

16 January 2025

10m @ 15.71g/t Au – High-Grade Gold Continues at the Murchison

Drilling at Turnberry, part of the Murchison Gold Project (“Murchison”), continues to intersect thick zones of high-grade gold, including a new gold zone below the Stage 1 open pit.

- RC drilling is ongoing at the Murchison where new results from Turnberry include:
 - **10m @ 15.71g/t Au** from 114m including **1m @ 34.70g/t Au** and **1m @ 113.00g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
 - **10m @ 9.81g/t Au** from 130m including **1m @ 86.50g/t Au** (24TBGC038) – hole ends in mineralisation
 - **13m @ 6.76g/t Au** from 42m including **1m @ 10.10g/t Au** and **1m @ 70.80g/t Au** (24TBGC034)
 - **2m @ 32.65g/t Au** from 51m including **1m @ 64.40g/t Au** (24TBGC049)
 - **2m @ 18.42g/t Au** from 128m (24TBGC048)
 - **4m @ 8.84g/t Au** from 70m including **2m @ 16.16g/t Au** (24TBGC059)
 - **12m @ 2.66g/t Au** from 143m including **1m @ 16.05g/t Au** (24TBGC064)
 - **1m @ 26.60g/t Au** from 62m (24TBGC048)
 - **9m @ 2.89g/t Au** from 100m including **6m @ 3.87g/t Au** (24TBGC063)
 - **14m @ 1.56g/t Au** from 114m including **4m @ 3.96g/t Au** (24TBGC029)
 - **8m @ 2.45g/t Au** from 177m including **2m @ 7.01g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
 - **10m @ 1.88g/t Au** from 157m including **1m @ 5.94g/t Au** (24TBGC034)
- Holes 24TBGC0034, 48, 53 and 64 were extended beyond the open pit shell and have intersected a new gold zone on the western side of Turnberry South.
- Assays have now been received for 78 of the 145 holes drilled to December 2024 (also see ASX announcements [18 Dec 2024](#), [6 Jan 2025](#) and [8 Jan 2025](#)).
- RC drilling will continue through the March 2025 quarter at both Turnberry and St Anne’s.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka’s Managing Director Tim Davidson said: “It is pleasing to see thick zones of consistent, high-grade gold at Turnberry following the bonanza gold grades, exceeding two ounces per tonne, that we reported at St Anne’s last week. The results continue to highlight the strong production these open pits will deliver in the coming months as we commence mining.

We are also starting to see a new gold zone, with grades over an ounce per tonne, outside and to the west of the Stage 1 Turnberry South open pit. A total of 4 holes reported in this release intersected this new western zone (see Figure 2, 3 and 4).

Further assays are expected in January 2025 from the remaining 67 holes drilled during the December 2024 quarter. Drilling remains ongoing and results from 2025 drilling are expected in the March 2025 quarter."

Meeka Metals Limited ("Meeka" or the "Company") is pleased to report further high-grade assays from ongoing drilling at Turnberry, ahead of mining in the March 2025 quarter.

New results from Turnberry include:

