

**Investor Presentation ASX: VKA** 

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**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. Mr Stockton is engaged by Viking Mining Limited 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 this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **CORPORATE OVERVIEW**



#### **Market Capitalisation and Enterprise Value1**

Ordinary shares on issue	Number	910,147,320
Share price (10 Feb 21)	A\$/share	0.04
Market Capitalisation	A\$m	\$36.4m
Cash (as at 31 Dec 20)	A\$m	\$2.36m
Enterprise Value	A\$m	\$34.0m

#### **Substantial Shareholders:**

Vanguard Superannuation Pty Ltd	-9.59%	Ray Whitten	- 6.31%
ING Superannuation Fund Pty Ltd	- 9.26%	Syracuse Capital Pty Ltd	- 5.56%

TOP 20 Shareholders total ~65% of issued capital

TOP 100 Shareholders total ~90% of issued capital

### **Directors & Management**

Name	Position
Ray Whitten	Non-Executive Chairman
Charles Thomas	Non-Executive Director
Michael Cox	Non-Executive Director
Julian Woodcock	CEO

#### **Share Price / Volume History (A\$; millions)**



Notes:

Bloomberg as at 10th Feb 2020, Company Announcements. Source:

Excludes 85,000,000 Vendor Performance Shares and 30,000,000 Unlisted 3c Options.

### **DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT**



#### **Executive Chairman: Ray Whitten AM**



Mr. Ray Whitten has led the recent acquisition of the First Hit Gold project in Western Australia from Red Dirt Mining. This project is the current focus of Viking Mines.

Mr. Ray Whitten is an admitted solicitor with over 48 years experience having previously acted as President of the City of Sydney Law Society. Mr. Whitten holds a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from the University of Sydney, a Master of Laws from the University of Technology, Sydney, and is an accredited specialist in business law and is a Notary Public.

Mr. Whitten is an experienced investor with a wide range of investment interests and has served as a Director of many private and public companies. In 2005 as Chairman of the National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited (NSX) he was responsible for its successful IPO on the ASX in 2005.

Mr. Whitten was formerly Deputy Chairman of the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board (a board formed under statute responsible for determining the general policies and direction for the following agencies: Workcover NSW, Motor Accidents Authority NSW and Lifetime Care and support Authority NSW).

Mr. Whitten was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) on 8 June 2020 for significant service to the law, particularly to legal reform and consumer protection.

#### **Director: Charles Thomas**



Mr. Charles Thomas holds a Bachelor of Commerce from UWA majoring in Corporate Finance.

Mr. Thomas is an Executive Director and Founding Partner of GTT a leading boutique corporate advisory firm based in Australia. Mr. Thomas has worked in the financial service industry for more than a decade and has extensive experience in capital markets as well as the structuring of corporate transactions.

Mr. Thomas's previous directorships include among others AVZ Minerals Ltd (ASX:AVZ), Liberty Resources Ltd (ASX:LBY), Force Commodities Limited (ASX:4CE) and Applabs Technologies Ltd (ASX:ALA) where he was responsible for the sourcing and funding of numerous projects. Mr Thomas is currently the Managing Director of Marquee Resources Limited (ASX:MQR).

Mr. Thomas brings significant experience through sitting on numerous ASX boards spanning the mining, resources and technology space and significant experience operating in the capital markets.

#### **Director: Michael Cox**



Mr. Cox holds both a Bachelor of Science (Geology) and a Bachelor of Law.

He has run a private corporate advisory services firm since 2008.

He commenced his career as a mining analyst for stockbroking firms followed by a role being responsible for the delineation and grade control of a developing bentonite deposit. He then moved into various board positions and corporate development roles with a number of listed and unlisted public companies including NSX Ltd, CEAL Ltd, Syngas Ltd, Benitec Ltd, Queensland Opals NL and MultiEmedia Ltd.

#### **CEO: Julian Woodcock**



Mr. Woodcock holds both a Bachelor of Science (Geology) from the University of Manchester (UK) and a Master of Science (Mining Geology) from the Camborne School of Mines (UK). Mr. Woodcock is also a Chartered Professional geologist with the AusIMM and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. His career spans 2 decades in the exploration and production of various commodities across multiple counties.

