12 Sept 2023 ASX RELEASE

NEW MINERAL SYSTEMS IDENTIFIED – MT CLEMENT PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Field mapping identifies previously unrecognised polymetallic mineral systems as well as the extension to the Mt Clement Au-Sb deposit.
- Massive sulphides mapped at surface with preliminary portable-XRF analysis returning highly anomalous metal values up to **10.2% Nickel, 0.17% Cobalt, 699 g/t Gold, 1.6% Antimony, 0.65% Copper & 13.6% Lead**.
- Anomalous p-XRF results from rock chip samples including:
  - **699 g/t Au (23WY0021) & 514 g/t Au (23WY0028) & 381 g/t Au (23WY0025)**
  - **10.2% Ni (23WY0092)**
  - **0.65% Cu (23WY0092)**
  - **1.6% Sb (23WY0025A) & 1.2% Sb (23WY0024)**
  - **13.6% Pb (23WY0024)**
- **3 new, high-priority targets identified** in addition to the extension to the Mt Clement Au-Sb deposit.
- Contractor engaged to complete aerial magnetic survey in October.
- Laboratory assays for rock chip samples expected in ~4-6 weeks.

Marquee Resources Limited (**"Marquee" or "the Company"**) (**ASX:MQR**) is excited to report that it has identified 3 new high-priority mineral targets at its Mt Clement Project. During reconnaissance field mapping, geologists have observed massive sulphides with portable-XRF (**p-XRF**) data showing highly anomalous base metal signatures with **up to 10.2% Ni, 0.17% Co & 0.65% Cu** identified in previously unmapped areas in the north of the Mt Clement Project. Additionally, the Company's geologists have identified an extension to the Mt Clement Au-Sb deposit (**ASX: BC8**) with preliminary p-XRF data showing strong Au-Sb anomalism along strike from the Dugite Lode.

Reconnaissance field work follows the Company solidifying its land position (refer MQR ASX Release 17 July 2023) with 398km^2 of tenure in a highly prospective but poorly understood and underexplored region. The Mt Clement Project represents a genuine greenfields opportunity in one of Australia's most underexplored regions.

Executive Chairman Comment:

Marquee Executive Chairman, Mr Charles Thomas, commented:

"Although early days, it's obviously very exciting to identify massive sulphides and base metal mineralisation on virgin ground that has never been mapped or sampled before. The early results have certainly opened our eyes to the huge potential of the Mt Clement Project and we are going to expedite our exploration endeavors over the coming months, beginning with the acquisition of high-resolution magnetics and further sampling at Mt Edith North. The Ashburton Basin is one of the most underexplored regions in WA so we're excited by the discovery potential across our significant land holding in the area."

