

VIKING'S GRAVITY SURVEY AT LINKA DE-RISKS DRILLING & IDENTIFIES NEW TARGETS

- Gravity data confirms a strong correlation with known mineralisation, providing a highly effective exploration tool for new discovery.
- Numerous new high gravity anomalies identified across the tenure significantly expand the drill target inventory.
- Concealed targets identified beneath volcanic cover de-risk the maiden drill programme and increase discovery potential.
- Project fast-tracked for June quarter drilling; submission of Notice of Intent to the Bureau of Land Management imminent.
- Fieldwork to assess new targets and sample historical tailings for grade and volume calculations commencing in April.
- Global tungsten prices continue to rise and exceed all-time highs with APT at US\$3,150/mtu¹.

Viking Mines Limited (ASX: VKA) ("Viking" or "the Company") is pleased to report that the expanded ground gravity geophysical survey has successfully correlated high gravity anomalies with known areas of mineralisation (Figure 1).

The survey has delivered a suite of new targets for follow-up drill testing at the Linka Project in Nevada, USA.

Viking Mines Managing Director & CEO Julian Woodcock said:

"The survey results demonstrate that known mineralisation coincides with gravity highs, providing strong support for our exploration concept. We have resolved several gravity highs through volcanic cover at Linka Southwest which present compelling targets for our upcoming drill programme."

"Many other anomalies have also been identified across the project area, which we will now incorporate into our geological model and target list for future testing."



Figure 1; Photo showing field data collection using a Scintrex CG 5 gravimeter at the Linka Project, Nevada, USA.

¹ Source: Shanghai Metals Markets 8th April 2026 www.metal.com/tungsten - CIF Rotterdam 88.5% APT US\$/mtu (metric tonne unit - 10kg)

