ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 March 2021

Deep Drilling Reaches Top of Copper Gold Porphyry Target

- The first of three drill deep holes (**JUDD042**) at Juruena has now reached **500m** and is close to intersecting the first major drill target: a large geophysical IP chargeability anomaly interpreted to be associated with a giant Au-Cu rich Porphyry System
- Of significance, from 440m downhole an appreciable increase in sulphide content (pyrite) has been recorded as having the presence of vein hosted **molybdenite and magnetite** – common in many porphyry systems
- **JUDD042** is then expected to intersect a second major target: the Au-Cu rich Crentes-Style breccia hosted mineralisation within the Juruena Fault system at approximately 1,000m depth
- Encouragingly for this second major target, **JUDD039**, one of the final holes in the 2020 campaign, intersected significant shallow (118m) Epithermal style gold-copper breccia mineralisation on the Juruena Fault at the Crentes Prospect including 51.0m @ 1.40 g/t Au & 0.25% Cu from 118m

Meteoric Resources (**Meteoric** or the **Company**) (ASX: **MEI**) is pleased to update the market on its current deep drilling program to test an interpreted giant Au-Cu rich porphyry system identified in geological, geophysical and geochemical data immediately below the high-grade Epithermal Juruena Gold Deposit.

Managing Director, Andrew Tunks said, "This is an exciting time for Meteoric with the first deep drill hole just now reaching the top of the interpreted Deep IP anomaly, targeting a potential source for the shallow copper and gold we see at Dona Maria and Crentes.

"At this stage of the drilling we have intersected regional alteration and some pyrite rich zones along with minor molybdenite which is common in the porphyry environment. The hole will continue to test the centre of the IP anomaly and then go on to test the Juruena Fault zone at a depth of around 1,000m. The intercept of 50m @ 1.4 grams per tonne gold and 0.25% Copper is an encouraging indication of the potential of the Juruena fault to be both a host to mineralisation and as a fluid pathway from deeper systems. Whilst we know there is extensive copper gold mineralisation near surface, imagine if we also strike similar at depth, it would immediately open a further exciting exploration opportunity."

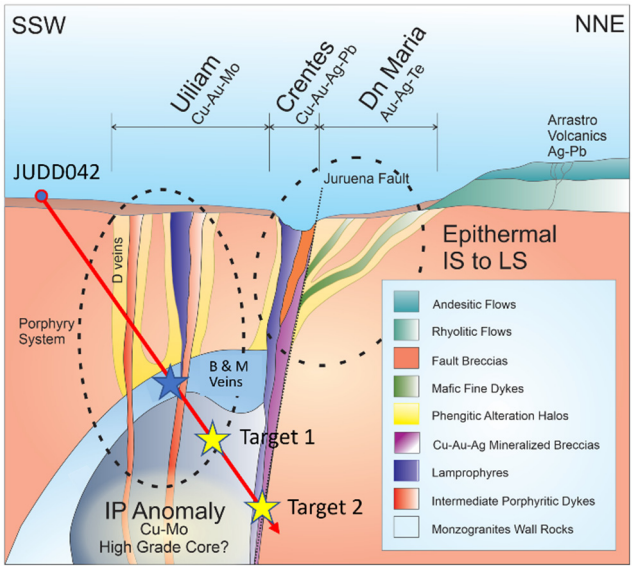

Figure 1: *A stylised cross-section showing the interpreted magmatic system for a porphyry-epithermal Au-Cu-Mo-Ag style of mineralisation. IS =Intermediate Sulphidation LS= Low Sulphidation. The Red line indicates the approximate trace of JUDD042 and the Blue Star marks the approximate position of the hole at 500m depth*

Target 1 is the deep IP anomaly and Target 2 is the Juruena Fault

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2021 Deep Drilling Program

The Deep Drilling program at the Juruena Project area commenced on the 15th of February with the first of three (3) 1,200m long holes designed to follow up exciting results from the deep IP survey carried out over the region at the end of 2020. This survey was definitive in highlighting Juruena's potential to contain various major magmatic hydrothermal related Porphyry and Epithermal styles of Au-Cu mineralisation (**Figure 1**).

The IP survey returned a large, high chargeability anomaly just below the outcropping high-grade Epithermal Au-Cu deposits, centered at the Uilliam/Mauro Target. The high chargeability anomaly was interpreted to be located approximately 500m below the surface and associated with a potential giant Porphyry Au-Cu target (ASX:MEI 09/12/2020 & 02/02/2021). The first of the 3 planned deep drillholes (**JUDD042**) is currently at **500m** and expected to intersect the initial target area in a number of days (**Figure 2**).

The integration of both shallow and deep IP surveys with the geology and Au-Cu values obtained in historical drilling, highlighted the following points:

- The chargeability anomaly is centered just below Uilian/Mauro Prospects and overlaps with most of the described porphyry intrusives, suggestive of the of a buried Porphyry Au-Cu hydrothermal system (**Target 1**).
- The best Au-Cu intercepts obtained in shallow drilling to date are clearly related to a shallow IP anomaly, and to the Juruena Fault at the Crentes Prospect. Crentes Epithermal Breccia Au-Cu anomalies appear to be part of the deeper mineralising system, telescoped to the surface by the Juruena Fault (**Target 2**).

Having identified two Au-Cu styles of mineralisation at the Juruena Project, these 2 targets are the focus for the Deep Drilling Program in **JUDD042**: **Target 1** being the **Porphyry Au-Cu target** identified in the IP Survey below 500m depth and **Target 2** the **Crentes-Style Epithermal Au-Cu breccia** mineralisation on the Juruena Fault and anticipated to be intersected at approximately 1,000m down hole.

Based on the latest assay results in **JUDD039** (**51.0m @ 1.40 g/t Au & 0.25% Cu** from 118m) the **Target 2 Crentes-Style Epithermal Au-Cu breccia** mineralisation at the intersection of the Juruena Fault and IP chargeability anomalies could have the most potential for high-grade Cu-Au mineralisation.

