24 April 2026

Mt Holland South Gold Acquisition

Subject to Completion, Meeka has entered into a binding agreement to acquire various gold Mining Tenements surrounding Mt Holland, within the Southern Cross Province of Western Australia.

- Mt Holland is located 375km east of Perth in the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton, one of the world's premier gold provinces (Figure 1)
- The Mining Tenements have a combined area of 71km^2 and cover ~24km of north-south striking banded iron formation ("**BIF**") units, the principal host of gold mineralisation at Mt Holland
- The area historically **produced ~1.2Moz of gold @ 5.12g/t Au prior to 2001** from the Bounty gold mine (not part of the Mining Tenement acquisition) when operations ceased due to the low gold price environment (~$500/oz)
- **No significant gold focused exploration has been conducted on the Mining Tenements in the past ~15 years**
- **Strong exploration potential with little to no drilling below shallow gold intersections** or testing of geochemically anomalous zones along the ~24km of north-south striking interpreted BIF units
- **Verification of historical drilling is underway to facilitate the conversion of non-2012 JORC Mineral Resources to 2012 JORC standard**. The Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback gold deposits (Figure 3) will be the priority and are expected to take 3-6 months
- **Post Completion, an initial 20,000m of systematic drilling will commence, targeting the ~24km of north-south striking BIF units**
- The Mining Tenements are strategically located near established regional infrastructure, including accommodation village, sealed airstrip, regional grid power and water, and with direct access via the Marvel Loch-Forrestania road
- The cash portion of the acquisition is to be funded by existing cash ($50.1M at 31 March 2026) and operating cashflows
- The Company has a clear strategy to grow and create shareholder value through the discovery, acquisition and development, and this transaction is aligned with that strategy

Commenting on the acquisition, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said:

> *"Having historically produced over 1.2Moz of gold, this Archaean greenstone belt is evidently fertile, yet the belt has received very limited modern exploration for gold over the past 15 years. This despite significant past production and strong evidence there is more gold to be found. The ~24km of north-south striking, gold hosting BIF within the acquired tenure present compelling targets for drilling and we intend to systematically drill out these targets over the next 12-18 months."*

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has entered into an agreement with unrelated parties to acquire various Mining Tenements surrounding Mt Holland. The acquisition is subject to Completion and on the key terms and conditions set out on page 8 of this announcement.

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

The Mining Tenements host significant gold mineralisation, including at Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback gold deposits. Verification of historical drilling is underway to facilitate the conversion of non-2012 JORC Mineral Resources to 2012 JORC standard. Mineralisation is largely strata bound within metamorphosed chert/BIF units. Gold is strongly associated with strike parallel shearing within the BIF unit.

Mineralisation features sulphide-rich breccias and veining within the BIF/chert. Gold is associated with pyrrhotite (dominant) ±pyrite/marcasite, and occurs in quartz-sulphide veins/breccias that replace or accompany iron oxides in the host unit.

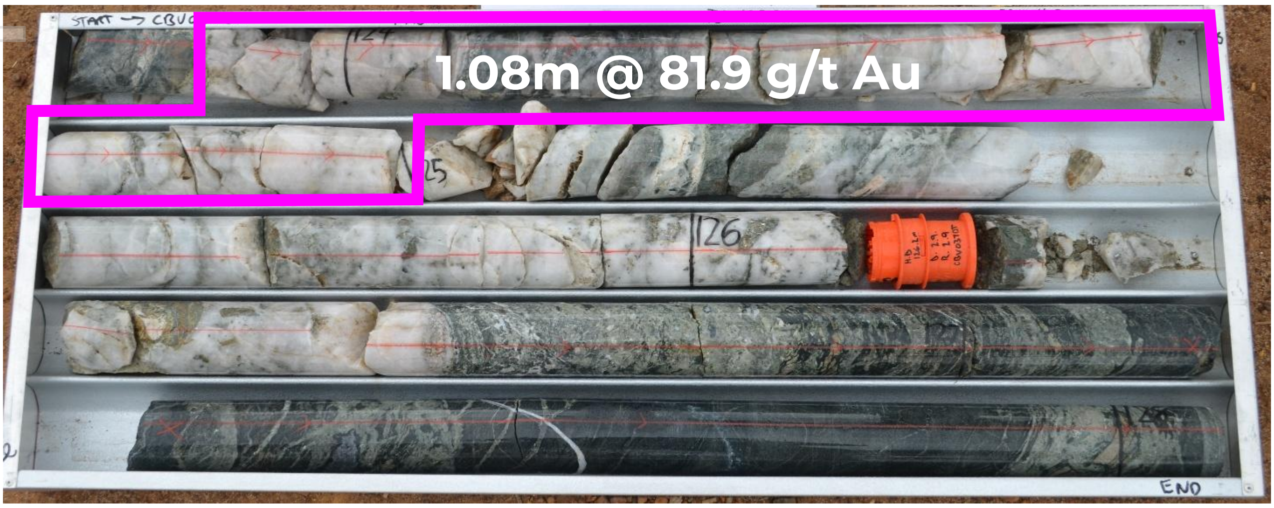

Figure 2: Typical vein-style high-grade gold mineralisation at Blue Vein, **1.08m @ 81.9 g/t Au from 123.92m (CBV037DT)**

Figure 3: Typical vein-style high-grade gold mineralisation at Blue Vein, **10.92m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 161m (CBV041DT)**

Significant drilling results from Blue Vein include:

20m @ 12.8 g/t Au from 63m (BV3_500)
23m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 49m (HNEP203)
14.78m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 426.7m (CBV024DT)
10m @ 12.8 g/t Au from 104m (HNEP393)
22m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 43m (HNEP181)
19m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 153m (CBV003)
3m @ 34.8 g/t Au from 53m (HNEP239)
11m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 42m (HNEP223)
13m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 48m (HNEP390)
15m @ 5.9 g/t Au from 45m (HNEP137)
1.08m @ 81.9 g/t Au from 123.92m (CBV037DT)
18m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 46m (VBVP003)
13m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 67m (HNEP230)
15m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 70m (HNEP231)
9m @ 8.6 g/t Au from 102m (HNEP407)
8m @ 9.4 g/t Au from 51m (BV3_509)
14m @ 5.3 g/t Au from 80m (VBVP018)
3m @ 23.5 g/t Au from 93m (HNEP235)
14m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 40m (BVCB5_057)
20m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 209m (KBVR023)
22m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 203m (CVG109)
12m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 167m (CVG080)
12m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 19m (HNEP146)
25m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 34m (VBVP004)
9m @ 7.2 g/t Au from 76m (HNEP440)
12m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 31m (HNEP180)
13m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 24m (HNEP035)
14m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 50m (HNEP107)
9m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 267m (CBV006)
16m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 50m (BV3_506)
12m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 28m (HNEP446)
13.16m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 135.8m (CBV033DT)
7m @ 8.2 g/t Au from 70m (HNEP225)
11m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 79m (CVG105)
8m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 172m (KBVR016)
2m @ 27.8 g/t Au from 47m (BV3_507)
10m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 58m (HNED295)
18m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 88m (VBVP011)
9m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 60m (HNEP210)
15m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 27m (HNEP170)
14m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 27m (HNEP201)
19m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 216m (CVG013)
10.92m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 161m (CBV041DT)
6m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 152m (KBVR012)
12m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 44m (BV4_507)
1m @ 47.1 g/t Au from 37m (BV3_504)
12m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 26m (HNEP216)
9.6m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 95.5m (HNED298)

Significant drilling results from Bushpig include:

9m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 179m (WBPR008)
2m @ 9.9 g/t Au from 87m (CVG074)
10m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 42m (CVG057)
10m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 71m (CVG076)
7m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 38m (RZR032)
4m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 152m (WBPR005)
7m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 98m (BPD001)
6m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 73m (CVG077)
5m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 59m (WBPR007)
3m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 45m (CVG058)
1m @ 5.8 g/t Au from 154m (WBPR009)
5m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 78m (CVG058)

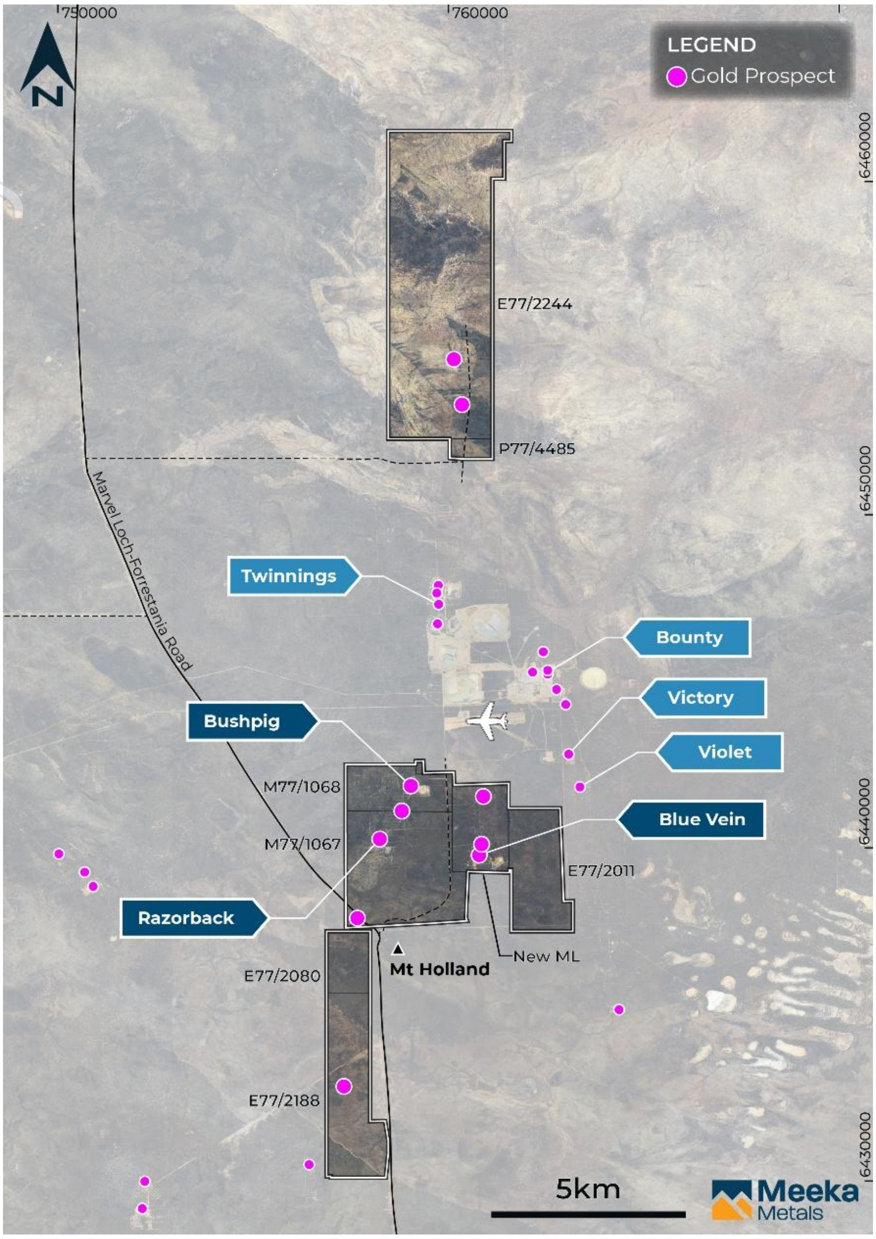

Figure 4: Map showing gold occurrences around Mt Holland and Mining Tenements being acquired.

Mt Holland Gold Field

Gold was first discovered in the area in the early 1900s, but initial production remained minimal.

Intensive exploration for nickel-copper deposits in the late 1960s to early 1970s led to the discovery of several massive sulphide deposits in the region to the south of Mt Holland.

The gold potential of the area was recognised in the early 1970s when drilling at a nickel prospect to the south of Mt Holland intersected a zone containing coarse, visible gold with assays ranging from 2.3g/t Au to 190g/t Au.

In 1985, multiple discrete gold-mineralised zones were defined within a broad ~10km x ~1km wide anomalous trend. Initial testing used shallow RAB drilling which was ineffective. RC drilling in 1985-86 was more successful and the Bounty gold deposit was discovered.

Subsequent shallow drilling outside Bounty was also successful in identifying substantial gold mineralisation at Twinings, South Bounty, Razor Back, Bush Pig, and most recently, Blue Vein.

Geology

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

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

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

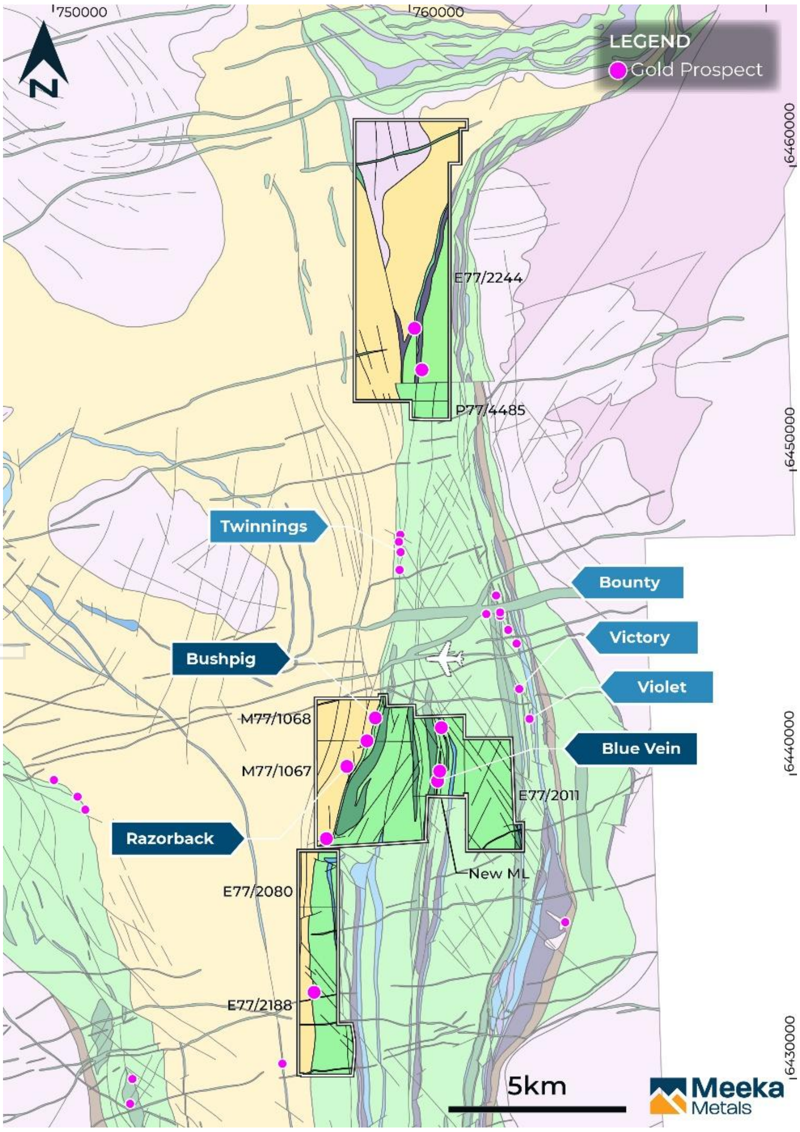

Figure 5: Geology map of the Mt Holland Gold Field showing gold occurrences and Mining Tenements being acquired.

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

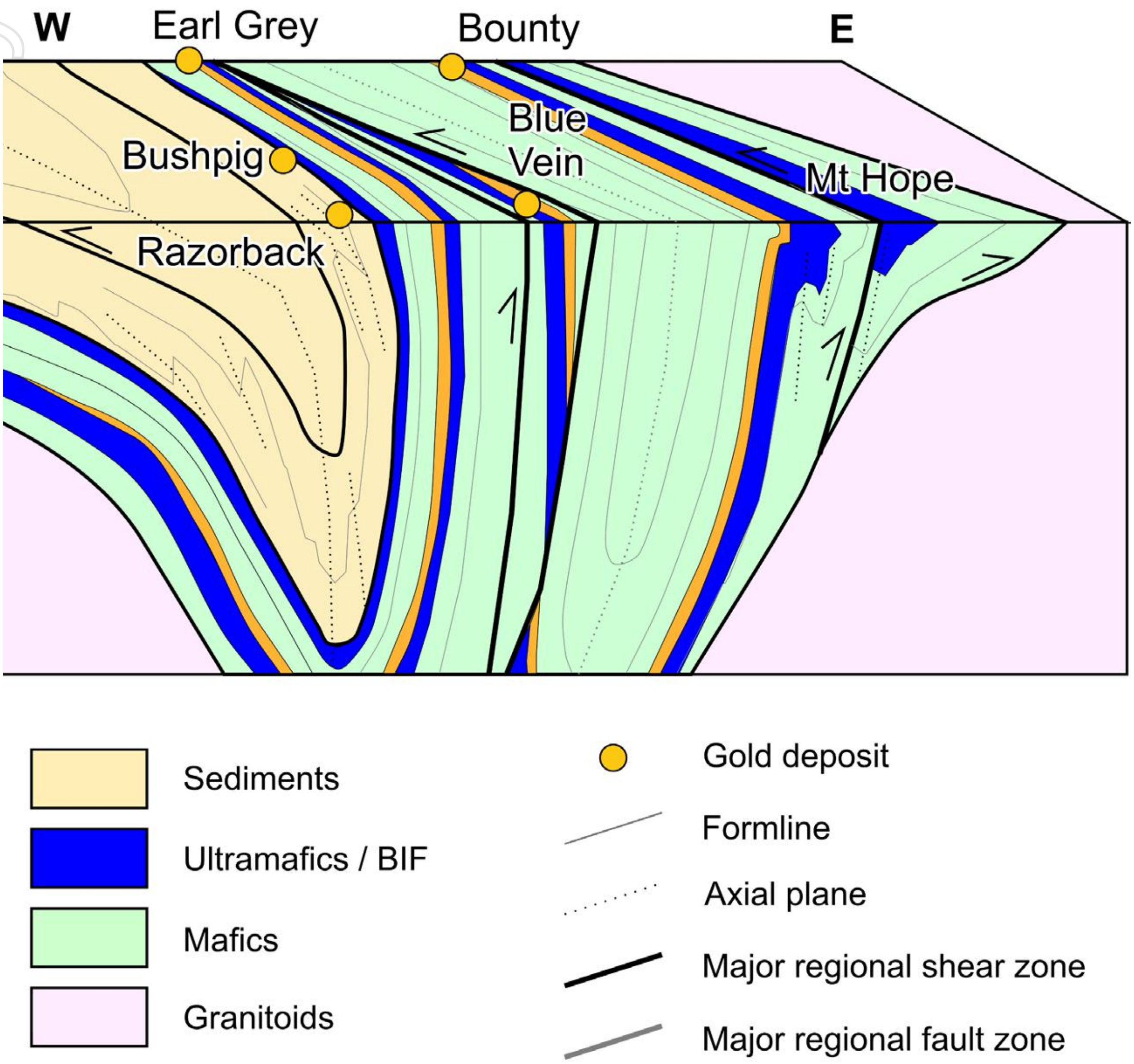

Figure 6: Simplified cross section of the Mt Holland greenstone sequence.

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

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

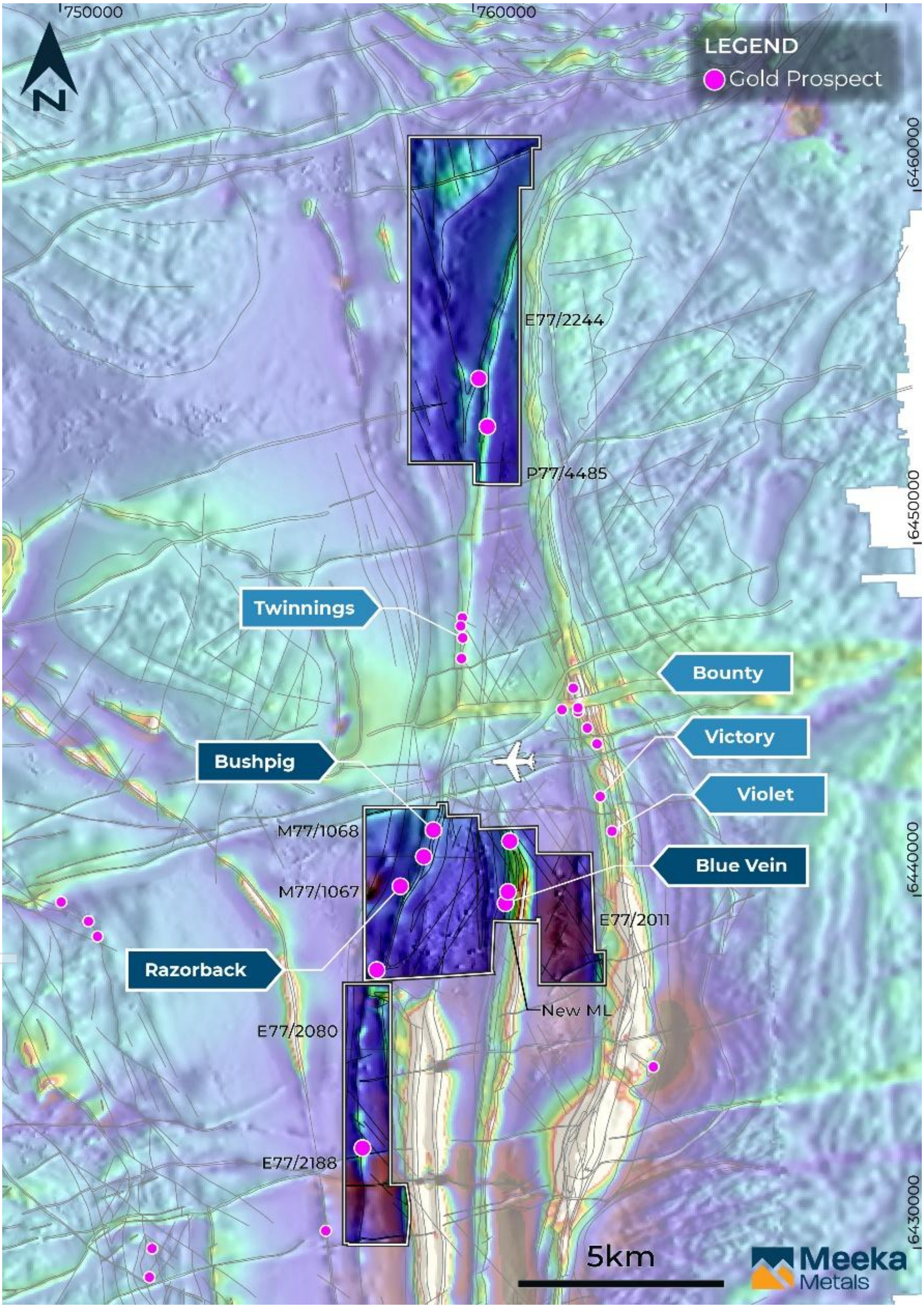

Figure 7: Aeromagnetic image of the Mt Holland Gold Field showing gold occurrences and Mining Tenements being acquired.

Key Terms of the Acquisition

Outline of the Transaction	Meeka has entered into binding agreement with MH Gold Pty Ltd and Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd to purchase Mining Information and various Mining Tenements, but excluding the right to explore for and mine lithium, which is subject to a Lithium Rights Agreement.
Sale Assets	Mining Information and various Mining Tenements (E77/2080, E77/2188, E77/2011, P77/4485, E77/2244, M77/1067, M77/1068), together with an area within M77/1065, which area will be the subject of a new Mining Lease application to be transferred to Meeka following its grant "New ML".
Royalty Assumption	Assumption of a third-party royalty of $25/oz of gold produced and sold.
Lithium Rights Agreement (LRA)	The Mining Tenements are being acquired subject to a LRA, which provides third parties the right to access the Tenements to explore and mine for lithium.
Consideration	a) $10 million on Completion; b) Deferred Consideration of $10 million on the 3-month anniversary following Completion; and c) 117,804,881 fully paid ordinary shares in Meeka (representing 3.8% of the Company's post issue capital) and subject to a period of 12 months voluntary escrow from the date of Completion. The shares will be issued under Meeka's existing placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and rank equally with existing shares. Accordingly, shareholder approval for the share issue is not required. The cash portion of the Consideration is to be funded by existing cash ($50.1M at 31 March 2026) and operating cashflows.
Conditions Precedent	Completion of the Acquisition is subject to the satisfaction (or waiver, where applicable) of the following conditions precedent: a) execution of a deed of assignment and assumption in respect of the LRA; b) execution of a deed of assignment and assumption in respect of the third part gold royalty deed referred to above; c) execution of a deed of covenant in respect of the Heritage Protection Agreements; d) execution of a deed of assignment and assumption in respect of a third party access agreement; and e) the grant of ministerial consent to the transfer of the Mining Tenements (other than the New ML) under the *Mining Act 1978* (WA).
Warranties and Assumptions	Usual warranties for a transaction of this nature.

Completion is expected to occur within ~2 weeks.

Capital Structure Post Completion

The Company's indicative capital structure post Completion will be:

Description	Number
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	3,063,693,073
Performance Rights	156,369,578

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

For further information, please contact:
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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this 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)
BV3_500	RC	760116	6440054	410	89	-65	95
HNEP203	RC	760200	6440392	441	88	-60	72
CBV024DT	DD	759871	6439868	444	81	-55	486
HNEP393	RC	760091	6439992	435	89	-60	124
HNEP181	RC	760118	6440094	437	87	-59	75
CBV003	RC	760013	6439768	438	90	-58	192
HNEP239	RC	760110	6439944	437	93	-60	90
HNEP223	RC	760121	6439970	435	91	-61	85
HNEP390	RC	760079	6439770	433	89	-60	70
HNEP137	RC	760204	6440393	441	89	-60	60
CBV037DT	DD	760046	6440092	440	84	-46	153
VBVP003	RC	760259	6440393	441	269	-60	75
HNEP230	RC	760107	6439989	436	93	-60	80
HNEP231	RC	760107	6440041	437	90	-60	90
HNEP407	RC	760078	6440311	439	89	-60	125
BV3_509	RC	760116	6439979	410	89	-60	75
VBVP018	RC	760204	6440037	412	269	-50	100
HNEP235	RC	760095	6440015	436	94	-60	105
BVCB5_057	RC	760128	6440106	397	89	-60	60
KBVR023	RC	760018	6439960	438	92	-55	250
CVG109	RC	760035	6439940	435	89	-68	300
CVG080	RC	760031	6440084	436	89	-50	200
HNEP146	RC	760229	6440445	442	90	-59	68
VBVP004	RC	760259	6440418	441	269	-60	70
HNEP440	RC	760066	6439744	433	89	-60	100
HNEP180	RC	760131	6440095	437	89	-59	65
HNEP035	RC	760223	6440771	455	89	-60	51
HNEP107	RC	760192	6440367	440	91	-61	75
CBV006	RC	759951	6439725	438	90	-55	294
BV3_506	RC	760117	6440017	410	89	-60	75
HNEP446	RC	760164	6440369	440	89	-60	126
CBV033DT	DD	760030	6440167	442	86	-45	167
HNEP225	RC	760106	6440014	437	93	-59	82
CVG105	RC	760051	6439667	438	89	-60	120
KBVR016	RC	760016	6439809	439	76	-61	210
BV3_507	RC	760114	6440005	410	89	-60	80
HNED295	DD	760098	6439919	435	90	-60	112
VBVP011	RC	760064	6439826	435	89	-60	112
HNEP210	RC	760119	6440015	436	89	-60	75
HNEP170	RC	760126	6440195	436	91	-59	65
HNEP201	RC	760130	6440063	436	88	-60	65
CVG013	RC	760023	6439969	436	89	-60	250
CBV041DT	DD	760035	6440061	439	84	-50	178
KBVR012	RC	760033	6439771	436	93	-61	180
BV4_507	RC	760082	6439786	434	89	-60	75
BV3_504	RC	760119	6440030	410	89	-60	70
HNEP216	RC	760134	6439970	435	91	-61	75
HNED298	DD	760076	6439919	435	88	-61	152
WBPR008	RC	758548	6442023	445	274	-60	197
CVG074	RC	758550	6442402	458	269	-60	120
CVG057	RC	758509	6442402	457	269	-60	100
CVG076	RC	758539	6442424	459	269	-60	100
RZR032	RAB	758405	6442155	454	90	-60	45
WBPR005	RC	758546	6442174	445	276	-60	200
BPD001	DD	758499	6442190	454	0	-60	122
CVG077	RC	758552	6442453	459	269	-60	120
WBPR007	RC	758515	6442076	448	272	-60	197

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
CVG058	RC	758531	6442402	457	269	-60	120
WBPR009	RC	758521	6441978	440	275	-59	173

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
BV3_500	63.0	83.0	20.0	12.8
HNEP203	49.0	72.0	23.0	9.2
CBV024DT	426.7	441.4	14.8	9.6
HNEP393	104.0	114.0	10.0	12.8
HNEP181	43.0	65.0	22.0	5.0
CBV003	153.0	172.0	19.0	5.6
HNEP239	53.0	56.0	3.0	34.8
HNEP223	42.0	53.0	11.0	8.4
HNEP390	48.0	61.0	13.0	6.9
HNEP137	45.0	60.0	15.0	5.9
CBV037DT	123.9	125.0	1.1	81.9
VBVP003	46.0	64.0	18.0	4.9
HNEP230	67.0	80.0	13.0	6.7
HNEP231	70.0	85.0	15.0	5.4
HNEP407	102.0	111.0	9.0	8.6
BV3_509	51.0	59.0	8.0	9.4
VBVP018	80.0	94.0	14.0	5.3
HNEP235	93.0	96.0	3.0	23.5
BVCB5_057	40.0	54.0	14.0	4.9
KBVR023	209.0	229.0	20.0	3.3
CVG109	203.0	225.0	22.0	3.0
CVG080	167.0	179.0	12.0	5.5
HNEP146	19.0	31.0	12.0	5.5
VBVP004	34.0	59.0	25.0	2.6
HNEP440	76.0	85.0	9.0	7.2
HNEP180	31.0	43.0	12.0	5.4
HNEP035	24.0	37.0	13.0	4.9
HNEP107	50.0	64.0	14.0	4.3
CBV006	267.0	276.0	9.0	6.5
BV3_506	50.0	66.0	16.0	3.7
HNEP446	28.0	40.0	12.0	4.8
CBV033DT	135.8	149.0	13.2	4.4
HNEP225	70.0	77.0	7.0	8.2
CVG105	79.0	90.0	11.0	5.1
KBVR016	172.0	180.0	8.0	7.0
BV3_507	47.0	49.0	2.0	27.8
HNED295	58.0	68.0	10.0	5.5
VBVP011	88.0	106.0	18.0	3.0
HNEP210	60.0	69.0	9.0	6.0
HNEP170	27.0	42.0	15.0	3.5
HNEP201	27.0	41.0	14.0	3.6
CVG013	216.0	235.0	19.0	2.6
CBV041DT	161.0	171.9	10.9	4.4
KBVR012	152.0	158.0	6.0	8.0
BV4_507	44.0	56.0	12.0	4.0
BV3_504	37.0	38.0	1.0	47.1
HNEP216	26.0	38.0	12.0	3.9
HNED298	95.5	105.1	9.6	4.7
WBPR008	179	188	9	2.6
CVG074	87	89	2	9.9
CVG057	42	52	10	1.8
CVG076	71	81	10	1.7
RZR032	38	45	7	2.1

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
WBPR005	152	156	4	3.4
BPD001	98	105	7	1.6
CVG077	73	79	6	1.3
WBPR007	59	64	5	1.5
CVG058	45	48	3	1.9
WBPR009	154	155	1	5.8
CVG058	78	83	5	1.1

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: MOUNT HOLLAND

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sampling: Diamond drill core(DD). Sampling: Core sampling was conducted according to geology and as such had no set intervals. Sampling representivity ensured by: Where the geological unit was greater than 1 m, sampling was taken to the metre, then conducted metre on metre until the last sample. The minimum sample size was 0.1 m. Mineralisation identification: As the new holes were in-fill, picking the likely mineralized zones in them was indicated by existing interpretations in existing surrounding holes. The whole of likely mineralized zone was assayed. Reverse Circulation (RC): Majority of holes one-meter samples were recovered from cone splitter or riffle splitter. A minority of regional exploration RC holes a 4m composite sample was recovered.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drilling methods: (RC) and diamond coring (DD) The DD component was dominantly HQ core size, with the exception of one hole (CBV039DT) which contained a small section of NQ.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recovery recording: DD core recovery was assessed by measuring the correctly orientated core and comparing that to recorded drilling interval. Recoveries were extremely good at Blue Vein. The large volume of drilling data provided by many different drillers would mitigate against poor recovery being significant problem. Recovery maximization measures: Cross sections with predicted geology (including fault zones) were given to the drillers at the

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		commencement of each hole. This was aimed at informing the driller about the geology so the driller could prepare the appropriate drilling technique in order to maximise recovery. Very little core was lost during the drilling program. Recovery/grade relationship: Diamond recovery was extremely good. A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging adequacy: Samples were logged in detail – and the Consultant certainly believed it to be to an appropriate level. This Resource estimate did not utilise specific logging data, relying simply on the field geologist's concurrence with the geological reasonableness of the interpreted mineralised intervals. Three holes were sampled (¼ core) specifically for metallurgical test work. Logging method: The DD core was transported from Blue Vein to the Mt Holland core yard (approx. 5km away) where core preparation and geological logging occurred. The core was prepared by CML's field technicians under the supervision of CML's Regional Geologist. Core preparation included core orientation, metre marking, recovery, and RQD measurements. Field technicians recorded magnetic susceptibility for each metre of diamond core and determined specific gravity (SG). The regional geologist was responsible for the geological, structural, and geotechnical logging. Logs noted: Geological code (Convergent standard) Colour Weathering intensity (qualitative) Hardness (semi-quantitative) Quartz vein percentage (quantitative) HCl reaction to carbonates (qualitative) Magnetic sensitivity (qualitative) Sulphide type and percentage (quantitative) Alteration type and intensity (qualitative) Structural features and intensity Comments

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		SG determination method (per metre of diamond drilling): 1. Collect a core sample (approx. 10cm long) at the metre mark; record from, to, and length. 2. Coat one side in hair spray, let dry, turn over and repeat. 3. Tare the scales and record weight in air (Scout Pro 602 scales – 600 g max, 0.01 g resolution, with under-hook weighing). 4. Submerge sample in hanging basket with constant water head and record weight in water. 5. SG = (weight in air) / (weight in air – weight in water). Logging quantitative/qualitative: Conducted on a geological break basis (not metre by metre). Quantitative where possible and qualitative were not. Proportion of logging: 100% of the DD drilling was geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sub-sampling method – core: After the diamond core was prepared, logged, and photographed, it was then sampled. Samples were collected by using a brick saw to cut the core in half – perpendicular to the orientation line. The half opposite to the orientation was sampled. To minimise human error, the sampler would cut all the core, then sample from top of hole to bottom – but from bottom to top of each interval. This technique removes the potential of accidental over sampling. Sample prep method & appropriateness: Samples were sent to ALS for elemental analyses, where the entire sample was crushed/pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. QC & representivity measures: Representivity of sampling to geology was controlled by sampling to geological boundaries. Representivity of sampling to expected underground mining realities was controlled by limiting sampling intervals to 1 m. Sampling was periodically duplicated by both cutting and assaying ¼ core and submitting hidden duplicate samples. Sampling wrt grain size: Blue Vein gold mineralisation is relatively well distributed through the host unit, with the usual high grade and low grade intercepts (spatially relatively close), which indicates a coarser grained component.

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		Blue Vein does not display the typical problems associated with gold nugget deposits, and as such, the sampling size (½ HQ) was deemed appropriate. Metallurgy: Three holes (CBV036DT, 040DT, 041DT) were designated for metallurgical test work, and as such only ¼ core was sent to ALS for elemental analysis in order to provide sufficient sample for the metallurgical work. All air drilled 1 m primary samples were split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, predominantly dry. Where samples were split wet these samples were logged as wet samples and the sample system cleaned and dried to minimise bias and contamination.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Assay method and appropriateness: A 50g charge for fire assay (code Au – AA26) and a separate charge was collected for multi-elemental analyses (Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, S; code ME-ICP61). Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) conducted the elemental analyses of the highest quality, and the analytical techniques listed above are appropriate to the Blue Vein gold deposit. Technique considered total. Geophysics: None undertaken. QC – duplicate assays: Each diamond hole sent for elemental analysis contains at least one duplicate sample (every thirty samples) in order to verify and test the primary analyses. The duplicate and its primary counterpart are quarters of the same half which would have been sent for analyses. Results acceptable. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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. Twinned holes: The use of twinned holes was considered unnecessary (at this advanced time in the deposit's exploration and mining history) due to the following points confirming the existence of gold mineralisation at Blue Vein: Historic gold production from Blue Vein totalled 292,094 t @ 4.06 g/t. Blue Vein has been drilled by a number of different companies spanning 20 years. Those companies include Metals Exploration NL, Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd, PosGold NL, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy, and CML.

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		Historic drill holes which are close together show an expected similarity in gold grade and thickness, e.g., RC-VBVP019 4.0 m @ 4.82 g/t, DD HNED298 5.2 m @ 7.21 g/t. These two holes are 18 m apart laterally, drilled in different styles (RC vs DD) and by different companies (Viceroy vs Forrestania). Primary data documentation, entry, verification and storage: All primary field data is hand written onto CML letter headed pages which are scanned and digitized. In the case of assay results, the original assays and sample record sheets are kept in both hard and soft copies and are married together into a single file (per hole) and then into the master drill hole database (per project). Adjustment of assays: No adjustment of assay data has occurred. 'Less than': All sample assay values less than the detection limit were generally set either to the value 0.000 g/t or to a small value half the detection limit.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Surveying: Collars: The collar positions of all CML holes were professionally surveyed by Greg Robinson of Southern Cross Surveyors. Data was considered to be of exceptional accuracy and quality. The fact that much drilling was performed for or during past mining, and that mining found the mineralisation where drilled, indicates that data was properly located. Down-hole surveys: All recent drill holes are down-hole surveyed. Historical deep holes are not all down-hole surveyed, either because they were never done or because they are missing. The down hole surveys during the 2013 drilling campaign were taken every 30 m in both the RC and DD components. The accuracy and quality of each survey shot is assessed along with geology (e.g., if a survey shot was recorded in the highly magnetic Banded Iron Formation (BIF) then it would be excluded). Down-hole survey errors: The deep deviating holes at Blue Vein introduced particular sensitivity to down-hole surveying. Small differences in dip (particularly at the collar if down-hole surveys were absent) produce large horizontal movements in the apparent location of mineralized intercepts. Location of the sectional traces of holes CVG079 and CVG109 was found to be completely incompatible with surrounding data (up and down dip, and along strike). These holes were not surveyed down-hole. It is likely that down-hole surveying would have

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		curved the holes and corrected the misplacement at depth. Remedies were applied by approximating a best fit with changes to the collar dips. A 2.0° increase was applied to CVG079, a 5.5° decrease to CVG109. Coordinate grid system: GDA, MGA zone 50. Topography: Topographic control at Blue Vein was established during the mining and the digital terrain model was created by professional surveyors at the termination of mining. Recent drill hole collar pick-ups by surveyor were used to truth the existing topography surface. The topography surface elevation matched to within ~1 m.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Data spacing: Past surface holes were drilled generally eastwards on regular section lines. Line spacing density varied along strike, and was generally 10 m, 15 m or 25 m. Bench blast hole drilling in the open cuts was closer spaced. Newer drill holes were planned to intercept the Blue Vein deposit in the upper proportion to infill the resource at ~30 m spacing. Down-hole sampling was on 1 m intervals. Data distribution adequacy wrt estimation: The Competent Person's view is that the lode sampling density (down-hole, along strike and down dip) and the hole cross-strike orientation was more than adequate to accurately represent lode geometry and grade distribution. Each lode was generally sampled by many samples from many drill holes. The long section horizontal and vertical intercept data spacing (often 10-20 m) was small enough for geological and grade continuity interpretation and estimation. This typical 10-20 m spacing was well less than the geostatistical maximum ranges of 40 m used to define Measured Resources. The geostats worked in 3D. Compositing: Samples were composited on-the-fly (without altering raw samples) during geostatistical analysis and block grade estimation. All samples were composited to exactly 1.0 m, with residuals if >0.5 m. Compositing was performed on a domain basis (i.e. starting and ending at domain boundaries).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Data orientation adequacy wrt structure: The Competent Person's view is that the fine lode sampling density and E/W cross-strike/dip orientation would sample the interpreted lodes in the best way and thereby be unbiased.

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	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.	Virtually all drilling aimed to cross lodes as normal to their perceived N/S sub-vertical orientation as possible. Most drilling azimuths were eastwards (090°) against the very steeply westward lode dips. Holes dipped 45-55° or steeper eastwards. Each lode was generally sampled by many samples from many drill holes. The 1 m sample lengths were small fractions of the lode width. Orientation bias: The drilling orientation, and the close spaced section lines, did not appear to introduce a sampling bias. As lode grade continuity was generally sub-parallel to strike, the drilling and sampling orientation was well suited.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security: With the exception of the three holes designated for metallurgy, the samples were removed from the drill rig and relocated to the Mt Holland Core Yard (approx. 5 km north east of Blue Vein). The samples were then prepared, logged and sampled, securely stored at site, and driven into Perth for elemental analysis at ALS – all by trusted CML staff. The three holes designated for metallurgy were transported to Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) where the core cutting, core sampling, and transportation to ALS was orchestrated by IMO staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Audits of drilling: The status and existence of specific audits of past drilling results is not known. However, results from the multiple past drilling campaigns over a long period appear consistent and confirm the same geological interpretations. This fact indicates that successive explorers effectively audited the previous ones. Shallow drilling data is confirmed by the past open cut mining. Results of the bench blast hole drilling undertaken during the mining is consistent with (previous or latter) exploration 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.	Subject to Completion Meeka has entered into binding agreement with MH Gold Pty Ltd and Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd to purchase Mining Information and various Mining Tenements, but excluding the right to

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	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.	explore for and mine lithium, which is subject to a Lithium Rights Agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous and/or other exploration (historic exploration at Blue Vein since 1988): 1988 MEL a29739 – 1 Jan 1988 to 31 Dec 1988. Metals Exploration Limited completed line clearing and gridding. 1989 GMK a29835 – 1 Jan 1989 to 31 Dec 1989. Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd completed a soil auger sampling program which returned a 600 m long gold/arsenic anomaly. 1990 GMK a32745 – 1 Jan 1990 to 31 Dec 1990. No work in the reporting period. 1994 GMK a41099 – 1 Mar 1992 to 30 Apr 1994. Discovery RAB and RC holes into Blue Vein North, RC HNEP061-068. 1994 PosGold a44003 – 1 Jan 1994 to 31 Dec 1994. Poseidon Gold Limited. No work in the reporting period. 1995 PosGold a47327 – 1 Jan 1995 to 31 Dec 1995. Poseidon Gold Limited. No work in the reporting period. 1996 Forrestania a50902 – 1 Jan 1996 to 31 Dec 1996. Forrestania Gold NL completed 6,652 m of RC drilling at Blue Vein (HNEP067-177), with surveying all drill holes. 1998 Forrestania a56333 – 1 Jan 1996 to 30 Jun 1997. Forrestania completed: 13 RAB holes (FBVR001-013, 587 m) north of Blue Vein; 70 RAB holes (BVR299-369, 1,524 m) to sterilise the proposed waste dump at Blue Vein; 2 RC drill holes north of Blue Vein (FBP001-002, 236 m); 184 RC holes at Blue Vein (HNEP178-289, 370-399, 407, 418-9, 431-469, 13,454 m); 29 diamond holes at Blue Vein (HNED001-006, 290-298, 400-401, 403-405, 408, 410-417). 1999 Forrestania a59403 – 1 Jul 1998 to 30 Jun 1999. Forrestania completed 110 holes at Blue Vein North (FBVR014-096, 241-267). By this stage the Blue Vein Resource had been delineated and mining commenced. 2000 Forrestania a61217 – 1 Jul 1999 to 30 Jun 2000. No work in the reporting period. 2001 Viceroy a63427 – 1 Jul 2000 to 30 Jun 2001. Viceroy Australia Bounty (Victoria) Pty Ltd completed 11 RC holes totalling 1,069 m (VBVP011-016, 018-022). Viceroy was the last company to complete exploration at Blue Vein before Convergent Minerals Limited.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Deposit type: Characterised as a steeply dipping contact or quartz vein lode system in shape. The Consultant geologically interpreted a consistent sequence of ~20 sub-parallel sub-vertical and fairly close lodes with an average

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		strike direction of 000° and a 70-90° dip to the W. Geological setting: The lode gold mineralisation is in the long (order of 100 km) N/S oriented Southern Cross – Forrestania Greenstone belt mined for gold at numerous locations. The geology at Blue Vein consists of a Pyroxenite and Actinolite–Chlorite ± Talc Ultramafic hanging wall, a highly brecciated and sheared Banded Iron Formation (BIF) with quartz veining host unit, and Pyroxenite/Actinolite–Chlorite ± Talc Ultramafic/mafic metasediment footwall. The deposit structurally sits within the brittle-ductile zone. High levels of alteration occur proximal to and within the mineralized zones. Mineralisation style: The Blue Vein style of mineralisation is very similar to the ~1.2 Moz Bounty Gold Mine (historic). The mineralisation type is considered BIF hosted (with associated ultramafics) in a N/S striking steeply west dipping shear zone. The zone delivered gold rich fluid into contact with the iron rich BIF, the iron causing the gold to precipitate out of solution. Gold is the only primary economic element and occurs dominantly in the BIF and minimal gold exists within quartz veins.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. All fire assay results associated with the exploration drilling have been reported. Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted average.

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	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.	Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Geometry of mineralisation and drill holes: Mineralisation was interpreted in sub-parallel N/S striking steeply west dipping lodes. Easterly drilled hole lode intercepts were mostly approximately normal to the lode strike, and traversed the lodes at approximately the typical 45-60° hole dip angle down to the east. All hole lode intercept lengths were down-hole. At up to ~10 m wide horizontally across strike, the lode widths were generally far greater than the 1 m down-hole sample lengths – thus the lodes were multiply sampled in each hole. In long section, the lode extents were typically ~800 m along strike and up to ~400 m down dip. Both extents were thus far greater than the average 10-25 m hole line spacing in this dimension.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Drilling is presented as appropriate and in line with ASX requirements.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drillhole results reported here have been reported in historical company by previous parties.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material data are reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up work will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.