17 August 2026

Meeka Completes Acquisition of Mt Holland Gold Deposits

Meeka has completed the acquisition of the Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback gold deposits near Mt Holland in Western Australia's Forrestania greenstone belt.

- Mt Holland is located 375km east of Perth in the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton, one of the world's premier gold provinces (Figure 1)
- The Mining Tenements have a combined area of 71km^2 and cover ~24km of north-south striking banded iron formation ("BIF") units, the principal host of gold mineralisation at Mt Holland
- The area historically **produced ~1.2Moz @ 5.12g/t Au prior to 2001** from the Bounty gold mine (not part of the Mining Tenement acquisition) when operations ceased due to the low gold price environment (~$500/oz)
- **No significant gold focused exploration has been conducted on the Mining Tenements in the past ~15 years despite the strong drilling results shown on page 3 of this release**
- **Strong exploration potential with little to no drilling below shallow gold intersections** or testing of geochemically anomalous zones along the ~24km of north-south striking interpreted BIF units
- The Company has a clear strategy to grow and create shareholder value through discovery, acquisition and development, and this transaction is aligned with that strategy

Commenting on the acquisition, Meeka's Managing Director Tim Davidson said:

"Having historically produced ~1.2Moz of gold, this fertile Archaean greenstone belt presents a compelling growth opportunity for us. The belt has received very little modern exploration for gold over the past 15 years despite significant past production and strong evidence there is more gold to be found. We intend to systematically drill test the ~24km of north-south striking, gold-hosting BIF units within the acquired tenure over the next 12-18 months."

Meeka Metals Limited ("**Meeka**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has completed the acquisition of the Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback gold deposits and surrounding tenure near Mt Holland, Western *Australia* (*ASX announcement 23 April 2026: Mt Holland Acquisition*). *The* Acquisition adds a quality gold growth pipeline comprising three known gold deposits, granted mining leases and a largely underexplored tenement package in the Forrestania greenstone belt, a proven gold mining district that has seen limited modern gold-focused exploration. The granted tenure provides a clear pathway to resource growth and development. Verification of historical drilling to facilitate the conversion of non-2012 JORC Mineral Resources to 2012 JORC standard is largely completed and updated resources are expected to be released in the coming months.

Next steps:

- **Report 2012 JORC Mineral Resources for the Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback gold deposits (October 2026)**
- **Commence drilling down-plunge extensional holes at Blue Vein (January 2027)**
- **Systematic drill testing the ~24km of north-south striking BIF units which are the principal host of gold mineralisation at Mt Holland (2027)**

Figure 1: Map of Western Australia showing the location of Mt Holland and Meeka's existing operations in the Murchison.

Project Background

The Mining Tenements host significant gold mineralisation, including at Blue Vein, Bushpig and Razorback gold deposits. Mineralisation is largely strata bound within metamorphosed chert/BIF units. Gold is strongly associated with strike parallel shearing within the BIF unit. The Bounty gold mine (not part of the acquisition) produced ~1.2Moz @ 5.12g/t Au to a depth of 1,000m and remains open. The Blue Vein gold deposit located 5km south of Bounty displays similar characteristics to Bounty and remains open at depth. In addition, Blue Vein was the subject of an independently prepared PFS (*ASX announcement 24 June 2014: Convergent PFS*) by Convergent Minerals Ltd which provided a strong base case with significant potential for expansion.

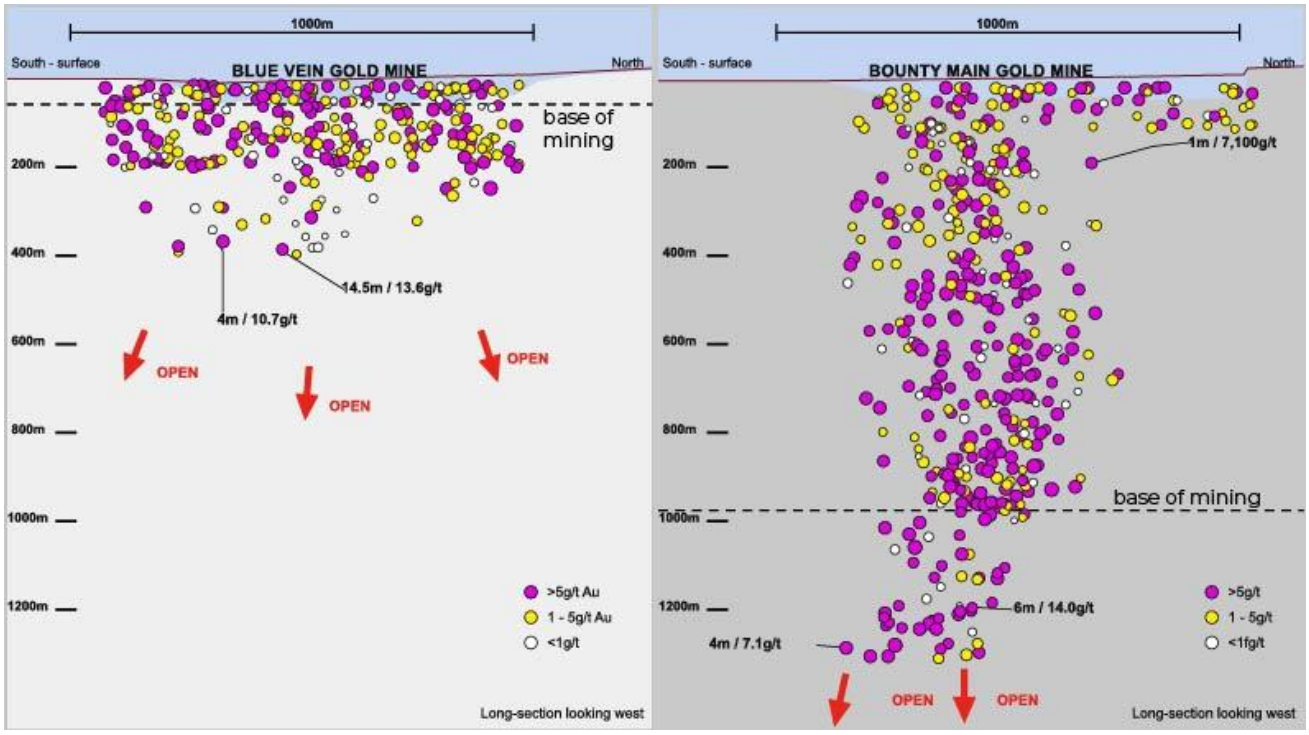

Figure 2: Long section showing Blue Vein gold deposit (left) and the Bounty gold mine (right - not part of the acquisition) which produced ~1.2Moz @ 5.12g/t Au to a depth of 1,000m.

Significant drilling results from Blue Vein include:

20m @ 12.8 g/t Au from 63m (BV3_500)
23m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 49m (HNEP203)
14.78m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 426.7m (CBV024DT)
10m @ 12.8 g/t Au from 104m (HNEP393)
22m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 43m (HNEP181)
19m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 153m (CBV003)
3m @ 34.8 g/t Au from 53m (HNEP239)
11m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 42m (HNEP223)
13m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 48m (HNEP390)
15m @ 5.9 g/t Au from 45m (HNEP137)
1.08m @ 81.9 g/t Au from 123.92m (CBV037DT)
18m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 46m (VBVP003)
13m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 67m (HNEP230)
15m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 70m (HNEP231)
9m @ 8.6 g/t Au from 102m (HNEP407)
8m @ 9.4 g/t Au from 51m (BV3_509)
14m @ 5.3 g/t Au from 80m (VBVP018)
3m @ 23.5 g/t Au from 93m (HNEP235)
14m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 40m (BVCB5_057)
20m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 209m (KBVR023)
22m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 203m (CVG109)
12m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 167m (CVG080)
12m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 19m (HNEP146)
25m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 34m (VBVP004)
9m @ 7.2 g/t Au from 76m (HNEP440)
12m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 31m (HNEP180)
13m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 24m (HNEP035)
14m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 50m (HNEP107)
9m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 267m (CBV006)
16m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 50m (BV3_506)
12m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 28m (HNEP446)
13.16m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 135.8m (CBV033DT)
7m @ 8.2 g/t Au from 70m (HNEP225)
11m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 79m (CVG105)
8m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 172m (KBVR016)
2m @ 27.8 g/t Au from 47m (BV3_507)
10m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 58m (HNED295)
18m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 88m (VBVP011)
9m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 60m (HNEP210)
15m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 27m (HNEP170)
14m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 27m (HNEP201)
19m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 216m (CVG013)
10.92m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 161m (CBV041DT)
6m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 152m (KBVR012)
12m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 44m (BV4_507)
1m @ 47.1 g/t Au from 37m (BV3_504)
12m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 26m (HNEP216)
9.6m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 95.5m (HNED298)

Significant drilling results from Bushpig include:

9m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 179m (WBPR008)
2m @ 9.9 g/t Au from 87m (CVG074)
10m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 42m (CVG057)
10m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 71m (CVG076)
7m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 38m (RZR032)
4m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 152m (WBPR005)
7m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 98m (BPD001)
6m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 73m (CVG077)
5m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 59m (WBPR007)
3m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 45m (CVG058)
1m @ 5.8 g/t Au from 154m (WBPR009)
5m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 78m (CVG058)

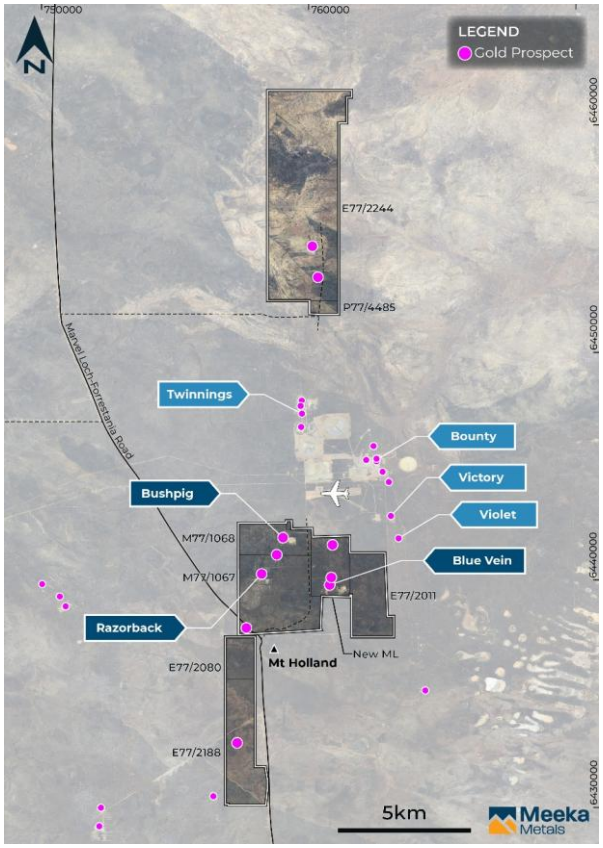

Figure 3: Map showing gold occurrences around Mt Holland and Mining Tenements acquired.

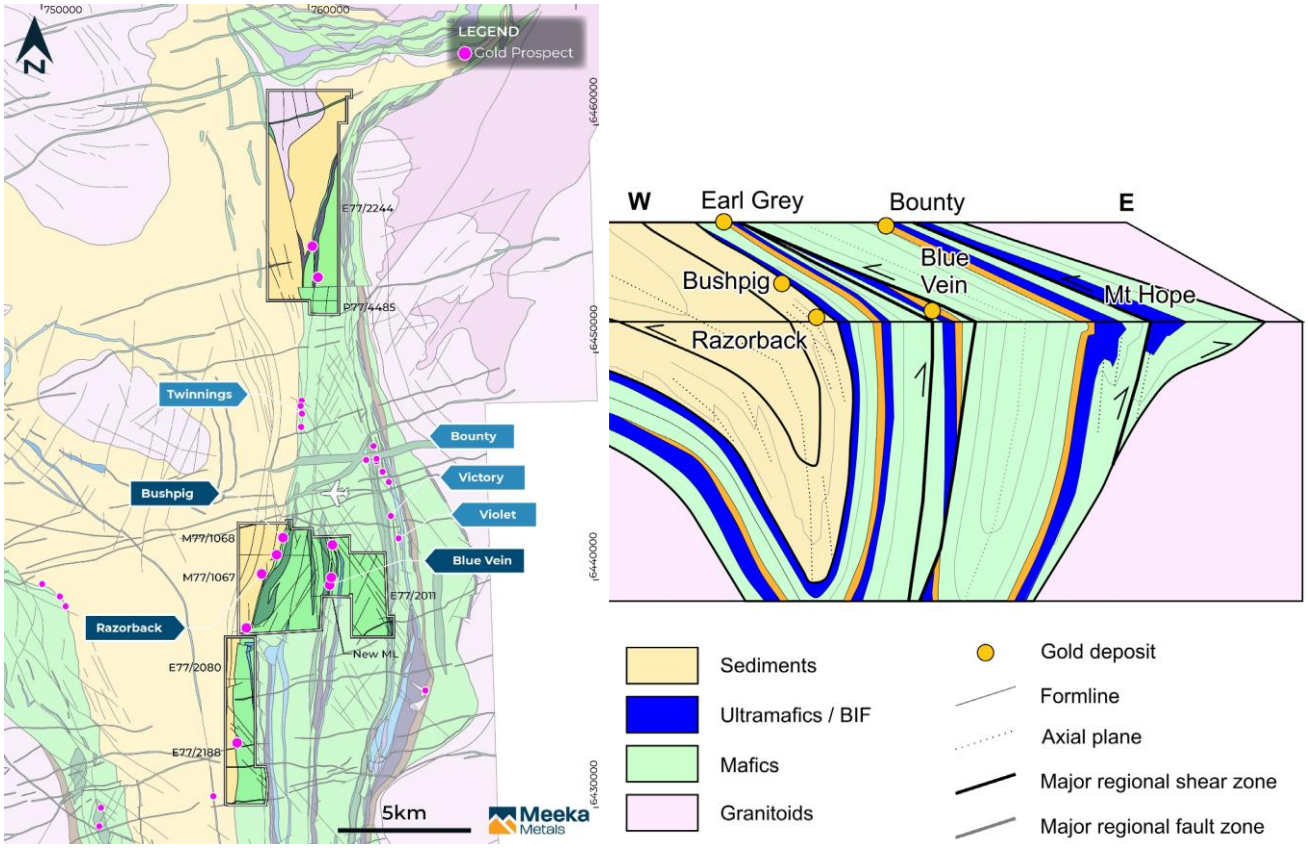

Figure 4: Geology map (left) and simplified cross section of the Mt Holland greenstone sequence (right).

Key Terms of the Acquisition

Outline of the Transaction	Meeka has completed Stage 1 of the acquisition from MH Gold Pty Ltd and Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd of Mining Information and various Mining Tenements, but excluding the right to explore for and mine lithium, which is subject to a Lithium Rights Agreement.
Sale Assets	Mining Information has been delivered, and executed transfers of the Mining Tenements (E77/2080, E77/2188, E77/2011, P77/4485, E77/2244, M77/1067, M77/1068) to Meeka's wholly owned subsidiary, Forrestania Mining Pty Ltd, have been lodged for registration. An area within M77/1065 will be the subject of a new Mining Lease application, to be transferred following its grant ("New ML").
Royalty Assumption	Forrestania Mining Pty Ltd has assumed a third-party royalty of $25/oz of gold produced and sold from the Mining Tenements.
Lithium Rights Agreement (LRA)	The Mining Tenements have been acquired subject to the LRA, which provides third parties the right to access the Tenements to explore and mine for lithium.
Consideration	a) $10 million paid in cash at Completion; b) Deferred Consideration of $10 million payable on 13 November 2026, being the 3-month anniversary of Completion; and c) 117,804,881 fully paid ordinary shares in Meeka issued at Completion (representing 3.8% of the Company's post-issue capital), subject to 12 months voluntary escrow from the date of Completion. The shares were issued under Meeka's existing placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and rank equally with existing shares. An Appendix 2A in respect of the issue has been lodged separately.

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure at 17 August 2026:

Description	Number
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	3,101,943,072
Performance Rights	118,119,578

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

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', is based on information reviewed 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 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: 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 1 m, sampling was taken to the metre, then conducted metre on metre until the last sample. The minimum sample size was 0.1 m. Mineralisation identification: As the new holes were in-fill, picking the likely mineralized zones in them was indicated by existing interpretations in existing surrounding holes. The whole of likely mineralized 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 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 informing the driller about the geology so the driller could prepare the appropriate drilling technique in order to maximise recovery.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. This Resource estimate did not utilise specific logging data, relying simply on the field geologist's concurrence with the geological reasonableness of the interpreted mineralised intervals. 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) Structural features and intensity

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 were 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. Sampling was periodically duplicated by both cutting and assaying ¼ core and submitting hidden duplicate samples.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. Results acceptable. In the Competent Person's opinion, the analysis methods employed are appropriate for the mineralisation style and use in 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.	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:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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: 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 mineralized 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. 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. This typical 10-20 m spacing was well less than the geostatistical maximum ranges of 40 m used to define Measured Resources. The geostats worked in 3D. Compositing: Samples were composited on-the-fly (without altering raw samples) during geostatistical analysis and block grade estimation. All samples were composited to exactly 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Perth for elemental analysis at ALS – all by trusted CML staff. 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.	Audits of drilling: The status and existence of specific audits of past drilling results is not known. However, results from the multiple past drilling campaigns over a long period appear consistent and confirm the same geological interpretations. This fact indicates that successive explorers effectively audited the previous ones. Shallow drilling data is confirmed by the past open cut mining. Results of the bench blast hole drilling undertaken during the mining is consistent with (previous or latter) exploration 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 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. 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. The Consultant geologically interpreted a consistent sequence of ~20 sub-parallel sub-vertical and fairly close lodes with an average strike direction of 000° and a 70-90° dip to the W. 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.

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		The deposit structurally sits within the brittle-ductile zone. High levels of alteration occur proximal to and within the mineralized zones. Mineralisation style: The Blue Vein style of mineralisation is very similar to the ~1.2 Moz Bounty Gold Mine (historic). 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	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Geometry of mineralisation and drill holes: Mineralisation was interpreted in sub-parallel N/S striking steeply west dipping lodes.

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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').	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 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.