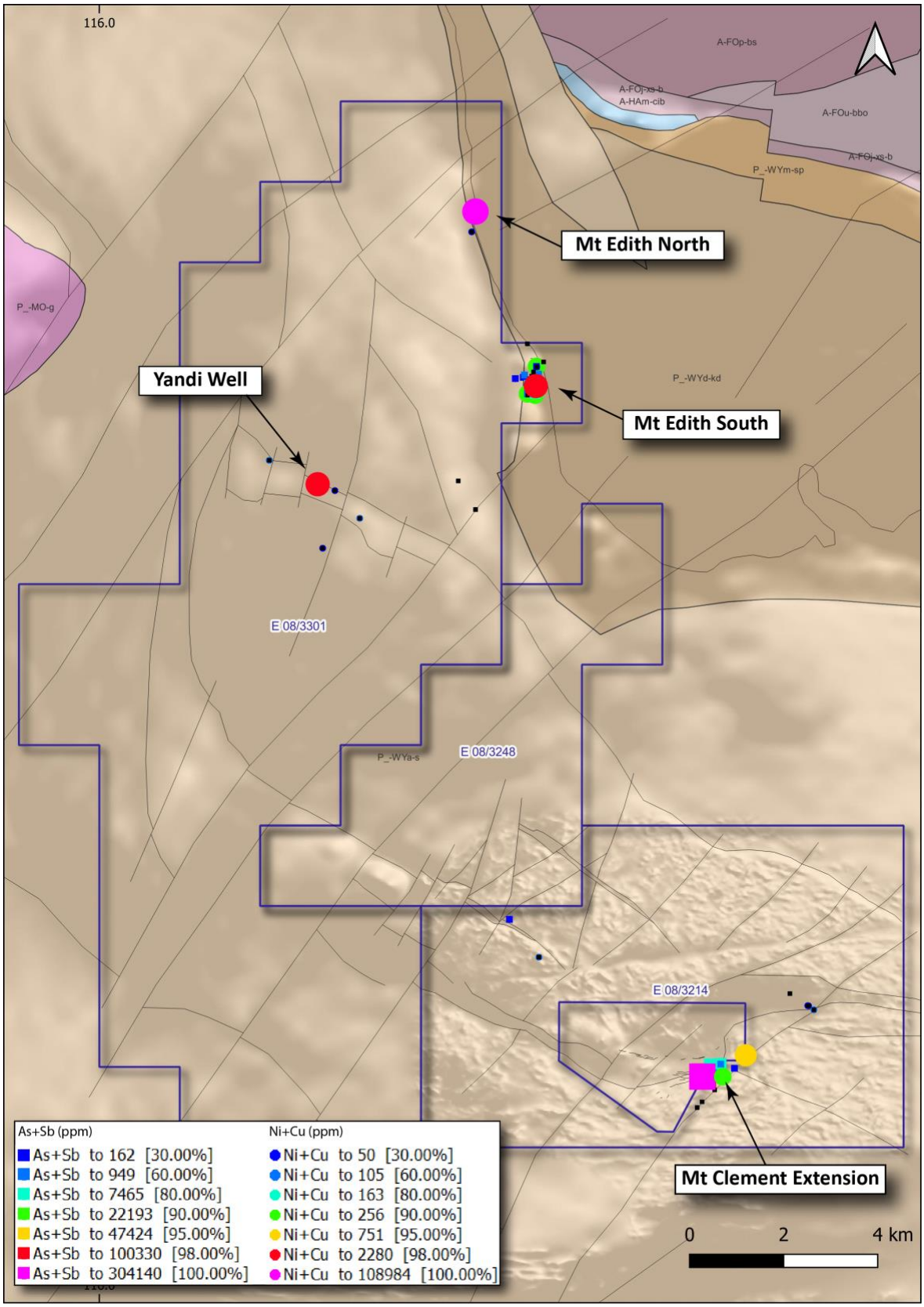

Figure 1: Mt Clement Targets Map

Exploration update

Recently, geologists completed a reconnaissance trip to the Mt Clement Project to determine access for future exploration endeavours, look for extensions to the Mt Clement deposit and visit target areas identified from desktop studies. Geologists collected 92 rock chip samples from outcrop which were logged and analysed with the p-XRF prior to submission to ALS Laboratories for full suite multi-element analysis. Visual observations and p-XRF data were combined to provide an early indicator on the style of potential mineralisation. P-XRF data indicates potential polymetallic mineralisation at the previously unrecognised areas at Mt Edith and Yandi Well targets and highlighting potential for exploration success over the broader Mt Clement Project area.

Mineralisation at the Mt Clement deposit (**ASX: BC8**) consists of economic quantities of gold (Au), copper (Cu), antimony (Sb), silver (Ag) and lead (Pb). High arsenic (As) content is also a key indicator of Mt Clement style mineralisation with arsenopyrite a key ore mineral. The Company has identified what it interprets to be the along-strike extension of the Mt Clement deposit with preliminary p-XRF results showing similar geochemical signatures. The metal associations observed in the p-XRF data from the Mt Edith and Yandi well targets differ with appreciable amounts of nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co) and copper (Cu) present, and a relative lack of antimony and arsenic. The preliminary results suggest similar, but different, polymetallic mineral systems across the property, however due to the early-stage nature of exploration, further work is required to fully understand the mineralogy and chemistry of the occurrences.

While rock chip assays are outstanding (~4-6 weeks), the early observations have given the Company the confidence to plan further work which will include a 4,390 line-km, high-resolution aerial magnetic survey (Figure 3) and further, detailed mapping and sampling with a focus on the Mt Edith and Yandi Well targets.

Figure 2: Images of prospective samples

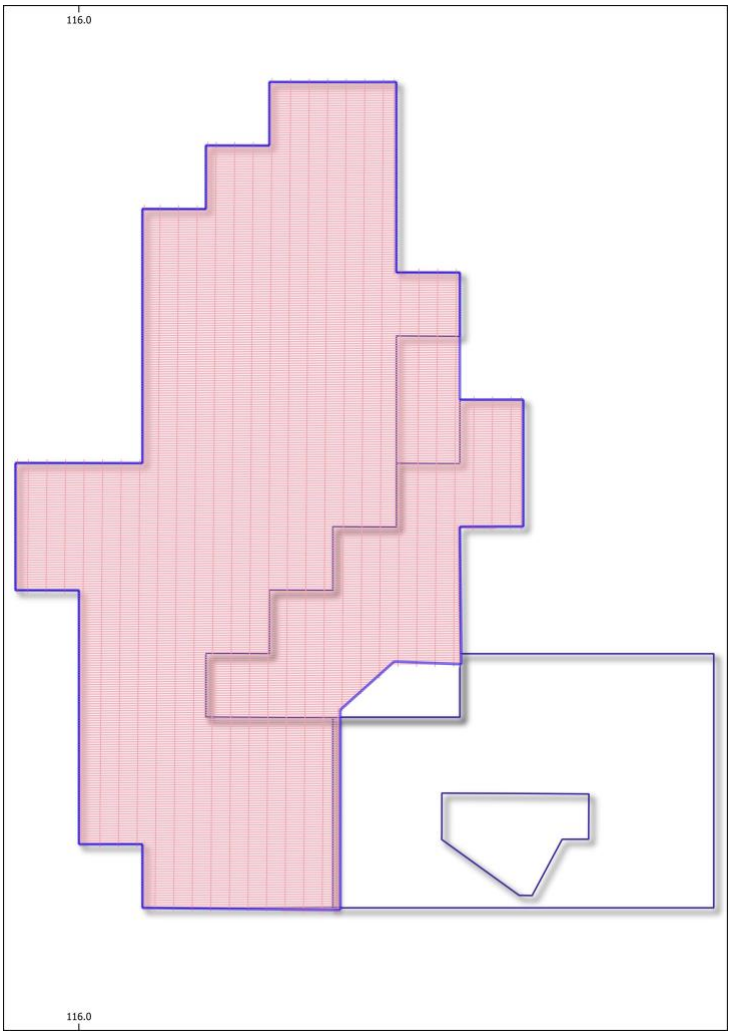

Figure 3: Aerial magnetic survey area

The Mt Clement Project

The Mt Clement Project is located 30km SW of Black Cat Syndicate's (ASX:BC8) Paulsens gold mine, at the western end of the Ashburton Basin in the northern Capricorn Orogen.

The current understanding of the geology of the Mt Clement Project is simplistic with rock units broadly mapped as the Ashburton Formation. The Company has identified a number of locations where potential mineralisation is being targeted with the Company buoyed by the early results of exploration work to date.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. James Warren, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Warren is the Chief Technical Officer of Marquee Resources Limited. Dr. Warren has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results,

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Warren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Marquee Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

This ASX Release has been approved by the Board of Directors.

Charles Thomas – Executive Chairman
Marquee Resources
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Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	S_ppm	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	Sb_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Log	Description
23WY0001	406100	7478011	-	-	38	12	46	4	6	-	32	-	21	Wacke	Fresh bedrock sample
23WY0002	410405	7474730	151	-	-	43	6	30	6	-	-	-	65	Quartz vein	First quartz vein at summit 70/194.
23WY0003	410403	7474791	101	-	-	8	9	14	5	-	-	-	26	Quartz vein	Second quartz vein at summit. Same orientation as first 70/194 D/D Dir.
23WY0004	410660	7474431	116	-	145	42	184	417	6	-	-	-	15	Quartz lode	Quartz vein with tourmaline
23WY0005	410660	7474430	747	89	39	-	60	354	6	-	-	-	19	Lode	Dense dark coloured zone part of lode_ running parallel to quartz
23WY0006	410655	7474431	88	-	32	12	77	73	4	-	-	-	18	Quartz lode	Quartz vein with tourmaline
23WY0007	410291	7474584	-	-	11	96	85	288	7	-	-	-	7	Wacke	Fresh bedrock sample
23WY0008	406733	7477148	-	97	51	13	111	-	7	-	-	-	32	Mudstone	Low grade metamorphic mudstone_ partially developed slaty cleavage. Bedrock sample. S0 and S1 observed_ fine grained garnets present.
23WY0009	410697	7474386	-	-	43	53	104	7	6	-	-	-	42	Brecciated lode	Quartz breccia clasts set in fine-grained matrix of quartz + dark grey-black_ sub-metallic lustre mineral + trace pyrite. Quartz breccia clasts may contain pale pink feldspar. Minor potassic alteration?
23WY0010	410695	7474386	-	-	-	13	9	9	5	-	25	-	20	Brecciated lode	Sheared quartz float with thin black stringers <1 mm TT.
23WY0011	410688	7474386	-	26	-	8	-	11	-	-	30	-	56	Brecciated lode	Sheared quartz float with thin black stringers <1 mm TT. Host to euhedral green malachite veins.
23WY0012	410489	7474126	379	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	Brecciated lode	Continuation of breccia along strike (see 23WY0009). Clasts contain minor malachite.
23WY0013	410223	7473851	-	-	-	-	164	-	3	-	-	-	-	Quartz	Quartz float next to breccia. Malachite bearing.
23WY0014	410120	7473719	-	-	-	-	59	2	4	-	-	-	4	Quartz	Quartz float next to breccia. Minor malachite and possible weathered sulphide.
23WY0015	410907	7474625	-	227	-	19	16	40	-	-	47	-	17	Brecciated lode	Breccia with 'malachite green' matrix and darker_ weathered ?sulphide zones to matrix.
23WY0016	411121	7474823	1838	-	11	45	74	322	10	-	-	-	2619	Lode	Black float next to breccia outcrop. May contain sulphides.
23WY0017	411146	7474925	256	-	171	89	496	145	10	-	44	-	42	Quartz lode	Quartz lode dipping steeply towards 221 degrees. Mineralised <2% sulphide with fine grained_ platy_ sub-metallic lustre
23WY0018	411134	7474932	-	-	-	9	14	3	-	-	-	-	9	Quartz lode	Along strike to west of 23WY0017. Quartz lode with ?iron mineralisation. Strange euhedral texture.
23WY0019	412077	7476344	-	-	22	-	37	-	10	-	-	-	21	Wacke	Fine-grained_ dark grey. Slight green hue to weathered surface. Numerous outcrops within foliated sediments. Possible 130 degrees strike.
23WY0020	412459	7476069	-	-	31	16	60	-	4	-	-	-	9	Lithic conglomerate?	Coarse-grained_ globular quartz_ also feldspar present. No mica observed. Strikes 257 degrees. Outcrop on metre scale TT between outcrop of 23WY0019.

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	S_ppm	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	Sb_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Log	Description
23WY0021	412475	7476066	-	-	33	10	63	3	4	-	-	-	17	Wacke	Very fine-grained_ brown
23WY0022	410226	7474429	2277	-	73	678	408	303024	40	-	1116	699	1175	Lode	Black_ medium density lode rock with blue-green vein. Angular quartz in fine-grained_ black sulphide matrix 5-7% sulphide
23WY0022A			1245	-	44	90	154	36995	8	-	352	175	905		
23WY0023	410226	7474429	5009	106	14	85	60	21998	6	-	195	44	3271	Lode	Black_ medium density lode rock. Angular quartz in fine-grained_ black sulphide matrix 1-2% sulphide
23WY0023A			14273	-	-	25	31	6380	4	-	516	16	3891		
23WY0024	410225	7474430	20253	196	39	72	76	8819	-	-	11979	26	13595	Lode	Cream-white_ crumbly lode rock with small inclusions (chert?) in planar beds. 5-10% sulphide
23WY0024A			15493	-	19	43	28	5413	6	-	3020	12	5744		
23WY0025	410237	7474431	29858	699	48	105	300	47174	20	23	250	381	197	Lode	Black_ medium density lode rock. Angular quartz in fine-grained_ black sulphide matrix 10% sulphide
23WY0025A			2413	1155	-	79	-	220949	-	-	15971	-	1514		
23WY0026	410258	7474445	17754	-	-	25	61	4573	10	-	510	13	951	Lode	Black_ medium density lode rock. Angular quartz in fine-grained_ black sulphide matrix 10% sulphide
23WY0026A			56976	157	-	150	181	79847	-	-	2202	153	9821		
23WY0027	410260	7474458	13405	-	-	92	24	5426	7	31	6621	-	8948	Lode	Cream-white to yellow and grey. Fine-grained. Altered sediments? Similar to 23WY0024. 10% sulphide
23WY0027A			10902	-	-	88	19	5674	8	18	6734	-	9227		
23WY0028	410262	7474456	79247	704	33	127	364	99432	15	-	898	514	484	Lode	Highly altered_ cream-white sediments_ green chert with rusty-yellow alteration after sulphides. 10-15% sulphide
23WY0029	410332	7474505	137	-	34	16	376	242	6	-	143	-	44	Lode	Quartz vein 65/027 degrees. 100 mm TT.
23WY0030	410378	7474720	33964	-	-	88	16	4017	6	-	3448	9	1082	Lode	Cream-white_ crumbly lode rock with small inclusions (chert?) in planar beds.
23WY0030A			6001	-	18	48	33	795	5	-	756	-	403		
23WY0031	410398	7474674	133	-	14	36	59	5830	-	-	126	9	88	Lode	Cream-white_ crumbly lode rock with small inclusions (chert?) in planar beds. With quartz.
23WY0032	410575.9599	7474612.857	2178	-	29	12	60	1486	9	-	363	16	401	Lode	Cream-white to yellow and grey. Fine-grained. Altered sediments? Similar to 23WY0024.
23WY0033	410546	7474569	1313	586	-	68	54	366	-	-	208	-	151	Vein	Dense. Hematised and limonitic alteration.
23WY0033A			1212	169	-	38	25	189	-	-	257	-	122		
23WY0034	410619	7474731	7890	-	7	39	32	679	5	-	2577	-	1719	Vein	Vuggy rock_ suggary white and mottled red.
23WY0034A			3700	-	-	21	37	211	6	-	1880	-	426		
23WY0035	410616	7474719	-	-	-	22	20	1184	11	-	1503	-	3982	Lode	Blue-grey-green vein 100 mm TT_ non-plana. Hosted by cream-white-yellow altered sediments (23WY0036).

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	S_ppm	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	Sb_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Log	Description
23WY0035A			66932	-	-	51	35	1415	7	-	1143	-	3641		
23WY0035B			64520	-	-	27	20	1251	8	-	750	-	2754		
23WY0035C			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23WY0036	410616	7474719	21816	-	17	25	78	138	12	-	656	-	3176	Lode	Cream-white to yellow and grey. Fine-grained. Altered sediments? Similar to 23WY0024.
23WY0037	412590	7475976	-	-	54	51	101	-	7	-	-	-	13	Brecciated lode	Continuation along strike of fault breccia. Possible offset by fault to the south. Matrix only sample.
23WY0038	400704	7475830	479	-	-	12	52	11	6	-	-	-	23	Wacke	Bedrock reference sample with slickencrysts
23WY0039	400682	7475810	162	-	25	18	54	9	-	-	36	-	16	Malachite vein	Malachite vein hosted in arenite
23WY0040	400663	7475806	82	129	-	-	10	6	6	-	-	-	9	Malachite	Malachite enriched bedrock_ 50+ mm crystals
23WY0040A			-	146	20	11	41	5	7	-	-	-	13		
23WY0041	400571	7476216	-	-	37	11	52	5	6	-	-	-	10	Wacke	Jointed arenite
23WY0041A			136	-	32	13	49	6	9	-	-	-	12		
23WY0042	402072	7486500	99	-	28	13	62	-	-	-	-	-	18	Wacke	Arenite/lithic conglomerate
23WY0043	402857	7487191	-	-	27	33	42	13	4	-	-	-	53	Wacke	Arenite/lithic conglomerate
23WY0044	401859	7488020	-	-	85	55	65	8	-	-	-	-	16	Breccia	Beige-brown breccia float
23WY0045	401877	7487996	248	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	Quartz vein	Quartz vein with iron mineralisation
23WY0046	401940	7488004	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	Quartz	Quartz float with manganese
23WY0047	401957	7487974	587	-	52	118	157	-	19	-	-	-	7	Sulphides	Highly altered cream sediments with oxidised fine-grained sulphides. Notably dense.
23WY0048	401956	7487967	343	-	1870	410	216	34	32	-	-	-	725	Sulphides	Quartz float with oxidised sulphides 2-5%, coloured purple_ deep red_ metallic grey-black and yellow.
23WY0048A			322	-	2190	493	370	58	41	-	-	-	714		
23WY0049	401957	7487970	2149	-	43	21	69	3	-	-	-	-	8	Hydrothermal carbonate?	Cream and green hydrothermally altered. Unmineralised.
23WY0050	401908	7487999	-	-	-	20	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	Quartz vein	Quartz vein with manganese
23WY0051	401900	7488005	350	-	55	105	211	20	9	-	-	-	20	Sulphides	Quartz outcrop. With trace weathered sulphides black-yellow.
23WY0052	402038	7488055	-	-	47	21	38	5	-	-	-	-	7	Hydrothermal carbonate?	Second outcrop of cream and green hydrothermally altered_ unmineralised.

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	S_ppm	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	Sb_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Log	Description
23WY0053	402077	7488016	308	-	69	-	62	4	8	-	-	-	11	Carbonate breccia	Sandy carbonate (calcareous sandstone) breccia with large vugs.
23WY0054	402324	7487823	-	-	23	13	62	-	6	-	-	-	8	Wacke	Fine to medium-grained_ (globular) quartz rich_ oxidised pale green and yellow rock with <1 mm black stringers. Slickenlines present.
23WY0055	400922	7488508	948	-	44	30	76	-	-	-	-	-	1898	Hydrothermal carbonate?	Cream and green hydrothermally altered_trace oxidised sulphides.
23WY0055A			2612	-	48	76	332	-	11	-	-	-	7378		
23WY0056	405321	7487407	892	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	25	-	3	Quartz vein	Quartz vein hosted in arenite (90/261)
23WY0057	404950	7488063	329	-	-	8	6	-	4	-	-	-	16	Quartz vein	Sheared quartz vein steeply dipping towards 256. Hosted in arenite.
23WY0058	406148	7490415	-	516	13	15	28	8	-	-	-	-	8	Finely-laminated metasediments	Black-crimson very-fine sediments. Oxidised fracture planes. Floodplain float.
23WY0059	406149	7490418	-	-	-	145	246	49	12	-	102	-	-	Chert	Rusty brown-yellow_ contains chert_ otherwise vuggy. Floodplain float.
23WY0060	406320	7490446	-	-	49	24	123	41	6	-	30	-	9	Ferruginous breccia	Fractured chert/quartz. Oxidised with black coating to weathered surface.
23WY0061	406345	7490500	278	667	-	38	108	911	17	-	38	-	100	Breccia	Oxidised breccia
23WY0062	406497	7490473	292	253	-	70	22	73	7	-	-	-	149	Chert breccia	Chert breccia float. 10 m long by 3 m thick. Dip unknown. Strike in orientation data.
23WY0063	406511	7490465	191	-	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	9	Talc-altered massive carbonate	Talc-altered massive carbonate proximal to chert breccia sample (23WY0062).
23WY0064	406476	7490371	-	-	57	54	59	716	6	-	-	-	29	Lode	10 m wide gulley with lode on south side. Gulley is largely brecciated_ otherwise well bedded_ folded and silicified.
23WY0065	406449	7490405	128	-	81	19	731	127	-	-	-	-	165	Stratabound breccia	Well bedded_ silicified lode outcrop_ 20 m along strike by 15 m thick. Open/gentle folds.
23WY0066	406455	7490264	-	1695	-	278	358	2113	20	-	102	-	-	Banded iron	Banded iron. Likely oxidised trace sulphides present.
23WY0067	406454	7490182	1265	-	8	-	17	7	4	-	-	-	18	Banded iron	Banded iron with significant chert. Outcrop continues to base of slope in the south. Additional beds of chert_ quartz and breccia_ intensly oxidised.
23WY0068	406491	7490207	1120	-	-	20	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	Talc-altered massive carbonate	Talc vein in altered massive carbonate?
23WY0069	406473	7490155	387	-	45	32	138	23	9	-	-	-	29	Quartz vein	Quartz vein
23WY0070	406592	7490206	-	157	11	28	9	8	5	-	-	-	80	Hematite-altered sedimentary rock horizon	Gossanous horizon

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	S_ppm	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	Sb_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Log	Description
23WY0070A			230	-	19	100	23	54	8	-	173	-	372		
23WY0071	406586	7490248	431	-	150	1134	90	170	9	-	38	-	367	Breccia	Breccia
23WY0072	406411	7490069	-	-	27	150	94	35	-	-	43	-	412	Stratabound chert breccia	Stratabound chert breccia hosted in massive carbonate and finely laminated metasediments. Sample has contact with finely laminated metasediments.
23WY0072A			-	-	39	190	153	95	-	-	30	-	412		
23WY0073	406411	7490076	-	-	-	351	231	205	12	-	63	-	23	Stratabound chert breccia	Altered (limonitic and hematitic) chert and carbonate with vugs from weathered out sulphide.
23WY0074	406436	7490053	-	-	-	438	125	87	-	-	-	-	208	Stratabound breccia	Stratabound breccia within 'kink'-folded finely laminated sediments.
23WY0075	406416	7490039	-	-	-	71	150	18	-	-	-	-	-	Finely laminated metasediments	Hematised finely laminated medasediments with chert
23WY0075A			488	-	32	87	167	28	6	-	-	-	13		
23WY0076	406558	7490073	318	-	36	127	74	197	11	-	-	-	61	Talc-altered massive carbonate	Talc-altered massive carbonate_ proximal to boxwork textures. Fracture planes with geothite after sulphides pseudomorphs with minor chalcopyrite. Possibly auriferous.
23WY0076A			257	-	17	148	44	91	17	-	45	-	49		
23WY0077	406558	7490072	-	-	63	92	68	56	15	-	76	-	182	Sulphides	Sulphides hosted in talc altered massive carbonate. Chalcopyrite_ green and purple minerals.
23WY0077A			454	-	-	1451	780	1496	88	-	363	-	672		
23WY0078	406558	7490072	-	-	-	32	15	22	-	-	-	-	17	Sulphides	Disseminated sulphides up to 10% locally, hosted in talc altered massive carbonate. Chalcopyrite_ green and purple minerals. Less mineralised than 23WY0077.
23WY0078A			-	-	48	16	17	11	6	-	-	-	12		
23WY0078B			856	-	-	21	12	9	13	-	-	-	9		
23WY0078C			-	-	-	-	-	-	101970	705179	-	-	-		
23WY0078D			-	-	-	-	-	-	891953	-	-	-	-		
23WY0079	406572	7490041	907	-	87	146	395	544	77	-	182	-	152	Breccia and finely laminated sediments	Breccia and finely laminated sediments_ trace fine grain sulphides..
23WY0079A			939	-	96	161	404	752	60	-	212	-	242		
23WY0080	406575	7490086	345	1227	-	735	840	2539	61	-	379	-	829	Sulphides	Massive sulphide horizon up to 25% in talc-altered carbonate.
23WY0080A			983	-	-	877	567	2308	86	-	363	-	386		

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	S_ppm	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	Sb_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Log	Description
23WY0081	406591	7490203	-	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	Stratabound chert breccia	Stratabound chert breccia 0.5 metres younger/stratigraphically above 23WY0070.
23WY0082	406602	7490213	-	-	61	76	86	10	11	-	-	-	21	Hydrothermal carbonate?	Hydrothermally altered massive carbonate.
23WY0083	406554	7490224	-	-	28	44	57	3	-	-	-	-	11	Hydrothermal finely laminated sediments?	Hydrothermally altered_ finely laminated sediments_ muddy-silty grainsize. In valley fault?
23WY0084	406596	7490215	-	-	36	44	33	3	5	-	-	-	10	Hydrothermal finely laminated sediments?	Hydrothermally altered_ finely laminated sediments_ muddy-silty grainsize. 1-5 mm TT ?talc veins.
23WY0085	406642	7490522	-	400	13	67	170	228	18	-	47	-	27	Massive carbonate breccia	Massive carbonate breccia_ possibly mineralised.
23WY0086	406535	7490570	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	Banded iron and ferruginous mudstone	Narrow_ ~10 m TT banded iron with ferruginous mudstone hosted in talc-altered massive carbonate.
23WY0087	406598	7490698	1607	-	44	212	36	114	59	-	48	-	11	Hydrothermal carbonate?	Hydrothermal carbonate_ pale green. On valley side with numerous white veins.
23WY0088	406604	7490688	4438	412	9	16	11	58	35	-	-	-	28	Hydrothermal finely laminated sediments?	Pale grey_ silty grainsize_ bleached_ hydrothermally altered_ poorly bedded.
23WY0089	406748	7490803	-	-	9	-	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	Duck Creek Dolomite	Western most outcrop of Duck Creek Dolomite (DCD) up to this latitude.
23WY0090	406402	7491217	-	-	-	10	6	6	6	-	-	-	5	Talc-altered massive carbonate	Possible overturned S0 bedding - unclear at outcrop. Near to contact with DCD.
23WY0091	405199	7493776	188	-	14	18	25	8	9	-	-	-	-	Talc-altered massive carbonate	Pale beige-yellow in places as originates very close to DCD contact (analagous to further south along contact). Massive carbonate float found in significant quantity_ some brecciated. Potential for rocks cropping out west of next nearest topo high of DCD to be mineralised.
23WY0092	405277	7494242	-	-	102431	6553	-	-	20705	148	387	-	-	Massive sulphide breccia	Weathered massive sulphide breccia up to 80% oxidised sulphide.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock Chip Sampling. • Geologists have collected 92 rock chip samples for multi-element analysis. • The work completed to date is considered reconnaissance and exploratory in nature consisting of outcrop mapping, sampling and prospecting. • A handheld Olympus Vanta XRF (p-XRF) instrument was used to determine the concentration of the elements of interest. • The p-XRF undergoes daily calibration, as a minimum, with standards analysed at the start of each session. • Sampling was carried out under standard protocols and employed QAQC procedures in line with industry standard practice and fit for purpose i.e. first-pass rock chip sampling. • P-XRF is a preliminary technique which will be superseded by laboratory analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• No drilling completed
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.*	• No drilling completed
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• All chips were geologically logged by Company geologists using the Omnia logging scheme. • Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	features of the samples. • P-XRF analysis was used to assist geologists determine the nature of potential mineralisation.
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.*	• Whole rock samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • P-XRF results are used for preliminary assessment and reporting of mineralogy prior to the receipt of assay results from a certified laboratory.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• P-XRF analysis is considered preliminary in nature with laboratory test work required to fully assess the grade of any potential mineralisation. • P-XRF is used to assist in the visual identification of ore mineralogy and lithology. • The p-XRF analysis was carried out with an Olympus Vanta handheld analyser using the 3 Beam Geochem mode with 30 second reading times for each beam.
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.*	• Data was recorded digitally and in hard copy by on-site Company field staff. • All field data is directly recorded in hard copy, then sent electronically to the Chief Technical Officer in the office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in an Access database system and maintained by the Database Manager. • All results have been collated and checked by the Competent Person.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-*	• The coordinate reference system used is GDA94

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	/ MGA zone 50 (EPSG: 26918).
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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is variable due to the early staged nature of exploration.
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.*	• Further work is required to determine the best orientation for further sampling programs.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The Company and its representatives ensure samples are securely delivered to the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews beyond what has been completed by the Competent Person have been completed.

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.*	• The rock chip sampling was completed on MARQUEE RESOURCES LTD tenements E08/3301, E08/3214 & E08/3248
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work has been primarily focused on the Mt Clement Au-Sb deposit, historically by Artemis Resources and more recently Wildcat Resources. • Limited exploration works has been completed on Marquee held tenure.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and*	• Regionally the geology is dominated by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	style of mineralisation.	Proterozoic mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites.
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.*	• Rock chip sampling data has been provided in Table 1.
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 aggregation methods used. • Data reported is only individual spot p-XRF 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').*	• Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no relationships have been established
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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The reporting is considered to be balanced and representative.
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 relevant data has been 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.*	• Further work plans have been provided in the body of the text. • The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.