

VIKING COMPLETES PHASE 1 DD PROGRAMME AND COMMENCES WITH PHASE 2 DRILLING

- **Phase 1 Diamond Drill (DD) programme completed.**
 - **100% complete with 13 holes and 2,596.9m now drilled.**
 - **Mineralised position intersected in 10 holes at targeted lode positions.**
- **Drilling continuing with priority Phase 2 DD holes underway.**
- **Phase 2 drill planning being refined with information gained from Phase 1 DD.**

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said "It is great news that the Company is able to report that we have completed the Phase 1 DD programme in just over 3 months since acquiring the First Hit Project with the support of CSA Global. Based on the visual observations seen in core and information gained about the potential controls to mineralisation, we have selected priority holes from the Phase 2 programme and will continue drilling throughout May. We are also continuing to interpret the observations made from the core and target additional holes to test for extensions to the First Hit system."

ANNOUNCEMENT DETAILS

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the completion of the Phase 1 DD programme and the immediate commencement of the Phase 2 programme. 13 holes and 2,596.9m have been drilled on the project in total (as of 06:00 on 3rd May 2021). 10 holes have achieved the planned objective and encountered visible indications of mineralisation at the expected positions as forecast by the wireframe models¹. Eight holes have been sampled and awaiting results from the laboratory. Geological models are being updated with geological information as it is obtained and used for ongoing drillhole planning. Drilling is continuing at First Hit with the diamond rig secured until June². Assay results for the DD programme are expected to start being received from the laboratory from late May.

PHASE 1 & PHASE 2 DIAMOND PROGRAMME UPDATE

Programme Summary

In the Phase 1 programme, a total of 12 holes for 2,342m have been completed. Drilling has commenced immediately on the Phase 2 programme with hole VDD014 for 254.9m completed and drilling progressing on hole VDD013 (Table 1 & Figure 1). Additional holes are being planned using the information attained from the drilling completed to date. Visible indications of mineralisation have been observed at the expected target positions in the 4 holes completed since the last exploration update provided on 13 April 2021 (Figure 1).

The technical aspects of the drilling are progressing well with holes hitting target positions and an increase in drill productivity being achieved. This has resulted in the drilling costs decreasing as the programmes progress.

Descriptions of the 4 drillholes completed since the last exploration¹ update are given below.

¹ ASX Release 13 April 2021 - VKA EXPLORATION UPDATE ON PHASE 1 DIAMOND \$ AC DRILL PROGRAM

² ASX Release 22 April 2021 - VIKING PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAMME UPDATE

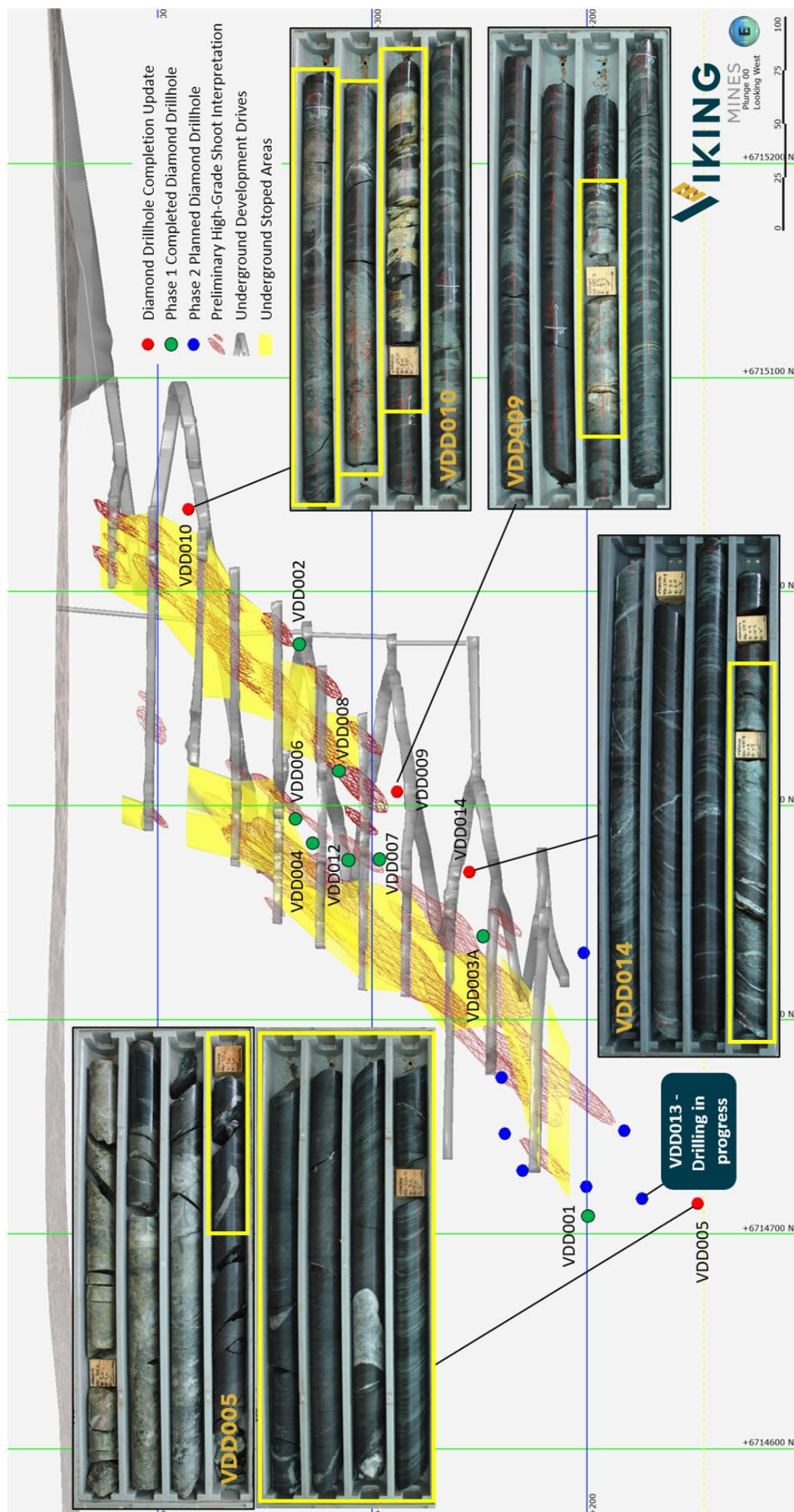


Figure 1; Phase 1 DD programme status and visible mineralised intercepts from recent drilling.



Table 1; Drillhole status for Phase 1 & Phase 2 Diamond Drill programme.

Drillhole ID	Status	Planned Depth	Actual Depth	Comments
VDD001	Drilled	353m	346.7m	Intersected expected target zones between 307.1m - 307.6m & 321.7m - 324.7m.
VDD002	Drilled	153	146.9	Intersected expected target in a shear zone from 128.3 to 134.6m with mineralised zone occurring from 132.0m & 133.4m.
VDD003	Abandoned	245	18.9	Collar deviated and hole abandoned and restarted as VDD003A.
VDD003A	Drilled	245	232.2	Hole steepened, missing the target position and intersected UG workings (potentially the 240 level).
VDD004	Drilled	185	142.1	Hole deviated to the North, missing target position and intersected 320 level UG workings.
VDD005	Drilled	409	508.0	Intersected expected target zone in a shear zone from 350.8m to 354.3m which was intruded by a pegmatite from 354.3m to 369.9m. The shear zone contained biotite and calc silicate alteration consistent with mineralisation.
VDD006	Drilled	150	165.2	Intersected expected target zones in a broad shear zone from 133.0m to 145.0m with quartz veins consistent with mineralisation occurring from 133.8m & 134.1m and from 138.8m to 139.3m.
VDD007	Drilled	207	209.0	Intersected expected target zone in a broad shear zone from 179.0m & 190.5 m with sulphide mineralised zone from 180.2m to 183.0m
VDD008	Drilled	177	174.0	Intersected expected target zone from 155.4m to 157.5m with a zone of intense calc-silicate and biotite alteration, quartz veining and brecciation.
VDD009	Drilled	215	216.0	Intersected expected target zone in a shear zone between 183.0m & 186.0m containing a quartz vein between 185.7m and 186.0m. The quartz vein and alteration in the shear zone are consistent with mineralisation. A second shear zone occurs between 203.9m and 205.5m containing two quartz veins between 204.6 and 204.9m and 205.1m and 205.5m, respectively.
VDD010	Drilled	80	83.9	Target zone between 65m and 67m in a shear zone between 63.9m and 70m. A pegmatite intruded into the shear zone between 65.3m and 66.3m.
VDD011	Under review	298	n/a	Under review. VDD001 intersected closer to this target position.
VDD012	Drilled	184	199.0	Intersected expected target zone in a broad shear zone from 164.0m & 180.0m with mineralised zones from 167.1m to 167.6m and 172.4m to 173.1m.
VDD013	Drilling in progress	339	n/a	Brought forwards from Phase 2 programme
VDD014	Drilled	256	254.9	Intersected the target zone in a shear zone from 236.4m to 242.9m containing a quartz vein from 241.3m to 241.5m.

