

10 November 2025

8m @ 14.8g/t Au – More High-Grade Gold at Turnberry South

Drilling at Turnberry South, part of the Murchison Gold Project (“Murchison”), continues to hit broad zones of high-grade gold outside the Stage 1 open pit, currently in production, and is likely to expand the Resource and extend open pit mining.

- Thick high-grade drill results from **Turnberry South** include:
 - **8m @ 14.79g/t Au** from 44m including **2m @ 53.05g/t Au** (25TBRC061)
 - **20m @ 3.57g/t Au** from 47m including **2m @ 13.25g/t Au** (25TBRC064) and **10m @ 5.01g/t Au** from 73m including **3m @ 14.74g/t Au** (25TBRC064)
 - **8m @ 4.06g/t Au** from 58m including **1m @ 20.87g/t Au** (25TBRC032) and **4m @ 12.50g/t Au** from 84m including **1m @ 46.69g/t Au** (25TBRC032)
 - **3m @ 10.96g/t Au** from 53m (25TBRC087)
 - **10m @ 2.70g/t Au** from 53m including **2m @ 7.20g/t Au** (25TBRC068)
 - **15m @ 1.23g/t Au** from 36m including **5m @ 2.32g/t Au** (25TBRC058) and **5m @ 5.44g/t Au** from 79m including **2m @ 12.62g/t Au** (25TBRC058)
 - **17m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 70m including **2m @ 4.98g/t Au** (25TBRC040)
 - **16m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 67m including **1m @ 6.52g/t Au** (25TBRC065)
- **These strong results** continue to highlight potential to grow the Resource and Reserves, and **will likely extend the Stage 1 open pits** beyond the initial ~2 years previously planned.
- **RC drilling continues at Turnberry** following up the high-grade gold intersections on the northeastern flank, as well as reconnaissance **drilling within a ~3km section (between Turnberry and St Anne’s) of the broader ~20km Fairway shear zone** that transects Meeka’s tenure.

Commenting on the drilling, Meeka’s Managing Director Tim Davidson said: “These results continue to strengthen the medium-term open pit production outlook beyond the initial ~2 year Stage 1 mine plan. The high-grades intersected will improve the tenor of the Resource in the areas drilled and will enhance both future production and cash generation.

Growth drilling remains ongoing at Turnberry as well as first pass drilling in the highly prospective 3km belt of largely untested greenstones between Turnberry and St Anne’s which forms part of the broader 20km Fairway shear zone that transects our tenure.”

Meeka Metals Limited (“**Meeka**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to report further strong assays from Turnberry South drilling at the Murchison.

New assays include:

- **7m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 52m including **1m @ 5.69g/t Au** (25TBRC029)
- **5m @ 1.49g/t Au** from 47m (25TBRC032) and
8m @ 4.06g/t Au from 58m including **1m @ 20.87g/t Au** (25TBRC032) and
4m @ 12.50g/t Au from 84m including **1m @ 46.69g/t Au** (25TBRC032)
- **9m @ 1.40g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 6.54g/t Au** (25TBRC033)
- **2m @ 4.80g/t Au** from 49m (25TBRC040) and
17m @ 1.07g/t Au from 70m including **2m @ 4.98g/t Au** (25TBRC040)
- **15m @ 1.23g/t Au** from 36m including **5m @ 2.32g/t Au** (25TBRC058) and
- **7m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 66m including **2m @ 3.41g/t Au** (25TBRC058) and
5m @ 5.44g/t Au from 79m including **2m @ 12.62g/t Au** (25TBRC058)
- **1m @ 16.02g/t Au** from 147m (25TBRC059)
- **8m @ 14.79g/t Au** from 44m including **2m @ 53.05g/t Au** (25TBRC061) and
3m @ 5.42g/t Au from 88m including **1m @ 12.00g/t Au** (25TBRC061)
- **3m @ 5.23g/t Au** from 72m including **1m @ 13.18g/t Au** (25TBRC063)
- **20m @ 3.57g/t Au** from 47m including **2m @ 13.25g/t Au** (25TBRC064) and
10m @ 5.01g/t Au from 73m including **3m @ 14.74g/t Au** (25TBRC064)
- **16m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 67m including **1m @ 6.52g/t Au** (25TBRC065)
- **9m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 136m (25TBRC065A)
- **10m @ 1.10g/t Au** from 39m including **1m @ 8.18g/t Au** (25TBRC068) and
- **10m @ 2.70g/t Au** from 53m including **2m @ 7.20g/t Au** (25TBRC068)
- **3m @ 10.96g/t Au** from 53m (25TBRC087)

The geological package at Turnberry South is largely comprised of fractionated dolerite with an ultramafic base, basalt and felsic volcanoclastics surrounded by a package of siliciclastic sediments and shales. Structural interpretation suggests the mineralisation may be aligned along north-northeast trending fold axes that are interpreted to plunge sub-vertically in the southern part of Turnberry.

The gold in this drilling sits along strike of the Stage 1 open pit, both to the north and to the southwest of the pit, which is currently in production. These drill results will be incorporated into an expanded grade control model and used to support the Stage 2 open pit design.

Little drilling has been completed below these high-grade results (below ~100m depth) and mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike with strong growth potential.

Drilling is ongoing, targeting the northern, central and southern Resource growth areas at Turnberry (see Figure 1). First pass drilling has also commenced within a ~3km section (between Turnberry and St Anne’s) of the broader ~20km Fairway shear zone that transects Meeka’s tenure.

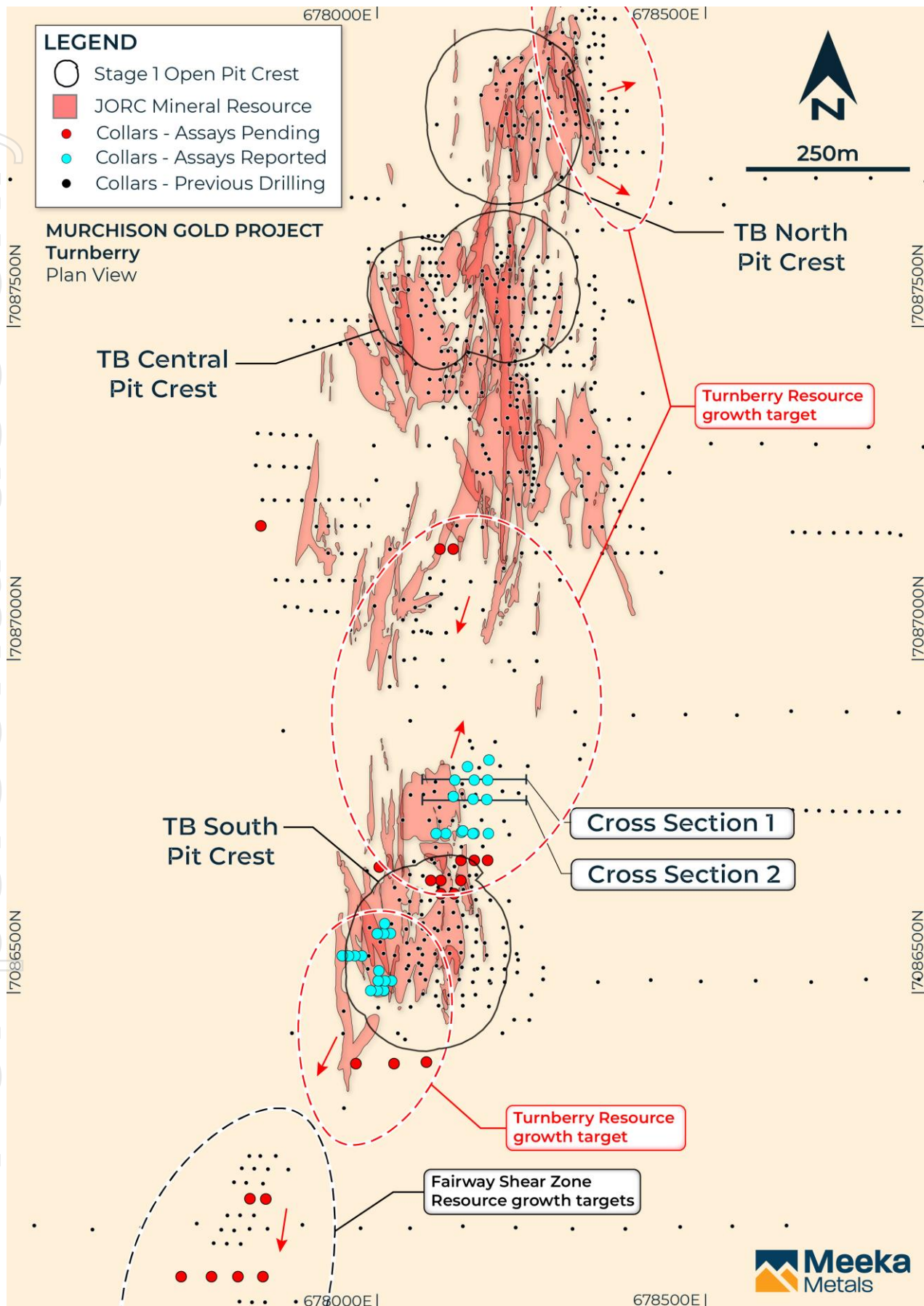


Figure 1: Plan showing current Resource growth target areas, including collars for high-grade drill results from Turnberry South reported in this announcement.

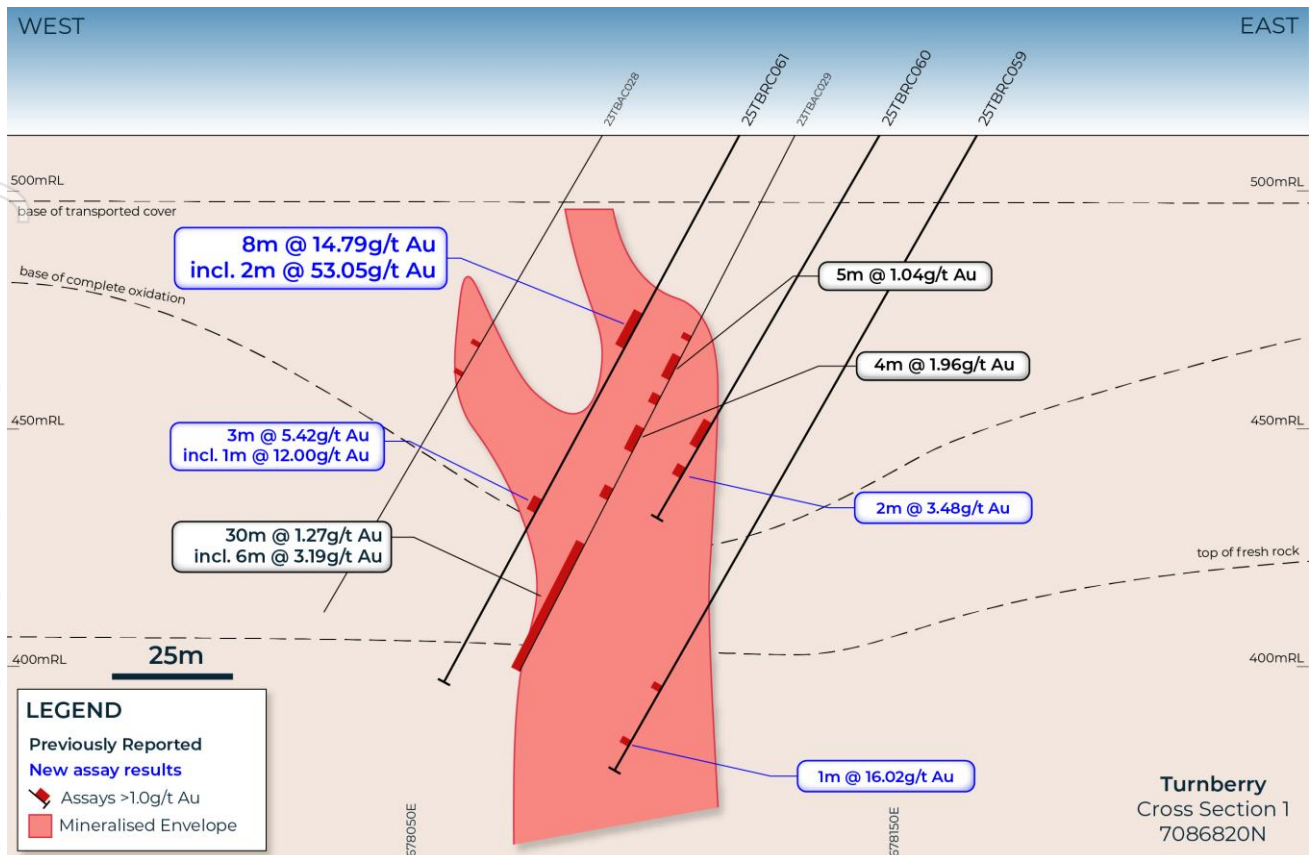


Figure 2: Cross section 1 highlighting high-grade gold (8m @ 14.79g/t Au) intersected to the north of the current Turnberry South Stage 1 open pit.

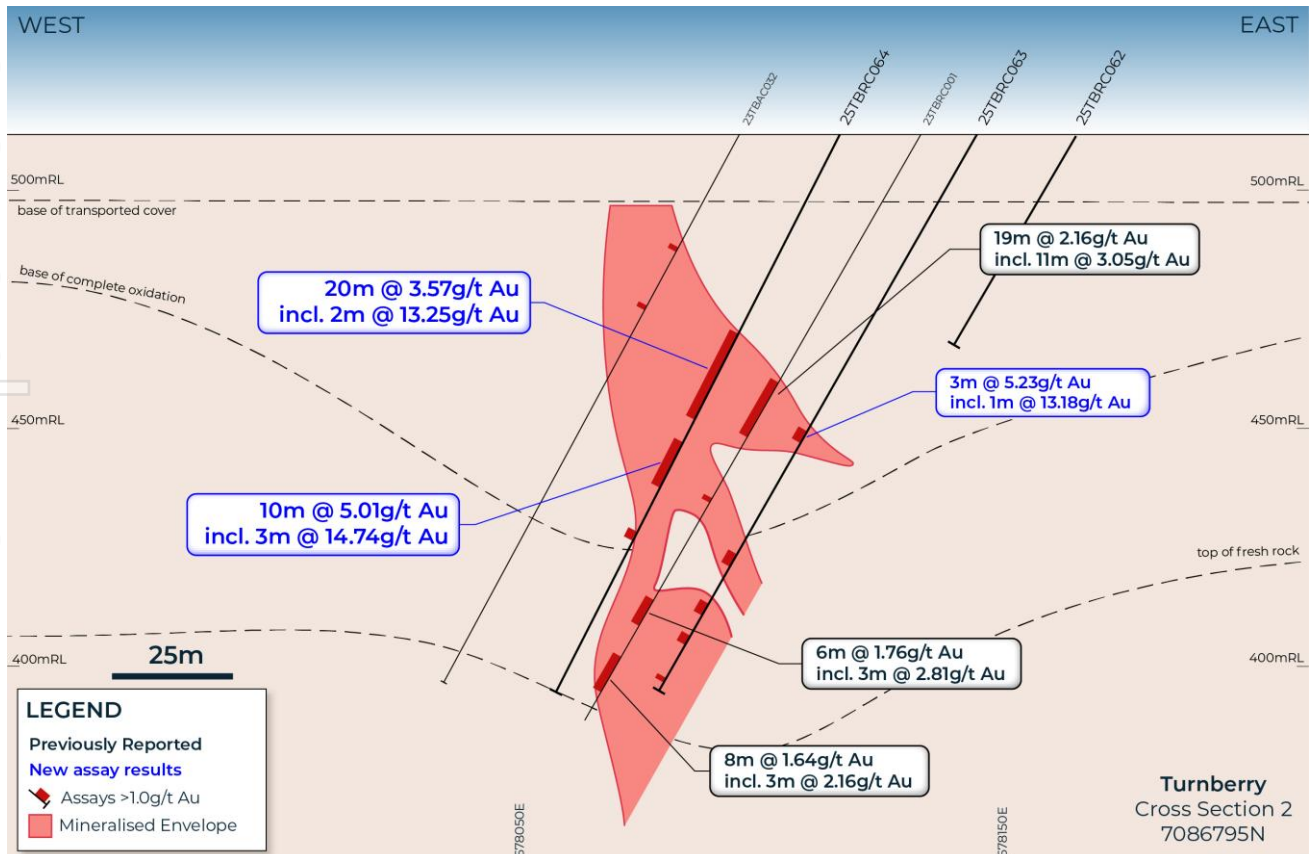


Figure 3: Cross section 2 highlighting high-grade gold (20m @ 3.57g/t Au) intersected to the north of the current Turnberry South Stage 1 open pit.

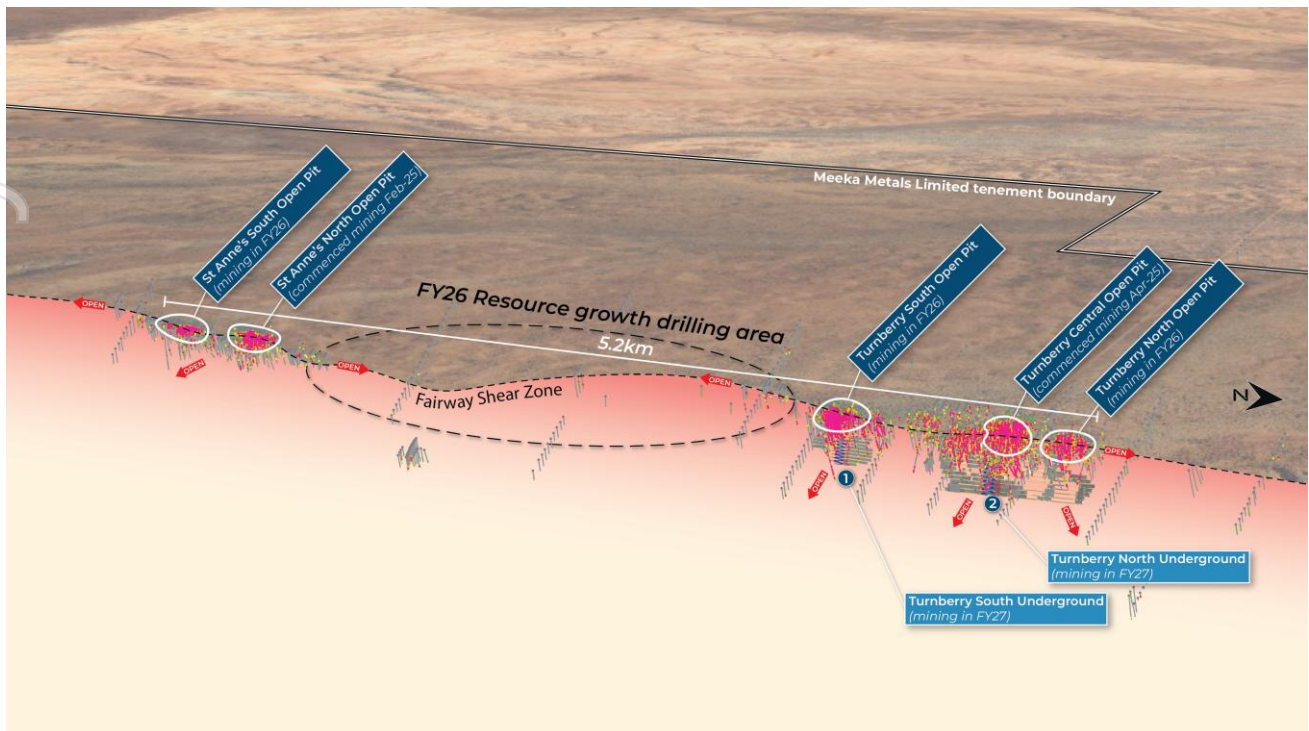


Figure 4: Long section showing the prospective Fairway shear zone between Turnberry and St Anne's where first pass drilling has commenced.

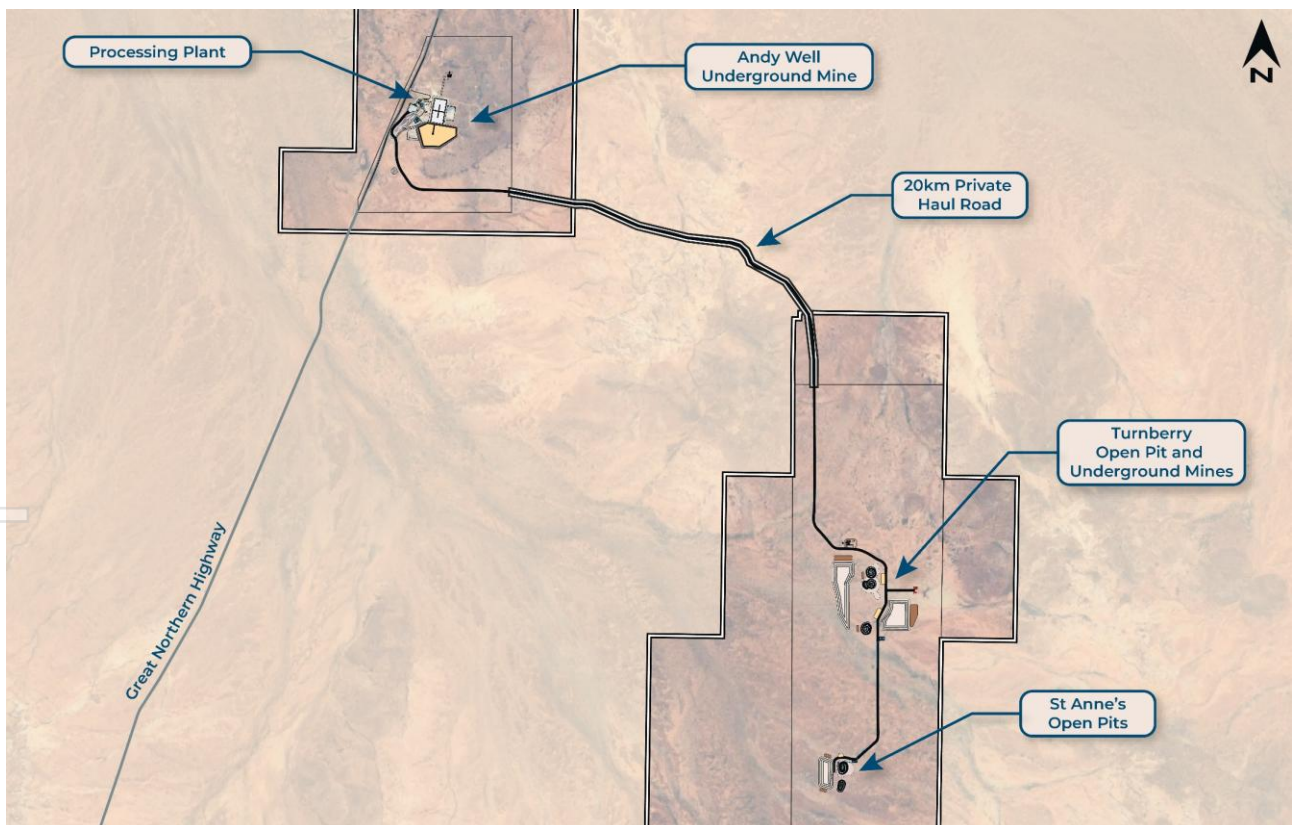


Figure 5: Murchison site layout.

Looking Forward Through FY26

- **December 2025 Qtr:** Andy Well surface Resource growth drilling.
- **December 2025 Qtr:** Turnberry surface Resource growth drilling.
- **December 2025 Qtr:** Andy Well underground Resource growth drilling.
- **January 2026:** December 2025 Quarterly Activities Report.
- **April 2026:** March 2026 Quarterly Activities Report.
- **June 2026 Qtr:** Murchison process plant expansion pathway defined.

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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 hosts a large high-grade 1.2Moz @ 3g/t Au Mineral Resource on granted Mining Leases.

The Murchison Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study released in December 2024 focusses on restarting the fully permitted Andy Well mill. The Study outlines a 10-year production plan up to 76koz pa (averaging 65koz pa for first 7 years), undiscounted pre-tax free cash flow of \$1B, NPV_{8%} of \$616M and IRR of 180%.

Site activity is ramping up with open pit mining underway, process plant commissioning in June 2025 and first gold in mid-2025.

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 the Mineral Resource for Turnberry was first reported by the Company on 6 May 2024. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for St Anne's was first reported by the Company on 17 April 2024. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Andy Well was first reported by the Company on 21 December 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements 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, production targets and forecast financial information for the Murchison Gold Project was first reported by the Company on 12 December 2024. 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)
25TBRC029	RC	678011	7086506	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC030	RC	678001	7086505	514	270	-60	81
25TBRC031	RC	677991	7086505	514	270	-60	80
25TBRC032	RC	678022	7086520	514	270	-60	95
25TBRC033	RC	678012	7086520	514	270	-60	80
25TBRC034	RC	678002	7086520	514	270	-60	80
25TBRC035	RC	678003	7086535	513	270	-60	100
25TBRC036	RC	677978	7086557	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC037	RC	677967	7086557	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC038	RC	677958	7086557	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC039	RC	677949	7086557	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC040	RC	678021	7086591	512	270	-60	100
25TBRC041	RC	678011	7086590	513	270	-60	90
25TBRC042	RC	678001	7086590	513	270	-60	80
25TBRC043	RC	678012	7086605	512	270	-60	95
25TBRC044	RC	678325	7087741	512	270	-60	60
25TBRC045	RC	678344	7087761	512	270	-60	70
25TBRC046	RC	678356	7087780	511	270	-60	165
25TBRC047	RC	678356	7087820	511	270	-60	159
25TBRC048	RC	678375	7087820	512	270	-60	184
25TBRC049	RC	678340	7087860	512	270	-60	123
25TBRC050	RC	678267	7087880	511	270	-60	80
25TBRC051	RC	678288	7087881	511	270	-60	80
25TBRC052	RC	678337	7087900	511	270	-60	153
25TBRC053	RC	678327	7087920	511	270	-60	159
25TBRC054	RC	678326	7087960	511	270	-60	100
25TBRC055	RC	678327	7087970	511	270	-60	90
25TBRC056	RC	678308	7087970	511	270	-60	90
25TBRC057	RC	678168	7086850	513	270	-60	145
25TBRC058	RC	678136	7086840	513	270	-60	118
25TBRC059	RC	678166	7086820	513	270	-60	174
25TBRC060	RC	678146	7086820	513	270	-60	160
25TBRC061	RC	678117	7086820	513	270	-60	130
25TBRC062	RC	678165	7086791	512	267	-60	51
25TBRC063	RC	678144	7086791	512	267	-60	135
25TBRC064	RC	678115	7086795	512	255	-60	130
25TBRC065	RC	678127	7086742	512	291	-60	99
25TBRC065A	RC	678129	7086744	513	291	-60	153
25TBRC066	RC	678167	7086740	513	285	-60	63
25TBRC067	RC	678146	7086740	512	270	-60	63
25TBRC067A	RC	678144	7086740	513	270	-60	153
25TBRC068	RC	678104	7086740	512	270	-60	103
25TBRC078	RC	678115	7087165	512	270	-60	55
25TBRC079	RC	678135	7087165	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC080	RC	678095	7087165	512	270	-60	80
25TBRC084	RC	677785	7087200	511	270	-60	62
25TBRC087	RC	678089	7086740	514	270	-60	110

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
25TBRC029	41	42	1	1.40
25TBRC029	52	59	7	1.26
incl.	57	58	1	5.69
25TBRC029	68	69	1	1.40
25TBRC030	58	59	1	0.76
25TBRC031	68	69	1	0.60
25TBRC031	68	69	1	0.60
25TBRC032	47	52	5	1.49
incl.	51	52	1	4.62
25TBRC032	58	66	8	4.06
incl.	59	60	1	20.87
25TBRC032	84	88	4	12.50
incl.	84	85	1	46.69
25TBRC033	45	54	9	1.40
incl.	46	47	1	6.54
25TBRC034	48	49	1	1.63
25TBRC036	76	77	1	1.09
25TBRC040	49	51	2	4.80
25TBRC040	65	66	1	0.59
25TBRC040	70	87	17	1.07
incl.	70	72	2	4.98
25TBRC040	97	98	1	0.88
25TBRC041	74	82	8	0.55
25TBRC042	49	52	3	0.48
25TBRC043	40	41	1	0.62
25TBRC043	86	87	1	0.59
25TBRC057	96	99	3	0.64
25TBRC057	103	107	4	0.74
25TBRC057	111	113	2	0.57
25TBRC058	36	51	15	1.23
incl.	46	51	5	2.32
25TBRC058	66	73	7	1.29
incl.	66	68	2	3.41
25TBRC058	79	84	5	5.44
incl.	79	81	2	12.62
25TBRC059	113	114	1	0.94
25TBRC059	134	135	1	1.32
25TBRC059	147	148	1	16.02
25TBRC060	71	77	6	0.85
25TBRC060	82	84	2	3.48
25TBRC061	44	52	8	14.79
incl.	45	47	2	53.05
25TBRC061	69	70	1	0.86
25TBRC061	88	91	3	5.42
incl.	88	89	1	12.00
25TBRC062				NSI
25TBRC063	72	75	3	5.23
incl.	72	73	1	13.18
25TBRC063	90	91	1	0.68
25TBRC063	102	105	3	1.19
25TBRC063	114	117	3	1.59
25TBRC063	122	125	3	1.73

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
25TBRC063	131	134	3	0.82
25TBRC064	47	67	20	3.57
incl.	47	49	2	13.25
and incl.	54	57	3	6.57
and incl.	62	65	3	5.03
25TBRC064	73	83	10	5.01
incl.	77	80	3	14.74
25TBRC064	88	90	2	0.64
25TBRC064	94	96	2	2.02
25TBRC065	43	44	1	0.58
25TBRC065	47	48	1	0.90
25TBRC065	51	54	3	0.64
25TBRC065	58	63	5	1.03
25TBRC065	67	83	16	1.06
incl.	71	72	1	6.52
25TBRC065A	39	40	1	1.34
25TBRC065A	49	50	1	0.56
25TBRC065A	53	54	1	1.46
25TBRC065A	66	67	1	0.72
25TBRC065A	74	76	2	1.53
25TBRC065A	79	81	2	1.60
25TBRC065A	84	85	1	0.62
25TBRC065A	122	124	2	2.15
25TBRC065A	136	145	9	1.24
25TBRC065A	148	149	1	0.62
25TBRC066				NSI
25TBRC067				NSI
25TBRC067A	49	50	1	0.54
25TBRC067A	71	72	1	1.28
25TBRC067A	77	78	1	2.22
25TBRC067A	88	90	2	2.06
25TBRC068	39	49	10	1.10
incl.	39	40	1	8.18
25TBRC068	53	63	10	2.70
incl.	53	55	2	7.20
and incl.	59	61	2	4.21
25TBRC087	33	34	1	1.22
25TBRC087	37	39	2	1.39
25TBRC087	53	56	3	10.96
25TBRC087	81	86	5	1.11

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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One metre primary samples and three metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) 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 RC methods. Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections. Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation. 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. For exploration samples 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		1m grade control samples were fire assayed as per the above method. Mineralisation determined qualitatively through monitoring presence of sulphide, quartz veining and visible gold. Additional mineralisation was qualitatively determined using pXRF analysis for pathfinder geochemistry which maps the mineralisation. pXRF analyses for alteration and common rock-forming elements was carried out on every metre by taking a small ~50g sample from the AC/RC fines and analysing with the Olympus Vanta VMR XRF Analyser using all 3 beams for 15 seconds each.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	A combination of AC drilling with 4 inch cutting blade bits and smaller-format 4-inch face sampling hammer bits, RC drilling with 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and triple tube HQ3 and NQ diamond core tails were used to obtain samples. Air drilling was performed with the multi-purpose (AC and RC) Schramm T450 rig with 400psi/1240cfm onboard air for AC drilling and the addition of 350psi/1350cfm compressor and 1000psi booster when drilling deeper or drilling RC. The rig runs 3.5 inch rods and a 3inch diameter sample hose. Diamond core was collected using triple-tube methods in the clays and conventional methods in fresh rock NQ diamond tails. All core was oriented wherever possible using Reflex orientation instruments.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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. 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. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. 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	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. 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. 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. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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. 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. The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination. This includes the application of a cone splitter which allows for a more consistent sample split. In addition, the samples are kept dry using appropriate downhole air pressure within the reverse circulation system. The samples delineation is actively controlled. Diamond core followed half-core sampling techniques. Core was cut along the orientation line and the same half of core was always submitted for analysis. Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling. 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 twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation. pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyser with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the programme in geochemical mode with all three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied. 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. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. 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. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief

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	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex or Axis 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. MGA94 - Zone 50. Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing across the deposit is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m). Grade control spacing is 10m x 10m through mineralised zones. Yes. Not applicable, as mineralised 3m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. 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 bulker 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.

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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 Turnberry 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.	Historical exploration was carried out at Turnberry by 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 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 have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, 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.	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire and photon assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported.

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	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.	Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted average. Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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 in previous announcements available at https://meekametals.com.au/asx-announcements/ Reports also include drillholes of insignificant intersections
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material data are reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up work at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.