ASX Announcement

18 December 2024

9m @ 16.8g/t Au – Initial Drilling Results Strengthen Production Outlook in the Murchison

Strong results from ongoing drilling in the Murchison, where open pit mining will commence in the March 2025 quarter.

- Drilling is ongoing at the new open pit mining area in the Murchison where new results from Turnberry include:
  - **9m @ 16.83g/t Au** from 51m including **5m @ 29.02g/t Au** (24TBGC021)
  - **21m @ 4.63g/t Au** from 44m including **6m @ 13.18g/t Au** (24TBGC016)
  - **7m @ 6.76g/t Au** from 80m **1m @ 11.25g/t Au** and **1m @ 32.2g/t Au** (24TBGC022)
- New results from St Anne's include:
  - **11m @ 13.01g/t Au** from 47m including **4m @ 30.66g/t Au** (24SAGC016)
  - **8m @ 6.49g/t Au** from 58m including **2m @ 15.475g/t Au** (24SAGC012)
- These strong results are expected to support and improve the open pit production outlook in the Murchison.
- Assay results have been received (and reported in this announcement) for 20 of the 145 holes drilled to 17 December 2024. RC drilling and reporting of assay results will continue into 2025.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"The results continue to bolster the outlook for production from our open pits where mining will commence on schedule in the March 2025 quarter.*

Drilling will continue into the new year, in advance of mining, as we strengthen and look to further upgrade the production plan ahead of first gold in mid-2025."

Figure 1: Ongoing drilling at the new open pit mining area.

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Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report high-grade gold assays from ongoing drilling at the new open pit mining area, Turnberry and St Anne's, ahead of mining in the March 2025 quarter.

New results from Turnberry include:

- **21m @ 4.63g/t Au** from 44m including **6m @ 13.18g/t Au** (24TBGC016)
- **9m @ 16.83g/t Au** from 51m including **5m @ 29.02g/t Au** (24TBGC021)
- **7m @ 6.76g/t Au** from 80m including **1m @ 11.25g/t Au** and **1m @ 32.2g/t Au** (24TBGC022) and
- **1m @ 17.35g/t Au** from 107m (24TBGC022)
- **1m @ 27.3g/t Au** from 60m (24TBGC009)
- **7m @ 3.72g/t Au** from 37m including **1m @ 18.1g/t Au** (24TBGC020)
- **1m @ 19.9g/t Au** from 51m (24TBGC020)
- **6m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 57m (24TBGC007)
- **11m @ 0.99g/t Au** from 90m (24TBGC008)
- **1m @ 15g/t Au** from 63m (24TBGC015)
- **2m @ 5.91g/t Au** from 60m (24TBGC017)
- **3m @ 2.76g/t Au** from 48m (24TBGC009)
- **2m @ 3.83g/t Au** from 63m (24TBGC013)
- **9m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 42m (24TBGC011)
- **8m @ 0.66g/t Au** from 51m (24TBGC001)

New results from St Anne's include:

- **11m @ 13.01g/t Au** from 47m including **4m @ 30.66g/t Au** (24SAGC016) and
- **4m @ 3.23g/t Au** from 71m (24SAGC016)
- **8m @ 6.49g/t Au** from 58m including **2m @ 15.48g/t Au** (24SAGC012)
- **6m @ 1.41g/t Au** from 49m including **1m @ 5.62g/t Au** (24SAGC011)

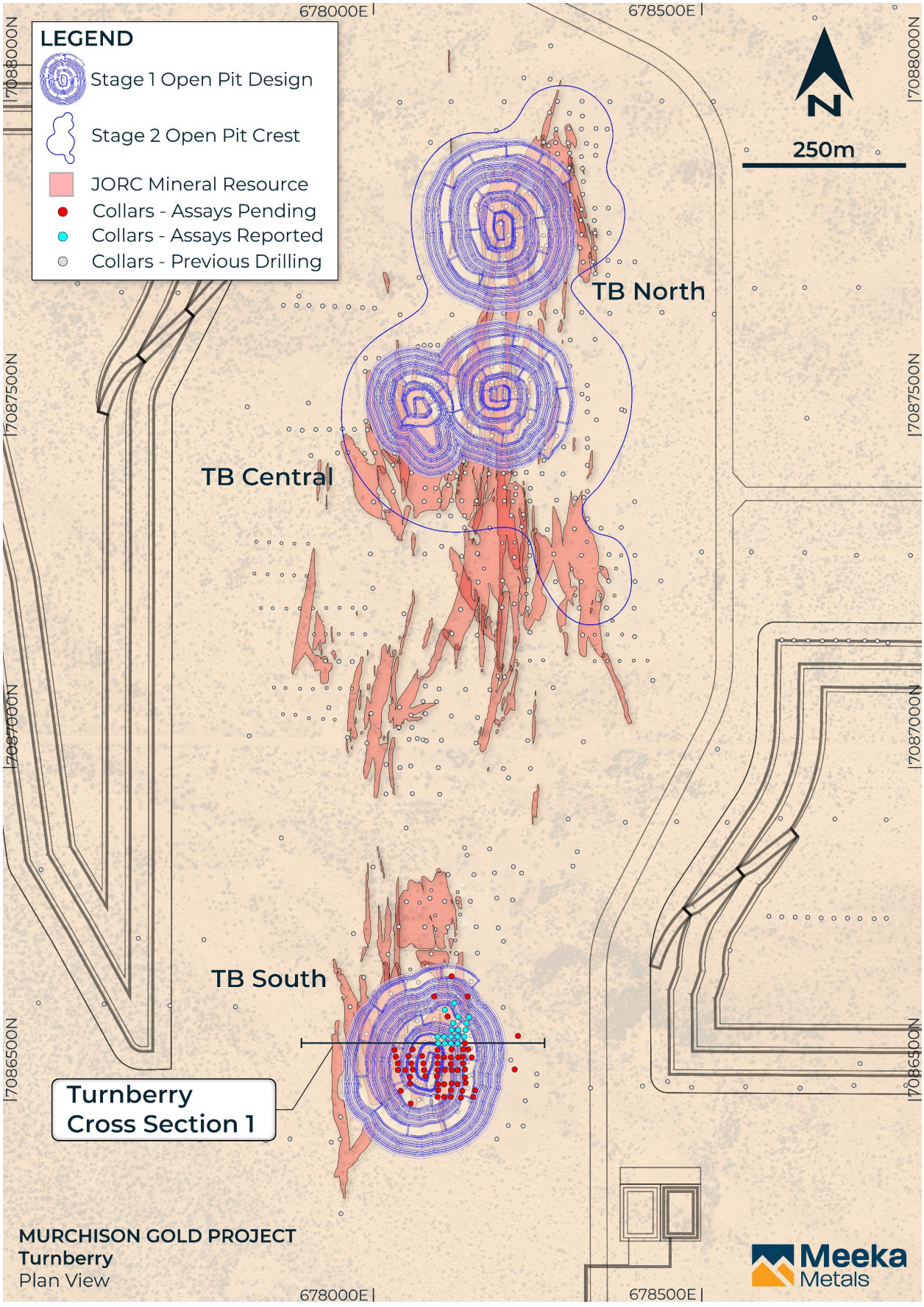


Figure 2: Plan showing new Turnberry drill hole collar locations and cross section positions (Figure 2).

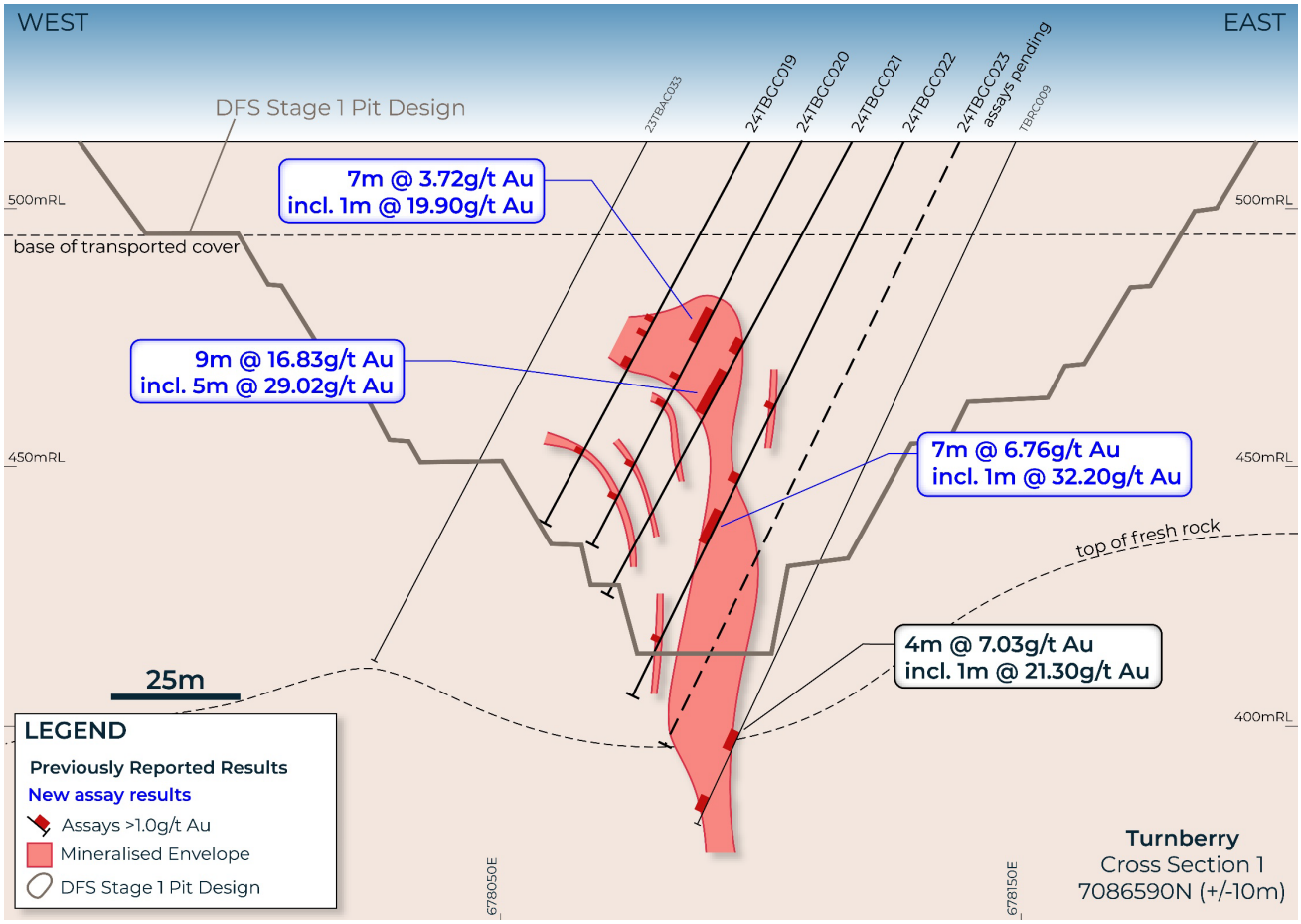


Figure 3: Cross section 1 (7086590N) showing high-grade drill results at Turnberry.

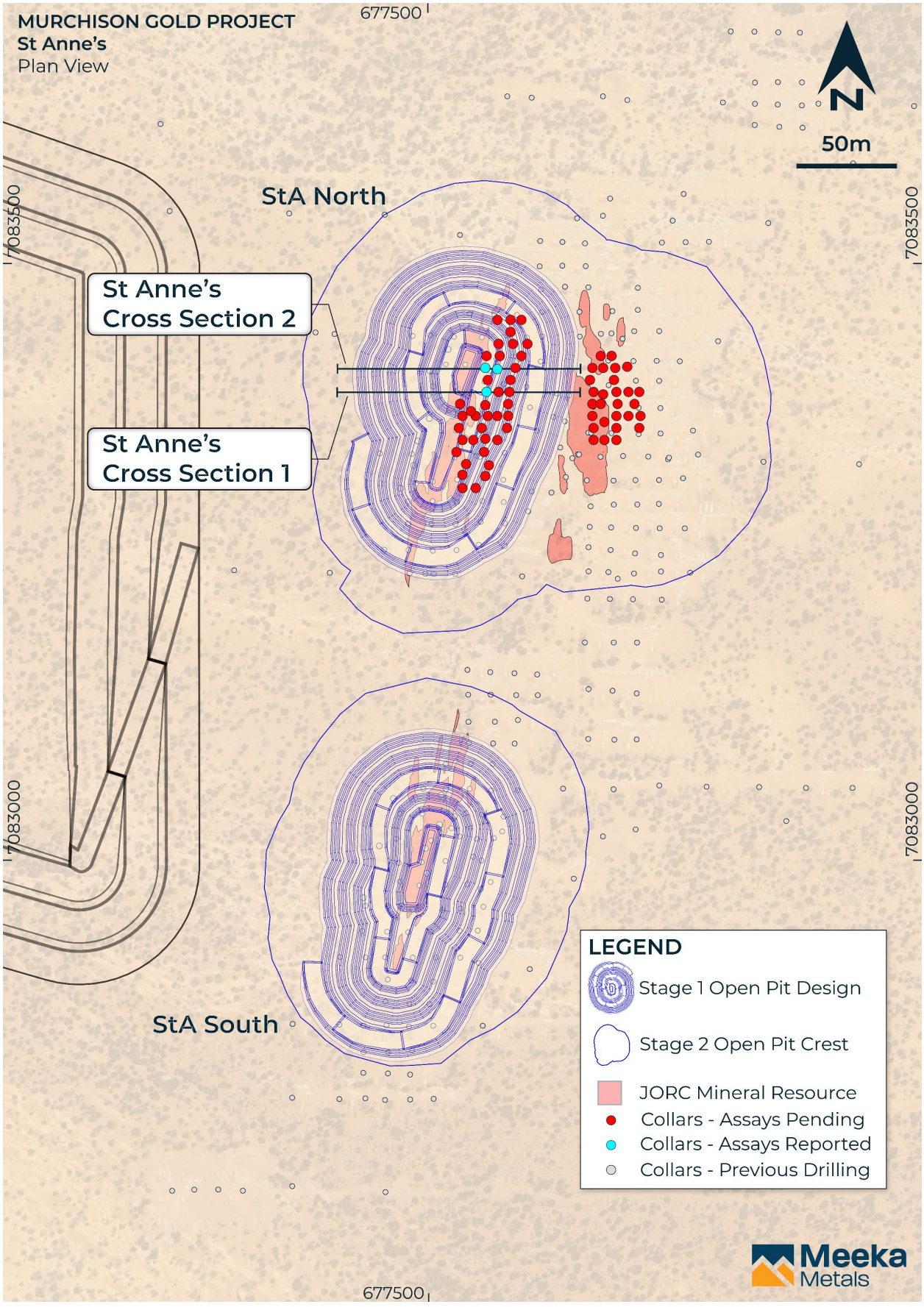


Figure 4: Plan showing new St Anne's drill hole collar locations and cross section positions (Figure 5 & 6).

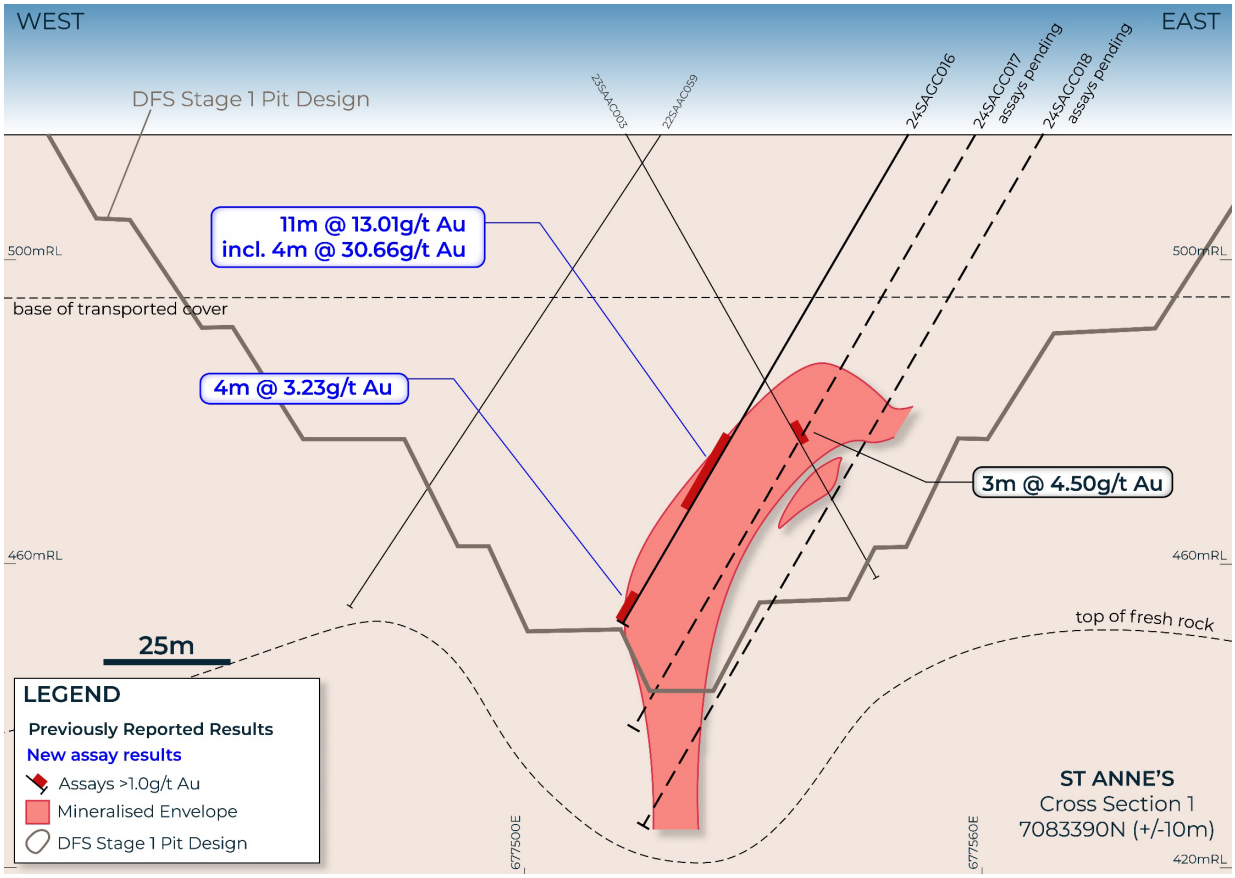


Figure 5: Cross section 1 (7083390N) showing high-grade drill results at St Anne's.

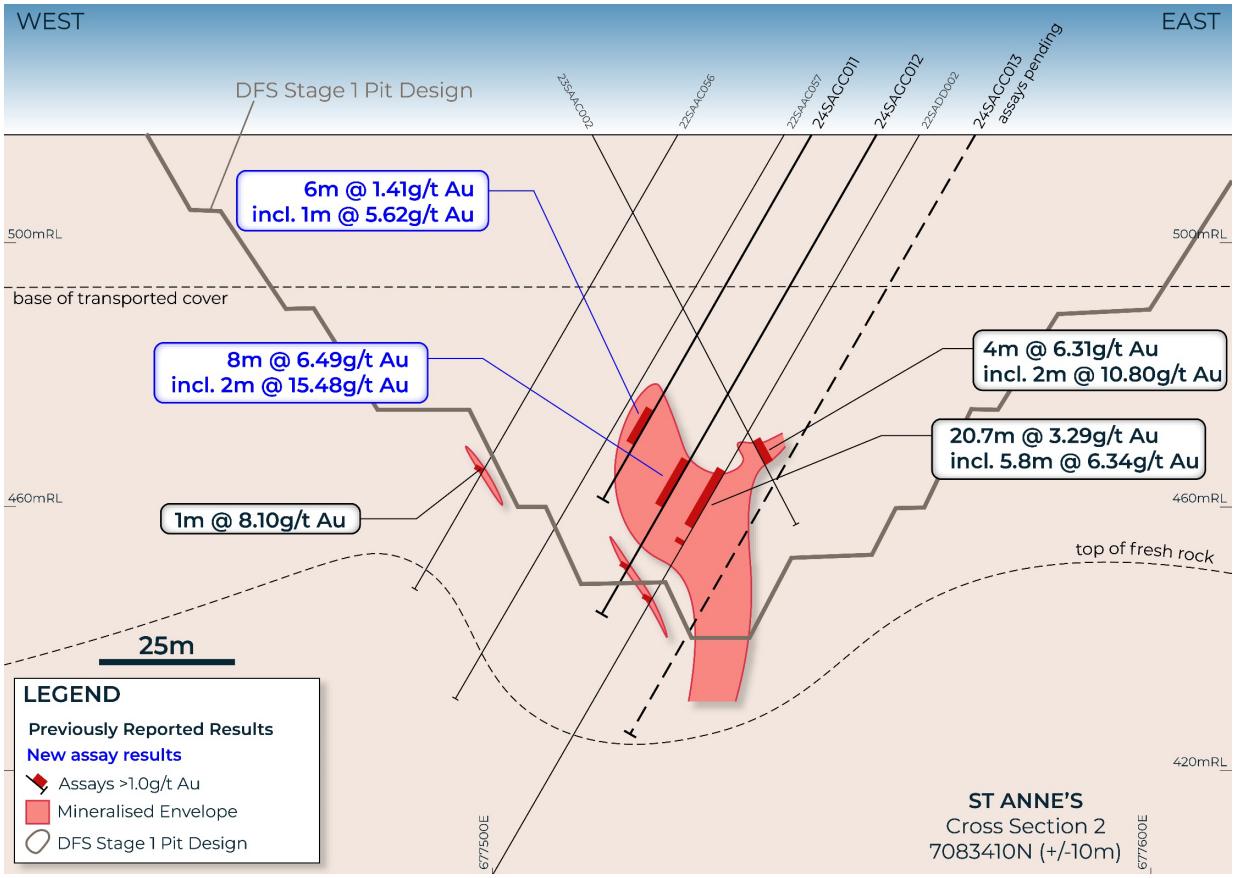


Figure 6: Cross section 2 (7083410N) showing high-grade drill results at St Anne's.

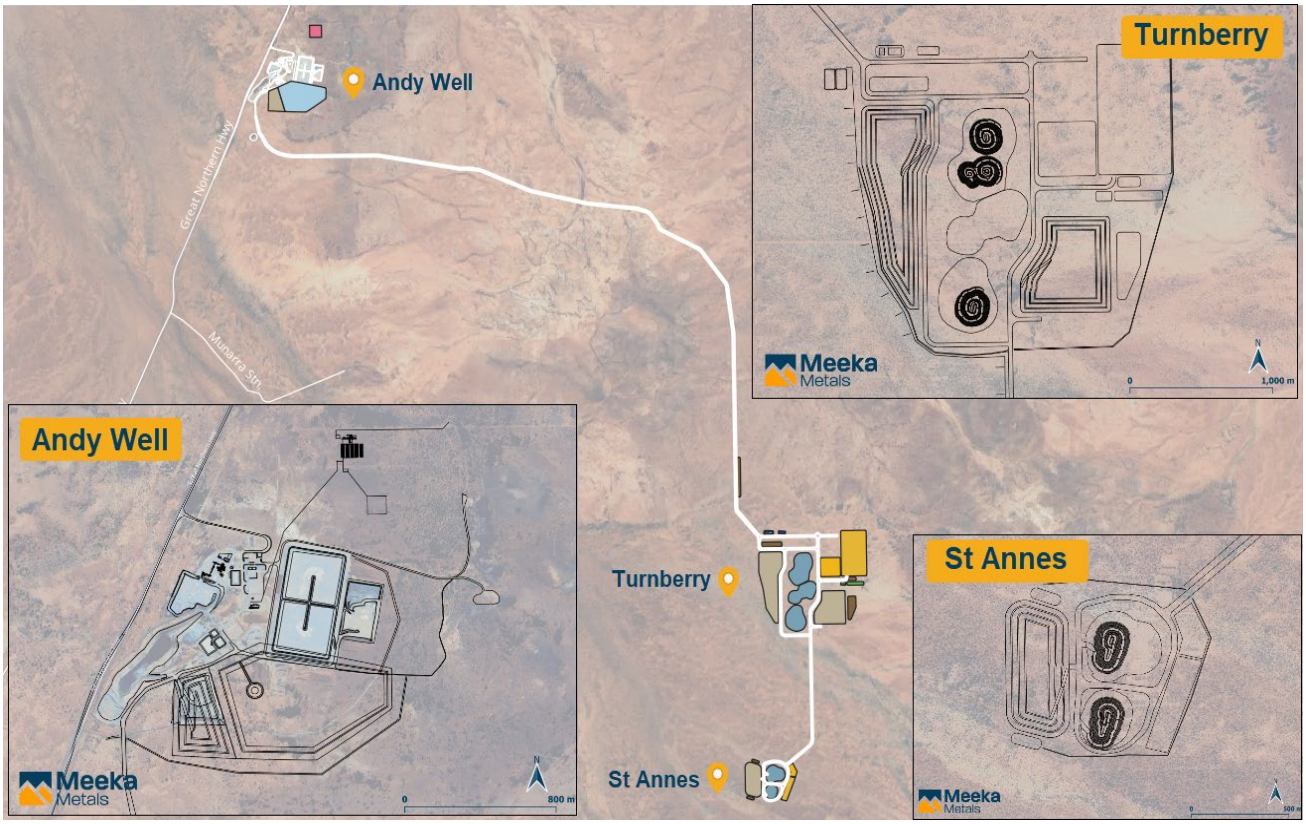
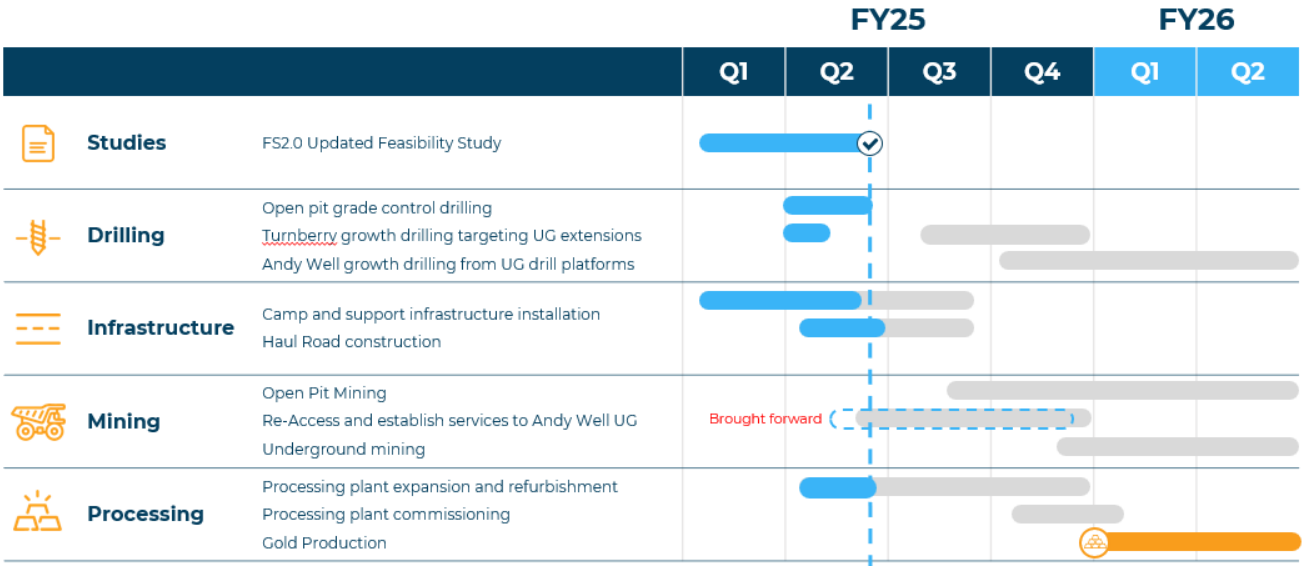


Figure 7: Murchison site layout.

Looking Forward Through FY26



Major activities by quarter are summarised above and detailed below:

- **December 2024:** ongoing construction of 20km haul road between the processing plant and the open pit mining centre (underway).
- **December 2024:** relocate 750kW ball mill equipment package to the Murchison (completed) and begin process plant upgrade and refurbishment works (underway).
- **December 2024:** grade control drilling of the shallow, high-grade oxide starter pits at Turnberry and St Anne's to accelerate production and improve productivity (underway).
- **December 2024:** drilling of depth extensions below the Turnberry open pits to expand the underground production plan (underway).
- **December 2024:** commission the accommodation village and administration infrastructure (underway).
- **December 2024:** re-access and establish services to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine (underway).
- **December 2024:** DFS update with re-optimised production plan for the increased processing capacity (completed, reported on 12 December 2024 on the ASX).
- **March 2025:** commence open pit mining (open pit mining contract awarded in December 2024).
- **June 2025:** commence process plant commissioning.
- **June 2025:** drilling of depth extensions at Andy Well from underground drill platforms.

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

Meeka Metals Limited has a portfolio of high quality 100% owned projects across Western Australia.

Murchison Gold Project

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project hosts a large high-grade 1.2Moz @ 3g/t Au Mineral Resource on granted Mining Leases.

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

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

Circle Valley

In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project in the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt (also host to the Tropicana gold mine – 3Moz past production). Gold mineralisation has been identified in four separate locations at Circle Valley and presents an exciting growth opportunity for the Company.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', is based on information reviewed by Mr James Lawrence, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lawrence is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Lawrence has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Lawrence consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Turnberry was first reported by the Company on 6 May 2024. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for St Anne's was first reported by the Company on 17 April 2024. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Andy Well was first reported by the Company on 21 December 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

The information that relates to Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company on 12 December 2024. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
24TBGC001	RC	678122	7086650	513	270	-60	62
24TBGC004	RC	678108	7086640	513	270	-60	52
24TBGC006	RC	678112	7086630	513	270	-60	71
24TBGC007	RC	678128	7086630	513	270	-60	73
24TBGC008	RC	678144	7086629	513	270	-60	101
24TBGC009	RC	678120	7086620	513	270	-60	73
24TBGC010	RC	678140	7086620	513	270	-60	73
24TBGC011	RC	678118	7086610	513	270	-60	73
24TBGC012	RC	678128	7086610	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC013	RC	678139	7086610	513	270	-60	95
24TBGC014	RC	678097	7086600	513	270	-60	78
24TBGC015	RC	678107	7086600	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC016	RC	678117	7086600	513	270	-60	104
24TBGC017	RC	678127	7086600	513	270	-60	101
24TBGC019	RC	678098	7086590	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC020	RC	678108	7086590	513	270	-60	88
24TBGC021	RC	678117	7086590	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC022	RC	678127	7086590	513	270	-60	120
24TBGC023	RC	678138	7086590	513	270	-60	130
24TBGC024	RC	678033	7086580	512	270	-60	63
24TBGC025	RC	678060	7086581	512	270	-60	82
24TBGC026	RC	678097	7086580	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC027	RC	678118	7086581	513	270	-60	108
24TBGC028	RC	678135	7086581	513	270	-60	132
24TBGC029	RC	678143	7086581	514	270	-60	131
24TBGC030	RC	678035	7086570	513	270	-60	107
24TBGC031	RC	678054	7086571	512	270	-60	127
24TBGC032	RC	678074	7086571	512	270	-60	86
24TBGC033	RC	678097	7086570	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC034	RC	678107	7086569	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC035	RC	678117	7086569	513	270	-60	108
24TBGC036	RC	678128	7086569	513	270	-60	122
24TBGC037	RC	678135	7086570	513	270	-60	133
24TBGC038	RC	678148	7086569	513	270	-60	140
24TBGC039	RC	678038	7086560	512	270	-60	68
24TBGC040	RC	678058	7086560	513	270	-60	72
24TBGC041	RC	678076	7086560	513	270	-60	68
24TBGC042	RC	678097	7086560	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC043	RC	678117	7086559	513	270	-60	114
24TBGC044	RC	678135	7086560	513	270	-60	135
24TBGC045	RC	678038	7086550	513	270	-60	55
24TBGC046	RC	678049	7086550	513	270	-60	68
24TBGC047	RC	678060	7086551	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC048	RC	678077	7086550	513	270	-60	196
24TBGC049	RC	678097	7086550	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC050	RC	678108	7086550	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC051	RC	678118	7086550	513	270	-60	120
24TBGC052	RC	678127	7086550	513	270	-60	120
24TBGC053	RC	678138	7086551	514	270	-60	260
24TBGC054	RC	678056	7086540	513	270	-60	150
24TBGC055	RC	678079	7086541	513	270	-60	89
24TBGC056	RC	678096	7086541	513	270	-60	108
24TBGC058	RC	678138	7086539	513	270	-60	132
24TBGC059	RC	678056	7086530	513	270	-60	74
24TBGC060	RC	678098	7086529	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC061	RC	678107	7086529	513	270	-60	108
24TBGC062	RC	678118	7086530	513	270	-60	119
24TBGC063	RC	678127	7086529	513	270	-60	130
24TBGC064	RC	678139	7086531	513	270	-60	255

24TBGC065	RC	678098	7086520	513	270	-60	175
24TBGC066	RC	678117	7086520	513	270	-60	119
24TBGC067	RC	678134	7086519	513	270	-60	58
24TBGC068	RC	678153	7086520	513	270	-60	75
24TBGC069	RC	678042	7086519	513	270	-60	56
24TBGC070	RC	678097	7086510	513	270	-60	84
24TBGC071	RC	678107	7086510	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC072	RC	678117	7086510	513	270	-60	100
24TBGC073	RC	678132	7086509	513	270	-60	66
24TBGC074	RC	678150	7086510	513	270	-60	75
24TBGC075	RC	678057	7086500	513	270	-60	65
24SAGC001	RC	677559	7083450	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC002	RC	677570	7083450	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC003	RC	677579	7083450	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC004	RC	677570	7083440	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC005	RC	677560	7083430	517	270	-60	77
24SAGC006	RC	677572	7083430	517	270	-60	94
24SAGC007	RC	677584	7083430	517	270	-60	110
24SAGC008	RC	677550	7083420	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC009	RC	677561	7083420	517	270	-60	90
24SAGC010	RC	677579	7083420	516	270	-60	110
24SAGC011	RC	677549	7083410	517	270	-60	65
24SAGC012	RC	677559	7083409	517	270	-60	85
24SAGC013	RC	677574	7083410	517	270	-60	110
24SAGC014	RC	677551	7083400	517	270	-60	78
24SAGC015	RC	677570	7083400	517	270	-60	80
24SAGC016	RC	677550	7083390	517	270	-60	75
24SAGC017	RC	677560	7083390	517	270	-60	91
24SAGC018	RC	677569	7083390	517	270	-60	106
24SAGC019	RC	677528	7083380	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC020	RC	677549	7083379	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC021	RC	677568	7083380	517	270	-60	90
24SAGC022	RC	677530	7083370	517	270	-60	30
24SAGC023	RC	677541	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC024	RC	677551	7083370	517	270	-60	60
24SAGC025	RC	677559	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC026	RC	677568	7083370	517	270	-60	90
24SAGC027	RC	677527	7083360	517	270	-60	42
24SAGC028	RC	677546	7083360	517	270	-60	70
24SAGC029	RC	677567	7083360	517	270	-60	106
24SAGC030	RC	677530	7083350	517	270	-60	54
24SAGC031	RC	677539	7083350	517	270	-60	66
24SAGC032	RC	677549	7083351	517	270	-60	79
24SAGC033	RC	677559	7083350	517	270	-60	92
24SAGC034	RC	677525	7083340	517	270	-60	44
24SAGC035	RC	677548	7083340	517	270	-60	78
24SAGC036	RC	677533	7083330	517	270	-60	59
24SAGC037	RC	677552	7083329	517	270	-60	80
24SAGC038	RC	677530	7083321	517	270	-60	64
24SAGC039	RC	677549	7083320	517	270	-60	112
24SAGC040	RC	677530	7083310	517	270	-60	64
24SAGC041	RC	677541	7083310	517	270	-60	82
24SAGC042	RC	677537	7083374	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC089	RC	677645	7083420	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC090	RC	677654	7083420	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC091	RC	677638	7083410	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC092	RC	677647	7083410	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC093	RC	677657	7083410	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC094	RC	677667	7083411	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC095	RC	677636	7083400	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC096	RC	677656	7083400	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC097	RC	677639	7083390	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC098	RC	677647	7083388	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC099	RC	677658	7083390	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC100	RC	677668	7083390	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC101	RC	677677	7083390	517	270	-60	100

24SAGC102	RC	677638	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC103	RC	677645	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC104	RC	677659	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC105	RC	677673	7083380	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC106	RC	677638	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC107	RC	677648	7083365	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC108	RC	677658	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC109	RC	677668	7083370	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC110	RC	677678	7083370	516	270	-60	84
24SAGC111	RC	677639	7083360	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC112	RC	677658	7083360	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC113	RC	677677	7083360	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC114	RC	677639	7083350	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC115	RC	677648	7083350	517	270	-60	100
24SAGC116	RC	677658	7083350	517	270	-60	60

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

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24TBGC001	43	46	3	0.76
24TBGC001	51	59	8	0.66
24TBGC004				NSI
24TBGC007	49	50	1	1.19
24TBGC007	52	53	1	0.86
24TBGC007	57	63	6	1.90
24TBGC008	52	53	1	0.65
24TBGC008	60	61	1	0.55
24TBGC008	90	101	11	0.99
24TBGC009	48	51	3	2.76
24TBGC009	55	56	1	3.54
24TBGC009	60	61	1	27.30
24TBGC009	72	73	1	0.53
24TBGC010	59	60	1	0.78
24TBGC011	42	51	9	0.70
24TBGC012	52	53	1	0.55
24TBGC012	65	66	1	0.81
24TBGC013	48	49	1	0.64
24TBGC013	56	57	1	1.30
24TBGC013	63	65	2	3.83
24TBGC013	89	91	2	1.99
24TBGC014	43	44	1	0.55
24TBGC015	45	46	1	0.88
24TBGC015	63	64	1	15.00
24TBGC016	44	65	21	4.63
incl.	48	54	6	13.18
and incl.	59	60	1	7.89
24TBGC017	50	52	2	0.78
24TBGC017	57	58	1	1.63
24TBGC017	60	62	2	5.91
24TBGC017	73	74	1	0.81
24TBGC017	98	99	1	0.79
24TBGC019	39	40	1	1.05

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24TBGC019	42	43	1	1.88
24TBGC019	48	50	2	1.55
24TBGC019	68	69	1	1.80
24TBGC020	37	44	7	3.72
incl.	38	39	1	18.10
24TBGC020	51	52	1	19.90
24TBGC020	57	58	1	0.96
24TBGC020	70	72	2	1.02
24TBGC020	77	78	1	0.98
24TBGC021	44	47	3	1.50
24TBGC021	51	60	9	16.83
incl.	51	56	5	29.02
24TBGC021	81	82	1	0.60
24TBGC022	54	55	1	0.89
24TBGC022	57	58	1	1.07
24TBGC022	60	61	1	0.94
24TBGC022	72	74	2	2.22
24TBGC022	80	87	7	6.76
incl.	80	81	1	11.25
and incl.	85	86	1	32.20
24TBGC022	107	108	1	17.35
24SAGC011	49	55	6	1.41
incl.	53	54	1	5.62
24SAGC012	58	66	8	6.49
incl.	63	65	2	15.48
24SAGC012	70	72	2	0.69
24SAGC012	76	77	1	1.73
24SAGC016	47	58	11	13.01
incl.	47	51	4	30.66
24SAGC016	61	62	1	0.89
24SAGC016	71	75	4	3.23

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: TURNBERRY

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One- metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation and large format aircore (AC) blade 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 large-format AC drilling methods. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and a larger 4-inch hammer air-core is an effective drilling technique in clay formations. When blade refusal is reached, with a larger format AC rig a slimline face sampling RC hammer can be used to sample through consolidated formations. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and monitoring of sample recovery, this method can be considered appropriate. 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. Gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		pulverised with a 50g sample fire assayed and analysed using atomic absorption spectrometry. Mineralised composites greater than 0.3 g/t had their respective 1m, ~2-3kg, cone split samples collected and submitted for either fire assay or photon analysis. Fire assay was as described above and photon assay involves drying the sample, fine crushing to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g sub-sample is put in a photon assay jar and analysed for gold. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. The qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining etc.) Quantitative: structural orientation angles; geotechnical and geochemical data. A handheld pXRF instrument was used to collect continuous geochemical data to assist with logging. Core photography or the whole hole wet and photography or sample piles at the completion of each drillhole. All holes logged and chipped for entire length of hole. All chip trays and diamond core archived for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		For photon analysis the cone split sample is crushed to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g split is taken to fill the photon analysis jar. No duplicates were included in this sample stream. Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. No twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with AC have been drilled. These holes return similar grade tenor and distributions as the AC holes. Field duplicates are taken from the cone splitter using the second shoot every 20 samples. These are analysed when included in a mineralised interval identified by the composite samples. No field duplicates are included in the core sample stream. Using two quarter cores as duplicates significantly reduces the sample support of the "duplicates" and sampling of the second half of diamond core leaves no core for future reference. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The primary sample is as large as possible to use blade drilling for the effective sampling of clay and considering economic constraints. 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Company geologists. In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate. No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex 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 is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m) 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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: ST ANNE'S

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation and large format aircore (AC) blade 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 large-format AC drilling methods. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and a larger 4-inch hammer air-core is an effective drilling technique in clay formations. When blade refusal is reached, with a larger format AC rig a slimline face sampling RC hammer can be used to sample through consolidated formations. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and monitoring of sample recovery, this method can be considered appropriate. 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. Gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		pulverised with a 50g sample fire assayed and analysed using atomic absorption spectrometry. Mineralised composites greater than 0.3 g/t had their respective 1m, ~2-3kg, cone split samples collected and submitted for either fire assay or photon analysis. Fire assay was as described above and photon assay involves drying the sample, fine crushing to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g sub-sample is put in a photon assay jar and analysed for gold. Mineralisation determined qualitatively through monitoring presence of sulphide, quartz veining and visible gold. Additional mineralisation was qualitatively determined using pXRF analysis for pathfinder geochemistry which maps the mineralisation. pXRF analyses for alteration and common rock-forming elements was carried out on every metre by taking a small ~50g sample from the AC/RC fines and analysing with the Olympus Vanta VMR XRF Analyser using all 3 beams for 15 seconds each.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	A combination of AC drilling with 4 inch cutting blade bits and smaller-format 4-inch face sampling hammer bits, RC drilling with 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and triple tube HQ3 and NQ diamond core tails were used to obtain samples. Air drilling was performed with the multi-purpose (AC and RC) Schramm T450 rig with 400psi/1240cfm onboard air for AC drilling and the addition of 350psi/1350cfm compressor and 1000psi booster when drilling deeper or drilling RC. The rig runs 3.5 inch rods and a 3inch diameter sample hose. Diamond core was collected using triple-tube methods in the clays and conventional methods in fresh rock NQ diamond tails. All core was oriented wherever possible using Reflex orientation instruments.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. In the Competent Person's opinion, while no quantitative data are available, the qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining etc.) Quantitative: structural orientation angles; geotechnical and geochemical data.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		A handheld pXRF instrument was used to collect continuous geochemical data to assist with logging. Core photography or the whole hole wet and photography or sample piles at the completion of each drillhole. All holes logged and chipped for entire length of hole. All chip trays and diamond core archived for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core diamond tails were half cored with an Almonte core saw. The HQ3 triple tubed holes were whole core sampled apart from the quartz veins which were half core sampled. All 3 m composites were spear sampled. All air drilled 1 m primary samples were split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, predominantly dry. Where samples were split wet these samples were logged as wet samples and the sample system cleaned and dried to minimise bias and contamination. The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination. This includes the application of a cone splitter which allows for a more consistent sample split. In addition, the samples are kept dry using appropriate downhole air pressure within the reverse circulation system. The samples delineation is actively controlled. Diamond core followed half-core sampling techniques. Core was cut along the orientation line and the same half of core was always submitted for analysis. Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling. Air drilled (RC and AC) samples were presented to a gravity fed cone splitter to produce a ~3kg sub-sample for each metre. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp split is scooped from the pulverised pulp sample. For photon analysis the cone split sample is crushed to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g split is taken to fill the photon analysis jar. No duplicates were included in this sample stream. Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. No twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 primary sample is as large as possible to use blade drilling for the effective sampling of clay and considering economic constraints. 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 analyzer with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the programme in geochemical mode with all three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied. Certified reference material: 1:25 samples Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory. In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Company geologists.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 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 is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m) 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. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Meeka Metals Limited control 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing. M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title determination area. Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. Teck holds an 8.8% net profit interest which is paid only after all expenses incurred by the project (including historical exploration expenses) are recovered by Meeka Metals Limited. Milestone payments of $5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at $1m.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration was carried out at Turnberry by ASRA, Teck and Newcrest including drilling and geophysics.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within shear zone(s) +/- stringer quartz veins within both mafic and felsic lithologies. Some supergene mineralisation is developed locally and defined by ferruginous red saprolite clays.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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.	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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.