16 September 2026

Mt Holland Gold Mineral Resource

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report an initial 270koz resource at Mt Holland in Western Australia's Forrestania greenstone belt.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initial Mineral Resource of 270koz @ 2.4g/t Au at Mt Holland**
- Mt Holland is located 375km east of Perth in the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton, one of the world's premier gold provinces (Figure 1)
- Meeka's Mt Holland tenure has a combined area of 71km^2 and covers ~24km of north-south striking banded iron formation ("BIF") units, the principal host of gold mineralisation at Mt Holland
- The area historically **produced ~1.2Moz @ 5.12g/t Au prior to 2001** from the Bounty gold mine (not owned by Meeka, 5km north of the Blue Vein deposit) when operations ceased due to the low gold price environment (~$500/oz)
- No significant gold focused exploration has been conducted on Meeka's Mt Holland tenure in the past ~15 years with the strong exploration and resource growth opportunity to be drilled over the next 12-18 months

Meeka's Managing Director and CEO, Tim Davidson said:

"This initial resource is a good start and we believe the ground has a far larger gold endowment than presently defined. Having historically produced ~1.2Moz at 5g/t gold, this fertile Archaean greenstone belt presents a compelling growth opportunity for us which we can systematically drill over the coming 12-18 months."

The current Mineral Resource is comprised of: 3 deposits (Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback); ~90km of shallow historic drilling; and with all deposits remaining open at and likely to grow significantly with further drilling. Accordingly, the largely underexplored tenement package presents as a compelling growth opportunity through new discovery within this proven gold mining district.

Table 1: Mt Holland Mineral Resource.

			Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Project	**Area**	**Type**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces (koz)**
Mt Holland	Blue Vein	OP	0.5	1,030	2.0	70	120	2.4	10	1,150	2.1	80
	Blue Vein	UG	1.0	480	2.4	40	1,450	2.8	130	1,930	2.7	170
	Blue Vein	**Total**		**1,510**	**2.2**	**110**	**1,570**	**2.8**	**140**	**3,080**	**2.5**	**250**
	Bushpig	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**270**	**1.2**	**10**	**270**	**1.2**	**10**
	Razorback	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**220**	**1.6**	**10**	**220**	**1.6**	**10**
Mt Holland		**Total**		**1,510**	**2.3**	**110**	**2,060**	**2.4**	**160**	**3,570**	**2.4**	**270**

Figure 1: Map of Western Australia showing the location of Mt Holland and Meeka's existing operations in the Murchison.

MT HOLLAND MINERAL RESOURCE – SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Mt Holland Gold Field is located in the southern half of the 2.9 billion year old Southern Cross greenstone belt, within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia, one of the world's premier gold provinces.

The Southern Cross greenstone belt is a 350km long, 2–40km wide Archaean supracrustal sequence bounded by granitoid and gneiss, and intruded by less deformed granites. In the south, it swings southeast, narrows between two syntectonic granites, and pinches out ~110km south of Mt Holland.

At Mt Holland, the greenstone sequence comprises a large, shallowly north plunging syncline cored by pelitic schists. The base of the sequence is a sheared, micaceous quartz feldspar metasedimentary rock which has been intruded by granitoid. On the eastern limb of the syncline, the sheared metasedimentary rocks appear to be underlain by relict mafic rocks, which may represent an older unit, or a thrust repetition of a mafic unit higher in the sequence. Overlying the metasedimentary rock is a series of cumulate textured komatiites, which grade upwards into low magnesia (MgO) ultramafic rocks with intercalated BIFs, and doleritic units which are interpreted as having fractionated from the ultramafic rocks. The top of the mafic/ultramafic sequence is characterised by high MgO basalts which are overlain by the pelitic sedimentary rocks which core the syncline.

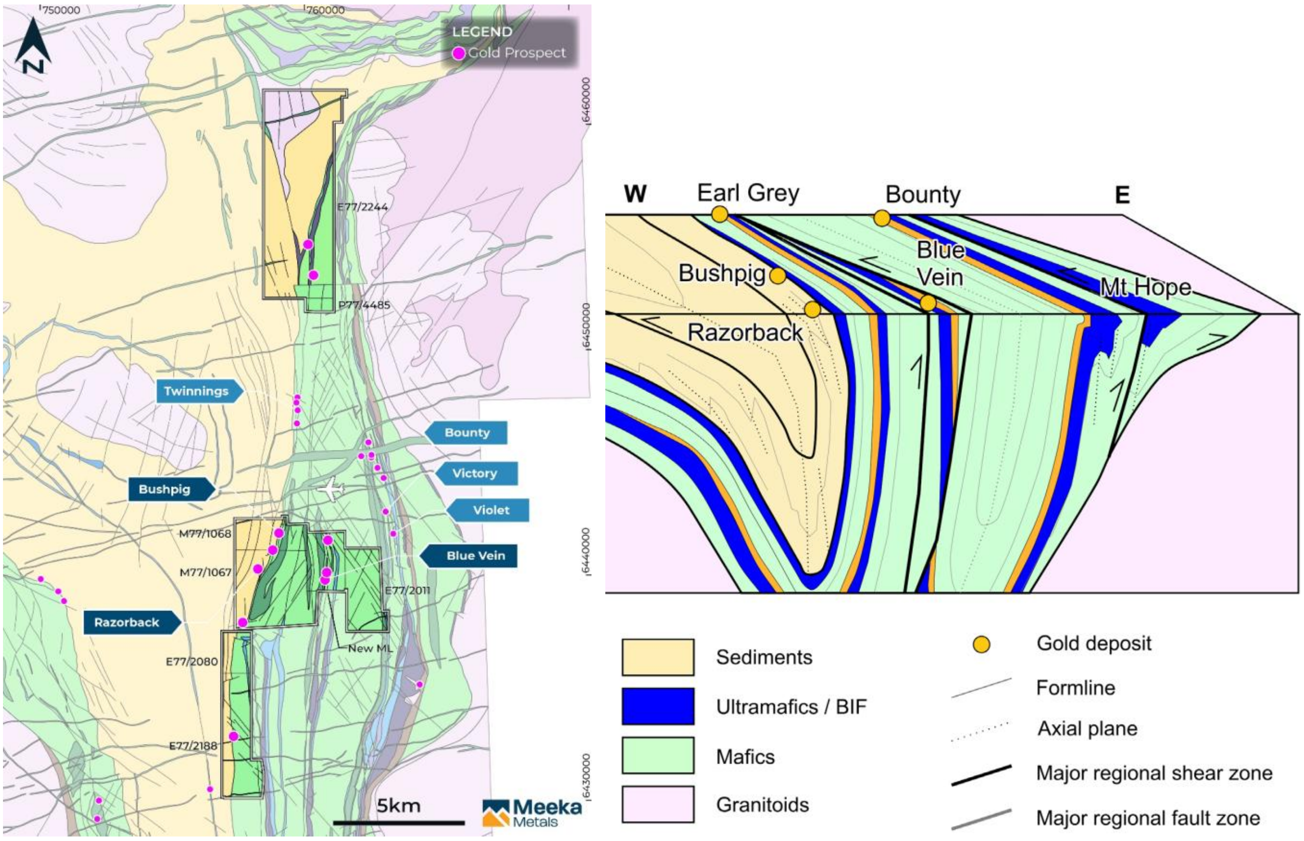

Figure 2: Geology map (left) and simplified cross section of the Mt Holland greenstone sequence (right).

The eastern limb of the syncline exhibits a steep westerly dip. The contacts between the mafic/ultramafic sequence and the metasedimentary core of the syncline are generally coincident with a regionally extensive fault, the Mt Holland Shear. Several gold deposits are associated with this shear zone.

The entire sequence has been intruded by pegmatites, and multiple, generally east-west trending dolerite dykes of the Widgiemooltha suite. The granitoids enclosing the greenstone sequence have themselves been intruded by a series of younger granite domes. Many, if not most of the gold deposits within the district appear to be associated with either a dolerite dyke or intrusion proximal to the younger granitoid intrusive rocks (and sometimes both).

Regionally, the Archaean sequence is blanketed by a 1m to 10m thick veneer of residual weathering products and transported soils and overburden.

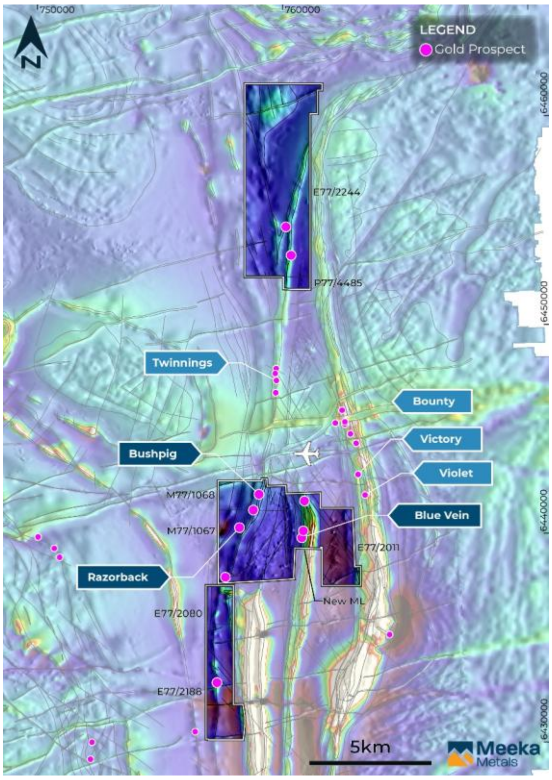

Figure 3: Aeromagnetic image of the Mt Holland region showing gold occurrences and Meeka's mining tenements.

The area hosts significant gold mineralisation, including the Bounty gold mine (not owned by Meeka) which produced ~1.2Moz @ 5.12g/t Au to a depth of 1,000m and remains open at depth. The Blue Vein deposit (250koz @ 2.5g/t Au), located 5km south of Bounty, displays similar characteristics to Bounty and is also open at depth beyond the average ~150m depth of the resource.

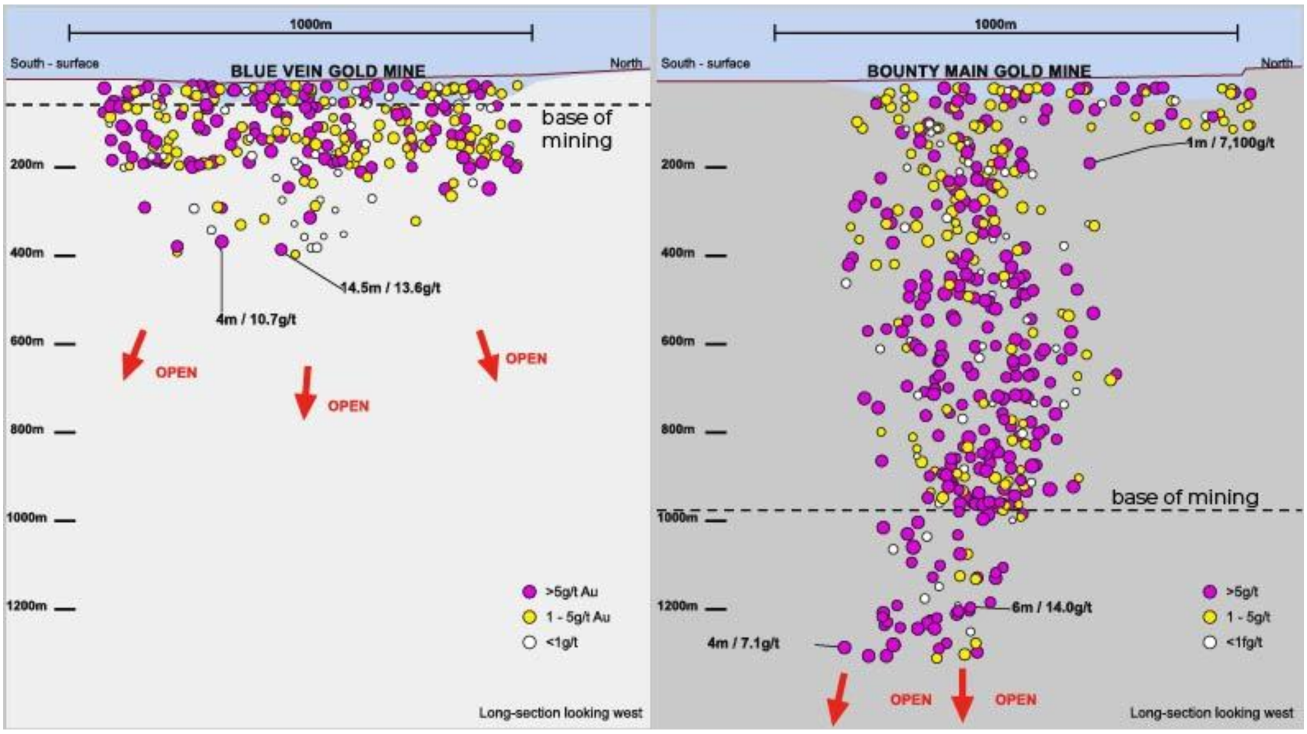

Figure 4: Long section showing Blue Vein deposit (left) and the Bounty gold mine (right - not owned by Meeka) which produced ~1.2Moz @ 5.12g/t Au to a depth of 1,000m.

Mineralisation is largely strata bound within metamorphosed chert/BIF units. Gold is strongly associated with strike parallel shearing within the BIF unit. Mineralisation features sulphide-rich breccias and veining within the BIF/chert. Gold is associated with pyrrhotite (dominant) ±pyrite/marcasite and occurs in quartz-sulphide veins/breccias that replace or accompany iron oxides in the host unit.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Diamond drilling core was collected in sample trays, core was marked and cut in half. Diamond core samples were selectively sampled honouring the geology observed during logging targeting expected mineralised intervals. This resulted in sample widths ranging from a minimum sample of 0.1m and a maximum of 1.0m.

Reverse circulation (RC) chips were sampled through a cone splitter from the cyclone, sampled dry where possible, and in 1m intervals. The RC chip recovery was monitored visually, and all sample piles were photographed as a record at the end of hole. The sample splitter was cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination and bias introduced by sample build up.

The air core (AC) chips were sampled identically to the RC chips (cone split in 1m intervals from the cyclone). The sample was dry wherever possible. As with the RC drilling, the chip recovery was monitored, and sample piles were photographed as a record at the end of hole. The sample splitter was cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination and bias introduced by sample build up.

All drillholes were logged to a level of detail that supports Mineral Resource estimation. This includes lithology, structure, veining, alteration and mineralisation. All RC and AC chip trays are archived.

All samples were bagged into calico bags, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags were placed in larger bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment notes and delivery address details were written on the side of the bag and dispatched directly to the laboratory in Perth.

Drilling Techniques

Blue Vein

The drillhole database for Blue Vein contains 2,892 drillholes, for a total 86,267.22m of drilling. All reverse air blast (RAB), AC, and water bore drillholes have been considered for use in the geological and mineralisation wireframe generation dataset in Leapfrog; but have been excluded from the Mineral Resource, leaving 2,751 drillholes for 81,780.7m of RC and diamond drilling.

Drillhole spacing for the deposits is variable, ranging from 6m along-strike by 6m across-strike in the grade control drilled areas, to 25m along-strike by 15m across-strike in the exploration drilled areas. The drilling has been predominantly oriented perpendicular to north-northeast strike of the mineralisation.

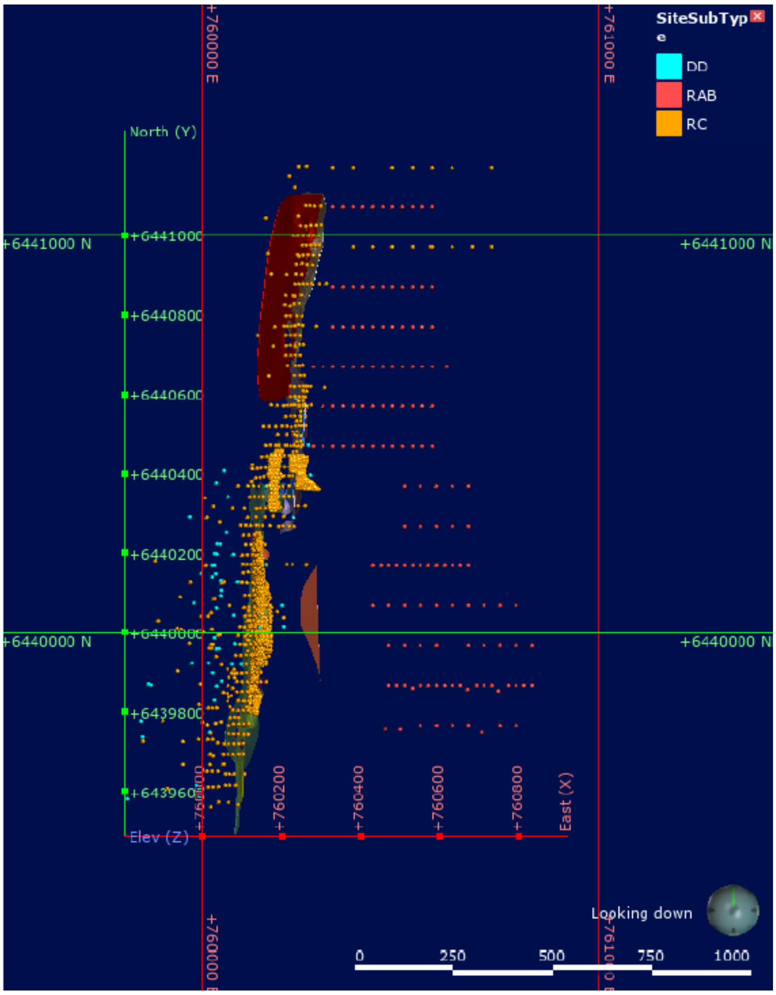

Figure 5: Plan view of the Blue Vein drillholes.

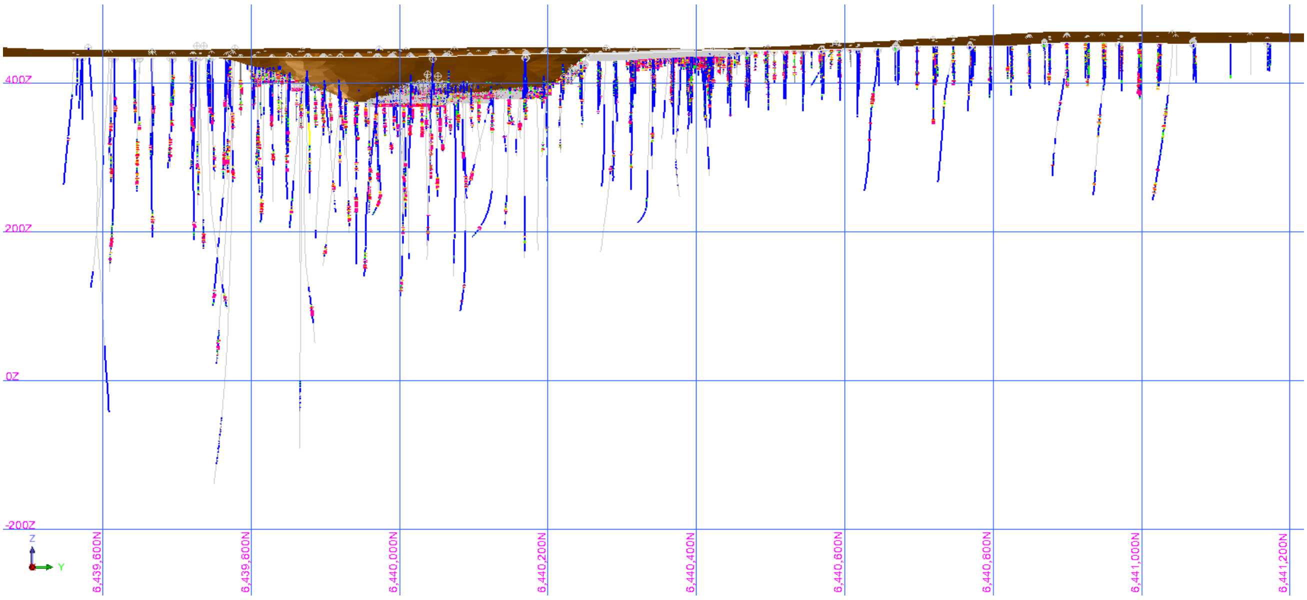

Figure 6: Long section view of the Blue Vein drillholes.

Razorback

Razorback has experienced far less drilling than Blue Vein is considered drill limited and remains open at depth. All RAB, AC, and water bore drillholes have been considered for use in the geological and mineralisation wireframe generation dataset in Leapfrog Geo; but have been excluded from the Mineral Resource, leaving 80 drillholes for 5,318.5m of RC and diamond drilling available for use in the estimation.

Drillhole spacing for the deposit is variable, ranging from 15m to 80m along-strike by 10m to 25m across-strike. The drilling has been predominantly oriented perpendicular to north-northeast strike of the mineralisation.

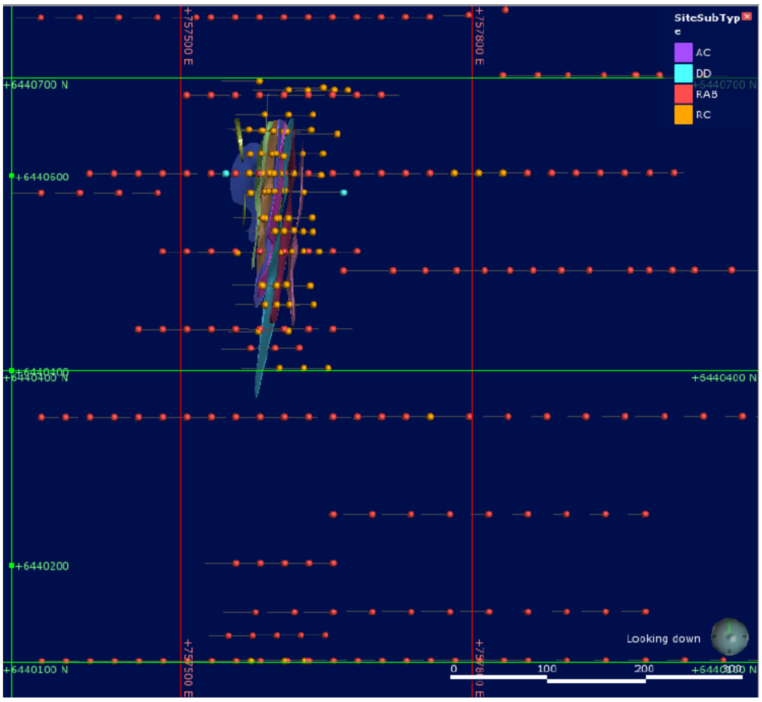

Figure 7: Plan view of the Razorback drillholes.

Bushpig

Bushpig has also experienced far less drilling than Blue Vein, is considered drill limited and remains open at depth. All RAB, AC, and water bore drillholes have been considered for use in the geological and mineralisation wireframe generation dataset in Leapfrog Geo; but have been excluded from the Mineral Resource, leaving 90 drillholes for 6,658m of RC and diamond drilling available for use in the estimation.

Drillhole spacing for the deposit is variable, ranging from 25m to 100m along-strike by 10m to 25m across-strike. The drilling has been predominantly oriented perpendicular to the north-northeast strike of the mineralisation.

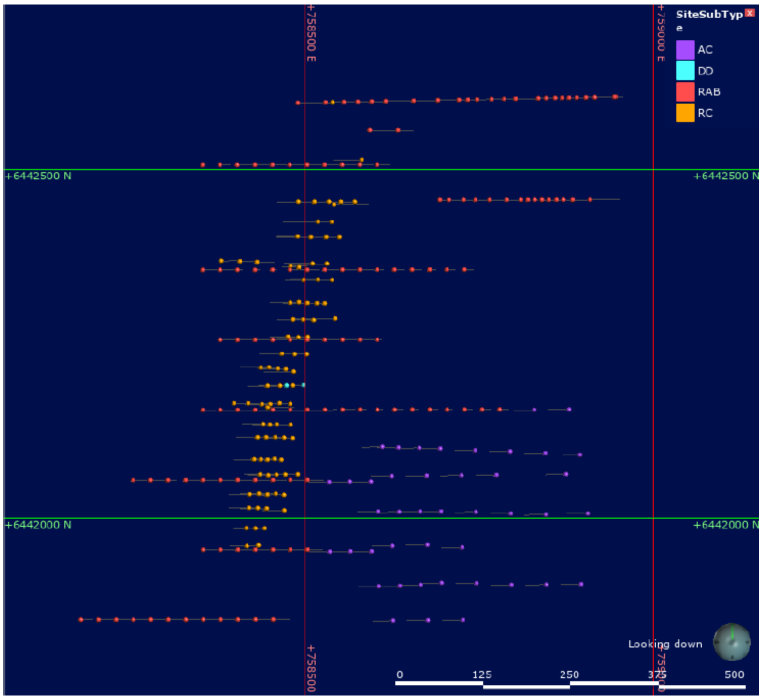

Figure 8: Plan view of the Bushpig drillholes.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were pulverized to 75µm and all samples analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish.

Estimation Methodology

Blue Vein estimation domains were based on manual vein interpretation. Parallel veins present in the same shear zone that abut each other were combined into 3 large domains, with the 3rd domain sub-divided into high and low grade domains using a numeric interpolant. Razorback and Bushpig were modelled using numeric interpolant with internal high-grade domains created. Mapping of the existing open pits guided the lode interpretations.

Variograms were modelled by domain. Variogram structures are generally well defined and extend beyond drill spacing.

At all 3 deposits:

- A 3D block model was created with 20mE x 20mN x 20mRL parent blocks and sub-celled to 1.25mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL or 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL. Ordinary Kriging of 1m composites was used for grade estimation.
- Estimation of gold grade was completed in three passes using Ordinary Kriging. The grade of each block was estimated using a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 composite samples, and discretisation of 5m x 5m x 2m (x-y-z).
- The models were validated through visual validation, mean comparison checks, and review of swath plots.

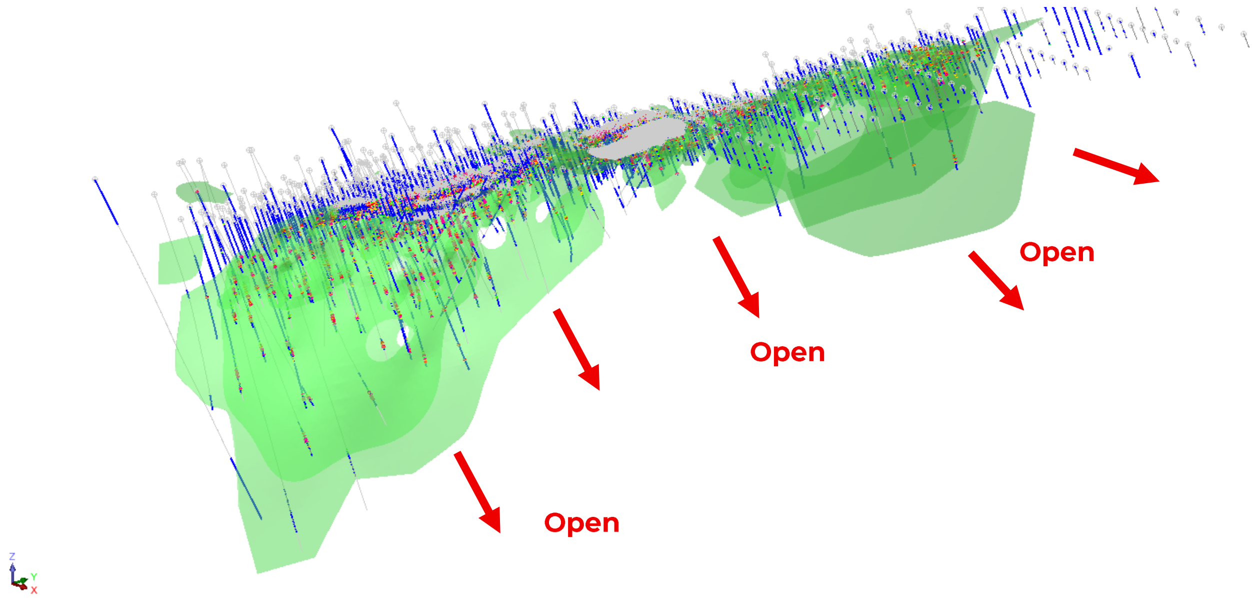

Figure 9: Oblique view of the mineralisation wireframes used to estimate the Blue Vein Mineral Resource.

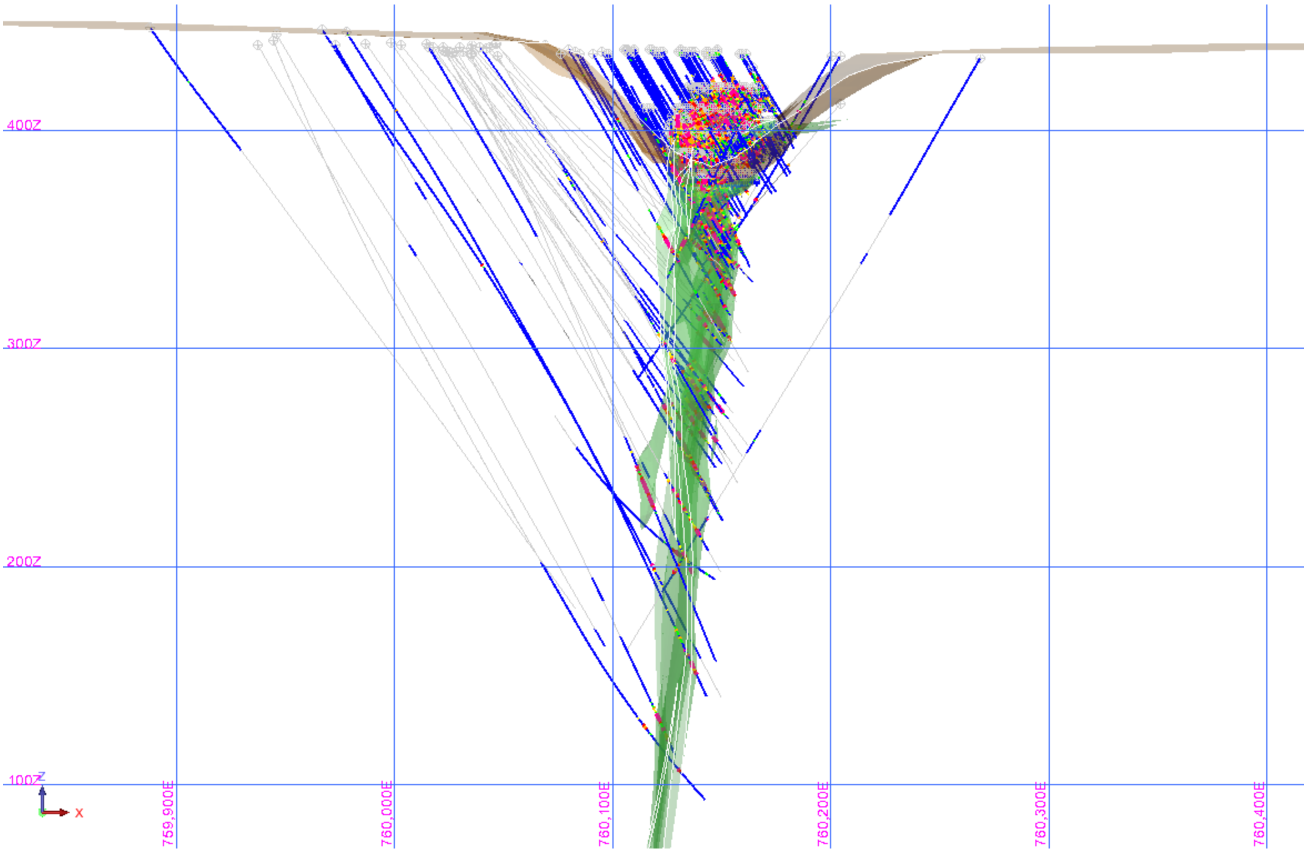

Figure 10: Cross section of the mineralisation wireframes used to estimate the Blue Vein Mineral Resource.

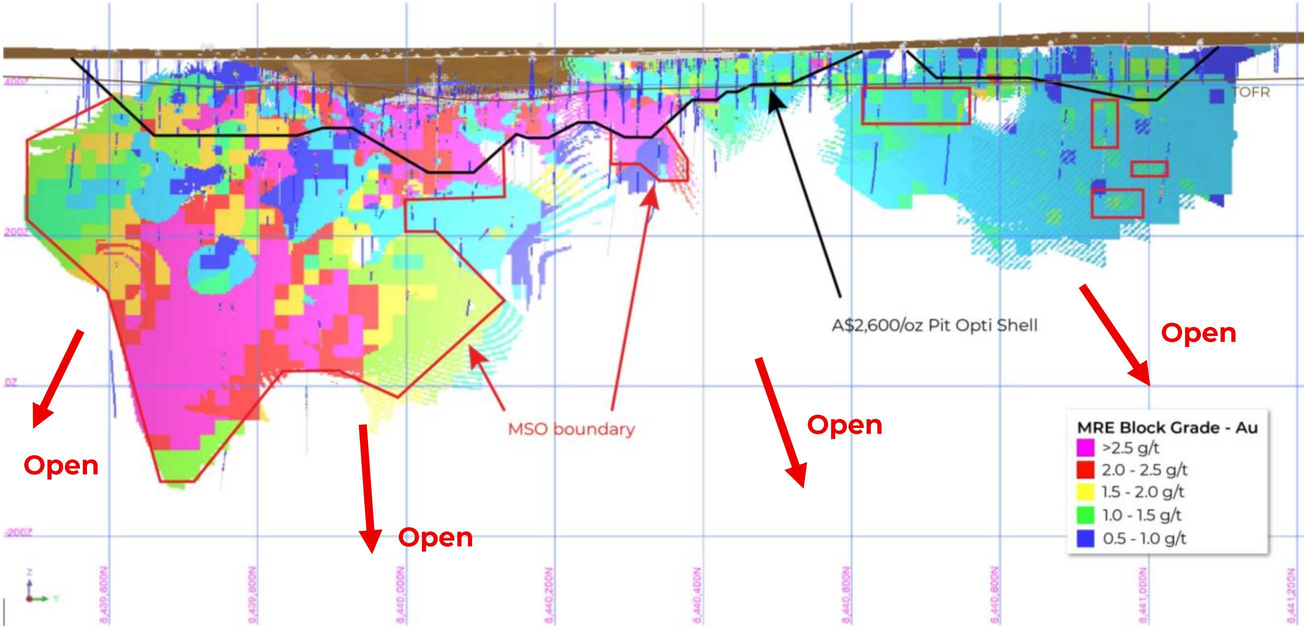

Figure 11: Long section showing Blue Vein gold grade distribution, $2,600/oz open pit optimisation constraint and underground MSO Mineral Resource constraint.

Bulk Density

Considerable historical density data was available. Density for each weathering type was set at:

- Oxide – 1.80 t/m3.
- Transitional – 2.60 t/m3.
- Fresh – 2.90 t/m3.

Drill hole logging was used to define each weathering surface.

Classification

Indicated or Inferred classifications have been applied to all estimated blocks. The classification is determined by drill spacing, estimation attributes and overall geological confidence in the block grade.

The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Geological evidence is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from drill holes.

Portions of the deposit that are considered to not yet have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the Mineral Resource. In assessing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic, environmental, social and geotechnical parameters.

The Mineral Resource reported here is considered to be a realistic inventory of mineralisation which, under assumed and justifiable technical, economic, and developmental conditions, may become economically extractable.

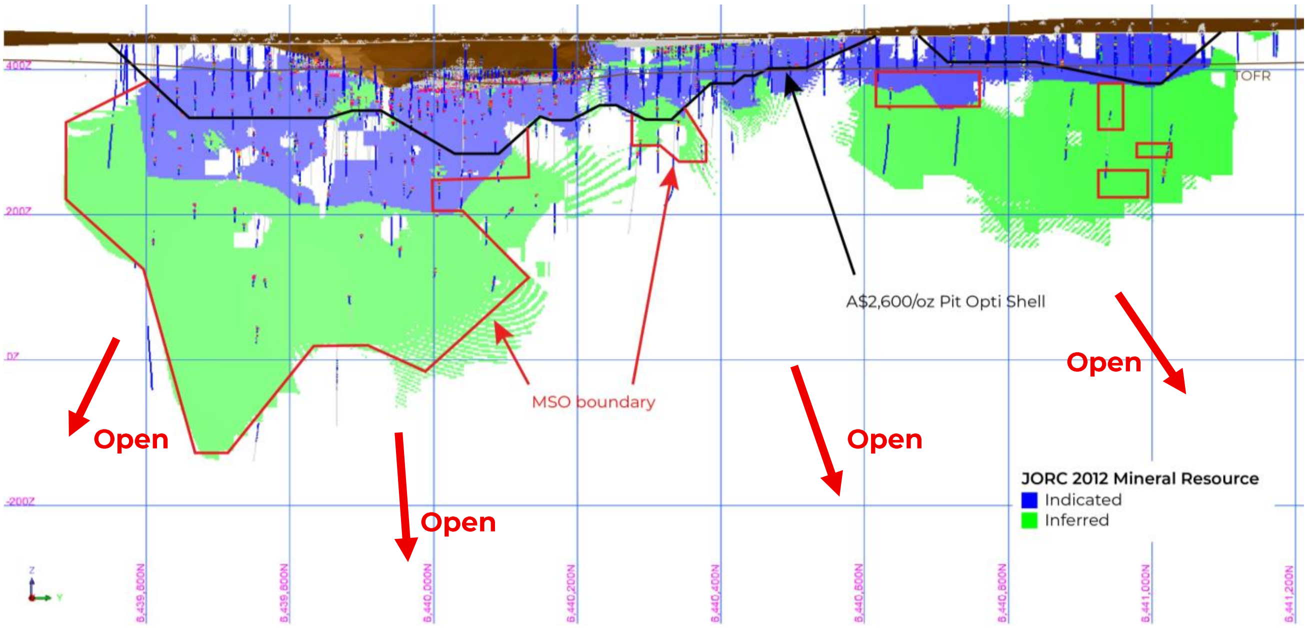

Figure 12: Long section showing Blue Vein Mineral Resource classification.

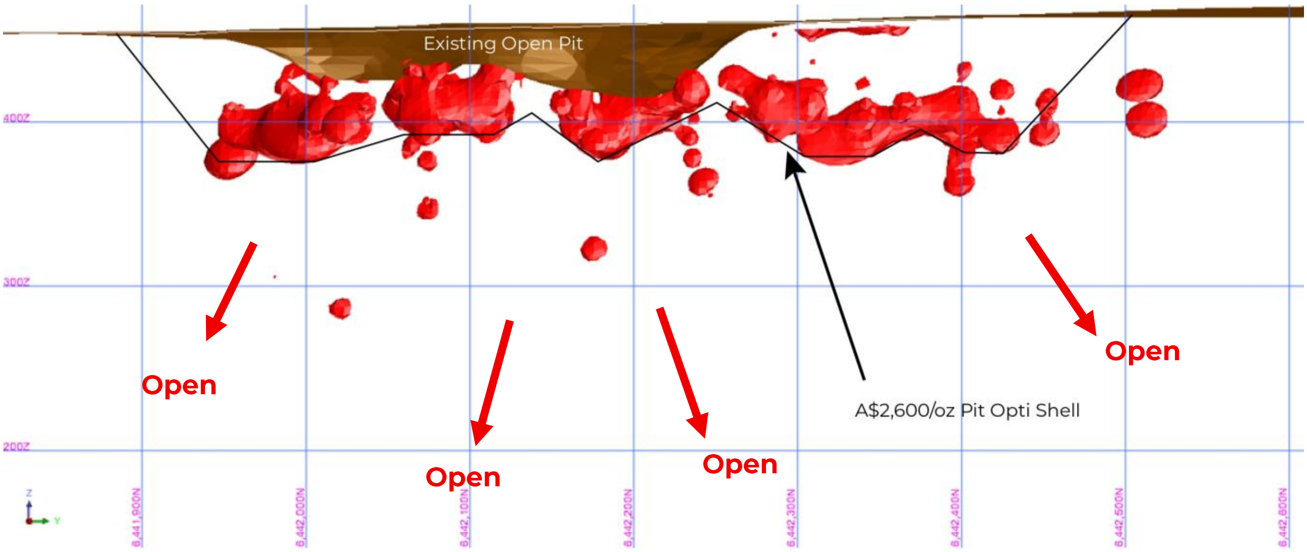

Figure 13: Long section showing Bush Pig mineralisation wireframes (red) and the $2,600/oz open pit optimisation shell used to constrain the Inferred Mineral Resource.

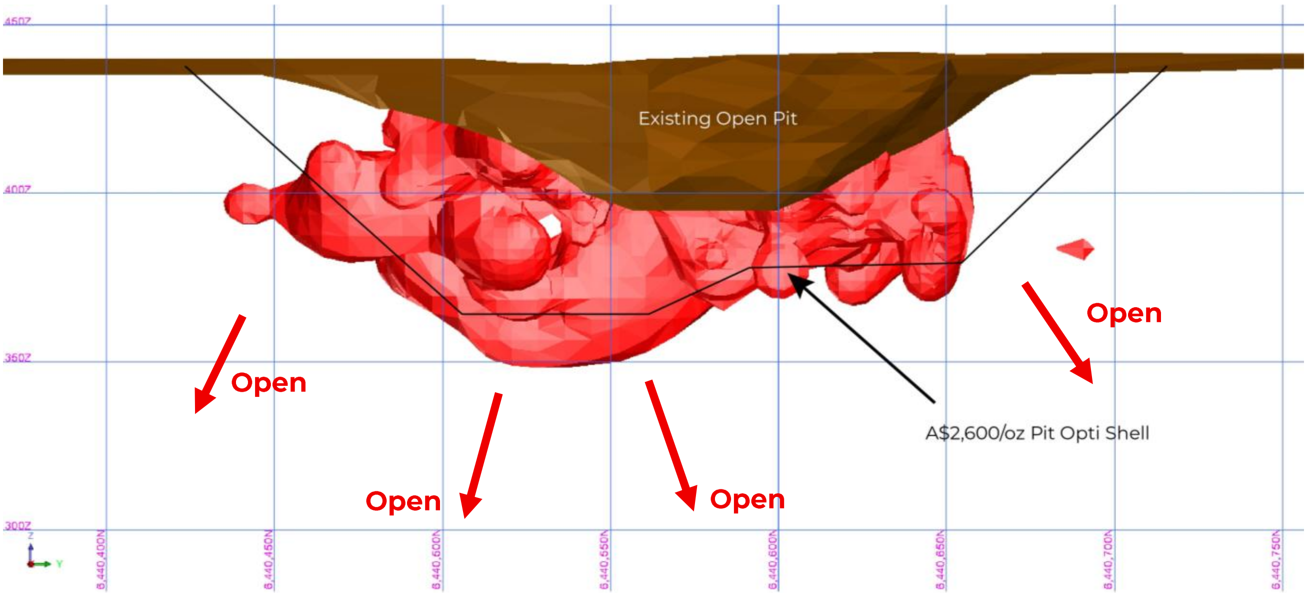

Figure 14: Long section showing Razorback mineralisation wireframes (red) and the $2,600/oz open pit optimisation shell used to constrain the Inferred Mineral Resource.

Cut-Off Grades and Other Parameters

The Mineral Resource is reported using both open pit (Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback) and underground (Blue Vein) constraints.

The open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell and above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using:

- metallurgical recovery of 95%;
- mining recovery of 100%;
- mining practices and cost assumptions in line with similar scale open pit mining operations in Western Australia; and
- processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia.

The underground Mineral Resource (Blue Vein) is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell, is constrained within optimised underground stope wireframes (MSO optimisation wireframes) and above a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade. The MSO shapes were generated using:

- minimum mining width of 2.0m, 5m strike and 5m height;
- minimum grade of 1.0g/t Au;
- mining recovery of 100%;
- metallurgical recovery of 95%;
- mining practices and cost assumptions in line with similar scale mining operations in Western Australia; and
- processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia.

The above is based on a review of Mineral Resource reporting for gold Mineral Resources in Western Australian and is deemed suitable for the style of mineralisation and scale of deposit being evaluated.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

The Competent Person considers the deposits could be mined using conventional open pit and underground mining techniques.

Metallurgical test work has been completed showing mid-90% recovery achievable through conventional gravity and CIL processing.

Blue Vein was the subject of an independently prepared PFS (*ASX announcement 24 June 2014: Convergent PFS*) by Convergent Minerals Ltd which provided a strong base case with significant potential for expansion. Note that in 2013 and 2014, Convergent Minerals Ltd derived larger total Mineral Resources for Blue Vein, Bush Pig and Razorback. Meeka has constrained those Mineral Resources through a series of conservative assumptions, including applying open pit and underground MSO constraints.

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

For further information, please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', is based on information reviewed by Mr James Lawrence, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lawrence is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Lawrence is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans of and holds shares and performance rights in the Company as previously disclosed. 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 is based on information compiled 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 is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans of and holds shares and performance rights in the Company as previously disclosed. 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: MT HOLLAND

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.	Sampling: Diamond drill core (DD): Sampling: Core sampling was conducted according to geology and as such had no set intervals. Sampling representivity ensured by: Where the geological unit was greater than 1m, sampling was taken to the metre, then conducted metre on metre until the last sample. The minimum sample size was 0.1m. Mineralisation identification: As the new holes were in-fill, picking the likely mineralised zones in them was indicated by existing interpretations in existing surrounding holes. The whole of likely mineralised zone was assayed. Reverse Circulation (RC): Majority of holes one-meter samples were recovered from cone splitter or riffle splitter. A minority of regional exploration RC holes a 4m composite sample was recovered.
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).	Drilling methods: (RC) and diamond coring (DD) The DD component was dominantly HQ core size, with the exception of one hole (CBV039DT) which contained a small section of NQ.
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.	Recovery recording: DD core recovery was assessed by measuring the correctly orientated core and comparing that to recorded drilling interval. Recoveries were extremely good at Blue Vein. The large volume of drilling data provided by many different drillers would mitigate against poor recovery being a significant problem. Recovery maximization measures: Cross sections with predicted geology (including fault zones) were given to the drillers at the commencement of each hole. This was aimed at informing the driller about the geology so the driller could prepare the appropriate drilling technique in order to maximise recovery.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Very little core was lost during the drilling program. Recovery/grade relationship: Diamond recovery was extremely good. A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample 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.	Logging adequacy: Samples were logged in detail – and the Consultant certainly believed it to be to an appropriate level. Logged lithology was considered in lode interpretation. Three holes were sampled (¼ core) specifically for metallurgical test work. Logging method: The DD core was transported from Blue Vein to the Mt Holland core yard (approx. 5km away) where core preparation and geological logging occurred. The core was prepared by CML's field technicians under the supervision of CML's Regional Geologist. Core preparation included core orientation, metre marking, recovery, and RQD measurements. Field technicians recorded magnetic susceptibility for each metre of diamond core and determined specific gravity (SG). The regional geologist was responsible for the geological, structural, and geotechnical logging. Logs noted: Geological code (Convergent standard) Colour Weathering intensity (qualitative) Hardness (semi-quantitative) Quartz vein percentage (quantitative) HCl reaction to carbonates (qualitative) Magnetic sensitivity (qualitative) Sulphide type and percentage (quantitative) Alteration type and intensity (qualitative) Structural features and intensity Comments

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		SG determination method (per metre of diamond drilling): 1. Collect a core sample (approx. 10cm long) at the metre mark; record from, to, and length. 2. Coat one side in hair spray, let dry, turn over and repeat. 3. Tare the scales and record weight in air (Scout Pro 602 scales – 600 g max, 0.01 g resolution, with under-hook weighing). 4. Submerge sample in hanging basket with constant water head and record weight in water. 5. SG = (weight in air) / (weight in air − weight in water). Logging quantitative/qualitative: Conducted on a geological break basis (not metre by metre). Quantitative where possible and qualitative where not. Proportion of logging: 100% of the DD drilling was geologically logged.
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.	Sub-sampling method – core: After the diamond core was prepared, logged, and photographed, it was then sampled. Samples were collected by using a brick saw to cut the core in half – perpendicular to the orientation line. The half opposite to the orientation was sampled. To minimise human error, the sampler would cut all the core, then sample from top of hole to bottom – but from bottom to top of each interval. This technique removes the potential of accidental over sampling. Sample prep method & appropriateness: Samples were sent to ALS for elemental analyses, where the entire sample was crushed/pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. QC & representivity measures: Representivity of sampling to geology was controlled by sampling to geological boundaries. Representivity of sampling to expected underground mining realities was controlled by limiting sampling intervals to 1 m. Sampling was periodically duplicated by both cutting and assaying ¼ core and submitting hidden duplicate samples. Sampling wrt grain size:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Blue Vein gold mineralisation is relatively well distributed through the host unit, with the usual high grade and low grade intercepts (spatially relatively close), which indicates a coarser grained component. Blue Vein does not display the typical problems associated with gold nugget deposits, and as such, the sampling size (½ HQ) was deemed appropriate. Metallurgy: Three holes (CBV036DT, 040DT, 041DT) were designated for metallurgical test work, and as such only ¼ core was sent to ALS for elemental analysis in order to provide sufficient sample for the metallurgical work. 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.
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.	Assay method and appropriateness: A 50g charge for fire assay (code Au – AA26) and a separate charge was collected for multi-elemental analyses (Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, S; code ME-ICP61). Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) conducted the elemental analyses of the highest quality, and the analytical techniques listed above are appropriate to the Blue Vein gold deposit. Technique considered total. Geophysics: None undertaken. QC – duplicate assays: Each diamond hole sent for elemental analysis contains at least one duplicate sample (every thirty samples) in order to verify and test the primary analyses. The duplicate and its primary counterpart are quarters of the same half which would have been sent for analyses. Company internal and laboratory certified reference material were utilised at a broadly 1:25 rate of insertion. Results acceptable. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in 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.	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.

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	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Twinned holes: The use of twinned holes was considered unnecessary (at this advanced time in the deposit's exploration and mining history) due to the following points confirming the existence of gold mineralisation at Blue Vein: Historic gold production from Blue Vein totalled 292,094 t @ 4.06 g/t. Blue Vein has been drilled by a number of different companies spanning 20 years. Those companies include Metals Exploration NL, Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd, PosGold NL, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy, and CML. Historic drill holes which are close together show an expected similarity in gold grade and thickness, e.g., RC-VBVP019 4.0 m @ 4.82 g/t, DD HNED298 5.2 m @ 7.21 g/t. These two holes are 18 m apart laterally, drilled in different styles (RC vs DD) and by different companies (Viceroy vs Forrestania). Primary data documentation, entry, verification and storage: All primary field data is hand written onto CML letter headed pages which are scanned and digitized. In the case of assay results, the original assays and sample record sheets are kept in both hard and soft copies and are married together into a single file (per hole) and then into the master drill hole database (per project). Adjustment of assays: No adjustment of assay data has occurred. 'Less than': All sample assay values less than the detection limit were generally set either to the value 0.000 g/t or to a small value half the detection limit.
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.	Surveying: Collars: The collar positions of all CML holes were professionally surveyed by Greg Robinson of Southern Cross Surveyors. Data was considered to be of exceptional accuracy and quality. The fact that much drilling was performed for or during past mining, and that mining found the mineralisation where drilled, indicates that data was properly located. Down-hole surveys: All recent drill holes are down-hole surveyed. Historical deep holes are not all down-hole surveyed, either because they were never done or because they are missing.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The down hole surveys during the 2013 drilling campaign were taken every 30 m in both the RC and DD components. The accuracy and quality of each survey shot is assessed along with geology (e.g., if a survey shot was recorded in the highly magnetic Banded Iron Formation (BIF) then it would be excluded). Down-hole survey errors: The deep deviating holes at Blue Vein introduced particular sensitivity to down-hole surveying. Small differences in dip (particularly at the collar if down-hole surveys were absent) produce large horizontal movements in the apparent location of mineralised intercepts. Location of the sectional traces of holes CVG079 and CVG109 was found to be completely incompatible with surrounding data (up and down dip, and along strike). These holes were not surveyed down-hole. It is likely that down-hole surveying would have curved the holes and corrected the misplacement at depth. Remedies were applied by approximating a best fit with changes to the collar dips. A 2.0° increase was applied to CVG079, a 5.5° decrease to CVG109. Coordinate grid system: GDA, MGA zone 50. Topography: Topographic control at Blue Vein was established during the mining and the digital terrain model was created by professional surveyors at the termination of mining. Recent drill hole collar pick-ups by surveyor were used to truth the existing topography surface. The topography surface elevation matched to within ~1 m.
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.	Data spacing: Past surface holes were drilled generally eastwards on regular section lines. Line spacing density varied along strike, and was generally 10 m, 15 m or 25 m. Bench blast hole drilling in the open cuts was closer spaced. Newer drill holes were planned to intercept the Blue Vein deposit in the upper proportion to infill the resource at ~30 m spacing. Down-hole sampling was on 1 m intervals. Data distribution adequacy wrt estimation: The Competent Person's view is that the lode sampling density (down-hole, along strike and down dip) and the hole cross-strike orientation

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		was more than adequate to accurately represent lode geometry and grade distribution. Each lode was generally sampled by many samples from many drill holes. The long section horizontal and vertical intercept data spacing (often 10-20 m) was small enough for geological and grade continuity interpretation and estimation. Compositing: All samples were composited to 1.0 m, with residuals if >0.5 m. Compositing was performed on a domain basis (i.e. starting and ending at domain boundaries).
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.	Data orientation adequacy wrt structure: The Competent Person's view is that the fine lode sampling density and E/W cross-strike/dip orientation would sample the interpreted lodes in the best way and thereby be unbiased. Virtually all drilling aimed to cross lodes as normal to their perceived N/S sub-vertical orientation as possible. Most drilling azimuths were eastwards (090°) against the very steeply westward lode dips. Holes dipped 45-55° or steeper eastwards. Each lode was generally sampled by many samples from many drill holes. The 1 m sample lengths were small fractions of the lode width. Orientation bias: The drilling orientation, and the close spaced section lines, did not appear to introduce a sampling bias. As lode grade continuity was generally sub-parallel to strike, the drilling and sampling orientation was well suited.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security: With the exception of the three holes designated for metallurgy, the samples were removed from the drill rig and relocated to the Mt Holland Core Yard (approx. 5 km north east of Blue Vein). The samples were then prepared, logged and sampled, securely stored at site, and driven into Perth for elemental analysis at ALS – all by trusted CML staff. The three holes designated for metallurgy were transported to Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) where the core cutting, core

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		sampling, and transportation to ALS was orchestrated by IMO staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Opportunity to audit previous data was limited and largely reliant on reports of previous audits and reviews. No material inconsistencies were identified between the historical data used in the current Mineral Resource Estimate and the data previously reviewed and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

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 has completed the acquisition of Mining Information and various Mining Tenements from MH Gold Pty Ltd and Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, excluding the right to explore for and mine lithium, which is subject to a Lithium Rights Agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous and/or other exploration (historic exploration at Blue Vein since 1988): 1988 MEL a29739 – 1 Jan 1988 to 31 Dec 1988. Metals Exploration Limited completed line clearing and gridding. 1989 GMK a29835 – 1 Jan 1989 to 31 Dec 1989. Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd completed a soil auger sampling program which returned a 600 m long gold/arsenic anomaly. 1990 GMK a32745 – 1 Jan 1990 to 31 Dec 1990. No work in the reporting period. 1994 GMK a41099 – 1 Mar 1992 to 30 Apr 1994. Discovery RAB and RC holes into Blue Vein North, RC HNEP061-068. 1994 PosGold a44003 – 1 Jan 1994 to 31 Dec 1994. Poseidon Gold Limited. No work in the reporting period. 1995 PosGold a47327 – 1 Jan 1995 to 31 Dec 1995. Poseidon Gold Limited. No work in the reporting period. 1996 Forrestania a50902 – 1 Jan 1996 to 31 Dec 1996. Forrestania Gold NL completed 6,652 m of RC drilling at Blue Vein (HNEP067-177), with surveying all drill holes. 1998 Forrestania a56333 – 1 Jan 1996 to 30 Jun 1997. Forrestania completed:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		13 RAB holes (FBVR001-013, 587 m) north of Blue Vein; 70 RAB holes (BVR299-369, 1,524 m) to sterilise the proposed waste dump at Blue Vein; 2 RC drill holes north of Blue Vein (FBP001-002, 236 m); 184 RC holes at Blue Vein (HNEP178-289, 370-399, 407, 418-9, 431-469, 13,454 m); 29 diamond holes at Blue Vein (HNED001-006, 290-298, 400-401, 403-405, 408, 410-417). 1999 Forrestania a59403 – 1 Jul 1998 to 30 Jun 1999. Forrestania completed 110 holes at Blue Vein North (FBVR014-096, 241-267). By this stage the Blue Vein Resource had been delineated and mining commenced. 2000 Forrestania a61217 – 1 Jul 1999 to 30 Jun 2000. No work in the reporting period. 2001 Viceroy a63427 – 1 Jul 2000 to 30 Jun 2001. Viceroy Australia Bounty (Victoria) Pty Ltd completed 11 RC holes totalling 1,069 m (VBVP011-016, 018-022). Viceroy was the last company to complete exploration at Blue Vein before Convergent Minerals Limited.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Deposit type: Characterised as a steeply dipping contact or quartz vein lode system in shape. Interpretation was of a consistent sequence of parallel sub-vertical lodes with an average strike direction of 000° and a 70-90° dip to the West. Geological setting: The lode gold mineralisation is in the long (order of 100 km) N/S oriented Southern Cross – Forrestania Greenstone belt mined for gold at numerous locations. The geology at Blue Vein consists of a Pyroxenite and Actinolite–Chlorite ± Talc Ultramafic hanging wall, a highly brecciated and sheared Banded Iron Formation (BIF) with quartz veining host unit, and Pyroxenite/Actinolite–Chlorite ± Talc Ultramafic/mafic metasediment footwall. The deposit structurally sits within the brittle-ductile zone. High levels of alteration occur proximal to and within the mineralised zones. Mineralisation style: The Blue Vein style of mineralisation is very similar to the ~1.2 Moz Bounty Gold Mine (historic).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The mineralisation type is considered BIF hosted (with associated ultramafics) in a N/S striking steeply west dipping shear zone. The zone delivered gold rich fluid into contact with the iron rich BIF, the iron causing the gold to precipitate out of solution. Gold is the only primary economic element and occurs dominantly in the BIF and minimal gold exists within quartz veins.
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 ASX Listing Rule requirements and are available from previous announcements.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire 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’).	Geometry of mineralisation and drill holes: Mineralisation was interpreted in sub-parallel N/S striking steeply west dipping lodes. Easterly drilled hole lode intercepts were mostly approximately normal to the lode strike, and traversed the lodes at approximately the typical 45-60° hole dip angle down to the east. All hole lode intercept lengths were down-hole. At up to ~10 m wide horizontally across strike, the lode widths were generally far greater than

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		the 1 m down-hole sample lengths – thus the lodes were multiply sampled in each hole. In long section, the lode extents were typically ~800 m along strike and up to ~400 m down dip. Both extents were thus far greater than the average 10-25 m hole line spacing in this dimension.
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 as appropriate and in line with ASX 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 reported here have been reported in historical company announcements and statutory reports by previous parties.
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 will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	Reports of mineralised intervals from the databases were all correct when checked against the corresponding intervals annotated on various hard-copy cross-sections. Geological data is stored in an MS Access database. Data validation prior to Mineral Resource estimation included checks for duplicate records, overlapping intervals, missing collar and survey information, missing or invalid assay and geological intervals, intervals extending beyond end-of-hole, and inconsistent hole identifiers.

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		Plots of databased drill holes all matched the hard-copy cross-section plots and plan plots. The Competent Person considers the data to be valid and fit for purpose to inform a Mineral Resource estimate.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full-time employee of Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the site.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Blue Vein mineralisation was modelled into 15 lodes using Leapfrog. Lodes were grouped into domains from 1 to 3 based on geological characteristics and lode geometry. The Blue Vein interpretation was guided by logged geology of the BIF unit along with pit mapping. Mineralised contacts are sharp and grade continuity along the deposit strike length is excellent. Bushpig and Razorback were modelled using a numeric interpolant shell in Leapfrog and contain internal high grade domains to capture discontinuous high grade zones. Geological confidence in the interpretation is high based on the continuous nature of lodes at Blue Vein and drill hole spacing and orientation at Bushpig and Razorback confirmed by geological mapping and consistency with previous JORC 2012 and subsequent un-released models.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	Blue Vein deposit interpretation has a strike length of 1,600m, a vertical extent of 600m at maximum depth and variable lode widths of around 5m, Bushpig and Razorback have dimensions of 500m by 70m and 200m by 80m with lode widths in both varying in the 12 to 40m range.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and	Gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Leapfrog Edge, geostatistics as well as model validation was completed in Snowden-Optiro Supervisor. Estimation was undertaken on 1 m composites within hard mineralisation domain boundaries. Blue Vein was estimated using separate estimation groups comprising F001, F002, grouped 1000-series lodes, lode 1500, grouped 2000-series lodes excluding 2400, lode 2400, grouped 3000-series high-grade domains and grouped

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	3000-series low-grade domains. Bushpig and Razorback were each estimated using separate high-grade and low-grade domains. Open pit grade control samples were excluded from the estimation. Extreme gold grades were controlled through domain-specific value clipping and, where appropriate, search-based high-grade clamping to limit the spatial influence of high-grade samples. Upper value limits ranged from 8 g/t Au to 40 g/t Au at Blue Vein and from 10 g/t Au to 25 g/t Au at Bushpig and Razorback. The selection of grade restrictions considered the grade distributions within individual estimation domains and the potential influence of extreme values on local estimates. Experimental variography was undertaken by estimation domain and oriented to the interpreted geometry and continuity of the mineralisation using Supervisor. Domain-specific variogram models were used where sufficient data were available, while selected lower-support Blue Vein domains used variogram models derived from geologically and statistically comparable grouped domains. A three-pass search was used, with progressively expanded anisotropic search ellipsoids aligned with the interpreted mineralisation geometry and variogram orientations. Search dimensions, minimum and maximum sample requirements and drillhole restrictions were varied by estimation domain. First-pass major-axis search distances generally ranged from 20 m to 60 m, second-pass searches from 30 m to 80 m and third-pass searches extended to between 200 m and 300 m. The third pass was principally used to estimate peripheral and more sparsely informed blocks and does not, by itself, imply an equivalent level of confidence to earlier-pass estimates. Kriging used a 5 × 5 × 2 discretisation. Sample selection restrictions, including limits on the number of samples contributed by individual drillholes, were applied to reduce the influence of clustered samples and individual drillholes. The block model dimensions were selected with consideration of mineralisation geometry, drill spacing and the scale of potential selective mining. Blue Vein and the Pigs deposits were

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		estimated in separate block models. The Pigs deposit is orientated at 25 degrees following the structural trend of the ore zone. Parent cells of 20mE x20mN x 20mRL and sub cells of 1.25mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL for Blue Vein while the Pigs deposits 20mE x20mN x 20mRL and sub cells of 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL. No assumptions regarding a specific selective mining unit have been applied beyond the block model resolution and geological domain geometry. Only gold (Au_ppm) was estimated. No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated as part of the Mineral Resource estimate. The geological interpretation provides the principal control on the Mineral Resource estimate. Mineralisation was estimated within hard domain boundaries constructed to honour the interpreted lode geometry, structural controls and geological continuity. Separate treatment of selected lodes and high- and low-grade domains was used where differences in geometry, grade distribution or continuity warranted independent estimation. The estimate was compared to previous estimates including the 2014 JORC (2012) Blue Vein Mineral Resource estimate and the 2020 unreleased internal estimates for Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback. Historical mining has occurred at the deposits and available depletion and production information has been incorporated into the final depleted Mineral Resource model. The estimates were validated through visual comparison of estimated block grades against drillhole composites, comparison of global and domain statistics between composites and block estimates, assessment of estimation pass and sample-support diagnostics, and review of kriging diagnostics including kriging efficiency and kriging variance. Swath plots are used to assess local grade trends and identify systematic bias or excessive smoothing. Available historical mining and reconciliation information is also considered where suitable for comparison with the Mineral Resource model.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Reporting has assumed a hard rock dry basis, with no account made for moisture.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The Mineral Resource is reported using both open pit (Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback) and underground (Blue Vein) constraints. The open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell and above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using: metallurgical recovery of 95%; mining recovery of 100%; current mining practices and cost assumptions in line with similar scale open pit mining operations in Western Australia; and processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia. The underground Mineral Resource (Blue Vein) is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell, is constrained within optimised underground stope wireframes (MSO optimisation wireframes) and above a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade. The MSO shapes were generated using: minimum mining width of 2.0m; minimum dimensions: 5m along strike and 5m height; minimum grade of 1.0g/t Au; mining recovery of 100%; metallurgical recovery of 95%; current mining practices and cost assumptions in line with similar scale mining operations in Western Australia; and processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an	Due to the width and grade of the resource, and its position relative to the surface, it has been assumed potential mining would be by open pit (Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback) and underground (Blue Vein) methods.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Metallurgical test work has been completed showing mid-90% recovery achievable through conventional gravity and CIL processing.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	Open pit mining has previously occurred at Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback, including clearing for support infrastructure, roads, stockpiles and waste dumps. Surveys show no threatened or priority flora recorded in the area of the Mineral Resource.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Considerable historical density data was available. Density for oxide, transitional and fresh horizons was set from drill hole logging. Density was set for 3 zones: Oxide – 1.80 t/m3. Transitional – 2.6 t/m3. Fresh – 2.90 t/m3. Density values were set in the reporting block model for use during Resource reporting.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The model has been classified as Indicated and Inferred as determined by drill spacing and local geological and grade confidence. The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated based on validation of input and estimated grades through visual assessment, domain grade mean comparisons, and a review of swath plots. The local error increases in areas of wider spaced data and as such the model estimated reflects the confidence according to applied classification criteria.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The deposit has a robust geological interpretation and relatively high continuity of geology and mineralisation demonstrated in drilling and therefore has been classified as Indicated where drill spacing is approximately ~20m x ~30m for Blue Vein. Razorback and Bushpig are classified as Inferred. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification. The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Previous Mineral Resource estimates by third-party consultants align reasonably well with the Mineral Resource reported by the Company in this release, including: Mining Plus (2020) – 3.5Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 261koz ERM Australia Consultants (2025) – 3.7Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 235koz
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The Mineral Resource estimates have been reported in accordance with the guidelines in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves and reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation and therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. The confidence reflected in the classification of the deposit is based on exploration, sampling and assaying information gathered through appropriate techniques from appropriately spaced drillholes and geological understanding. The confidence in the estimate is supported by slope of regression values calculated during estimation, in conjunction with domain-by-domain swath plots of composite vs block grades. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios.