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16 September 2026

Annual Resource and Reserve Statement

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report Mineral Resources have grown to ~1.5Moz with the acquisition of Mt Holland in Western Australia's Forrestania greenstone belt.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Group Mineral Resource grows to **~1.5Moz @ 2.8g/t Au**
  - Initial Mt Holland Mineral Resource of 270koz @ 2.4g/t Au
- Ore Reserves stand at **355koz @ 2.8g/t Au**

Meeka's Managing Director and CEO, Tim Davidson said:

"We have grown the resource through acquisition this year. We expect growth next year to be through the drill bit with the substantial drilling we are currently completing in the Murchison and soon to begin at Mt Holland. Potential additions in the Murchison include Rosapenna and the high-grade depth extension at Turnberry, as well as the significant number of targets we have at Mt Holland."

This annual statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code 2012) and the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules. All Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve summaries are tabulated on the following page.

Figure 1: Map showing Meeka's existing operations in Western Australia.

Table 1: Group Mineral Resource at 30 June 2026[1].

Project	Area	Type	Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Measured Tonnes (kt)	Measured Grade (g/t)	Measured Ounces (koz)	Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Indicated Grade (g/t)	Indicated Ounces (koz)	Inferred Tonnes (kt)	Inferred Grade (g/t)	Inferred Ounces (koz)	Total Tonnes (kt)	Total Grade (g/t)	Total Ounces (koz)	FY25 Mineral Resource Tonnes (kt)	FY25 Mineral Resource Grade (g/t)	FY25 Mineral Resource Ounces (koz)
Murchison	St Anne's	OP	0.5	-	-	-	150	3.2	20	-	-	-	150	3.2	20	300	3.0	30
	St Anne's	UG	1.6	-	-	-	80	2.5	10	-	-	-	80	2.5	10	100	2.6	10
	St Anne's	**Total**		-	-	-	**230**	**3.0**	**30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**230**	**3.0**	**30**	**400**	**2.9**	**40**
	Turnberry	OP	0.5	-	-	-	6,130	1.3	250	1,150	1.3	50	7,280	1.3	300	7,800	1.3	330
	Turnberry	UG	2.0	-	-	-	100	3.6	10	2,750	3.9	350	2,850	3.9	360	2,900	3.9	360
	Turnberry	**Total**		-	-	-	**6,230**	**1.3**	**260**	**3,900**	**3.1**	**400**	**10,130**	**2.0**	**660**	**10,700**	**2.0**	**690**
	Andy Well	**UG**	**1.5**	**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**970**	**9.9**	**310**	**650**	**6.5**	**135**	**1,770**	**8.8**	**500**	**1,800**	**8.6**	**505**
	Stockpiles			-	-	-	**810**	**1.0**	**25**	-	-	-	**810**	**1.0**	**25**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Murchison		**Total**		**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**8,240**	**2.4**	**625**	**4,550**	**3.7**	**535**	**12,940**	**2.9**	**1,215**	**12,900**	**3.0**	**1,235**
Mt Holland	Blue Vein	OP	0.5	-	-	-	1,030	2.0	70	120	2.4	10	1,150	2.1	80	-	-	-
	Blue Vein	UG	1.0	-	-	-	480	2.4	40	1,450	2.8	130	1,930	2.7	170	-	-	-
	Blue Vein	**Total**		-	-	-	**1,510**	**2.3**	**110**	**1,570**	**2.8**	**140**	**3,080**	**2.5**	**250**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Bushpig	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**270**	**1.2**	**10**	**270**	**1.2**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Razorback	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**220**	**1.6**	**10**	**220**	**1.6**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mt Holland		**Total**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,510**	**2.3**	**110**	**2,060**	**2.4**	**160**	**3,570**	**2.4**	**270**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total				**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**9,750**	**2.3**	**735**	**6,610**	**3.3**	**695**	**16,510**	**2.8**	**1,485**	**12,900**	**3.0**	**1,235**

Notes:

- "OP" denotes open pits, "UG" denotes underground, "SP" denotes stockpiles.
- All Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
- Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.
- Competent Person for Mineral Resources reported here: James Lawrence.

[1] Includes the Mt Holland Mineral Resource first reported by the Company on 16 September 2026.

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Table 2: Group Ore Reserve at 30 June 2026.

			Cut-off	Proven			Probable			Total			FY25 Ore Reserve		
Project	**Area**	**Type**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces (koz)**	**Tonnes ('000t)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces ('000oz)**
Murchison	St Anne's	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	3.4	20
	Turnberry	OP	0.6	-	-	-	350	1.8	20	350	1.8	20	930	1.8	55
	Turnberry	UG	2.0	-	-	-	620	2.5	50	620	2.5	50	620	2.5	50
	Andy Well	UG	1.5	-	-	-	2,150	3.8	260	2,150	3.8	260	2,230	3.8	270
	Stockpiles			-	-	-	810	1.0	25	810	1.0	25	-	-	-
Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,930**	**2.8**	**355**	**3,930**	**2.8**	**355**	**4,000**	**3.1**	**400**

Notes:

- "OP" denotes open pits, "UG" denotes underground, "SP" denotes stockpiles.
- Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.
- Competent Person for Ore Reserve reported here: Chris Davidson.

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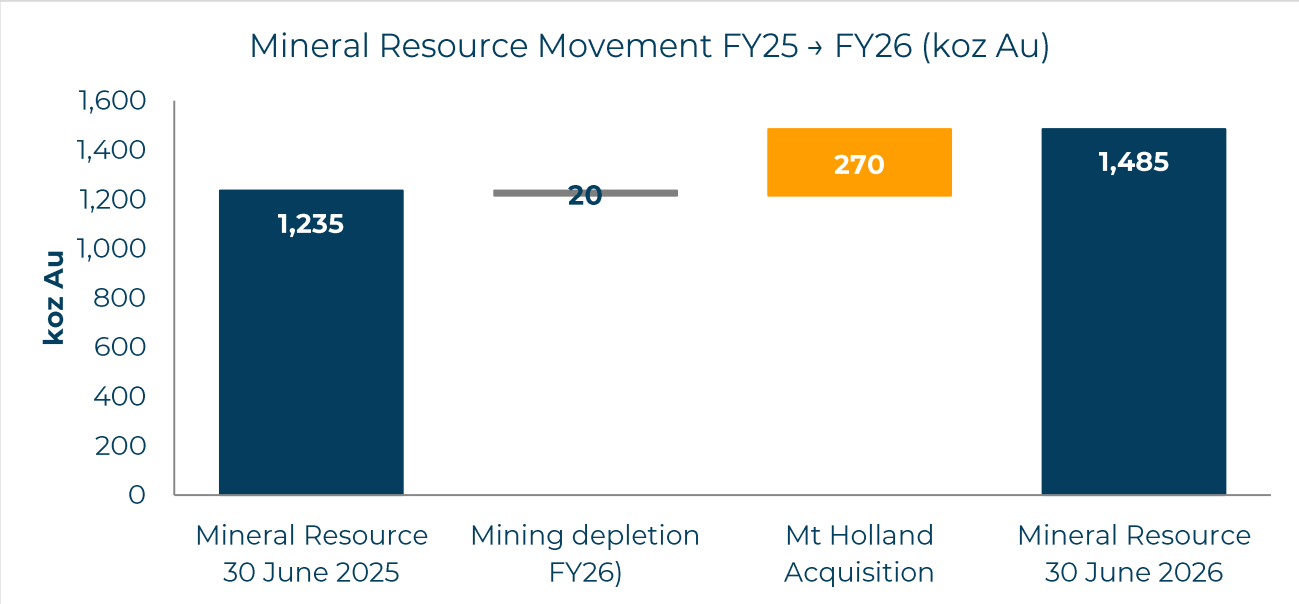
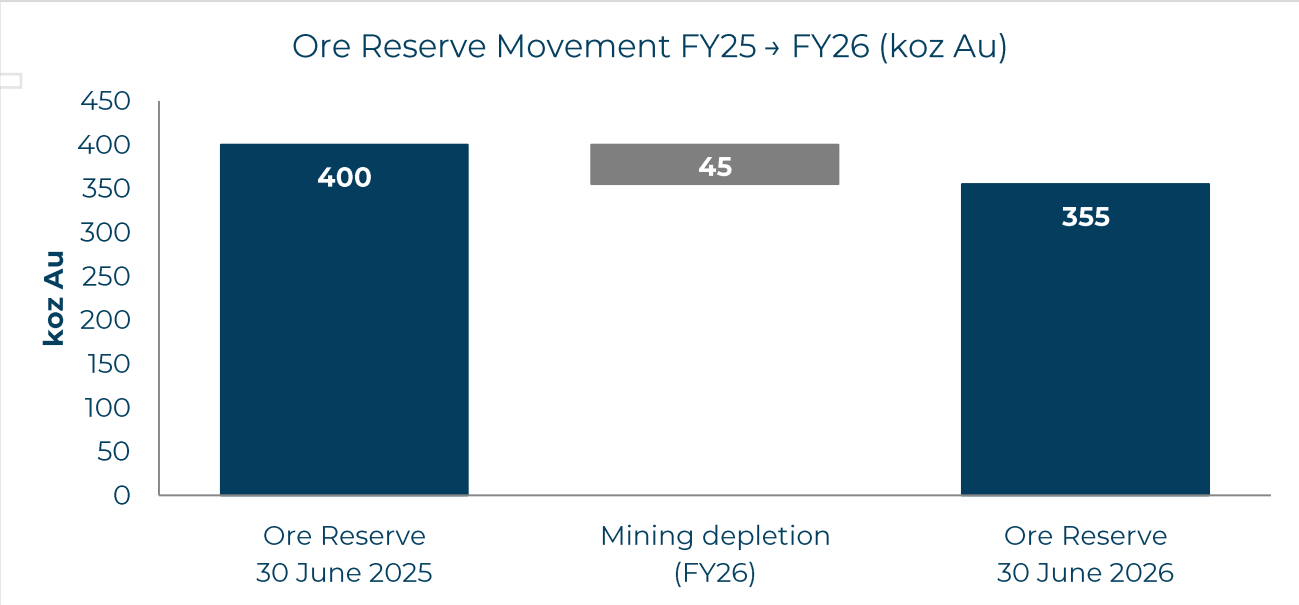
CHANGES TO MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE

The Company's Competent Persons reviewed all Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates as at 30 June 2026. The review considered mining depletion, production reconciliation against the resource and reserve models, the conclusion of open pit mining in July 2026, and cost and gold price assumptions. The review concluded that no re-estimation (other than Mt Holland which is a new estimate) was required and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning each estimate continue to apply. Changes from 30 June 2025 comprise:

- Mining depletion that occurred through to 30 June 2026;
- Inclusion of 810kt @ 1.0 g/t for 25koz of run-of-mine stockpiles to both Mineral Resources (Indicated) and Ore Reserves (Probable);
- Removal of St Anne's open pit Ore Reserve (150kt @ 3.2 g/t of Indicated Mineral Resource remains for consideration during the next phase of open pit mining); and
- Addition of the Mt Holland Mineral Resource of 270koz @ 2.4g/t Au following completion of the acquisition in August 2026, first reported by the Company on 16 September 2026.





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GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Meeka ensures that its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are subject to appropriate governance arrangements and internal controls. Estimates are prepared by, or under the supervision of, suitably qualified and experienced Competent Persons in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and are reviewed annually as at 30 June.

Mineral Resource estimates are prepared by Mr James Lawrence. Drill hole data is captured in a validated industry-standard database with import validation protocols, QAQC monitoring of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates, and visual validation of geological models.

Ore Reserve estimates are prepared by Mr Chris Davidson from Mineral Resources classified as Measured or Indicated, using mine designs, schedules and financial evaluations completed to Definitive Feasibility Study level, with dilution, ore loss, cost, metallurgical recovery and gold price assumptions reviewed annually. Production is reconciled against the Resource and Reserve models monthly and material variances are investigated and taken into account in the annual review.

The annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statement is reviewed by the Competent Persons and they have provided written consent to the inclusion of the estimates in the form and context in which they appear.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

This Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Persons named below. The statement as a whole has been approved by Mr James Lawrence in respect of Mineral Resources, and by Mr Chris Davidson in respect of Ore Reserves. Each has given prior written consent to the inclusion of this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Mt Holland was first reported by the Company on 16 September 2026. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this Mineral Resource 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 announcement.

The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Turnberry was first reported by the Company on 6 May 2024. Other than mining depletion up to 30 June 2026, which has been accounted for in this update, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this Mineral Resource 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 announcement.

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The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for St Anne's was first reported by the Company on 17 April 2024. Other than mining depletion up to 30 June 2026, which has been accounted for in this update, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this Mineral Resource 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 announcement.

The information that relates to the Mineral Resource for Andy Well was first reported by the Company on 21 December 2020. Other than mining depletion up to 30 June 2026, which has been accounted for in this update, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this Mineral Resource 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 announcement.

The information that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Davidson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian 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 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 Davidson 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 Ore Reserves was first reported by the Company on 12 December 2024. Other than mining depletion up to 30 June 2026, which has been accounted for in this update, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Ore Reserve 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 announcement.

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

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this announcement 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.

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JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: TURNBERRY

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One- metre primary samples and three 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. 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.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Calibration of the DGPS instrument was performed before the travelled to site for each surveying campaign. 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. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias	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.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Larger format 4 inch AC blade bits were used with appropriate onboard air volume and pressure to maximise recovery regolith clays. 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. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. 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. 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. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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. All 3 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. 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

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		reverse circulation system. The samples delineation is actively controlled. 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. 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. 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. 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. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model,	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

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation. pXRF analysis data were collected for most drilling included in the resource definition programme to support geological modelling. An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF analyser 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. 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. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. 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. 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. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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. MGA94 - Zone 50.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m) Yes. Not applicable, as mineralised 3m 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. 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.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. 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 bulker 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 Turnberry 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 determination area. 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

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements 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

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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').	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 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

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		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. Meeka geologists validated the data using automated error identification in Leapfrog Geo as well as visual checks. Errors identified were 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. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the project.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	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 Turnberry 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. 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. Alternative geological interpretations were considered throughout the process.

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		These focussed on the key elements informing the geological model particularly the alteration intensity 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. Host lithology, structural trends and alteration 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 and structural controls to define the estimation domaining as best practice to control the Mineral Resource Estimation. 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 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 1.7km strike and from ~10m to ~500m below surface. It remains open at depth. This proxy considers the lithology host, the alteration intensity, and the structural orientation. The mineralised wireframes vary between ~1 m and ~20 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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance	The interpreted geological domains provide the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains. These geological domains incorporate lithology, alteration, and mineral chemistry associations with gold grade. A Leapfrog vein system captures 87 continuous mineralised lodes. 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 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. Top-cut values were determined using statistical methods; quantiles, log histograms

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	(e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	and log probability plots for each domain, up to 30g/t where necessary. 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 Leapfrog Edge. A parent block of 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL sub celled to 0.5mE x 2mN x 1mRL was used. This is based on the current drill spacing and estimation vein geometries. Estimation of gold grade was generally completed in three passes. Pass 1 is ~50m x ~25m x~5m and pass 2 is ~300m x ~150m x ~30m, pass 3 is ~600m x 300m x 60m. All passes are orientated in the direction of maximum continuity and apply a minimum 8 and maximum of 40 samples. A discretisation of 5m x 5m x 5m (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 estimate compares well with the previous Resource model. No assumptions made. No deleterious elements estimated. The Parent block size considered the drill spacing, the thickness and the geometry of the orebody. No assumptions made regarding mining of selective mining units. No assumptions made regarding correlation of variables, only gold was estimated in the model. The Geological Domains provided the foundation for the determination of the estimation domains. These Geological Domains incorporate lithology, alteration, and mineral chemistry associations with gold grade. Continuous lodes were interpreted using the Leapfrog vein tool. In addition, the orientation of continuity is defined to recognise regional and deposit scale structural trends.

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		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) Top-cut values were determined using statistical methods; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain, varying from no top cut applied up to ~30g/t where necessary. 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 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 for open pit, as well as the portion of the block model bellow the A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell reported above a grade of 2.0g/t for underground. This being 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 Turnberry deposit would be by open pit and underground methods.
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	No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. Test work ore from Turnberry shows good metallurgical recovery, ranging from 89.2% to

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	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 of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	99.3% at a P80 grind size between 75µm and 150µm, with the gravity component averaging 35%.
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.	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. 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. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	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 ISBD determination method used a water immersion technique. 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. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in 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 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

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		geological control, the classification for indicated is extrapolated 20m down dip. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification. 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.	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 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. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	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 relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade for open pit mining scenarios. No production data are available.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	The Mineral Resource was compiled internally. An internal peer review was completed prior to this release; no issues found. The Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the project.
Study status	The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	The Ore Reserve is underpinned by studies conducted to a Definitive Feasibility Study level. Modifying factors accurate to the study level were applied based on detailed expert design analysis. The study indicates that the Ore Reserve and mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Cut-off grade parameters for determining open pit Ore Reserves were based on the DFS financial analysis using a gold price of A$2,400/oz. The open pit cut-off grade used for design and analysis was 0.6g/t Au. Cut-off grade parameters for determining underground Ore Reserves were based on the DFS financial analysis and a gold price of A$2,600/oz. The underground cut-off grades used for design and analysis was: Fully costed – 1.8g/t Au; Stoping – 1.3g/t Au; and Processing – 0.5g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors. The mining recovery factors. Any minimum mining widths used.	Open pit designs and ramp configurations suit 200t class excavators in a backhoe configuration matched to 140t off road haul trucks for waste stripping. A smaller fleet of 100t class excavator and 95t off road haul trucks are planned for ore movement and the smaller benches at the base of each open pit. Benches are planned to be 5m high and will be mined in two 2.5m flitches. An SMU methodology was applied to determine true mineable ore envelopes. Minimum mining width of 2.5m was applied. Dilution of 0.5m was applied to all dig blocks. Open pit optimisations were performed using the SMU adjusted block model to evaluate the potential economics of various open pit mining envelopes. An A$2,350/oz optimisation shell was selected to guide all stage 1 open pit designs. Stage 2

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods	used a A$2,600/oz optimisation shell to guide design. Optimisation slope angles were 37 deg (Reg/Ox), 42 deg (Tr), 47 deg (Fr). The physicals from the final pit design were then used to create a detailed schedule and evaluated using the feasibility study financial model to confirm the economic viability of the Ore Reserve. The mining methods were selected based on economic considerations, orebody geometry and geotechnical advice. They are widely adopted methods and have previously been successfully applied for mining of these ore bodies at this site. Independent geotechnical advice formed the basis of the mine design parameters, including open pit slope angles, batter heights and angles, berm widths, stable underground void dimensions and stand-off distances amongst other things. The Mineral Resource model used was that which was stated above. For open pit optimisation, an SMU model was created from the Mineral Resource which accounted for dilution based on the selected mining equipment fleet being employed. Dig block height and length was 5m and minimum width was 2.5m. Ore development is performed by twin boom jumbo. Production is by longhole stoping methods. Mineable stope shapes were created using Deswik Stope Optimiser software. A minimum mining void width of 2.5m was applied to the stope optimisation process. Dilution of 0.5m was applied to all stopes to account for unplanned dilution. Mining recoveries were set at 83% for stoping. A detailed mine design and schedule was created and evaluated using the Feasibility Study financial model to confirm the economic viability of the Ore Reserve. Only the Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was used to estimate the Ore Reserve. The Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resource was included in the economic analysis for the Study.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Mining infrastructure required to deliver the plan include office and ablution buildings, workshops, power station, explosive storage facilities, waste dumps, haul roads, dewatering bores and water storage dams.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical testwork undertaken and the metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale testwork and the degree to which such samples are representative of the orebody as a whole. For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Ore will be processed through a CIL plant. The metallurgical process is well-tested and widely adopted. Suitable representative metallurgical test work supports the metallurgical recovery factors applied. Metallurgical recovery of 94%. No deleterious elements are expected. No bulk sample has been collected. Not applicable.
Environmental	The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	Environmental baselines studies have been partially completed and work is ongoing. Turnberry has had material characterisation work completed, which indicated that of the 20 rock samples assessed only one was considered PAF and this is under review. The permitting process is ongoing and based on the work completed to date and the information available the Company is confident that approvals required for Project development will be granted.
Infrastructure	The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.	The mine is located adjacent to the Great Northern highway and has good road access. Meekatharra aerodrome is located 46km to the south of the Project. Accommodation is available on site at the Company's accommodation village. Workshop and process plant are in place on site.
Cost and revenue factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The methodology used to estimate operating costs. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	Capital cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. The process plant capital cost estimate was compiled in 2024 to a DFS level of accuracy. Operating cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products. The source of exchange rates used in the study. Derivation of transportation charges. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	No deleterious elements are expected. A gold price of A$2,400 per ounce for open pit and A$2,600 per ounce for underground was considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate commodity price assumption. All costs in this Study are in Australian dollars with requests for quotes, sourced between 2022 through 2024. During this period the AUD:USD exchange rate varied from 0.62 to 0.75. As at December 2024, the exchange rate was 0.65 (one Australian dollar equals 0.65 United States dollars). Transport charges for consumables to site are based on supplier pricing. Transport charges for gold doré from site to the Perth Mint have been allowed for. Sale of gold doré to the Perth Mint. State Royalty – 2.5% NSR. 0.65% Yugunga-Nya Native Title Royalty. $5/oz up to $1M (Archean Star Resources) 8.8% Net Profit Interest (Teck)
Revenue Factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	Ore Reserve economic evaluation estimated revenue from the recovered gold sold multiplied by the assumed gold price of A$2,400 per ounce for open pit and A$2,600 per ounce for underground. Transportation and treatment charges, and royalties were treated as expenses during financial evaluation. A gold price of A$2,400 per ounce for open pit and A$2,600 per ounce for underground was considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate commodity price assumption.
Market assessment	The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	There is a well-established and transparent spot market for gold. Not applicable.
Economic	The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.	Operating and capital cost estimates are considered to be accurate within ±15%. Cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. A discount rate of 8% has been applied.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	This analysis shows that while sensitive to fluctuations in both operating cost and gold price, the Project continues to deliver positive NPV under conservative assumptions.
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	The Company has an agreement in place with the Native Title Holders, the Yugunga-Nya People, facilitating exploration and mining. The Company maintains a strong working relationship with the Government, Yugunga-Nya People, pastoralists and the local community.
Other	To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the Reserve is contingent.	A formal process to identify and mitigate naturally occurring risks was completed during the Study. Outcomes were integrated into the Study planning process and site layout. All material legal agreements are either in place, or based on information available the Company is confident that they will be in place in a suitable timeframe. No marketing agreements are needed, gold doré will be produced on site and sold into the spot market. The tenements are in good standing and the permitting process is ongoing. Based on the work completed to date and the information available the Company is confident that approvals required for Project development will be granted in a suitable timeframe.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of the Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss. The results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. There is no Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews.	The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	Internal review was completed for all Ore Reserves.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 Reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	The design, schedule, and financial evaluation on which the Ore Reserve is based is to a DFS level, with a corresponding level of confidence. The Ore Reserve is estimated as a global estimate. In the opinion of the Competent Person, cost assumptions and modifying factors applied in the process of estimating Ore Reserves are reasonable. Gold price and exchange rates are subject to market forces and present an area of uncertainty.

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	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. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available however the Ore Reserve is estimated on a global basis and the CP is reporting it with accuracy and confidence on that basis.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	One metre primary samples and three 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.

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		The quality of the sampling is deemed to be appropriate and fit-for-purpose of mineral resource estimation. 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. 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

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		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. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgy studies: lithology; alteration; mineralisation; geotechnical; structural. 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. 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. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	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. All 3 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. The subsampling technique applied to the RC and AC samples is considered industry standard, with measures in place to maximise recovery and minimise contamination.

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	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation. 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. 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. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. 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. 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. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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. MGA94 - Zone 50.

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		Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m at shallow depths (0-100m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>100m) Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource. 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. 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.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. 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 bulker 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 Anne's 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 determination area. 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

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		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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements, and available from previous announcements 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 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.	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.

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	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').	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 minimising 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.

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		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. Meeka Geologists 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. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the project.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	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. 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. Alternative geological interpretations were considered throughout the process.

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		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. 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. 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 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 9 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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	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. One vein system volumes representing the estimations domains (Driver, Wood and Iron) were refined within these geological domains by applying an implicit approach as well as two indicator RBF interpolant domains.

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	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	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 composites was applied for grade estimation of gold in the indicator RBF interpolant domains. OK is the most widely used non-biased linear estimation method for grade populations that exhibit reasonable statistical homogeneity within estimation domains. Inverse Distance Squared(ID2) was applied for grade estimation of gold in the vein system. Within the Driver estimation domain numeric interpolant model a top cap and high yield threshold distance limit was applied to the major gold bearing lode to manages extreme gold values. 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 and Leapfrog Edge. A parent block of 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL sub celled to 1.25mE x 1.25mN x 1.25mRL (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 3 passes. Pass 1 is ~25m x ~15m x~10m and pass 2 is ~60m x ~30m x ~20m and Pass 3 is ~300m x 150m x 60. All passes are orientated in the direction of maximum continuity Pass 1 applies apply a minimum 3 and maximum of 9 samples and Pass 2 and three apply a minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 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. This Mineral Resource estimate follows The 2023 estimate for the St Anne's deposit. The input data and resultant estimation compare well after changes for new drilling data have been considered.

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		No assumptions made. No deleterious elements estimated. The Parent block size considered the drill spacing, the thickness and the geometry of the orebody. No assumptions made regarding mining of selective mining units. No assumptions made regarding correlation of variables, only gold was estimated in the model. 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. Two indicator RBF interpolants were used to interpret the main mineralised domains for Driver, Iron and Wood where drilling was closest spaced, nominally 20x20m. A further vein system captures Driver, Iron and Wood mineralisation interpreted from wider spaced drilling. In addition, the orientation of continuity is defined to recognise regional and deposit scale structural trends. 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) The major gold bearing lode within the Driver estimation domain was capped at 25g/t, Driver lode 5 was also capped at 30g/t. The remaining domains did not contain extreme outlier gold values, and were still within relevant tolerance of the distributions therefore did not require top capping 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.

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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 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 for open pit, as well as the portion of the block model bellow the A$2,600/oz optimised pit shell reported above a grade of 1.5g/t for underground. This being 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 both open pit and underground methods.
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 of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. Test work on oxide ore from St Anne's shows good metallurgical recovery, ranging from 97.0% to 99.6% at a relatively coarse P80 150µm grind size. Gravity recoveries averaged 48%.
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.	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	In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on

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	frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. 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. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types. The ISBD determination method used a water immersion technique. 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. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in 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 models have utilised all available data. The model has been classified as Indicated and inferred 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 in such areas and inferred outside nominal 20x20m drill spaced areas. Due to the strong subvertical continuity reflective of the structural, mineralisation and geological control, the classification for indicated is extrapolated 20m down dip. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification. 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.	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	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

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 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. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	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 relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios. No production data are available.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	The Mineral Resource was compiled internally. An internal peer review was completed prior to this release; no issues found. The Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the project.
Study status	The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	The Ore Reserve is underpinned by studies conducted to a Definitive Feasibility Study level. Modifying factors accurate to the study level were applied based on detailed expert design analysis. The study indicates that the Ore Reserve and mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Cut-off grade parameters for determining open pit Ore Reserves were based on the Definitive

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		Feasibility Study financial analysis using a gold price of A$2,400/oz. The open pit cut-off grade used for design and analysis was 0.6g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors. The mining recovery factors. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods	Open pit designs and ramp configurations suit 200t class excavators in a backhoe configuration matched to 140t off road haul trucks for waste stripping. A smaller fleet of 100t class excavator and 95t off road haul trucks are planned for ore movement and the smaller benches at the base of each open pit. Benches are planned to be 5m high and will be mined in two 2.5m flitches. An SMU methodology was applied to determine true mineable ore envelopes. Minimum mining width of 2.5m was applied. Dilution of 0.5m was applied to all dig blocks. Open pit optimisations were performed using the SMU adjusted block model to evaluate the potential economics of various open pit mining envelopes. A $2,350/oz optimisation shell was selected to guide all final open pit designs. Optimisation slope angles were 37 deg (Reg/Ox), 42 deg (Tr), 47 deg (Fr). The physicals from the final pit design were then used to create a detailed schedule and evaluated using the feasibility study financial model to confirm the economic viability of the Ore Reserve. The mining methods were selected based on economic considerations, orebody geometry and geotechnical advice. They are widely adopted methods and have previously been successfully applied for mining of these ore bodies at this site. Independent geotechnical advice formed the basis of the mine design parameters, including open pit slope angles, batter heights and angles, berm widths, stable underground void dimensions and stand-off distances amongst other things. The Mineral Resource model used was that which was stated above. For open pit optimisation, an SMU model was created from the Mineral Resource which accounted for dilution based on the selected mining equipment fleet being employed. Dig block height and length was 5m and minimum width was 2.5m.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Only the Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was used to estimate the Ore Reserve. The Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resource was included in the economic analysis for the Study. Mining infrastructure required to deliver the plan include office and ablution buildings, workshops, power station, explosive storage facilities, waste dumps, haul roads, dewatering bores and water storage dams.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical testwork undertaken and the metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale testwork and the degree to which such samples are representative of the orebody as a whole. For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Ore will be processed through a CIL plant. The metallurgical process is well-tested and widely adopted. Suitable representative metallurgical test work supports the metallurgical recovery factors applied. Metallurgical recovery of 96%. No deleterious elements are expected. No bulk sample has been collected. Not applicable.
Environmental	The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	Environmental baselines studies have been partially completed and work is ongoing. The permitting process is ongoing and based on the work completed to date and the information available the Company is confident that approvals required for Project development will be granted.
Infrastructure	The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.	The mine is located adjacent to the Great Northern highway and has good road access. Meekatharra aerodrome is located 46km to the south of the Project. Accommodation is available on site at the Company's accommodation village. Workshop and process plant are in place on site.

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Cost and revenue factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The methodology used to estimate operating costs. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products. The source of exchange rates used in the study. Derivation of transportation charges. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Capital cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. The process plant capital cost estimate was compiled in 2024 to a DFS level of accuracy. Operating cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. No deleterious elements are expected. A gold price of A$2,400 per ounce was considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate commodity price assumption. All costs in this Study are in Australian dollars with requests for quotes, sourced between 2022 through 2024. During this period the AUD:USD exchange rate varied from 0.62 to 0.75. As at December 2024, the exchange rate was 0.65 (one Australian dollar equals 0.65 United States dollars). Transport charges for consumables to site are based on supplier pricing. Transport charges for gold doré from site to the Perth Mint have been allowed for. Sale of gold doré to the Perth Mint. State Royalty – 2.5% NSR. 0.65% Yugunga-Nya Native Title Royalty. $5/oz up to $1M (Archean Star Resources) 8.8% Net Profit Interest (Teck)
Revenue Factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	Ore Reserve economic evaluation estimated revenue from the recovered gold sold multiplied by the assumed long term gold price, A$2,400 per ounce. Transportation and treatment charges, and royalties were treated as expenses during financial evaluation. A gold price of A$2,400 per ounce was considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate commodity price assumption.
Market assessment	The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	There is a well-established and transparent spot market for gold. Not applicable.

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	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	
Economic	The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	Operating and capital cost estimates are considered to be accurate within ±15%. Cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. A discount rate of 8% has been applied. This analysis shows that while sensitive to fluctuations in both operating cost and gold price, the Project continues to deliver positive NPV under conservative assumptions.
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	The Company has an agreement in place with the Native Title Holders, the Yugunga-Nya People, facilitating exploration and mining. The Company maintains a strong working relationship with the Government, Yugunga-Nya People, pastoralists and the local community.
Other	To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the Reserve is contingent.	A formal process to identify and mitigate naturally occurring risks was completed during the Study. Outcomes were integrated into the Study planning process and site layout. All material legal agreements are either in place, or based on information available the Company is confident that they will be in place in a suitable timeframe. No marketing agreements are needed, gold doré will be produced on site and sold into the spot market. The tenements are in good standing and the permitting process is ongoing. Based on the work completed to date and the information available the Company is confident that approvals required for Project development will be granted in a suitable timeframe.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of the Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss. The results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. There is no Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews.	The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	Internal review was completed for all Ore Reserves.

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Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 Reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. 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. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The design, schedule, and financial evaluation on which the Ore Reserve is based is to a DFS level, with a corresponding level of confidence. The Ore Reserve is estimated as a global estimate. In the opinion of the Competent Person, cost assumptions and modifying factors applied in the process of estimating Ore Reserves are reasonable. Gold price and exchange rates are subject to market forces and present an area of uncertainty. No production data is available however the Ore Reserve is estimated on a global basis and the CP is reporting it with accuracy and confidence on that basis.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: ANDY WELL

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other	Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 metre intervals, riffle split, cone split and 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. Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling. 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.

