ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 20 January 2025

Aurora Tank BLEG increases top gold grade by 73%

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

In November 2024, Marmota reported thick rich intervals of high-grade gold at Aurora Tank (south), close to surface, including **7m @ 14 g/t gold** (from 31m downhole) in Hole 24ATRC075. The latter included **50 g/t** gold from 32m to 33m downhole [ASX:MEU 26 Nov 2024].

To check the **50 g/t** gold result and its variability as part of its QA/QC process, Marmota collected the entire sample bag from that interval (32m to 33m) weighing some 23.41 kg, the laboratory subdivided it into 5 samples each weighing 2.0 kg (the largest sample size available for BLEG work), and they then carried out Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) testwork on each of the five samples.

In contrast to the original 50 g/t fire assay, **all 5 BLEG samples have returned dramatically higher grades**:

BLEG test **Hole 24ATRC075** Test of interval: 32m to 33m **previously reported as 50 g/t Au** [ASX:MEU 26 Nov 2024]	**BLEG**	**Gold grade**
	Sample 1	**81 g/t**
	Sample 2	**92 g/t**
	Sample 3	**94 g/t**
	Sample 4	**72 g/t**
	Sample 5	**94 g/t**
	Average BLEG grade	**87 g/t**

* All numbers rounded to nearest integer

Three of the five BLEG samples returned assays over **90 g/t**. Every BLEG sample yielded a dramatic *increase* in the assay grade, increasing on average from **50 g/t** to **87 g/t gold**, up more than 73%.

Key Points

- The BLEG tests were designed to provide confidence for resource estimation and confirmation of high-grade fire assay results at Aurora Tank, and as a check against so-called nugget effects.
- The precision of BLEG test results is high due to much larger sample sizes.
  BLEG testwork is a much more expensive method of conducting assaying.

Methodology

- In industry standard **fire assays** (as normally used by Marmota), the 1m split sample is crushed, and then a small sub-sample of approximately 40g to 50g is collected for assaying.

- Because the sample taken for assaying is so small, the fire assay method can fall prey to the so-called 'nugget effect'. Gold is particularly susceptible to the nugget effect, and it can be very difficult to completely homogenise a sample during sample prep, making it hard to obtain a statistically representative sample.

- **BLEG analysis**, by contrast, dramatically reduces the nugget effect by using much larger samples to produce what is generally considered the most accurate results of any metallurgical testing process. For the **BLEG analysis**, Marmota collected the entire sample bag weighing some 23.41 kg. The largest size that can be submitted for testing using BLEG analysis is approximately 2.0 kg. To achieve maximum information, Marmota decided to test the entire bag, and accordingly subdivided the 23.41 kg sample bag into 5 samples, each weighing approximately 2.9 kg. The samples were then further subsampled to the maximum 2 kg for BLEG, which was in turn pulverized. Each separate 2kg finely ground sample was then leached in a cyanide solution for 48 hours to extract its gold content.

- The purpose of the test was to determine, as close as possible via the BLEG method, the gold content contained from a bulk sample (representing the full metre collected from the rig) and review any variability in 2 kg sub-samples.

Results

The test was carried out over Hole **24ATRC075**, collecting 5 samples (each of 2 kg) over the interval from 32-33m downhole[1]:

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
24ATRC075	412,071	6,715,666	150	-60	150	66m

BLEG	Gold grade[2]
Sample 1	**81 g/t**
Sample 2	**92 g/t**
Sample 3	**94 g/t**
Sample 4	**72 g/t**
Sample 5	**94 g/t**
Average BLEG grade	**87 g/t**

- Every BLEG result is dramatically higher than the original fire assay reported on 26 November 2024 of 50 g/t, for the same interval [*cf.* ASX:MEU 26 Nov 2024]

Table 1 Aurora Tank New RC Drilling 2024 (corrected results for Hole 24ATRC075)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	DIP	AZM	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t
24ATRC075	412,071	6,715,666	-60	150	66	31	38	7 m	**19 g/t** (was 14 g/t)
including						32	33	1 m	**87** (was 50 g/t)
including						36	37	1 m	**23**

Depth from surface = 0.87 x downhole depth in this table

No other BLEG work has been carried out on other holes from the 2024 Aurora Tank drilling.

[1] 32m downhole is approximately 28m below surface.

[2] All numbers rounded to nearest integer.

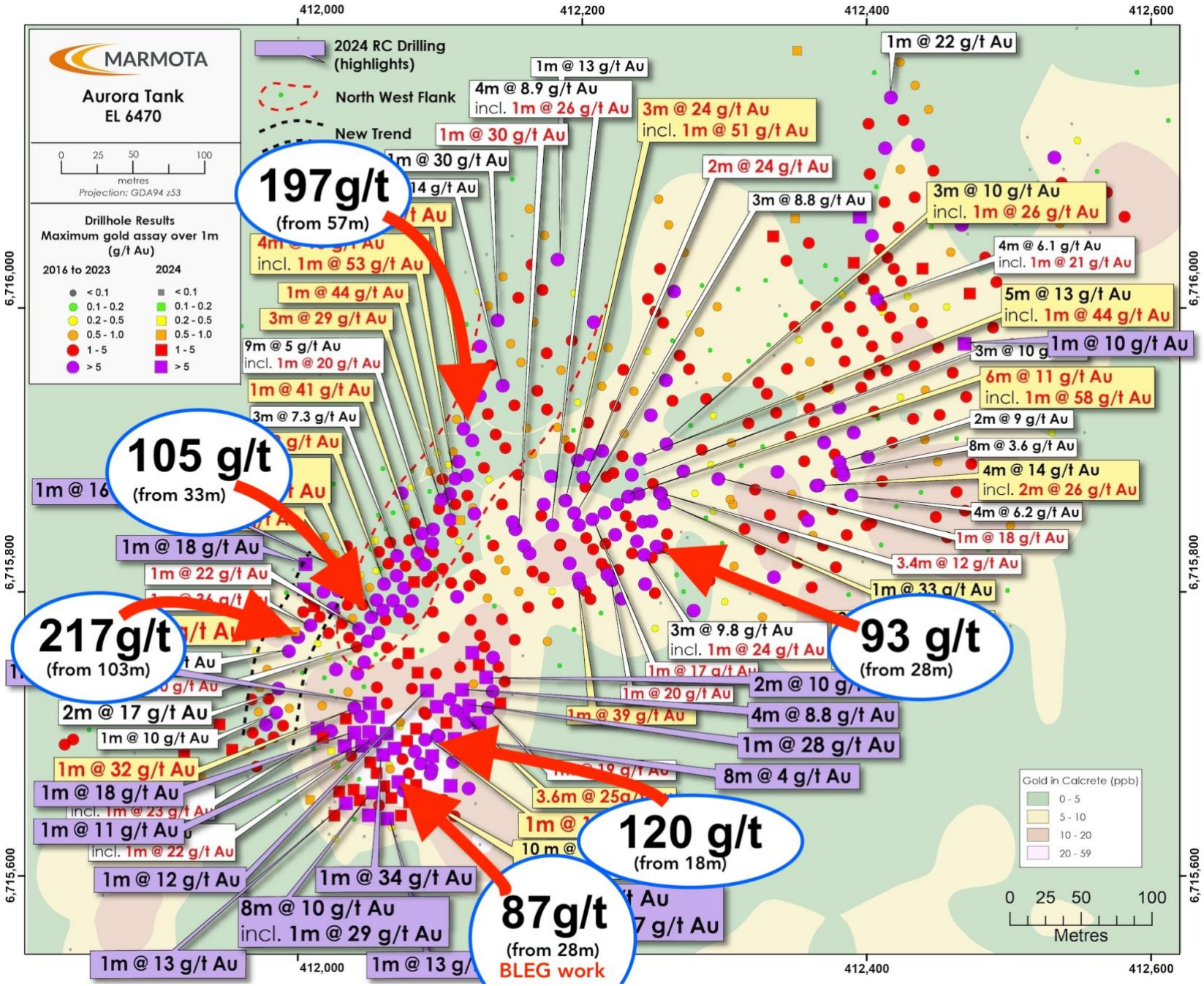

Figure 1: **Aurora Tank: location and grade of best intersections over 1m** (circled) (actual depth from surface)

Updated / Corrected Summary Highlights at Aurora Tank include:

▪	2m at	112 g/t	gold	from 117m	– Hole 22AT024	(incl	1m @ 217g/t	gold from 118m)
▪	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)
▪	**7m at**	**19 g/t**	**gold**	**from 31m**	**– Hole 24AT075**	**(incl**	**1m @ 87 g/t**	**gold from 32m)**
▪	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)
▪	8m at	10 g/t	gold	from 16m	– Hole 24AT014	(incl	1m @ 29 g/t	gold from 22m)
▪	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)
▪	6m at	11 g/t	gold	from 76m	– Hole 22AT025	(incl	1m @ 42 g/t	gold from 77m)
▪	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	7.5g/t	gold	from 41m	– Hole 20AT201	(incl	1m @ 29 g/t	gold from 49m)
▪	2m at	24 g/t	gold	from 42m	– Hole 22AT034	(incl	1m @ 28 g/t	gold from 43m)
▪	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)
▪	2m at	17 g/t	gold	from 100m	– Hole 22AT080	(incl	1m @ 22 g/t	gold from 101m)
▪	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	34 g/t	gold	from 43m	– Hole 24AT030			
▪	1m at	33 g/t	gold	from 45m	– Hole 20AT167			

Depth from surface = 0.87 x downhole depth in this table.

Marmota Chairman, Dr Colin Rose, said:

" Companies that are lucky enough to get such high grades are sometimes reluctant to re-test them, particularly if there is a nugget effect that caused the high grade in the first place.

Marmota has re-tested the highest 50 g/t sample from the November 2024 ASX release using the high precision large sample BLEG technique – not just once – but by taking the entire sample bag, and subdividing it into 5 fresh samples … with ALL 5 samples consistently returning high grade gold, and *every sample* returning dramatically higher gold grades with the average grade increasing by over 73%.

We are delighted with the verification of high grades at Aurora Tank, particularly relevant with resource modelling next to commence. "

Relevant prior ASX releases

This announcement includes summary information on gold assays from prior Marmota ASX:MEU releases which may be referred to for more detail, including:

ASX:MEU 23/5/2017, 4/9/2017, 13/8/2018, 19/9/2019, 8/4/2020, 21/5/2020, 4/2/2021, 22/2/2022, 14/4/2022, 16/6/2022, 18/8/2022, 29/9/2022, 3/4/2023, 6/7/2023, 13/12/2023, 26/11/2024

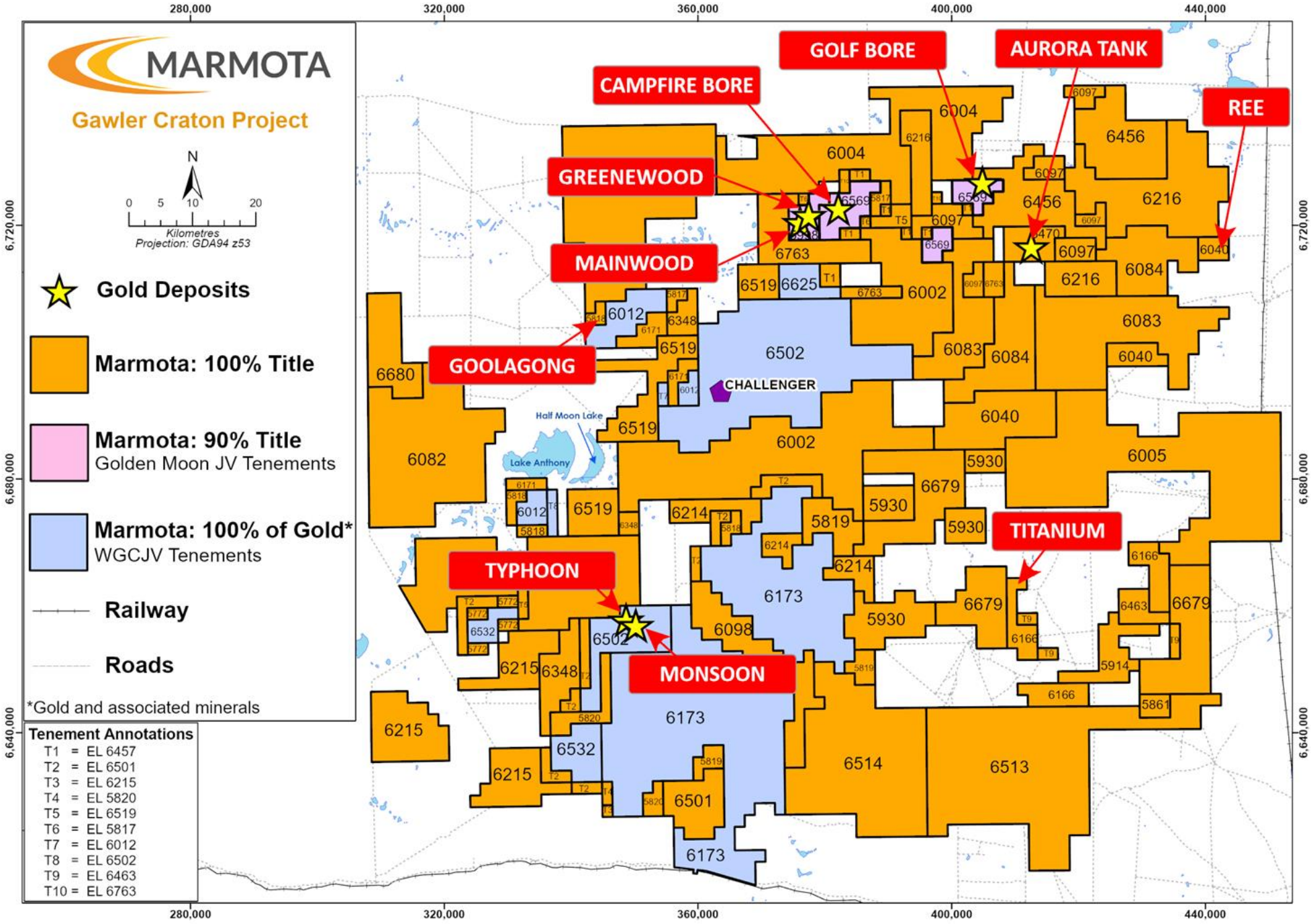

Figure 2: Aurora Tank and Marmota's Gawler Craton Gold and Titanium projects

Follow Marmota on X at: X.com/MarmotaLimited

For further information, please contact:

Marmota Limited
Dr Colin Rose Executive Chairman
Email: colin@marmota.com.au

Unit 6
79-81 Brighton Road
Glenelg SA 5045
ABN: 38 119 270 816
T: (08) 8294 0899
www.marmota.com.au

About Marmota Limited

Marmota Limited (ASX:MEU) is a South Australian mining exploration company focused on gold and uranium. Gold exploration is centred on the Company's gold discovery at Aurora Tank that is yielding outstanding intersections in the highly prospective and significantly underexplored Gawler Craton in the Woomera Prohibited Defence Area.

The Company's flagship uranium resource 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 Aaron Brown, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Executive Director of Exploration at Marmota. He has sufficient experience 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." Mr Brown consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

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.*	• Extensional RC drilling at Aurora Tank was carried out in August/Sept 2024 (ASX:MEU 2 Sept 2024) and included 90 RC holes for 7,692m. • BLEG sample**:** ○ Bulk samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drilling cyclone and stored in separate bags at the drill site. ○ Bulk samples containing drill cuttings for each metre of interest were collected from site. ○ The 23.41kg bulk sample collected from 24ATRC075 (32-33m downhole) was submitted to the Laboratory for sample preparation (including splitting in 5 sub-samples). ○ The initial splitting produced 5 sub-samples weighing 2.9kg. ○ The 2.9kg samples were then pulverised and sub-sampled to 2kg for accelerated cyanide leach using LeachWELL Assay Tabs and AAS finish. • Splits 1m samples**:** ○ 1m splits were collected using the drilling cyclone and kept at the drill site location until the list of 1m samples were prepared from the 4m composite results. ○ Following testing of 4m composite samples down the entire length of the hole, selected 1 metre splits were sent for high-quality analysis by Fire Assay. ○ 1m splits bags submitted for analysis were an average weight of 2.4kg which were pulverised to produce sub samples for lab analysis using Fire Assay. ○ For Fire Assay, a 50g samples was taken for fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for Gold.
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,*	• Drill Method was Reverse Circulation drilling. • Hole diameters are 146mm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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 were generally high, and moisture in samples minimal. In some instances, where ground water influx was high, wet/moist samples were collected. • The sample system cyclone was cleaned at the end of each hole and as required to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. • No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade, in part due to in-ground variation in grade. A potential bias due to loss/gain of fine/coarse material is not suspected.
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 % of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All samples were geologically logged by Marmota geologists. • The holes have not been geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Chip trays containing 1m geological subsamples were collected. • 100% of any reported intersections in this announcement have had geological logging completed.
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.*	• Bulk samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drilling cyclone and stored in separate bags at the drill site. • Bulk samples containing drill cuttings for each metre of interest were collected from site. • The 23.41kg bulk sample collected from 24ATRC075 (32-33m) was submitted to the Laboratory for sample preparation (including splitting in 5 sub-samples). • The bulk splitting process from 23.41kg down to the 2.9kg sub-sample involved multiple steps of splitting and re-grouping samples to split and homogenise samples to produce the final 5 x 2.9kg samples for BLEG analysis. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying and pulverizing of submitted sample to target of p80 at 75 µm. • No samples checked for size after pulverizing failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • The final 2.9kg samples are considered representative samples.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples from Aurora Tank RC holes were analysed in the following manner: • BLEG Sample: ○ ALS were used for analytical work of the BLEG sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *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.*	○ ALS Adelaide (Sample Preparation) and ALS Perth (analytical) were used for analytical work of the BLEG samples. ○ BLEG: gold analysis was completed via accelerated cyanide leach using Assay Tabs/LeachWELL Assay Tabs and AAS finish. • ALS submitted QAQC into the sample stream including a repeat, blank and standard samples which were all within acceptable limits.
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 representative 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.*	• For Aurora Tank, 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, or as requested by the geologist. • 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. • 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 collected all laboratory samples. • Samples 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 (EL6470) is 100% owned by Marmota Limited. The EL 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 tenements are 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.*	• All drilling occurred within geology of 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.*	• Any intersections are calculated by simple averaging of 1m samples. Where there are duplicate or repeat samples, an average Au grade is reported. • 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 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 within ASX 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.*	• A **cut-off grade of 10 g/t** (10,000 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 ASX Releases: 21 May 2020, 4 Feb 2021, 22 Feb 2022, 14 April 2022, 16 June 2022, 18 Aug 2022, 29 Sept 2022, 3 April 2023, 6 July 2023, 13 Dec 2023 • See ASX Releases for Aurora Tank RC drilling 2024: 18 June 2024, 9 July 2024, 2 Sept 2024, 9 Oct 2024, 26 Nov 2024
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 currently reviewing results received to date and preparing additional work programs and additional infill and extensional drilling.