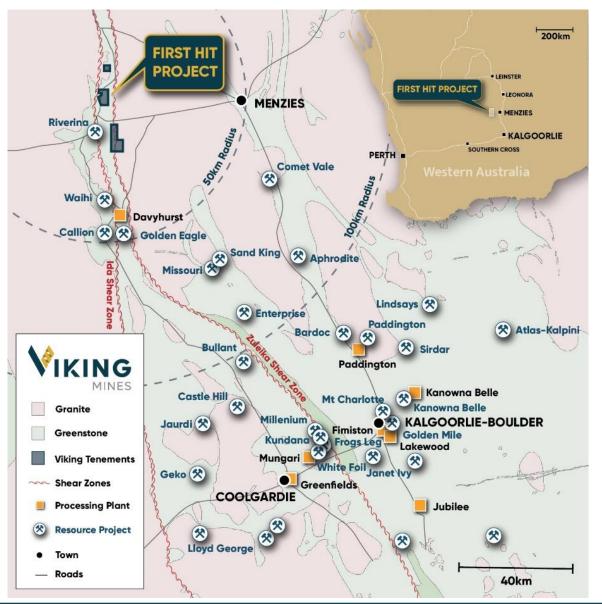
Previous engagements include Senior Management roles with Kinross Gold (NYSE:KGC), Gold Fields (NYSE:GFI), Evolution Mining (ASX:EVN) and Gold Road Resources (ASX:GOR). Experience ranges from international open pit and underground production geology roles through to a decade working as Exploration Manager in the WA Goldfields, leading large exploration teams with multi million-dollar budgets taking exploration projects from discovery through to development.

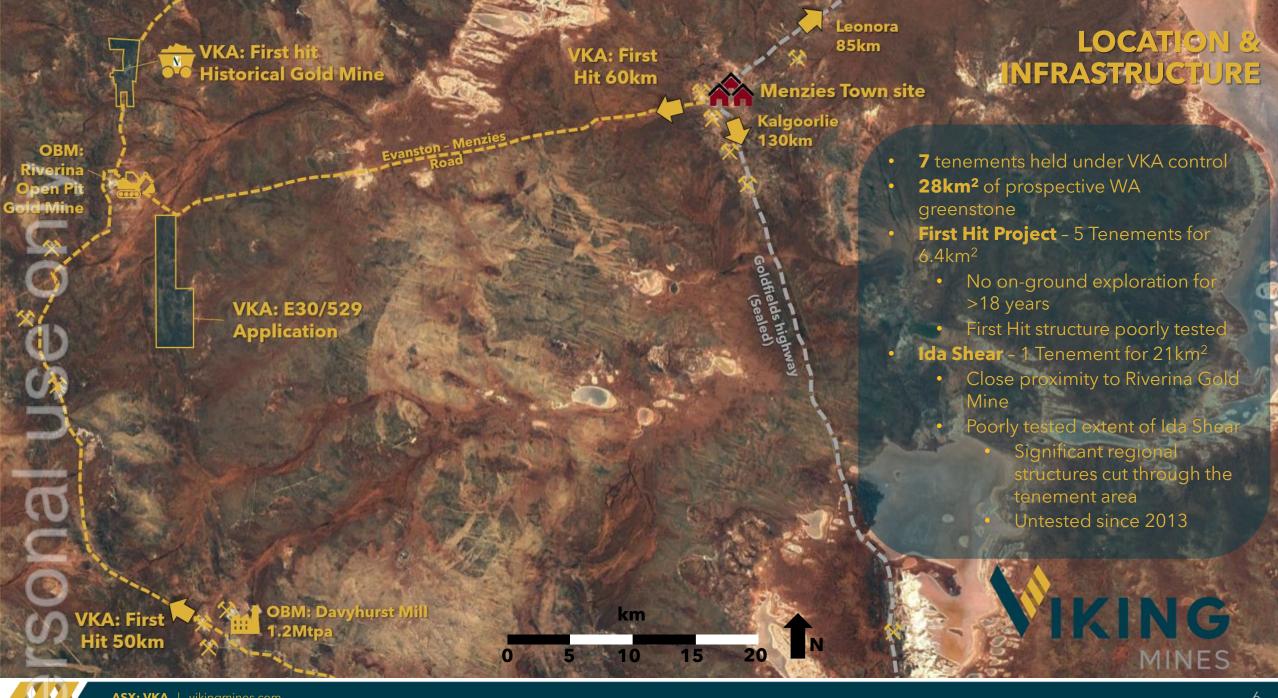
Notable accomplishments involve significant gold discoveries and resource ounce growth including the +2Moz Invincible Deposit at St Ives which advanced from discovery drillhole to production in <3 years, the 0.3Moz Gilmour deposit at Yamarna defined in <12 months and +1Moz resource conversion at Gruyere.

Mr. Woodcock brings a significant amount of technical and operational experience to Viking Mines in the exploration and development of resource projects.