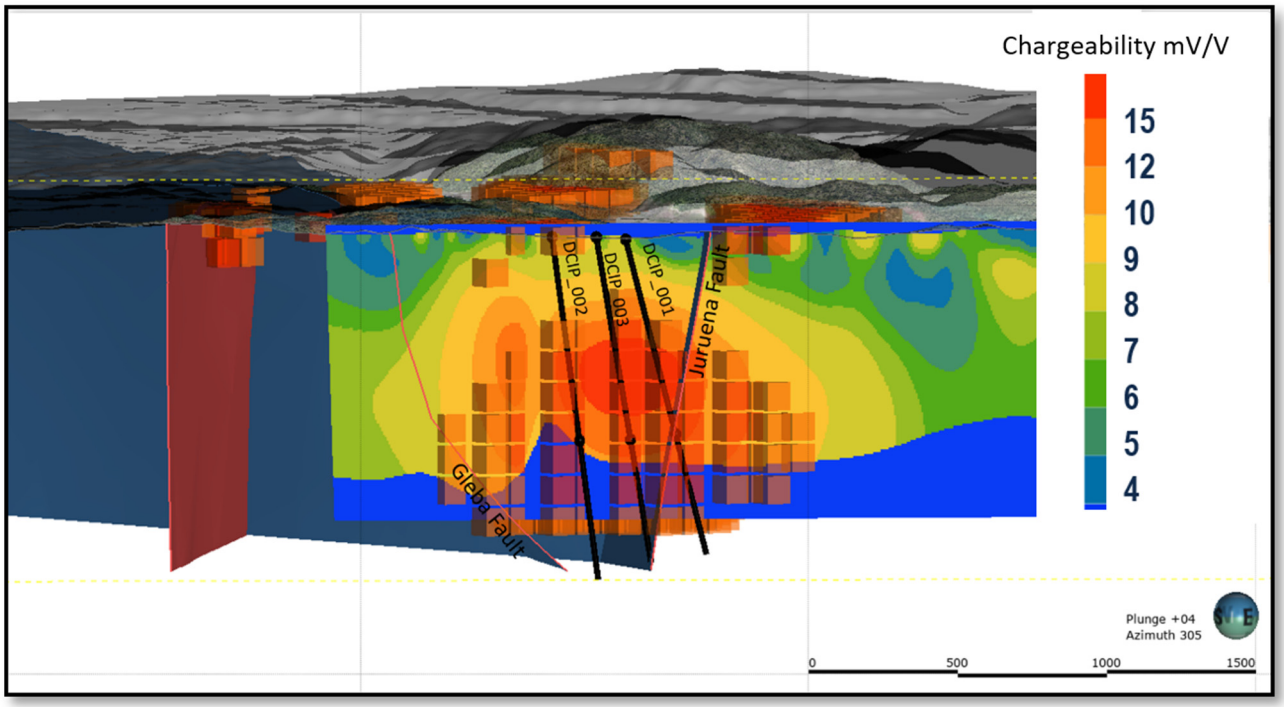

Figure 2: *Geomag (3D Voxel Block Model) and SGC (2D Vertical Section) data compared. Both interpretations of the Deep IP chargeability anomaly show the same position and intensity of anomaly. The three planned holes are also shown. The program will commence with the central hole DCIP003 testing the centre of the IP anomaly and also the Juruena Fault at depth. The SGC and Geomag data are shown using a similar colour stretch but the Geomag Voxel model only shows blocks > 10mV/V. The blue section at the bottom of the SGC 2D section represents null data.*

Alteration in JUDD042

Briefly, the firstly Deep Drill Hole, JUDD042 currently at 500m, has intercepted the regional porphyritic granite and a several intrusive bodies (aplite porphyries, lamprophyres and dolerite). The main alteration types range from Propylitic 1 (PR1: Photo 01b), Propylitic 2 (PR2: Photo 02b) and Phyllic (PH2: Photo 01c) hydrothermal alteration facies.

Propylitic 1 (PR1) alteration type occurs pervasively and is expressed mainly by chlorite and epidote disseminated in the matrix as alteration of primary plagioclase. The vein types attributed to this hydrothermal alteration comprises epidote (EP), quartz veinlets with pyrite and no alteration haloes (VQ1 - Photo 02a), carbonate (Carb) and chlorite (Ch1).

Propylitic 2 (PR2: Photo 02b) is defined by the presence of an erratic distribution of the epidote veinlets of moderate intensity overprint Propylitic 1 alteration.

The phyllic alteration (PH2) is recognised when sericite or phengite occurring as fracture infills or pervasively in the matrix of the porphyritic granite with decreasing chlorite and magnetite cross-cut by quartz-pyrite veinlets with and sericite/phengite haloes (VQP: Photo 03a and b).

At 444.12m a quartz vein with coarse pyrite and molybdenite are hosted by the porphyry granite with Propylitic 1 hydrothermal alteration (Photos 04a and b). The same style of veining hosts Cu+Au grades at the Crentes Prospect.

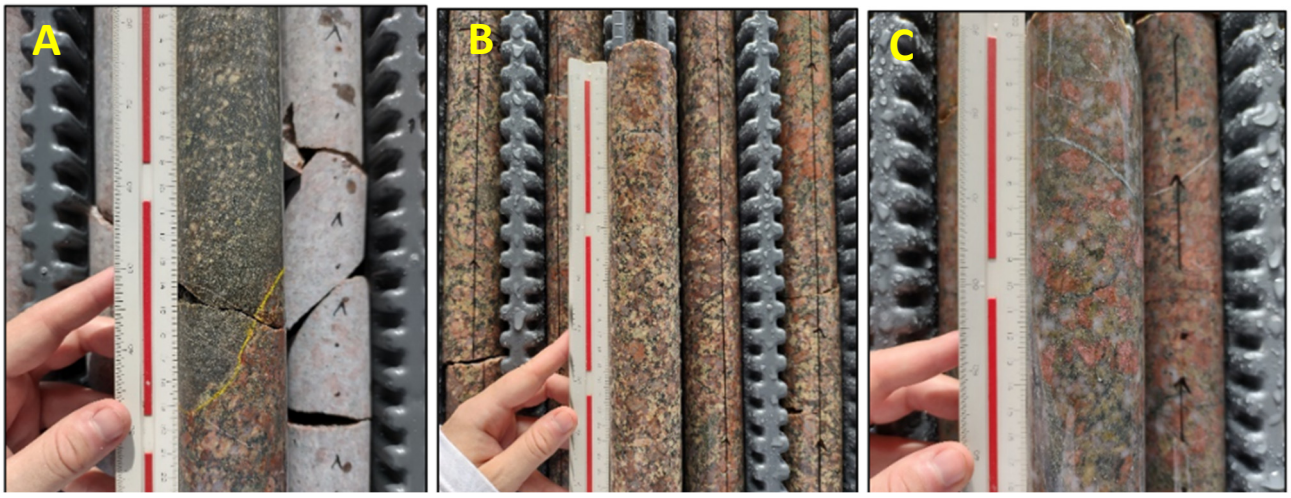

Photo 01:– *a) Late porphyry contact with regional porphyritic granite; b) Propylitic alteration (PR1) and; c) Phyllic alteration (PH2).*

