

15 November 2023

Initial Turnberry Drilling Results

- Initial assay results from the first 19 holes of a shallow infill drilling program at Turnberry (685,000oz @ 2.0g/t Au), part of the 100% owned Murchison Gold Project, intersected broad zones of oxide gold, including:
 - 35m @ 1.49g/t Au** from 30m including **9m @ 3.34g/t Au** (23TBAC019)
 - 22m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 30m including **6m @ 2.06g/t Au** (23TBAC016)
 - 9m @ 1.56g/t Au** from 45m including **5m @ 2.29g/t Au** (23TBAC012)
 - 9m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 27m including **6m @ 1.90g/t Au** (23TBAC007)
 - 7m @ 1.77g/t Au** from 30m including **1m @ 8.53g/t Au** (23TBAC018)
- Assays for a further 32 holes are expected in November 2023.
- Results will support a grade control model for the Turnberry open pits while investigating opportunities to accelerate the Project development timeline through toll milling of higher-grade starter pits.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: "The July 2023 Murchison Feasibility Study highlighted that significant value can be added by infilling and extending Mineral Resources. These results infill areas with reduced drill density, confirming, and in some places expanding the broad zones of gold mineralisation in the Mineral Resource model.

Once all results have been received, the open pit grade control model will be updated and is expected to further support the development ready status of the Project in a period of strong gold price."

Meeka Metals Limited (**Meeka** or **the Company**) is pleased to report shallow, high-grade gold assays from drilling targeting lightly drilled parts of the Turnberry Mineral Resource (685,000oz @ 2.0g/t Au). The drilling demonstrates the continuity of mineralisation in the areas targeted and is expected to upgrade and/or expand the Mineral Resource.

New shallow oxide gold assays from this drilling include:

- 35m @ 1.49g/t Au** from 30m including **9m @ 3.34g/t Au** (23TBAC019)
- 22m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 30m including **6m @ 1.15g/t Au** and including **6m @ 2.06g/t Au** (23TBAC016)
- 9m @ 1.56g/t Au** from 45m including **5m @ 2.29g/t Au** (23TBAC012)
- 9m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 27m including **6m @ 1.90g/t Au** (23TBAC007)
- 7m @ 1.77g/t Au** from 30m including **1m @ 8.53g/t Au** (23TBAC018)
- 4m @ 2.65g/t Au** from 76m including **1m @ 8.29g/t Au** (23TBAC003)
- 9m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 41m including **3m @ 1.45g/t Au** (23TBAC017)
- 5m @ 1.61g/t Au** from 44m (23TBAC010)
- 5m @ 1.59g/t Au** from 57m including **2m @ 3.04g/t Au** (23TBAC015)
- 5m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 85m including **2m @ 2.73g/t Au** (23TBAC014)
- 6m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 30m (23TBAC013)
- 4m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 63m (23TBAC014)
- 45m @ 0.70g/t Au** from 41m including **7m @ 1.42g/t Au** (23TBAC002)
- 13m @ 0.75g/t Au** from 57m including **4m @ 0.99g/t Au** (23TBAC008)
- 10m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 78m including **2m @ 1.69g/t Au** (23TBAC013)
- 11m @ 0.57g/t Au** from 62m including **2m @ 1.25g/t Au** (23TBAC003)

Assays for a further 32 holes (3,362m), largely from around the periphery of the July 2023 Feasibility Study open pit designs at Turnberry are expected to be received in November 2023. Assays from a further 17 shallow infill drill holes (1,340m) at St Anne's are expected to be received in December 2023.

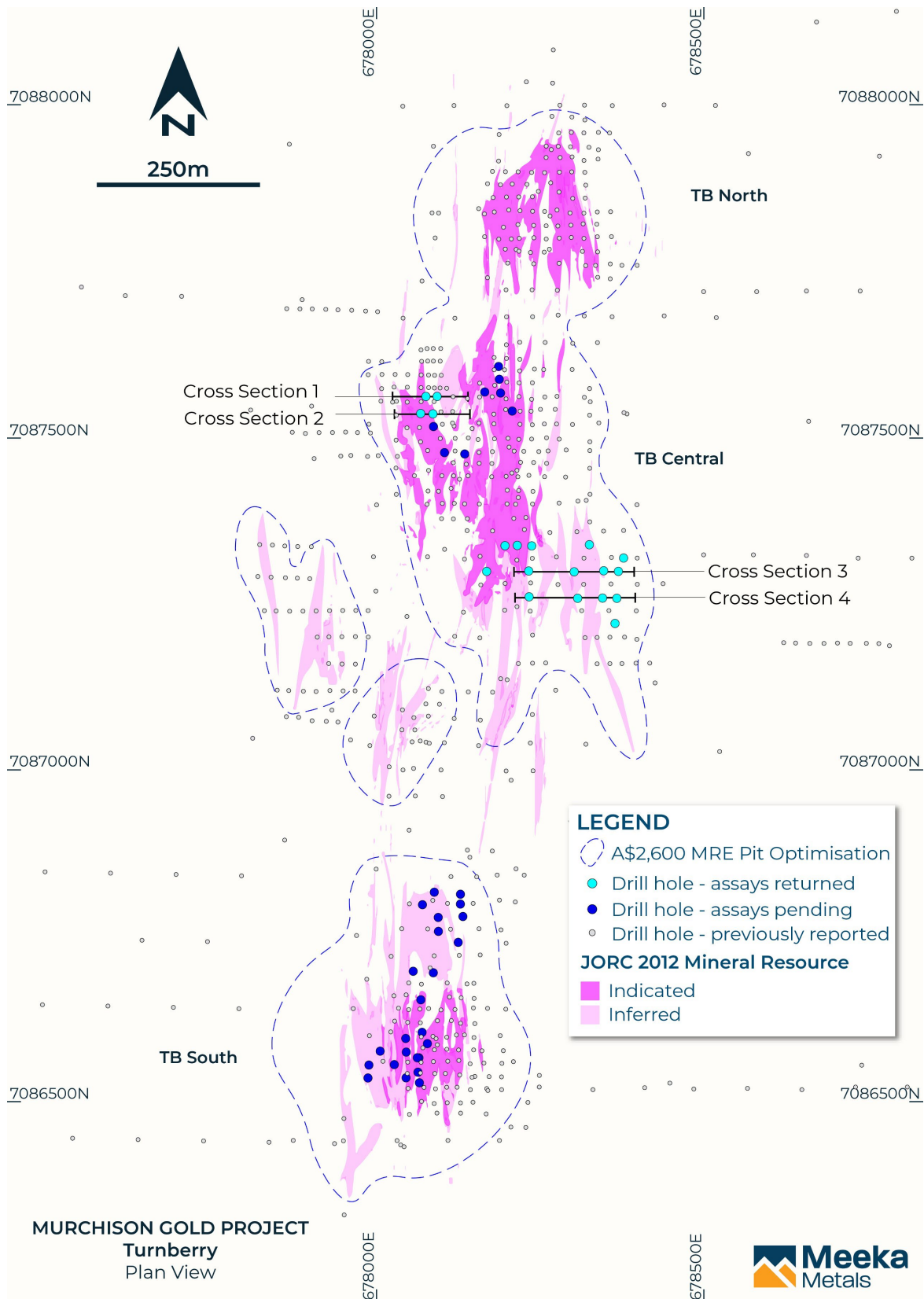


Figure 1: Plan showing new drilling lines and cross section locations (Figure 2, 3, 4 & 5) on the eastern and western flanks of Turnberry (685,000oz @ 2.0g/t Au).

