

20 February 2023

Circle Valley Diamond Drilling Confirms High-Grade Gold

- In 2022 a 5 hole diamond drilling program was undertaken to gather stratigraphic and structural information at the 1,200m by 400m Anomaly A prospect, part of Circle Valley (MEK 100%). The program intersected anomalous gold in every hole, including two zones of high-grade gold (22ALDD003):
 - **5.6m @ 4.63g/t Au** from 76.4m including **1.0m @ 17.70g/t Au**
 - **4.2m @ 2.90g/t Au** from 132.0m including **0.4m @ 13.57g/t Au**
- The diamond holes were drilled to the southeast of an RC drill program, which returned shallow, high-grade intersections into Anomaly A, including:
 - **23m @ 5.09g/t Au** from 13m including **10m @ 9.35g/t Au** (22CVRC001)
 - **24m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 24m (22CVRC010)
 - **16m @ 3.06g/t Au** from 32m including **4m @ 10.80g/t Au** (22CVRC009)
 - **10m @ 4.72g/t Au** from 120m including **4m @ 10.20g/t Au** (22CVRC008)
 - **32m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 4m including **8m @ 4.96g/t Au** (22CVRC025)
- Key learnings from the stratigraphic program include there are at least two parallel lodes plunging at ~30 degrees to the northeast, cross cutting the relatively flat stratigraphy. RC drilling is currently underway targeting high-grade extensions to the northeast and other parallel lodes.
- Rare earth infill and extensional drilling has also been completed at Circle Valley. Assays are expected through March and April 2023 with delivery of an initial Mineral Resource during the June 2023 quarter.

Commenting on these results, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: "This short diamond drilling program was designed to give our team insight into the underlying geology and structural setting at Circle Valley. The high-grade gold in this drilling, and the broad gold zones returned from RC drilling in 2022 support our view that Circle Valley is a significant gold opportunity. Follow up drilling is now underway based on vectors from the diamond drilling. Results are expected through March and April 2023.

We have also completed the rare earth infill and extensional drilling at Circle Valley. This drilling targeted ~15km² in the northwest of Circle Valley, where shallow high-grade rare earth mineralisation grading up to 6,894ppm TREO was intersected in 2022. Assays will be reported through March and April 2023, and will enable delivery of an initial rare earth Mineral Resource during the June 2023 quarter."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce high-grade gold assays from diamond drilling at Circle Valley. This primary mineralisation sits below a large 1.2km by 400m zone of regolith gold. The gold is hosted in gneiss and is associated with pyrite-biotite-muscovite. Drilling completed in 2022 shows an approximate spatial relationship with potassium feldspar alteration and higher gold grades. RC drilling is now underway targeting eastern extensions to this shallowly plunging high-grade mineralisation.

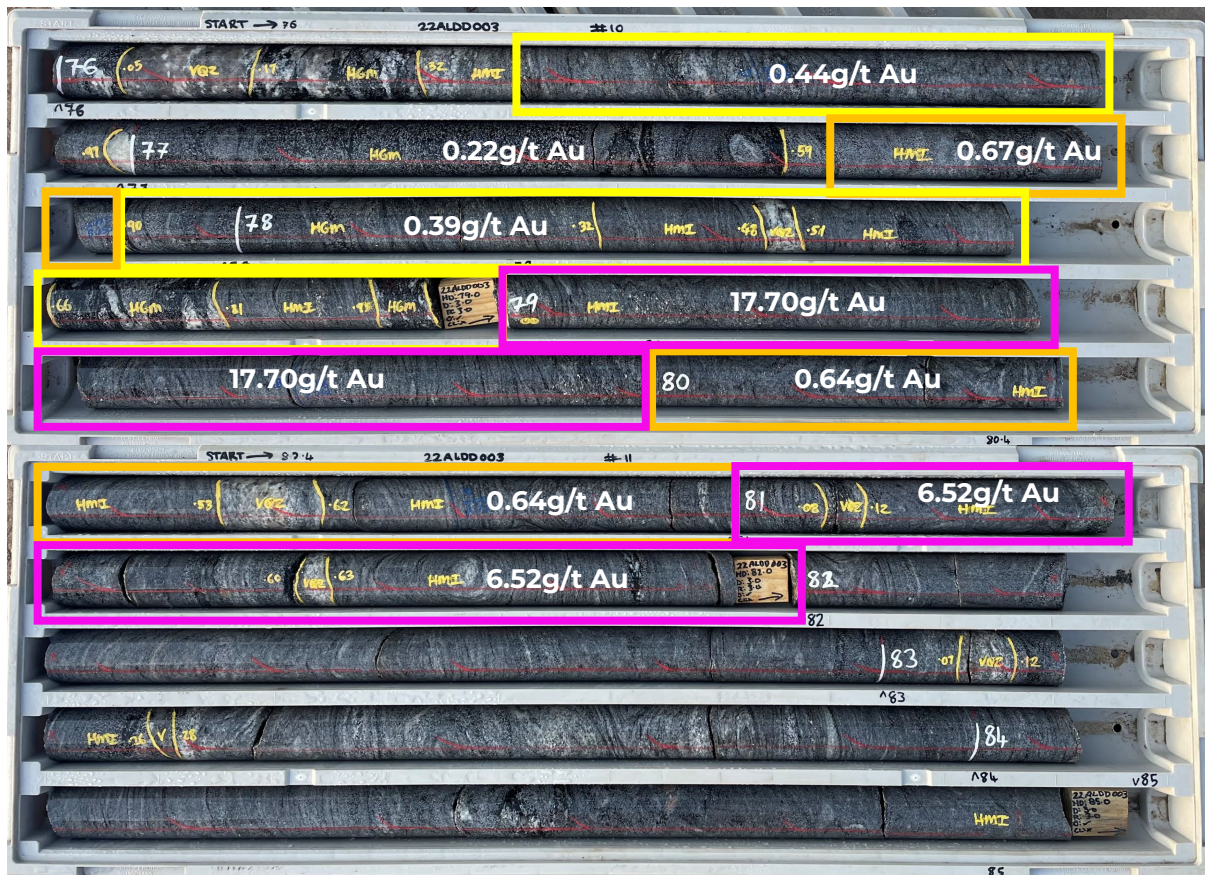


Figure 1: Diamond core (22ALDD003) interval 5.6m @ 4.63g/t Au from 76.4m incl. 1m @ 17.70g/t Au.



Figure 2: Diamond core (22ALDD003) interval 4.2m @ 2.90g/t Au from 132.0m incl. 0.4m @ 13.57g/t Au.

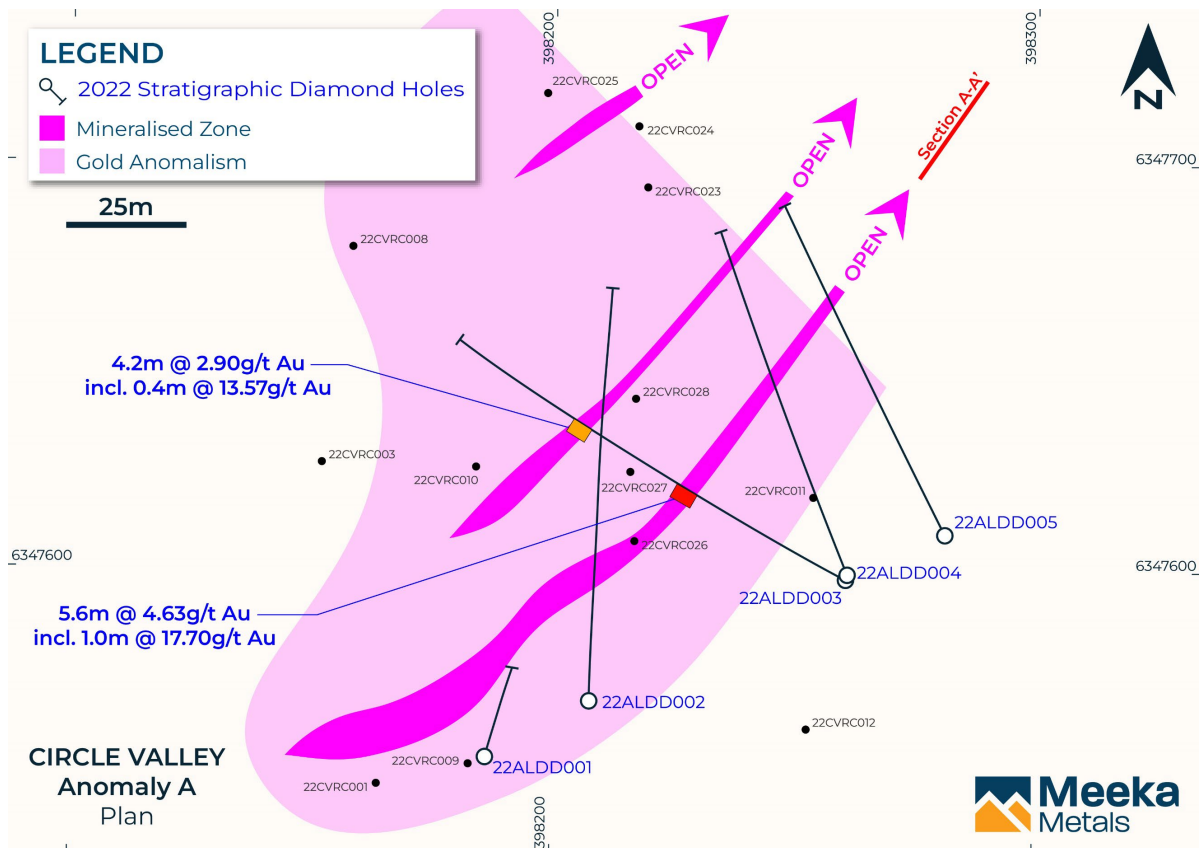


Figure 3: Plan showing stratigraphic diamond drillhole traces and collar points (22ALDD001-5). The program successfully confirmed two parallel lodges plunging at ~30 degrees providing extensional targets to the northeast.

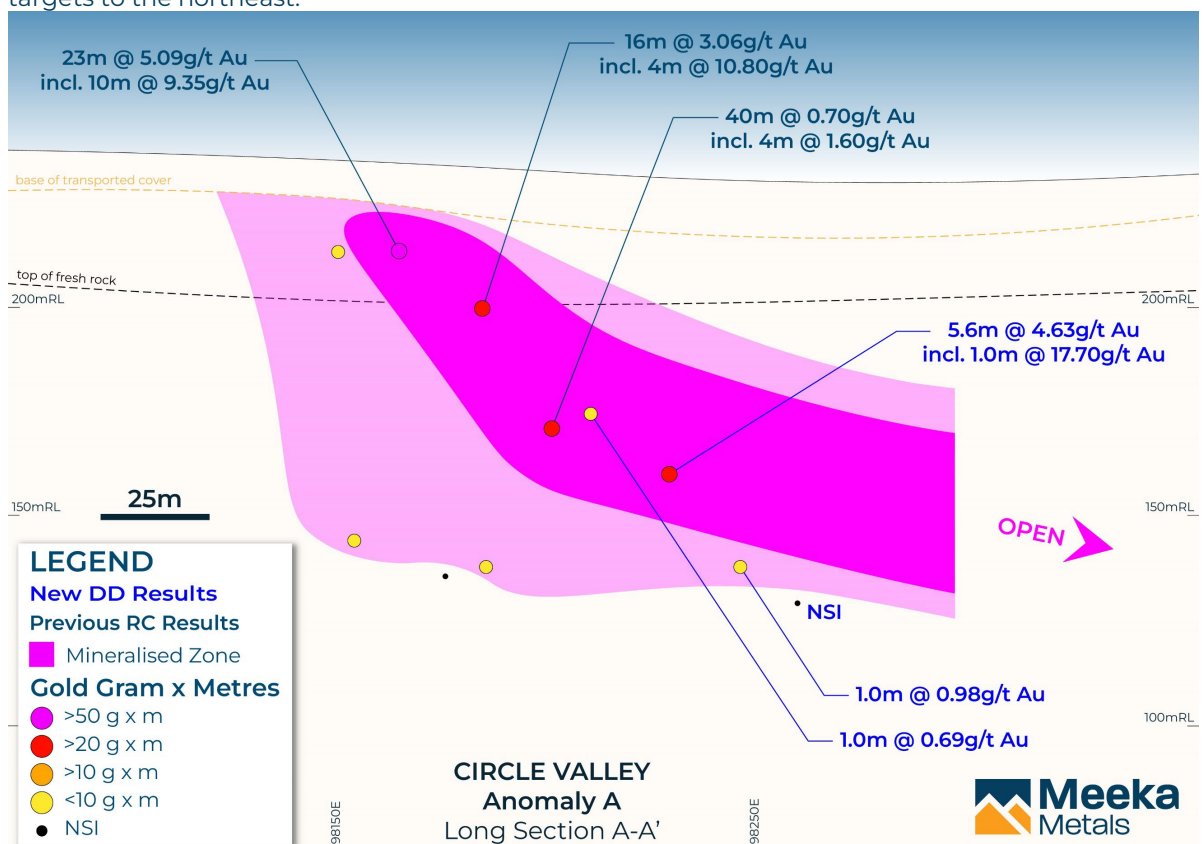


Figure 4: Long section A-A' (approximately northeast-southwest – see Figure 3 for section position) showing diamond drill pierce points through interpreted mineralisation. RC drilling is underway testing extensional targets in open areas to the northeast.

Circle Valley Project Background

Circle Valley is a greenfield project located 100 kilometres north of Esperance, Western Australia. The project covers a section of the southwestern Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt. The belt is a highly prospective but underexplored frontier, as demonstrated by the considerable success AngloGold Ashanti had with the discovery and development of the 7.1Moz Tropicana gold mine (currently jointly owned by AngloGold Ashanti and Regis Resources Ltd).

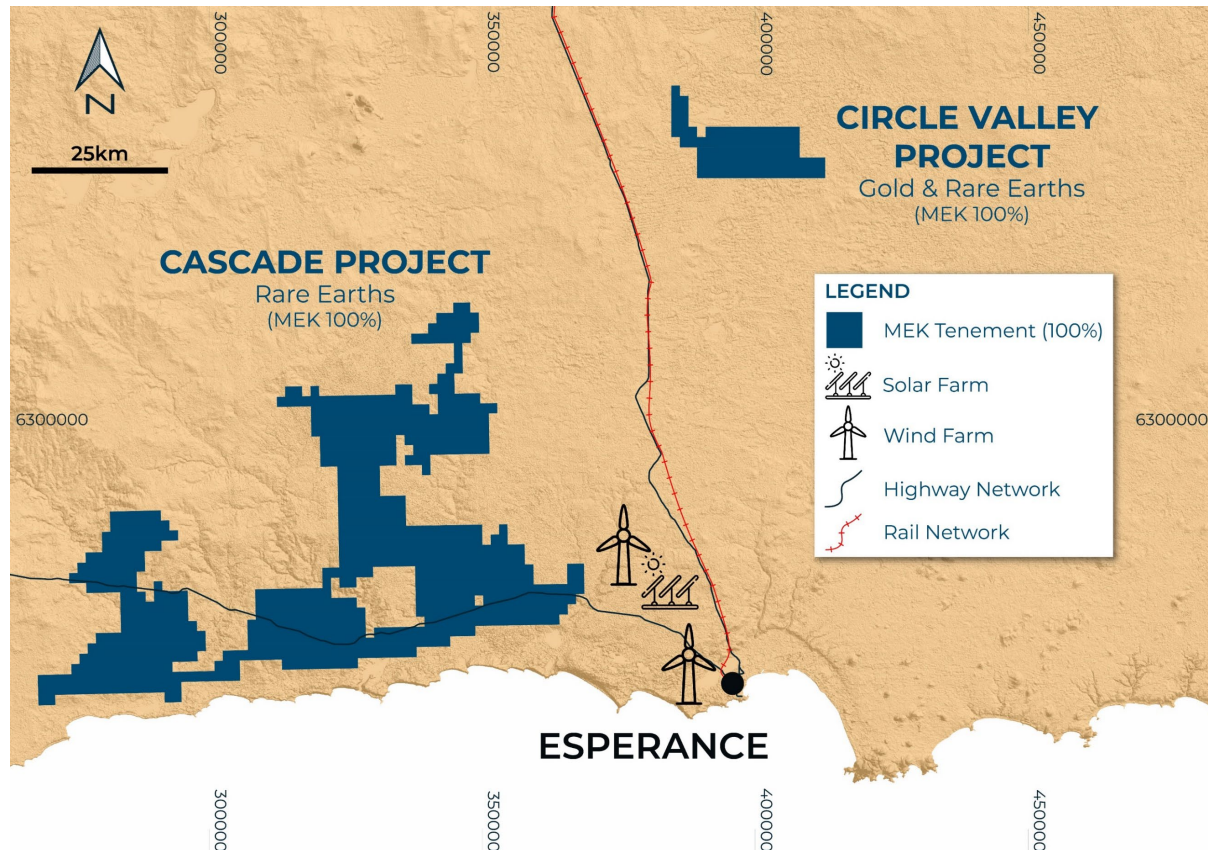


Figure 5: Circle Valley (MEK 100%) project location.

Despite positive indications from early reconnaissance work at Circle Valley by previous explorers, no systematic gold exploration was undertaken prior to Meeka's work. The geology is comprised of predominantly felsic and to a lesser extent mafic gneissic rocks. Limited historical reconnaissance drilling had identified primary gold mineralisation in four separate locations, Anomaly A, B, C and Fenceline. Multiple kilometres of magnetic features extending from each of these gold occurrences remain to be tested. Outside Anomaly A and Fenceline, total historical drilling amounts to only 26 shallow aircore holes.

Land access agreements with local landowners are in place and field work has been ongoing since 2020 when hand auger geochemical sampling defined 1,200m by 400m gold anomalism at Anomaly A.

Following the success of the auger sampling program, reconnaissance aircore drilling during 2021 returned thick gold intersections at Anomaly A. These results, along with the 1,200m by 400m geochemical anomaly, indicate the possible presence of a large mineralised system.

FORTHCOMING ANNOUNCEMENTS

February – March 2023: Gold assays from drilling at St Anne's, Murchison Gold Project.

March 2023: Interim Financial Report – half year to 31 December 2022.

March 2023: Initial Mineral Resource – St Anne's, Murchison Gold Project.

March – April 2023: Gold assays from Circle Valley (Anomaly A) extensional drilling.

March – April 2023: Rare earth assays from Circle Valley infill drilling.

April 2023: March 2023 Quarterly Activities Report.

May 2023: Presentation – RIU Sydney Resources Round-up Conference.

June 2023: Initial Mineral Resource – Circle Valley (rare earths).

June 2023: Pre-feasibility Study for the Murchison Gold Project.

July 2023: June 2023 Quarterly Activities Report.

August 2023: Presentation – Australian Gold Conference, Sydney.

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

Meeka Metals Limited is a gold and rare earths company with a portfolio of high quality 100% owned projects across Western Australia.

Gold

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 343km² landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields and hosts a large high-grade 1.2Moz JORC Resource. The Company is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward production. The release of the Murchison Gold Project Scoping Study in December 2021 outlined a robust Project that produces over 420koz of gold¹.

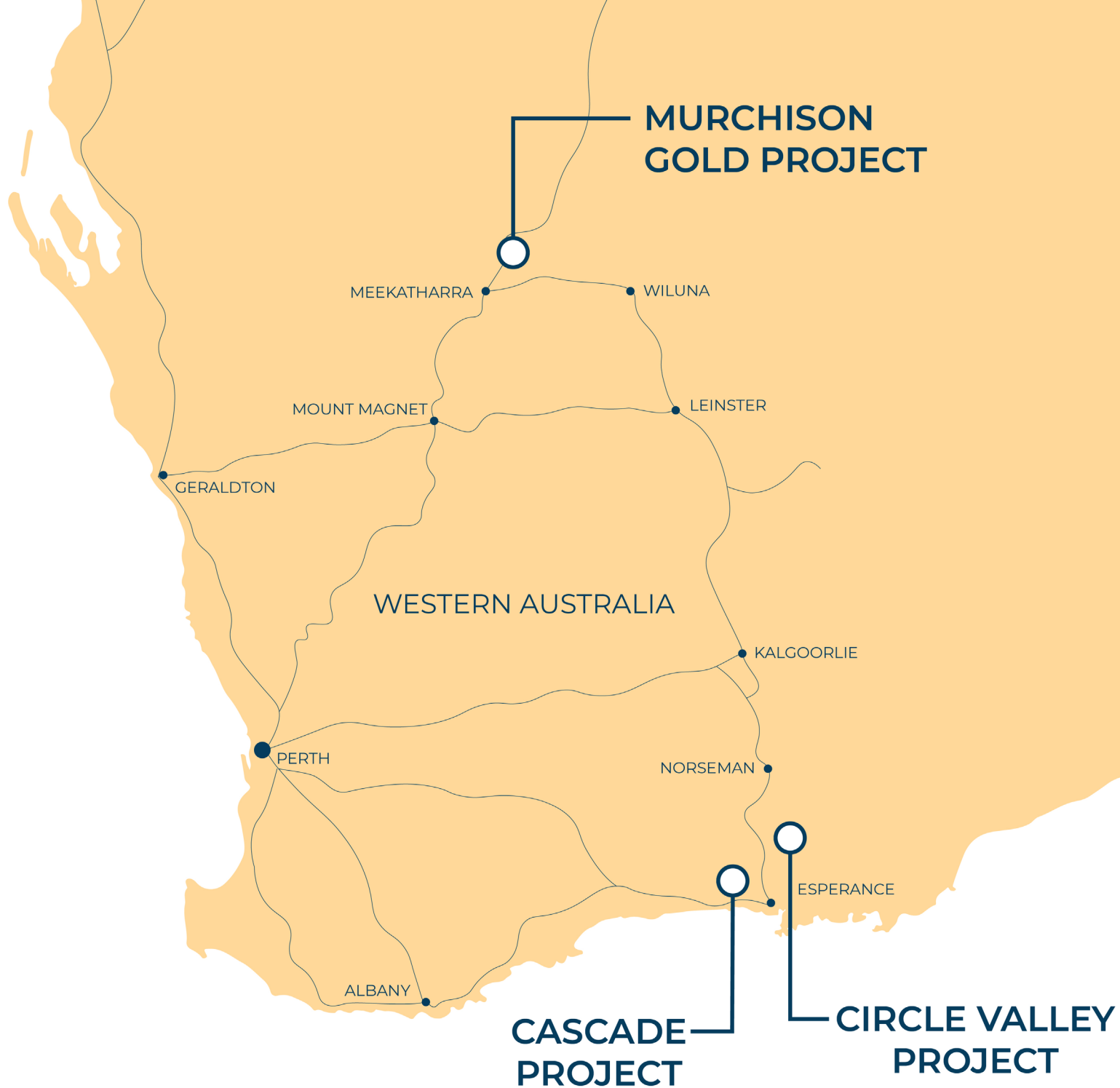
In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project (222km²) in the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt (also host to the Tropicana gold mine – 3Moz past production). Gold mineralisation has been identified in four separate locations at Circle Valley and presents an exciting growth opportunity, which is being aggressively pursued.

Rare Earths

Meeka controls the Cascade Rare Earths Project (2,269km²) in a region that is rapidly emerging as a highly prospective clay rare earths province. Importantly, the results to date contain high levels of permanent magnet metals (neodymium-praseodymium). These metals are geopolitically critical, and the Company intends to accelerate its understanding of Cascade through metallurgical work and ongoing drilling.

Circle Valley also hosts clay rare earths within thick, near surface mineralised zones below shallow transported cover. The mineralisation consistently demonstrates a high proportion of the grade as neodymium-praseodymium oxides. Metallurgical work, in addition to infill and extensional drilling are ongoing. An initial Mineral Resource is targeted for 2023.

¹ First reported in ASX announcement dated 1 December 2021 and titled "Murchison Gold Project Scoping Study". The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the target 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 market announcement.



Mineral Resource Summary

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (¹ 000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (¹ 000oz)	Tonnes (¹ 000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (¹ 000oz)	Tonnes (¹ 000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (¹ 000oz)	Tonnes (¹ 000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (¹ 000oz)
Andy Well	150	11.4	55	1,050	9.3	315	650	6.5	135	1,800	8.6	505
Turnberry				4,600	1.6	230	6,000	2.4	455	10,600	2.0	685
TOTAL	150	11.4	55	5,650	3.0	545	6,650	2.8	590	12,400	3.0	1,190

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources reported to the ASX on 3 January 2023. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original 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 market announcement.
2. Mineral Resources are classified in accordance with JORC code (2012).
3. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
4. The Turnberry open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A\$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
5. The Turnberry underground Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A\$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
6. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.

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 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 that relates to Mineral Resources was first reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 3 January 2023. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market 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)	Comment
22ALDD001	DD	398186	6347552	250	15	-60	72	Hole terminated early.
22ALDD002	DD	398208	6347565	250	0	-60	202	
22ALDD003	DD	398262	6347597	250	300	-60	199	
22ALDD004	DD	398262	6347597	250	340	-60	169	
22ALDD005	DD	398282	6347608	250	340	-60	173	

Table 2 – Assay Results (>0.3g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
22ALDD001	39.4	40	0.6	0.91
	46.1	46.9	0.8	0.33
22ALDD002	43	44	1.0	0.31
	65.5	66.5	1.0	0.69
	69.5	69.9	0.4	0.32
	105.2	106.7	1.5	1.99
	105.2	106.1	0.9	3.12
incl. 22ALDD003	76.4	82	5.6	4.63
incl.	79	80	1.0	17.70
	86.5	87	0.5	0.53
	92.7	93.6	0.9	0.48
	95	96	1.0	0.38
	110.1	110.5	0.4	0.31
	132	136.2	4.2	2.90
incl.	135	135.4	0.4	13.57
22ALDD004	103.6	104	0.4	0.47
	105.6	106.6	1.0	0.98

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: CIRCLE VALLEY

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.	- Aircore drill chips collected through a cyclone and generally sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. - 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) sampled half 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 logging: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz and pXRF analysing primarily for whole rock geochemistry but used indicatively for mineralisation. - Mineralisation determined quantitatively via 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish or 500g photon assay or ICP-MS (multielement).
	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.	- AC and RC spear 4 m composite samples and 1 m samples were taken from which <3.5kg sample was split to be crushed and pulverised. From this a 50g charge was scooped and prepared by Fire Assay and analysed with AAS for Au. - Multi-element samples were prepared by 4-acid digest and analysed using ICP-MS.
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).	- HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. - Slimline RC – 150mm diameter. - Air core drilling - 100mm diameter to bit refusal (usually saprock to fresh rock).
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	- Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. - Visual estimate of drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill chip recoveries monitored in the field and documented.
	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.	Unknown at this stage.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- Holes logged qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. - All holes chipped for the entire hole to preserve a chip tray record of all holes drilled. - Select holes analysed using an Olympus Vanta 50kv VMR analyser on a meter basis for the entire length of the hole. - Core photographed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	- Qualitative: visual logging and pXRF analysis (semi-quantitative for some elements). - Quantitative: multielement geochemistry elements; no density measurements taken - Chip samples taken from every metre of every hole to maintain chip tray record.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Half core taken using core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	- Chips cone split, sampled dry where possible for 1 m samples. Composite samples were spear-sampled. - AC sample were spear sampled in up to 4 m composite intervals. 1 m bottom of hole samples cone split.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- The entire ~3.5kg composite or 1 m drill sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) - Gold analysis is determined by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish or by 500g photon assay. - ME analysis by 4-acid digest and ICP-MS Analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Duplicates and blanks were routinely included in the 1 m sampling sequence and submitted when 1 m samples were submitted to the laboratory. - 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.	- All composites were speared ensuring the total depth of the bag was sampled to provide a representative sample. Close attention was paid when spearing to the size of each sample making up a composite. The size of the sample is kept consistent within each composite. - Single metre samples are cone split and duplicates are taken every 20 m to monitor variability. - Core: half core taken as duplicate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate for grain size of sampled material.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	- Gold analysis is determined by 50g Fire Assay with AAS or by photon assay and is considered appropriate. - ME analysis by ICP-MS Analysis and is appropriate for trace element analysis to assess alteration and whole rock geochemistry. - pXRF while a qualitative dataset is considered appropriate for whole-rock geochemical analysis and monitoring of trace elements for alteration when used indicatively and relative to the results of similarly collected samples.
	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.	- An Olympus Vanta 50KV VMR handheld pXRF instrument was used in conjunction with the EasySampler system to analyse the drill powder produced. - All three beams were used with a 10 second time lapse for each beam. - No factors have been used on the data. - The data is considered qualitative and is used only indicatively to assess alteration and potential mineralisation based on anomalism relative to other drill samples analysed.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Certified reference material: 1 in 50 samples. - Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush. - Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1/20. - Lab: Random pulp duplicates 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.	Significant intersections are verified by multiple Company personnel prior to release.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes at present.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Company geologists.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	- Collars: surveyed with Garmin GPS accurate to +/- 3m. - 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 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Loose topographic control from geophysical data. Appropriate for this stage of work.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	From 20m up to ~100m.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	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.	The current drill spacing is not appropriate for use in resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	4 m composite assays reported for RC and aircore drilling.
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.	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.	To the Company's knowledge the drilling is oriented perpendicular to mineralisation although limited orientation data has been collected.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were delivered from the Company tenure directly to the laboratory using a freight company in sealed bulka bags.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external QC reviews have been conducted on the project to date.

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.	- Two Exploration Licence (EL) covering a land area of 222km². - Meeka Metals Limited is the current holder, having a 100% interest in the EL's. - Tenure predominantly overlies freehold agricultural land used for crop and livestock farming. - Prior to conducting ground disturbing exploration on private land, a land access agreement must be signed between the Company and the relevant landowner. - The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The Project has had limited exploration work completed over it. Exploration by previous operators included Pan Australian Exploration Pty Ltd, Toro Energy Limited and Spitfire Oil Limited, who focussed on uranium and lignite mineralisation within paleochannels. - Reconnaissance aircore (AC) drilling programs targeting the underlying greenstone belts for gold mineralisation has been completed by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited and Terrain Minerals Ltd. - The historical data has been assessed and is of good quality.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Circle Valley Project lies within the Central Biranup Zone of the Proterozoic Albany Fraser Province. - Lithologies of the Biranup Zone comprise paragneiss, or orthogneiss and meta-basic rocks.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		- It is interpreted that there is a subordinate portion of reworked Archaean rocks within the package. - Magnetics of the Project area displays strong deformation with complex folding, faulting and thrusting. - The target type is Tropicana style gold mineralisation hosted in high grade metamorphic rocks of the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt. - It is thought that the regolith hosted REE enrichment originates through weathering of underlying felsic rocks (granite, gneiss).
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. - Individual Au and ME assay results have been reported. - Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.
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 to drill perpendicular to the flat to shallow southerly dipping regional foliation mapped in outcrop exposed on the edges of various salt lakes in the area. - To the Company's knowledge the drilling is oriented perpendicular to mineralisation although limited orientation data has been collected.
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	All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 is 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 involve further drilling for gold, re-assaying sample pulps for the total REE suite of elements and reviewing the chip trays to determine the potential for REE deposit formation. - Future AC drilling to increase the sample density across the project tenure is planned.