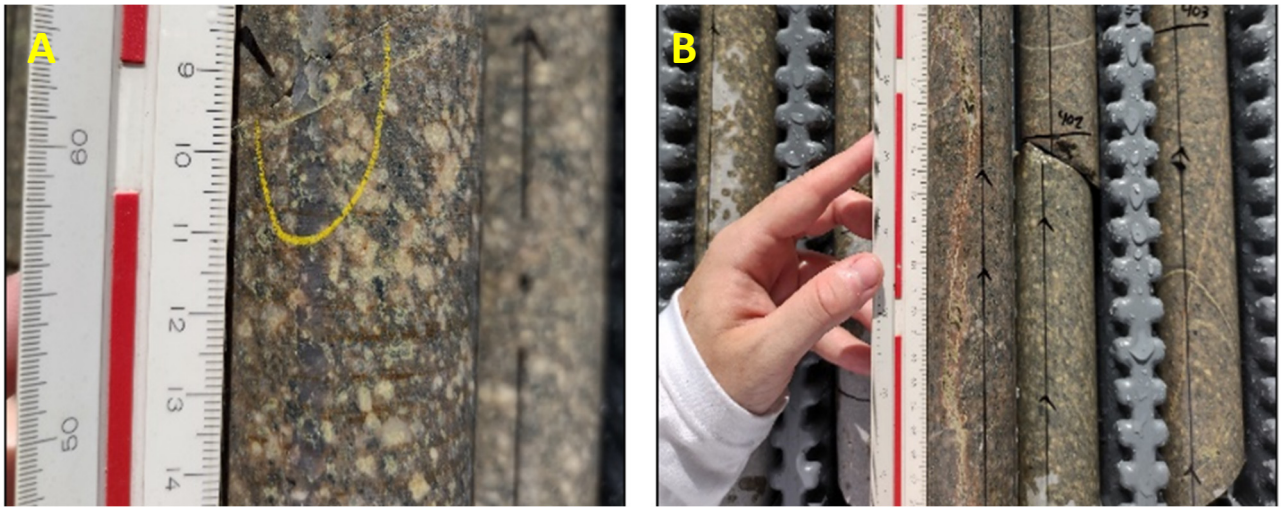

Photo 02: *a) Quartz veinlet (VQ1) with thin pyrite infill and; b) Epidote veinlets (EP).*

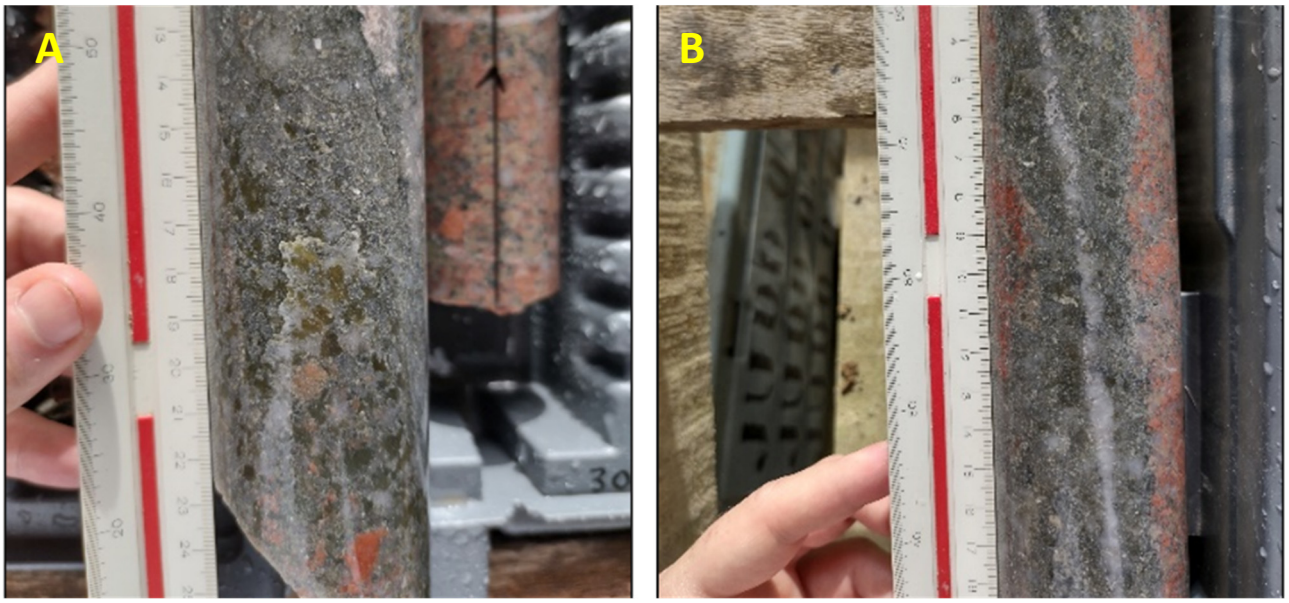

Photo 03:– *a) Quartz-Pyrite veinlet (VQP) and b) Coarse phengite haloes to the VQP.*