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	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.	
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).	Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. RC samples 1m analysed by 30g Fire Assay and AAS. When visible gold is observed in RC chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented 150mm reverse circulation drill chips. Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. Visual estimate of RC drill chip recovery recorded in database. Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. RC chips, minimize drill water use.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); Core photographed wet and dry. All holes logged for entire length of hole. Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); Core photographed wet and dry. All holes logged for entire length of hole.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core sawn half and quarter core from pre-2014 diamond drilling. All current underground diamond drilling is whole core sampled RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented. 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). Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. Core: quarter or half core taken as duplicate. 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. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. No geophysical data used in estimation. 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. The use of twinned holes.	All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff and DRM corporate staff.

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	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification. 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. 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. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole. MGA94 - Zone 50; Wilber Local grid, rotated 45° east, along strike of Wilber deposit. Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill hole spacing is nominally 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m) Nominal 20m spacing on 25m section in mineralized area, 50m x 50m along strike and down dip. 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. 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.	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased. Not Applicable
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

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		to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, 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 Metals Limited owns 100% interest in M51/870 and the tenement is in good standing. M51/870 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title determination area. Gold production royalties of 2.5% to the WA State Government and 1% to a private entity are applicable to all production from M51/870 M51/870 Heritage surveys have been conducted over active mining and exploration areas M51/870 is valid until 2033
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic exploration was carried out on Wilber by Dominion Mining, Western Mining Corporation and Australasian Gold Mines, including geophysics, soil mapping and sampling, and drilling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Project scale geology consists of Archean aged high Mg Basalt units intruded by north-south striking porphyry intrusives. These are cross cut by east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The mineralized quartz vein cross cuts the Archean units but not the Proterozoic dykes.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	See table of significant intercepts in this release. Previous drillholes have been periodically released to the ASX since 2010.

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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. Au1 from the interval in question is reported Intercepts are reported on a geological basis (i.e. where quartz veining is present). Significant grade intervals are often intercepted external to quartz veining but are not included in the released figures, only those that have quartz veining associated. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Mineralised intersections should approximate true widths. Strike of Wilber and Judy Lodes is 45° dipping to the west at 80°. Strike of Suzie Lode is 45° dipping 70° to the west.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Not Applicable due to infill drilling on previously established mineralised areas.
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 holes drilled have been reported since 2010.
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	No further work is planned at this stage with the Andy Well Gold Mine due to go on Care and Maintenance in November 2017. Conceptual exploration targets will continue to be generated and tested.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

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.	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 and Micromine by company geologists.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the project.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Due to the relative simplicity and tabular nature of the deposit, a high degree of confidence is placed in the geological interpretation. Uncertainty increases with depth as drill spacing increases and surveying errors compound. All holes used in the estimation were either RC (872) or diamond (1024) drilled and sampled by Doray to industry standard, except 4 RC and 1 diamond hole drilled by WMC. No alternative interpretations have been considered. The Wilber, Judy and Suzie deposits are planar with mineralization contained with a clearly visible quartz vein defining the mineralized domain. Sufficient data has been collected to confirm this as the mineralized model. Mineralized domains were determined for each Lode using logged quartz vein and quartz vein percentages. Wilber Lode consists of three domains, Judy Lode two domains and Suzie is modelled as one domain. The lodes are hosted within, and discordant to, a wider mineralized shear zone, cross cutting the mafic host rock sequence. High grade is restricted to the quartz veins.
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 Wilber resource extends for 845m in strike length, from 4m below surface to 1,000m below surface, and averages 1 meter true thickness, average 80° dip to the west.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The Judy resource strikes 900m and extends from surface down to 800m below surface, averaging 0.5m to 1.0m true thickness and dipping approximately 80° to the west. The Suzie resource extends for 500m along strike from surface down to 500m below surface, averaging 0.5m to 1.0m true thickness and dips approximately 70° to the west.
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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	All domaining based on observed geology and understanding of mineralization as observed in open pit and underground environment. The Wilber Lode is interpreted into three mineralized domains: Wilber Lode Main, Wilber Lode South and Wilber Lode North. Judy Lode is interpreted as two mineralized domains, Judy North and Judy South. Suzie is interpreted as one continuous mineralized domain. Geovia Surpac was used for block modelling and estimation while geostatistical analysis was conducted in Snowden Supervisor. Domains were extrapolated 25m to the north and south of last drill holes, and down-dip 20 to 30m dependent on surrounding drill density. This is deemed appropriate given the relatively tabular nature of the orebody. Data was composited to one metre intervals for all surfaces. The 3D OK estimation technique was deemed appropriate as it is carried out in situ eliminating translation errors, and adequately manages data of mixed drill spacing. The nugget value for each domain varied between 30% and 35% for each domain The table below summarises the estimation parameters used to determine search ellipses:

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Domain	Wilber	Judy South	Judy North	Suzy
Minimum No Composites	12	6	7	3
Maximum No. Composites	20	14	15	12
Search Major Axis	120	100	120	85
Bearing	151	320	330	120
Plunge	54	-63	-63	65
Dip	-73	67	67	-52
Major/ Semi Major Ratio	1.9	2	3	2.5
Major/ Minor Ratio	3	4.5	5	5
Max Number of Samples per dh	3	3	2	2

The estimate was checked against previous estimates completed by external consultants and comparisons against production records also completed.

No assumptions made, although silver is a by-product in shipped doré, and is a component of revenue. Estimation made on gold value only.

No deleterious elements estimated.

1mE x 20mN x 20mRL block size deemed appropriate for the drill spacing and thickness and geometry of the orebody, and search ellipse employed.

No assumptions made regarding mining of selective mining units.

No assumptions made regarding correlation of variables, only gold was estimated in model.

Grade was estimated within the modelled mineralization lode wire frames. Areas outside the domain were assigned a grade of zero.

Outliers were determined from statistical (log probability) plots, and a top cut of 400g/t Au at the 99th percentile for the Wilber Lode domains.

A top cut of 150g/t Au was applied to Judy South, while Judy North is 70g/t Au representing the 97th and the 99th percentiles respectively.

A top cut of 100g/t Au was applied to Suzie just under the 99th percentile.

Comparison was made between the kriged estimate and the mean grade for each domain. Comparison was also made between the kriged estimate and reconciliation data (both open-pit and underground) for all three orebodies.

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Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnes were in-situ dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	A 0.1g/t Au reporting cut-off was applied.
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.	The interpretation and reporting was based on a geological domain, which is assumed to be mineable in its entirety, using standard open pit and underground development and longhole stoping techniques.
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 of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Current production data confirms the gold is amenable to extraction via standard gravity and carbon in pulp techniques.
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.	No environmental factors are expected to impact further economic extraction.
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. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc),	Bulk density was determined using down hole gamma logging of six holes, at 10cm intervals for 6,064 values. Data was classified by oxidation state, and extracted as discrete datasets and sub-classified by ore type. The declustered mean of each domain was assigned as the bulk density of each domain. Down-hole gamma measurements would account for all variables.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Subsequent water-displacement check samples are routinely taken from underground mining material. Modelling of weathering horizons (oxide, transitional and fresh) were taken from geology logs for both RC and diamond drilling. Densities were assigned to each of these weathered zones.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in 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.	Classification based on geological continuity, data spacing and estimation properties (number of informing composites, average distance and kriging quality parameters). Confidence in the relevant factors such as tonnage/grade estimates and confidence in the geological continuity and contained metal is high and supported by several years of mining production on all three orebodies. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	The Mineral Resource estimate was completed by Doray Minerals, with internal checks completed. The estimate was also validated against past models completed by external consultants.
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 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. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The Mineral Resource is considered robust as reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code. Slope of regression is used to assess quality and confidence in the estimate and as a guide in assigning resource categories. The Mineral Resource is considered robust on a local scale for material classified as Indicated. The Mineral Resource for Wilber, Judy and Suzie lodes are within 10% of contained metal when compared to reported production data.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	The Mineral Resource estimate was compiled by Doray Minerals Limited in 2018 with internal checks as reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code. The Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full time employee of the Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the project.
Study status	The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.	The Ore Reserve is underpinned by studies conducted to a DFS level.
	The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	Modifying factors accurate to the study level were applied based on detailed expert design analysis. The study indicates that the Ore Reserve and mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Cut-off grade parameters for determining underground Ore Reserves were based on the DFS financial analysis and a gold price of A$2,600/oz. The underground cut-off grades used for design and analysis was: Fully costed – 2.4g/t Au; Stoping – 1.5g/t Au; and Processing – 0.5g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors.	Ore development is performed by single boom jumbo. Production is by longhole stoping methods using CRF. Mineable stope shapes were created using Deswik Stope Optimiser software. A minimum mining void width of 2.0m was applied to the stope optimisation process. Dilution of 0.4m footwall and 0.4m hanging wall was applied to all stopes to account for unplanned dilution. Mining recoveries were set at 95% for stoping using CRF. Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the mine plan and economic analysis for the site,

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	The mining recovery factors. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods	however Inferred Mineral Resources are not included in any Ore Reserve estimate. A detailed mine design and schedule was created and evaluated using the Feasibility Study financial model to confirm the economic viability of the Ore Reserve. The mining methods were selected based on economic considerations, orebody geometry and geotechnical advice. They are widely adopted methods and have previously been successfully applied for mining of these ore bodies at this site. Independent geotechnical advice formed the basis of the mine design parameters, stable underground void dimensions and stand-off distances amongst other things. The Mineral Resource model used was that which was stated above. A minimum mining void width of 2.0m and stope height of 15m was applied to the stope optimisation process. Unplanned dilution of 0.8m was added to underground stopes. Mining recoveries were set at 95% for stoping using CRF. Only the Measured and Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was used to estimate the Ore Reserve. The Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resource was included in the economic analysis for the Study. Mining infrastructure required to deliver the plan include office and ablution buildings, workshops, power station, explosive storage facilities, waste dumps, haul roads, dewatering bores and water storage dams.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical testwork undertaken and the metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale testwork and the degree to which such samples are representative of the orebody as a whole.	Ore will be processed through a CIL plant. The metallurgical process is well-tested and widely adopted. Extensive metallurgical test work and five years of operational data supports the metallurgical recovery factors applied. Metallurgical recovery of 98% was applied. No deleterious elements are expected. Test work for Andy Well is supported by five years of production records from the processing of 1.3Mt of Andy Well ore through a CIL plant constructed adjacent to the mine and operated between June 2013 and September 2017. Metallurgical recovery often exceeded

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	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	98% with a very high gravity component (~80%) due to a large proportion of coarse gold. Not applicable.
Environmental	The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	Environmental baselines studies have been completed. Andy Well has provision for a Class 1 Category A Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) Waste Rock Landform (WRL). Where required, this WRL will be expanded and used for any PAF material mined at Andy Well. The permitting process is ongoing and based on the work completed to date and the information available the Company is confident that approvals required for Project development will be granted.
Infrastructure	The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.	The mine is located adjacent to the Great Northern highway and has good road access. Meekatharra aerodrome is located 46km to the south of the Project. Accommodation is available on site at the Company's accommodation village. Workshop and process plant are in place on site. Site roads, water management infrastructure and dams, and waste rock dumps are in place. There is sufficient area available to expand existing infrastructure or for new infrastructure. A portal and extensive underground development exists and be used for accessing the planned underground mine.
Cost and revenue factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The methodology used to estimate operating costs. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products. The source of exchange rates used in the study. Derivation of transportation charges. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Capital cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. The process plant capital cost estimate was compiled in 2024 to a DFS level of accuracy. Operating cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. No deleterious elements are expected. A gold price of A$2,600 per ounce was considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate commodity price assumption. All costs in this Study are in Australian dollars with requests for quotes, sourced between 2022 through 2024. During this period the AUD:USD exchange rate varied from 0.62 to 0.75. As at December 2024, the exchange rate was 0.65 (one Australian dollar equals 0.65 United States dollars).

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		Transport charges for consumables to site are based on supplier pricing. Transport charges for gold doré from site to the Perth Mint have been allowed for. Sale of gold doré to the Perth Mint. State Royalty – 2.5% NSR. Yugunga-Nya Native Title Royalty. Wilson Royalty – 1%NSR.
Revenue Factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	Ore Reserve economic evaluation estimated revenue from the recovered gold sold multiplied by the assumed long term gold price, A$2,600 per ounce. Transportation and treatment charges, and royalties were treated as expenses during financial evaluation. A gold price of A$2,600 per ounce was considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate commodity price assumption.
Market assessment	The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	There is a well-established and transparent spot market for gold. Not applicable.
Economic	The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	Operating and capital cost estimates are considered to be accurate within ±15%. Cost estimates are drawn from supplier pricing and detailed first principals cost estimates. A discount rate of 8% has been applied. This analysis shows that while sensitive to fluctuations in both operating cost and gold price, the Project continues to deliver positive NPV under conservative assumptions.
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	The Company has an agreement in place with the Native Title Holders, the Yugunga-Nya People, facilitating exploration and mining. The Company maintains a strong working relationship with the Government, Yugunga-Nya People, pastoralists and the local community.
Other	To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the	A formal process to identify and mitigate naturally occurring risks was completed during

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the Reserve is contingent.	the Study. Outcomes were integrated into the study planning process. All material legal agreements are either in place, or based on information available the Company is confident that they will be in place in a suitable timeframe. No marketing agreements are needed, gold doré will be produced on site and sold into the spot market. The tenements are in good standing and the permitting process is ongoing. Based on the work completed to date and the information available the Company is confident that approvals required for Project development will be granted in a suitable timeframe.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss. The results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. Measured Mineral Resource makes up 13% of the Andy Well Probable Ore Reserve.
Audits or reviews.	The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	Internal review was completed for all Ore Reserves.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 Reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. 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. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence	The design, schedule, and financial evaluation on which the Ore Reserve is based is to a DFS, with a corresponding level of confidence. The Ore Reserve is estimated as a global estimate. In the opinion of the Competent Person, cost assumptions and modifying factors applied in the process of estimating Ore Reserves are reasonable. Gold price and exchange rates are subject to market forces and present an area of uncertainty. Historical production data has reconciled well with and supported previously released Ore Reserve estimates on a global estimate basis.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: MT HOLLAND

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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		informing the driller about the geology so the driller could prepare the appropriate drilling technique in order to maximise recovery. Very little core was lost during the drilling program. Recovery/grade relationship: Diamond recovery was extremely good. A booster and auxiliary compressor were used to drill RC holes to ensure appropriate air pressure to drill holes dry and lift total samples. As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging adequacy: Samples were logged in detail – and the Consultant certainly believed it to be to an appropriate level. Logged lithology was considered in lode interpretation. Three holes were sampled (¼ core) specifically for metallurgical test work. Logging method: The DD core was transported from Blue Vein to the Mt Holland core yard (approx. 5km away) where core preparation and geological logging occurred. The core was prepared by CML's field technicians under the supervision of CML's Regional Geologist. Core preparation included core orientation, metre marking, recovery, and RQD measurements. Field technicians recorded magnetic susceptibility for each metre of diamond core and determined specific gravity (SG). The regional geologist was responsible for the geological, structural, and geotechnical logging. Logs noted: Geological code (Convergent standard) Colour Weathering intensity (qualitative) Hardness (semi-quantitative) Quartz vein percentage (quantitative) HCl reaction to carbonates (qualitative) Magnetic sensitivity (qualitative) Sulphide type and percentage (quantitative) Alteration type and intensity (qualitative)

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

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		Sampling was periodically duplicated by both cutting and assaying ¼ core and submitting hidden duplicate samples. Sampling wrt grain size: Blue Vein gold mineralisation is relatively well distributed through the host unit, with the usual high grade and low grade intercepts (spatially relatively close), which indicates a coarser grained component. Blue Vein does not display the typical problems associated with gold nugget deposits, and as such, the sampling size (½ HQ) was deemed appropriate. Metallurgy: Three holes (CBV036DT, 040DT, 041DT) were designated for metallurgical test work, and as such only ¼ core was sent to ALS for elemental analysis in order to provide sufficient sample for the metallurgical work. All air drilled 1 m primary samples were split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, predominantly dry. Where samples were split wet these samples were logged as wet samples and the sample system cleaned and dried to minimise bias and contamination.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Assay method and appropriateness: A 50g charge for fire assay (code Au – AA26) and a separate charge was collected for multi-elemental analyses (Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, S; code ME-ICP61). Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) conducted the elemental analyses of the highest quality, and the analytical techniques listed above are appropriate to the Blue Vein gold deposit. Technique considered total. Geophysics: None undertaken. QC – duplicate assays: Each diamond hole sent for elemental analysis contains at least one duplicate sample (every thirty samples) in order to verify and test the primary analyses. The duplicate and its primary counterpart are quarters of the same half which would have been sent for analyses. Company internal and laboratory certified reference material were utilised at a broadly 1:25 rate of insertion. Results acceptable. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in mineral resource estimation.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	In the Competent Person's opinion, data collection, management and storage is robust and provides a reliable data set to produce a mineral resource estimate. Twinned holes: The use of twinned holes was considered unnecessary (at this advanced time in the deposit's exploration and mining history) due to the following points confirming the existence of gold mineralisation at Blue Vein: Historic gold production from Blue Vein totalled 292,094 t @ 4.06 g/t. Blue Vein has been drilled by a number of different companies spanning 20 years. Those companies include Metals Exploration NL, Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd, PosGold NL, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy, and CML. Historic drill holes which are close together show an expected similarity in gold grade and thickness, e.g., RC-VBVP019 4.0 m @ 4.82 g/t, DD HNED298 5.2 m @ 7.21 g/t. These two holes are 18 m apart laterally, drilled in different styles (RC vs DD) and by different companies (Viceroy vs Forrestania). Primary data documentation, entry, verification and storage: All primary field data is hand written onto CML letter headed pages which are scanned and digitized. In the case of assay results, the original assays and sample record sheets are kept in both hard and soft copies and are married together into a single file (per hole) and then into the master drill hole database (per project). Adjustment of assays: No adjustment of assay data has occurred. 'Less than': All sample assay values less than the detection limit were generally set either to the value 0.000 g/t or to a small value half the detection limit.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Surveying: Collars: The collar positions of all CML holes were professionally surveyed by Greg Robinson of Southern Cross Surveyors. Data was considered to be of exceptional accuracy and quality. The fact that much drilling was performed for or during past mining, and that mining found the mineralisation where drilled, indicates that data was properly located. Down-hole surveys:

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		All recent drill holes are down-hole surveyed. Historical deep holes are not all down-hole surveyed, either because they were never done or because they are missing. The down hole surveys during the 2013 drilling campaign were taken every 30 m in both the RC and DD components. The accuracy and quality of each survey shot is assessed along with geology (e.g., if a survey shot was recorded in the highly magnetic Banded Iron Formation (BIF) then it would be excluded). Down-hole survey errors: The deep deviating holes at Blue Vein introduced particular sensitivity to down-hole surveying. Small differences in dip (particularly at the collar if down-hole surveys were absent) produce large horizontal movements in the apparent location of mineralised intercepts. Location of the sectional traces of holes CVG079 and CVG109 was found to be completely incompatible with surrounding data (up and down dip, and along strike). These holes were not surveyed down-hole. It is likely that down-hole surveying would have curved the holes and corrected the misplacement at depth. Remedies were applied by approximating a best fit with changes to the collar dips. A 2.0° increase was applied to CVG079, a 5.5° decrease to CVG109. Coordinate grid system: GDA, MGA zone 50. Topography: Topographic control at Blue Vein was established during the mining and the digital terrain model was created by professional surveyors at the termination of mining. Recent drill hole collar pick-ups by surveyor were used to truth the existing topography surface. The topography surface elevation matched to within ~1 m.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Data spacing: Past surface holes were drilled generally eastwards on regular section lines. Line spacing density varied along strike, and was generally 10 m, 15 m or 25 m. Bench blast hole drilling in the open cuts was closer spaced. Newer drill holes were planned to intercept the Blue Vein deposit in the upper proportion to infill the resource at ~30 m spacing. Down-hole sampling was on 1 m intervals.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Data distribution adequacy wrt estimation: The Competent Person's view is that the lode sampling density (down-hole, along strike and down dip) and the hole cross-strike orientation was more than adequate to accurately represent lode geometry and grade distribution. Each lode was generally sampled by many samples from many drill holes. The long section horizontal and vertical intercept data spacing (often 10-20 m) was small enough for geological and grade continuity interpretation and estimation. Compositing: All samples were composited to 1.0 m, with residuals if >0.5 m. Compositing was performed on a domain basis (i.e. starting and ending at domain boundaries).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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.	Data orientation adequacy wrt structure: The Competent Person's view is that the fine lode sampling density and E/W cross-strike/dip orientation would sample the interpreted lodes in the best way and thereby be unbiased. Virtually all drilling aimed to cross lodes as normal to their perceived N/S sub-vertical orientation as possible. Most drilling azimuths were eastwards (090°) against the very steeply westward lode dips. Holes dipped 45-55° or steeper eastwards. Each lode was generally sampled by many samples from many drill holes. The 1 m sample lengths were small fractions of the lode width. Orientation bias: The drilling orientation, and the close spaced section lines, did not appear to introduce a sampling bias. As lode grade continuity was generally sub-parallel to strike, the drilling and sampling orientation was well suited.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security: With the exception of the three holes designated for metallurgy, the samples were removed from the drill rig and relocated to the Mt Holland Core Yard (approx. 5 km north east of Blue Vein). The samples were then prepared, logged and sampled, securely stored at site, and driven into Perth for elemental analysis at ALS – all by trusted CML staff.

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		The three holes designated for metallurgy were transported to Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) where the core cutting, core sampling, and transportation to ALS was orchestrated by IMO staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Opportunity to audit previous data was limited and largely reliant on reports of previous audits and reviews. No material inconsistencies were identified between the historical data used in the current Mineral Resource Estimate and the data previously reviewed and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

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 has completed the acquisition of Mining Information and various Mining Tenements from MH Gold Pty Ltd and Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, excluding the right to explore for and mine lithium, which is subject to a Lithium Rights Agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous and/or other exploration (historic exploration at Blue Vein since 1988): 1988 MEL a29739 – 1 Jan 1988 to 31 Dec 1988. Metals Exploration Limited completed line clearing and gridding. 1989 GMK a29835 – 1 Jan 1989 to 31 Dec 1989. Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd completed a soil auger sampling program which returned a 600 m long gold/arsenic anomaly. 1990 GMK a32745 – 1 Jan 1990 to 31 Dec 1990. No work in the reporting period. 1994 GMK a41099 – 1 Mar 1992 to 30 Apr 1994. Discovery RAB and RC holes into Blue Vein North, RC HNEP061-068. 1994 PosGold a44003 – 1 Jan 1994 to 31 Dec 1994. Poseidon Gold Limited. No work in the reporting period. 1995 PosGold a47327 – 1 Jan 1995 to 31 Dec 1995. Poseidon Gold Limited. No work in the reporting period. 1996 Forrestania a50902 – 1 Jan 1996 to 31 Dec 1996. Forrestania Gold NL completed 6,652 m of RC drilling at Blue Vein (HNEP067-177), with surveying all drill holes.

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		1998 Forrestania a56333 – 1 Jan 1996 to 30 Jun 1997. Forrestania completed: 13 RAB holes (FBVR001-013, 587 m) north of Blue Vein; 70 RAB holes (BVR299-369, 1,524 m) to sterilise the proposed waste dump at Blue Vein; 2 RC drill holes north of Blue Vein (FBP001-002, 236 m); 184 RC holes at Blue Vein (HNEP178-289, 370-399, 407, 418-9, 431-469, 13,454 m); 29 diamond holes at Blue Vein (HNED001-006, 290-298, 400-401, 403-405, 408, 410-417). 1999 Forrestania a59403 – 1 Jul 1998 to 30 Jun 1999. Forrestania completed 110 holes at Blue Vein North (FBVR014-096, 241-267). By this stage the Blue Vein Resource had been delineated and mining commenced. 2000 Forrestania a61217 – 1 Jul 1999 to 30 Jun 2000. No work in the reporting period. 2001 Viceroy a63427 – 1 Jul 2000 to 30 Jun 2001. Viceroy Australia Bounty (Victoria) Pty Ltd completed 11 RC holes totalling 1,069 m (VBVP011-016, 018-022). Viceroy was the last company to complete exploration at Blue Vein before Convergent Minerals Limited.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Deposit type: Characterised as a steeply dipping contact or quartz vein lode system in shape. Interpretation was of a consistent sequence of parallel sub-vertical lodes with an average strike direction of 000° and a 70-90° dip to the West. Geological setting: The lode gold mineralisation is in the long (order of 100 km) N/S oriented Southern Cross – Forrestania Greenstone belt mined for gold at numerous locations. The geology at Blue Vein consists of a Pyroxenite and Actinolite–Chlorite ± Talc Ultramafic hanging wall, a highly brecciated and sheared Banded Iron Formation (BIF) with quartz veining host unit, and Pyroxenite/Actinolite–Chlorite ± Talc Ultramafic/mafic metasediment footwall. The deposit structurally sits within the brittle-ductile zone. High levels of alteration occur proximal to and within the mineralised zones. Mineralisation style: The Blue Vein style of mineralisation is very similar to the ~1.2 Moz Bounty Gold Mine (historic).

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		The mineralisation type is considered BIF hosted (with associated ultramafics) in a N/S striking steeply west dipping shear zone. The zone delivered gold rich fluid into contact with the iron rich BIF, the iron causing the gold to precipitate out of solution. Gold is the only primary economic element and occurs dominantly in the BIF and minimal gold exists within quartz veins.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with ASX Listing Rule requirements and are available from previous announcements.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated 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 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 intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Geometry of mineralisation and drill holes: Mineralisation was interpreted in sub-parallel N/S striking steeply west dipping lodes. Easterly drilled hole lode intercepts were mostly approximately normal to the lode strike, and traversed the lodes at approximately the typical 45-60° hole dip angle down to the east. All hole lode intercept lengths were down-hole. At up to ~10 m wide horizontally across strike, the lode widths were generally far greater than

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		the 1 m down-hole sample lengths – thus the lodes were multiply sampled in each hole. In long section, the lode extents were typically ~800 m along strike and up to ~400 m down dip. Both extents were thus far greater than the average 10-25 m hole line spacing in this dimension.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Drilling is presented as appropriate and in line with ASX requirements.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drillhole results reported here have been reported in historical company announcements and statutory reports by previous parties.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material data are reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up work will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential and test additional exploration targets.

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.	Reports of mineralised intervals from the databases were all correct when checked against the corresponding intervals annotated on various hard-copy cross-sections. Geological data is stored in an MS Access database. Data validation prior to Mineral Resource estimation included checks for duplicate records, overlapping intervals, missing collar and survey information, missing or invalid assay and geological intervals, intervals extending beyond end-of-hole, and inconsistent hole identifiers.

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		Plots of databased drill holes all matched the hard-copy cross-section plots and plan plots. 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. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is a full-time employee of Company with extensive experience in the Western Australian gold industry and has visited the site.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Blue Vein mineralisation was modelled into 15 lodes using Leapfrog. Lodes were grouped into domains from 1 to 3 based on geological characteristics and lode geometry. The Blue Vein interpretation was guided by logged geology of the BIF unit along with pit mapping. Mineralised contacts are sharp and grade continuity along the deposit strike length is excellent. Bushpig and Razorback were modelled using a numeric interpolant shell in Leapfrog and contain internal high grade domains to capture discontinuous high grade zones. Geological confidence in the interpretation is high based on the continuous nature of lodes at Blue Vein and drill hole spacing and orientation at Bushpig and Razorback confirmed by geological mapping and consistency with previous JORC 2012 and subsequent un-released models.
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.	Blue Vein deposit interpretation has a strike length of 1,600m, a vertical extent of 600m at maximum depth and variable lode widths of around 5m, Bushpig and Razorback have dimensions of 500m by 70m and 200m by 80m with lode widths in both varying in the 12 to 40m range.
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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and	Gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Leapfrog Edge, geostatistics as well as model validation was completed in Snowden-Optiro Supervisor. Estimation was undertaken on 1 m composites within hard mineralisation domain boundaries. Blue Vein was estimated using separate estimation groups comprising F001, F002, grouped 1000-series lodes, lode 1500, grouped 2000-series lodes excluding 2400, lode 2400, grouped 3000-series high-grade domains and grouped

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	whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	3000-series low-grade domains. Bushpig and Razorback were each estimated using separate high-grade and low-grade domains. Open pit grade control samples were excluded from the estimation. Extreme gold grades were controlled through domain-specific value clipping and, where appropriate, search-based high-grade clamping to limit the spatial influence of high-grade samples. Upper value limits ranged from 8 g/t Au to 40 g/t Au at Blue Vein and from 10 g/t Au to 25 g/t Au at Bushpig and Razorback. The selection of grade restrictions considered the grade distributions within individual estimation domains and the potential influence of extreme values on local estimates. Experimental variography was undertaken by estimation domain and oriented to the interpreted geometry and continuity of the mineralisation using Supervisor. Domain-specific variogram models were used where sufficient data were available, while selected lower-support Blue Vein domains used variogram models derived from geologically and statistically comparable grouped domains. A three-pass search was used, with progressively expanded anisotropic search ellipsoids aligned with the interpreted mineralisation geometry and variogram orientations. Search dimensions, minimum and maximum sample requirements and drillhole restrictions were varied by estimation domain. First-pass major-axis search distances generally ranged from 20 m to 60 m, second-pass searches from 30 m to 80 m and third-pass searches extended to between 200 m and 300 m. The third pass was principally used to estimate peripheral and more sparsely informed blocks and does not, by itself, imply an equivalent level of confidence to earlier-pass estimates. Kriging used a 5 × 5 × 2 discretisation. Sample selection restrictions, including limits on the number of samples contributed by individual drillholes, were applied to reduce the influence of clustered samples and individual drillholes. The block model dimensions were selected with consideration of mineralisation geometry, drill spacing and the scale of potential selective mining. Blue Vein and the Pigs deposits were

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		estimated in separate block models. The Pigs deposit is orientated at 25 degrees following the structural trend of the ore zone. Parent cells of 20mE x20mN x 20mRL and sub cells of 1.25mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL for Blue Vein while the Pigs deposits 20mE x20mN x 20mRL and sub cells of 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL. No assumptions regarding a specific selective mining unit have been applied beyond the block model resolution and geological domain geometry. Only gold (Au_ppm) was estimated. No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated as part of the Mineral Resource estimate. The geological interpretation provides the principal control on the Mineral Resource estimate. Mineralisation was estimated within hard domain boundaries constructed to honour the interpreted lode geometry, structural controls and geological continuity. Separate treatment of selected lodes and high- and low-grade domains was used where differences in geometry, grade distribution or continuity warranted independent estimation. The estimate was compared to previous estimates including the 2014 JORC (2012) Blue Vein Mineral Resource estimate and the 2020 unreleased internal estimates for Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback. Historical mining has occurred at the deposits and available depletion and production information has been incorporated into the final depleted Mineral Resource model. The estimates were validated through visual comparison of estimated block grades against drillhole composites, comparison of global and domain statistics between composites and block estimates, assessment of estimation pass and sample-support diagnostics, and review of kriging diagnostics including kriging efficiency and kriging variance. Swath plots are used to assess local grade trends and identify systematic bias or excessive smoothing. Available historical mining and reconciliation information is also considered where suitable for comparison with the Mineral Resource model.

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Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Reporting has assumed a hard rock dry basis, with no account made for moisture.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The Mineral Resource is reported using both open pit (Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback) and underground (Blue Vein) constraints. The open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within a A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell and above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using: metallurgical recovery of 95%; mining recovery of 100%; current mining practices and cost assumptions 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. The underground Mineral Resource (Blue Vein) is only the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside the A$2,600/oz optimised open pit shell, is constrained within optimised underground stope wireframes (MSO optimisation wireframes) and above a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade. The MSO shapes were generated using: minimum mining width of 2.0m; minimum dimensions: 5m along strike and 5m height; minimum grade of 1.0g/t Au; mining recovery of 100%; metallurgical recovery of 95%; current mining practices and cost assumptions in line with similar scale mining operations in Western Australia; and processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia.
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	Due to the width and grade of the resource, and its position relative to the surface, it has been assumed potential mining would be by open pit (Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback) and underground (Blue Vein) methods.

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	explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
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 of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Metallurgical test work has been completed showing mid-90% recovery achievable through conventional gravity and CIL processing.
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.	Open pit mining has previously occurred at Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback, including clearing for support infrastructure, roads, stockpiles and waste dumps. Surveys show no threatened or priority flora recorded in the area of the Mineral Resource.
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. 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. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Considerable historical density data was available. Density for oxide, transitional and fresh horizons was set from drill hole logging. Density was set for 3 zones: Oxide – 1.80 t/m3. Transitional – 2.6 t/m3. Fresh – 2.90 t/m3. Density values were set in the reporting block model for use during Resource reporting.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in 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 model has been classified as Indicated and Inferred 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.

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		The deposit has a robust geological interpretation and relatively high continuity of geology and mineralisation demonstrated in drilling and therefore has been classified as Indicated where drill spacing is approximately ~20m x ~30m for Blue Vein. Razorback and Bushpig are classified as Inferred. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification. The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Previous Mineral Resource estimates by third-party consultants align reasonably well with the Mineral Resource reported by the Company in this release, including: Mining Plus (2020) – 3.5Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 261koz ERM Australia Consultants (2025) – 3.7Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 235koz
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 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. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The Mineral Resource estimates have been reported in accordance with the guidelines in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves and 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 and therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. The confidence reflected in the 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 relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios.