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VIKINGS ASSAYS CONTINUE TO CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE TUNGSTEN MINERALISATION AT LINKA

- **Further assays received for the Linka Tungsten Project in Nevada, USA, including:**
  - **9.9m at 0.51% WO_3 from 58.7m, including 3.8m at 0.77% WO_3 (peak sample 1.10% WO_3) – LKRC0016.**
  - **3.8m at 0.79% WO_3 from 57.9m, including 1.5m at 1.10% WO_3 – LKRC0009.**
  - **7.6m at 0.33% WO_3 from 18.3m, including 0.8m at 1.86% WO_3 (the highest grade sample drilled at Linka to date) - LKRC0007.**
  - **12.2m at 0.20% WO_3 from 48.8m, including 4.6m at 0.29% WO3 from 48.8m, extending mineralisation below the historic workings – LKRC0017.**
- **Assays continue to spatially align with mineralised scheelite bearing zones logged under shortwave UV light[ii].**
- **To date, assays have been received for fourteen holes at Linka Main, collectively confirming skarn-hosted scheelite mineralisation from near surface and extending below the historic workings.**
- **Drilling completed and drill-rig demobilised with 48 RC holes drilled in total in Vikings Maiden RC program at Linka for ~3,491m.**
- **Additional mineralised zones observed in RC chips with final logging and evaluation underway ahead of reporting visible intercepts.**
- **All samples now delivered to the laboratory for analysis, with results expected throughout December 2026.**

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA, OTCID: VKALF) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report the third batch of assay results from its maiden reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling programme at the Linka Tungsten Project in Nevada, USA. Assays have been received for nine further holes at Linka Main, with significant tungsten mineralisation hosted in tactite (skarn) confirmed in multiple holes.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"These assay results continue to confirm the high-grade nature of mineralisation evident at Linka Main. Receiving results such as 9.9m at 0.51% WO_3 and individual assay results exceeding 1% WO_3 reinforces the opportunity Viking has to define a quality tungsten project in the heart of Nevada.

"Now that we have completed the maiden drill program, we are focussed on completing the logging and initial evaluations of visual intercepts ahead of obtaining assay results.

"All samples have been delivered to the laboratory, and I am looking forward to receiving the results for the remainder of the drill program, with the next batch of assays expected in December."

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ASSAY RESULTS

Assay results have been received from ALS Laboratories for nine further holes at Linka Main (Table 1 and Figures 1 to 3). Tungsten mineralisation has been encountered in seven of the nine holes (see detailed descriptions below) and is hosted in tactite (skarn). Results correspond closely to the zones of scheelite logged under shortwave UV light during drilling[ii]. Two holes did not return any significant assay results, as was anticipated from visual intercept logging.

Table 1: Newly received drillhole intercepts for the Linka Tungsten Project. Intervals are downhole lengths. Refer to Appendix 1 for the full list of assay results.

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	WO_3 %	Cut-Off Grade WO_3 %
LKRC0009	57.9	3.8	3.1	0.79	0.10
including	*60.2*	*1.5*	*1.2*	*1.10*	*1.00*
LKRC0015	110.5	1.5	1.1	0.17	0.10
LKRC0016	58.7	9.9	8.1	0.51	0.10
including	*58.7*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*0.77*	*0.50*
LKRC0017	48.8	12.2	11.2	0.20	0.10
including	*48.8*	*4.6*	*4.2*	*0.29*	*0.20*
LKRC0007	18.3	7.6	7.6	0.33	0.10
including	*24.4*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*1.86*	*0.50*
LKRC0011	22.9	2.3	1.5	0.30	0.10
LKRC0012	15.2	3.0	1.9	0.13	0.10
and	29.0	3.0	1.9	0.22	0.10
and	37.3	1.5	1.0	0.20	0.10

Downdip extensions – LKRC0009, LKRC0015, LKRC0016 & LKRC0017

LKRC0009 (Figure 1) returned a high-grade intercept of **3.8m at 0.79% WO_3** from 57.9m, including 1.5m at 1.10% WO_3 from 60.2m, at the predicted target position. This demonstrates mineralisation occurring ~80m up dip of historical hole LR-02 (2.7m at 0.37% WO_3)[v] – and ~30m down dip from historical mining activity, confirming continuation of mineralisation below the historic 150ft mining level.

LKRC0016 (Figure 2) returned a significant **9.9m at 0.51% WO_3** from 58.7m, including **3.8m at 0.77% WO_3** from 58.7m, with individual samples grading up to 1.10% WO_3. This intercept is higher grade than the surrounding historical drillholes and raises the possibility of under reporting of grade in the historical data. The historical results have not been verified, and differences may reflect geological variability, sampling or analytical methods such as potential for incomplete digest. Further evaluation is required to ascertain the cause of the variance identified.

LKRC0017 (Figure 2) returned **12.2m at 0.20% WO_3** from 48.8m, including **4.6m at 0.29% WO_3** from 48.8m (with individual samples grading up to 0.39% WO_3) and tested immediately below the historical development on the 150ft level and up dip of LKRC0016 and LKRC0005. This hole further demonstrates continuity of mineralisation between the historic workings and the high-grade intercepts of LKRC0016.

LKRC0015 (Figure 2) extends the mineralisation envelope down dip further still, intercepting a thin skarn horizon of **1.5m at 0.17% WO_3** from 110.5m approximately 70m down dip along the projected plane of mineralisation, leaving the system open at depth.

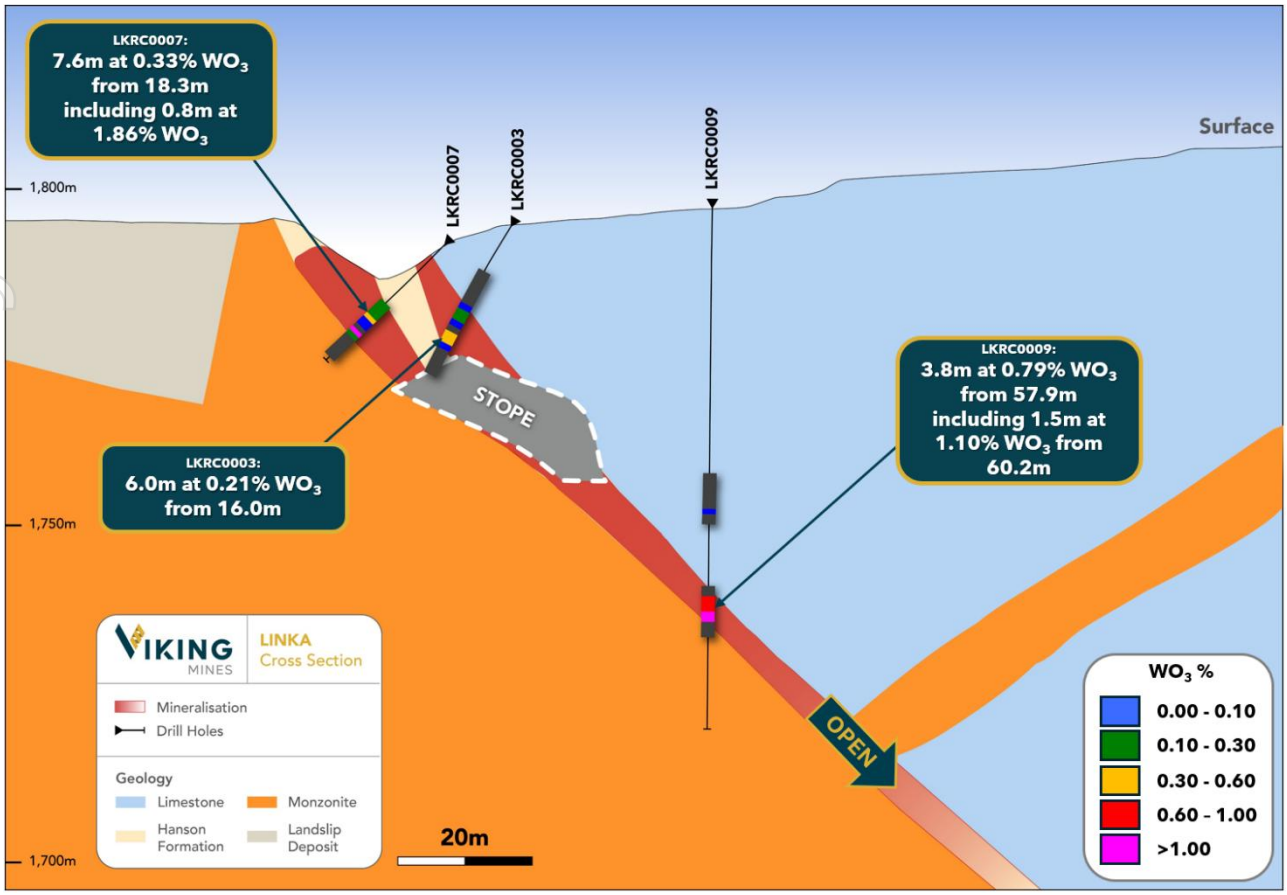


Figure 1; Cross section A showing holes LKRC0009 and LKRC0007. Note high-grade intercept in LKRC0009 downdip from the historic workings and remaining open at depth. Shallow intercepts in LKRC0007 support results previously reported in hole LKRC0003 for shallow mineralisation remaining in the crown pillar below the open pit and above the historic underground workings.

