ASX Announcement

19 February 2025

16m @ 9.45g/t Au – High-Grade Gold Continues at St Anne's, Open to the North

New assays from St Anne's continue to extend high-grade gold to the north of the current Mineral Resource and the gold remains open to the north.

- New high-grade assays from St Anne's include:
  - **16m @ 9.45g/t Au** from 45m including **7m @ 19.90g/t Au** (24SAGC043)
  - **17m @ 7.27g/t Au** from 48m including **6m @ 18.93g/t Au** (24SAGC067)
  - **23m @ 2.30g/t Au** from 34m including **2m @ 13.11g/t Au** (24SAGC070)
  - **8m @ 5.65g/t Au** from 65m including **2m @ 18.55g/t Au** (24SAGC080)
  - **11m @ 4.02g/t Au** from 31m including **3m @ 10.69g/t Au** (24SAGC079)
  - **20m @ 2.21g/t Au** from 41m including **6m @ 4.89g/t Au** (24SAGC064)
  - **13m @ 2.91g/t Au** from 60m including **2m @ 9.76g/t Au** (24SAGC077)
  - **4m @ 9.77g/t Au** from 31m including **2m @ 18.55g/t Au** (24SAGC042)
  - **9m @ 3.32g/t Au** from 49m including **2m @ 9.96g/t Au** (24SAGC042)
  - **10m @ 2.47g/t Au** from 60m including **5m @ 4.26g/t Au** (24SAGC105)
  - **5m @ 4.86g/t Au** from 34m including **1m @ 19.70g/t Au** (24SAGC087)
  - **5m @ 3.75g/t Au** from 51m including **1m @ 11.35g/t Au** (24SAGC077)
  - **7m @ 2.67g/t Au** from 63m including **1m @ 9.65g/t Au** (24SAGC101)
- New assays from the northern extension of St Anne's are in the same orientation as a previous hole which intersected **23m @ 26.73g/t Au** (24SAGC002). This north-western trend remains open and new results include:
  - **8m @ 11.83g/t Au** from 51m including **6m @ 15.28g/t Au** (25SAGC004)
  - **6m @ 2.72g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 10.65g/t Au** (25SAGC007)
- In addition, new results from Turnberry include:
  - **3m @ 31.60g/t Au** from 99m (24TBRC002)
  - **29m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 102m including **1m @ 37.20g/t Au** (24TBGC037)
  - **7m @ 2.56g/t Au** from 65m including **2m @ 7.87g/t Au** (24TBGC037)
- RC drilling remains ongoing at the Murchison Gold Project ("Murchison").
- Mobilisation of the open pit mining fleet and installation of support infrastructure is well advanced and mining is on track to commence in March 2025.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"The assays continue to demonstrate thick zones of high-grade gold and confirm the base case production plan from the open pits and point to potential upside in this plan.*

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The high-grade assays from the northern extension of St Anne's are of particular interest. They are in the same orientation as hole 24SAGC002 (released on 8 January 2025) which intersected some of the best gold we have drilled at St Anne's, including 23m @ 26.73g/t Au. This north-western trend remains open to the north and has not previously been tested by drilling.

Further results from the ongoing drilling are expected in the March 2025 quarter."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report further high-grade assays from ongoing drilling at the Murchison, ahead of mining in the March 2025 quarter.

New assays from St Anne's include:

- **16m @ 9.45g/t Au** from 45m including **7m @ 19.90g/t Au** (24SAGC043)
- **17m @ 7.27g/t Au** from 48m including **6m @ 18.93g/t Au** (24SAGC067)
- **23m @ 2.30g/t Au** from 34m including **2m @ 13.11g/t Au** (24SAGC070)
- **8m @ 5.65g/t Au** from 65m including **2m @ 18.55g/t Au** (24SAGC080)
- **11m @ 4.02g/t Au** from 31m including **3m @ 10.69g/t Au** (24SAGC079)
- **20m @ 2.21g/t Au** from 41m including **6m @ 4.89g/t Au** (24SAGC064)
- **13m @ 2.91g/t Au** from 60m including **2m @ 9.76g/t Au** (24SAGC077)
- **4m @ 9.77g/t Au** from 31m including **2m @ 18.55g/t Au** (24SAGC042)
- **9m @ 3.32g/t Au** from 49m including **2m @ 9.96g/t Au** (24SAGC042)
- **10m @ 2.47g/t Au** from 60m including **5m @ 4.26g/t Au** (24SAGC105)
- **5m @ 4.86g/t Au** from 34m including **1m @ 19.70g/t Au** (24SAGC087)
- **5m @ 3.75g/t Au** from 51m including **1m @ 11.35g/t Au** (24SAGC077)
- **7m @ 2.67g/t Au** from 63m including **1m @ 9.65g/t Au** (24SAGC101)
- **12m @ 1.52g/t Au** from 45m including **3m @ 3.31g/t Au** (24SAGC104)
- **15m @ 1.15g/t Au** from 39m including **1m @ 11.60g/t Au** (24SAGC055)
- **15m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 26m (24SAGC060)
- **6m @ 2.72g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 10.65g/t Au** (25SAGC007)
- **8m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 41m including **1m @ 5.20g/t Au** (24SAGC085)
- **4m @ 3.64g/t Au** from 25m including **1m @ 7.17g/t Au** (25SAGC001)
- **10m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 24m including **4m @ 2.29g/t Au** (24SAGC065)
- **3m @ 4.57g/t Au** from 92m including **1m @ 13.00g/t Au** (24SAGC075)
- **11m @ 1.23g/t Au** from 43m including **1m @ 6.12g/t Au** (24SAGC108)
- **10m @ 1.31g/t Au** from 33m including **1m @ 7.29g/t Au** (24SAGC107)
- **6m @ 1.77g/t Au** from 43m (24SAGC057)
- **2m @ 4.59g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 5.46g/t Au** (24SAGC084)
- **2m @ 4.49g/t Au** from 60m including **1m @ 6.98g/t Au** (24SAGC083)
- **6m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 45m (24SAGC081)
- **7m @ 1.20g/t Au** from 74m (24SAGC075)
- **3m @ 2.67g/t Au** from 47m (24SAGC060)
- **4m @ 1.97g/t Au** from 56m (24SAGC100)
- **6m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 34m (24SAGC098)

New high-grade gold assays from the northern extension of St Anne's include:

- **8m @ 11.83g/t Au** from 51m including **6m @ 15.28g/t Au** (25SAGC004)
- **6m @ 2.72g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 10.65g/t Au** (25SAGC007)

These results extend the high-grade gold, including **23m @ 26.73g/t Au** (24SAGC002, ASX announcements *8 Jan 2025*) to the north and in a north-western orientation. Prior drilling targeted a north-eastern extension of the gold at St Anne's. The north-western orientation was not tested and the gold remains open with further drilling underway.

