ASX Announcement

29 May 2025

10m @ 5.20g/t Au – More Shallow Open Pit Gold in Expansion Drilling

Strong results from open pit expansion drilling at Turnberry, part of the Murchison Gold Project ("Murchison"), likely to significantly expand and extend Stage 1 oxide open pit mining.

- Thick, shallow high-grade drill results south of current Stage 1 oxide pit design at Turnberry Central include:
  - **10m @ 5.20g/t Au** from 37m including **2m @ 23.23g/t Au** (25TBRC009)
  - **1m @ 15.83g/t Au** from 61m (25TBRC009)
  - **16m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 34m including **7m @ 2.25g/t Au** (25TBRC019)
  - **5m @ 2.68g/t Au** from 55m including **1m @ 10.33g/t Au** (25TBRC016)
  - **8m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 80m including **1m @ 6.06g/t Au** (25TBRC022)
  - **6m @ 1.61g/t Au** from 20m (25TBRC013)
  - **7m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 67m including **1m @ 5.06g/t Au** (25TBRC024)
  - **7m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 42m (25TBRC020)
  - **6m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 26m (25TBRC017)
- This drilling extends the gold up-dip toward surface and **200m to the south of the Stage 1 Turnberry Central open pit** optimised at $2,350 AUD/oz and currently being mined.
- Combined with the strong drill results from Turnberry South, this shallow high-grade gold **highlights the potential to grow Reserves and will likely extend the Stage 1 oxide open pits beyond the initial ~2 years** planned in the DFS.
- Re-evaluation of the Stage 1 open pit design is underway, incorporating this new drilling.
- RC drilling continues at Turnberry South where a new ore zone, including **21m @ 5.13g/t Au** from 51m (25TBGC012), was intersected to the west of the Stage 1 oxide open pit in February 2025.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"It is apparent from the broad zones of shallow high-grade gold in this drilling, in addition to the thick, high-grade gold in drilling results released through the first half of 2025, that we have far more oxide gold than contemplated in the DFS. It highlights the opportunity to organically grow the production plan.*

Open pit mining is now operating at steady state with pits being mined at St Anne's North and Turnberry Central, stockpiling ore in advance of process plant commissioning in June 2025."

Second Floor, 46 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth, Western Australia 6005
ABN: 23 080 939 135

P: +61 8 6388 2700
E: info@meekametals.com.au
W: meekametals.com.au

@MeekaMetals
meeka-metals-limited
ASX:MEK

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report further oxide gold assays from drilling to the south of the current Stage 1 open pit at Turnberry Central. The drilling results extend the Resource up-dip toward surface within a 200m corridor to the south of the open pit, which is currently being mined.

- **10m @ 5.20g/t Au** from 37m including **2m @ 23.23g/t Au** (25TBRC009)
- **1m @ 15.83g/t Au** from 61m (25TBRC009)
- **16m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 34m including **7m @ 2.25g/t Au** (25TBRC019)
- **5m @ 2.68g/t Au** from 55m including **1m @ 10.33g/t Au** (25TBRC016)
- **8m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 80m including **1m @ 6.06g/t Au** (25TBRC022)
- **6m @ 1.61g/t Au** from 20m (25TBRC013)
- **7m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 67m including **1m @ 5.06g/t Au** (25TBRC024)
- **7m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 42m (25TBRC020)
- **6m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 26m (25TBRC017)
- **12m @ 0.79g/t Au** from 40m (25TBRC012)
- **4m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 32m (25TBRC008)
- **4m @ 1.62g/t Au** from 15m (25TBRC003)
- **5m @ 1.25g/t Au** from 52m (25TBRC022)
- **11m @ 0.51g/t Au** from 62m (25TBRC023)
- **7m @ 0.72g/t Au** from 68m (25TBRC016)
- **4m @ 1.23g/t Au** from 56m (25TBRC020)

The strong results are likely to extend the Stage 1 open pit to the south at Turnberry Central, adding shallow high-grade oxide ounces to the production plan.

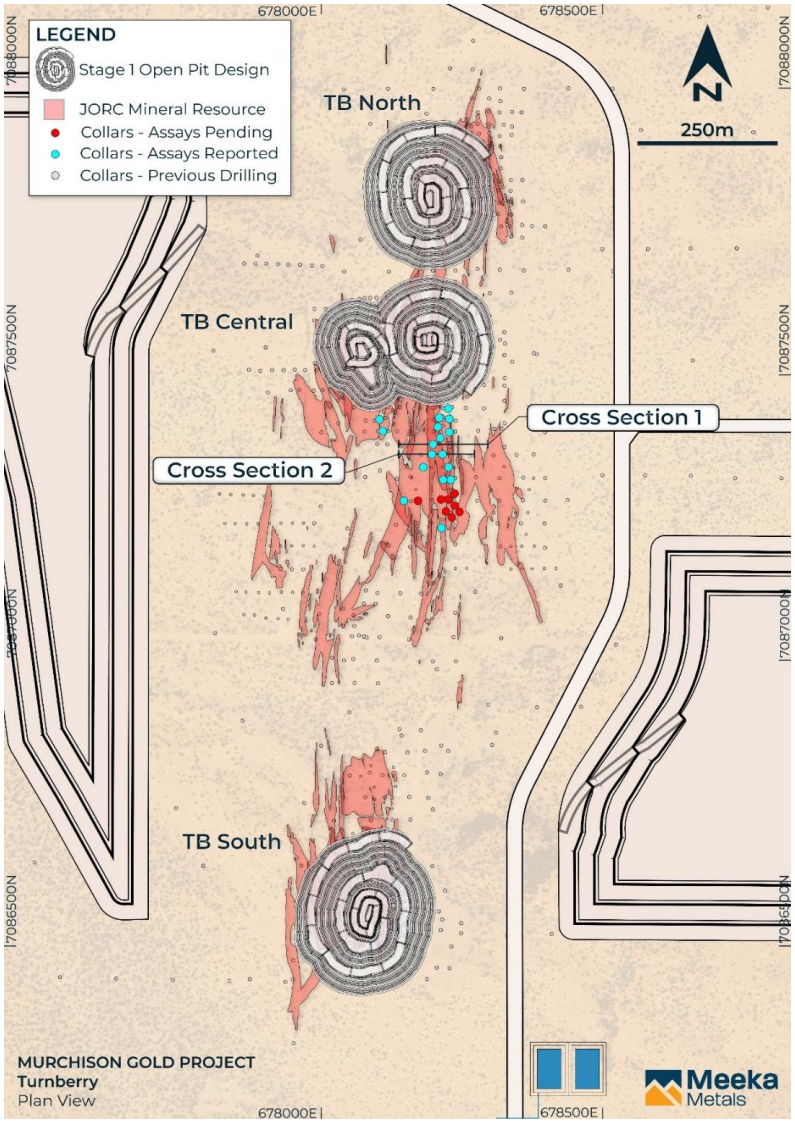


Figure 1: Plan showing new extensional drilling at Turnberry.

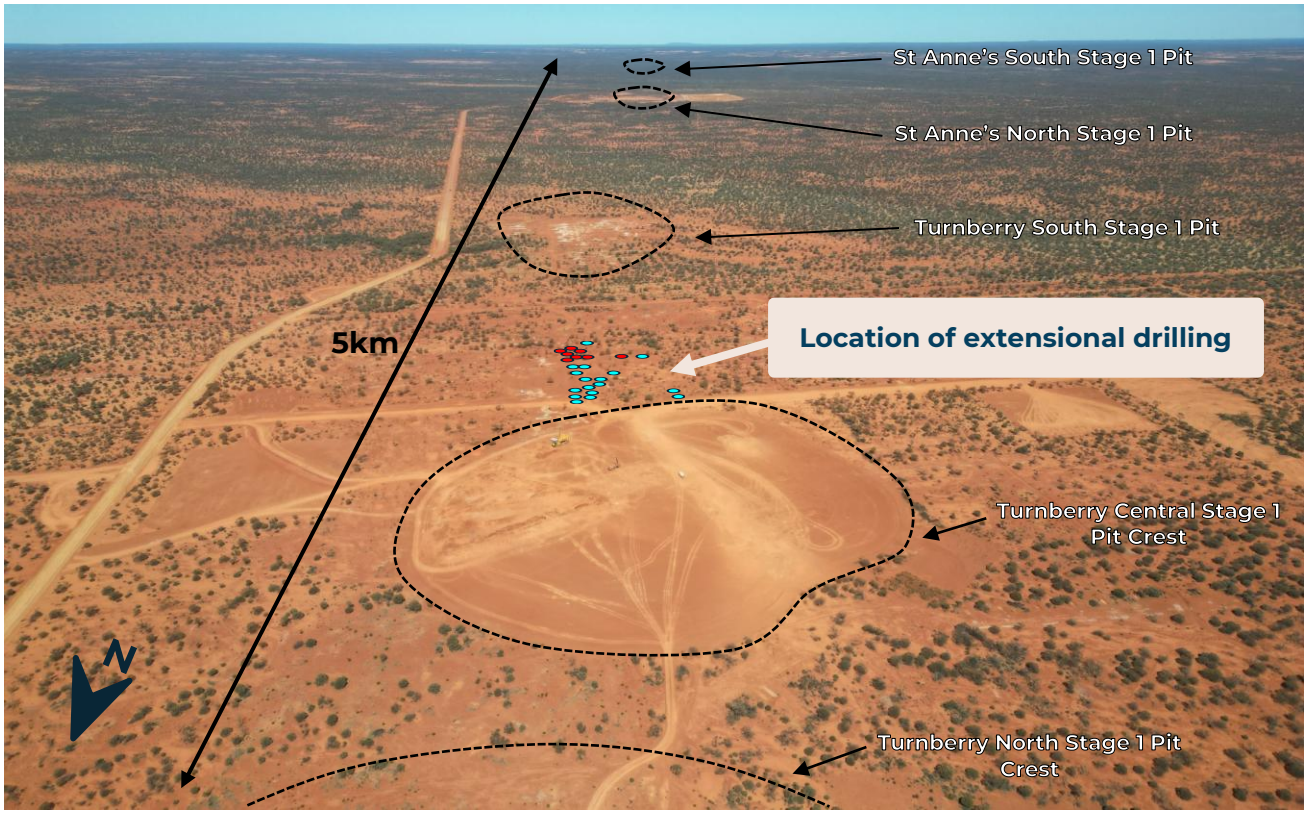


Figure 2: Aerial view looking south down the Fairway Shear Zone showing location of the five Stage 1 open pits and the collars of this new extensional drilling.

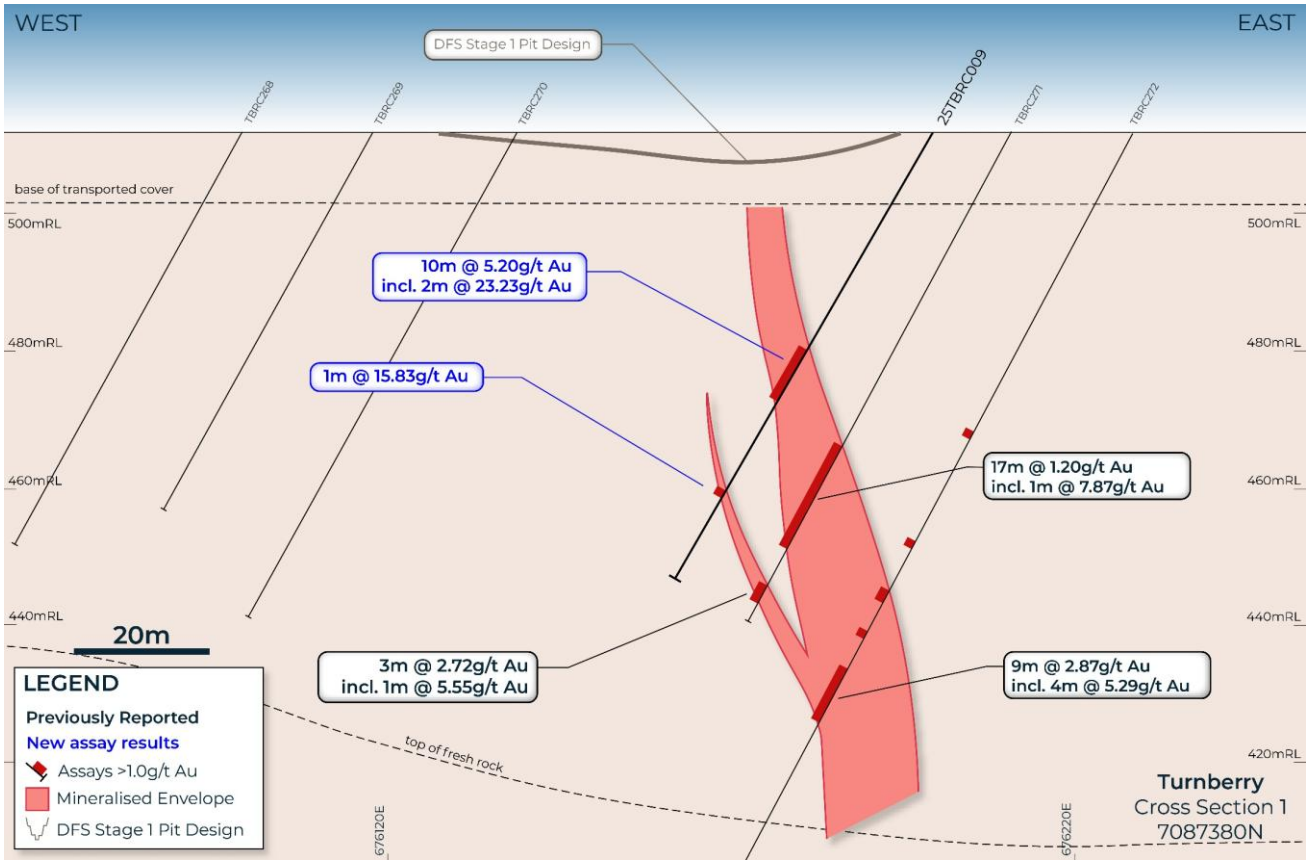


Figure 3: Cross section 1 (7087380N) highlighting shallow high-grade oxide gold to the south of the current Turnberry Central Stage 1 pit design.