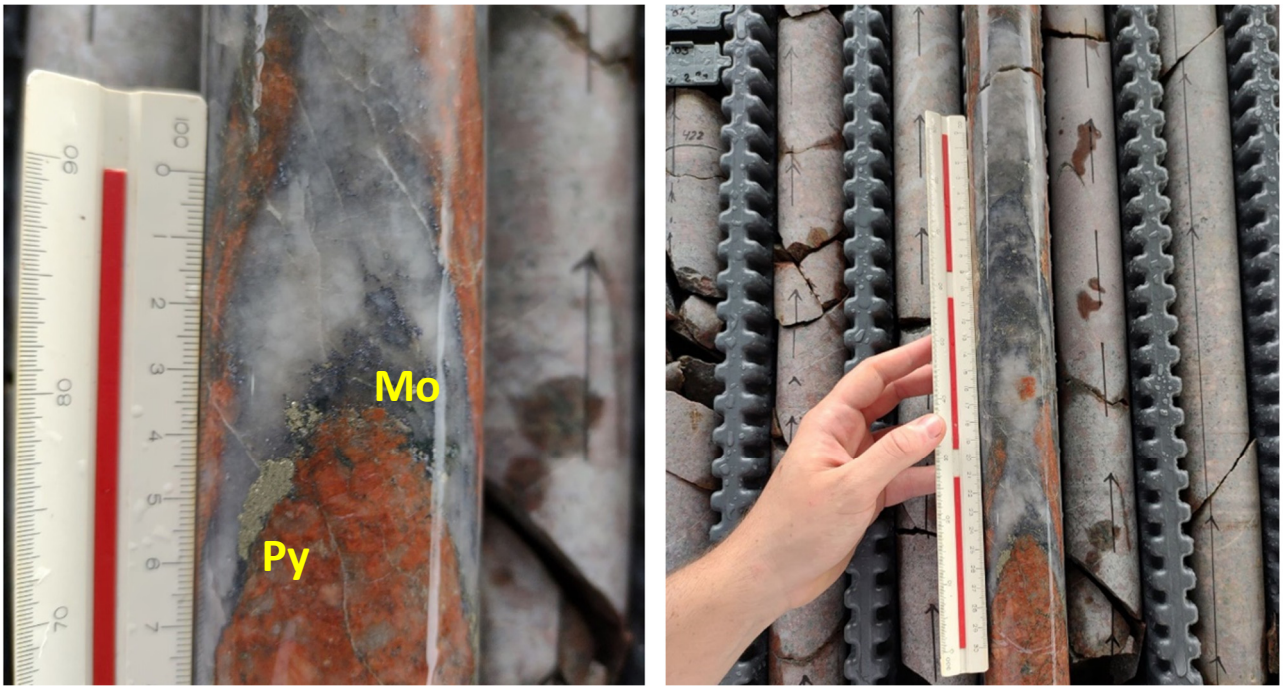

Photo 04: *Quartz vein with pyrite (Py) and molybdenite (Mo) intercepted at 444m downhole.*

From 445m the drillhole presented some distinct and interesting features, previously unseen at Juruena. The most prominent feature is the presence of quartz-magnetite and quartz-molybdenum-pyrite veins without alteration haloes. These are called, respectively, M and B Type Veins (Photos 4 & 5).

Two important aspects related of these veins are: 1) The metal association of magnetite in quartz veins reveals a new hydrothermal association never observed in the Juruena drilling indicative of hydrothermal alteration more proximal to the intrusion responsible for the magmatic hydrothermal event. 2) The quartz veins with intense molybdenum aggregates (B type vein), preferentially occur at intrusive boundaries (aplite) exhibiting sharp contacts with country rocks.

Both veinlets with their metal association indicates an increase in temperature relative to the intense propylitic alteration (PR1).The presence of B and M Veinlets as alteration features and Late Stage Porphyry Intrusives (LP2) with increased sulphide amounts (pyrite 5%) relate well to the proximity of the IP Survey chargeability anomaly. The anomaly is open to depth.

Photo 05 – a and b) M Type veinlets (magnetite in quartz) in the porphyritic granite (GRpf) with propylitic alteration (PR1) and; c and d) B type veins with molybdenum in the GRpf with PR1 alteration.

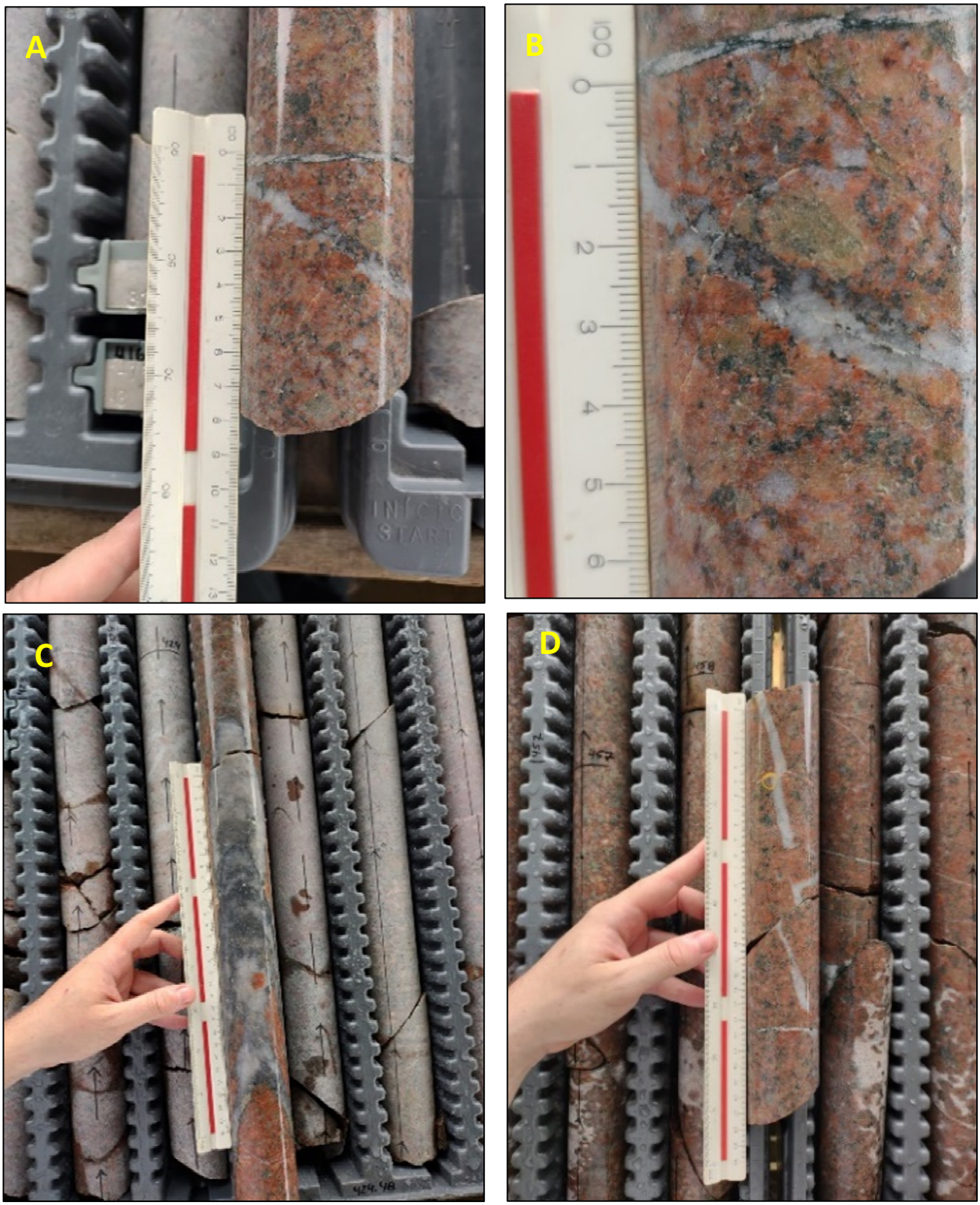

Photo 05 *– a and b) M Type veinlets (magnetite in quartz) in the porphyritic granite (GRpf) with propylitic alteration (PR1) and; c and d) B type veins with molybdenum in the GRpf with PR1 alteration.*

Final Assay Results from 2020 Drill Program

The remainder of the assay results from the 2020 drill program have now been received (Appendix 1) and will be used in the latest JORC Resource Update due for release shortly. A standout intersection from these assays came from drill hole **JUDD039,** which intersected the Crentes Epithermal Au-Cu Prospect within a zone of intense hydrothermal brecciation cemented by intense silicification and assayed **51.0m @ 1.40 g/t Au & 0.25% Cu** from 118m (**Table 1**).

- Three styles of mineralisation occur within the Crentes breccia zone:-
  - **Weak Brecciation**: Cu+Au mineralisation occurs as granular quartz veins with pyrite +/-chalcopyrite (VQ2 type – Photo 5). Best intersection **14.39m @ 2.25g/t Au and 0.55% Cu**.
  - **Chloritic Brecciation**: Hydrothermally altered dolerite dikes. Weak silicification, intense chloritisation and strong sulphides disseminations (py>>cpy). Best intersection **2.81m @ 18g/t Au,** and **0.84% Cu**, and **4.64m @ 3.09 g/t Au and 0.29% Cu.**
  - **Silicified Brecciation**: Cemented by intense silica alteration and intense pyrite + chalcopyrite disseminations. Best intersection **1.34m @ 1.87g/t Au**.

Drill-hole **JUDD039** was drilled in an easterly direction (Azimuth 90 and dip -80), with the aim to intersect both the Juruena Fault and then the Dona Maria lodes in the footwall of the Juruena Fault.

Table 1: JUDD039 main mineralised intersections.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram.Metres (g/t.m)	Cu Grade (%)
Dona Maria/ Crentes	**JUDD039**	118.00	169.20	**51.20**	**1.40**	72	**0.25***
	including	*127.80*	*130.60*	*2.80*	*6.41*	*18*	*0.85**
	and	*143.60*	*163.20*	*19.60*	*1.88*	*37*	*0.51**
	and	*165.50*	*167.30*	*1.80*	*6.92*	*12*	*0.04**

NOTE: min width 1.0m, lower-cut 0.5g/t, max 2m internal dilution

The Juruena Fault system is defined by an intense brecciation zone affecting all the different host rocks in the fault´s vicinity, most of these breccias are hydrothermal in origin and are cemented by intense silicification.

Three main styles of breccia related mineralisation occur along this corridor all of them due to intense silica alterations and associated sulphides (Figure 3).

A **Weak Breccia Style** of mineralisation is lateral to the main silicified/breccia zone, hosted in weakly brecciated coarse granites. In this context, the mineralisation occurs mainly as granular quartz veins, pyrite+/-chalcopyrite bearing, referred to as VQ2 type (Photos 5A and 5B). This style of mineralisation is Cu+Au rich and associated with tellurium and erratic zinc and lead (from 143.61 to 158 metres **14.39m @ 2.25g/t Au** and **0.55% Cu)**.

The **Chlorite Breccia Style** of mineralisation is associated with hydrothermally altered dolerite dykes. Chlorite alteration is intense, within the breccia with weak silicification and strong sulphides associations (py>>cpy). The ore zone exhibits anomalous tellurium, lead, zinc and molybdenum (Photos 5C and 5D). Examples occur from 127.75 to 130.56 metres: **2.81m @ 18g/t Au**, and **0.84% Cu**, and from 162.74 to 167.38 metres: **4.64m @ 3.09 g/t Au** and **0.29% Cu** in JUDD039.

A **Silicified Breccia Style** of mineralisation is directly associated with intense silica (Photo 5E and 5F) and pyrite + chalcopyrite disseminations. Tellurium, lead and zinc are anomalous together with molybdenum and bismuth. This breccia type is more strongly mineralised in other drill holes. Minor mineralisation occurred in JUDD039 (**1.34m @ 1.88g/t Au** at 163.2m down hole).

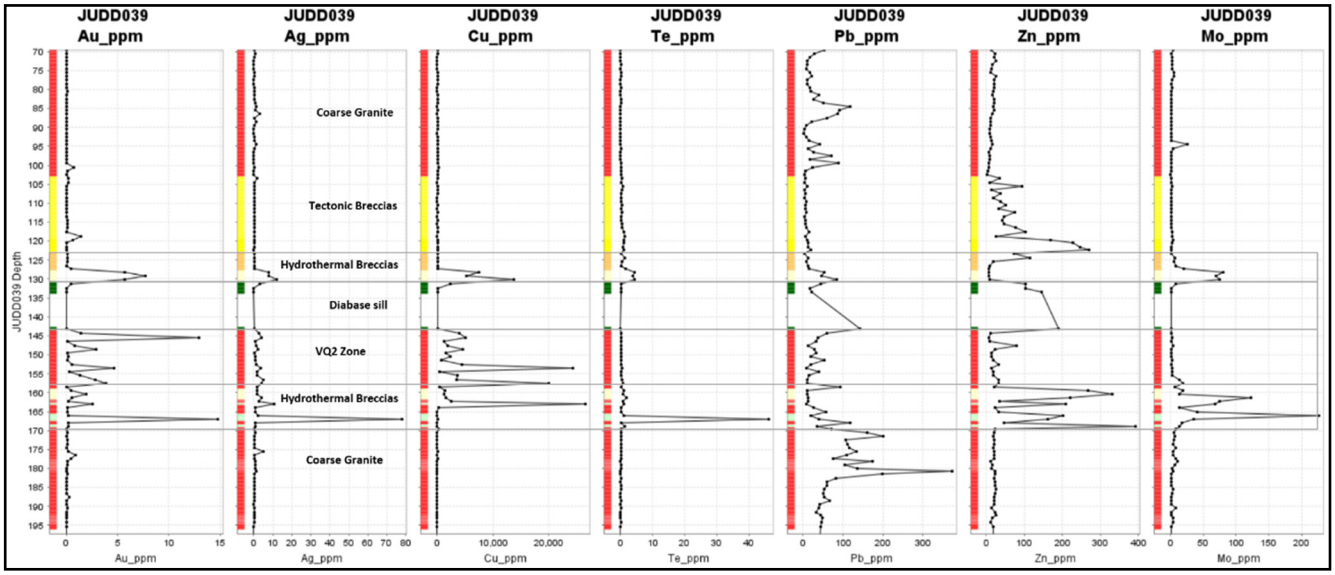

Figure 3: *Elemental strip log of the main mineralised intersection in JUDD039.*

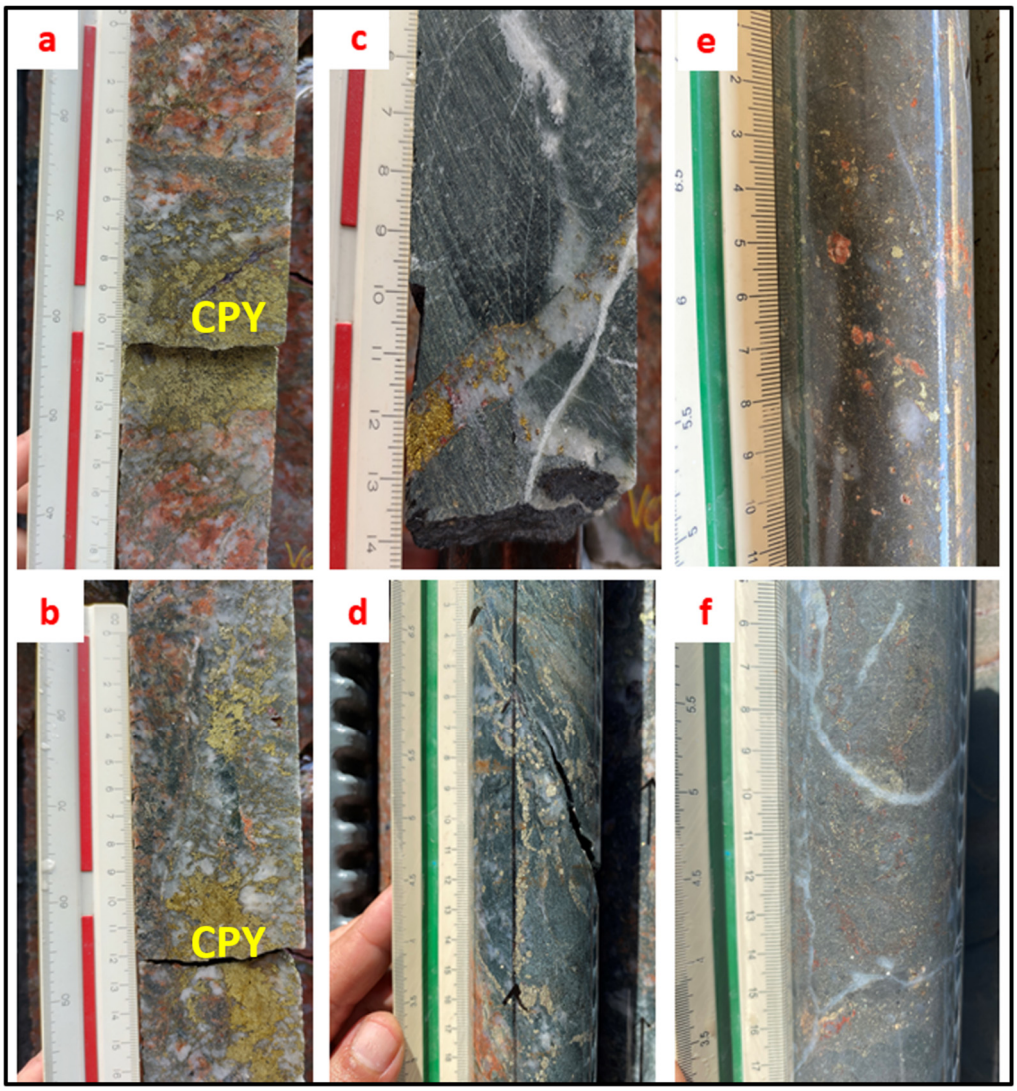

Photo 06: *(A) and (B) VQ2 type – Granular Qtz +/- py +/- cpy vein hosted in coarse granite (GRgr); (C) Chloritic breccia (BRC) with VQ2 vein type (qtz + py + cpy); (D) Dolerite dike in BRC zone and strong py +/-cpy mineralization; (E) and (F) Disseminated pyrite hosted in silicified breccia (BRX).*

Table 2: Main mineralised intersections from last assays received from 2020 drill Program (refer ASX release 12 October 2020)

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram.Metres (g/t.m)	Cu Grade (%)
Crentes	JUDD033	178.50	199.00	20.50	0.21	4	0.02*
	including	*181.30*	*183.10*	*1.80*	*0.99*	*2*	*0.17**
Crentes	JUDD034	236.70	246.00	9.30	0.10	1	0.01*
Crentes West	JUDD035	167.00	189.00	22.00	0.25	6	0.01*
	including	*181.70*	*186.00*	*4.30*	*0.58*	*2*	*0.01**
Crentes West	JUDD036	114.00	121.00	7.00	0.60	4	0.20*
	including	*117.40*	*121.00*	*3.60*	*1.05*	*4*	*0.32**
Uiliam	JUDD037	167.00	172.00	**5.00**	**4.05**	**20**	
Uiliam	JUDD038	41.00	42.20	1.20	2.86	3	
		147.80	149.00	1.20	1.00	1	
		156.00	158.00	**2.00**	**5.61**	**11**	
Dona Maria/ Crentes	JUDD039	118.00	169.20	**51.20**	**1.40**	**72**	**0.25***
	including	*127.80*	*130.60*	*2.80*	*6.41*	*18*	*0.85**
	and	*143.60*	*163.20*	*19.60*	*1.88*	*37*	*0.51**
	and	*165.50*	*167.30*	*1.80*	*6.92*	*12*	*0.04**
Dona Maria	JUDD040	226.40	227.80	1.40	0.70	1	
		313.50	315.00	1.50	0.62	1	
Dona Maria	JUDD041	212.00	223.00	11.00	1.14	13	

NOTE: min width 1.0m, lower-cut 0.5g/t, max 2m internal dilution

Juruena Resource Update

With the drilling and all assays from 2020 now completed and received, the Company has commissioned Trepanier Pty Ltd to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate update for all prospects in the Juruena Project. The previous Resource was released in 2017 by Big River Gold Ltd (formerly Crusader Resources). The updated resource estimate should be available for release to the market shortly.

PROSPECT	CATEGORY	CUT OFF	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Oz Au
Donna Maria	Indicated	2.5 g/t	67,800	13.7	29,800
	Inferred		148,500	12.2	58,200
	Sub-total		216,300	12.7	88,000
Querosene	Indicated	2.5 g/t	31,200	28.4	28,500
	Inferred		188,700	14.7	89,300
	Sub-total		219,900	16.7	117,800
Total Indicated			99,000	18.3	58,300
Total Inferred			337,200	13.6	147,500
Total High-Grade			**436,200**	**14.7**	**205,800**
Crentes	Inferred	1.0 g/t	846,450	2.0	55,100
Global Resources			**1,282,650**	**6.3**	**260,900**

Table 3. Mineral Resource Estimate for Juruena Project (Reported by BRV 22/12/2017). The December 2016 Juruena Mineral Resource Estimate totals 261Koz and is reported at two cut-offs: at 2.5 g/t Au for Querosene and Dona Maria (potential open pit & underground mining zones) and 1.0 g/t Au for Crentes. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

The announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resource estimates and exploration results is based on information reviewed, collated and fairly represented by Mr Peter Sheehan who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant to Meteoric Resources NL. Mr Sheehan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sheehan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Sheehan confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report

Appendix 1 – Collar Table 2020 Drilling

Target	HOLE_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Azi.	Dip
Dona Maria	JUDD024	327975	8990092	231	302.05	090	-60
Dona Maria	JUDD025	327985	8990029	231	451.55	090	-72
Crentes	JUDD026	328120	8989950	230	346.27	360	-70
Dona Maria	JUDD027	328034	8990229	224	163.18	090	-62
Dona Maria	JUDD028	327985	8990120	231	283.39	090	-60
Dona Maria	JUDD029	327968	8990170	227	276.64	090	-56
Dona Maria	JUDD030	327980	8990215	228	297.93	090	-60
Dona Maria	JUDD031	327920	8990101	230	382.18	090	-60
Dona Maria	JUDD032	327937	8990355	222	262.16	070	-55
Crentes	JUDD033	328035	8989980	230	200.01	360	-60
Crentes	JUDD034	328120	8989950	230	280.54	025	-67
Crentes	JUDD035	327620	8990086	230	211.30	020	-63
Crentes	JUDD036	327837	8990063	223	151.20	015	-60
Uiliam	JUDD037	328063	8989495	220	202.13	270	-55
Uiliam	JUDD038	328021	8989585	214	217.53	270	-60
Dona Maria	JUDD039	328041	8990069	231	395.36	090	-80
Dona Maria	JUDD040	328010	8990196	229	278.38	090	-70
Dona Maria	JUDD041	328053	8990037	231	350.33	080	-79
Deep IP 1*	JUDD042	327270	8989920	230	TBA	020	-79
					5,052.13		

* The Collar Coordinates for JUDD042 are approximate as survey will not be final until hole is complete

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Diamond core was split in half lengthways and sampled at 0.5 m intervals inside alteration zones and 1.0 m intervals outside this. Half core was retained on site in Juruena for future reference. • Samples were placed in high density plastic sample bags and sealed shut with cable ties. • Sample mass varied according to the sample length, typically mass varied between 1- 6kg.
Drilling techniques	• Coring was done by GEOSOL Brasil using a Sondas MACH-1200 diamond drill rig with conventional wireline technology. It had a capacity of 600 (six hundred) meters deep in HQ diameter and 800 (eight hundred) meters in NQ. • Holes were collared to fresh rock using HQ diameter, and the hole was completed using NQ diameter. • Drilling was standard tube (not triple tube). • Drill hole inclinations ranged from -45 to -77 degrees. • Down-hole surveys were carried out by GEOSOL at the completion of each hole using a MAXIBORE tool. • The drill was oriented every 3m in NQ core using a REFLEX ACT2 tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Diamond core recovery is recorded by measuring the length of core recovered compared to the length drill run. Drill recoveries were considered very good with over 90% of the drill runs > 90% recovery. • Gold mineralisation does not apparently correlate to zones of low sample recovery; sample bias due to poor sample recovery is therefore not believed to be an issue.
Logging	• All drill-holes are geologically and geotechnically logged, and the data stored in a digital database. • Logging of diamond drill-core is a combination of qualitative and quantitative and records: weathering, colour, texture, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. • The core is also photographed and catalogued.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond drill-core is cut in half lengthways using a diamond saw. The core is consistently cut to the right of a cut/orientation line (looking downhole), and piece of core without the line is sampled. This ensures samples are representative and minimises any bias. • Duplicate samples are routinely done by cutting half of the core for sampling into quarter, and both pieces are analysed. • Sample lengths are determined by geology: 0.5m inside alteration zones and 1.0m outside them. This is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Laboratories (Goiania, Brasil). Preparation included: coarse crushing of entire sample, fine crushing to 90% passing 2mm, and pulverising a 1 kg split to 95% passing 106um. • The samples were analysed for Au by ALS Laboratories (Lima, Peru) using Fire Assay Au-AA26 with 50g aliquots followed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS), a technique designed to report total gold. On occasions where 'visible gold' was present or Fire Assay results were >100g/t Au a Screen Fire Assay (Au-SCR24) was requested. These are considered appropriate methods for this style of mineralisation. Additionally, a multi element suite of ME-MS61 48 element 4 acid ICP-MS was done. • Standards (certified reference material), blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream at the rate of 1:20, 1:25 and 1:40 samples, respectively for the sample batches of 50. • Routine analysis of the results of the Blanks, Standards and Duplicates are carried out and any variation away from pre-determined limits are discussed with the lab. Any issues not resolved to Meteoric's satisfaction are re-analysed on a batch basis. No external check laboratory assays have been completed on these samples. • The coarse and pulp sample rejects from the preparation and analytical laboratories were retained and stored at the laboratory, allowing for re-assaying in the future if required. All pulps are stored indefinitely.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intercepts have been checked and replicated by the Independent qualified person for this release. Meteoric geologists also revisit the drill core for visual inspection and verification. • All drill-hole data is recorded in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and appended/merged into a Microsoft Access database. The entry of data is controlled by a database administrator. Standardised geological codes and checks have been employed to ensure standardised geological logging and required observations performed. The database is stored by a 'Cloud' storage service. Work procedures exist for all actions concerning data management. • No twin holes were employed in this drilling campaign. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data .
Location of data points	• Collar surveys are initially performed using handheld GPS with accuracy to ~5m . A licensed surveyor will check the locations using a total station (later in the field season. All drill-holes have been checked spatially in 3D and all obvious errors addressed. • The grid system used for all data types in a UTM projection, SIRGAS2000 Zone 21 Southern Hemisphere. • Topographic control in the area of the drilling is generally poor (+/- 10m), control is made using topographic maps and hand-held GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drilling carried out is on a variable grid, depending on the targeting stage of the drilling. Grid spacing varies from 25m x 25m to approximate 50m x 50m grid, both horizontally and vertically (in the plane of the mineralised structure, which is sub-vertical). • The density of information is considered insufficient for conducting a mineral resource estimate to the standards required by the JORC 2012 mineral resource code. • No compositing was applied.

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• The drilling carried out is on a variable grid, depending on the targeting stage of the drilling. Grid spacing varies from 25m x 25m to approximate 50m x 50m grid, both horizontally and vertically (in the plane of the mineralised structure, which is sub-vertical). • The density of information is considered insufficient for conducting a mineral resource estimate to the standards required by the JORC 2012 mineral resource code. • No compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Mineralised structures were targeted and planned to be intersected so that minimal sample bias would occur. All structures were planned to be intersected as perpendicular as possible and to pass through the entire structure . • Wherever possible, all drill holes were oriented to intersect the intended structure perpendicular to the strike and a minimum of 40 degrees to the dip of the mineralised zone. The mineralised structures are visible from within the artisanal miners' workings which allowed drill holes to be oriented to minimise introducing a sample bias. • None of the reported significant intersections are a result of intentional sample bias. There is discussion in the text as to possible true widths.
Sample security	• Sampled core is packed flat in plastic bags and sealed with tape. These individual bags are then put in plastic woven bags which are tied and have a metal seal attached. A packing list (confirming the number of sacks for transport) is prepared and samples are transported by Meteoric staff to commercial transport company in Nova Bandeirantes and recorded on a consignment note. • Upon receipt at the laboratory, samples were checked in and the list of received samples immediately sent back to the company' s database administrator as a security check that all samples were received, and all were fully intact and not opened.
Audits or reviews	• The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by the Competent Person and are found to be of industry standard. • No audits were completed by any external parties.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• A full listing of the tenements is shown in Appendix 2. • There is an existing 1% net smelter return payable interests, historical sites, wilderness or national to a previous owner. There are three Garimpo mining licences within the tenement package, allowing the Garimperos to legally work under certain restrictions. The tenements are not subject to any native title interests but is located within the border zone around a national park. Within this border zone further conditions may be required to gain an operating licence. Cattle grazing and legal timber felling are the two primary industries and land uses for the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Garimperos first discovered the mineralised areas around Juruena in the 1970's . Garimperos have been active in the region since, recovering gold from alluvial, colluvial and some oxidised rock. The area has been explored on and off from the mid 1990's through to the present, with the majority of drilling taking place over the last four to five years. • Madison Minerals Ltd first explored and carried out some drilling evaluation of the Juruena core area in 1995/1996. The drill information of Madison would not be useable in a JORC compliant mineral resource estimate, however Meteoric considers the information relevant from an exploration perspective and will use these results to guide future exploration work. Lago Dourado Minerals drill tested several anomalies and zones from 2010 to 2013. All work undertaken by Lago Dourado Minerals was performed to a JORC compliant standard and the data generated is considered sufficient to be used for a JORC compliant mineral resource estimate, should further results confirm continuity, grade and geological interpretation in the future.
Geology	• The Juruena mineralisation is considered to have resulted from magmatic activity (intrusions and fluids) which could be sourced from a gold rich source rock and concentrated along structural zones. The mineralisation is hosted by Paleoproterozoic volcanic and granitoid rocks of varying composition. The host rocks are found within the Juruena-Rondonia block of the Amazon Craton.
Drill hole Information	• See body of report
Data aggregation methods	• Significant intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 Au ppm lower cut-off, no upper cut, and up to 4m of consecutive dilution. Sample intervals were not equal to 1 m were weight averaged.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• As far as practically possible and with the geological interpretation available, The drill targets were tested with the aim of intersecting the interpreted mineralised structure as perpendicular as possible to the strike. All positive holes to date intersected the mineralisation are minimum of 40 degrees to the dip, which will cause a slight overstatement of the actual intercept width. All results are reported as downhole widths.
Diagrams	• See included Figure(s) in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Results are reported from all significant intercepts in Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	• Metallurgical results are mentioned in the body of the report, there has been no bulk testwork.
Further work	• Further work is discussed in the body of the report.

Appendix 3: Table of Brazil Licences for Juruena and Novo Astro Projects

Claim No.	Status	City	Ownership %
866.079/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.081/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	COTRIGUAÇU/MT, NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.082/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	COTRIGUAÇU/MT, NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.084/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.778/2006	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.085/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.080/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.086/2009	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.247/2011	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.578/2006	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.105/2013	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.934/2012	Granted Exploration Permit	COTRIGUAÇU/MT	100%
866.632/2006	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.633/2006	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.294/2013	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
866.513/2013	Granted Exploration Permit	COTRIGUAÇU/MT, NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%
867.246/2005	Granted Exploration Permit	NOVA BANDEIRANTES/ MT	100%