In addition, new results from Turnberry include:

- **3m @ 31.60g/t Au** from 99m (24TBRC002)
- **29m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 102m including **1m @ 37.20g/t Au** (24TBGC037)
- **7m @ 2.56g/t Au** from 65m including **2m @ 7.87g/t Au** (24TBGC037)

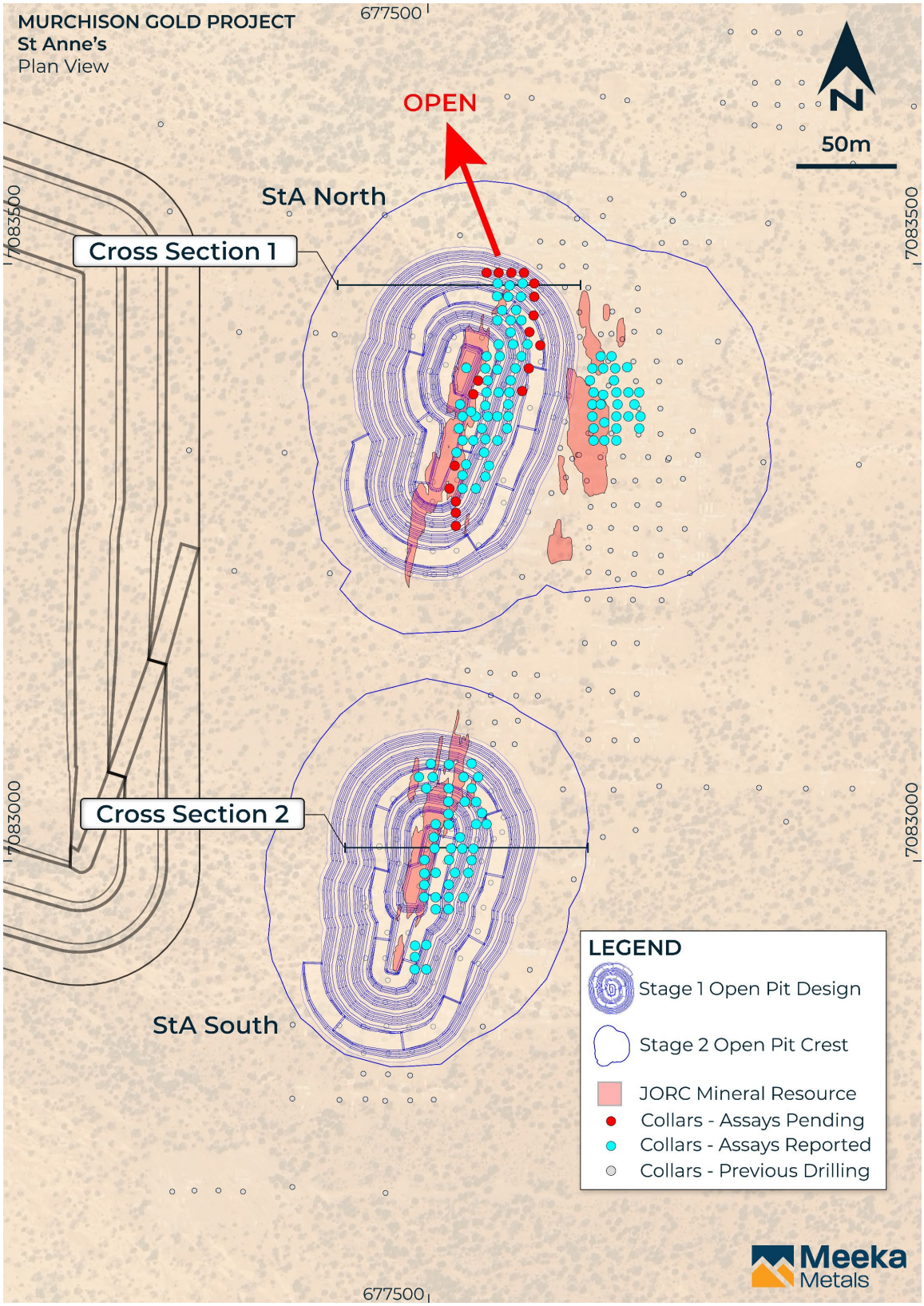


Figure 1: Plan showing new St Anne's drill hole collar locations and cross section positions.

