sample from 0.61% WO_3 to a 1.91% WO_3 high-grade product (3.1x feed grade) and a Linka Stockpile sample from 0.45% WO_3 to 1.83% WO_3 (4.1x), with the reject streams in both samples grading ~0.2% WO_3 (refer ASX announcements 18 June 2026 and 20 August 2026).

The second round applied the sorting algorithm developed on those samples, together with TOMRA's **CONTAIN™** deep-learning inclusion-detection software, to two new samples. **LKMET0007** is a randomly collected sample of mineralised material from the historical stockpiles with an estimated 50% mineralised tactite and 50% monzonite. **LKMET0008** is high-grade mineralised tactite (30%) deliberately diluted with barren limestone (35%) and monzonite (35%) waste rock, the same rock types that host the mineralised tactite in the Linka Pit and are intermingled with mineralisation in the historical rock stockpiles. Each sample was processed

For personal use only

through the same three-stage cascade configuration as the first round (Figure 3), producing four output streams: High Grade Inclusions, Low Grade Inclusions, CONTAIN™ Inclusions and Waste (Table 1).

Table 1; Mass balance of TOMRA XRT cascade sorting testwork for the LKMET0007 and LKMET0008 samples. Product fraction assays are pending.

Product Stream	LKMET0007 – Mineralised sample		LKMET0008 – Mineralised + waste rock	
	Mass (kg)	Mass (%)	Mass (kg)	Mass (%)
1.1 High Grade Inclusions	2.7	13.6	1.5	8.5
1.2 Low Grade Inclusions	4.2	20.9	2.5	13.8
1.3 CONTAIN™ Inclusions	1.9	9.3	1.3	7.6
Waste	11.2	56.2	12.4	70.1
Total Feed	**19.9**	**100**	**17.7**	**100**
Mass to Product (excl. Waste)	**8.8**	**43.8**	**5.3**	**29.9**

For sample LKMET0007, 43.8% of feed mass reported to the three product streams and 56.2% went to the reject stream vs the 50:50 split of anticipated tactite mineralisation to monzonite. For sample LKMET0008, 29.9% of feed mass reported to product streams and 70.1% went to the reject stream (Figure 2) vs the 25:75 split of anticipated mineralised tactite to limestone and monzonite.

The higher proportion of waste rejected from LKMET0008 is consistent with the sorter rejecting the barren limestone and monzonite added to the sample; confirmation that the rejected material is barren requires the pending assays. Visible scheelite was confirmed in the high-grade product fraction of LKMET0007 under ultraviolet illumination (Figure 1). TOMRA does not assay sorted fractions in order to retain independence, and the fractions have been shipped to Base Met Labs for sample preparation and analysis, with results expected in December 2026.

STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

Subject to confirmation by the pending assays, the ability of the sorter to reject barren limestone and monzonite from a commingled feed supports the two sources of value previously identified for ore sorting at Linka:

1. **Pre-concentration of run-of-mine feed**, allowing waste rock mined with the mineralised tactite to be rejected ahead of the processing plant and lifting plant feed grade.
2. **Upgrading the historical rock stockpiles** at Linka and Conquest, where mineralised tactite is intermingled with barren monzonite and limestone waste rock (refer ASX announcement 6 August 2026), into a viable plant feed or transportable upgraded product to be shipped offsite for ore sorting.

The results will be incorporated into the processing options being assessed for the Project, including the ~300,000 tonne-per-annum modular plant concept (refer ASX announcement 30 July 2026) and toll-treatment options for the approved ~900 tonne bulk sample (refer ASX announcement 27 August 2026).

For personal use only

For personal use only



Figure 2; TOMRA XRT sorted fractions from sample LKMET0007 (left) and the LKMET0008 diluted sample (right): A: Set 1 High Grade Inclusions, B: Set 2 Low Grade Inclusions, C: Set 3 CONTAIN™ Inclusions and D: Waste. Note the dominance of pale white/grey rock in the LKMET0008 Waste fraction which is characteristic of limestone and monzonite.

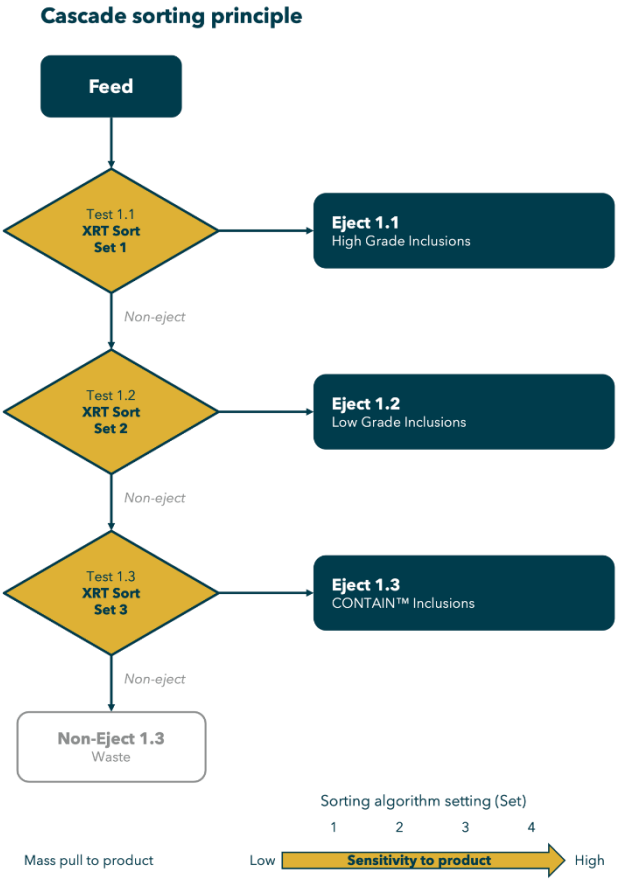


Figure 3; Three-stage cascade XRT sorting flowsheet applied to each sample, producing four output streams (High Grade, Low Grade and CONTAIN™ Inclusions, and Waste). Source: TOMRA.

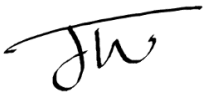
NEXT STEPS

The Company's near-term workstreams for the ore sorting programme include:

- Receiving assay results for the sorted fractions from Base Met Labs in December 2026.
- Quantifying the grade, recovery and waste rejection performance of each stream, including confirming the WO_3 grade of the reject stream from the diluted LKMET0008 sample.
- Progressing flowsheet design discussions with TOMRA to support budgetary equipment and operating cost estimates for an ore sorting stage.
- Completing gravity and flotation testwork on ore sorting products at Base Met Labs.

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.

For personal use only

Competent Person's 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 Australasian 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 Person's Statement - Metallurgical Testwork

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results from metallurgical testwork 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.

Cautionary Statements

No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Linka Tungsten Project or any of the Company's other Nevada properties. Historical production figures quoted in this announcement are derived from historical records, have not been verified by the Company and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The processing concept study referred to in this announcement is a conceptual engineering study based on assumed feed characteristics; it is not a Scoping Study and does not constitute a production target or forecast financial information. References to processing throughput are design bases evaluated in that study and are not production targets. There is no certainty that the Linka Tungsten Project will be restarted, or that any toll-treatment or third-party processing arrangement will be available to the Company.

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, 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

Sample ID	Type	East (m) NAD83 UTM Zone 11	North (m) NAD83 UTM Zone 11	RL (m)
LKMET0007	Grab sample	514470	4353800	1680
LKMET0008	Grab sample	514470	4353800	1680

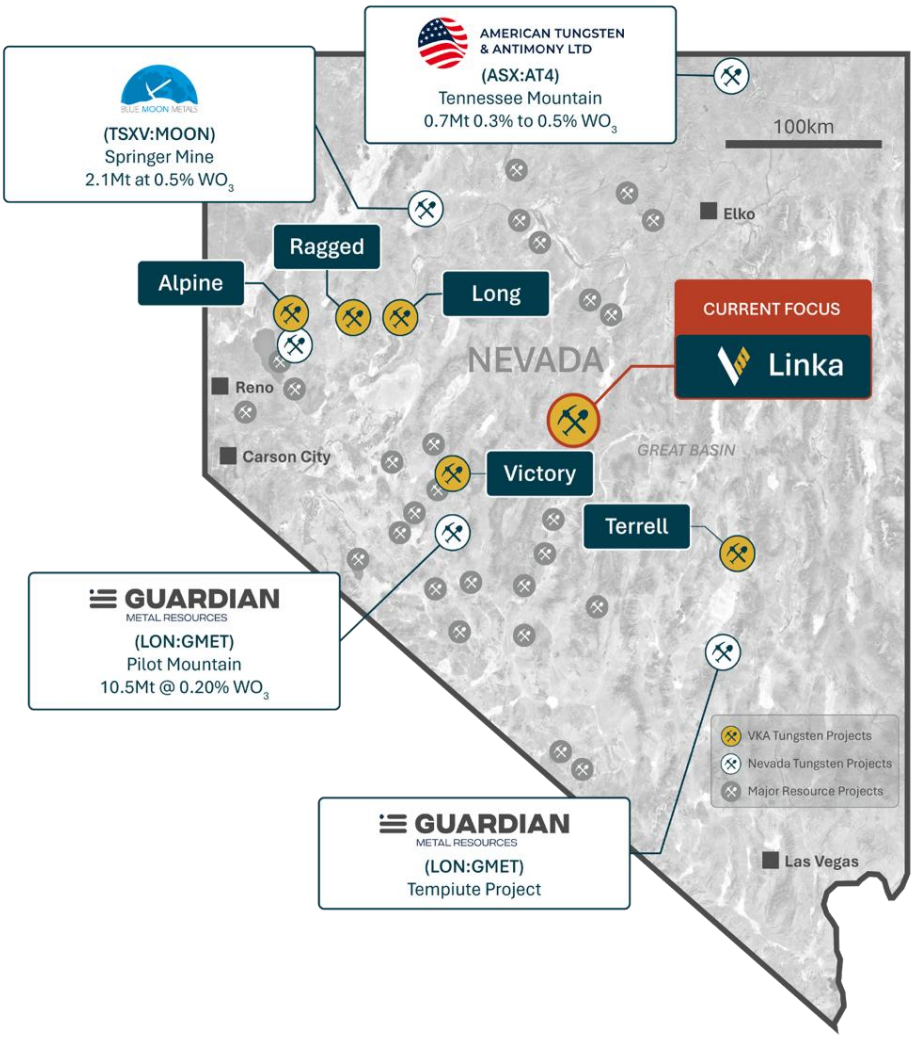
For personal use only

For personal use only

ABOUT THE LINKA TUNGSTEN PROJECT

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

In December 2025 Viking signed a binding term sheet to acquire a 100% interest in the Project and is pursuing a brownfields restart strategy that builds on substantial existing infrastructure, including a 150ft (~46m) shaft, historic pits and underground workings, an on-site ROM pad and historical tailings dam, and approximately 8.5km² of consolidated mining claims, with sealed highway within 7km and grid power within 4km. Digitisation of 72 historical drillholes (2,908m) has extended the known mineralised trend to 1.6km within an interpreted ~7km regional intrusive contact that remains largely untested. Surface sampling has returned grades up to 14.7% WO_3, and recent metallurgical testwork has produced a 56.9% WO_3 concentrate at 76.0% recovery using conventional gravity and flotation. With tungsten designated a critical mineral and the US REEShore Act mandating Chinese-free tungsten in US military supply chains from December 2026, the Project is positioned to advance towards a near-term, domestically sourced restart.



For personal use only

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 the stockpiles at the Linka Project. Sample LKMET0007 is a randomly collected sample of mineralised tactite and unmineralized monzonite (approx 50:50 split). Sample LKMET0008 is a sample of mineralised tactite that was deliberately diluted with barren limestone and monzonite waste rock collected locally from waste dumps to simulate commingled ore and waste. 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 as received by TOMRA were 19.9kg (LKMET0007) and 17.7kg (LKMET0008).
	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 and sourced from known mineralised stockpiles based off prior sampling by Viking. Sample LKMET0008 was deliberately diluted with barren waste rock and is not representative of any single in-situ domain; it was composed to test the ability of the ore sorter to reject waste rock from a commingled feed to simulate diluted mineralization representative of both co-mingled ore/waste stockpiles and dilution effects from mining. 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. Screened sample is +10mm - 30mm size. Fines are retained by Base Met Labs to be recombined for future gravity and flotation testwork and for assay to determine the head grade of the tested samples.
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.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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 Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	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 Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	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.	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	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 Physical samples collected are considered 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 personnel 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.

For personal use only

JORC 2012 Table 1, Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</td><td>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>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>

Third Party Interests
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.
Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness
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.</td></tr>
</table>

For personal use only

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 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.*	Not applicable, no drilling is being reported.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	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*	Samples LKMET0007 (stockpile sample comprised of mineralised tactite and unmineralised monzonite) and LKMET0008 (mineralised tactite diluted with barren limestone and monzonite waste rock) were selected for a second round of ore sorting testwork. 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 (19.9 kg and 17.7 kg respectively) was then dispatched to TOMRA's testing facility located in Wedel, Germany, where the ore sorting was conducted using X-Ray Transmission with the sorting algorithm developed on the first two Linka samples (LKMET0005 and LKMET0006) and TOMRA's CONTAIN™ software. Ore sorting fractions (4 from each sample tested) are being returned to Base Met Labs for sample preparation and assaying to determine metal deportment into each product. No assay results for these fractions are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Metallurgical testwork is ongoing on samples collected as previously reported to the ASX (see reference in main report). Ongoing metallurgical testwork is progressing as defined in the report. Assaying of the ore sorting product and waste fractions is in progress, with results expected in December 2026. The RC drilling programme at Linka is ongoing. 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.

For personal use only