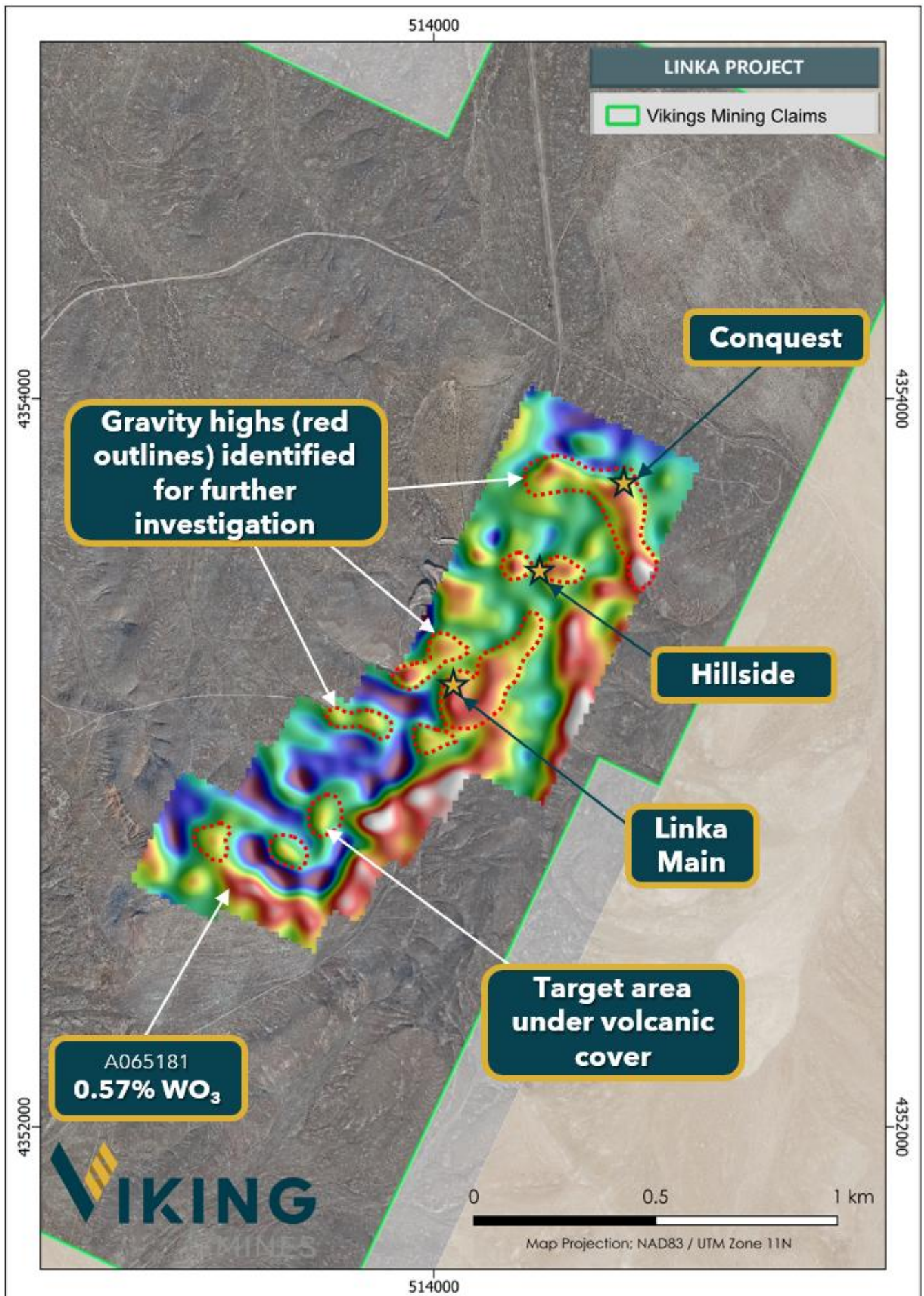


Figure 2; Map showing terrain corrected bouguer anomaly gravity image with Linka Main, Hillside and Conquest historic mines annotated and coincident with gravity highs.



EXPANDED GEOPHYSICS SURVEYS

The primary objective of the recently completed geophysical survey was to expand the Company's understanding beyond the known surface mineralisation. By identifying the limits of the regional intrusion and identifying the contacts with the sedimentary host rocks, the Company aimed to identify subsurface targets beneath younger cover.

To attain this objective, the Company deployed three geophysical methods:

- **Ground Gravity - 1.2km² survey area:** Because tungsten-bearing skarns are high-density, the expanded gravity data provides potential for a direct detection layer. When combined with magnetics, it allows the Company to prioritise drill targets that coincide with both the intrusive contact and high-density anomalies.
- **Ground Magnetics - 5.9km² survey area:** This survey has facilitated the interpretation of the boundaries between the source intrusion and the older sedimentary units. Understanding this contact is critical, as skarn mineralisation typically forms at the interface between the intrusion and limestone.
- **GAIP Trial - 4 test lines:** Testing the GAIP method over the Conquest target has provided a preliminary dataset to map subsurface lithology and structures. This ensures drill holes are oriented correctly to intercept mineralised layers. The trial GAIP data is still undergoing processing and evaluation.

The ground magnetics has been successful in defining the interpreted intrusion limits², while the ground gravity dataset has now been processed and interpreted (Figure 1) with results discussed below.

GRAVITY SURVEY RESULTS

A series of high gravity anomalies have been resolved throughout the newly acquired survey data (Figure 1), which was expanded to encompass the Linka Southwest extension target area. Importantly, these anomalies coincide with known mineralisation at Linka Main (Figure 3), Hillside, and Conquest (Figure 4). They occur where known mineralisation is interpreted to be caused by the high-density of the mineralisation contrasting with the lower density host rocks.

The additional high gravity anomalies identified throughout the survey area (Figure 2) provide a significant number of new targets for detailed investigation. This expansion of the target inventory provides a robust pipeline for future exploration campaigns. Initial work will involve ground-truthing these anomalies to determine the potential cause of the density contrasts.

By layering ground observations with geophysics and mapped geology, the Company will rank and prioritise these targets for drill testing. Of particular interest are high gravity anomalies associated with the interpreted contact position between the regional quartz monzonite intrusive and the sedimentary limestone units.

On ground geological field work to evaluate the targets will commence in April.

² VKA ASX announcement, 26 March 2026 - Expanded Linka Geophysics Defines Intrusive System

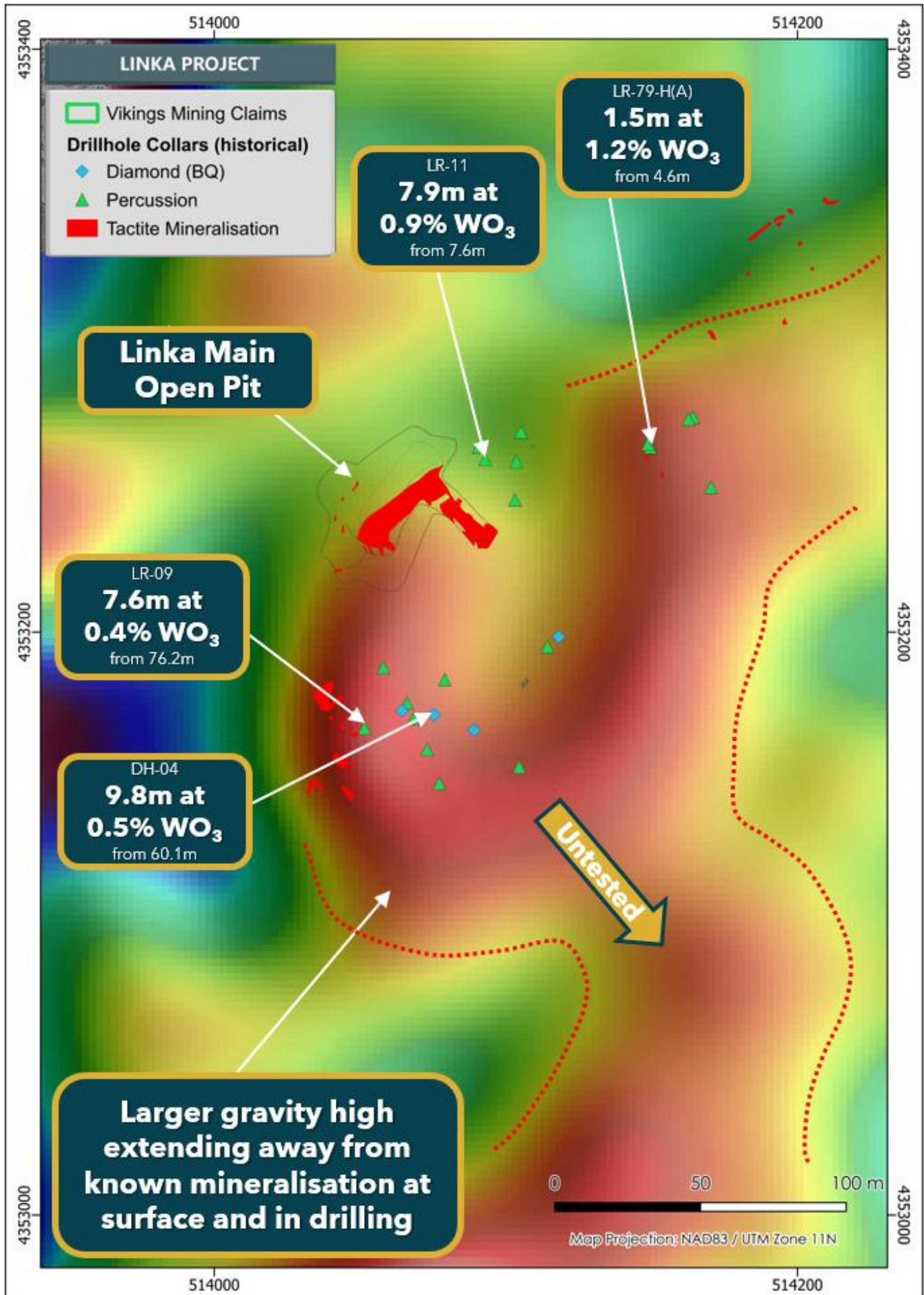


Figure 4; Map showing terrain corrected bouguer anomaly gravity image at Linka Main with historic drillhole results and extensive untested gravity high to the south.

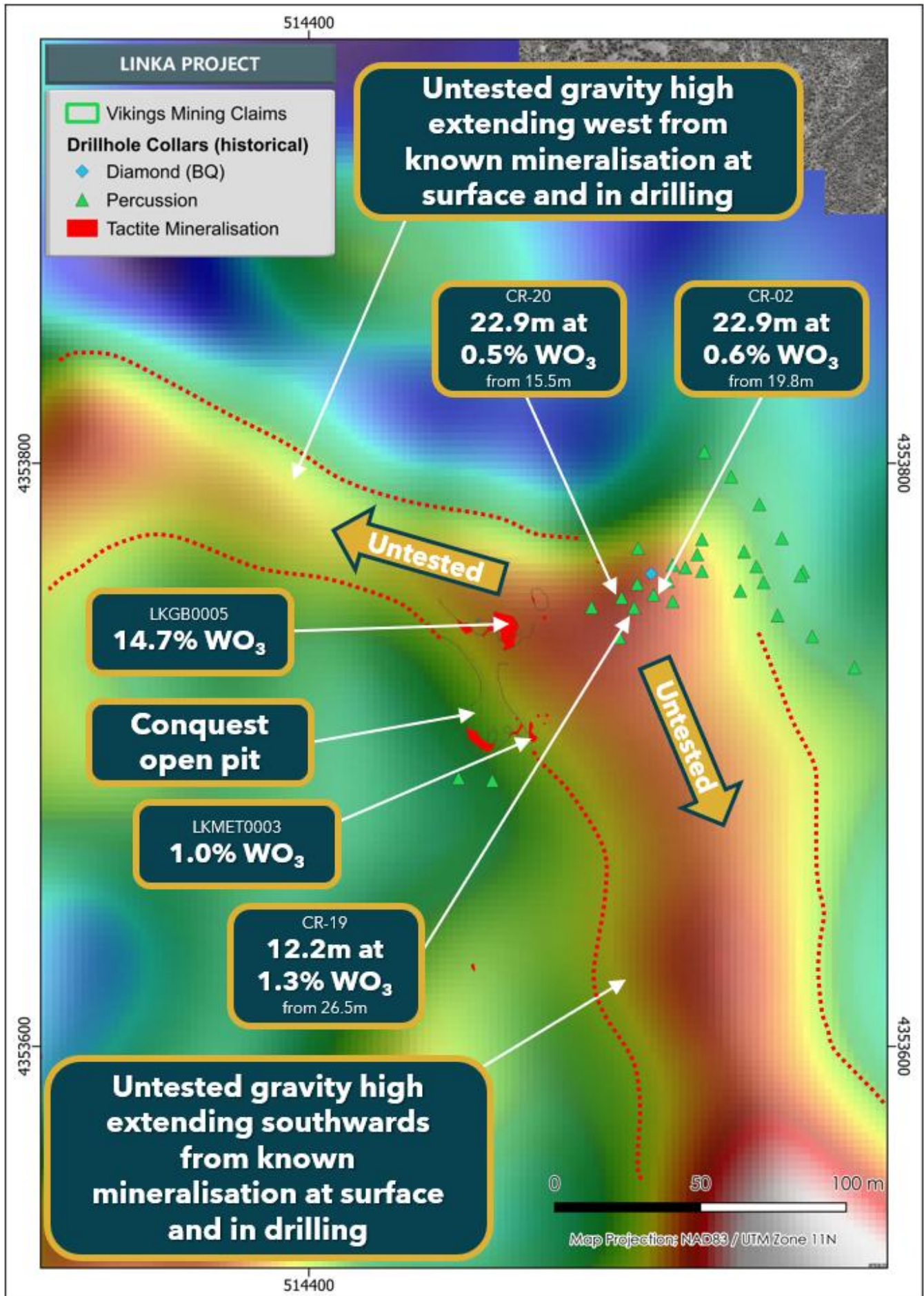


Figure 5; Map showing terrain corrected bouguer anomaly gravity image at Conquest with historic drillhole results and extensive untested gravity high to the south and west.



ONGOING WORK AND NEXT STEPS

Viking continues to fast-track the Linka Tungsten Project through multiple workstreams, targeting the commencement of drilling in the June quarter. Immediate near-term activity includes:

- Field assessment and ground-truthing of the increased target list generated from gravity and magnetic geophysics surveys to finalise drill positioning.
- Collection of samples from historical tailings and stockpiles to determine grade and volume for metallurgical testwork and resource estimation.
- Completion and reporting of the 3D geological model to be used for drill planning and potentially to determine a JORC (2012) Exploration Target.
- Finalising and lodging a Notice of Intent for the maiden drilling programme at the Linka Project with the Bureau of Land Management.
- Continuation of metallurgical testwork programme including cleaner flotation, ore sorting and Sepro Falcon concentrator.
- Completion of the US OTC listing to gain exposure to North American markets.

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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Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

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



APPENDIX 2 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

JORC Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	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	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable, no sampling being reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable, no sampling being reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable, no sampling being reported.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Not applicable, no sampling being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no sampling being reported.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable, no sampling being reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Scintrex CG5 Gravity meter - 2 x 60 s readings per station.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All data is reported and acquired into the adopted grid system of NAD83/UTM Zone 11N.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A high-resolution 1 m digital elevation model (DEM) sourced from the USGS was used as the base topographic surface for all survey control. Positions for geophysical measurement stations were recorded using a Leica GS15



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Base and Rover GNSS system, providing sub-centimetre positional accuracy and ensuring high-quality spatial control across the survey area.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The ground gravity survey was completed at a high resolution 20 m x 40 m station spacing The ground magnetic survey was acquired along 20m spaced lines with a 0.5s sampling rate along line.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The ground magnetic and gravity survey lines were orientated perpendicular to the lithological strike
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Data from the gravity survey was averaged from multiple readings at each station to improve measurement reliability. Daily QA/QC checks were undertaken to confirm data accuracy and consistency. Repeat stations were collected throughout the survey to verify data stability and ensure that acquisition standards were maintained.



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 USA Tungsten Project Lode Mineral Claims are located in the state of Nevada in the USA. Details of the Mineral Claims are presented in the table below: <table><tr><th>Project</th><th>State</th><th>County</th><th>Type</th><th>Holder</th><th>Quantity</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Linka</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Lander</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>Alpine</td><td>Nevada</td><td>Pershing</td><td>Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Long</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Pershing</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Ragged Top</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Pershing</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Terrell</td><td rowspan="2">Nevada</td><td rowspan="2">Nye</td><td rowspan="2">Unpatented</td><td>BLK Group LLC</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Viking Tungsten LLC</td><td>56</td></tr><tr><td>Victory</td><td>Nevada</td><td>Nye</td><td>Unpatented</td><td>Kircher Mine Development LLC</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	Project	State	County	Type	Holder	Quantity	Linka	Nevada	Lander	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	10	Viking Tungsten LLC	91	Alpine	Nevada	Pershing	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	4	Long	Nevada	Pershing	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	4	Viking Tungsten LLC	12	Ragged Top	Nevada	Pershing	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	8	Viking Tungsten LLC	30	Terrell	Nevada	Nye	Unpatented	BLK Group LLC	10	Viking Tungsten LLC	56	Victory	Nevada	Nye	Unpatented	Kircher Mine Development LLC	8
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	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.	Third Party Interests Viking Mines Ltd has signed a binding term sheet to acquire a 100% interest in the project BLK Group LLC Mineral Claims and currently holds no ownership. Viking can acquire 100% interest in the claims by paying a total of US\$2.88M over a staged 7 year period. BLK group will retain a 2% NSR on all minerals recovered from mineral claims, and Viking retains the option to buy down 1% of the NSR for US\$2M. Native Title, Historical sites and Wilderness There are no known registered historical sites over the Project Mineral Claims. The Mineral Claims are registered with the Bureau of Land Management. The Linka Project has split federal agency responsibility with the Bureau of Land management managing all claims located due west of the Linka Shaft and the US Forestry Service due east. All the remaining projects fall under the jurisdiction of the BLM.																																																		
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Linka Mine: The area was staked in 1941 by Steve Linka of Austin, NV. In 1943-44, the mine produced 2,420 tons of ore averaging 0.69% WO₃. Consolidated Uranium Mines purchased the property in 1953, sunk a vertical shaft to 210 feet and drove approximately 1,000 feet of drifts and cross-cuts on the 150' level. Additional production included; 4,000 tons of ore averaging 0.98% WO₃ between 1951 and 1956 and 60,000 tons averaging 0.40% WO₃ between 1955 and 1956. The mine closed when the Government buying program ended. Mine workings include a 100' X 50' open-pit 25 feet deep, a 210' shaft with approximately 1,500 feet of drifts and cross-cuts. Shrinkage stopes extend from the 150' level to the surface (Stager and Tingley, 1988). In 1951, the Linka Mine was optioned to Hugh Chesser, Reno, NV. Hugh Chesser estimates shipments to Metals Reserve Corporation during WWII totalled 2,673 tons averaging 0.72 percent WO₃. Cache Creek Exploration held the properties in the early 1970's and conducted geological and geophysical programs. Duval Corporation optioned the properties in the mid-1970's, did geological studies but no drilling. Min-Ex drilled the																																																		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		property in 1977-78, with a total of 73 drillholes recorded (eight DDH and 64 wide-spread percussion drillholes). Note: Not all drillhole locations have been established, with 69 holes digitised and 1 hole estimated (total 70) and three percussion holes with unknown location. Exploration activity completed by Minex included drilling, surface and underground geological mapping and sampling, minor geophysical magnetic survey with 10,400 linear feet collected (inconclusive results), 6,500ft of bulldozer trenching and mapping. Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Linka mine at 25,670 units WO₃ (1943-56). Linka-Conquest Mine: The mine was discovered in 1941 but did not start production until 1943 when Gale Peer sunk a two-compartment inclined shaft to 130 feet. Workings off the shaft were at the 50 and 100 foot levels. During WW II mined and shipped 390 tons of ore averaging 2.7% WO₃. Additional shipments after the War averaged over 1.0% WO₃, but the tonnage is unknown. Last work on the 100' level exposed a zone 40' long, 12' to 20' wide, open to the northeast with a grade of <0.4% WO₃. Stager and Tingley, 1988, estimate total production at 5,208 units WO₃ (1944-56). Stager and Tingley, 1988 estimate total production at the Conquest mine to be 5,208 units WO₃ (1944-56)
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Linka Project: The area is underlain primarily by sedimentary rocks; it includes an outcrop of massive limestone of Ordovician age (Upper Plate) overlain in thrust contact by chert and shale of Ordovician Vinini Formation (Lower Plate). The limestone is intruded locally by granitic rocks of Jurassic age, and the tungsten deposits occur in the limestone along the granite contact (Stager and Tingley, 1988) <u>Linka-Conquest Mine</u> - Granite intrusive rocks (Jg) and aplite dikes intrude cherts, shales and limy members of the Vinini Formation (Ov) in the Upper Plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust. Scheelite-bearing skarn formed at the contact. Miocene age Bates Mountains tuff (Tbm) covers any extension of the mineralization to the northeast. <u>Linka Mine</u> - Scheelite occurs in lenses and tabular masses of skarn at the contact between Ordovician Antelope Valley Limestone (Lower Plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust) and granitic intrusive rocks. The contact zone is cut by igneous dykes and high-angle faults. Exposures are poor. Granite rocks west of the contact zone are covered by post-mineral volcanic rock and sediments of Big Smokey Valley. Antelope Valley limestone east of the contact zone is nearly vertical. The contact zone is about 40 feet wide. Drilling in the 1970's shows that, at depth, the contact zone may flatten to the east, then steepen. Scheelite, with traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite are the only ore minerals recognized. <u>Linka-Hillside</u> - The Hillside incline shaft is about half way between the Conquest and Linka Mines. The shaft is inclined at ~47° and is approximately 100 feet deep. In 1978, when the area was visited by Richard Jones and Harold Bonham, geologists at the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, there were no drifts or cross-cuts off the shaft. Here the rocks are more thinly bedded and contain more hornfels than sediments at the Linka shaft. Lenses of scheelite-bearing skarn in the Hanson Creek Fm are at the surface and a lens of mineralized skarn within the Antelope Valley Limestone occurs in the shaft (Stager and Tingley, 1988).
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> • 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. <i>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,</i>	Not applicable, no drilling being reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable, no assay results being reported.
Diagrams	<i>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</i>	All appropriate maps and plans and sections are included in the body of the report including maps of the survey areas and the processed images.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All appropriate information is included in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock</i>	Gravity Survey Survey type – Ground gravity survey on a 20 m × 40 m station grid, consisting of 726 stations. Instrumentation – Scintrex CG-5 gravimeter. Acquisition parameters – Two 60-second readings per station; minimum 5% repeat stations for quality assurance. Control and datum – Survey tied to the national gravity grid via the Reno University Base Station. Location control – Station coordinates collected using a Leica GS15 Base & Rover GNSS system.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances</i>	Data processing – Data quality-controlled prior to averaging. Standard Free-Air, Bouguer, and terrain corrections applied to generate final gravity values. Data Quality and Reliability Daily QA/QC checks were undertaken to confirm data accuracy and consistency. Repeat readings, base-station ties, GNSS positioning and standard geophysical corrections were used to ensure data accuracy. Both datasets underwent QA/QC prior to interpretation, including review of repeatability, drift, and noise characteristics.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Linka Project: Metallurgical testwork is underway on samples collected as previously reported to the ASX (see reference in main report). Ground gravity and magnetics to be extended as described in this report. Data processing and interpretation is ongoing. Combination of the new and historical datasets will lead to the development of a 3D geological model which in turn will be used to plan future drilling programs and the submission of a Notice of Intent to the relevant government agencies. Other projects: A primary focus is to identify and source any and all available historical data on the projects to allow planning of future sampling and drilling programmes. On planning of any drilling programmes a Notice of Intent or Plan of Operations will be prepared and submitted to the relevant Federal authority.