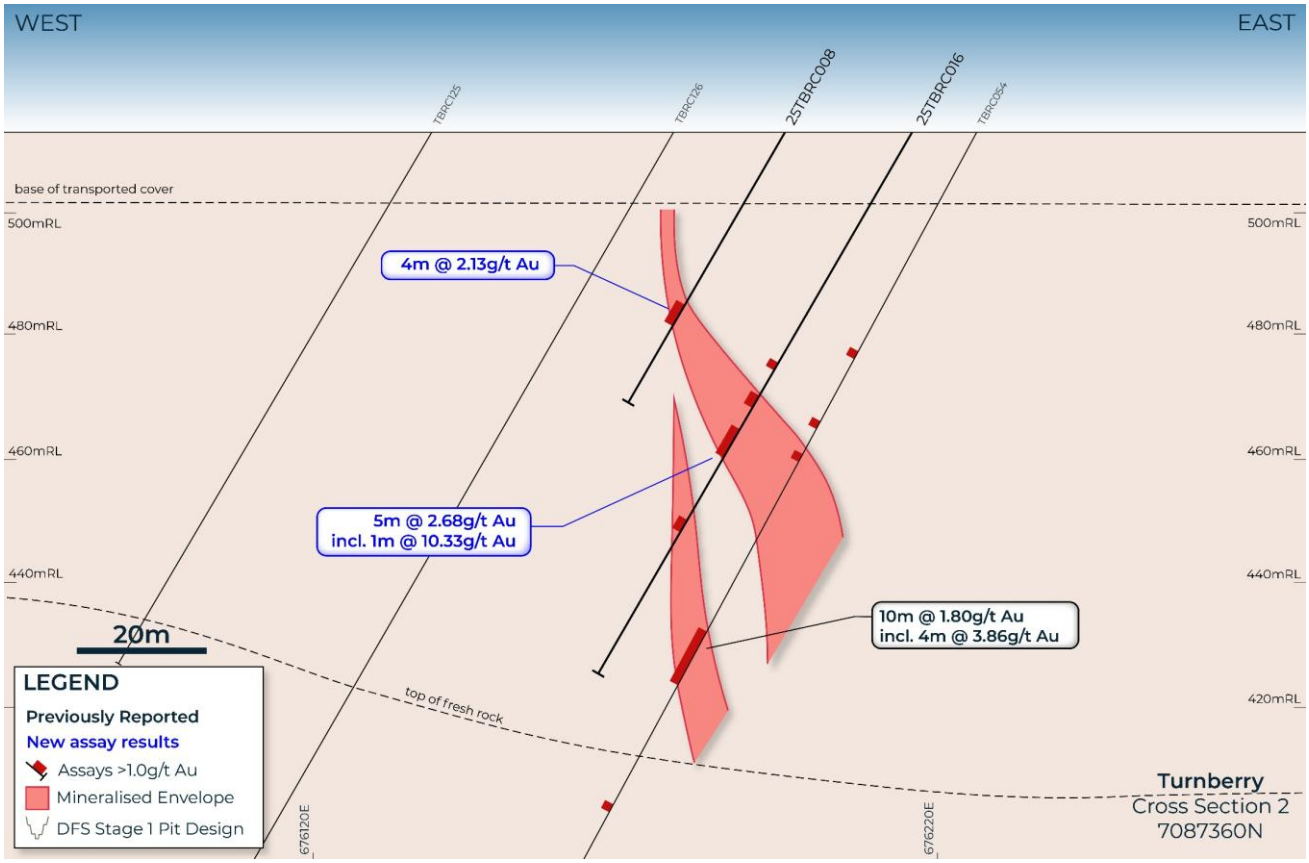


Figure 4: Cross section 2 (7087360N) highlighting shallow high-grade oxide gold to the south of the current Turnberry Central Stage 1 pit design.

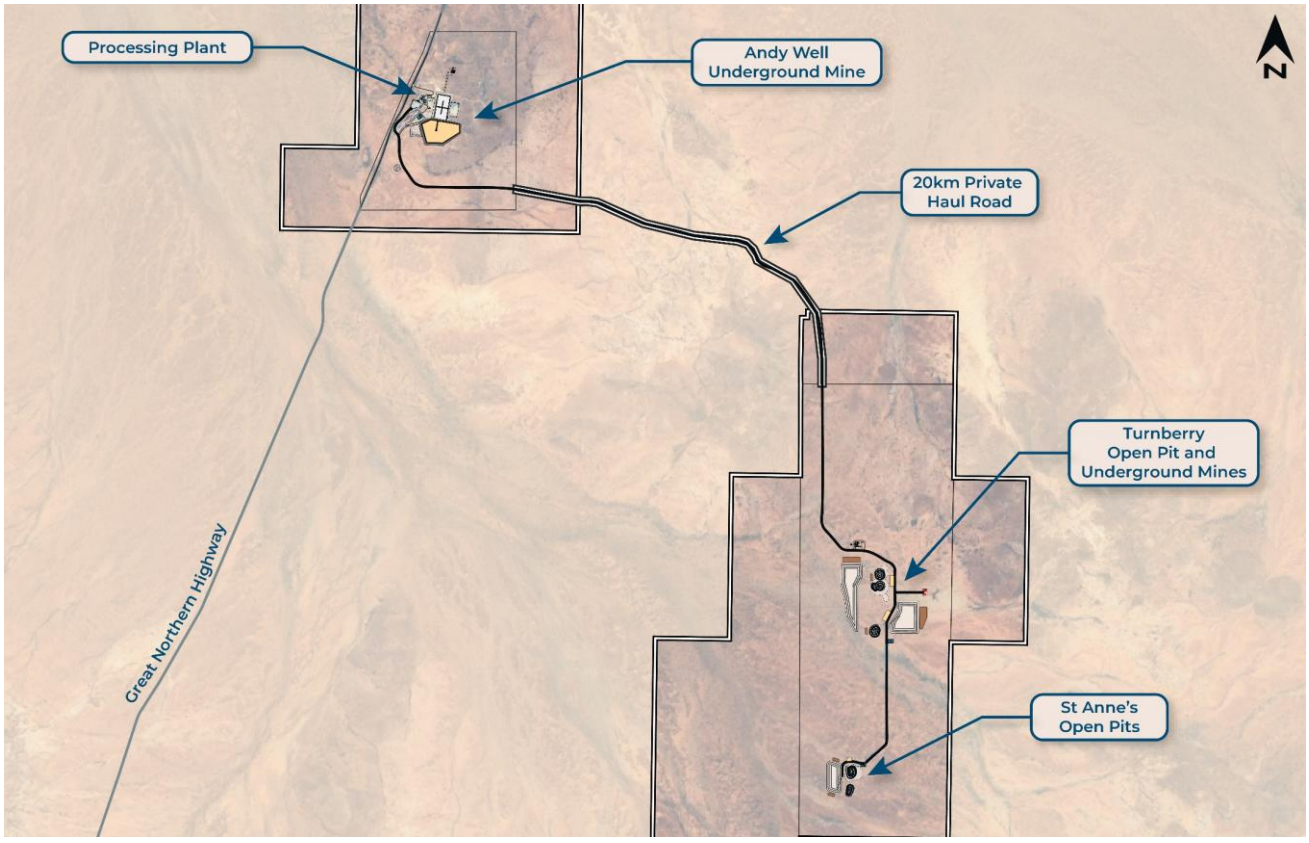


Figure 5: Murchison site layout.

