

7 December 2023

More Shallow High Grade Oxide Gold at Turnberry

- Open pit infill drilling and final development approvals continue to be completed as Meeka Metals Limited pushes to finalise the development ready status of the 100% owned 1.2Moz Murchison Gold Project in early 2024.
- High grade assay results have been returned from a further 18 infill drill holes at Turnberry (685,000oz @ 2.0g/t Au), part of the Murchison Gold Project.
- New high grade gold intersections include:
 - **18m @ 2.21g/t Au** from 60m including **4m @ 6.80g/t Au** (23TBRC001)
 - **9m @ 1.50g/t Au** from 127m including **1m @ 4.25g/t Au** (23TBRC001)
 - **11m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 111m (23TBRC001)
 - **6m @ 1.58g/t Au** from 48m including **2m @ 3.03g/t Au** (23TBRC003)
 - **12m @ 2.42g/t Au** from 76m including **1m @ 18.25g/t Au** (23TBAC039)
 - **8m @ 1.74g/t Au** from 67m including **2m @ 3.11g/t Au** (23TBAC043)
 - **12m @ 2.19g/t Au** from 57m including **3m @ 7.12g/t Au** (23TBAC044)
 - **6m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 42m including **3m @ 2.33g/t Au** (23TBAC045)
 - **7m @ 4.46g/t Au** from 67m including **1m @ 26.3g/t Au** (23TBAC045)
 - **9m @ 2.37g/t Au** from 47m including **3m @ 4.62g/t Au** (23TBAC046)
- Assays for 17 shallow infill drill holes from St Anne's are expected in December 2023.
- Assays for the final 3 holes from Turnberry are expected in January 2024.
- Results will support a grade control model for the Turnberry and St Anne's open pits in the March 2024 quarter.
- Development approval documentation is proceeding to plan with submission scheduled for December 2023.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: "We continue to complete key works for our high grade Murchison Gold Project, including this drilling, which is delivering strong results and supporting the Company's decision to position the asset for development.

As with results from this infill program released over the previous 3 weeks, these assays confirm, and in some places expand the broad zones of high grade gold in the Mineral Resource. They will inform the open pit grade control model and updated production plan, further supporting the development ready status of the Murchison Project in early 2024.

We are also on track to submit the remaining development approval documentation with the Company awaiting third-party reports in support of the submission in December 2023."

Meeka Metals Limited (“**Meeka**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to report further high-grade gold assays from infill drilling of the Turnberry Mineral Resource (685,000oz @ 2.0g/t Au). The drilling continues to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation in the areas targeted and is expected to upgrade and/or expand the Mineral Resource.

New oxide gold assays from this drilling include:

- **18m @ 2.21g/t Au** from 60m including **4m @ 6.80g/t Au** (23TBRC001)
- **7m @ 4.46g/t Au** from 67m including **1m @ 26.3g/t Au** (23TBAC045)
- **12m @ 2.42g/t Au** from 76m including **1m @ 18.25g/t Au** (23TBAC039)
- **12m @ 2.19g/t Au** from 57m including **3m @ 7.12g/t Au** (23TBAC044)
- **9m @ 2.37g/t Au** from 47m including **3m @ 4.62g/t Au** (23TBAC046)
- **8m @ 1.74g/t Au** from 67m including **2m @ 3.11g/t Au** (23TBAC043)
- **2m @ 6.93g/t Au** from 74m including **1m @ 12.5g/t Au** (23TBAC047)
- **9m @ 1.50g/t Au** from 127m including **1m @ 4.25g/t Au** (23TBRC001)
- **11m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 111m (23TBRC001)
- **6m @ 1.58g/t Au** from 48m including **2m @ 3.03g/t Au** (23TBRC003)
- **6m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 42m including **3m @ 2.33g/t Au** (23TBAC045)
- **6m @ 1.14g/t Au** from 61m including **1m @ 4.25g/t Au** (23TBAC037)
- **4m @ 1.59g/t Au** from 96m including **1m @ 4.57g/t Au** (23TBRC003)
- **3m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 108m (23TBAC035)
- **3m @ 1.91g/t Au** from 45m (23TBAC038)

Turnberry is a shallow, high-grade deposit with no prior mining. The deposit has a strike length of 1.7km and the Mineral Resource averages ~1,600 ounces per vertical metre (OVM's) from surface to a depth of 200m and is only constrained by the density of drilling.

These results from this infill program continue to improve the understanding of the deposit, demonstrating the continuity of shallow oxide gold in areas that have previously lacked sufficient drilling. The improved understanding also highlights the growth opportunity with the potential addition of underground Mineral Resource below and along strike of the high grade drill results reported in this announcement.

Assays for a further 3 holes (261m) from around the periphery of the July 2023 Feasibility Study open pit designs at Turnberry are now expected in January 2024. Assays for 17 shallow infill holes (1,340m) at St Anne's are also expected in December 2023.

The Company is now preparing submissions for the remaining development approvals in December 2023 with third-party reports in support of the submission being finalised, further supporting the development ready status of the Murchison Gold Project in early 2024.

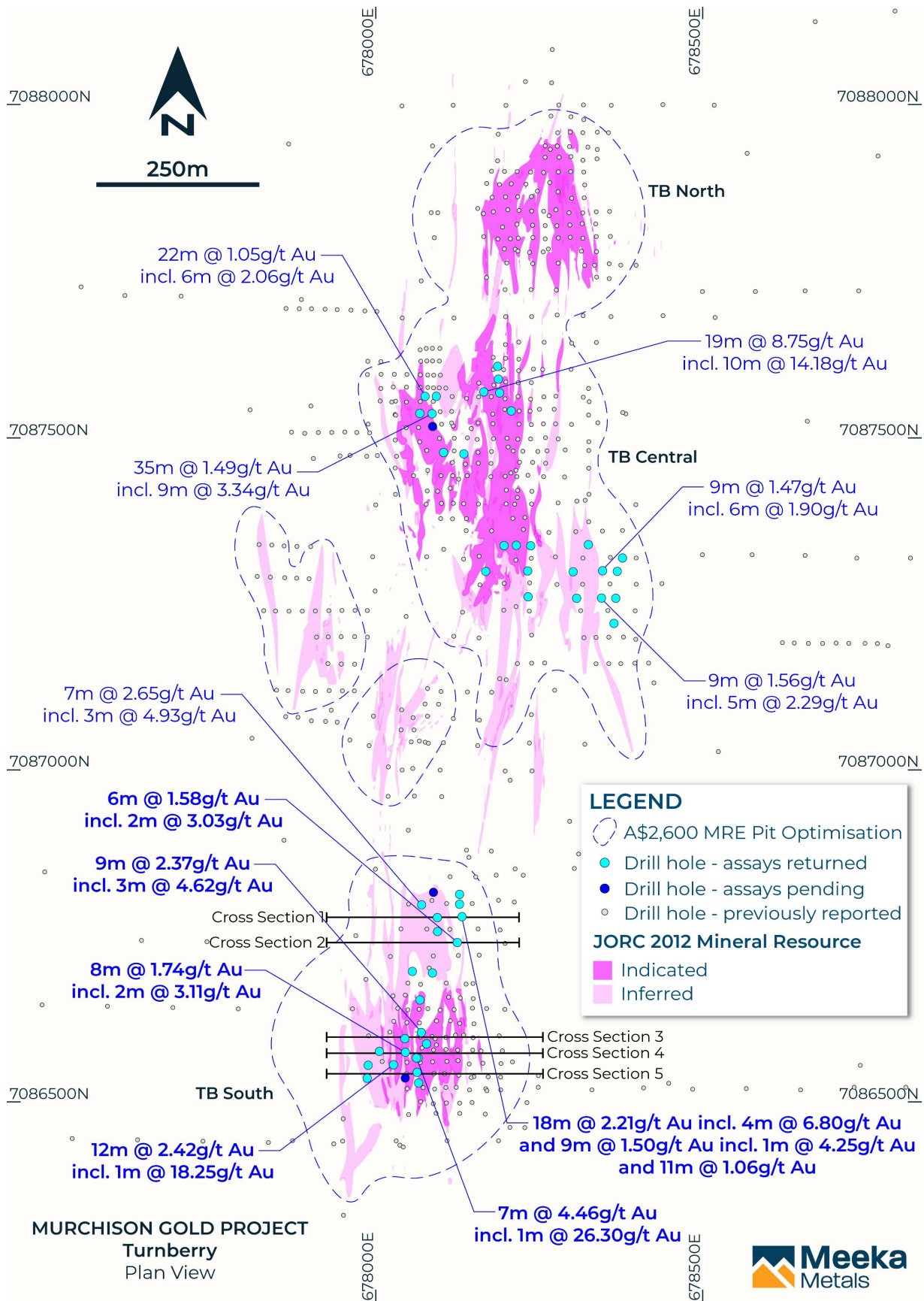


Figure 1: Plan showing new Turnberry drill hole collar locations and cross section positions (Figure 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7). Holes are shown relative to the January 2023 open pit Mineral Resource constraint run at A\$2,600oz. Turnberry has a strike length of 1.7km and the Mineral Resource averages ~1,600oz per vertical metre.

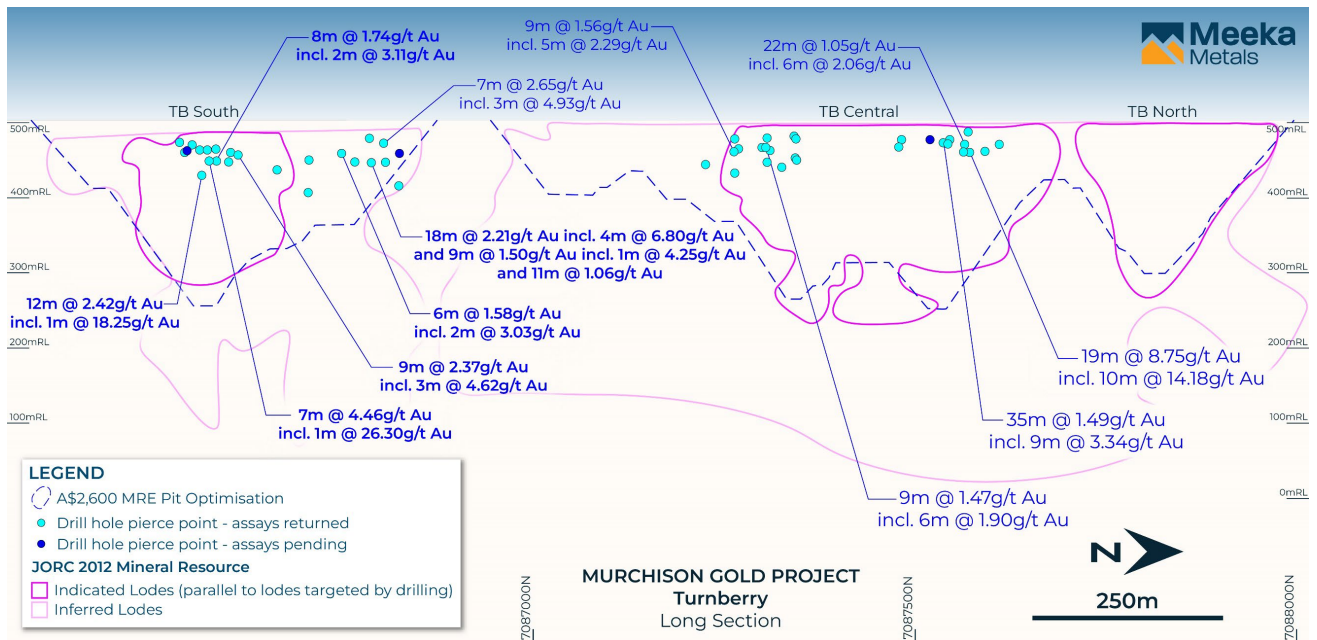


Figure 2: Long section showing new shallow, high grade Turnberry drilling pierce points.

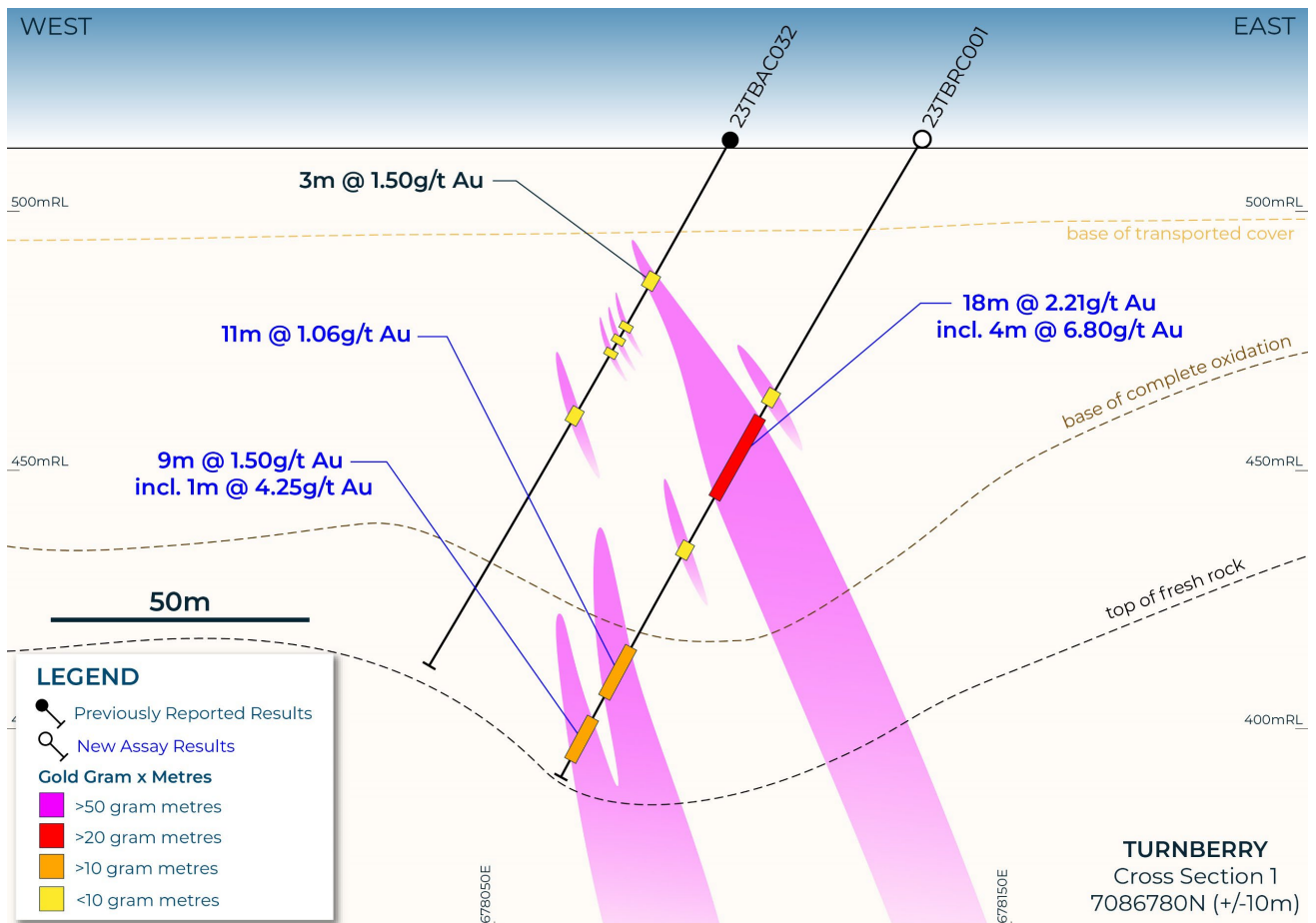


Figure 3: Cross section 1 (7086780N) showing shallow, high grade oxide gold at Turnberry South.

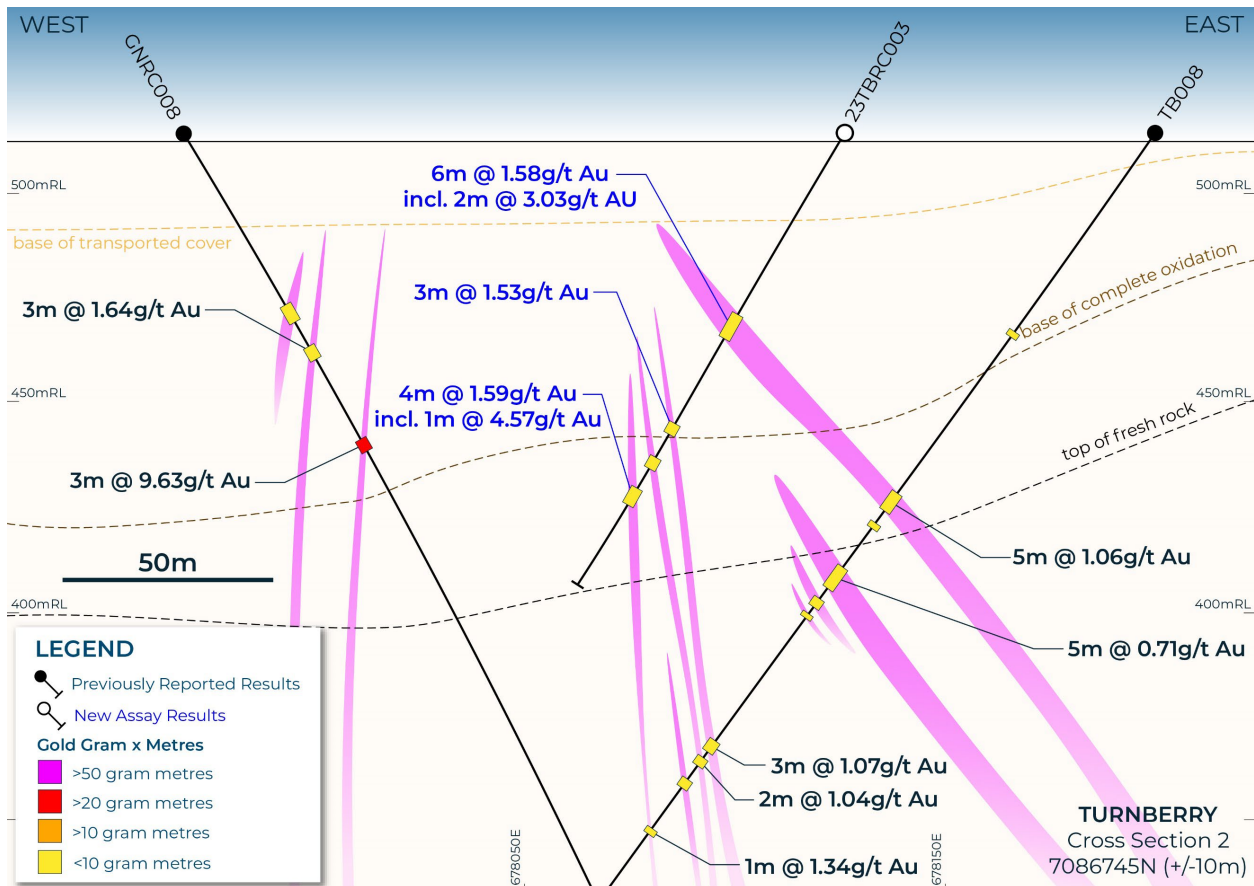


Figure 4: Cross section 2 (7086745N) showing shallow, high grade oxide gold at Turnberry South.

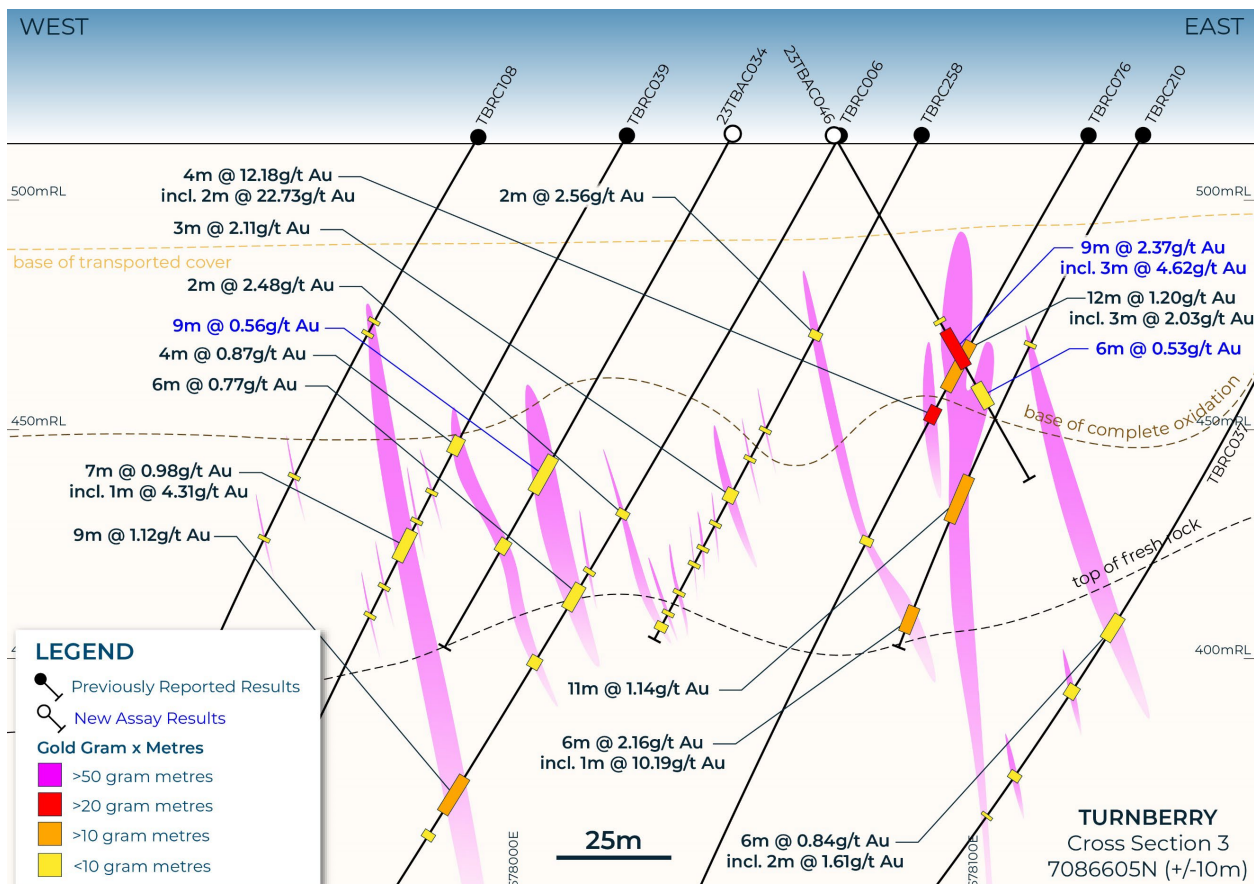


Figure 5: Cross section 3 (7086605N) infill drilling results from Turnberry south.

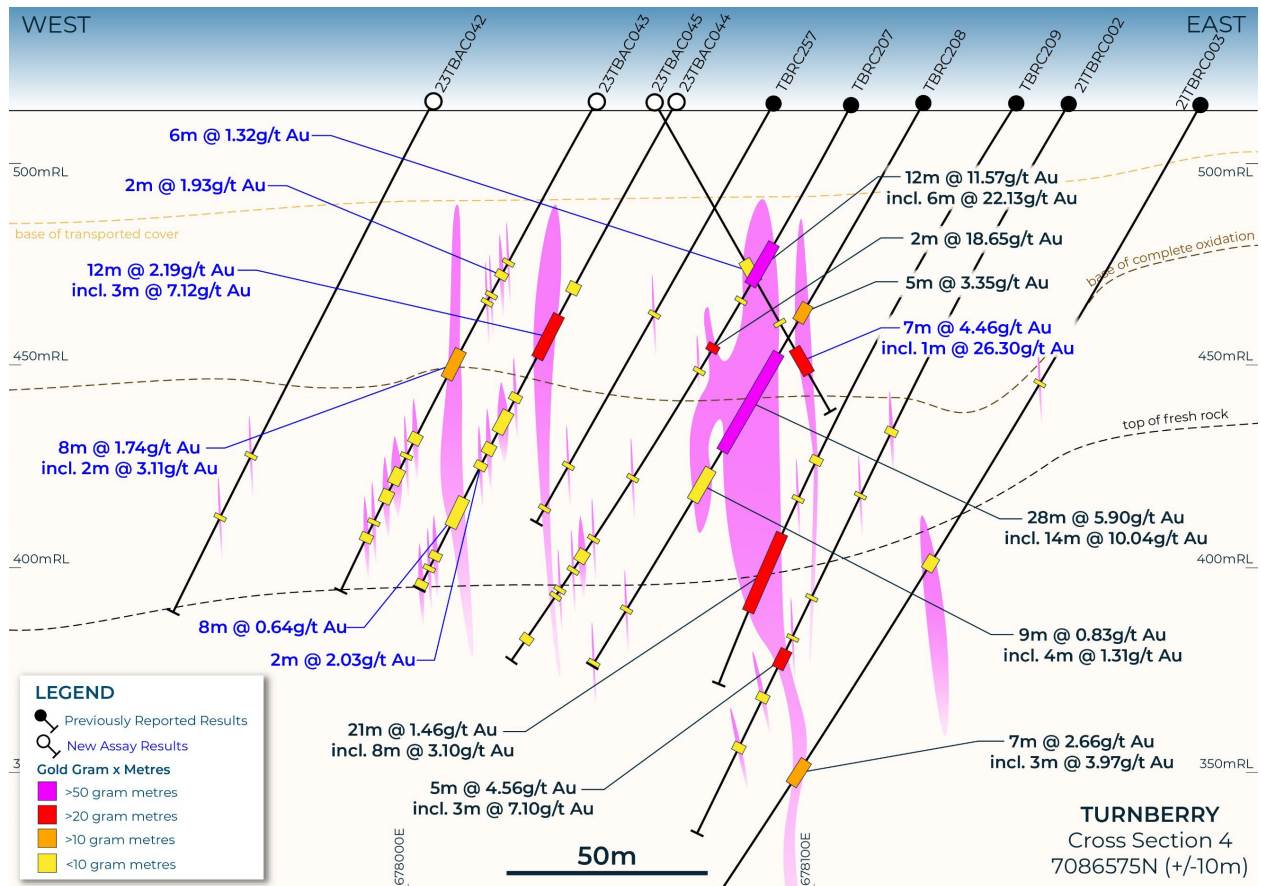


Figure 6: Cross section 4 (7086575N) infill drilling results from Turnberry south.

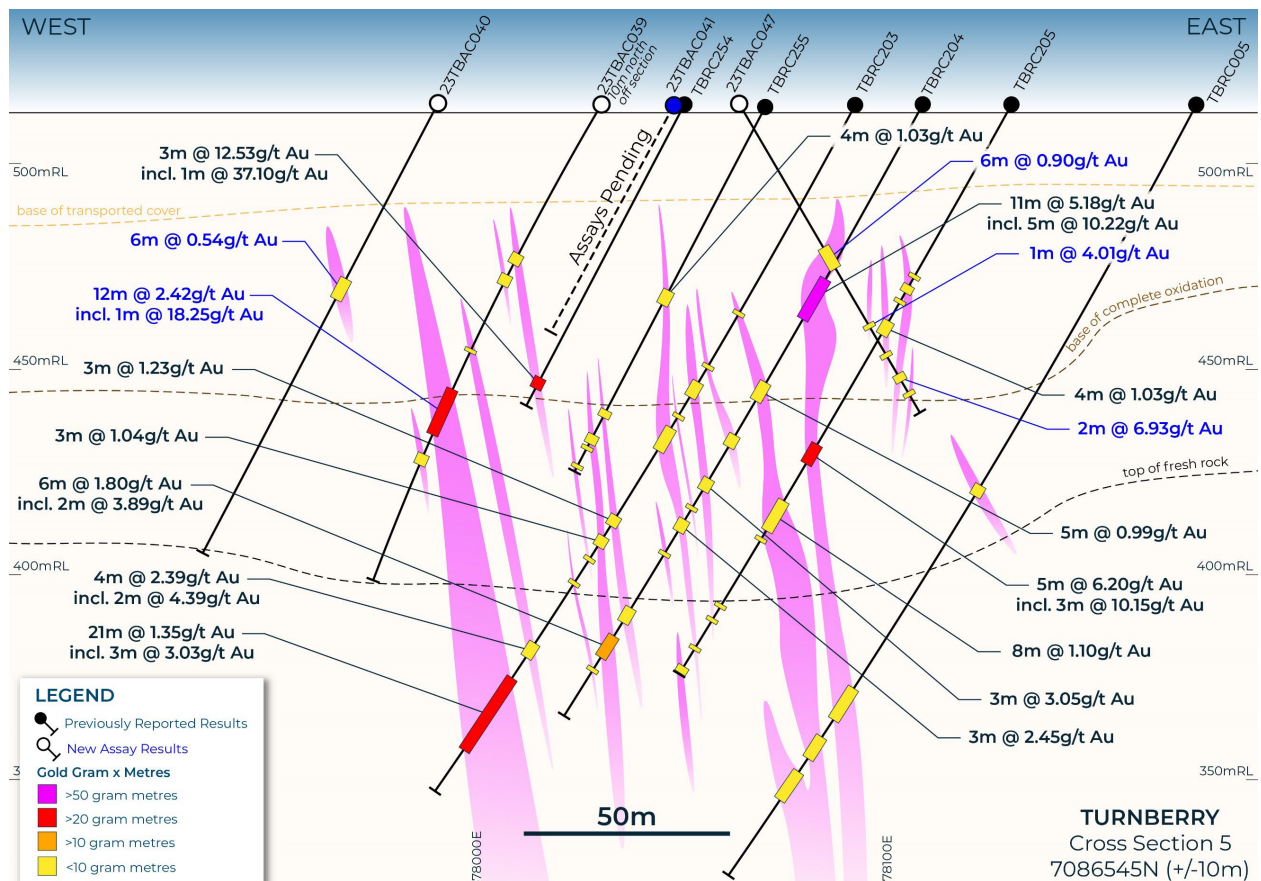


Figure 7: Cross section 5 (7086545N) infill drilling results from Turnberry south.

Geology Summary

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

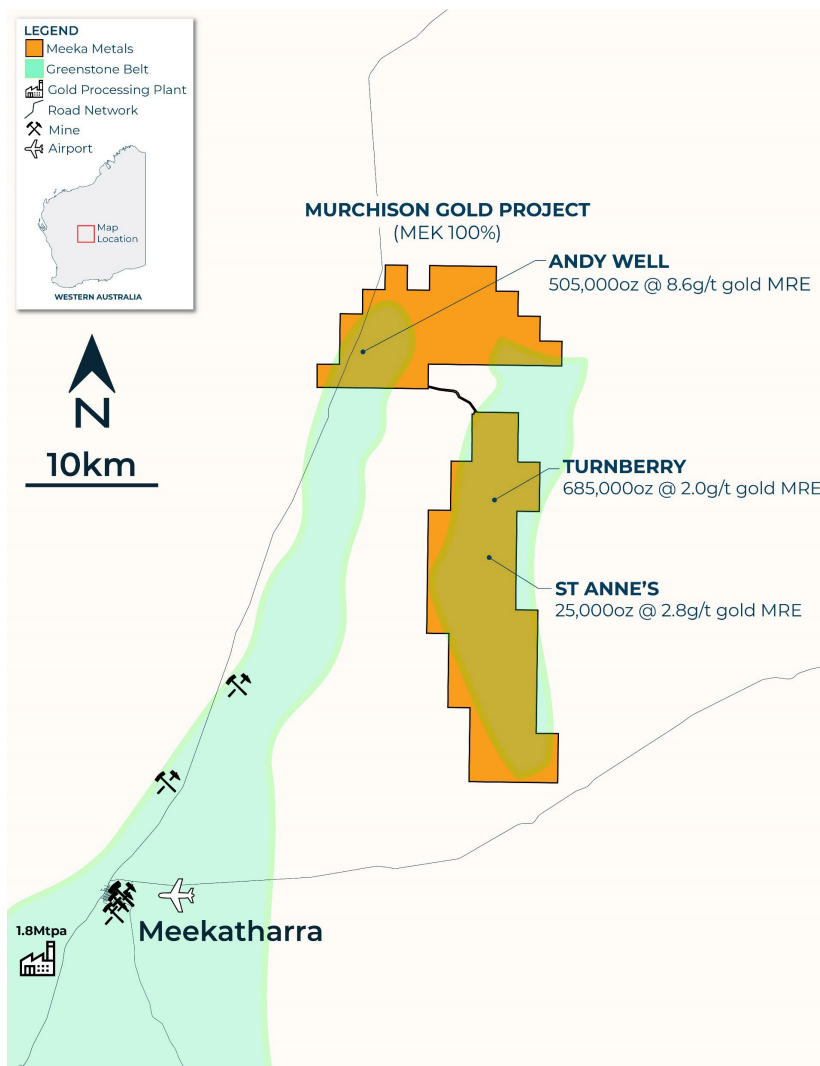


Figure 8: Regional map showing location of the Murchison Gold Project.

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

The Turnberry area is covered with transported colluvium to a depth of ~10-25m. The area is highly weathered with a depth to fresh rock of ~100m.

The geological package is largely comprised of fractionated dolerite with an ultramafic base, basalt, felsic volcanoclastics and porphyry surrounded by a package of siliciclastic sediments and shales. Stratigraphy is steeply east to sub-vertically dipping which is interpreted from portable XRF analysis to be isoclinally folded along a north-northeast fold axis with a north-northeast trending foliation.

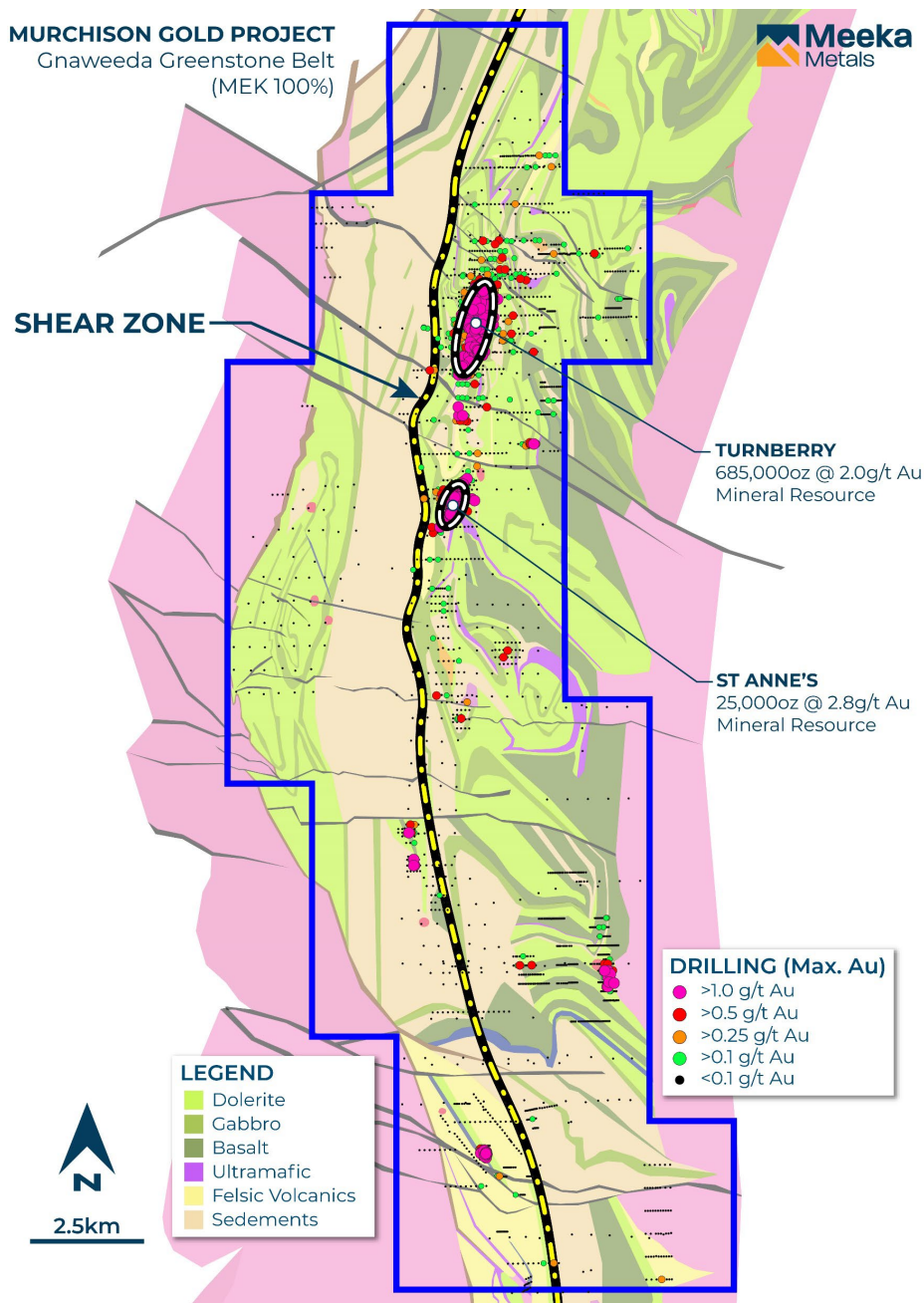


Figure 9: Geology map of the Archaean Gnoweeda Greenstone Belt.

Preliminary structural interpretation suggests that the mineralisation may be aligned along north-northeast trending interpreted fold axes and sub parallel to the regional fabric. The northern part of Turnberry is defined by a folded, differentiated mafic sill that is younging south as determined by interpretation of Chromium (Cr) by portable XRF and has a sharp, often sheared, contact with lower felsic volcanic units. Folds are interpreted to plunge steeply North in the northern part of Turnberry and more sub-vertical in the southern part. Several northwest-southeast structures are interpreted from geophysical imagery to crosscut the stratigraphy and appear to offset both lithology and mineralisation.

Mineralisation at Turnberry forms a 1.7km north-northeast trending gold anomalous corridor which is broadly defined into three zones, Turnberry South, Central and North. Mineralisation is widespread and occurs within multiple mineralised envelopes but predominantly concentrated in interpreted fold closures with a probable sub-vertical plunge. Mineralisation can often be visually indistinct owing to several styles of mineralisation being present and manifested differently depending on the lithology of the host rock. There are a number of unrelated shearing and veining events however gold is usually accompanied by an increase in disseminated pyrite.

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

The information that relates to Mineral Resources for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 3 May 2023. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

The information that relates to Ore Reserves and production targets for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 12 July 2023. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
23TBAC020	AC	678087	7087518	511	270	-60	85
23TBAC028	AC	678088	7086817	512	270	-60	115
23TBAC033	AC	678078	7086589	513	270	-60	127
23TBAC034	AC	678044	7086597	512	270	-60	127
23TBAC035	AC	678087	7086696	512	270	-60	151
23TBAC036	AC	678056	7086698	512	270	-60	121
23TBAC037	AC	678068	7086655	512	270	-60	133
23TBAC038	AC	677988	7086557	512	270	-60	127
23TBAC039	AC	678027	7086558	512	270	-60	127
23TBAC040	AC	677987	7086538	512	270	-60	121
23TBAC041	AC	678045	7086538	512	270	-60	61
23TBAC042	AC	678005	7086578	512	270	-60	139
23TBAC043	AC	678045	7086577	513	270	-60	133
23TBAC044	AC	678065	7086568	513	270	-60	133
23TBAC045	AC	678062	7086568	512	90	-60	85
23TBAC046	AC	678069	7086606	512	90	-60	84
23TBAC047	AC	678063	7086546	513	90	-60	85
23TBAC048	AC	678065	7086530	513	90	-60	85
23TBRC001	RC	678132	7086781	512	270	-60	140
23TBRC002	RC	678094	7086758	512	270	-60	110
23TBRC003	RC	678125	7086742	512	270	-60	122

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

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
23TBAC015	40	45	5	0.83
incl.	40	41	1	2.37
23TBAC025	13	15	2	0.38
23TBAC033	60	63	3	0.56
23TBAC033	66	69	3	0.31
23TBAC033	72	73	1	0.37
23TBAC033	108	111	3	0.76
23TBAC034	78	87	9	0.56
23TBAC034	99	100	1	0.48
23TBAC034	101	102	1	0.53
23TBAC035	108	111	3	2.07
23TBAC037	61	67	6	1.14
incl.	61	62	1	4.25
23TBAC037	75	78	3	1.28
incl.	75	76	1	3.34
23TBAC037	81	84	3	0.31
23TBAC037	113	114	1	0.30
23TBAC037	117	121	4	0.86
23TBAC038	45	48	3	1.91
23TBAC038	96	99	3	0.30
23TBAC038	108	111	3	0.37
23TBAC038	117	123	6	0.71
23TBAC038	126	127	1	0.30
23TBAC039	39	42	3	0.56
23TBAC039	45	48	3	0.47
23TBAC039	65	66	1	0.97
23TBAC039	76	88	12	2.42
incl.	83	84	1	18.25
23TBAC039	93	96	3	0.49
23TBAC040	45	51	6	0.54
23TBAC043	42	43	1	1.07
23TBAC043	45	47	2	1.93

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
23TBAC043	51	52	1	0.59
23TBAC043	53	54	1	0.88
23TBAC043	67	75	8	1.74
incl.	67	69	2	3.11
23TBAC043	90	93	3	0.84
23TBAC043	96	97	1	1.28
23TBAC043	100	104	4	0.53
23TBAC043	106	109	3	0.62
23TBAC043	114	115	1	0.37
23TBAC043	118	120	2	0.58
23TBAC044	48	51	3	0.44
23TBAC044	57	69	12	2.19
incl.	63	66	3	7.12
23TBAC044	79	81	2	0.37
23TBAC044	84	90	6	0.80
23TBAC044	93	96	3	0.30
23TBAC044	98	100	2	2.03
23TBAC044	108	116	8	0.64
23TBAC044	123	125	2	0.42
23TBAC044	127	128	1	1.12
23TBAC044	132	133	1	1.71
23TBAC045	42	48	6	1.32
23TBAC045	59	60	1	0.42
23TBAC045	67	74	7	4.46
incl.	67	68	1	26.30
23TBAC046	44	45	1	0.31
23TBAC046	47	56	9	2.37
incl.	50	53	3	4.62
23TBAC046	60	66	6	0.53
23TBAC047	0	3	3	0.52
23TBAC047	38	44	6	0.90
23TBAC047	60	61	1	4.01
23TBAC047	68	69	1	0.56
23TBAC047	74	76	2	6.93
23TBAC047	79	80	1	0.37
23TBAC048	82	83	1	0.30
23TBRC001	54	57	3	0.65
23TBRC001	60	78	18	2.21
incl.	60	64	4	6.80
23TBRC001	88	91	3	0.74
23TBRC001	111	122	11	1.06
23TBRC001	127	136	9	1.50
incl.	127	128	1	4.25
23TBRC002	60	66	6	0.36
23TBRC003	48	54	6	1.58
incl.	49	51	2	3.03
23TBRC003	78	81	3	1.53
23TBRC003	87	90	3	0.96
23TBRC003	96	100	4	1.59
incl.	97	98	1	4.57

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

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		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.

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	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.