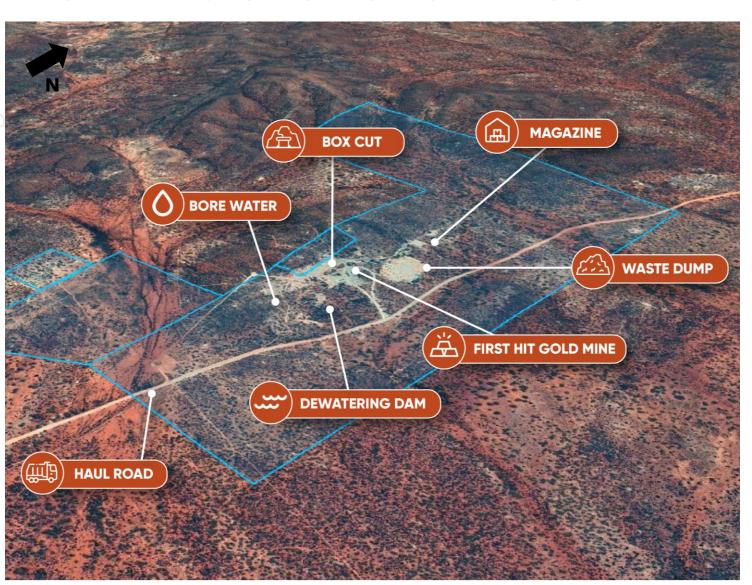
- First Hit Project centered around the historic highgrade First Hit gold mine
- **28km²** of tenements granted or under application
- Located 150km North West of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Gold Fields, Western Australian
- Associated with the Ida and Zuleika Shear Zones which host multiple significant gold deposits:
  - Kundana; Hornet, Rubicon, Raleigh ASX:NST
  - Mungari; Frogs Leg ASX:EVN
  - Davyhurst; Riverina, Waihi ASX:OBM
- Unmined high-grade drilling intercepts<sup>1&2</sup>:
  - 4.9m at 64.76g/t Au for 318gm (FHU045)
  - 3.0m at **77.57g/t** Au for 233gm (BFH030)
  - 4.0m at **26.10g/t** Au for 104gm (BFH005)
  - 3.7m at **22.2g/t** Au for 82gm (FHU058)
  - 1.5m at **31.48g/t** Au for 47gm (FHU035)
  - 4.5m at 6.69g/t Au for 30gm (FHU054)
  - 5.3m at **5.10g/t Au** for 27gm (FHU050)





### FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - SUMMARY



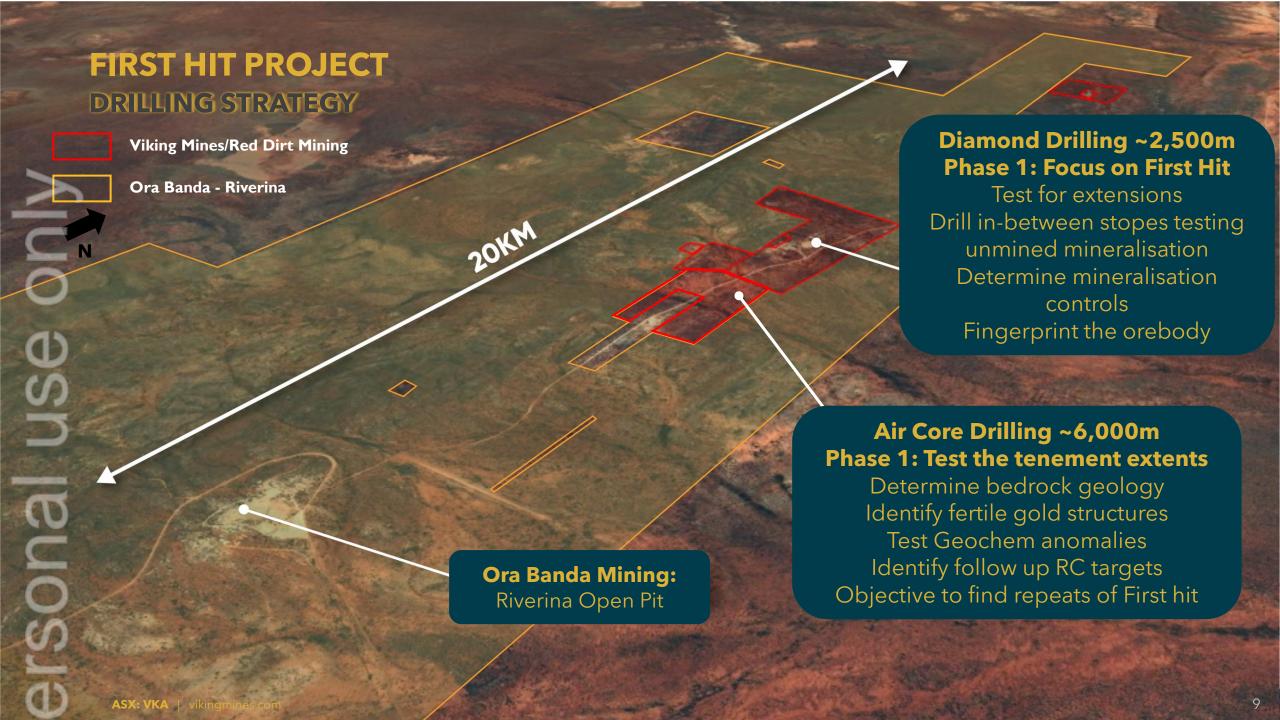


- Mined by Barra Resources and Barminco in **2001 & 2002**
- Mineralization up to 10m width, typically 1-4m wide<sup>1</sup>
- High grade quartz vein core
- Produced ~30 koz at ~7.7 g/t<sup>1</sup>
- Metallurgical gold recoveries of 94.1%<sup>1</sup>
- **Granted mining lease** valid until 2032 and 100% owned<sup>1</sup>
- Cash cost at closure sub US\$345, operations ceased due to gold price<sup>1</sup>
- Significant infrastructure remains in place
- Decline extends to ~220m below surface

## FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - INFRASTRUCTURE







### FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - UG FACE SAMPLES

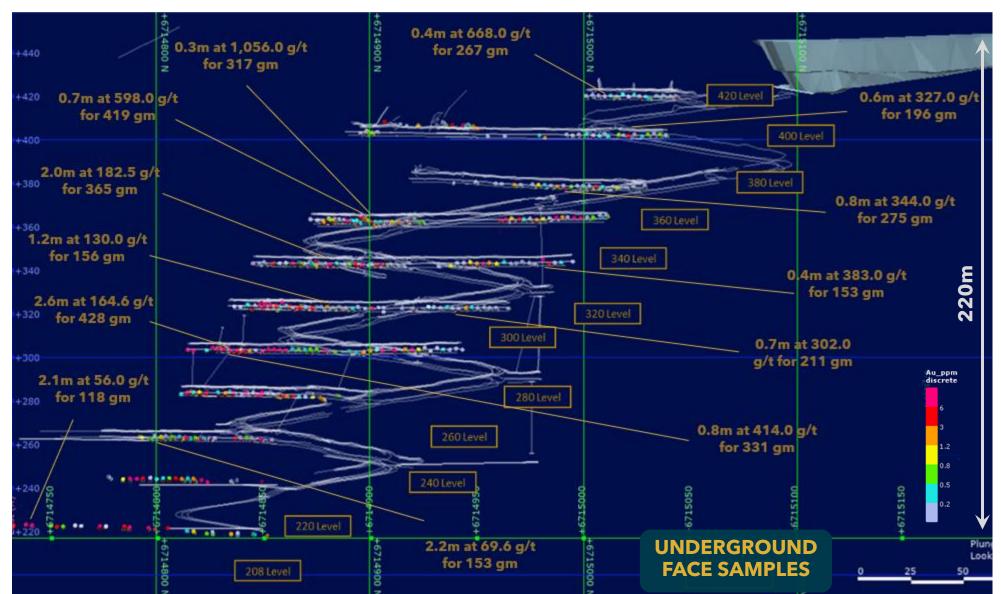


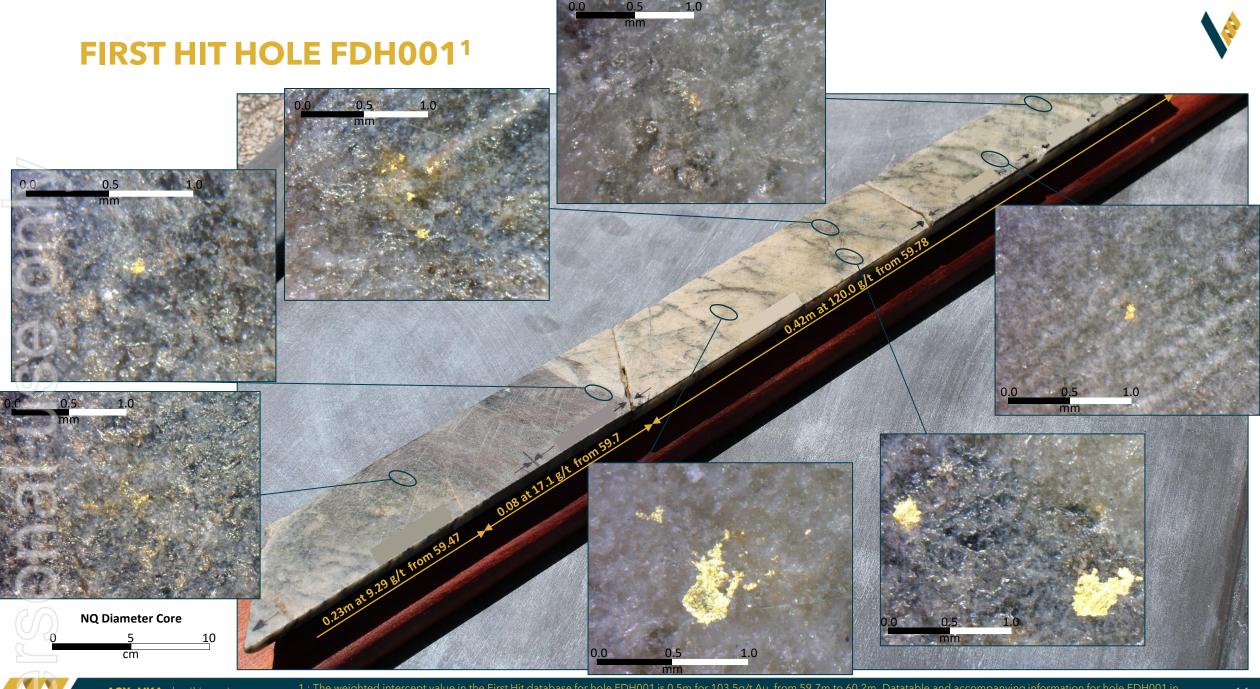
#### **Underground Development**

- 220m vertical depth
- 3.5km of historical development
  - 1.5km decline (5m x 5m)
  - $\sim$  0.8km access drives (5m x 5m)
  - 0.9km ore drives (4m x 4.5m)
    - 0.3km strike drives (4m x 4.5m)

Selected intervals of +100 gram metre (gm) un-cut intercepts (>5g/t cut-off) include<sup>1</sup>:

- 0.4m at 668 g/t Au for 267 gm
- 0.6m at 327 g/t Au for 196 gm
- 0.8m at 344 g/t Au for 275 gm
- 0.3m at 1,056 g/t Au for 317 gm
- 0.7m at 598 g/t Au for 419 gm
  - 2.0m at 182.5 g/t Au for 365 gm
  - 0.4m at 383 g/t Au for 153 gm
- 1.2m at 130 g/t Au for 156 gm
- 0.7m at 302 g/t Au for 211 gm
- 0.7111 at 302 g/t Au 101 211 gil
- 2.6m at 164.6 g/t Au for 428 gm
- 0.8m at 414 g/t Au for 331 gm
- 2.2m at 69.6 g/t Au for 153 gm
- 2.1m at 56 g/t Au for 118 gm



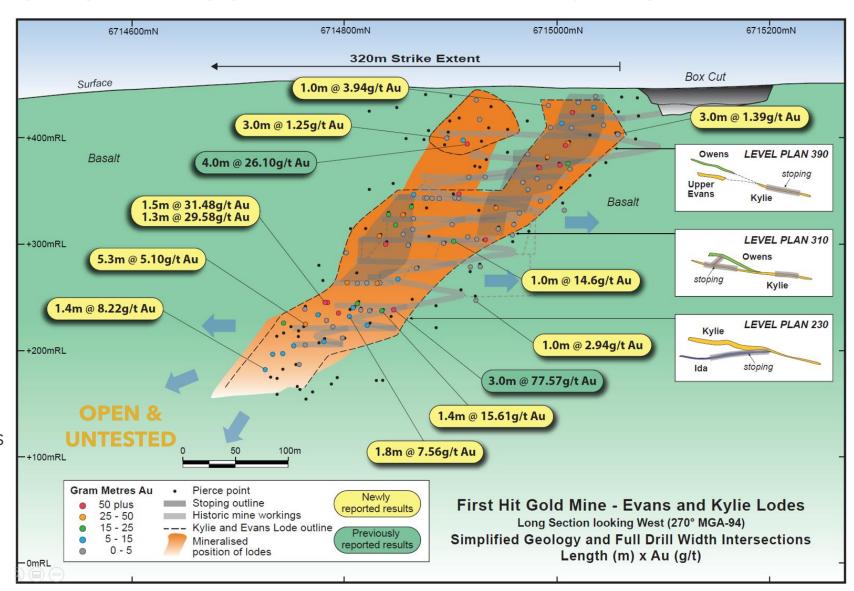




### FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - MINERALISATION

#### **KYLIE LODE**

- Detailed evaluation of datasets ongoing
- Developing understanding of the geology and mineralisation
- 3 main gold bearing lodes identified<sup>1</sup>
  - Kylie
  - Owens
  - Ida
- Underground mine workings modelled<sup>1</sup>
- Multiple high-grade intercepts identified outside of mined areas<sup>1</sup>
- Evidence for mineralisation continuing North & South<sup>1</sup>
- Open at depth

