12 September 2025 ASX RELEASE

Marquee Declares Maiden Antimony Mineral Resource for Eastern Hills (Mt Clement)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Marquee Resources Limited declares Eastern Hills Inferred Mineral Resource (MRE) of 1.14Mt at 0.6% SbEq* for 6,800t SbEq contained metal.**
- **Significant potential for resource expansion along strike.**
- **Phase two exploration drilling program due to commence in two weeks.**

**** Antimony equivalent values are based on antimony, lead, gold and silver prices of $US48,000/t, $2,000/t, $3,375/oz and $35.00/oz respectively and metallurgical recoveries of 85% , 85%, 80% and 92% for these metals. These parameters give the following formulae: SbEq (%) = Sb (%) + 0.042 x Pb (%) + 0.21 x Au(g/t) + 0.0028 x Ag(g/t). They are based on Marquee's assumed potential commodity prices and metallurgical test work reported by Artemis Resources Limited[1] for the Eastern Hills Deposit. It is the Company's opinion that all elements included in the antimony equivalent grades have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.***

Marquee Resources Limited (**"Marquee" or "the Company"**) (**ASX:MQR**) is pleased to announce its maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at the Eastern Hills (Mt Clement) Project ("**Eastern Hills**").

The MRE**,** reported at cut-off grades of 0.15% SbEq and 0.35% SbEq for open pit and underground components respectively, totals **1.14Mt at 0.6% SbEq for 6,800t of contained metal** (Refer Table 1), with **antimony contributing 6,000t of contained metal**. Approximately 83% of the antimony metal is contained within the open pit component of the estimates.

Marquee Resources also declares an Exploration Target of approximately 3Mt to 6 Mt with antimony grades of approximately 0.4% to 0.8% at Eastern Hills (Mt Clement). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Marquee Executive Chairman, Mr Charles Thomas, commented:

*"Our maiden Resource Estimate at Eastern Hills (Mt Clement), is a transformational milestone for Marquee. To have already defined **6,800 tonnes of contained metal** provides clear validation of our team's hard work and underscores the enormous value potential emerging from this Project."*

[1] Refer ASX:ARV Announcement dated 24/07/2014 "Quarterly Activities Report"

"What excites me most, is that this is just the beginning. Our Exploration Target, which points to a further approximately 3million to 6 million tonnes at grades of approximately 0.4% to 0.8% Sb. These numbers highlight the scale of opportunity before us and place Marquee firmly on the radar as a significant emerging antimony player in Australia."

"With the Phase Two drilling program set to commence shortly, we are only just beginning to unlock the full potential of this district. The combination of a defined Resource, a highly prospective Exploration Target, and the backdrop of record antimony prices provides us with an exceptional growth platform. I could not be more confident in the future we are building for Marquee and our shareholders."

Table 1 – Eastern Hills (Mount Clement) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates.

	Mt	SbEq %	Sb	Pb	Ag	Au	SbEq %	Sb	Pb	Ag	Au
		%	%	%	g/t	g/t	Kt	kt	kt	koz	koz
Open Pit 0.15%	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	7.0	0.1	5.7	5.0	7.0	230	3.2
Underground 0.35%	0.14	0.8	0.7	0.9	9.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	40	0.5
Total	**1.14**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**7.0**	**0.1**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**8.3**	**270**	**3.7**

***** The figures in this table are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and include rounding errors.

The antimony rich mineralisation is modelled as five discrete lode structures, comprising the main structure with four sub-parallel, proximal lodes (refer Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Exploration Target has been interpreted on the basis of the continuity of Eastern Hills style lode alteration outcrop from geological mapping, rock chip assays showing comparable mineralisation tenor to drill intercepts which informed the Mineral Resource Estimates and the presence of prospective geophysical and geomorphological signatures (Figure 3). It does not account for the potential of intersecting additional antimony bearing lode structures north of the Taipan Zone. The ranges of tonnes and grades were interpreted from mineralisation modelled for the Mineral Resource Estimate and the interpreted potential strike extents of potential additional mineralisation within one of Marquee's tenements in the area (E08/3214).

An additional 400m of potentially mineralised strike to the northeast of the Mineral Resource Estimate will be tested in the upcoming Phase 2 drilling program, which will comprise of approximately 15 holes for 3,500m.

Table 2 lists the drill holes within Marquee's tenement that inform the MRE and Table 3 lists the significant intercepts for these holes, calculated at a cut off of 0.10% Sb and minimum down-hole length of 1 m.

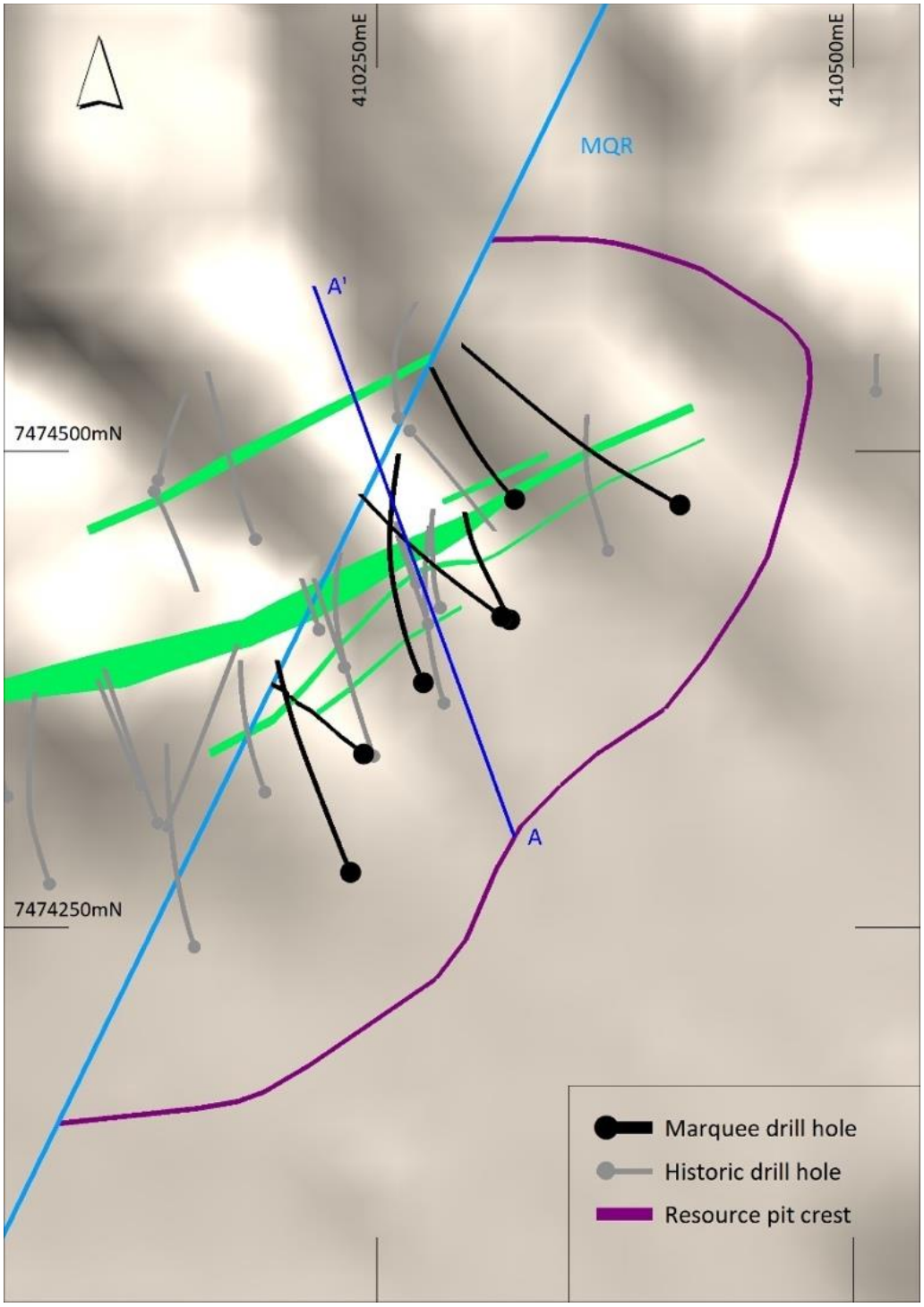


Figure 1 – Eastern Hills Antimony Deposit plan view. Drillhole traces used in the MRE shown with wireframed lode structures and resource pit crest.

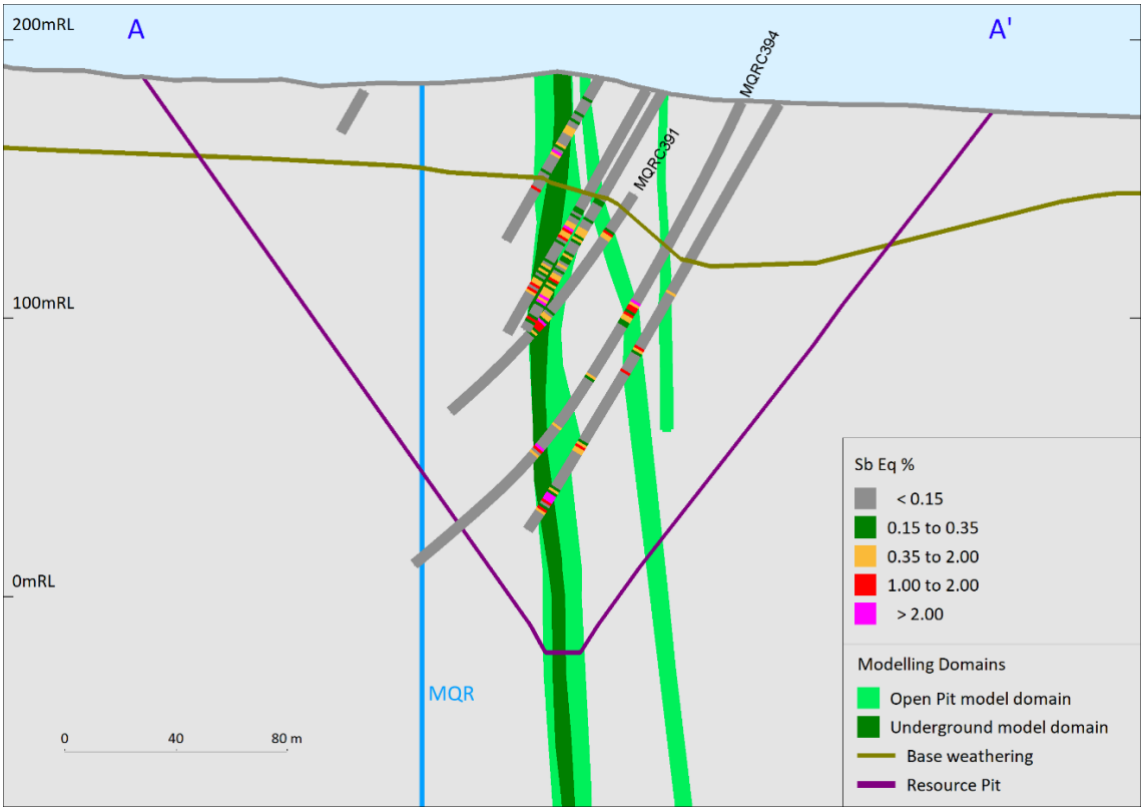


Figure 2 – A-A' section view facing east with open pit and underground domains illustrated with projected one metre downhole assays. Conceptual MQR open pit shell also projected onto section.

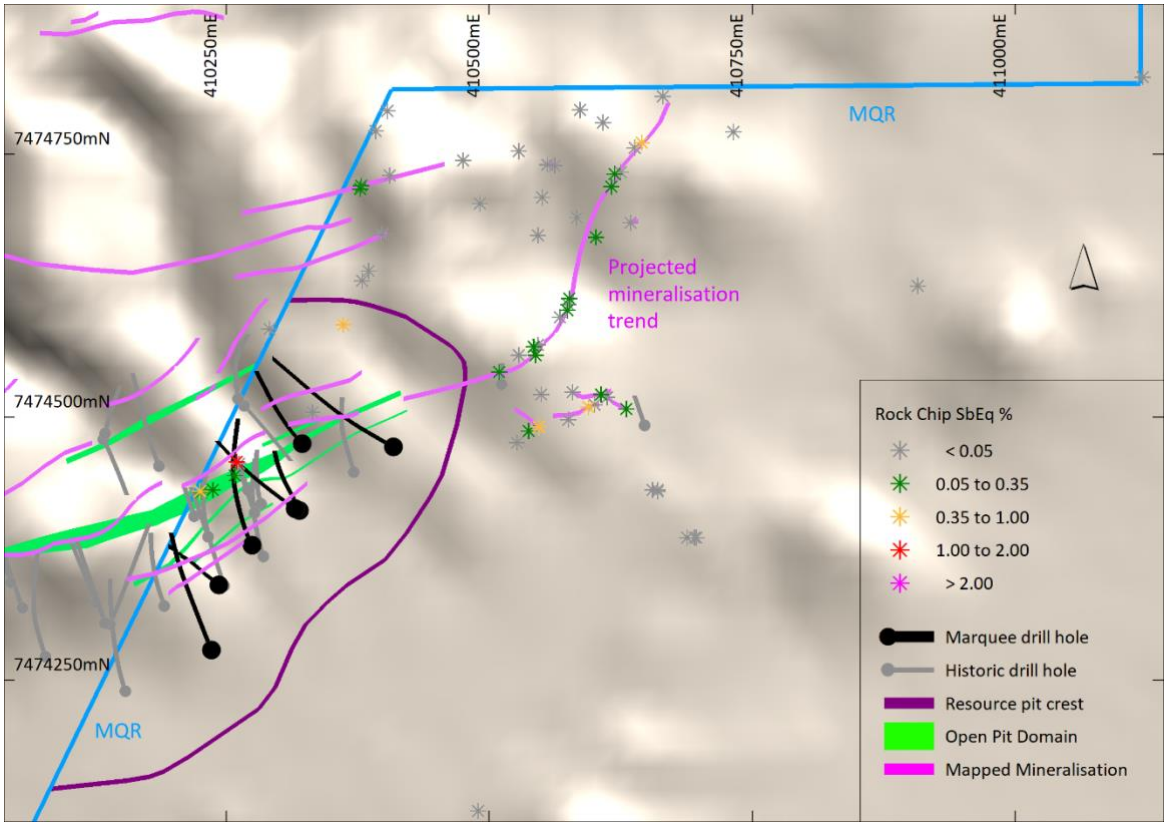


Figure 3 – Eastern Hills Antimony Prospect plan view. with projected mineralisation trend.

Table 2 – MRE drillhole collar table.

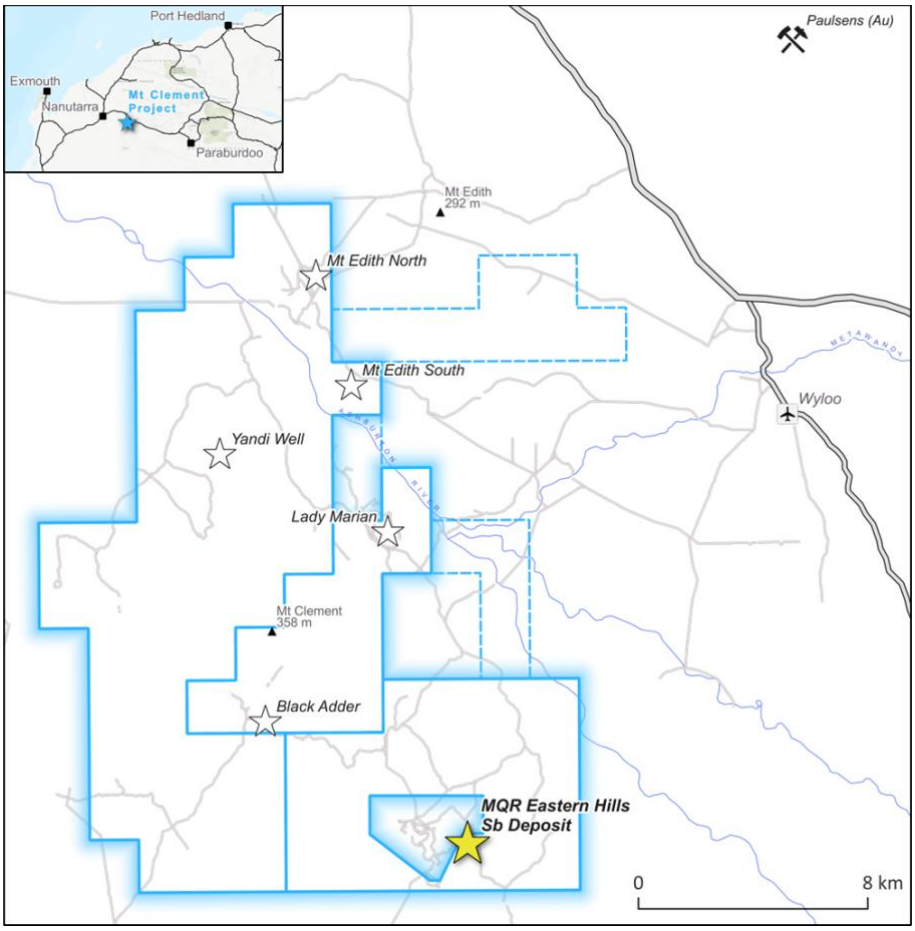
Company	Hole ID	Hole type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth [m]	Year
MQR	MQRC389	RC	410236	7474279	177	-60	337	186	2025
MQR	MQRC390	RC	410320	7474412	177	-73	331	180	2025
MQR	MQRC391	RC	410315	7474413	178	-55	305	149	2025
MQR	MQRC392	RC	410322	7474475	179	-59	316	146	2025
MQR	MQRC393	RC	410409	7474472	182	-56	299	210	2025
MQR	MQRC394	RC	410274	7474379	178	-65	333	210	2025
MQR	MQRC395	RC	410243	7474341	180	-81	309	265	2025
Artemis	AREHRC001	RC	410283	7474418	182	-60	341	102	2013
Artemis	AREHRC002	RC	410285	7474368	177	-60	341	180	2013
Artemis	AREHRC003	RC	410267	7474511	180	-58	136	120	2013
Artemis	AREHRC004	RC	410371	7474448	179	-60	346	150	2013
Artemis	AREHRC005	RC	410248	7474340	179	-60	341	210	2013
Artemis	AREHRC008	RC	410154	7474240	174	-60	341	246	2013
Artemis	AREHRC014	RC	410191	7474321	185	-60	341	138	2013
Taipan	EHRC009	RC	410220	7474406	182	-60	341	58	1996
Taipan	EHRC010	RC	410271	7474431	187	-60	341	68	1996
Taipan	EHRC011	RC	410512	7474532	188	-60	001	40	1996
Taipan	EHRC012	RC	410648	7474492	173	-60	341	60	1996
Taipan	EHRC018	RC	410233	7474387	180	-60	341	99	1997
Taipan	EHRC019	RC	410277	7474409	182	-60	341	99	1997

Table 3 – MRE significant intersections table.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval [m]	Type	Sb [%]	Pb [%]	Ag [g/t]	Au [g/t]
MQRC389	129	133	4	At	0.14	0.17	0.0	0.01
	169	176	7	At	0.10	0.13	0.9	0.01
MQRC390	137	145	8	At	1.05	2.85	41	0.19
	137	141	4	Including	1.35	3.55	51	0.24
	140	141	1	Including	1.83	5.45	68	0.27
MQRC391	58	61	3	At	0.46	5.33	52	0.15
	58	59	1	Including	0.35	11.7	132	0.09
	97	106	9	At	0.88	1.04	9.5	0.08
	100	104	4	Including	1.41	1.65	8.2	0.15
MQRC392	2	4	2	At	0.75	1.00	7.3	0.28
	2	3	1	Including	1.11	1.52	12	0.05
	24	27	3	At	1.27	1.61	4.6	0.06
	25	26	1	Including	2.31	2.96	6.0	0.11
MQRC393	26	27	1	At	0.69	1.17	4.2	0.03
	80	82	2	At	0.71	0.88	2.8	0.01
MQRC394	81	89	8	At	1.02	1.20	6.2	0.04
	81	85	4	Including	1.48	1.73	5.6	0.06
	112	114	2	At	0.30	0.37	1.7	0.03
	134	135	1	At	0.76	0.90	2.5	0.04
	144	146	2	At	1.96	2.27	19	0.24

Hole ID	From	To	Interval [m]	Type	Sb [%]	Pb [%]	Ag [g/t]	Au [g/t]
	147	148	1	At	0.55	0.65	2.7	0.04
MQRC395	160	161	1	At	0.28	0.34	1.3	0.03
	232	252	20	At	0.26	0.32	2.3	0.02
	234	239	7	Including	0.47	0.57	4.3	0.02
AREHRC001	49	65	16	At	0.47	0.81	2.0	0.06
	55	62	7	Including	0.99	1.58	3.3	0.08
	71	86	15	At	0.44	0.64	6.2	0.02
	79	84	5	Including	0.80	1.11	13	0.03
AREHRC002	77	80	3	At	0.27	0.33	1.1	0.01
	101	105	4	At	0.71	0.86	2.3	0.01
	101	102	1	Including	1.85	2.23	6.6	0.01
	111	112	1	At	1.34	1.59	5.6	0.01
	141	147	6	At	0.52	0.62	5.8	0.04
	142	144	2	Including	1.07	1.25	12	0.09
	161	172	11	At	1.09	1.31	18	0.03
	164	168	4	Including	2.10	2.45	38	0.06
AREHRC003	113	118	5	At	0.50	0.80	1.1	0.02
	113	114	1	Including	1.23	1.51	0.3	0.00
AREHRC004	106	110	4	At	0.88	1.16	7.8	0.01
	106	108	2	Including	1.61	2.12	14	0.02
AREHRC005	66	68	2	At	2.50	3.05	54	1.99
	158	175	17	At	0.37	0.63	5.7	0.04
	171	175	4	Including	0.72	0.86	5.8	0.12
	180	182	2	At	0.29	0.34	7.5	0.02
	196	197	1	At	0.45	0.58	9.2	0.02
AREHRC008	No significant intersections							
AREHRC014	57	63	6	At	0.67	0.82	7.4	0.01
	59	60	1	Including	3.02	3.63	32	0.02
EHRC009	No significant intersections							
EHRC010	21	24	3	At	0.40	1.70	13	0.20
	28	32	4	At	2.30	3.10	52	0.20
	46	47	1	At	1.10	1.40	2.0	0.00
EHRC011	No significant intersections							
EHRC012	No significant intersections							
EHRC018	70	71	1	At	1.00	6.80	127	0.40
EHRC019	85	88	3	At	1.40	4.00	62	0.20
	94	95	1	At	1.10	1.40	10	0.00

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) with arsenic (As) a key indicator. Marquees Eastern Hills (Mt Clement) Project is contiguous on the eastern flank of the Eastern Hills Antimony Mineral Resource now owned by Black Cat Syndicate Ltd. Black Cat has stated that its portion of this antimony deposit is Australia's largest undeveloped antimony Project and the fourth largest antimony Resource in Australia comprising 794kt @ 1.7% Sb (~13kt), +Au, +Ag).[2]

The Company has identified several prospects (Mt Edith, Yandi Well, Blackadder and Lady Marian) in addition to Eastern Hills, where potential antimony and gold mineralisation will be further targeted. The Ashburton Basin is an underexplored terrain in the west Pilbara, host to numerous examples of Au, Pb-Ag and Cu mineralisation.

Listing Rule 5.8.1 & JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines

The following is a summary of material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource, as required by Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines.

[2] Refer ASX:BC8 Announcement dated 24/07/2025 "Noosa Mining Conference Presentation"

Geology and geological interpretation

Marquee's Mt Clement Project is located in the Ashburton Basin which is characterised by Proterozoic meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks. Within the project area, rocks of the Ashburton Formation crop out as sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. Prominent NE-SW striking dolerite dykes of the Black Hill Suite are often continuous over several kilometres.

At Marquee's Eastern Hills Deposit, Sb-Pb-As-Ag veins are hosted in numerous, sub-parallel quartz-sulphide lodes. The mineralisation comprises a boulangerite and jamesonite assemblage with minor galena and accessory arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Silicification of disseminated sulphide bearing meta-sediments typifies the alteration halos.

The mineralisation is interpreted as post-dating the nearby (~1.2km) syngenetic stratabound Mt Clement Gold Deposit. Eastern Hills mineralisation may represent syn-metamorphic remobilisation and substantial recrystallisation from massive sulphide mineralisation.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Marquee Resources Limited

- The rig-mounted cyclone and splitter was orientated vertically using spirit levels at the start of each drill hole and checked during drilling activities.
- The cleanliness of the rig-mounted cyclone and splitter was routinely checked by the offsiders throughout the drill program and cleaned down by air hose when required.
- Approx. 2.5kg primary samples in pre-labelled calico bags representing one metre drilling intervals were sampled directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter.
- Compositing of unmineralised intervals (aided by visual assessment of chips, logging and Olympus pXRF) of between 2 - 4m was undertaken to generate a ~2.5kg sample.
- Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size.
- Primary 1m and composited (2-4m) samples (<3 kg mass) were pulverised with 85% passing -75µm. Samples in excess of 3kg were crushed and split prior to pulverising.

Artemis Resources Limited

- 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.

Taipan Resources NL

- Four-metre composite samples were taken and fire assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Sb.

- Encouraging results from the four metre composites prompted follow up sampling of one metre samples which were assayed for the same suite of elements.

Drilling techniques

All holes were drilled utilising RC drill rigs with face sampling bits of 114-124 mm diameter. Downhole gyroscopic surveys were conducted for Marquee and Artemis drillholes. No downhole orientation surveys were conducted for Taipan's drilling. Most drillholes were collared orientated towards the northwest, broadly perpendicular to strike of mineralised lodes.

Sample analysis methods

Marquee Resources Limited

- Sample preparation and assaying was completed by ALS Perth using the XRF-15b method for analytes Sb and Pb for total digestion. This method targets comprises fusion (12:22 lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate flux containing 20% $NaNO_3$) with XRF finish.
- Additional assaying for multi-element ICP and fire assay methods were reported in September 2025.
- Duplicate field samples were collected from the opposite side of the cone splitter averaging around 1 per 30 primary samples.
- Samples of Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted at a rate of ~1 in 30.

Artemis Resources Limited

- ALS Laboratory (Perth & Brisbane) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m and 4m composite drill chip samples. 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 MEICP61 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)
- Handheld XRF was used in field for qualitative assessment only and results are not reported.
- Routine blind field duplicates were collected using an external splitter at a rate of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples.
- 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 :
  - 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)

Taipan Resources NL

- 4m composite samples were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories AX/MS method (Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids with ICPMS finish).
- 1m samples were analysed by Australian Laboratories Service using method IC587.

Estimation methodology

Open pit and underground components of the Eastern Hills Mineral Resource are derived from two respective block models generated from RC drilling information available for the project in September 2025. Both models cover Eastern Hills mineralisation intersected by drilling to date, with Mineral Resources including only mineralisation within tenement E08/3214.

The Mineral Resource estimates are tested by variably spaced drilling approximating 40m spaced traverses. Subset to the resource volume, Marquee drilling provides around 31% of the estimation dataset with Taipan and Artemis drilling respectively contributing around 27% and 31%. The estimates are extrapolated to a maximum of around 80m from drilling, within around 95% of the estimates within 60m of drilling.

The Open Pit and Underground resource models incorporate steeply southeast dipping to sub-vertical wire-framed mineralised domains capturing SbEq grades of generally greater than 0.1% and 0.35% respectively. The mineralised domains were interpreted with a minimum down-hole intercept length of generally around 3m, representing around 1.5 m true width with some lower grade intervals included for continuity.

Within E08/3214 the open pit model incorporates five mineralised domains comprising a main domain, which hosts the majority of estimated resources along with subsidiary domains designated as the south, far south, north and far north zones respectively. The underground model includes only the main domain.

A surface representing the base of weathering interpreted from geological drill hole logs, which averages around 45m depth was used for density assignment.

Grade estimation incorporated upper cuts approximating the 99th percentile of each combined dataset reducing the impact of a small number of outlier composite grades on the estimates.

For each metal, block grades were generally estimated by Ordinary Kriging of one metre down-hole composited assay grades within the mineralised domains. The modelling utilised 40 by 2 by 20m parent blocks with sub-blocking at domain boundaries. For grade estimation, composites were unfolded to remove domain undulations and estimated model blocks back transformed to real-world coordinates. Kriging of Sb, Pb, Au and Ag grades utilised a variogram model interpreted from composite Sb grades reflecting the comparatively early stage of the Project assessment and the generally strong correlation between these metal grades. The Kriging used seven progressively relaxed search passes selected from on the drill hole spacing and mineralisation trends to inform a reasonably large proportion of the mineralised domains while allowing blocks to be estimated by reasonably close data where possible. For the north domain, which contains very few drill data and contributes around 2% of resource estimates model blocks were assigned the average of cut composite grades for this domain.

No bulk density measurements are available for the deposit and the assigned densities of 2.4 and 2.6 t/bcm for weathered and fresh mineralisation respectively were selected on the basis of Competent Person's experience of densities for comparable mineralisation styles.

Micromine software was used for data compilation, domain wire framing, coding of composite values and pit optimisation. GS3M was used for resource modelling. The estimation methodology is appropriate for the mineralisation style.

Classification Criteria

The estimates are classified as Inferred, primarily reflecting the comparatively broad drill hole spacing.

Potential for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction

To provide estimates with reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, open pit resources are constrained within an optimal pit shell generated by cost and revenue parameters specified by Marquee, as summarised in Table 4. Unit costs reflect Marquee's interpretation of potential moderate scale, selectively conventional open pit and underground mining and processing by floatation. The metallurgical recoveries are based on Artemis Resources Limited (ASX:ARV) April 2014 metallurgical test work program. For that program, Core Process Engineering tested three RC chip composite samples from the Eastern Hills Deposit, including sample EHMET001 comprising bulk samples from drillhole AREHRC002 164-168m now wholly contained in Marquee tenure E08/3214.

Cut-off grades used for open mineral resource reporting reflect these cost and revenue parameters.

Table 4 – Cost and revenue parameters for MRE

	Antinomy	Lead	Gold	Silver
Price US	$48,000/t	$2,000/t	$3,375/oz	$38.50/oz
Price AUD at exchange rate of 0.65	$73,846/t	$3,077/t	$5,192/oz	$59.23/oz
Metallurgical Recovery	85%	85%	80%	92%
Ore costs per tonne (Haulage, processing, G&A) AUD	$97.00			
Mining costs per tonne (all material AUD)	Open Pit	$6.00		
	Underground	$125		
Open pit wall angles	55º			

The portion of the optimal pit constraining open pit resources extends over around 390m of strike to a vertical maximum depth of around 230m. Within this volume, horizontal thicknesses of the open pit mineralised domains average around 4m (Figure 1,2 and 3).

Underground resources are reported from the underground model constrained below the open pit resource pit, comprises two zones, totalling around 160m of strike length with an average horizontal width of around 4m reaching a maximum depth of around 300m below surface.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

The information in this report which relates to Sb and Pb related Exploration Results and information informing Mineral Resource estimates is based on information compiled by Mr Jonathan Currell, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Currell is the Chief

Technical Officer of Marquee Resources Limited. He 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". Mr Currell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report relating to Au and Ag related 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 a consultant geologist of Marquee Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration. Dr Warren consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource estimation is based on information compiled by Mr Jonathon Abbott, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Abbott is a director of Matrix Resource Consultants Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Abbott consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

For further information, please contact:

Charles Thomas – Executive Chairman

Marquee Resources

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • Seven (7) reverse-circulation (RC) holes for 1,346m have been completed during June 2025, approx. 192m average max depth. • RC drilling was completed using a 124mm face sampling hammer. • Drill spoils were sampled via the onboard cyclone and cone splitter at intervals of every 1m and placed in piles with corresponding labelled calico bag for sampling by MQR geologists. • Sampling involved collection of calico bags and insertion of calico bagged (blind) QAQC certified reference material in sequence. • Samples were sent to the laboratory for XRF, fire assay and ICP analysis (further details below). • Sampling was carried out under the Company's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice (further details below). **Artemis Resources Limited** • Seven RC holes are collared within E08/3214 (Table 2 in main body). • 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. Artemis used a hand-held XRF to obtain an instant qualitative geochemical analysis of each sample during the drilling. **Taipan Resources NL** • Six RC holes from 1996 & 1997 drilling are collared within E08/3214 (Table 2) • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m drill chip samples.
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).*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • Seven inclined RC drill holes were drilled using a track mounted Schramm T450 drill rig with external auxiliary air compressor and booster. • A 124mm diameter face sampling bit was used in conjunction with a typical RC hammer. • Downhole gyro surveys were conducted with readings recorded every 10m for the entire depth of all drill holes.

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		Artemis Resources Limited • Reverse Circulation drilling utilising a nominal 4½ inch diameter face-sampling hammer. • Downhole surveys were conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic multi-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken every 30m. The instrument was positioned within a stainless-steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth. **Taipan Resources NL** • Reverse Circulation drilling. • No downhole orientation surveys were conducted.
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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • Drill sample recoveries were noted as near complete by on-site company geologists. • >99% of samples were recovered dry from the cone splitter. • Sample recoveries were generally >90%. • RC drilling utilised minor added water for dust suppression to maximise sample fines recovery and ensure collected samples are representative. • No sample bias or material sample loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. There was no discernible change in the sample recoveries between mineralised, and unmineralised samples. • There is no correlation between sample mass recovered and grade. **Artemis Resources Limited** • Recoveries were recorded by the geologist in the field at the time of drilling/logging. • When poor sample recovery was encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessment was made for moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to ensure representative samples and were routinely cleaned. • Sample recovery was generally high, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data are available to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. **Taipan Resources NL** • Recoveries were recorded by the geologist in the field at the time of drilling/logging.

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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • Representative samples, not for assay, were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays for geological reference. • All rock chips were geologically logged using Marquee Resources Mt Clement Project logging profile. • This profile comprehensively captures lithological, alteration, veining and mineralisation parameters. Comprehensive data validation steps are undertaken to enable upload to the company database. **Artemis Resources Limited** • 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 for Mineral Resource studies. • All RC drill holes were logged in full and have been appended to Marquee's historical database. **Taipan Resources NL** • 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 for Mineral Resource studies. • All RC drill holes were logged in full and have been appended to Marquee's historical database.
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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • The rig-mounted cyclone and splitter was orientated vertically using spirit levels at the start of each drill hole and checked during drilling activities. • The cleanliness of the rig-mounted cyclone and splitter was routinely checked by the offsiders throughout the drill program and cleaned down by air hose when required. • Approx. 2.5kg primary samples in pre-labelled calico bags representing one metre composites were sampled directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. • Compositing of unmineralised intervals (aided by visual assessment of chips, logging and Olympus pXRF) of between 2 - 4m was undertaken to generate a ~2.5kg sample. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size. • Primary 1m and composited (2-4m) samples (<3 kg mass) were pulverised with 85% passing -75µm. Samples in excess of 3kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were crushed and split prior to pulverising. **Artemis Resources Limited** • 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. **Taipan Resources NL** • Four-metre composite samples were taken and fire assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Sb. • Encouraging results from the four metre composites prompted follow up sampling of one metre samples which were assayed for the same suite of elements.
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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • Sample preparation and assaying was completed by ALS Perth. • Samples were characterised using the XRF-15b method for analytes Sb and Pb for total digestion. This method comprises fusion (12:22 lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate flux containing 20% NaNO3) with XRF finish. Assaying for gold, silver and other elements was by ICP and fire assay. • Duplicate field samples were collected from the opposite side of the cone splitter on a variable basis, averaging a rate of ~1 in 30 samples. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of ~1 in 30. CRMs were certified for Sb and Pb at an appropriate grade to the expected mineralisation. **Artemis Resources Limited** • ALS Laboratory (Perth & Brisbane) was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m and 4m composite drill chip samples. 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:

- o PUL-32 & CRU-21 (Sample Preparation Codes)
- ME-ICP61 Ag-As-S-Pb-Zn (4 Acid Digest; AES Finish) Sb by MEICP61 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)

- Handheld XRF was used in field for qualitative assessment only and results are not reported publicly.
- Blind field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples that were 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)

Taipan Resources NL

- 4m composite samples were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories AX/MS method (Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids with ICPMS finish).
- 1m samples were analysed by Australian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratories Service using method IC587.
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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • Data was recorded by a mix of hard copy and electronic formats by on-site Company geologists. • All field data is backed up and sent electronically to the Chief Technical Officer in the office. Post validation, 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. **Artemis Resources Limited** • At least two company personnel verified all significant intersections. • All geological logging and sampling information was completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. All electronic field data was then transferred into a Microsoft Access database for validation and compilation. Physical logs and sampling data were returned to the Artemis head office for scanning and storage. Electronic copies of all information were backed up daily. **Taipan Resources NL** • Field data was recorded in hard copy. • Scans were later taken of field records. • Marquee has digitised scanned handwritten field logs and assay reports with care. Appropriate validation checks have been undertaken. • No adjustments of assay data were made for any sampling phases.
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.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • The coordinate reference system used is GDA94 / MGA zone 50 (EPSG: 28350). • Handheld GPS units were used to record the position of all drillhole collars. Waypoint averaging of at least one extra cycle was used to improve accuracy. Horizontal accuracy is within +/- 3 metres. • A DTM model acquired through airborne geophysical surveys with post-processing applied was used in QGIS and Micromine software to establish topographical control. **Artemis Resources Limited** • A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. **Taipan Resources NL** • Collar locations were field surveyed. Some collars remain intact and have been validated by Marquee using handheld GPS. • The grid system used in this announcement 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. Topographic control is adequate for reporting of exploration results and the current resource estimates and.
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 (~40m traverse spacing) and is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for the Inferred Mineral Resources. • Mineral resource modelling utilised one metre down-hole composites. Significant intercepts are reported for length weighted composite assay grades.
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.*	• Drilling orientations are believed to have achieve un-biased sampling of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • The Company ensured samples were stored securely on site and delivered by reputable haulage company directly to the lab. **Artemis Resources Limited** • The chain of custody was managed by the project geologist who placed calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. • Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the Paulsens mine site freight dispatch area in order to be loaded on the next available truck of a reputable freight provider who delivered the samples directly

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		to the laboratory. Detailed records were kept of all dispatched samples, including details of chain of custody. **Taipan Resources NL** • Not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Marquee Resources Limited** • No audits or reviews beyond consultant geologists have been conducted on the exploration data. **Artemis Resources Limited** • A review was completed of ALS Laboratory (Perth and Brisbane) compared with umpire laboratory results. **Taipan Resources NL** • Not recorded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Mineral resource and exploration results reported in this announcement are constrained within Exploration Licence E08/3214 which is 100%-owned by MQR. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Other parties work has been primarily focused on the nearby Mt Clement Au Deposit, historically by Artemis Resources and more recently Black Cat Syndicate. • Historical drilling at Eastern Hills Sb Deposit by Artemis Resources and Tapian Resources since 1990s as referenced in this report.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Marquee's Mt Clement Project is located in the Ashburton Basin which is characterised by Proterozoic meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks. Within the project area, rocks of the Ashburton Formation crop out as sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. Prominent NE-SW striking dolerite dykes of the Black Hill Suite are often continuous over several kilometres. • At Marquee's Eastern Hills Deposit, Sb-Pb-As-Ag veins are hosted in numerous, sub-parallel quartz-sulphide lodes. Mineralisation comprises a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		boulangerite and jamesonite assemblage with minor galena with accessory arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Silicification of disseminated sulphide bearing meta-sediments typifies the alteration halos. • The mineralisation at Eastern Hills is interpreted as post-dating the nearby (~1.2km) syngenetic stratabound Mt Clement Au Deposit. Eastern Hills mineralisation may represent syn-metamorphic remobilisation and substantial recrystallisation from massive sulphide mineralisation.
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.*	• Drillhole collar table provided in Table 2 and Table 3 within main body of report.
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.*	• Significant intercepts are calculated on a length weighted basis at an Sb cut-off off 0.1% and a minimum down-hole length of 1 m and maximum internal dilution of 1 m. No upper cuts were applied. • Metal equivalent grades are not reported for drill hole intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the*	• Mineralisation is interpreted as northeast trending and steeply southeast dipping to sub-vertical. • All Marquee Resources Limited holes were collared towards the northwest, as were the majority of historic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	drill holes. Drill hole inclinations varied. • True intercept thickness average around half the down-hole lengths.
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.
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.*	• Table 2 and Table 3 list all drill holes within E08/3214 providing balanced and representative reporting.
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.*	• Marquee is to commence its phase 2 drilling program at Mt Clement (Eastern Hills) late September to target further strike and depth extensions to the antimony mineralisation. • MRE updates are planned to follow future drilling programs.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Marquee adheres to strict approval and export procedures for assay results and geological logging data. • Database entries are routinely validated by company personnel using a variety of software packages.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Currell has visited the site many times, most recently September 2025. Outcomes from these visits include field mapping, rock chip sample collection, soil sampling and RC drill program rig geology and program management. • Dr Warren has not recently visited site but is familiar with the deposit and exploration results. • Mr Abbott has not visited the project. While undertaking this study, Mr Abbott worked closely with Marquee geologists and the mineralisation interpretations underlying the estimates are consistent with Marquee's geological understanding of the deposits.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Eastern Hills mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in several quartz-sulphide lodes which cross-cut bedding in the metasedimentary rocks of the Ashburton Formation. • The mineralised lodes trend broadly northeast-southwest and dip steeply to sub-vertically southeast. • The project is at an early stage of evaluation and secondary controls, such as inferred cross-structures on mineralisation have not yet been confidently established. Uncertainty in geological controls is reflected by classification of the Mineral Resources as Inferred. • The mineralised domains used for resource modelling and are consistent with geological interpretations of drill hole logs and surface exposures. • A surface representing the base of weathering interpreted from drill hole logging, which ranges from around 25m to 60m depth and averages around 45m depth was used for density assignment. • Confidence in the geological interpretation is sufficient for the current resource estimates. Alternative interpretations are considered unnecessary.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Open pit resource modelling utilised mineralised domains capturing drill sample grades with SbEq grades of generally greater than 0.1%. Within the trimmed pit shell constraining mineral resources, these domains have the following approximate dimensions: ○ The Main domain, which hosts the majority of the estimates extends over 250m of strike to a maximum vertical depth of around 230m, averaging around 8.5m wide.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ The South domain extends over 290m of strike to 190m vertical depth at an average horizontal width of around 2.4m. ○ The North domain extends over 120m of strike to 100m depth averaging 2.3m width. ○ The Far north domain extends over 60m of strike to 60m depth, averaging 2.6m thick. • The Underground resource model incorporates a wire-frame interpreted for the main mineralised domain capturing drill sample grades with SbEq grades of generally greater than 0.35%. The portion of this domain, which hosts the underground MRE comprises two separate zones below the RPEEE pit , each covering around 80m of strike, and 80m vertical with an average width of around 4m, reaching a maximum depth of around 300m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• Open pit and underground Mineral Resources were estimated from block models incorporating steeply south-southeast dipping to sub-vertical mineralised domains capturing SbEq grades of generally greater than 0.1% and 0.35% respectively. These domains were generally interpreted with a minimum down-hole intercept length of around 3m, representing around 1.5 m true width. Some lower grade intervals were included for continuity. • Both models cover Mount Clement mineralisation intersected by drilling to date, with Mineral Resources including only mineralisation within estimates within E08/3214. • Within E08/3214 the open pit model incorporates five mineralised domains comprising a main domain, which hosts the majority of estimated resources along with subsidiary domains designated as the south, far south, north and far north zones respectively. The underground model includes only the main domain. • The mineralised domains are consistent with geological interpretations of drill hole logs and surface exposures. A surface representing the base of weathering interpreted from drill hole logging, was used for density assignment. • Sb ,Pb ,Ag and Au grades were assigned to most model blocks by Ordinary Kriging of 1m down-hole composited gold assay grades from RC drilling within the mineralised domains. For the north domain, which contributes around 2% of resource estimates, and contains very few drill data model blocks were assigned the average of cut composite grades. • Grade estimation incorporated upper cuts approximating the 99th percentile of each combined dataset reducing the impact of a small number of outlier composite grades on the estimates. The open pit model utilised Sb, Pb, Ag and Au upper cuts of 5%, 11%,100 g/t and 2.5 g/t respectively. The underground model employed Sb, Pb, Ag and Au upper cuts of 6%,11%,100 g/t and 2.5 g/t respectively. • Kriging of Sb, Pb, Au and Ag grades utilised a variogram model interpreted from composite Sb grades. This approach reflects the comparatively early stage of project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	assessment and the generally strong correlation between these metal grades. • Micromine software was used for data compilation, domain wire framing and coding of composite values and GS3M was used for resource estimation. The resulting estimates were imported into Micromine for pit optimisation and resource reporting. • The modelling did not include estimation of any deleterious elements or other non-grade variables. No assumptions about correlation between variables were made. The modelling approach is appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Reviews of the block model included visual comparisons of the model with the informing data. • The estimates are tested by variably spaced drilling approximating 40m spaced traverses. Modelling utilised 40 by 2 by 20m parent blocks sub-blocked to minimum dimensions of 2 by 0.5 by 1m at domain boundaries (strike, cross strike, vertical). • For grade estimation composites were unfolded to remove domain undulations and estimated model blocks back transformed to real-world coordinates. • Mineral resource estimation included a seven-pass search strategy with (strike, cross strike and down-dip) radii and minimum data requirements as follows: ○ Search 1: 40,2,40m, minimum 6 data ○ Search 2: 60,3,60m, minimum 6 data ○ Search 3: 60,3,60m, minimum 3 data ○ Search 4: 160,8,160m, minimum 3 data ○ Search 5: 160,8,160m, minimum 3 data ○ Search 6: 160,8,160m, minimum 2 data ○ Search 7: 240,8,240m, minimum 3 data ○ Mineral resources are primarily informed by search passes 1 to 5 which inform around 96% of the estimates, with searches 6 and 7 contributing around 2%. • Mineral Resources are extrapolated to a maximum of around 80m from drilling, within around 95% of the estimates within 60m of drilling. • The resource models reflect moderate scale selective mining, with minimum mining widths of around 1.5m.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis. No bulk density measurements are available for the deposit and the assigned densities of 2.4 and 2.6 t/bcm for weathered and fresh mineralisation respectively were selected on the basis of the competent persons experience of densities for comparable mineralisation styles determined from oven dried diamond core samples and mine production.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grades selected for reporting reflect Marquee's view of potential project economics.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions*	• The open pit and underground models reflect moderate scale selective mining, with minimum mining widths of around 1.5m. Optimisation parameters for the pit shell

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	constraining open pit resources included mining dilution of 10%.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Economic evaluation of the Eastern Hills deposit is at comparatively an early stage. Marquee have not yet evaluated metallurgical considerations for potential mining in detail. However, recovery results from metallurgical test work reported by Artemis Resources Limited for the Eastern Hills indicates that there are unlikely to be any specific metallurgical issues that would preclude potential eventual economic extraction.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have*	• Economic evaluation of the Eastern Hills deposit is at comparatively early stage, and Marquee have not yet evaluated environmental considerations for potential mining in detail. Information available to Marquee indicates that there are unlikely to be any specific environmental issues that would preclude potential eventual economic extraction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density measurements are available for the deposit and the assigned densities of 2.4 and 2.6 t/bcm for weathered and fresh mineralisation respectively were selected on the basis of the competent persons experience of densities for comparable mineralisation styles determined from oven dried diamond core samples and mine production.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources are all classified as Inferred. • The classifications take appropriate account all relevant factors and reflect each Competent Person's view of the deposit and informing data.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimates have been reviewed by Marquee geologists and are considered to appropriately reflect the mineralisation and drilling data and their understanding of the mineralisation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	• Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimates is reflected by the classification of estimates as Inferred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	