- **10m @ 15.71g/t Au** from 114m including **1m @ 34.70g/t Au** and **1m @ 113.00g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
- **10m @ 9.81g/t Au** from 130m including **1m @ 86.50g/t Au** (24TBGC038) – hole ends in mineralisation
- **13m @ 6.76g/t Au** from 42m including **1m @ 10.10g/t Au** and **1m @ 70.80g/t Au** (24TBGC034)
- **2m @ 32.65g/t Au** from 51m including **1m @ 64.40g/t Au** (24TBGC049)
- **2m @ 18.42g/t Au** from 128m (24TBGC048)
- **4m @ 8.84g/t Au** from 70m including **2m @ 16.16g/t Au** (24TBGC059)
- **12m @ 2.66g/t Au** from 143m including **1m @ 16.05g/t Au** (24TBGC064)
- **1m @ 26.60g/t Au** from 62m (24TBGC048)
- **9m @ 2.89g/t Au** from 100m including **6m @ 3.87g/t Au** (24TBGC063)
- **14m @ 1.56g/t Au** from 114m including **4m @ 3.96g/t Au** (24TBGC029)
- **8m @ 2.45g/t Au** from 177m including **2m @ 7.01g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
- **10m @ 1.88g/t Au** from 157m including **1m @ 5.94g/t Au** (24TBGC034)
- **1m @ 18.25g/t Au** from 90m (24TBGC062)
- **3m @ 6.00g/t Au** from 70m (24TBGC049)
- **12m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 77m including **1m @ 7.59g/t Au** and **1m @ 5.00g/t Au** (24TBGC061)
- **11m @ 1.55g/t Au** from 186m including **1m @ 5.26g/t Au** (24TBGC034)
- **2m @ 7.52g/t Au** from 143m including **1m @ 14.50g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
- **12m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 51m (24TBGC052)
- **13m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 83m (24TBGC066)
- **10m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 160m (24TBGC048)
- **2m @ 6.58g/t Au** from 45m (24TBGC049)
- **6m @ 2.15g/t Au** from 194m including **1m @ 5.33g/t Au** (24TBGC064)
- **4m @ 3.17g/t Au** from 83m including **1m @ 6.28g/t Au** (24TBGC060)
- **3m @ 4.27g/t Au** from 189m including **1m @ 8.62g/t Au** (24TBGC053)
- **7m @ 1.72g/t Au** from 114m including **2m @ 3.14g/t Au** (24TBGC058)
- **9m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 96m including **4m @ 2.58g/t Au** (24TBGC062)
- **1m @ 10.95g/t Au** from 221m including (24TBGC064)
- **2m @ 5.47g/t Au** from 89m (24TBGC051)
- **3m @ 3.41g/t Au** from 182m including **1m @ 7.62g/t Au** (24TBGC064)
- **3m @ 2.68g/t Au** from 93m including **1m @ 6.52g/t Au** (24TBGC029)
- **8m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 148m (24TBGC048)
- **6m @ 1.38g/t Au** from 206m (24TBGC053)

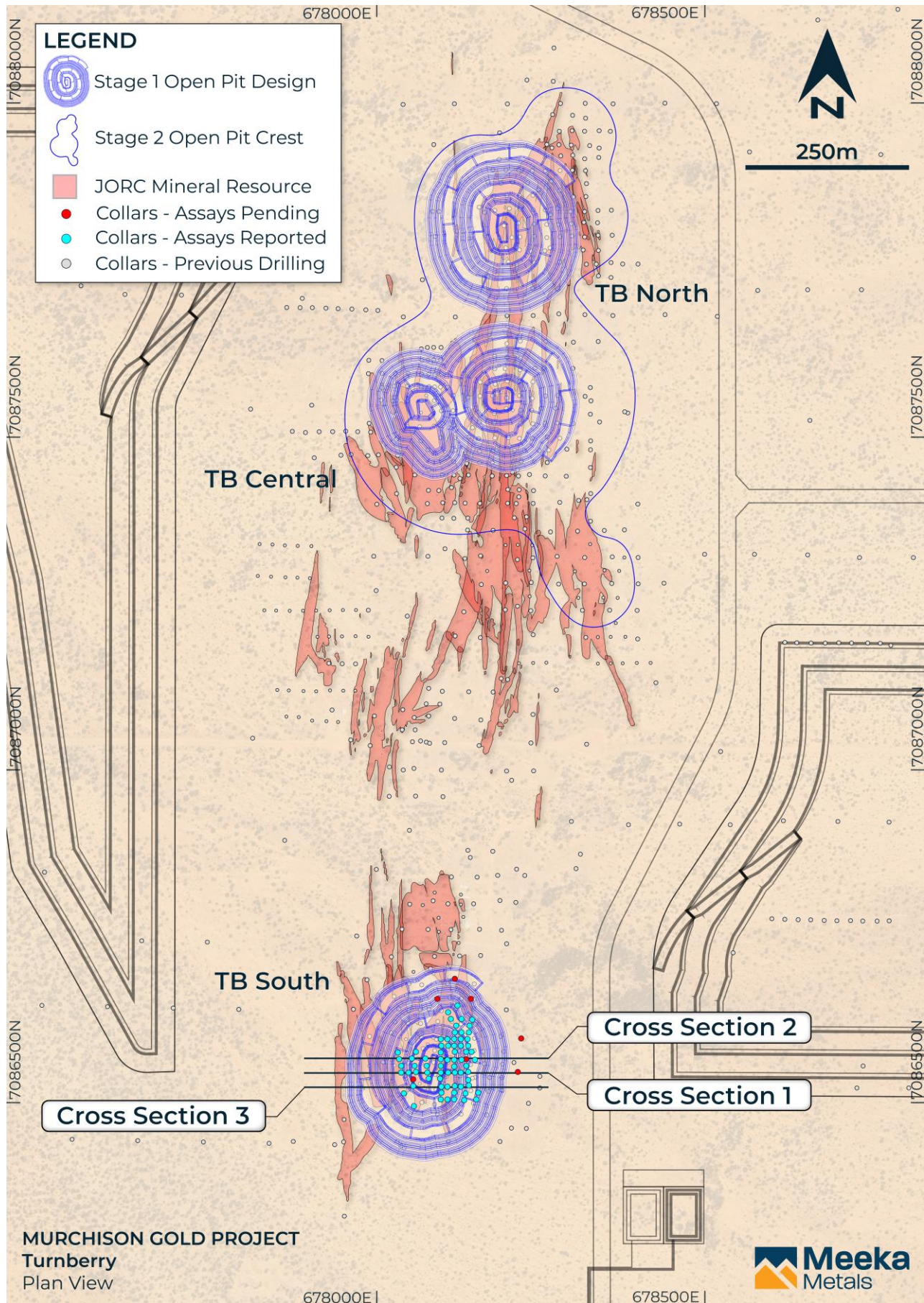


Figure 1: Plan showing new Turnberry drill hole collar locations and cross section positions.

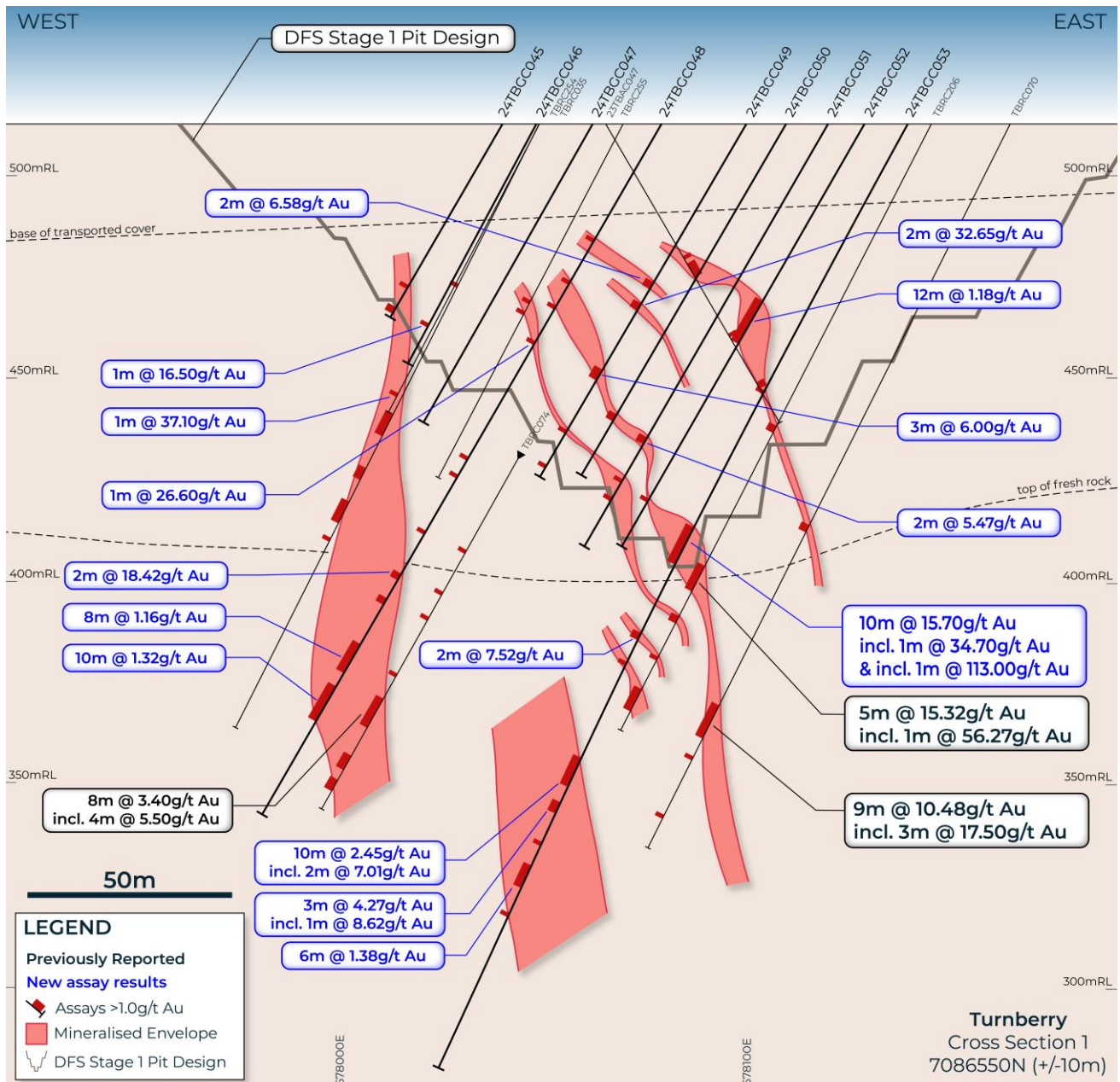


Figure 2: Cross section 1 (7086550N) showing high-grade drill results at Turnberry South.

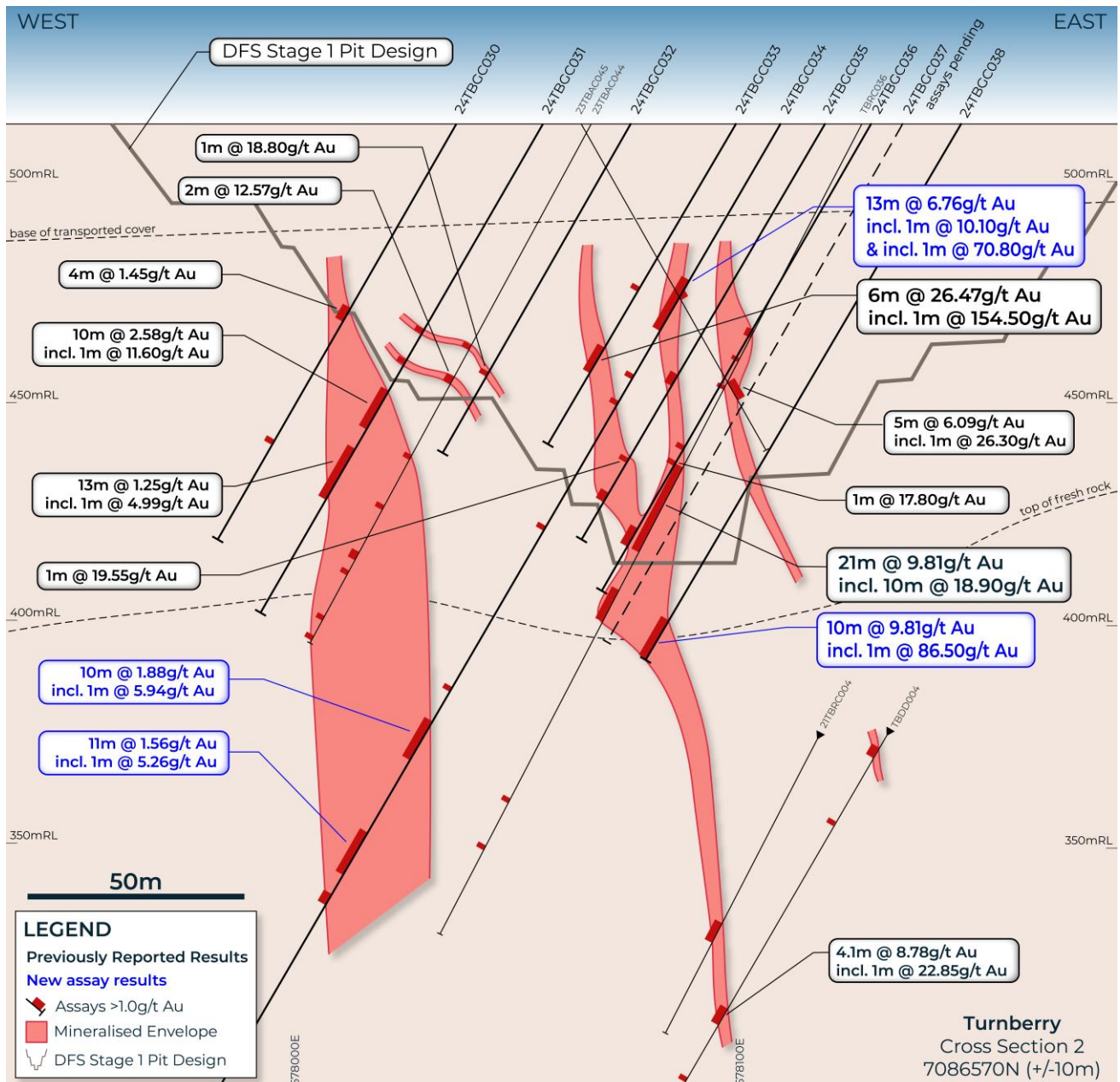


Figure 3: Cross section 2 (7086570N) showing high-grade drill results at Turnberry South.

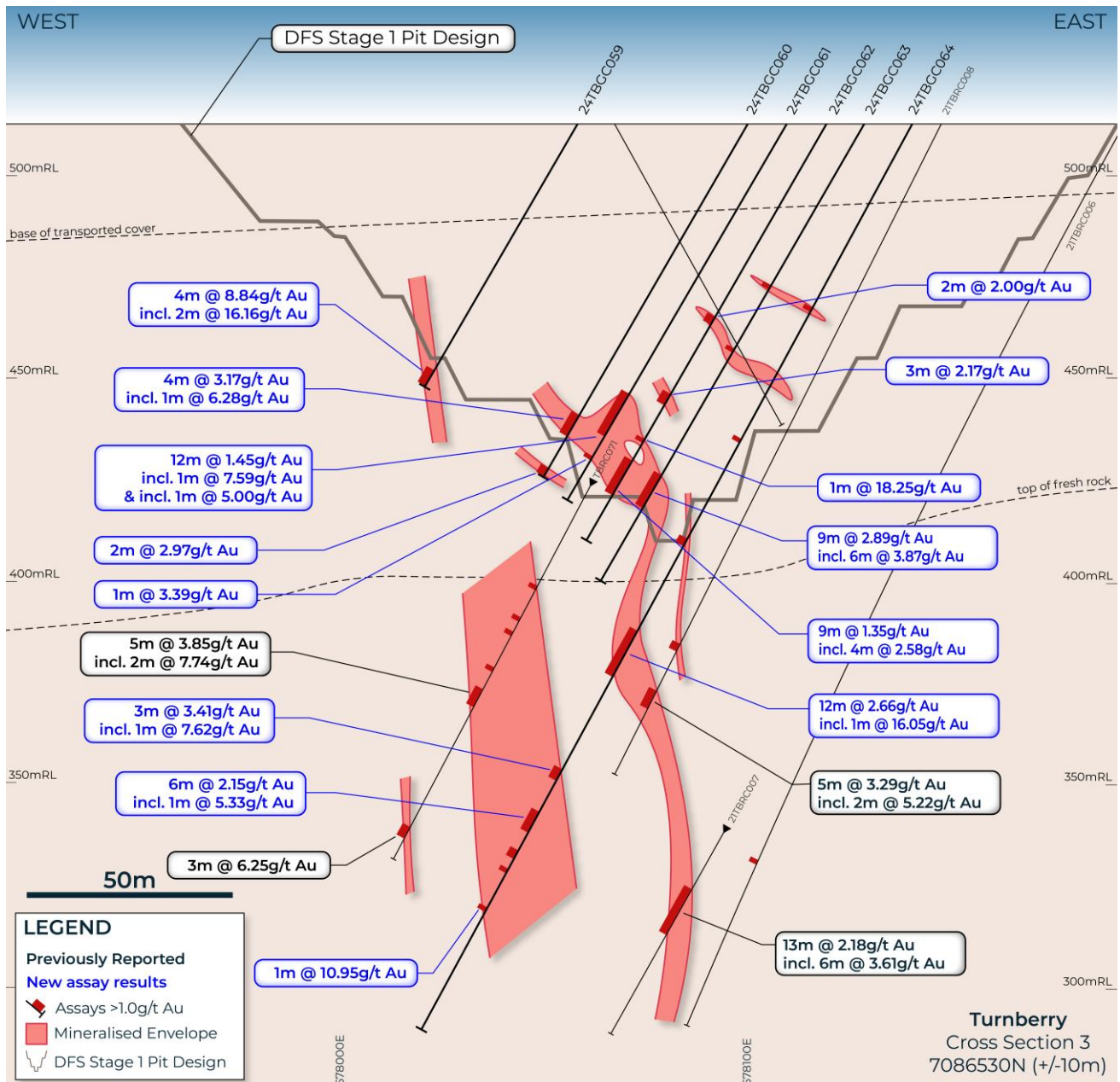
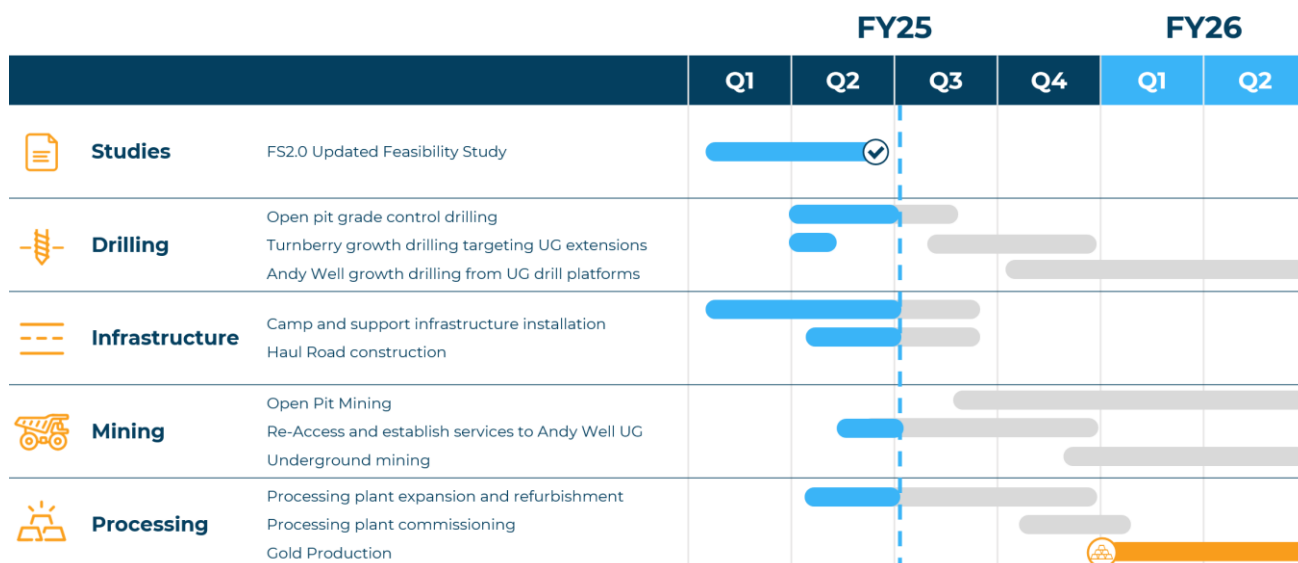


Figure 4: Cross section 3 (7086530N) showing high-grade drill results at Turnberry South.

Looking Forward Through FY26



Major activities by quarter are summarised above and detailed below:

- **January 2025:** construction of 20km haul road between the processing plant and the open pit mining centre (underway).
- **January 2025:** process plant upgrade and refurbishment works (underway).
- **January 2025:** grade control drilling of the shallow, high-grade oxide starter pits at Turnberry and St Anne's to accelerate production and improve productivity (underway).
- **January 2025:** drilling of depth extensions below the Turnberry open pits to expand the underground production plan (underway, four holes reported in this release).
- **January 2025:** commission the accommodation village and administration infrastructure (underway).
- **January 2025:** re-access and establish services to the high-grade Andy Well underground mine (underway).
- **February 2025:** commission the new administration and support facilities at the Turnberry mining centre.
- **February 2025:** mobilise open pit mining fleet.
- **March 2025:** commence open pit mining.
- **June 2025:** commence process plant commissioning.
- **June 2025:** drilling of depth extensions at Andy Well from underground drill platforms.

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

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

Murchison Gold Project

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

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

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

Circle Valley

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Significant Intersections (>0.5g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24TBGC029	49	50	1	1.57
24TBGC029	65	66	1	0.78
24TBGC029	93	96	3	2.68
incl.	94	95	1	6.52
24TBGC029	104	105	1	4.05
24TBGC029	110	111	1	0.72
24TBGC029	114	128	14	1.56
incl.	119	123	4	3.96
24TBGC034	42	55	13	6.76
incl.	48	49	1	10.10
and incl.	53	54	1	70.80
24TBGC034	60	61	1	0.65
24TBGC034	106	107	1	5.08
24TBGC034	143	144	1	0.95
24TBGC034	148	149	1	1.08
24TBGC034	157	167	10	1.88
incl.	158	159	1	5.94
24TBGC034	175	179	4	0.49
24TBGC034	186	197	11	1.55
incl.	191	192	1	5.26
24TBGC034	202	205	3	0.96
24TBGC034	249	250	1	1.23
24TBGC038	49	50	1	0.62
24TBGC038	130	140	10	9.81
incl.	139	140	1	86.50
24TBGC048	33	37	4	0.58
24TBGC048	45	46	1	4.18
24TBGC048	48	49	1	0.86
24TBGC048	52	53	1	3.32
24TBGC048	62	63	1	26.60
24TBGC048	95	96	1	1.66
24TBGC048	100	101	1	1.02
24TBGC048	116	117	1	1.63
24TBGC048	121	122	1	0.66
24TBGC048	128	130	2	18.42
24TBGC048	135	137	2	1.20
24TBGC048	139	142	3	0.71
24TBGC048	145	146	1	0.92
24TBGC048	148	156	8	1.16
24TBGC048	160	170	10	1.32
24TBGC049	36	37	1	0.59
24TBGC049	45	47	2	6.58
24TBGC049	51	53	2	32.65
24TBGC049	65	66	1	0.60
24TBGC049	70	73	3	6.00
24TBGC049	87	88	1	1.80
24TBGC049	97	100	3	0.90
24TBGC050	48	49	1	0.75
24TBGC050	60	61	1	0.58
24TBGC050	83	85	2	2.82

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24TBGC050	94	95	1	0.79
24TBGC051	44	45	1	0.95
24TBGC051	71	72	1	0.71
24TBGC051	89	91	2	5.47
24TBGC051	100	103	3	0.93
24TBGC051	106	108	2	0.80
24TBGC052	51	63	12	1.18
24TBGC052	107	109	2	0.90
24TBGC052	116	117	1	0.61
24TBGC052	119	120	1	0.99
24TBGC053	76	77	1	1.48
24TBGC053	114	124	10	15.71
incl.	114	115	1	34.70
and incl.	122	123	1	113.00
24TBGC053	134	135	1	0.54
24TBGC053	143	145	2	7.52
incl.	143	144	1	14.50
24TBGC053	150	153	3	0.82
24TBGC053	177	185	8	2.45
incl.	177	179	2	7.01
24TBGC053	189	192	3	4.27
incl.	190	191	1	8.62
24TBGC053	199	201	2	0.88
24TBGC053	206	212	6	1.38
24TBGC053	219	220	1	1.59
24TBGC053	223	226	3	0.45
24TBGC053	252	253	1	0.56
24TBGC055	48	49	1	2.54
24TBGC055	59	60	1	1.37
24TBGC055	78	79	1	0.59
24TBGC056	80	81	1	0.54
24TBGC056	89	92	3	0.56
24TBGC056	99	101	2	0.76
24TBGC056	105	108	3	2.22
24TBGC058	47	48	1	0.89
24TBGC058	70	72	2	1.74
24TBGC058	76	77	1	0.99
24TBGC058	94	95	1	0.74
24TBGC058	97	98	1	0.88
24TBGC058	114	121	7	1.72
incl.	116	118	2	3.14
24TBGC059	70	74	4	8.84
incl.	71	73	2	16.16
24TBGC060	12	15	3	0.33
24TBGC060	48	49	1	0.92
24TBGC060	83	87	4	3.17
incl.	84	85	1	6.28
24TBGC060	98	100	2	2.97
24TBGC061	77	89	12	1.45
incl.	77	78	1	7.59
and incl.	80	81	1	5.00
24TBGC061	95	96	1	3.39
24TBGC062	55	57	2	2.00
24TBGC062	77	80	3	2.17

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
24TBGC062	90	91	1	18.25
24TBGC062	96	105	9	1.35
incl.	98	102	4	2.58
24TBGC062	109	110	1	0.71
24TBGC063	46	47	1	1.25
24TBGC063	64	65	1	1.27
24TBGC063	67	68	1	0.74
24TBGC063	100	109	9	2.89
incl.	100	106	6	3.87
24TBGC064	52	53	1	2.54
24TBGC064	70	71	1	0.68
24TBGC064	72	73	1	0.58
24TBGC064	89	90	1	1.81
24TBGC064	117	119	2	1.86
24TBGC064	143	155	12	2.66
incl.	143	144	1	16.05
24TBGC064	182	185	3	3.41
incl.	182	183	1	7.62
24TBGC064	194	200	6	2.15
incl.	198	199	1	5.33
24TBGC064	205	207	2	1.57
24TBGC064	210	211	1	1.09
24TBGC064	221	222	1	10.95
24TBGC064	227	228	1	0.74
24TBGC065	52	53	1	5.91
24TBGC065	71	72	1	0.55
24TBGC065	76	80	4	1.13
24TBGC065	83	86	3	1.36
24TBGC065	130	131	1	2.07
24TBGC065	135	136	1	0.54
24TBGC066	83	96	13	1.04
24TBGC066	99	100	1	3.27
24TBGC066	103	108	5	0.93
24TBGC066	114	117	3	2.43
24TBGC067				NSI
24TBGC068				NSI
24TBGC069	44	48	4	2.57
24TBGC069	50	51	1	0.57
24TBGC069	55	56	1	2.48
24TBGC070				NSI
24TBGC071	66	67	1	0.60
24TBGC071	71	73	2	1.01
24TBGC071	84	85	1	0.90
24TBGC071	87	88	1	0.63
24TBGC071	96	97	1	0.56
24TBGC072				NSI
24TBGC073	54	55	1	0.78
24TBGC074				NSI
24TBGC075	63	65	2	0.75

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: TURNBERRY

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Additional sampling of diamond core was conducted more selectively to understand controls on mineralisation and collect density data. The quality of the samples were actively monitored and evaluated using various quality control techniques. The majority of sampling occurred in the near-completely oxidised regolith clays RC methods.. Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections. Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation. Various measures were employed to monitor and assure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: Every effort is made to drill dry samples. Where wet samples are drilled they are logged as wet and the quality of these samples are taken into account in the resource estimation. Qualitative active monitoring of sample recovery and photographing of drill samples at the end of hole to assess sample recovery. The calibration of scales used for the collection of wet-dry Archimedes density data using a calibration weight during the collection process. Internal calibration checks were performed by the pXRF analyser daily. Calibration of the DGPS instrument was performed before the travelled to site for each surveying campaign. For exploration samples gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and pulverised with a 50g sample fire assayed and analysed using atomic absorption spectrometry. Mineralised composites greater than 0.3 g/t had their respective 1m, ~2-3kg, cone split samples collected and submitted for either fire assay or photon analysis. Fire assay was as described above and photon assay involves drying the sample, fine crushing to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g sub-sample is put in a photon assay jar and analysed for gold.

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

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

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		AC have been drilled. These holes return similar grade tenor and distributions as the AC holes. Field duplicates are taken from the cone splitter using the second shoot every 20 samples. These are analysed when included in a mineralised interval identified by the composite samples. No field duplicates are included in the core sample stream. Using two quarter cores as duplicates significantly reduces the sample support of the “duplicates” and sampling of the second half of diamond core leaves no core for future reference. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation. pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyser with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the programme in geochemical mode with all three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied. Certified reference material: 1:25 samples Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory. In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief

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	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Company geologists. In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate. No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex or Axis tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole. In the Competent Person's opinion, the accuracy and quality of the drill hole location data is appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation. MGA94 - Zone 50. Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing across the deposit is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). Grade control spacing is 10m x 10m through mineralised zones. Yes. Not applicable, as mineralised 3m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied, numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulker bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra or collected by Dananni Haulage later in the programme. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. ALS reconcile the physical samples delivered against the sample submission and communicate any errors identified.

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Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent reviews of QAQC have been conducted for the Turnberry drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Meeka Metals Limited control 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing. M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title determination area. Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. Teck holds an 8.8% net profit interest which is paid only after all expenses incurred by the project (including historical exploration expenses) are recovered by Meeka Metals Limited. Milestone payments of \$5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at \$1m.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration was carried out at Turnberry by ASRA, Teck and Newcrest including drilling and geophysics.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within shear zone(s) +/- stringer quartz veins within both mafic and felsic lithologies. Some supergene mineralisation is developed locally and defined by ferruginous red saprolite clays.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire and photon assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported.

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