ASX Announcement

30 August 2022

High-Grade Gold Continues at Turnberry

- Assays for seven diamond drill holes targeting a zone 250m-350m below surface at Turnberry central, below the base of the 2021 Scoping Study open pit shell, returned both high-grades and broad mineralised zones.
- Assays confirm the high-grade nature of the **western lode** where drilling intersected visible gold:
  - **1m @ 28.23g/t Au** from 330m incl. **0.09m @ 190.85g/t Au** (22TBRCDD026)
  - **1m @ 15.60g/t Au** from 305m (22TBRCDD027)
- These follow previously released results from the western lode, located 150m to the north, where visible gold was also observed:
  - **2m @ 37.08g/t Au** from 366m including **1m @ 62.80g/t Au** (21TBRCDD011)
  - **2m @ 11.53g/t Au** from 348m (21TBRCDD010)
- Additionally, new assays continue to show the broad zones of gold at Turnberry central extend at depth, results included:
  - **18m @ 4.41g/t Au** from 252m including **10m @ 7.26g/t Au** and **23m @ 2.52g/t Au** from 281m including **10m @ 4.31g/t Au** (22TBRCDD009)
  - **19m @ 2.62g/t Au** from 364m including **3m @ 5.46g/t Au** (21TBRCDD027)
  - **16m @ 2.18g/t Au** from 301m including **5m @ 4.41g/t Au** (21TBRCDD018)
- These new results are located along strike to the south of previously reported main lode intersections, including:
  - **51m @ 1.64g/t Au** from 264m including **21m @ 3.44g/t Au** (21TBRCDD015)
  - **47m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 256m including **17m @ 2.44g/t Au** (21TBRCDD010)
  - **17m @ 2.31g/t Au** from 283m including **7m @ 4.55g/t Au** (21TBRCDD011)
- A **Mineral Resource update** incorporating shallow drilling from the western flank, results from the high-grade western lode and from below the 2021 Scoping Study open pit shell **will be released in the December 2022 quarter**.

Commenting on these results, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said:

"These results continue to demonstrate the broad zones of gold at Turnberry extend below the 2021 Scoping Study open pit design. Importantly, the high-grade western lode located 20-50m to the west of the main lode was confirmed to extend 150m to the south of previous intersections where visible gold was also logged in drill holes. The western lode is a potential underground mine below the planned open pit. We are now seeing the depth potential of this highly fertile 7km shear system that hosts both Turnberry and St Anne's.

With these results from Turnberry in hand, our focus is now on drilling out St Anne's, targeting primary mineralisation in the fresh rock. Diamond drilling at St Anne's will commence in early October 2022. This will, provide additional capacity to target primary mineralisation in the fresh rock, while also gathering important structural information about the St Anne's mineralisation. Shallow strike extensional drilling into the oxide zones remains ongoing at St Anne's."

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Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report assays from a further seven diamond holes drilled at Turnberry central (see Figure 2), part of the 100% owned Murchison Gold Project. The drilling targeted below the 2021 Scoping Study open pit shell, with assays continuing to demonstrate continuity of the thick zones of gold below the planned pit. Assays also confirmed the high-grade nature of the western lode, which sits 20 to 50m to the west of the main zone of mineralisation at Turnberry central. The western lode contains nuggetty visible gold (see Figure 1) with grades up to 190.85g/t Au.

Figure 1: TBRCDD026 showing nuggety visible gold within chlorite-pyrite altered dolerite (1m @ 28.23g/t Au from 330m including 0.09m @ 190.85g/t Au).

The new assays relate to seven diamond drill holes targeting a zone between 250m and 350m below surface at Turnberry central, below the base of the 2021 Scoping Study open pit shell. Results from the broader zones of mineralisation include:

- **18m @ 4.41g/t Au** from 252m including **10m @ 7.26g/t Au** and **23m @ 2.52g/t Au** from 281m including **10m @ 4.31g/t Au** (22TBRCDD009)
- **16m @ 2.18g/t Au** from 301m including **5m @ 4.41g/t Au** (21TBRCDD018)
- **19m @ 2.62g/t Au** from 364m including **3m @ 5.46g/t Au** (21TBRCDD027)
- **7m @ 2.46g/t Au** from 314m including **2m @ 6.95g/t Au** (21TBRCDD019)