VDD005

Target

Hole VDD005 targets the depth extension of the Kylie and Ida lodes below the current limits of drilling. The hole has been designed to drill with a SW azimuth to crosscut stratigraphy and provide additional geological information to help determine the controls to mineralisation.

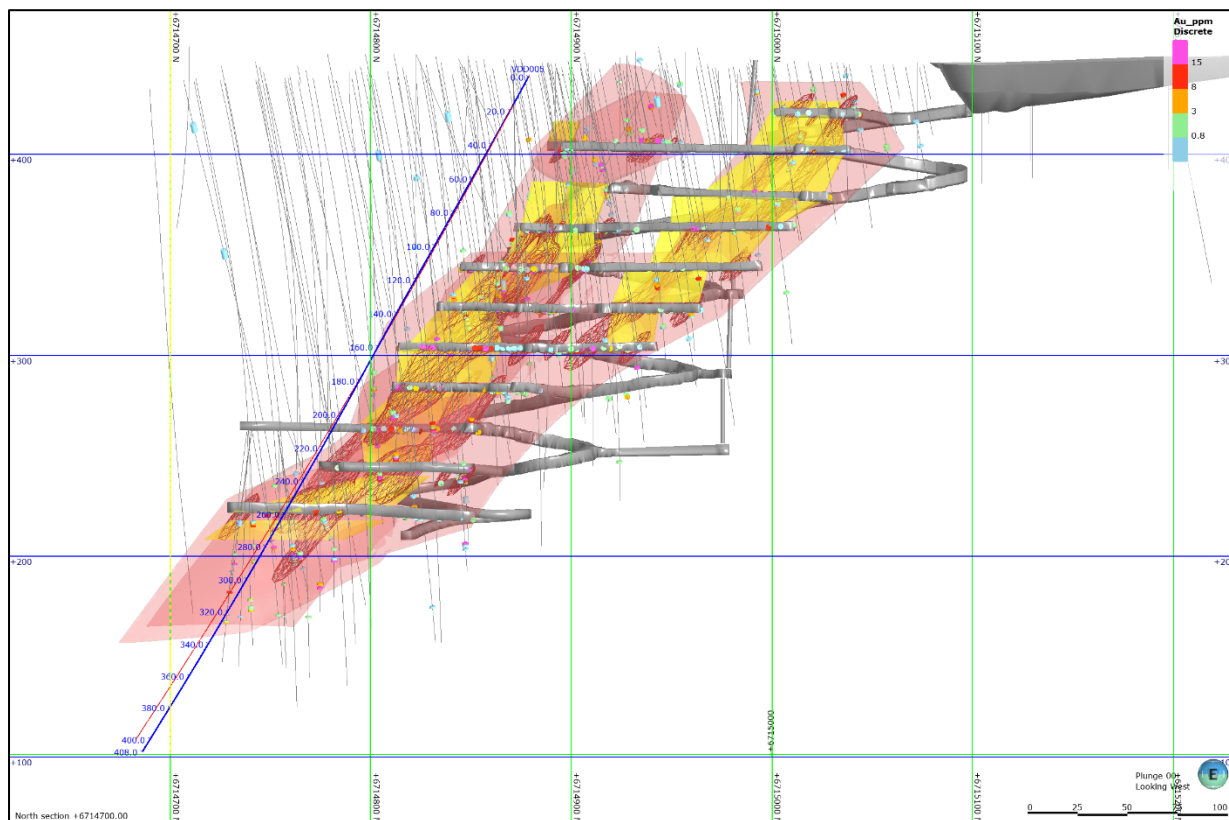


Figure 2; Long section view to the West showing VDD005 planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces.

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected the expected target zone in a shear zone from 350.8m to 354.3m which was intruded by two phases, a fine-grained and a coarse-grained, of undeformed pegmatite from 354.3m to 369.9m. The shear zone contained strongly foliated, alternating bands of biotite and calc silicate alteration. The observed alteration within the shear zone is similar to that described for mineralised zones in historic reports.



Figure 3; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD005.

VDD009

Target

Hole VDD009 targeted plunge extensions of the Kylie lode beneath historical stoping down to the 300mRL development level. The hole was planned to intersect the target interval to the East of the main decline at the 280mRL development level, in an area with limited historical drilling coverage. The expected thickness of the mineralised interval is approximately 1.6m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected the expected target zone in a shear zone between 183.0m and 186.0m. The shear zone contains a quartz vein between 185.7m and 186.0m. A second shear zone occurs between 203.9m and 205.5m and contains two quartz veins between 204.6 and 204.9m and 205.1m and 205.5m, respectively. The quartz veins and alteration in the shear zones are consistent with veins and alteration observed in previously drilled holes and descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports.

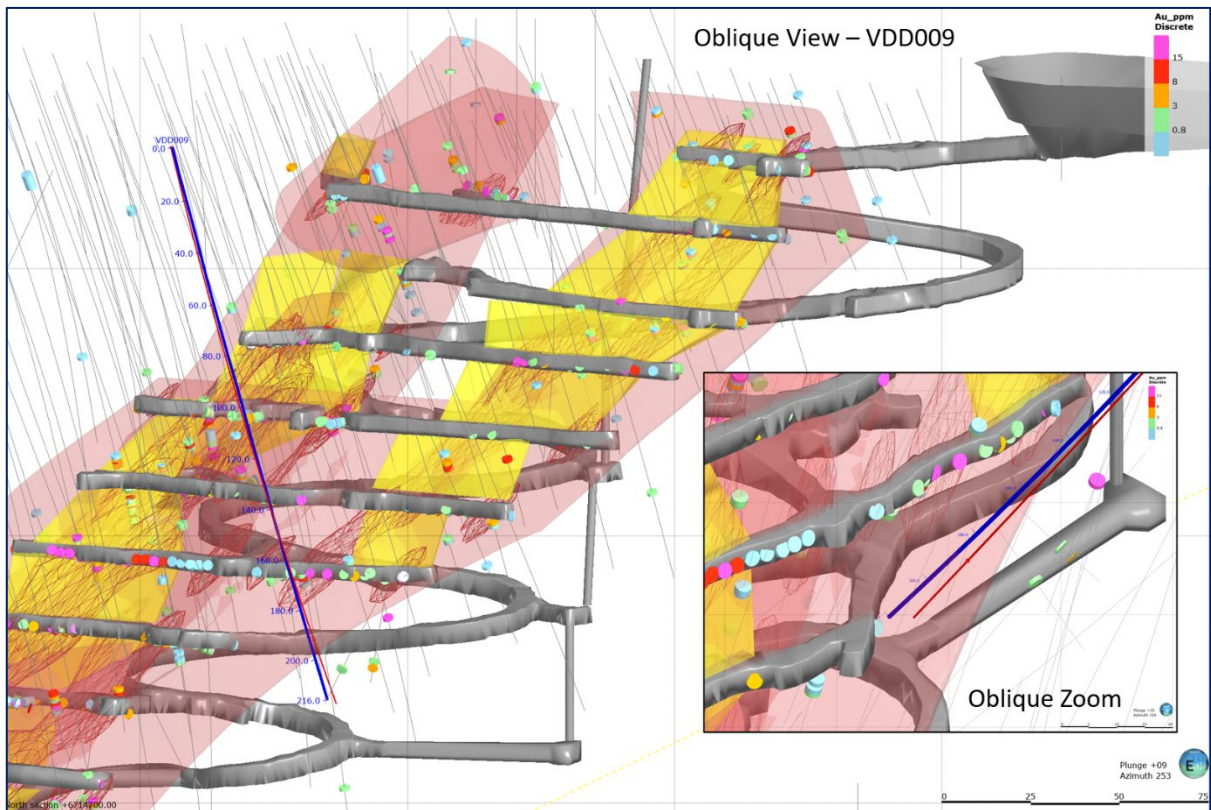


Figure 5; Isometric view to the South West showing VDD009 planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces.

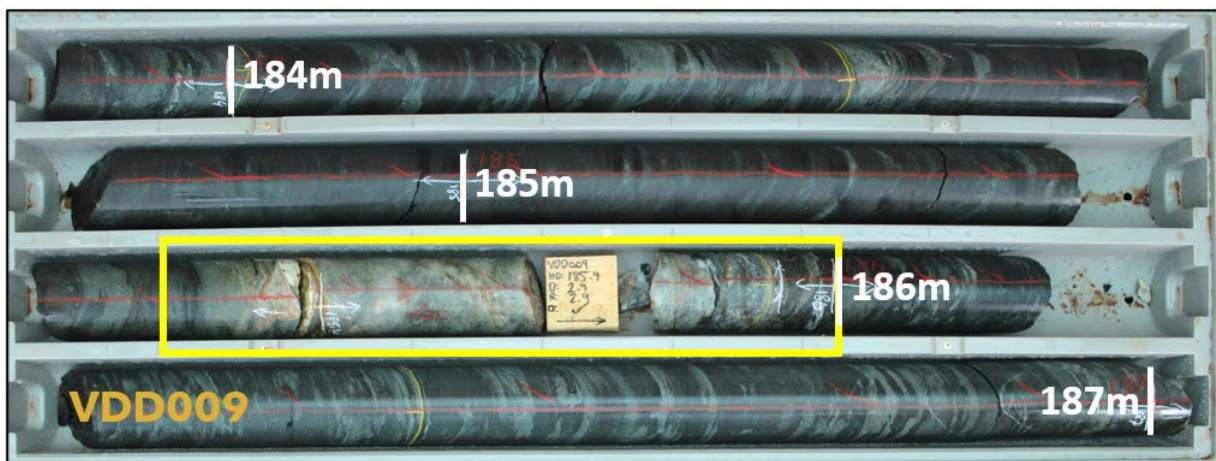


Figure 4; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD009.

VDD010

Target

Hole VDD010 targeted northern strike extensions of the Kylie lode with a planned intersection 9.5m north of historical stoping between the 380mRL and 400mRL development levels. The expected thickness of the mineralised interval is approximately 1.7m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

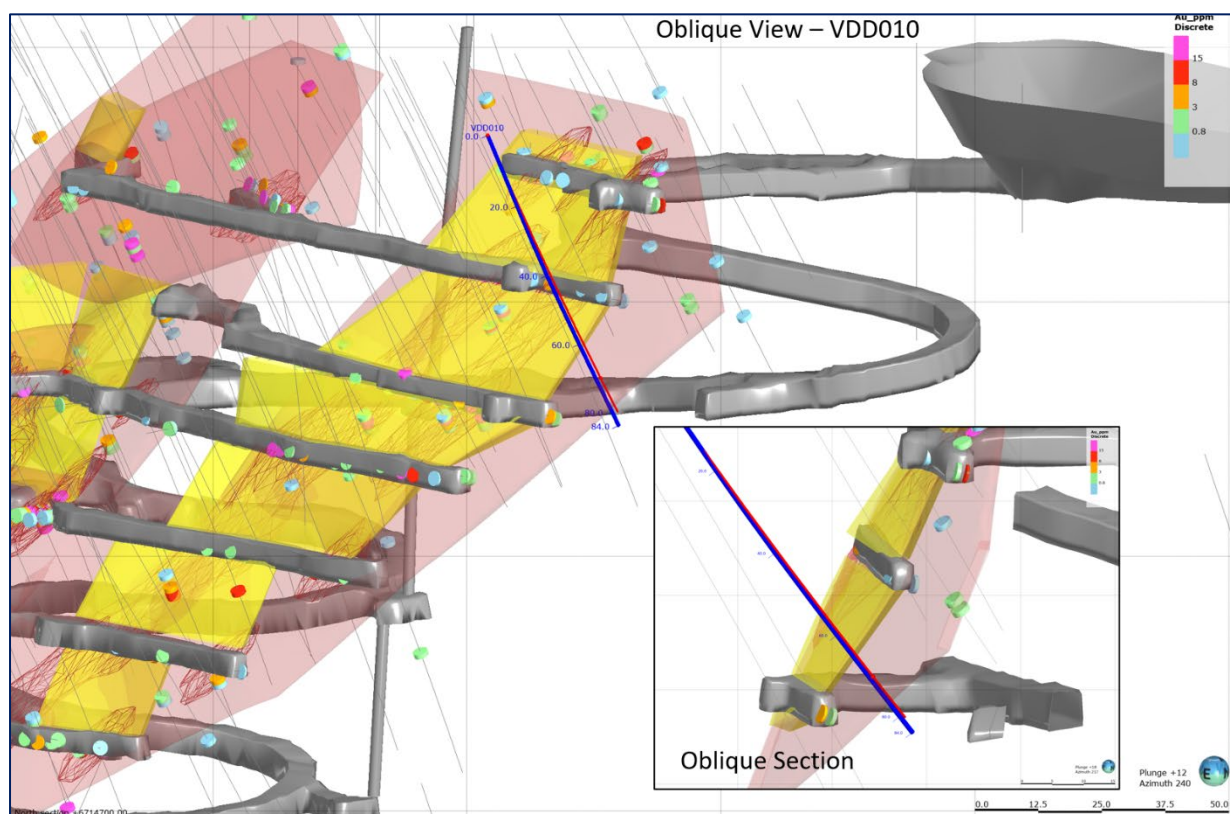


Figure 6; Isometric view to the South West showing VDD010 planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces.

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The target zone is located between 65m and 67m. The drill hole intersected a shear zone between 63.9m and 70m. Two phases of coarse-grained and fine-grained pegmatite intruded into the shear zone between 65.3m and 66.3m. The shear zone contains thick (20cm to 30cm) bands of diopside-actinolite-garnet alteration alternating with bands of siderite alteration. The observed shear zone and alteration is very similar to that intersected in previous holes and alteration described for zones of mineralisation in historic reports.

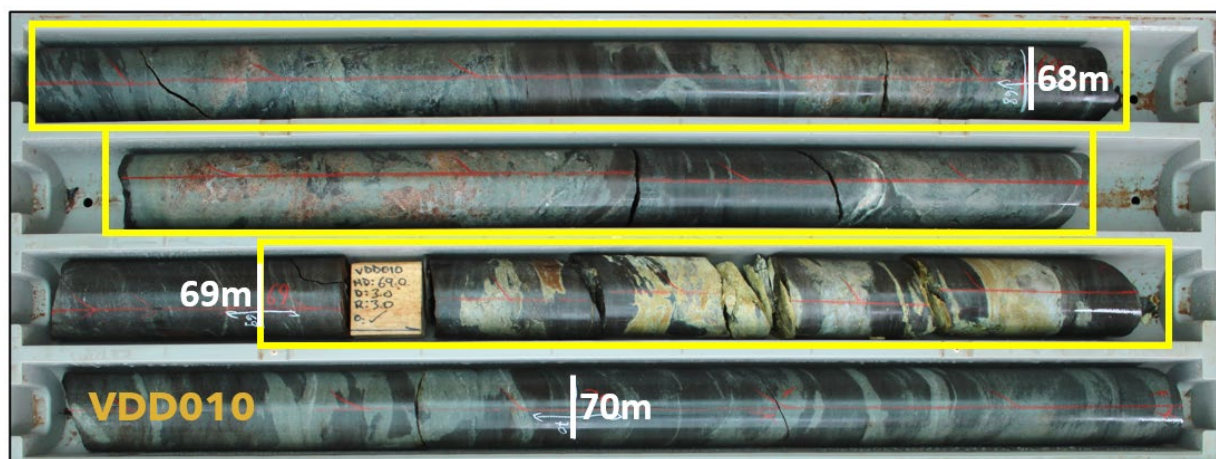


Figure 7; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD010.

