ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 July 2021

VIKING EXPLORATION UPDATE: VISIBLE GOLD SIGHTED IN DRILLING BELOW MINE WORKINGS

- **Visible gold sighted in holes:**
  - **VDD013 at 325.1m and 327.5m**
  - **VDD015 at 300.2m & 303.0m**
- **Complete results received for 23% of Air Core (AC) drillholes and remainder due before end of July**
- **First pass local geological models being reviewed and regional modelling programme underway**

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said "I am excited to be able to report that we have now shipped all of our core to Perth and commenced a follow up review of key intersections from the drilling completed on First Hit. So far, 2 of the 6 holes reported in this release have been reviewed and ***visible gold*** has been sighted in multiple zones in both holes. These holes form part of the depth extension drilling and provide positive encouragement for the continuation of mineralisation at depth for First Hit. "

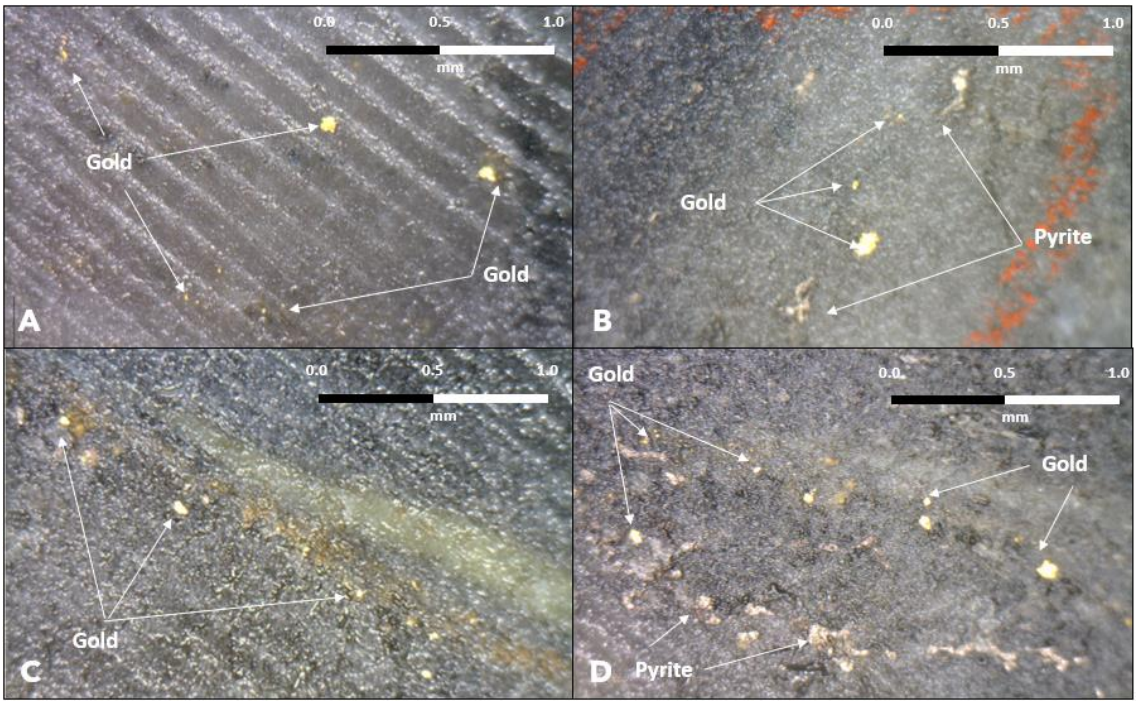

Figure 1; Visible gold sighted in hole VDD013 (A & B) and VDD015 (C& D).

ANNOUNCEMENT DETAILS

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) ("Viking" or **"the Company")** is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities on the First Hit Project (the Project). Intersections observed in drillcore for the final 6 holes completed since the last Exploration Update[1] are reported, with structures and alteration observed in all drillholes at the target depths (Figure 2). ***Visible gold*** has been sighted at several intervals in holes VDD013 and VDD015 during a follow up review of the drillholes post sampling. At this time only 2 of the 6 holes reported have been revisited.

[1]*ASX announcement dated 5th May 2021*

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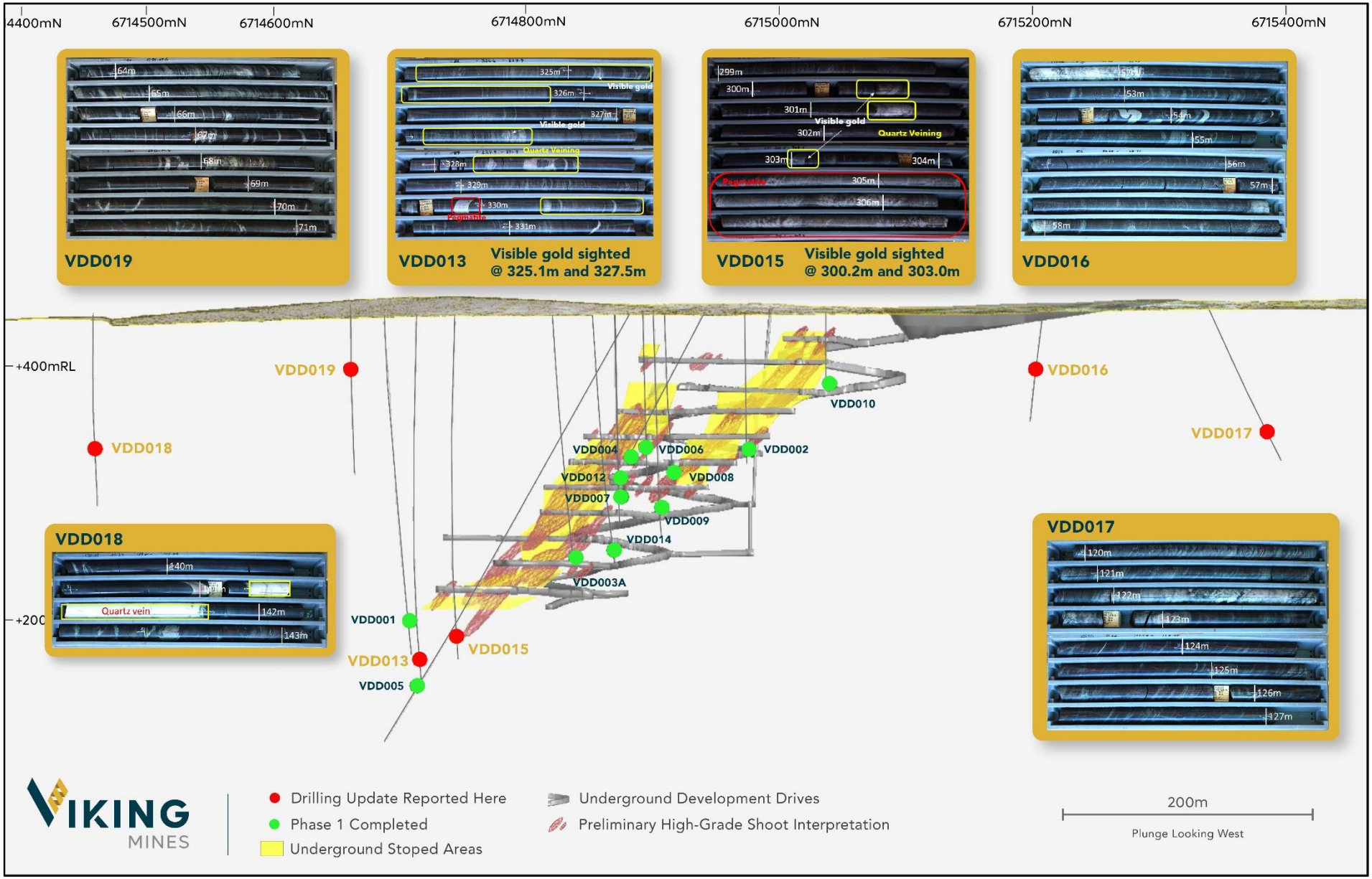


Figure 2; Phase 1 DD programme status and visible mineralised intercepts from recent drilling. See Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 7 & Figure 8 for details on visible gold sighted.

Results have been received for all the samples collected from 86 of the 328 Air-Core (AC) holes drilled (23%) and all 328 end of hole Multi-Element (ME) results. The laboratory advises all outstanding AC results should be received by 25th July (subject to no further delays). Evaluation of the information received to date has commenced with a geochemical review underway of the ME data. Once the full gold dataset has been received for the remaining holes and assessment completed the results and targets defined for follow up drilling will be reported.

The local and regional scale geological models are progressing well with first pass wireframe models being reviewed. Detailed structural logging is underway in Perth with a more comprehensive understanding of the geological evolution of the First Hit area being developed. This work is being completed with the objective of defining new targets for follow up drill testing in conjunction with targets defined from the pending AC results.

DIAMOND PROGRAMME UPDATE

Programme Summary

Descriptions of the 6 drillholes completed since the last exploration update are provided below.

2 holes (VDD013 and VDD015) are testing the down plunge extents from the First Hit mine workings and ***visible gold*** has been sighted whist a review of the holes was undertaken in Perth post sampling of the core.

The remaining 4 holes (VDD016 to VDD019) are the step out holes[1] testing strike continuation of the First Hit structure. Visible indications of mineralisation have been observed with veining and alteration present. Further review is to be completed on these and all other holes drilled on the project following the sighting of the visible gold in holes VDD013 and VDD015.

Table 1; Drillhole status for final 6 holes of the Phase 1 & Phase 2 Diamond Drill programme.

Drillhole ID	Status	Planned Depth	Actual Depth	Comments
VDD013	Drilled	339m	357.0m	Intersected expected target zone in a broad shear zone from 322.7m & 329.9m with quartz veins consistent with mineralisation occurring from 326.8m to 328.9m. **Visible gold sighted** at 325.1m ad 327.5m depth in quartz veining and bitotite alteration zone (Figure 4 & Figure 5).
VDD015	Drilled	324m	333.3m	Intersected the target zone from 296.0m to 311.5m in a shear zone with biotite and calc-silicate alteration. **Visible gold sighted** at 300.2m and 303.0m downhole in quartz veining and biotite alteration zone (Figure 7 & Figure 8).
VDD016	Drilled	100m	110.75m	Intersected a shear in the target zone from 49.6m to 64.2m and a second zone from 65.3m to 66.0m (Figure 10). Follow up review of drill core to be undertaken in Perth.
VDD017	Drilled	150m	149.8m	Intersected the target zone from 116.0m to 131.0m in a broad shear zone with biotite and calc silicate alteration and minor amounts of pyrrhotite in veins (Figure 12). Follow up review of drill core to be undertaken in Perth.
VDD018	Drilled	200m	200.8m	Intersected in the target zone a quartz vein from 141.1m to 141.7m (Figure 14). Follow up review of drill core to be undertaken in Perth.
VDD019	Drilled	180m	180.1m	Intersected the target zone from 65.0m to 67.1m in a shear zone with calc-silicate and biotite alteration and a weaker shear zone from 137.4m to 138.4m (Figure 16). Follow up review of drill core to be undertaken in Perth.

[1]*ASX announcement dated 28th May 2021*

VDD013

Target

Hole VDD013 targeted the down-plunge extension of the Kylie and Ida lodes below the historical limits of drilling (Figure 3). The hole was planned to intersect the target interval in line with modelled high-grade ore shoots, approximately 30m below and to the south of historical development levels and underground drilling.

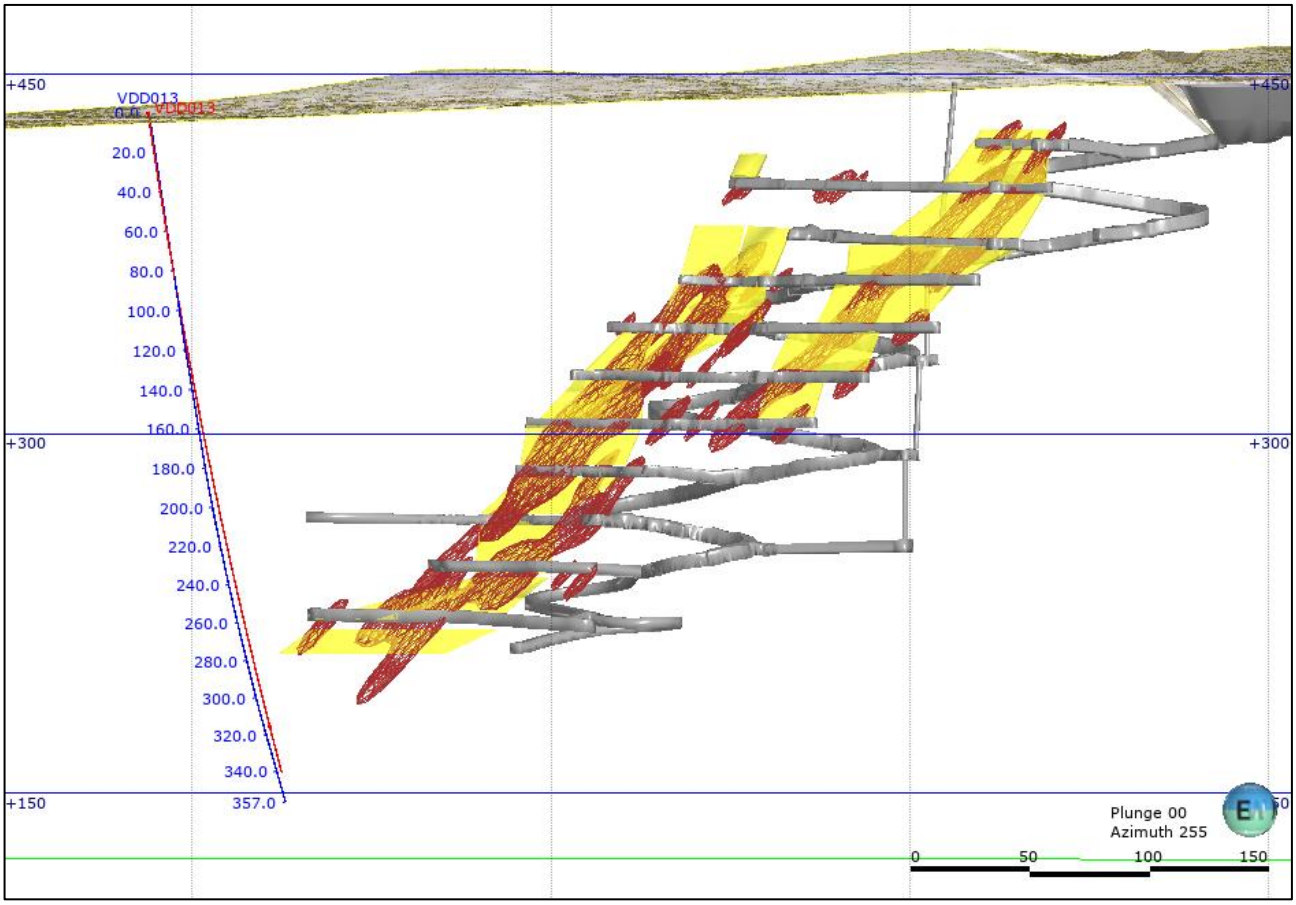


Figure 3; Oblique section to the South West showing VDD013 planned (red) versus actual (blue) drillhole traces.

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected the expected target zone in a shear zone between 322.7m and 329.9m. The shear zone was intersected within an intermediate intrusive lithology and was characterised by strong biotite alteration, minor calc-silicate alteration with epidote. Notable quartz veining was present between 326.8m and 328.9m (Figure 4). During a follow up review of diamond core post sampling, ***visible gold*** has been sighted in 2 of the quartz veins (Figure 4 and Figure 5) at depths of 325.1m and 327.5m.

This intersection is significant as hole VDD013 is testing the depth extensions below the historical limits of drilling. The visible gold gives encouragement on the continuation of mineralisation to depth.

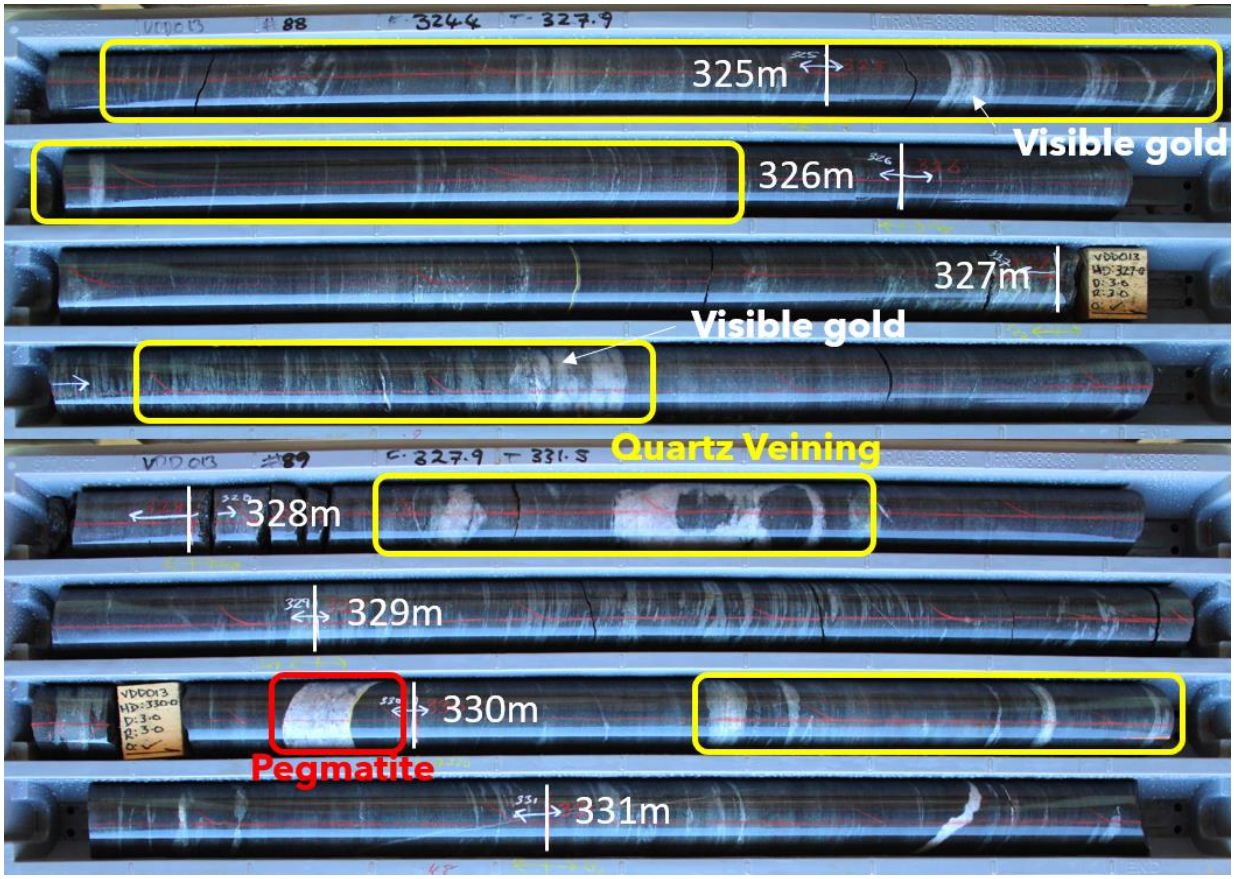


Figure 4; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD013.

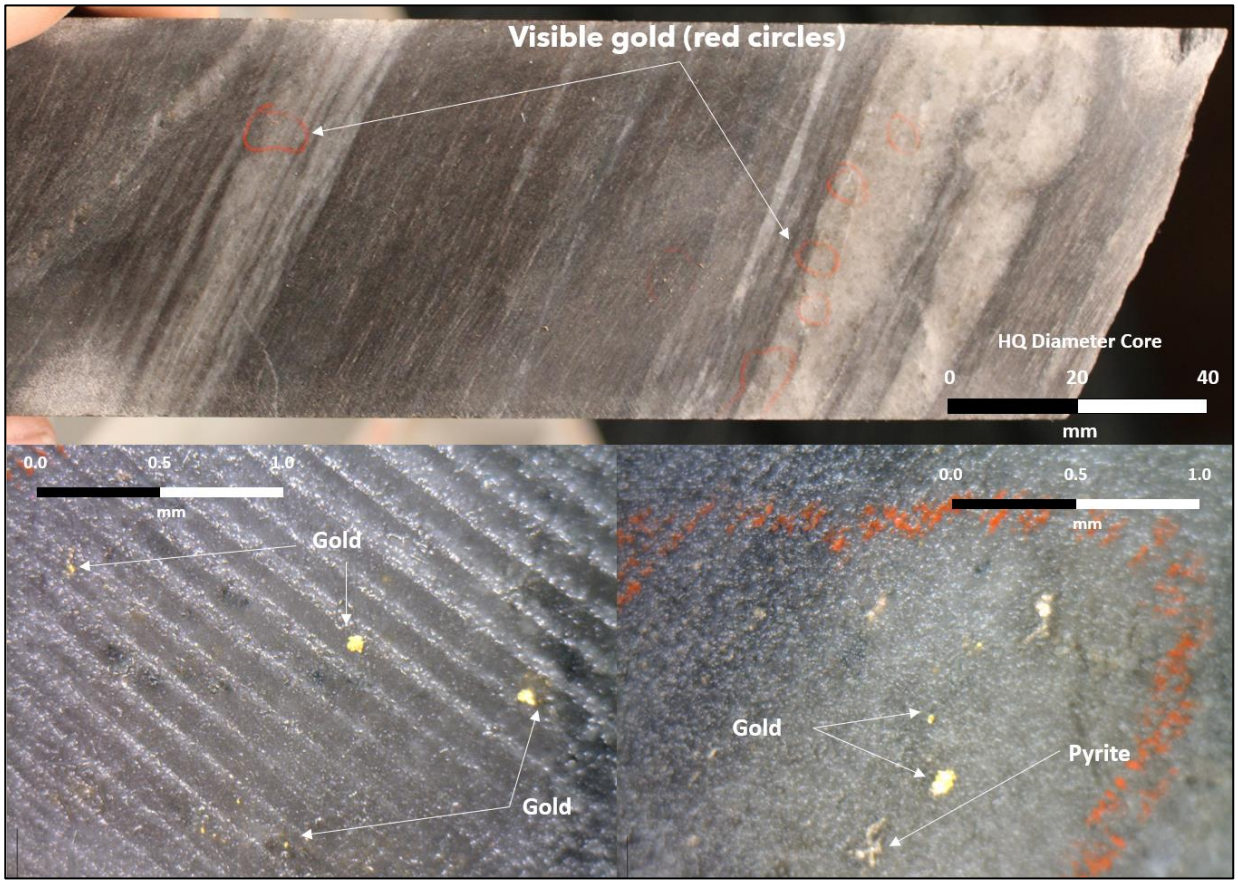


Figure 5; Visible gold seen in hole VDD013 at 325.1m depth downhole. Red circles denote where visible gold has been seen. Close up images are of the gold seen in the core.

VDD015

Target

Hole VDD015 targeted plunge extensions of the Kylie and Ida lodes beneath historical stoping down to the 300mRL development level. The hole was planned to intersect the target interval below the main decline at the 190mRL development level (Figure 6).

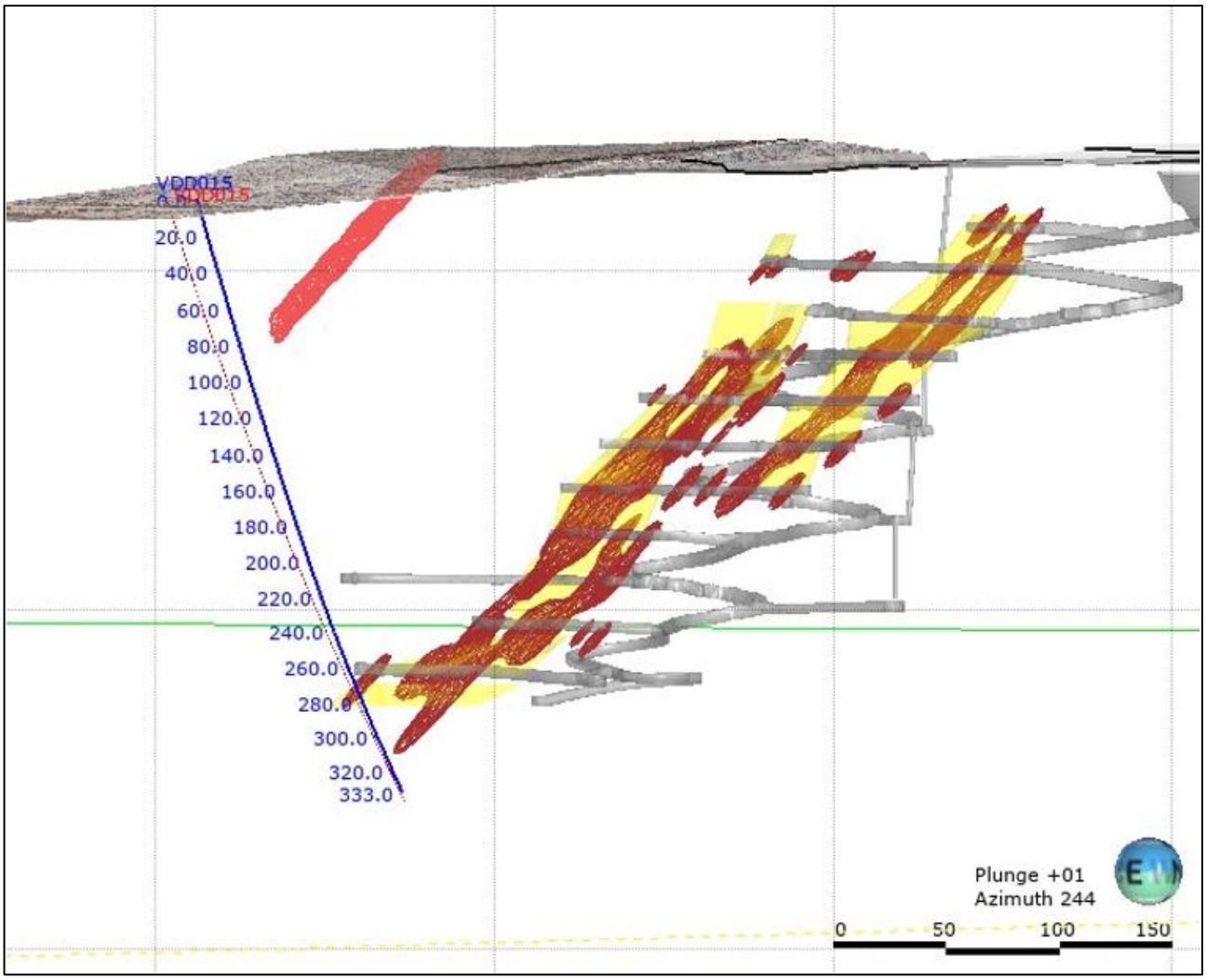


Figure 6; Oblique section to the South West showing VDD015 planned (red) versus actual (blue) drillhole traces.

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected the expected target zone in a shear zone between 296.0m and 311.5m. The shear zone contains banded calc-silicate alteration and biotite alteration. The alteration in the shear zone is consistent with alteration observed in previously drilled holes and descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports (Figure 7). ***Visible gold*** has been sighted at 300.2m and 303.0m downhole (Figure 8).

This intersection is significant as hole VDD015 is testing the depth extensions and confirming the results seen in historical drilling. The visible gold gives encouragement on the continuation of mineralisation to depth.



Figure 7; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD015.

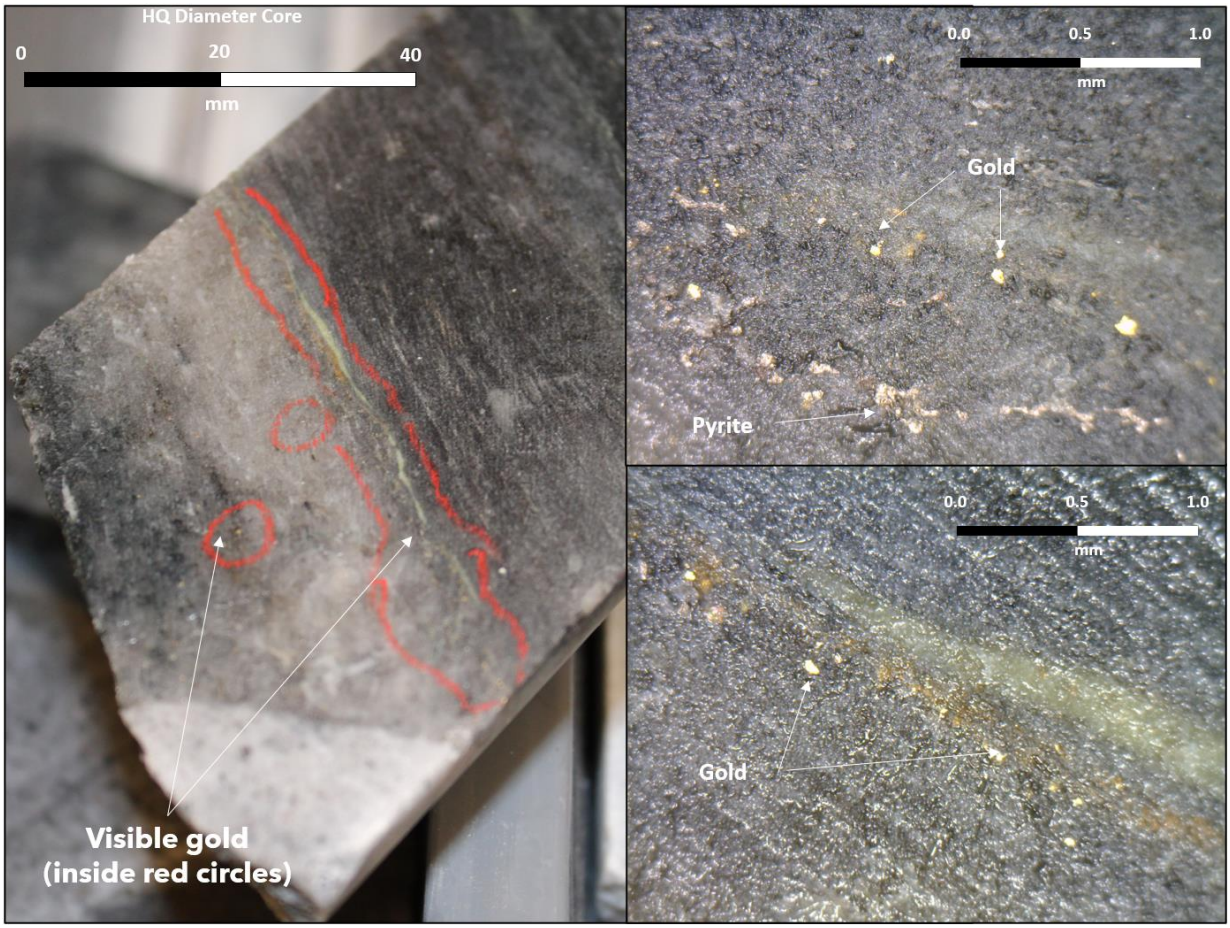


Figure 8; Visible gold seen in hole VDD015 at 300.2m depth downhole. Red circles denote where visible gold has been seen. Close up images are of the gold seen in the core.

VDD016

Target

Hole VDD016 targeted the intersection between an intermediate intrusion (observed in other drill holes) and the main First Hit shear zone as a favourable target position. The drill hole was collared East of the boxcut and to the North of the main decline development. The drill hole is testing a step out target from the main workings to explore for new mineralisation (Figure 9).

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected a wide shear zone containing calc-silicate and biotite alteration from 49.6m to 64.2m and a second shear zone from 65.3m to 66.0m. The host rock to the shear zone is both mafic basalt and intermediate intrusions. The shear zone hosted several thin quartz veins in the interval from 59.9m to 63.3m. The shear zone has also been intruded by a multiphase, coarse-grained pegmatite dyke from 50.8m to 52.1m (Figure 10). The alteration and quartz veins in the shear zone are consistent with alteration and quartz veins observed in previously drilled holes and descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports.

Further review of this hole is to be undertaken in Perth now that sampling has been completed.

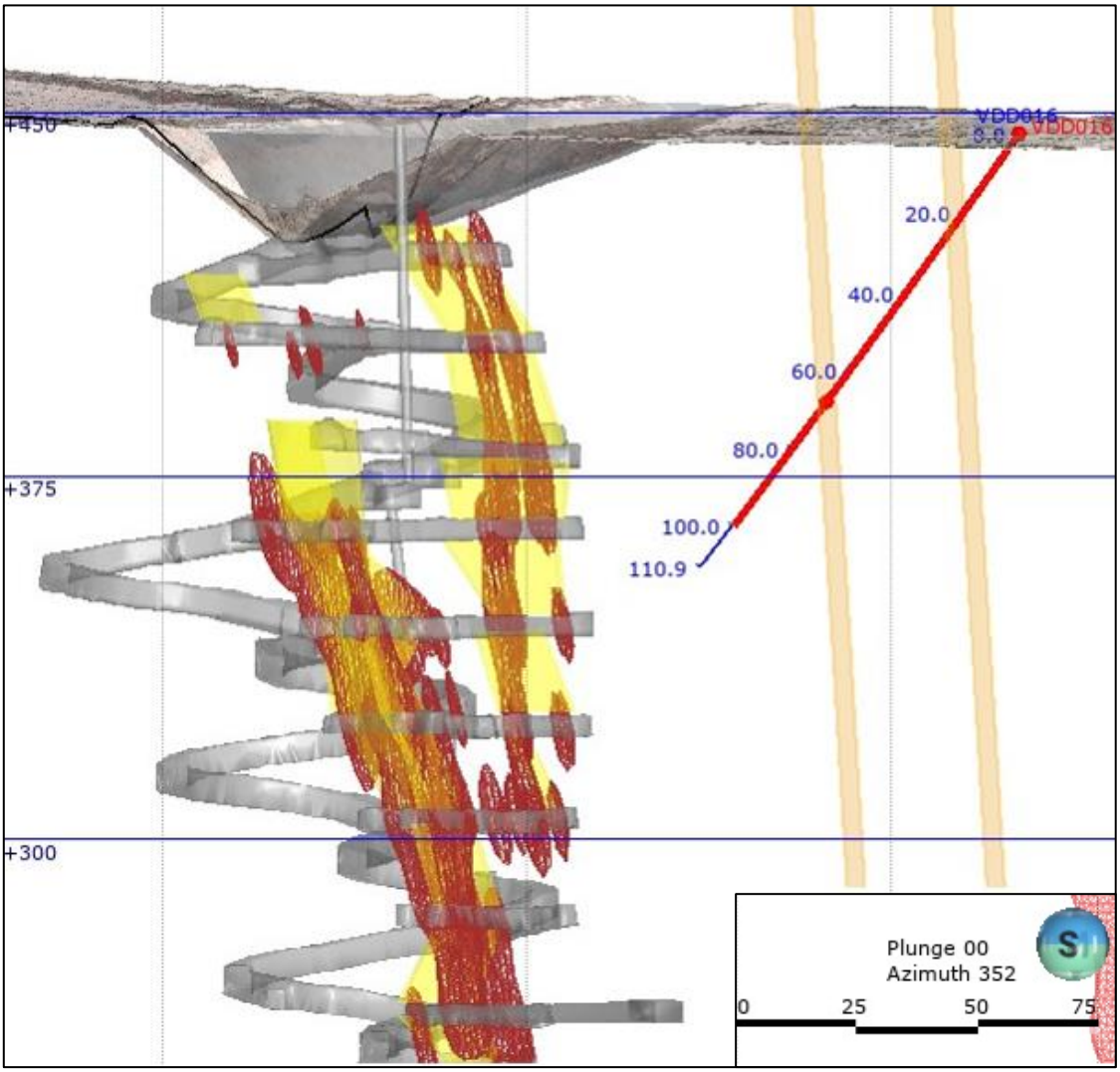


Figure 9; Section to the South showing VDD016 planned (red) versus actual (blue) drillhole traces. The two cream surfaces are interpreted intermediate intrusions targeted by the drill hole.

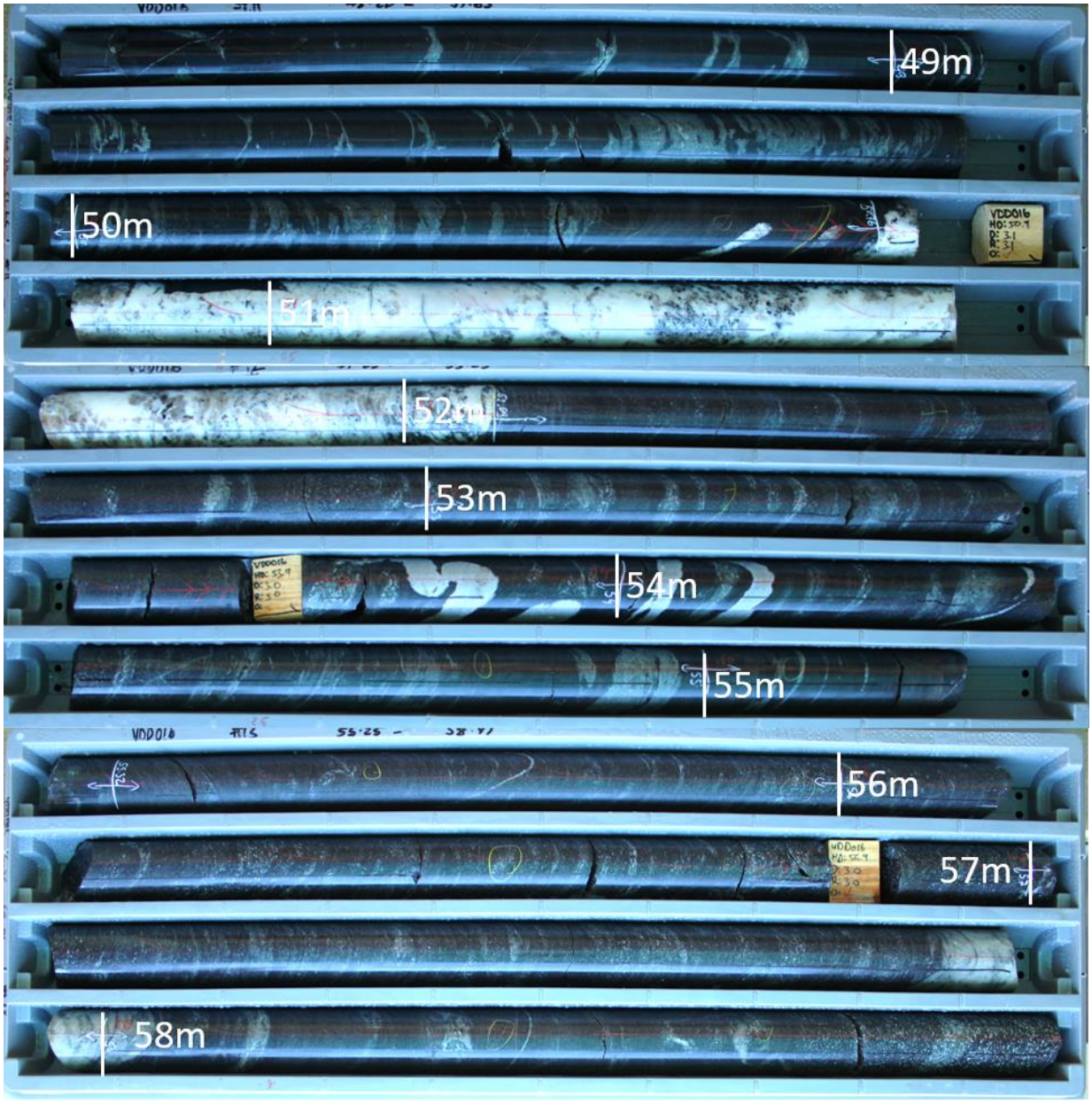


Figure 10; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD016.

VDD017

Target

The drill hole targeted an interpreted mineralised trend using a historic shaft and the measured mineralised trend orientation in the First Hit Gold Mine (Figure 11). The drill hole was collared to the ENE of the boxcut and to the north of the underground decline. The drill hole is testing a step out target from the main workings to explore for new mineralisation.

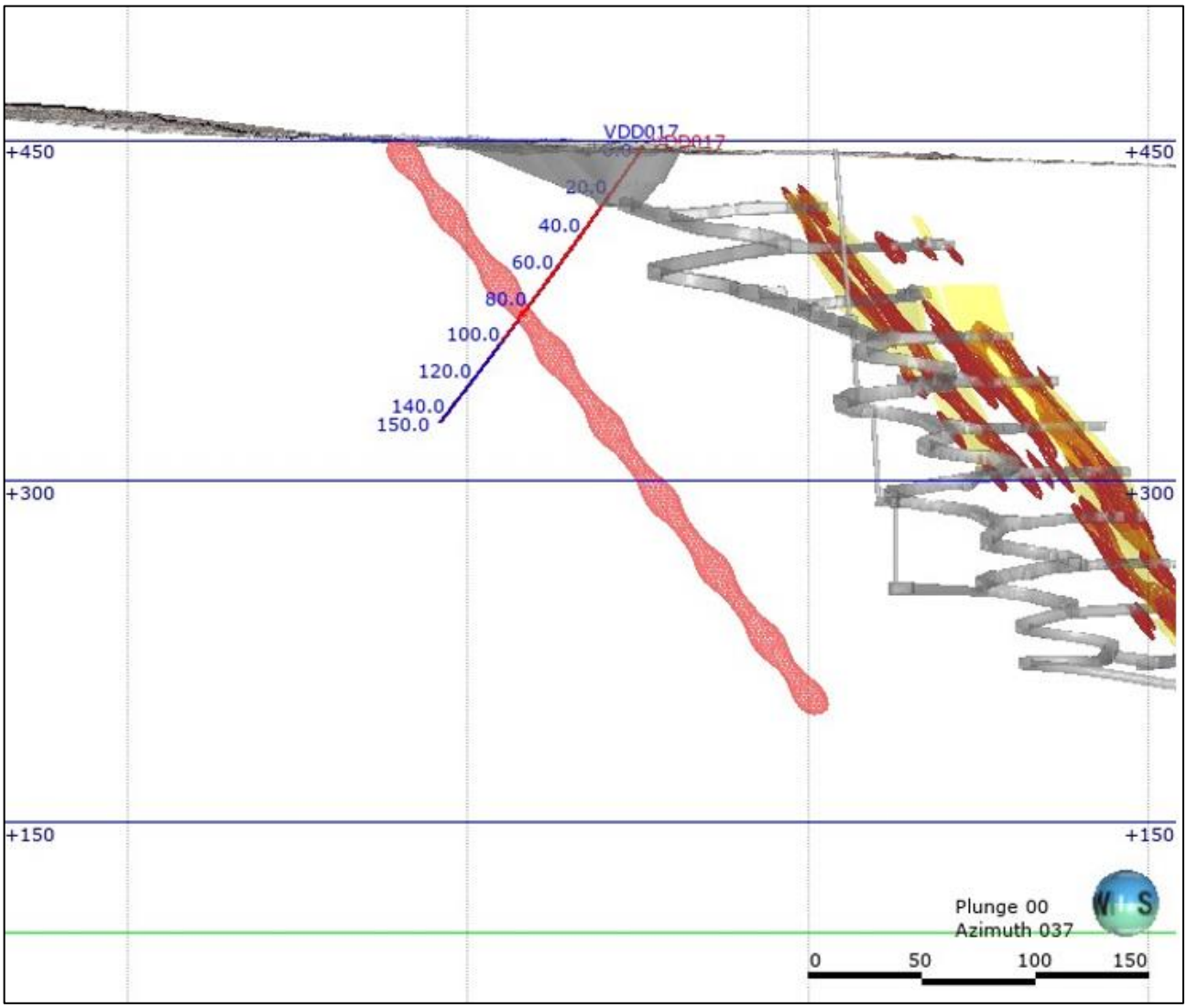


Figure 11; Section to the South showing VDD017 planned (red) versus actual (blue) drillhole traces and interpreted mineralisation trend from a historic shaft (red wireframe).

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected a broad shear zone from 116.0m to 131.1m in the target zone. The shear zone was intensely altered with alternating bands of biotite and calc-silicate alteration at the centimetre scale subparallel to the shear foliation. The shear zone hosts a quartz vein with minor actinolite from 122.1m to 123.1m (Figure 12). The alteration and quartz veins in the shear zone are consistent with alteration and quartz veins observed in previously drilled holes and descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports.

Further review of this hole is to be undertaken in Perth now that sampling has been completed.

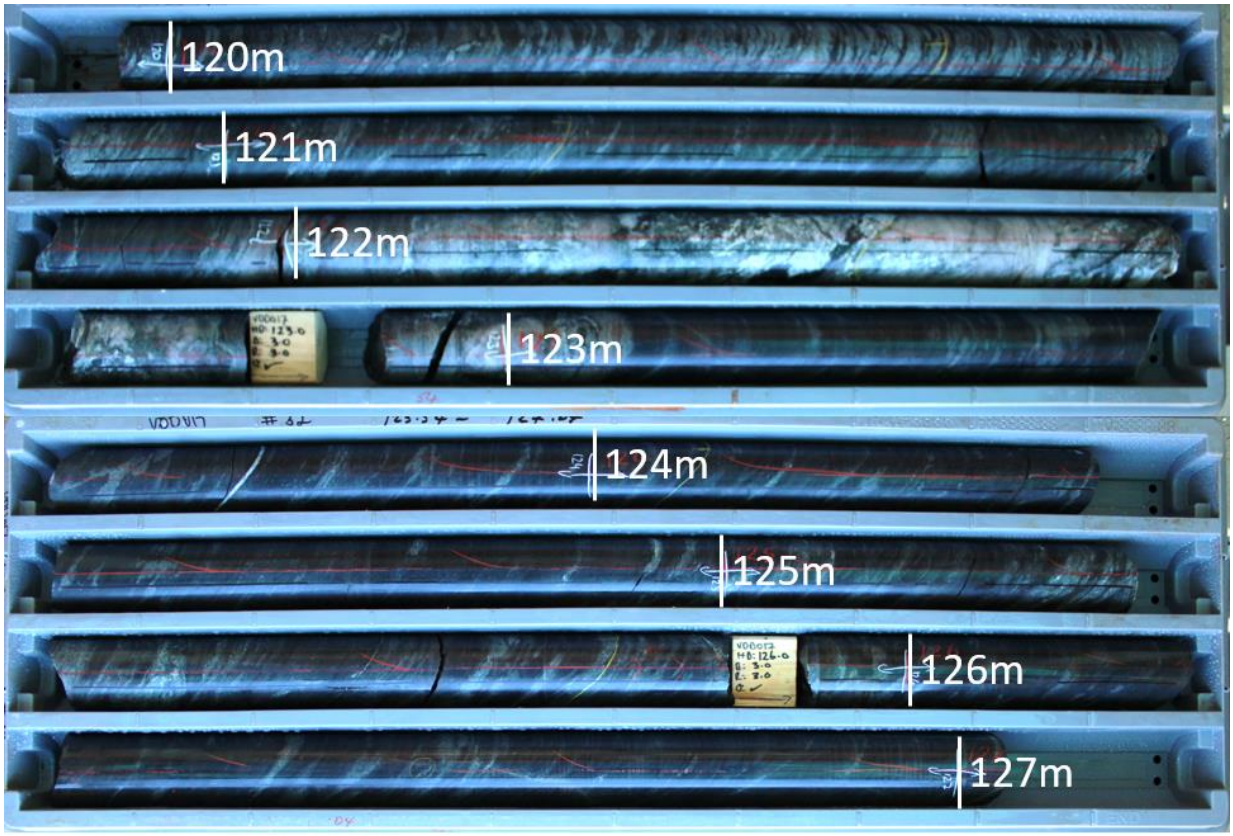


Figure 12; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD017.

VDD018

Target

Drill hole VDD018 was targeted at two interpreted mineralised trends from historic shafts and using the measured plunge of gold mineralisation from the First Hit gold mine. The hole was collared about 450m south of the box cut for the First Hit mine decline. The drill hole is testing step out targets from the main workings to explore for new mineralisation (Figure 13).

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected a clear white quartz vein of 55cm width (not true width) in the target zone. The quartz vein is hosted in a weakly foliated zone of mafic basalt from 140.0m to 143.5m which is altered by biotite and calc-silicate alteration (Figure 14). The quartz vein is undeformed. The alteration and quartz vein in the shear zone are consistent with alteration and quartz veins observed in previously drilled holes and descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports although the alteration intensity is low.

Further review of this hole is to be undertaken in Perth now that sampling has been completed.

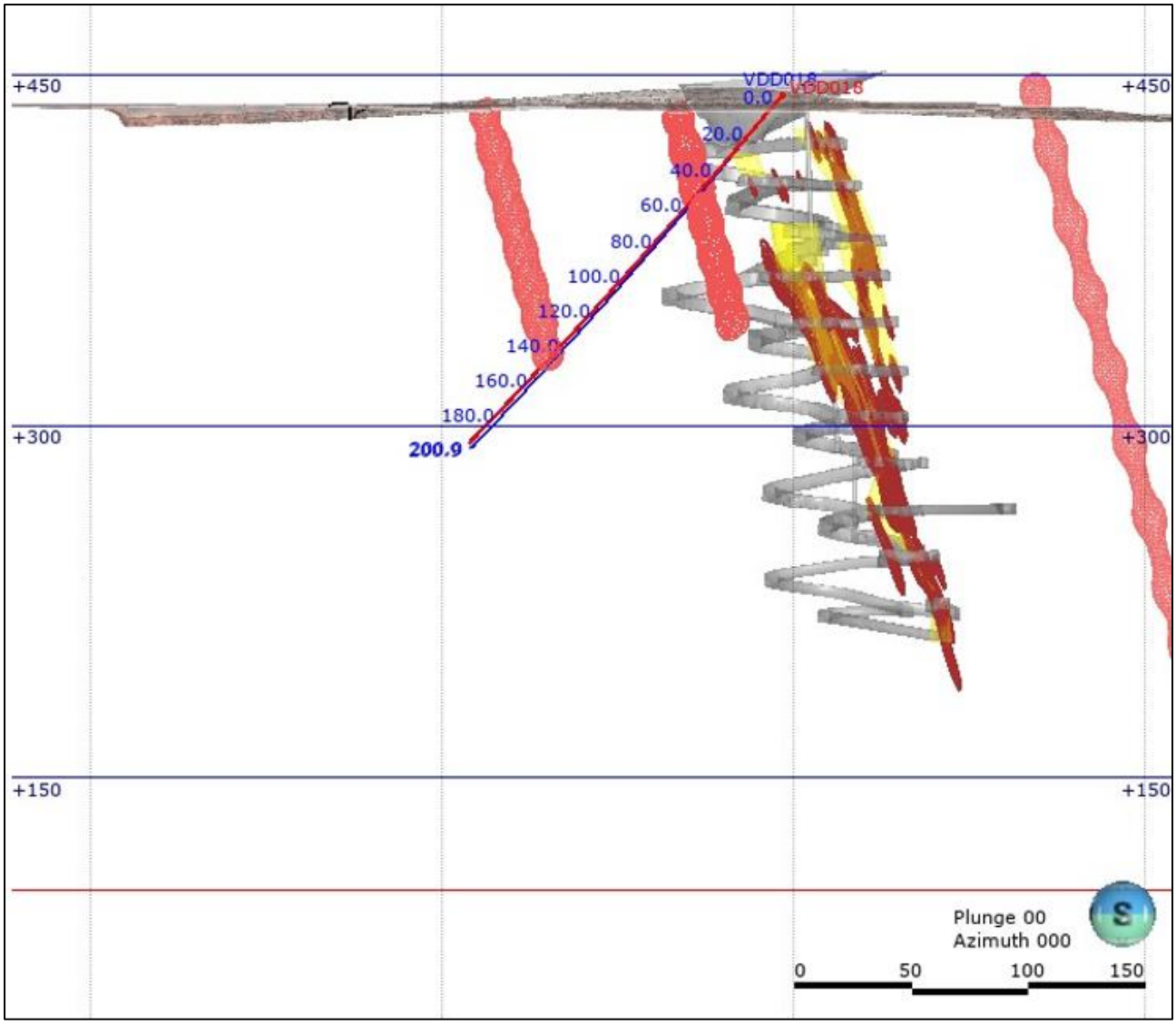


Figure 13; Section to the north showing VDD018 planned (red) versus actual (blue) drillhole traces and interpreted mineralisation trends from a historic shafts (red wireframes).

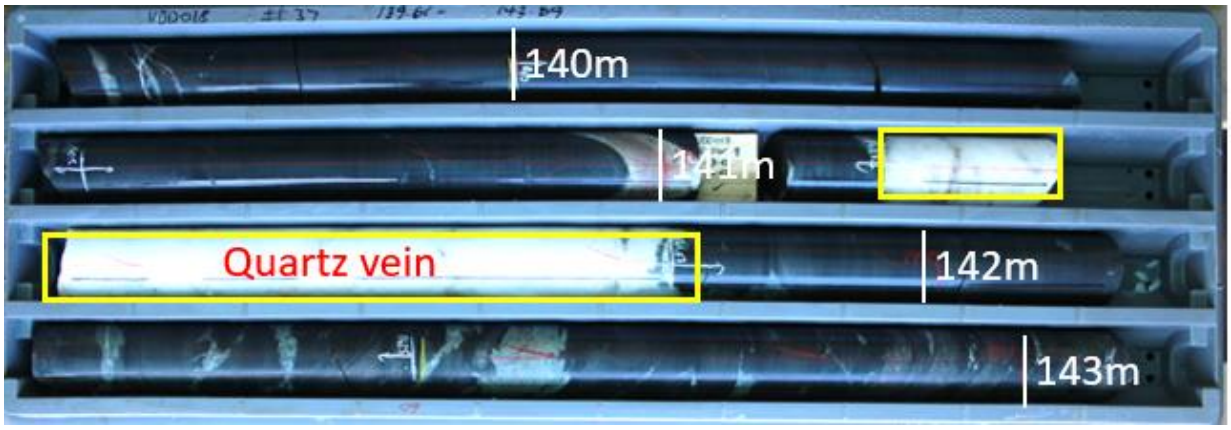


Figure 14; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD018.

VDD019

Target

Drill hole VDD019 targeted an interpreted mineralised trend from a historic shaft. The trend was derived from the ore trend in the First Hit Gold Mine. The drill hole was collared about 425m south of the box cut for the main underground decline at the First Hit gold mine (Figure 15). The drill hole is testing step out targets from the main workings to explore for new mineralisation.

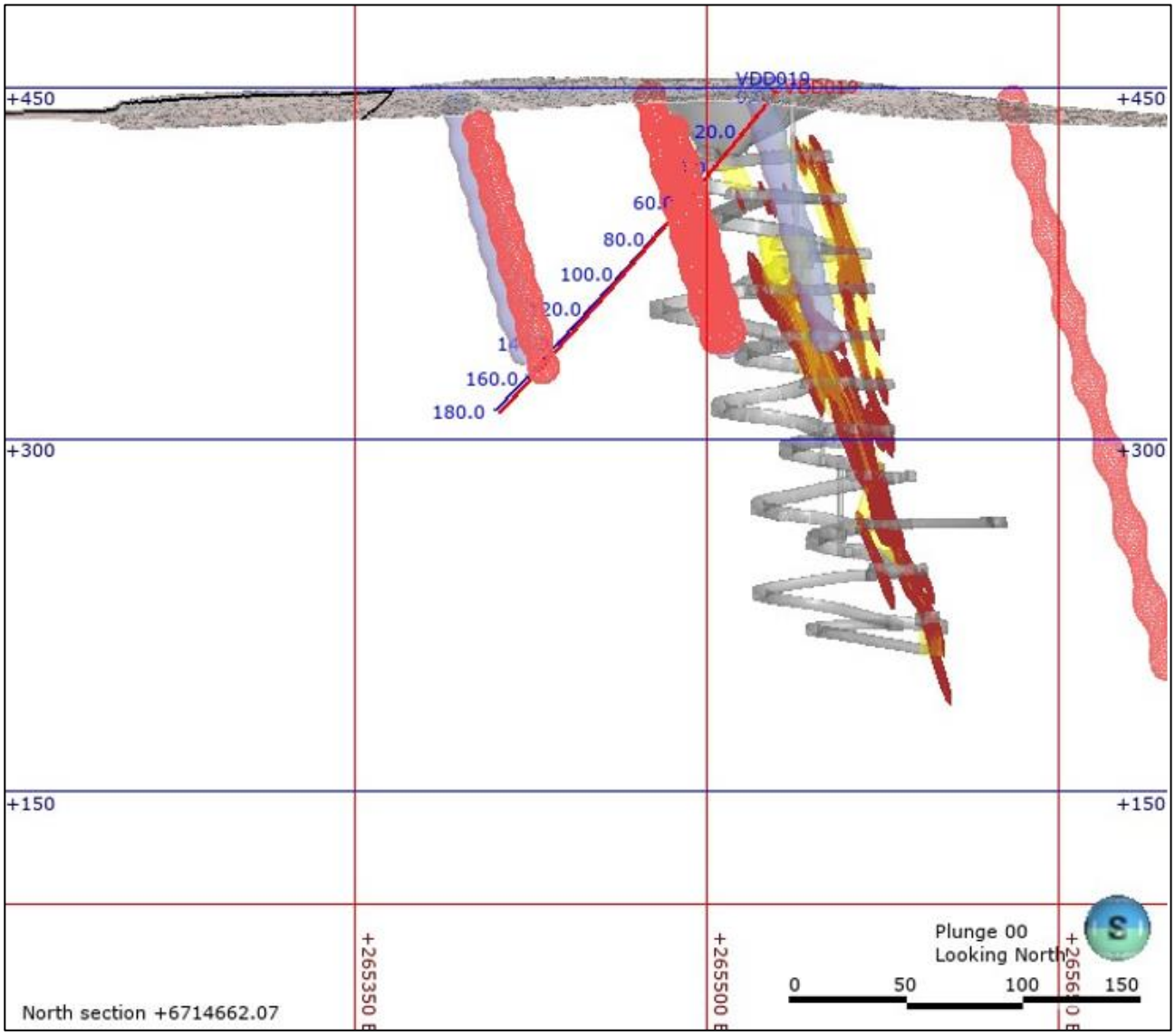


Figure 15; Section to the north showing VDD019 planned (red) versus actual (blue) drillhole traces and interpreted mineralisation trends from a historic shafts (red wireframes).

Key Geological Observations & Interpretation

The drill hole intersected a shear zone from 65.0m to 67.1m. The shear zone hosted intense calc-silicate and biotite alteration alternating in 1cm to 5cm bands. A quartz vein was intersected between 68.0m and 68.2m (Figure 16). The alteration and quartz vein in the shear zone are consistent with alteration and quartz veins observed in previously drilled holes and descriptions of mineralised zones in historic reports.

Further review of this hole is to be undertaken in Perth now that sampling has been completed.

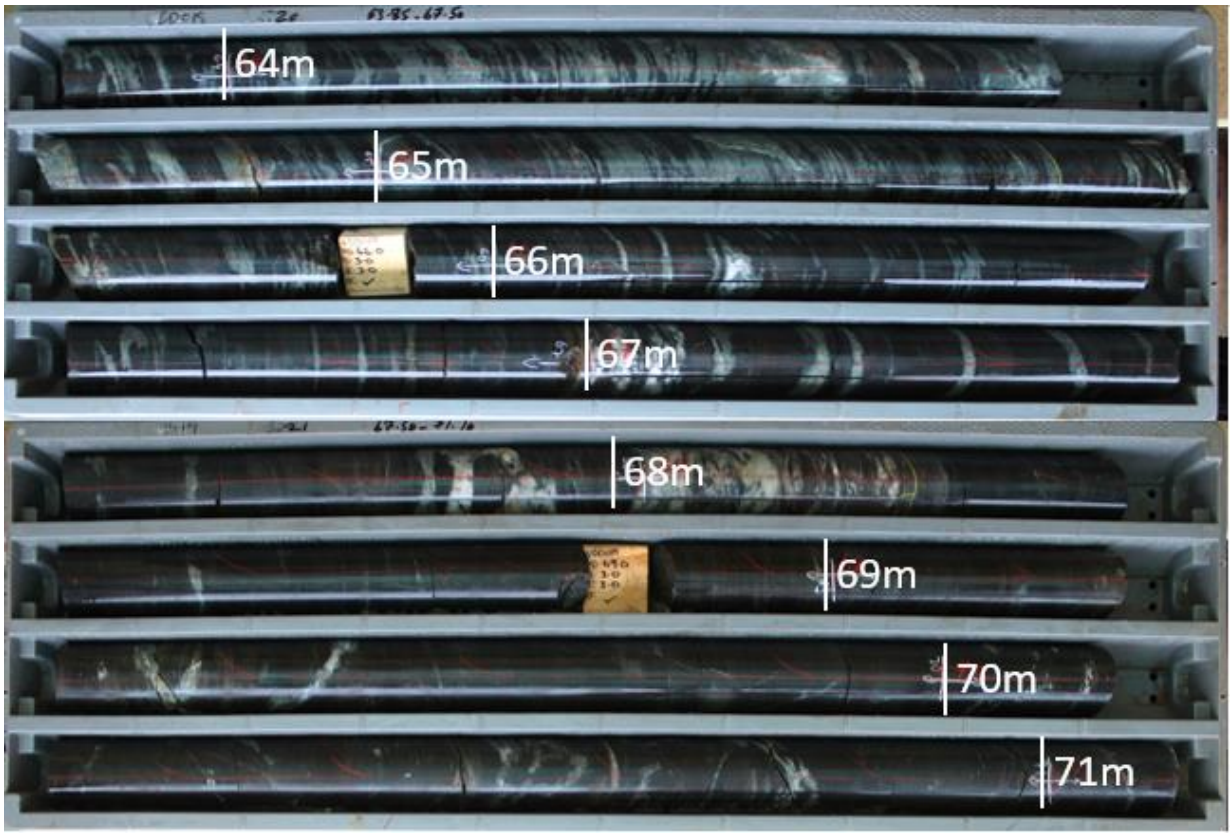


Figure 16; Core photos of target interval intersected in hole VDD019.

AIR-CORE UPDATE

Results have been partially received for the AC programme. To date, end of hole ME data has been obtained for all drillholes. This data is being assessed to determine follow up target corridors that have the potential to host additional gold mineralised shoots. Results for the upper parts of the drillholes are still being received with only 86 hole of the 328 drillhole programme received (Figure 17).

Until the complete dataset is received Viking are unable to complete the assessment of the programme. On receipt of the results and on completion of the interpretation and assessment, Viking will provide an update to the market.

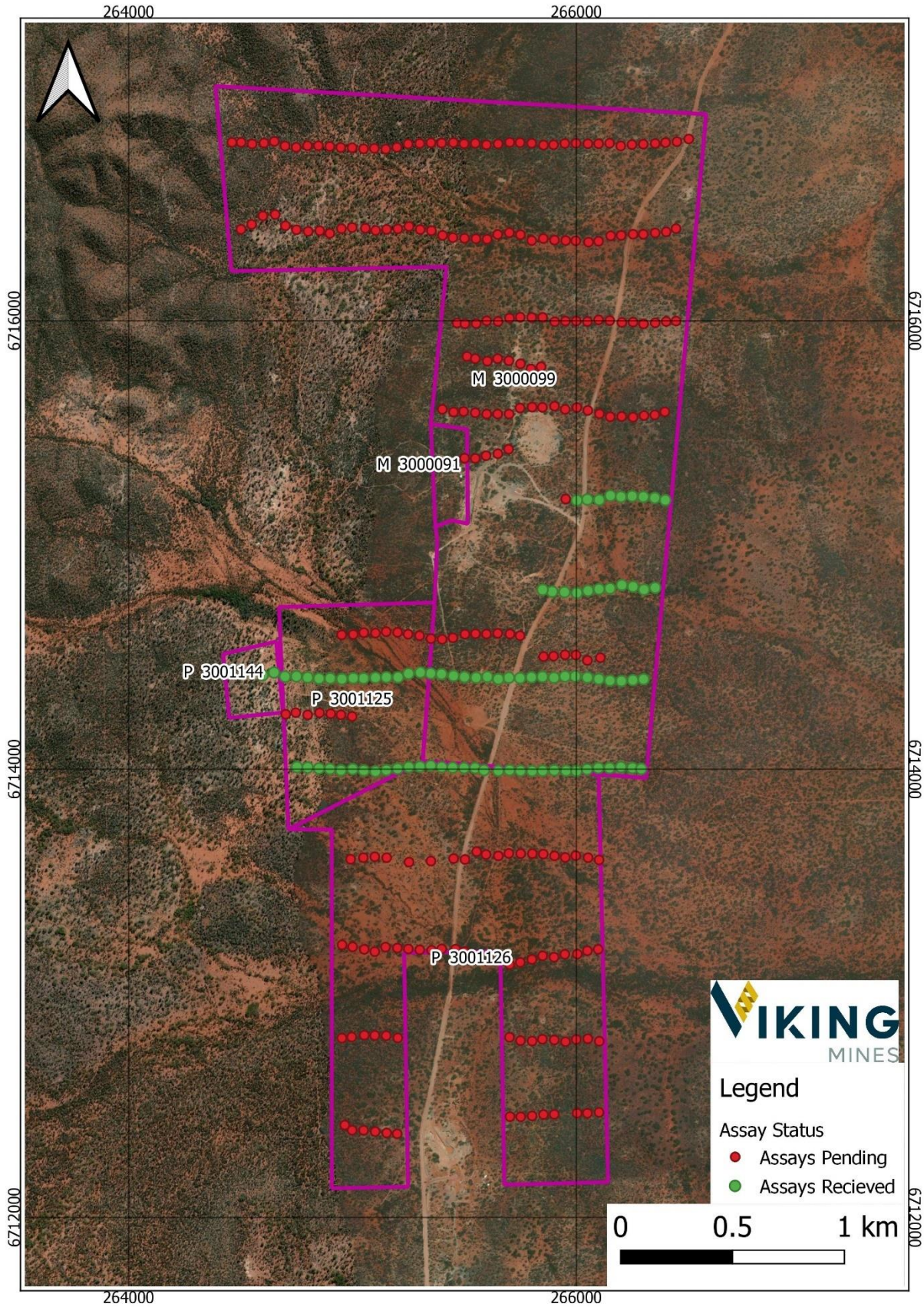


Figure 17; Assay results status for AC drill programme. Green holes have been completely received and red holes only end of hole data.

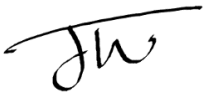
NEXT STEPS

Now that the field data collection activity has completed, Viking are focussed on obtaining the drilling results and commencing with the interpretation and planning the next field campaign. The interpretation phase is where the potential for discovery lies and is where the value is added in the exploration cycle. The following activities are underway.

- Re-assessment and logging of diamond core using knowledge gained from the assays received to date to focus on the gold bearing zones and to characterise the associated mineralisation style and alteration (finger printing First Hit).
- Review of step out holes with a focus on defining new potential shoots.
- Further detailed structural logging as part of the mine scale and regional scale geological modelling projects to follow up targets.
- Geochemical assessment of the AC end of hole ME data to define follow up drill targets.
- On-going discussions with the laboratory to identify ways to mitigate further delays to results.

-END-

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



Julian Woodcock
Managing Director and CEO
Viking Mines Limited

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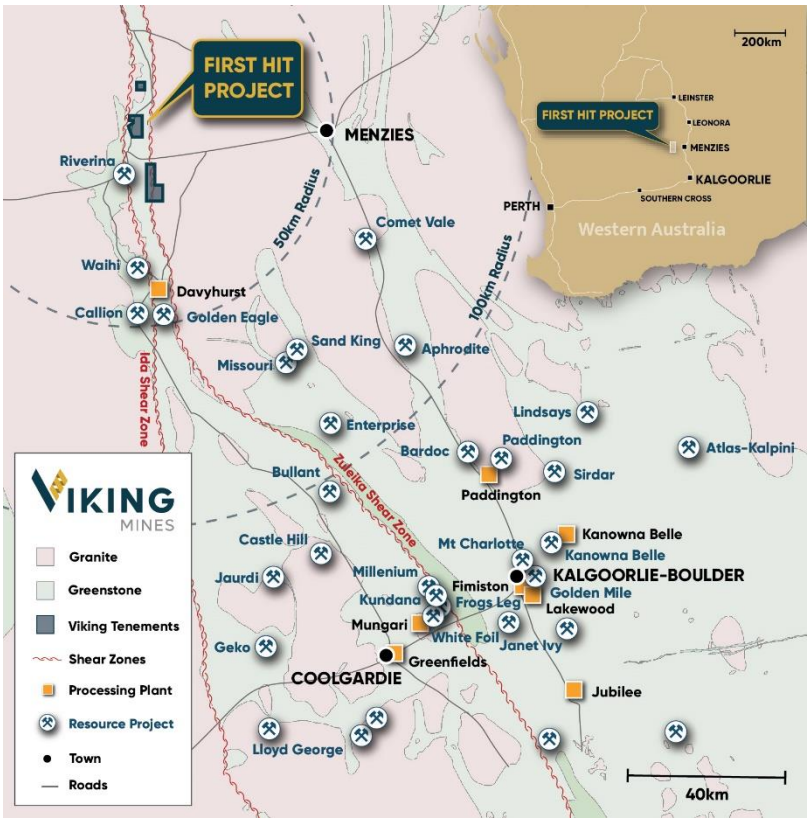
ABOUT VIKING MINES

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 ~28km^2 of tenements with 6 active Mining and Prospecting licences and 1 Exploration licence under application. At the core of this landholding is a 6.4km^2 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

[1]ASX 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	*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.*	<u>Historical Surface Geochemistry</u> WMC mining completed several phases of soil geochemistry between 1990 and 1992 with 2,836 samples collected. This included: • 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. • Surface soil sampling was sieved through a 6 mm mesh. Barminco 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. The details of the sampling methods and horizons tested for the -80# mesh soil sampling and auger sampling are not described. WMC collected ironstone float rock chip samples (number unknown) across the tenements. Barminco 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. <u>Historical Surface Drilling</u> 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. Barminco completed core and diamond drilling of holes up to 346 metres below surface over the First Hit Project area mineralisation. 21 RC holes were completed north and south along strike from the deposit testing for repeats of the First Hit mineralisation. 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. Diamond drill core from 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). <u>Historical Underground Ore Control and Definition</u>: 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Underground Face Sampling As drives advanced Barminco 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling 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 was sampled. Core that was not sampled was sent to the VKA facility in Perth for storage. 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 bedrock sample taken for each hole. The samples collected were between between ~0.5 and ~3kg and submitted to MinAnalytical laboratories for analytical work. Additionally, handheld XRF analysis was undertaken on some but not all aircore samples (described below) The Competent Person considers these sampling methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Historical Information The entire RC sample was collected and sampled at the drill 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 representativity of sample splits. Historical Underground Face Sampling 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling 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 chosen 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.
	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	Historical Sample Preparation Sample preparation for RC and diamond drilling 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). Historical Underground Face Sampling 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<u>Summary of Current Exploration Drill Sampling</u>
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.
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.
Photon Assay: Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical in Perth where samples were considered to be possibly high grade such as core near zones of historical mineralisation. The analytical method used was a 500 g Photon Assay, a non desctructive method for gold only.
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 were 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.
The Competent Person considers these sampling and analytical methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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.).</td><td>
<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.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">RC</th><th colspan="2">DDH</th><th colspan="2">RAB</th><th colspan="2">UG_DDH</th><th colspan="2">UG_CNHL</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Reverse Circulation</td><td colspan="2">Surface Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Rotary Air Blast</td><td colspan="2">Underground Diamond Core Drilling</td><td colspan="2">Underground Channel/Face Sampling</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>holes & (m)</td><td>% of total</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>187</td><td>23%</td><td>3</td><td>0%</td><td>55</td><td>7%</td><td>50</td><td>6%</td><td>504</td><td>63%</td><td>799</td></tr>
<tr><td>24,132</td><td>78%</td><td>545</td><td>2%</td><td>2,091</td><td>7%</td><td>2,190</td><td>7%</td><td>2,094</td><td>7%</td><td>31,052</td></tr>
</table>
<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.
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<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>19</td><td>5.5</td><td>328</td><td>94.5</td><td>347</td></tr>
<tr><td>4028.49</td><td>44.2</td><td>5080</td><td>55.8</td><td>9108.49</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>Historical Information
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”
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.
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.
Summary of Current Exploration Drilling
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.
Aircore drilling recoveries were visually estimated and recorded as part of geological logging process.
The Competent Person considers the recovery measurement methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</td><td>Historical Information
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.
Summary of Current Exploration Drilling
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%.
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.
The Competent Person considers these sampling techniques and measures to ensure representivity appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Historical Information Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The high recovery achieved from current diamond drilling indicates there is unlikely to be bias in recovery/ analytical results. 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. The Competent Person considers there to be limited bias related to the recovery/sampling at the First Hit mineralisation.
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.*	Historical Information All RC and diamond drillholes were geologically logged to an industry standard appropriate for the mineralisation present at the project. All RC drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1 m intervals from surface to the end of each drillhole. Diamond core was photographed, and RC chips were retained in chip trays for future reference. 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. Golders Associates Pty Ltd were commissioned to undertake the geotechnical assessment. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for geotechnical studies. Underground Face Sampling 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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. 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. The Competent Person considers the logging methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Historical Information Lithological logging is qualitative in nature. Logged intervals were compared to the quantitative geochemical analyses to validate the logging. 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. Underground Face Sampling The logging of the underground face samples is qualitative only. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historical Information The total length of all drilling was geologically logged. Underground Face Sampling 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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 methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Historical Information 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 Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Historical Information The Competent Person considers the historical methods described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes as described in previous sections as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Historical Information 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. "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". 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. Underground Face Sampling CSA Global were unable to establish QAQC processes involving the use of CRM, including blanks and standards. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling No sub sampling has been applied to the current drill programmes for either the diamond drilling or Aircore drilling. The Competent Person considers the current methods of sampling as described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Historical Information See comments above regarding the use of duplicates by Barminco. 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. Underground Face Sampling CSA Global were unable to establish representivity of the face samples or the use of field duplicates or assaying of sample splits. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling CSA Global have applied industry standard QAQC procedures for sampling processes to diamond drilling and aircore drilling programs. Diamond drilling At this stage no further sub-sampling methods have been applied. No duplicate/second half sampling was undertaken which may also be revised depending on all assayresults received. Aircore drilling No field duplicates were collected as the current sampling is considered appropriate for determining anomalism rather than exact results. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical Information 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. Underground Face Sampling No information is available re sample size. The mineralisation is known to include nuggety visible Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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 course gold if present. All host rocks are fine grained and HQ core size is appropriate for the grain size. 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. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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.*	Historical Information 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. Underground Face Sampling No information is available with respect to the quality of the face samples. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling All samples were analysed by MinAnalytical laboratory in Perth. The analytical technique for the diamond drill core samples for Au concentrations consists of the Fire Assay method (50g charge) for lower gold grade samples and 500g Photon assay for high grade gold samples. The 500g Photon assay technique is more appropriate for higher grade nuggety samples due to the higher sample charge compared to the fire assay method. 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. 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. The Photon assay technique is considered a total technique. 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. The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Historical Information No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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. A laboratory Olympus Vanta portable XRF is used for diamond core and aircore sample pulps on hand pressed cups. Autocalibration measurements are used for reading checks and adjustment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Competent Person considers the current methods and processes described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Historical Information CSA Global has not been able to obtain the original assay certificates for exploration and resource drilling on the First Hit Project tenements. 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. Underground Face Sampling No information is available with respect to QAQC procedures. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The QAQC procedures for the diamond drill core samples for fire assay consists of the analyses of a certified standard and blank for every 20 samples. One QAQC fire assay standard failed and the 8 samples either side of failed std have been reanlysed, including a new standard. The QAQC procedures for the aircore drilling program consists of the analyses of a certified standards (every 20 samples) and blanks (every 40 samples). The QAQC for Photon analysis averaged approximately 1 every 5 samples. There was one failure, however the failed Std repeated, indicating there was a potential mixed standard. All Viking QAQC protocols were met and analysis results passed required hurdles to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision attained for exploration purposes. One highgrade Photon STD failed, however on the balance of the program the QAQC was of a satisfactory quality. The Competent Person considers the QAQC described as appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Historical Information 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. Underground Face Sampling 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 Barminco and Barra Resources reports. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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. The returned laboratory assay results have been reviewed and where returned standards are outside two standard deviations from the expected value the batch of samples have been re-analysed. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	The use of twinned holes.	Historical Information 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Summary of Current Exploration Drilling There were no twinned holes drilled 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. There are no twin holes for the aircore program. The Competent Person considers the process described as appropriate.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical Information 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. Underground Face Sampling 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 Barminco 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond Drilling: Primary logging data were entered into a protected spreadsheet which was then uploaded into relational data base. 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.*	Historical Information 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. Underground Face Sampling 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td></td><td><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, Specialist 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification of the grid system used.</td><td><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>
The GDA94 Zone 51 datum is used as the coordinate system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td><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.
<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.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Data spacing and distribution</td><td>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td><u>Historical Information</u>
The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration.
<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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling The diamond drilling is considered appropriate for exploration drilling for this type of deposit and no resources are currently being estimated. The AC sample spacing is considered suitable for first pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Historical Information Sample composting 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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.
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.*	Historical Information 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. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling 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. 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. The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.
	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.	Historical Information No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling At this stage in the exploration process, neither the diamond drilling nor aircore drilling is considered by the Competent Person to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical Information The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling Diamond core and AC Samples were collected and stored by CSA Global personnel near the camp facilities in the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples derived from diamond drilling were transported from site to Dynamics G-EX in Kalgoorlie and samples then submitted to MinAnalytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie by CSA or Dynamics G-Ex personnel. AC drilling samples 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. Minanalytical in Kalgoorlie transported the samples from Kalgoorlie to their analysis facility in Perth. The Competent Person considers the processes for diamond collar and aircore collar orientations as appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historical Information No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents provided to CSA Global. Summary of Current Exploration Drilling No external audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data however the competent person is satisfied with the processes employed. The analytical data have been reviewed and the competent person is satisfied with the data quality.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Tenements and location 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: 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 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 Third Party Interests 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. Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are held in good standing by Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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. Barminco purchased the First Hit tenement from George's daughter in late 1996. 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. From 1996 to 2002 exploration and development was undertaken by Barra Resource or Barminco. Barminco 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. 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: *"Barminco 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 Barminco'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.* *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".* 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. 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. The leases have since been owned by several companies and private operators without much additional exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	<u>Regional Geology</u> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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. 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. Local Geology 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. The First Hit mineralisation occurs as a quartz lode varying to 4 m in thickness dipping at 70º to the east. The lode is hosted in biotite-carbonate schist within metabasalt and plunges to the south at around 50º. 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. References 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
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Intersections lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of geologically selected intervals.
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 (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.
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*	All information considered by the competent person to be of a material nature has been included in the body of the report.
Further work	*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.*	The next stage of work post drilling includes 3D model of the First Hit mineralisation at the mine scale is with preliminary wireframes constructed for mineralised lodes, faults and lithologies. The model, whencompleted, will be used to undertake further targeting and plan follow up drilling. 3D modelling of the regional geology and structure at the tenement scale has commenced with a site visit completed by Model Earlth and review of data underway.