ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 14 April 2022

Aurora Tank Gold

Diamond assays produce more high-grade gold

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) ("Marmota")

Marmota (ASX:MEU) is very pleased to announce assay results from the 16-hole diamond drilling program at Aurora Tank completed in October 2021 [ASX:MEU 12 Oct 2021].

Background

The diamond program [see ASX:MEU **12 Oct 2021**] is primarily a production-focused program, designed to provide the necessary detail to advance Aurora Tank to production, including:

(i) Geotechnical: design of optimal pit walls;
(ii) Bulk density measurements: required for resource estimation and scoping/feasibility studies;
(iii) Bulk samples to enable final phase metallurgical testing.

In December 2021, detailed structural logging of the core was carried out, along with multiple geotechnical analyses, prior to core cutting and being sent for assaying. Assays have now arrived.

Featured new **high grade gold intersections**, close to surface, include:

- **3.6m @ 25 g/t** gold from 29m [Hole 21ATDD01]
- **3.4m @ 12 g/t** gold from 44m [Hole 21ATDD14]
- **1m @ 21 g/t** gold from 66m [Hole 21ATDD10]
- **2m @ 9 g/t** gold from 40m [Hole 21ATDD08]

- Importantly, the program has yielded the **first high-grade gold on the NE of the deposit**, including **1m @ 21 g/t** in Hole 21ATDD10 [see Fig 1 and 3]. This is particularly relevant, as Marmota will be testing the sub-parallel zone extensions (parallel to the NW flank) in the current RC program that has just commenced on Monday [see ASX:MEU 12 April 2022] .

- This is the 9th successive program at Aurora Tank to yield multiple high-grade gold intersections.

See Table 1 below for more detail. The lab has apologised for the delay in processing assays, initially due to the spread of COVID in South Australia in January (after borders were opened), and subsequently by two of the ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) mass spectrometry machines breaking down.

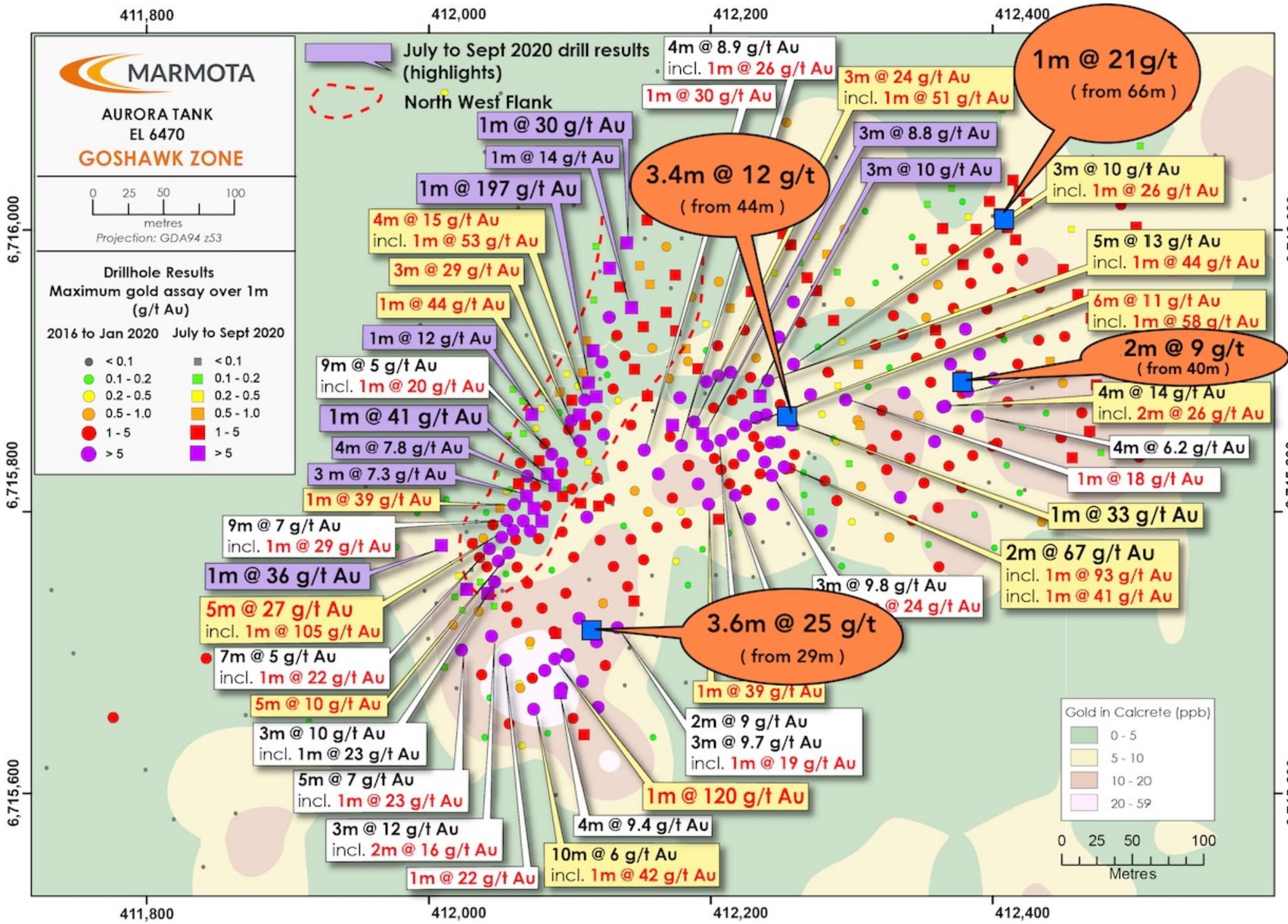

Figure 1: **Aurora Tank** – significant new diamond assays

Table 1 Diamond Drilling completed Oct 2021

Significant Gold Intersections > 2 g/t Au

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	DIP	AZM	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t
21ATDD01	412,116	6,715,714	-60	150	64.4	29.4	33	3.6 m[1]	**25.2**
and						37.7	38.7	1 m	2.8
and						41.5	41.7	0.2 m	**24.5**
21ATDD14	412,255	6,715,869	-60	150	76.5	44	47.4	3.4 m	**12.0**
including						45	46	1 m	**13.1**
						46	47	1 m	**15.9**
						47	47.4	0.4 m	**25.4**
and						48.4	50	1.6 m	3.1
21ATDD10	412,407	6,716,006	-60	150	72.9	66	70	4 m	**6.1**
including						66	67	1 m	**21.4**
21ATDD02	412,137	6,715,754	-60	150	59.5	46.5	47.2	0.7 m	**9.0**
21ATDD03	412,093	6,715,831	-60	150	66.25	54.4	55.1	0.7 m	4.9
21ATDD06	412,216	6,715,816	-60	150	40	24.4	26.1	1.7 m	3.5
21ATDD08	412,381	6,715,891	-60	150	46.7	37	42	5 m	4.5
including						40	41	1 m	**6.9**
						41	42	1 m	**11.0**
21ATDD09	412,409	6,715,963	-60	150	70	51	52	1 m	2.0
21ATDD13	412,056	6,715,770	-60	150	107.8	35	38	3 m	2.8
21ATDD15	412,255	6,715,870	-60	295	81.1	49	52	3 m	4.2
including						49	50	1 m	**5.2**
						51	52	1 m	**7.1**

[Intersections over 5 g/t gold in red]

* Due to angled holes: **True Depth from surface = sin(-60°) (Depth in table)**, where sin(-60°) ≈ 0.87

Drilling and sampling details are described in JORC Appendix 1.

[1] This interval consists of predominantly broken down rubble core that is not intact, of which 1.7m is core loss. The grades returned are the average grade of all assayed material in the sample space over the defined 3.6m interval.

1. Objectives

The main objective of the program was to collect core samples required for pit optimisation, compressive strength, and other geotechnical testing and additional metallurgical testwork. Intersections were located where expected which implies good geological continuity of mineralisation. Material from different depths of the oxide, transitional and fresh ore zones was collected so that the metallurgical performance of each zone can be assessed.

2. Geological nature of mineralised zones

The core from the diamond drilling program has provided the best visual description of the ore zones in solid rock (rather than drill chips). The oxide zones, being nearer the surface, are generally highly weathered. In fresh zones, the ore tends to be located in biotite rich quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss and schist and is characterised by denser quartz veining, and brecciation. Some post brecciation quartz network vein fill suggests a late stage of mineralisation. The ore zones are likely formed in anastomosing brittle-ductile shear zones associated with deformation and hydrothermal activity during the late stages of regional metamorphism.

3. Potential under-reporting of assays

The first driller in the diamond program (from Queensland) brought to site a rig that was not fit for its intended purpose and had ongoing breakdowns and encountered repeated difficulties with the *softer* weathered zones. This manifested itself in 5 of the 11 holes they attempted being abandoned prior to reaching the planned/targeted zone/depth, and loss of between 22% and 33% of the core they drilled. The replacement driller did not have any of these issues.

The following table provides an example of how core loss can potentially cause significant under-reporting of downhole grades. The table considers an actual continuous 4m long interval carried out by the first driller:

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t	
21ATDD01	37.7	38.7	1 m	2.8 g/t	
	38.7	41.5	2.8 m	**?**	**CORE LOSS**
	41.5	41.7	0.2 m	24.5 g/t	

The interval starts at 37.7m downhole with the first metre of core averaging 2.8 g/t Au (from 37.7m to 38.7m downhole). Then from 38.7 to 41.5m downhole, there is total core loss (and so no sample able to be assayed). Then the core returns with a small chunk of core from 41.5m to 41.7m: that core averages an excellent 24.5 g/t gold.
Given that the zones on both sides of the missing core are mineralised with significant grade, it would normally be the case that the interval in-between is also mineralised – but this sample data was lost by the driller and so was not able to be assayed, resulting in a likely under-reporting error/bias in the work from the first driller.

Comment

Marmota Chairman, Dr Colin Rose, said:

> “ The main purpose of the diamond program is to enable Marmota to complete the necessary testing work to take us into production. With the assay results now in hand, we know which core intervals have grade, and so we can get the final stage metallurgical testing underway. The attaining of excellent assay results from a production-focused program, with only 16 holes, many of which were abandoned by the first driller, with multiple high-grade intersections, is an unexpected bonus. The expansion of high-grade gold to the NE is an additional bonus. But the best news is that, with the assays finally in, everything can start moving again!
>
> We are very fortunate that Aurora Tank combines high-grade intersections that are close to surface, with excellent metallurgy, making Aurora Tank potentially amenable to low-cost low capex open-pittable heap leach methods, which are our clear focus. ”

Summary Highlights at Aurora Tank include:

- 3m at **72** g/t gold from 66m – Hole 20AT324 (incl 1m @ **197** g/t gold from 66m)
- 2m at **67** g/t gold from 32m – Hole 17AT021 (incl 1m @ **93** g/t gold from 32m)
- 3m at **41** g/t gold from 21m – Hole 19AT049 (incl 1m @ **120** g/t gold from 21m)
- 5m at **27** g/t gold from 38m – Hole 18AT104 (incl 1m @ **105** g/t gold from 38m)
- 3m at **29** g/t gold from 63m – Hole 20AT200 (incl 1m @ **74** g/t gold from 64m)
- 3m at **25** g/t gold from 29m – Hole 21ATDD1 (incl 1m @ **36** g/t gold from 31m)
- 3m at **24** g/t gold from 34m – Hole 18AT065 (incl 1m @ **51** g/t gold from 35m)
- 4m at **15** g/t gold from 67m – Hole 19AT162 (incl 1m @ **53** g/t gold from 69m)
- 4m at **13** g/t gold from 54m – Hole 20AT224 (incl 1m @ **42** g/t gold from 55m)
- 6m at **11** g/t gold from 40m – Hole 18AT074 (incl 1m @ **58** g/t gold from 44m)
- 5m at **13** g/t gold from 41m – Hole 17AT022 (incl 1m @ **44** g/t gold from 45m)
- 4m at **14** g/t gold from 32m – Hole 17AT011 (incl 1m @ **42** g/t gold from 33m)
- 4m at **10** g/t gold from 25m – Hole 16AT043 (incl 1m @ **39** g/t gold from 27m)
- 9m at **7.5**g/t gold from 41m – Hole 20AT201 (incl 1m @ **29** g/t gold from 49m)
- 2m at **20** g/t gold from 46m – Hole 19AT065 (incl 1m @ **39** g/t gold from 47m)
- 2m at **21** g/t gold from 120m – Hole 20AT303 (incl 1m @ **36** g/t gold from 120m)
- 3m at **10** g/t gold from 28m – Hole 18AT070 (incl 1m @ **24** g/t gold from 29m)
- 3m at **12** g/t gold from 29m – Hole 17AT045 (incl 1m @ **20** g/t gold from 30m)
- 3m at **11** g/t gold from 22m – Hole 16AT019 (incl 1m @ **23** g/t gold from 22m)
- 3m at **10** g/t gold from 58m – Hole 18AT120 (incl 1m @ **26** g/t gold from 59m)
- 3m at **10** g/t gold from 22m – Hole 17AT035 (incl 1m @ **19** g/t gold from 23m)
- 3m at **10** g/t gold from 28m – Hole 20AT144 (incl 1m @ **23** g/t gold from 28m)
- 10m at **6** g/t gold from 17m – Hole 17AT042 (incl 1m @ **42** g/t gold from 18m)
- 9m at **5** g/t gold from 52m – Hole 20AT198 (incl 1m @ **20** g/t gold from 52m)
- 4m at **9** g/t gold from 28m – Hole 17AT026 (incl 1m @ **26** g/t gold from 31m)
- 3m at **12** g/t gold from 44m – Hole21ATDD14
- 1m at **47** g/t gold from 35m – Hole 19AT051
- 1m at **44** g/t gold from 45m – Hole 20AT199
- 1m at **33** g/t gold from 45m – Hole 20AT167
- 1m at **30** g/t gold from 82m – Hole 20AT313
- 1m at **30** g/t gold from 17m – Hole 17AT029

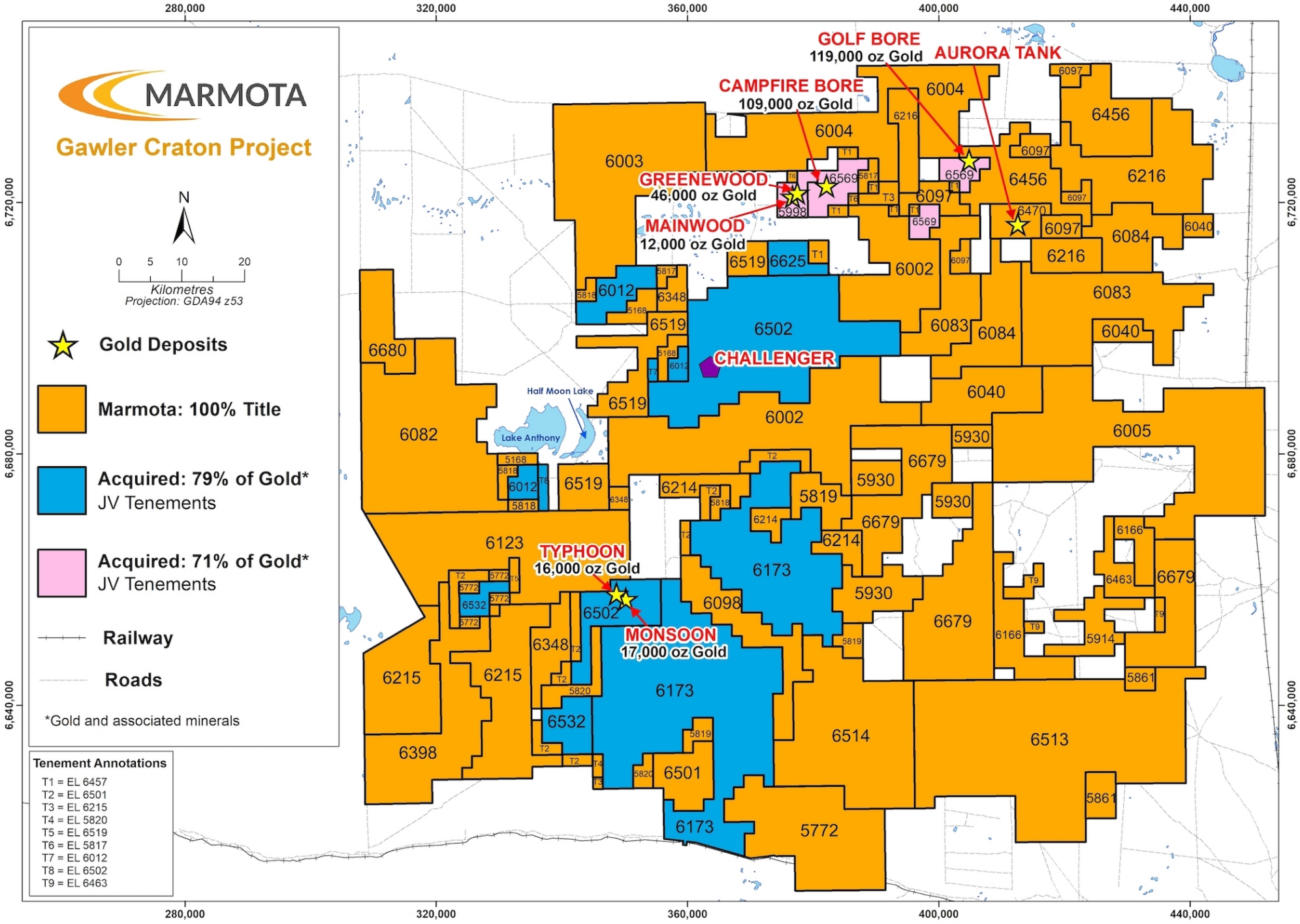

Figure 2: **Marmota's Aurora Tank tenement and tenements around the Challenger Gold Mine**

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About Marmota Limited

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) is a South Australian mining exploration company, focused on gold, copper and uranium. Gold exploration is centred on the Company's dominant tenement holding in the highly prospective and significantly underexplored Gawler Craton, near the Challenger gold mine, in the Woomera Prohibited Defence Area. The Company's copper project is based at the Melton project on the Yorke Peninsula. The Company's uranium project is at Junction Dam adjacent to the Honeymoon mine.

For more information, please visit: www.marmota.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this Release relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Kevin Wills, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Dr Wills consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where results from previous announcements are quoted, Marmota confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised for this announcement to be released.

APPENDIX 1 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 pulverized 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.*	• A total of 16 Diamond drill holes were drilled from July to August and September to October 2021 • A total of 1245m were drilled of which 897m were cored. • Core was collected in core trays. • Sample intervals for assay were submitted to the lab for core cutting and ¼ core samples were then crushed and pulverised to produce sub samples for lab assay [samples pulverized to produce a 40 g sample for Au by Fire Assay. • Only laboratory assay results were used to compile the table of intersections that appears in the report.
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).*	• Drill Method was Diamond drilling • Hole diameters are 96mm • Drilling used a mix of triple and standard tube configurations. • Core was oriented using a Boart Longyear Truecore digital orientation tool.
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.*	• Drillholes and sample depths were recorded in hard copy format during drilling including description of lithology and sample intervals. • Qualitative assessment of sample recovery and moisture content of drill samples was recorded. • Sample recoveries varied considerably by driller. The percentage core loss for the first driller was between 22% and 33%; the percentage core loss for the second driller was 2%. • In some instances, where ground water influx was high, wet/moist samples were collected. • A potential bias due to loss/gain of fine/coarse material is not suspected. The significant loss of core by the first driller will likely cause an under-reporting bias.

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.*	• All samples were geologically logged by Marmota geologists. The holes have also been geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Core trays containing ~4m of core per tray were collected.
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.*	• Core was cut, with ¼ core samples submitted to prep and assay. • It is considered representative samples were collected after cutting for prep and analysis. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying crushing and pulverizing of submitted sample to target of p80 at 75 um. • No samples checked for size after pulverizing failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company.

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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Bureau Veritas Minerals in Adelaide were used for analytical work. Samples were analysed in the following manner:
		  ○ Four Acid Digest Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry was used on samples for Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Sb, W and Zn.
		  ○ Lead Collection Fire Assay was used for Au, Pt and Pd.
		• For laboratory samples, the Company introduced QA/QC samples at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 20 drill samples. The laboratory introduced additional QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks) at a ratio of greater than 1 QA/QC sample for every 10 drill samples
		• Both the Company and laboratory introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
		• Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed repeat assays on various samples.
		• Standard samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed standard assays also.
		• Both Company and laboratory introduced duplicate samples indicate acceptable analytical accuracy and precision.
		• Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		considered adequate for the material being assayed.
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.*	• An alternative company geologist has checked the calculation of the quoted intersections. No twinned holes were drilled in the program. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	• Drill hole coordinate information was collected using an RTX Differential GPS system with an autonomous accuracy of +/- 2.5 centimetres utilising GDA 94 Zone 53. • Down hole surveys were undertaken at 30m intervals downhole using a Boart Longyear Trueshot digital survey tool. • Area is approximately flat lying and topographic control uses SRTM 90 DEM.
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.*	• Holes were located to follow up specific geological and mineralisation targets with the focus on the collection of geotechnical data, bulk density data and bulk samples for column leach test work. • Drill hole spacing is irregular as indicated in Appendix 2
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.*	• Drill lines were orientated with respect to previously drilled mineralisation and interpreted structure. Therefore, a sampling bias should not have occurred.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff transported all core from site. • Core submitted to the laboratory were transported and delivered by Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of data has been completed to date.

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.*	• Aurora Tank (EL 6470) is 100% owned by Marmota Limited. EL 6470 is located approximately 100 km southwest of Coober Pedy in South Australia. • There are no third party agreements, non-government royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. • Exploration is conducted within lands of the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Native Title Determination Area. • The tenement is in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration in the Commonwealth Hill region has been carried out by a number of exploration companies previously including;
		  • Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd (1968-69)
		  • Dampier Mining Co. Ltd (1978-79)
		  • Afmeco Pty Ltd (1980-83)
		  • Stockdale Prospecting Ltd (1986-87)
		  • SADME (1996-97)
		  • Minotaur Gold NL (1993-99)
		  • Redport Ltd (1997-2002)
		  • Apollo Minerals (2013-15)

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Goshawk zone of Aurora Tank is situated in the Christie Domain of the western Gawler Craton. The Christie Domain is largely underlain by late Archaean Mulgathing Complex which comprises meta-sedimentary successions interlayered with Banded Iron Formations (BIF), chert, carbonates and calc-silicates. • Marmota is targeting Challenger-style Late Archaean gold whilst also considering occurrence of a variety of other mineralisation styles which may exist in the tenement area.

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.*
		• The required information on drill holes is incorporated into Appendix 2 to the ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Simple averages were used for 1m sections of core, and weighted averages for sub-1m sections of core, as appropriate, for any core samples submitted for assay. • Where aggregated intercepts are presented in the report, they may include shorter lengths of high-grade mineralisation; these shorter lengths are also tabulated. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill coverage is considered sufficient to establish approximate true widths due to the current geological understanding of mineralisation dip and strike. • Mineralisation intersections are downhole lengths; exact true widths are unknown but are similar to the intersection lengths as the mineralised zones are approximately normal to hole inclinations.
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.*	• See Figures in release attached.
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.*	• A cut-off grade of 2 g/t (2000 ppb) gold was applied in reviewing assay results and deemed to be appropriate at this stage in reporting of exploration results. • Reporting is considered balanced.
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.*	• See attached ASX Release. Geological observations are included in that report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• See attached release. • Marmota is already undertaking an extensional drilling program at Aurora Tank, full details of which are available in separate ASX releases.

APPENDIX 2 Drillhole collar summary: 2021 Diamond drilling

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
21ATDD01	412,116	6,715,714	154	-60	150	64.4
21ATDD02	412,137	6,715,754	154	-60	150	59.5
21ATDD03	412,093	6,715,831	154	-60	150	66.3
21ATDD04	412,098	6,715,860	154	-60	150	62.9
21ATDD05	412,202	6,715,801	154	-60	150	30
21ATDD06	412,216	6,715,816	154	-60	150	40
21ATDD07	412,362	6,715,840	155	-60	150	45.7
21ATDD08	412,381	6,715,891	154	-60	150	46.7
21ATDD09	412,409	6,715,963	153	-60	150	70
21ATDD10	412,407	6,716,006	154	-60	150	72.9
21ATDD11	412,004	6,715,786	154	-60	150	62.8
21ATDD12	412,134	6,716,001	153	-60	150	141
21ATDD13	412,056	6,715,770	153	-60	150	107.8
21ATDD14	412,255	6,715,869	154	-60	150	76.5
21ATDD15	412,255	6,715,870	153	-60	295	81.1
21ATDD16	412,003	6,715,787	154	-60	150	217.6

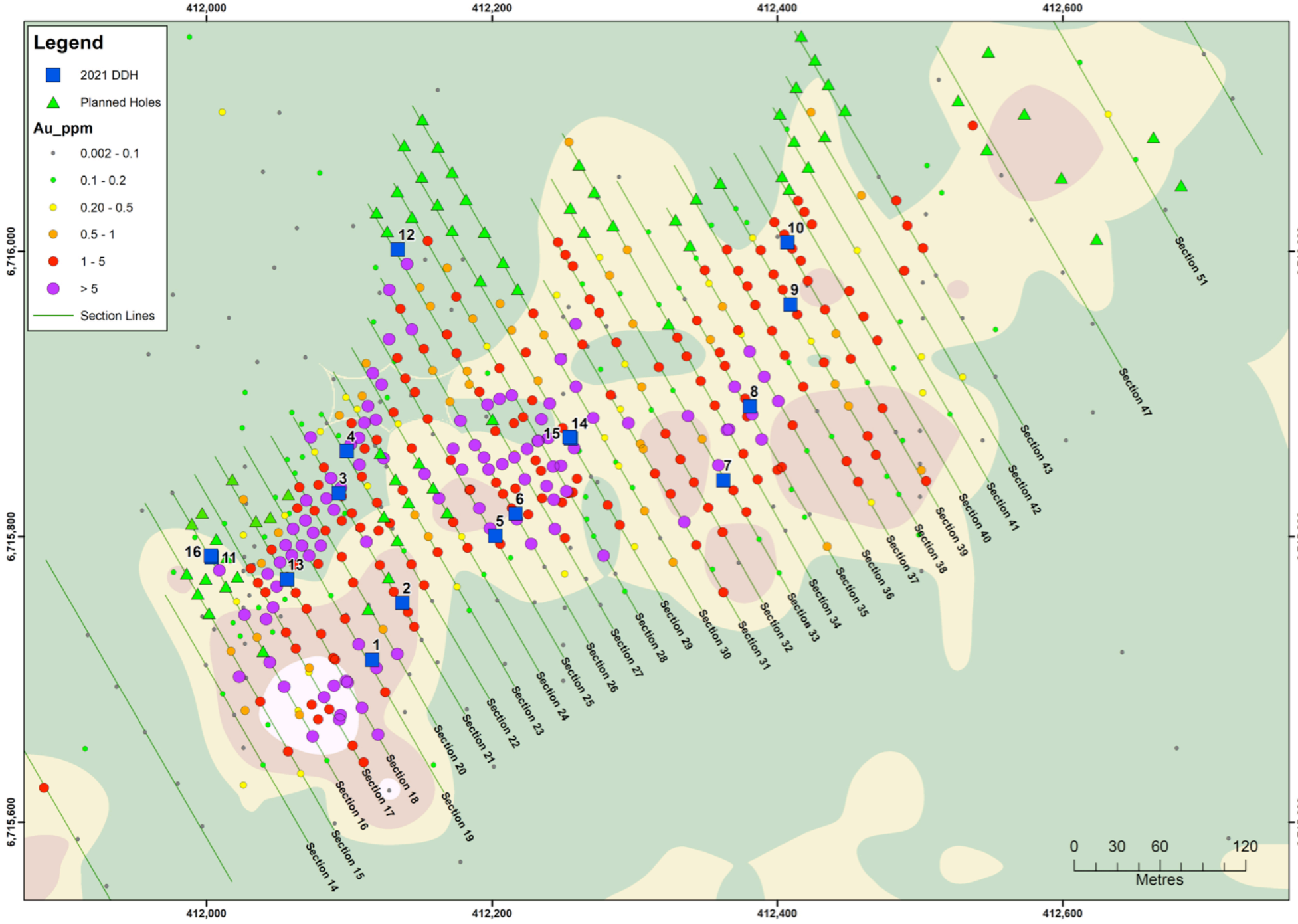

Figure 3: **Aurora Tank – Diamond Drillhole Collars** ■ (prefix 21ATDD) + **April 2022 planned holes**