VDD014

Target

Hole VDD014 targeted down plunge extensions of the Kylie lode beneath historical stoping down to the 300mRL development level. The hole was planned to intersect the target interval in an area with limited historical drilling coverage, and to the east of the main decline at the 260mRL development level. The expected thickness of the mineralised interval is approximately 1.1m, derived from the modelled lode thickness.

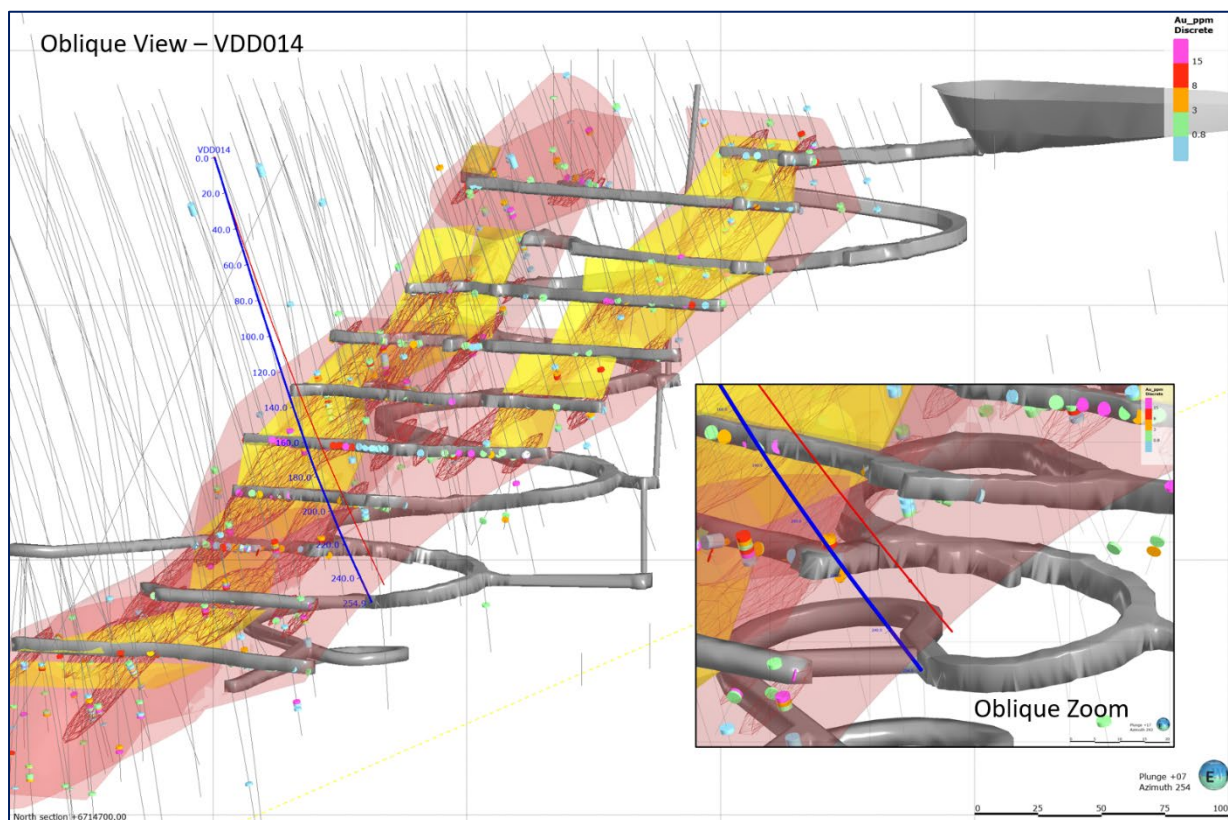


Figure 8; Isometric view to the South West showing VDD014 planned (red) vs actual (blue) drillhole traces.



Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected the target zone at 240m in a shear zone from 236.4m to 242.9m. The shear zone contains a quartz vein with calc silicate alteration minerals from 241.3m to 241.5m. The shear zone is altered to alternate bands of siderite alteration and diopside-actinolite alteration. The observed alteration and vein is similar to those observed in previously drilled holes and consistent with descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports.

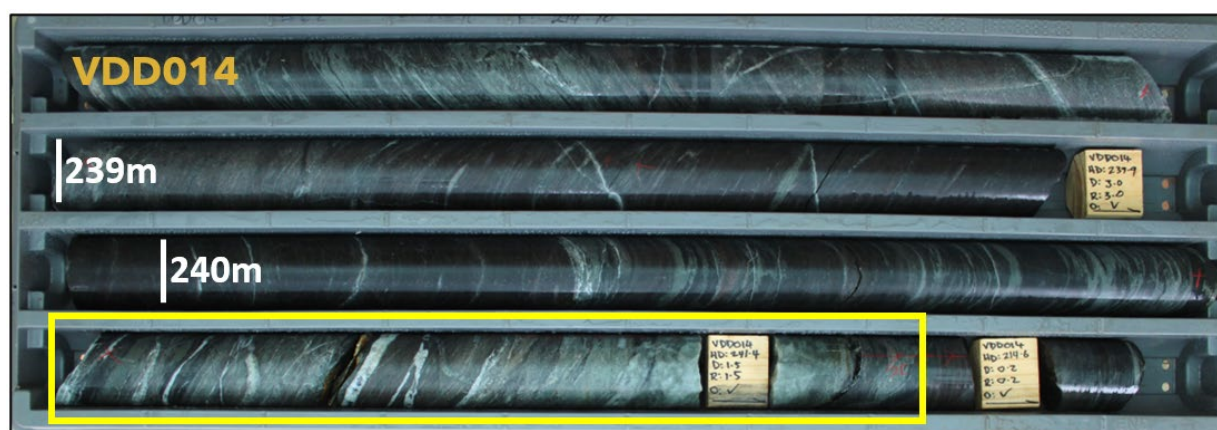


Figure 9; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD014.

NEXT STEPS

The following activities are ongoing to maximise the information obtained from the diamond core and progress the Phase 1 and Phase 2 DD programmes.

- Logging photographing and sampling of holes drilled to determine gold content.
- Ongoing development of the geological model incorporating contacts, structures and other observations in the diamond core with the aim of determining the controls to mineralisation.
- Modelling of shoot plunges observed from orientated core measurements and grade trends in existing data to target other potential shoot positions across the First Hit tenure.
- Planning of Phase 2 drillholes to step out from the known mineralised positions at First Hit and test for extensions.
- Engage earthworks contractor to clear DD pads for new holes planned as part of the Phase 3 programme.
- Continued liaison with the laboratory to minimise the delays incurred obtaining the analysis results.

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

For further information, please contact:

Viking Mines Limited

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ABOUT VIKING MINES

Viking Mines is a gold focussed company with the **First Hit Project** located 150km NW of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia being the primary asset under exploration.

Viking have an aggressive exploration strategy to explore for high grade gold occurrences and discover ounces along fertile gold structures. The historically mined, First Hit gold mine is the focus of Vikings activity to deliver on this strategy. Rapid advancement and exploration are occurring to explore, discover and develop gold ounces at the Project. The strategy will generate shareholder value through the discovery of new gold resources.

First Hit Project, Western Australia

The **First Hit Project** is centred around the historic high-grade First Hit gold mine situated along the prospective Ida and Zuleika Shear zones in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Project incorporates ~28km² of tenements with 6 active Mining and Prospecting licences and 1 Exploration licence under application. At the core of this landholding is a 6.4km² group of contiguous tenements which host the historic First Hit gold mine.



Prior to closure of the First Hit gold mine by Barra Resources in 2002 and at a time of depressed gold prices of US\$ 320/oz, the First Hit mine produced ~30koz ounces of gold at an average grade of ~7.7g/t Au. No modern exploration activity has been conducted in the past 18 years and creates a significant opportunity for Viking. The Company is focused on delivering exploration programmes to test near mine extensions and regional targets around the **First Hit Project** with the objective of defining fertile structures and discovering gold ounces.

Examples of the high-grade nature of the mineralisation previously drilled at First Hit include:

- 4.9m at 64.8g/t Au from 62.1m (FHU045)¹
- 3m at 77.6g/t Au from 224.0m (BFH030)¹
- 4m at 26.1g/t Au from 58.0m (BFH005)¹

The Project area is well serviced by infrastructure and is located 50km west of the sealed Goldfields highway and the township of Menzies. The nearest operating Gold Processing Plant is the Davyhurst Mill 50km to the south, owned and operated by Ora Banda Mining (ASX:OBM). The nearest operating gold mine is the Riverina open pit, located 8km south of the First Hit gold mine, owned by OBM.