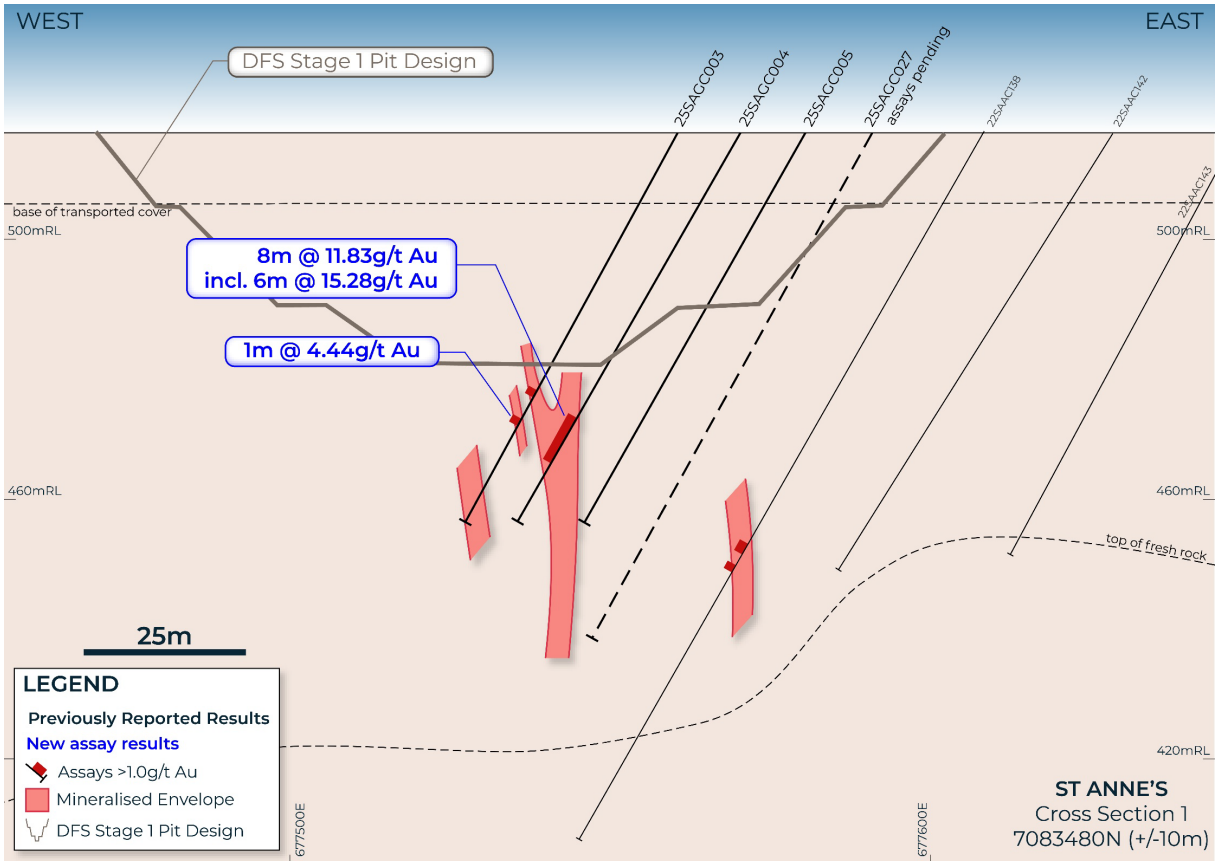


Figure 2: Cross section 1 (7083480N) showing new northern extension of high-grade gold at St Anne's north.

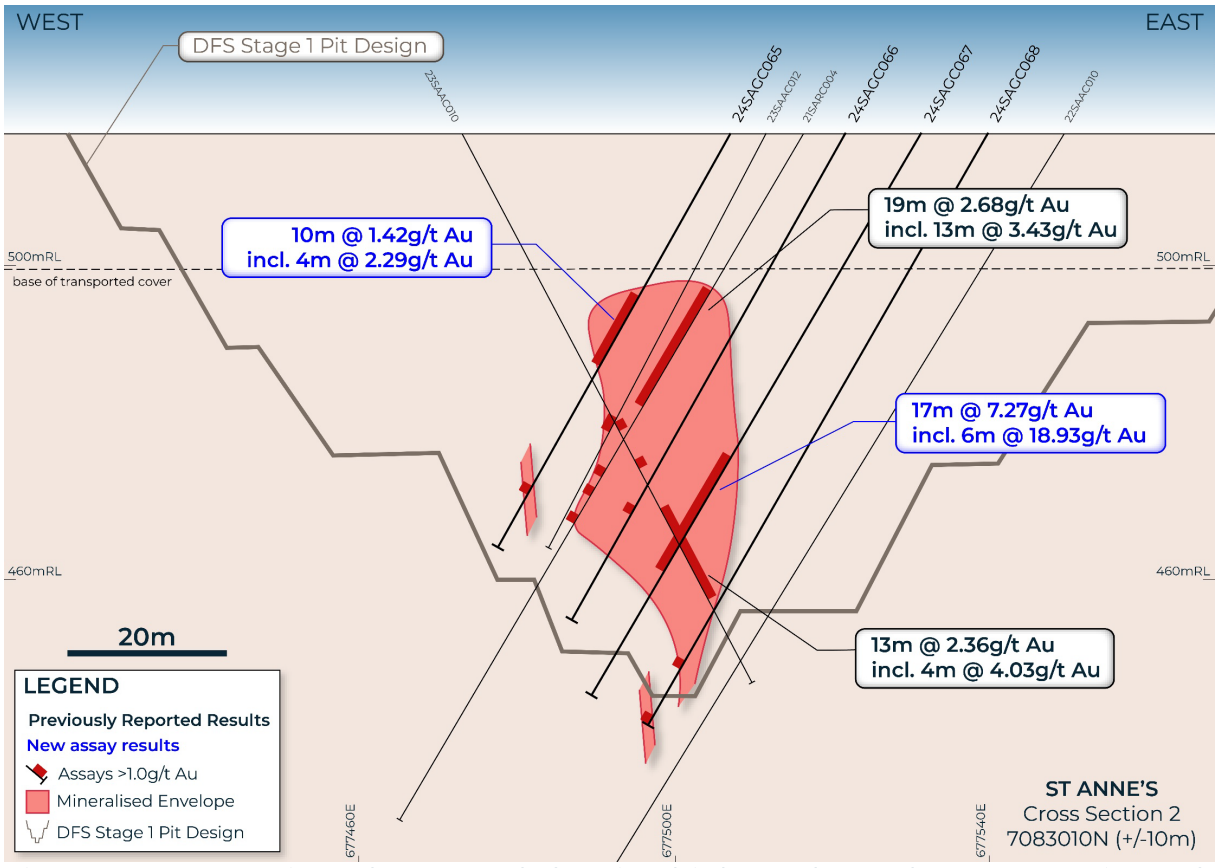


Figure 3: Cross section 2 (7083010N) showing high-grade results at St Anne's south.

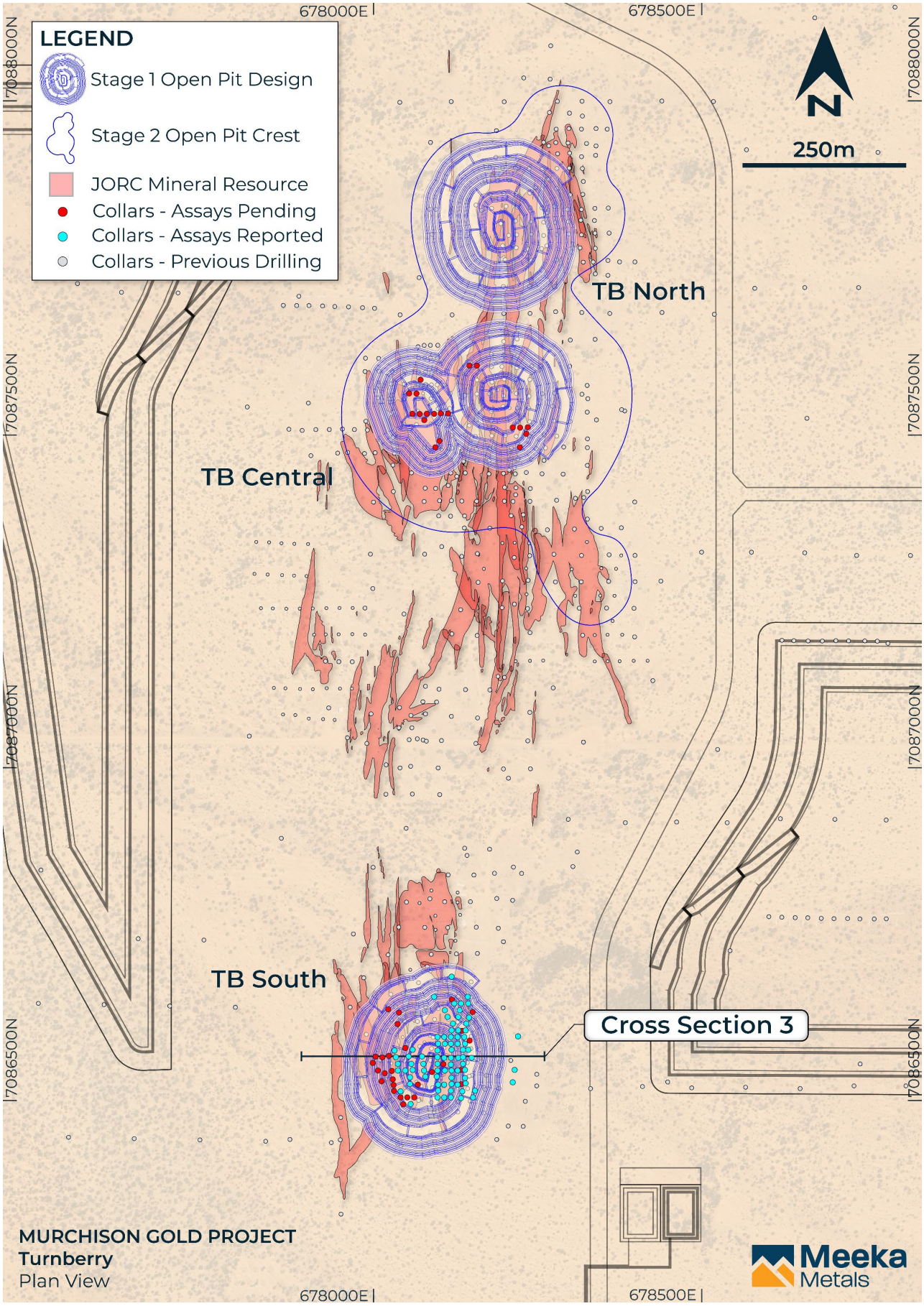


Figure 4: Plan showing new Turnberry drill hole collar locations and cross section position.

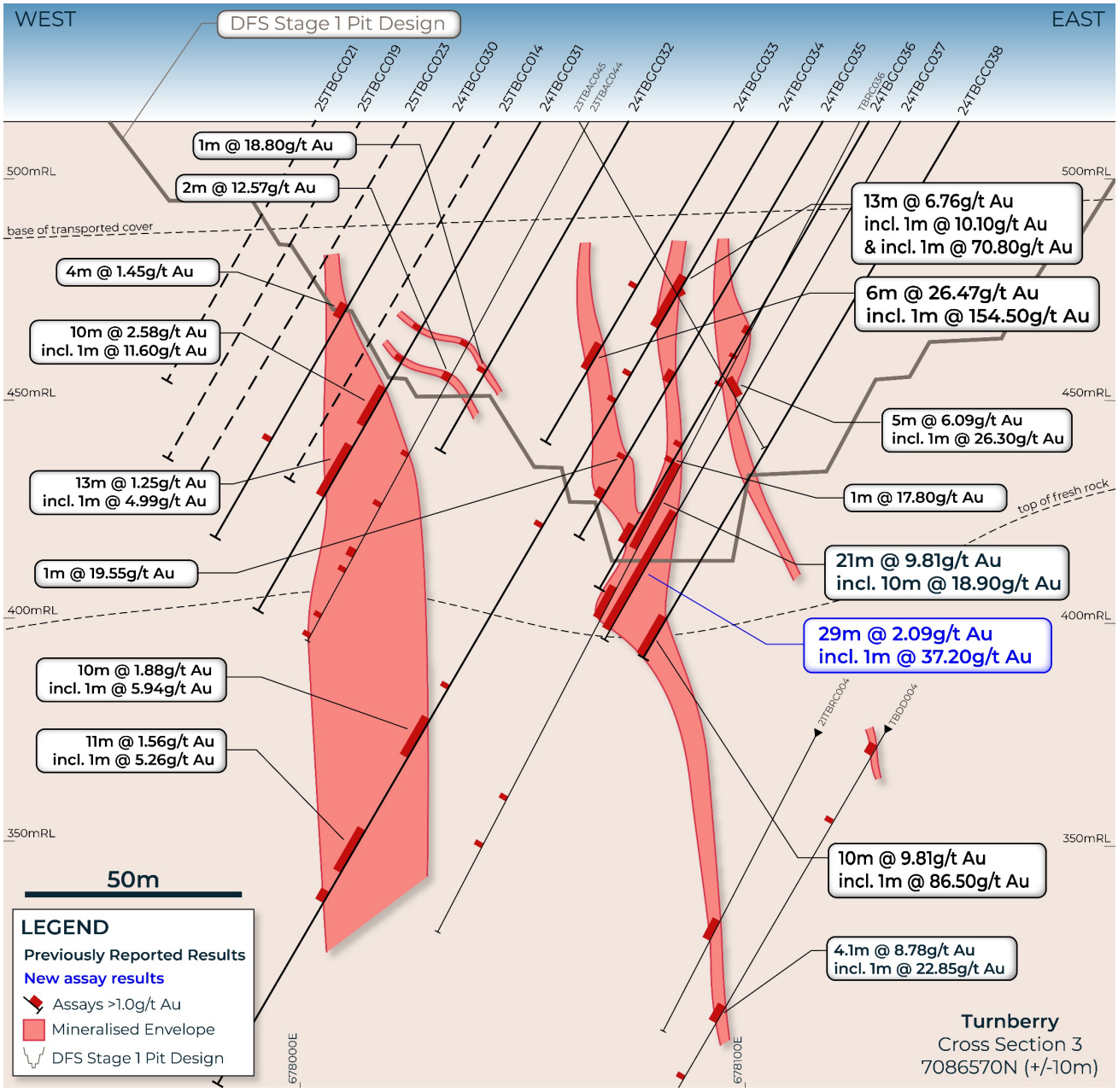


Figure 5: Cross section 3 (7086570N) showing high-grade drill results at Turnberry South.

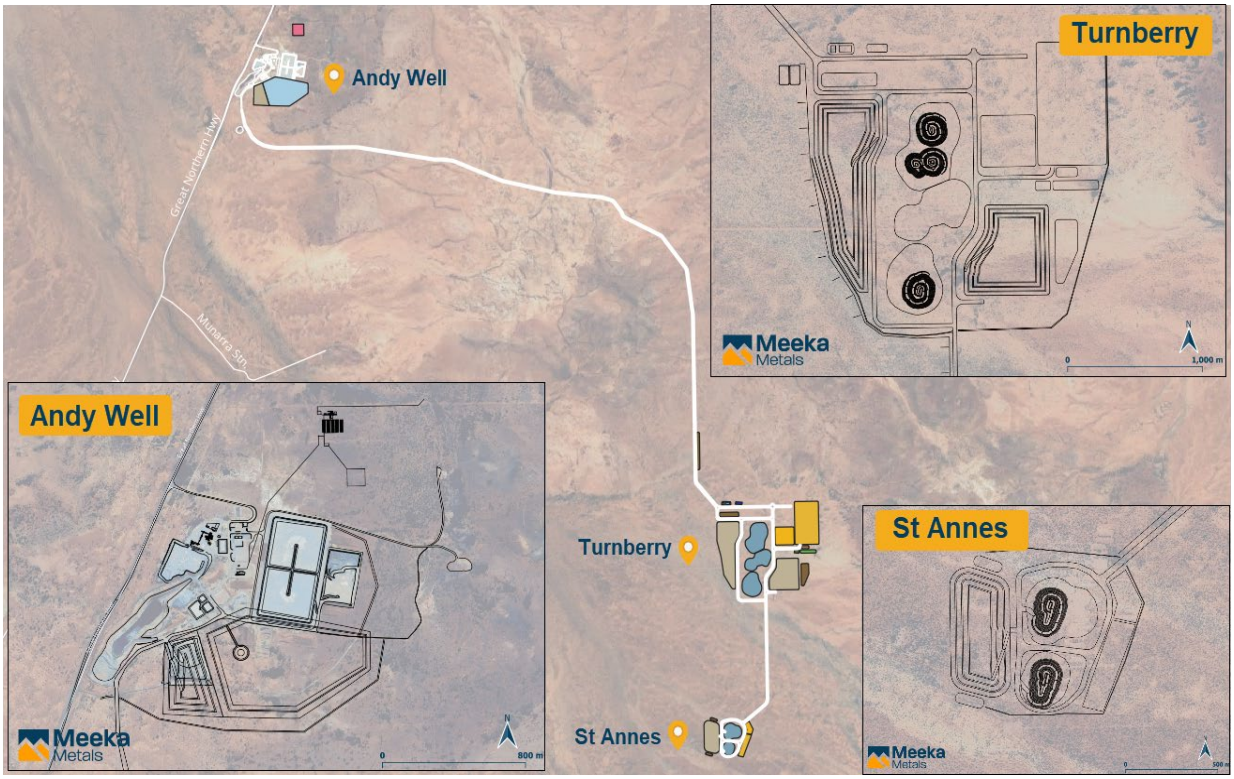
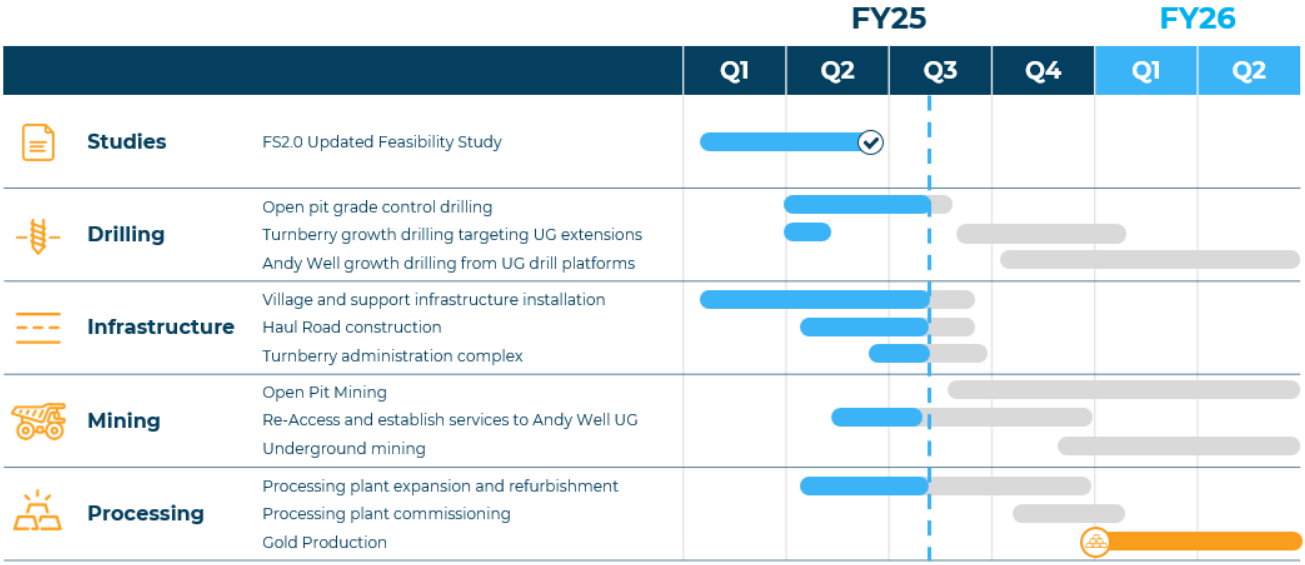


Figure 6: Murchison site layout.

Looking Forward Through FY26



Major activities are summarised above by quarter and detailed below by month:

- **February – March 2025:** construction of 20km haul road between the processing plant and the open pit mining centre (**underway**).
- **February – June 2025:** process plant upgrade and refurbishment works (**underway**).
- **February 2025:** grade control drilling of the shallow, high-grade oxide starter pits at Turnberry and St Anne's to accelerate production and improve productivity (**underway**).
- **February – March 2025:** install and commission the accommodation village and administration infrastructure at Andy Well (**underway**).
- **February – June 2025:** re-accessing and establish services to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine (**underway**).
- **February 2025:** install and commission the new administration and support facilities at Turnberry (**underway**).
- **February 2025:** open pit mining fleet mobilise to site.
- **March 2025:** open pit mining commences.
- **April 2025:** first ore mined from the open pits.
- **April 2025:** hauling ore from the open pit mining centre to the processing plant commences in advance of process plant commissioning.
- **June 2025:** process plant commissioning commences.
- **June 2025:** drilling of depth extensions at Andy Well from underground drill platforms.

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 hosts a large high-grade 1.2Moz @ 3g/t Au Mineral Resource on granted Mining Leases.

The Murchison Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study released in December 2024 focusses on restarting the fully permitted Andy Well mill. The Study outlines a 10-year production plan up to 76koz pa (averaging 65koz pa for first 7 years), undiscounted pre-tax free cash flow of $1B, $NPV_{8\%}$ of $616M and IRR of 180%.

Site activity is ramping up with open pit mining commencing in the March 2025 quarter and process plant commissioning in the June 2025 quarter. First gold is targeted for mid-2025.

Circle Valley

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 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 Turnberry was first reported by the Company on 6 May 2024. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for St Anne's was first reported by the Company on 17 April 2024. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Andy Well was first reported by the Company on 21 December 2020. 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, production targets and forecast financial information for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company on 12 December 2024. 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.

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
25TBGC001	RC	678047	7086500	515	270	-60	90
25TBGC002	RC	678042	7086510	515	270	-60	90
25TBGC003	RC	678052	7086510	514	270	-60	100
25TBGC004	RC	678062	7086510	515	270	-60	85
25TBGC005	RC	678032	7086520	514	270	-60	110
25TBGC006	RC	678056	7086540	515	270	-60	125
25TBGC007	RC	678031	7086530	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC008	RC	678067	7086530	513	270	-60	175
25TBGC009	RC	678133	7086530	515	270	-60	160
25TBGC010	RC	678014	7086535	515	270	-60	80
25TBGC011	RC	678030	7086536	515	270	-60	120
25TBGC012	RC	678018	7086546	514	270	-60	90
25TBGC013	RC	678010	7086550	515	270	-60	70
25TBGC014	RC	678054	7086571	514	270	-60	100
25TBGC015	RC	678076	7086560	515	270	-60	100
25TBGC016	RC	678089	7086549	515	270	-60	100
25TBGC017	RC	678132	7086550	515	270	-60	150
25TBGC018	RC	678000	7086562	515	270	-60	60
25TBGC019	RC	678015	7086569	515	270	-60	90
25TBGC020	RC	678105	7086559	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC021	RC	678005	7086570	514	270	-60	70
25TBGC022	RC	678132	7086550	515	270	-60	80
25TBGC023	RC	678025	7086573	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC024	RC	678032	7086580	515	270	-60	121
25TBGC025	RC	678031	7086550	515	270	-60	121
25TBGC026	RC	678049	7086585	515	270	-60	135
25TBGC027	RC	678143	7086593	515	270	-60	144
25TBGC028	RC	678133	7086609	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC029	RC	678038	7086620	512	270	-60	100
25TBGC030	RC	678024	7086641	514	270	-60	70
25TBGC031	RC	678040	7086636	514	270	-60	110
25TBGC032	RC	678149	7086638	515	270	-60	80
25TBGC001	RC	678047	7086500	515	270	-60	90
25TBGC002	RC	678042	7086510	515	270	-60	90
25TBGC003	RC	678052	7086510	514	270	-60	100
25TBGC004	RC	678062	7086510	515	270	-60	85
25TBGC005	RC	678032	7086520	514	270	-60	110
25TBGC006	RC	678056	7086540	515	270	-60	125
25TBGC007	RC	678031	7086530	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC008	RC	678067	7086530	513	270	-60	175
25TBGC009	RC	678133	7086530	515	270	-60	160
25TBGC010	RC	678014	7086535	515	270	-60	80
25TBGC011	RC	678030	7086536	515	270	-60	120
25TBGC012	RC	678018	7086546	514	270	-60	90
25TBGC013	RC	678010	7086550	515	270	-60	70
25TBGC014	RC	678054	7086571	514	270	-60	100
25TBGC015	RC	678076	7086560	515	270	-60	100
25TBGC016	RC	678089	7086549	515	270	-60	100
25TBGC017	RC	678132	7086550	515	270	-60	150
25TBGC018	RC	678000	7086562	515	270	-60	60
25TBGC019	RC	678015	7086569	515	270	-60	90
25TBGC020	RC	678105	7086559	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC021	RC	678005	7086570	514	270	-60	70
25TBGC022	RC	678132	7086550	515	270	-60	80
25TBGC023	RC	678025	7086573	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC024	RC	678032	7086580	515	270	-60	121
25TBGC025	RC	678031	7086550	515	270	-60	121
25TBGC026	RC	678049	7086585	515	270	-60	135
25TBGC027	RC	678143	7086593	515	270	-60	144

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
25TBGC028	RC	678133	7086609	515	270	-60	110
25TBGC029	RC	678038	7086620	512	270	-60	100
25TBGC030	RC	678024	7086641	514	270	-60	70
25TBGC031	RC	678040	7086636	514	270	-60	110
25TBGC032	RC	678149	7086638	515	270	-60	80
24SAGC042	RC	677537	7083374	517	270	-90	60
24SAGC043	RC	677533	7083407	517	270	-90	92
24SAGC044	RC	677505	7083080	520	270	-60	41
24SAGC045	RC	677519	7083080	519	270	-60	62
24SAGC046	RC	677538	7083080	517	270	-60	49
24SAGC047	RC	677495	7083070	517	270	-60	46
24SAGC048	RC	677506	7083070	517	270	-60	52
24SAGC049	RC	677532	7083070	517	270	-60	46
24SAGC050	RC	677543	7083070	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC051	RC	677500	7083060	517	270	-60	46
24SAGC052	RC	677519	7083060	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC053	RC	677538	7083060	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC054	RC	677519	7083050	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC055	RC	677533	7083050	517	270	-60	72
24SAGC056	RC	677542	7083050	517	270	-60	80
24SAGC057	RC	677519	7083040	517	270	-60	67
24SAGC058	RC	677546	7083040	517	270	-60	96
24SAGC059	RC	677509	7083030	517	270	-60	51
24SAGC060	RC	677519	7083030	517	270	-60	65
24SAGC061	RC	677542	7083030	517	270	-60	82
24SAGC062	RC	677551	7083030	517	270	-60	104
24SAGC063	RC	677507	7083020	517	270	-60	57
24SAGC064	RC	677529	7083020	517	270	-60	88
24SAGC065	RC	677507	7083010	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC066	RC	677522	7083010	517	270	-60	71
24SAGC067	RC	677531	7083010	517	270	-60	83
24SAGC068	RC	677540	7083010	517	270	-60	87
24SAGC069	RC	677499	7083000	517	270	-60	48
24SAGC070	RC	677519	7083000	517	270	-60	72
24SAGC071	RC	677538	7083000	517	270	-60	97
24SAGC072	RC	677499	7082990	517	270	-60	48
24SAGC073	RC	677509	7082990	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC074	RC	677525	7082990	517	270	-60	96
24SAGC075	RC	677535	7082990	517	270	-60	112
24SAGC076	RC	677499	7082980	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC077	RC	677519	7082980	517	270	-60	84
24SAGC078	RC	677499	7082970	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC079	RC	677509	7082970	517	270	-60	69
24SAGC080	RC	677519	7082970	517	270	-60	83
24SAGC081	RC	677531	7082970	517	270	-60	101
24SAGC082	RC	677509	7082960	517	270	-60	78
24SAGC083	RC	677519	7082960	517	270	-60	84
24SAGC084	RC	677491	7082930	517	270	-60	48
24SAGC085	RC	677501	7082930	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC086	RC	677491	7082920	517	270	-60	58
24SAGC087	RC	677491	7082910	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC088	RC	677501	7082910	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC089	RC	677645	7083420	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC090	RC	677654	7083420	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC091	RC	677638	7083410	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC092	RC	677647	7083410	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC093	RC	677657	7083410	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC094	RC	677667	7083411	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC095	RC	677636	7083400	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC096	RC	677656	7083400	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC097	RC	677639	7083390	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC098	RC	677647	7083388	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC099	RC	677658	7083390	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC100	RC	677668	7083390	517	270	-60	100

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
24SAGC101	RC	677677	7083390	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC102	RC	677638	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC103	RC	677645	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC104	RC	677659	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC105	RC	677673	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC106	RC	677638	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC107	RC	677648	7083365	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC108	RC	677658	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC109	RC	677668	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC110	RC	677678	7083370	516	270	-60	84
24SAGC111	RC	677639	7083360	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC112	RC	677658	7083360	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC113	RC	677677	7083360	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC114	RC	677639	7083350	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC115	RC	677648	7083350	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC116	RC	677658	7083350	517	270	-60	60
25SAGC001	RC	677562	7083458	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC002	RC	677574	7083458	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC003	RC	677560	7083480	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC004	RC	677570	7083480	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC005	RC	677580	7083480	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC006	RC	677559	7083470	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC007	RC	677569	7083470	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC008	RC	677579	7083471	517	270	-60	70
25SAGC009	RC	677550	7083430	517	270	-60	70

Table 2 – Significant Intersections (>0.5g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24TBGC002	51	59	8	0.83
24TBGC003	49	50	1	0.70
24TBGC003	53	58	5	0.93
incl.	57	58	1	2.12
24TBGC003	62	63	1	2.10
24TBGC005	46	56	10	0.96
incl.	46	47	1	3.28
24TBGC005	59	66	7	1.24
incl.	59	60	1	3.99
24TBGC037	65	72	7	2.56
incl.	65	67	2	7.87
24TBGC037	90	91	1	0.70
24TBGC037	102	131	29	2.09
incl.	111	112	1	37.20
24TBRC002	99	102	3	31.60
24TBRC002	120	123	3	0.66
24TBRC002	138	141	3	0.57
24TBRC002	144	147	3	0.56
24TBRC003	66	69	3	2.05
24TBRC003	75	84	9	0.89
24TBRC003	159	162	3	0.60
24TBRC003	183	186	3	0.57
24TBRC003	210	213	3	2.45
24TBRC003	222	225	3	1.83
24TBRC004	183	186	3	0.61
24TBRC005	84	87	3	0.54
24TBRC005	177	180	3	1.26
24TBRC005	246	249	3	2.35
24TBRC005	255	258	3	1.38
24TBRC006	46	47	1	1.36
24TBRC006	66	67	1	2.14
24SAGC042	26	28	2	0.67

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24SAGC042	31	35	4	9.77
incl.	31	33	2	18.55
24SAGC042	38	40	2	1.92
24SAGC042	49	58	9	3.32
incl.	56	58	2	9.96
24SAGC043	45	61	16	9.45
incl.	45	52	7	19.90
24SAGC043	64	67	3	1.64
24SAGC043	71	74	3	0.99
24SAGC043	81	82	1	3.31
24SAGC044				NSI
24SAGC045	39	40	1	0.74
24SAGC046	27	29	2	1.56
24SAGC046	37	42	5	0.91
24SAGC047				NSI
24SAGC048	48	49	1	0.54
24SAGC049	27	31	4	0.76
24SAGC049	40	41	1	0.60
24SAGC049	44	45	1	1.27
24SAGC050	32	33	1	0.87
24SAGC050	39	41	2	0.76
24SAGC051				NSI
24SAGC052	33	47	14	0.55
24SAGC053	29	30	1	1.45
24SAGC054	21	23	2	1.82
24SAGC054	32	34	2	0.56
24SAGC054	38	45	7	0.79
24SAGC055	23	26	3	1.81
24SAGC055	31	33	2	0.75
24SAGC055	39	54	15	1.15
incl.	45	46	1	11.60
24SAGC056	36	37	1	0.67
24SAGC056	52	53	1	0.68
24SAGC056	57	58	1	4.20
24SAGC057	25	37	12	0.78
24SAGC057	43	49	6	1.77
24SAGC058	74	75	1	1.02
24SAGC059	38	39	1	0.60
24SAGC059	44	50	6	0.79
24SAGC060	26	41	15	1.06
24SAGC060	47	50	3	2.67
24SAGC061	56	57	1	2.12
24SAGC061	65	67	2	2.11
24SAGC062	65	66	1	2.38
24SAGC062	72	73	1	0.84
24SAGC062	88	89	1	1.74
24SAGC063	24	25	1	1.65
24SAGC063	41	42	1	0.66
24SAGC063	46	47	1	1.55
24SAGC063	50	51	1	1.18
24SAGC064	41	61	20	2.21
incl.	45	51	6	4.89
24SAGC065	24	34	10	1.42
24SAGC065	51	53	2	1.42
24SAGC066	39	40	1	0.80
24SAGC066	55	56	1	1.14
24SAGC067	48	65	17	7.27
incl.	54	60	6	18.93
24SAGC068	50	51	1	0.84
24SAGC068	64	65	1	0.57
24SAGC068	75	76	1	0.52

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24SAGC068	78	79	1	2.62
24SAGC068	86	87	1	1.74
24SAGC069				NSI
24SAGC070	34	57	23	2.30
incl.	34	36	2	13.11
24SAGC070	61	62	1	0.53
24SAGC071	69	72	3	0.86
24SAGC071	75	76	1	1.78
24SAGC071	91	93	2	0.84
24SAGC072				NSI
24SAGC073	23	24	1	0.51
24SAGC073	38	42	4	1.78
incl.	38	39	1	5.54
24SAGC073	46	47	1	2.17
24SAGC073	50	58	8	0.66
24SAGC074	52	53	1	0.93
24SAGC074	56	58	2	2.92
24SAGC074	60	61	1	0.80
24SAGC074	68	69	1	1.32
24SAGC074	72	74	2	3.66
incl.	72	73	1	6.47
24SAGC075	54	56	2	1.16
24SAGC075	74	81	7	1.20
24SAGC075	92	95	3	4.57
incl.	92	93	1	13.00
24SAGC076	49	50	1	1.56
24SAGC077	51	56	5	3.75
incl.	52	53	1	11.35
24SAGC077	60	73	13	2.91
incl.	63	65	2	9.76
24SAGC078				NSI
24SAGC079	31	42	11	4.02
incl.	32	35	3	10.69
24SAGC079	59	60	1	0.59
24SAGC080	65	73	8	5.65
incl.	66	68	2	18.55
24SAGC081	45	51	6	1.42
24SAGC081	70	71	1	0.64
24SAGC082	40	44	4	0.49
24SAGC083	60	62	2	4.49
incl.	60	61	1	6.98
24SAGC083	72	73	1	0.70
24SAGC083	77	81	4	1.07
24SAGC084	31	32	1	0.87
24SAGC084	45	47	2	4.59
incl.	45	46	1	5.46
24SAGC085	35	36	1	0.52
24SAGC085	41	49	8	1.85
incl.	43	44	1	5.20
24SAGC085	53	57	4	0.67
24SAGC086	28	29	1	0.56
24SAGC086	34	35	1	0.56
24SAGC086	40	41	1	1.14
24SAGC087	34	39	5	4.86
incl.	35	36	1	19.70
24SAGC087	45	46	1	1.71
24SAGC088	49	50	1	0.82
24SAGC088	54	56	2	2.61
24SAGC088	62	63	1	2.55
24SAGC089				NSI
24SAGC090				NSI

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24SAGC091				NSI
24SAGC092	35	36	1	1.95
24SAGC093	46	47	1	0.60
24SAGC093	51	52	1	0.52
24SAGC094	62	66	4	0.77
24SAGC095				NSI
24SAGC096	43	45	2	0.52
24SAGC097				NSI
24SAGC098	34	40	6	1.18
24SAGC099	41	42	1	0.69
24SAGC099	46	48	2	1.00
24SAGC099	54	55	1	1.65
24SAGC100	56	60	4	1.97
24SAGC101	63	70	7	2.67
incl.	69	70	1	9.65
24SAGC102				NSI
24SAGC103	30	31	1	3.65
24SAGC103	34	35	1	1.91
24SAGC103	38	39	1	1.82
24SAGC104	45	57	12	1.52
incl.	49	52	3	3.31
24SAGC105	60	70	10	2.47
incl.	64	69	5	4.26
24SAGC106	29	30	1	2.54
24SAGC107	33	43	10	1.31
incl.	35	36	1	7.29
24SAGC108	43	54	11	1.23
incl.	48	49	1	6.12
24SAGC109	57	59	2	2.17
24SAGC109	63	65	2	0.91
24SAGC109	68	69	1	0.57
24SAGC110	69	70	1	2.85
24SAGC110	73	74	1	0.81
24SAGC110	80	81	1	1.25
24SAGC111	30	31	1	0.84
24SAGC112	48	49	1	0.63
24SAGC113	70	71	1	0.51
24SAGC113	77	78	1	1.53
24SAGC114				NSI
24SAGC115	34	44	10	0.83
24SAGC116				NSI
25SAGC001	25	29	4	3.64
incl.	27	28	1	7.17
25SAGC002	36	38	2	2.85
incl.	36	37	1	5.17
25SAGC002	48	49	1	0.56
25SAGC003	46	47	1	2.95
25SAGC003	51	52	1	4.44
25SAGC003	67	68	1	0.95
25SAGC004	51	59	8	11.83
incl.	52	58	6	15.28
25SAGC005	47	48	1	0.69
25SAGC006	46	47	1	0.65
25SAGC007	45	51	6	2.72
incl.	46	47	1	10.65
25SAGC007	56	57	1	0.64
25SAGC008				NSI
25SAGC009	52	53	1	1.23
25SAGC003	46	47	1	2.95
25SAGC003	51	52	1	4.44
25SAGC003	67	68	1	0.95

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
25SAGC004	51	59	8	11.83
incl.	52	58	6	15.28
25SAGC005	47	48	1	0.69
25SAGC006	46	47	1	0.65
25SAGC007	45	51	6	2.72
incl.	46	47	1	10.65
25SAGC007	56	57	1	0.64
25SAGC008				NSI
25SAGC009	52	53	1	1.23

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 (RC)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 RC methods.. 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.For exploration samples gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and pulverised with a 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		1m grade control samples were fire assayed as per the above method. 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.	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.	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.	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. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.
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 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.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, 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. In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate. 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. Specification of the grid system used.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex or Axis tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	In the Competent Person's opinion, the accuracy and quality of the drill hole location data is appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation. MGA94 - Zone 50. Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
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 across the deposit is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). Grade control spacing is 10m x 10m through mineralised zones. 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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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.
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. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulker 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 or collected by Dananni Haulage later in the programme. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. ALS reconcile the physical samples delivered against the sample submission and communicate any errors identified.
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 Anne's 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.	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 determination area. Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	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 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 have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/
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	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: TURNBERRY

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	One metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) 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 RC methods.. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The 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.For exploration samples gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and pulverised with a 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. 1m grade control samples were fire assayed as per the above method. 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

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		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. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. 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.	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.
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.	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,

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	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.	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. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 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.
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, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold.

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. 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.	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 analyser 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 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.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, 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. In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex or Axis tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole. In the Competent Person's opinion, the accuracy and quality of the drill hole location data is appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation. MGA94 - Zone 50. Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing across the deposit is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). Grade control spacing is 10m x 10m through mineralised zones. Yes. Not applicable, as mineralised 3m 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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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.
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. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulker 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 or collected by Dananni Haulage later in the programme. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. ALS reconcile the physical samples delivered against the sample submission and communicate any errors identified.
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 Turnberry 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 determination area. 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.

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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 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 have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/
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	All drillhole results have been reported in previous announcements available at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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.