ASX Announcement

3 May 2023

Initial High-Grade Oxide Mineral Resource at St Anne's

- The Mineral Resource for the Murchison Gold Project grows to 12.7Mt @ 3.0g/t Au for 1.215M ounces following an initial open pit constrained oxide Mineral Resource of 270kt @ 2.8g/t Au for 25,000 ounces at St Anne's.
- This conservative initial Mineral Resource is entirely constrained within a A$2,600/oz pit shell, was prepared by independent technical consultants (RSC) and is 100% Indicated. The high-confidence Indicated Mineral Resource is ready for immediate inclusion in the Pre-feasibility Study to be released in the June 2023 quarter.
- The Mineral Resource is based on ~38,000m of drilling up to December 2022, has a strike length of 550m and a current depth of ~90m where the density of drilling reduces. Potential for an underground Mineral Resource below the open pit is considered likely with further drilling.
- St Anne's is a shallow, high-grade, oxide deposit with no prior mining and remains open to the south and at depth.
- Drilling is ongoing in the Murchison, targeting the 25km long Fairway shear zone, an economically important zone of shearing and high strain within the Archean Gnaweeda greenstone belt, which already hosts +0.7Moz between Turnberry and St Anne's. First assays from this drilling are expected in May 2023.

Commenting on the initial St Anne's Mineral Resource, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"Over the 6 months to December 2022, drilling identified shallow, high-grade oxide gold at St Anne's and we quickly moved to determine a high-confidence Indicated Mineral Resource. This decision was strategic, given we knew shallow high-grade oxide material would be a valuable addition to our upcoming Pre-feasibility Study.*

The open pit optimisation constraining the Mineral Resource reflects current mining costs and provides immediate input into our Pre-feasibility Study. This approach ensures a conservative and valuable addition to our Mineral Resource is reported for St Anne's.

St Anne's remains open to the south and at depth, and it is likely that with further drilling an underground Mineral Resource will be reported."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report an initial open pit constrained Mineral Resource of 270kt @ 2.8g/t Au for 25,000 ounces for the shallow, oxide St Anne's deposit, part of the 100% owned Murchison Gold Project.

The Mineral Resource was prepared by independent technical consultants RSC, and is based on ~38,000m of drilling. The open pit constrained Mineral Resource is largely drilled out with ~20m by ~20m hole spacing and 100% is reported in the Indicated classification. This shallow, high-grade, oxide gold will form an important part of the Pre-feasibility Study to be released in the June 2023 quarter.

St Anne's is a shallow, high-grade deposit with no prior mining. The initial St Anne's Mineral Resource is reported from surface to a depth of ~90m where the density of drilling reduces. The deposit has a strike length of 550m and remains open to the south and at depth. The potential for an underground Mineral Resource to be reported below the open pit is considered likely with further drilling.

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Table 1 – St Anne's Mineral Resource

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Open Pit	270	2.8	25	-	-	-	270	2.8	25
TOTAL	**270**	**2.8**	**25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**270**	**2.8**	**25**

1. Mineral Resources are classified in accordance with JORC code (2012).
2. The Mineral Resource is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
3. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.

Table 2 – Murchison Gold Project Mineral Resource

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('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
St Anne's	-	-	-	270	2.8	25	-	-	-	270	2.8	25
TOTAL	**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**5,900**	**3.0**	**570**	**6,700**	**2.8**	**590**	**12,700**	**3.0**	**1,215**

1. Mineral Resources are classified in accordance with JORC code (2012).
2. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.[1]
3. 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.[1]
4. 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.[1]
5. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.

[1]First reported in announcement dated 3 January 2023 and titled "Turnberry Independent Mineral Resource Grows to 685koz Gold". 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.

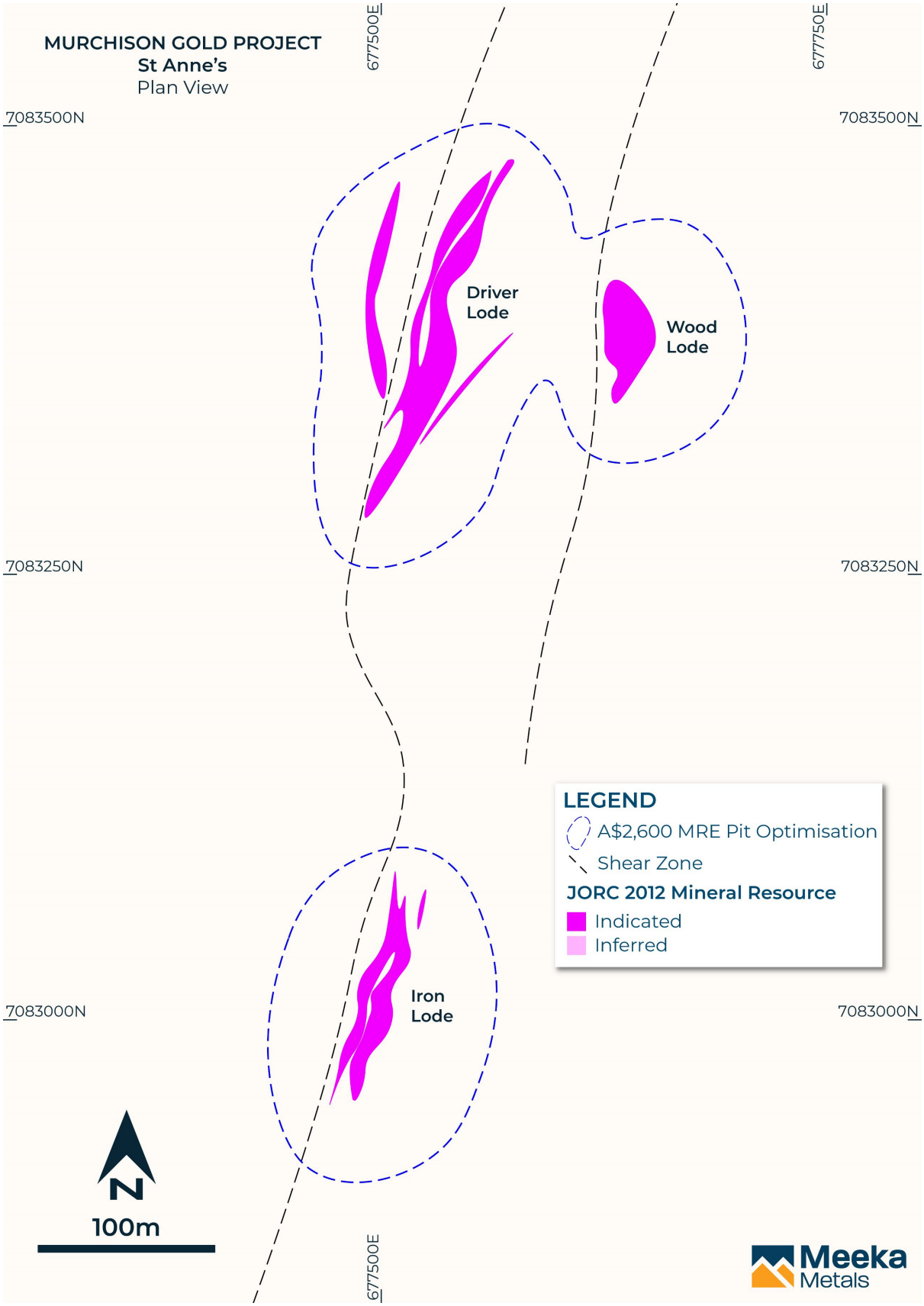

Figure 1: Plan view showing initial St Anne's open pit Mineral Resource (270kt @ 2.8g/t Au for 25,000 ounces).

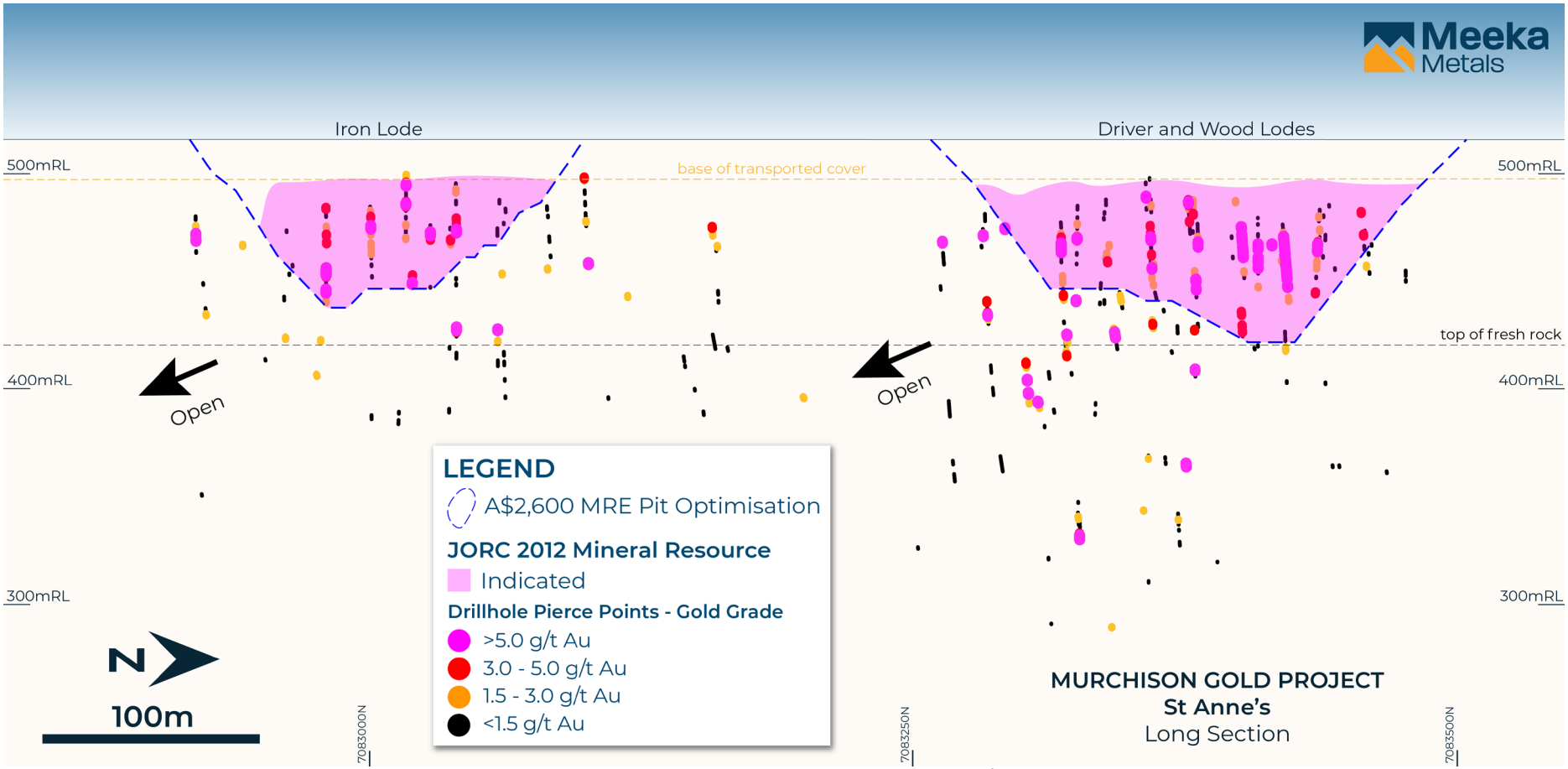

Figure 2: Long section showing initial St Anne's open pit Mineral Resource (270kt @ 2.8g/t Au for 25,000 ounces). The Mineral Resource has a strike length of 550m and a current depth of ~90m where the density of drilling reduces. The long section highlights the potential for an underground Mineral Resource below the open pit with further drilling.

ST ANNE'S MINERAL RESOURCE – SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

St Anne's is located centrally within the north-south trending Archaean Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt (GGB), a narrow belt of Archaean volcano-sedimentary rocks up to ten kilometres wide in the northern half and decreasing to less than one kilometre in the south. GGB is separated from the adjacent sub-parallel Meekatharra-Widgie Greenstone Belt located 7km to the east by an envelope of gneiss and massive granitoid. At St Anne's the GGB comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic, felsic and metasedimentary rocks with minor felsic to intermediate intrusives interpreted to belong to the Norie Group, formerly Luke Creek, within the Murchison Supergroup.

Structurally, the GGB is situated along the northernmost extent of two main structural lineaments bounding the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains, the Evanstone-Edale and the Youanmi shear zones. Regionally both lineaments are associated with several other gold occurrences in the Sandstone greenstone belt sequence.

The St Anne's area is covered with transported colluvium to a depth of ~20m. The area is highly weathered with a depth to fresh rock of ~100m.

The local geology and stratigraphy of St Anne's from east to west, interpreted from portable XRF analysis and geological logging, is comprised of an ultramafic base, sediments, a fractionated mafic package including ultramafic, dolerite and basalt overlain by felsic volcaniclastics. The stratigraphy dips steeply to the east and strikes north – northeast with a stratigraphy sub-parallel foliation.

Structural interpretation suggests that the mineralisation is aligned along a north-northeast-trending shear zone. Several northwest-southeast structures are interpreted from geophysics to crosscut the stratigraphy and appear to off-set stratigraphy regionally and mineralisation locally.

Mineralisation at St Anne's forms an 800m north-northeast-trending gold anomalous corridor, which occurs within a broad alteration zone logged by geologists. Mineralisation is widespread and occurs within multiple mineralised envelopes but predominantly concentrated within the mafic rocks proximal to lithology contacts.

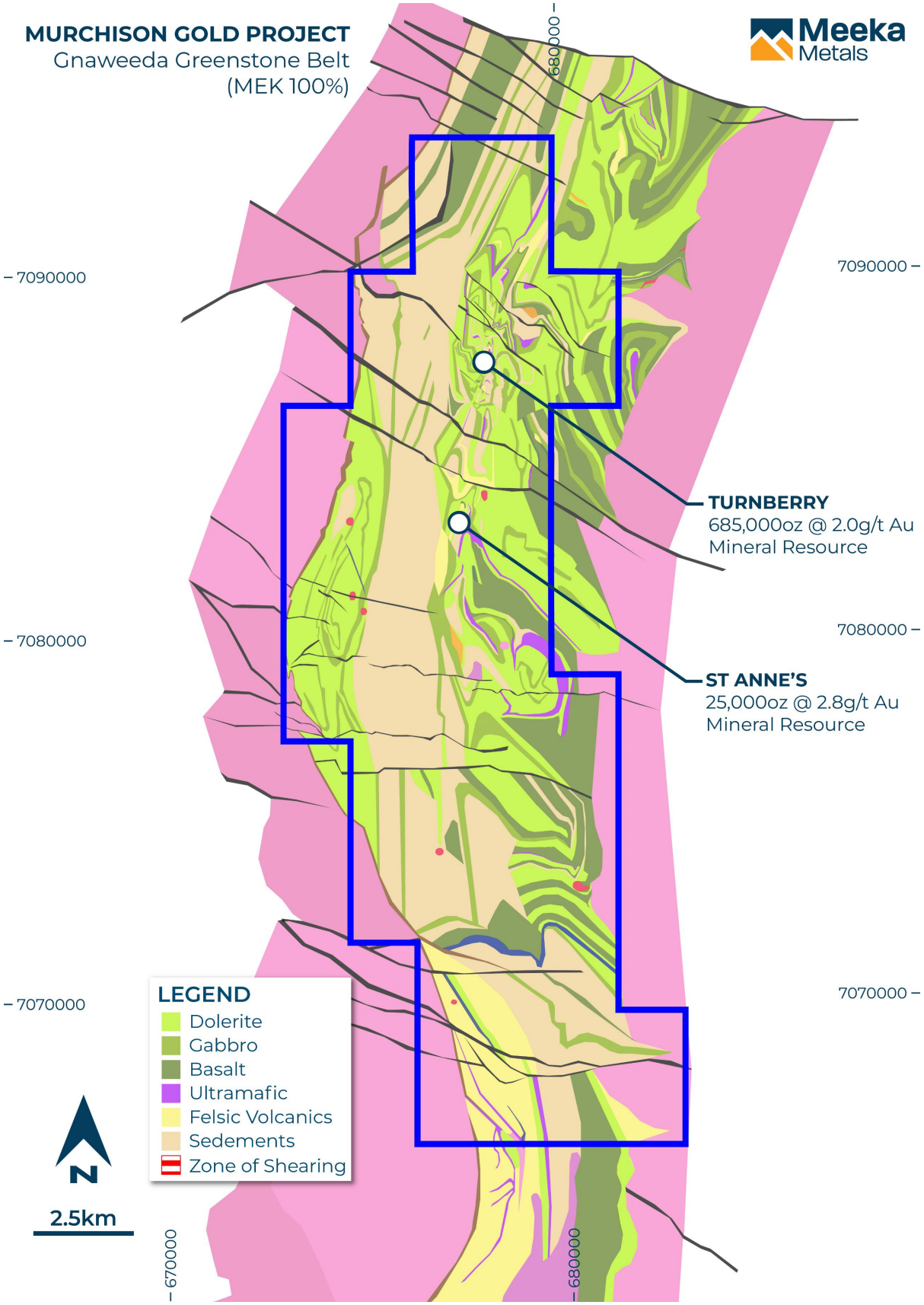

Figure 3: Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt geology map.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Diamond drilling HQ3 size core was collected in sample trays, core was marked and cut in half. Diamond core samples were selectively sampled honouring the geology observed during logging targeting expected mineralised intervals. This resulted in sample widths ranging from a minimum sample of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.

Reverse Circulation (RC) chips were sampled through a cone splitter from the cyclone, sampled dry where possible, and in 1m intervals. The RC chip recovery was monitored visually, and all sample piles were photographed as a record at the end of hole. The sample splitter was cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination and bias introduced by sample build up.

The Air Core (AC) samples were collected using the same drill rig as the RC drilling. This allowed a larger volume AC drill bit and rod to be used (4-inch as opposed to the general 3-inch) and access to increased downhole pressure to clear the hole. The AC chips were sampled identically to the RC chips (cone split in 1-m intervals from the cyclone). The sample was dry wherever possible. As with the RC drilling, the AC chip recovery was monitored, and sample piles were photographed as a record at the end of hole. The sample splitter was cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination and bias introduced by sample build up.

All drillholes were logged by geology staff to a level of detail that supports Mineral Resource estimation. This includes lithology, structure, veining, alteration and mineralisation. All RC and AC chip trays are archived.

All samples were bagged in a calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags were placed in larger bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment notes and delivery address details were written on the side of the bag and dispatched from site and delivered directly to ALS Perth (NATA Accredited Testing Laboratory, Corporate Accreditation No: 825, Corporate Site No: 23001).

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

The Mineral Resource was prepared based on ~38,000m of drilling including ~28,000m of large format AC drilling, 8,000m RC drilling and ~2,000m of diamond tails.

The cut-off date for inclusion of drilling in the Mineral Resource update is 31 December 2022.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

Samples were analysed by two methods, fire assay and photon analysis. Fire assay samples were pulverized to 75µm and all samples analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish. Photon samples were crushed to <3mm and a 500g sample analysed by photon analysis. Photon assay was used predominantly (~70%) for the diamond core and selectively when assaying high-grade composite samples expected to contain coarse nuggetty gold (<1% of samples).

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Geological Domains

Geological domains were derived from a geological and structural framework supported by lithological, alteration and structural data and mineral chemistry associations (specifically arsenic associated with arsenopyrite) with gold grades. Structural interpretation suggests that primary gold mineralisation is aligned along a north-northeast trending shear zone and hosted within mafic rocks proximal to lithological boundaries. The interpreted geological domains are the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains.

Estimation Domains

The spatial continuity, stationarity and modality of gold grades in the context of the established geological and structural model were assessed and estimation domains were

refined by applying an implicit approach guided by the geological and structural knowledge of the deposit.

Resource Estimation

A 3D block model was created with 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL parent blocks and sub celled to 0.25mE x 0.5mN x 0.5mRL (minimum with variable height).

Ordinary block kriging of 1m composites was used for the grade estimation of gold supplemented by a top cut with indicator residual methodology (Rivoirard et al., 2010) for certain lodes.

The top-cut with indicator residual method (Rivoirard et al., 2010) is adapted to estimating grade from very skewed distributions. This method splits the modelled grade distributions into two parts: the first part is the background distribution, characterised by the grade values cut to the top-cut threshold ('TC') and the second part is the tail of high-grade values characterised by the indicator function at that threshold, I_(z>TC), and the excess metal content of the distribution beyond that threshold. In the model, the cut-grade and the indicator function are co-estimated.

Variograms representing the spatial continuity for the interpreted estimation domains were modelled using 1m composites.

The variogram structures are well defined and extend beyond drill spacing. Nugget values interpreted from the downhole variograms are moderate (0.2-0.3) and are typical of this deposit style. The overall structure and orientations of the variogram are representative of the expected nature of the mineralisation and the interpreted geological assumptions.

Kriging neighbourhood analysis was used to support the selection of relevant estimate and search parameters.

Estimation of gold grade was completed in two passes by adjustment of the search distances. The grade of each block was estimated using a minimum of eight and a maximum of 40 drillhole samples, and discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 (x-y-z).

The model was validated through visual validation, mean comparison checks and review of swath plots.

Bulk Density

In-situ bulk density (ISBD) (dry basis) values were assessed globally and within each unit of the geological model based on test work completed on drill core for selected material types.

CLASSIFICATION

An Indicated classification has been applied to all estimated blocks within the open pit shell. The classification is determined by drill spacing, estimation attributes and overall geological confidence in the block grade.

The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Geological evidence is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from drill holes.

Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the Mineral Resource. In assessing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic, environmental, social and geotechnical parameters.

The Mineral Resource reported here is a realistic inventory of mineralisation which, under assumed and justifiable technical, economic, and developmental conditions, may become economically extractable.

CUT-OFF GRADES AND OTHER PARAMETERS

The St Anne's Mineral Resource estimate is reported using open pit mining constraints.

The Mineral Resource is only the portion of the block model that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using assumptions of:

- mining practices and costs in line with similar scale open pit mining operations in Western Australia; and,
- processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia.

An underground Mineral Resource has not yet been reported.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL FACTORS OR ASSUMPTIONS

Metallurgical test work on mineralised samples sourced from St Anne's was conducted by ALS Metallurgy at a target grind size of 80% passing 150µm and demonstrated good metallurgical properties at this relatively coarse grind size. Recoveries averaged above 98% with average gravity recovery above 49%. Further metallurgy and comminution test work is being completed as part of the Company's ongoing Pre-feasibility Study.

Detailed mining factors are not yet available. The Competent Person considers the deposit would be mined using conventional open pit mining techniques.

FORTHCOMING ANNOUNCEMENTS

9-11 May 2023: Presentation and attendance – RIU Sydney Resources Round-up Conference.

May 2023: Rare earth assays from remaining Circle Valley infill and extensional drill holes.

From May 2023 onwards: Gold assays from Fairway shear zone drilling, Murchison Gold Project.

21-22 June 2023: Presentation and attendance – Gold Coast Investment Showcase.

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.

29-30 August 2023: Presentation and attendance – 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 281km^2 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 gold[2].

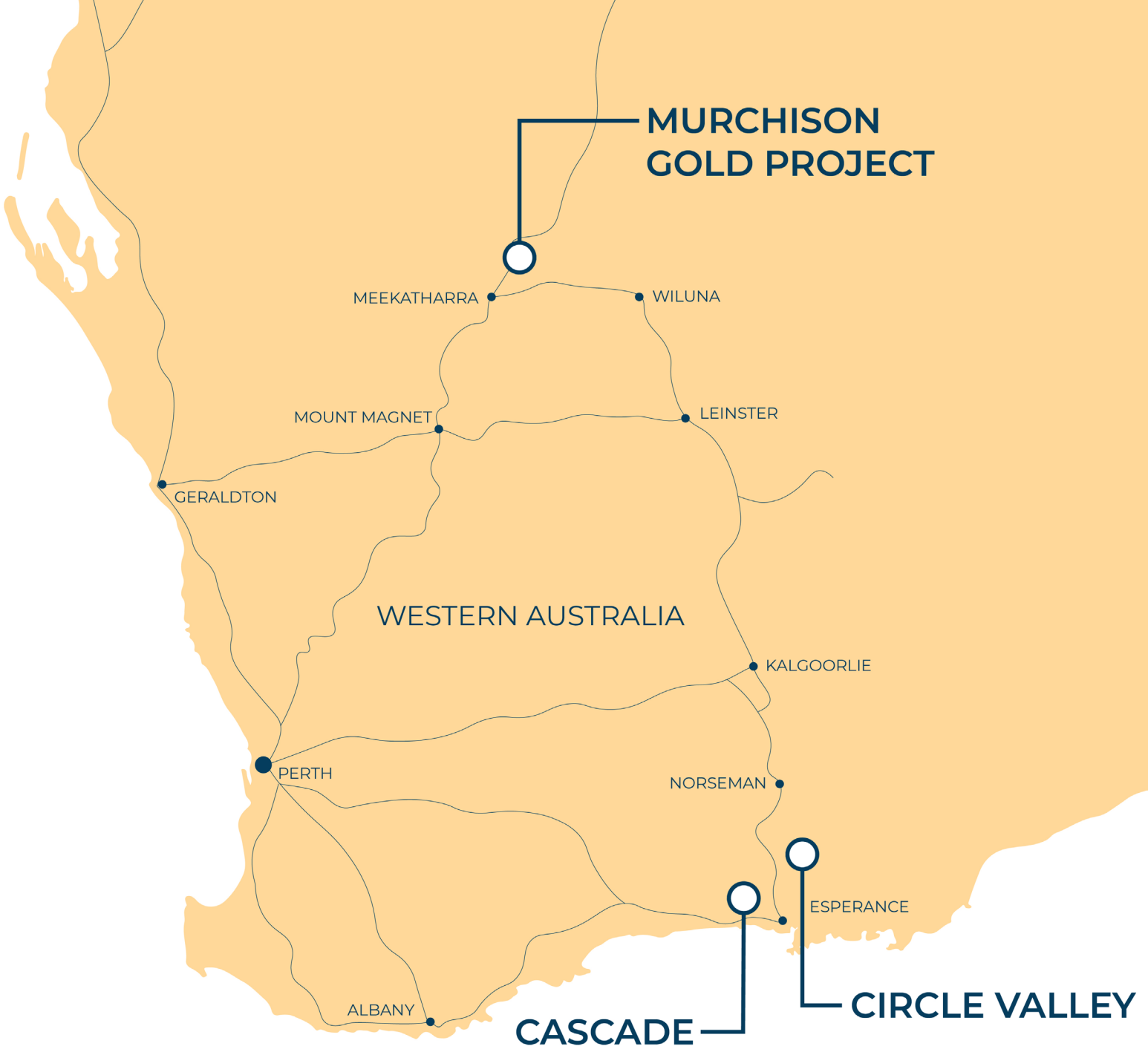
In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project (222km^2) in the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt (also host to the Tropicana gold mine – 3Moz past production). Gold mineralisation has been identified in four separate locations at Circle Valley and presents an exciting growth opportunity, which is being aggressively pursued.

Rare Earths

Meeka controls the Cascade Rare Earths Project (2,269km^2) 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.

[2]First reported in 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 ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('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
St Anne's				270	2.9	25				270	2.9	25
TOTAL	**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**5,900**	**3.0**	**570**	**6,700**	**2.8**	**590**	**12,700**	**3.0**	**1,215**

Notes:
1. Mineral Resources reported to the ASX on 28 April 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. The St Anne's 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.
7. 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 in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the St Anne's deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Roux, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Roux is an independent consultant to the Company and is employed by RSC. Mr Roux 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 Roux 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 all other 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.

The information that relates to Scoping Study results is based on information compiled by Mr Tim Davidson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Davidson is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Davidson is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans of and holds shares and performance rights in the Company as previously disclosed. Mr Davidson has sufficient experience in the study, development and operation of gold projects and 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.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: 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.	• One- metre primary samples and four metre composite samples were collected via reverse circulation and large format aircore (AC) blade drilling. • Additional sampling of diamond core was conducted more selectively to understand controls on mineralisation and collect density data. • The quality of the samples were actively monitored and evaluated using various quality control techniques. • The majority of sampling occurred in the near-completely oxidised regolith clays using large-format AC drilling methods. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and a larger 4-inch hammer air-core is an effective drilling technique in clay formations. • When blade refusal is reached, with a larger format AC rig a slimline face sampling RC hammer can be used to sample through consolidated formations. With appropriate air pressure and volume available and monitoring of sample recovery, this method can be considered appropriate. • Diamond core drilling has been used to verify key air core drilled intersections. • Reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques are typical and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being estimated. • The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Various measures were employed to monitor and assure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: • Every effort is made to drill dry samples. Where wet samples are drilled they are logged as wet and the quality of these samples are taken into account in the resource estimation. • Qualitative active monitoring of sample recovery and photographing of drill samples at the end of hole to assess sample recovery. • The calibration of scales used for the collection of wet-dry Archimedes density data using a calibration weight during the collection process. • Internal calibration checks were performed by the pXRF analyser daily. • Calibration of the DGPS instrument was performed before the travelled to site for each surveying campaign.

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

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• Diamond core followed half-core sampling techniques. Core was cut along the orientation line and the same half of core was always submitted for analysis. • Recovery was logged and accounted for in the logging and sampling.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Air drilled (RC and AC) samples were presented to a gravity fed cone splitter to produce a ~3kg sub-sample for each metre. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp split is scooped from the pulverised pulp sample. • For photon analysis the cone split sample is crushed to 90% passing -3mm and a 500g split is taken to fill the photon analysis jar. No duplicates were included in this sample stream. • Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• No twin drilling has been completed for the project but close spaced diamond drilling of some of the key mineralised areas drilled with AC have been drilled. These holes return similar grade tenor and distributions as the AC holes. • Field duplicates are taken from the cone splitter using the second shoot every 20 samples. These are analysed when included in a mineralised interval identified by the composite samples. • No field duplicates are included in the core sample stream. Using two quarter cores as duplicates significantly reduces the sample support of the "duplicates" and sampling of the second half of diamond core leaves no core for future reference.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. The primary sample is as large as possible to use blade drilling for the effective sampling of clay and considering economic constraints. The first split sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. A 50g fire assay is considered the optimal sample size considering practical and economic constraints. The 500g Photon sample is a further improvement in sample support.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Fire assay, total technique, with AAS finish is appropriate for gold. • Photon assay is considered a total technique and appropriate for gold. • In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyzer with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode was used for the programme in geochemical mode with all three beams set to 15 seconds. Each day the instrument internally calibrates itself to ensure it is operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have been applied.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified reference material: 1:25 samples • Blanks: coarse blank nominally 1:100; lab - barren quartz flush • Field: RC – duplicate taken from second chute on fixed cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. • Pulp duplicates selected by the laboratory. • In the Competent Person's opinion, the lab performed acceptably, with acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. The quality of analysis is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No holes have been twinned at this stage. However key mineralised zones have been core drilled in the centre of a dice-5 pattern to verify high-grade intervals defined from AC.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Company geologists. • In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. • Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole. • In the Competent Person's opinion, the accuracy and quality of the drill hole location data is appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94 - Zone 50.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m)
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Yes.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Not applicable, as mineralised 4m composites samples (>0.3 g/t) had their respective 1m samples subsequently assayed which take precedence.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied, numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra or collected by Dananni Haulage later in the programme. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. ALS reconcile the physical samples delivered against the sample submission and communicate any errors identified.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent reviews of QAQC have been conducted for the St Annes drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Geological data is stored in a Data Shed SQL server database. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. • Existing protocols maximise data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data using Logchief software on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Administrator who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, and quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data. • RSC validated the data using automated error identification in Leapfrog Geo as well as visual checks. • Errors identified were communicated to Meeka and clarified or adjusted as necessary. • The Competent Person considers the data to be valid and fit for purpose to inform a Mineral Resource estimate.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The Competent Person for Table 1, Section 1 and 2 conducts regular site visits. The Competent Person for Table 1, Section 3 is a consultant to the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry, including site visits within Western Australia; however, has not visited the St Anne's site.
	• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The drilling was completed prior to the commencement of the Mineral Resource estimate. As a result there would be no meaningful value from a site visit at that time. • The Competent Person did however engage frequently with the Competent Person (for Section 1 and 2) to discuss drilling protocols and sampling approaches. • In addition, drill core photos and AC and RC chips were reviewed. • There is no surface exposure of the mineralisation or underlying geology. Geological data including high

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		resolution diamond core and chip tray photographs are stored electronically. • The Competent person is satisfied with the approaches to the drilling and sampling.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• Due to the amount of data sourced from drill programs and consistent geologically logging, there is a high degree of confidence in the geological interpretation of the St Anne's deposit. • Within the well drilled (~20m x ~20m) portions of the deposit, the spacing and quantity of collected data provide geological evidence sufficient to verify geological and grade continuity. • The Competent Person considers that the deposit is well drilled and due to the nature of the deposit, alternative interpretations of the geology are not likely to deviate materially from the current model.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The dataset (geological mapping, RC and diamond core logging and assays etc.) are considered acceptable for determining a geological model. • From this data, downhole lithological, alteration, geochemical and structural information were considered and incorporated into the geological interpretation.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternative geological interpretations were considered throughout the process. • These focussed on the key elements informing the geological model particularly the alteration intensity and arsenic proxies. • The Competent Person considers that due to the nature of the deposit, alternative interpretations of the geological model are not likely to materially deviate from the final interpretation.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alteration intensity, host lithology, structural trends and a known association with As and Gold mineralisation were considered as the foundation for the Geological Interpretation. • Within this defined geological domain, estimation domains were interpreted. This recognises the link between geological data highlighting mineralised fluid flow and the estimation domaining. • The Competent Person considers the application of the geological controls to define the estimation domaining as best practice to control the Mineral Resource Estimation.
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Sudden changes in lithology and/or structural trends at a local scale can influence the grade and geological continuity. • The Competent Person has considered this risk by reviewing the materiality of alternate interpretations as well as

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		assigning lower confidence Resource classification to areas of low information density.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Mineral Resource extends over 550m strike and from ~20m to ~90m below surface. It remains open at depth. These extents host 15 modelled mineralised wireframes, interpreted as a proxy for the mineralisation. This proxy considers the lithology host, the alteration intensity, the presence of high value arsenic (associated with arsenopyrite) and the structural orientation. The mineralised wireframes vary between ~1 m and ~13 m in width.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• The interpreted geological domains provide the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains. These geological domains incorporate lithology, alteration, and mineral chemistry associations (specifically arsenic) with gold grade. • Three vein system volumes representing the estimations domains (Driver, Wood and Iron) were refined within these geological domains by applying an implicit approach. • In addition, the orientation of continuity is defined to recognise regional and deposit scale structural trends. • In Leapfrog Geo/Edge, Ordinary Kriging (OK) of 1m top cap composites was applied for grade estimation of gold. OK is the most widely used non-biased linear estimation method for grade populations that exhibit reasonable statistical homogeneity within estimation domains. • Within the Driver estimation domain (vein system), a top cap indicator residual methodology adapted to very skewed grade distributions (Rivoirard et al., 2010) was applied to the major gold bearing lode. The methodology manages extreme gold values without having to apply traditional top capping. The remaining estimation domains within the Driver vein system, used a traditional top capping methodology. • Sub domaining of the Iron domain was applied to distinguish between high- and low-grade portions. • In preparation for grade interpolation using OK, weights were generated by modelling variograms within the estimation domains. Nugget values interpreted from the downhole variograms are moderate (0.2–0.3) and are typical of a deposit of this style. The overall structure and orientations of the variogram are representative of the expected nature of the mineralisation and the interpreted geological assumptions. The variograms were modelled using Snowden Supervisor and Leapfrog Edge.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• A parent block of 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL sub celled to 0.25mE x 0.5mN x 0.5mRL (minimum with variable height) was used. This is based on the current drill spacing and estimation vein geometries. • Estimation of gold grade was completed in two passes. Pass 1 is ~130m x ~100m x~20m and pass 2 is ~260m x ~200m x ~20m. Both passes are orientated in the direction of maximum continuity and apply a minimum 8 and maximum of 40 samples. A discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 (x-y-z) was applied. • The model was validated through visual comparison of input data and model, global statistical checks, and review of swath plots trends. The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated with block grades representative (within 10-15%) of the input data.
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• This is a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the St Anne's deposit.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions made.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements estimated.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The Parent block size considered the drill spacing, the thickness and the geometry of the orebody.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions made regarding mining of selective mining units.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions made regarding correlation of variables, only gold was estimated in the model.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The Geological Domains provided the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains. These Geological Domains incorporate lithology, alteration, and mineral chemistry associations (specifically arsenic associated with arsenopyrite) with gold grade. • Three vein system volumes representing the estimations domains (Driver, Wood and Iron) were refined within these geology domains by applying an implicit approach. • In addition, the orientation of continuity is defined to recognise regional and deposit scale structural trends.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top capping was applied to the estimation domains (includes sub domains) where necessary to lower the influence of outlier gold values. This was based on reviewing the histograms and log probability plots, and considering the impacts / assessment of the CVs (within margin of <2)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• The major gold bearing lode within the Driver estimation domain, did not undergo top capping and a top cap indicator residual methodology adapted to very skewed grade distributions (Rivoirard et al., 2010) was applied. • Top capping was applied with the high- and low-grade sub-domains (20 Au ppm & 2.5 Au ppm respectively) within the Iron estimation domains, • No top capping was applied within the Wood estimation domain(s), as the CV's was below 2 and did not contain extreme outlier gold values, and still within relevance of the distributions
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Grade estimation is validated visually on a section-by-section review; statistically by comparison of input drillhole data against estimated grade and by swath plots of northing, easting, and RL to composite data. • The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated with block grades representative (within 10 -15%) of the input data. • In addition, the geology, estimation domaining and final estimate is peer reviewed. This includes detailed discussion on applied methodology and parameters.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The Mineral Resource is only the portion of the block model that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade, reflective of current mining costs and design parameters.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Due to the width and grade of the resource, and its position relative to the surface, it has been assumed potential mining of the St Anne's deposit would be by open pit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. • Metallurgical test work on mineralised samples sourced from St Anne's was conducted by ALS Metallurgy at a target grind size of 80% passing 150µm and demonstrated good metallurgical properties at this relatively coarse grind size. Recoveries averaged above 98% with average gravity recovery above

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	49%. Further metallurgy and comminution test work is being completed as part of the Company's ongoing feasibility studies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Preliminary environmental studies have been completed, including native flora and fauna surveys. • To date studies have not presented any issues that will impact on potential mining of ore from the deposit.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types.
	• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The ISBD determination method used a water immersion technique.
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Densities are assigned according to the weathering horizon model interpreted from downhole logging.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• The models have utilised all available data. • The model has been classified as Indicated as determined by drill spacing and local geological and grade confidence. • The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated based on validation of input and estimated grades through visual assessment, domain grade mean comparisons, and a review of swath plots. • The local error increases in areas of wider spaced data and as such the model estimated reflects the confidence according to applied classification criteria. • The deposit has a robust geological interpretation and relatively high continuity of geology and mineralisation from the ~20m x ~20m drilling and therefore has been classified as Indicated. • Due to the strong subvertical continuity reflective of the structural, mineralisation and geological control, the classification for indicated is extrapolated 20m down dip.
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in	• Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person. • Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the Mineral Resource. In assessing the reasonable prospects, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic and geotechnical parameters.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource was estimated by consultants RSC. • An internal peer review has been completed prior to this release and no material issues have been highlighted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	• The Mineral Resource estimates have been reported in accordance with the guidelines within the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The confidence reflected in the Indicated classification of the deposit is based on exploration, sampling and assaying information gathered through appropriate techniques from appropriately spaced drillholes and geological understanding, • The confidence in the estimate is supported by slope of regression values calculated during estimation, in conjunction with domain-by-domain swath plots of composite vs block grades.
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade for open pit mining scenarios.
	• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No production data are available.