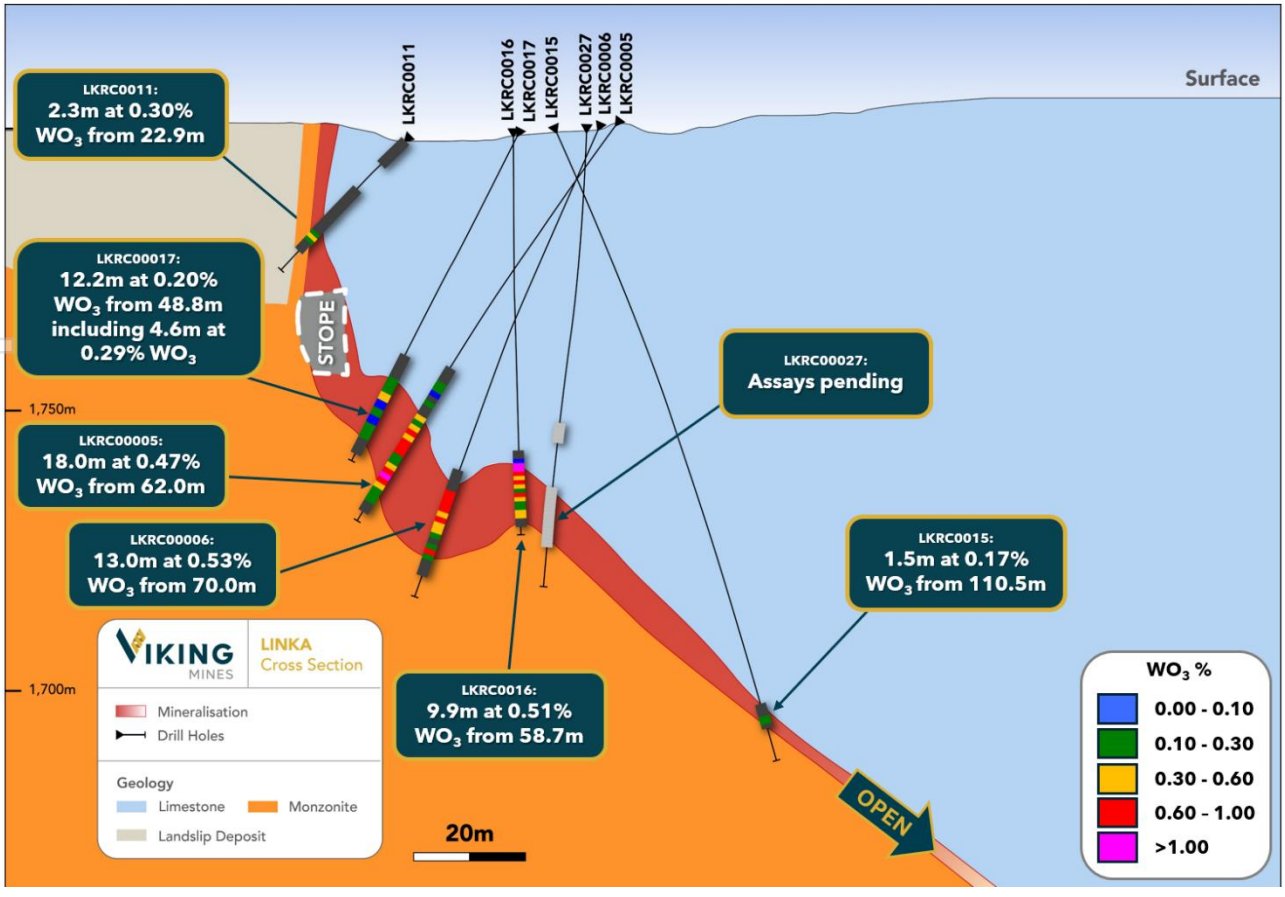


Figure 2; Cross section B showing holes LKRC0015, LKRC0011, LKRC0016 & LKRC0017. Note thick and high-grade intercept downdip from the historic workings and hole LKRC0015 extending mineralisation to depth which remains open.

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Shallow Mineralisation in the Crown pillar – LKRC0007 & LKRC0011

LKRC0007 (Figure 1) drilled into the crown pillar above the historic stopes and returned **7.6m at 0.33% WO_3** from 18.3m, including a single 0.8m sample grading **1.86% WO_3** from 24.4m. This hole highlights that significant high-grade shallow mineralisation was left behind by historic miners as well as the potential for localised ultra high-grade mineralised lenses.

LKRC0011 (Figure 2) returned **2.3m at 0.30% WO_3** from 22.9m again indicating high-grade mineralisation was left behind in the crown-pillar. This hole was drilled along strike to the south of LKRC0007 and, although a thinner intercept, correlates with the Company's geological model predicting a localised pinching of the mineralisation.

Southern strike Extensions – LKRC0012

LKRC0012 extends mineralisation south from the known historic workings (also along strike to the south of LKRC0011) and returned a number of mineralised intervals including **3m at 0.13% WO_3** from 15.2m, **3.0m at 0.22% WO_3** from 29.0m and **1.5m at 0.20% WO_3** from 37.3m. The hole also demonstrated a more complex intrusive relationship than had been previously recognised, which presents the opportunity for multiple mineralised lodes.

Other Holes – LKRC0008 & LKRC0010

LKRC0010 was drilled to test shallow mineralisation in the crown pillar above historic workings. The hole encountered a 3.0m void at the target depth, indicating that the historic workings may have been intercepted. As such no mineralised intercept was encountered.

LKRC0008 was drilled testing to the east of LKRC0009. No significant assays were returned and minor skarn was noted at the monzonite contact, however samples were mineralised at low levels indicating the system is still active, just without significant tungsten grades. Work is ongoing to ascertain implications for the geological model and vectoring towards higher grade zones including evaluating any plunge controls that may be linked to the host stratigraphy.

Under reporting of tungsten grades - Updated results for LKRC0005 and LKRC0006

Samples of the mineralised intervals from LKRC0006 and LKRC0005 were re-assayed after two standard certified reference materials in the original batch returned a value outside of 3 standard deviations from the certified mean. The re-assays returned higher tungsten grades for the affected samples and supersede the originally reported results (Table 2) whilst the main intercept lengths and their estimated true widths are unchanged. Standards in the re-assayed batch passed QAQC within the required levels.

Table 2: Updated intercepts for LKRC0005 and LKRC0006 following re-assay. Intervals are downhole lengths. Estimated true widths of ~16m and ~11m respectively are unchanged[i]. Re-assay results supersede the results reported on 24 September 2026.

Hole ID	Interval	As reported 24 September 2026[i]	Updated (re-assay)	% Change
LKRC0005	18m from 62m	0.42% WO_3, including 3m at 0.75% WO_3 from 73m	0.47% WO_3, including 4m at 0.76% WO_3 from 72m	+12%
LKRC0006	13m from 70m	0.46% WO_3, including 4m at 0.70% WO_3 from 70m	0.53% WO_3, including 6m at 0.77% WO_3 from 70m	+15%

The under reporting is interpreted to be related to losses of tungsten in the final steps of the analytical method prior to the MS finish due to precipitation of tungsten, resulting in an

incomplete analysis. The Company's QAQC procedures identified the issue. Its extent and implications for other reported results remain under evaluation pending further analysis.

The Company is closely monitoring assay results as they are received and liaising with the laboratory to ensure accurate and precise reporting of results. Tungsten losses may cause under-reporting; however, the extent of any bias and any resulting grade changes remain subject to confirmatory analysis.

Once all assays have been received for the complete drill program, mineralised intervals will be re-assayed using a more accurate and precise ore grade analysis method with an XRF finish to ensure accurate and precise results are received.

DRILLING UPDATE

The maiden drilling program has now been completed with a total of 48 holes for ~3,491m drilled. Visible scheelite intervals in LKRC0021 and LKRC0022 were reported on 20 October 2026[iv], with assay results expected late November/early December. Samples from the remaining holes drilled have been collected and delivered to the laboratory for analysis, with results anticipated throughout December.

Detailed logging and evaluation are being completed, with further visual intercepts anticipated to be reported in the near future.

NEXT STEPS

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

- Completion of logging and reporting of visual intercepts of scheelite intercepts.
- Reporting of assay results.
- Re-analysis of mineralised intervals with an XRF ore grade finish method upon completion.
- Updating the Company's 3D geological model with assay results, including estimated true widths for the intercepts reported in this announcement.
- Ongoing metallurgical testwork on samples from Conquest, Hillside and the Linka stockpile, including the second round of ore sorting testwork with TOMRA.
- Identification of toll treatment options for the approved 900t bulk sample.

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.

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[i] *ASX announcement 24 September 2026: Tungsten assays confirm thick intercepts at Linka.*
[ii] *ASX announcement 17 September 2026: Drilling extends priority target zones at Linka.*
[iii] *ASX announcement 10 September 2026: Maiden Linka drilling delivers exceptional tungsten intercept: 14 metres @ 0.56% WO_3.*
[iv] *ASX announcement 20 October 2026:Viking intercepts wide zones of visible scheelite at Linka.*
[v] *ASX announcement 19 February 2026: VKA advances Linka results via historical data digitisation.*

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results previously reported is extracted from the ASX announcements referenced above, which are available at vikingmines.com. Other than the re-assay results for LKRC0005 and LKRC0006 reported in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Viking Mines Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Viking Mines Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

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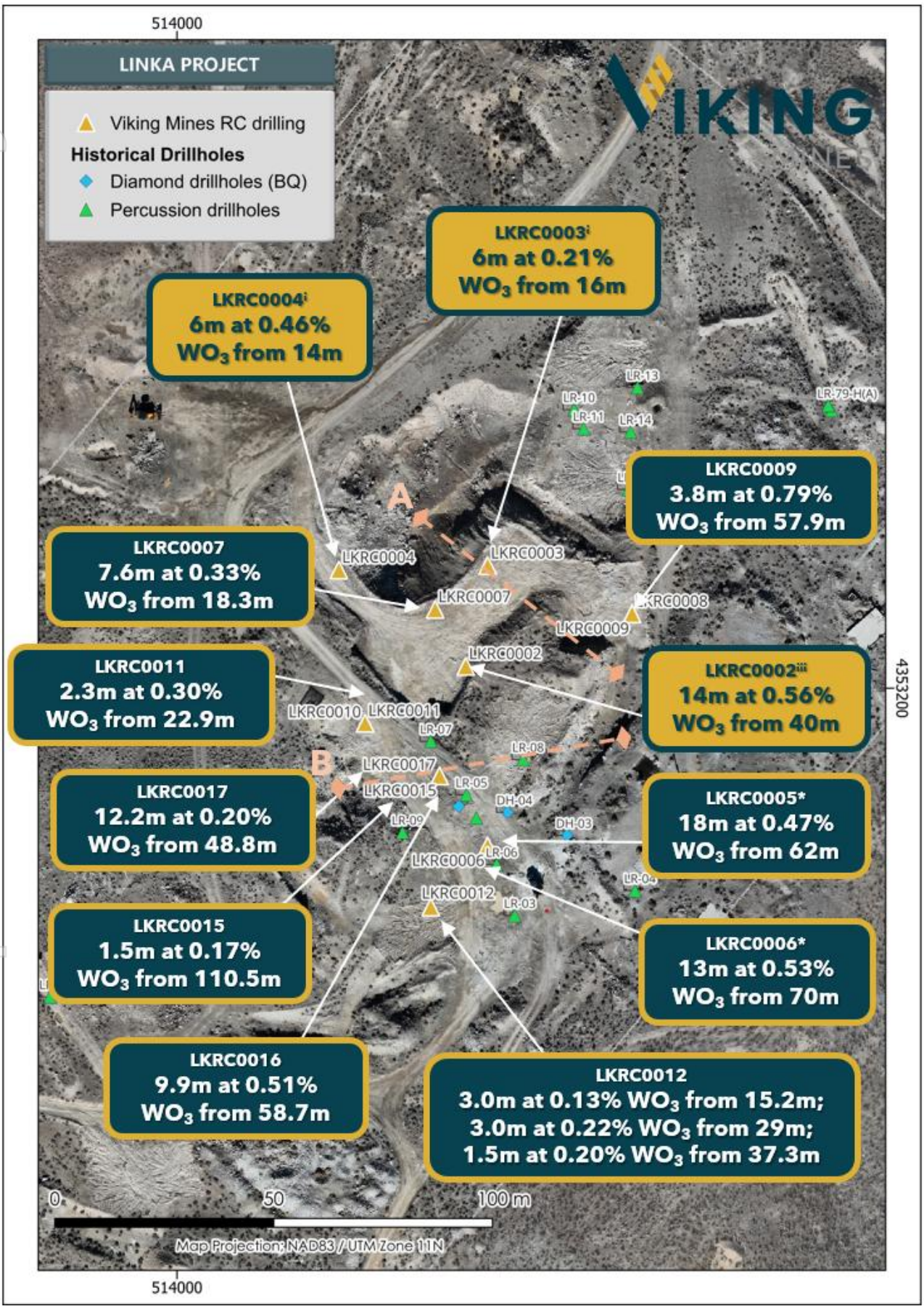


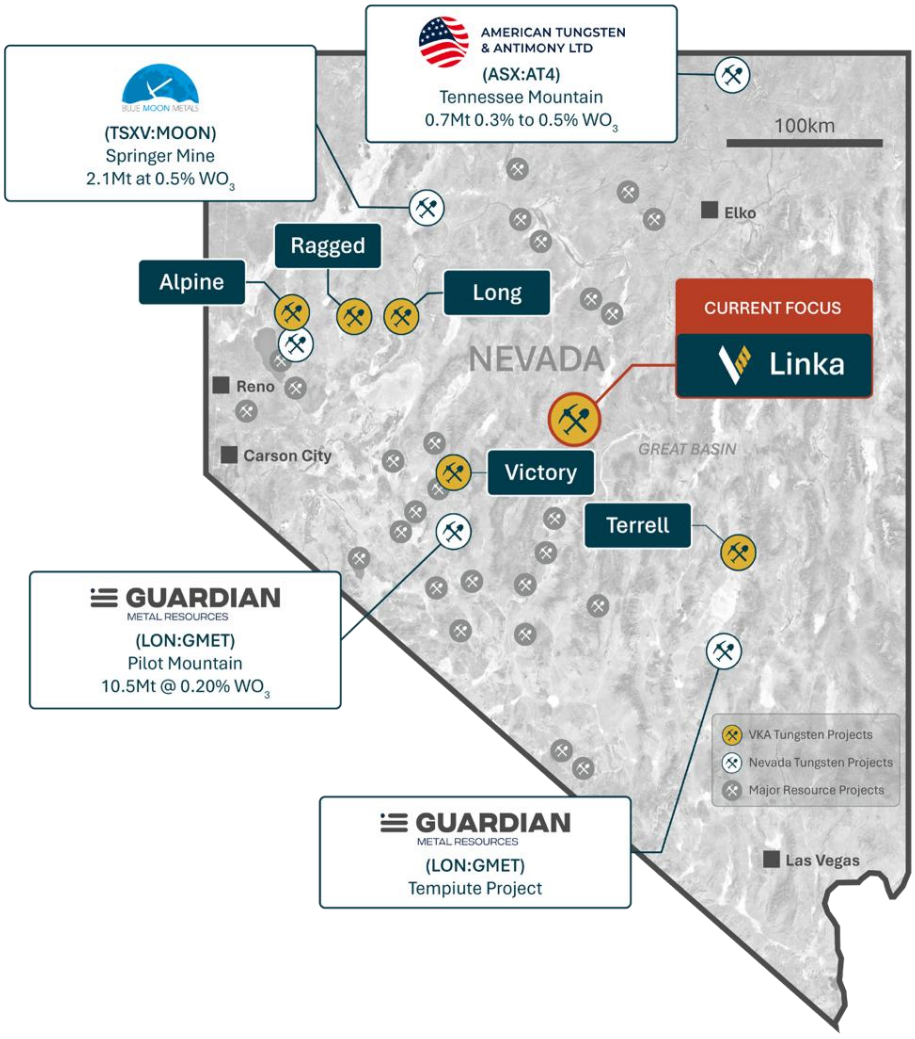
*Figure 3; Map showing location of drillholes around Linka Main with all assay results received to date. Note; several holes share the same drill pad with varying angles of the holes. *holes previously reported but subsequently re-assayed and now with new results. Note Section lines A (Figure 1) and B (Figure 2)*

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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.



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APPENDIX 1 – DRILLHOLE INFORMATION & ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	Hole Type	East (m) NAD83 Zone 11n	North (m) NAD83 Zone 11n	RL (m)	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)
LKRC0005	RC	514076	4353163	1800	84	280	-55
LKRC0006	RC	514073	4353163	1800	90	280	-65
LKRC0007	RC	514061	4353218	1795	30	315	-45
LKRC0008	RC	514098	4353219	1798	107	115	-70
LKRC0009	RC	514099	4353217	1797	78	000	-90
LKRC0010	RC	514043	4353192	1798	46	315	-45
LKRC0011	RC	514044	4353188	1798	32	270	-45
LKRC0012	RC	514057	4353148	1801	62	260	-55
LKRC0013	RC	513780	4353120	1787	30	000	-90
LKRC0014	RC	513283	4353170	1774	56	000	-90
LKRC0015	RC	514067	4353172	1800	119	090	-65
LKRC0016	RC	514061	4353179	1799	72	315	-90
LKRC0017	RC	514061	4353179	1799	66	290	-65
LKRC0018	RC	513855	4353037	1808	49	280	-80
LKRC0019	RC	513792	4352900	1810	40	300	-52
LKRC0020	RC	513917	4353032	1812	34	280	-60

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	WO_3 %
LKRC0005	56	57	1	183.7	187.0	3.3	0.15
LKRC0005	57	58	1	187.0	190.3	3.3	0.08
LKRC0005	58	59	1	190.3	193.6	3.3	0.01
LKRC0005	59	60	1	193.6	196.9	3.3	0.09
LKRC0005	60	61	1	196.9	200.1	3.3	0.00
LKRC0005	61	62	1	200.1	203.4	3.3	0.00
LKRC0005	62	63	1	203.4	206.7	3.3	0.33
LKRC0005	63	64	1	206.7	210.0	3.3	0.22
LKRC0005	64	65	1	210.0	213.3	3.3	0.39
LKRC0005	65	66	1	213.3	216.5	3.3	0.78
LKRC0005	66	67	1	216.5	219.8	3.3	0.37
LKRC0005	67	68	1	219.8	223.1	3.3	0.59
LKRC0005	68	69	1	223.1	226.4	3.3	0.76
LKRC0005	69	70	1	226.4	229.7	3.3	0.68
LKRC0005	70	71	1	229.7	232.9	3.3	0.21
LKRC0005	71	72	1	232.9	236.2	3.3	0.16
LKRC0005	72	73	1	236.2	239.5	3.3	0.52
LKRC0005	73	74	1	239.5	242.8	3.3	0.60
LKRC0005	74	75	1	242.8	246.1	3.3	1.12
LKRC0005	75	76	1	246.1	249.3	3.3	0.81
LKRC0005	76	77	1	249.3	252.6	3.3	0.35
LKRC0005	77	78	1	252.6	255.9	3.3	0.15
LKRC0005	78	79	1	255.9	259.2	3.3	0.14
LKRC0005	79	80	1	259.2	262.5	3.3	0.22
LKRC0005	80	81	1	262.5	265.7	3.3	0.01
LKRC0005	81	82	1	265.7	269.0	3.3	0.00
LKRC0006	66	67	1	216.5	219.8	3.3	0.00
LKRC0006	67	68	1	219.8	223.1	3.3	0.00
LKRC0006	68	69	1	223.1	226.4	3.3	0.00
LKRC0006	69	70	1	226.4	229.7	3.3	0.01
LKRC0006	70	71	1	229.7	232.9	3.3	0.77
LKRC0006	71	72	1	232.9	236.2	3.3	1.16
LKRC0006	72	73	1	236.2	239.5	3.3	0.81
LKRC0006	73	74	1	239.5	242.8	3.3	0.65
LKRC0006	74	75	1	242.8	246.1	3.3	0.56
LKRC0006	75	76	1	246.1	249.3	3.3	0.66
LKRC0006	76	77	1	249.3	252.6	3.3	0.37
LKRC0006	77	78	1	252.6	255.9	3.3	0.34
LKRC0006	78	79	1	255.9	259.2	3.3	0.22
LKRC0006	79	80	1	259.2	262.5	3.3	0.03
LKRC0006	80	81	1	262.5	265.7	3.3	0.13
LKRC0006	81	82	1	265.7	269.0	3.3	0.96
LKRC0006	82	83	1	269.0	272.3	3.3	0.18
LKRC0006	83	84	1	272.3	275.6	3.3	0.01
LKRC0006	84	85	1	275.6	278.9	3.3	0.01
LKRC0006	85	86	1	278.9	282.2	3.3	0.00

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	WO_3 %
LKRC0007	18.3	19.1	0.8	60.0	62.5	2.5	0.21
LKRC0007	19.1	19.8	0.8	62.5	65.0	2.5	0.23
LKRC0007	19.8	20.6	0.8	65.0	67.5	2.5	0.10
LKRC0007	20.6	21.3	0.8	67.5	70.0	2.5	0.17
LKRC0007	21.3	22.1	0.8	70.0	72.5	2.5	0.37
LKRC0007	22.1	22.9	0.8	72.5	75.0	2.5	0.09
LKRC0007	22.9	23.6	0.8	75.0	77.5	2.5	0.10
LKRC0007	23.6	24.4	0.8	77.5	80.0	2.5	0.04
LKRC0007	24.4	25.1	0.8	80.0	82.5	2.5	1.86
LKRC0007	25.1	25.9	0.8	82.5	85.0	2.5	0.11
LKRC0008	No Significant Assays						
LKRC0009	57.9	58.7	0.8	190.0	192.5	2.5	0.54
LKRC0009	58.7	59.4	0.8	192.5	195.0	2.5	0.66
LKRC0009	59.4	60.2	0.8	195.0	197.5	2.5	0.53
LKRC0009	60.2	61.0	0.8	197.5	200.0	2.5	1.02
LKRC0009	61.0	61.7	0.8	200.0	202.5	2.5	1.19
LKRC0010	No Significant Assays						
LKRC0011	21.3	22.1	0.8	70.0	72.5	2.5	0.00
LKRC0011	22.1	22.9	0.8	72.5	75.0	2.5	0.04
LKRC0011	22.9	23.6	0.8	75.0	77.5	2.5	0.16
LKRC0011	23.6	24.4	0.8	77.5	80.0	2.5	0.46
LKRC0011	24.4	25.1	0.8	80.0	82.5	2.5	0.30
LKRC0011	25.1	25.9	0.8	82.5	85.0	2.5	0.01
LKRC0011	25.9	26.7	0.8	85.0	87.5	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	14.5	15.2	0.8	47.5	50.0	2.5	0.04
LKRC0012	15.2	16.0	0.8	50.0	52.5	2.5	0.29
LKRC0012	16.0	16.8	0.8	52.5	55.0	2.5	0.09
LKRC0012	16.8	17.5	0.8	55.0	57.5	2.5	0.01
LKRC0012	17.5	18.3	0.8	57.5	60.0	2.5	0.11
LKRC0012	18.3	19.1	0.8	60.0	62.5	2.5	0.05
LKRC0012	19.1	19.8	0.8	62.5	65.0	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	19.8	20.6	0.8	65.0	67.5	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	26.7	27.4	0.8	87.5	90.0	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	27.4	28.2	0.8	90.0	92.5	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	28.2	29.0	0.8	92.5	95.0	2.5	0.07
LKRC0012	29.0	29.7	0.8	95.0	97.5	2.5	0.17
LKRC0012	29.7	30.5	0.8	97.5	100.0	2.5	0.27
LKRC0012	30.5	31.2	0.8	100.0	102.5	2.5	0.28
LKRC0012	31.2	32.0	0.8	102.5	105.0	2.5	0.16
LKRC0012	32.0	32.8	0.8	105.0	107.5	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	32.8	33.5	0.8	107.5	110.0	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	36.6	37.3	0.8	120.0	122.5	2.5	0.00
LKRC0012	37.3	38.1	0.8	122.5	125.0	2.5	0.25
LKRC0012	38.1	38.9	0.8	125.0	127.5	2.5	0.16
LKRC0012	38.9	39.6	0.8	127.5	130.0	2.5	0.00
LKRC0013	No Significant Assays						

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	WO_3 %
LKRC0015	110.5	111.3	0.8	362.5	365.0	2.5	0.19
LKRC0015	111.3	112.0	0.8	365.0	367.5	2.5	0.15
LKRC0016	58.7	59.4	0.8	192.5	195.0	2.5	1.04
LKRC0016	59.4	60.2	0.8	195.0	197.5	2.5	1.10
LKRC0016	60.2	61.0	0.8	197.5	200.0	2.5	0.67
LKRC0016	61.0	61.7	0.8	200.0	202.5	2.5	0.38
LKRC0016	61.7	62.5	0.8	202.5	205.0	2.5	0.65
LKRC0016	62.5	63.2	0.8	205.0	207.5	2.5	0.42
LKRC0016	63.2	64.0	0.8	207.5	210.0	2.5	0.26
LKRC0016	64.0	64.8	0.8	210.0	212.5	2.5	0.60
LKRC0016	64.8	65.5	0.8	212.5	215.0	2.5	0.39
LKRC0016	65.5	66.3	0.8	215.0	217.5	2.5	0.25
LKRC0016	66.3	67.1	0.8	217.5	220.0	2.5	0.10
LKRC0016	67.1	67.8	0.8	220.0	222.5	2.5	0.40
LKRC0016	67.8	68.6	0.8	222.5	225.0	2.5	0.32
LKRC0017	48.8	50.3	1.5	160.0	165.0	5.0	0.22
LKRC0017	50.3	51.8	1.5	165.0	170.0	5.0	0.25
LKRC0017	51.8	53.3	1.5	170.0	175.0	5.0	0.39
LKRC0017	53.3	54.9	1.5	175.0	180.0	5.0	0.07
LKRC0017	54.9	56.4	1.5	180.0	185.0	5.0	0.24
LKRC0017	56.4	57.9	1.5	185.0	190.0	5.0	0.08
LKRC0017	57.9	59.4	1.5	190.0	195.0	5.0	0.13
LKRC0017	59.4	61.0	1.5	195.0	200.0	5.0	0.18
LKRC0019	No Significant Assays						
LKRC0020	No Significant Assays						

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APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

JORC Table 1, Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC chip samples are collected at the drill rig during the drilling process. The full drilling interval is collected from the sampling system on the drill rig into plastic bags. The sample is sieved to collect a portion of chips for geological logging. The chips are subsequently lamped using a shortwave UV light (254nm) to assess visually scheelite content.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	For each sample interval, RC sample recovery is monitored for excessive sample loss and recorded to ensure sample representivity. Sample condition (dry/moist/wet) is also recorded to ascertain sample quality.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC drilling is used to obtain either 1m, 2.5ft (0.76m) or 5ft (1.52m) sample intervals depending on the drilling rig being used and tooling available (metric vs imperial length drill rods). For the holes reported in this announcement, samples were collected on 5ft intervals, reducing to 2.5ft intervals through the zones of interest (see appendix 1 for sample intervals). The full sample is retained from the drill rig sampling system into plastic bags. Dry samples are processed through a 3-tier riffle splitter to representatively reduce the sample mass to obtain a sub-sample (12.5% of original sample mass) for laboratory analysis. The geologist at the rig determines the sample intervals to be selected for analysis using indicators such as geological logging and utilising a shortwave UV light to determine presence of scheelite. General procedure is to sample approximately 5m above and below the suspected mineralised intervals. Samples selected for analysis are delivered to ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada and are prepared using lab method PREP-31BY which involves drying and subsequent crushing to 70% less than 2mm. Where samples are >1kg, a 1kg subsample is collected using a rotary splitter. The 1kg (or less) sample is then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The pulverised samples are analysed using lab method ME-MS89L, which is considered total, using a sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-AES & MS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a face-sampling hammer is utilised. For holes LKRC0001 to LKRC0006 a 5.25-inch diameter bit was utilised. For holes LKRC0007 onwards, a 4.5-inch diameter bit has been utilised.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling recoveries are visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging and sampling process and is estimated as either Good, Fair, Poor or No sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling sample recovery is monitored to ensure representivity of the samples. High pressure air compressors with auxiliary boosters and compressors are used to maximise sample recovery from the drillhole. Drilling equipment and procedures are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		representative nature of the samples. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and reviewed to ensure consistent sample weights are produced.
	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.	RC drilling uses industry standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. Insufficient data has been collected to establish if any bias is present due to loss/gain of fine/coarse material. At times, voids are intersected, either from historical mining activity or natural cavities in the geological formation. For these intervals no sample is recovered.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	RC logging of all drill cuttings is undertaken. No geotechnical logging has been undertaken. Logging of RC chips is sufficient to support future studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging of RC chips is qualitative in nature. Quantitative estimates (visual percentage estimates) are undertaken for abundance of key minerals (including scheelite). Photographs are taken of all RC chip trays under natural and shortwave UV (254nm) light to identify fluorescent minerals.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of RC drilling is logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Splitting of dry samples produced by the drill rig is undertaken using a 3 tier riffle splitter to obtain a 12.5% split, with the full sample from the drilling interval (1m, 2.5ft or 5ft) put through the riffle splitter. Hole LKRC0015 returned wet sample which were split through a wet rotary splitter at the drill rig to retain a representative split (25:75). At the laboratory, samples are dried and those <1kg are not split prior to pulverising. If samples are >1kg they are crushed and rotary split at the laboratory to <1kg before being pulverised.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For dry samples, the sample preparation and sub-sampling techniques are appropriate for this material's mineralogical makeup. The primary commodity being assessed is measured in %, which reduces the risk and impacts of variability in the sampling method due to the relatively high concentrations of the commodity.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standard laboratory procedures adopted for analysis of samples including laboratory duplicate sample analysis and standards. Duplicate sampling has been applied to the RC drill programme (see details below) to measure repeatability of samples. Standards (1:20 samples) and blanks (1:25 samples) are inserted by Viking Mines into the sampling sequence to both check accuracy and precision of the analytical technique and for any contamination in the analytical process. Results are checked on receipt of assay batches and QAQC reports produced by Viking Mines database manager for checking by the geologist.
	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.	For dry samples, the company collects duplicate samples from the RC sample reject from the riffle splitter at a ratio of ~1:10 samples by passing the reject back through the riffle splitter. No duplicates were taken in wet sample using the rotary splitter. Laboratory analysis involved the duplicate analysis of certain samples as part of the routine lab QAQC. Field duplicate results for the holes reported in this announcement were within acceptable ranges.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The visual distribution of the grain size of the mineralisation seen under UV light indicates a range from coarse to fine. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation due to the grade of mineralisation being reported being measured in percents and the large diameter hole being used (4.5-inch to 5.25-inch).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The assaying techniques utilised lab method ME-MS89L which utilises a sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-AES & MS finish. This technique is considered to be total and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being investigated, specifically to ensure full digest of the scheelite. It has been identified that higher grade samples may under report due to potential losses of tungsten. Further assays will be undertaken post completion of the initial assay runs on mineralised intervals using a lithium borate fusion with XRF finish to assess potential tungsten losses and validate the reported grades.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The company inserts one certified reference material every 20 samples, one blank every 25 samples and selects one duplicate every 10 samples within suspected mineralised zones and at the geologist's discretion. The analytical laboratory inserted blanks and standards and undertook duplicate analysis on a selection of pulps. For the holes reported in this announcement all certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates returned results within acceptable limits. Due to the identified tungsten losses, the Company is monitoring the QAQC closely and liaising with the laboratory on any issues if identified. For assays reported on 24 September 2026, two standard certified reference materials in the batch containing LKRC0006 and part of LKRC0005 returned a result in excess of 3 standard deviations below the certified value. The laboratory re-assayed all samples from the preceding to the subsequent passed standard. The certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates in the re-assay batch returned results within acceptable limits. The re-assay results returned higher tungsten grades than the original results and have been adopted in place of the original results (refer Table 2 in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1). Subject to the above, acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been determined with the analytical technique. No umpire analysis has been conducted which would be required to check for any laboratory bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections have not been verified by either independent or alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data for drill cuttings, including sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, rock fabric and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation are collected in the field and entered into a spreadsheet which is then uploaded into relational (Maxwell Datashed) database. Data is managed using the company's SharePoint system.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The laboratory reports tungsten in its elemental form as W%. This is converted into tungsten oxide (WO_3) using a stoichiometric conversion factor by multiplying W% by 1.2611. Re-assay results for samples from LKRC0006 and part of LKRC0005 supersede the original results for those samples in the Company's

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		database. Both the original and re-assay values are tabulated in Appendix 1. No other adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.*	Drillhole collar positions are initially located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m (z). Upon completion of the drilling programme a differential GPS (accuracy +/- 0.5m) is used to accurately obtain the collar coordinates. The downhole azimuth and dip are surveyed using a downhole north seeking gyro tool with an accuracy of +/- 1 degree for the azimuth and +/-0.1 degrees for the dip. No MRE is being reported, but the methods being used are deemed suitable for any future MRE estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The adopted grid system is NAD83/UTM Zone 11N and all data are reported in these coordinates.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Publicly available LiDAR data from the USGS is at 1m accuracy and considered of a high quality and has been used to determine the elevation of the samples collected.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Results are reported for individual drillholes from the Company's maiden drilling programme at Linka. See map in the body of the report for data spacing of drillholes. Drill spacing ranges from close (<10m) to far (>200m).
	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.	Drilling needs to be completed before this can be determined. Currently no mineral resource estimate is being reported. However, the drill programme has been designed to establish an appropriate degree of geological and grade continuity to report a mineral resource in the future (subject to analysis of drilling results to verify the continuity).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied beyond the length-weighted aggregation of individual sample assays described in Section 2 (Data aggregation methods).
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.*	Due to the steep nature and azimuth of some of the drillholes being reported, the intervals may have incurred a length bias, however the historical geological information does demonstrate abrupt changes in strike and dip of the mineralisation. The report includes estimates of true thickness relative to the drillhole length intercept.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drilling dip orientation across the programme is variable from -90 degrees to -45 degrees. All estimated true thickness vs drillhole intercept thickness are detailed in the report. Historical data indicates a change in dip of mineralisation from sub vertical to 45 degrees. Further drilling and review of results is required to confirm the orientation of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected in the field by Viking geologists and shipped to ALS lab in Reno, Nevada. Samples are secured and bagged and security is not deemed to be an issue.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken at this stage.

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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>

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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*	Collar details for all drillholes reported in this announcement are tabulated in Appendix 1. No material information has been excluded.

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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.*	Reported intercepts are length-weighted averages of contiguous samples (1m, 2.5ft or 5ft intervals) above a 0.1% WO_3 lower cut-off, allowing up to 2m (on metre sampling basis) or 10ft (on foot sampling basis of internal dilution (intervals below the cut-off), with no top cut applied. Included higher-grade intervals are reported above cut-offs as stated. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All reported intervals are downhole lengths. Estimated true widths are detailed in the report, derived from drillhole orientations relative to the interpreted lode geometry in the Company's 3D geological model.
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*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of the report.
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 assay results received for the holes reported in this announcement are reported, including all individual sample results across the sampled intervals (Appendix 1), together with the re-assay results for LKRC0005 and LKRC0006.
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*	Historical drilling results referenced in this announcement (LR-02, LR-05 and LR-07) are from the Min-Ex percussion drilling programme of 1977-78 and were previously reported in the ASX announcement of 19 February 2026. These historical results have not been verified by Viking and the sampling and analytical methods used at the time are not fully documented and are referenced for context only. 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.*	Reporting of further assay results as they are received and validated. Updating the Company's 3D geological model with assay results. Ongoing metallurgical testwork. Ongoing activity on other Nevada Tungsten projects.

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