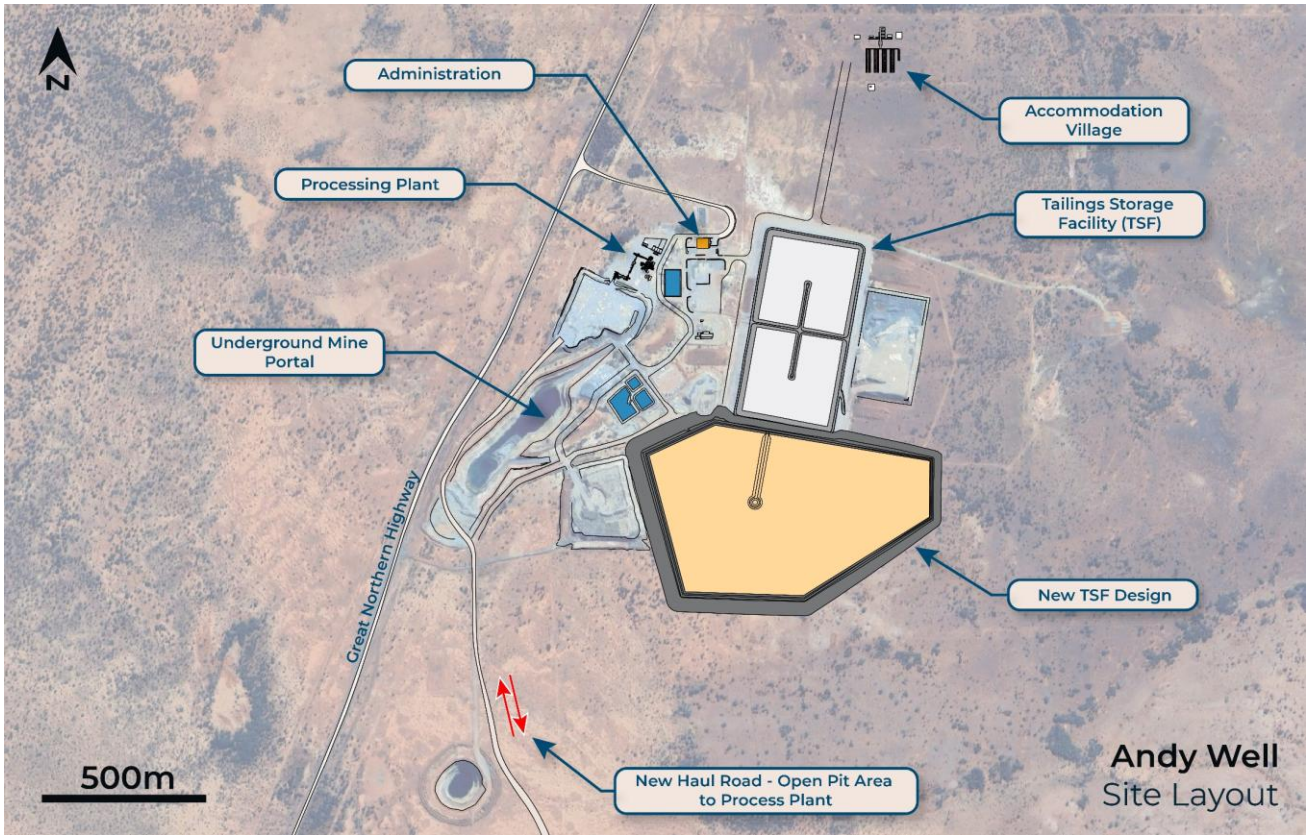


Figure 6: Murchison processing plant and Andy Well underground mining area.

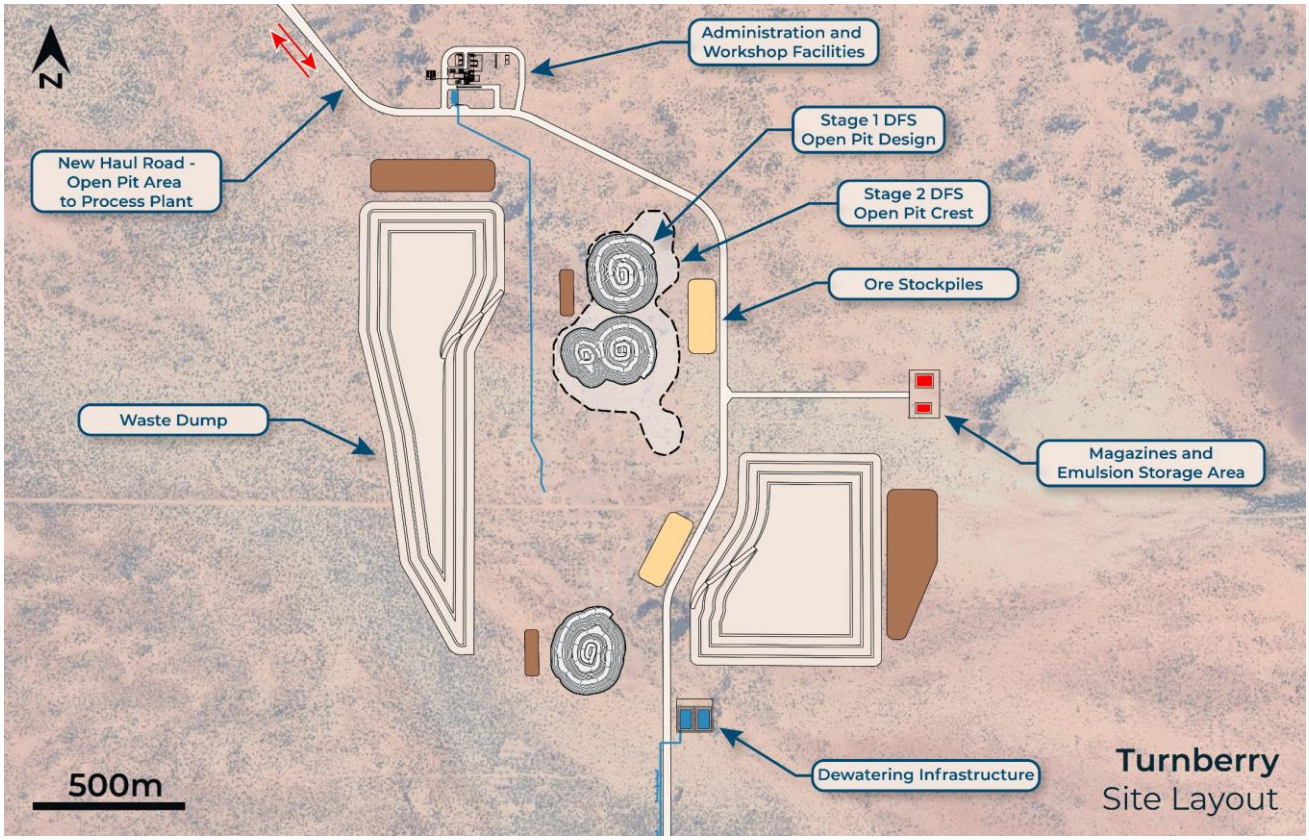


Figure 7: Turnberry mining area.

