

28 April 2025

March 2025 Quarterly Activities Report

At the Murchison Gold Project (“Murchison”) the high-grade Andy Well underground mine was re-accessed, open pit mining commenced and a major milestone achieved at the process plant with installation of the larger 750kW ball mill.

- Access to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine was established and dewatering infrastructure installed. The Company’s fleet of underground mining equipment began arriving at site with further equipment, including development drills, arriving in the June 2025 quarter. Underground ore development and diamond drilling will commence mid-2025.
- The open pit mining commenced ahead of schedule in February 2025 and accelerated steadily during the quarter. First ore production commenced in April 2025 and is being stockpiled for process plant commissioning in June 2025.
- RC drilling remained ongoing at the open pit mining area with continued strong results including:
 - **23m @ 26.73g/t Au** from 38m including **10m @ 52.79g/t Au** (24SAGC002)
 - **10m @ 15.71g/t Au** from 114m including **1m @ 34.70g/t Au** and **1m @ 113.00g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
- Open pit support infrastructure including administration complex, heavy vehicle workshop and fuel storage facilities were commissioned.
- Expansion works on the CIL gold processing plant continued at pace, including:
 - Installation of the larger 750kW ball mill and mill deck;
 - Installation of the new cyclone structure and cyclone cluster; and
 - Installation of the 3x new CIL tanks and top of tank steel work.
- A 2m lift of the southern cell of the tailings storage facility (TSF) was completed.
- The Company ended the quarter with \$42M in cash, no debt (other than underground mining equipment finance) and no hedging.

Commenting on the quarter, Meeka’s Managing Director Tim Davidson said: “We achieved a number of major milestones during the March 2025 quarter, establishing access to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine, commenced open pit mining ahead of schedule and installed the larger 750kW ball mill into our processing plant.

The open pits are now producing ore, which is being stockpiled in readiness for mill commissioning in June 2025. Importantly, we remain on track for first gold in mid-2025 and have the funding to deliver this with \$42m cash at the end of the quarter.”

Meeka Metals Limited (“**Meeka**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide a summary of activities completed during the March 2025 quarter.

Murchison Gold Project (MEK 100%)

Access was established to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine in preparation for ore development and diamond drilling in mid-2025. This included installation of primary dewatering infrastructure in the base of the open pit to remove the need for staging dewatering infrastructure in the decline.

Additionally, the Company's fleet of underground mining equipment, to be operated under an owner-operator model, began arriving on site. Further equipment is scheduled for delivery in the June 2025 quarter, including development drills. Ore development and diamond drilling will commence mid-2025.



Figure 1: Underground loader, part of the Company's fleet of underground mining equipment, at the Andy Well portal.

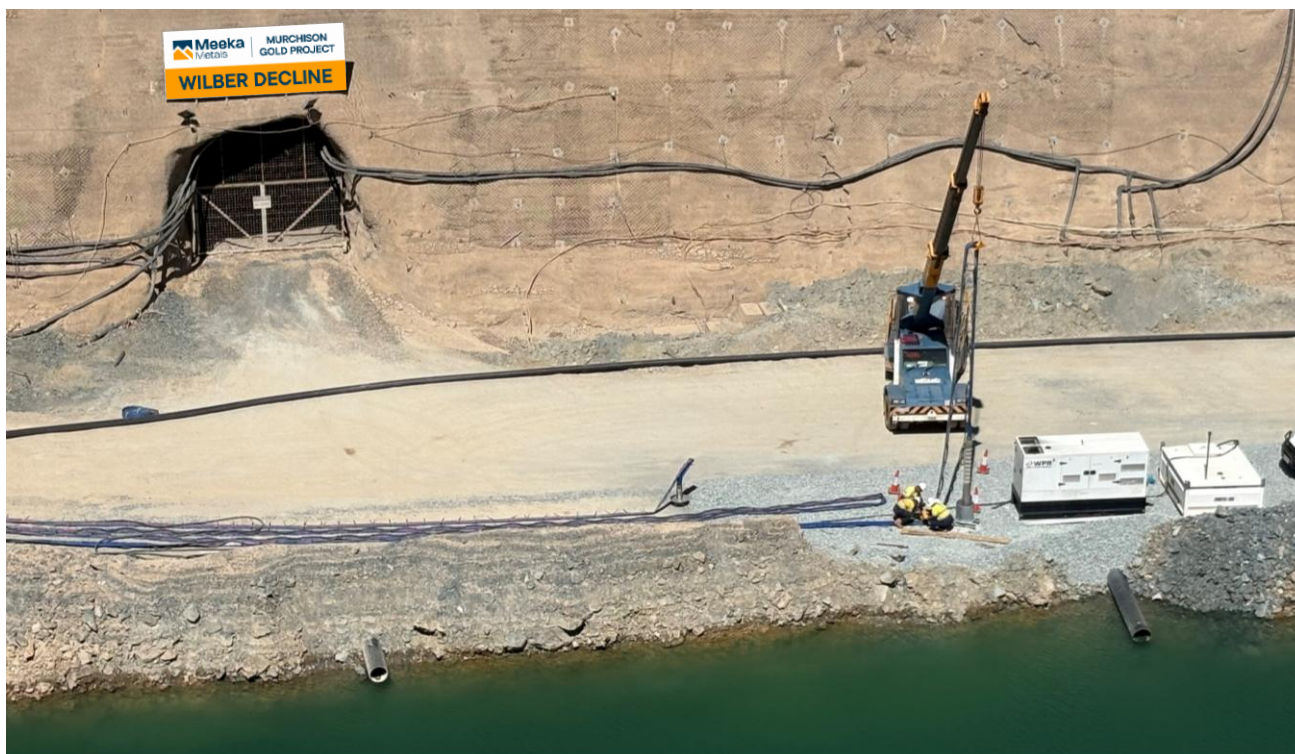


Figure 2: Installation of dewatering pump down a 12 inch bore hole drilled at the base of the open pit into the underground workings at the high-grade Andy Well underground mine, March 2025.

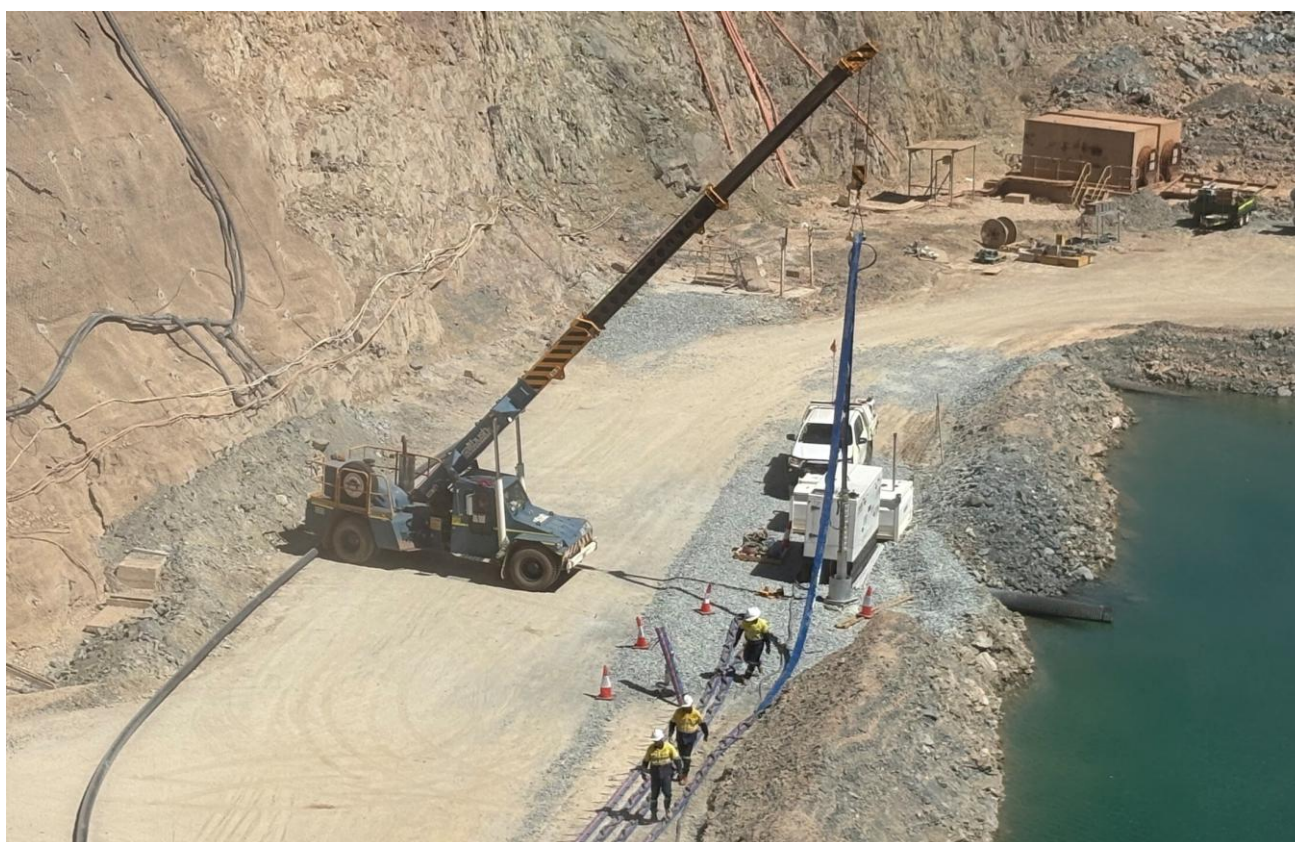


Figure 3: Installation of dewatering pump at the base of the open pit into the underground workings at the high-grade Andy Well underground mine, March 2025.

Open pit mining commenced at St Anne's ahead of schedule in February 2025 and accelerated steadily, achieving ~20kBCM daily material movement. Open pit support infrastructure including administration complex, heavy vehicle workshop and bulk fuel storage facilities were also commissioned.



Figure 4: The 200t excavator loading trucks at St Anne's North stage 1 open pit, March 2025.

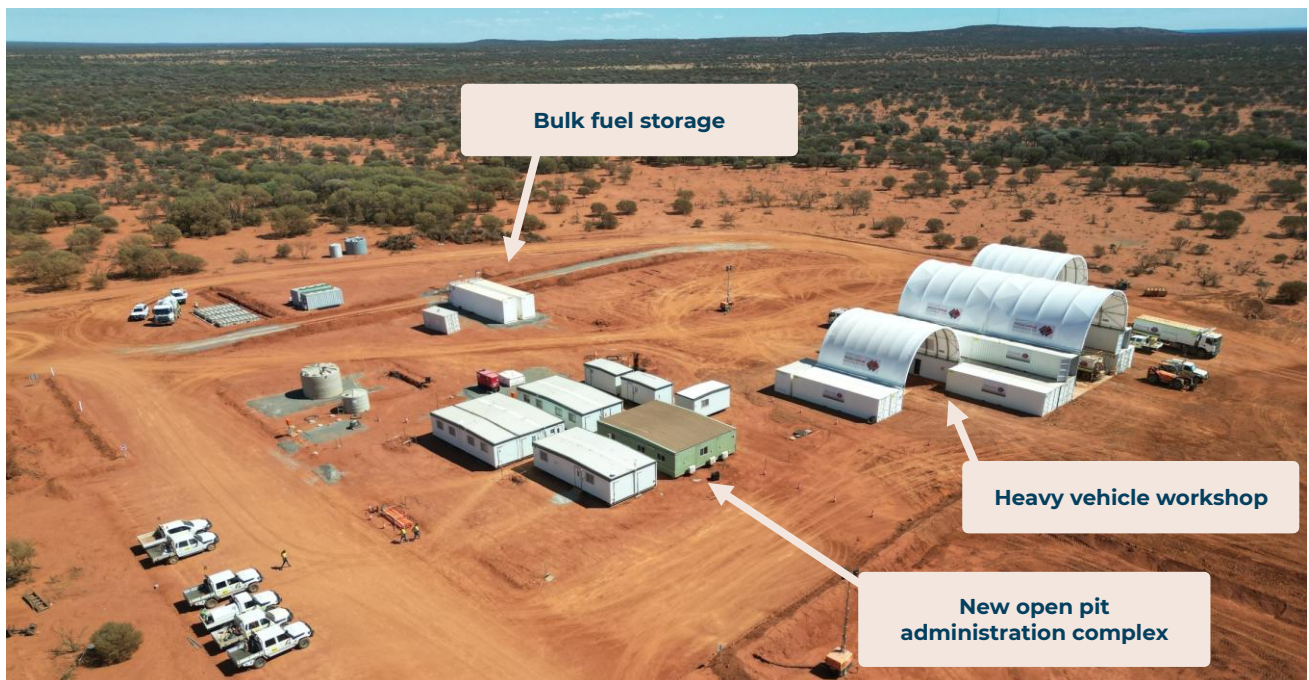


Figure 5: Open pit support infrastructure commissioned and operational, including administration complex and heavy vehicle workshop, March 2025.

RC drilling was ongoing at the open pit mining area where new results from St Anne's included:

- **23m @ 26.73g/t Au** from 38m including **10m @ 52.79g/t Au** (24SAGC002)
- **14m @ 7.50g/t Au** from 59m including **9m @ 10.79g/t Au** (24SAGC006)
- **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)
- **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)
- **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)

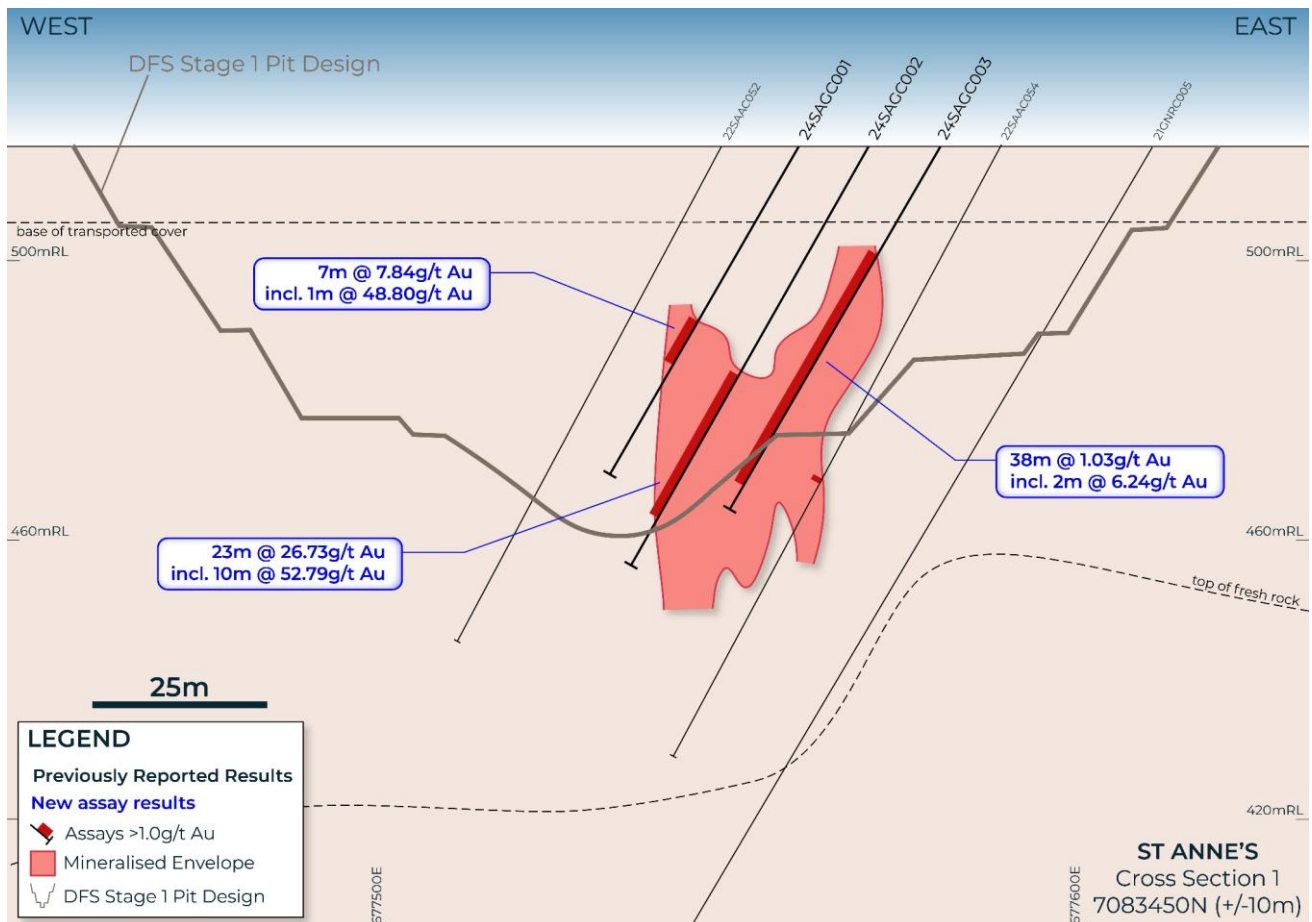


Figure 6: Cross section 1 (7083450N) showing high-grade results at St Anne's.



Figure 7: RC drill chips showing the quartz lode and bonanza gold zone, **23m @ 26.73g/t Au including 10m @ 52.79g/t Au**, intersected in hole 24SAGC002.

New results from Turnberry included:

- **12m @ 6.27g/t Au** from 103m including **2m @ 28.30g/t Au** (24TBGC023)
- **7m @ 12.59g/t Au** from 107m including **3m @ 21.53g/t Au** (24TBGC028)
- **6m @ 26.47g/t Au** from 59m including **1m @ 154.50g/t Au** (24TBGC033)
- **13m @ 6.76g/t Au** from 42m including **1m @ 10.10g/t Au** and **1m @ 70.80g/t Au** (24TBGC034)
- **10m @ 9.81g/t Au** from 130m including **1m @ 86.50g/t Au** (24TBGC038)
- **9m @ 12.77g/t Au** from 51m including **1m @ 27.90g/t Au** & **1m @ 43.60g/t Au** (24TBGC042)
- **4m @ 30.19g/t Au** from 81m including **2m @ 58.03g/t Au** (24TBGC043)
- **10m @ 15.71g/t Au** from 114m including **1m @ 34.70g/t Au** and **1m @ 113.00g/t Au** (24TBGC053)

The ongoing drilling has also identified a new zone of shallow high-grade gold on the western side of Turnberry South with results including:

- **21m @ 5.13g/t Au** from 51m including **5m @ 15.65g/t Au** (25TBGC012)
- **18m @ 3.61g/t Au** from 83m including **4m @ 10.85g/t Au** (25TBGC011)
- **11m @ 4.04g/t Au** from 52m including **1m @ 22.50g/t Au** and **2m @ 7.46g/t Au** (25TBGC010)
- **12m @ 1.81g/t Au** from 38m including **1m @ 10.80g/t Au** (25TBGC019)

- **14m @ 1.43g/t Au** from 37m including **1m @ 4.40g/t Au** (25TBGC013)
- **6m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 52m including **1m @ 5.41g/t Au** (25TBGC011)
- **7m @ 1.51g/t Au** from 99m including **1m @ 8.34g/t Au** (25TBGC007)

This new gold zone sits to the west of the stage 1 oxide pit design. Given the favourable width of mineralisation and high-grade it is likely to result in an expansion of the Turnberry South stage 1 open pit design.

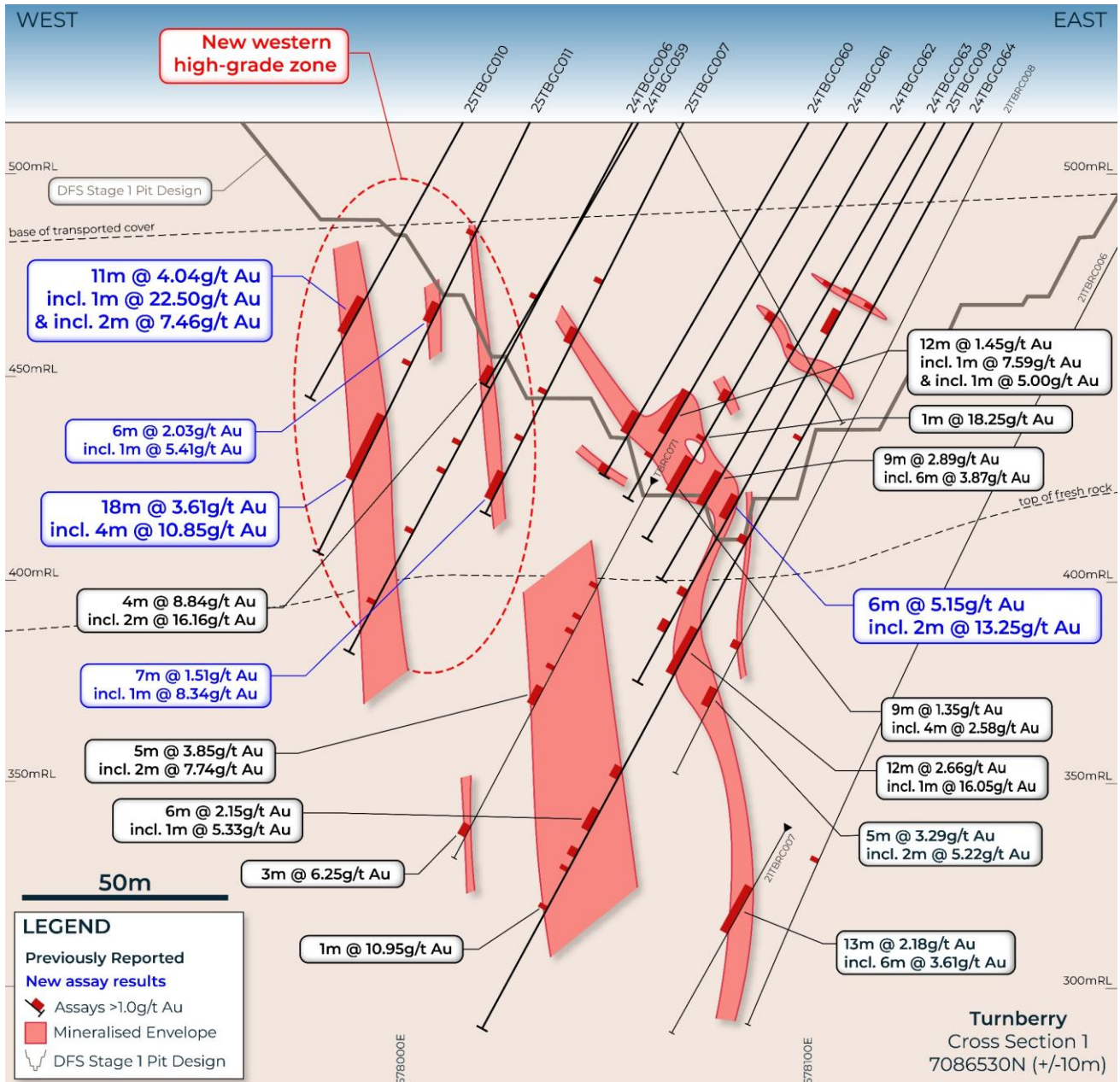


Figure 8: Cross section 1 (7086530N) showing new zone of shallow high-grade gold on the western side of Turnberry South.

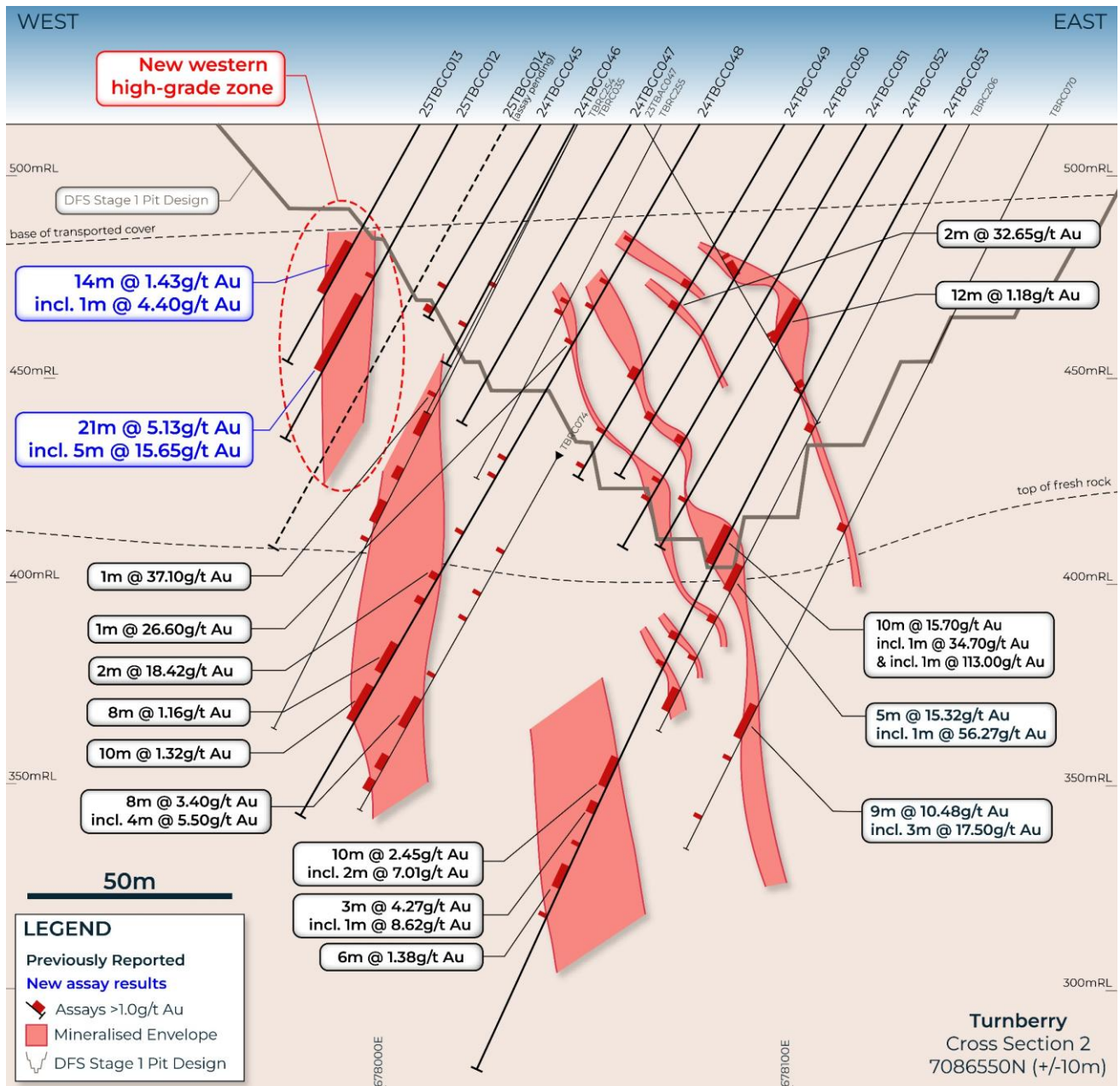


Figure 9: Cross section 2 (7086550N) showing new zone of shallow high-grade gold on the western side of Turnberry South.

Rapid progress of the processing plant expansion works continued including installation of the larger 750kW ball mill, a major milestone for the project. Other key work packages completed were the leach and adsorptions tank construction, top of tank and cyclone tower steelwork, and installation of the cyclone cluster.

Commissioning of the processing plant will commence in June 2025 with lower-grade open pit ore from St Anne's, which is currently being stockpiled in readiness for processing.

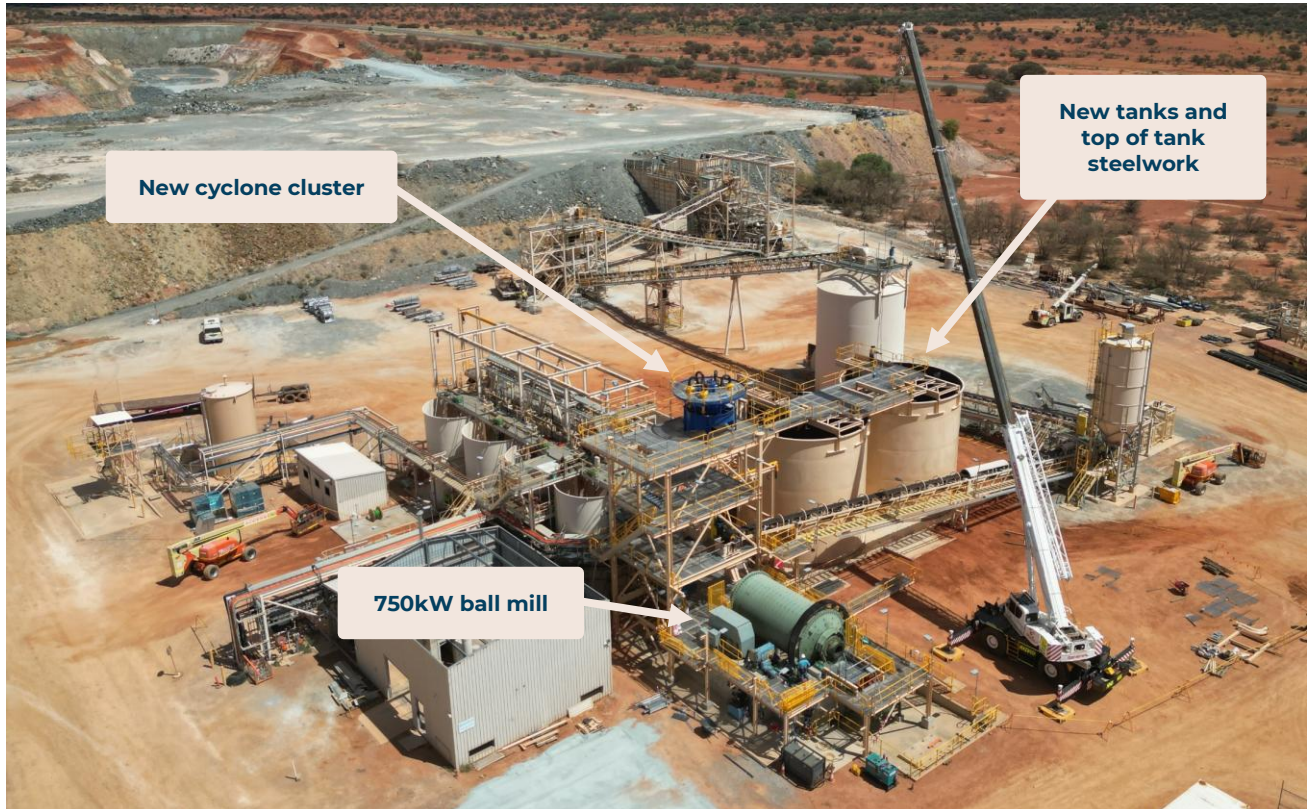


Figure 10: The larger 750kW ball mill, new tanks, top of tank steel work and cyclone cluster in position, March 2025.

Corporate

An Appendix 5B – Quarterly Cash Flow Report for the quarter ended 31 March 2025 accompanies this Activities Report.

The Company ended the quarter with \$42M in cash.

During the quarter the Company spent approximately:

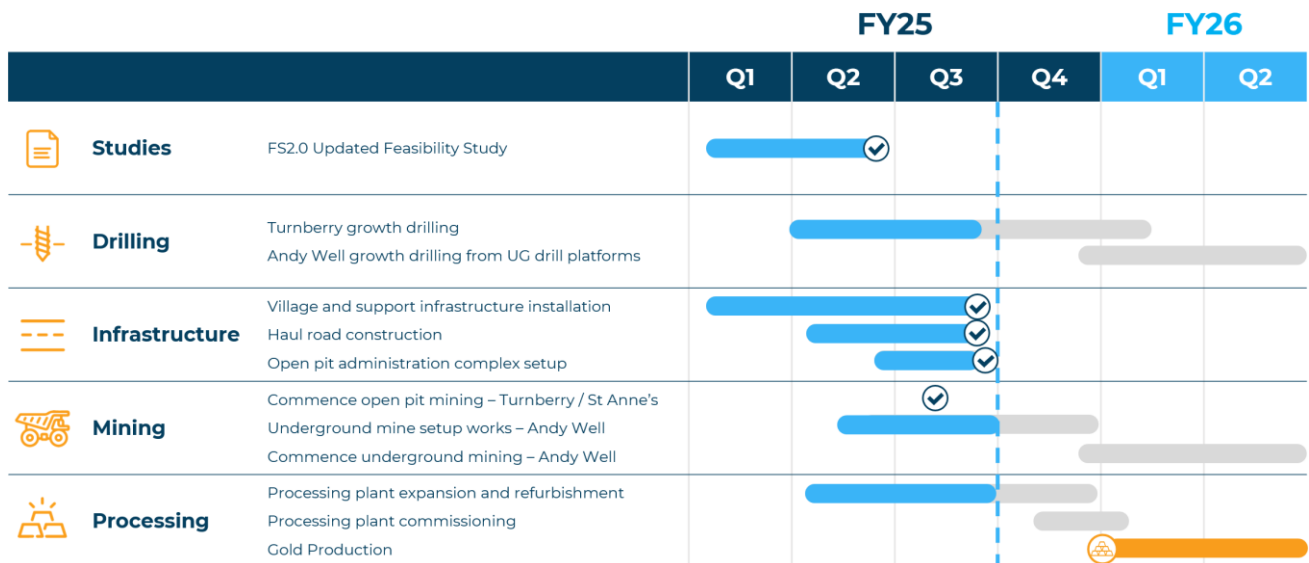
- \$15 million on project development works at the Murchison.
- \$161,000 on payments to related parties and their associates for director fees and legal fees.

Tenement Schedule

Tenements held at 31 March 2025.

Project	State	Tenement	Status	Interest at start of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Murchison Gold Project	WA	E 51/1217	Granted	100%	100%
		M 51/870	Granted	100%	100%
		E 51/926	Granted	100%	100%
		E 51/927	Granted	100%	100%
		M 51/882	Granted	100%	100%
Circle Valley	WA	E 63/2007	Granted	100%	100%

Looking Forward Through FY26



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

- **April – June 2025:** undergo process plant upgrade and refurbishment works (**underway**).
- **April – June 2025:** setup for underground mining at the high-grade Andy Well mine (**underway**).
- **April 2025:** produce first ore from the open pits.
- **April 2025:** haul ore from the open pit mining area to the processing plant in advance of process plant commissioning.
- **June 2025:** commence process plant commissioning.
- **June 2025:** commence growth drilling from underground drill platforms at Andy Well underground mine.

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

For further information, please contact:

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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 underway, underground mining commencing in June 2025 and first gold 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.

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>
Drilling techniques	<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>
Drill sample recovery	<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>
Logging	<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
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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>

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	<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</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>

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.	<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> <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>
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).	<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</p>

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		<p>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>
Drill sample recovery	<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>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Larger format 4 inch AC blade bits were used with appropriate onboard air volume and pressure to maximise recovery regolith clays.</p> <p>A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples.</p> <p>HQ3 triple tube techniques were used when diamond drilling to maximise recovery through the regolith clays.</p> <p>As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>The qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<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>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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>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,</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<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>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 considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.</p>
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>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>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<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>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 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.</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>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</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> <p>In the Competent Person's opinion, the accuracy and quality of the drill hole location data is appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>MGA94 - Zone 50.</p> <p>Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<p>Drill hole spacing across the deposit is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). Grade control spacing is 10m x 10m through mineralised zones.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Not applicable, as mineralised 3m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.</p> <p>There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.</p>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Meeka Metals Limited control 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing.</p> <p>M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title determination area.</p> <p>Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Milestone payments of \$5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at \$1m.</p>
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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	<p>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:</p> <p>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</p> <p>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <p>dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>hole length.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results.</p> <p>All fire and photon assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported.</p> <p>Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted average.</p> <p>Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.</p>
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-announcements/

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.