ASX Announcement

12 February 2024

+2km Bunarra Shear Zone Anomlay – Murchison Exploration Update

- Mapping and surface sampling at Bunarra highlights a +2km shear zone, en echelon splays and associated gold-arsenic anomaly in an area of outcropping basement within the southern half of the Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt, part of the Murchison Gold Project (MEK 100%).
- The shear zone remains open to the north and south where it is interpreted to extend under cover.
- Outcropping gossanous quartz veins with brecciated textures, some associated with gold and/or arsenic, are observed throughout the area.
- Historic workings, including shafts and stoping, are located along the shear zone and are associated with sheared tourmalinite within mafic rocks.
- The gold-arsenic anomalism and shearing at Shaft 1 (Figure 7) is coincident with interpreted en echelon splays intersected by historic drilling which returned shallow high-grade results:
  - **8m @ 21.99g/t Au** from 114m including **4m @ 39.80g/t Au** (BN003)
  - **1.6m @ 27.48g/t Au** from 25.3m (BN004)
  - **1m @ 54.00g/t Au** from 17.2m (BN004)
  - **6m @ 5.95g/t Au** from 30m (BBP11)
  - **6m @ 2.65g/t Au** from 78m (BN001)
  - **3m @ 4.10g/t** Au from 24m (BBP2)
- Work suggests that en echelon splays within the sheared central mafic unit are the principal host of gold mineralisation and provide multiple new and untested drill targets.
- Follow up work is now underway to define the extent of this shear zone as well as drill planning to target interpreted en echelon splays.

Commenting on this progress, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"The team is making solid advances with their target generation work, which has been ongoing in parallel with the Murchison Gold Project infill drilling and approvals documentation submitted in the December 2023 quarter.*

The new information and interpretation, which suggests en echelon splays and structural low-pressure zones are the principal host of gold at Bunarra provides an important targeting tool. The team are now working to define the northern and southern extents of this shear zone, gather follow up samples and finalise drill planning to test new targets."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report results of ongoing field work at the Murchison Gold Project. The work mapped a zone of outcropping basement within the southern half of the Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt, ~18km south of

Turnberry (685,000oz @ 2.0 g/t Au). This work was successful in defining a +2km long shear zone coincident with historic shafts and stoping, outcropping quartz veins and gold-arsenic anomalism. Work suggests en echelon splays and structural low-pressure zones subordinate to this northwest-southeast shearing are the principal host of gold at Bunarra. This is supported by historical diamond drilling results at Shaft 1 which intersected significant gold in the north-northeast splay orientation, **including 8m @ 21.99g/t Au** (BN003). Gold is associated with a sequence of zoned mineral assemblages hosted in hydrothermally brecciated, north-northwest striking, variably foliated, Archean gabbro unit, where intersected by a northeast-trending subordinate structure. The gold itself consists of microscopic inclusions in arsenopyrite and pyrite within a quartz-tourmaline-arsenopyrite-pyrite assemblage.

Figure 1: Shaft collar and cribbing (background) and stope (foreground) at shaft 2 location.

Figure 2: Drone image of Shaft 1 location showing four shaft collars.

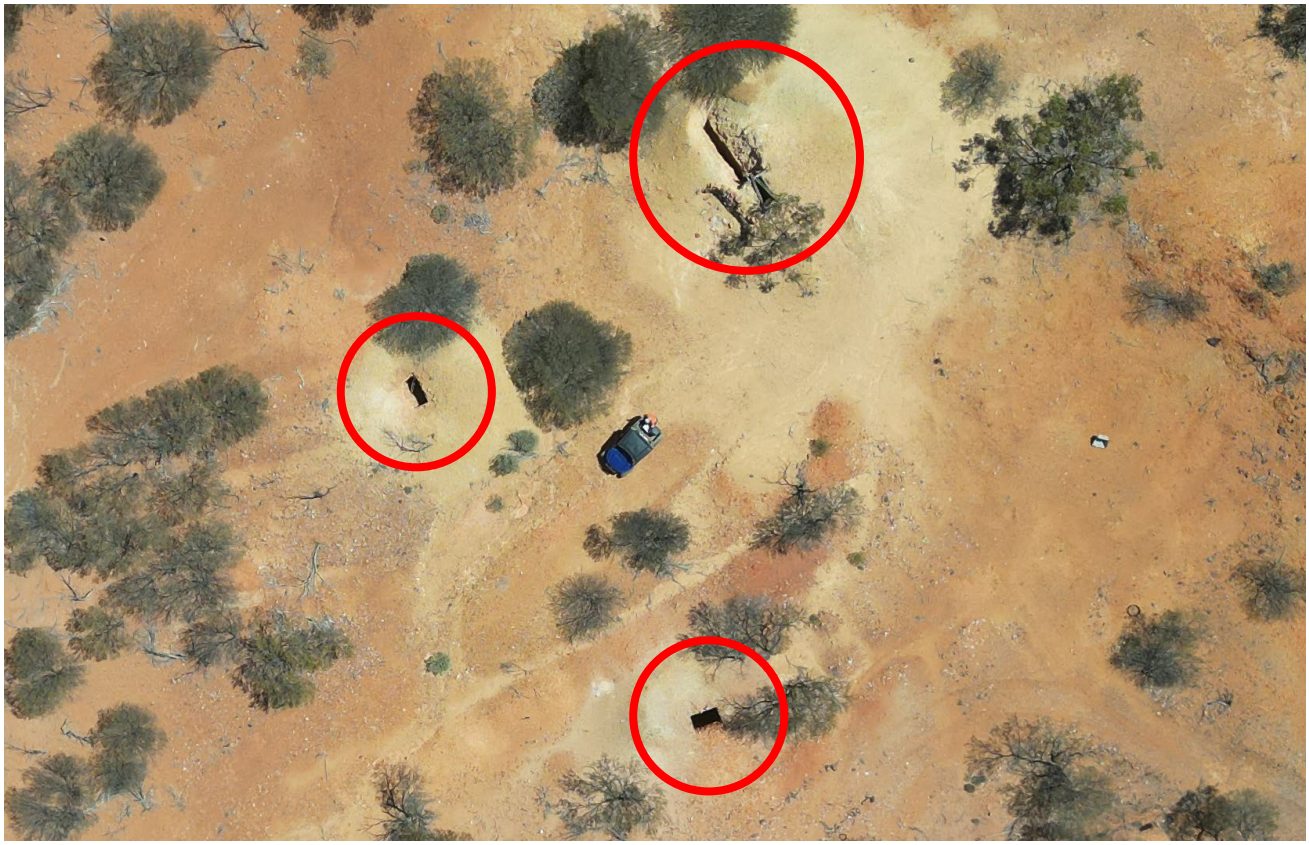


Figure 3: Drone image of Shaft 2 location showing three shaft collars and stope at the top of the frame.

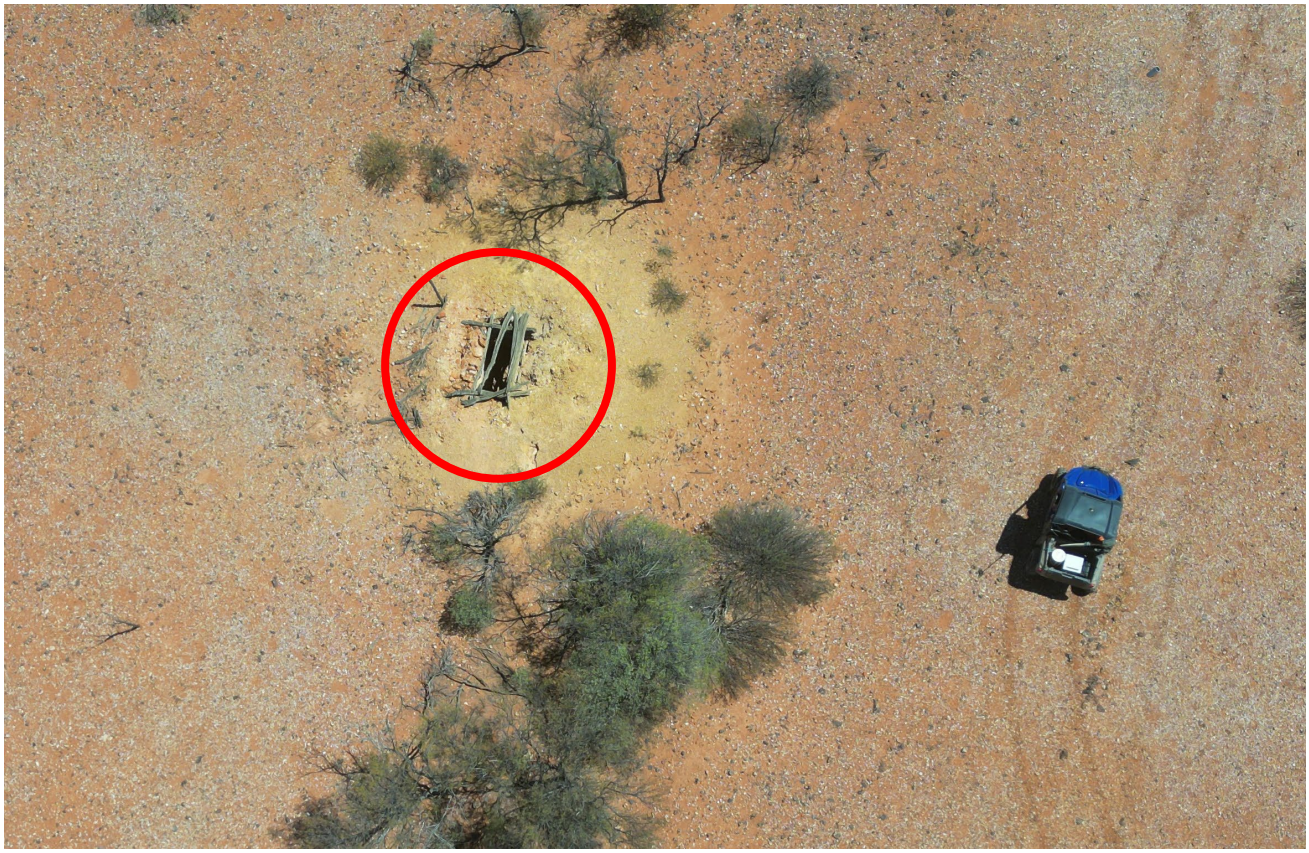


Figure 4: Drone image of Shaft 3 location showing single shaft collar.

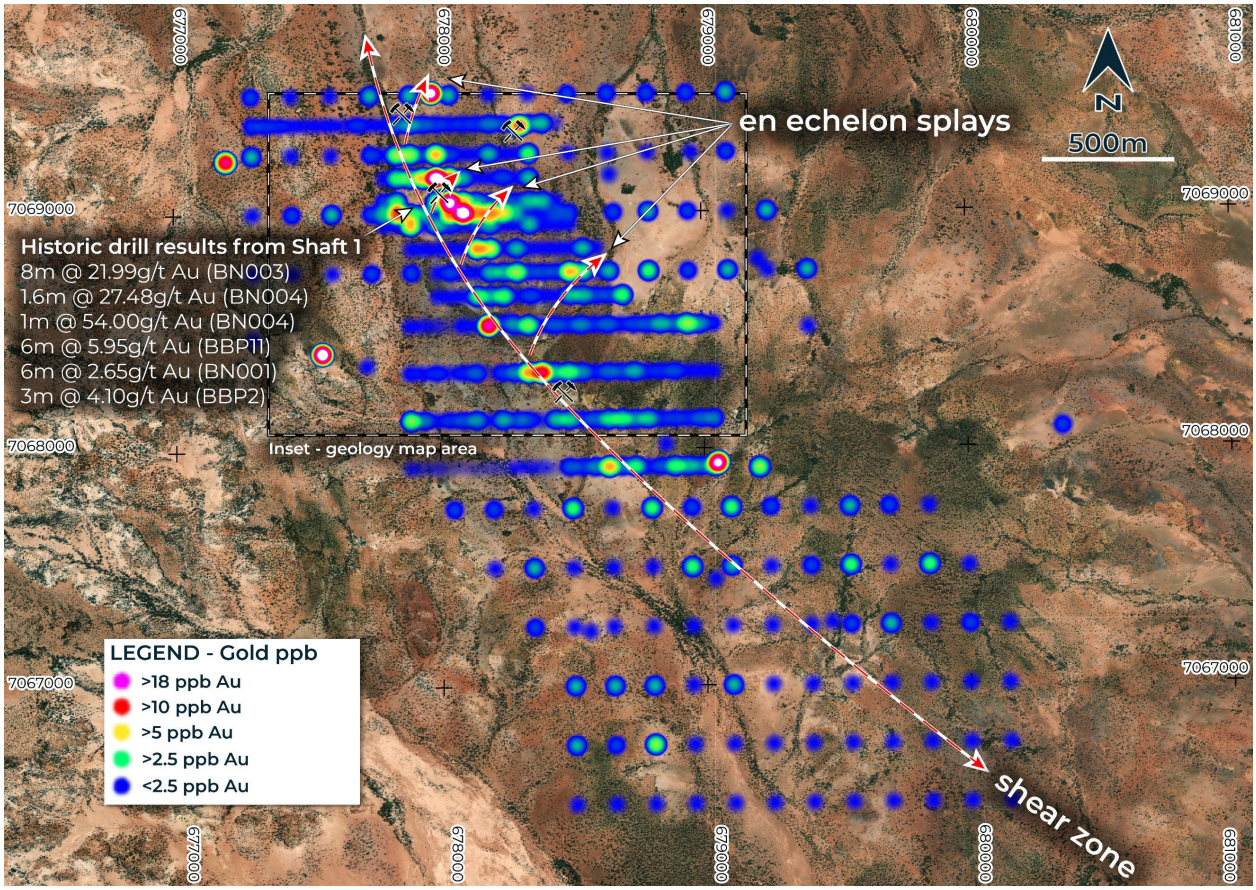


Figure 5: Gold in soil sample results over +2km long Bunarra shear zone.

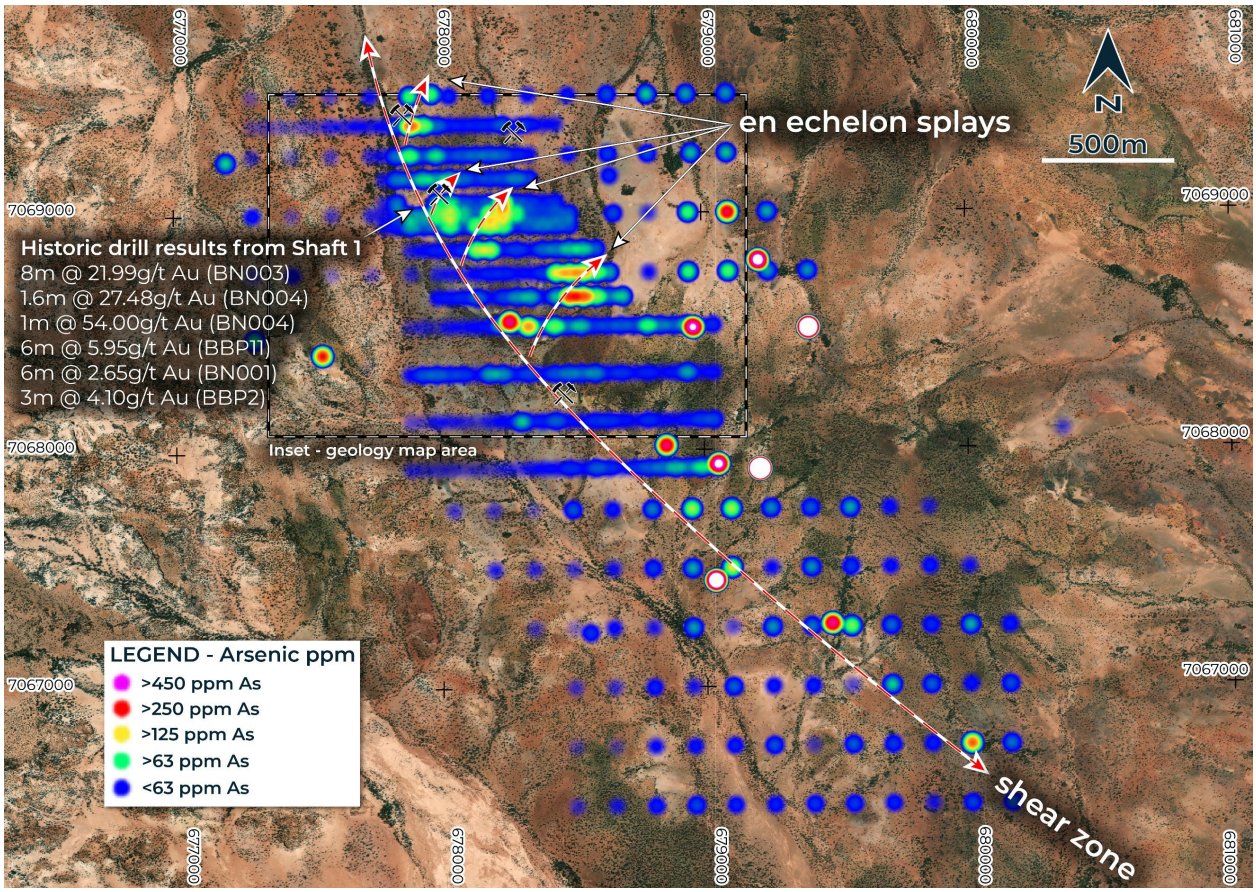
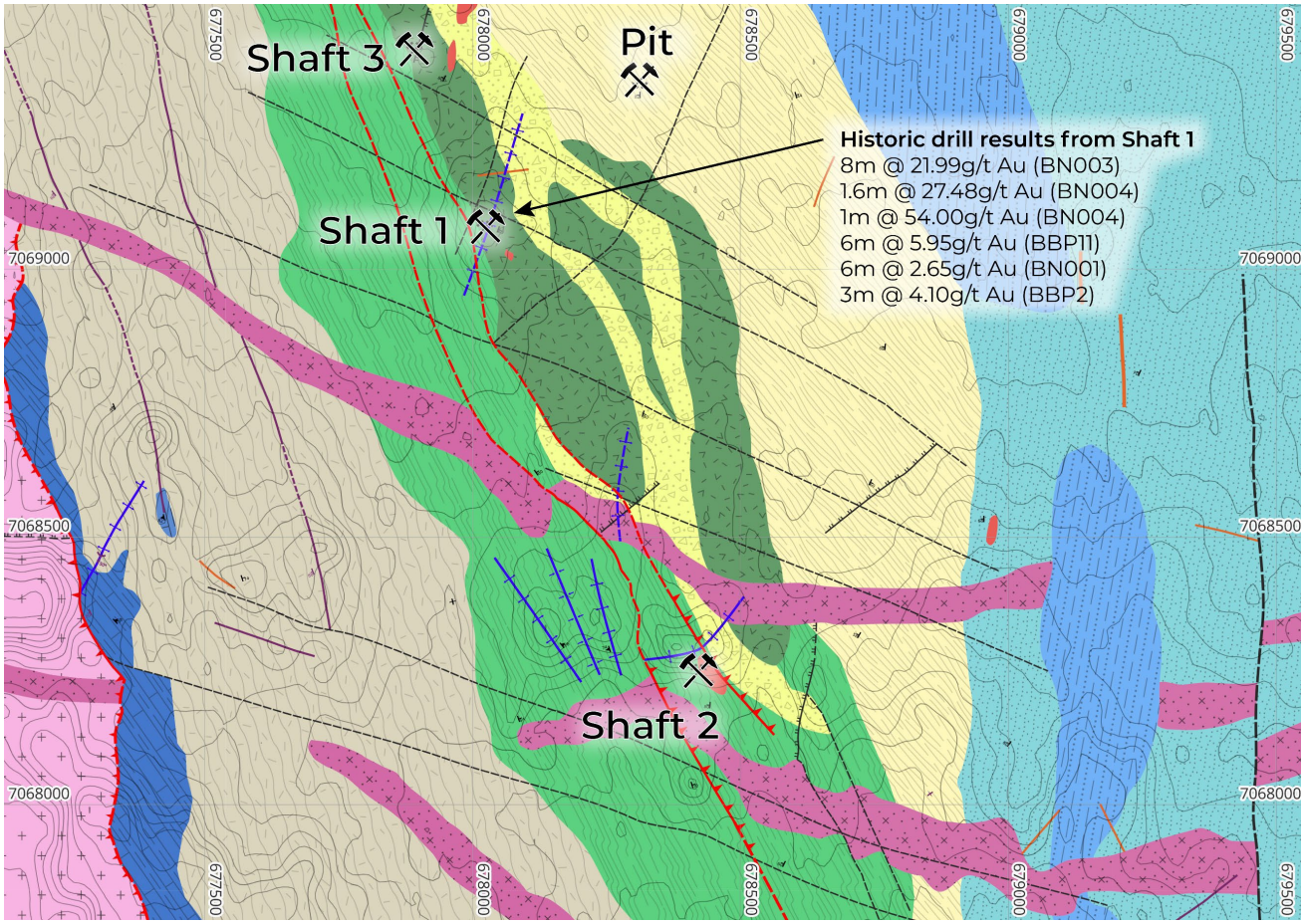


Figure 6: Arsenic in soil sample results over +2km long Bunarra shear zone.



GEOLOGY OF THE BUNARRA AREA, GNAWEEDA GREENSTONE BELT, MEEKATHARRA

GEOLOGICAL UNITS

Widgiemooltha Dyke Swarm
Proterozoic Dolerite
No outcrop observed, interpretted from geophysics and drilling.
~2400 Ma
Paleo-Protozoic
Intrusive Contact

Tuckanarra Suite
Granite
Massive to moderately foliated. Highly weathered outcrop.
Quartz-feldpsar-muscovite dominant.
Contact with Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt composd of highly mylonitic granite shear zone.
~2697 - 2657 Ma
Intrusive Contact
Heavily sheared

Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt
Tourmaline-Quartz Veining
Brecciated to highly sheared pods of tourmaline rich quatz veining.
In places boudinaged. Associated with Au-mineralisation
Banded Iron Formation
Very well bedded. Beds ~30-100 m thick.
In places highly silica altered, Fe-mass wasted.
Shale
Outcrops fresh to highly weathered. Associated with ironstone ridges/gossan veins.
Sediments (undifferntiated)
Sediments
Foliated sadstone-siltstone phyllite. Highly weathered oputcrops, high kaolinite weathering products.
Mica schist
Highly schistose, dominant very fine mica petrology petrology. All outcrops observed highly weathered.
Kaolinite +/- lesser hematite weathering products. Sedimentary protolith(?)
Felsic Volcanicalstics
Massive to foliated. Fine to medium grained. Well rounded quartz eyes. In places <5% pyrite by volume.
Dominant kaolinite weathering product. Outcrops vary from poor to highly weathered.
Volcanicalstics
Muscovite-quartz schist
Highly schistose, dominant muscovite-quartz petrology. Poorly weathered to highly weathered outcrop.
Fine to medium grain size. Protolith after felsic volcaniclastics(?)
Mafics
Massive to moderately foliated gabbro-dolerite-basalt. Outcrop fresh to highly weathered
Mafic Units
Mafic Schist
Chloritic, schistose, very well foliated.
Outcrop highly weathered. In places mylonitic texture.
Hematite-kaolinite weathering clays. Probable mafics protolith
2800 -2700 Ma
Neo-Archean

GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

	Accurate	Inferred
Fault - dip known		
Fault - dip unknown		
Shear - dip known		
Shear - dip unknown		
Anticline		
Syncline		
Quartz Vein - Major		
Quartz Vein Gossan - Lesser		
Ironstone Ridge		

STRUCTURE SYMBOLS

	Dipping	Vertical	Plunging
Foliation		+	
Bedding			
Quartz Vein		+	
Saddle Reef			

OTHER

	Mine Shafts	Exploratory pits
Historic Au-workings		

Geology mapped from boots-on-the-ground mapping, drilling, satellite imagery, and geophysics. Geophysics used includes aeromagnetics, radiometrics, and high-resolution SAM. Timing and the nature of contacts between units of the Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt poorly understood due to lack of outcrop, intensity of weathering, and the presence of quaternary gravel sequences covering much of the field area.

All lithologies have been identified from outcrop or drilling. Contacts between the units are largely interpretted from geophysics and guided by field observations. With certain units, such as the mafics, granites, shales, and BIF, this approach is likely to be fairly accurate as mutliple outcrops and geophysical metrics have been used to ascertain the strike and extent of the units and their contacts. Less confidence can be placed in the nature of the schitose units and felsic volcaniclastics due the above mentioned reasons, and only subtle signatures in geophysics available. A thin unit of serpentinite with carbonate veining was also observed in the vicinity of the saddle reef found close to the contact with the granites; this unit has been excluded due to its small size not fitting into the scale of this map. It is likely further ultramafic units exist, however exposure is poor.

Several ironstone ridges are observed which appear to be weathereed from siltstone-shale units. Gossonous brecciated-quartz veining is also found, generally in veins <30cm to 100 cm thick. In places spot analysis with pXRF shows anomolous base metals, including Pb-Cu-As-Bi.

Several large intensly mylonitic zones are observed, defining large NW-SE shears. These appear to be associated with mineralisation. Faulting observed have small to non-existant damage zones.

Mineralisation appears to be associated with tourmaline bearing quartz veining, in places highly sheared and in other places brecciated.

Meeka Metals

Figure 7: Geology map generated from field mapping of outcropping basement at +2km long Bunarra shear zone.

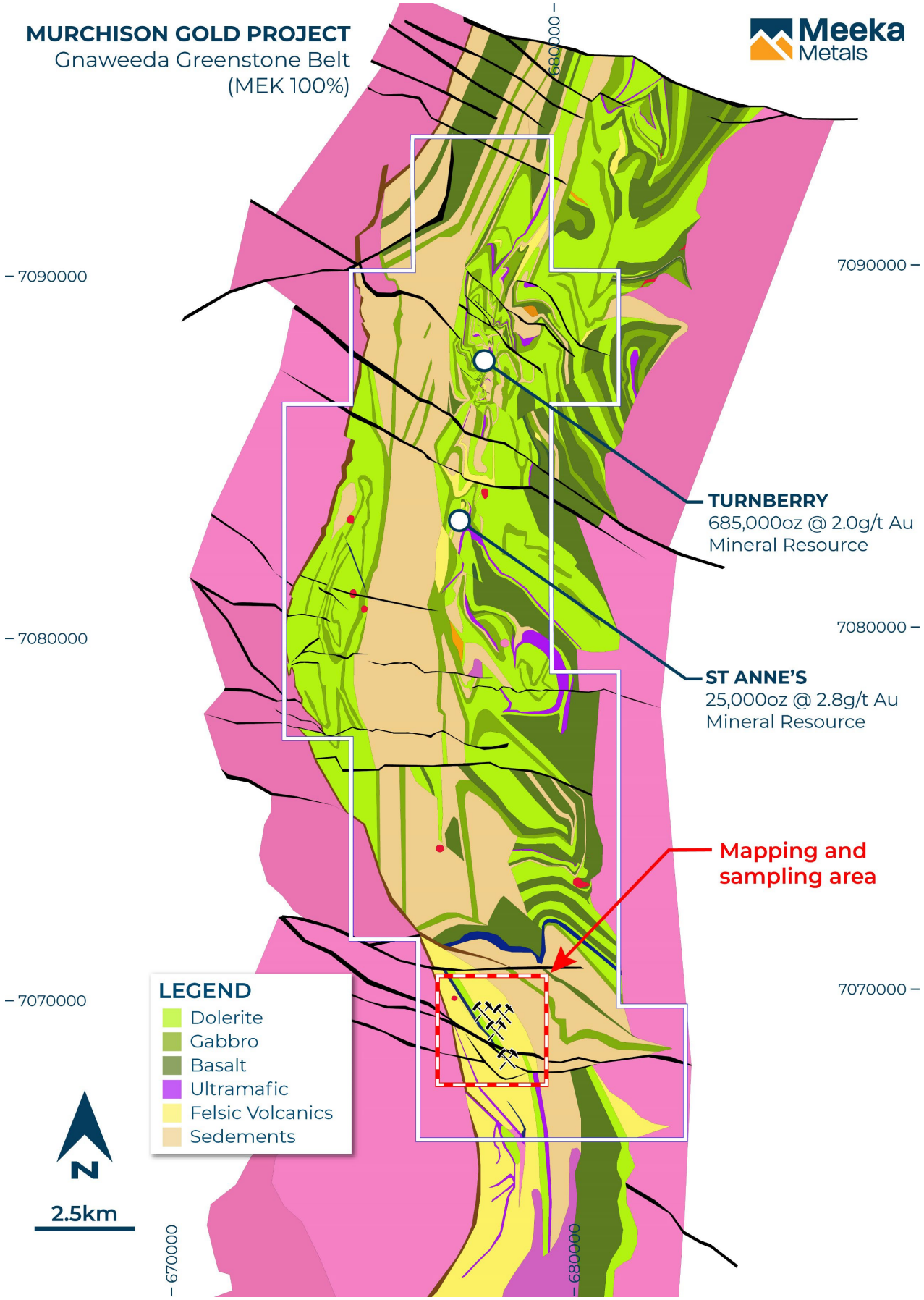


Figure 8: Geology map of the Archean Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt highlighting the target area for mapping and sampling along the +2km long Bunarra shear zone.

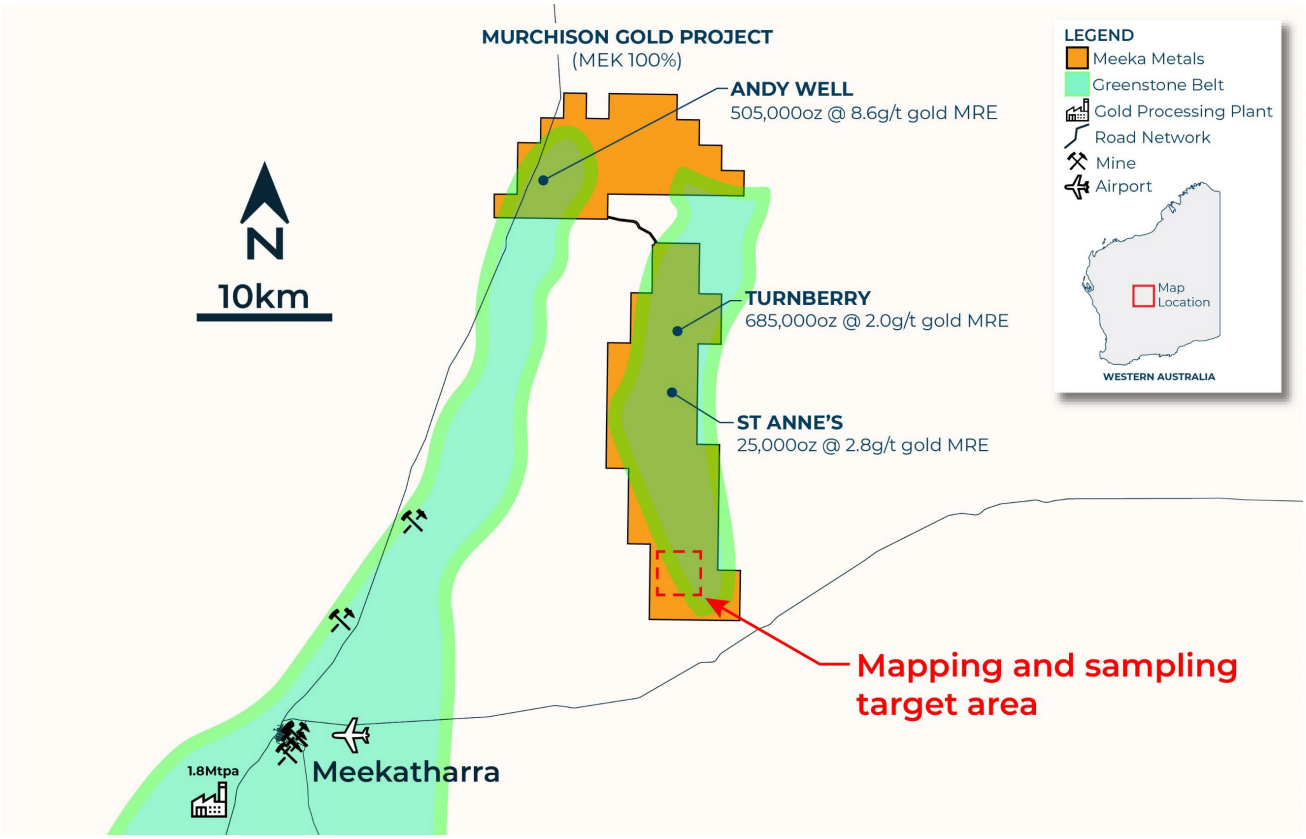


Figure 9: Regional map showing location of the Murchison Gold Project highlighting the target area for mapping and sampling along the +2km long Bunarra shear zone.

Geology Summary

The Bunarra area is comprised of relatively undeformed outcropping mafics, massive gabbros, with drilling in the area also showing dolerites and basalts. Lesser undeformed pyrite bearing felsic volcaniclastics are also present. Three distinct and highly sheared schistose packages are present, interpreted to be volcaniclastic in the west, mafic in the centre, and sedimentary to the east. Granites with a weak to moderate northwest-southeast foliation trend are found to the west of Bunarra. A relatively undeformed sedimentary package is found to the east.

Large anticlinal/synclinal folds are identified in two distinct areas at Bunarra. The main being in the vicinity of Shaft 2, where several large anticlines/synclines are mapped at various orientations. The second area being around Shaft 1 which is interpreted as a anticlinal fold. A large fold is also observed to the west of Bunarra near the heavily sheared granite-greenstone contact where a large unmineralised saddle reef outcrops.

Two large northwest-southeast orientated shear zones were mapped with quartz fish and warping foliation observed in outcrop. The northern of these two shear zones is directly associated with gold mineralisation along the historic gold workings, with one of the shafts appearing to target the shear itself, or at least a feature striking at the same orientation as the shear.

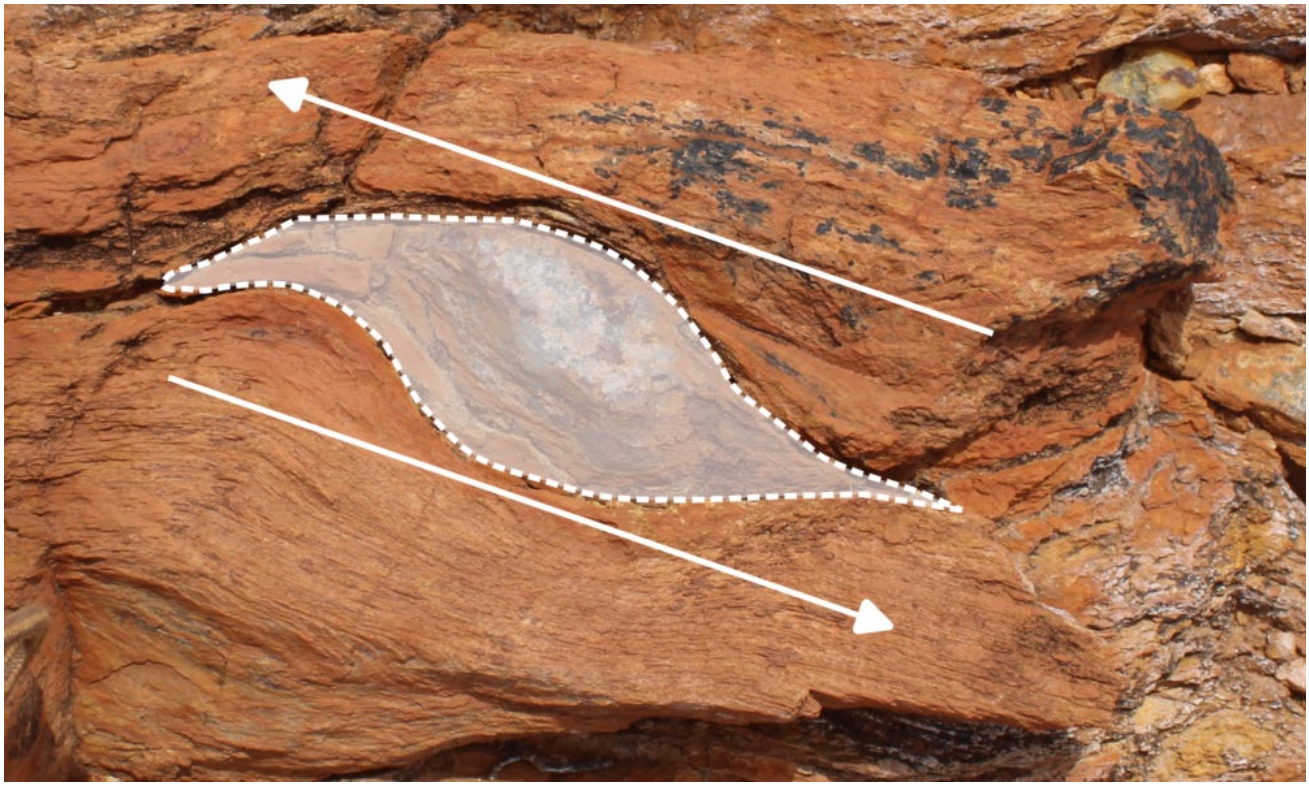


Figure 10: Quartz fish observed within the shear zone at Shaft 2 location.

Gossan/ironstone ridges are identified in the central-east of the project, and a number of gossanous quartz veins with brecciated textures up to ~1.5m wide are sporadic throughout the Bunarra area.

The historic shafts are associated with toruamlinite pods within the sheared northwest-southeast trending central mafic unit.

Figure 11: Sheared tourmalinite sample from Shaft 2 location.

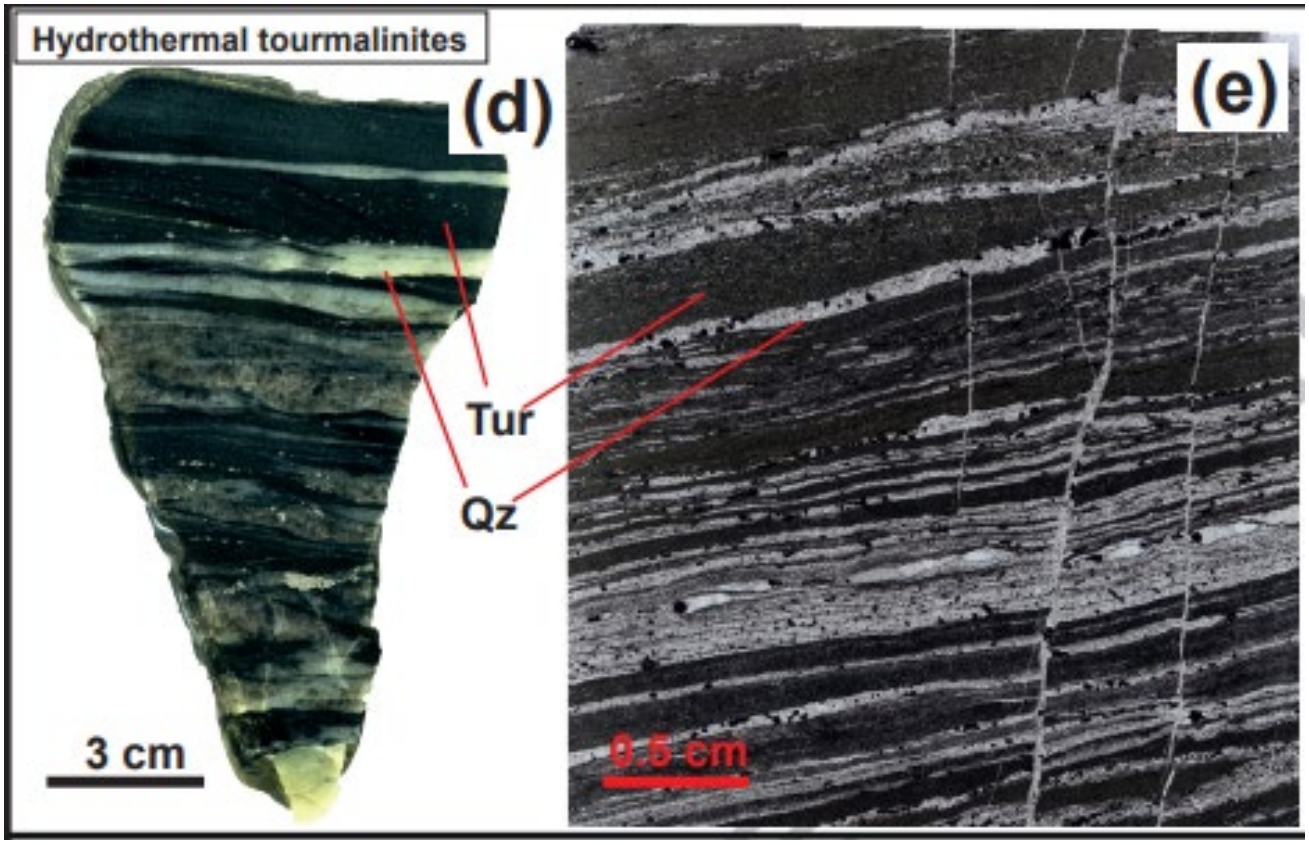


Figure 12: Example of hydrothermal tourmalinite associated with gold mineralisation from the Korvilansuo gold deposit, Finland (*Kalliomaki, H., Wagner, T., Fusswinkel, T., Sakellaris, G. 2017. Major and trace element geochemistry of tourmalines from Archean orogenic gold deposits: proxies for the origin of gold mineralising fluids? Ore Geology Reviews, 91, 906-927*).

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 663,000oz[1] over an initial 9.3 year project underpinned by a high-grade 410koz @ 3.1g/t Au Probable Ore Reserve.

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

Circle Valley

In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project (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.

[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.

SOIL SAMPLE DATA

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm
DAW012288	678452.6	7069377	0.3	12
DAW012289	678402.6	7069377	2.0	12
DAW012292	678352.6	7069377	1.4	17
DAW012293	678302.6	7069377	0.6	7
DAW012294	678252.6	7069377	1.0	29
DAW012295	678202.6	7069377	1.4	18
DAW012296	678152.6	7069377	0.8	17
DAW012297	678102.6	7069377	0.8	16
DAW012298	678052.6	7069377	0.7	17
DAW012299	678002.6	7069377	0.9	34
DAW012300	677952.6	7069377	1.2	92
DAW012301	677902.6	7069377	1.8	201
DAW012302	677852.6	7069377	1.3	28
DAW012303	677802.6	7069377	0.5	12
DAW012304	677752.6	7069377	0.5	10
DAW012305	677702.6	7069377	0.8	12
DAW012306	677652.6	7069377	0.4	9
DAW012307	677602.6	7069377	0.5	10
DAW012308	677552.6	7069377	0.5	6
DAW012309	677502.6	7069377	0.5	6
DAW012310	677452.6	7069377	0.5	4
DAW012311	677402.6	7069377	0.7	5
DAW012312	677352.6	7069377	0.8	5
DAW012313	677302.6	7069377	0.9	4
DAW012314	679040.9	7068526	0.7	20
DAW012315	678990.9	7068526	1.6	11
DAW012316	678940.9	7068526	3.8	52
DAW012317	678890.9	7068526	1.3	30
DAW012318	678840.9	7068526	2.0	37
DAW012319	678790.9	7068526	1.1	70
DAW012320	678740.9	7068526	1.0	26
DAW012321	678690.9	7068526	0.7	29
DAW012322	678640.9	7068526	1.3	25
DAW012323	678590.9	7068526	0.8	23
DAW012324	678540.9	7068526	1.6	52
DAW012325	678490.9	7068526	0.9	36
DAW012326	678440.9	7068526	1.2	87
DAW012327	678390.9	7068526	0.6	33
DAW012328	678340.9	7068526	3.6	172
DAW012329	678290.9	7068526	1.4	21
DAW012330	678240.9	7068526	0.3	8
DAW012331	678190.9	7068526	17.1	15
DAW012332	678140.9	7068526	0.5	13
DAW012333	678090.9	7068526	0.6	11
DAW012334	678040.9	7068526	0.2	11
DAW012335	677990.9	7068526	0.4	6
DAW012336	677940.9	7068526	0.4	8
DAW012337	677890.9	7068526	0.5	6
DAW012339	679040.9	7068326	0.5	15
DAW012340	678990.9	7068326	0.5	12
DAW012341	678940.9	7068326	0.5	45
DAW012342	678890.9	7068326	1.1	16
DAW012343	678840.9	7068326	0.8	12
DAW012344	678790.9	7068326	0.7	19
DAW012345	678740.9	7068326	1.9	14
DAW012346	678690.9	7068326	1.1	22
DAW012347	678640.9	7068326	1.3	17
DAW012348	678590.9	7068326	0.7	39
DAW012349	678540.9	7068326	1.6	32
DAW012350	678490.9	7068326	3.0	36
DAW012351	678440.9	7068326	2.2	28
DAW012352	678390.9	7068326	12.3	14
DAW012353	678340.9	7068326	6.9	26
DAW012354	678290.9	7068326	1.5	17
DAW012355	678240.9	7068326	0.9	41

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm
DAW012356	678190.9	7068326	0.2	45
DAW012357	678140.9	7068326	1.3	13
DAW012358	678090.9	7068326	0.7	23
DAW012359	678040.9	7068326	0.4	24
DAW012360	677990.9	7068326	0.8	31
DAW012361	677940.9	7068326	0.5	28
DAW012362	677890.9	7068326	0.6	13
DAW012363	677890.9	7068126	3.8	7
DAW012364	677940.9	7068126	1.5	6
DAW012365	677990.9	7068126	0.6	11
DAW012366	678040.9	7068126	0.9	10
DAW012367	678090.9	7068126	1.1	9
DAW012368	678140.9	7068126	1.7	7
DAW012369	678190.9	7068126	0.5	10
DAW012370	678240.9	7068126	1.9	13
DAW012371	678290.9	7068126	0.8	13
DAW012372	678340.9	7068126	0.9	17
DAW012373	678390.9	7068126	0.4	18
DAW012374	678440.9	7068126	2.1	31
DAW012375	678490.9	7068126	2.3	14
DAW012376	678540.9	7068126	0.9	13
DAW012377	678590.9	7068126	1.3	21
DAW012378	678640.9	7068126	2.5	21
DAW012379	678690.9	7068126	2.7	16
DAW012380	678740.9	7068126	1.8	12
DAW012381	678790.9	7068126	2.2	21
DAW012382	678840.9	7068126	0.8	13
DAW012383	678890.9	7068126	0.9	12
DAW012384	678940.9	7068126	0.8	16
DAW012385	678990.9	7068126	1.3	24
DAW012386	679040.9	7068126	1.5	26
DAW012388	679040.9	7067926	4.9	40
DAW012389	678990.9	7067926	1.5	61
DAW012390	678940.9	7067926	2.0	38
DAW012391	678890.9	7067926	2.9	50
DAW012392	678840.9	7067926	1.1	34
DAW012393	678790.9	7067926	0.6	29
DAW012394	678740.9	7067926	2.8	21
DAW012395	678690.9	7067926	1.4	13
DAW012396	678640.9	7067926	6.5	21
DAW012397	678590.9	7067926	1.5	30
DAW012398	678540.9	7067926	1.0	14
DAW012399	678490.9	7067926	1.2	21
DAW012400	678440.9	7067926	0.2	13
DAW012401	678390.9	7067926	0.4	13
DAW012402	678340.9	7067926	0.4	11
DAW012403	678290.9	7067926	0.4	8
DAW012404	678240.9	7067926	0.2	8
DAW012405	678190.9	7067926	0.2	6
DAW012406	678140.9	7067926	0.2	7
DAW012407	678090.9	7067926	0.2	7
DAW012408	678040.9	7067926	0.2	8
DAW012409	677990.9	7067926	0.3	8
DAW012410	677940.9	7067926	0.3	7
DAW012411	677890.9	7067926	0.4	9
GG001	677300	7069500	1.0	4.6
GG002	677450	7069500	0.5	5.2
GG003	677600	7069500	0.5	6.5
GG004	677750	7069500	2.0	12
GG005	677900	7069500	2.0	74.2
GG006	678050	7069500	2.0	18.6
GG007	678050	7069250	1.0	22.9
GG008	677900	7069250	2.0	37.4
GG009	677750	7069250	1.0	8.6
GG010	677600	7069250	0.5	6.8
GG011	677450	7069250	0.5	4.5
GG012	677300	7069250	2.0	7

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm
GG013	678200	7069500	0.5	19.3
GG014	678350	7069500	0.5	14.5
GG015	678500	7069500	1.0	15.8
GG016	678650	7069500	1.0	27
GG017	678800	7069500	1.0	52.2
GG018	678950	7069500	1.0	43.6
GG019	679100	7069500	2.0	41.4
GG020	679100	7069250	1.0	51.5
GG021	678965	7069250	0.5	49.9
GG022	678800	7069250	0.5	26.6
GG023	678650	7069250	0.5	23.6
GG024	678500	7069250	0.5	15.3
GG025	678350	7069250	3.0	14.4
GG026	678200	7069250	2.0	32.5
GG027	679250	7069000	2.0	45.9
GG028	679100	7069000	0.5	318.5
GG029	678950	7069000	1.0	75.4
GG030	678800	7069000	2.0	10.5
GG031	678668	7069000	1.0	26.5
GG032	678500	7069000	1.0	28.6
GG033	678350	7069000	0.5	23.4
GG034	678200	7069000	7.0	104.1
GG035	678050	7069000	8.0	100.3
GG036	677900	7069000	3.0	38.8
GG037	677750	7069000	1.0	9.5
GG038	677600	7069000	2.0	6.8
GG039	677450	7069000	1.0	4.9
GG040	677300	7069000	0.5	15.7
GG041	677300	7068750	0.5	7.1
GG042	677450	7068750	0.5	15.5
GG043	677600	7068750	0.5	4.4
GG044	677750	7068750	1.0	5.1
GG045	677900	7068750	1.0	8.1
GG046	678050	7068750	1.0	10.6
GG047	678200	7068750	2.0	18.6
GG048	678350	7068750	1.0	14.1
GG049	678500	7068750	6.0	156.3
GG050	678650	7068750	2.0	46.4
GG051	678800	7068750	3.0	13.1
GG052	678950	7068750	1.0	72.9
GG053	679100	7068750	2.0	80
GG054	679250	7068750	0.5	42.3
GG055	679400	7068750	2.0	41.4
GG056	679850	7067750	0.5	9.2
GG057	679700	7067750	1.0	14.6
GG058	679550	7067750	2.0	45.7
GG059	679400	7067750	0.5	29.9
GG060	679250	7067750	1.0	39.2
GG061	679100	7067750	3.0	103.6
GG062	678950	7067750	1.0	103
GG063	678800	7067750	3.0	37.6
GG064	678650	7067750	0.5	16.8
GG065	678500	7067750	3.0	28.9
GG066	678350	7067750	0.5	4.5
GG067	678200	7067750	1.0	7.4
GG068	678050	7067750	1.0	7.7
GG069	678200	7067500	0.5	10.6
GG070	678350	7067500	2.0	9.2
GG071	678500	7067500	0.5	8.1
GG072	678650	7067500	0.5	11.5
GG073	678800	7067500	0.5	23.8
GG074	678950	7067500	3.0	46.2
GG075	679100	7067500	2.0	120.7
GG076	679250	7067500	0.5	13.4
GG077	679400	7067500	1.0	40.6
GG078	679550	7067500	3.0	23.5
GG079	679700	7067500	0.5	15.3

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm
GG080	679850	7067500	3.0	17.6
GG081	680000	7067500	0.5	11.6
GG082	680150	7067250	0.5	17.5
GG083	680000	7067250	1.0	47.1
GG084	679850	7067250	0.5	20.7
GG085	679700	7067250	2.0	33
GG086	679550	7067250	1.0	92.7
GG087	679400	7067250	0.5	34.9
GG088	679250	7067250	0.5	41.8
GG089	679100	7067250	0.5	8
GG090	678950	7067250	0.5	43.4
GG091	678800	7067250	0.5	11.1
GG092	678650	7067250	0.5	14.5
GG093	678500	7067250	0.5	4.8
GG094	678350	7067250	1.0	6.4
GG095	678500	7067000	2.0	7.8
GG096	678650	7067000	2.0	8.2
GG097	678800	7067000	2.0	18.7
GG098	678950	7067000	0.5	11.4
GG099	679100	7067000	2.0	31.7
GG100	679250	7067000	0.5	17.3
GG101	679400	7067000	0.5	18.4
GG102	679550	7067000	0.5	7.3
GG103	679700	7067000	0.5	54.4
GG104	679850	7067000	0.5	31.6
GG105	680000	7067000	0.5	16
GG106	680150	7067000	0.5	27.7
GG107	680150	7066750	0.5	35
GG108	680000	7066750	0.5	204.8
GG109	679850	7066750	0.5	18.6
GG110	679700	7066750	0.5	24
GG111	679550	7066750	0.5	30.7
GG112	679400	7066750	0.5	6.7
GG113	679250	7066750	0.5	28.6
GG114	679100	7066750	0.5	18.8
GG115	678950	7066750	0.5	15.5
GG116	678800	7066750	4.0	14
GG117	678650	7066750	1.0	4.7
GG118	678500	7066750	2.0	4.8
GG119	678500	7066500	0.5	7.6
GG120	678650	7066500	0.5	10.4
GG121	678800	7066500	0.5	18.2
GG122	678950	7066500	0.5	26.1
GG123	679100	7066500	0.5	19.2
GG124	679250	7066500	0.5	18.8
GG125	679400	7066500	0.5	22.6
GG126	679550	7066500	0.5	23.5
GG127	679700	7066500	0.5	19
GG128	679850	7066500	0.5	10.7
GG129	680000	7066500	0.5	25.7
GG130	680150	7066500	0.5	31.3
GG131	677800	7069250	0.5	10
GG132	677850	7069250	4.0	35.7
GG133	677900	7069250	2.0	40.5
GG134	677950	7069250	1.0	28.2
GG135	678000	7069250	6.0	59
GG136	678100	7069250	0.5	27.9
GG137	678150	7069250	0.5	31.8
GG138	678250	7069250	0.5	30.6
GG139	678300	7069250	0.5	19
GG140	677800	7069150	0.5	10
GG141	677850	7069150	3.0	36.1
GG142	677900	7069150	3.0	30.8
GG143	677950	7069150	6.0	56.9
GG144	678000	7069150	27.0	45.7
GG145	678050	7069150	9.0	58.7
GG146	678100	7069150	2.0	32.3

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm
GG147	678150	7069150	0.5	21.1
GG148	678200	7069150	0.5	25.1
GG149	678250	7069150	1.0	26.5
GG150	678300	7069150	0.5	37.4
GG151	678350	7069150	2.0	24.1
GG152	677800	7069050	1.0	8.4
GG153	677850	7069050	3.0	35.7
GG154	678000	7069050	4.0	50.6
GG155	678050	7069050	22.0	60.6
GG156	678100	7069050	6.0	28.2
GG157	678150	7069050	2.0	22.1
GG158	678200	7069050	1.0	29.6
GG159	678250	7069050	1.0	161.5
GG160	678300	7069050	1.0	29
GG161	678350	7069050	2.0	23
GG162	678400	7069050	2.0	15.8
GG163	678450	7069050	0.5	19.7
GG164	677800	7069000	2.0	8.3
GG165	677850	7069000	9.0	19
GG166	677950	7069000	2.0	40.2
GG167	678000	7069000	0.5	75
GG168	678100	7069000	25.0	48
GG169	678150	7069000	7.0	26.4
GG170	678250	7069000	5.0	122.5
GG171	678300	7069000	2.0	71.2
GG172	678400	7069000	0.5	19.6
GG173	678450	7069000	1.0	25.1
GG174	677800	7068950	0.5	10.6
GG175	677850	7068950	0.5	16.3
GG176	677900	7068950	6.0	45.1
GG177	677950	7068950	0.5	28.5
GG178	678000	7068950	2.0	32.7
GG179	678050	7068950	1.0	77.6
GG180	678100	7068950	0.5	26.1
GG181	678150	7068950	1.0	85.7
GG182	678200	7068950	2.0	114.8
GG183	678250	7068950	0.5	84.8
GG184	678300	7068950	0.5	19.9
GG185	678350	7068950	2.0	28
GG186	678400	7068950	0.5	35.2
GG187	678450	7068950	0.5	30.6
GG188	678500	7068950	0.5	27.2
GG189	677900	7068850	0.5	9.8
GG190	677950	7068850	0.5	13.3
GG191	678000	7068850	0.5	18
GG192	678050	7068850	0.5	14.1
GG193	678100	7068850	0.5	21
GG194	678150	7068850	7.0	106.3
GG195	678200	7068850	5.0	110.4
GG196	678250	7068850	0.5	16.6
GG197	678300	7068850	2.0	23.8
GG198	678350	7068850	0.5	15
GG199	678400	7068850	0.5	32.2
GG200	678450	7068850	0.5	36
GG201	678500	7068850	0.5	51.8
GG202	678550	7068850	2.0	55
GG203	678600	7068850	0.5	31.5
GG204	678000	7068750	0.5	9.5
GG205	678100	7068750	0.5	9.4
GG206	678150	7068750	0.5	13.8
GG207	678250	7068750	2.0	18.1
GG208	678300	7068750	4.0	13.5
GG209	678400	7068750	1.0	22
GG210	678450	7068750	1.0	129
GG211	678550	7068750	3.0	158.5
GG212	678600	7068750	0.5	86.8
GG213	678000	7068650	0.5	15.4

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm
GG214	678050	7068650	0.5	16.2
GG215	678100	7068650	0.5	18.7
GG216	678150	7068650	3.0	31.7
GG217	678200	7068650	2.0	12.5
GG218	678250	7068650	3.0	25.7
GG219	678300	7068650	0.5	41
GG220	678350	7068650	1.0	48.8
GG221	678400	7068650	0.5	13.7
GG222	678450	7068650	0.5	51.4
GG223	678500	7068650	2.0	238.8
GG224	678550	7068650	2.0	212.9
GG225	678600	7068650	1.0	95.9
GG226	678650	7068650	1.0	37.2
GG227	678700	7068650	3.0	53.5

ROCK CHIP DATA

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	As ppm	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Bi ppm
DAW012290	678316	7069366	0.5	<1	8	<1	17	3	8	<1
DAW012291	678317	7069367	8	11	38	<1	40	10	25	<1
DAW012338	678966	7068515	0.5	501	86	699	73	41	32	<1
DAW012412	678559	7067230	0.5	22	13	111	23	14	8	<1
DAW012413	673643	7081745	0.5	27	<1	<1	418	<1	169	367
DAW012414	678654	7069158	0.5	20	<1	217	125	93	156	<1
DAW012418	679055	7067939	19	552	<1	<1	60	91	19	<1
DAW012419	678857	7068019	0.5	352	28	<1	85	45	258	<1
DAW012422	679038	7067448	0.5	999	68	637	167	2431	299	<1
DAW012429	679401	7068511	0.5	1824	<1	<1	137	71	84	<1
DAW012434	679214	7068797	0.5	656	<1	176	252	200	29	<1
DAW012435	680361	7068087	0.5	<1	<1	<1	150	<1	224	410
DAW012436	680364	7068075	0.5	6	<1	<1	30	9	74	<1
DAW012446	677201	7069227	15	55	95	501	25	39	43	<1
DAW012447	677558	7068410	27	251	1	259	331	52	187	133
DAW012448	677302	7068479	0.5	60	113	149	463	159	130	<1
DAW012449	677726	7068359	0.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	16	<1	<1
DAW012450	678271	7068548	0.5	349	<1	<1	217	<1	397	259
DAW012451	678234	7068532	0.5	40	82	<1	399	<1	793	659
DAW012452	678309	7068123	0.5	37	11	<1	126	42	14	<1
DAW012453	677984	7069509	24	75	50	149	9	13	30	<1
DAW012481	679211	7067918	4	3403	66	211	258	66	113	<1
DAW012482	679476	7067261	0.5	385	<1	61	78	148	25	<1

HISTORIC DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
BBP1	677983	7069117	561	315	-60	27
BBP11	678013	7069028	565	315	-60	45
BBP11	678013	7069028	565	315	-60	45
BBP14	678019	7069050	565	315	-60	39
BBP14	678019	7069050	565	315	-60	39
BBP15	678003	7069125	565	315	-60	45
BBP15	678003	7069125	565	315	-60	45
BBP16	678014	7069115	565	315	-60	45
BBP18	678042	7069083	565	270	-60	39
BBP19	678051	7069074	565	315	-60	33
BBP2	677991	7069106	565	315	-60	45
BBP2	677991	7069106	565	315	-60	45
BBP2	677991	7069106	565	315	-60	45
BBP27	677991	7069137	565	315	-60	37

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
BBP3	678002	7069096	565	315	-60	51
BBP3	678002	7069096	565	315	-60	51
BBP3	678002	7069096	565	315	-60	51
BBP31	678001	7069011	562	315	-60	45
BBP32	677980	7069003	561	315	-60	63
BBP32	677980	7069003	561	315	-60	63
BBP4	678016	7069084	565	315	-60	45
BBP5	678022	7069075	565	315	-60	39
BBP6	678030	7069067	565	315	-60	45
BBP7	678038	7069059	565	315	-60	51
BGR037	680536	7072753	555	90	-60	38
BGR037	680536	7072753	555	90	-60	38
BGR056	680414	7073153	552	90	-60	45
BGR084	680418	7073003	551	90	-60	61
BGR091	680577	7073003	553	90	-60	56
BGRC005	680480	7073003	552	90	-60	100
BGRC005	680480	7073003	552	90	-60	100
BGRC006	680520	7073003	552	90	-60	100
BGRC007	680560	7073003	553	90	-60	100
BGRC010	680480	7072853	553	90	-60	100
BGRC010	680480	7072853	553	90	-60	100
BGRC010	680480	7072853	553	90	-60	100
BGRC014	680500	7072753	555	90	-60	100
BGRC016	680460	7072653	557	90	-60	100
BN001	678002	7068983	556	315	-55	90
BN002	678051	7069030	555	315	-55	238
BN002	678051	7069030	555	315	-55	238
BN002	678051	7069030	555	315	-55	238
BN003	678030	7069046	556	315	-60	154
BN003	678030	7069046	556	315	-60	154
BN003	678030	7069046	556	315	-60	154
BN003	678030	7069046	556	315	-60	154
BN003	678030	7069046	556	315	-60	154
BN003	678030	7069046	556	315	-60	154
BN004	678035	7069067	555	302	-52	156
BN004	678035	7069067	555	302	-52	156
BN004	678035	7069067	555	302	-52	156
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN005	678042	7069061	556	310	-60	263
BN007	677931	7069159	554	128	-55	171
BN008	677929	7069054	554	101	-55	178
BN008	677929	7069054	554	101	-55	178
BN008	677929	7069054	554	101	-55	178
BN010	677975	7068991	558	78	-55	150
BN010	677975	7068991	558	78	-55	150
BN010	677975	7068991	558	78	-55	150
BN011	677930	7069069	554	90	-65	191
BN011	677930	7069069	554	90	-65	191
BN011	677930	7069069	554	90	-65	191
BNRC002	678034	7068954	573	315	-60	180
BNRC002	678034	7068954	573	315	-60	180
BNRC002	678034	7068954	573	315	-60	180
BNRC002	678034	7068954	573	315	-60	180

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
BNRC002	678034	7068954	573	315	-60	180

Table 2 – Significant Intersections (>0.5g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
BBP1	1	5	4.0	0.81
BBP11	20	23	3.0	1.74
BBP11	30	36	6.0	5.95
BBP14	18	20	2.0	1.17
BBP14	25	27	2.0	1.36
BBP15	26	27	1.0	0.98
BBP15	38	42	4.0	0.92
BBP16	34	35	1.0	1.10
BBP18	6	7	1.0	2.20
BBP19	0	1	1.0	0.84
BBP2	12	13	1.0	0.86
BBP2	24	27	3.0	4.10
BBP2	31	32	1.0	0.89
BBP27	29	32	3.0	0.58
BBP3	29	33	4.0	0.48
BBP3	38	39	1.0	2.30
BBP3	49	50	1.0	0.52
BBP31	36	37	1.0	1.98
BBP32	50	51	1.0	0.54
BBP32	59	62	3.0	1.85
BBP4	0	2	2.0	1.01
BBP5	5	6	1.0	0.70
BBP6	32	34	2.0	0.80
BBP7	49	50	1.0	0.55
BGR037	22	24	2.0	0.73
BGR037	32	34	2.0	0.94
BGR056	21	25	4.0	0.51
BGR084	39	43	4.0	2.11
BGR091	44	45	1.0	0.78
BGRC005	48	49	1.0	1.73
BGRC005	62	63	1.0	1.16
BGRC006	72	76	4.0	0.75
BGRC007	55	56	1.0	0.68
BGRC010	28	29	1.0	0.61
BGRC010	51	52	1.0	2.44
BGRC010	82	84	2.0	1.34
BGRC014	52	55	3.0	2.44
BGRC016	81	88	7.0	0.81
BN001	78	84	6.0	2.65
BN002	163	166	3.0	0.49
BN002	200	201	1.0	0.94
BN002	213	214	1.0	2.24
BN003	36	40	4.0	0.67
BN003	48	49	1.0	0.99
BN003	54	55	1.0	1.02
BN003	114	122	8.0	21.99
BN003	126	132	6.0	3.85
BN003	144	150	6.0	0.85
BN004	17.2	18	1.0	54.00
BN004	25.3	27	1.6	27.48
BN004	92.2	95	2.4	1.21
BN005	122	123	1.0	1.12

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
BN005	136	139	3.0	0.55
BN005	145	151	6.0	1.80
BN005	175	176	1.0	1.37
BN005	186	188	2.0	0.86
BN005	192	194	2.0	0.75
BN005	199	200	1.0	0.75
BN007	126	127	1.0	0.53
BN008	64	65	1.0	0.51
BN008	102	103	1.0	7.30
BN008	106	107	1.0	0.88
BN010	89	90	1.0	0.58
BN010	96	98	2.0	0.69
BN010	137	138	1.0	0.93
BN011	85	88	3.0	1.03
BN011	92	93	1.0	0.62
BN011	114	121	7.0	0.64
BNRC002	106	110	4.0	0.47
BNRC002	122	126	4.0	0.83
BNRC002	160	162	2.0	4.47
BNRC002	165	166	1.0	1.38
BNRC002	170	171	1.0	0.98

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• One metre primary samples and four metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation and large format aircore (AC) blade drilling. • Additional sampling of diamond core was conducted more selectively to understand controls on mineralisation and collect density data. • The quality of the samples were actively monitored and evaluated using various quality control techniques. • The majority of sampling occurred in the near-completely oxidised regolith clays using large-format AC drilling methods. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and a larger 4-inch hammer air-core is an effective drilling technique in clay formations. • When blade refusal is reached, with a larger format AC rig a slimline face sampling RC hammer can be used to sample through consolidated formations. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and monitoring of sample recovery, this method can be considered appropriate. • Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections. • Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. • Soil samples were taken by hand using a spade and 2 mm sieve. Approximately 1 kg of sieved sample was collected at each site. • Rock grab samples were taken from outcrop/subcrop identified in the field as being prospective. Approximately 1-3 kg of sample was taken at each site using a rock hammer. • The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Various measures were employed to monitor and assure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: • Every effort is made to drill dry samples. Where wet samples are drilled they are logged as wet and the quality of these samples are taken into account in the resource estimation. • Qualitative active monitoring of sample recovery and photographing of drill samples at the end of hole to assess sample recovery. • The calibration of scales used for the collection of wet-dry Archimedes density data using a calibration weight during the collection process. • Internal calibration checks were performed by the pXRF analyser daily. • Calibration of the DGPS instrument was performed before the travelled to site for each surveying campaign.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Gold mineralisation was initially determined with ~3kg, speared, four metre composite samples which were dried, crushed and pulverised with a 50g sample fire assayed and analysed using atomic absorption spectrometry. • Mineralised composites greater than 0.3 g/t had their respective 1m, ~2-3kg, cone split samples collected and submitted for either fire assay or photon analysis. Fire assay was as described above and photon assay involves drying the sample, fine crushing to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g sub-sample is put in a photon assay jar and analysed for gold. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively through monitoring presence of sulphide, quartz veining and visible gold. Additional mineralisation was qualitatively determined using pXRF analysis for pathfinder geochemistry which maps the mineralisation. • pXRF analyses for alteration and common rock-forming elements was carried out on every metre by taking a small ~50g sample from the AC/RC fines and analysing with the Olympus Vanta VMR XRF Analyser using all 3 beams for 15 seconds each. • Soil samples were collected from the base of a hand dug hole at an approximate depth of 20 cm. Every attempt was made to remove debris and vegetation prior to sieving. • Rock samples were taken as composite samples, whereby multiple smaller pieces of rock from across the outcrop were taken to create the sample. The purpose of this was to identify anomalism in outcrops worthy of follow up exploration. Sample location was logged using a handheld GPS, with a photo of the sample/outcrop being taken with the GPS for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• A combination of AC drilling with 4 inch cutting blade bits and smaller-format 4-inch face sampling hammer bits, RC drilling with 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and triple tube HQ3 and NQ diamond core tails were used to obtain samples. • Air drilling was performed with the multi-purpose (AC and RC) Schramm T450 rig with 400psi/1240cfm onboard air for AC drilling and the addition of 350psi/1350cfm compressor and 1000psi booster when drilling deeper or drilling RC. The rig runs 3.5 inch rods and a 3inch diameter sample hose. • Diamond core was collected using triple-tube methods in the clays and conventional methods in fresh rock NQ diamond tails. All core was oriented wherever possible using Reflex orientation instruments.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Visual assessment of sample recovery monitored and communicated with drillers. Photographs of drill sample at the end of each hole as a visual record of recovery from each hole. • Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks by drillers. Core markup conducted by field technicians to assess core recovery and recoveries are logged by geologist.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Larger format 4 inch AC blade bits were used with appropriate onboard air volume and pressure to maximise recovery regolith clays. • A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. • HQ3 triple tube techniques were used when diamond drilling to maximise recovery through the regolith clays.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • In the Competent Person's opinion, while no quantitative data are available, the qualitative data available and recent drilling conducted by MEK indicate there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. • Rock grab samples were logged upon collection. Notes taken include lithology, weathering, and mineralogy observed.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Qualitative: geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining etc.) • Quantitative: structural orientation angles; geotechnical and geochemical data. • A handheld pXRF instrument was used to collect continuous geochemical data to assist with logging. • Core photography or the whole hole wet and photography or sample piles at the completion of each drillhole.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes logged and chipped for entire length of hole. All chip trays and diamond core archived for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Core diamond tails were half cored with an Almonte core saw. • The HQ3 triple tubed holes were whole core sampled apart from the quartz veins which were half core sampled.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• All 3 m composites were spear sampled. • All air drilled 1 m primary samples were split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, predominantly dry. Where samples were split wet these samples were logged as wet samples and the sample system cleaned and dried to minimise bias and contamination. • Soil samples were sieved to remove >2 mm size fraction in the field. Samples were sent to ALS Perth for further dry sieving to 180 µm. • Rock samples were sent to ALS Perth for sample preparation. Samples were crushed to 70% passing 2 mm with a 1000 g subsample split via rotary splitter. The subsample was then pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm. a 50 g aliquot was split from its parent via rotary splitter.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination, • This includes the application of a cone splitter which allows for a more consistent sample split. In addition, the samples are kept dry using

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		appropriate downhole air pressure within the reverse circulation system. The samples delineation is actively controlled. • Diamond core followed half-core sampling techniques. Core was cut along the orientation line and the same half of core was always submitted for analysis. • Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling. • The sampling and sieving technique used for soil samples is considered industry standard. • The sample collection, crushing, pulverising, and rotary splitting of rock samples is considered industry standard.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Air drilled (RC and AC) samples were presented to a gravity fed cone splitter to produce a ~3kg sub-sample for each metre. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp split is scooped from the pulverised pulp sample. • For photon analysis the cone split sample is crushed to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g split is taken to fill the photon analysis jar. No duplicates were included in this sample stream. • Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. • No standards/blanks were inserted by Meeka Staff for soil/rock samples. In-house standards were insertd by ALS labs with QC checks conducted by lab staff, and confirmed by Meeka staff. This is deemed acceptable for the nature and goal of the surface sampling programme.
	• 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.	• No twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with AC have been drilled. These holes return similar grade tenor and distributions as the AC holes. • Field duplicates are taken from the cone splitter using the second shoot every 20 samples. These are analysed when included in a mineralised interval identified by the composite samples. • No field duplicates are included in the core sample stream. Using two quarter cores as duplicates significantly reduces the sample support of the "duplicates" and sampling of the second half of diamond core leaves no core for future reference. • Sieving of soil samples to a 2 mm grainsize was undertaken in the field to ensure the removal of coarsest material, including vegetative contamination.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The primary sample is as large as possible to use blade drilling for the effective sampling of clay and considering economic constraints. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. • Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold. • Soil samples were analysed for super trace level gold at ALS Perth utilising a 50 g aliquot by cyanide extraction with ICP-MS finish. The method used analyses Au at ranges between 0.005-1000 ppb. • Bulk reject soil sample pulps were analysed for a multielement suite using a handheld Olympus Vanta pXRF. Samples were loaded into a 5 cup Easy Sampler to ensure reproduceable results. • Super-trace detection of Au by cyanide extraction is considered applicable and appropriate for soil sample assays. Handheld pXRF multielement data is deemed acceptable to identify trends in soils data. • Rock samples were analysed for gold at ALS Perth utilising a 50 g aliquot by fire assay and ICP-AES. The method used analyses Au at ranges between 0.001 to 10 ppm. • Bulk reject rock sample pulps were analysed for a multielement suite using a handheld Olympus Vanta pXRF. Samples were loaded into a 5 cup Easy Sampler to ensure reproduceable results. Handheld pXRF multielement data is deemed acceptable to identify anomalism in samples used to plan further exploration. • In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. • An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyzer with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the drilling in geochemical mode, and soils mode for surface samples.All three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified reference material: 1:25 samples • Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush • Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. • Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory. • In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. • Surface sample locations surveyed using a handheld GPS +/- 5 m accuracy.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94 - Zone 50.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). • Soil samples collected on 50x200m grid, or to infill legacy soil sample grid to 50x100m.
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Yes.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Not applicable, as mineralised 4m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence. • Rock samples taken as composite samples of multiple small pieces of rock across an outcrop in order to identify any anomalism worthy of follow up work.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied, numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra or collected by Dananni Haulage later in the programme. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. ALS reconcile the physical samples delivered against the sample submission and communicate any errors identified.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent reviews of QAQC have been conducted for the St Annes drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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').	and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. • Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drillhole results have been reported in previous announcements available at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/. • Reports also include drillholes of insignificant intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material data are reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Follow up work at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling/surface sample programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.