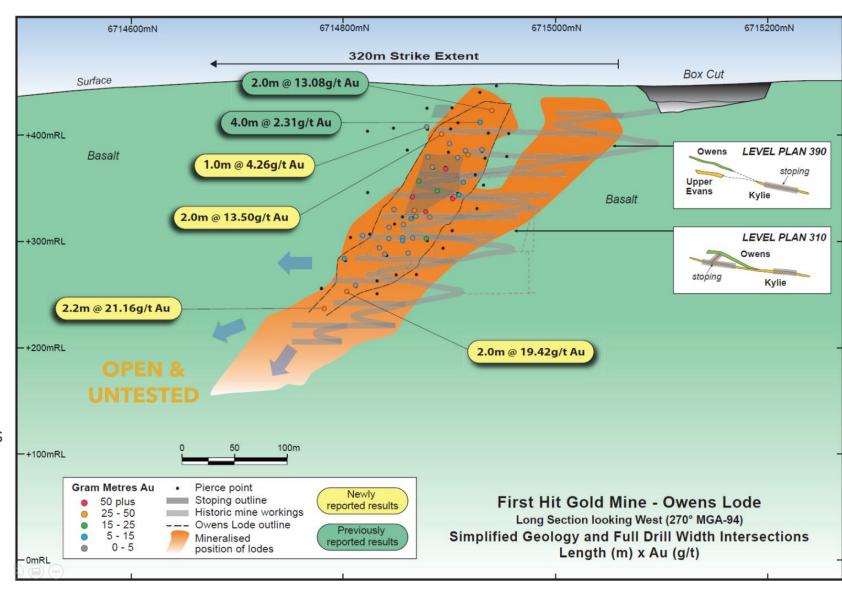




### FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - MINERALISATION

#### **OWENS LODE**

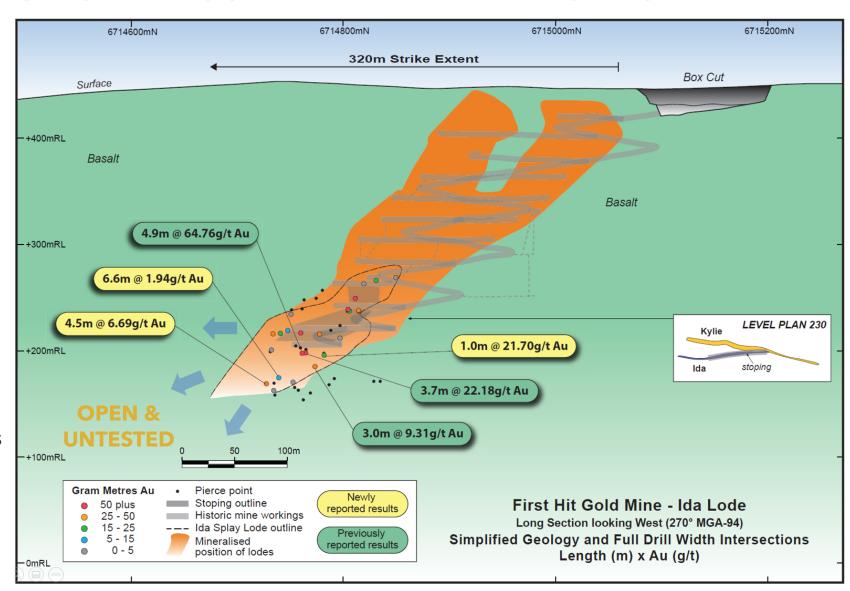
- Detailed evaluation of datasets ongoing
- Developing understanding of the geology and mineralisation
- 3 main gold bearing lodes identified<sup>1</sup>
  - Kylie
  - Owens
  - Ida
- Underground mine workings modelled<sup>1</sup>
- Multiple high-grade intercepts identified outside of mined areas<sup>1</sup>
- Evidence for mineralisation continuing North & South<sup>1</sup>
- Open at depth



### FIRST HIT HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINE - MINERALISATION

#### **IDA LODE**

- Detailed evaluation of datasets ongoing
- Developing understanding of the geology and mineralisation
- 3 main gold bearing lodes identified<sup>1</sup>
  - Kylie
  - Owens
  - Ida
- Underground mine workings modelled<sup>1</sup>
- Multiple high-grade intercepts identified outside of mined areas<sup>1</sup>
- Evidence for mineralisation continuing North & South<sup>1</sup>
- Open at depth



### FIRST HIT PROJECT ADVANCEMENT TIMELINE

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#### **EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

#### **FIRST HIT PROJECT**

Data compilation and lode interpretation

Drill targeting, permitting

VKA Red Dirt Acquisition Completed

**Gravity Survey** Geological re-interpretation of geophysics Establish field operations at First Hit & commence site preparation activities Phase 1 – Diamond Drill program ~2,500m Phase 1 – AC Drill program ~6,000m Assay results newsflow and results interpretation Phase 2 Drill Programme planning and execution \*These dates are indicative only and are subject to confirmation and change due to various factors **ASX: VKA** | vikingmines.com

May











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Hole ID	East (m) MGA94	North (m) MGA94	RL (m)	End of Hole (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au g/t
FHD001	265,573	6,714,986	444.4	100	290	-60	59.7	0.73	53.9
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	58.00	NSA <sup>1</sup>
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	0.5	0.04
EHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.5	0.5	0.18
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	0.24	0.31
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.24	0.08	0.24
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.32	0.15	1.33
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.47	0.23	9.29
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.7	0.08	17.1
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.78	0.42	120
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.2	0.53	1.3
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.73	0.18	0.2
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.91	0.59	0.07
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.5	0.5	0.04
FHD001	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.0	38.0	NSA <sup>1</sup>



#### **JORC TABLE 1**

JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
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.	Surface Geochemistry 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 15-16 on 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 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 innostone float rook chip samples (number unknown) across the tenements.  Barminoc completed undertook rock chip samples (number unknown) across the tenements.  Barminoc completed of R drill holes and one diamond drill hole during their tenure between 1990 and 1992. No descriptions of the nature of the sampling are available.  Barminoc completed or 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.  Percussion samples were split at the drill sites and a 2-5 kg sample was taken for processing and analysis. Probable was easy resulted by compositing over 2-4 metres and individual samples were retested if the composites were anomalous.  Core from drilling was split length ways and half was used for initial analysis whilst the						
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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 representativity of sample splits. <u>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.						
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	The breakdown in 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). <u>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.						
	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						
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-	(collected as horizontal channels across the one drive headings).  Results (irrulation   Surface Diamond Core   Bottom (irrulation   Surface Diamond Core   Surface Diam						
	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.    Note that   Note that						
sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	187 23% 3 0% 55 7% 50 6% 504 63% 7 24,132 78% 545 2% 2,091 7% 2,190 7% 2,094 7% 31,0						
Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	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 have 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, FHU044, FHU045, FHU045, 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.						
	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.  Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.  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  Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, openhole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core of diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).  Method of recording and assessing core and						

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#### **JORC TABLE 1**

	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
		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.	Insufficient information on sample recovery is available to establish whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists.
2		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.	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 hangingwall, 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 the reporting.  Underground Face Sampling  The 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.
	Logging	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	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. <u>Underground Face Sampling</u> The logging of the underground face samples is <b>qualitative only.</b>
		The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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.
		If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	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.
		If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	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
		For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The Competent Person considers these methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
		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.  Barminco Pty Ltd 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 the 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.	
		Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The First Hil 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.
		The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	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.

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#### **JORC TABLE 1**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No non-destructive tools or devices are recorded as being used.
Ď	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.	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.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	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. <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 Barminco and Barra Resources reports.
Verification of	The use of twinned holes.	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.
sampling and assaying	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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. <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 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	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.
points	Specification of the grid system used.	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.    Cocal   Northing   Easting   RI   Northing   RI   Nort
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The majority of the data on the tenements is surface geochemistry which are adequate for defining anomalies for future exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	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.	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.
Orientation of data in relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	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.
geological structure	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.	No relationship has been noted between drillhole orientation and mineralisation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The competent person is unaware of measures taken to ensure sample security during past exploration. Chain of custody procedures are recommended for future exploration.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audit of sampling techniques and data could be sourced from the documents provided to CSA Global.



### **JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results**

	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
	5333333		Tenements and location	cated approxim	ately 50 km due west of the town of Menzies, Weste	ern Australia on the Menzies (05) 1:250,000 and Rive	rina 3038 1:100,000 topographic
			map sheets, and include:	Tenement	Status	Holder	1
				M30/0099	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	1
				M30/0099	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	1
				P30/1125	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	
$\geq$				P30/1123	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	-
				P30/1137	Live	Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd  Red Dirt Mining Pty Ltd	l I
				E30/529	Under application	Viking Mines Ltd	- I
_					1.1		
	_	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as		P30/1126	Live - undergoing transfer to Viking	Australia Menzies Emeralds Pty Ltd	]
	Mineral tenement and land tenure status	joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	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.				
1			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 bas 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 Aborigins 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 covere 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	The tenements are held in good stan	nding by Red Di	t Mining Pty Ltd.		
		in the area.					
	Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Senior bought the mine from Arthur tenement from George's daughter in Regional exploration activities were u auger programs. The programs cove From 1996 to 2002 exploration and of Barminco Pty Ltd undertook geoche historically, ranging from gold-only a The following extract from the Barral 19 arminco Pty Ltd acquired the First 1	ntil Tom sold hi and Bill's estate h late 1996. undertaken by V ered the various development w mical soil geoch ussays to 42 elei Resources mine Hit tenement in	in late 1955. George and then his son George ope /estern Mining Corporation (WMC) and Consolidation regolith features with a purpose of defining broad as undertaken by Barra Resource or Barminco. remistry on the northern part of M30/99 between 1 nent geochemistry. closure and production report provides an insight august 1996, with the objective of exploring for and	late 1953. Arthur and Bill worked the mine until Bill strated the mine intermittently over a 40-year period. ed Gold Operations prior to 1996 including geoche geochemical anomalies.  995 and 2000. Various combinations of multieleme to the exploration and discovery of the First Hit dey if developing moderate sized high grade gold depose period between August 1996 and June 2000 saw	Barminco purchased the First Hit mical sampling, lag sampling and int geochemistry were completed posit:  its. Because of Barminco's mining
			Twenty RC drill holes were completed The First Hit deposit was effectively d Barra Resources subsequently compl August 2001. Barra Resources also completed RC mineralisation was intersected in a sr The leases have since been owned b	d demonstrating liscovered in Jul leted a 20 m x 2 drill programs a mall number of	the potential for high-grade underground resource the 2000 with drill hole BFH 025 which returned 3 zo 5 m drill out to 240 m in depth, combined with a dr	es.  nes of mineralisation including 5m @ 60 g/t, 7m @ 9 etailed feasibility study, culminating in the commen referred to as First Hit North, First Hit South and Cla	.0 g/t and 2m @ 3.7 g/t". cement of mining operations in
11// 11((			greenschist-amphibolite facies) mafic deep mantle tapping crustal suture t Barlee Terrane (~3.0 Ga) of the South The Mt Ida belt is widely mineralised, in economic concentrations. There is deposit sporadically mined for emerto the belt.  The Riverina and First Hit Project are intrude the sequence with locally high zones. A conjugate set of late brittle:	c and ultramafice that trends N-S hern Cross Prove predominantly as some nickel sualds. In the Riveral dominantly coher-grade meta structures striki	rocks that form the western boundary of the Easte and dips to the east. It marks the western boundar incre to the west. To the east the belt is bounded by with discordant vein gold deposits. Associated elem phide mineralisation associated with the komatitie rina area the outcrop position of the Ida Fault is equipmore in the properties of the Ida Fault is equipmore in the properties of the Ida Fault is equipmore in the Ida	a greenstone belt is a north-striking belt of predoing Goldfields geological terrane. The major structury of the Kalgoorlie Terrane (~2.7 Ga) of the Easter the Ballard Fault, a continuation of the strike extendent anomalism typically includes copper and arsenic component of the supracrustal rocks and the area juivocal, and it is best regarded as a corridor of relatic parentage with lesser metagabbros and komatiit ures are north-striking, east-dipping reverse faults and the supracrustage of the supracrustage with lesser metagabbros and komatiit ures are north-striking, east-dipping reverse faults and the supracrust area of the supracrust and the supracrust area of the supracrust and the supracrust area of the supracrust area o	re in this belt is the Mt Ida Fault, a n oddfields Province against the sweet sweet and the sweet sweet and the sweet sweet and the sweet and
	Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The mineralisation exploited to date operations.	has typically be	en narrow mesothermal anastomosing veins. Thes	e frequently have strike and dip dimensions able to	sustain small high-grade mining

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### **JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 sequent 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 fabr trends north then north-northeast.  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 with a varying to 4 m 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, M30/18, P30/849, 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:	A summary of the relevant drillhole information has been included in Appendix 1 in this report.
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.	All drilling exploration assay results are reported as weighted averages.
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.	The assay intervals reported in Appendix 1 contain both the high grade and low-grade assay intervals.
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.	Exploration programs are currently being designed to test the up dip, lateral and down dip extensions of the mineralisation at the First Hit deposit. Regional multielement geochemics 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 mor elements than in previous geochemical surveys.  Previous geophysical data is being obtained with a view to reprocessing the data.