These new results are located along strike to the south of intersections reported in July 2022 (see ASX announcement from 6 July 2022), which included:

- **51m @ 1.64g/t Au** from 264m including **21m @ 3.44g/t Au** (21TBRCDD015)
- **47m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 256m including **17m @ 2.44g/t Au** (21TBRCDD010) and
- **17m @ 2.31g/t Au** from 283m including **7m @ 4.55g/t Au** (21TBRCDD011)

New assay results from the high-grade western lode include:

- **1m @ 28.23g/t Au** from 330m including **0.09m @ 190.85g/t Au** (22TBRCDD026)
- **1m @ 15.60g/t Au** from 305m (22TBRCDD027)

The new results from the high-grade western lode are located 150m south of previously released results where visible gold was also observed:

- **2m @ 37.08g/t Au** from 366m including **1m @ 62.80g/t Au** (21TBRCDD011)
- **2m @ 11.53g/t Au** from 348m including **1m @ 12.25g/t Au** (21TBRCDD010)
- **0.8m @ 27.15** from 433.5m (TBDD010)

Extensional drilling is also continuing around the western flank of Turnberry central where mineralisation was intersected outside the Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement from 12 July 2022), results included:

- **32m @ 3.09g/t Au** from 32m including **20m @ 4.53g/t Au** (22TBAC011)
- **12m @ 3.80g/t Au** from 52m including **4m @ 10.70g/t Au** (22TBAC015)
- **48m @ 0.91g/t Au** from 12m including **24m @ 1.37g/t Au** (22TBAC010)
- **16m @ 6.67g/t Au** from 20m including **4m @ 24.10g/t Au** (21TBRC014)
- **21m @ 2.28g/t Au** from 100m including **4m @ 5.14g/t Au** (21TBRC013)
- **29m @ 1.95g/t Au** from 32m incl. **3m @ 5.23g/t Au** and **6m @ 4.06g/t Au** (21TBRC015)

A Mineral Resource update for Turnberry, incorporating shallow drilling from the western flank, results from the high-grade western lode and diamond drilling results from below the 2021 Scoping Study open pit shell will be released in the December 2022 quarter.

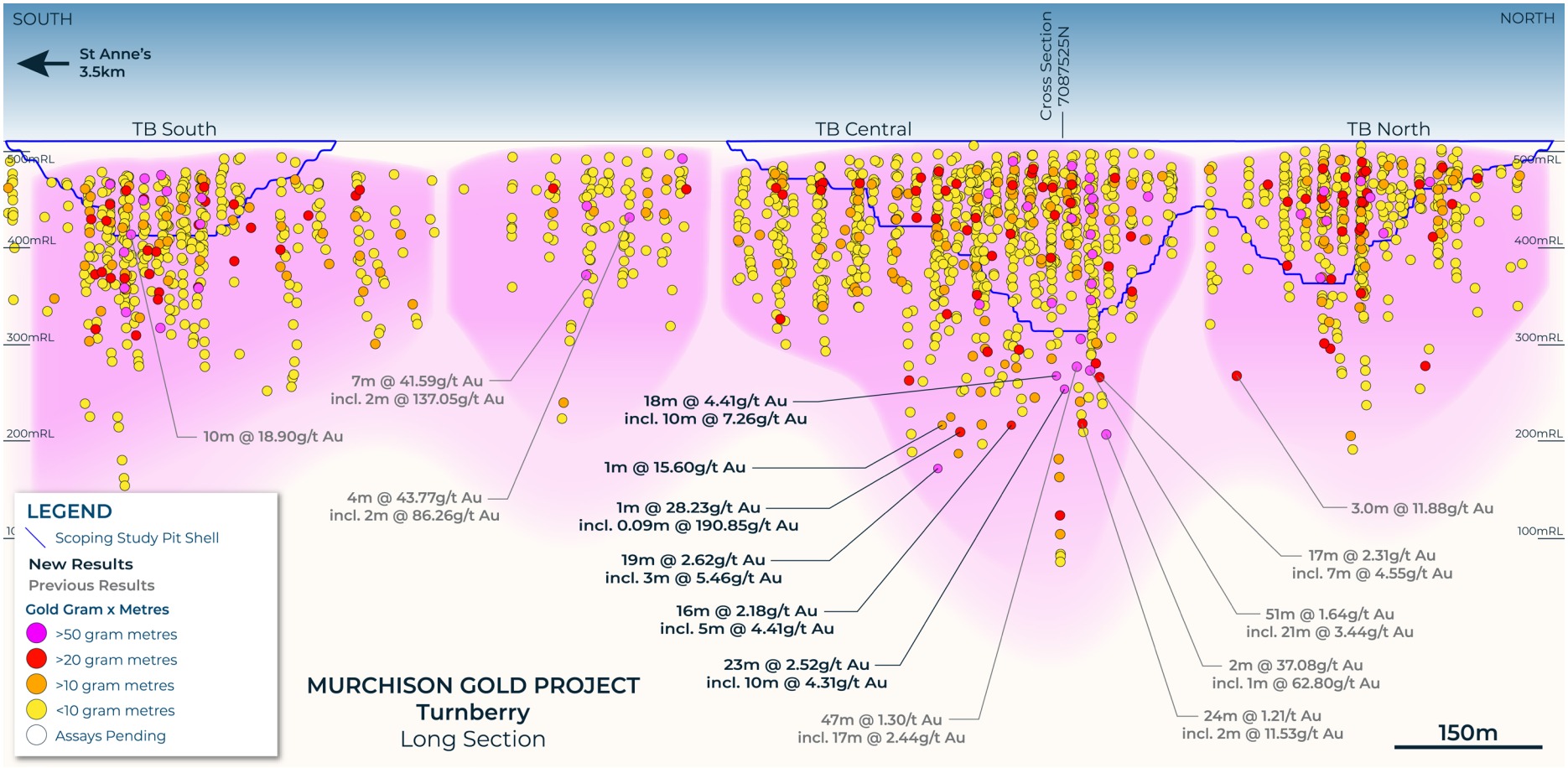

Figure 2: Turnberry long section showing new assay results and position of cross sections (Figure 3).

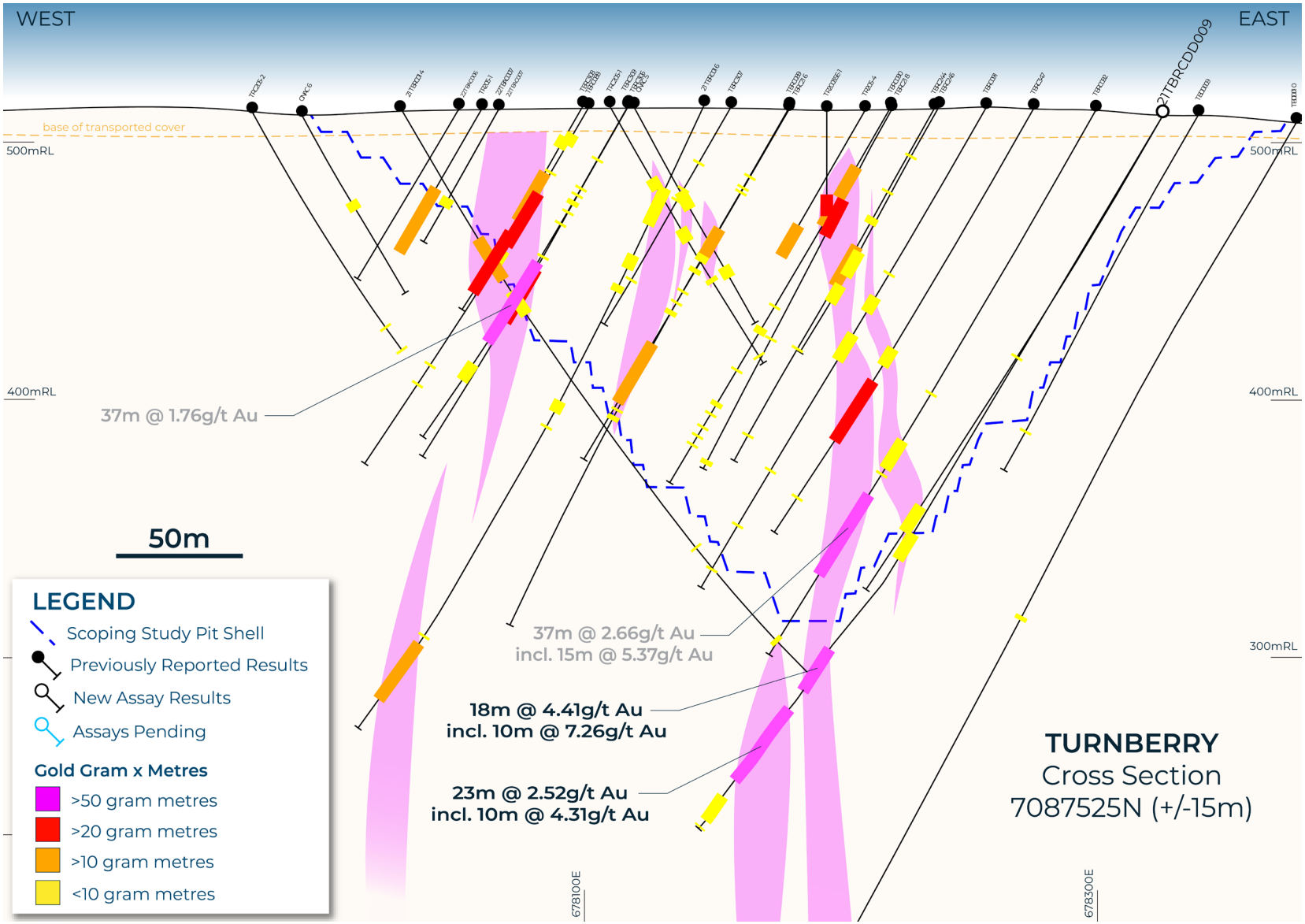

Figure 3: Cross section 7087525N (Turnberry central) showing new assay results.

St Anne's – Momentum Building

Momentum continues to build at St Anne's, 3.5km to the south of Turnberry, where drilling has been successfully targeted shallow oxide mineralisation, with results including:

- **32m @ 16.07g/t Au** from 48m including **16m @ 28.59g/t Au** (22SAAC058)
- **20m @ 20.74g/t Au** from 48m including **16m @ 24.86g/t Au** (22SAAC061)
- **32m @ 2.20g/t Au** from 48m including **20m @ 3.31g/t Au** (22SAAC009)
- **32m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 44m including **16m @ 3.59g/t Au** (22SAAC018)
- **28m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 28m including **8m @ 3.46g/t Au** (22SAAC005)

Currently, 7,736m of St Anne's drill samples from shallow holes positioned immediately along strike of this high-grade gold are in the laboratory being processed, or enroute to the laboratory. This shallow drilling is ongoing, targeting high-grade oxide mineralisation within the central section of the shear zone at St Anne's.

Commencement of RC and Diamond Drilling

RC drilling, targeting primary mineralisation in the fresh rock has also commenced with assay results expected in mid-October 2022.

The Company has also engaged a diamond drilling contractor who are mobilising to site in early October 2022. This will provide additional capacity to target primary mineralisation in the fresh rock, while also gathering important structural information about the St Anne's mineralisation and various other technical information to facilitate an initial Mineral Resource estimate.

Metallurgical Testwork Commissioned

Metallurgical samples have been collected from mineralised intervals at St Anne's and an initial metallurgical program has been commissioned. Results are expected in the December 2022 quarter.

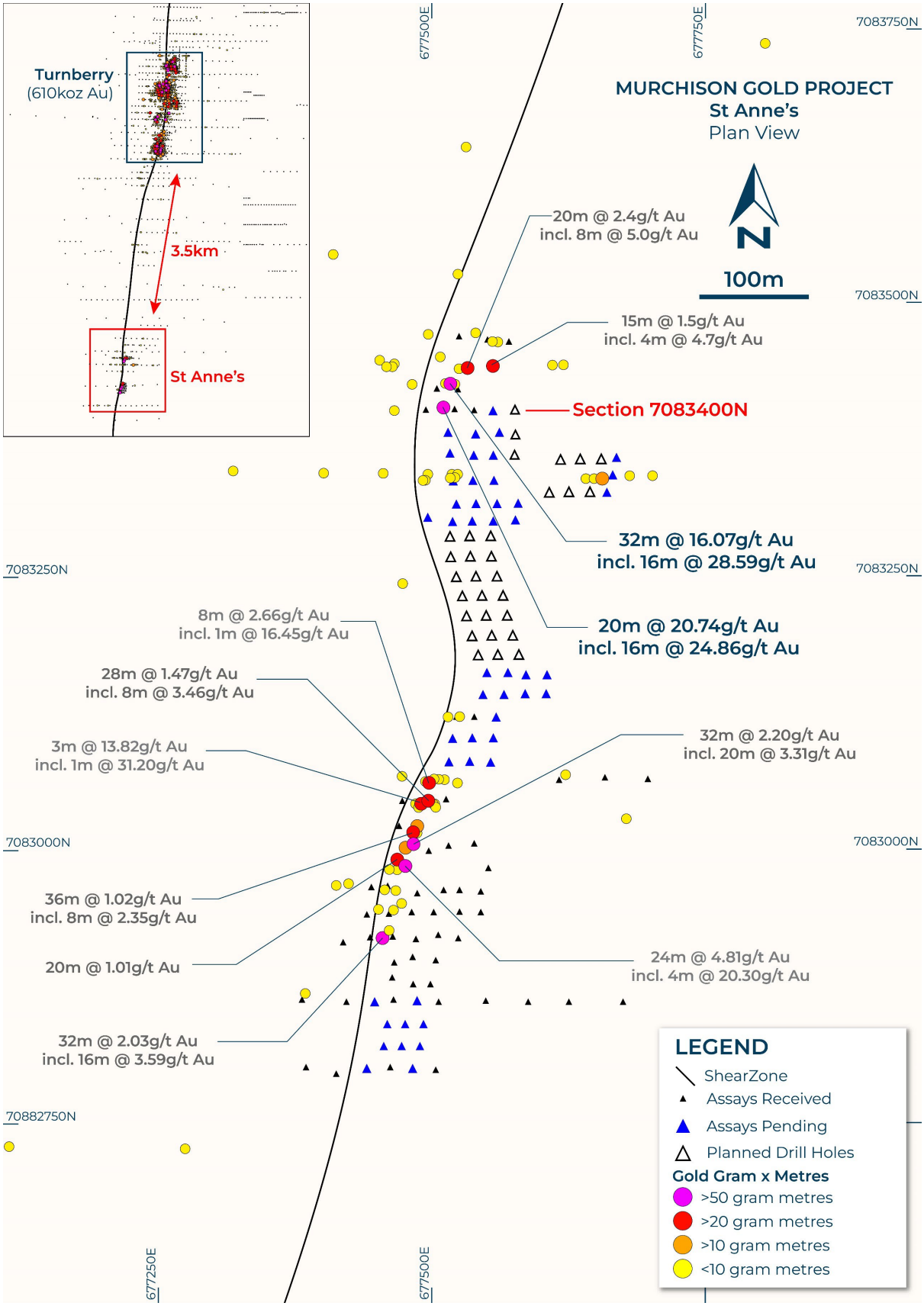

Figure 4: Plan view showing St Anne's area, the shear zone, shallow high-grade gold assay results, planned extensional drill hole collar points and collar points for which assays are pending.

FORTHCOMING ANNOUNCEMENTS

August – September 2022: Assays from the remaining 13,796m of drilling for high-grade rare earths at Circle Valley.

August – December 2022: Gold assays from shallow drilling at St Anne's, Murchison Gold Project.

September 2022: Audited Annual Report.

September 2022: Pre-feasibility Study for the Murchison Gold Project.

October 2022: Quarterly Activity Report.

November 2022: Annual General Meeting.

December 2022: St Anne's initial metallurgical testwork results.

December 2022: Gold assays from diamond drilling at St Anne's, Murchison Gold Project.

December 2022: Initial Mineral Resource – St Anne's, Murchison Gold Project.

December 2022: Updated Mineral Resource – Turnberry, Murchison Gold Project.

December 2022: Gold assays from Circle Valley (Anomaly A) extensional drilling.

January – March 2023: Rare earth assays from Circle Valley infill drilling.

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

Meeka Metals Limited is gold and rare earths company with a portfolio of high quality 100% owned projects across Western Australia.

Gold

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 343km^2 landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields and hosts a large high-grade 1.1Moz JORC Resource. The Company is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward production. The release of the Murchison Gold Project Scoping Study in December 2021 outlined a robust Project that produces over 420koz of gold.

In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project in the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt (also host to the Tropicana gold mine – 3Moz past production). Gold mineralisation has been identified in four separate locations at Circle Valley and presents an exciting growth opportunity, which is being aggressively pursued.

Rare Earths

Meeka controls the Cascade Rare Earths Project (2,068km^2) in a region that is rapidly emerging as a highly prospective clay rare earths province. Importantly, the results to date contain high levels of permanent magnet metals being Neodymium-Praseodymium oxides. These metals are geopolitically critical, and Meeka intend to accelerate our understanding of Cascade by commencing initial metallurgical work. Furthermore, drilling will be ongoing.

Global Mineral Resource Summary

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Andy Well	150	11.4	55	1,050	9.3	315	650	6.5	135	1,800	8.6	505
Turnberry				6,800	1.6	355	4,500	1.8	255	11,300	1.7	610
TOTAL	**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**7,850**	**2.7**	**670**	**5,150**	**2.4**	**390**	**13,100**	**2.6**	**1,115**

Notes:
1. Mineral Resources previously reported to the ASX on 18 May 2021 in announcement titled "Murchison Gold Mineral Resource Grows 44% to +1.1 Million Ounces". The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.
2. Mineral Resources are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
3. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
4. Turnberry Open Pit Mineral Resource is reported within a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 0.5g/t cut-off grade.
5. Turnberry Underground Mineral Resource is reported outside a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 1.5g/t cut-off grade.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information reviewed by Mr Duncan Franey, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Franey is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Franey has sufficient experience that 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 Franey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that relates to Mineral Resources was first reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 18 May 2021. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information that relates to Scoping Study results is based on information compiled by Mr Tim Davidson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Davidson is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Davidson is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans of and holds shares and performance rights in the Company as previously disclosed. Mr Davidson has sufficient experience in the study, development and operation of gold projects and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
21TBRC009	RC/DD	678326	7087493	513	270	-60	370
21TBRC018	RC/DD	678207	7087446	512	270	-65	377
21TBRC019	RC/DD	678217	7087409	512	270	-65	368
21TBRC023	RC/DD	678326	7087453	513	270	-60	379
21TBRC024	RC/DD	678327	7087414	513	270	-65	360
21TBRC026	RC/DD	678030	7087454	511	90	-65	400
21TBRC027	RC/DD	678031	7087414	511	90	-65	400

Table 2 – Turnberry Intersections (>0.3g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
21TBRCDD009	60	64	4	0.41
	128	132	4	0.40
	192	196	4	0.40
	202	204	2	0.90
	206	207	1	0.54
	252	270	18	4.41
incl.	256	266	10	7.26
	281	304	23	2.52
incl.	281	291	10	4.31
	316	317	1	1.90
	325	326	1	1.16
	331	332	1	1.44
	335	337	2	1.14
	340	341	1	0.37
	342	343	1	1.51
	345	347	2	1.09
	357	358	1	0.38
21TBRCDD018	106	110	4	1.31
	114	116	2	0.73
	124	129	5	0.34
	137	138	1	0.31
	161	165	4	0.31
	173	177	4	1.41
	184.8	186	1.2	1.13
	202	205	3	0.40
	212	214	2	0.37
	219	220	1	0.34
	298	299	1	0.77
	301	317	16	2.18
incl.	310	315	5	4.41
	321	322	1	2.39
21TBRCDD019	44	68	24	0.89
	104	107	3	1.03
	132	133	1	0.68
	135	137	2	0.80
	144	148	4	0.31
	271	272	1	0.33
	275	276	1	0.44
	277	278	1	0.31
	310	311	1	0.40
	314	321	7	2.46
incl.	314	316	2	6.95
	325	329	4	0.84
	333	334	1	0.50

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
21TBRCDD019	349	350	1	0.49
	352	353	1	1.65
21TBRCDD023	96	100	4	0.33
	218	219	1	0.39
	223	224	1	0.42
	228	244	16	0.57
	271	273	2	2.27
	280	282	2	0.48
	306	308	2	1.16
	315	316	1	1.69
	321	322	1	0.31
	337	341	4	0.42
	344	345	1	0.89
	352	353	1	0.35
	356	357	1	0.33
	359	360	1	0.33
	362	367	5	0.34
	373	378	5	0.50
21TBRCDD024	156	157	1	1.63
	209	210	1	0.56
	212	213	1	0.40
	238	239	1	0.42
	247	248	1	0.43
	251	255	4	0.66
	257	258	1	0.70
	259	260	1	0.32
	265	267	2	0.53
	269	271	2	0.83
	281	282	1	0.60
	308	309	1	0.30
	346	347	1	0.43
21TBRCDD026	16	20	4	1.39
	75	76	1	0.52
	79	84	5	1.80
	111	113	2	0.78
	176	180	4	0.33
	189	190	1	1.25
	200	201	1	0.30
	305	308	3	2.65
	324	325	1	0.72
	330	331	1	28.23
incl.	330.2	330.29	0.09	190.85
	351	375	24	0.71
	388	389	1	0.44
	391	394	3	1.13
21TBRCDD027	44	48	4	0.53
	109	111	2	0.37
	135	146	11	0.39
	257	258	1	0.30
	305	306	1	15.60
	309	310	1	8.11
	328	329	1	0.52
	364	383	19	2.62
incl.	365	368	3	5.46
	385	386	1	0.71
	391	395	4	0.69
	398	399	1	0.31

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: FAIRWAY (TURNBERRY/ST ANNE'S)

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

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• RC/AC drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. • Diamond core (HQ, NQ, LTK-60) sampled quarter-core, 1 m samples to match the RC sampling resolution. • Diamond core (BQ) sampled whole core, 0.1m to 1.3m.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay and aqua regia assay methods.
	• 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.	• Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. • RC/AC samples 1m analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS. • When visible gold is observed in chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
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).	• PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. • Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented. • 150mm RC/AC drill chips.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. • Visual estimate of drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. • RC/AC chips, minimize drill water use.
	• 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.	• As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical; structural. • Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry. • All holes logged for entire length of hole.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Core sawn half and quartered. Quarter core submitted for 2021-2022 diamond drilling. This was to preserve the maximum amount of sample for metallurgy composite samples of the mineralised zones.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) • The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) • Gold analysis is determined by either • 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical pre-2017) • 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical 2017) • 30g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS 2017-2020). • 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (ALS 2021). • 500g charge photon assay of pulverised sample for visible gold samples. (1 sample from 21TBRCDD026 330.2-330.29)
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.
	• 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.	• RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. • Core: No duplicates taken for this core sampling.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Fire assay and photon assay, total technique, appropriate for gold • Aqua regia digest, partial assay, appropriate for gold and trace elements • AAS appropriate for gold. • ICPOES for trace elements.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• 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 geophysical data used in estimation.
	• 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.	• Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples • Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush • Duplicates: • Field: RC – re-split residual sample, core – every 50th sample quarter cored • Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• Not yet applicable
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Data stored in Datashed database by database consultants, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by company geologists.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Collars: surveyed with DGPS. • Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94 - Zone 50.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing is nominally 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m)
	• 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.	• Nominal 20m spacing on 25m section in mineralized area, 50m x 50m along strike and down dip.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• N/A
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	• 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.	• Not Applicable
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No reviews have yet been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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. • 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.	• Meeka Gold Limited controls a 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing. • M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim. • Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. • Teck holds an 8.8% net profit interest which is paid only after all expenses incurred by the project (including historical exploration expenses) are recovered by Meeka Gold Limited. • Milestone payments of $5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at $1m.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historic exploration was carried out at Turnberry by ASRA, Teck and Newcrest including drilling and geophysics
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within a moderate shear zone(s) +/- stringer quartz veins within both mafic and felsic lithologies. Some supergene mineralisation is developed locally and defined by ferruginous red saprolite clays.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• All drill results are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
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.	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• 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.	• Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted average. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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').	• Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. • Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.
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.	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
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 meaningful and material data is reported.
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.	• Follow up work at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential.