ASX Announcement

20 May 2026

Fairway Step-out Drilling Hits More Gold

First pass exploration drilling continues to hit gold at Rosapenna within the Fairway shear zone (between the Turnberry and St Anne's) at the Murchison Gold Project ("Murchison").

- **Rosapenna Target: broad zones of gold intersected in step-out exploration drilling** to the south of Turnberry within the Fairway shear zone. Results include:
  - **8m @ 1.83g/t Au** from 78m including **3m @ 4.16g/t Au** (26TBRC075)
  - **17m @ 0.69g/t Au** from 45m including **6m @ 1.55g/t Au** (26TBRC051) and
    8m @ 0.58g/t Au from 74m including **1m @ 1.89g/t Au** (26TBRC051) and
    8m @ 1.46g/t Au from 114m including **2m @ 4.59g/t Au** (26TBRC051)
  - **8m @ 1.37g/t Au** from 67m including **4m @ 2.53g/t Au** (26TBRC040)
  - **13m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 58m including **6m @ 1.72g/t Au** (26TBRC0026)
  - **1m @ 99.14g/t Au** from 73m (26TBRC0023)
  - **12m @ 0.58g/t Au** from 87m including **2m @ 1.61g/t Au** (26TBRC0021)
- **The current strike of mineralisation at Rosapenna is 670m, remains open to the south, and is only limited by drilling**.
- **Fairway drilling remains ongoing**, currently targeting the ~3km section between Turnberry (690koz @ 2.0g/t Au) and St Anne's (40koz @ 3.1g/t Au), including the southern extension of Rosapenna. Drill pads are now being prepared for additional drilling to the south of the drill holes reported here.
- **These results from Rosapenna highlight the potential for new discovery** within the Fairway shear zone. Fairway is a ~25km long contact zone with a major regional structure that has had no drilling or ineffective, broad spaced reconnaissance RAB drilling from 1990's and 2000's.

Commenting on these exploration results, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said:

> *"The strong gold results in this broad spaced, first pass exploration drilling highlights the broader growth opportunity available to us within a highly fertile but until now underexplored ~25km long belt of Archean greenstones. This step-out drilling continues to expand the footprint of gold at Rosapenna, which remains open to the south. Exploration drilling remains ongoing, continuing to target the shear zone between Turnberry and St Anne's."*

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report exploration results from drilling along the 25km Fairway shear zone at the Murchison. Drilling continues to expand the strike of high-grade gold at **Rosapenna**, which now extends 670m south of Turnberry. The gold in this drilling is associated with shearing and quartz veining in mafic rocks below ~30m of tertiary cover.

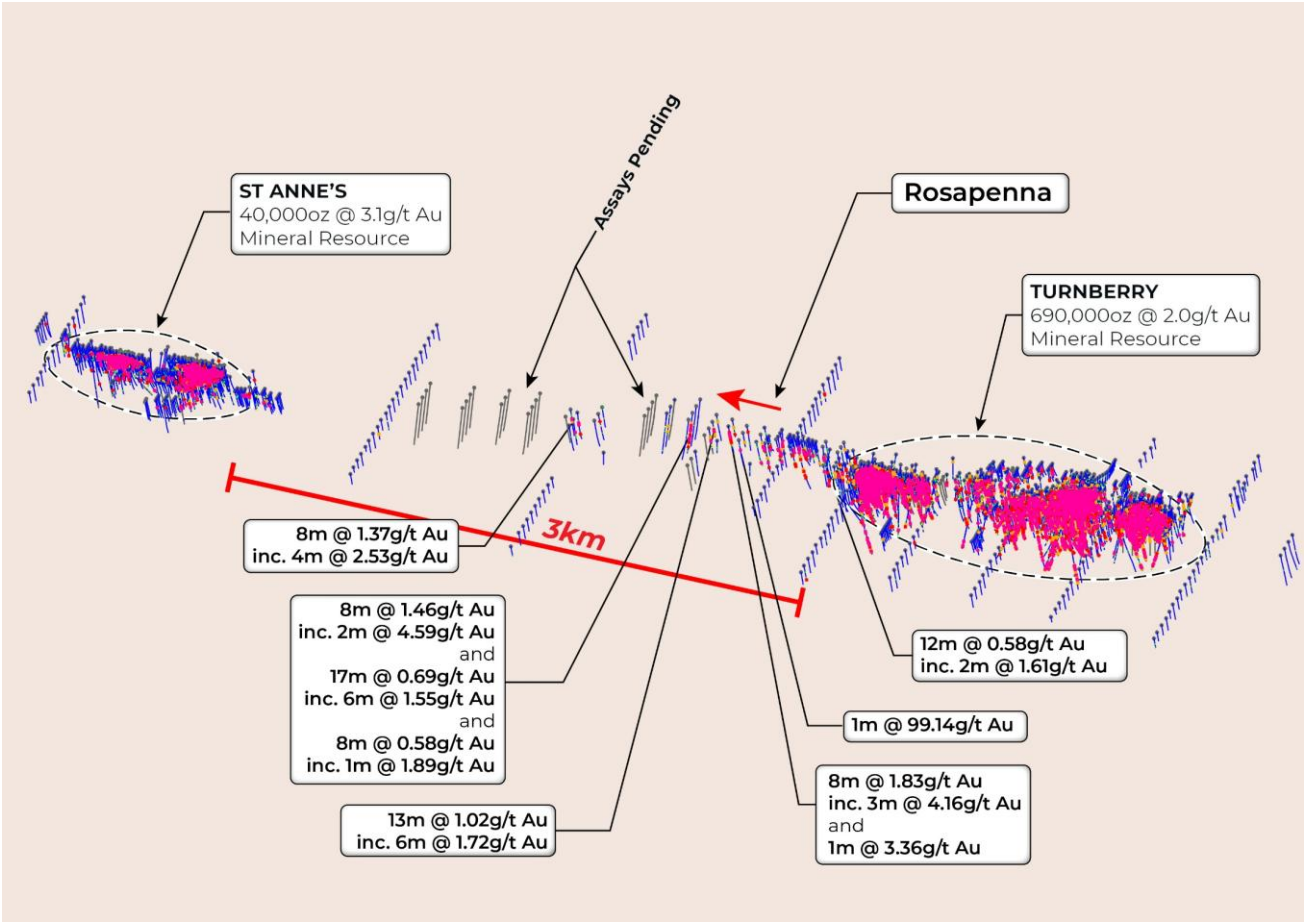


Figure 1: Plan showing the location of high-grade exploration results from Rosapenna (reported in this announcement) where drilling remains ongoing.

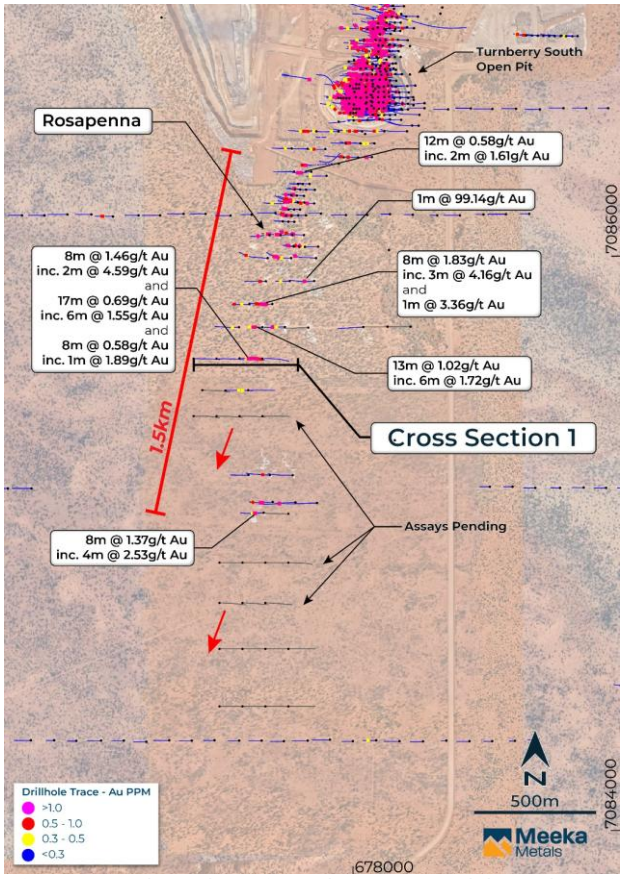


Figure 2: Plan showing the new gold exploration results from broad spaced step out drilling at Rosapenna where drilling remains ongoing.

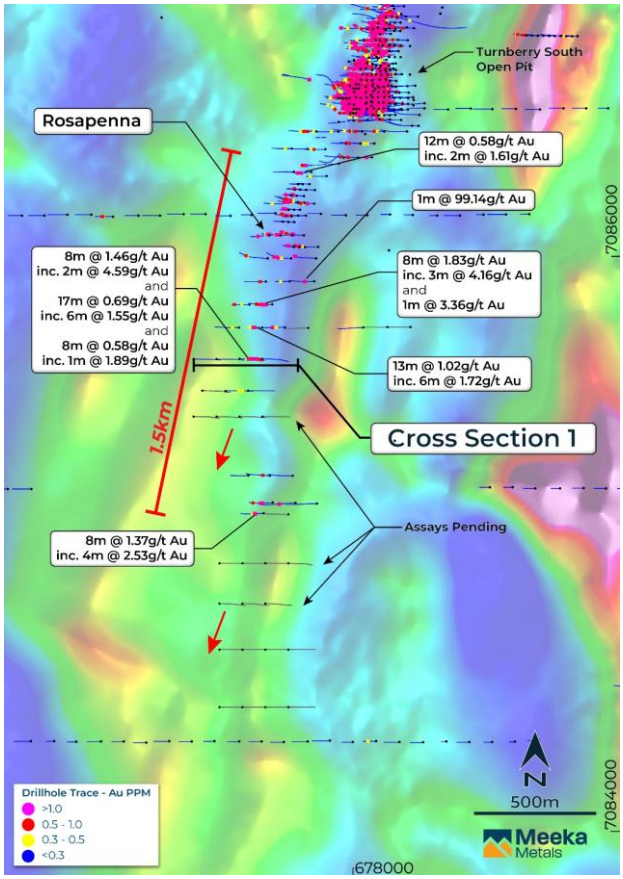


Figure 3: Plan showing the same as Figure 2 above overlaid on magnetics.

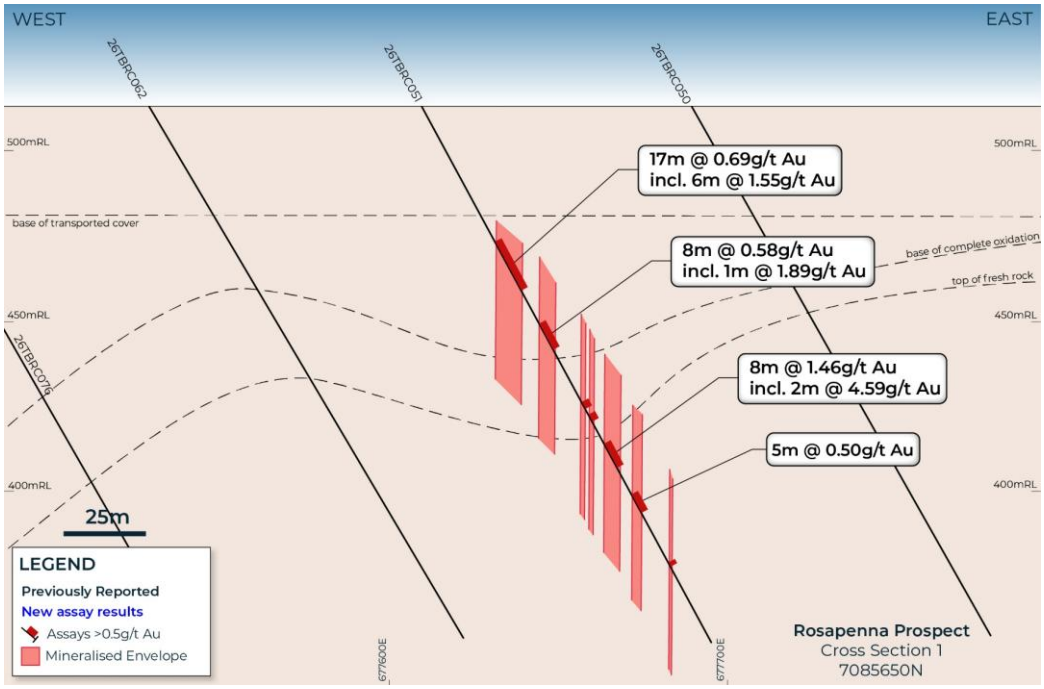


Figure 4: Cross section 1 through exploration drill line at Rosapenna with initial 80m spaced holes.

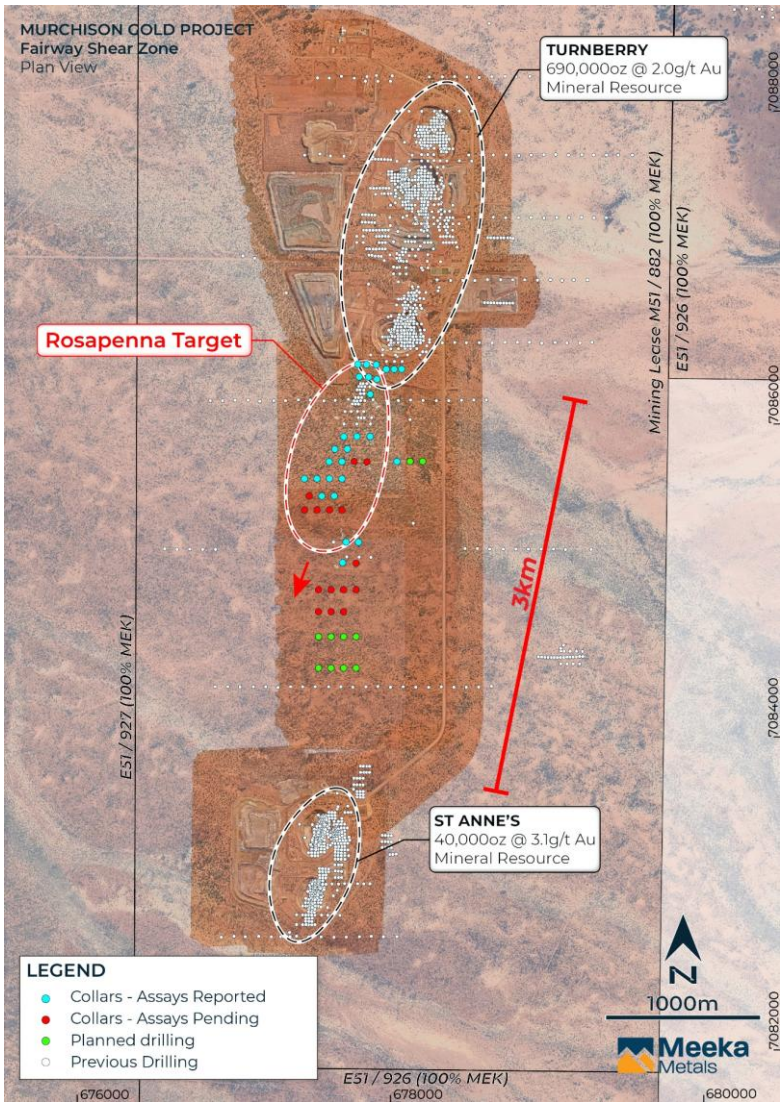


Figure 5: Plan showing the location and status of current drilling at Rosapenna.

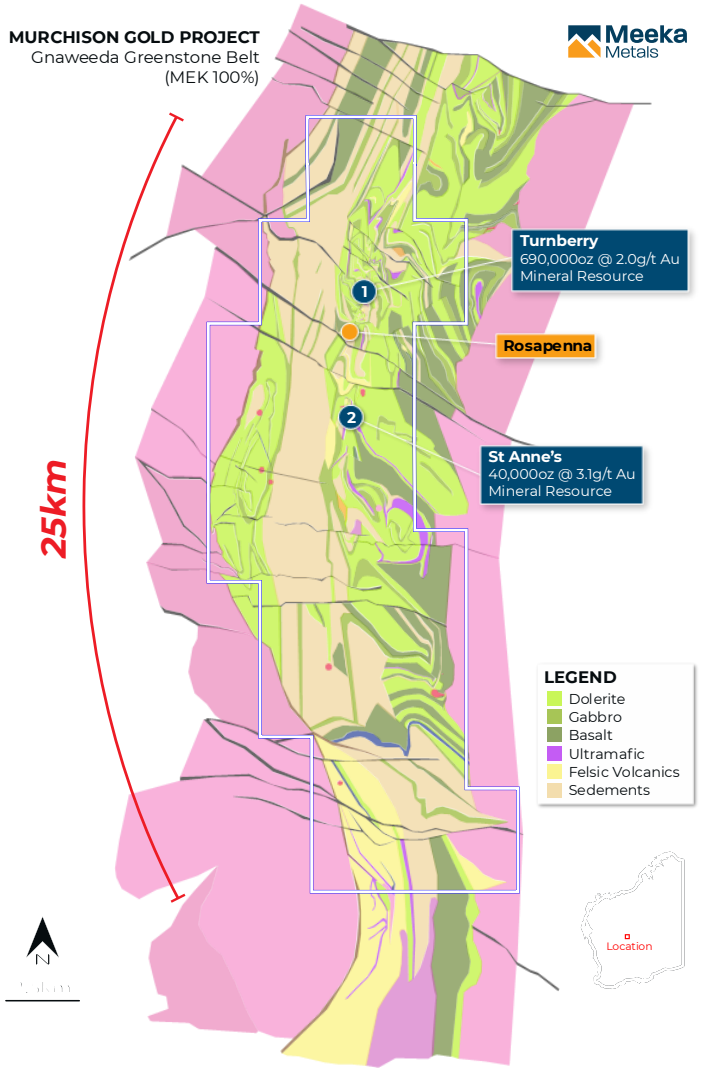


Figure 6: Plan showing ~25km belt of highly prospective Archean greenstones that forms part of Meeka's Murchison Gold Project and is currently being systematically drill tested.

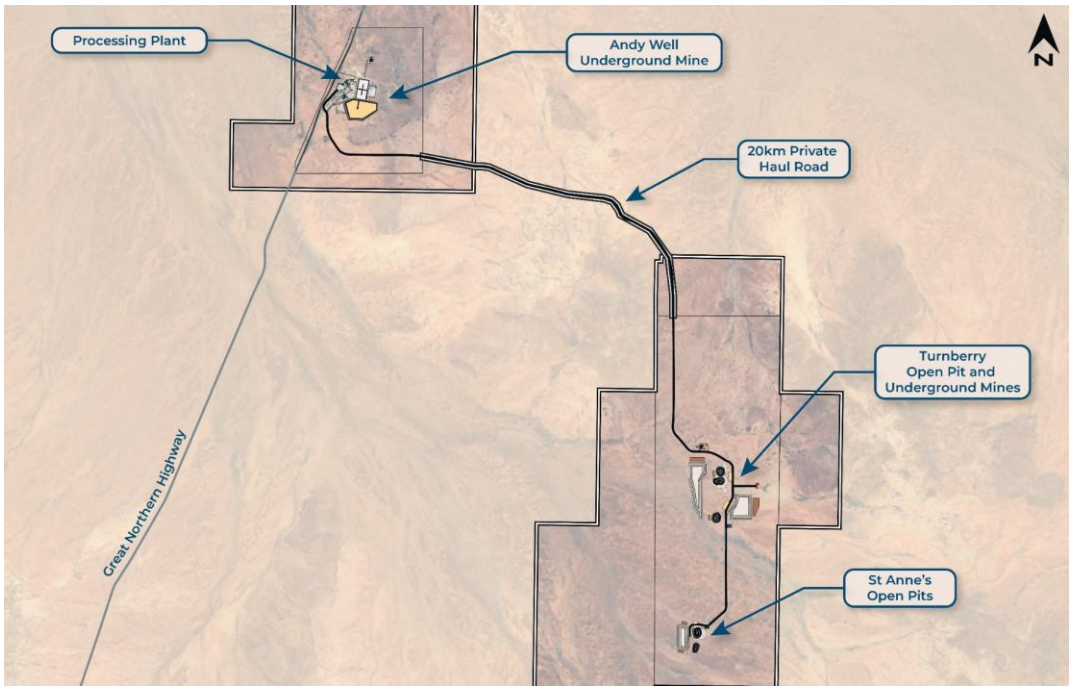


Figure 7: Murchison site layout.

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

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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)
26TBRC0019	RC	677870	7086190	512	269	-60	300
26TBRC0020	RC	677913	7086286	513	269	-54	127
26TBRC0021	RC	677860	7086300	512	270	-60	150
26TBRC0022	RC	677800	7086301	512	269	-60	150
26TBRC0023	RC	677870	7085920	513	268	-60	180
26TBRC0024	RC	677785	7085920	513	269	-60	108
26TBRC0025	RC	677702	7085919	513	270	-60	168
26TBRC0026	RC	677690	7085759	513	270	-60	108
26TBRC0027	RC	677768	7085760	513	270	-59	180
26TBRC0028	RC	677849	7085758	513	268	-59	180
26TBRC0029	RC	677909	7086379	512	270	-60	150
26TBRC0030	RC	677847	7086380	512	270	-60	150
26TBRC0031	RC	677792	7086381	512	271	-60	150
26TBRC0032	RC	677973	7086350	513	274	-61	150
26TBRC0033	RC	678023	7086350	513	271	-60	150
26TBRC0034	RC	678071	7086351	513	270	-60	150
26TBRC0035	RC	678041	7085760	514	268	-59	180
26TBRC0036	RC	678125	7085761	513	270	-60	180
26TBRC0037	RC	678205	7085761	514	270	-60	180
26TBRC038	RC	677716	7085245	514	272	-60	180
26TBRC039	RC	677795	7085244	514	271	-60	180
26TBRC040	RC	677694	7085114	514	269	-61	180
26TBRC041	RC	677780	7085110	514	272	-61	180
26TBRC050	RC	677690	7085650	513	89	-60	180
26TBRC051	RC	677610	7085651	513	89	-60	180
26TBRC052	RC	677640	7085540	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC053	RC	677690	7085450	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC054	RC	677610	7085450	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC055	RC	677530	7085450	513	91	-60	180
26TBRC056	RC	677700	7084940	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC057	RC	677780	7084940	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC058	RC	677700	7084640	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC059	RC	677780	7084640	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC060	RC	677700	7084440	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC061	RC	677780	7084440	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC062	RC	677530	7085650	513	89	-60	180
26TBRC063	RC	677620	7084940	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC064	RC	677540	7084940	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC065	RC	677620	7084440	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC066	RC	677540	7084440	515	90	-60	180
26TBRC067	RC	677620	7084640	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC068	RC	677540	7084640	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC069	RC	677540	7084800	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC070	RC	677620	7084800	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC071	RC	677700	7084800	513	90	-60	180
26TBRC072	RC	677608	7085759	513	268	-60	180
26TBRC073	RC	677644	7085839	513	270	-60	126
26TBRC074	RC	677561	7085539	513	89	-60	180
26TBRC075	RC	677724	7085840	513	269	-60	180
26TBRC076	RC	677450	7085650	513	91	-60	180
26TBRC077	RC	677480	7085540	513	91	-60	180
26TBRC078	RC	677450	7085450	513	90	-60	180

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
26TBRC0019	54	55	1	1.38
26TBRC0019	83	85	2	0.45
26TBRC0019	101	103	2	0.46
26TBRC0019	167	169	2	0.32
26TBRC0019	180	185	5	0.43
26TBRC0019	210	214	4	0.51
26TBRC0019	223	224	1	0.62
26TBRC0019	226	227	1	0.56
26TBRC0020	105	106	1	0.36
26TBRC0021	77	80	3	0.87
incl.	78	79	1	1.69
26TBRC0021	87	99	12	0.58
incl.	93	95	2	1.61
26TBRC0021	101	102	1	1.41
26TBRC0022				NSI
26TBRC0023	73	74	1	99.14
26TBRC0024				NSI
26TBRC0025	45	46	1	0.52
26TBRC0026	58	71	13	1.02
incl.	62	68	6	1.72
26TBRC0026	96	98	2	0.40
26TBRC0029	87	88	1	0.65
26TBRC0029	104	105	1	0.35
26TBRC0030				NSI
26TBRC0031	52	53	1	0.47
26TBRC0032				NSI
26TBRC0033	80	81	1	0.52
26TBRC0033	132	133	1	0.79
26TBRC0034	44	46	2	1.02
26TBRC0035				NSI
26TBRC038	55	56	1	0.89
26TBRC039				NSI
26TBRC040	67	75	8	1.37
incl.	67	71	4	2.53
26TBRC040	86	88	2	0.41
26TBRC050				NSI
26TBRC051	45	62	17	0.69
incl.	56	62	6	1.55
26TBRC051	74	82	8	0.58
incl.	80	81	1	1.89
26TBRC051	99	101	2	0.47
26TBRC051	104	106	2	0.43
26TBRC051	114	122	8	1.46
incl.	119	121	2	4.59
26TBRC051	131	136	5	0.49
26TBRC051	154	155	1	0.50
26TBRC052				NSI
26TBRC062				NSI
26TBRC072	51	53	2	0.38
26TBRC073	58	59	1	0.46
26TBRC073	110	111	1	0.98
26TBRC075	46	47	1	0.78
26TBRC075	51	52	1	0.33
26TBRC075	54	56	2	0.84
26TBRC075	62	63	1	3.36
26TBRC075	78	86	8	1.83
incl.	81	84	3	4.16

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
26TBRC075	94	97	3	0.59
26TBRC075	118	120	2	0.75
26TBRC076				NSI

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Additional sampling of diamond core was conducted more selectively to understand controls on mineralisation and collect density data. The quality of the samples were actively monitored and evaluated using various quality control techniques. The majority of sampling occurred in the near-completely oxidised regolith clays using RC methods. Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections. Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation. Various measures were employed to monitor and assure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: Every effort is made to drill dry samples. Where wet samples are drilled they are logged as wet and the quality of these samples are taken into account in the resource estimation. Qualitative active monitoring of sample recovery and photographing of drill samples at the end of hole to assess sample recovery. The calibration of scales used for the collection of wet-dry Archimedes density data using a calibration weight during the collection process. Internal calibration checks were performed by the pXRF analyser daily. Calibration of the DGPS instrument was performed before the travelled to site for each surveying campaign. For exploration samples gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and pulverised with a 50g sample fire assayed and analysed using atomic absorption spectrometry. Mineralised composites greater than 0.1 g/t had their respective 1m, ~2-3kg, cone split samples collected and submitted for either fire assay or

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		photon analysis. Fire assay was as described above and photon assay involves drying the sample, fine crushing to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g sub-sample is put in a photon assay jar and analysed for gold. 1m grade control samples were fire assayed as per the above method. Mineralisation determined qualitatively through monitoring presence of sulphide, quartz veining and visible gold. Additional mineralisation was qualitatively determined using pXRF analysis for pathfinder geochemistry which maps the mineralisation. pXRF analyses for alteration and common rock-forming elements was carried out on every metre by taking a small ~50g sample from the AC/RC fines and analysing with the Olympus Vanta VMR XRF Analyser using all 3 beams for 15 seconds each.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	A combination of AC drilling with 4 inch cutting blade bits and smaller-format 4-inch face sampling hammer bits, RC drilling with 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and triple tube HQ3 and NQ diamond core tails were used to obtain samples. Air drilling was performed with the multi-purpose (AC and RC) Schramm T450 rig with 400psi/1240cfm onboard air for AC drilling and the addition of 350psi/1350cfm compressor and 1000psi booster when drilling deeper or drilling RC. The rig runs 3.5 inch rods and a 3inch diameter sample hose. Diamond core was collected using triple-tube methods in the clays and conventional methods in fresh rock NQ diamond tails. All core was oriented wherever possible using Reflex orientation instruments.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Visual assessment of sample recovery monitored and communicated with drillers. Photographs of drill sample at the end of each hole as a visual record of recovery from each hole. Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks by drillers. Core markup conducted by field technicians to assess core recovery and recoveries are logged by geologist. Larger format 4 inch AC blade bits were used with appropriate onboard air volume and pressure to maximise recovery regolith clays. A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. HQ3 triple tube techniques were used when diamond drilling to maximise recovery through the regolith clays. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining etc.) Quantitative: structural orientation angles; geotechnical and geochemical data. A handheld pXRF instrument was used to collect continuous geochemical data to assist with logging. Core photography or the whole hole wet and photography or sample piles at the completion of each drillhole. All holes logged and chipped for entire length of hole. All chip trays and diamond core archived for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core diamond tails were half cored with an Almonte core saw. The HQ3 triple tubed holes were whole core sampled apart from the quartz veins which were half core sampled. All 3 m composites were spear sampled. All air drilled 1 m primary samples were split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, predominantly dry. Where samples were split wet these samples were logged as wet samples and the sample system cleaned and dried to minimise bias and contamination. The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination. This includes the application of a cone splitter which allows for a more consistent sample split. In addition, the samples are kept dry using appropriate downhole air pressure within the reverse circulation system. The samples delineation is actively controlled. Diamond core followed half-core sampling techniques. Core was cut along the orientation line and the same half of core was always submitted for analysis. Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling. Air drilled (RC and AC) samples were presented to a gravity fed cone splitter to produce a ~3kg sub-sample for each metre. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp split is scooped from the pulverised pulp sample. For photon analysis the cone split sample is crushed to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g split is taken to fill the photon analysis jar. No duplicates were included in this sample stream.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. No twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with AC have been drilled. These holes return similar grade tenor and distributions as the AC holes. Field duplicates are taken from the cone splitter using the second shoot every 20 samples. These are analysed when included in a mineralised interval identified by the composite samples. No field duplicates are included in the core sample stream. Using two quarter cores as duplicates significantly reduces the sample support of the "duplicates" and sampling of the second half of diamond core leaves no core for future reference. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation. pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyser with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the programme in geochemical mode with all three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied. Certified reference material: 1:25 samples Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory. In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Company geologists. In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate. No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex or Axis tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole. In the Competent Person's opinion, the accuracy and quality of the drill hole location data is appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation. MGA94 - Zone 50. Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing across the deposit is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). Grade control spacing is 10m x 10m through mineralised zones. Yes. Not applicable, as mineralised 3m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied, numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulker bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra or collected by Dananni Haulage

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		later in the programme. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. ALS reconcile the physical samples delivered against the sample submission and communicate any errors identified.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent reviews of QAQC have been conducted for the Turnberry drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Meeka Metals Limited control 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing. M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title determination area. Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. Teck holds an 8.8% net profit interest which is paid only after all expenses incurred by the project (including historical exploration expenses) are recovered by Meeka Metals Limited. Milestone payments of $5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at $1m.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration was carried out at Turnberry by ASRA, Teck and Newcrest including drilling and geophysics.
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/

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire and photon assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported. Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted average. Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drillhole results have been reported in previous announcements available at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/ Reports also include drillholes of insignificant intersections
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material data are reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up work at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.