ASX Announcement

17 April 2024

St Anne's Mineral Resource Update

- St Anne's Mineral Resource ounces increase by 60% to 40,000oz @ 3.1g/t Au.
- The open pit constrained grade of 3.1g/t Au increased 11% following the inclusion of shallow infill drilling reported in the March 2024 quarter.
- 100% of the Mineral Resource is Indicated and is based on ~39,000m of drilling up to 1 April 2024.
- St Anne's is a shallow, high-grade deposit with no prior mining and remains open at depth with an interpreted southerly plunge.
- The total Mineral Resource at the Murchison Gold Project (MEK 100%) has increased to 1.23 million ounces @ 3.0 g/t Au.
- Mineral Resource upgrades for Turnberry and Andy Well (last updated in 2017) will be released in the June 2024 quarter.
- Murchison Gold Project development documentation was submitted in December 2023 with approvals expected in the June 2024 quarter.
- The Murchison Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is focussing on restarting the fully permitted Andy Well mill. The DFS is expected to require significantly less time and capital to restart operations in a high-gold price environment while allowing for future expansion.
- Secured debt funding for the Murchison Gold Project is also progressing well and an update will be provided in the June 2024 quarter.

Commenting on this update, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"This resource update captures the strong infill drilling results from St Anne's reported in the March 2024 quarter. It confirms the up-dip position and continuity of gold in the shallow oxide zone. It also shows an improved grade in the open pit Mineral Resource and provides immediate input into the DFS. The open pit constrained resource is 100% Indicated and available for inclusion in an updated Ore Reserve, further supporting the development ready status of the Murchison Gold Project.*

St Anne's remains open at depth with an interpreted southerly plunge, and it is likely that further drilling will deliver growth to the underground Mineral Resource."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report a 60% increase in the St Anne's Mineral Resource to 0.4Mt @ 3.1g/t Au for 40k ounces.

The Mineral Resource is based on ~39,000m of drilling, is largely drilled out with ~20m by ~20m hole spacing and 100% of the Mineral Resource is reported in the Indicated classification. The shallow, high-grade, oxide gold will form an important part of the DFS to be released in the June 2024 quarter.

St Anne's has no prior mining and the Mineral Resource is reported from surface to a depth of 120m where the density of drilling reduces. The deposit has a strike length of 550m and remains open at depth with an interpreted southerly plunge. The potential for

further drilling to deliver growth to the underground Mineral Resource is considered likely.

Mineral Resource Summary

Table 1 – St Anne's Mineral Resource

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)
Open Pit	0.3	3.1	30	-	-	-	0.3	3.1	30
Underground	0.1	3.1	10	-	-	-	0.1	3.1	10
TOTAL	**0.4**	**3.1**	**40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.4**	**3.1**	**40**

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code 2012).
2. The St Anne's open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
3. The St Anne's underground Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.

Table 2 – Murchison Mineral Resource

Location	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)
Andy Well	0.2	11.4	55	1.1	9.3	315	0.7	6.5	135	1.8	8.6	505
Turnberry	-	-	-	4.6	1.6	230	6.0	2.4	455	10.6	2.0	685
St Anne's	-	-	-	0.4	3.1	40	-	-	-	0.4	3.1	40
TOTAL	**0.2**	**11.4**	**55**	**6.1**	**3.0**	**585**	**6.7**	**2.8**	**590**	**12.8**	**3.0**	**1,230**

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC code 2012.
2. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
3. The Turnberry open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
4. The Turnberry underground Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
5. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.

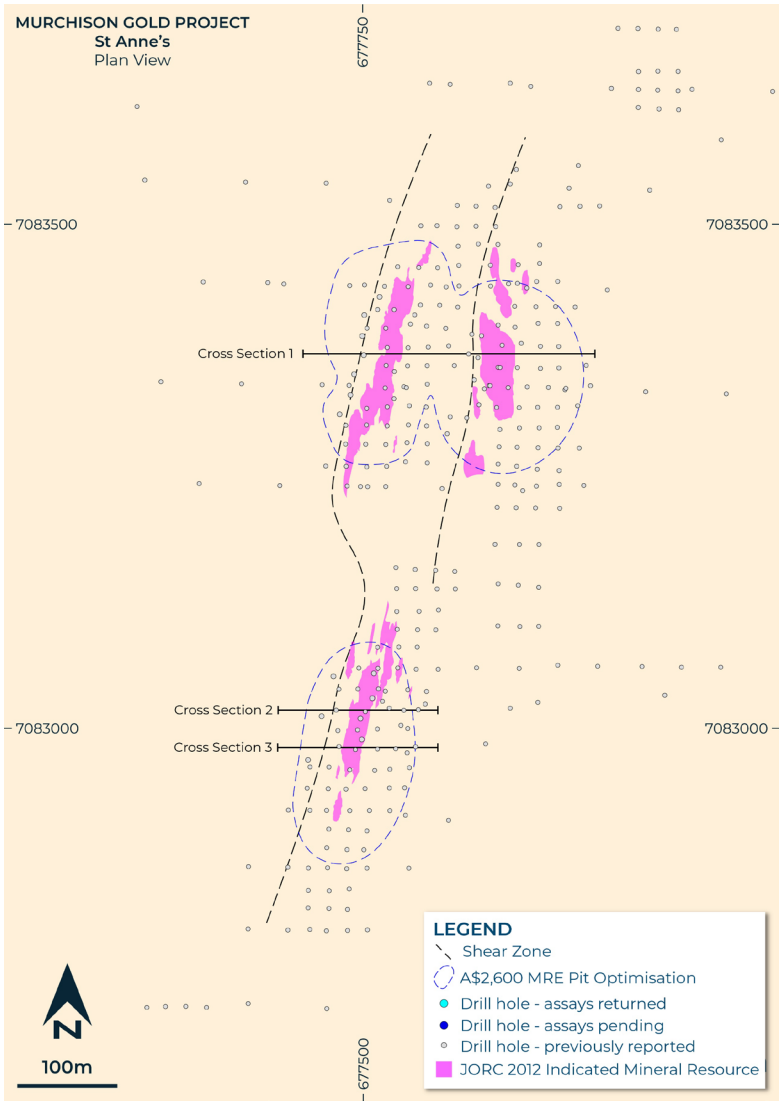

Figure 1: Plan view showing St Anne's Mineral Resource (0.4Mt @ 3.1g/t Au for 40k ounces).

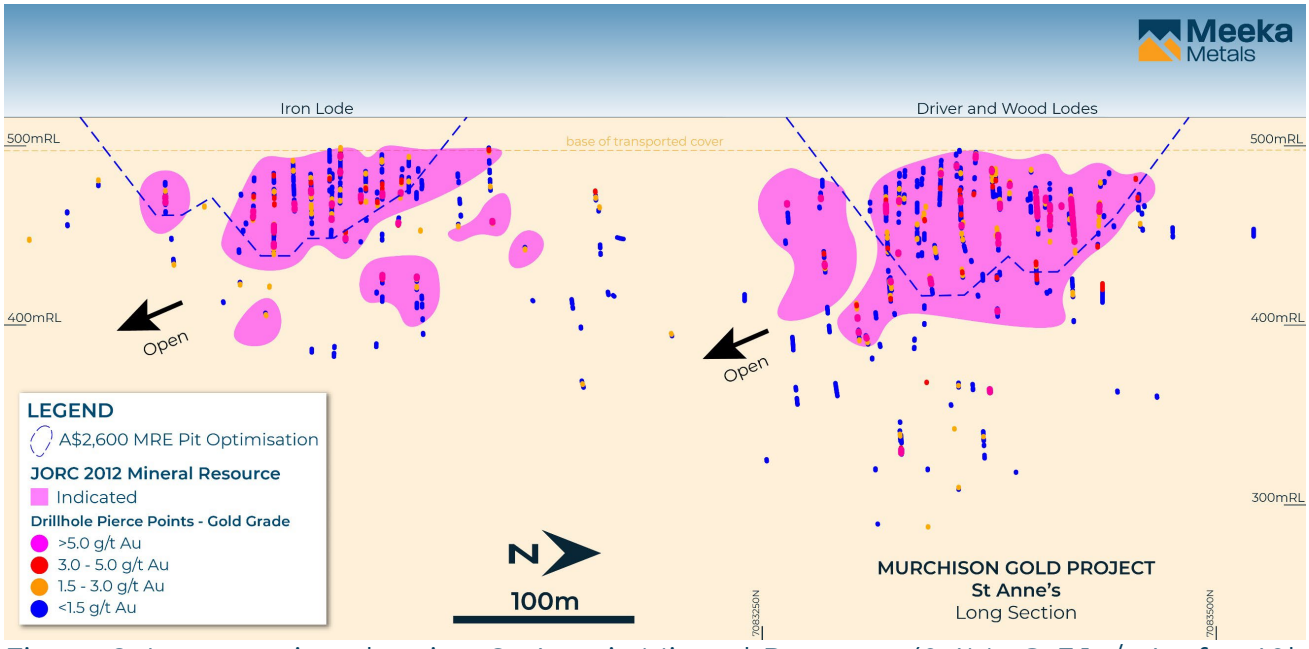

Figure 2: Long section showing St Anne's Mineral Resource (0.4Mt @ 3.1g/t Au for 40k ounces).

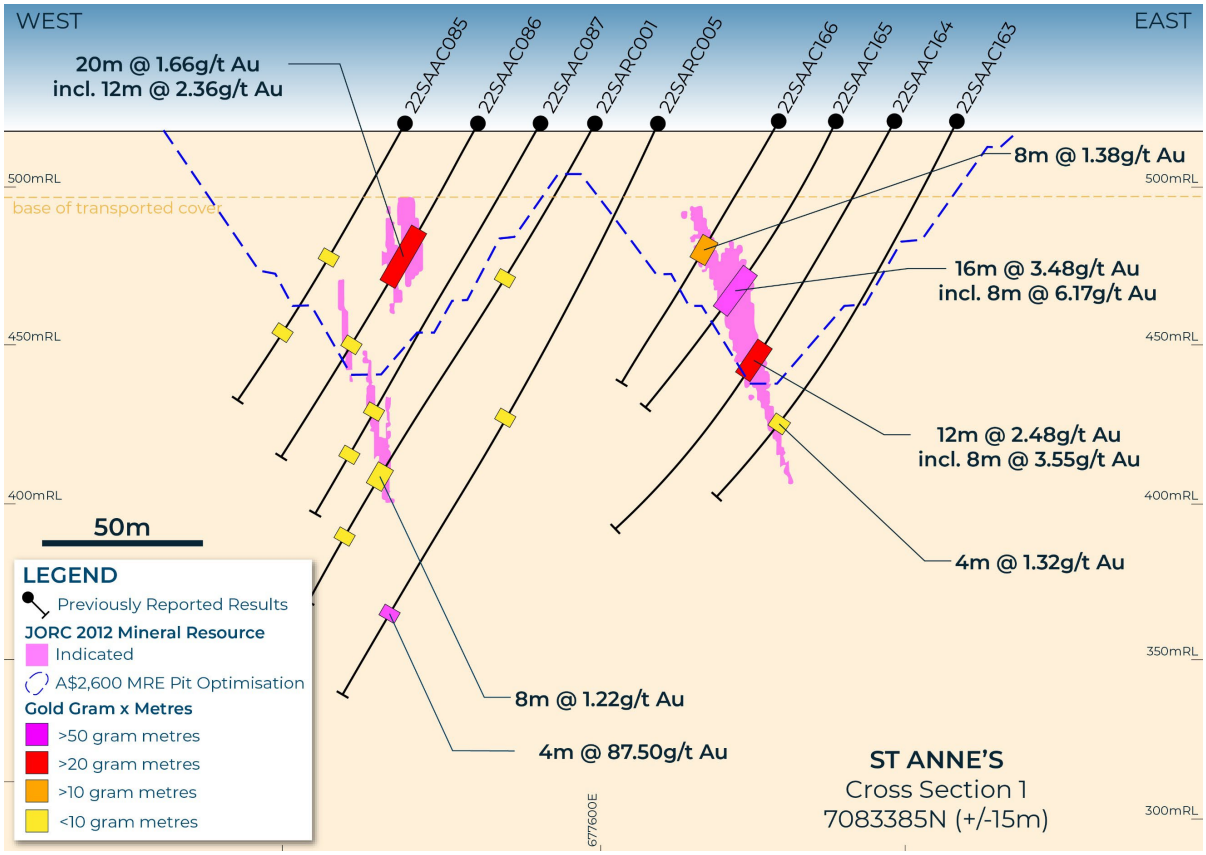

Figure 3: Cross section 1 (7083385N) showing St Anne's Mineral Resource, drilling and A$2,600/oz open pit optimisation shell.

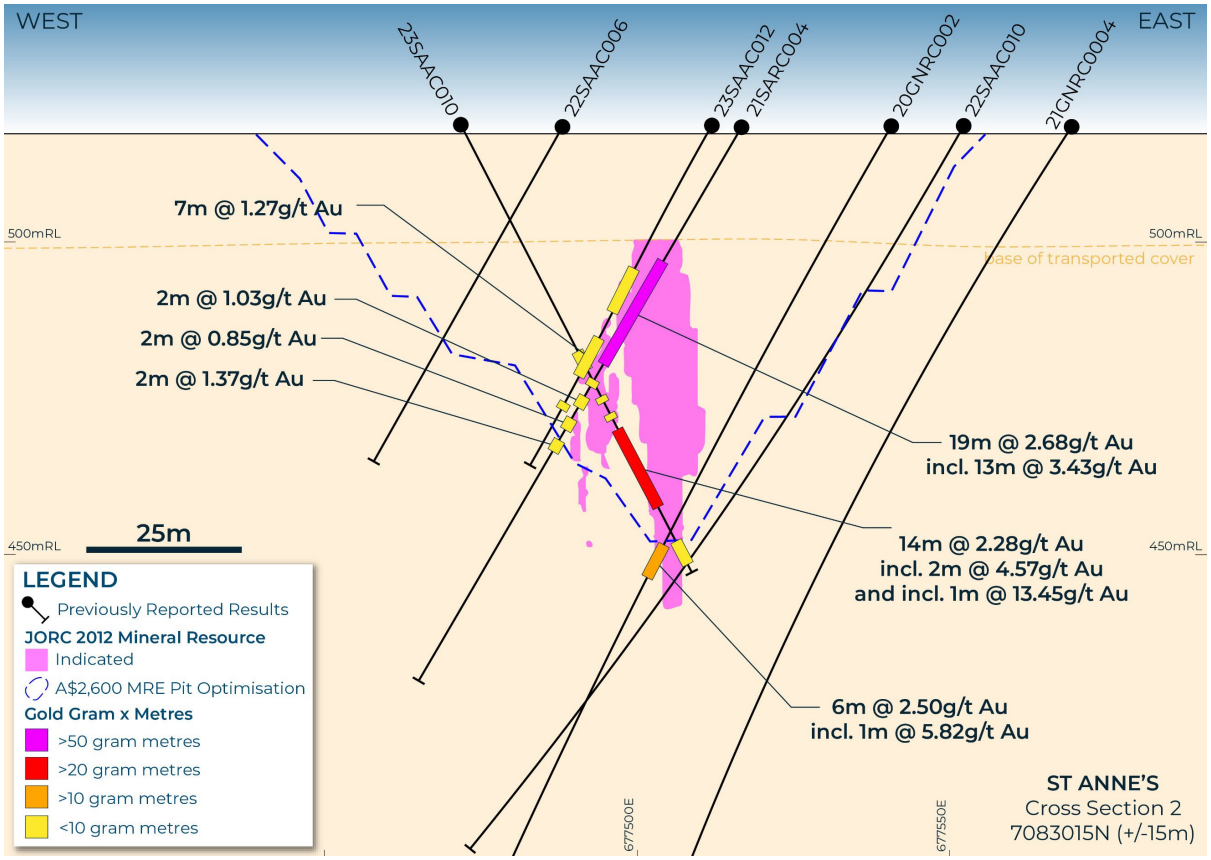

Figure 4: Cross section 2 (7083015N) showing St Anne's Mineral Resource, drilling and A$2,600/oz open pit optimisation shell.

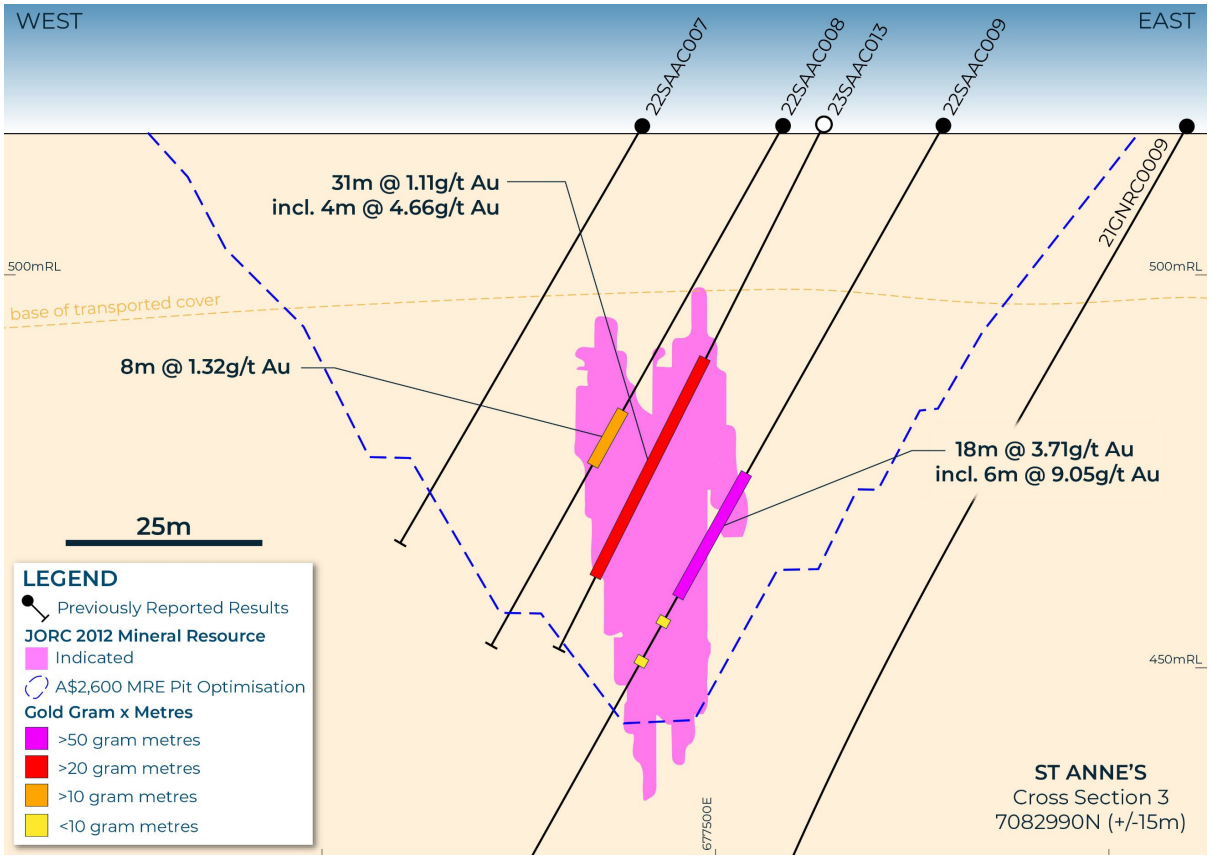

Figure 5: Cross section 1 (7083015N) showing St Anne's Mineral Resource, drilling and A$2,600/oz open pit optimisation shell.

St Anne's Mineral Resource – Summary of Material Information

Geology and Geological Interpretation

St Anne's is located centrally within the north-south trending Archaean Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt (GGB), a narrow belt of Archaean volcano-sedimentary rocks up to 10km wide in the northern half and decreasing to less than 1km in the south. GGB is separated from the adjacent sub-parallel Meekatharra-Widgie Greenstone Belt located 7km to the east by an envelope of gneiss and massive granitoid. At St Anne's the GGB comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic, felsic and metasedimentary rocks with minor felsic to intermediate intrusives interpreted to belong to the Norie Group, formerly Luke Creek, within the Murchison Supergroup.

Structurally, the GGB is situated along the northernmost extent of two main structural lineaments bounding the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains, the Evanstone-Edale and the Youanmi shear zones. Regionally both lineaments are associated with several other gold occurrences in the Sandstone greenstone belt sequence.

The St Anne's area is covered with transported colluvium to a depth of ~20m. The area is highly weathered with a depth to fresh rock of ~100m.

The local geology and stratigraphy of St Anne's from east to west, interpreted from portable XRF analysis and geological logging, is comprised of an ultramafic base, sediments, a fractionated mafic package including ultramafic, dolerite and basalt overlain by felsic volcaniclastics. The stratigraphy dips steeply to the east and strikes north – northeast with a stratigraphy sub-parallel foliation.

Structural interpretation suggests that the mineralisation is aligned along a north-northeast-trending shear zone. Several northwest-southeast structures are interpreted from geophysics to crosscut the stratigraphy and appear to off-set stratigraphy regionally and mineralisation locally.

Mineralisation at St Anne's forms an 800m north-northeast-trending gold anomalous corridor, which occurs within a broad alteration zone logged by geologists. Mineralisation is widespread and occurs within multiple mineralised envelopes but is predominantly concentrated within the mafic rocks proximal to lithology contacts.

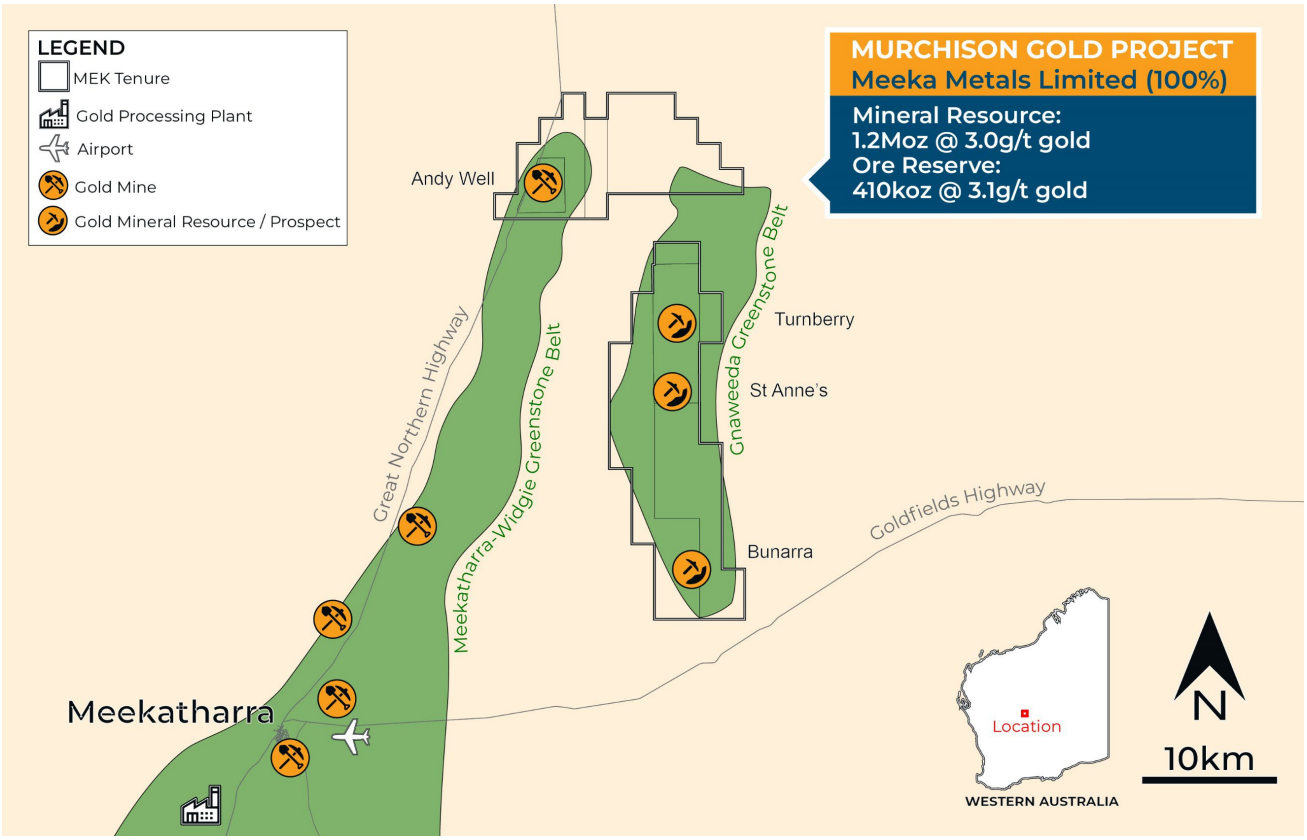

Figure 6: Murchison Gold Project map.

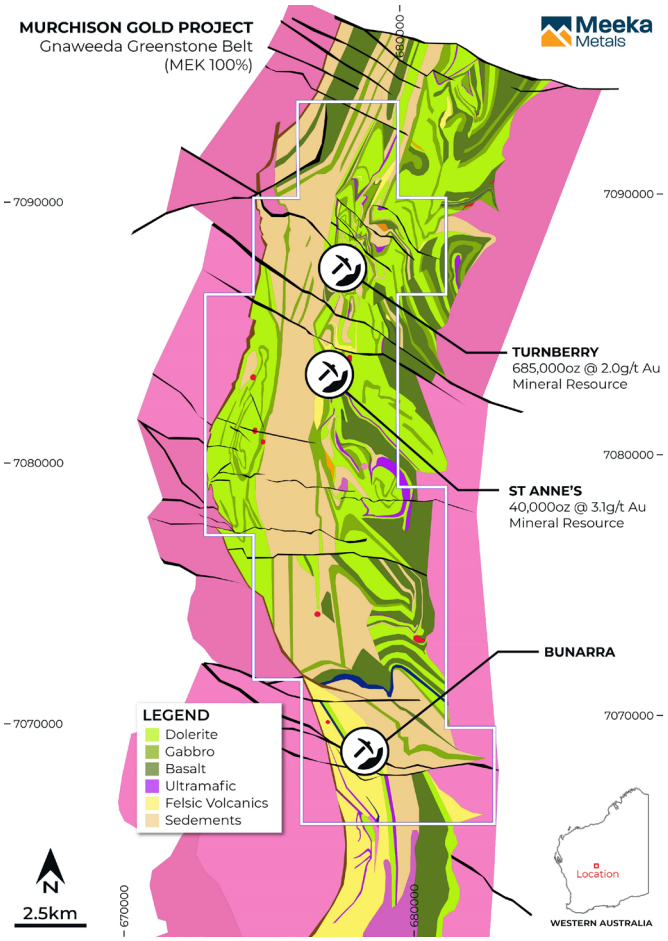

Figure 7: Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt geology map.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Diamond drilling HQ3 size core was collected in sample trays, core was marked and cut in half. Diamond core samples were selectively sampled honouring the geology observed during logging targeting expected mineralised intervals. This resulted in sample widths ranging from a minimum sample of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.

Reverse circulation (RC) chips were sampled through a cone splitter from the cyclone, sampled dry where possible, and in 1m intervals. The RC chip recovery was monitored visually, and all sample piles were photographed as a record at the end of hole. The sample splitter was cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination and bias introduced by sample build up.

Air core (AC) samples were collected using the same drill rig as the RC drilling. This allowed a larger volume AC drill bit and rod to be used (4-inch as opposed to the general 3-inch) and access to increased downhole pressure to clear the hole. The AC chips were sampled identically to the RC chips (cone split in 1-m intervals from the cyclone). The sample was dry wherever possible. As with the RC drilling, the AC chip recovery was monitored, and sample piles were photographed as a record at the end of hole. The sample splitter was cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination and bias introduced by sample build up.

All drillholes were logged to a level of detail that supports Mineral Resource estimation. This includes lithology, structure, veining, alteration and mineralisation. All RC and AC chip trays are archived.

All samples were bagged into calico bags, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags were placed in larger bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment notes and delivery address details were written on the side of the bag and dispatched directly to ALS Perth (NATA Accredited Testing Laboratory, Corporate Accreditation No: 825, Corporate Site No: 23001).

Drilling Techniques

The Mineral Resource was prepared based on ~39,000m of drilling including ~29,000m of large format AC drilling, 8,000m RC drilling and ~2,000m of diamond tails.

The cut-off date for inclusion of drilling in the Mineral Resource update is 1 April 2024.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were analysed by two methods, fire assay and photon analysis. Fire assay samples were pulverized to 75µm and all samples analysed by 50g fire assay and AAS finish. Photon samples were crushed to <3mm and a 500g sample analysed by photon analysis. Photon assay was used predominantly (~70%) for the diamond core and selectively when assaying high-grade composite samples expected to contain coarse nuggetty gold (<1% of samples).

Estimation Methodology

Geological domains were derived from a geological and structural framework supported by lithological, alteration and structural data and mineral chemistry associations (specifically arsenic associated with arsenopyrite) with gold grades. Structural interpretation suggests that primary gold mineralisation is aligned along a north-northeast trending shear zone and hosted within mafic rocks proximal to lithological boundaries. The interpreted geological domains are the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains.

A 3D block model was created with 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent blocks and sub celled to 1.25mE x 1.5mN x 1.5mRL (minimum with variable height).

Ordinary block kriging or inverse distance squared of 1m composites was used for the grade estimation of gold supplemented by a top cut.

Variograms representing the spatial continuity for the interpreted estimation domains were modelled using 1m composites.

The variogram structures are well defined and extend beyond drill spacing. Nugget values interpreted from the downhole variograms are moderate (0.2-0.3) and are typical of this deposit style. The overall structure and orientations of the variogram are representative of the expected nature of the mineralisation and the interpreted geological assumptions.

Estimation of gold grade was completed in three passes by adjustment of the search distances. The grade of each block was estimated using a minimum of four and a maximum of twelve drillhole samples, and discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 (x-y-z).

The model was validated through visual validation, mean comparison checks and review of swath plots.

Bulk Density

In-situ bulk density (ISBD) (dry basis) values were assessed globally and within each unit of the geological model based on test work completed on drill core for selected material types.

Classification

An Indicated classification has been applied to all estimated blocks within the open pit shell. The classification is determined by drill spacing, estimation attributes and overall geological confidence in the block grade.

The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Geological evidence is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from drill holes.

Portions of the deposit that do not yet have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the Mineral Resource. In assessing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic, environmental, social and geotechnical parameters.

The Mineral Resource reported here is considered to be a realistic inventory of mineralisation which, under assumed and justifiable technical, economic, and developmental conditions, may become economically extractable.

Cut-Off Grades and Other Parameters

The St Anne's Mineral Resource is reported using both open pit and underground mining constraints.

The open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell and above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using:

- mining practices and cost assumptions in line with similar scale open pit mining operations in Western Australia; and

- processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia.

The underground Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell and above a 1.5g/t Au cut-off grade. This is based on a review of Mineral Resource reporting for underground gold Mineral Resources in Western Australian and is deemed suitable for the style of mineralisation and scale of deposit being evaluated.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

Metallurgical test work on mineralised samples sourced from St Anne's was conducted by ALS Metallurgy at a target grind size of 80% passing 150µm and demonstrated good metallurgical properties at this relatively coarse grind size. Recoveries averaged above 98% with average gravity recovery above 49%.

The Competent Person considers the deposit would be mined using conventional open pit and underground mining techniques.

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

Meeka Metals Limited has a portfolio of high quality 100% owned projects across Western Australia.

Murchison Gold Project

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 281km² landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields and hosts a large high-grade +1.2Moz Mineral Resource. The Company is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward production.

The Murchison Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), on track for delivery in the June 2024 quarter, focusses on restarting the fully permitted Andy Well mill. The DFS is expected to require significantly less time and capital to restart operations in a high-gold price environment while allowing for future expansion.

Circle Valley

In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project (222km²) 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 for the Company.

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 Reserves', is based on information reviewed by Mr James Lawrence, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lawrence is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Lawrence 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 Lawrence 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 the Mineral Resource for St Anne's is based on information compiled by Mr James Lawrence, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lawrence is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Lawrence 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 Lawrence 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 the Mineral Resource for Turnberry was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 3 January 2023 titled "Turnberry Independent Mineral Resource Grows to 685koz Gold". The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Andy Well was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 21 December 2020 titled "Latitude Acquires High-Grade Andy Well Gold Project". The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

The information that relates to Ore Reserves and production targets for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 12 July 2023. 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 Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

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.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One- metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation and large format aircore (AC) blade drilling. Additional sampling of diamond core was conducted more selectively to understand controls on mineralisation and collect density data. The quality of the samples were actively monitored and evaluated using various quality control techniques. The majority of sampling occurred in the near-completely oxidised regolith clays using large-format AC drilling methods. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and a larger 4-inch hammer air-core is an effective drilling technique in clay formations. When blade refusal is reached, with a larger format AC rig a slimline face sampling RC hammer can be used to sample through consolidated formations. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and monitoring of sample recovery, this method can be considered appropriate. Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections. Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation. Various measures were employed to monitor and assure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: Every effort is made to drill dry samples. Where wet samples are drilled they are logged as wet and the quality of these samples are taken into account in the resource estimation. Qualitative active monitoring of sample recovery and photographing of drill samples at the end of hole to assess sample recovery. The calibration of scales used for the collection of wet-dry Archimedes density data using a calibration weight during the collection process. Internal calibration checks were performed by the pXRF analyser daily. Calibration of the DGPS instrument was performed before the travelled to site for each surveying campaign. Gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and pulverised with a

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		50g sample fire assayed and analysed using atomic absorption spectrometry. Mineralised composites greater than 0.3 g/t had their respective 1m, ~2-3kg, cone split samples collected and submitted for either fire assay or photon analysis. Fire assay was as described above and photon assay involves drying the sample, fine crushing to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g sub-sample is put in a photon assay jar and analysed for gold. Mineralisation determined qualitatively through monitoring presence of sulphide, quartz veining and visible gold. Additional mineralisation was qualitatively determined using pXRF analysis for pathfinder geochemistry which maps the mineralisation. pXRF analyses for alteration and common rock-forming elements was carried out on every metre by taking a small ~50g sample from the AC/RC fines and analysing with the Olympus Vanta VMR XRF Analyser using all 3 beams for 15 seconds each.
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).	A combination of AC drilling with 4 inch cutting blade bits and smaller-format 4-inch face sampling hammer bits, RC drilling with 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and triple tube HQ3 and NQ diamond core tails were used to obtain samples. Air drilling was performed with the multi-purpose (AC and RC) Schramm T450 rig with 400psi/1240cfm onboard air for AC drilling and the addition of 350psi/1350cfm compressor and 1000psi booster when drilling deeper or drilling RC. The rig runs 3.5 inch rods and a 3inch diameter sample hose. Diamond core was collected using triple-tube methods in the clays and conventional methods in fresh rock NQ diamond tails. All core was oriented wherever possible using Reflex orientation instruments.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.	Visual assessment of sample recovery monitored and communicated with drillers. Photographs of drill sample at the end of each hole as a visual record of recovery from each hole. Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks by drillers. Core markup conducted by field technicians to assess core recovery and recoveries are logged by geologist. Larger format 4 inch AC blade bits were used with appropriate onboard air volume and pressure to maximise recovery regolith clays. A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. HQ3 triple tube techniques were used when diamond drilling to maximise recovery through the regolith clays.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. In the Competent Person's opinion, while no quantitative data are available, the qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	A combination of AC drilling with 4 inch cutting blade bits and smaller-format 4-inch face sampling hammer bits, RC drilling with 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and triple tube HQ3 and NQ diamond core tails were used to obtain samples. Air drilling was performed with the multi-purpose (AC and RC) Schramm T450 rig with 400psi/1240cfm onboard air for AC drilling and the addition of 350psi/1350cfm compressor and 1000psi booster when drilling deeper or drilling RC. The rig runs 3.5 inch rods and a 3inch diameter sample hose. Diamond core was collected using triple-tube methods in the clays and conventional methods in fresh rock NQ diamond tails. All core was oriented wherever possible using Reflex orientation instruments.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Visual assessment of sample recovery monitored and communicated with drillers. Photographs of drill sample at the end of each hole as a visual record of recovery from each hole. Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks by drillers. Core markup conducted by field technicians to assess core recovery and recoveries are logged by geologist. Larger format 4 inch AC blade bits were used with appropriate onboard air volume and pressure to maximise recovery regolith clays. A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. HQ3 triple tube techniques were used when diamond drilling to maximise recovery through the regolith clays.
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. 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. 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.	Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation. pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyzer with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the programme in geochemical mode with all three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied. Certified reference material: 1:25 samples Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory. In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. In the Competent Person's opinion, while no quantitative data are available, the qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining etc.) Quantitative: structural orientation angles; geotechnical and geochemical data. A handheld pXRF instrument was used to collect continuous geochemical data to assist with logging. Core photography or the whole hole wet and photography or sample piles at the completion of each drillhole. All holes logged and chipped for entire length of hole. All chip trays and diamond core archived for future reference.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m) Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource. Not applicable, as mineralised 4m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence.
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. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Core diamond tails were half cored with an Almonte core saw. The HQ3 triple tubed holes were whole core sampled apart from the quartz veins which were half core sampled. All 3 m composites were spear sampled. All air drilled 1 m primary samples were split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, predominantly dry. Where samples were split wet these samples were logged as wet samples and the sample system cleaned and dried to minimise bias and contamination. The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination, This includes the application of a cone splitter which allows for a more consistent sample split. In addition, the samples are kept dry using appropriate downhole air pressure within the reverse circulation system. The samples delineation is actively controlled. Diamond core followed half-core sampling techniques. Core was cut along the orientation line and the same half of core was always submitted for analysis. Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling. Air drilled (RC and AC) samples were presented to a gravity fed cone splitter to produce a ~3kg sub-sample for each metre. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp split is scooped from the pulverised pulp sample. For photon analysis the cone split sample is crushed to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g split is taken to fill the photon analysis jar. No duplicates were included in this sample stream. Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. No twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with AC have been drilled. These holes return similar grade tenor and distributions as the AC holes. Field duplicates are taken from the cone splitter using the second shoot every 20 samples. These are analysed when included in a mineralised interval identified by the composite samples. No field duplicates are included in the core sample stream. Using two quarter cores as duplicates significantly reduces the sample support of the "duplicates" and sampling of the second half of diamond core leaves no core for future reference.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The primary sample is as large as possible to use blade drilling for the effective sampling of clay and considering economic constraints. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent reviews of QAQC have been conducted for the St Annes drilling.

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 Metals Limited control 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 Metals 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.	Historical 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 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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire and photon assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported. 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 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').	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 in previous announcements available at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/.Reports also include drillholes of insignificant intersections
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 are 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 and test additional exploration targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	Geological data is stored in a Data Shed SQL server database. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. Existing protocols maximise data functionality and quality whilst minimising the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data using Logchief software on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Administrator who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, and quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data. Meeka Geologists validated the data using automated error identification in Leapfrog Geo as well as visual checks. Errors identified were communicated to Meeka and clarified or adjusted as necessary. The Competent Person considers the data to be valid and fit for purpose to inform a Mineral Resource estimate.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person for Table 1, Section 1 and 2 conducts regular site visits. The Competent Person for Table 1, Section 3 is a full time employee of Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the St Annes project. N/A
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Due to the amount of data sourced from drill programs and consistent geologically logging, there is a high degree of confidence in the geological interpretation of the St Anne's deposit. Within the well drilled (~20m x ~20m) portions of the deposit, the spacing and quantity of collected data provide geological evidence sufficient to verify geological and grade continuity. The Competent Person considers that the deposit is well drilled and due to the nature of the deposit, alternative interpretations of the geology are not likely to deviate materially from the current model.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The dataset (geological mapping, RC and diamond core logging and assays etc.) are considered acceptable for determining a geological model. From this data, downhole lithological, alteration, geochemical and structural information were considered and incorporated into the geological interpretation. Alternative geological interpretations were considered throughout the process. These focussed on the key elements informing the geological model particularly the alteration intensity and arsenic proxies. The Competent Person considers that due to the nature of the deposit, alternative interpretations of the geological model are not likely to materially deviate from the final interpretation. Alteration intensity, host lithology, structural trends and a known association with As and Gold mineralisation were considered as the foundation for the Geological Interpretation. Within this defined geological domain, estimation domains were interpreted. This recognises the link between geological data highlighting mineralised fluid flow and the estimation domaining. The Competent Person considers the application of the geological controls to define the estimation domaining as best practice to control the Mineral Resource Estimation. Sudden changes in lithology and/or structural trends at a local scale can influence the grade and geological continuity. The Competent Person has considered this risk by reviewing the materiality of alternate interpretations as well as assigning lower confidence Resource classification to areas of low information density.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The Mineral Resource extends over 550m strike and from ~20m to ~90m below surface. It remains open at depth. These extents host 9 modelled mineralised wireframes, interpreted as a proxy for the mineralisation. This proxy considers the lithology host, the alteration intensity, the presence of high value arsenic (associated with arsenopyrite) and the structural orientation. The mineralised wireframes vary between ~1 m and ~13 m in width.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and	The interpreted geological domains provide the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains. These geological domains incorporate lithology, alteration, and mineral chemistry associations (specifically arsenic) with gold grade. One vein system volumes representing the estimations domains (Driver, Wood and Iron) were refined within these geological domains by applying an implicit approach as well as two indicator RBF interpolant domains.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	In addition, the orientation of continuity is defined to recognise regional and deposit scale structural trends. In Leapfrog Geo/Edge, Ordinary Kriging (OK) of 1m composites was applied for grade estimation of gold in the indicator RBF interpolant domains. OK is the most widely used non-biased linear estimation method for grade populations that exhibit reasonable statistical homogeneity within estimation domains. Inverse Distance Squared(ID2) was applied for grade estimation of gold in the vein system. Within the Driver estimation domain numeric interpolant model a top cap and high yield threshold distance limit was applied to the major gold bearing lode to manages extreme gold values. In preparation for grade interpolation using OK, weights were generated by modelling variograms within the estimation domains. Nugget values interpreted from the downhole variograms are moderate (0.2–0.3) and are typical of a deposit of this style. The overall structure and orientations of the variogram are representative of the expected nature of the mineralisation and the interpreted geological assumptions. The variograms were modelled using and Leapfrog Edge. A parent block of 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL sub celled to 1.25mE x 1.25mN x 1.25mRL (minimum with variable height) was used. This is based on the current drill spacing and estimation vein geometries. Estimation of gold grade was completed in 3 passes. Pass 1 is ~25m x ~15m x~10m and pass 2 is ~60m x ~30m x ~20m and Pass 3 is ~300m x 150m x 60. All passes are orientated in the direction of maximum continuity Pass 1 applies apply a minimum 3 and maximum of 9 samples and Pass 2 and three apply a minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples. A discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 (x-y-z) was applied. The model was validated through visual comparison of input data and model, global statistical checks, and review of swath plots trends. The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated with block grades representative (within 10-15%) of the input data. This Mineral Resource estimate follows The 2023 estimate for the St Anne's deposit. The input data and resultant estimation compare well after changes for new drilling data have been considered. No assumptions made. No deleterious elements estimated. The Parent block size considered the drill spacing, the thickness and the geometry of the orebody. No assumptions made regarding mining of selective mining units.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		No assumptions made regarding correlation of variables, only gold was estimated in the model. The Geological Domains provided the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains. These Geological Domains incorporate lithology, alteration, and mineral chemistry associations (specifically arsenic associated with arsenopyrite) with gold grade. Two indicator RBF interpolants were used to interpret the main mineralised domains for Driver, Iron and Wood where drilling was closest spaced, nominally 20x20m. A further vein system captures Driver, Iron and Wood mineralisation interpreted from wider spaced drilling. In addition, the orientation of continuity is defined to recognise regional and deposit scale structural trends. Top capping was applied to the estimation domains (includes sub domains) where necessary to lower the influence of outlier gold values. This was based on reviewing the histograms and log probability plots, and considering the impacts / assessment of the CVs (within margin of <2) The major gold bearing lode within the Driver estimation domain was capped at 25g/t, Driver lode 5 was also capped at 30g/t. The remaining domains did not contain extreme outlier gold values, and were still within relevant tolerance of the distributions therefore did not require top capping Grade estimation is validated visually on a section-by-section review; statistically by comparison of input drillhole data against estimated grade and by swath plots of northing, easting, and RL to composite data. The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated with block grades representative (within 10 -15%) of the input data. In addition, the geology, estimation domaining and final estimate is peer reviewed. This includes detailed discussion on applied methodology and parameters.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The Mineral Resource is the portion of the block model that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade for open pit, as well as the portion of the block model bellow the A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell reported above a grade of 1.5g/t for underground. This being reflective of current mining costs and design parameters.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining	Due to the width and grade of the resource, and its position relative to the surface, it has been assumed potential mining of the St Anne's

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	deposit would be by both open pit and underground methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. Metallurgical test work on mineralised samples sourced from St Anne's was conducted by ALS Metallurgy at a target grind size of 80% passing 150µm and demonstrated good metallurgical properties at this relatively coarse grind size. Recoveries averaged above 98% with average gravity recovery above 49%. Further metallurgy and comminution test work is being completed as part of the Company's ongoing feasibility studies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	Environmental studies have been completed, including native flora and fauna surveys. To date studies have not presented any issues that will impact on potential mining of ore from the deposit.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types. The ISBD determination method used a water immersion technique. Densities are assigned according to the weathering horizon model interpreted from downhole logging.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The models have utilised all available data. The model has been classified as Indicated and inferred as determined by drill spacing and local geological and grade confidence. The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated based on validation of input and estimated grades through visual assessment, domain grade mean comparisons, and a review of swath plots.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The local error increases in areas of wider spaced data and as such the model estimated reflects the confidence according to applied classification criteria. The deposit has a robust geological interpretation and relatively high continuity of geology and mineralisation from the ~20m x ~20m drilling and therefore has been classified as Indicated in such areas and inferred outside nominal 20x20m drill spaced areas. Due to the strong subvertical continuity reflective of the structural, mineralisation and geological control, the classification for indicated is extrapolated 20m down dip. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification. The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person. Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the Mineral Resource. In assessing the reasonable prospects, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic and geotechnical parameters.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	An internal peer review has been completed prior to this release and no material issues have been highlighted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The Mineral Resource estimates have been reported in accordance with the guidelines within the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. The confidence reflected in the Indicated classification of the deposit is based on exploration, sampling and assaying information gathered through appropriate techniques from appropriately spaced drillholes and geological understanding, The confidence in the estimate is supported by slope of regression values calculated during estimation, in conjunction with domain-by-domain swath plots of composite vs block grades. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios. No production data are available.