

16 September 2026

YINDI GOLD DRILLING SET TO TEST PRIORITY TARGETS

Marquee's 8-hole RC program to test Yindi's gold corridor beneath transported cover

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennedy Drilling is mobilising an RC rig for Marquee's first-phase drill program at the Yindi Gold Project, with drilling expected to commence on or around 18 September 2026.
- Eight holes for approximately 1,125 m will test the central corridor, Yindi's leading gold target, defined by an approximately 4.0 km x 1.7 km gold-in-soil dispersion halo. Six Priority 1 holes target the highest-ranked positions, with two Priority 2 step-out holes.
- Gold already intersected beneath cover: historical aircore drilling in the corridor returned gold in the regolith, including 8m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 56m (YLAC0401) (refer ASX announcements dated 8 July 2025 and 19 August 2026).
- Historical drilling identified gold in the regolith but largely left the underlying fresh rock untested. This program will drill through the regolith into fresh rock to test for the primary gold source.
- Focused targeting with the drill positions prioritised through analysis of more than 6,000 soil samples and 577 historical drill holes using a geostatistical gold–arsenic ranking.
- Strategic location: a 180 km² tenure package on a major Yilgarn structure, approximately 45 km south of Northern Star's (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations and in the vicinity of Ramelius Resources' (ASX:RMS) Roe project.
- Pipeline of follow-up targets, including the NNW structural corridor, where historical drilling returned 2m @ 12 g/t Au from 82m (SLKI179) (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026). This target will be targeted in the phase 2 program.
- Results to guide follow-up drilling: all samples will be analysed by ALS in Perth for gold by 50g fire assay and a 48-element suite. Results will test and refine the targeting model and help define priority zones for follow-up drilling. Results will be reported once received and validated.

Marquee Resources Limited ("Marquee" or "the Company") (ASX:MQR) advises that Kennedy Drilling is mobilising an RC drill rig to the Company's Yindi Gold Project ("Yindi" or "the Project"), located approximately 45 km south of Northern Star Resources Limited's (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1). Drilling is expected to commence on or around 18 September 2026.

The first-phase program follows the targeting work announced on 19 August 2026, which integrated more than 6,000 historical soil samples and 577 historical drill holes and applied a geostatistical ranking to prioritise drill positions within the central corridor.

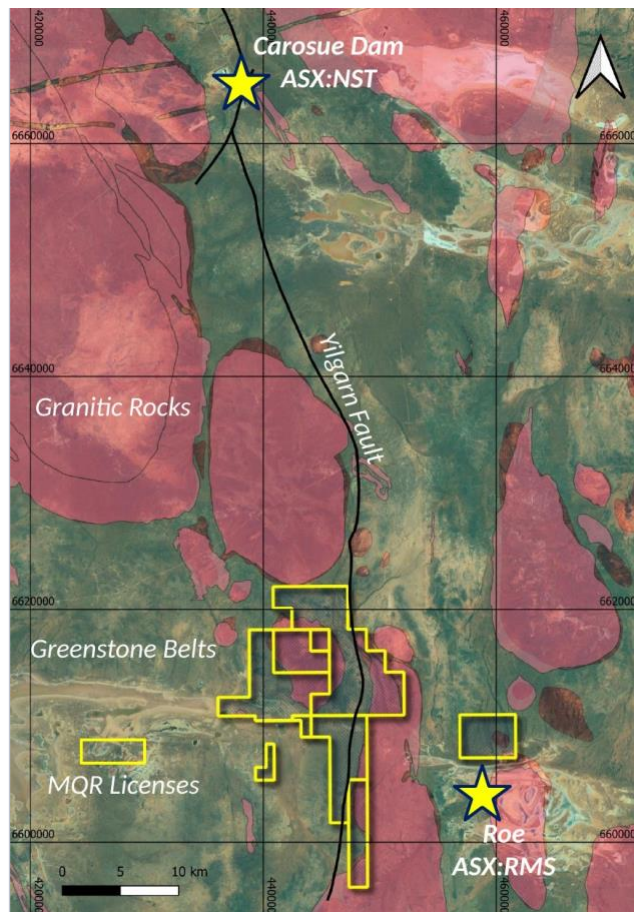


Figure 1: Yindi Gold Project location, showing Marquee licences, regional geology and nearby operations.

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR COMMENT

Marquee Executive Chairman and Managing Director Charles Thomas commented:

“We are moving Yindi from target definition into drilling, with a focused program to test our highest-priority gold corridor. Historical drilling has already intersected gold beneath cover, and our review of more than 6,000 soil samples and 577 drill holes gives us a clear basis for selecting these drill positions.”

“Our objective is to test the fresh rock beneath the known gold anomalism for a primary gold source. Yindi also offers a substantial pipeline of follow-up targets, and this program is an important step in systematically testing the Project’s gold potential.”

FIRST-PHASE RC DRILL PROGRAM

The program comprises eight RC holes for approximately 1,125m (Table 1, Figure 2 and Appendix 1). Six Priority 1 holes will test the central corridor and the highest-ranked geostatistical clusters. Two Priority 2

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

holes will test adjacent ranked anomalies and structural extensions. Hole positions, depths and total metreage may be adjusted in the field based on geological observations and ground conditions.

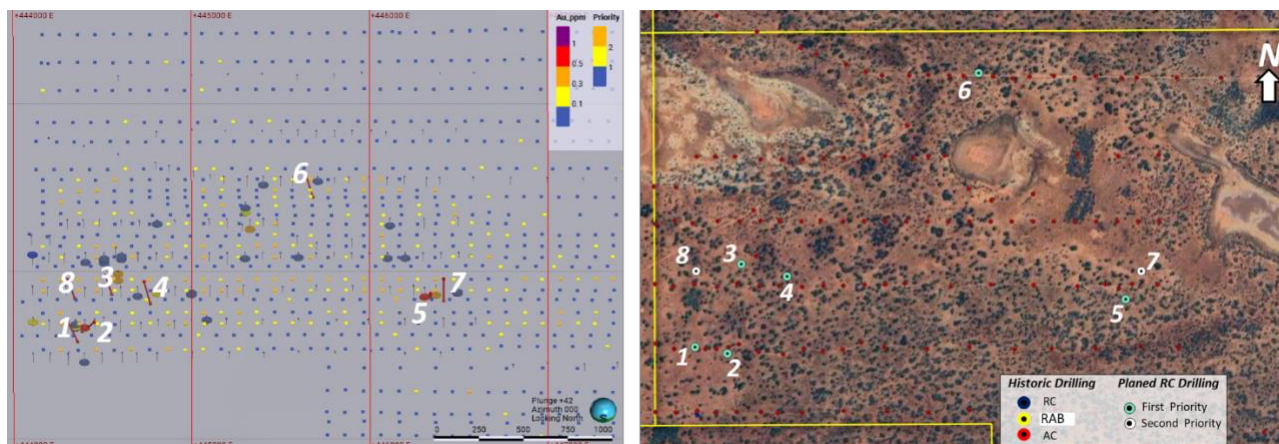


Figure 2: Planned first-phase RC hole locations. Left: oblique 3D view looking north (plunge +42°) showing historical drill holes coloured by gold grade (g/t Au). Right: plan view on satellite imagery. Holes 1–6 are Priority 1; holes 7–8 are Priority 2.

Table 1: Yindi first-phase RC drill program summary

Priority	Holes	Focus
Priority 1	6 (holes 1–6)	Central corridor and highest-ranked geostatistical clusters
Priority 2	2 (holes 7–8)	Step-out tests on adjacent ranked anomalies and structural extensions
Total	8 holes	Approximately 1,125 m

Program objectives

- Test beneath the anomalous regolith for primary gold mineralisation in fresh rock within the priority corridor.
- Use the gold assays and geological information to identify priority positions for follow-up RC or deeper drilling.

Execution

Drilling will be undertaken by Kennedy Drilling and is expected to take approximately 14 days on site, following mobilisation and site preparation. RC samples will be collected at 1m intervals from a rig-mounted cone splitter and submitted to ALS in Perth, where the entire sample will be pulverised (PUL-23) to improve representativity where coarse gold may be present. Gold will be analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA26), and every sample will also be analysed for 48 elements by four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) to provide arsenic, antimony, iron and other pathfinder data consistent with the

Company's targeting model. The multi-element results will be integrated with the geostatistical ranking to test and refine the targeting model and better define priority zones for follow-up drilling.

Assay turnaround times will depend on laboratory scheduling and sample volumes. Results will be reported once received and validated by the Company. Sampling, analytical and QAQC procedures are detailed in JORC Code Table 1 (Appendix 2).

TARGET RATIONALE

Central corridor

The central corridor is the lead target at Yindi. It is defined by an approximately 4.0 km x 1.7 km east–west gold-in-soil dispersion halo on the southern nose of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite, where north–south and northwest–southeast greenstone trends intersect (Figure 3). The corridor contains the strongest clustering of anomalous soil results in the Project dataset and is supported by historical aircore intercepts, including (refer ASX announcements dated 8 July 2025 and 19 August 2026):

- 8 m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 56 m (YLAC0401)
- 8 m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 60 m (YLAC0224)
- 4 m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 20 m and 1 m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 77 m (YLAC0400)

Intercepts are reported as down-hole widths; true widths are not known. These are historical results generated by previous explorers (Riversgold, 2017); collar details were reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025. JORC Code Table 1 information is provided in Appendix 2.

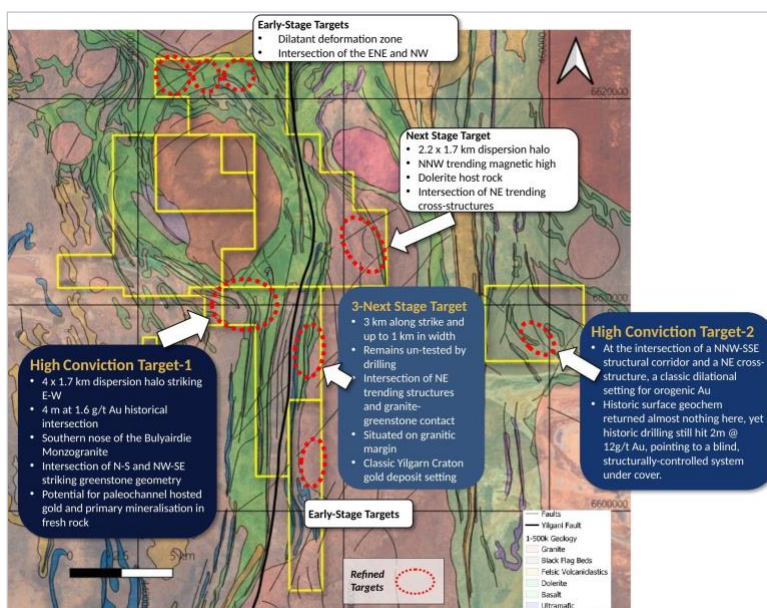


Figure 3: Yindi target portfolio on 1:500,000 geology, showing refined targets and Marquee licence boundaries (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026).

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Geological model

Historical drill sections show gold expressed in saprolite and channel sands above mafic bedrock, beneath transported cover (Figure 4). The Company interprets that the historical drilling largely tested this regolith expression, leaving the potential primary source beneath it untested. The planned holes will test fresh rock beneath the regolith across the interpreted structural corridor.

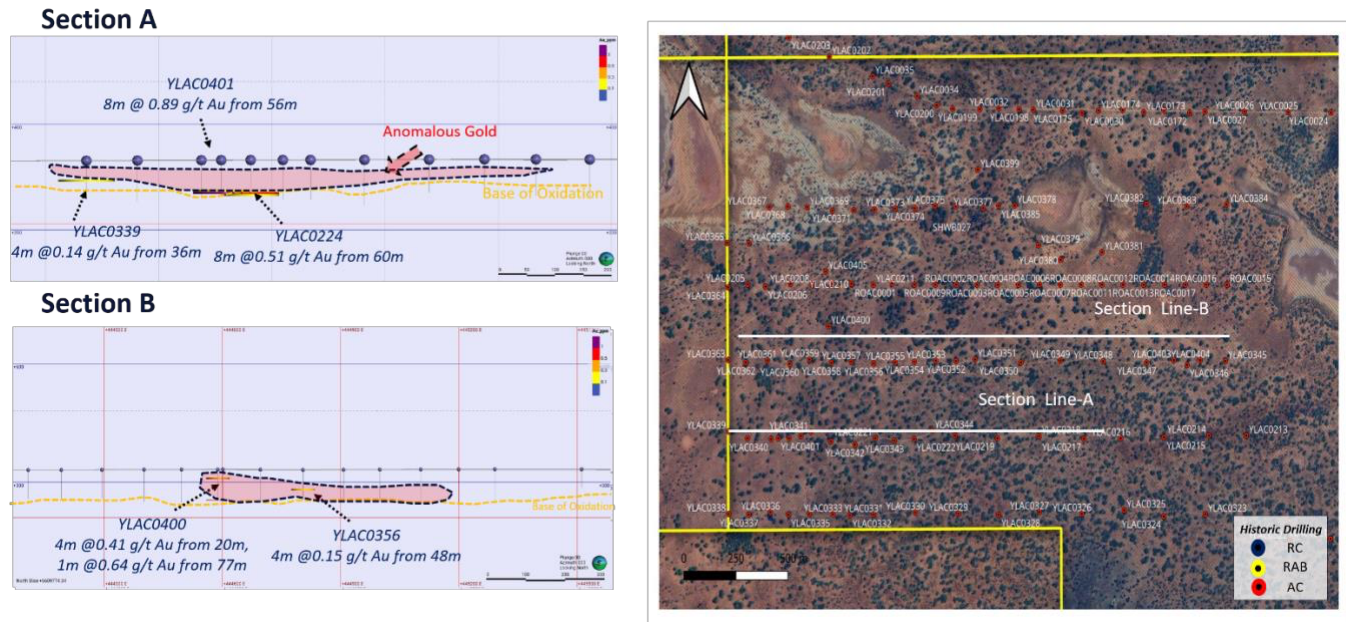


Figure 4: Historical aircore cross-sections A and B across the central corridor (left) and section line locations (right). Intercepts are down-hole widths.

Geostatistical ranking

To refine drill positions within the broader anomaly, the Company ranked the historical soil data using a combined gold–arsenic index, with antimony and iron applied as negative filters to reduce false positives ($\text{Filtered Gold} = (z_{\text{Au}} + z_{\text{As}})/2 - z_{\text{Sb}} - z_{\text{Fe}}$). Correlation and regression analysis indicated that arsenic is positively associated with gold, while antimony and iron are not. The ranking focuses the existing anomalous corridor into a tighter east–west cluster for a targeted first-pass RC test (Figure 5; refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026).

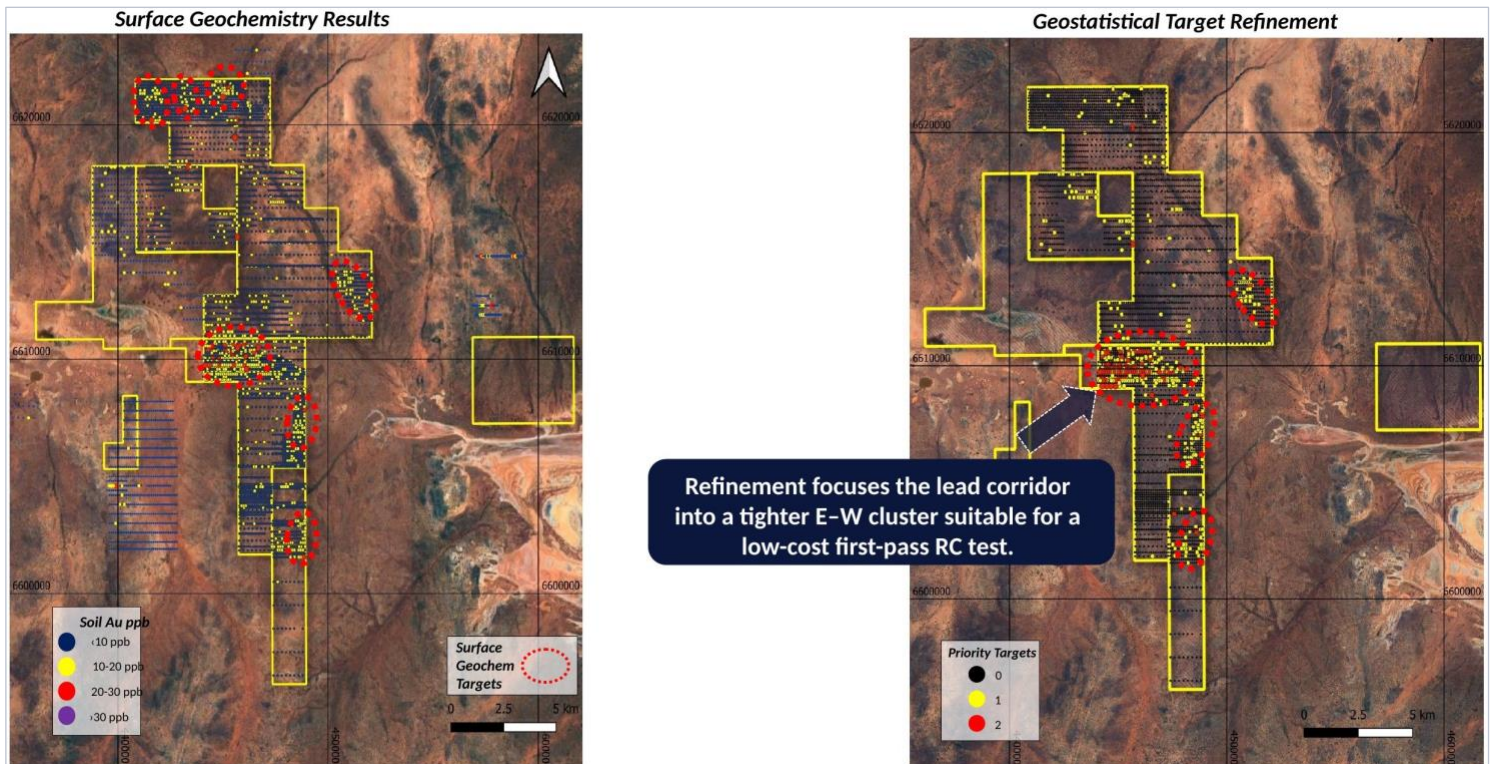


Figure 5: Raw soil gold results (left) compared with the geostatistical target ranking (right), showing the central corridor refined to a tighter east-west cluster (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026).

FOLLOW-UP TARGETS

Yindi hosts a broader pipeline of gold targets for subsequent exploration phases, beyond the central corridor being tested in this first-phase program (Figures 3 and 6):

- **NNW structural corridor** – at the intersection of a NNW–SSE structural corridor and a northeast-trending cross-structure, where historical drilling returned 2 m @ 12 g/t Au from 82 m (SLK1179) beneath weak surface geochemistry (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026). The down-plunge extension of this intercept has not been drill tested.
- **Granite–greenstone contact** – an untested trend of approximately 3 km along a granitic margin where northeast-trending structures intersect the contact.
- **Next-stage and early-stage targets** – including a 2.2 km x 1.7 km dispersion halo associated with a NNW-trending magnetic high and dolerite host rock.

Results from the first-phase program will help guide follow-up work in the central corridor and inform the ranking of the wider target portfolio.

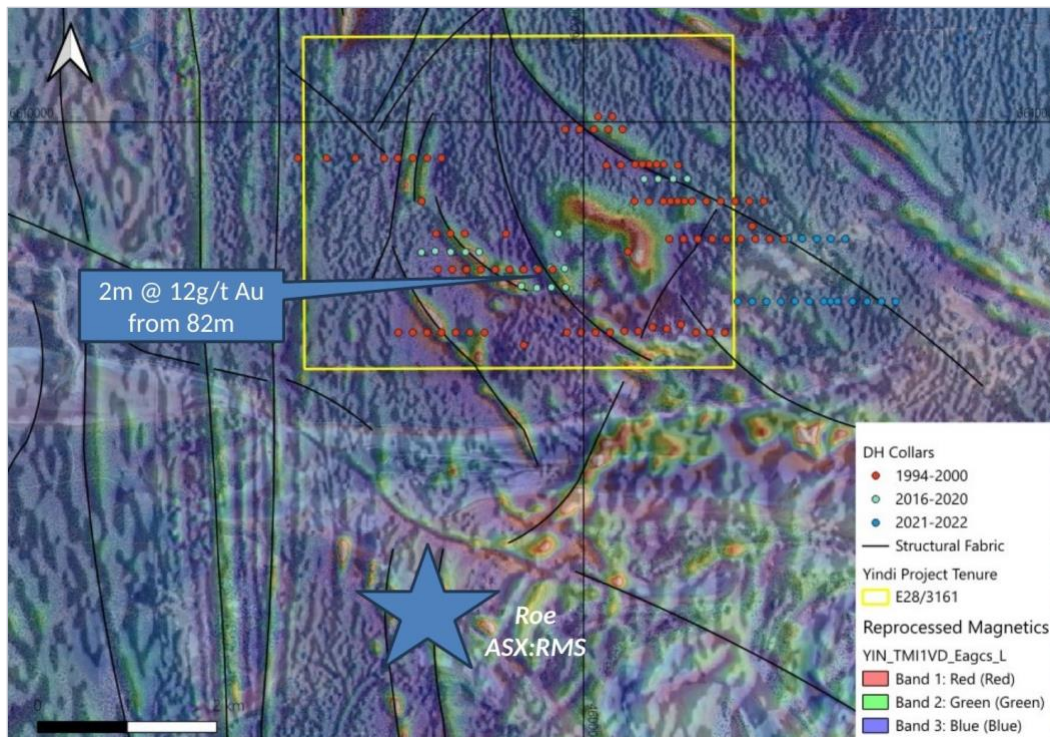


Figure 6: NNW structural corridor on reprocessed aeromagnetic imagery (TMI 1VD) over E28/3161, showing historical drill collars and the location of the historical SLK179 intercept (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026). This target is not tested by the first-phase program.

NEXT STEPS

- Complete mobilisation and site preparation with commencement of drilling expected to begin on or around 18 September 2026.
- Complete the eight-hole program (approximately 14 days on site).
- Submit samples for analysis and report results once received and validated.
- Integrate the gold and multi-element results with the geostatistical ranking to refine the targeting model, decide on follow-up drilling in the central corridor and rank the wider target portfolio.

YINDI GOLD PROJECT

The Yindi Gold Project is a 180 km² tenure package on a major Yilgarn structure, located approximately 45 km south of Northern Star Resources Limited's (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1). The Project sits on a proven structural corridor close to existing gold operations, including Ramelius Resources Limited's (ASX:RMS) Roe project. Much of the historical

drilling at Yindi was shallow, leaving opportunities to test beneath the transported cover (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026).

References to nearby projects and operations are provided for geographic and geological context only. Proximity to these projects does not imply that similar mineralisation exists within the Company's tenure.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results and exploration targeting at Yindi is extracted from the following Marquee ASX announcements, which are available at www.asx.com.au and www.marqueeresources.com.au:

- 27 September 2023 – “MQR Acquires 301km² of Highly Prospective Lithium Tenure”
- 14 May 2024 – “Li and Au anomalies identified over several km's at Yindi”
- 28 June 2024 – “WSP & Yindi - New Targets Found, Drilling to Recommence” (as amended on the same date)
- 21 October 2024 – “MULTIPLE KILOMETRE SCALE GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED - YINDI”
- 8 July 2025 – “New Gold Intercepts Identified in Yilgani Fault Review”
- 19 August 2026 – “YINDI GOLD EXPLORATION - First Phase RC Drill Campaign”

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, exploration targeting and geological interpretation at the Yindi Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Selcuk Gokler, a Competent Person who holds the European Geologist (EurGeol) title awarded by the European Federation of Geologists (EFG), a Recognised Professional Organisation for the purposes of the JORC Code. Mr Gokler is a full-time employee of Marquee Resources Limited and is the Company's Principal Geologist. Mr Gokler 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 Gokler consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his 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, exploration activities, costs, 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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



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. Planned hole locations, depths, metreage and timing are subject to change based on field conditions, contractor availability and results. Historical drilling results and surface geochemical anomalies do not guarantee continuity, grade, scale or economic mineralisation, and further exploration may not result in a discovery or the definition of a Mineral Resource.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Marquee Resources Limited.

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APPENDIX 1 – PLANNED RC DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Planned collar positions are indicative and may be adjusted in the field. Coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 51, consistent with previous Yindi reporting. Hole numbers 1–8 in Figure 2 correspond to PYND_RC01–PYND_RC08.

Hole ID	Priority	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Planned depth (m)	Tenement
PYND_RC01	P1	444298	6609407	332	-65	150	140	E28/2650
PYND_RC02	P1	444452	6609378	332	-55	320	150	E28/2650
PYND_RC03	P1	444517	6609798	332	-50	0	150	E28/2650
PYND_RC04	P1	444733	6609742	331	-70	130	135	E28/2650
PYND_RC05	P1	446354	6609652	331	-65	345	135	E28/2650
PYND_RC06	P1	445615	6610697	331	-50	135	150	E28/2650
PYND_RC07	P2	446430	6609766	330	-55	190	140	E28/2650
PYND_RC08	P2	444295	6609759	331	-60	140	125	E28/2650
Total							1,125	

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	No new Exploration Results are reported in this announcement. This Table 1 describes the planned first-phase RC program and the historical data referred to. Planned 2026 RC program: RC chips will be collected at 1 m intervals through a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter, producing a nominal 2–3 kg sample per metre. All 1 m samples will be submitted for analysis; reject bulk samples will be retained on site in rows for re-sampling if required. Historical drilling: The referenced YLAC holes were drilled by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2017 (WAMEX A117759). Samples were collected via cyclone into buckets at 1 m intervals, and 4 m composite samples of 2–3 kg were taken with a PVC spear. Surface geochemistry: The Company's 2024 UltraFine+™ auger soil samples were collected from ≤1 m depth, sieved to 2 mm, with 1–2 kg retained per sample (refer 14 May 2024 and 21 October 2024). Historical soil data from previous explorers were compiled from WAMEX; the combined dataset exceeds 6,000 samples.
Drilling techniques	Planned 2026 RC program: Reverse circulation drilling by Kennedy Drilling using a face-sampling hammer. Holes are angled to intersect the interpreted structures at a high angle; planned collar, dip, azimuth and depth details are in Appendix 1. Historical drilling: Riversgold drilling comprised 467 aircore holes (21,126 m), 49 RAB holes (1,847 m) and 4 RC holes (296 m), drilled by Raglan Drilling and Strike Drilling. Aircore used a 3¼-inch blade bit drilled to refusal; RC used a 4½-inch face-sampling hammer. All holes were vertical.
Drill sample recovery	Planned 2026 RC program: Sample recovery and moisture (dry/moist/wet) will be visually estimated and recorded for each metre. The cyclone and splitter will be cleaned regularly to limit contamination. Any relationship between recovery and grade will be assessed once assays are received. Historical drilling: Riversgold recoveries were reported as generally >90%. Recovery information for SLK1179 and other pre-2016 drilling is not available.
Logging	Planned 2026 RC program: All RC chips will be geologically logged per metre for regolith, lithology, weathering, alteration, veining and sulphides, and chip trays will be retained and photographed. Logging is qualitative and appropriate for exploration; it is not intended to support a Mineral Resource estimate. Historical drilling: Riversgold aircore samples were wet-sieved and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, visible alteration, sulphides and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Planned 2026 RC program: 1 m samples split by rig-mounted cone splitter to a nominal 2–3 kg; sample moisture recorded. At ALS Perth, samples will be sorted, weighed and dried, and the entire sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm (PUL-23; samples up to 3 kg, with any oversize samples split before pulverising). PUL-23 was selected in preference to crush-and-split preparation (PREP-31Y) because the larger pulverised mass improves representativity for potentially coarse gold and the pulp is suitable for follow-up screen fire assay if required. Field duplicates will be collected from the splitter at approximately 1 in 25 samples. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material and the stage of exploration. Historical drilling: Riversgold 4 m composites were collected by PVC spear from generally dry samples, with duplicates at 1 in 100. Surface geochemistry: UltraFine+™ soils were processed by LabWest (Perth) with fine-fraction separation before analysis (refer 14 May 2024).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Planned 2026 RC program: Gold by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (ALS Au-AA26; lower detection limit 0.01 ppm Au), a total technique for gold. Over-range results will be re-assayed by 50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22), and screen fire assay (Au-SCR24) will be used on selected samples if

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Criteria	Commentary
	coarse gold is indicated. All samples will be analysed for 48 elements by four-acid digest with ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish (ME-MS61), which is near-total for most elements but may not fully dissolve some resistate minerals. Company QAQC will comprise certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates inserted at a combined rate of approximately 1 in 15–20 samples, in addition to ALS internal standards, blanks and replicates. QAQC results will be reviewed before results are reported. Historical drilling: Riversgold samples were analysed by Intertek (Kalgoorlie) for Au and 32 elements using a 25 g aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish (AR10/MS). Aqua regia is a partial digest and may under-report gold in some material. Riversgold inserted three standards/blanks and one duplicate per 100 samples. QAQC for pre-2016 historical drilling cannot be verified. Surface geochemistry: UltraFine+™ Au by aqua regia with ICP-MS finish (0.5 ppb detection limit) and multi-element by ICP-MS/ICP-OES at LabWest, with CRMs, blanks and laboratory duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Planned 2026 RC program: Significant intersections will be checked by the Competent Person and a second Company geologist before reporting. No twin holes are planned. Data will be captured digitally, validated and stored in the Company database; no adjustments will be made to assay data other than setting below-detection results to half the detection limit for interpretation. Historical drilling: Historical data were compiled from WAMEX and reviewed by the Competent Person at a desktop level. They have not been independently verified by twin drilling; the planned program will provide an indirect check within the central corridor.
Location of data points	Planned 2026 RC program: Collars will be located by handheld GPS (± 3–5 m accuracy). Down-hole surveys will be completed using a gyroscopic survey tool. Grid: MGA94 Zone 51. Topography is flat; RLs from GPS and regional elevation data. Historical drilling: Riversgold collars were located by handheld GPS (± 3 m) in MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	Planned 2026 RC program: Eight first-pass holes at ranked positions (Appendix 1); not on a regular grid and not intended to establish geological or grade continuity for a Mineral Resource. Historical drilling: Riversgold aircore traverses were drilled on a nominal 300 m x 100–200 m pattern. Surface geochemistry: The 2024 UltraFine+™ samples were collected at approximately 40 m along 500 m-spaced lines. Spacing is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Planned 2026 RC program: Holes are oriented to cross the interpreted structural corridor and stratigraphy at a high angle. The orientation of any primary mineralisation is not yet known, and sampling bias has not been assessed. Historical drilling: Vertical holes on east–west traverses, approximately orthogonal to the north-trending stratigraphy, which is interpreted as sub-vertical to steeply west-dipping. Supergene/regolith mineralisation may be flat-lying.
Sample security	Planned 2026 RC program: Samples will be bagged in pre-numbered calico bags, placed in sealed polyweave bags and transported by Company personnel or a nominated freight contractor to ALS Perth (Malaga), with sample submission forms and chain-of-custody records. ALS will confirm receipt against the submission. Historical drilling: Riversgold samples were transported by road in sealed polyweave bags to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Security of other historical samples is unknown.
Audits or reviews	No external audits or reviews have been undertaken. The geostatistical target ranking was reviewed internally by the Competent Person.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Yindi Gold Project covers approximately 180 km ² . Marquee holds a 100% beneficial interest in exploration licences E28/2583, E28/2650 and E28/3161. Exploration licences [E28/3333, E28/3131,

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Criteria	Commentary
	E28/3366 and E28/3363] are currently in the process of being transferred to Marquee. The planned first-phase RC holes are located on E28/2650. Further details of the Project tenure are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023. The Company is not aware of any impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Further information on the historical exploration completed on the tenements is available in the Company's ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023.
Geology	The Project lies in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, along the Yilgarn Fault. Regional geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary rocks intruded by granites, including the Bullyairdie Monzogranite. The target style is orogenic gold controlled by structures and favourable mafic/dolerite and granite–greenstone contacts. The area is covered by transported sediments over a deeply weathered profile, with gold also expressed in saprolite and channel sands.
Drill hole information	No new drilling results are reported. Planned hole details are provided in Appendix 1. Collar information and results for the historical Riversgold holes referred to were reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025, including all results above 100 ppb Au. SLKI179 was referred to in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026.
Data aggregation methods	Historical intercepts are length-weighted averages of 4 m composite (and 1 m end-of-hole) samples at a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off, with no top cut applied. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All results are down-hole lengths; true widths are not known. The historical holes are vertical and the geometry of primary mineralisation is not yet known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps, plans and sections are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1–6).
Balanced reporting	No new results are reported. The historical intercepts referred to include the best results in the central corridor and lower-grade results on the same sections (e.g. 4 m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 36 m in YLAC0339 and 4 m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 48 m in YLAC0356, Figure 4). The full set of historical results above 100 ppb Au is in the 8 July 2025 announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other data include more than 6,000 soil samples (historical and Company UltraFine+™), a 1,456-station ground gravity survey at 200 m x 200 m by Atlas Geophysics, processed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (refer 28 June 2024), reprocessed aeromagnetic data, and GSWA geological mapping. The geostatistical target ranking is described in the 19 August 2026 announcement.
Further work	Complete the eight-hole RC program, analyse samples and report results. Depending on results, follow-up RC or deeper drilling in the central corridor and ranking of the NNW structural corridor, granite–greenstone contact and other targets (Figure 3).