ASX Announcement

17 January 2024

Infill Drilling Delivers More Shallow Oxide Gold at St Anne's

- Shallow oxide gold assay results have been returned from the final 7 infill holes at St Anne's (Mineral Resource: 25,000oz @ 2.8g/t Au), part of the Murchison Gold Project (MEK 100%).
- New infill results:
  - **12m @ 1.20g/t Au** from 38m including **2m @ 3.52g/t Au** (23SAAC011)
  - **7m @ 1.27g/t Au** from 37m including **2m @ 3.65g/t Au** (23SAAC012)
  - **31m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 31m including **4m @ 4.66g/t Au** (23SAAC013)
  - **3m @ 2.11g/t Au** from 52m and
  - **9m @ 2.48g/t Au** from 59m including **5m @ 3.76g/t Au** (23SAAC014)
- Results will support a grade control model for the St Anne's open pits in the March 2024 quarter.
- Development approval documentation was submitted in December 2023 and approval is expected in early 2024.

Commenting on the results, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"This drilling, which continues to deliver strong results, and the submission of the development approval documentation in December 2023 positions our high-grade 1.2 million ounce Murchison Gold Project for development.*

We expect the remaining development approvals in early 2024 and are now updating our Mineral Resource and economic models in order to advance funding arrangements."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report high-grade gold assays from infill drilling just below the transported cover and up-dip from previous drilling into the shallow St Anne's Mineral Resource (25,000oz @ 2.8g/t Au). The drilling confirms the location and continuity of mineralisation in the shallow part of the Mineral Resource at the transported cover to oxide interface.

New oxide gold assays from this drilling include:

- **31m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 31m including **4m @ 4.66g/t Au** (23SAAC013)
- **9m @ 2.48g/t Au** from 59m including **5m @ 3.76g/t Au** (23SAAC014)
- **12m @ 1.20g/t Au** from 38m including **2m @ 3.52g/t Au** (23SAAC011)
- **7m @ 1.27g/t Au** from 37m including **2m @ 3.65g/t Au** (23SAAC012)
- **3m @ 2.11g/t Au** from 52m (23SAAC014)

St Anne's is a shallow, high-grade deposit with no prior mining. The initial St Anne's Mineral Resource has a strike length of 550m and is reported from surface to a depth of ~90m where the density of drilling reduces. This open pit constrained Mineral Resource is largely drilled out with ~20m by ~20m spacing and 100% is reported in the Indicated classification. The potential for an underground Mineral Resource below the open pit is also considered likely with further drilling.

In addition, the remaining development approvals for the Murchison Gold Project have been submitted. Approval is expected in early 2024, supporting the development ready status of the Project.

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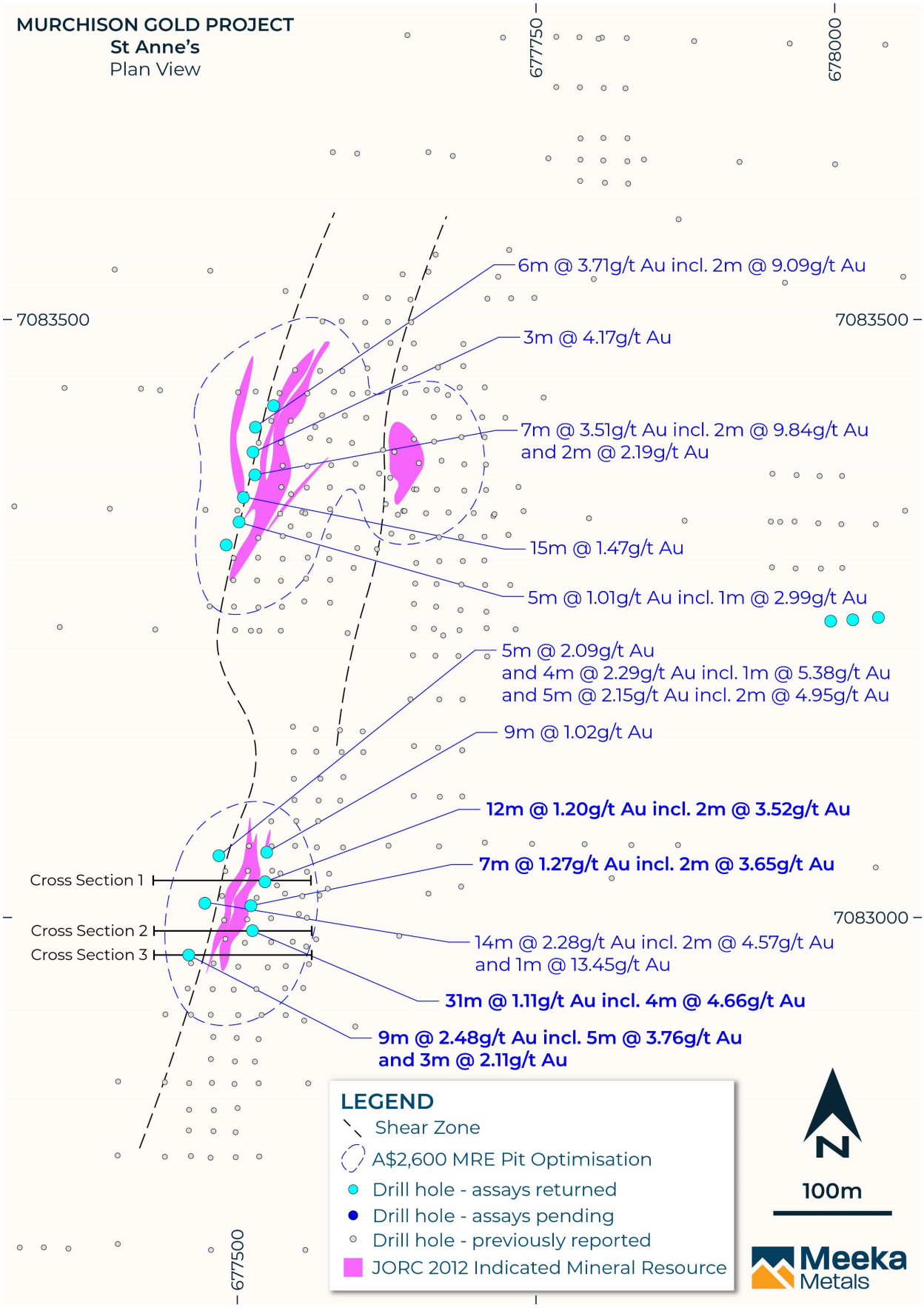

Figure 1: Plan showing new St Anne's drill hole collar locations and cross section positions (Figure 2, 3 & 4). Holes are shown relative to the May 2023 open pit Mineral Resource optimised at A$2,600oz.

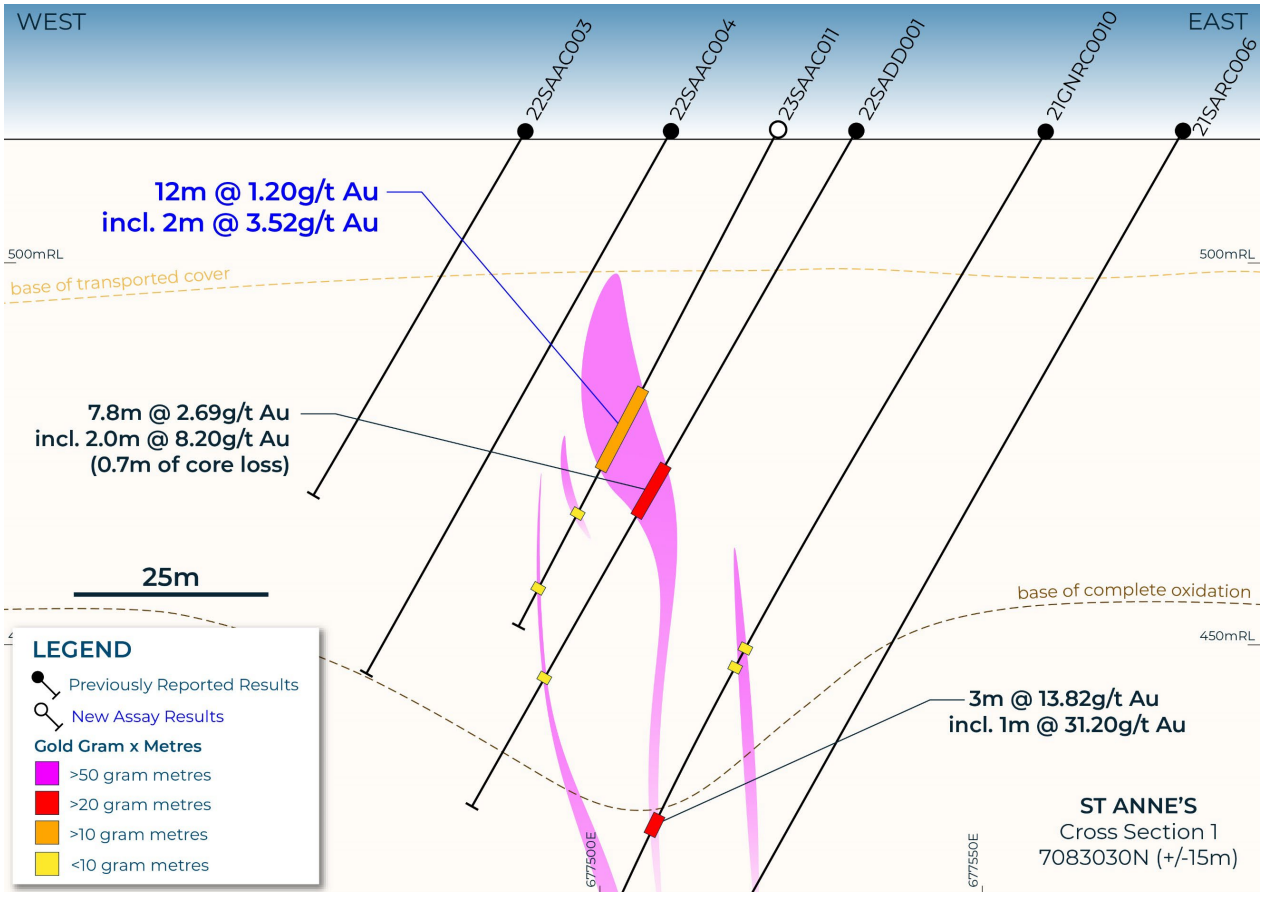

Figure 2: Cross section 1 (7083360N) showing shallow, high-grade oxide gold at St Anne's.

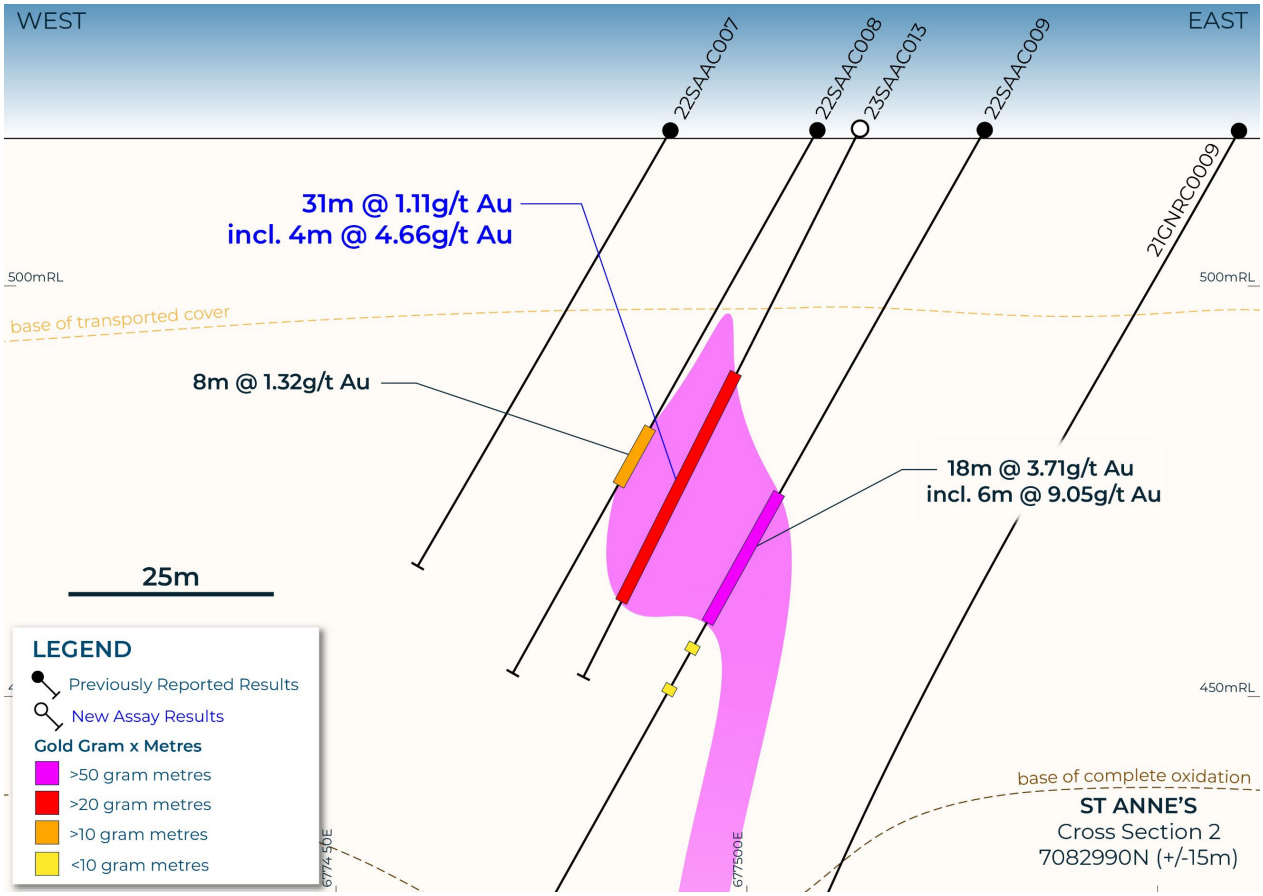

Figure 3: Cross section 2 (7083045N) showing shallow, high-grade oxide gold at St Anne's.

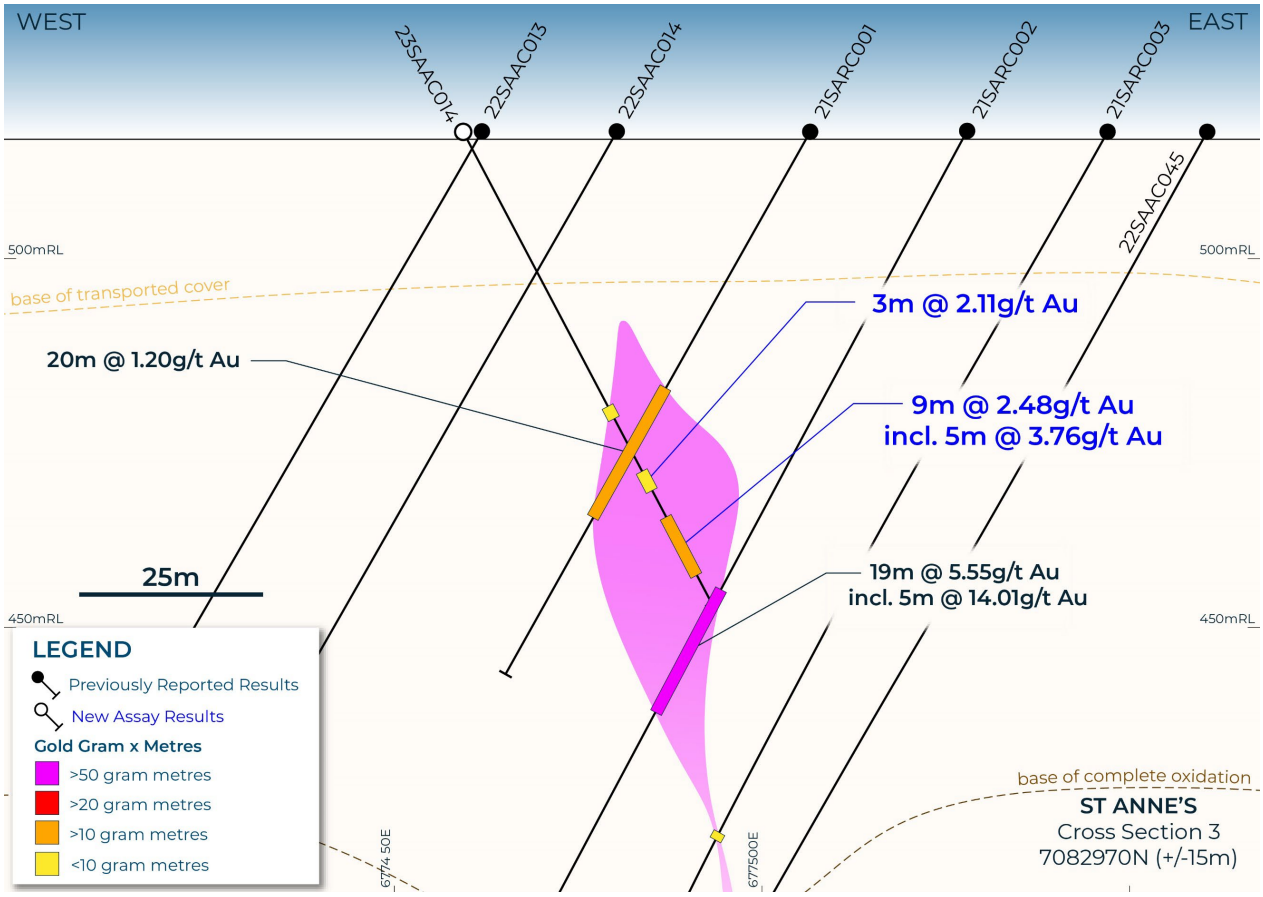

Figure 4: Cross section 2 (7083045N) showing shallow, high-grade oxide gold at St Anne's.

Geology Summary

St Anne's is located centrally within the north-south trending Archaean Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt, a narrow belt of Archaean volcano-sedimentary rocks up to 10km wide in the northern half and decreasing to less than 1km in the south. The Gnaweeda belt is separated from the adjacent sub-parallel Meekatharra-Widgie Greenstone Belt, located 7km to the east, by an envelope of gneiss and massive granitoid. At St Anne's, the belt comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic, felsic and metasedimentary rocks with minor felsic to intermediate intrusives interpreted to belong to the Norie Group, formerly Luke Creek, within the Murchison Supergroup.

Structurally the green stone belt is situated along the northern extent of two main structural lineaments bounding the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains, the Evanstone-Edale and the Youanmi shear zones. Regionally both lineaments are associated with several other gold occurrences in the Sandstone greenstone belt sequence.

The St Anne's area is covered with transported colluvium to a depth of ~20m. The area is highly weathered with a depth to fresh rock of ~100m.

The local geology and stratigraphy of St Anne's from east to west, interpreted from portable XRF analysis and geological logging, is comprised of an ultramafic base, sediments, a fractionated mafic package including ultramafic, dolerite and basalt overlain by felsic volcaniclastics. The stratigraphy dips steeply to the east and strikes north-northeast with a stratigraphy sub-parallel foliation.

Structural interpretation suggests that the mineralisation is aligned along a north-northeast trending shear zone. Several northwest-southeast structures are interpreted from geophysics to crosscut the stratigraphy and appear to off-set stratigraphy regionally and mineralisation locally.

Mineralisation at St Anne's forms an 800m north-northeast-trending gold anomalous corridor, which occurs within a broad alteration zone. Mineralisation is widespread and occurs within

multiple envelopes but is predominantly concentrated within mafic rocks proximal to lithology contacts.

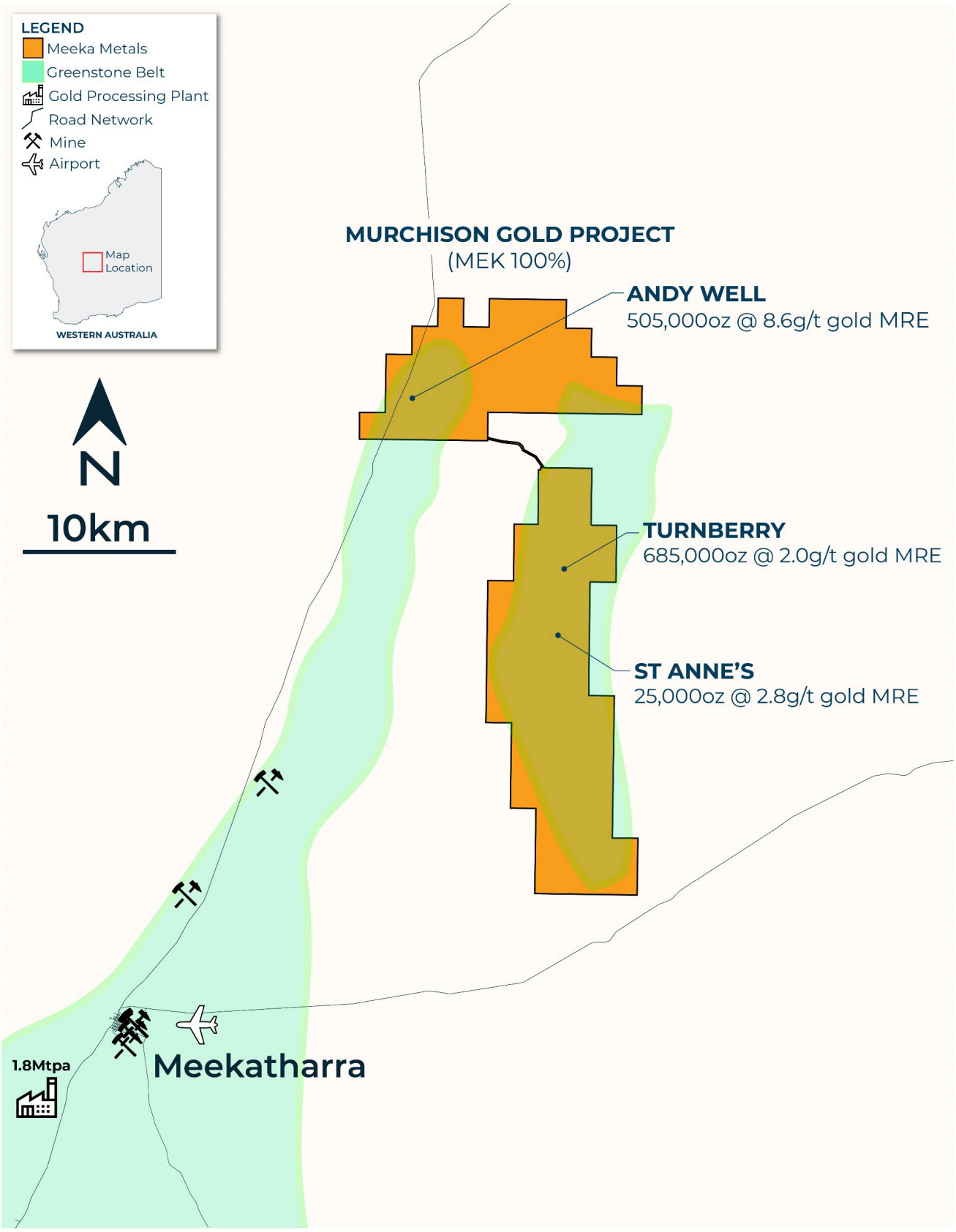

Figure 5: Regional map showing location of the Murchison Gold Project.

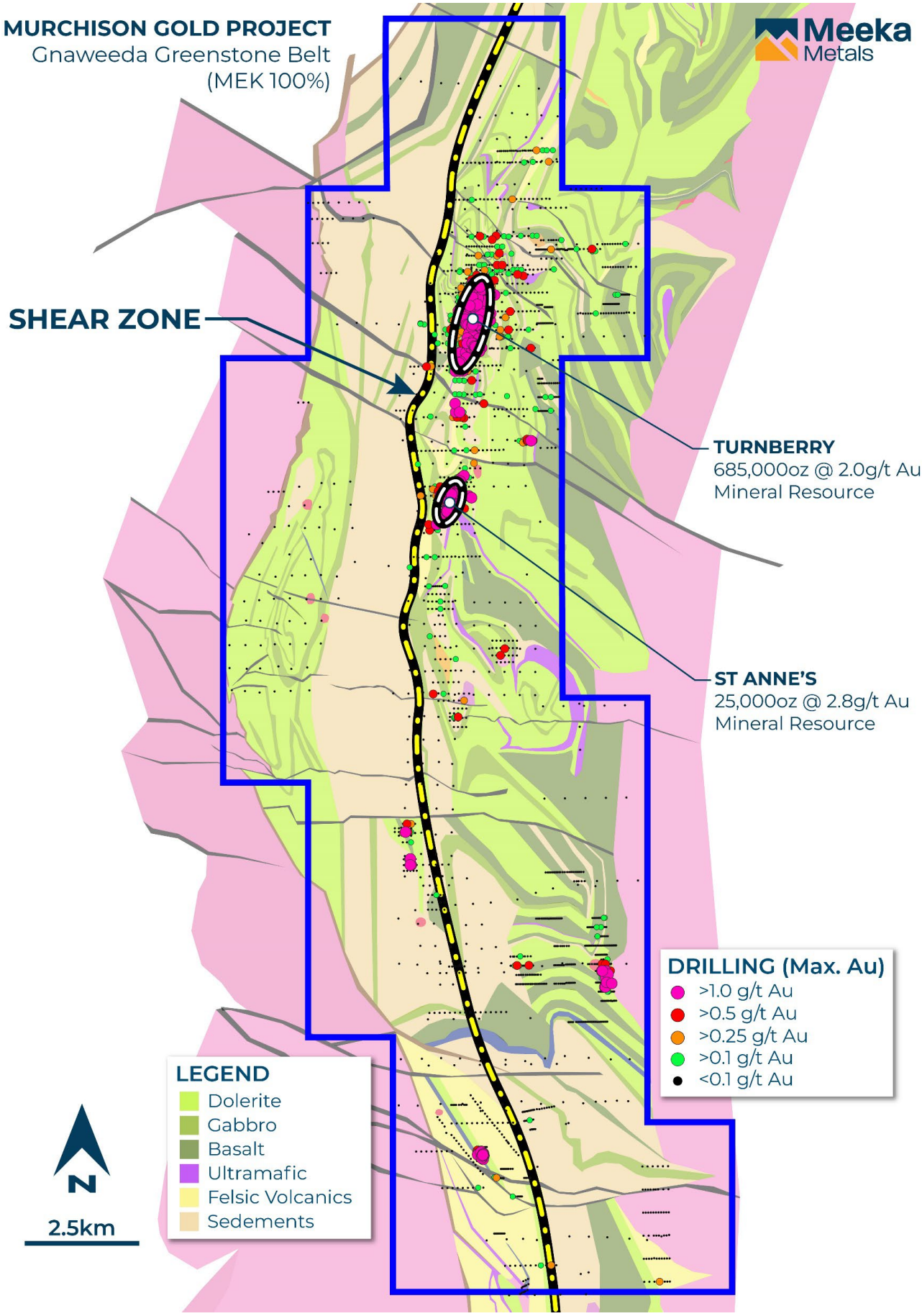

Figure 6: Geology map of the Archaean Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt.

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 has a combined 281km^2 landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields and hosts a large high-grade +1.2Moz JORC Resource. The Company is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward production. The release of the Murchison Gold Project Feasibility Study in July 2023 outlined a straightforward development strategy that delivers meaningful production and financial outcomes for the Company with recovered gold production of 663,000oz[1] over an initial 9.3 year project underpinned by a high-grade 410koz @ 3.1g/t Au Probable Ore Reserve.

The Company is now progressing all remaining environmental studies required to permit the Project and investigating opportunities to accelerate the Project development timeline through low capital options including toll milling of higher-grade starter pits and scalable processing.

Circle Valley

In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project (222km^2) 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.

Rare Earths

Meeka controls large scale rare earths projects at both Cascade (2,269km^2) and Circle Valley in a region that is rapidly emerging as a highly prospective rare earths province. Importantly, the results to date contain high levels of permanent magnet metals (neodymium-praseodymium). These metals are geopolitically critical, and the Company intends to advance these projects through metallurgical work and drilling.

[1] The information that relates to Murchison Gold Project production target was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 12 July 2023 titled "Murchison Gold Project Feasibility Study". 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.

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 Mineral Resources for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 3 May 2023. 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.

The information that relates to Ore Reserves and production targets for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 12 July 2023. 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)
23SAAC001	AC	677530	7083428	517	90	-60	60
23SAAC002	AC	677515	7083410	517	90	-60	67
23SAAC003	AC	677513	7083389	517	90	-60	67
23SAAC004	AC	677515	7083370	517	90	-60	61
23SAAC005	AC	677505	7083351	517	90	-60	67
23SAAC006	AC	677501	7083331	517	90	-60	67
23SAAC007	AC	677491	7083312	517	90	-60	73
23SAAC008	AC	677485	7083052	517	90	-60	79
23SAAC009	AC	677525	7083055	517	270	-60	60
23SAAC010	AC	677473	7083012	517	90	-60	79
23SAAC011	AC	677523	7083030	517	270	-60	73
23SAAC012	AC	677511	7083010	517	270	-60	60
23SAAC013	AC	677513	7082989	517	270	-60	73
23SAAC014	AC	677459	7082969	517	90	-60	73
23SAAC015	AC	677997	7083248	519	270	-60	115
23SAAC016	AC	678015	7083249	519	270	-60	145
23SAAC017	AC	678037	7083251	518	270	-60	121

Table 2 – Significant Intersections (>0.3g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
23SAAC011	38	50	12	1.20
incl.	47	49	2	3.52
23SAAC011	56	57	1	2.36
23SAAC011	67	68	1	0.65
23SAAC012	25	32	7	0.39
23SAAC012	37	44	7	1.27
incl.	41	43	2	3.65
23SAAC012	49	50	1	0.45
23SAAC013	31	62	31	1.11
incl.	57	61	4	4.66
23SAAC014	42	44	2	0.37
23SAAC014	52	55	3	2.11
23SAAC014	59	68	9	2.48
incl.	62	67	5	3.76

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.	• One- metre primary samples and four 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.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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.

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	• 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.	• 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. • 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.	• 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.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• 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.
	• 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

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		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.	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• 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.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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.	• 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.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• 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.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• 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.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• 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.
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,	• 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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	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	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.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 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.	• 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.
	• 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.	• 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.
	• 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.	• 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.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• 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.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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.	• 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.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94 - Zone 50.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m)
	• 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.	• Yes.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 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.	• Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	• 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.	• 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 bulky 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 Annes 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 Gold 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.	• Exploration was carried out at Turnberry by Doray Minerals, 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 a moderate 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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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 and available from previous announcements at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted algorithm. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear	• Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. • Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drillhole results have been reported in previous announcements available at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/. • Reports also include drillholes of insignificant intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material data are reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Follow up work at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.