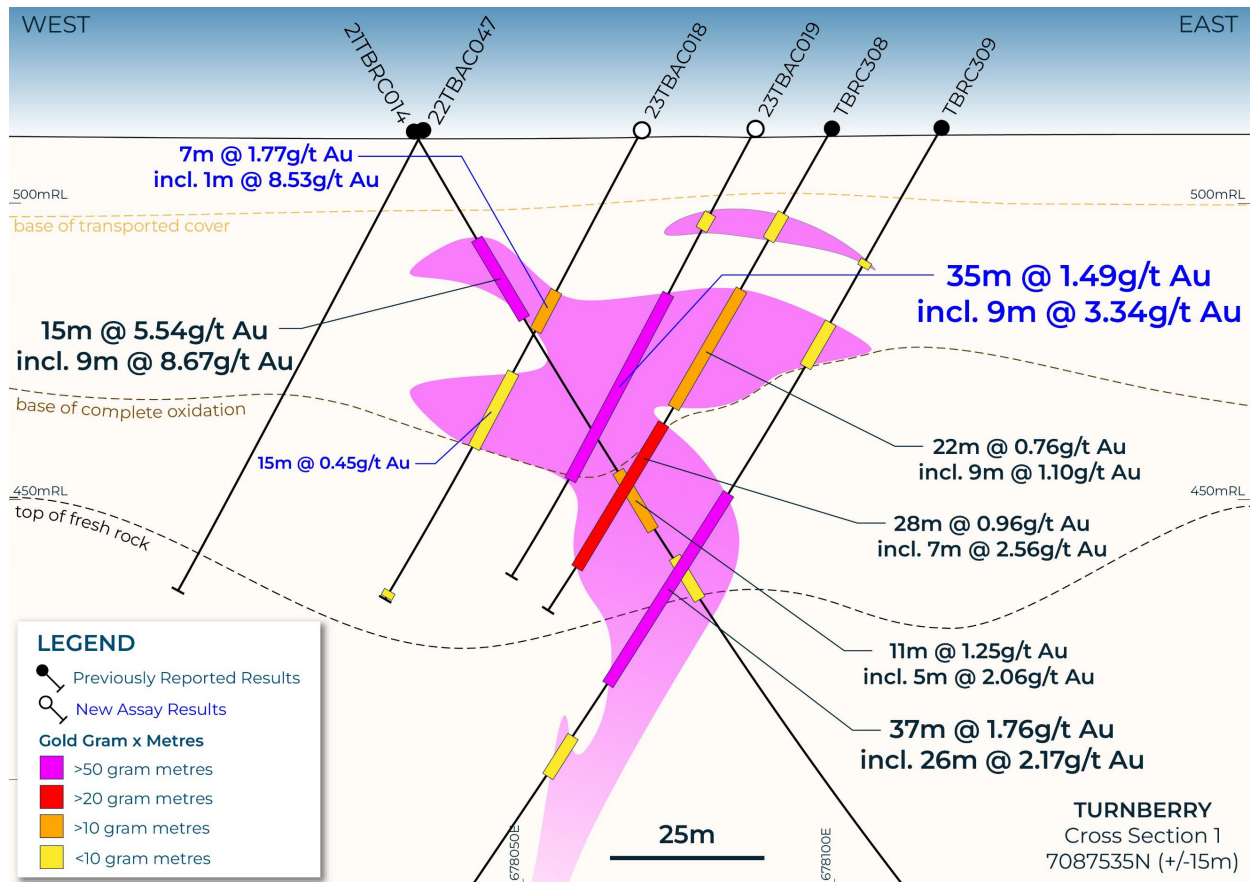


Figure 2: Cross section 1 (7087535N) showing shallow, oxide gold on the western flank of Turnberry.

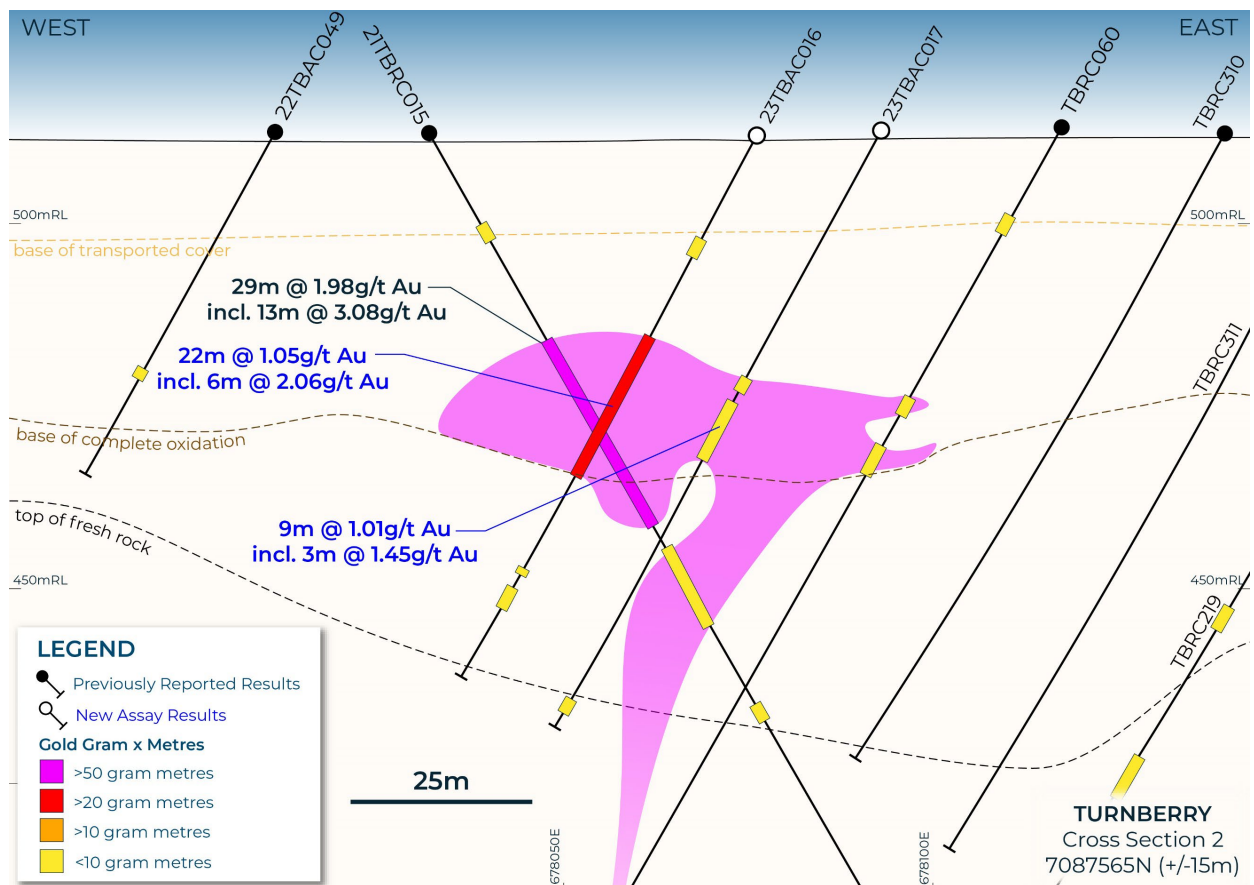


Figure 3: Cross section 2 (7087565N) showing shallow, oxide gold on the western flank of Turnberry.

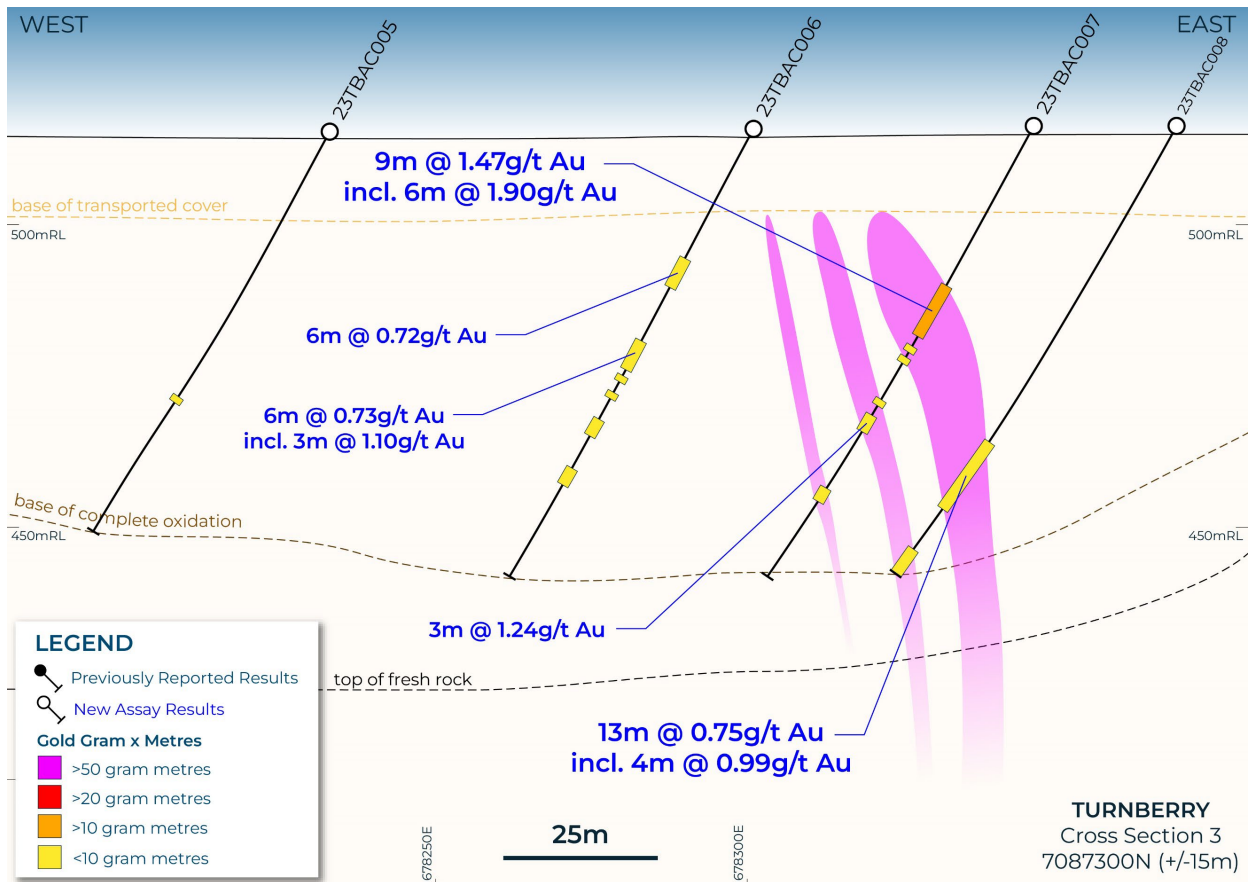


Figure 4: Cross section 3 (7087300N) showing shallow, oxide gold on the eastern flank of Turnberry.

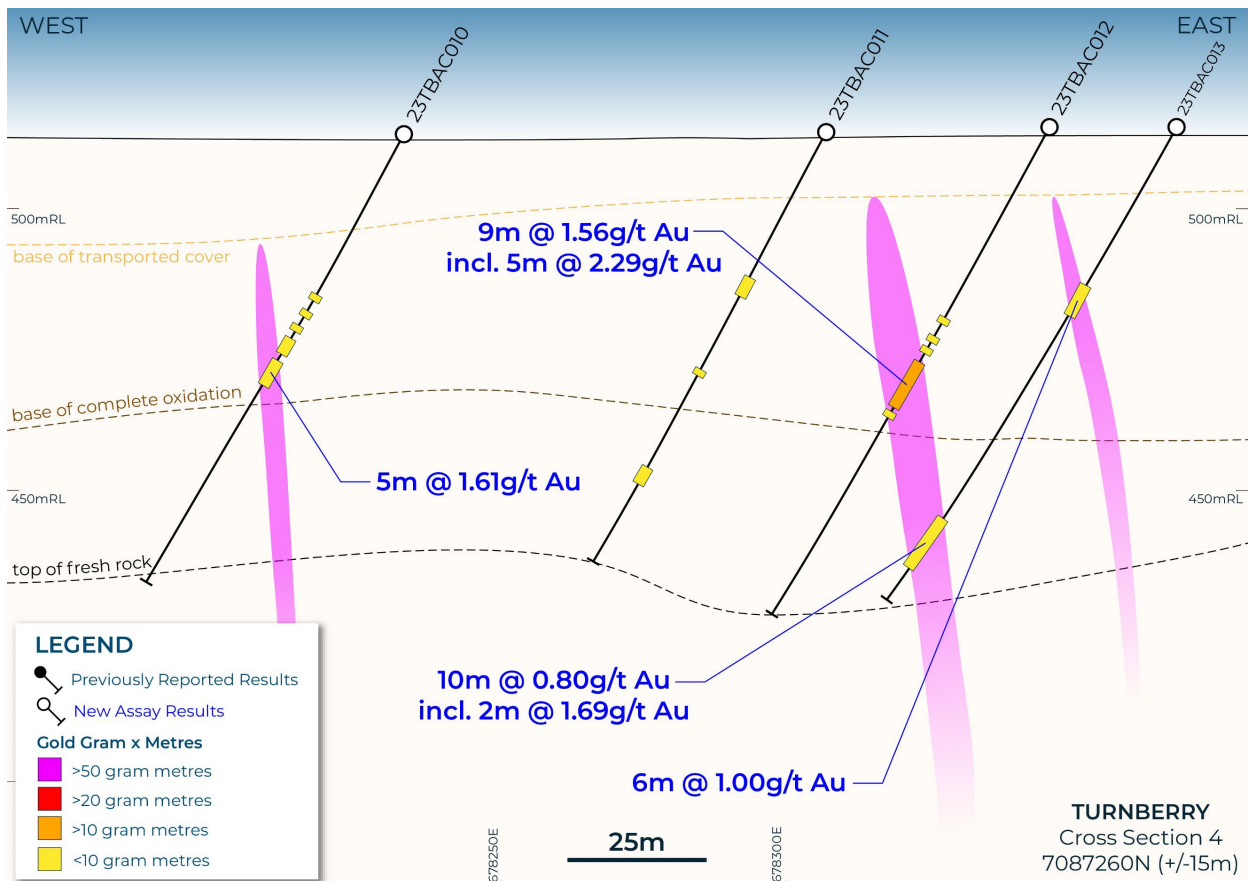


Figure 5: Cross section 4 (7087260N) showing shallow, oxide gold on the eastern flank of Turnberry.

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 281km² 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 663,000oz¹ 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 (222km²) 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 (2,269km²) 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 Paul Adams, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Adams is a Director of the Company and 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 Adams 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)
23TBAC001	AC	678196	7087339	512	270	-60	98
23TBAC002	AC	678215	7087339	512	270	-60	97
23TBAC003	AC	678237	7087338	512	270	-60	97
23TBAC004	AC	678168	7087300	512	270	-60	84
23TBAC005	AC	678232	7087301	512	270	-60	85
23TBAC006	AC	678302	7087299	512	270	-60	80
23TBAC007	AC	678347	7087301	512	270	-60	82
23TBAC008	AC	678369	7087300	512	270	-60	83
23TBAC009	AC	678377	7087320	513	270	-60	90
23TBAC010	AC	678233	7087262	512	270	-60	91
23TBAC011	AC	678307	7087259	513	270	-60	85
23TBAC012	AC	678345	7087260	513	270	-60	97
23TBAC013	AC	678367	7087259	513	270	-60	96
23TBAC014	AC	678364	7087222	513	270	-60	96
23TBAC015	AC	678325	7087340	512	270	-60	97
23TBAC016	AC	678075	7087563	511	270	-60	85
23TBAC017	AC	678092	7087563	512	270	-60	91
23TBAC018	AC	678067	7087537	511	270	-60	89
23TBAC019	AC	678086	7087537	511	270	-60	85

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

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
23TBAC001	23	26	3	0.84
incl.	24	26	2	1.08
23TBAC001	37	40	3	0.77
incl.	38	39	1	1.13
23TBAC001	42	45	3	1.50
incl.	44	45	1	2.19
23TBAC001	60	62	2	2.19
incl.	61	62	1	3.28
23TBAC001	66	67	1	0.37
23TBAC002	24	31	7	0.64
23TBAC002	34	35	1	0.43
23TBAC002	41	86	45	0.70
incl.	41	48	7	1.42
23TBAC003	56	58	2	1.93
23TBAC003	62	73	11	0.57
incl.	63	65	2	1.25
23TBAC003	76	80	4	2.65
incl.	77	78	1	8.29
23TBAC003	86	87	1	0.75
23TBAC004	35	36	1	0.51
23TBAC005	46	48	2	0.59
23TBAC006	21	27	6	0.72
23TBAC006	36	42	6	0.73
23TBAC006	43	44	1	0.33
23TBAC006	46	47	1	0.70
23TBAC006	51	54	3	0.31
23TBAC006	60	63	3	0.46
23TBAC007	27	36	9	1.47
incl.	29	35	6	1.90
23TBAC007	38	39	1	0.57
23TBAC007	40	41	1	1.13
23TBAC007	48	49	1	0.78
23TBAC007	51	54	3	1.24
23TBAC007	65	67	2	0.89

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
23TBAC008	57	70	13	0.75
incl.	65	69	4	0.99
23TBAC008	78	83	5	0.33
23TBAC009	71	72	1	0.39
23TBAC009	73	75	2	0.67
23TBAC009	76	77	1	0.81
23TBAC009	79	80	1	0.32
23TBAC009	86	89	3	0.47
23TBAC010	31	32	1	1.48
23TBAC010	34	35	1	0.77
23TBAC010	37	38	1	0.97
23TBAC010	40	43	3	0.48
23TBAC010	44	49	5	1.61
23TBAC011	28	31	3	0.45
23TBAC011	46	47	1	0.86
23TBAC011	66	69	3	0.30
23TBAC012	36	37	1	0.30
23TBAC012	40	41	1	0.86
23TBAC012	42	43	1	0.36
23TBAC012	45	54	9	1.56
incl.	46	51	5	2.29
23TBAC012	55	56	1	0.33
23TBAC013	30	36	6	1.00
23TBAC013	78	88	10	0.80
incl.	78	80	2	1.69
23TBAC014	30	33	3	1.13
23TBAC014	52	53	1	0.30
23TBAC014	63	67	4	1.57
23TBAC014	70	78	8	0.74
23TBAC014	83	84	1	0.37
23TBAC014	85	90	5	1.44
incl.	87	89	2	2.73
23TBAC014	92	94	2	0.52
23TBAC015	26	28	2	0.98
23TBAC015	31	33	2	0.37
23TBAC015	57	62	5	1.59
incl.	57	59	2	3.04
23TBAC015	64	67	3	0.47
23TBAC015	71	72	1	0.65
23TBAC015	77	78	1	0.44
23TBAC015	79	80	1	0.42
23TBAC015	83	84	1	0.31
23TBAC016	15	18	3	0.51
23TBAC016	30	52	22	1.05
incl.	34	40	6	1.15
and incl.	45	51	6	2.06
23TBAC016	66	67	1	0.61
23TBAC016	69	72	3	0.78
23TBAC017	37	39	2	1.18
23TBAC017	41	50	9	1.01
incl.	44	47	3	1.45
23TBAC017	87	90	3	0.63
23TBAC018	30	37	7	1.77
incl.	30	31	1	8.53
23TBAC018	45	60	15	0.45
23TBAC018	87	88	1	0.43
23TBAC019	15	17	2	0.46
23TBAC019	30	65	35	1.49
incl.	30	39	9	3.34

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: TURNBERRY

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	- RC/AC drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. - Diamond core (HQ, NQ) sampled half core, 0.1m to 1.3m. - Diamond core (BQ) sampled whole core, 0.1m to 1.3m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	- Mineralisation determined qualitatively through monitoring presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz and internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. - Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay and aqua regia assay methods.
	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.	- Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. - RC/AC samples 1m analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS. - When visible gold is observed in chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist and a quartz flush was added after these samples.
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).	- PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. - Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented. 150mm RC/AC drill chips. - In the Competent Person's opinion the drilling techniques employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and the classification of an Inferred and Indicated resource.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	- Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. - Visual estimate of drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	- Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. - RC/AC chips, minimize drill water use.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. - In the Competent Person's opinion while no quantitative data are available, the qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. - Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. - Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry. • All holes logged for entire length of hole.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Half and quarter core taken using core saw.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) • The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) • Gold analysis is determined by either • 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical pre-2017) • 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical 2017) • 30g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS 2017-2020). • 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (ALS 2021 onwards).
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. • Field: RC – re-split residual sample, DD core – every 50th sample quarter cored.
	• 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.	• RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. • Core: quarter or half core taken as duplicate. • In the Competent Person's opinion the results of the field duplicates indicate the sampling practices produced representative sub-samples with variance levels as expected from a high-grade gold deposit.
	• 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.
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, appropriate for gold. • Aqua regia digest, partial assay, appropriate for gold and trace elements. • AAS appropriate for gold. • ICPOES for trace elements. • 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.	• No geophysical data used in estimation.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable	• Certified reference material: 1 in 50 samples • Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush • Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1/20.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Field: RC – re-split residual sample, DD core – every 50th sample quarter cored - Lab: Random pulp duplicates taken on average 1 in every 10 samples. - In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, and 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. 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au were sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification.
	The use of twinned holes.	A single diamond hole (MNDD064) was drilled immediately adjacent to a RC hole (MNRC038) but was not sampled as it was for geotechnical purposes. Visual inspection of the diamond hole shows that results correlate well with the intersection returned from the RC hole.
	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 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 to 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m)
	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.
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.	Not Applicable.
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 and cable tied. 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Review of sampling and QAQC procedures and data by Cube Consulting in November 2011.

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: - 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 are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	- No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. - 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. - Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
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.