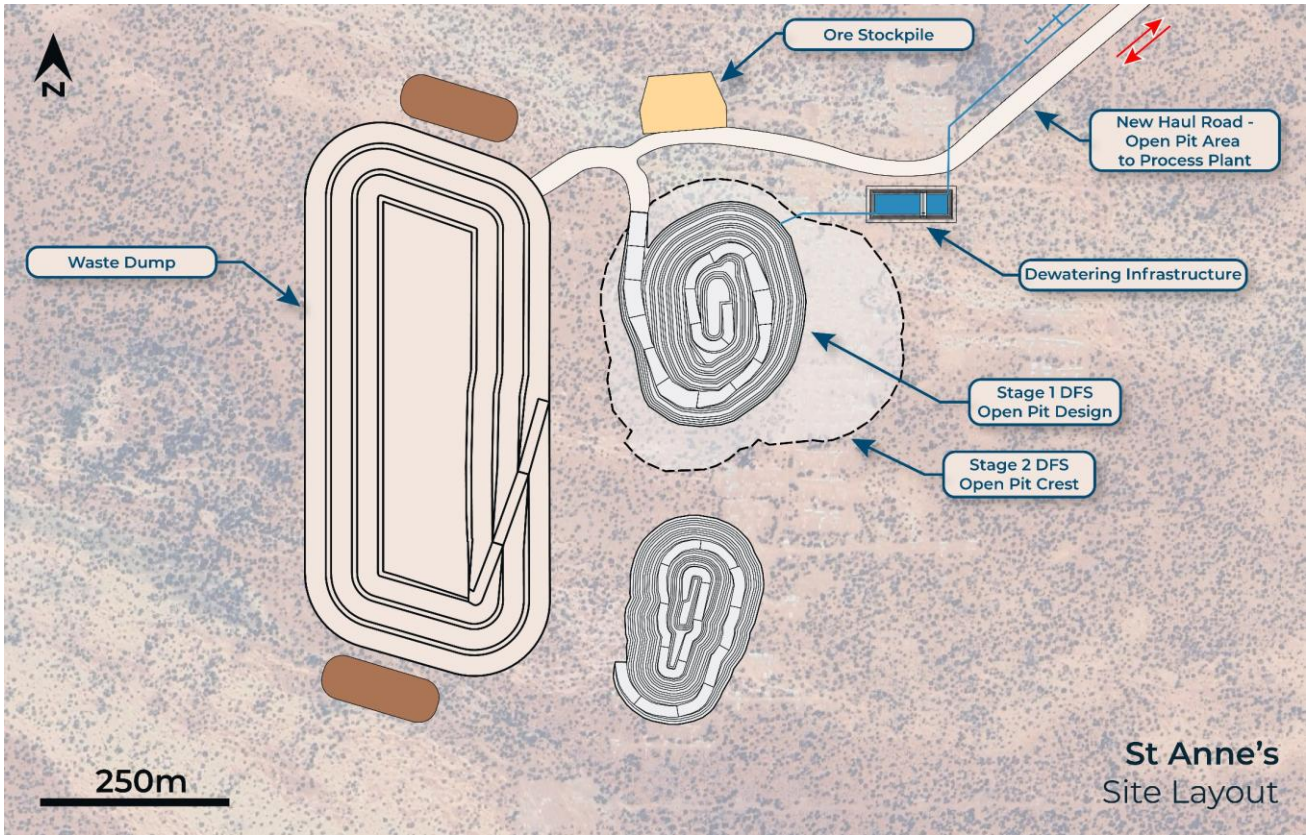
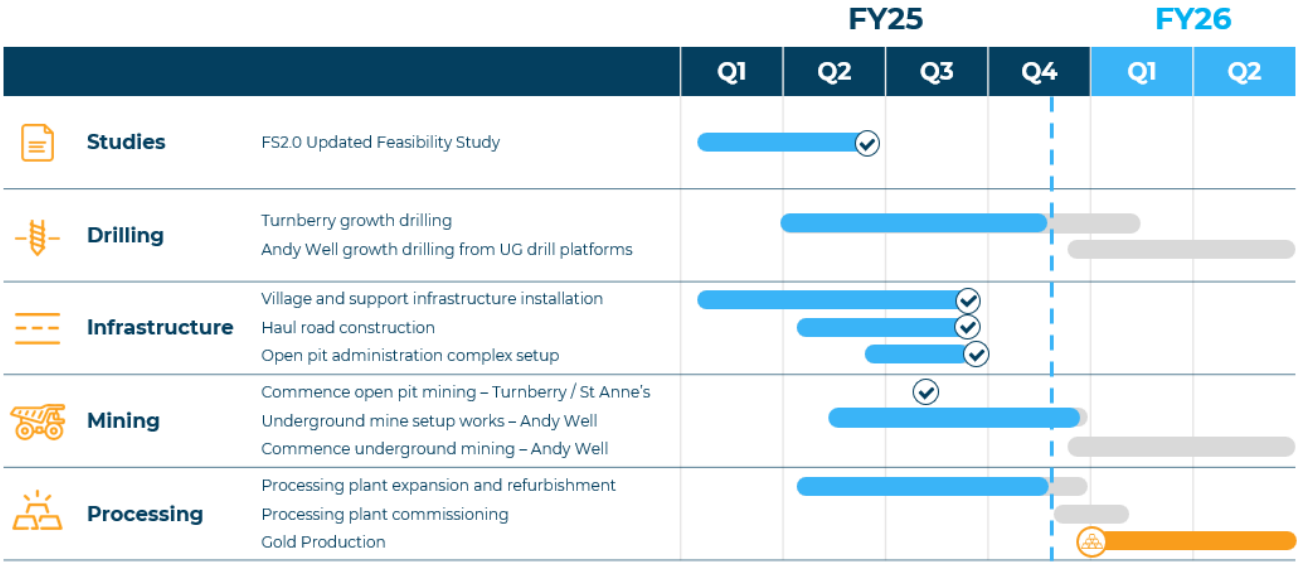


Figure 8: St Anne's mining area.

Looking Forward Through FY26



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

- **May – June 2025:** undergo process plant upgrade and refurbishment works (**nearing completion**).
- **May – June 2025:** setup for underground mining at the high-grade Andy Well mine (**nearing completion**).
- **June 2025:** commence process plant commissioning.
- **June 2025:** commence ore development and growth drilling at Andy Well underground mine.

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

For further information, please contact:
Tim Davidson – Managing Director
+61 8 6388 2700

info@meekametals.com.au
www.meekametals.com.au

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 underway, process plant commissioning in June 2025 and first gold in 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)
25TBRC001	RC	678097	7087461	512	270	-60	50
25TBRC002	RC	678104	7087423	512	270	-60	40
25TBRC003	RC	678107	7087462	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC004	RC	678109	7087401	512	270	-60	40
25TBRC005	RC	678150	7087280	512	270	-60	50
25TBRC006	RC	678170	7087280	512	270	-60	90
25TBRC007	RC	678184	7087340	512	270	-60	60
25TBRC008	RC	678196	7087361	512	270	-60	50
25TBRC009	RC	678200	7087380	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC010	RC	678210	7087425	512	270	-60	60
25TBRC011	RC	678209	7087410	512	270	-60	60
25TBRC012	RC	678210	7087388	512	270	-60	99
25TBRC013	RC	678210	7087463	512	270	-60	50
25TBRC014	RC	678213	7087232	512	270	-60	57
25TBRC015	RC	678215	7087281	512	270	-60	50
25TBRC016	RC	678216	7087361	512	270	-60	100
25TBRC017	RC	678218	7087318	512	270	-60	50
25TBRC018	RC	678221	7087261	512	270	-60	48
25TBRC019	RC	678224	7087440	512	270	-60	70
25TBRC020	RC	678225	7087425	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC021	RC	678225	7087281	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC022	RC	678225	7087339	512	270	-60	99
25TBRC023	RC	678228	7087318	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC024	RC	678227	7087400	512	270	-60	100
25TBRC025	RC	678231	7087252	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC026	RC	678235	7087290	512	270	-60	75
25TBRC027	RC	678235	7087271	512	270	-60	87
25TBRC028	RC	678242	7087261	512	270	-60	75

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

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
25TBRC001	18	21	3	0.91
25TBRC001	30	32	2	1.76
25TBRC002	32	33	1	0.51
25TBRC002	37	38	1	0.83
25TBRC003	15	19	4	1.62
25TBRC003	25	31	6	0.56
25TBRC003	33	34	1	0.61
25TBRC003	44	45	1	0.59
25TBRC003	47	48	1	1.30
25TBRC004	17	18	1	0.72
25TBRC005	24	25	1	0.72
25TBRC007	27	28	1	1.16
25TBRC008	32	36	4	2.13
25TBRC009	37	47	10	5.20
incl.	42	44	2	23.23
25TBRC009	61	62	1	15.83
25TBRC010	22	24	2	1.87
25TBRC011	36	39	3	1.98
25TBRC012	35	36	1	1.06
25TBRC012	40	52	12	0.79
25TBRC012	89	90	1	0.82
25TBRC013	20	26	6	1.61
25TBRC014	39	40	1	0.55
25TBRC014	48	50	2	1.21
25TBRC016	42	44	2	0.73
25TBRC016	49	51	2	1.21
25TBRC016	55	60	5	2.68
incl.	57	58	1	10.33
25TBRC016	68	75	7	0.72
25TBRC016	93	94	1	0.83
25TBRC017	26	32	6	1.28
25TBRC017	47	50	3	0.81
25TBRC019	34	50	16	1.39
incl.	42	49	7	2.25
25TBRC020	42	49	7	1.24
25TBRC020	56	60	4	1.23
25TBRC022	31	34	3	1.23
25TBRC022	45	48	3	0.76
25TBRC022	52	57	5	1.25
25TBRC022	60	62	2	0.88
25TBRC022	80	88	8	1.63
incl.	80	81	1	6.06
25TBRC023	27	30	3	0.53
25TBRC023	62	73	11	0.51
25TBRC024	67	74	7	1.35
incl.	71	72	1	5.06
25TBRC024	85	86	1	1.27

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 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 using 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.	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	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	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. 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. 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 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.	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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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. 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. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.
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.	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire and photon assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted average. Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between 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.