ASX Announcement

10 August 2022

Significant New Discovery at St Anne's

- Shallow aircore drilling has intersected exceptionally high-grade gold over significant widths at St Anne's, 3.5km south of Turnberry (610,000oz @ 1.7g/t Au), at the 100% owned Murchison Gold Project, results include:
  - **32m @ 16.07g/t Au** from 48m including **16m @ 28.59g/t Au** (22SAAC058)
  - **20m @ 20.74g/t Au** from 48m including **16m @ 24.86g/t Au** (22SAAC061)
- **Strong geological continuity is observed in surrounding holes to the south and below hole 22SAAC061 with quartz veining and coincident geochemical signature present at the expected depth – assays for these holes are pending.**
- These results are located ~400m north of the broad, shallow intersections reported from St Anne's in January and July 2022, including:
  - **32m @ 2.20g/t Au** from 48m including **20m @ 3.31g/t Au** (22SAAC009)
  - **32m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 44m including **16m @ 3.59g/t Au** (22SAAC018)
  - **28m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 28m including **8m @ 3.46g/t Au** (22SAAC005)
  - **24m @ 4.81g/t Au** from 68m including **4m @ 20.30g/t Au** (21SARC002)
  - **36m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 24m including **8m @ 2.35g/t Au** (21SARC004)
- **Assays are pending for a further 3,614m of drilling from St Anne's.**
- Shallow drilling is now underway targeting the 400m untested zone between the northern and southern ends of St Anne's.
- **St Anne's is yet to be included in the current Mineral Resource.**

Commenting on these results, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said: *"The broad zones of shallow gold prevalent at St Anne's continue to demonstrate the exceptional growth opportunity at our Murchison Gold Project. Pleasingly, these results also demonstrate the significant high-grade potential as we continue to grow the footprint of this large gold system.*

Drilling is continuing at St Anne's targeting the largely untested central area immediately along strike and to the south of these exceptional high-grade results.

We are also working toward the inclusion of St Anne's in our next Mineral Resource update, targeted for the December 2022 quarter."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report assays from a further thirty-eight aircore holes drilled at St Anne's, part of the 100% owned Murchison Gold Project, during July 2022. The new results show broad zones of high-grade gold were intersected at the northern end of St Anne's:

- **32m @ 16.07g/t Au** from 48m including **16m @ 28.59g/t Au** (22SAAC058)
- **20m @ 20.74g/t Au** from 48m including **16m @ 24.86g/t Au** (22SAAC061)

Strong geological continuity is observed between hole 22SAAC058 and hole 22SAAC061, collared 20 metres to the south. Both holes intersected thick zones of quartz veining (see Figure 3 and Figure 4) which hosts the exceptionally high grades and coarse nuggety gold (see Figure 2). This quartz veining and coincident geochemical signature extends south of

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hole 22SAAC061 across two additional lines of holes, drilled 20 metres and 40 metres south of hole 22SAAC061 respectively, for which assays are pending.

The drilling intersected a sequence of felsic volcaniclastics and mafic rocks. The mineralisation is predominantly hosted by the mafic unit within a broad, sub-vertical north-south trending shear zone on the contact with the felsic volcaniclastics. The system is highly fertile, also hosting the Turnberry deposit (610,000oz @ 1.7g/t Au) located 3.5km to the north of St Anne's along this gold rich shear zone.

New intersections from outside the high-grade quartz lode included:

- **4m @ 1.91g/t Au** from 52m (22SAAC054)
- **4m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 56m (22SAAC056)
- **4m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 84m (22SAAC063)

The new results are located ~400 metres north of the shallow gold intersections reported in July 2022 (see ASX announcement from 19 July 2022), which included:

- **32m @ 2.20g/t Au** from 48m including **20m @ 3.31g/t Au** (22SAAC009)
- **32m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 44m including **16m @ 3.59g/t Au** (22SAAC018)
- **28m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 28m including **8m @ 3.46g/t Au** (22SAAC005)
- **8m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 40m (22SAAC008)
- **8m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 92m (22SAAC019)
- **4m @ 1.68g/t Au** from 32m (22SAAC023)

Shallow drilling is continuing at St Anne's targeting the central zone. Further results are expected in the coming weeks.

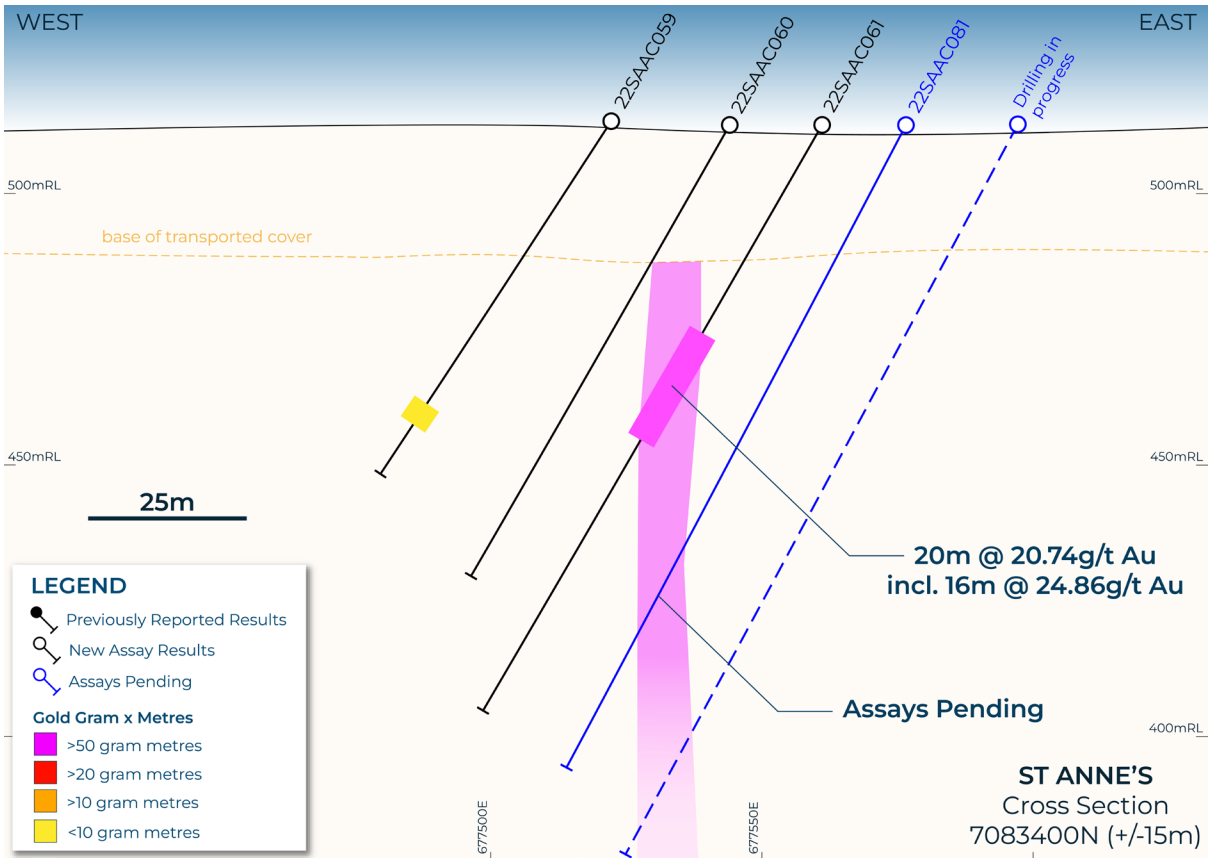

Figure 1: Cross section 7083400N through St Anne's showing shallow high-grade gold results, collar points for which assays are pending and planned extensional drill holes.

Figure 2: Coarse gold panned from interval 52m-56m in hole 22SAAC061, which returned 4m @ 63.20g/t Au.

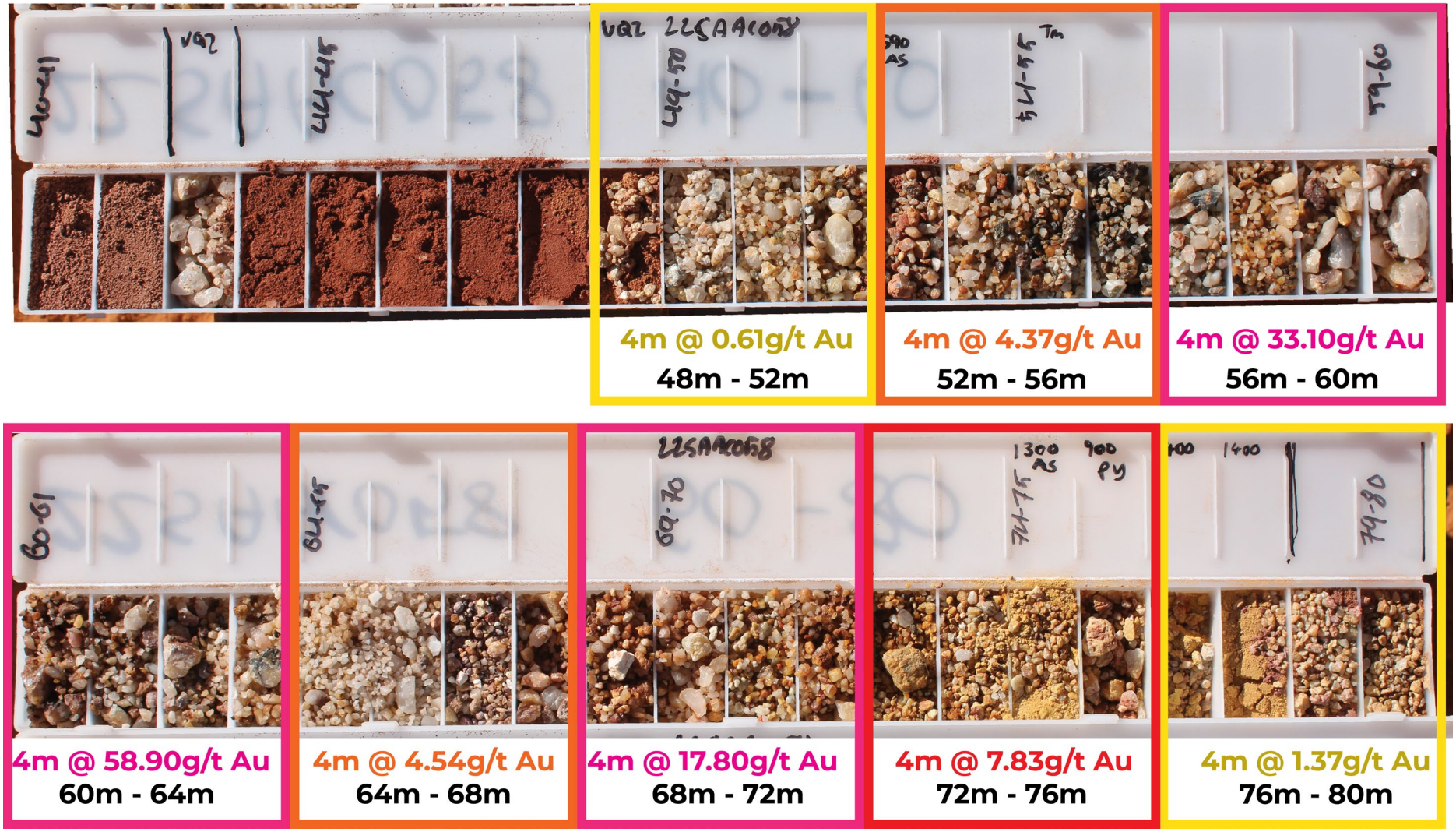

Figure 3: Chip tray from hole 22SAAC058 showing the 32m quartz intercept which hosts the high-grade (32m@16.07g/t Au) gold.

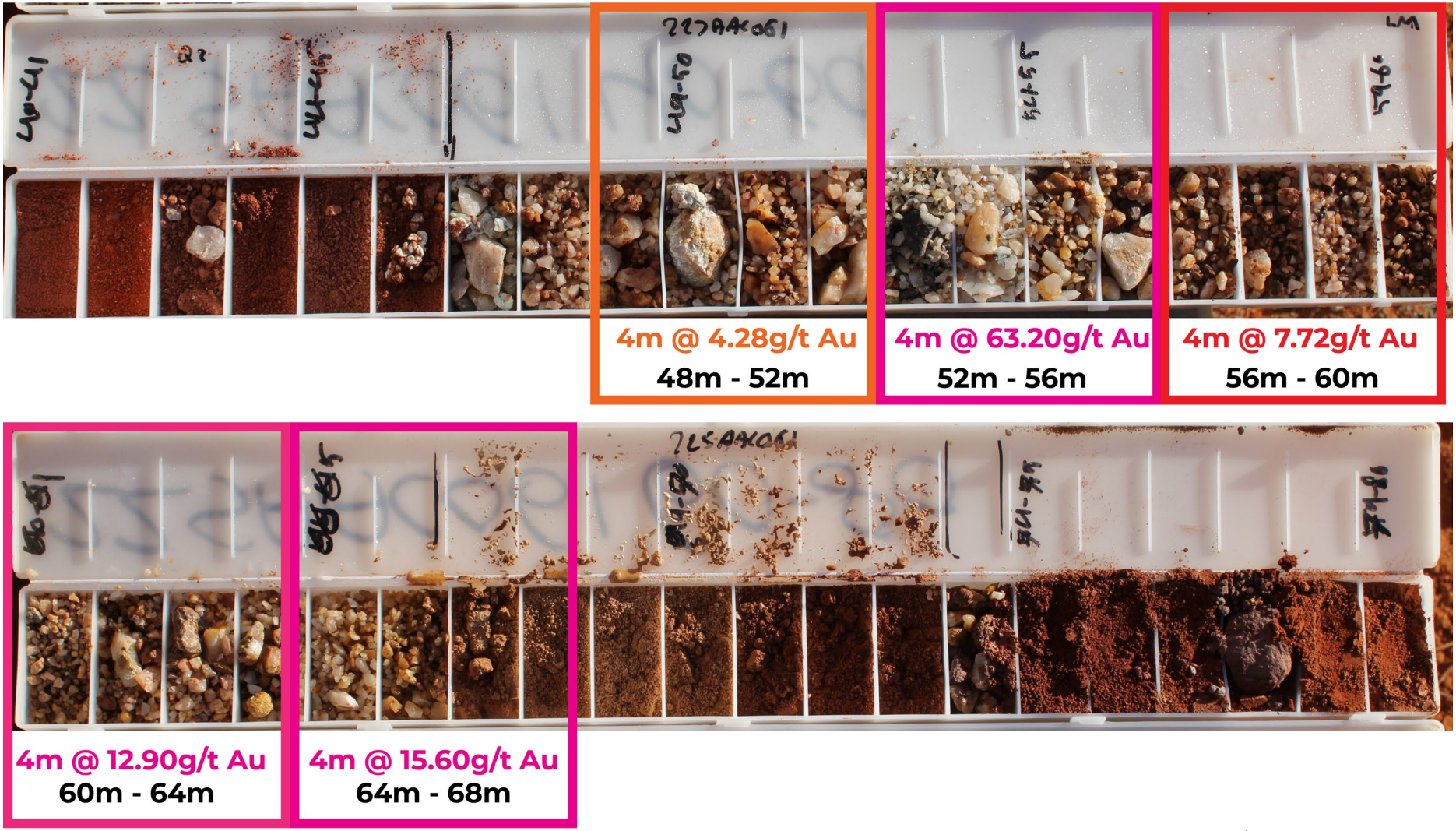

Figure 4: Chip tray from hole 22SAAC061 showing the 20m quartz intercept which hosts the high-grade (20m @ 20.74g/t Au) gold.

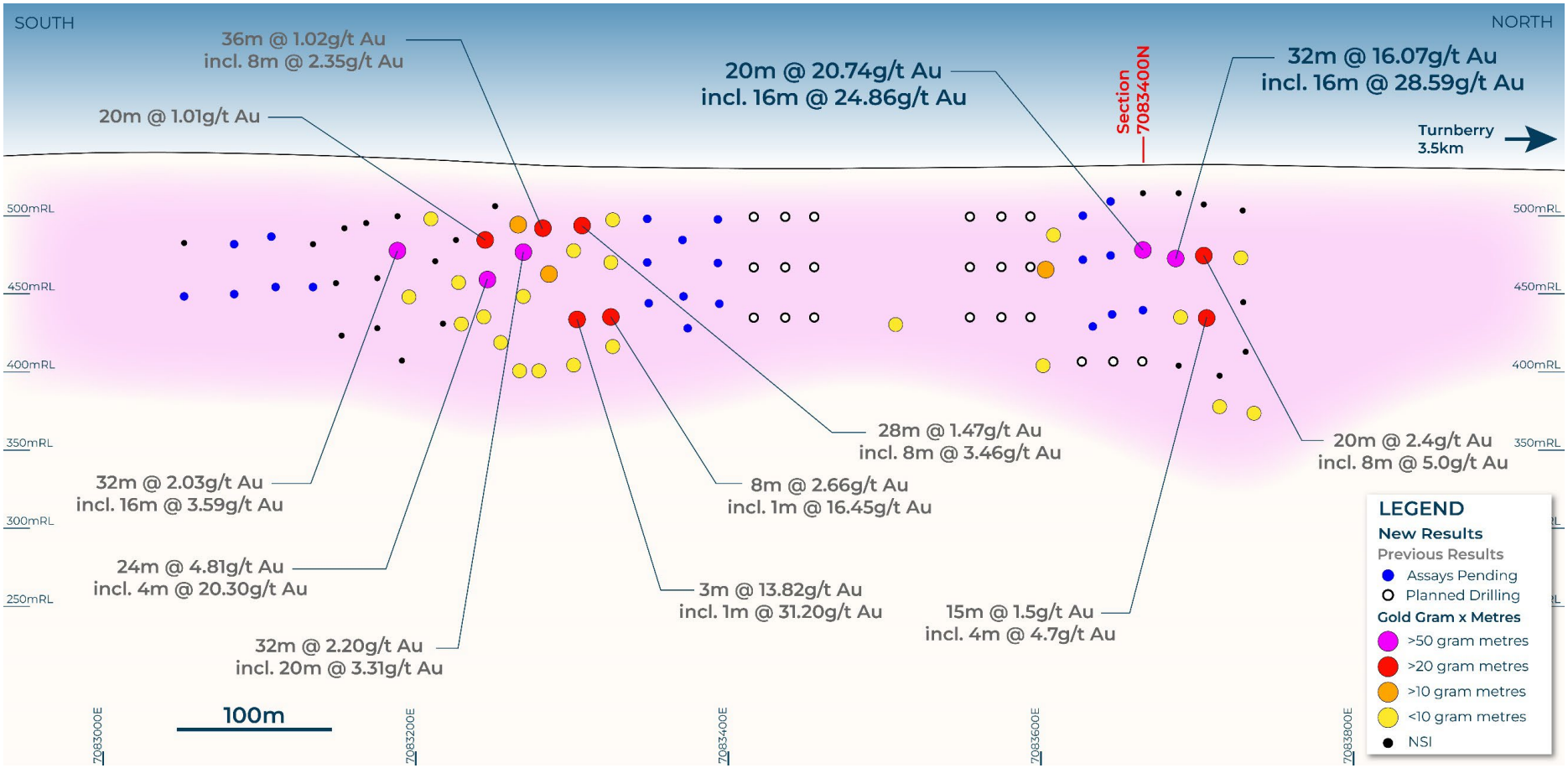

Figure 5: St Anne's long section along shear zone showing assay results, planned extensional drill hole pierce points and pierce points for which assays are pending.

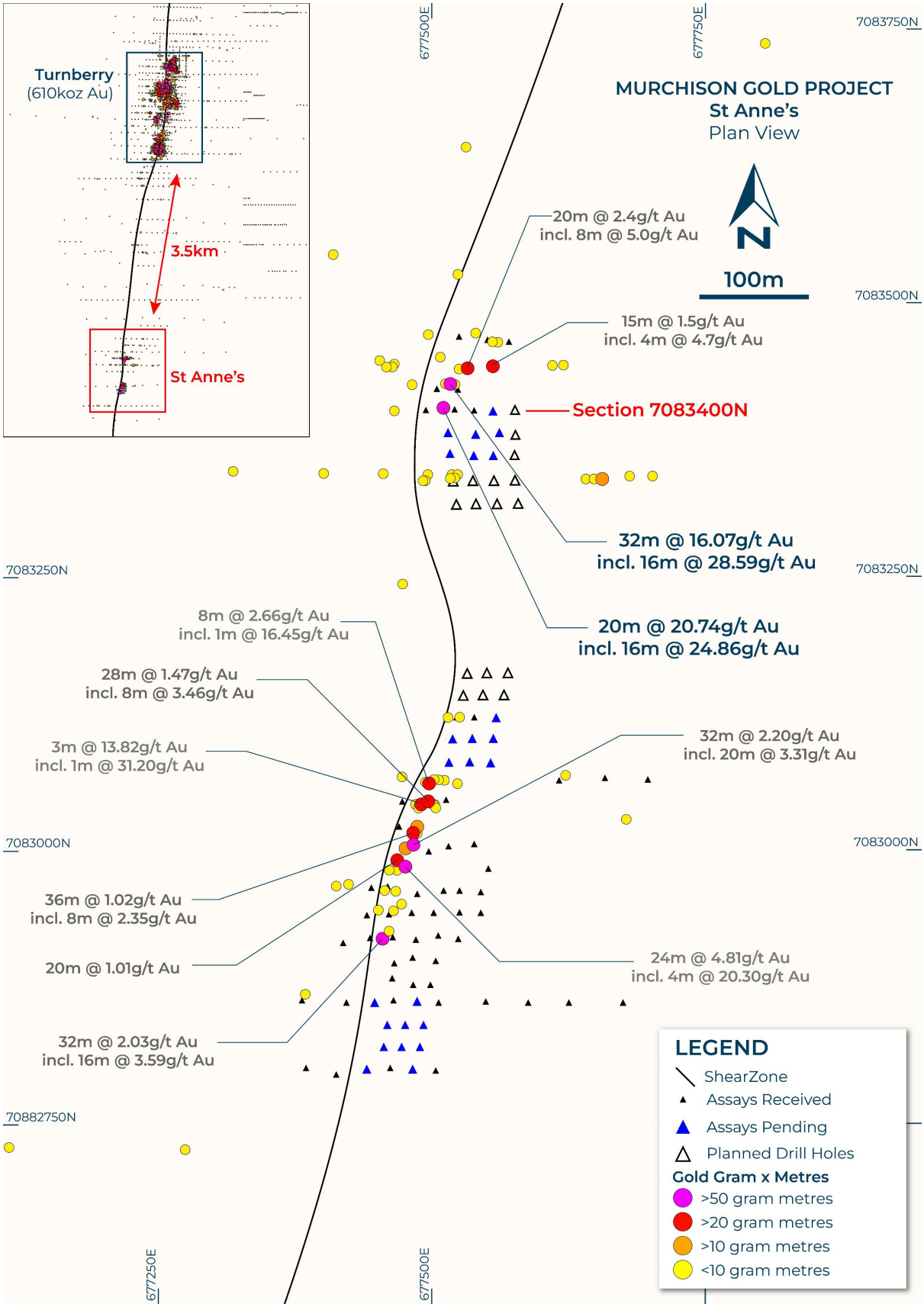

Figure 6: Plan view showing St Anne's area, the shear zone, shallow high-grade gold assay results, planned extensional drill hole collar points and collar points for which assays are pending.

Outside of the immediate zones of mineralisation at Turnberry and St Anne's, limited drilling has been completed along the highly fertile 7km gold shear system. Where this sparce, broadly spaced reconnaissance drilling has intersected the shear zone, gold is evident. Importantly, drilling records indicate the package of rocks that host gold at Turnberry and St Anne's also strike in a similar trend. Following extensional drilling at both St Anne's and Turnberry, this shear zone will become the focus of work, targeting large zones of thick, shallow gold mineralisation.

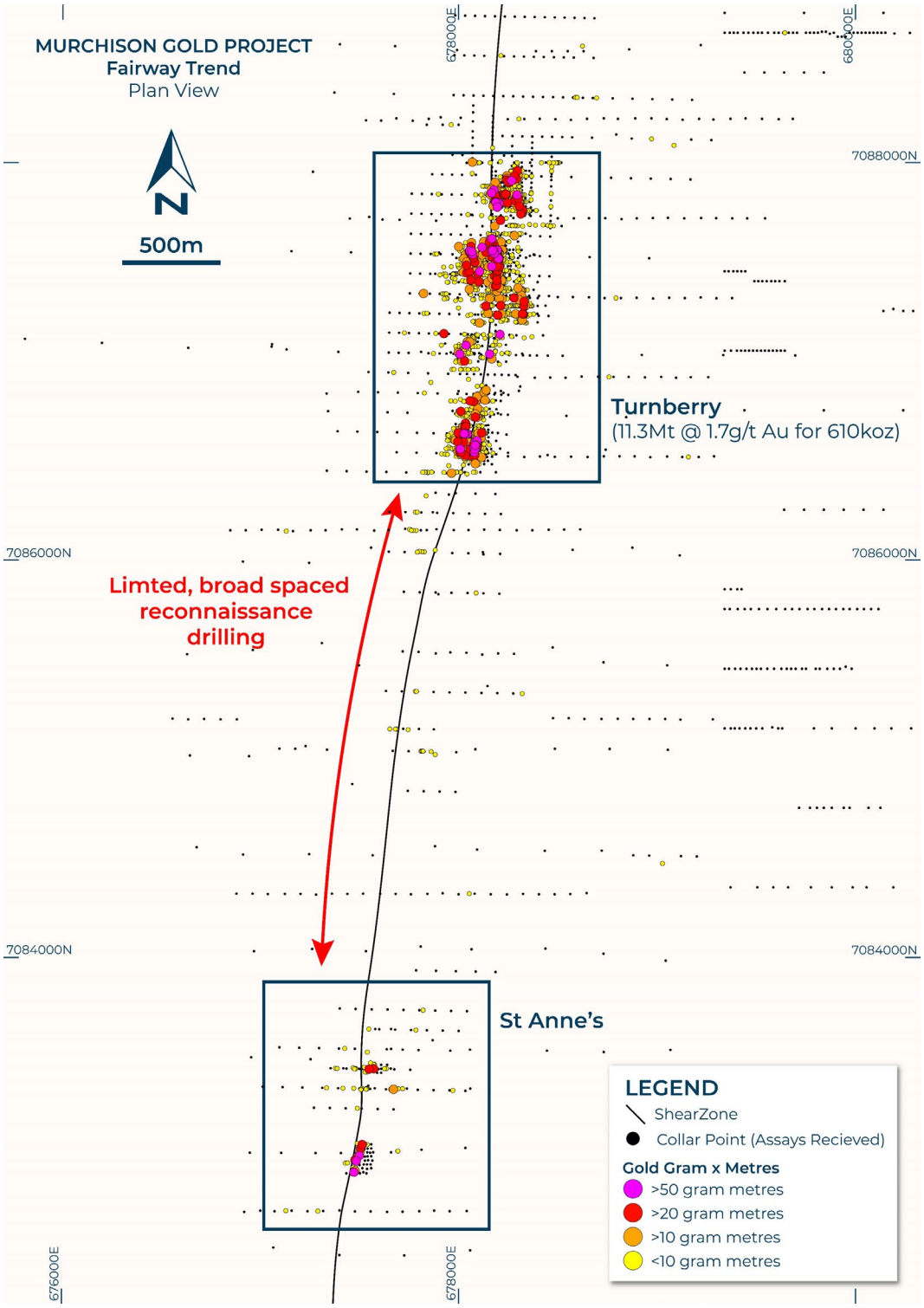

Figure 7: Plan view showing the Fairway trend (highly fertile 7km gold shear system), the Turnberry deposit, the rapidly growing strike at St Anne's and the sparse reconnaissance drilling between Turnberry and St Anne's.

FORTHCOMING ANNOUNCEMENTS

August – September 2022: Assays from the remaining 13,796m of drilling for high-grade rare earths at Circle Valley.

August – October 2022: Gold assays from Murchison Gold Project drilling.

September 2022: Pre-feasibility Study for the Murchison Gold Project.

September 2022: Audited Annual Report.

October 2022: Quarterly Activity Report.

December 2022: Gold assays from Circle Valley (Anomaly A) extensional drilling.

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

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

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

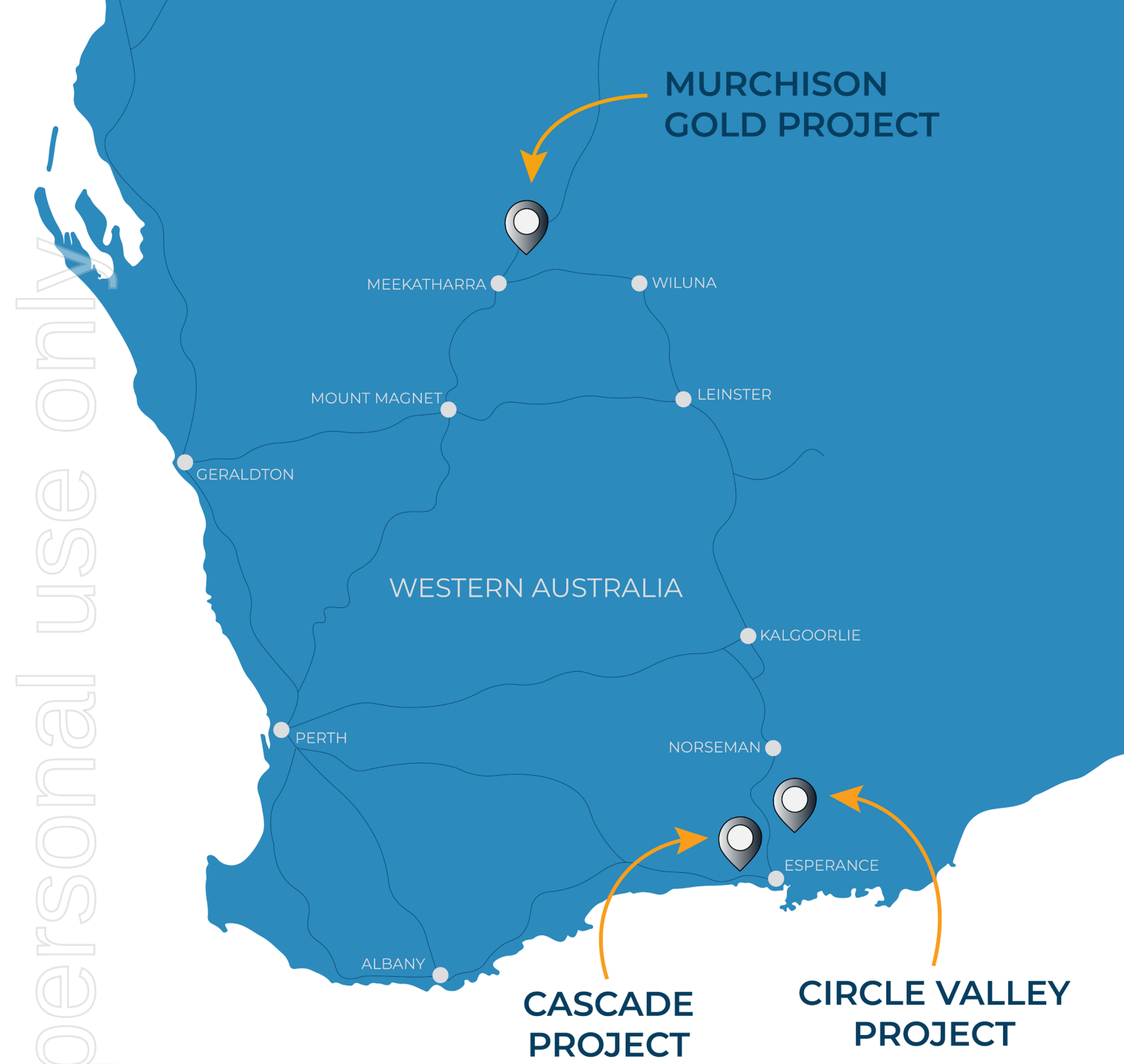
Gold

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 343km^2 landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields and hosts a large high-grade 1.1Moz 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.

In addition, Meeka owns the Circle Valley Project 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 (2,068km^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 being Neodymium-Praseodymium oxides. These metals are geopolitically critical, and Meeka intend to accelerate our understanding of Cascade by commencing initial metallurgical work. Furthermore, drilling will be ongoing.



Global 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				6,800	1.6	355	4,500	1.8	255	11,300	1.7	610
TOTAL	**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**7,850**	**2.7**	**670**	**5,150**	**2.4**	**390**	**13,100**	**2.6**	**1,115**

Notes:
1. Mineral Resources previously reported to the ASX on 18 May 2021 in announcement titled "Murchison Gold Mineral Resource Grows 44% to +1.1 Million Ounces". The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.
2. Mineral Resources are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
3. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
4. Turnberry Open Pit Mineral Resource is reported within a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 0.5g/t cut-off grade.
5. Turnberry Underground Mineral Resource is reported outside a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 1.5g/t cut-off grade.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information 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 18 May 2021. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
22SAAC026	AC	677560	7082943	518	270	-60	160
22SAAC027	AC	677630	7083061	518	270	-60	160
22SAAC028	AC	677671	7083063	518	270	-60	132
22SAAC029	AC	677709	7083062	518	270	-60	61
22SAAC030	AC	677404	7082803	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC031	AC	677431	7082799	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC032	AC	677479	7082803	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC033	AC	677520	7082802	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC034	AC	677401	7082864	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC035	AC	677440	7082863	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC036	AC	677482	7082864	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC037	AC	677522	7082862	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC038	AC	677564	7082863	518	270	-60	96
22SAAC039	AC	677602	7082862	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC040	AC	677639	7082862	518	270	-60	96
22SAAC041	AC	677686	7082862	518	270	-60	55
22SAAC042	AC	677503	7082960	518	270	-60	130
22SAAC043	AC	677526	7082962	518	270	-60	130
22SAAC044	AC	677541	7082963	518	270	-60	150
22SAAC045	AC	677560	7082961	518	270	-60	130
22SAAC046	AC	677480	7082884	518	270	-60	96
22SAAC047	AC	677499	7082878	518	270	-60	132
22SAAC048	AC	677515	7082879	518	270	-60	150
22SAAC049	AC	677483	7082898	518	270	-60	130
22SAAC050	AC	677498	7082903	518	270	-60	140
22SAAC051	AC	677520	7082900	518	270	-60	150
22SAAC052	AC	677549	7083462	518	270	-60	80
22SAAC053	AC	677572	7083459	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC054	AC	677590	7083458	518	270	-60	130
22SAAC055	AC	677561	7083439	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC056	AC	677530	7083418	518	270	-60	80
22SAAC057	AC	677547	7083418	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC058	AC	677571	7083420	518	270	-60	120
22SAAC059	AC	677520	7083400	518	270	-60	80
22SAAC060	AC	677543	7083400	518	270	-60	100
22SAAC061	AC	677561	7083401	518	270	-60	130
22SAAC062	AC	677553	7083117	518	270	-60	120
22SAAC063	AC	677572	7083120	518	270	-60	123
22SAAC025	AC	677541	7082943	518	270	-60	150

Table 2 – St Anne's Significant Intersections (>0.3g/t Au)

Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
22SAAC026	120	124	4	0.57
22SAAC028	72	76	4	0.68
22SAAC035	64	68	4	0.32
	72	76	4	0.62
22SAAC043	84	88	4	0.61
	104	108	4	0.79
22SAAC044	52	56	4	0.34
22SAAC045	128	130	2	0.39
22SAAC046	44	48	4	0.42
22SAAC052	68	72	4	0.62
22SAAC053	40	44	4	0.35
22SAAC054	52	56	4	1.91
	60	64	4	0.30
22SAAC055	44	48	4	0.41
22SAAC056	56	60	4	1.16
22SAAC058	48	80	32	16.07
incl.	56	72	16	28.59
	84	88	4	0.53
22SAAC059	56	60	4	0.31
	68	72	4	0.53
22SAAC061	48	68	20	20.74
incl.	52	68	16	24.86
	72	76	4	0.46
	76	80	4	0.44
22SAAC062	8	12	4	0.84
22SAAC063	84	88	4	1.11
	60	64	4	0.38

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• RC/AC drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. • Diamond core (HQ, NQ, LTK-60) sampled half core, 0.1m to 1.3m. • Diamond core (BQ) sampled whole core, 0.1m to 1.3m.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay and aqua regia assay methods.
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. • RC/AC samples 1m analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS. • When visible gold is observed in chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
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).	• PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. • Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented. • 150mm RC/AC drill chips.
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.	• Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. • RC/AC chips, minimize drill water use.
	• 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.
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: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical; structural. • Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry. • All holes logged for entire length of hole.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); • Core photographed wet and dry.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Core sawn half and quarter core from pre-2014 diamond drilling. All current underground diamond drilling is whole core sampled
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) • The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) • Gold analysis is determined by either • 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical pre-2017) • 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical 2017) • 30g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS 2017-2020). • 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (ALS 2021).
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. • Core: quarter or half core taken as duplicate.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Fire assay, total technique, appropriate for gold • Aqua regia digest, partial assay, appropriate for gold and trace elements • AAS appropriate for gold. • ICPOES for trace elements.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical data used in estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples • Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush • Duplicates: • Field: RC – re-split residual sample, core – every 50th sample quarter cored • Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. • 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• A single diamond hole (MNDD064) was drilled immediately adjacent to a RC hole (MNRC038) but was not sampled as it was for geotechnical purposes. Visual inspection of the diamond hole correlates well with the intersection returned from the RC hole.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Surpac by company geologists.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
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.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94 - Zone 50.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing is nominally 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m)
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Nominal 20m spacing on 25m section in mineralized area, 50m x 50m along strike and down dip.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• N/A
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.	• Not Applicable

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Review of sampling and QAQC procedures and data by Cube Consulting in November 2011.

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 Gold Limited controls a 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 Gold 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.	• Historic 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 a moderate 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 are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. • Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
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 at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential.