

Murchison Diamond Drilling Progress Update

- Diamond drilling recommenced at the Murchison Gold Project in early January as planned following the Christmas break
- Drilling to date has targeted the Margaret lode at Andy Well, and Turnberry Central
- Margaret drilling intersected a laminated hydrothermal vein, typical of the Andy Well mineralisation, on the basalt-porphyry contact
- All six Margaret diamond drill holes intersected mineralisation and the lode remains open at depth and along strike to the north and south

Meeka Gold Limited (ASX:MEK) (“Meeka” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the progress of the ongoing diamond drilling program at its Murchison Gold Project. The drilling to date has targeted the Margaret lode at Andy Well, and Turnberry Central. Mineralisation was observed at the targeted depths in all drill holes completed to date and the program remains ongoing.

At Margaret, all six drill holes intersected a laminated hydrothermal vein of between 10 cm – 40 cm, typical of the Andy Well style of mineralisation. The mineralisation was located on the basalt-porphyry contact in the footwall of the Suzie lode. The intercepts shown in Figure 3 through Figure 8 are from between 150m and 185m below surface and are approximately true width due to the plunge of the lode.

This phase of drilling at Margaret has been completed and the core is currently being logged and sampled. The drill is now at Turnberry Central targeting extensions of mineralisation below the planned open pit which the Company outlined in its December 2021 Scoping Study.

Commenting on the progress of the diamond drilling, CEO Tim Davidson said:

“The laminated hydrothermal veins observed in the drill core from Margaret are typical of the style of mineralisation observed at Andy Well, which can be very high grade. Importantly, the mineralisation has not been closed off and remains open at depth, and to the north and south. We also know from observations at Judy that tenor and strike of mineralisation improved with depth following the initial discovery of the orebody. We will process this core and have it at the laboratory for assay in quick succession before planning the next phase of drilling targeting the Margaret lode.”

Figure 1: Andy Well Mine showing diamond core returned from Margaret lode

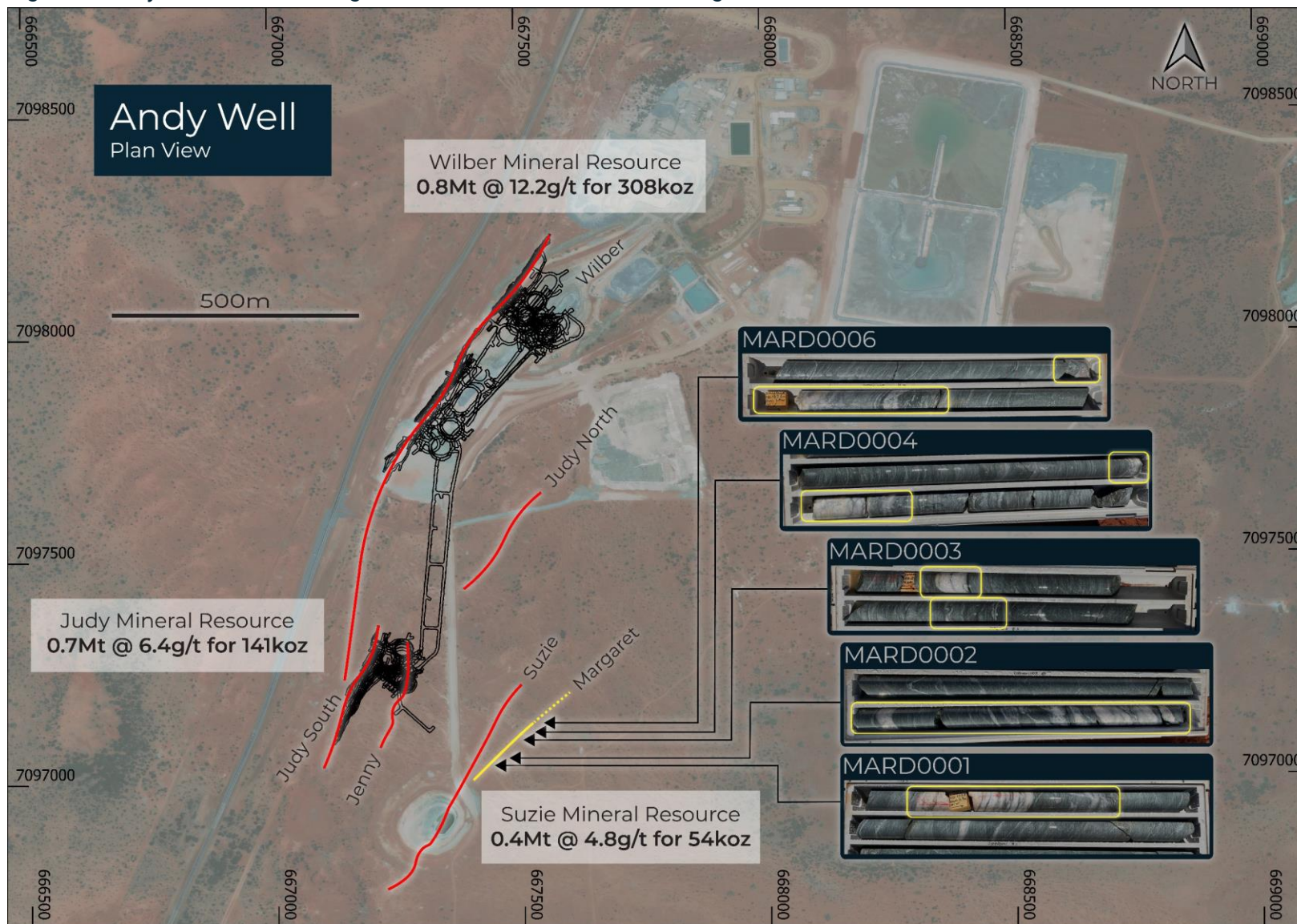


Figure 2: Oblique view of Andy Well mine site with cutaway showing the Margaret lode.

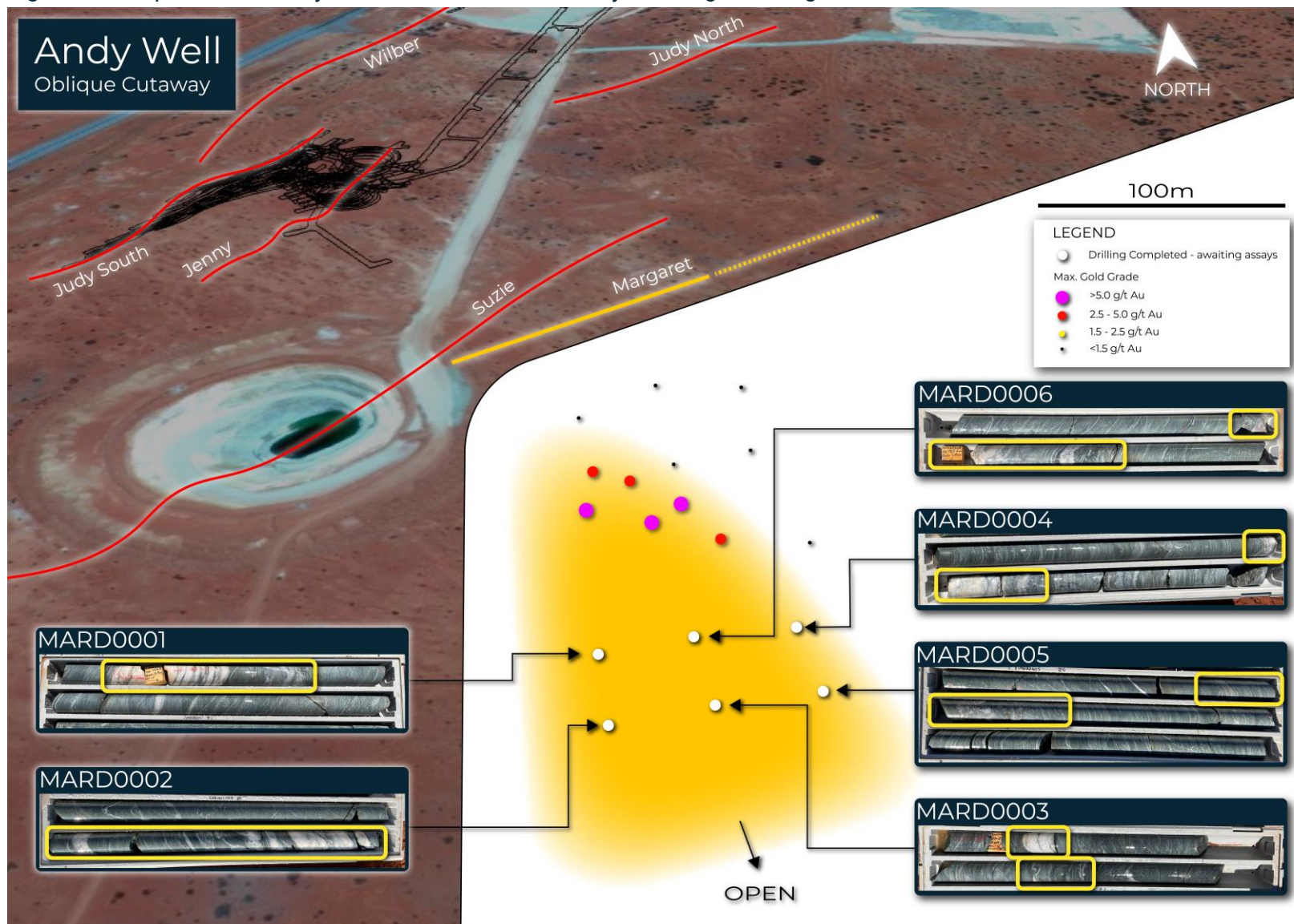


Figure 3: Photo of core from MARD001 showing Margaret lode target interval.

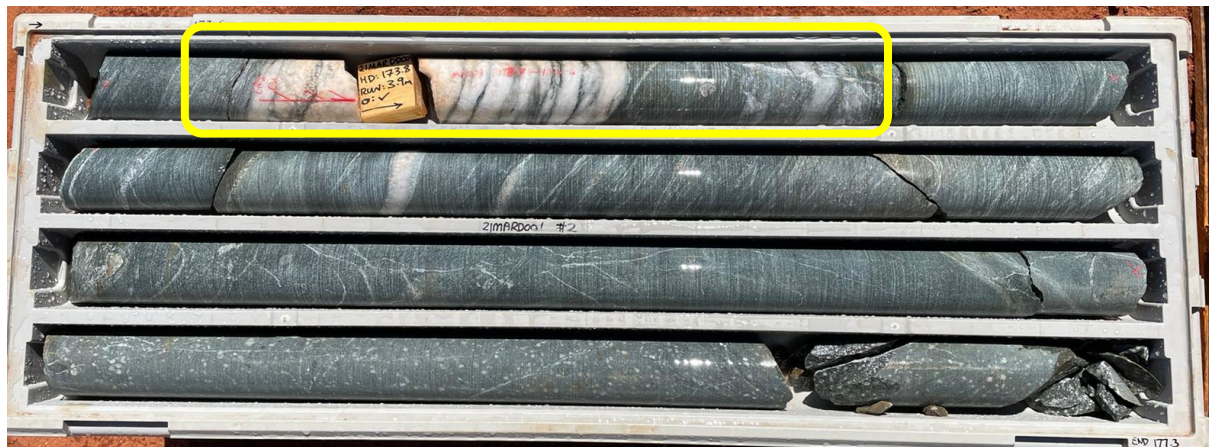


Figure 4: Photo of core from MARD002 showing Margaret lode target interval.

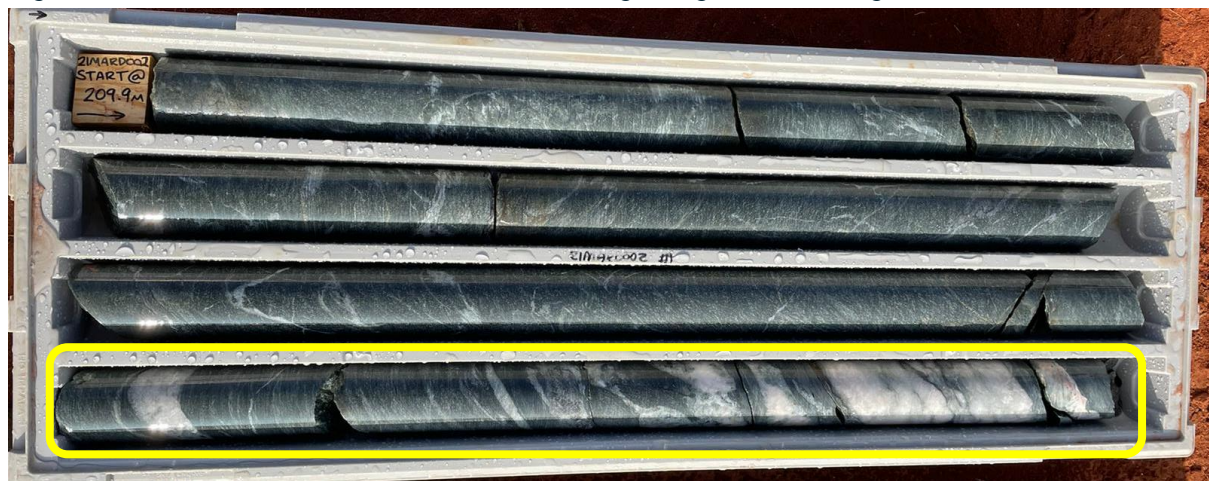


Figure 5: Photo of core from MARD003 showing Margaret lode target interval.

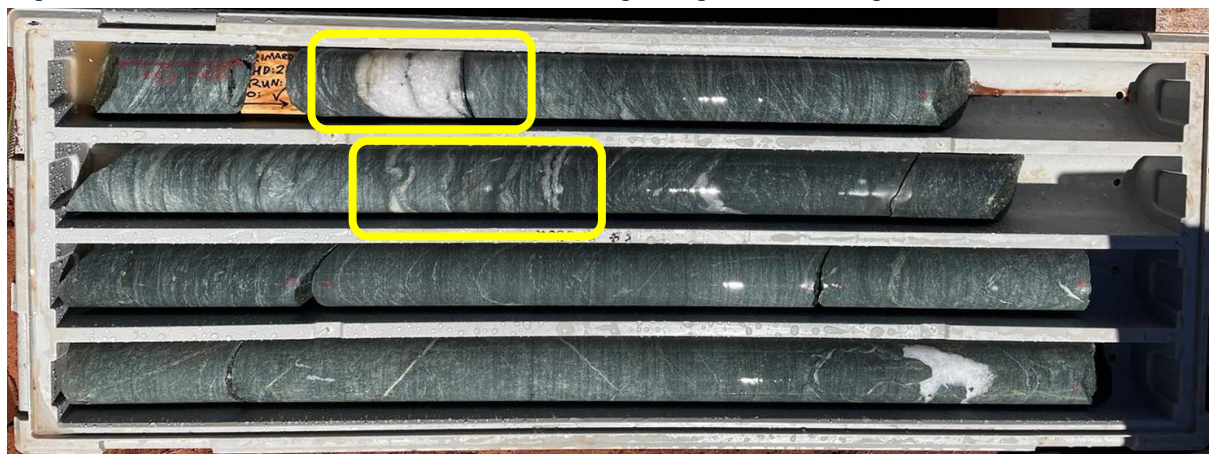


Figure 6: Photo of core from MARD004 showing Margaret lode target interval.



Figure 7: Photo of core from MARD005 showing Margaret lode target interval.

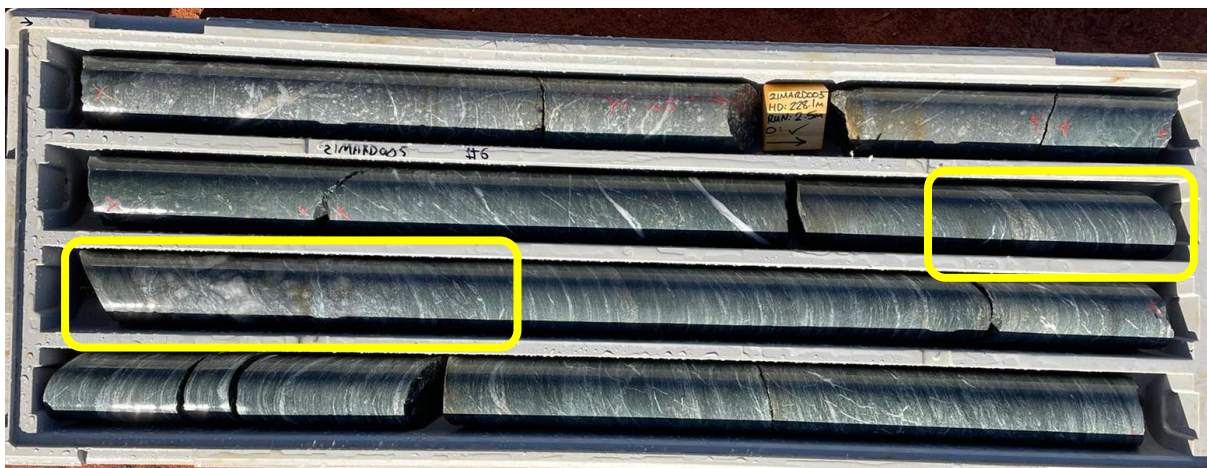


Figure 8: Photo of core from MARD006 showing Margaret lode target interval.



Figure 9: Photo of the high-grade Wilber lode in underground development at Andy Well showing the laminated hydrothermal quartz vein, and pinching and swelling nature of the mineralisation.



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

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ABOUT MEEKA GOLD LIMITED

Meeka Gold (ASX:MEK) is a junior gold explorer with a portfolio of exploration projects across Western Australia.

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 343km² landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields of Western Australia and hosts a large high grade 1.1Moz Mineral Resource. The Company is actively exploring on this tenure while also progressing toward production with the release of the Murchison Gold Project Scoping Study in December 2021 outlining a robust Project that produces over 420koz of gold and delivers significant free cashflow.

In addition to the Murchison Gold Project, the Company owns the Circle Valley Gold Project in southern WA. Circle Valley sits in the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt which hosts the Tropicana gold mine (3Moz past production). Gold mineralisation has been identified in two separate locations at Circle Valley and presents an exciting greenfield exploration opportunity, which the Company is aggressively pursuing.

Global Mineral Resource Summary

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (^{'000} t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (^{'000} oz)	Tonnes (^{'000} t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (^{'000} oz)	Tonnes (^{'000} t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (^{'000} oz)	Tonnes (^{'000} t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (^{'000} oz)
Andy Well	150	11.4	55	1,050	9.3	315	650	6.5	135	1,800	8.6	505
Turnberry				6,800	1.6	355	4,500	1.8	255	11,300	1.7	610
TOTAL	150	11.4	55	7,850	2.7	670	5,150	2.4	390	13,100	2.6	1,115

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources previously reported to the ASX on 18th May 2021 in announcement titled "Murchison Gold Mineral Resource Grows 44% to +1.1 Million Ounces". 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.
2. Mineral Resources are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
3. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
4. Turnberry Open Pit Mineral Resource is reported within a A\$2,400/oz pit shell and above 0.5g/t cut-off grade.
5. Turnberry Underground Mineral Resource is reported outside a A\$2,400/oz pit shell and above 1.5g/t cut-off grade.



COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this release 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 Reserve", is based on information reviewed by Mr Duncan Franey, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Franey is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Franey 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 Franey 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 in this release that relates to Mineral Resources was first reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 18th May 2021. 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.

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)	Comment
21MARD001	RC/DD	667354	7097129	484	135	-60	252.8	Completed
21MARD002	RC/DD	667325	7097158	484	135	-60	280.0	Completed
21MARD003	RC/DD	667347	7097187	484	135	-60	280.0	Completed
21MARD004	RC/DD	667399	7097194	484	135	-60	280.0	Completed
21MARD005	RC/DD	667371	7097223	483	135	-60	249.0	Completed
21MARD006	RC/DD	667376	7097160	484	135	-60	280.0	Completed

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: FAIRWAY (TURNBERRY/ST ANNE'S)

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.	- Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. - Diamond core (HQ, NQ, LTK-60) sampled half core, 0.1m to 1.3m. - Diamond core (BQ) sampled whole core, 0.1m to 1.3m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	- Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. - Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay and aqua regia assay methods.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling	- Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. - RC samples 1m analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS. - When visible gold is observed in RC chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	• <i>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).</i>	• PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. • Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented. • 150mm reverse circulation drill chips.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	• Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. • Visual estimate of RC drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	• Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. • RC chips, minimize drill water use.
	• <i>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.</i>	• As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
<i>Logging</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical; structural. • Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry. • All holes logged for entire length of hole.
	• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	• Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles;

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		- assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); - Core photographed wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core sawn half and quarter core from pre-2014 diamond drilling. All current underground diamond drilling is whole core sampled
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) - The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) - Gold analysis is determined by either 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical pre-2017) 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical 2017) 30g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS 2017-2020). 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (ALS 2021).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	- RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. - Core: quarter or half core taken as duplicate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	- Fire assay, total technique, appropriate for gold - Aqua regia digest, partial assay, appropriate for gold and trace elements

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		- AAS appropriate for gold. - ICPOES for trace elements.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical data used in estimation.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples - Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush - Duplicates: - Field: RC – re-split residual sample, core – every 50th sample quarter cored - Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	- All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification.
	The use of twinned holes.	A single diamond hole (MNDD064) was drilled immediately adjacent to a RC hole (MNRC038) but was not sampled as it was for geotechnical purposes. Visual inspection of the diamond hole correlates well with the intersection returned from the RC hole.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Surpac by company geologists.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Location of data points</i>	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 - Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing is nominally 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m)
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Nominal 20m spacing on 25m section in mineralized area, 50m x 50m along strike and down dip.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not Applicable
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Review of sampling and QAQC procedures and data by Cube Consulting in November 2011.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Meeka Gold Limited controls a 100% interest in M51/870 and the tenement is in good standing. - M51/870 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim. - Gold production royalties of 2.5% to the WA State Government and 1% to a private entity are applicable to all production from M51/870 - M51/870 Heritage surveys have been conducted over active mining and exploration areas - M51/870 is valid until 2033
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historic exploration was carried out on Wilber by Dominion Mining, Western Mining Corporation and Australasian Gold Mines, including geophysics, soil mapping and sampling, and drilling.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Project scale geology consists of Archean aged high Mg Basalt units intruded by north-south striking porphyry intrusives. These are cross cut by east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The mineralized quartz vein cross cuts the Archean units but not the Proterozoic dykes.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	All drill results are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	○ 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.	
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. • 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 oriented at right angles to strike of deposit where possible, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. • Strike of Wilber and Judy Lodes is 45° dipping to the west at 80°. • Strike of Suzie Lode is 45° dipping 70° to the west.
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 reported as required.
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	• All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material data is reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Follow up work will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential of the project.