

02 September 2024

ASX RELEASE

SIGNIFICANT ANTIMONY STRUCTURAL TREND IDENTIFIED WITH ~220 METERS OF KNOWN MINERALISATION EXTENDING FROM BLACK CAT SYNDICATE'S (ASX:BC8) MT CLEMENT ANTIMONY-LEAD DEPOSIT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Marquee's Mt Clement (Eastern Hills) Project immediately abuts the Mt Clement Antimony-Lead Deposit owned by Black Cat Syndicate (ASX: BC8) and is located 30km SW of Black Cat Syndicate's Paulsens gold mine.
- The Mt Clement Antimony-Lead Project was originally explored by BHP in the mid 1970's and Taipan Resources in the mid 1990's. Artemis Resources Ltd (ASX:ARV) published a maiden JORC compliant Resource of **13.2kt @ 1.7% Sb (plus 18.7kt Pb, 7oz AU and 434 koz AG) in 2013.** (Refer ASX:ARV Release dated 29 Nov 2013 and ASX:BC8 Release 16 July 2024).
- Marquee's Mt Clement Project contains a polymetallic deposit comprised of the critical mineral antimony (Sb) along with lead (Pb), silver (Ag), gold (Au) and copper (Cu). Black Cats Mt Clement Project is currently the 4th largest and 3rd highest grade Sb deposit in Australia (Table 1) and remains open in all directions.
- Artemis's Resource Estimate only included mineralisation from the Taipan Zone, which has a strike extent of approx. 850m (Figure 2). Further exploration by Artemis and others has since identified additional mineralised zones, the Dugite and Gwarder zones.
- Historical drilling completed by Artemis indicates **approximately 220m of known mineralisation from Taipan sits within Marquee Resources tenement E08/3214 (Figures 2-4).**
- **The Taipan structural trend extends for a further 800m onto Marquee ground, but the area has had little to no exploration and thus remains open for the identification of further antimony bearing zones (Figure 2).**
- Historical drilling conducted within MQR's tenement includes the following results from limited drilling undertaken (refer Table 2 and 3):
 - **11m @1.09% Sb & 17.6g/t Ag**, including 4m @ 2.1% Sb & 38.2g/t Ag, from 161m (AREHRC002)
 - **4m @ 2.3% Sb & 52g/t Ag**, from 28m (EHRC010)
 - **16m @ 0.5% Sb**, including 7m @ 1% Sb, from 49m (AREHRC001)
- MQR has received approval from the Jurruru Native Title Party to complete auger sampling that targets extensions to the Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Deposit.

Marquee Resources Limited (**“Marquee” or “the Company”**) (ASX:MQR) is pleased to provide an update to the market on its 100% owned Mount Clement antimony, gold, lead, copper, and silver Project in Western Australia.

Marquee Resources firstly wishes to announce to the market that it has received approval from the Jurruru Native Title Party to complete auger sampling that targets extensions to the Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Deposit (ASX: BC8) at its Mt Clement Project, WA and will begin this program in Q4 2024.

This next phase of work at Mount Clement follows the completion of reconnaissance field work (refer MQR ASX Release 12 Sept 2023), geophysical surveys (refer MQR ASX Release 27 Oct 2023) and exploration targeting studies that highlighted the strong potential to identify extensions to the Taipan, Dugite and Gwarder antimony and lead (Sb-Pb) ore zones, that extend into Marquee Resources tenement E08/3214.

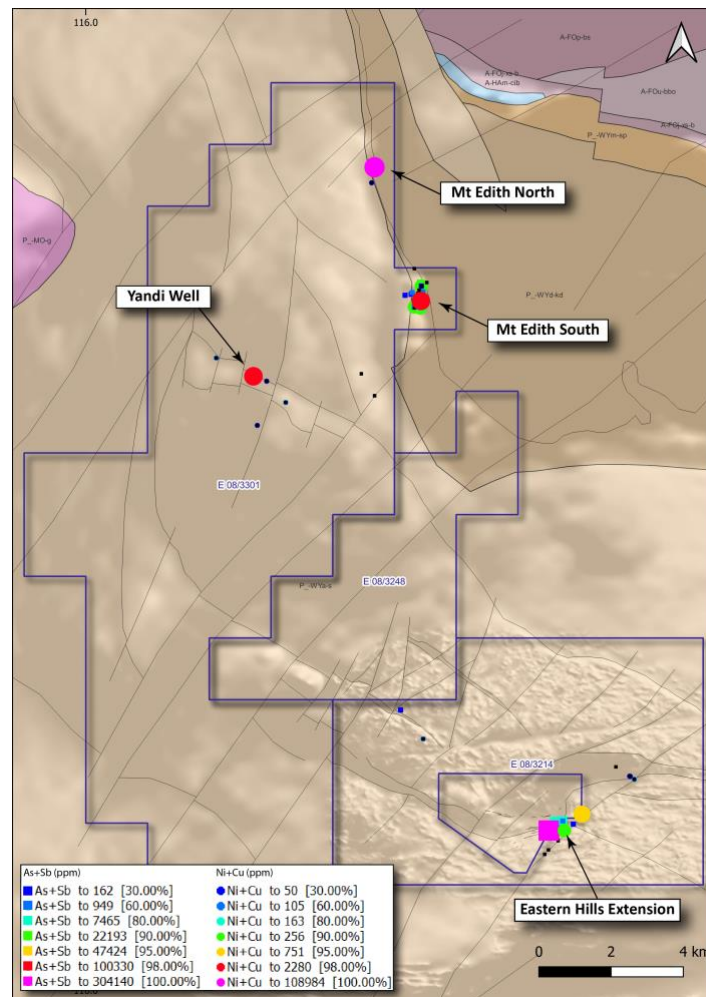


Figure 1: Mt Clement Project Target Areas

Executive Chairman Comment:

Marquee Executive Chairman, Mr Charles Thomas, commented:

“We’re extremely pleased to have received native title approval to complete detailed auger sampling on Jurruru lands and we’re excited to continue our discovery journey at Mt Clement. Historical drilling has intersected significant zones of antimony mineralisation on Marquee’s tenure, and we are hopeful that with further detailed work we can extend known mineralisation and identify as yet undiscovered zones of mineralisation. Given the scarcity of global antimony deposits, we feel we are in an excellent position to capitalise on the strong market demand by delineating further resources of antimony adjacent to Australia’s 4th largest and 3rd highest grade antimony deposit (Table 1).”

“The Project is covered by three separate Native Title Groups, so our plan is to complete boots on ground exploration in the southeast portion of the Project at Eastern Hills, while we obtain the necessary approvals to continue exploration in the north.”

“The early exploration results have backed up the view we formed on Mount Clement and the massive antimony potential of the Project when we first acquired it in January 2021. The native title approval is a major step in our efforts to expedite our exploration endeavours over the coming months at the Project. The Ashburton Basin is one of the most underexplored regions in WA, so we’re excited by the discovery potential across our large and dominant land holding.”

Exploration update

Following the completion of reconnaissance field work (refer MQR ASX Release 12 Sept 2023) and geophysical surveys (refer MQR ASX Release 27 Oct 2023) the Company submitted Heritage Impact Notice’s to the relevant Native Title groups to obtain approval to complete detailed auger sampling in the Eastern Hills, Mt Edith and Yandi Well target areas (Figure 1). The Company has received approval from the Jurruru Native Title Party to complete on-groundwork in the Eastern Hills area which is currently our main priority area for exploring for antimony and gold. Heritage Surveys are required prior to commencement of exploration in the Mt Edith and Yandi Well areas, for which planning is well advanced.

The Mount Clement (Eastern Hills) Antimony-Lead deposit was originally explored by BHP and Taipan Resources before Artemis Resources Ltd published a maiden JORC compliant resource of 1.3 Mt @ 1.7% Sb, 2.5% Pb, 24g/t Ag and 0.34g/t Au (Refer ARV ASX Release dated 29 Nov 2013). The Resource Estimate only included mineralisation from the Taipan Zone, which has a strike extent of approx. 850m (Figure 2). Further exploration by Artemis and others has since identified additional mineralised zones, the Dugite and Gwarder zones.

Historical drilling completed by Artemis indicates approximately 220m of known mineralisation sits within Marquee tenement E08/3214 (Figures 2-4). The Taipan structural trend extends for a further 800m onto Marquee ground, but the area has had little to no exploration and thus remains open for the identification of further antimony bearing zones (Figure 2). The limited drilling completed also indicates that mineralisation is open down dip (Figure 3 & 4) and depth extensions will be targeted in future drilling programs.

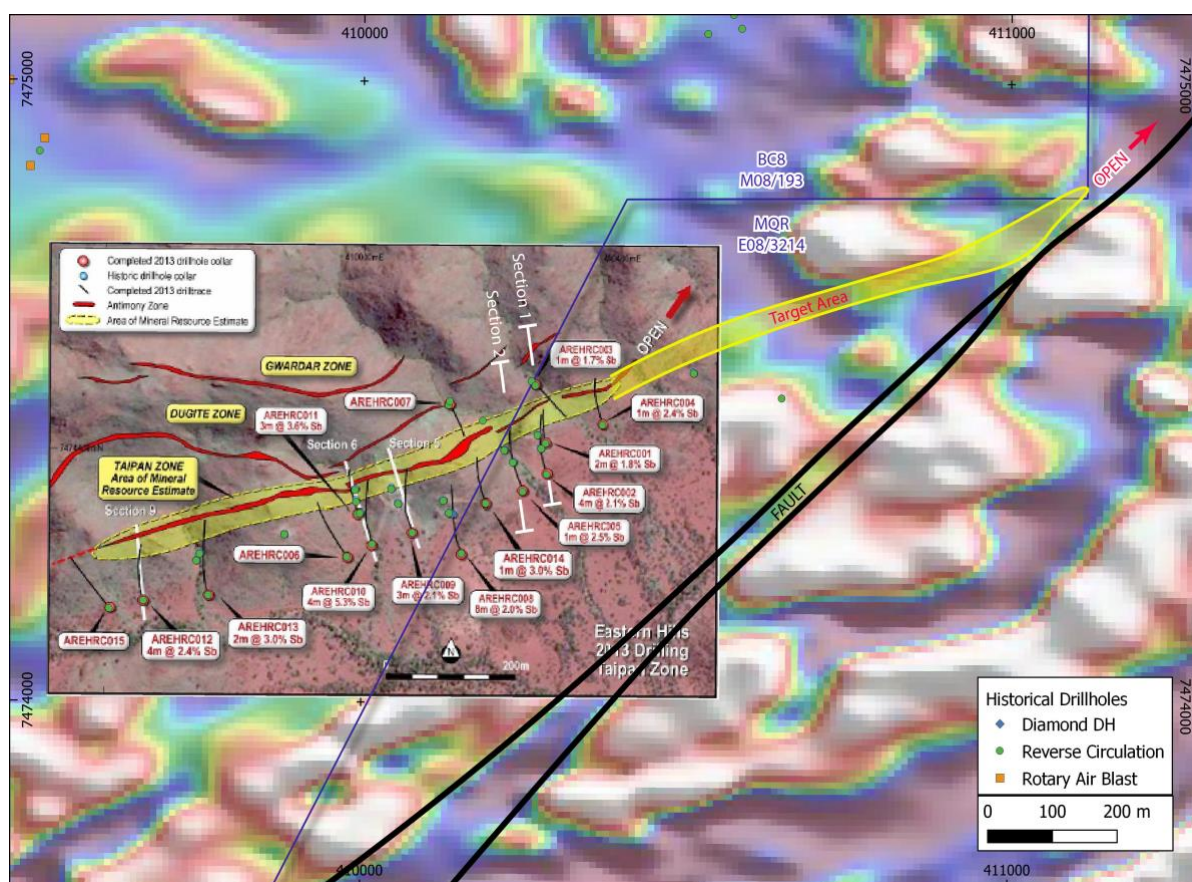


Figure 2: Magnetic image of Eastern Hills area. Inset courtesy of ASX:ARV (Refer ARV ASX Release dated 29 Nov 2013).

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Contained Metal (kt)
Hill Grove ¹	Measured Indicated Inferred	7,226	1.2	90.0
Costerfield ²	Measured Indicated Inferred	1,251	2.7	33.9
Wild Cattle Creek ³	Indicated Inferred (2004)	610	2.6	15.9
Mt Clement ⁴	Inferred	1,741	1.7	13.2
Blue Spec ⁵	Indicated Inferred	242	1.6	3.9

Table 1: Australia largest antimony Resources.

¹ ASX announcement for BC8 24 November 2022

² TSX announcement for MND 28 March 2024

³ ASX announcement for AHR 17 October 2011

⁴ ASX announcement for BC8 24 November 2022

⁵ ASX announcement for CAI 4 October 2022

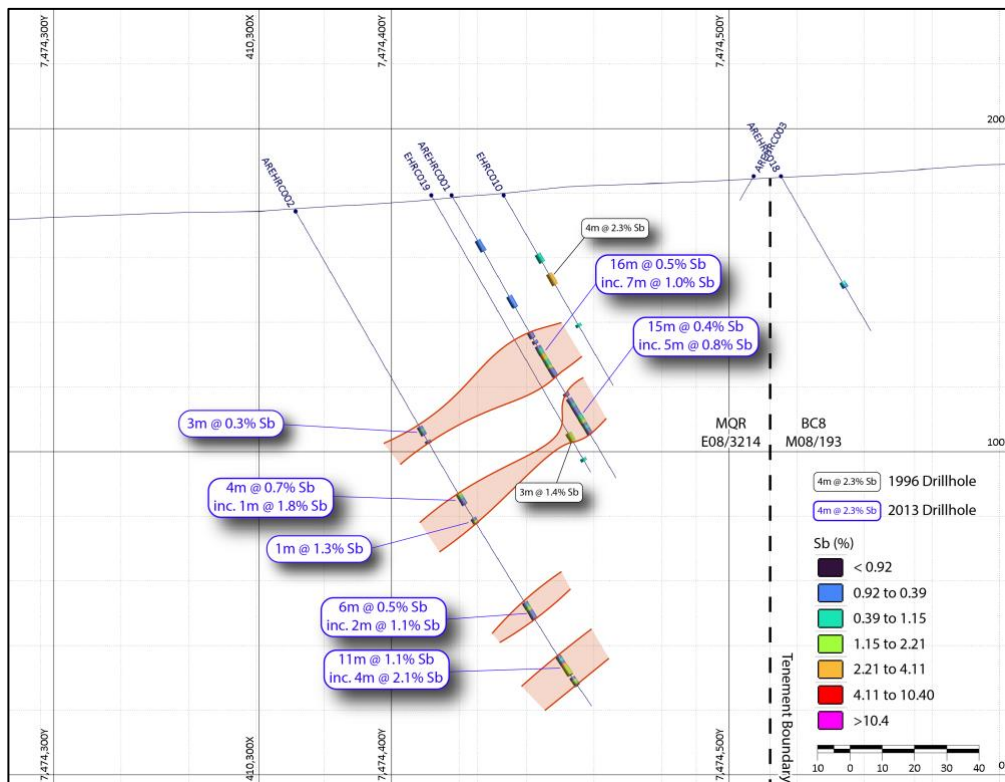


Figure 3: Cross Section #1 highlighting historical drill hits sitting within Marquee tenure.

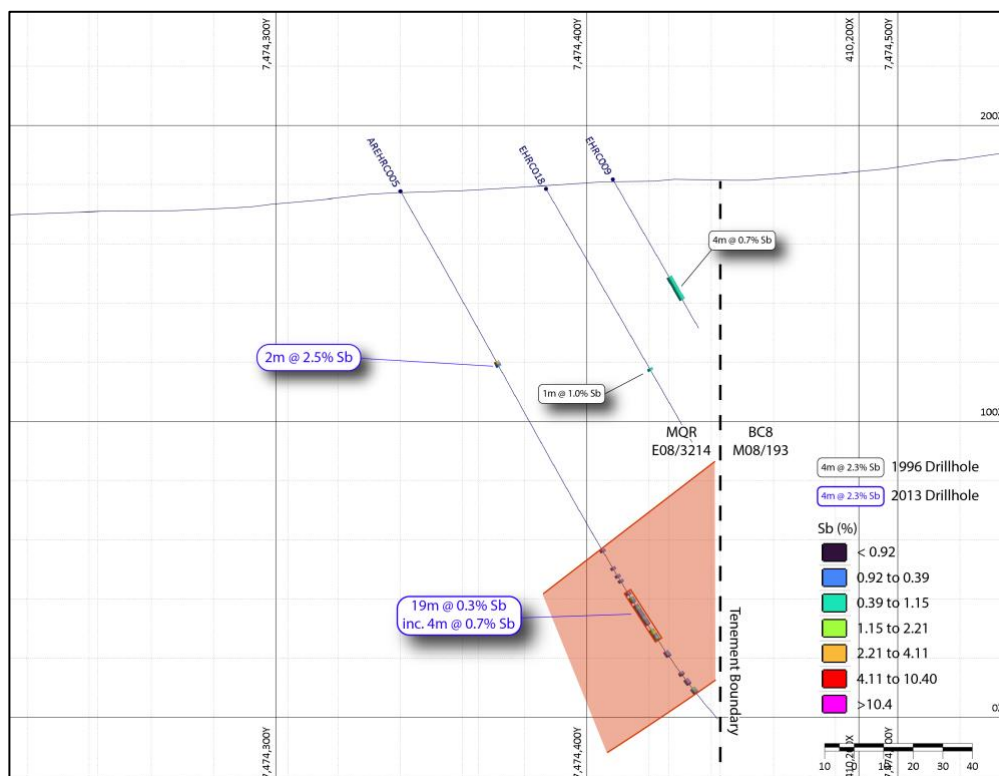


Figure 4: Cross Section #2 highlighting historical drill hits sitting within Marquee tenure.

Regionally, exploration potential exists to delineate multiple additional zones of Mt Clement/Eastern Hills style mineralisation within the Marquee tenure, with geophysics highlighting multiple areas that have analogous geological settings to the known mineralisation (Figure 5). During the planned field program, geochemical sampling and mapping will also be completed over the regional target areas to assess the prospectivity for future exploration and drilling programs.

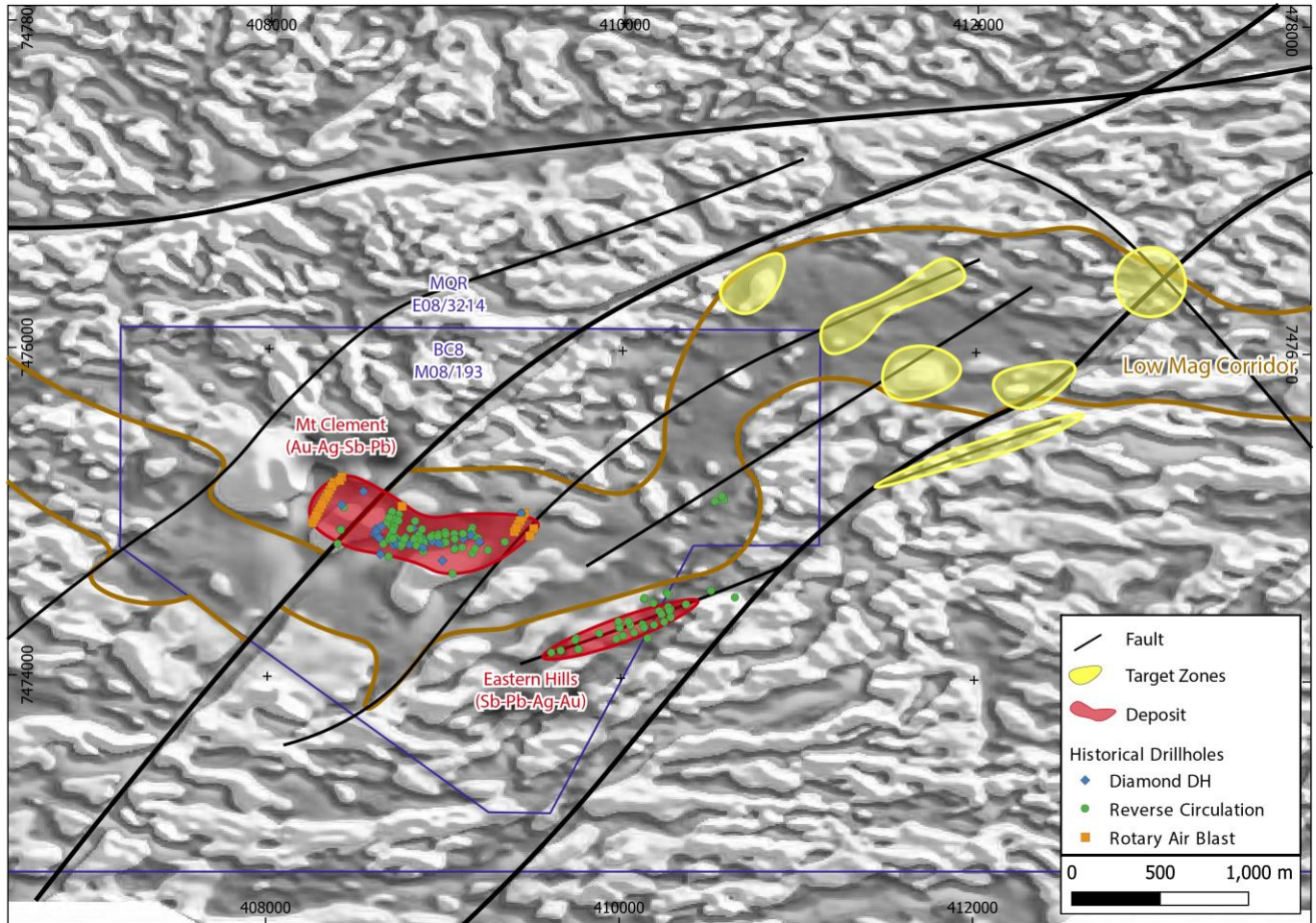


Figure 5: Eastern Hills target map

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.

Mineralisation at the Mt Clement deposit (**ASX: BC8**) consists of economic quantities of gold (Au), copper (Cu), antimony (Sb), silver (Ag) and lead (Pb) mineralised deposits. High arsenic (As) content is also a key indicator of Mt Clement style mineralisation.

The current understanding of the geology of the Mt Clement Project, however, is simplistic with rock units broadly mapped as the Ashburton Formation. The Company has identified several targets where potential antimony and gold mineralisation will be targeted in the next program with the Company buoyed by the results of exploration work we have completed 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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Table 2: Drill Collar Table

Hole ID	Hole_type	MGA_Grid_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi_Mag	Dip	Total_depth	Year Drilled	Company
EHRC009	RC	MGA94_Z50	410219.5	7474406.3	188.3	340	-60	58	1996	Artemis Resources
EHRC010	RC	MGA94_Z50	410270.5	7474431.0	197.2	340	-60	68	1996	Artemis Resources
EHRC011	RC	MGA94_Z50	410511.6	7474531.7	197.8	360	-60	40	1996	Artemis Resources
EHRC012	RC	MGA94_Z50	410647.6	7474492.4	183.7	340	-60	60	1996	Artemis Resources
EHRC018	RC	MGA94_Z50	410232.7	7474386.8	185.0	340	-60	99	1997	Artemis Resources
EHRC019	RC	MGA94_Z50	410276.6	7474409.4	193.0	340	-60	99	1997	Artemis Resources
AREHRC001	RC	MGA94_Z50	410283.0	7474418.0	198.0	340	-60	102	2013	Artemis Resources
AREHRC002	RC	MGA94_Z50	410285.0	7474368.0	192.0	340	-60	180	2013	Artemis Resources
AREHRC003	RC	MGA94_Z50	410267.0	7474511.0	190.0	135	-57.5	120	2013	Artemis Resources
AREHRC004	RC	MGA94_Z50	410371.0	7474448.0	188.0	345	-60	150	2013	Artemis Resources
AREHRC005	RC	MGA94_Z50	410248.0	7474340.0	182.0	342	-60	210	2013	Artemis Resources
AREHRC008	RC	MGA94_Z50	410154.0	7474240.0	181.0	340	-60	246	2013	Artemis Resources
AREHRC014	RC	MGA94_Z50	410191.0	7474321.0	201.0	340	-60	138	2013	Artemis Resources

Table 3: Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Sb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)
EHRC009	NSR						
EHRC010	21	24	3	0.40	0.20	13.0	1.70
EHRC010	28	32	4	2.30	0.20	52.0	3.10
EHRC010	46	47	1	1.10	0.00	2.0	1.40
EHRC011	NSR						
EHRC012	NSR						
EHRC018	70	71	1	1.00	0.40	127.0	6.80
EHRC019	85	88	3	1.40	0.20	62.0	4.00
EHRC019	94	95	1	1.10	0.00	10.0	1.40
AREHRC001	49	65	16	0.47	0.06	2.0	0.81
inc.	55	62	7	0.99	0.08	3.3	1.58
AREHRC001	71	86	15	0.44	0.02	6.2	0.64
inc.	79	84	5	0.80	0.03	13.1	1.11
AREHRC002	77	80	3	0.27	0.01	1.1	0.33
AREHRC002	101	105	4	0.71	0.01	2.3	0.86
inc.	101	102	1	1.85	0.01	6.6	2.23
AREHRC002	111	112	1	1.34	0.01	5.6	1.59
AREHRC002	141	147	6	0.52	0.04	5.8	0.62
inc.	142	144	2	1.07	0.09	11.8	1.25
AREHRC002	161	172	11	1.09	0.03	17.6	1.31
inc.	164	168	4	2.10	0.06	38.2	2.45
AREHRC003	113	118	5	0.50	0.02	1.1	0.80
inc.	113	114	1	1.23	0.00	0.3	1.51
AREHRC004	106	110	4	0.88	0.01	7.8	1.16
inc.	106	108	2	1.61	0.02	14.1	2.12
AREHRC005	66	68	2	2.50	1.99	54.4	3.05
AREHRC005	158	175	17	0.37	0.04	5.7	0.63
inc.	171	175	4	0.72	0.12	5.8	0.86
AREHRC005	180	182	2	0.29	0.02	7.5	0.34
AREHRC005	196	197	1	0.45	0.02	9.2	0.58
AREHRC008	NSR						
AREHRC014	57	63	6	0.67	0.01	7.4	0.82
inc.	59	60	1	3.02	0.02	32.2	3.63



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.	- No sampling completed by the Company. - Historical drilling was completed by Artemis Resources Ltd (ASX: ARV). - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m drill chip samples from which a 2-4kg sample was collected for submission to the laboratory for ICP and XRF analysis. - Samples from each metre were collected in a cyclone and split using a 3-level riffle splitter. - QAQC protocols included analysis of field duplicates. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
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 by the Company. - Historical drilling was completed using a reverse circulation drill rig using a 4 ½ inch diameter face-sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	- No drilling completed by the Company. - Recoveries were recorded by the geologist in the field at the time of drilling/logging. - Visual assessment is made for moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to ensure representative samples and were routinely cleaned.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	Sample recoveries were generally considered to have been high, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- No drilling completed by the Company. - All drill chip samples were geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. - Logging is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of reverse circulation drill chips and the inability to obtain detailed geological information. - All RC drill holes were logged in full and digitally stored.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- No drilling completed by the Company. - The RC drilling rig was equipped with an in-built cyclone and triple tier riffle splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg, and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled. - All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The majority of samples were dry. For wet samples the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter was constantly monitored by the geologist and maintained to avoid contamination. - Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags. - Field duplicates were collected by re-splitting the bulk samples from large plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for lab checks as well as lab umpire analysis. - A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the</i>	- No test work was completed by the Company. - All drilling results and test work has been collated and verified by the Competent Person. - ALS Laboratory (Perth & Brisbane) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m and 4m composite drill chip samples.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i>	The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at the Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Project: - PUL-32 & CRU-21 (Sample Preparation Codes). - ME-ICP61 Ag-As-S-Pb-Zn (4 Acid Digest; AES Finish) Sb by ME-ICP61 for twinned drillholes only. - OG62 over-range Ag-Pb. - Au-AA23 Au (Fire Assay Gold). - ME-XRF05 Sb (Pressed Pellet XRF). - ME-XRF15b for Sb >10,000 ppm; Sb Only (Fusion XRF) - Blind field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples that are to be submitted for ALS laboratory analysis. Field duplicates were split using an external splitter once the sample intervals were determined by the geologist in the field. - Additional field duplicates were also collected at a rate of 1 in 40. These samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory (Perth) as umpire samples and results were found to be within acceptable ranges. The laboratory techniques detailed below are for all samples submitted to SGS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at the Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Project. - The following sample methods were used for all samples sent to SGS: - PRP86 (Sample Preparation). - ICP40Q Ag-As-S-Pb-Zn (4 Acid Digest; OES Finish). - FAA505 Au (Fire Assay Gold). - XRF75V Sb (Pressed Pellet XRF). - ASH01/XRF78S Sb Where XRF75V > 4000 ppm Sb Only (Fusion XRF).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- The information pertaining to the release has been verified by the Competent Person who has collated and interpreted the publicly available data. - Data has been obtained through open file reports published on WAMEX and DEMIRS. - The Company is required to complete it's own exploration work to confirm and validate the historical drilling results. - Historical collar, survey, logging and assay information was stored in a Microsoft Access database for validation and compilation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Electronic copies of all information were available and publicly sourced. - No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary. - The location of data points referred to in the release have been verified by the Competent Person. - A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS in the future. Down hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic multi-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken every 30m down hole. The instrument is positioned within a stainless-steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth. - Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 50). - Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by close spaced historical aeromagnetic survey data and calibrated with GPS surface measurements. It will be necessary to undertake more detailed topographic controls later in the program.
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.	- No drilling completed by the Company - Data spacing (drillhole spacing) is variable and appropriate to the geology. - A drillhole section spacing of 60-100m is used while hole spacings are variable, further details are provided in the collar co-ordinate table. - No sample compositing is used in this report, all results detailed are the product of 1m down hole sample intervals.
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.	- No drilling completed by the Company. - Most drill holes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Unknown as no drilling was complete by the Company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- No audit of sampling data has been completed to date. - The Competent Person has reviewed and interpreted the publicly available, historic data, however, the Company is required to complete its own exploration and drilling to verify the historically reported results.

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.	- Information pertaining to this release refers to granted exploration license E08/3214. - Marquee Resources Ltd holds 100% interest in the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historical drilling and Resource Estimation was completed by Artemis Resources Ltd. - For further information, refer to ARV ASX Release dated 29 November 2013 "Maiden JORC Resource Achieved at Eastern Hills"
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Regionally the geology is dominated by 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	- Historical drilling was completed by Artemis Resources Ltd. - Drillhole and assay information has been provided in Tables 1 & 2.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No data aggregation method applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Historical drilling is interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation perpendicular – to sub-perpendicular and thus, downhole widths are interpreted to be 80-100% of true width.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The reporting of historical results is considered to be balanced and representative.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The Company continues to complete a thorough geological review of all available data and will complete follow-up exploration to validate historical results.
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.	- The Company plans to complete mapping and detailed surface geochemistry over the broader Eastern Hills area. - The Company will complete drilling to validate historical drill holes. - The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.