

ASX Announcement

21 January 2025

33m @ 3.07g/t Au – More Thick Zones of High-Grade Gold at St Anne's

Drilling continues to intersect broad zones of high-grade gold at St Anne's, including multiple intercepts >1oz per tonne, in advance of open pit mining in March 2025.

- RC drilling is ongoing at the Murchison Gold Project (“Murchison”) where new results from St Anne's include:
 - **33m @ 3.07g/t Au** from 42m including **8m @ 4.51g/t Au** and **6m @ 4.58g/t Au** and **1m @ 28.50g/t Au** (24SAGC035)
 - **12m @ 5.76g/t Au** from 51m including **3m @ 16.35g/t Au** (24SAGC010)
 - **7m @ 9.71g/t Au** from 78m including **1m @ 34.10g/t Au** (24SAGC021)
 - **11m @ 4.13g/t Au** from 91m including **1m @ 33.30g/t Au** (24SAGC018)
 - **2m @ 22.15g/t Au** from 70m including **1m @ 34.20g/t Au** (24SAGC037)
 - **4m @ 9.20g/t Au** from 57m including **1m @ 35.40g/t Au** (24SAGC017)
 - **3m @ 11.05g/t Au** from 82m including **1m @ 24.10g/t Au** (24SAGC010)
 - **15m @ 2.16g/t Au** from 54m including **2m @ 11.30g/t Au** (24SAGC009)
 - **15m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 34m including **1m @ 18.95g/t Au** (24SAGC020)
 - **6m @ 5.07g/t Au** from 58m including **1m @ 23.70g/t Au** (24SAGC038)
 - **14m @ 2.23g/t Au** from 72m including **5m @ 4.50g/t Au** (24SAGC017)
 - **14m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 52m including **1m @ 12.20g/t Au** (24SAGC015)
 - **14m @ 2.02g/t Au** from 53m including **1m @ 15.85g/t Au** (24SAGC039)
 - **5m @ 5.41g/t Au** from 59m including **3m @ 8.43g/t Au** (24SAGC032)
 - **12m @ 2.22g/t Au** from 44m including **3m @ 5.39g/t Au** (24SAGC014)
 - **27m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 24m including **8m @ 2.15g/t Au** (24SAGC032)
- Assays have now been received for 109 of the 145 holes drilled to December 2024 (also see ASX announcements [16 Jan 2025](#), [8 Jan 2025](#), [6 Jan 2025](#) and [18 Dec 2024](#)).
- RC drilling will continue through the March 2025 quarter at both Turnberry and St Anne's.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: “Continued delivery of assays demonstrating the thick zones of high-grade gold confirms the base case production plan and points to potential upside in this plan. Updating of the Mineral Resource model is advanced and well ahead of the open pit mining contractor mobilising in February 2025.

Results from the remaining 2024 drilling and the ongoing 2025 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 St Anne’s, ahead of mining in the March 2025 quarter.

New results from St Anne’s include:

- **33m @ 3.07g/t Au** from 42m including **8m @ 4.51g/t Au** and **6m @ 4.58g/t Au** and **1m @ 28.50g/t Au** (24SAGC035)
- **12m @ 5.76g/t Au** from 51m including **3m @ 16.35g/t Au** (24SAGC010)
- **7m @ 9.71g/t Au** from 78m including **1m @ 34.10g/t Au** (24SAGC021)
- **11m @ 4.13g/t Au** from 91m including **1m @ 33.30g/t Au** (24SAGC018)
- **2m @ 22.15g/t Au** from 70m including **1m @ 34.20g/t Au** (24SAGC037)
- **4m @ 9.20g/t Au** from 57m including **1m @ 35.40g/t Au** (24SAGC017)
- **3m @ 11.05g/t Au** from 82m including **1m @ 24.10g/t Au** (24SAGC010)
- **15m @ 2.16g/t Au** from 54m including **2m @ 11.30g/t Au** (24SAGC009)
- **15m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 34m including **1m @ 18.95g/t Au** (24SAGC020)
- **6m @ 5.07g/t Au** from 58m including **1m @ 23.70g/t Au** (24SAGC038)
- **14m @ 2.23g/t Au** from 72m including **5m @ 4.50g/t Au** (24SAGC017)
- **14m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 52m including **1m @ 12.20g/t Au** (24SAGC015)
- **14m @ 2.02g/t Au** from 53m including **1m @ 15.85g/t Au** (24SAGC039)
- **5m @ 5.41g/t Au** from 59m including **3m @ 8.43g/t Au** (24SAGC032)
- **12m @ 2.22g/t Au** from 44m including **3m @ 5.39g/t Au** (24SAGC014)
- **27m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 24m including **8m @ 2.15g/t Au** (24SAGC032)
- **3m @ 8.74g/t Au** from 73m including **1m @ 20.90g/t Au** (24SAGC033)
- **2m @ 12.90g/t Au** from 27m including **1m @ 23.40g/t Au** (24SAGC033)
- **9m @ 2.55g/t Au** from 56m including **1m @ 9.49g/t Au** (24SAGC004)
- **4m @ 4.60g/t Au** from 42m including **2m @ 7.16g/t Au** (24SAGC018)
- **10m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 43m (24SAGC037)
- **6m @ 2.48g/t Au** from 41m including **1m @ 9.34g/t Au** (24SAGC017)
- **4m @ 3.83g/t Au** from 47m including **2m @ 5.18g/t Au** (24SAGC004)
- **3m @ 3.55g/t Au** from 78m including **1m @ 8.90g/t Au** (24SAGC039)
- **1m @ 9.96g/t Au** from 51m (24SAGC026)
- **6m @ 1.60g/t Au** from 58m (24SAGC040)
- **2m @ 4.36g/t Au** from 62m including **1m @ 7.62g/t Au** (24SAGC014)
- **3m @ 2.77g/t Au** from 81m including **1m @ 6.36g/t Au** (24SAGC033)
- **5m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 50m (24SAGC028)
- **3m @ 2.27g/t Au** from 57m including **1m @ 5.78g/t Au** (24SAGC025)
- **2m @ 3.24g/t Au** from 77m including **1m @ 5.44g/t Au** (24SAGC009)
- **1m @ 5.09g/t Au** from 80m (24SAGC015)
- **3m @ 1.48g/t Au** from 35m (24SAGC031)
- **4m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 26m including **1m @ 2.30g/t Au** (24SAGC023)

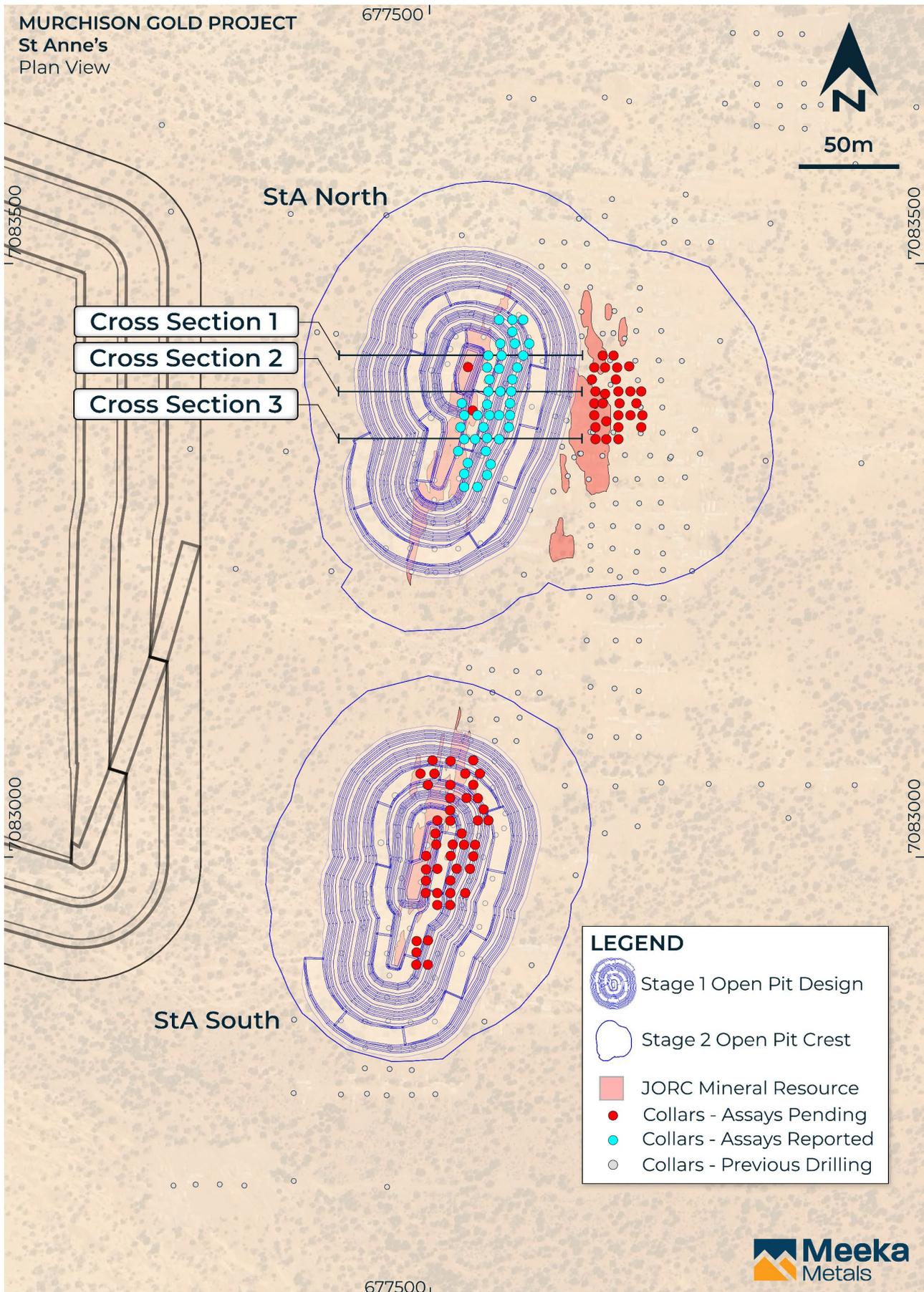


Figure 1: Plan showing new St Anne's drill hole collar locations and cross section positions.

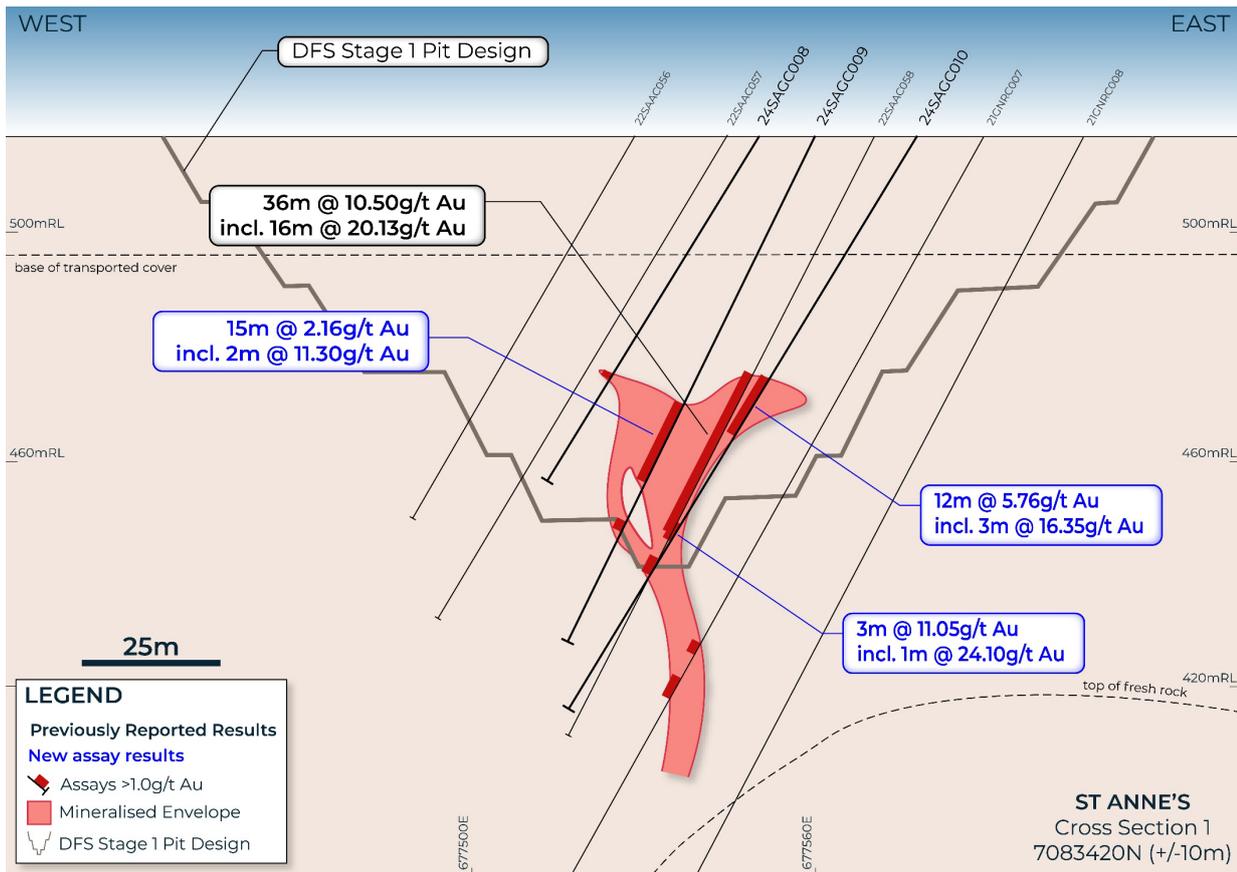


Figure 2: Cross section 1 (7083420N) showing high-grade results at St Anne's.

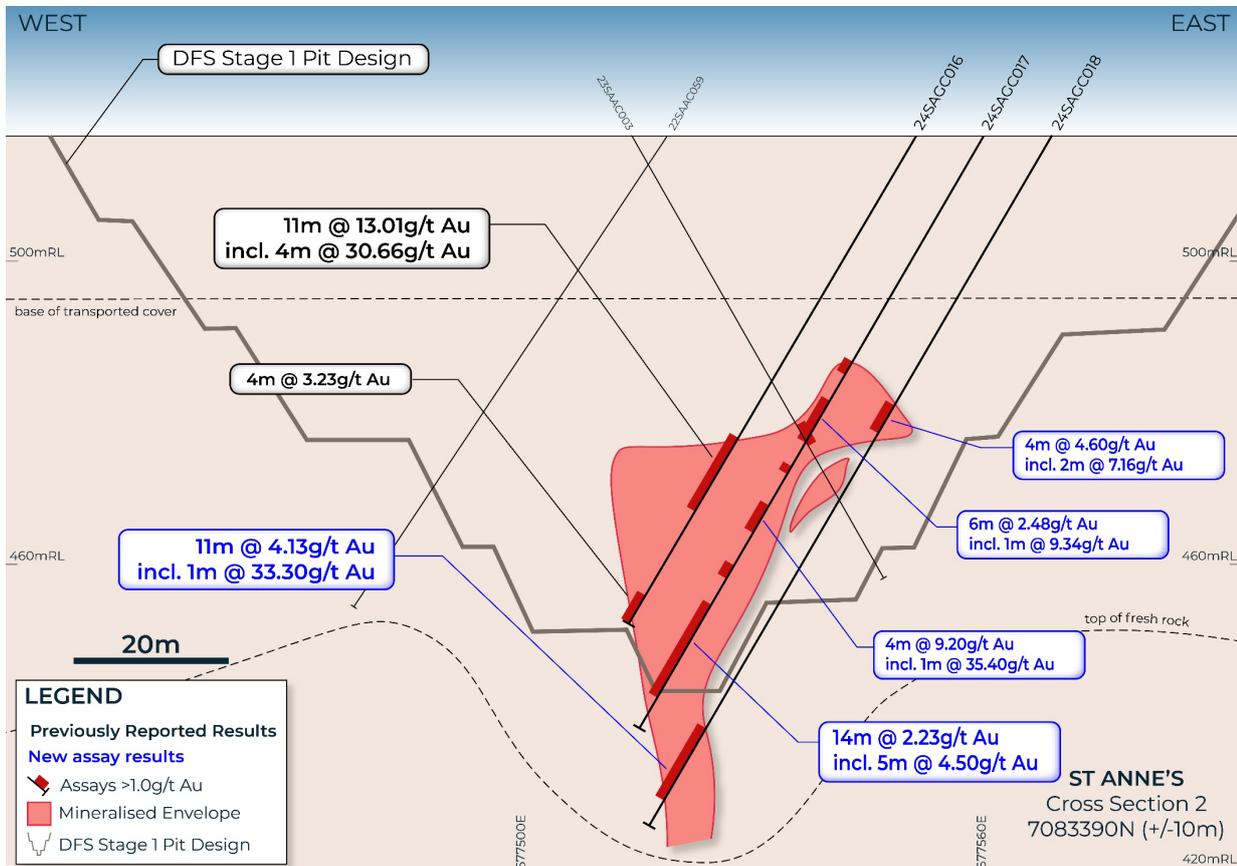


Figure 3: Cross section 2 (7083390N) showing high-grade results at St Anne's.

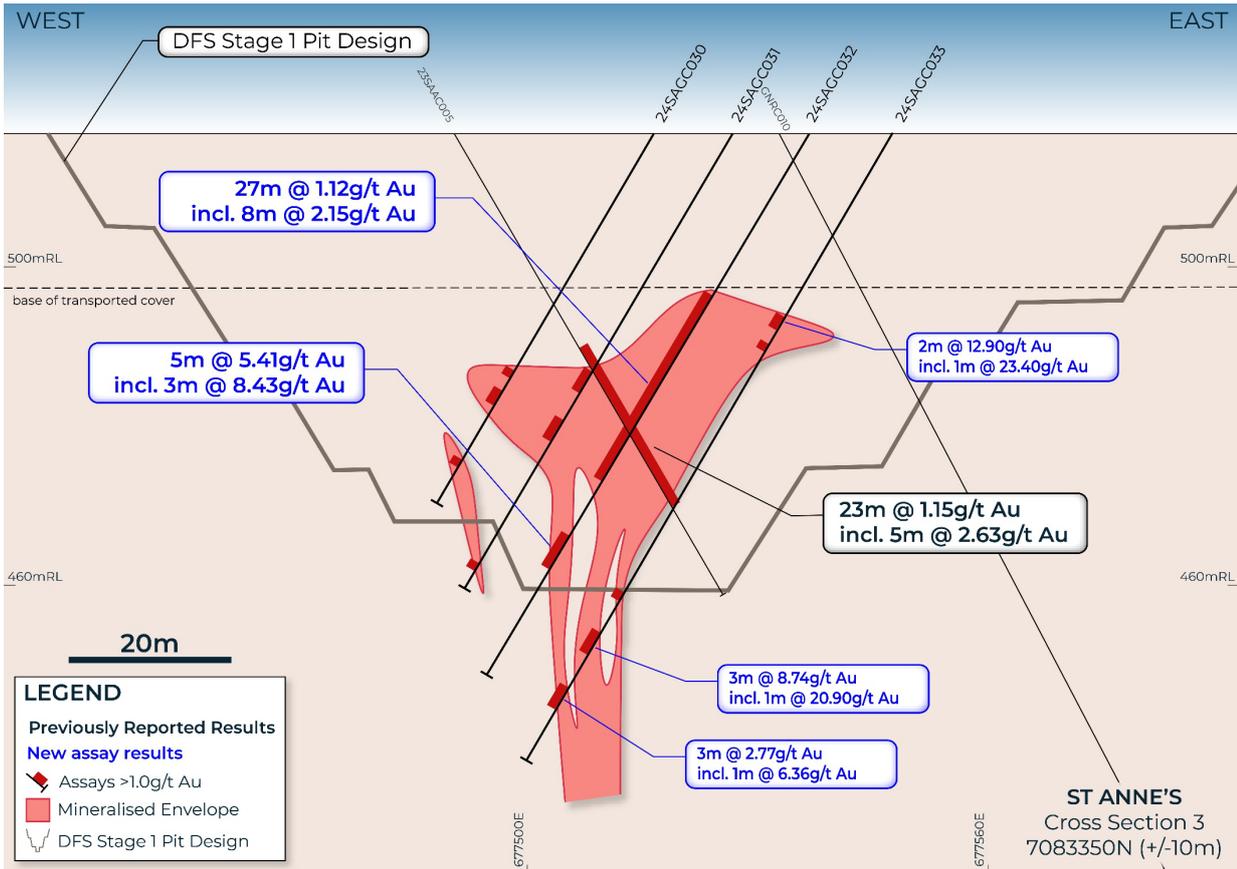


Figure 4: Cross section 3 (7083350N) showing high-grade results at St Anne's.

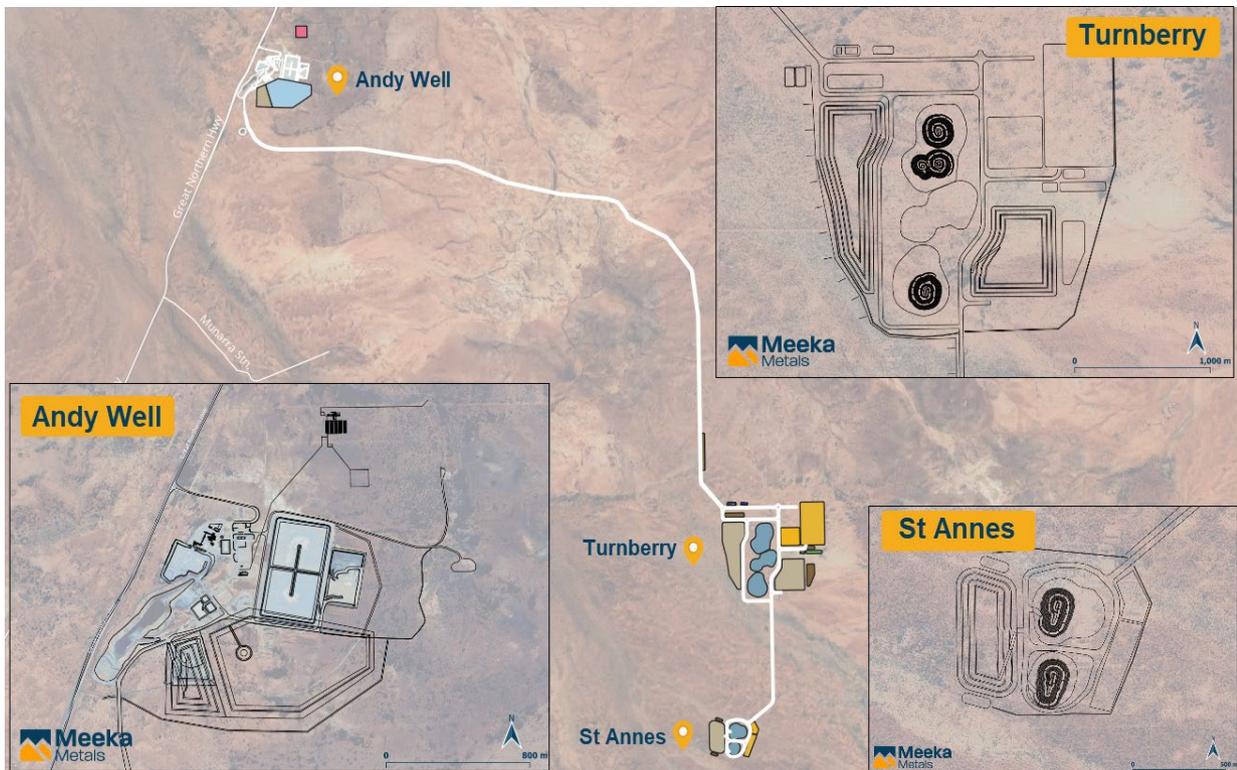


Figure 5: Murchison site layout.

Looking Forward Through FY26

		FY25				FY26	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Studies	FS2.0 Updated Feasibility Study					
	Drilling	Open pit grade control drilling					
		Turnberry growth drilling targeting UG extensions					
		Andy Well growth drilling from UG drill platforms					
	Infrastructure	Camp and support infrastructure installation					
		Haul Road construction					
	Mining	Open Pit Mining					
		Re-Access and establish services to Andy Well UG					
		Underground mining					
	Processing	Processing plant expansion and refurbishment					
		Processing plant commissioning					
		Gold Production					

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

- **January 2025:** construction of 20km haul road between the processing plant and the open pit mining centre (**underway**).
- **January 2025:** process plant upgrade and refurbishment works (**underway**).
- **January 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**).
- **January 2025:** commission the accommodation village and administration infrastructure (**underway**).
- **January 2025:** re-access and establish services to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine (**underway**).
- **February 2025:** commission the new administration and support facilities at the Turnberry mining centre.
- **February 2025:** mobilise open pit mining fleet.
- **March 2025:** commence open pit mining.
- **April 2025:** first open pit ore mining.
- **April 2025:** commence hauling ore from the open pit mining centre to the processing plant.
- **June 2025:** commence process plant commissioning.
- **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)
24TBGC002	RC	678132	7086650	513	270	-60	61
24TBGC003	RC	678142	7086650	513	270	-60	65
24TBGC005	RC	678130	7086640	513	270	-60	86
24TBGC037	RC	678135	7086570	513	270	-60	133
24SAGC004	RC	677570	7083440	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC008	RC	677550	7083420	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC009	RC	677561	7083420	517	270	-60	90
24SAGC010	RC	677579	7083420	516	270	-60	110
24SAGC014	RC	677551	7083400	517	270	-60	78
24SAGC015	RC	677570	7083400	517	270	-60	80
24SAGC019	RC	677528	7083380	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC020	RC	677549	7083379	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC021	RC	677568	7083380	517	270	-60	90
24SAGC022	RC	677530	7083370	517	270	-60	30
24SAGC023	RC	677541	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC024	RC	677551	7083370	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC025	RC	677559	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC026	RC	677568	7083370	517	270	-60	90
24SAGC036	RC	677533	7083330	517	270	-60	59
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

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

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24SAGC017	35	37	2	1.79
24SAGC017	41	47	6	2.48
incl.	42	43	1	9.34
24SAGC017	51	52	1	2.30
24SAGC017	57	61	4	9.20
incl.	57	58	1	35.40
24SAGC017	66	68	2	1.43
24SAGC017	72	86	14	2.23
incl.	75	80	5	4.50
24SAGC018	42	46	4	4.60
incl.	43	45	2	7.16
24SAGC018	91	102	11	4.13
incl.	92	93	1	33.30
24SAGC027	18	19	1	3.88
24SAGC027	24	25	1	1.74
24SAGC028	24	28	4	0.96
24SAGC028	40	42	2	0.53
24SAGC028	47	48	1	0.74
24SAGC028	50	55	5	1.39
24SAGC028	62	66	4	1.02
24SAGC029				NSI
24SAGC030	35	36	1	1.91
24SAGC030	38	40	2	1.28
24SAGC030	48	49	1	3.36
24SAGC031	23	24	1	0.96
24SAGC031	31	33	2	0.94
24SAGC031	35	38	3	1.48
24SAGC031	42	45	3	1.13
24SAGC031	59	60	1	0.97
24SAGC031	63	64	1	1.35
24SAGC032	24	51	27	1.12
incl.	33	41	8	2.15
24SAGC032	59	64	5	5.41
incl.	60	63	3	8.43
24SAGC033	27	29	2	12.90
24SAGC033	31	32	1	1.10
24SAGC033	38	39	1	0.92
24SAGC033	50	51	1	0.74
24SAGC033	67	68	1	1.08
24SAGC033	73	76	3	8.74
24SAGC033	81	84	3	2.77
24SAGC034				NSI
24SAGC035	42	75	33	3.07
incl.	43	51	8	4.51
and incl.	53	59	6	4.58
and incl.	66	67	1	28.50

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24SAGC037	43	53	10	1.75
24SAGC037	58	59	1	2.32
24SAGC037	66	67	1	0.60
24SAGC037	70	72	2	22.15
incl.	70	71	1	34.20
24SAGC037	79	80	1	0.61
24SAGC038	46	47	1	0.82
24SAGC038	53	54	1	3.96
24SAGC038	58	64	6	5.07
incl.	59	60	1	23.70
24SAGC039	53	67	14	2.02
incl.	62	63	1	15.85
24SAGC039	71	73	2	1.21
24SAGC039	78	81	3	3.55
incl.	78	79	1	8.90
24SAGC039	94	95	1	0.53
24SAGC039	105	106	1	0.60
24SAGC040	58	64	6	1.60
24SAGC041				NSI
24SAGC008	50	51	1	1.45
24SAGC014	44	56	12	2.22
incl.	53	56	3	5.39
24SAGC014	62	64	2	4.36
incl.	62	63	1	7.62
24SAGC014	67	68	1	0.56
24SAGC015	52	66	14	2.13
incl.	64	65	1	12.20
24SAGC015	73	74	1	1.98
24SAGC015	80	81	1	5.09
24SAGC015	90	91	1	2.52
24SAGC022	24	25	1	0.62
24SAGC022	37	38	1	0.53
24SAGC023	26	30	4	1.04
incl.	29	30	1	2.30
24SAGC023	36	37	1	0.78
24SAGC023	45	46	1	0.70
24SAGC024	59	60	1	1.21
24SAGC025	34	35	1	0.62
24SAGC025	57	60	3	2.27
incl.	59	60	1	5.78
24SAGC025	74	75	1	0.93
24SAGC026	24	25	1	0.51
24SAGC026	29	31	2	0.71
24SAGC026	45	46	1	1.78
24SAGC026	51	52	1	9.96
24SAGC026	59	60	1	0.81
24SAGC026	67	68	1	2.51
24SAGC026	97	99	2	0.67
24SAGC036	40	41	1	0.85
24SAGC036	53	55	2	0.94
24SAGC036	58	59	1	0.95
24SAGC004	35	39	4	1.37
24SAGC004	47	51	4	3.83
incl.	47	49	2	5.18

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24SAGC004	56	65	9	2.55
incl.	60	61	1	9.49
24SAGC009	54	69	15	2.16
incl.	64	66	2	11.30
24SAGC009	77	79	2	3.24
incl.	77	78	1	5.44
24SAGC010	51	63	12	5.76
incl.	52	55	3	16.35
24SAGC010	66	67	1	0.88
24SAGC010	77	78	1	0.99
24SAGC010	82	85	3	11.05
incl.	82	83	1	24.10
24SAGC010	90	95	5	0.52
24SAGC019				NSI
24SAGC020	34	49	15	2.13
incl.	36	37	1	18.95
24SAGC020	54	55	1	0.69
24SAGC020	57	58	1	1.10
24SAGC021	44	45	1	5.34
24SAGC021	68	69	1	0.92
24SAGC021	78	85	7	9.71
incl.	80	81	1	34.10

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>One- metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC)drilling.</p> <p>Additional sampling of diamond core was conducted more selectively to understand controls on mineralisation and collect density data.</p> <p>The quality of the samples were actively monitored and evaluated using various quality control techniques.</p> <p>The majority of sampling occurred in the near-completely oxidised regolith clays RC methods..</p> <p>Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections.</p> <p>Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated.</p> <p>The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>Various measures were employed to monitor and assure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Qualitative active monitoring of sample recovery and photographing of drill samples at the end of hole to assess sample recovery.</p> <p>The calibration of scales used for the collection of wet-dry Archimedes density data using a calibration weight during the collection process.</p> <p>Internal calibration checks were performed by the pXRF analyser daily.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>1m grade control samples were fire assayed as per the above method.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural.</p> <p>Qualitative: geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining etc.)</p> <p>Quantitative: structural orientation angles; geotechnical and geochemical data.</p> <p>A handheld pXRF instrument was used to collect continuous geochemical data to assist with logging.</p> <p>Core photography or the whole hole wet and photography or sample piles at the completion of each drillhole.</p> <p>All holes logged and chipped for entire length of hole. All chip trays and diamond core archived for future reference.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>Core diamond tails were half cored with an Almonte core saw.</p> <p>The HQ3 triple tubed holes were whole core sampled apart from the quartz veins which were half core sampled.</p> <p>All 3 m composites were spear sampled.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold.</p> <p>Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold.</p> <p>In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Certified reference material: 1:25 samples</p> <p>Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush</p> <p>Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20.</p> <p>Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p>	<p>Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS.</p> <p>Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex or Axis tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole.</p>

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	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.

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	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.