



21 October 2024

ASX RELEASE

MULTIPLE KILOMETRE SCALE GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED – YINDI

- The Yindi tenure is located just 45km south of Northern Star Ltd (ASX:NST) Carouse Dam operations (+5Moz Au Resource & Reserve) and sits on the same greenstone belt and geological structure.
- Results from a 2,601 point UltraFine+™ sampling program highlights multiple gold targets.
- The effectiveness of the UFF technique at the Yindi Project has been highlighted by the delineation of previously unrecognised gold anomalies that were not identified in the historical database.
- Five (5) compelling gold targets identified and will be priority targets for drill testing:
 - Anomaly 1 - Overall, the gold dispersion halo extends approx. 3.3km x 1.2km.
 - Anomaly 2 - The central part of the anomaly extends approx. 1.1km x 0.8km.
 - Anomaly 3 - Overall, the gold dispersion extends over an area of approx. 2.2km x 1.7km.
 - Anomaly 4 - Greenstone contact and extends ~3km along strike and up to 1km in width
 - Anomaly 5 – Extends over an area of approx. 4km x 1.7km
- Further exploration will also be conducted to effectively target Lithium and LCT style pegmatites associated with fertile granite sources.
- Statutory approvals for gold drilling will be lodged and discussions with drilling contractors have commenced.

Marquee Resources Limited (“Marquee” or “the Company”) (ASX:MQR) is excited to announce the identification of five, high-priority, kilometre-scale gold in soils anomalies at the Yindi Project (“Yindi”). Results from the recently completed 2,601-sample UltraFine+™ (“UFF”) auger geochemistry program have highlighted the outstanding gold potential of the Project, with the high-priority gold targets to be the focus of future exploration. These latest assays follow results from a 1,011-sample UFF auger soil geochemistry program (refer MQR ASX release 14 May 2024) with the Company now planning aircore and reverse-circulation (“RC”) drilling programs to target economic gold mineralisation.

Executive Chairman Comment:

Marquee Executive Chairman, Mr. Charles Thomas, commented:

“Although we originally purchased the Yindi Project with a lithium focus, the gold potential is extremely compelling and, given current market conditions for lithium, will be the focus of our maiden drilling campaign. Yindi is located just 45km south of Carosue Dam, on the same greenstone belt and along the same structure so it only makes sense that Yindi has the geological characteristics to host economic gold deposits.”

“Our geologists are excited about the structural setting of the gold anomalies and are currently busy planning drilling so we can mobilise the rigs as soon as possible after receiving the statutory approvals. Our maiden drilling campaign at Yindi will be the next step in our methodical and aggressive exploration strategy to go about unlocking the full potential of the Project. We look forward to keeping the market updated of our progress at Yindi and our future drilling plans.”

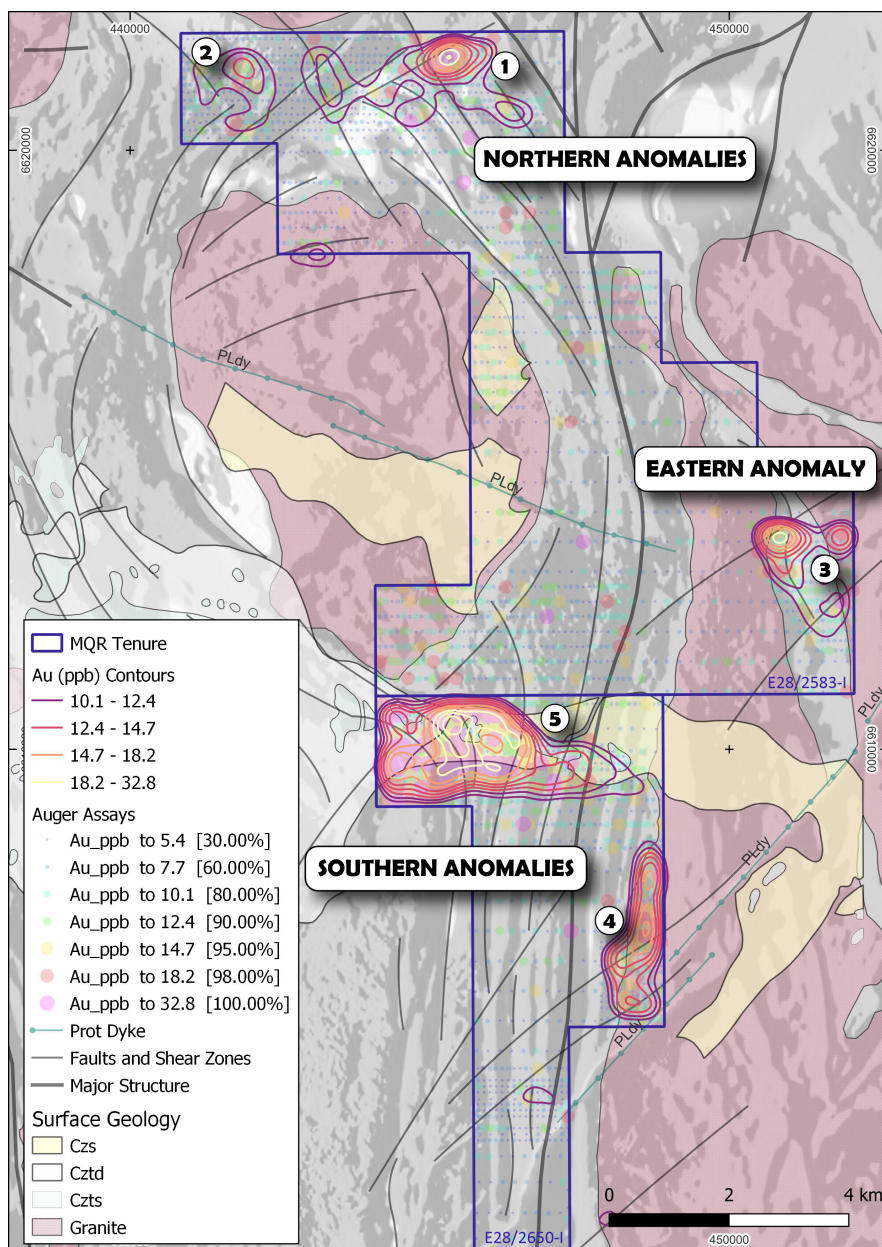


Figure 1: UltraFine+™ soil geochemistry results highlighting the high-priority gold targets on TMI magnetics image.

Exploration Update - Gold

During August and September 2024 Marquee completed a 2,601-auger soil geochemistry program with the samples submitted for UltraFine+™ (UFF) analysis. The UFF technique delivers multielement analysis, mineralogy and several related parameters derived from the ultrafine (<2µm) fraction of soil samples. Concentration of gold, lithium and other metals in the UltraFine+™ gives stronger signals, generally well above instrumental detection limits, and increased signal-to-background ratios. The latest assays follow results from a 1,011-sample UFF auger soil geochemistry program (refer MQR ASX release 14 May 2024).

The effectiveness of the UFF technique at the Yindi Project has been highlighted by the delineation of previously unrecognised gold anomalies that were not identified in the historical database. Company geologists have collated and interpreted all available data to define five, high-priority, kilometer-scale gold anomalies that will be targeted in upcoming drilling programs (Figure 1). The key features of each target are as follows:

Anomaly 1 – is situated in an anticlinal fold nose at the northern end of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite. Our interpretation indicates the area as a dilatant deformation zone defined by ENE and NW trending conjugate faults. The main bullseye anomaly extends approx. 1.5km in an ENE direction, with a lower amplitude anomaly located to the west of the main anomaly and striking NW over approx. 1.3km. Overall, the gold dispersion halo extends approx. 3.3 x 1.2km. The area is underlain by basaltic and doleritic rock types, favourable for gold deposition, and the intersection of the ENE and NW trending structures localises gold anomalism.

Anomaly 2 - is located west of Anomaly 1 in an analogous geological setting. The central part of the anomaly extends approx. 1.1 x 0.8 km in a NW orientation.

Anomaly 3 – sits on the eastern margin of the tenure in a highly favourable geological setting. The anomaly is centered on a NNW trending magnetic high, interpreted to be dolerite host rock, at the intersection of NE trending cross-structures. The main anomaly extends approx. 1.2km in a NW orientation and is approx. 1km wide. Overall, the gold dispersion extends over an area of approx. 2.2 x 1.7km.

Anomaly 4 – is located along a NNE trending granite-greenstone contact and extends for approx. 3km along strike and up to 1km in width. The intersection of the contact with NE trending cross structures localises the highest-grade assay results, analogous to numerous gold deposits situated on the margins of granitic plutons throughout the Yilgarn Craton.

Anomaly 5 – is situated at the southern nose of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite and extends, in an E-W direction, over an area of approx. 4 x 1.7km. The anomaly is situated at the intersection of the N-S striking fabric, related to the Yilgani Shear, and NW striking fabric as the geology wraps around the southern margin of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite. Surficial drainage has concentrated and smeared the surficial gold response in the area, however, geophysical interpretation indicates the potential for paleochannel hosted gold. In these environments, it is not uncommon to identify primary mineralisation in the fresh rock at depth covered by a blanket of unconformity related gold in the weathered zone.

The Company's focus has now turned to drill planning and gaining the relevant statutory approvals to begin drill testing of the highly compelling gold targets as soon as possible.

Exploration Update – Lithium

By applying the most modern geochemical techniques the Company has also delineated previously unrecognised zones of lithium anomalism (Figure 2). There is some overlap in the lithium and gold anomalies, particularly in the eastern and southern zones. This overlap in anomalism likely represents the spatial association with granitic host rocks which are naturally elevated in lithium compared to greenstone. Further work is required to effectively target LCT style pegmatites associated with fertile granite sources. During gold focused drilling, multielement sampling of granitic and pegmatitic material will be completed which will aid in future lithium exploration targeting.

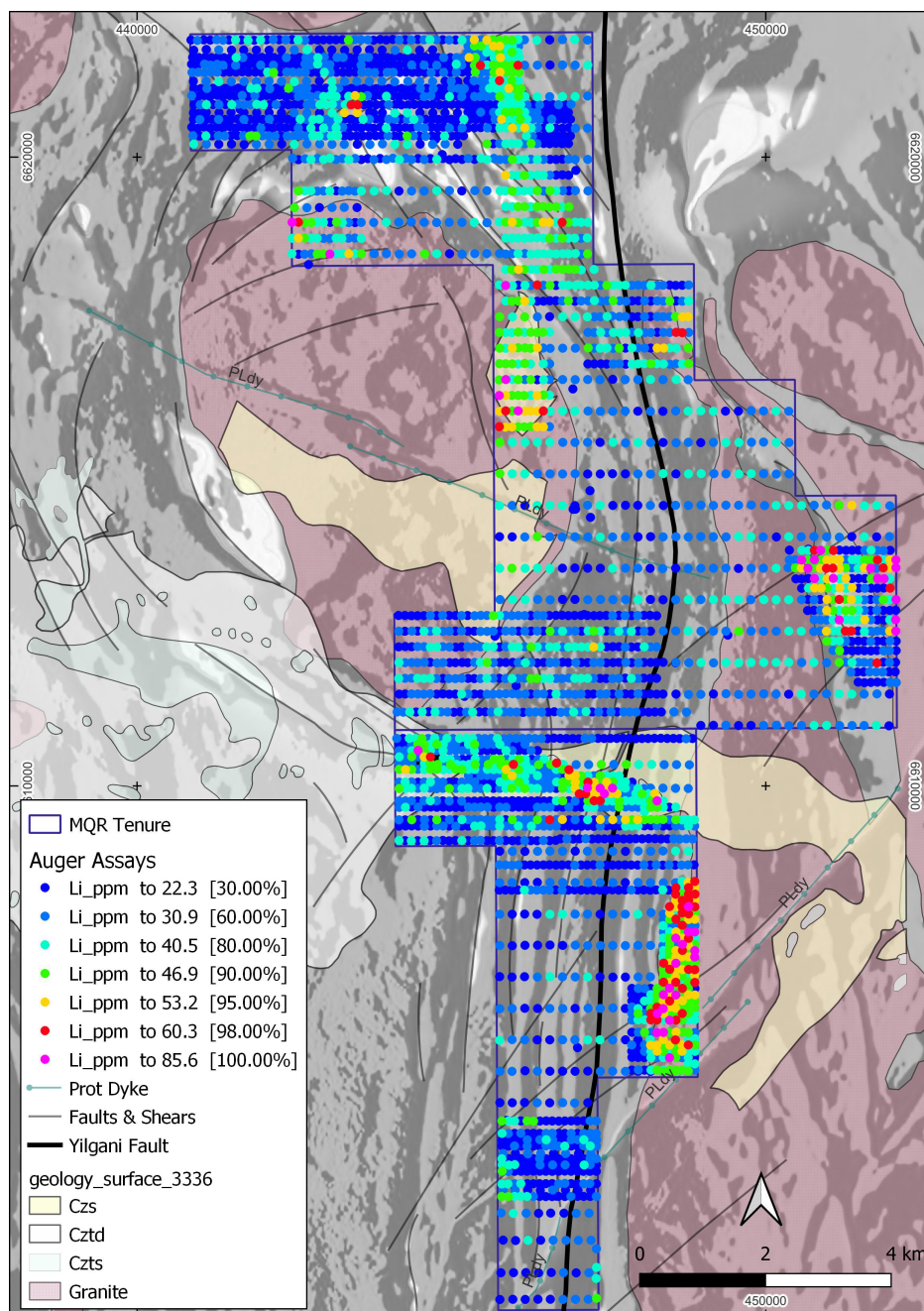


Figure 2: UltraFine+™ soil geochemistry results highlighting zones of lithium anomalism on TMI magnetics image.

The Yindi Project

The Yindi Project is located 90km east of Kalgoorlie in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields. Northern Star Resources (**ASX: NST**) Carosue Dam gold operation (+5Moz Au Resource & Reserve) sits 45km north along strike of the Yilgani Fault (Figure 3).

Historical exploration work has been gold focused and is of an early-stage nature, consisting of soil geochemistry and limited, wide-spaced, shallow vertical drilling (refer **MQR ASX release 27 Sept 2023**). Most of the previous exploration work was completed in the late-90's with a small program completed in 2016 to satisfy expenditure commitments. Previous tenement operators have highlighted the potential for the discovery of economic gold

mineralisation throughout the Project, however the lack of systematic exploration in the area means the Yindi Project remains an early-stage discovery opportunity that Marquee plans to aggressively explore.

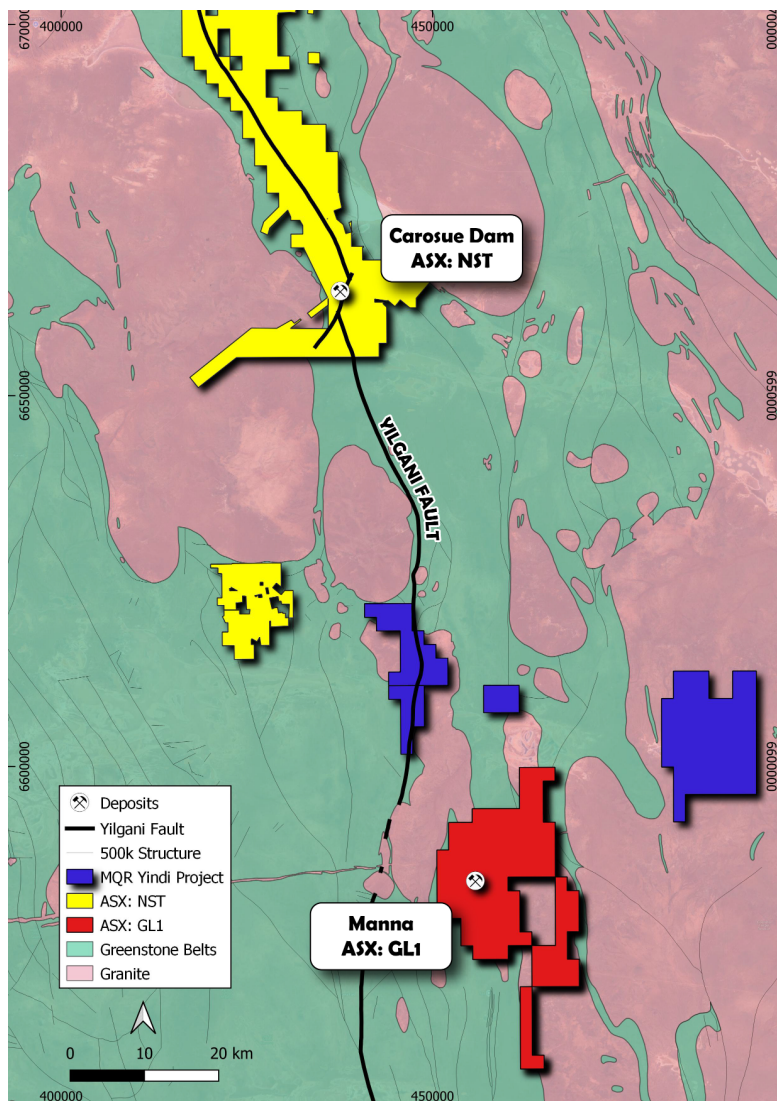


Figure 3: Location of the Yindi Project.

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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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Auger soil sampling is a reconnaissance stage technique and offers only an indication of the tenor of underlying mineralisation. - Auger soil samples were taken from drilled spoil, scooped by hand from the top of the spoil pile to represent end of hole material. - Samples were sieved to 2mm and 1-2kg of material was collected in numbered calico bags.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- Auger holes were drilled using a hand auger down vertically to a maximum depth of 1m. - Auger diameter was 200mm
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.	- Auger sample recoveries are considered to be 100%. - Some sample bias may have occurred during augering through sandy soils, in which material may have fallen into the hole and diluted the end of hole sample.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Samples were qualitatively logged with colour, lithology and end of hole material.
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.	- Sample preparation and laboratory analysis was undertaken at LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, Perth, Western Australia. - Samples were dried, crushed (~2mm) and rotary divided where required. Pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns is undertaken by LM1 mill, and bowls are barren washed after each sample. - This sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the type and tenor of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Assaying was completed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, 10 Hod Way, Malaga WA 6090. - For gold analysis (WAR-25); A 25g portion of pulverised sample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion, with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits (0.5ppb). - For 64 element geochemical analysis (MMA-04); the MMA technique is a microwave-assisted, HF- based digestion that effectively offers total recovery for all but the most refractory of minerals. A portion of sample is digested in an HF-based acid mixture under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus for analysis, with determination of 64 elements including Rare-Earths by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES. - The laboratory inserted certified reference material and blanks into the analytical sequence, and analysed lab duplicates. These appear to confirm accuracy and precision of the sample assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	- This release refers to results from a recently completed 2,061-hole auger program. - Data was recorded digitally and in hard copy by



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	- 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 Company's Chief Technical Officer
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- The coordinate system used is MGA_94 Zone 51. - A handheld GPS was used to record the position of the auger holes. Horizontal accuracy was +/- 3 metres. - Location accuracy at collars is considered adequate for this stage of exploration.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Company auger hole spacing was approximately 100 metres along 500 metre-spaced lines. - The spacing is appropriate for this stage of exploration. - The samples are not appropriate for Mineral Resources estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Not known at this stage of exploration
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Company samples were kept by the company representatives and submitted directly to the laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews have been completed at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,</i>	- Sampling was completed on exploration license E28/2583-I & E28/2650-I. - Marquee holds a 100% beneficial interest in the tenements.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>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.</i>	Further information on the Company's acquisition of the tenements can be sourced from MQR ASX Release dated 27th Sept 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Further information on the historical exploration completed on the tenements can be sourced from MQR ASX Release dated 27th Sept 2023.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Regionally the geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Geochemical results have been presented in Figure 1.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 methods have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Auger drilling is considered reconnaissance in nature and does not provide any indication on the geometry of mineralisation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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 Company considers the level of reporting appropriate for the stage of exploration.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All available data has been presented in this and previous ASX releases.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- The Company will complete drill testing after obtaining the relevant statutory approvals. - The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.