The Company also has projects located in Ghana and Mongolia. Viking is currently undergoing legal proceedings to secure an outstanding payment of US\$ 5 million, associated with the sale of the Akoase project in Ghana.

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 program 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.

¹ASX announcement dated 26th November 2020



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results on the Western Australian projects is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Stockton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Stockton is a full-time employee of CSA Global. Mt Stockton is engaged by Viking Mines Ltd as an independent consultant. Mr Stockton 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 Stockton consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

JORC Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p><u>Historical Surface Geochemistry</u></p> <p>WMC mining completed several phases of soil geochemistry between 1990 and 1992 with 2,836 samples collected. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream sediment geochemistry from active streams from contemporary lags within stream beds. 2 kg pan concentrate samples collected from trap sites in active drainage channels. Soil samples collected from 5-15 cm depth or 15-30 cm depth depending on soil thickness and passed through - 10#, +36#, -80# or 120# meshes. <p>Surface soil sampling was sieved through a 6 mm mesh.</p> <p>Barmenco Pty Ltd undertook 2 geochemical soil geochemistry programs on the northern part of M30/99 between 1995 and 2000. The first soil survey completed was designed to test areas of residual soil and outcrop, whereas the second soil survey tested areas covered by shallow transported cover. In areas of residual soil and outcrop -80 mesh soil samples were collected on a 50 m x 50 m spaced grid and analysed for gold and arsenic. In areas of transported cover, a preliminary 100 m x 400 m spaced auger soil sampling program was undertaken.</p> <p>The details of the sampling methods and horizons tested for the -80# mesh soil sampling and auger sampling are not described.</p> <p>WMC collected ironstone float rock chip samples (number unknown) across the tenements.</p> <p>Barmenco completed undertook rock chip sampling between 1996 and 2002, though the number of samples collected is unknown. Rock chips are described as being collected also taken in areas with cover, laterite development and recent drainage areas for pathfinder and mapping purposes.</p> <p><u>Historical Surface Drilling</u></p> <p>WMC completed 13 RC drill holes and one diamond drill hole during their tenure between 1990 and 1992. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available.</p> <p>Barmenco completed core and diamond drilling with percussion and core drilling of holes up to 346 metres deep below surface has been undertaken over time over the First Hit Project area mineralisation. And 21 RC holes north and south along strike from the deposit testing for repeats of the First Hit mineralisation.</p> <p>Percussion samples were split at the drill sites and a 2-5 kg sample was taken for processing and analysis. Probable waste zones were sampled by compositing over 2-4 metres and individual samples were retested if the composites were anomalous.</p> <p>Core from drilling was split length ways and half was used for initial analysis whilst the remaining half was used for reference material (kept used for metallurgical testing as required).</p> <p><u>Historical Underground Ore Control and Definition:</u></p> <p>Underground resource definition drilling using drill core provided solid core samples for analysis. During mining operations face channels and production drill holes were used to assist with ore definition and control. Whole core was sampled from UG drill core.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><u>Historical Underground Face Sampling</u> As drives advanced Barminto geologists/technicians carried out rock chip sampling across the exposed drive face. Not all drive advance faces were mapped or sampled. The sampling was treated similarly to a drill hole although typically undertaken as a 'channel' rock chip sample along a pre-determined line at right angles to the dip of the vein structures/mineralisation. The face was mapped and significant geological features recorded. The sample line attitude (dip), sample number, sample length, and sample lithology recorded. In addition, the assay result for gold (Au) were recorded following receipt.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling</u> Diamond drill core sampling was undertaken utilising half core designated by CSA Global personnel which was marked up with a cutting line and sent to Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie, where half core is being sampled. Aircore samples were collected at the drill rig during the drilling process. Samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole sample taken for each hole. The samples collected at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg were submitted to MinAnalytical laboratories for analytical work. Additionally, handheld XRF analysis was undertaken on aircore samples (described below) The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> The entire RC sample was extracted prior to subsampling at surface next to the rig; samples from diamond drilling were subsampled in a core handling facility. Diamond and RC field duplicates were taken on selected intervals within the interpreted mineralised horizons to measure representivity of sample splits.</p> <p><u>Historical Underground Face Sampling</u> No information is provided in available reports to ascertain the representivity of the face sampling and no information has been located relating to QAQC procedures such as duplicate sampling, certified standards or laboratory repeats or standards.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling</u> Diamond drill core is cut and sampled along designated cut lines in areas of geological and interpreted mineralisation to provide representative sampling. The position of the cut line on the diamond core is positioned to ensure that the selected sample is representative. Aircore sample recovery was monitored for excessive sample loss and recorded to ensure sample representivity. The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	<p><u>Historical Sample Preparation</u> The breakdown in historical drilling method yielding each sample type is included in the table below. Sample preparation consisted of coarse crushing a maximum of 3 kg of the submitted sample, pulverising to >85% passing 75 microns and homogenising the pulp for all sample types. 50 g sample sizes were chosen for analysis of gold, with fire assay fusion and detection by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).</p> <p><u>Historical Underground Face Sampling</u> Available reports indicate gold distribution is often erratic and visible Au noted in many face samples. It is not known what steps were taken to address the issue of 'nuggety' Au and sample bias.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling</u></p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																						
		<p>Diamond drilling was drilling HQ core (63.5mm) to provide a larger core diameter for better representivity of sampling given the potential for coarse gold. Between 20cm and 1m (generally 1m) of half core is being sampled by Dynamics G-Ex contractor in Kalgoorlie. The assay methodology is described below.</p> <p>Diamond core analysis: Between 0.5kg and 6kg of half core sample is pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. All pulp samples are analysed by Laboratory portable XRF. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using a ICP-OES/MS finish. Additionally, Photon assay technique for high grade samples.</p> <p>Aircore sample analysis: Aircore drilling was used to obtain 2m composite and individual 1m end of hole samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. Selected drill samples are analysed pXRF in the field and in Minanalytical Laboratory. Selected samples to characterise host rocks and alteration are digested by a 4-Acid digest and analysed for 60 elements using a ICP-OES/MS finish.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers these sampling and analytical methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>																																																						
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.).	<u>Historical Drilling</u> Drillhole data over the First Hit Project area comprised 295 holes, consisting of 187 RC, 3 surface diamond holes, 55 RAB holes, and 50 UG DDH holes, with an additional 504 UG face channel samples (collected as horizontal channels across the ore drive headings). RC samples were collected using a face-sampling, 4.5-inch diameter bit via the inner return tube to a sample splitter. Surface diamond core drilling utilised an NQ2 size (50.6 mm) drill bit. The core diameter for underground drilling could not be obtained from available reports however from the core photos the core size appears to be NQ.																																																						
		RC		DDH		RAB		UG_DDH		UG_CNHL		Total	Reverse Circulation		Surface Diamond Core Drilling		Rotary Air Blast		Underground Diamond Core Drilling		Underground Channel/Face Sampling		-	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	-	187	23%	3	0%	55	7%	50	6%	504	63%	799	24,132	78%	545	2%	2,091	7%	2,190	7%	2,094	7%	31,052
		RC		DDH		RAB		UG_DDH		UG_CNHL		Total																																												
		Reverse Circulation		Surface Diamond Core Drilling		Rotary Air Blast		Underground Diamond Core Drilling		Underground Channel/Face Sampling		-																																												
		holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	holes & (m)	% of total	-																																												
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<u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> Current Exploration drilling consist of diamond core drilling and aircore drilling. The drill metres are summarised in the table below.																																																								



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																									
		<table><tr><th>DDH</th><th></th><th>AC</th><th></th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Surface Diamond Core Drilling</td><td></td><td>Air Core Drilling</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>Holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>3.8</td><td>328</td><td>96.2</td><td>341</td></tr><tr><td>2696.8</td><td>34.7</td><td>5080</td><td>65.3</td><td>7776.8</td></tr></table>	DDH		AC		Total	Surface Diamond Core Drilling		Air Core Drilling			Holes & (m)	% of total	Holes & (m)	% of total		13	3.8	328	96.2	341	2696.8	34.7	5080	65.3	7776.8
DDH		AC		Total																							
Surface Diamond Core Drilling		Air Core Drilling																									
Holes & (m)	% of total	Holes & (m)	% of total																								
13	3.8	328	96.2	341																							
2696.8	34.7	5080	65.3	7776.8																							
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>No documentation regarding the measurement of drill core or RC recoveries could be found in the various reports and tables in the available data. The following comment is extracted from the 2001 First Hit Mine Ore Resource and Mining Report: “Sample recoveries throughout the drilling programs has been excellent (majority greater than 80%) with no major problems encountered”</p> <p>CSA Global briefly reviewed historical drill core stored on site (holes un-labelled) and core photographs of underground drill holes (FHU001, FHU019, FHU041, FHU044, FHU045, FHU046, FHU052, FHU055) and noted that core was in good condition with long intervals of unbroken core and no evidence of poor recoveries.</p> <p>CSA Global through examining core photos is satisfied that core recoveries were adequate though better documentation by the original project owners in this regard would have been more conclusive.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p> <p>Recoveries of diamond drill core were measured by using the drillers blocks as a guide and determining the actual length of core vs the measurement between drillers blocks. Within the fresh zone drill recoveries were greater than 90%. In the oxide zone core was only retrieved in competent rock which typically coincided with the fresh rock interface.</p> <p>Aircore drilling recoveries were visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging process.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the recovery measurement methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>																									
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>Sampling techniques were chosen as appropriate for ground conditions to maximise sample recovery. There is no additional record of measures in place to maximise recovery.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p> <p>Drilling was undertaken with a HQ assembly to maximise core size and therefore recovery and triple tube was utilised to ensure core could be recovered, near surface, notwithstanding that the targets were wholly within fresh rock where recovery was greater than 90%.</p> <p>Aircore drilling sample recovery was monitored to ensure representivity of the samples. Drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers these sampling techniques and measures to ensure representivity appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>																									
	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.	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p>																									



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The high recovery achieved from current diamond drilling indicates there is unlikely to be bias in recovery/ analytical results.</p> <p>Aircore drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples. The relationship between sample recovery and grade is not a significant factor in determining anomalism in aircore drilling.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers there to be limited bias related to the recovery/sampling at the First Hit mineralisation.</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p>	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>All RC and diamond drillholes were geologically logged to an industry standard appropriate for the mineralisation present at the project.</p> <p>All RC drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1 m intervals from surface to the end of each drillhole.</p> <p>Diamond core was photographed, and RC chips were retained in chip trays for future reference.</p> <p>Ausdrill completed three, NQ2 diamond drill holes at the First Hit deposit for geotechnical assessment prior to mining. The holes were designed in consultation with Golder Associates Pty Ltd and were targeted into the mineralised zones and continued on average 30 m into the footwall to assess the likely ground conditions for the decline and ore accesses. Approximately 70 metres of core was drilled for each hole allowing the hanging wall, the ore zone and the footwall zone to be assessed. Golder Associates Pty Ltd were commissioned to undertake the geotechnical assessment.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u></p> <p>The underground face samples were used to guide mine development. Due to the lack of information regarding the quality of the face samples these should be regarded as qualitative only and can only be used to provide an indicative guide as the presence or otherwise of mineralisation.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p> <p>Diamond drill core is logged to a geological detail suitable for a mineral resource estimate ensuring all lithology, alteration and interpreted mineralisation is recorded and drilling continues through the footwall where possible. Geotechnical logging is recorded in key areas (RQD) and drill core is orientated to be able to measure structural orientations. Remaining core is available for metallurgical sampling if required.</p> <p>Aircore sample logging of rock chips samples from drill cuttings are undertaken as a first pass indication of potential gold and multi-element anomalism. Samples of rock chips from drill cuttings were logged by the geologist in the field, for parameters including, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p>	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>Lithological logging is qualitative in nature. Logged intervals were compared to the quantitative geochemical analyses to validate the logging.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative and quantitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u></p> <p>The logging of the underground face samples is qualitative only.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Logging of aircore and diamond drilling is qualitative in nature. All drill core and aircore samples are photographed. Aircore samples were photographed on the ground and rock chips in chip trays. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> The total length of all drilling was geologically logged. <u>Underground Face Sampling</u> The underground face sampling hardcopy plans indicate in the majority of cases the face was sketch mapped and the 'channel' geologically logged with the sample length or interval recorded. <u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> All diamond and aircore drilling were geologically logged with detailed logging in areas of interest. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> Diamond core was cut into two halves using a diamond core saw for surface drilling. One of the halves was placed into a numbered calico bag, which was tied and placed in a plastic/poly-weave bags for assaying. Underground DDH samples were whole core sampled. <u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> Diamond core was cut into two halves using a diamond core saw for surface drilling. One half of the core is used in the assay process. This work was undertaken by a trained contractor group (Dynamics G-Ex) The Competent Person considers the sampling method methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> RC samples were collected via a splitter to yield sub samples of approximately 3 kg from a 1 m downhole sample length. Expected waste zones were initially sampled as 2 m or 4 m composites and later resampled at 1 m intervals if anomalous assay results were returned. Re-sampling was undertaken using the spear sampling method <u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> AC samples were collected from drill spoils by a scoop over 2m composites with a 1m end of hole sample taken for each hole. The samples collected at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg No sub-sampling or further sample preparation for samples derived from AC drilling is being reported. Most of the samples were dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> The Competent Person considers the historical methods described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation. <u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes as described in previous sections as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<u>Historical Information</u> CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards. The following is described from the First Hit Mine Ore Resources and Mining Report, 2001 and indicates duplicates were used to inform the resource model.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>"Several samples were often submitted for each positive assay. These were taken on site and submitted to the same laboratory under a different sample number and then assayed using the same technique. An average of these results for each interval has been used within the ore resource calculations".</p> <p>CSA Global does not consider the above process to be suitable as a form of QAQC. The lack of CRMs is not industry practice. CSA Global recommends the application of industry standard QAQC to all future drilling programs.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u></p> <p>CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p> <p>No sub sampling has been applied to the current drill programmes for either the diamond drilling or Aircore drilling.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the current methods of sampling as described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	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.	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>See comments above regarding the use of duplicates by Barmingo. Several samples were often submitted for each positive assay. These were taken on site and submitted to the same laboratory under a different sample number and then assayed using the same technique. An average of these results for each interval has been used within the ore resource calculations.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u></p> <p>CSA Global were unable to establish representivity of the face samples or the use of field duplicates or assaying of sample splits.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p> <p>CSA Global have applied industry standard QAQC procedures for sampling processes to diamond drilling and aircore drilling programs. Diamond drilling</p> <p>At this stage no assays have been received and no further sampling methods have been applied. This may be modified depending on assay received. No duplicate/second half sampling was undertaken which may also be revised depending on results received.</p> <p>Aircore drilling</p> <p>No field duplicates were collected as sampling is considered for determining anomalism rather than exact results.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<p><u>Historical Information</u></p> <p>The First Hit Project mineralisation and targets within the associated tenements are expected to be coarse grained and nuggety gold. Further exploration will need to consider the grain size of gold and distribution of particles. No previous petrology reports were found, and future work will include petrological studies in the early stage of exploration.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u></p> <p>No information is available re sample size. The mineralisation is known to include nuggety visible Au.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p> <p>The mineralisation at the First Hit project is historically recorded as containing coarse gold. As such the diamond drilling program is utilising HQ core as the appropriate core size to maximise the potential to intersect any coarse gold if present. All host rocks are fine grained and HQ core size is appropriate for the grain size</p> <p>The Aircore drilling is aiming to detect gold anomalism and the sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled given the style of mineralisation being targeted.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> 7,865 samples were prepared for Fire Assay and tested by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. There are incomplete records for the remaining 2,150 samples. Fire Assay is considered a total digest and whilst generally appropriate for the type of mineralisation, cyanide bottle roll leach test work may be recommended for exploration should coarse gold be encountered in future exploration.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u> No information is available with respect to the quality of the face samples.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> The analytical technique for the diamond drill core samples consists of the Fire Assay method (50g charge) and Photon assay for high grade samples. All core samples are analysed by a Laboratory portable XRF and selected samples by 4 acid digest with a ICP-OES/MS finish to characterise host lithologies and alteration. The fire assay technique is considered a total technique. The 4 acid digest ICP-OES/MS technique is considered total for most rock types except for rocks containing very resistant minerals such as spinel.</p> <p>The analytical techniques for the aircore samples include: Fire Assay method (50g charge) for gold, four acid digest with ICP-MS/OES finish for 60 elements, and pXRF method for 34 elements. The analytical technique for Au is considered total with the rest being mostly partial.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> A pXRF survey has been completed in the field using a handheld instrument by Bruker, the S1 Titan 800 model. The measurements were completed in three ranges (Exploration Mode) with 20 counts per range. Autocalibration measurements were used for reading checks and adjustments.</p> <p>A laboratory Olympus Vanta portable XRF is used for diamond core sample pulps on hand pressed cups. Autocalibration measurements are used for reading checks and adjustment.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> CSA Global has not been able to obtain the original assay certificates for exploration and resource drilling on the First Hit Project tenements.</p> <p>As recorded in the QC procedure section duplicates were used as a way of informing the resource model. For future exploration it is recommended that standard CRMS, blanks and duplicates be used for QAQC.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u> No information is available with respect to QAQC procedures.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> The QAQC procedures for the diamond drill core samples consists of the analyses of a certified standard and blank for every 20 samples. These have been submitted to the MinAnalytical laboratory and results are pending.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The QAQC procedures for the aircore drilling program consists of the analyses of a certified standards (every 20 samples) and blanks (every 40 samples).</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the QAQC described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> Due to the samples being sampled and collected 20 years ago, independent verification is difficult and has not been undertaken. CSA Global recommend unpacking the remaining drill core on site and reviewing the geology, alteration, structure and mineralisation.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u> No independent verification has been undertaken so far, however the hardcopy plan data is being entered into a database, which will facilitate checking of assay data presented on the face sampling plans against that recorded in Barminto and Barra Resources reports.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> CSA Global are contracted to Viking Mines Limited and internal checking processes including regular checks of structure and veins by alternative personnel for relevance to historical mineralised mined areas and historical drill intersections. No assay results have been returned from the analytical laboratory as yet to review.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> No twin drilling has been undertaken; however, significant reported underground development and sampling has verified the information provided by the surface drilling. Some twinning of drill holes for exploration purposes is recommended by CSA Global.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> There are no twinned holes planned in the current diamond drill program, however the drill holes completed for the diamond drilling program are located within areas proximal to the drilling completed as part of the previous operator's resource drilling.</p> <p>There are no twin holes for the aircore program.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> The data entry, storage and documentation of primary data was completed in Microsoft Access databases and assembled by CSA Global into a central database for future purposes. The majority of the data reviewed by CSA Global has been summarised from primary sources.</p> <p><u>Underground Face Sampling</u> No independent verification has been undertaken so far, however the hardcopy plan data is being entered into a database, which will facilitate checking of assay data presented on the face sampling plans against that recorded in Barminto and Barra Resources reports. The face sampling data is presented as a series of Tables in Barra Resources report –'Final Mine Report, 2002' and submitted to DMIRS.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> Diamond Drilling: Primary logging data were entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational data base.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																											
		Aircore Drilling: Primary data for drill cuttings, including sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite, were collected in the field and entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational database. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.																											
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any 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.	<u>Historical Information</u> All drill hole collars were surveyed by differential global positioning system (DGPS) or by the mine operations survey equipment. The following extract from the 2001 First Hit Mine Ore Resource and Mining report states the following: Down hole surveying of drill holes were undertaken on the majority of holes whilst being drilled. This has enabled only dip readings to be collected as the instrument was used within the drill string. Several programs of downhole surveying using a single shot Eastman camera have been completed for all available holes in the First Hit area and have been incorporated into the database. Where downhole surveys were unavailable due to the collapse of the hole, survey estimates at regular intervals have been applied. These are based on the deviation of the surrounding drill holes. Drill holes greater than 100 m in depth deviated consistently in the azimuth to the southwest (against rotation). The dip angle in most cases steepened and in some of the deeper holes this was quite dramatic. Drill string stabilizers were tried at various times in an attempt to help alleviate this problem but no consistent results were achieved. <u>Underground Face Sampling</u> The location of face sampled was recorded by mine surveyors. The face samples were used to guide mine development. It is unknown the extent the face sample data was used in Mineral Resource estimates. <u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> Diamond drilling. The collar positions were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +/-0.5m. The downhole azimuth and dip were surveyed using a Reflex Easy Gyro tool with an accuracy of +/- 1 degree for the azimuth and +/-0.1 degrees for the dip. Aircore drill hole collar positions were located by hand-held GPS during drilling. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. There are no down hole surveys and drill holes are vertical. These are not part of a resource estimate. Additionally, Sepcialist remote sensing operators Sensorem (sensorem.com.au) were engaged to undertake a high resolution surveys using the Wingtra Hovermap® drone systems. The purpose of these surveys is to provide a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) across the contiguous tenure, high resolution images and 3D LiDAR scans of the underground workings. These surveys will provide datasets to support the regional AC programme with geological interpretation The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar, underground and aircore collar locations as appropriate.																											
	Specification of the grid system used.	<u>Historical Information</u> Topographic data for the mine drilling were captured in MGA Zone 51 grid. A local grid has been established at First Hit, which is orthogonal to the known mineralised trend of the area (020 degrees). The grid orientation is at 290 degrees magnetic which is optimal for this deposit. The conversion from local to AMG 84 grid is presented in the table below. <table><tr><td></td><td>Local</td><td></td><td></td><td>AMG 84</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td><td>Northing</td><td>Easting</td><td>RI</td></tr><tr><td>Point1 (BFH008)</td><td>40020</td><td>10000</td><td>448.991</td><td>6714690.694</td><td>265409.570</td><td>448.991</td></tr><tr><td>Point2 (BFH010)</td><td>40201.7</td><td>10000</td><td>442.716</td><td>6714861.448</td><td>265471.014</td><td>442.716</td></tr></table> <u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u>		Local			AMG 84				Northing	Easting	RI	Northing	Easting	RI	Point1 (BFH008)	40020	10000	448.991	6714690.694	265409.570	448.991	Point2 (BFH010)	40201.7	10000	442.716	6714861.448	265471.014
	Local			AMG 84																									
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The GDA94 Zone 51 datum is used as the coordinate system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> Historical survey work for the First Hit Mine was conducted via differential global positioning system (DGPS) and is appropriate as an industry standard method. A topographic surface used for coding the block model was built from a system using a detailed drone survey. The Competent Person considers that the surface is suitable for future exploration activities.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> The DTM and collar locations for the diamond drilling were located by differential GPS. Topographic control on Aircore drill holes is from DTM and hand-held GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m. The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar locations as appropriate.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> Diamond drilling is completed on an irregular pattern targeting specific targets in and around the existing mine workings. Aircore drilling was conducted on fence lines 200-400m apart with 50 m hole spacing. The Competent Person considers the data spacing for diamond drilling and aircore drilling appropriate for reporting exploration results.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> Existing drilling on the periphery of historically mined areas is suitable for defining additional drill targets laterally, down dip and in the near surface environment.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> The diamond drilling is considered appropriate for exploration drilling for this type of deposit. The AC sample spacing is considered suitable for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. The Competent Person considers the data spacing for diamond appropriate for exploration stage and cannot comment until assays are received whether they will be suitable for resource estimation. The aircore drilling is appropriate for first pass exploration only.</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> Sample compositing was applied in initial exploration drilling at the First Hit Project and always followed up by detailed sampling at 1 m interval, or less for core drilling.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> No sample compositing has been applied for diamond drill core samples. Two-metre sample compositing has been applied for all but the end of hole Aircore drill samples. The Competent Person considers the sampling for the diamond drill core appropriate and the compositing of the aircore samples to be appropriate for This stage of exploration.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> The regular spaced drilling on consistent sections, and the orientations orthogonal to the strike of the lodes, has provided consistent support to intersections of mineralisation to eliminate any bias or influence of hole angles on grades.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u></p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure		<p>Diamond drilling is predominately orthogonal to the strike of the deposit, with one hole drilled oblique to the mineralisation to intersect several additional lithological units. The variable dip of the veins means the drill hole will intersect the veins at different core angles. understanding the geometry of the vein system is managed through incorporating as much of the underground mapping and historical drilling as possible. Additionally, all diamond holes are oriented to understand and measure the variability of structures and mineralisation.</p> <p>Aircore drill fences were oriented across the known geological structures in the area. No drill hole orientation has been applied. The drill hole spacing, and orientation is considered appropriate for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> At this stage in the exploration process, neither the diamond drilling nor aircore drilling is considered by the competent Person to have introduces a sampling bias.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> Diamond core and AC Samples were collected and stored by CSA Global personnel near the camp facilities in the project area. Samples derived from diamond drilling and AC drilling were transported from the site to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport and submitted there to the sample preparation facility at the completion of the program.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p><u>Historical Information</u> No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents provided to CSA Global.</p> <p><u>Summary of Current Exploration Drilling</u> No external audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data however the competent person is satisfied with the processes employed. No analytical data has yet been generated to review.</p>

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary															
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Tenements and location</u> The First Hit Project tenements are located approximately 50 km due west of the town of Menzies, Western Australia on the Menzies (05) 1:250,000 and Riverina 3038 1:100,000 topographic map sheets, and include:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th></tr> <tr> <td>M30/0099</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr> <tr> <td>M30/0091</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1125</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1137</td><td>Live</td><td>Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd</td></tr> </table>	Tenement	Status	Holder	M30/0099	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	M30/0091	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	P30/1125	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	P30/1137	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd
Tenement	Status	Holder															
M30/0099	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd															
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>P30/1144 Live Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd E30/529 Under application Viking Mines Ltd P30/1126 Live – undergoing transfer to Viking Australia Menzies Emeralds Pty Ltd</p> <p><u>Third Party Interests</u> The nickel rights to M30/99 & M30/91 are held by Riverina Resources Limited and Barra Resources Limited. P30/1126 is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty with Australia Emerald Menzies Pty Ltd on any gold produced from the tenement. Red Dirt Mining are not aware of any material 3rd party interests or royalties.</p> <p><u>Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness</u> Archaeological and ethnographic studies were undertaken for M30/99 prior to further development in 2001. These studies involved an examination of the existing ethnographic data base pertaining to the mining area and an examination of known ethnographic site distribution. The studies concluded that it was unlikely that the developments will impact any sites of Aboriginal significance. This information was submitted to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. A recent search of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) Heritage Inquiry System indicates there are no registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites identified within any tenement covered under this MCP (DAA 2019). The mining lease was granted prior to the Native Title Act being enforced.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The Red Dirt tenements have been actively explored and mined since 1886 with the arrival of prospecting parties during the initial Western Australia gold rush. Arthur and Tom Evans founded the First Hit gold mine in 1938. Tom and Arthur worked the mine until Tom sold his share to Riverina station owner Bill Skathorpe in late 1953. Arthur and Bill worked the mine until Bill's death in 1954. George Vujcich Senior bought the mine from Arthur and Bill's estate in late 1955. George and then his son George operated the mine intermittently over a 40-year period. Barmenco purchased the First Hit tenement from George's daughter in late 1996.</p> <p>Regional exploration activities were undertaken by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Consolidated Gold Operations prior to 1996 including geochemical sampling, lag sampling and auger programs. The programs covered the various regolith features with a purpose of defining broad geochemical anomalies.</p> <p>From 1996 to 2002 exploration and development was undertaken by Barra Resource or Barmenco.</p> <p>Barmenco Pty Ltd undertook geochemical soil geochemistry on the northern part of M30/99 between 1995 and 2000. Various combinations of multielement geochemistry were completed historically, ranging from gold-only assays to 42 element geochemistry.</p> <p>The following extract from the Barra Resources mine closure and production report provides an insight to the exploration and discovery of the First Hit deposit: <i>“Barmenco Pty Ltd acquired the First Hit tenement in August 1996, with the objective of exploring for and developing moderate sized high grade gold deposits. Because of Barmenco's mining and exploration activities at Two Boys, Karonie, Jenny Wren, Gordon Sirdar and Bacchus Gift mines the period between August 1996 and June 2000 saw only intermittent work at First Hit. Twenty RC drill holes were completed demonstrating the potential for high-grade underground resources.</i></p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>The First Hit deposit was effectively discovered in June 2000 with drill hole BFH 025 which returned 3 zones of mineralisation including 5m @ 60 g/t, 7m @ 9.0 g/t and 2m @ 3.7 g/t".</i></p> <p>Barra Resources subsequently completed a 20 m x 25 m drill out to 240 m in depth, combined with a detailed feasibility study, culminating in the commencement of mining operations in August 2001.</p> <p>Barra Resources also completed RC drill programs at three prospects within the First Hit Project leases, referred to as First Hit North, First Hit South and Clarkes Well. Minor gold mineralisation was intersected in a small number of holes, but no further exploration was completed.</p> <p>The leases have since been owned by several companies and private operators without much additional exploration.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	<p><u>Regional Geology</u></p> <p>The area of interest lies on the 1:100,000 Riverina geological sheet 3038 (Wyche, 1999). The Mt Ida greenstone belt is a north-striking belt of predominantly metamorphosed (upper greenschist-amphibolite facies) mafic and ultramafic rocks that form the western boundary of the Eastern Goldfields geological terrane. The major structure in this belt is the Mt Ida Fault, a deep mantle tapping crustal suture that trends N-S and dips to the east. It marks the western boundary of the Kalgoorlie Terrane (~2.7 Ga) of the Eastern Goldfields Province against the Barlee Terrane (~3.0 Ga) of the Southern Cross Province to the west. To the east the belt is bounded by the Ballard Fault, a continuation of the strike extensive Zuleika Shear.</p> <p>The Mt Ida belt is widely mineralised, predominantly with discordant vein gold deposits. Associated element anomalism typically includes copper and arsenic but neither have been identified in economic concentrations. There is some nickel sulphide mineralisation associated with the komatiite component of the supracrustal rocks and the area includes a locally significant beryl deposit sporadically mined for emeralds. In the Riverina area the outcrop position of the Ida Fault is equivocal, and it is best regarded as a corridor of related structures with an axis central to the belt.</p> <p>The Riverina and First Hit Project area dominantly comprises metabasalts and metadolerites of tholeiitic parentage with lesser metagabbros and komatiites. Small post-tectonic granitoids intrude the sequence with locally higher-grade metamorphic conditions. Structurally, the dominant features are north-striking, east-dipping reverse faults and associated anastomosing strain zones. A conjugate set of late brittle structures striking NE and NW is also evident.</p> <p>The mineralisation exploited to date has typically been narrow mesothermal anastomosing veins. These frequently have strike and dip dimensions able to sustain small high-grade mining operations.</p> <p><u>Local Geology</u></p> <p>The local geology of the First Hit Project area comprises north-striking ultramafics, komatiites and peridotites with some sediments in the eastern part of the block. To the west there is a metabasalt unit including a prominent gabbro and further west again more peridotite with amphibolite. The general strike trend drifts to the north-northwest then back to north. The sequence includes a small felsic intrusive west of the Emerald workings and a zone of felsic schists within the eastern ultramafics. Felsic intrusives occur in the northwest corner. The local strike fabric trends north then north-northeast.</p> <p>The First Hit mineralisation occurs as a quartz lode varying to 4 m in thickness dipping at 70° to the east. The lode is hosted in biotite-carbonate schist within metabasalt and plunges to the south at around 50°. Numerous shafts, prospecting pits and costeans exist on the tenements and recorded production for the First Hit and First Hit North areas in the period 1930-1974 was ~7478 oz Au from 6091 tonnes mined. The First Hit North workings are 130 m further to the north-northeast.</p> <p><u>References</u></p> <p>Wyche, S.1(1995). Geology of the Mulline and Riverina 1:100,000 Sheets. Geological Survey of Western Australia Grey, A.R (2002) Annual Technical Reporting, 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, E30/193, M30/99, M30/118, P30/869, P30/894, Riverina 1:100,000 Sheet 3038 Barra Resources Limited</p>



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Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No drilling results are being reported in this ASX release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	The drilling programs at the First Hit deposit reported herein are variably oblique to the true width of the deposit. All drill holes are reported as down hole widths as the true width cannot be determined.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	All appropriate maps and plans 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 appropriate information is included in the report.



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<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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</i>	All information considered by the competent person to be of a material nature has been included in the body of the report.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Exploration programs are currently being implemented to test the up dip, lateral and down dip extensions of the mineralisation at the First Hit deposit. Regional multielement geochemical programs are being designed to supplement the existing geochemistry, however, advances in geochemical analysis mean that that lower level detection limits can be obtained for more elements than in previous geochemical surveys.