

Circle Valley Continues to Deliver Thick Zones of Shallow Gold

- **Thick zones of gold mineralisation continue to be intersected by RC drilling** targeting below a **1.2km by 400m zone of regolith gold** at Anomaly A, results include:
 - **32m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 4m including **8m @ 4.96g/t Au** (22CVRC025)
 - **40m @ 0.70g/t Au** from 48m including **4m @ 1.60g/t Au** and **4m @ 1.49g/t Au** and **8m @ 1.17g/t Au** (22CVRC027)
- These results sit along strike from the previously reported results:
 - **23m @ 5.09g/t Au** from 13m including **10m @ 9.35g/t Au** and including **7m @ 2.91g/t Au** (22CVRC001)
 - **24m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 24m (22CVRC010)
 - **16m @ 3.06g/t Au** from 32m including **4m @ 10.80g/t Au** (22CVRC009)
 - **10m @ 4.72g/t Au** from 120m including **4m @ 10.20g/t Au** (22CVRC008) – hole ends in mineralisation
 - **4m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 96m (22CVRC003)

Commenting on the results, MEK's Managing Director Tim Davidson said:

"These results continue to support the view that Circle Valley is host to a potentially significant gold system. A petrographic analysis, amongst other technical work, is underway to confirm the mineralogy for this high-grade gold system. This will be completed over the coming weeks and will assist in planning the next phase of drilling in the second half of 2022.

Mineralisation at Anomaly A remains open in all directions and Anomaly A is just one of numerous large scale targets at Circle Valley. The gold opportunity at Circle Valley is significant.

In addition, we anticipate reporting 16,000m of rare earth assays over the coming two months. It is expected that the first batch of these will be received and reported within the week.

Finally, we remain in contact with ANSTO on a bi-weekly basis regarding the rare earth metallurgical testwork. This is progressing well with results expected in late July 2022."

Advanced gold and rare earth explorer, Meeka Gold Limited (ASX:MEK) ("**Meeka**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report further assay results from the Circle Valley Project. Drilling continues to intercept high-grade lenses of gold mineralisation within a broader package of lower grade gold ($\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$) up to 80m thick. This

primary mineralisation sits below a large 1.2km by 400m zone of regolith gold identified by aircore drilling.

Higher grade gold ($\geq 0.30\text{g/t Au}$) intercepted by this drilling, as well as previously reported results ([see ASX announcement dated 3 May 2022](#)), include:

- **23m @ 5.09g/t Au** from 13m including **10m @ 9.35g/t Au** and including **7m @ 2.91g/t Au** (22CVRC001)
- **24m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 24m (22CVRC010)
- **16m @ 3.06g/t Au** from 32m including **4m @ 10.80g/t Au** (22CVRC009)
- **10m @ 4.72g/t Au** from 120m including **4m @ 10.20g/t Au** (22CVRC008) – hole ends in mineralisation
- **32m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 4m including **8m @ 4.96g/t Au** (22CVRC025)
- **40m @ 0.70g/t Au** from 48m including **4m @ 1.60g/t Au** and **4m @ 1.49g/t Au** and **8m @ 1.17g/t Au** (22CVRC027)
- **4m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 96m (22CVRC003)



Figure 1: Photo of RC drilling targeting primary gold mineralisation at Circle Valley.

The gold is hosted in gneiss and is associated with pyrite-biotite-muscovite alteration. Potassium feldspar alteration is also observed with some of the higher-grade intervals of gold. The zone of lower tenor gold that hosts the high-grade lenses has now been defined over a strike length of 1,000m. The mineralisation remains open in all directions and a drilling plan is being prepared for the second half of 2022.

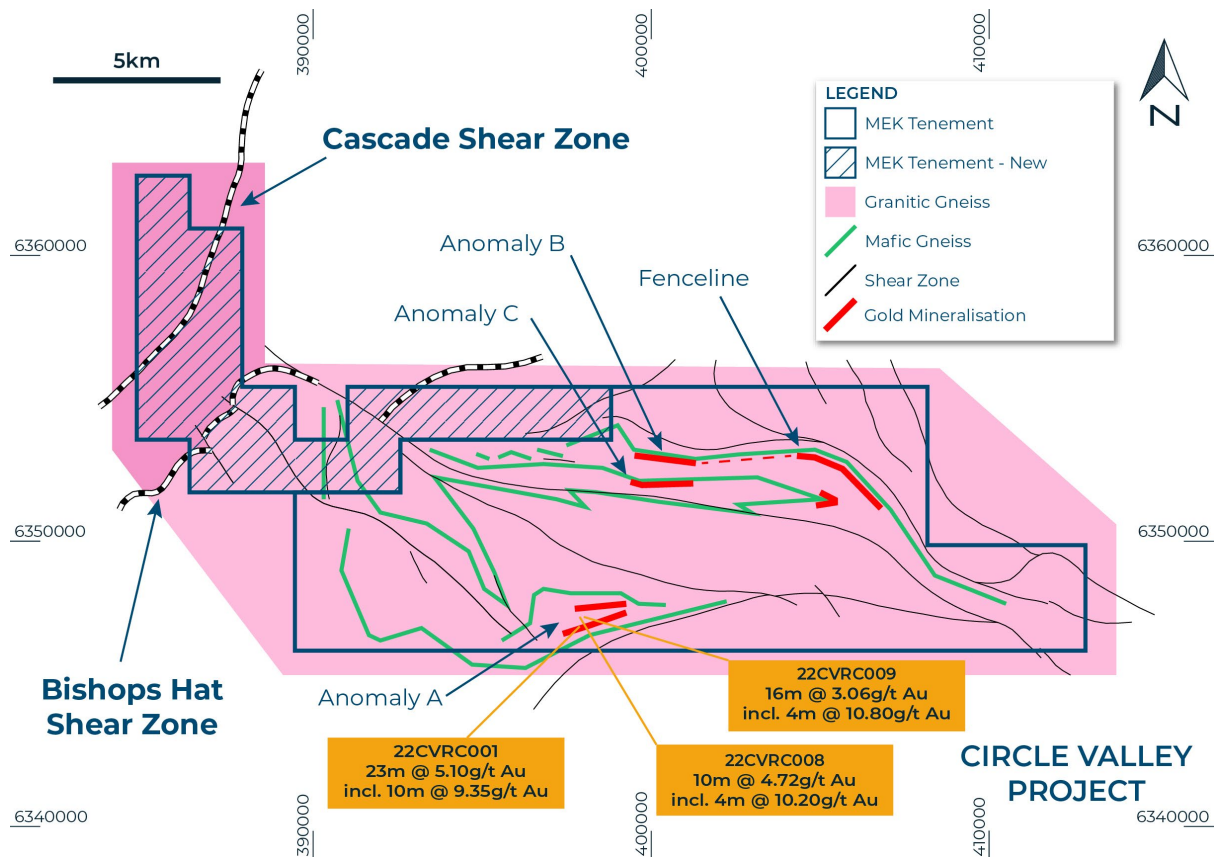


Figure 2: Meeka's 100% owned Circle Valley Project showing location of RC drilling at Anomaly A, and large-scale gold targets Anomaly B, C and Fenceline, which are coincident with a magnetic feature that extends 5.5km east to west and are yet to be tested by RC drilling.

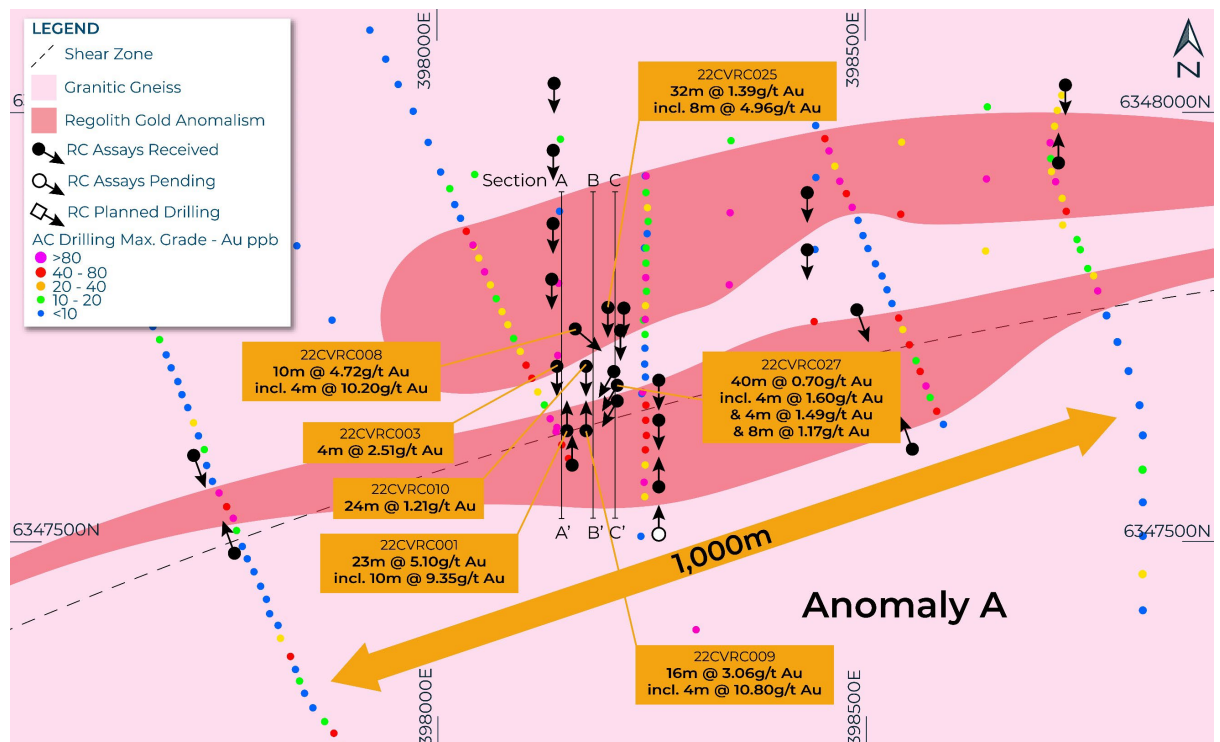


Figure 3: Anomaly A aircore and RC drill collar points and gold grades, surface gold anomalism and underlying geology.

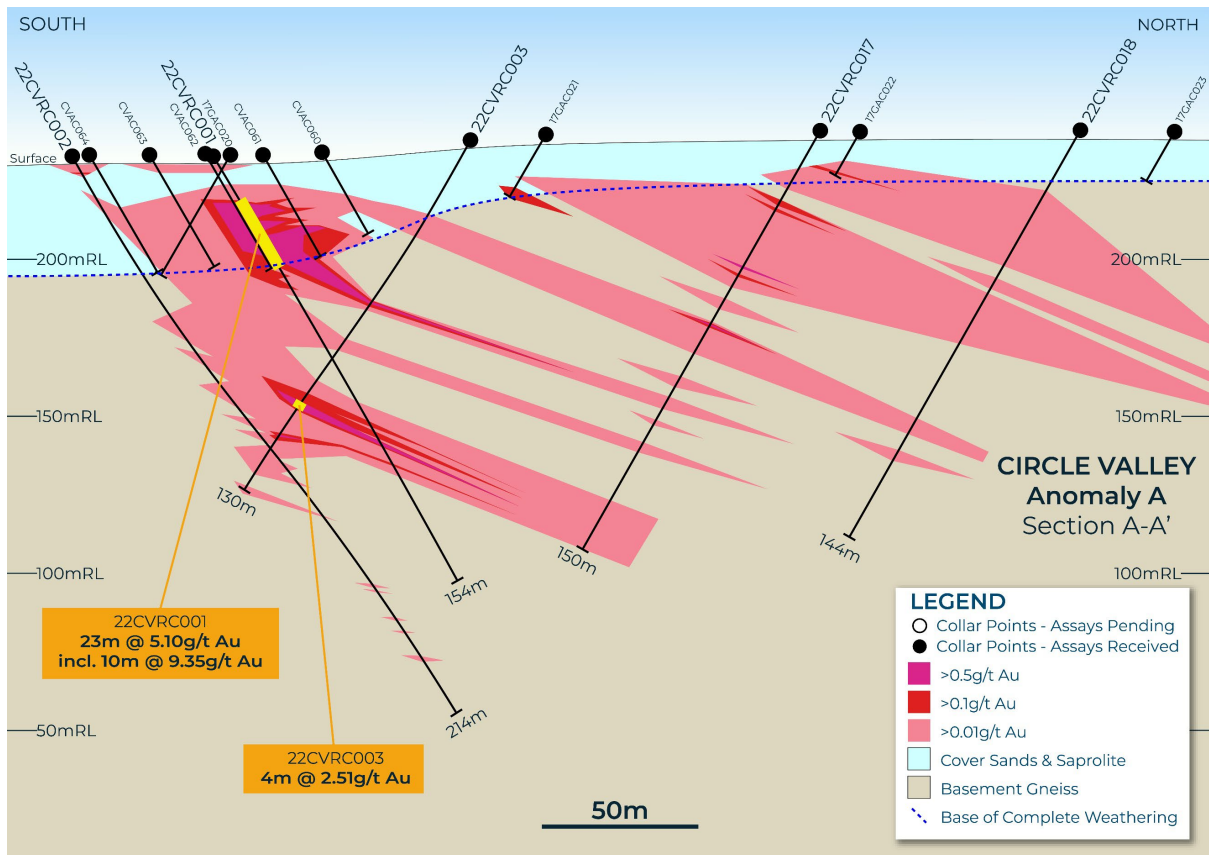


Figure 4: Section A-A' on Figure 3.

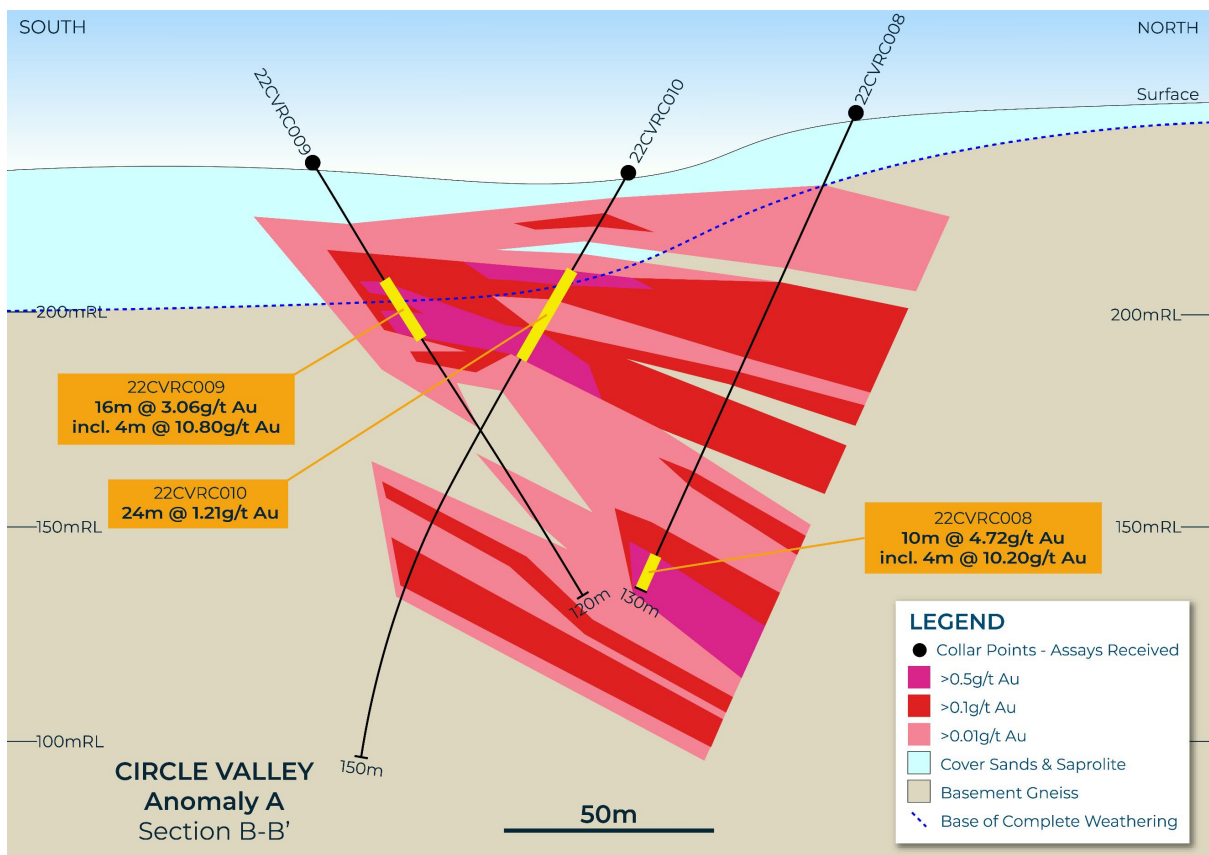


Figure 5: Section B-B' on Figure 3.

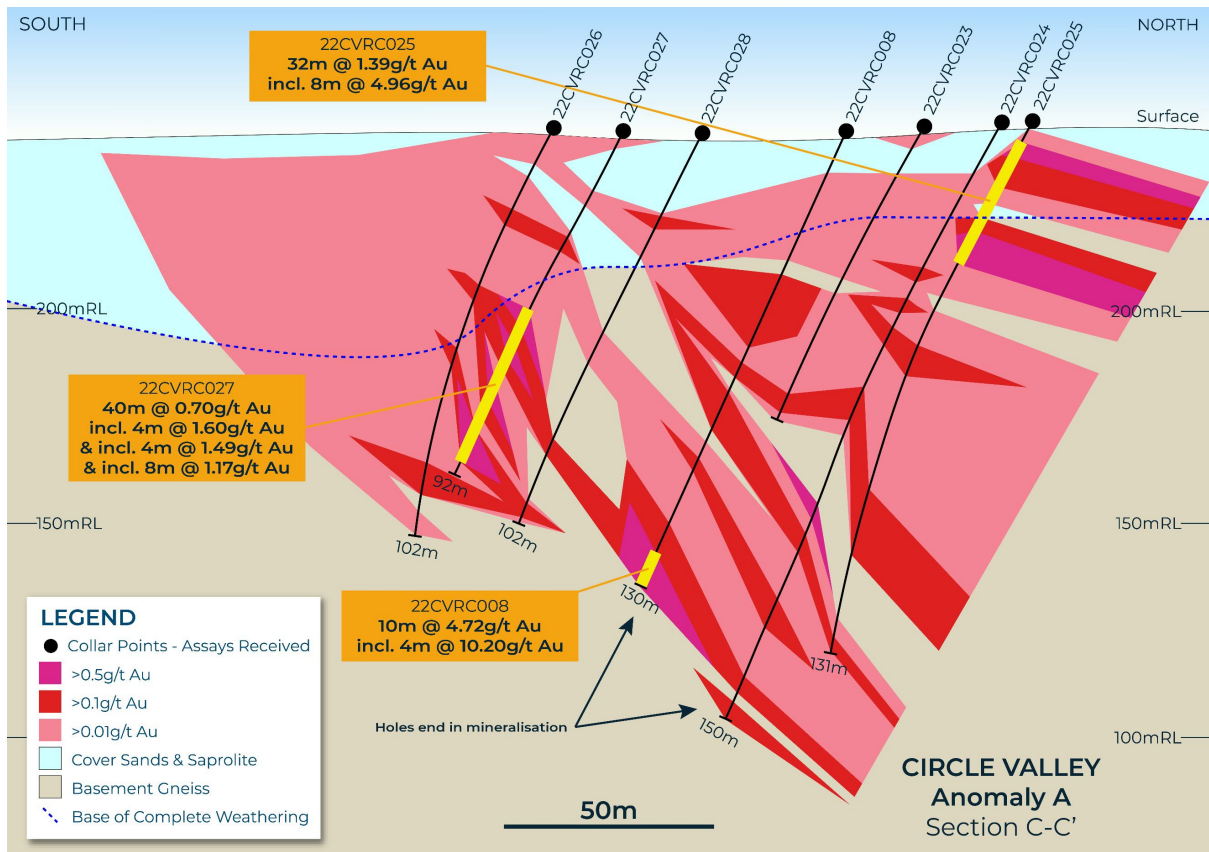


Figure 6: Section C-C' on Figure 3.

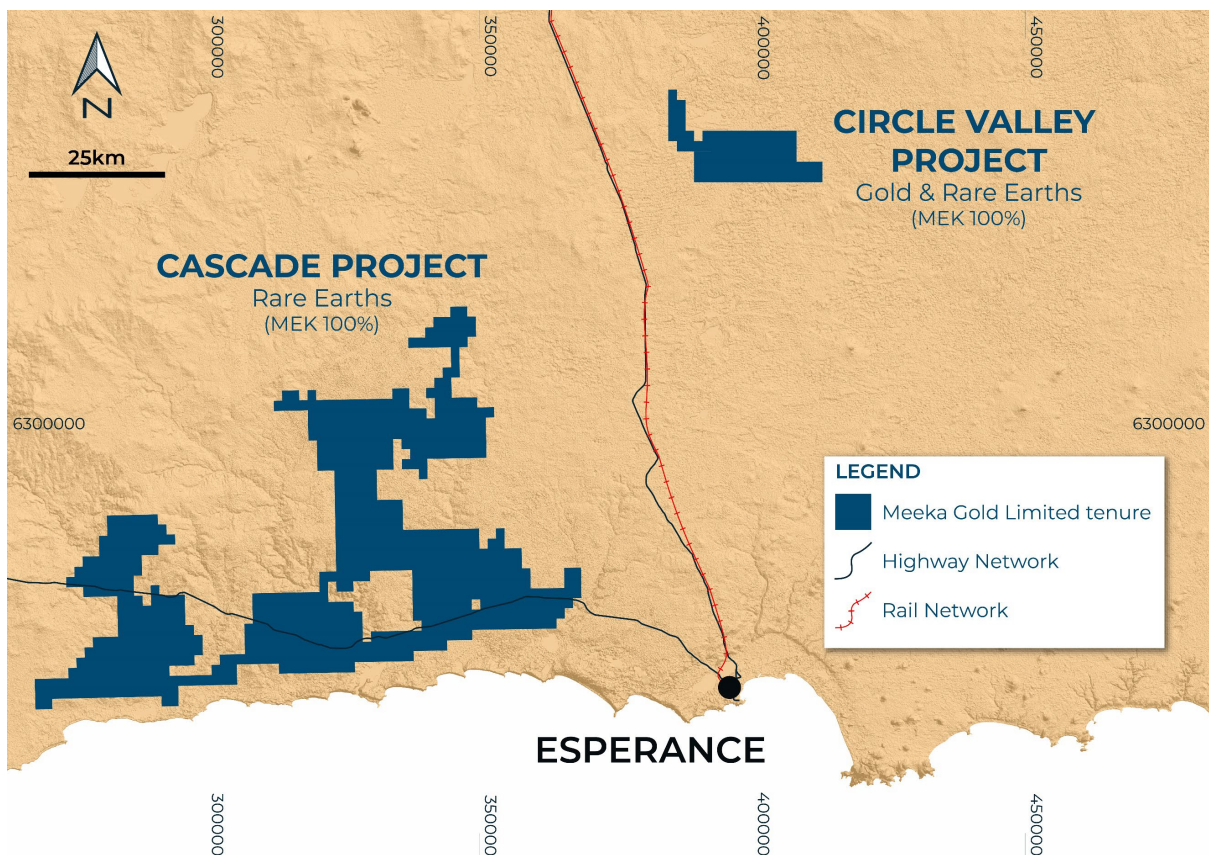


Figure 7: Meeka's 100% owned tenure in the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt, and emerging gold and rare earths mineral province.

FORTHCOMING ANNOUNCEMENTS

June 2022: Presentation to The Australian Gold Conference, 14 June 2022 at 2pm, Sydney.

June 2022: Assays from the remaining 16,000m of drilling for high-grade rare earth mineralisation at Circle Valley.

June 2022: Forward activity plan targeting the highest value zones of mineralisation at Cascade.

July 2022: Rare earth metallurgical results from ANSTO.

July 2022: Gold assays from Murchison Gold Project drilling.

July 2022: Quarterly Activity Report.

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

September 2022: Audited Annual Report.

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

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ABOUT MEEKA

Meeka Gold Limited (ASX:MEK) is gold and rare earths company with a portfolio of high quality 100% owned projects across Western Australia.

Gold

Meeka's flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 343km² landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields and hosts a large high-grade 1.1Moz JORC Resource. The Company is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward production. The release of the Murchison Gold Project Scoping Study in December 2021 outlined a robust Project that produces over 420koz of gold.

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

Rare Earths

Meeka controls the Cascade Rare Earths Project (2,068km²) in a region that is rapidly emerging as a highly prospective clay rare earths province. Importantly, the results to date contain high levels of permanent magnet metals being Neodymium-Praseodymium oxides. These metals are geopolitically critical, and Meeka intend to accelerate our understanding of Cascade by commencing initial metallurgical work. Furthermore, drilling will be ongoing.



Global Mineral Resource Summary

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Andy Well	150	11.4	55	1,050	9.3	315	650	6.5	135	1,800	8.6	505
Turnberry				6,800	1.6	355	4,500	1.8	255	11,300	1.7	610
TOTAL	150	11.4	55	7,850	2.7	670	5,150	2.4	390	13,100	2.6	1,115

Notes:

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

The information that relates to Mineral Resources was first reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 18 May 2021. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

DRILLING DATA

Table 1 – Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)
22CVRC014	RC	398255	6347406	235	0	-60	100
22CVRC015	RC	397791	6347381	240	340	-60	150
22CVRC016	RC	397734	6347519	240	160	-60	150
22CVRC017	RC	398145	6347747	223	180	-60	150
22CVRC018	RC	398148	6347829	223	180	-60	144
22CVRC019	RC	398145	6347912	235	180	-60	120
22CVRC020	RC	398141	6347989	243	180	-60	150
22CVRC021	RC	398449	6347800	235	180	-60	150
22CVRC022	RC	398446	6347878	235	180	-60	140
22CVRC023	RC	398219	6347694	238	180	-60	75
22CVRC024	RC	398217	6347709	233	180	-60	150
22CVRC025	RC	398198	6347717	235	180	-60	131
22CVRC026	RC	398217	6347607	236	210	-60	102
22CVRC027	RC	398216	6347624	237	210	-60	92
22CVRC028	RC	398217	6347642	235	210	-60	102

Table 2 – Significant Intersections (>0.3g/t Au)

Target	Drill Hole ID	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
Anomaly A	22CVRC017	48	49	1	0.71
		69	71	2	1.06
Anomaly A	22CVRC021	68	72	4	0.32
Anomaly A	22CVRC024	36	40	4	0.42
		52	56	4	0.32
		96	108	12	0.38
Anomaly A	22CVRC025 incl.	4	36	32	1.39
		28	36	8	4.96
		56	60	4	0.43
Anomaly A	22CVRC026	56	60	4	0.36
Anomaly A	22CVRC027 incl. and and	28	32	4	0.42
		48	88	40	0.70
		56	60	4	1.60
		68	72	4	1.49
		80	88	8	1.17
Anomaly A	22CVRC028	20	24	4	0.32

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: CIRCLE VALLEY

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill chips collected through a cyclone and generally sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split, or spear sampled. Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split, or spear sampled.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill sampling was conducted on at between 1 or 4 metre composite samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation determined qualitatively through logging: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz and pXRF analysing primarily for whole rock geochemistry but used indicatively for mineralisation. Mineralisation determined quantitatively via 50g Fire Assay and AAS (Au), and ICP-MS (multielement).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC and RC spear 4 m composite samples and 1 m samples were taken from which <3.5kg sample was split to be crushed and pulverised. From this lot a 50 g charge was scooped and prepared by Fire Assay and analysed with an AAS for Au. Multi-element samples were prepared by 4-acid digest and analysed using ICP-MS Analysis for ME.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slimline RC – 150mm diameter. Air core drilling - 100mm diameter to bit refusal (usually saprock to fresh rock).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual estimate of drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill chip recoveries monitored in the field and documented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown at this stage.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes logged qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. All holes chipped for the entire hole to preserve a chip tray record of all holes drilled. Select holes analysed using an Olympus Vanta 50kv VMR analyser on a meter basis for the entire length of the hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: visual logging and pXRF analysis (semi-quantitative for some elements). Quantitative: multielement geochemistry elements; no density measurements taken Chip samples taken from every metre of every hole to maintain chip tray record.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core drilling completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chips cone split, sampled dry where possible for 1 m samples. Composite samples were spear-sampled. AC sample were spear sampled in up to 4 m composite intervals. 1 m bottom of hole samples cone split.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire ~3.5kg composite or 1 m drill sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) Gold analysis is determined by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish. ME analysis by 4-acid digest and ICP-MS Analysis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicates and blanks were routinely included in the 1 m sampling sequence and submitted when 1 m samples were submitted to the laboratory. CRMs have not yet been used due to the early stage of

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		exploration. No QC samples are included in the 4 m composite sample stream.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All composites were speared ensuring the total depth of the bag was sampled to provide a representative sample. Close attention was paid when spearing to the size of each sample making up a composite. The size of the sample is kept consistent within each composite. Single metre samples are cone split and duplicates are taken every 20 m to monitor variability. Due to the early stage of exploration further measures have not been employed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample size is considered appropriate for grain size of sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold analysis is determined by 50g Fire Assay and AAS and is considered a total analysis. ME analysis by ICP-MS Analysis and is appropriate for trace element analysis to assess alteration and whole rock geochemistry. pXRF while a qualitative dataset is considered appropriate for whole-rock geochemical analysis and monitoring of trace elements for alteration when used indicatively and relative to the results of similarly collected samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Olympus Vanta 50KV VMR handheld pXRF instrument was used in conjunction with the EasySampler system to analyse the drill powder produced. All three beams were used with a 10 second time lapse for each beam. No factors have been used on the data. The data is considered qualitative and is used only indicatively to assess alteration and potential mineralisation based on anomalism relative to other drill samples analysed.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No QC measures are currently in place for the pXRF analysis as it is being used qualitatively. As the process is developed and more confidence is required in these analyses an appropriate QC protocol will be implemented and appropriate laboratory checks will be used to verify the data reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are verified by multiple Company personnel prior to release.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twin holes at present.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data stored in Datashed database, logging performed in Logchief with auto-validation and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation by company geologists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars: surveyed with Garmin GPS accurate to +/- 3m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGA94 - Zone 51
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose topographic control from geophysical data. Appropriate for this early-stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 20m up to 1km. Spacing appropriate for first pass reconnaissance drilling and early-stage exploration drilling
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current drill spacing is not appropriate for use in resource estimation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 4 m composite assays reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling believed to be unbiased.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the Company's knowledge the drilling is oriented perpendicular to mineralisation although limited orientation data has been collected.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were delivered from the Company tenure directly to the laboratory using a freight company in sealed bulk bags.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external QC reviews have been conducted on the project so far.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Circle Valley Project is a single Exploration Licence (EL) covering a land area of 167km². Meeka Gold Limited is the current holder, having a 100% interest in the EL. The EL predominantly overlies freehold agricultural land used for crop and livestock farming. Prior to conducting ground disturbing exploration on private land, a land access agreement must be signed between the Company and the relevant landowner. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project has had limited exploration work completed over it. Exploration by previous operators included Pan Australian Exploration Pty Ltd, Toro Energy Limited and Spitfire Oil Limited, who focussed on uranium and lignite mineralisation within paleochannels. Reconnaissance aircore (AC) drilling programs targeting the underlying greenstone belts for gold mineralisation has been completed by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited and Terrain Minerals Ltd. The historical data has been assessed and is of good quality.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Circle Valley Project lies

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>within the Central Biranup Zone of the Proterozoic Albany Fraser Province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithologies of the Biranup Zone comprise paragneiss, or orthogneiss and meta-basic rocks. It is interpreted that there is a subordinate portion of reworked Archaean rocks within the package. Magnetics of the Project area displays strong deformation with complex folding, faulting and thrusting. The target type is Tropicana style gold mineralisation hosted in high grade metamorphic rocks of the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt. It is thought that the regolith hosted REE enrichment originates through weathering of underlying felsic rocks (granite, gneiss).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill results are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. Individual Au and ME assay results have been reported. Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p>examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are oriented to drill perpendicular to the southerly dipping regional foliation mapped in outcrop exposed on the edges of various salt lakes in the area. To the Company's knowledge the drilling is oriented perpendicular to mineralisation although limited orientation data has been collected.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up work will involve further drilling for gold, re-assaying sample pulps for the total REE suite of elements and reviewing the chip trays to determine the potential for IAC-REE deposit formation. Future AC drilling to increase the sample density across the project tenure is planned.