30 November 2023 ASX RELEASE

Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) Study Completed Lone Star Project

Marquee Resources Limited (**ASX:MQR**) are pleased to announce the completion of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the Lone Star Copper Gold Project, Washington State, USA ("**Lone Star**" or "**The Project**").

Key Highlights:

- **PEA Study Assignment:** Mining Plus (USA and Australia) tasked with completing a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for Lone Star in April 2023.
- **Mineral Resources:** Lone Star's Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) includes Indicated 9.76 Mt at 0.60% CuEq and Inferred 3.35 Mt at 0.44% CuEq, based on a 0.10% CuEq cutoff within a conceptual pit shell.
- **Financial Drivers for MRE:**
  - Copper Price: US$ 4.10/lb
  - Gold Price: US$ 1,750/oz
  - Copper Selling Cost: US$ 0.10/lb
  - Gold Selling Cost: US$ 50/oz
  - Recovery Rates: 90% for both Copper and Gold
  - Mining Cost: US$ 2/t
  - Processing Cost: US$ 7/t
  - Exclusions: Transportation costs from mine to mill, from mill to refinery, and a portion of mining operating cost (US$ 1.40/t).
- **Key Conceptual Outcomes:**
  - Life of Mine (LOM): 14 years
  - Peak Production: Years 11-14
  - Average Production: 1.09 Mtpa over LOM, totalling 14.1 Mt at 0.37% Cu and 0.22g/t Au.
- Copper and Gold prices are key to financial model, with prices considered valid for Base Case, however, project is sensitive to increased metal prices.
- **Mining Operating Cost:** US$ 3.24/t based on Open Pit Engineers (Canada Team) and benchmarking.
- **Processing Cost:** US$ 14.49/t as advised by Sedgman Canada.
- **Economic Implications:** Copper and Gold prices are primary financial drivers; optimistic scenarios show improved results with higher metal prices.
- **Treatment Approach:** Toll treatment remains preferred for Lone Star due to high initial capital costs for on-site treatment.
- **Financial Outcome:** NPV: Negative US$ 123.9m and IRR: Negative 10.2%. However, increased metal prices have significant effect on bottom line.
- **Recommendations:** Further investigation into ore sorting suggested.
- **Discount Rate Impact:** NPV varies with discount rate; significant impact on metal price optimistic scenarios but negligible in Base Case.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Lone Star Project referred to in this ASX release has been undertaken for the purpose of initial evaluation of the potential for development of open pit mine Lone Star Project (The "Lone Star Project" or "Lone Star"). It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Lone Star Project. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before Marquee Resources will be in a position to estimate any ore reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.

The Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While Marquee considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Study will be achieved.

The PEA outcomes, production target and forecast financial information referred to in the release are based on low level technical and economic assessments that are insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves. Although the study considered all modifying factors, there's no guarantee that the project's resources will eventually be classified as Ore Reserves or that the production targets will be achieved. More exploration, evaluation, and detailed studies are needed to estimate any Ore Reserves and confirm the project's economic viability.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the PEA Study, funding of in the order of US$67 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Marquee Resources existing shares.

It is also possible that Marquee Resources could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the project. If it does, this could materially reduce the Company's proportionate ownership of the project. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the PEA Study.

Investors are cautioned not to base investment decisions solely on the PEA due to these uncertainties. The Mineral Resources supporting the production target have been prepared in accordance with the consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101 and JORC Code (2012) by a competent person, as detailed in the body of the announcement. The company believes it has reasonable grounds to disclose a production target that includes Inferred Mineral Resources, which have a low level of geological confidence and no certainty of being upgraded to Measured or Indicated Resources or realizing the production target.

This announcement contains a summary from the PEA for the Lone Star Project, including JORC Table 1, please refer to www.marqueeresources.com.au for more information and a full version of the PEA.

For full details of the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Lone Star Project, including JORC Table 1, please refer to "ASX Release – 13.2Mt CuEq Resource at Lone Star Copper-Gold Project", released to the ASX on 27 October 2022 and available at https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/mqr/ff9b9962-3e7.pdf

Marquee Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in these announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Marquee Resources has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing these forward-looking statements and believes it has a reasonable basis to expect it will be able to fund development of the Lone Star Project if commodity prices allow for it. However, several factors could cause actual results or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely of the results of this study.

The Company's Executive Chairman Charles Thomas commented:

"While the Base Case results of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Lone Star Project are not positive at this stage, we at Marquee Resources are excited about the initial glimpse it offers into the potential of the Lone Star Project as a future copper-gold producer," he stated.

"The current results are just a starting point, and there's considerable scope for improvement. We are actively exploring several avenues for enhancement. With the anticipated upswing in copper and gold prices in the near future, we're confident that the project's financial outlook will turn favourable. Our team is currently evaluating additional near mine and deeper exploration targets. Furthermore, we're looking into a number of promising opportunities like Ore Sorting, which we believe could significantly reduce transportation and processing costs."

"I would like to extend my thanks to the Mining Plus project team across the USA and Australia for their dedication in creating a high-quality study. Their work marks a positive and encouraging step forward, laying the groundwork for Marquee to develop a clear and strategic pathway for the Lone Star Project. There is a sense of optimism and forward-looking determination to enhance the project, underlining the company's commitment to unlocking the project's full potential."

A summary of results of both the PEA and Optimisation study are attached to this ASX Release, along with the JORC 2012 Table 1.

This ASX Release has been approved by the Board of Directors.

Charles Thomas

Charles Thomas – Executive Chairman
Marquee Resources
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Forward Looking Statements

The PEA Study referred to in this ASX release contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made.

This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses.

Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions.

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Lone Star Copper-Gold Mine (Washington State, USA)

The Project is notably located in Ferry County, Washington, USA, and it shares a border with CanXGold-Lexington-Grenoble deposit on the Canadian side. CanXGold is actively developing this adjacent deposit.

The exploration endeavours at the Lone Star property have been extensive, comprising 252 diamond and percussion drill holes, which cumulatively extend over 23,702 meters. Geologically, the Lone Star deposit is characterized by a series of eight shallow to moderately dipping en-echelon overlapping zones. These zones are primarily hosted within dacitic and minor serpentinite units and are known for containing sheeted and stockwork pyrite-chalcopyrite veins, veinlets, and disseminations that carry gold.

The Lone Star copper-gold project spans 234 hectares and is strategically situated 40 kilometres north-northwest of Republic, Washington, adjacent to the Canada-USA border. The property's location is also notable for its proximity to other key areas, being 12 kilometres west-southwest of Grand Forks and 12 kilometres southeast of Greenwood, both in British Columbia, Canada. While the current access to the claims is exclusively from the USA side, historical records indicate that in the mid-1970s, there was an active haul road linking the Lone Star deposit to the Phoenix Mine in Canada.

COMPETENT AND QUALIFIED PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. James Warren, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Warren is the Chief Technical Officer of Marquee Resources Limited. Dr. Warren has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Warren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Those presented in Table 1 below serve as the qualified persons for this PEA Technical Report, as defined in Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, National Instrument 43- 101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in compliance with Form 43-101F1. This compliance is compatible with the JORC 2012 guidelines regarding Competent Persons for this reporting.

The authors are not experts with respect to legal, socio-economic, land title, or political issues, and are therefore not qualified to comment on issues related to the status of permitting, legal agreements, and royalties. Information related to these matters has been provided directly by Marquee Resources and include, without limitation, validity of mineral tenure, status of environmental and other liabilities, and permitting to allow completion of environmental assessment work. These matters were not independently verified by the QPs but appear to be reasonable representations that are suitable for inclusion in Chapters 4, 14, 20 and 22 of this report. The Qualified Persons consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 - Summary of Qualified Persons

Qualified Person	Professional Designation	Position	Employer	Independent of Marquee Resources	Report Sections of PEA
Scott Britton	P. Eng	Director - US	MPUS	Yes	1,2,3,15,16,18,19,21,23,24,25,26,27
Lomar Sloane	M. Eng	Principal Consultant	MPUS	Yes	1,2,3,15,16,18,19,21,23,24,25,26,27
Brian S. Hartman	P. Geo.	Principal Geologist	Ridge Geoscience LLC	Yes	4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,14
Ben Adaszynski	P. Eng	Manager Project Development	Sedgman Canada Ltd	Yes	1.11, 1.14, 1.15, 13, 17, 18.7.1, 18.7.2, 25.5, 25.8, 25.9, 26.5
Ron Espell	Principal Consultant	Principal Consultant	KTW Env Consulting	Yes	1.16,4.5,20,25.10,26.1.6
Glen Zamudio	Senior Principal Consultant	Senior Principal Consultant	MPAus	Yes	1.18,22,25.12, 26.7

Summary of PEA Outcomes:

Marquee Resources Limited ("**Marquee**" or "**Company**") (ASX:**MQR**) wishes to report the findings of the recently completed Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) Technical Study at the Lone Star Project (USA) which was undertaken by Mining Plus US Corporation (MPUS). MPUS and MP Australia, also conducted an Optimisation Study on the PEA which ran various other scenarios that could possibly apply at the Project.

Unfortunately, the base case scenario from the PEA results in Lone Star being uneconomic in the current environment. Under certain scenarios of the optimisation study the Project does become economic but the Company does caution the reader to review the assumptions carefully that were used to arrive at this scenario.

Key Inputs and Outcomes:

- The Mineral Resource is what is reported inside a conceptual pit shell at an internal cutoff grade of 0.10% CuEq.
- Key Drivers:
  - Copper Price – US$ 4.10/lb
  - Gold Price – US$ 1,750/oz
  - Copper Selling Cost – US$ 0.10/lb
  - Gold Selling Cost – US$ 50/oz
  - Recoveries – 90% for both Copper and Gold
  - Mining Cost – US$ 2/t
  - Processing Cost – US$ 7/t
- Exclusions:
  - Transportation costs from mine to mill
  - Transport costs from mill to refinery

- Pit optimization shell based on same input parameters as MRE.
- Design pit based on the optimized pit shell.
- Design pit quantities:

Material Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade Cu %	Grade Au g/t
Indicated	10,382,270	0.42	0.22
Inferred	3,726,286	0.27	0.21
Total for processing	14,108,556	0.38	0.21
Total Waste	58,753,261	0.01	0.00
Total Material Mined	72,861,818	-	-
Note: Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability			

- Other design parameters include:
  - Overall pit slope angle – 55 degrees
  - Inter-ramp angle – 60 degrees
  - Bench face angle – 75 degrees
  - Bench height – 6m
  - Catch berm width – 1.9m
  - Mining dilution – 5%
  - Mining recovery – 90%

- Outcomes:
  - LOM of 14 years
  - Peak production achieved Y11 to Y14
  - Average production over LOM – 1.09 Mtpa (Y1 to Y13, not inclusive of pre-strip year)
  - 14.1 Mt of ore produced over LOM at an average grade of 0.37% Cu and 0.22g/t Au.

- Cost Drivers:
  - CAPEX:

Initial Capital	Unit	Value	Source
Processing	US$	57,815,759.0	Calculated Sedgman
Main mining equipment	US$	4,273,748.0	Calculated MPUS
Support Mining	US$	3,806,000.0	Calculated MPUS
Infra/Buildings	US$	409,000.0	Calculated MPUS
Contingency	US$	10%	Assumption
Total Initial Mining cost	US$	67,153,381.8	Calculated
Sustaining Capital (Rebuild in 7 years)	Unit	Value/LOM	Source
Main mining equipment	M US$	2,849,165.3	Calculated
Support Mining	M US$	2,537,333.3	Calculated
Contingency	M US$	10%	Assumption
Total Sustaining Mining cost	M US$	5,925,148.5	Calculated

  - OPEX:

Operating Cost	Unit	Unit Cost	Source
Mining	$/ t mined	3.24	Benchmark Estimate
Processing	$/ t treated	14.49	Estimate
Transport	$/ tkm	0.1	Estimate
General & Admin	$/ t treated	1	Estimate
NSR Treatment	$/ dmt	88	Estimate
NSR Gold Refining	$/ dmt	1.44	Calculated
NSR Copper Refining	$/ dmt	30.62	Calculated

- Changes from MRE and pit optimization assumptions to Final Cost Inputs
  - Mining OPEX increased from US$ 2/t to US$3.24/t (more refined cost breakdown)
  - Processing OPEX increased from US$ 7/t to US$ 14.49/t (on advice from Sedgman)
  - Transport cost included.
  - G&A included.
  - Refining included.

- The Financial Model key drivers include:
  - Au Recovery – 83.3% (from Metallurgical Testing data)
  - Cu Recovery – 89.2% (as above)
  - NSR Royalty – 2.5% (as provided by Marquee)
  - Discount Rate – 12% (typical for PEA level studies)
  - Au Price – US$ 1,750/oz
  - Cu Price – US$ 4.1/lb
  - Reclamation Cost – US$ 5m (assumed)
  - Treatment Charge – US$ 88/dmt (MPAus provided)
  - Cu Refining Charge – US$ 0.088/lb (MPAus provided)
  - Au Refining Charge – US$ 5/oz (MPAus provided)

- Base Case Financial Model Outcomes:
  - NPV: Negative US$ 123.9m
  - IRR: Negative 10.2%

Optimisation Study Outcomes:

Mining Plus conducted an optimization study on the Lone Star Property to determine the conditions under which the project would be economically viable. The study was based on the existing Technical Report and aimed to assess the financial model's sensitivity to various inputs and scenarios.

Methodology:

- Key Financial Drivers Review: Discount rate, mining costs, copper, and gold pricing were examined to see how much they could be adjusted within the Technical Report's justified ranges. Scenarios with these adjustments are labelled as "***optimistic***" and should be viewed with caution.
- Metal Price Variations: In some scenarios, metal prices were increased beyond the PEA Technical Report's ranges.
- Additional Factors: The study introduced two potential factors - processing options (toll vs. on-site treatment) and ore sorting - to assess their impact on project economics.

Scenarios Examined:

1. Toll Treatment with Optimistic Inputs
2. Toll Treatment with Optimistic Inputs and Ore Sorting
3. On-site Treatment with Optimistic Inputs
4. On-site Treatment with Optimistic Inputs and Ore Sorting
5. Toll Treatment with Ore Sorting and Elevated Copper Price
6. Elevated Copper and Gold Prices

Key Outcomes:

- Positive economics were only indicated in scenarios with significantly elevated copper and/or gold prices.
- Copper and gold prices emerged as the main drivers of the financial model.
- Toll treatment is currently preferred, but this may change with a significant increase in resource size.
- Ore sorting showed potential benefits.
- The discount rate has a notable impact on Net Present Value (NPV), particularly under certain economic conditions.

Study Details:

- Discount Rate: The applied range was 8% to 12%, with the lower rate used in the optimization study to gauge its effect on project economics.
- Gold Price: Increased to $1,950/oz in most scenarios, with $2,250/oz used in the "what-if" scenario.
- Copper Price: Raised to $4.75/lb, $6.80/lb and $8.20/lb in the optimistic scenarios.
- Mining and Processing Costs: Mining costs were not altered, but processing costs varied depending on the treatment option.
- G&A Costs: Remained unchanged across all scenarios.
- Transport Cost: Adjusted in some scenarios, eliminated in scenarios involving on-site treatment.
- Ore Sorting: Incorporated in optimistic scenarios, assuming a cost of $0.50/t sorted.

Key Findings:

- The study affirmed that copper and gold prices significantly influence the financial model's outcome.
- Toll treatment remains favourable due to lower initial capital requirements, but ore sorting presents a potential avenue for cost reduction.
- The discount rate's impact on NPV is substantial in scenarios with positive cash flow and high NPV, but less so in the base case scenario.

The optimization study on the Lone Star Property highlighted the critical role of metal prices and treatment options in determining the project's economic viability. It has been suggested by the study managers Mining Plus the need for further investigation into ore sorting technology, considering its potential benefits to the project.

Table 2 below shows the outcomes of the optimisation study conducted by Mining Plus.

Table 2 - Summary of the Optimisation Scenario Outcomes

		BASE CASE	SCENARIO 1	SCENARIO 2	SCENARIO 3	SCENARIO 4	SCENARIO 5	SCENARIO 6
Input Description	**Unit**	**PEA -Toll Treatment**	**Toll Treatment - Optimistic**	**Toll Treatment - Optimistic with Ore Sorting**	**Onsite Treatment - Optimistic**	**Onsite Treatment - Optimistic with Ore Sorting**	**Toll Treatment - Optimistic - with Ore Sorting, High Cu Price**	**Toll Treatment - Optimistic - with Ore Sorting, Double Cu - Price, Higher Au price**
Discount Rate	%	12.00	8 .00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Gold Price	$/oz	1,750	1 ,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	2 ,250
Copper Price	$/lb	4.10	4 .75	4.75	4.75	4.75	6 .80	8 .20
Capex	$	67,153,382	67,153,382	7 3,153,382	1 59,337,623	1 65,337,623	7 3,153,382	73,153,382
Mining	$/t	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
Processing	$/t	14.49	14.49	14.49	8 .5	8.5	1 4.49	14.49
G&A	$/t	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Transport	$/t	0.10	0 .075	0.075	0	0	0 .075	0.075
Ore Sorting	$/t	-	-	0 .5	-	0 .5	0.5	0.5
NSR Total Revenue	$	538,299,590	617,596,758	565,130,258	617,596,758	565,130,258	753,791,197	902,323,439
Total OPEX	$	417,159,868	384,481,367	305,793,012	248,757,051	220,965,314	305,793,012	286,102,388
Total CAPEX	$	73,078,530	73,078,530	79,078,530	165,262,771	171,262,771	79,078,530	79,078,530
Operating Cashflow	$	28,880,303	65,505,789	117,219,933	201,230,105	202,047,631	301,164,350	445,983,285
Pre-tax Net Cash Flow	$	106,958,833	12,572,741	33,141,403	30,967,334	25,784,860	217,085,819	361,904,755
NPV	$	123,898,136	73,342,732	51,850,750	93,418,441	98,967,159	43,962,913	119,084,290
IRR	%	10.20	1.00	2.30	1.40	1.10	12.0	17.70

Summary of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

Introduction

Marquee Resources commissioned Mining Plus US Corporation (MPUS) to compile a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) of the Lone Star Project. The PEA was prepared in accordance with the Canadian disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and the requirements of Form 43-101 F1.
The responsibilities of the engineering consultants and firms who are providing qualified persons are as follows:

- Mining Plus US Corporation (MPUS) managed and coordinated the work related to the report. MPUS designed the open pit (OP) production schedules, general site infrastructure and mine capital and operating costs as well as market analysis for this technical report. MPUS was also responsible for the general assembly of this technical report.
- Mining Plus Australia built the cost model and conducted the economic analysis.
- Ridge Geoscience LLC completed the work related to property description, accessibility, local resources, geological setting, deposit type, exploration work, drilling, exploration works, sample preparation and analysis, data verification, and mineral resource estimate.
- Ron Espell performed the work relating to environmental planning, assessment, licensing and permitting.
- Sedgman Canada developed the PEA-level design and cost estimate for the process plant, general site infrastructure (insofar processing), site water management infrastructure (insofar processing), mineral processing and metallurgical testing.

Readers are cautioned that the PEA is preliminary in nature. It includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

The full Preliminary Economic Assessment can be located at https://www.marqueeresources.com.au/.

Terms of Service

Mineral resources and mineral reserves (if applicable) are reported in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014) and the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019). All possible attempts were made to ensure that the PEA also followed JORC 2012 guidelines.
All measurement units used in this report are International System units (SI) and all currencies are expressed in US dollars ($USD) unless otherwise stated.
The Lone Star Project consists of a single property for which Marquee Resources commissioned Mining Plus US Corporation (MPUS) to compile a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) in accordance with the Canadian disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and the requirements of Form 43-101 F1.

Property Description and Location

The Lone Star copper-gold property is centred on an area 40 km north-northwest of Republic, Washington in Ferry County, Washington, USA. The northern limit of the property is adjacent to the Canada-USA border and is adjacent to CanxGold Mining Corporation's Lexington property in British Columbia. The nearest Canadian towns are Greenwood, British Columbia, 12 km to the north-west and Grand Forks, British Columbia, 12 km to the east north-east. The property is centred at 48°59'45"N and 118°37'00"W. Figure 1.1 illustrates the property location.
The Lone Star Property is comprised of 17 patented mining claims totalling 105.2ha owned by Lema Trust for Children. Sixteen of the claims are contiguous and the seventeenth claims lies approximately 100 m south-east of the contiguous claims. The patented claims are under option to BGP Resources Inc., a Washington State company owned 100% by Belmont Resources. Belmont Resources are in a joint venture agreement with Marquee Resources with regards to the Lone Star Property.

Project Setting

The property is accessible by road from the nearby town of Republic, Washington by traveling paved State Route 20 6.4 km east to Pine Grove Junction, then north on paved State Route 21 for approximately 40 km, then left onto the improved Big Goosmus Creek Road for approximately 6.4 km. The final 1.6 km is unimproved road that leads to the Lone Star Property and is not maintained by the state or county (See Figure 3).

The Lone Star Property is within a "Hilly" setting surrounded by Pine Forests. The area is characterized by deep valleys and steep hills and the Goosmus Creek runs just west of the historic open pit within Federal Land. This will adversely affect site access and mining operations in general.

Mineral exploration can be conducted year-round. However, it must be noted that seasonal variations are extreme with hot summers to extremely cold winters with significant snowfall. Precipitation generally throughout the year with heavier than normal rainfall during May to July and heavier snowfall throughout November to January.
Mining equipment and personnel are likely available regionally as this area supported mining activities as late as 2017. The general area is serviced by modern telecommunications, commercial airlines (Spokane) and truck transportation.
Communications and power are available along Highway 21. Water resources are locally available. Cell phone coverage extends to the property.

Figure 3 - Lone Star Property Location

Geology and Mineralization

The geology of northeastern Washington state is characterized primarily by several alternating Tertiary Age, northerly-trending grabens and the high-grade metamorphic terranes that lie adjacent to the grabens. The Republic Graben is a Tertiary Age geologic feature that may have formed due to extensional tectonics which yielded extensive volcanism. The Lone Star Property straddles the Bacon Creek Fault, which lies along the western margin of the Republic Graben. Pearson and Obradovich (1977) have suggested that quartz monzonite plutons found in the horsts between the grabens may be co-magmatic with Eocene volcanic rocks found in the grabens, and that the quartz monzonite reflects a different crustal level than that of the volcanic rocks in the grabens.

The Lone Star Deposit is likely a Jurassic Age ophiolite complex, which is thought to be laterally extensive beneath a Permo-Triassic upper plate, and gently-dipping to the southeast of the Lone Star Project.
The Lone Star Cu/Au/Ag Deposit lies within a VMS environment. The primary mineralization at the Lone Star Deposit consists of three types of mineralization. The first type of mineralization consists of gently-dipping, syngenetic stratiform chemical sediments in Jurassic Age submarine volcanic rocks. The second type of mineralization may have been derived partly from remobilization of Type 1 mineralization. The first two consist predominantly of sulphide mineralization within a submarine volcanic stratigraphy. The third type of mineralization may be Tertiary Age epithermal gold/silver mineralization but is not the focus of this technical report.

History

Work on the Lone Star property began over a century ago, in 1897. The first shipment of ore from underground mining occurred during this time. That shipment totalled 1,540 tons with an unknown copper content. An additional 145,000 tons averaging 1.25% copper, 1.1 g/t gold, and 6.2 g/t silver were mined from 1910 through 1918. From 1977-1978, Granby Mining Company created the present-day pit at Lone Star, mining approximately 400,000 tons of ore and unknown grades. No mining has occurred since 1978. In 2005, Merit Mining acquired the Lone Star property. In July 2021, Belmont Resources acquired the mine and in November 2021 entered into a joint-venture agreement with Marquee Resources, whereupon further drilling commenced.

Deposit Types

Several deposit types have been identified on the Lone Star Property. Jurassic submarine volcanogenic mineralization constitutes the primary mineralization of interest. Jurassic Age mineralization is both syngenetic and epigenetic. The Jurassic Age mineralization has relatively good continuity, although copper/gold/silver grades are moderately variable. Thanks to a simple technological advance, the use of diamond saws for core splitting, it is now clear that we are dealing with a submarine volcanic pile. The delicate textures seen clearly on the sawn faces of the core provided proof and textbook features that have established a volcanic stratigraphy. The geologic model used for the 2021-2022 exploration program is that of a submarine rhyolite dome and associated volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and chemical sediment occurrence in Jurassic Age rocks. Subsequent drilling confirmed the accuracy of the model.

Exploration

A LIDAR survey was flown in October 2021 by Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. and the resultant digital terrain model is used to constrain the modelled geological interpretation and block model.
Other than drilling, no significant mineral exploration has been undertaken on the Property.

Drilling and Sampling

The Lone Star Property was drill tested during the period 1910 to 1990 by 238 diamond and percussion holes totalling 22,643 m. The historical data are not included in this data compilation and Resource Estimate. Recent drilling has confirmed the mineralized zone and replaces the historical data.
Merit undertook a diamond drill campaign in the fall of 2006. The 13-hole program totalling 834 m was aimed at verifying historic drilling and geological interpretations for a high-grade shoot model. Kettle Drilling Inc. of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho was the drilling contractor for the 2006 program.

A total of 8,201 m of drilling was completed in 47 drill holes from November 15, 2021, through June 1, 2022. The drill program was designed to verify mineralization encountered by previous operators and also produce a resource estimate that complies with modern industry standards. Drilling continued 7 days per week, 24 hours per day except for a ten-day holiday and infrequent equipment breakdowns. All drill holes were completed with HQ size core (63.5 mm diameter). Core recovery was excellent overall. All holes were surveyed using a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT IQ multi-shot survey tool. Surveys were completed roughly every 30 m of hole depth. The tool has an azimuth accuracy of +/- 1 degree and a dip accuracy of +/- 0.3 degrees. One geologist logged all drill core to maintain uniformity of rock type designation.

The QP has examined the logging, sampling, and analytical procedures for both historical (2005 drill program) and modern drilling utilized by Marquee Resources. In the opinion of the QP, Marquee and laboratory personnel have used industry standard best practices in the collection, handling, management and analysis of drill core and assay samples.
The QP is not aware of any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results presented in this report.

Data Verification

The QP has reviewed the adequacy of the exploration information and the property's physical, visual, and geological characteristics. No significant issues or inconsistencies were discovered that would call into question the validity of the data. In the QP's opinion, the Lone Star data is adequate and suitable for use in this technical report.

Metallurgical Test Work

The Lone Star metallurgical test program verified that copper and gold could be recovered using a conventional flowsheet arrangement. Testing focused on a single bulk composite that represented the dominant lithology and the average copper and gold grades of the mineral resource.
The bulk composite measured 0.52% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, 1.8 g/t Ag, and 0.77% S.
The test program included material hardness benchmarking by Bond Ball Work Index which measured 14.3 kWh/t indicating average hardness. Flotation testing was conducted at variable primary grinds and chemistries, followed by regrinding and cleaner flotation. Lock Cycle Testing produced a final concentrate at 27.8% Cu and 11.3 g/t Au with 89.2% copper recovery and a combined gravity-flotation gold recovery of 83.3%. Testing observed the effect of coarse-grained gold in assays.

Mineral Resource Estimation

The Lone Star Mineral Resource estimate was completed using Leapfrog Geo version 2021.2.4 software in UTM coordinates. The parent block size is 5 m x 5 m x 2 m, and blocks were further sub-blocked to a minimum of 1.25 m x 1.25 m x 0.50 m along the lithology and grade domain boundaries. The block model was constrained by interpreted three-dimensional wireframes of the lithologies and mineralized horizons. Copper and gold were estimated into blocks using Inverse Distance Weighting Squared interpolation. The Mineral Resource is reported inside a conceptual pit shell at an internal cutoff grade of 0.10% copper equivalent. Based on these criteria, the Lone Star deposit contains an Indicated Mineral Resource of 9.76 Mt at 0.45% copper and 0.23 g/t gold and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 3.35 Mt at 0.31% copper and 0.20 g/t gold. The Mineral Resource is presented below in Table 3. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 3 - Lone Star Mineral Resource at a 0.10% CuEq Cut-off

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	CuEq%	Cu%	Au g/t
Indicated	9.76	0.60	0.45	0.23
Inferred	3.35	0.44	0.31	0.20

Notes on Table 3:

1. *The Mineral Resource has been compiled by Mr. Brian Hartman of Ridge Geoscience LLC, and subcontractor to Mining Plus. Mr. Hartman is a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration, and a Practicing Member with Professional Geoscientists Ontario. Mr. Hartman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.*
2. *All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates on 1 October 2023.*
3. *Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape, and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.*
4. *Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.*
5. *Mineral Resources are reported on a dry in-situ basis at a 0.10% CuEq cut-off. Reporting cut-off grade was based on an economic pit shell assuming prices of US$4.10/lb and US$1,750/oz for copper and gold, respectively, selling costs of US$0.10/lb and US$50/oz, respectively, assumed metallurgical recoveries of 90% and 90% respectively, mining recovery of 90%, mining costs of US$2.00/tonne and processing costs of US$7.00/tonne. An internal cutoff grade of 0.10% copper equivalent is needed to overcome processing costs.*
6. *Average SG values were assigned based on copper grade zones and/or lithologies as follows: waste = 2.74, low-grade zone = 2.80, high-grade zone = 3.05, overburden = 1.90*

A total of 60 drill holes were included in the modern Lone Star database, of which 13 were drilled in 2006 and 47 were drilled in 2021-2022. Two holes drilled in 2006 encountered drilling problems and were subsequently twinned. The two original holes were not used in the resource estimate. All 58 remaining drill holes used in the resource estimate are diamond drill holes, with a total combined length of approximately 8,880 m. Assays are available from 56 of the 58 drill holes.

The mineral resources defined in this section are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market, or other relevant issues.

Mining Methods

Mining will be conducted using conventional truck and excavator methods. Open pit mining will provide the mineral processing plant feed at a rate of 5,000 tpd, which was based on processing capacity inputs assumed for this project. This yields a LOM of approximately 14 years.

At the time that the pit design was conducted, final processing throughputs have not yet been finalised. The assumption of 5000tpd was based on discussions with the QP's of sections 13 and 17, who advised that early indications are a processing throughput of up to 5000tpd. This number was adopted for Section 16 as excess ore produced can be stockpiled should final throughput numbers be lower. Additionally, this will serve as a buffer to unplanned mine stoppages, which was not accounted for in PEA level production scheduling.

Confirmation was subsequently received that the Kinross Kettle River will indeed only be able to process a maximum of 1.5Mtpa. This equates to 4,110tpd capacity, which falls short of the design 5,000tpd. The current design only achieves 5,000tpd in years 11 through 13. Average ore production over the LOM stands at approximately 1.0Mtpa. With this in mind, future and more detailed mine planning, may alter pit mining sequence to resource level production to ensure the 1.5Mtpa rate is maintained. The current production profile remains as is.

Summary design pit quantities are given in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Design Pit Quantities

Material Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade Cu %	Grade Au g/t
Indicated	10,382,270	0.42	0.22
Inferred	3,726,286	0.27	0.21
Total for processing	14,108,556	0.38	0.21
Total Waste	58,753,261	0.01	0.00
Total Material Mined	72,861,818	-	-
Note: Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability			

The Lone Star pit is designed for 6 m mining bench heights based on consideration of the loading equipment capabilities (mining height and reach). Additional design considerations include an overall pit slope angle of 55°, an Inter-ramp angle of 60°, Bench face angle of 75° and a catch berm width of 1.9m. Maximum haul road width was set at 18m, which is suitable for the selected mining equipment and a maximum haul road gradient of 10°.

The final pit design was based off the optimization shell template as described in Section 16.4 and a 3D representation shown in Figure 4 below.

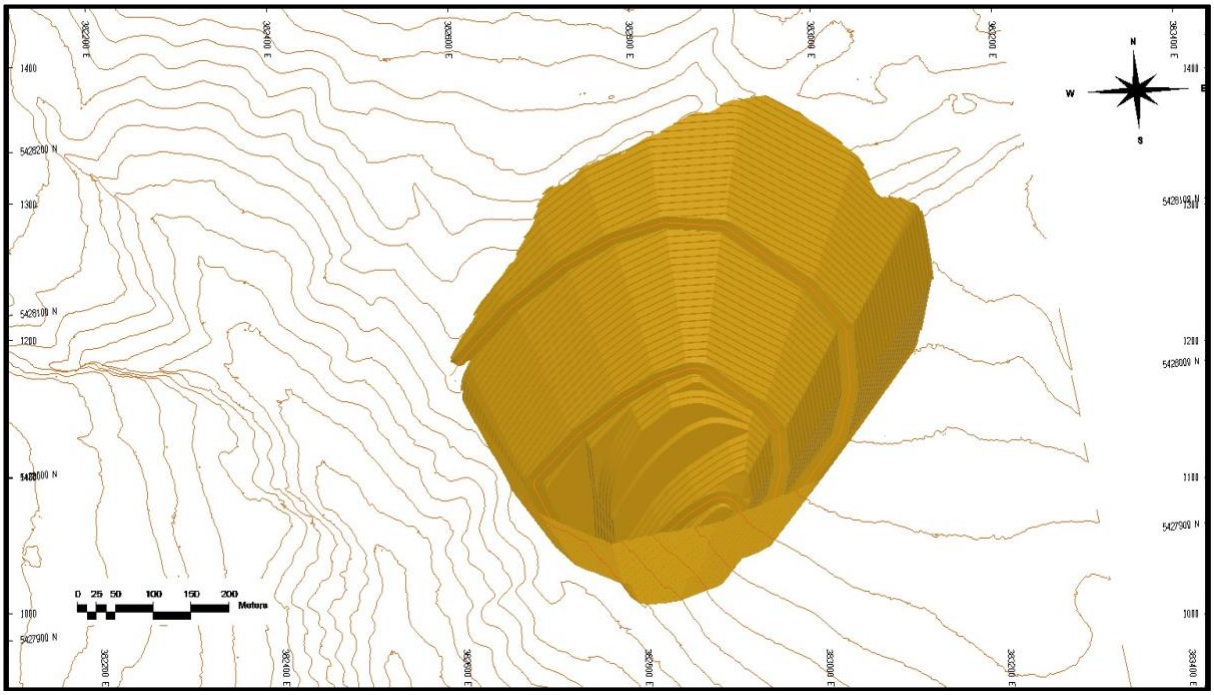


Figure 4 – 3D View of the Lone Star Pit

The open pit operations are planned to run for fourteen years to pit depletion. Scheduling is based on 5000tpd maximum ore production and 15,000tpd maximum total material movement. See Table 5.

Table 5 – Summary of Lone Star Production Schedule

Mining Schedule															
Period Ending	**Year**	**Yr1**	**Yr2**	**Yr3**	**Yr4**	**Yr5**	**Yr6**	**Yr7**	**Yr8**	**Yr9**	**Yr10**	**Yr11**	**Yr12**	**Yr13**	**Yr14**
Days in Period		365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	112
Mine to Mill	Mt	0.00	0.15	0.40	0.57	0.74	1.00	0.94	0.86	1.20	1.71	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.08
Average Copper Grade	%	0.00	0.14	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.41	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.41	0.47	0.48
Average Gold Grade	g/t	0.00	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.34	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.28
Mine to Waste Dump	Mt	5.48	5.33	5.08	4.91	4.74	4.47	4.54	4.61	4.28	3.77	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.61
Total Material Mined	Mt	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	1.69
Strip Ratio				**12.73**	**8.67**	**6.44**	**4.47**	**4.85**	**5.34**	**3.57**	**2.21**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**0.57**

The mine equipment selected are based on typical surface equipment fleet operated by North American open pit mine operations. A summary of the primary fleet requirements is shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Primary Mining Equipment Fleet Requirements

Equipment	Quantity
Scania 8 x 4 Heavy Tipper Haul Truck	6
Komatsu PC1250SP-11 Excavator	2
Flexiroc D50 Production Drill	1
Komatsu D51PX-22 Dozer	1
CAT 120GC Motor Grader	1
Komatsu HM300-3 Water Truck	1

Mining operations is supported with a secondary fleet and this information is further detailed in section 16 of the report.
A contract model is proposed for the Lone Star Operation whereby the owner supplies all facilities and equipment, and a contractor supplies the labour.
Operations would run on two 12 hrs shifts (Day shift and Night shift) and for analysis purposes an effective 20 duty hours out of 24 hours are assumed to account for pre-shift meetings and other downtime hours.
Depending on employment type, rosters will either be 8/6 changing between dayshift and nightshift, or a 5/2 weekday roster on dayshift only.
The Lone Star operation would require an initial workforce of 124 personnel, peaking at 183 in Y11 to Y13. This is largely driven by truck operators hauling ore to the Kettle River Mill. On site personnel remains mostly steady at 127 personnel over most of the LOM.

Recovery Methods

Milling of the Lone Star mined material is anticipated to be conducted on a toll-milling basis at Kinross' Kettle River facility. The facility has an existing crushing, grinding, and gravity recovery circuit that can be utilized. The processing rate of the crushing circuit has not been evaluated. Assuming a crushed product size P80 10mm the grinding circuit would allow for processing at 1.5 MTPA. The Lone Star mined responded well to conventional flotation processing. A new flotation circuit would need to be built on site. The primary grind ahead of flotation would be 200 µm with a regrind to 30 µm. The flotation plant would recover approximately 89.2% of the copper at a grade of 27.8% Cu and a combined gold gravity-flotation recovery of 83.3%. Approximately 70 TPD of concentrate would be produced.

Project Infrastructure

Infrastructure to support the Lone Star Project will consist of site civil work, buildings, and site electrical power. Site facilities will include mine facilities predominantly as the current assumption rests on ore being processed off-site at the nearby Kettle River Processing facility. The Kettle River facility will require upgrades to process the Lone Star copper-gold ore and is summarized below.

Mine facilities include:

- Offices, truck shop, warehouse, and wash bay;
- Common facilities include a gatehouse and administration building;
- Power Farm
- Basic potable water supply and wastewater management;
- Mine facilities will be serviced with potable water, fire water, compressed air, power, diesel, communication, and sanitary systems.

Processing Infrastructure requirements include:

- The Kettle River facility has existing office, laboratory and workshop facilities but requires the addition of a new flotation circuit. The new flotation building has an approximate footprint of 30m x 40m with a height of approximately 20m. There are multiple location options on the property for the new flotation building.
- Kettle River has an existing tailings storage facility, and the assessment is still underway. It is assumed that the tailings storage facility would be suitable to receive tailings from the new flotation circuit.

The Lone Star property may provide sufficient area to establish mine infrastructure such as waste storage areas, haul and access roads and ROM pad. Currently, selected infrastructure locations were based on optimum placement rather than considering property boundaries in order to analyse the deposit rather than a "constrained" deposit. This means that portions of current infrastructure fall outside of property boundaries. Marquee may be required to purchase more land to facilitate the current planned layout or more detailed engineering is required to confirm the suitability and sufficiency of the current property area in PFS/FS level studies. These will encompass the required trade-off studies, which is not covered at the PEA level.

The overall site plan is shown in Figure 5.

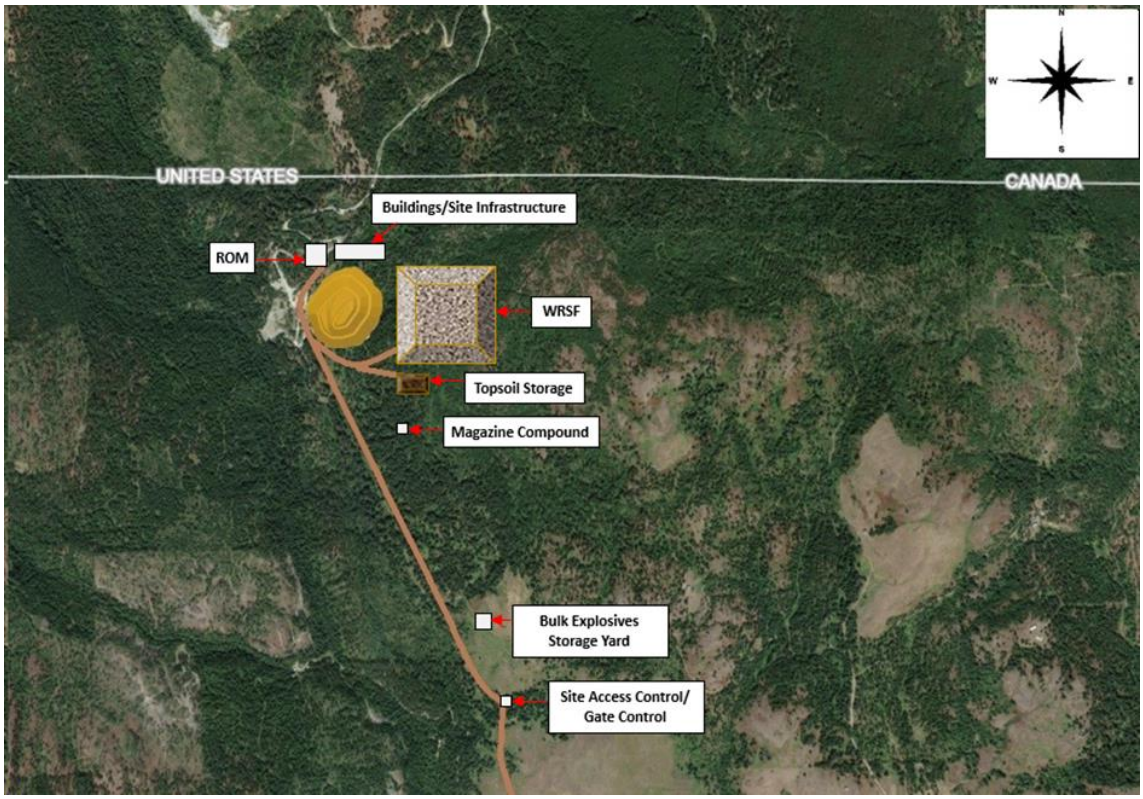


Figure 5 – Planned Site Layout

Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

Environmental Considerations

The Project has not started the mining permitting stage. There do not appear to be any significant impediments to obtaining environmental or operating permits.
There is a reasonable expectation that the company can obtain the necessary permits. However, the geochemical characterization of the low-grade ore stockpiles and the waste rock may require additional testing to satisfy the regulatory agencies that the mine can be operated and closed in a manner protective of human health and the environment. Marquee Resources may be required to design the facility with a higher level of engineering and agency oversight to satisfy the regulatory agencies.

Project Status

For projects proposing disturbance of over five acres, a Plan of Operations (PoO) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance is required by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) together with a reclamation permit issued by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Project is located on private lands (patented mining claims) and public lands administered by the BLM. To date, project permitting has not started.

Environmental and Supporting Studies

Baseline studies will be required by both the BLM and DNR and will be the basis to advance exploration and mine permitting. The PoO will be developed to specifically avoid or minimize environmental impacts. A series of Environmental Protection Measures may be required for impacts that could not be avoided but could be minimized by applying management controls. These measures can then be carried into the PoO and included in the NEPA documents. A list of anticipated baseline studies can be found in Table 20-1, Lone Star Environmental Baseline Studies for Mining Activities of the NI43-101 Technical Report.

Environmental Monitoring

Monitoring programs will be developed based on requirements of the regulatory agencies and the associated permits/approvals issued by those agencies. Some of the major permits driving the monitoring programs would include, DNR water protection permit, Reclamation Permit, Air Quality Operating Permit, NEPA Record of Decision (EIS) or Finding of No Significant Impacts (Environmental Assessment), and various other federal, state and local permits and approvals.

Closure Plan

Marquee Resources will need to meet BLM and DNR objectives for post mining land uses. Major land uses occurring in the Project area include mineral exploration and development, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation.
Following closure, the Project area will support the multiple land uses of mineral exploration and development, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Project personnel will need to work with the agencies and local governments to evaluate alternative land uses that could provide long-term socioeconomic benefits from the mine infrastructure. Post-closure land uses will be in conformance with the BLM and Ferry County Land Use Plans.

Permitting

The review of permit requirements for the project assumes the specific development scenario outlined in this document which is based on the following assumptions:

- New Project activities would occur on both patented claims and unpatented claims on public lands administered by the BLM.
- DNR will concur that the Project can be operated and closed in a manner protective of human health and the environment through the issuance of the state permits.
- Federal approval received from the BLM following completion of the NEPA analysis (either an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement).
- Goosmus Creek is designated as Waters of the United States and will require a 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers to develop a haulage crossing of the creek.

Anticipated environmental and other permits associated with the proposed project would include those identified in Table 7.

Table 7 – Key Required Permits and Licences

Permits and Authorizations	Regulatory Agency
Plan of Operations/Record of Decision	Bureau of Land Management
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)	Department of Ecology's Environmental Review Section
Explosives Permit	U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
Air Contaminant Source Operation Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Water Pollution Control Act	Washington Department of Ecology
Groundwater And Surface-Water withdrawal	Washington Department of Ecology
Mining Reclamation Permit	DNR
Landfill Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
General Discharge Permit (Stormwater)	Washington Department of Ecology
Hazardous Materials Storage Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Hazardous Waste Identification Number	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Septic Treatment Permit On-site Sewage System Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Oil Pollution Act- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Potable Water System Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Local Permits	
County Road Use and Maintenance Permit/Agreement	Ferry County Building Planning Department

Social Considerations

Marquee Resources will need to take all the necessary steps to engage the local community to create awareness regarding the Project. During the NEPA process, the public will have multiple opportunities to engage and comment on the project and express support or concerns.

Capital and Operating Costs

The total estimated capital cost is US$73.1m and is summarized in Table 8 below.

The capital costs estimate is comprised of an initial cost upfront prior to the commencement of operations. This accounts for the acquisition of the main mining equipment, supporting mining equipment, infrastructure/ buildings, and a 10% contingency. It also includes the capital cost to construct a new flotation circuit to produce a copper-gold concentrate. The cost of the new flotation circuit includes a 20% contingency.

A sustaining capital cost estimate has been estimated to occur 7 years after the commencement of operations. It covers the calculated rebuild costs of all mining equipment, 2/3 of the initial main and support equipment costs, and includes a 10% contingency.

Table 8 – Summary of Mining Capital Cost Estimate

Initial Capital	Unit	Value	Source
Processing	US$	57,815,759.0	Calculated Sedgman
Main mining equipment	US$	4,273,748.0	Calculated MPUS
Support Mining	US$	3,806,000.0	Calculated MPUS
Infra/Buildings	US$	409,000.0	Calculated MPUS
Contingency	US$	10%	Assumption
Total Initial Mining cost	**US$**	**67,153,381.8**	Calculated
Sustaining Capital (Rebuild in 7 years)	**Unit**	**Value/LOM**	**Source**
Main mining equipment	M US$	2,849,165.3	Calculated
Support Mining	M US$	2,537,333.3	Calculated
Contingency	M US$	10%	Assumption
Total Sustaining Mining cost	**M US$**	**5,925,148.5**	Calculated

The mine operating costs have been estimated by utilizing benchmark mining cost data from S&P Capital IQ market intelligence platform.

The processing cost is based on $/t ore treated through toll treating facility. The transport costs are the cost associated with the freight of the ore to the processing facility.

Costs associated with the treatment and refining of the copper and gold concentrate have also been estimated. This is required to adequately estimate the revenue generated from the sale of concentrate. It essentially discounts the realized gold and copper prices used in estimating the revenue generated. Table 9 below summarizes the estimated operating costs.

Table 9 – Summary of Mining Capital Cost Estimate

Operating Cost	Unit	Unit Cost	Source
Mining	$/ t mined	3.24	Benchmark Estimate
Processing	$/ t treated	14.49	Estimate
Transport	$/ tkm	0.1	Estimate
General & Admin	$/ t treated	1	Estimate
NSR Treatment	$/ dmt	88	Estimate
NSR Gold Refining	$/ dmt	1.44	Calculated
NSR Copper Refining	$/ dmt	30.62	Calculated

Economic Analysis

A pre-tax real dollar assessment has been performed on the Lone Star Copper Gold Project by utilizing an excel based financial model from which the Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and payback can be determined. The NPV and IRR can assist in the determination of the economic value and viability of the project. Details of exchange rates, inflation rates and escalation, discount rate, metal prices, royalties, taxation, and net smelter return used in the analysis is contained in Section 22 of the NI 43-101 Technical Report.

The base case evaluation, which is in real dollars, was evaluated by determining the pre-tax NPV at a discount rate of 12%. The result is a negative NPV of $123.9m.

The outcome of the economic analysis is a negative NPV. This is largely due to the low revenue generated from a largely low-grade deposit relative to the operating and capital costs. The first positive operating cash flows occur in year 11 of the project, see Figure 6.

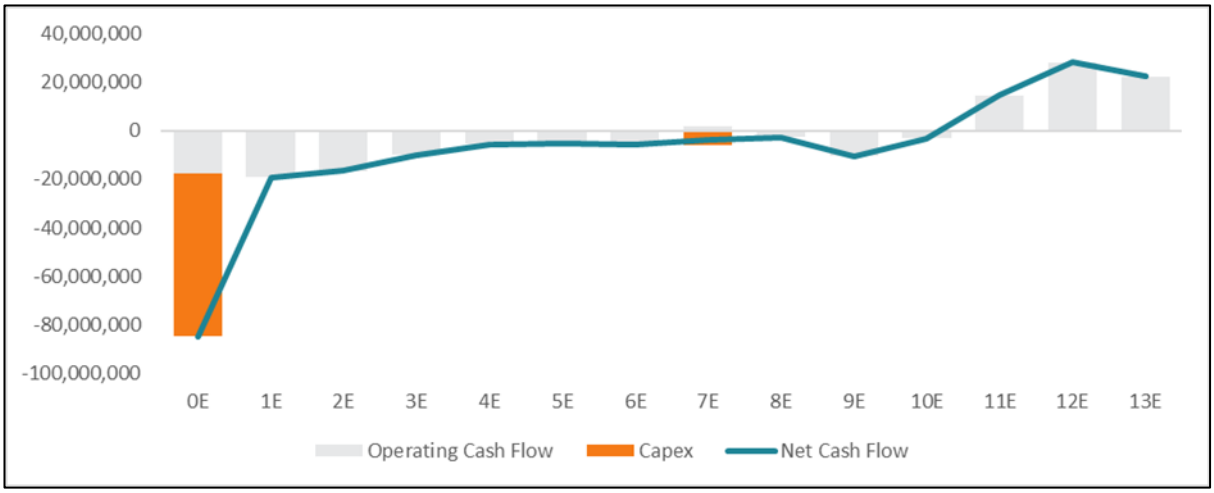


Figure 6 – Net Cash Flow vs Operating Cash Flows and Capex

Risks and Opportunities

The Risks and Opportunities relating to the Lone Star Project are summarized in Tables 10 and 11.

Table 10 – Lone Star Risks

Relevant Section(s)	Risk	Explanation/Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
1.12, 14, 16.3, 25.1	Current resource falls within property boundaries, however, constraining pit extends beyond property boundaries.	Current pit design extends outside (towards the east) of current property boundaries. Further resource and exploration drilling may expand current resources, which conflates this risk. Currently, property boundaries will severely limit the allowed pit design and thus project economics.	Marquee should investigate the possibility of purchasing or staking unpatented mining claims on BLM land prior to mineral exploitation to ensure all resources fall within land owned or controlled by the company.
1.4, 1.16, 4.5, 5.5, 20, 25.1, 25.2	Big Goosmus Creek running west of the current Lone Star pit is likely jurisdictional Waters of the United States. Furthermore, the "Pyrtis" claim overlays the creek and any deposit defined within this claim will be at risk.	Any extraction of a deposit or associated mining activity that may impact such sensitive areas greatly increases complexity, cost and effort to operations and may in certain cases not be allowed/permitted to proceed.	The Company will have to specifically address any disturbance to the creek in both Federal and Washington state permitting and will require Section 404 permitting with the US Army Corps of Engineers prior to any disturbance of the creek or riparian lands adjacent to the creek.
1.14, 17, 18, 20.5, 25.5, 25.8, 25.9	If toll treating or other Kettle River Mill treatment options are not achievable, then a plant will have to be placed on the Lone Star property. The risk includes difficult terrain (very hilly with steep valleys) and environmental considerations.	If toll treating off-site is not possible, a trade-off study will be required to determine on-site or alternative options. Note that with on-site treatment options permitting requirements will be significantly increased by construction of a processing plant on site.	The company will have to confirm toll treatment at the Kettle River Mill as soon as possible. This will allow the company to implement alternatives as soon as possible, which includes long lead time permitting.
1.14, 17, 18, 20.5, 25.5, 25.8, 25.9	Crushing circuit at Kettle River is not sufficient to produce P80 10mm at 1.5 MTPA	Reduced plant throughput	Supplementary crushing to reduce demands on the crushing circuit. Replacement of existing crushing equipment

1.14, 17, 18, 20.5, 25.5, 25.8, 25.9	Kettle River equipment is not suitable for use	Refurbishment or replacement cost for existing equipment	Refurbishment or Replacement of existing equipment
1.14, 17, 18, 20.5, 25.5, 25.8, 25.9	Hilly terrain will affect mining operations. Placement of mining infrastructure affected by the terrain.	Mining operation infrastructure already affected by terrain and property boundary considerations, however, will be possible if ore treated off-site. This will become significantly more problematic if a plant and TSF must be constructed on-site.	The company will have to investigate land purchase options or the staking of claims within BLM lands as soon as possible. Consideration to topography, future resource potential is required in this case.
16	Current PEA level study does not include lower dipping overburden angles. If taken into considerations, this will increase the current pit footprint, which further exacerbates the tenement boundary issue.	When taken into consideration, this will increase the current pit footprint, which further exacerbates the tenement boundary issue. It will also increase the amount of required topsoil storage.	This issue will have to be quantified further in PFS/FS level studies. The company will have to take this into consideration with staking of new claims and/or land purchases.
1.16, 20, 25.2, 25.10	Dust and noise pollution as a result of mining operations/activities.	Increased traffic in the local area will lead to noise pollution, dust and other negative affects to local residents.	The company will have to address community issues at the PFS/FS level and prior to any commencement of activities.
1.16, 20	Acid mine drainage risk from ore/waste stockpile areas.	Given the sulfidic nature of the ore and waste rock, geochemical characterization will be a critical component of the mine planning and permitting efforts.	The company will need to integrate the waste rock management plan into the project design to avoid potential impacts from acid mine drainage from the open pit and waste rock dump.
18	Kettle River tailings storage facility cannot accommodate Lone Star tailings	Tailings storage facility is of insufficient size and cannot be expanded	Need alternative location for tailings disposal

Table 11 – Lone Star Opportunities

Relevant Section(s)	Opportunity	Explanation	Possible Benefit
7.2.2	Potential gold deposit approximately 400m west of the Lone Star deposit	Historic drilling, although not deemed reliable, does indicate a potential gold bearing deposit to the west of the Lone Star deposit. The area, called the SW Zone, that runs along the Bacon Creek Fault, has both historic and more recent drilling corroborating mineralisation in this area.	A drilling program, similar to the 2021 to 2022 program may define additional resources close to the current Lone Star resource, which may positively affect current deposit economics.
7.2.2	Lone Star deposit open to the east and south	Based on the current interpretation of the Lone Star orebody, there is a large area to the east and south of the pit that may warrant exploratory drill tests beneath upper plate and adjacent, semi-tabular, gently dipping Tertiary Age rhyodacite	A larger deposit will likely ensue a larger pit with increased LOM. It will fundamentally change the project economics and options relating to ore treatment. The likely benefit here is that economics of scale will be beneficial in all KPI relating to the project.
17	Procure Processing facility and install on-site	With consideration of transporting costs to the processing facility, high estimated toll-treating costs and the capital required to install a floatation circuit at the Kettle River Mill, the	An increased capital outlay initially may potentially negate transport costs for the most part and reduce processing opex.

		opportunity exists that this can be done cheaper than currently modelled.	
16, 17	Ore Sorting Technology	Due to low grade resource, ore transport and treatment forms a large component of overall cost profile.	Ore sorting on site potentially may decrease the amount of ore required to be transported, therefore the amount that requires processing. This will result in a corresponding reduction of opex.

Recommendations

A summary of recommendations is given in Table 12.

Table 12 – Lone Star Recommendations

No	Description
1	Trade-off Study to determine land purchase options for optimum infrastructure placement vs altered infrastructure placement within current boundaries
2	Marquee to consider land purchase or staking of claims on BLM lands to allow for increased resource at higher commodity prices and/or in the event that on-site processing is a favourable option
3	Further exploration drilling of the SW Zone
4	Further exploration drilling of the Lone Star Deposit
5	Further variography analysis and the use of Ordinary Kriging once additional drilling is complete.
6	Further SG analysis
7	Hydrogeological drilling and test work
8	Hydrogeological Study
9	Water Management Study
10	Geotechnical study to improve on current design assumptions
11	Further mineralised waste analysis
12	Topsoil thickness study
13	Environmental Baseline Studies
14	Early community consultations
15	Continued metallurgical testing considering variability samples from different areas of the resource is required
16	For major composites and variability samples additional testing is required to determine key design parameters and to optimize performance
17	Investigate methods to increase ore grade on-site to reduce total ore hauled for processing needs to be investigated

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• The MRE and the basis of this study rests on the drilling performed by Merit in 2006 and Marquee in 2021 to 2022. Relevant sections were delineated under Merit 2006 and Marquee 2021 where applicable to distinguish between the two separate drill programs conducted.
		• Merit 2006:
		  • Core logging and sample selection was performed by the site geologist;
		  • In areas of porphyry copper style mineralization, sampling intervals were determined by general chalcopyrite abundance. Samples were generally between 1 and 2 m long;
		  • Sampling below the porphyry section, within and around the Lone Star mineralized zones of the Lone Star deposit, was normally done at 0.5 m intervals but varied depending on similar mineralization characteristics or lithology.
		  • Every 19th and 20th sample tags were designated as a standard and blank. Splitters retained the standards and blanks and placed the entire pouch of material into the labelled plastic sample bag in the corresponding tag order.
		  • Core was cut, sample dispatching and storage at Merit's Grand Fork office/facilities.
		  • Prior to cutting, the core was adjusted to identify any important fabrics.
		  • The core was cut in half, bisecting fabric or vein material evenly.
		  • Technicians were instructed to place the same side of core back into the box and the other into a labelled clean plastic sample bag.
		  • Sample bags were placed in address-labelled rice bags, sealed and shipped to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, BC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample shipment records were maintained. Records were also kept of sample preparation, analyses requested and the person intended to receive the results. • Daily visits were made by the site geologist to the core cutting facilities to ensure the quality of the sampling was maintained. • No samples were cut by an employee, officer, director or associate of Merit. • Marquee 2021: • The core samples were first washed, photographed, and evaluated for rock quality (RQD) and recovery percentages. • RQD measurements were recorded as fractures per foot for each drill run (from core block to core block). • The core was then logged summarily and appropriate intervals were marked for sampling. • Numbered sample tags from sample books were stapled into the core boxes at the start of each sample interval. • Finally, the intervals of core defined for each sample were sawn using ten-inch wet tile saws powered by an 8.5 kw gas-powered generator. • Samples were placed in 18” X 24” X 8 mm poly bags along with duplicate sample tags. • Blanks, standards, and core sample duplicates were inserted into the sample chain at appropriate intervals within identical poly bags to test for analytical integrity. • Duplicates were generally taken in sulphide-rich zones. • The poly bags were clearly labelled on the outside with the matching number from the duplicate sample tag. • The poly bags were the sealed with zip ties and placed into rice bags for shipment. • The rice bags were also sealed with a zip tie and labelled on the outside with a broad point indelible black marking pen indicating what specific sample numbers were inside the rice bags.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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).*	• Merit 2006:
		  • Drilling took place on two twelve-hour shifts using a truck mounted diamond drill rig.
		  • Drill hole collar locations for all holes were surveyed by a registered land surveyor.
		  • Downhole surveying utilized the Reflex Easyshot system.
		  • Measurements were taken at the hole toes.
		  • Core recoveries in mineralized zones were excellent and generally >90%.
		  • A 13-hole diamond drilling program totalling 834m was completed in Fall of 2006.
		• Marquee 2021:
		  • The drill program was designed to verify mineralization encountered by previous operators and produce a resource estimate that complies with modern industry standards.
		  • Drilling continued 7 days per week, 24 hours per day except for a ten-day holiday and infrequent equipment breakdowns.
		  • All drill holes were completed with HQ size core (2.5 inch or 63.5 mm diameter).
		  • All holes were surveyed using a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT IQ multi-shot survey tool.
		  • Surveys were completed roughly every 30 m of hole depth. The tool has an azimuth accuracy of +/- 1 degree and a dip accuracy of +/- 0.3 degrees.
		  • One geologist logged all drill core to maintain uniformity of rock type designation.
		  • A total of 8,201 m of drilling was completed in 47 drill holes from November 15, 2021, through June 1, 2022.

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.*	• Core recovery from the 2006 and 2021-2022 drill programs was excellent, generally over 90%. • No bias has been noted between core recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Core recovery is sufficient for mineral resource estimation.

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.*
		• Merit 2006:
		  • After taking custody of the drill core, geologists conducted geological and geotechnical logging, photography, density measurements, and core sampling.
		  • Core was transported to Merit's logging facilities in Grand Forks, BC;
		  • Core was first cleaned, organized and photographed;
		  • Geotechnical logging was undertaken by a trained technician;
		  • Core boxes were labelled using permanent marker on the waxed cardboard boxes;
		  • Core logging and sample selection was performed by the site geologist;
		• Marquee 2021:
		  • The core samples were first washed, photographed, and evaluated for rock quality (RQD) and recovery percentages.
		  • RQD measurements were recorded as fractures per foot for each drill run (from core block to core block).
		  • The core was then logged summarily and appropriate intervals were marked for sampling.
		  • Numbered sample tags from sample books were stapled into the core boxes at the start of each sample interval.
		  • Finally, the intervals of core defined for each sample were sawn using ten-inch wet tile saws powered by an 8.5 kw gas-powered generator.

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.*
		• Merit 2006:
		  • Samples were taken on half-swan core.
		  • Analytical work was carried out by Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd.
		  • Samples were crushed in their entirety to pass -6 mesh.
		  • The crushed sample was then split in half.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Half of the sample was stored for Acid Base Accounting or metallurgical testing and the other half was further crushed to pass -10 mesh. • A 250 g sub-sample was taken from the -10-mesh material and pulverized to pass -100 mesh. • A 30 g sample was taken from the -100-mesh material and Fire Assayed (FA) with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish for gold. • A 15 g sample was also taken from the -100-mesh material for 28 element ICP analysis. • Selective samples were requested for screen metallic assay to determine the degree of coarse gold present and as a secondary check on samples with greater than 3 g/t gold. • Marquee 2021: • Samples were taken on half-sawn core. • MSA Labs, of Langley, B.C., Canada, was used for drill core analysis. • After a sample is received and logged into the tracking system, it is dried prior to sample preparation. • The dried sample is then crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. • It is then passed through a riffle or rotary splitter to obtain a homogenized, representative split. • This sub-sample is then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. • The determination of gold in mineral samples uses fire assay lead collection with an AAS or ICP-OES finish. • The homogeneous sample is weighed, mixed with flux (a blend of litharge, soda ash, borax, silica, silver, and various other essential reagents), and then fused to produce a lead button. • The gold-bearing lead button is cupelled to remove the lead and yield a bead which contains precious metals. • The bead is then digested with nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. After the bead digestion is complete, the solution is bulked up to volume with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The final solution is analysed by either Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES).

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Merit 2006:
		  • A total of 72 quality control (QC) samples comprising Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), twin samples (quarter core), and blanks were inserted into the stream of drill core samples submitted for assay, for an insertion rate of approximately 16%.
		  • A total of 24 certified reference material samples were included in the QC samples from the 2006 Merit drilling. Two different certified reference materials were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of British Columbia, Canada and inserted into the sample stream.
		  • A total of 24 twin samples (quarter core) were inserted. No significant high or low bias is noted from the limited number of analyses.
		  • Blanks consisted of 24 certified pulp blanks (CDN-BL2). Results show acceptable performance with very low levels of both copper and gold, indicating no issues with contamination.
		  • Performance of the CRM analyses is adequate and does not indicate any significant bias in the copper or gold assays.
		  • Blank analyses show no contamination during assaying.
		  • Twin samples show significant scatter but no systematic bias is noted in the limited number of analyses.
		  • Overall performance of the quality control samples from the 2006 Merit drilling demonstrates that the quality of the data is adequate for use in the resource estimation.
		• Marquee 2021:
		  • MSA Labs is certified to conform with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 by the International Accreditation Service as of July 2021.
		  • A total of 263 quality control (QC) samples comprising CRMs, pulp duplicates, and blanks were inserted into the stream of drill core samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		submitted for assay. A further 134 samples were submitted to a third-party lab for check analyses. The total QC samples represent a total insertion rate of approximately 17%. • A total of 81 certified reference material samples were included in the QC samples from the 2021-2022 Marquee drilling. Two different certified reference materials were obtained from Moment Exploration GeoServices and inserted into the sample stream. • A total of 100 pulp duplicates were requested. Overall, the pulp duplicate values show acceptable comparison. • Blanks consisted of 82 certified silica pulp blanks obtained from Moment Exploration GeoServices. Results show acceptable performance with very low levels of both copper and gold, indicating no issues with contamination. • Upon completion of the drill program, 138 sample pulps were selected for check analyses at ALS Vancouver. These samples represent 5.7% of the primary core samples, and are used to assess the assay accuracy of the primary laboratory relative to a secondary laboratory. The results of the third-party checks reasonably confirm the primary assay data. • Performance of the CRM analyses is adequate and does not indicate any significant bias in the copper or gold assays. • Pulp duplicates demonstrate reasonable correlation. • Blank analyses show no contamination during assaying. • Check assays support the accuracy of the copper and gold values relative to a third-party laboratory. • Overall performance of the quality control samples demonstrates that the quality of the database is adequate for use in the resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• A site visit was completed to the Lone Star Project on April 20, 2022, by Mr. Brian Hartman, P.Geo. of Ridge Geoscience LLC, a subcontractor to Mining Plus. All relevant data and procedures for measuring, capturing, recording, and storing were reviewed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

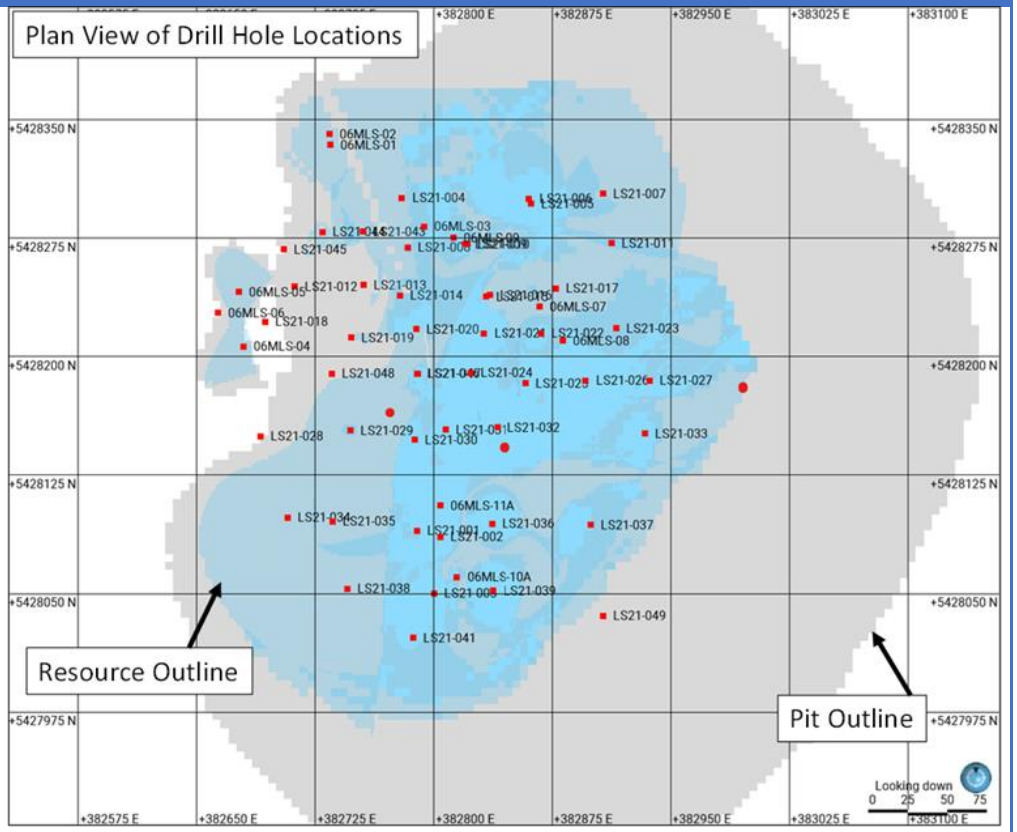
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*
		• Three representative drill holes were examined during the site visit, including LS21-3, LS21-17, and LS21-36 . Items noted included:
		  • Drill core condition
		  • Sample selection
		  • Core recovery
		  • Logging, sampling, and core handling procedures.
		  • Visible copper mineralization in the drill core
		• Several drill hole collars were located and coordinates verified by GPS.
		• Drill hole collar elevations have been validated against a topographic surface generated from a LIDAR survey flown in 2022.
		• Drill hole traces were visually checked to validate the downhole surveys.
		• Checked 5% of the assay database against original assay certificates and found no errors.
		• Drill core was initially logged on paper and then digitized into Excel spreadsheet files. This information was then loaded into the acQuire geoscientific data management software.
		• Assay data are imported directly to acQuire from the assay certificates received from the laboratory. A set of validation rules ensures data integrity.
		• During import to acQuire, automatic validations ensure the integrity of the data being loaded. A database manager oversees the import of external data such as laboratory assay results.
		• Mining Plus has reviewed the Lone Star database management practices, on-site procedures and protocols, quality control procedures and analyses, and checks of the assay database against assay certificates. Mining Plus finds the database integrity and QA/QC program to be acceptable for mineral resource estimation.
		• No adjustments were 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.*	• Merit 2006: • Drill hole collar locations of all holes were surveyed by a registered land surveyor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*
		• Downhole surveying in 2006 utilized the Swedish Reflex Easyshot system. Measurements were taken at the hole toes.
		• Marquee 2021:
		  • All holes were down-hole surveyed using a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT IQ multi-shot survey tool.
		  • Downhole surveys were completed roughly every 30 m of hole depth.
		  • The tool has an azimuth accuracy of +/- 1 degree and a dip accuracy of +/- 0.3 degrees.
		  • One geologist logged all drill core to maintain uniformity of rock type designation.
		  • UTM grid used.
		• A LIDAR survey was carried out in October 2021 by Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. and the resultant digital terrain model is used to constrain the modelled geological interpretation and block model.

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.*	• 60 drill holes were included in the modern Lone Star database. • 13 were drilled in 2006 and 47 were drilled in 2021-2022. • Two holes drilled in 2006 encountered drilling problems and were subsequently twinned. The two original holes were not used in the resource estimate. • All 58 remaining drill holes used in the resource estimate are diamond drill holes. • Drill spacing ranges from 25-40 m in the heart of the deposit and 60-70 m at the periphery of the deposit. • Drill spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a mineral resource estimation. • Drill hole locations for both drilling programs are given in the Figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The majority of drill holes at Lone Star are vertical and intersect mineralization at a near perpendicular fashion. • The main mineralized zone dips towards the south-east at approximately 20-25 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No biases are expected from the drilling orientation.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Merit 2006:
		  • No detailed reporting of security measures taken during the 2006 drill program. No evidence to suggest anything other than industry standard practice with regards to storing, transporting, and shipping of drill core samples.
		• Marquee 2021:
		  • No one at the drill site was allowed to handle the core samples except for the driller, drill helpers, the project geologist, and the geotechnical engineer.
		  • Core was moved from the drill to the core storage facility after each shift.
		  • The core facility was locked at all times unless the geotech or the project geologist was present.
		  • Core samples for analysis were transported to the storage unit in Curlew, WA. on a daily basis. The storage unit was locked at all times.
		  • From the core storage unit, samples were shipped to Old Dominion Freight in Spokane Valley, WA. Old Dominion Freight then provided core sample transport to MSA Labs in Langley, B.C., Canada. The core samples were not left unattended at any time.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Merit 2006:
		  • Checked 5% of the assay database against original assay certificates and found no errors.
		• Marquee 2021:
		  • A site visit was completed to the Lone Star Project on April 20, 2022, by Mr. Brian Hartman, P.Geo. of Ridge Geoscience LLC, a subcontractor to Mining Plus. All relevant data and procedures for measuring, capturing, recording, and storing were reviewed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

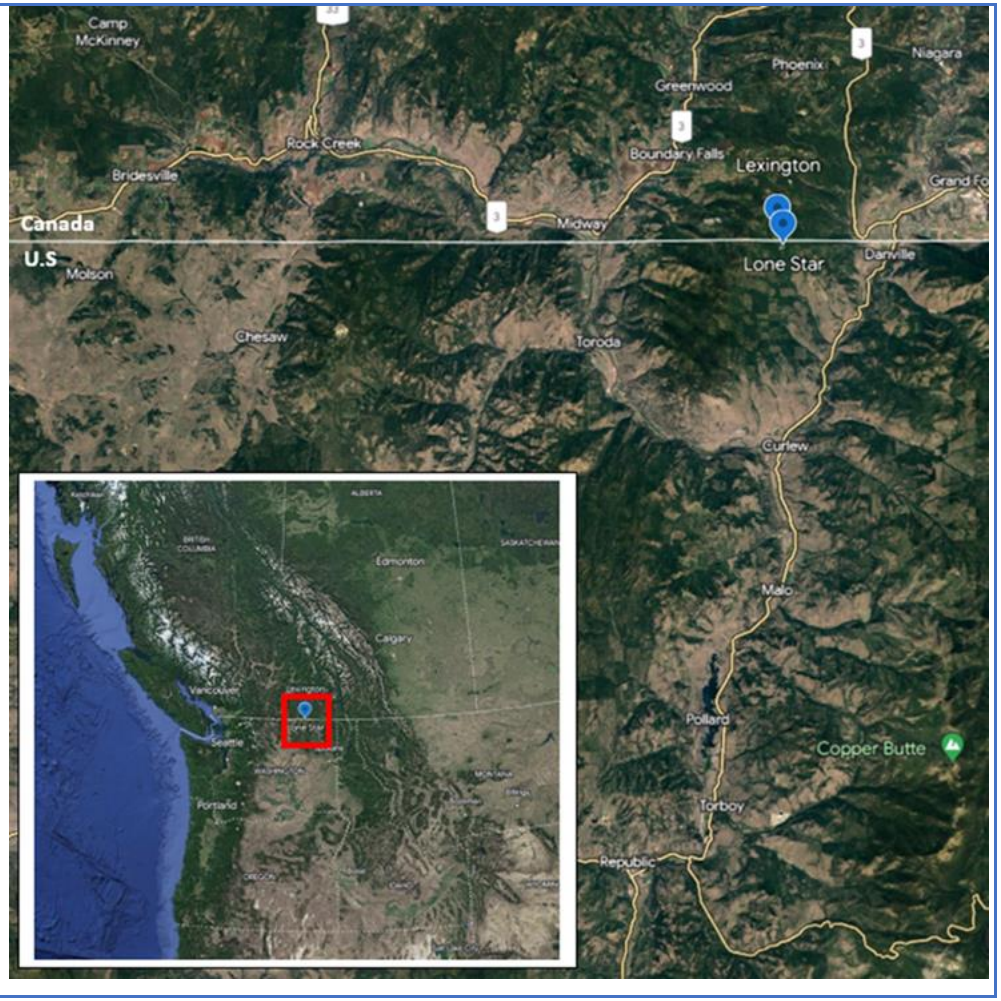
		• Three representative drill holes were examined during the site visit, including LS21-3, LS21-17, and LS21-36 . Items noted included:
		  • Drill core condition
		  • Sample selection
		  • Core recovery
		  • Logging, sampling, and core handling procedures.
		  • Visible copper mineralization in the drill core
		• Several drill hole collars were located and coordinates verified by GPS.
		• Drill hole collar elevations have been validated against a topographic surface generated from a LIDAR survey flown in 2022.
		• Drill hole traces were visually checked to validate the downhole surveys.
		• Checked 5% of the assay database against original assay certificates and found no errors.
		• Mining Plus has reviewed the Lone Star database management practices, on-site procedures and protocols, quality control procedures and analyses, and checks of the assay database against assay certificates. Mining Plus finds the database integrity and QA/QC program to be acceptable for mineral resource estimation.

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 Lone Star copper-gold property is centred on an area 40 km north-northwest of Republic, Washington in Ferry County, Washington, USA. • The northern limit of the property is adjacent to the Canada-USA border and is adjacent to CanxGold Mining Corporation's Lexington property in British Columbia. • The property is cantered at 48°59'45"N and 118°37'00"W.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Property Location:


Camp McKinney
Greenwood
Phoenix
Niagara
Rock Creek
Boundary Falls
Lexington
Bridesville
Canada
U.S
Midway
Lone Star
Danville
Molson
Chesaw
Toroda
Curlew
Edmonton
Malo
Calgary
Vancouver
Pollard
Seattle
Copper Butte
Portland
Torboy
Republic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The Lone Star Property is comprised of 17 patented mining claims (totalling 105.2ha) owned by Lema Trust for Children.
- Sixteen of the claims are contiguous and the seventeenth claim lies approximately 100 m south-east of the contiguous claims.
- The patented claims are under option with BGP Resources Inc., a Washington State company owned 100% by Belmont Resources.
- Belmont Resources in joint venture agreement with Marquee Resources pertaining to the Lone Star Property.
- Belmont Resources are currently in the process of exercising its option to acquire the claims.

Claim Name	Mineral Survey Number
Lone Star	349
Washington	349
Sunset	679
Sunrise	679
Prytis	607
Helen	670
Shonee No. 2	531
Shawnee (aka Shonee)	1031
Pauline Fraction	1031
Carter	1031
Arthur Jr	1031
Houck	1031
Walter	1031
Primrose Fraction	1031
Black Diamond	1031

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

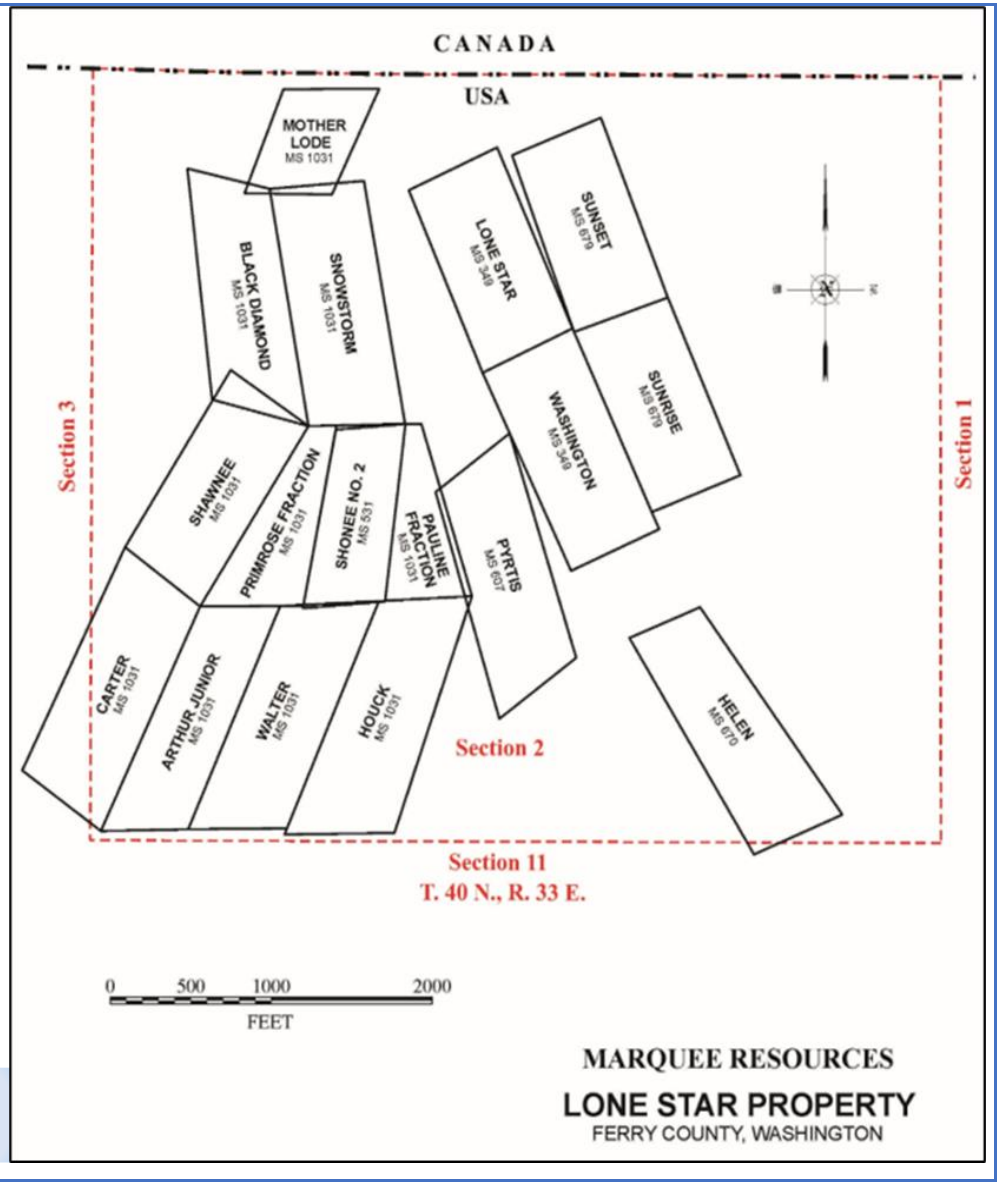
Snowstorm	1031
Motherlode	1031

- Summary of Patented Mining Claims:

- The patented mining claims are shown in the figure below.
- That 30-year option to purchase was completed on June 5, 1993, and expired on June 5, 2023. The price to exercise the option to purchase is US$500 per acre, or a total of approximately US$130,060. Belmont is currently in the process of legally exercising its option to acquire the claims.
- Mining Plus understands from Marquee Resources that the tenement is in good standing and have not advised of any impediments to being able to operate on the lease.
- The claims are subject to a 2.5% NSR royalty payable to the owners. There are no back-in rights or other agreements or encumbrances to which the property is subject.
- Continued exploration drilling may require reclamation permitting with the State of Washington DNR. In Washington State, specifically for mineral exploration, new surface disturbances of more than 0.4ha in any 3.2ha parcel of private land require reclamation permitting to specific standards. However, this includes only new surface disturbance.
- The Project has not started the mining permitting stage. There do not appear to be any significant impediments to obtaining environmental or operating permits.
- There is a reasonable expectation that the company can obtain the necessary permits. However, the geochemical characterization of the low-grade ore stockpiles and the waste rock may require additional testing to satisfy the regulatory agencies that the mine can be operated and closed in a manner protective of human health and the environment. Marquee Resources may be required to design the facility with a higher level of engineering and agency oversight to satisfy the regulatory agencies.
- There are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There is both current exploration and drilling related disturbance as well as historic mining disturbance. Some or all of this disturbance may be required by DNR to be included in the reclamation permit based on the age of the disturbance and whether this disturbance will be utilized as part of the Lone Star mining plan.

MARQUEE RESOURCES LIMITED



WWW.MARQUEERESOURCES.COM.AU
22 Townshend Road Subiaco WA 6008

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Historic production and exploration on the Lone Star property is summarized as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>1897</td><td>Lone Star produced 1,540 tons of copper ore.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1908</td><td>B.C. Copper Company acquired the Lone Star property and built an 8.7 km long cable aerial tramway from the Lone Star Mine to the Boundary Falls Smelter in Canada.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1909</td><td>Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. acquired the property, continued underground development, installed an aerial tram to the Boundary Falls mill, and shipped over 4,500 tons between 1910 and 1913.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1910</td><td>Ore was shipped from 1910 through 1918. Those shipments totalled 145,000 tons averaging 1.25% copper, 0.036 opt (1.1 g/t) gold, and 0.20 opt (6.2 g/t) silver.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1953</td><td>Attwood Copper Mines acquired the Lone Star property from Eugene Mining Company. Attwood opened the old underground workings and conducted mapping, sampling, and a diamond drill program.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1955</td><td>Granby Mining optioned the Lone Star and nearby Richmond property from Attwood, and conducted a diamond drilling program.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1961</td><td>The Lone Star and Richmond properties were optioned to Moneta Porcupine. They conducted drilling and geophysical surveys.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1969</td><td>Falconbridge surveyed the Lone Star and claims to the south.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1970</td><td>From 1970-1971, Israel Continental conducted a drill program on the Lone Star and Richmond properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1972</td><td>Granby Mining optioned the Lone Star and Richmond properties. Drilling was conducted from 1973 to 1975.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

1977	From 1977-1978, Granby Mining Company created the present-day pit at Lone Star. They shipped about 400,000 tons of mineralized material to the Phoenix Mill.
1980	Azure Resources acquired the Lone Star and conducted surface exploration and drilling from 1981-1985.
1989	From 1989-1991, US Borax and Kennecott Exploration carried out a mapping and drilling program on the Lone Star property
2002	Gold City Industries acquired the Lexington a Lone Star properties. No work was completed on the Lone Star property.
2005	Merit Mining acquired the Lone Star and Lexington properties. In 2006, Merit Mining conducted an 11-hole diamond drill program on Lone Star that totalled 2,736 feet (834 m). From that drilling, a resource calculation was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2021	Belmont Resources acquired the project and entered into a joint-venture agreement with Marquee Resources.

- Historic drilling of the Lone Star property is summarized as follows:

Year	Diamond Drill Holes	Percussion Holes	Total Meters	Company
1908	25		1,222	Unknown
1954	28 (UG)		851	Attwood
1955	56		2,685	Granby
1970	24		5,446	Israel
1973		12	1,098	Granby-Coastal
1974		4	460	Granby-Coastal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

1975	7		588	Granby
1981	3		427	Azure
1981		13	1,166	Azure
1982	2		226	Azure
1982		34	3,371	Azure
1985		15	1,650	Azure
1989	8		1,639	US Borax
1990	7		1,814	Kennecott
2006	13		834	Merit
Total	**173**	**78**	**23,477**	

- Historic high-grade intercepts (not included in determination of latest MRE) is as follows:

Year	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu %	Au g/t
1970	IC-2	55.5	60.8	5.3	5.8	-
1970	IC-4	70.1	73.2	3.1	16.25	-
1970	IC-7	106	122.6	16.6	3.71	-
1970	IC-13	166.1	176.8	10.7	3.73	-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

1981	L81-3	68.9	83.2	14.3	3.01	1.06
1908	K-9	6.1	13.7	7.6	4.05	1.7
1908	K-13	32	36.6	4.6	2.97	2.56
1955	G-55	32.3	35.7	3.4	6.69	4.58

- A Mineral Resource Estimate and NI 43-101 Technical Report were completed in 2007 by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia (Cowley and Puritch, 2007). This is shown for historic and reference purposes only. Assumed metal prices were US$2.84/lb for copper and US$593/oz for gold. An underground mining operation was assumed with total mining, processing, G&A, and downstream costs equalling $104.50/tonne. The reported Mineral Resource using a cutoff grade of 1.5% CuEq is shown:

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Cu%	Au g/t	CuEq%
Indicated	63	2.30	1.28	2.69
Inferred	682	2.00	1.46	2.44

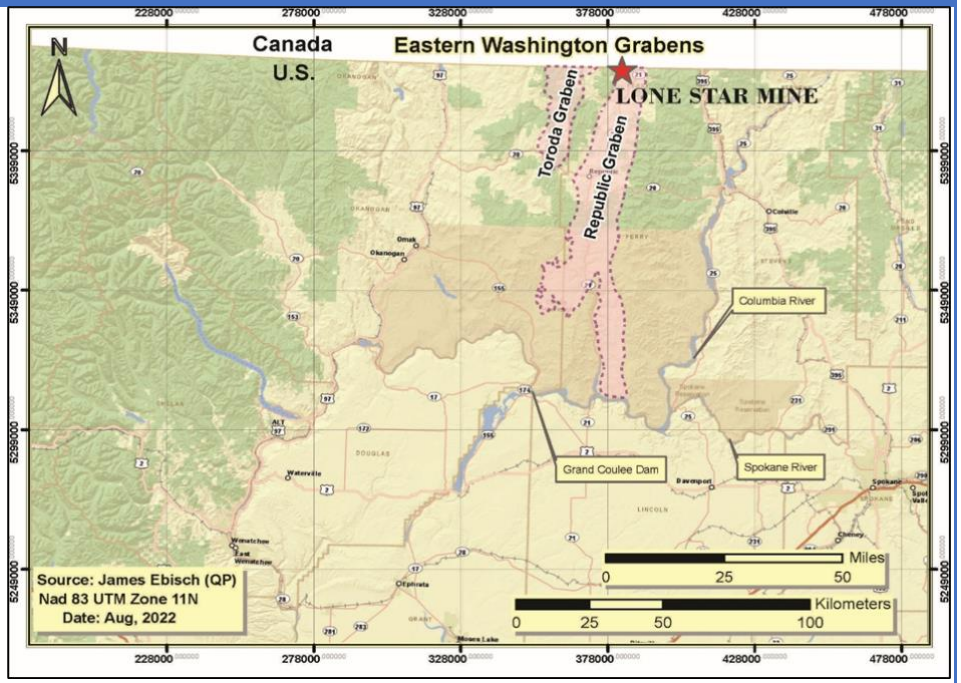
Geology

- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*

- The geology of northeastern Washington state is characterized primarily by several alternating Tertiary Age, northerly-trending grabens and the high-grade metamorphic terranes that lie adjacent to the grabens.
- The Republic Graben is a Tertiary Age geologic feature that may have formed due to extensional tectonics which yielded extensive volcanism.
- The grabens are filled primarily with Tertiary volcanic rocks, subordinate amounts of Permo-Triassic sedimentary rocks, and sparse Jurassic Age rocks. The intervening metamorphic core complexes contain gneissic, metamorphic

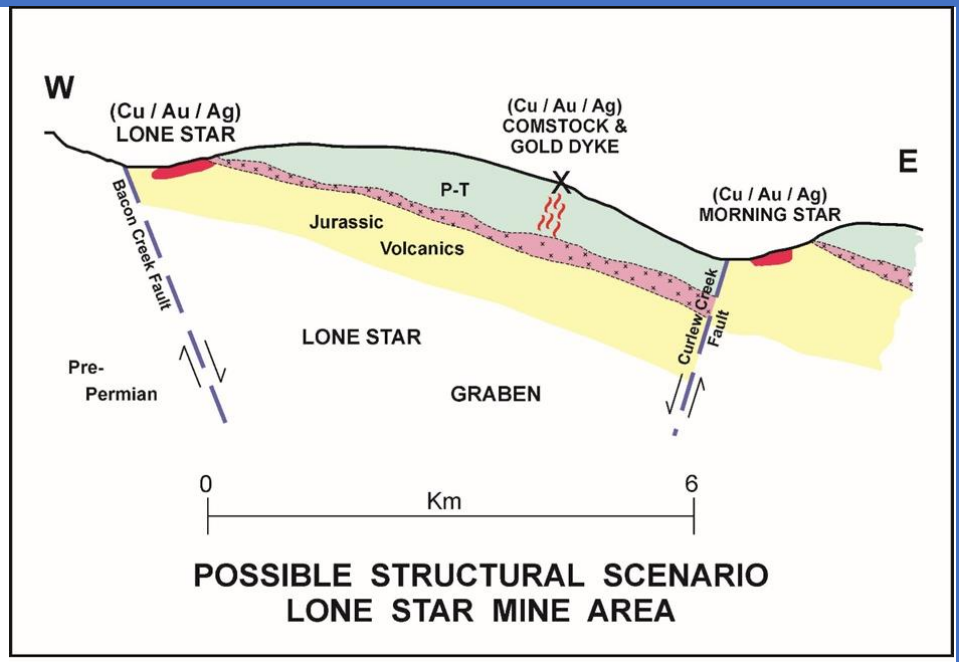
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rocks of uncertain age that have been intruded by un-metamorphosed igneous rocks. • The Toroda and Republic grabens are linear features that both average about 7 miles in width. The Republic Graben at least 80 miles (129 km) in length, and likely extends further to the south than is presently known under the younger volcanic flows of the Columbia River Basalt south of Lake Roosevelt. The Toroda Graben is about 45 miles (72 km) in length. • It is observed that the grabens of northeastern and central Washington are important locations for gold occurrence, especially along the deep-seated faults that mark the graben margins. • Regional Geology illustrated as follows:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Based upon the recent drill program, the rocks of the local area are thought to be a Jurassic Age ophiolite complex, which is thought to be laterally extensive beneath a Permo-Triassic upper plate, and gently-dipping to the southeast of the Lone Star Project.
- The Lone Star Deposit lies at the very western edge of the Republic Graben where it was down-dropped and partially preserved from erosion.
- The Lone Star Property straddles the Bacon Creek Fault, which lies along the western margin of the Republic Graben.
- Lone Star local geology illustrated by the following figure:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Lone Star Deposit is likely a Jurassic Age ophiolite complex, which is thought to be laterally extensive beneath a Permo-Triassic upper plate, and gently-dipping to the southeast of the Lone Star Project.
- The primary host rocks at the Lone Star Deposit are probably part of the early Jurassic Rossland Group, first defined at Rossland, B.C., Canada.
- Most of the rocks on the property are submarine extrusive and intrusive rocks, with subordinate amounts of volcaniclastic rocks and chemical sediments.
- The Quaternary cover at Lone Star consists almost entirely of glacial till. The till is poorly sorted, ranging in grain size from clay to boulders greater than 1 meter in diameter. It is up to 45 m thick in some of the drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Tertiary rocks seen thus far at Lone Star are intrusive and mostly discordant. They range in composition from rhyodacite to basalt. For geologic classification, they have all been grouped into one unit. • The Cretaceous rocks seen thus far are intrusive and discordant. Only one Cretaceous rock type has been identified. That is Quartz Monzonite, which locally has been called the Herron Creek Quartz Monzonite. • Several Jurassic Age rock types were intercepted by the 2021-2022 drill program. They are listed as follows: • Serpentinite: The serpentinites are concordant, gently-dipping, tabular units that appear to be altered basalt flows. Locally, the serpentinites are unaltered and are clearly basalt or gabbro. The serpentinite units are host to chemical sediments that contain appreciable amounts of gold, silver, and copper in the NW ZONE and the UPPER NW ZONE. The Upper Serpentinite, which is near the top of many of the eastern drill holes, may be part of a thrust plane (possibly the Chesaw Thrust Fault). • Lapilli Tuff: The Lapilli Tuff unit appears to be discordant. It is found near the base of the Upper Serpentinite. Tuff clasts range in size from pebble to cobble. The clasts have variable compositions, from rhyolite to siltstone. It often has a mylonitic texture, with well-pronounced, stretched clasts. The tuff appears to mark an angular unconformity. • Rhyolite: The main ore body that was exploited from 1977-1978 by Granby Mining Co. using open pit methods at Lone Star is hosted by a possible submarine rhyolite dome. The rhyolite is light grey to grey green in colour and relatively equigranularity. Quartz eyes are rare. Although some bedded sulphides exist, much of the sulphide mineralization occurs in veins, veinlets, and disseminations. Most of the copper sulphides in the rhyolite are epigenetic, although sparse, thin, massive chalcopyrite>pyrite beds are present. • Quartz Eye Rhyolite: The quartz eye rhyolite is light green to beige in colour and contains prominent disseminated quartz eyes. The quartz eye rhyolite contains an estimated 2-3% average of quartz eyes. The quartz eye rhyolite contains sparse sulphide mineralization when compared to the rhyolite. It may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be post-mineral and discordant. No bedded sulphides have been noted in the quartz eye rhyolite. • Rhyolite Porphyry: The rhyolite porphyry has only been seen in two deeper drill holes. These were drill holes collared near the bottom of the open pit that were intended as a stratigraphic test far below the existing open pit. Drill hole LS21-013 intercepted rhyolite porphyry from 579-608 feet (176.5 – 185.3 m) and drill hole LS21-018 intercepted rhyolite porphyry from 612-647 feet (186.6 – 197.2m). These intercepts have been interpreted to be concordant stratigraphy. The rhyolite porphyry contains 2-5% disseminated sulphides, predominantly pyrite. • Andesite: The andesite seen thus far seems predominantly to consist of numerous extrusive submarine volcanic flows. The andesite is a dark olive-green colour with a fine grained phaneritic texture. It has only very minor sulphide content. The “FW” andesite is an important stratigraphic marker since it marks the base of the NW ZONE and is the basis of the structure contours and the collapse structure. • Siltstone/volcaniclastics: Volcaniclastics with local siltstone/wacke beds are sparse but are a very noticeable part of the stratigraphy. These clastics can be found occasionally throughout the stratigraphic section. • Augite Phyric Basalt: The augite phyric basalt has been seen in only one drill hole. It was intercepted in deeper stratigraphic test hole LS21-013 from 666-827 feet (203.0 – 252.1 m). Refer to “Drill hole information section for relevant figure).The distinctive appearance of the augite phyric basalt, with the unique augite phenocrysts in the epidote-coloured groundmass, makes it a distinctive marker unit of The Jurassic Age volcanic stratigraphy. • Gabbro: Several gabbro dikes that contain sulphide mineralization have been found, but they are limited in width and seem to be late mineral in age. • Chemical sediments: The primary chemical sediments noted thus far consist of volcanogenic massive sulphides, opaque porcelaneous white chert, fine crystalline magnetite, and translucent microcrystalline silica. These chemical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sediments make up a significant portion of the potential economic mineralization at Lone Star in the pit area. • The Bacon Creek Fault is the most significant fault on the Lone Star Property. It marks the western edge of the Republic Graben. The Bacon Creek Fault lies about 400 m west of the Lone Star open pit. • The Lone Star Cu/Au/Ag Deposit lies within a VMS environment. The primary mineralization at the Lone Star Deposit consists of three types of mineralization. These have been called Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 mineralization. • The first type of mineralization consists of gently-dipping, syngenetic stratiform chemical sediments in Jurassic Age submarine volcanic rocks. • The second type of mineralization consists primarily of structurally controlled epigenetic veins and disseminations in Jurassic Age submarine volcanic rocks that contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, occasional bornite, and sparse molybdenite. • The third type of mineralization consists of high-grade gold mineralization adjacent to the Bacon Creek Fault (SW ZONE) which may be epithermal in nature. This mineralization is not the focus of this study.
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 Lone Star Property was drill tested during the period 1910 to 1990 by 238 diamond and percussion holes totalling 22,643 m. The historical data are not included in this data compilation and Resource Estimate. Recent drilling has confirmed the mineralized zone and replaces the historical data. • Drilling by Merit in 2006 and by Marquee in 2021-2022, totalling 9,035 m in 60 holes, forms the basis for the mineral resource estimate. • Merit 2006: • The 13-hole program totalling 834 m was aimed at verifying historic drilling and geological interpretations for a high-grade shoot model. • Marquee 2021: • A total of 8,201 m of drilling was completed in 47 drill holes from November 15, 2021, through June 1, 2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The drill program was designed to verify mineralization encountered by previous operators and produce a resource estimate that complies with modern industry standards.
- Drilling continued 7 days per week, 24 hours per day except for a ten-day holiday and infrequent equipment breakdowns.
- All drill holes were completed with HQ size core (63.5 mm diameter).
- Core recovery was excellent overall.
- All holes were surveyed using a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT IQ multi-shot survey tool. Surveys were completed roughly every 30 m of hole depth. The tool has an azimuth accuracy of +/- 1 degree and a dip accuracy of +/- 0.3 degrees.
- Highlights of the Marquee drilling program shown in following table.

Hole ID	From	To	Thickness (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
LS21-007	107.9	125.6	17.7	1.7	2.8	5.9
LS21-011	108.8	111.9	3.1	2.6	1.0	8.6
LS21-011	119.5	127.7	8.2	1.3	1.0	4.7
LS21-017	112.8	116.4	3.6	1.8	0.8	4.4
LS21-017	192.6	194.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	-
LS21-023	179.8	198.1	18.3	0.5	0.4	-
LS21-027	117.0	122.2	5.2	4.1	1.9	9.6

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

LS21-027	226.0	232.3	6.3	0.8	2.3	-
LS21-033	172.2	180.4	8.2	0.4	0.1	-
LS21-033	247.2	250.2	3.0	0.7	0.5	-
LS21-037	232.3	241.7	9.4	2.3	1.2	-
LS21-049	232.3	232.4	0.2	4.0	1.1	24.0
LS21-049	285.1	297.5	12.3	1.6	0.7	-

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• This section is not relevant as data has been composited for Mineral Resource estimation, not exploration result reporting. • Based on the assumed metal prices, the following copper equivalent formula was derived CuEq% = Cu% + (Au g/t x 0.6198).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• This section is not relevant as data has been calculated as a volume for Mineral Resource estimation. • The orientation of the mineralized zone has been established as sub-horizontal. Drilling was competed with vertical holes that intersect the mineralized zones in a near perpendicular manner.

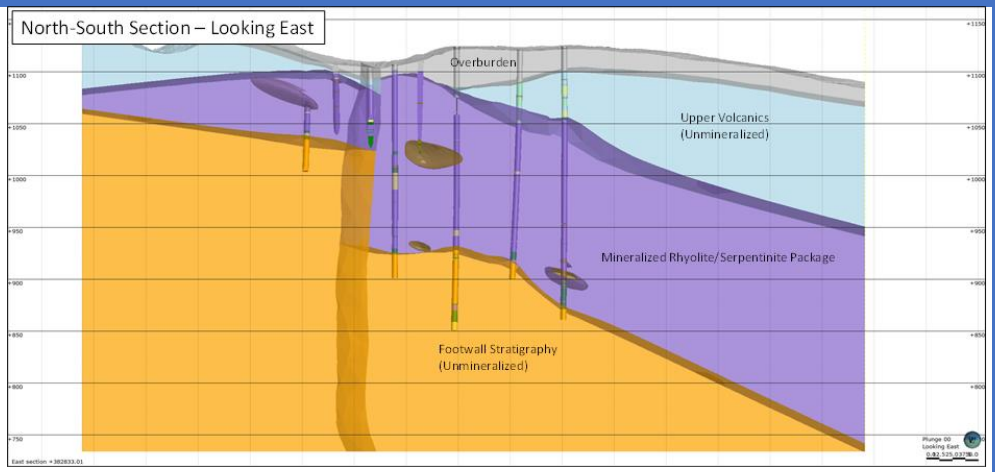
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of 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.*	• Relevant maps and diagrams are provided in each section.
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.*	• This document is considered to represent a balanced report.
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 material information has been included in the report. • Bulk densities have been measured from drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements.
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.*	• No information on planned future drilling was available at the time of drafting this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

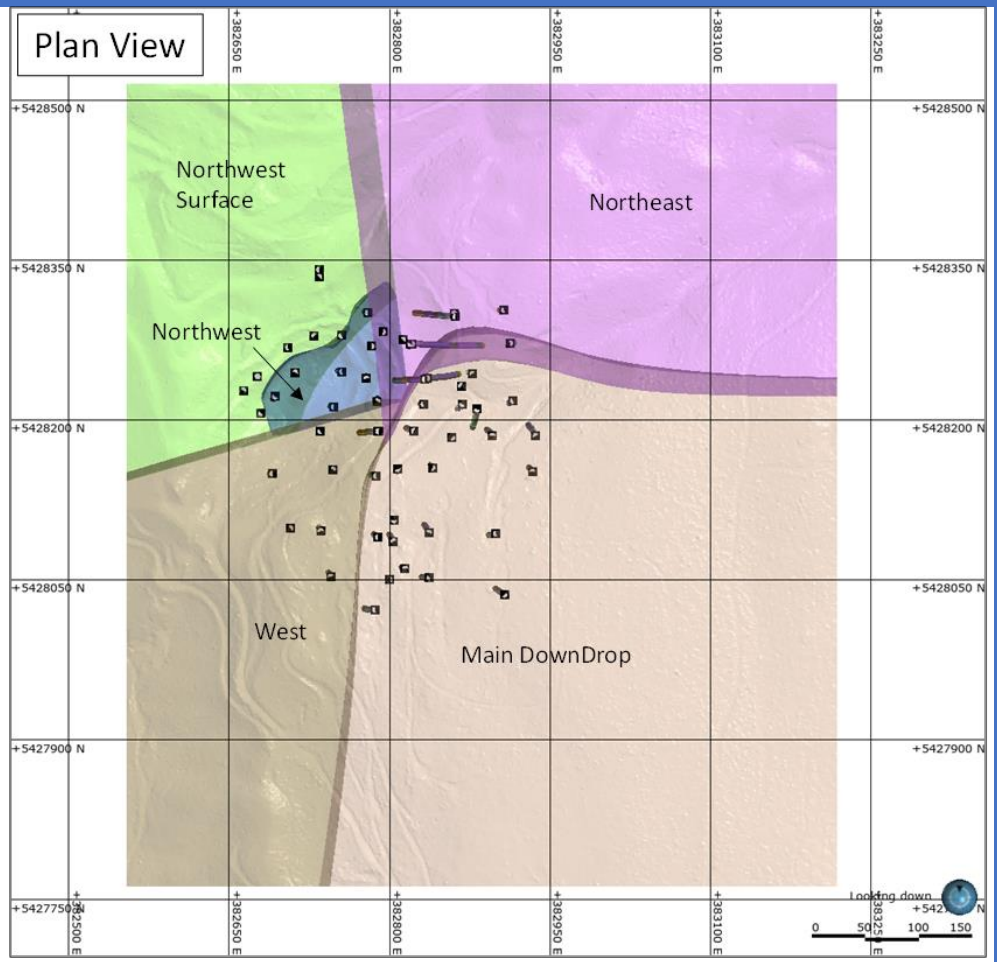
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

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.*	• Drill core was initially logged on paper and then digitized into Excel spreadsheet files. • This information was then loaded into the acQuire geoscientific data management software. • Assay data are imported directly to acQuire from the assay certificates received from the laboratory. • A set of validation rules ensures data integrity. • During import to acQuire, automatic validations ensure the integrity of the data being loaded. • A database manager oversees the import of external data such as laboratory assay results. • Drill hole collar elevations have been validated against a topographic surface generated from a LIDAR survey flown in 2022. • Drill hole traces were visually checked to validate the downhole surveys. • Mining Plus has verified 5% of the assay database against original assay certificates and found no errors. • Mining Plus has reviewed the Lone Star database management practices, on-site procedures and protocols, quality control procedures and analyses, and checks of the assay database against assay certificates. Mining Plus finds the database integrity and QA/QC program to be acceptable for mineral resource estimation.
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.*	• A site visit was completed to the Lone Star Project on April 20, 2022, by Mr. Brian Hartman, P.Geo. of Ridge Geoscience LLC, a subcontractor to Mining Plus. All relevant data and procedures for measuring, capturing, recording, and storing were reviewed. • Items noted included: • Drill core condition

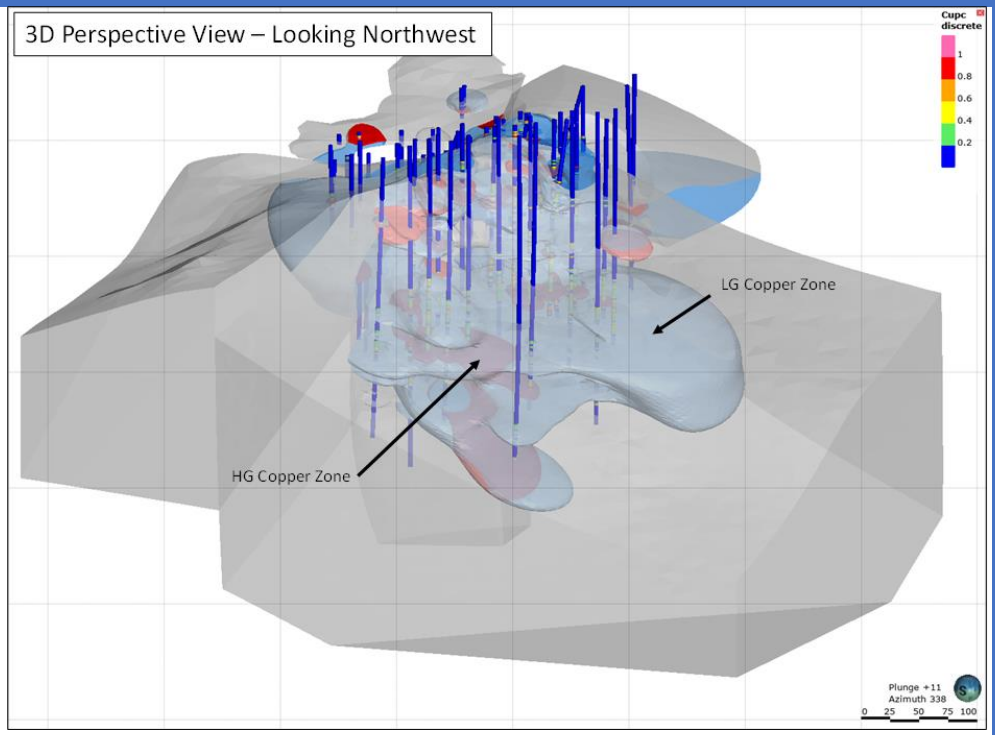
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample selection • Core recovery • Logging, sampling, and core handling procedures. • Visible copper mineralization in the drill core
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral 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.*	• The current Mineral Resource Estimate is based on drilling from the 2006 Merit drilling program and the 2021-2022 Marquee drilling program. • The estimate incorporates geological and structural constraints developed through lithological and structural modelling and familiarity with the deposit. • The drill hole database used for the resource model included collar surveys, down hole surveys, assay data, density measurements and lithological information. • Stratigraphy is vertically offset in several areas, most prominently by an arcuate fault or caldera collapse feature that down dropped the south-eastern portion of the deposit relative to the northern area. This is shown in the figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • This down-dropped area contains the thickest package of mineralization intersected to date. • It appears that the northern and western area of mineralization has largely been eroded away. • Smaller magnitude offsets are observed in the northern part of the deposit. • The offsets have resulted in the geological model being broken into five separate structural zones. See figure below. • Logged lithologies were used to interpret three-dimensional wireframe solids for each of the groups above within each structural zone, except for the scattered tertiary dikes. • Wireframes solids were modelled using Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling tools. • The main mineralized zones are hosted in a package of dominantly rhyolite with some serpentinite that gently dips towards the southeast at 20-25 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• These two lithologies were ultimately grouped together for the purposes of resource estimation after analysis of grade distributions revealed no material differences in grade occurrence or intensities within either lithology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Copper and gold assay statistics, histograms, and log probability plots were reviewed. • A low-grade copper zone was defined as >0.18% Cu, with an internal high-grade zone defined as >1.0% Cu. • A low-grade gold zone was defined as 0.05 g/t Au with an internal high-grade zone defined as >1.0 g/t Au. • These grade shells were generated using 2 m composites within the mineralized rhyolite/serpentinite package, an indicator RBF interpolant value for above or below the cutoff, and a probability of 50%. • The resultant shapes were manually adjusted as needed to better fit the interpretation. • The process was repeated for each structural zone using a unique search orientation for each area. • All grade zone solids and eventual grade estimates were clipped to the rhyolite/serpentinite package and overburden surfaces. • A 3D perspective view of the copper grade domains is shown below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Data analysis was performed by creating histogram and cumulative probability plots of the copper and gold data within each structural zone. • Copper and gold assays were weight-averaged into 2m composites across the individual grade domains. • Residual segments shorter than 1m have their length distributed among the other intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Composited data was used to generate cumulative probability and histogram plots. • A review of the results showed that some high-grade outliers were spatially discontinuous from the remainder of the data set and that there was justification for restricting their range of influence. • Composite values above the restricted value were limited to an influence range of 30% of the primary search distances, ranging from 15-30 m. • Beyond that distance, the high-grade composites were capped to the restricted value when used to estimate grade. • Variogram models were completed on the low-grade domains within the main down dropped block to determine the orientation and spatial continuity of the composited copper and gold values. • Nested spherical models were fit to the directional variograms. • Due to the smaller number of composites within other structural zones, variography results were poor. It was ultimately decided to utilize Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) for all structural zones, using the variography results as a guide for ellipse orientation and search ranges. When used alongside the nested grade domains and outlier restrictions, IDW results provide a globally unbiased and adequate grade representation for this level of study.
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.*	• The currently defined mineral resource is approximately 300 m east-west by 400 m north-south, in a variably mineralized package of rock that is approximately 200 m thick and dipping gently towards the southeast. Mineralization occurs from the surface to a depth of approximately 280 m below surface. Mineralization remains open at depth towards the south and east.
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*	• The Lone Star Mineral Resource estimate was completed using Leapfrog Geo version 2021.2.4 software in UTM coordinates. • The block model was constrained by interpreted three-dimensional wireframes of the lithologies and mineralized horizons.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. 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.* • *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.*	• Copper and gold were estimated into blocks using Inverse Distance Weighting Squared interpolation. • The main mineralized zones are hosted in a package of dominantly rhyolite with some serpentinite that gently dips towards the southeast at 20-25 degrees. These two lithologies were ultimately grouped together for the purposes of resource estimation after analysis of grade distributions revealed no material differences in grade occurrence or intensities within either lithology. • Copper and gold assay statistics, histograms, and log probability plots were reviewed. • The interpolation plan for the Lone Star Mineral Resource estimation model was completed using Inverse Distance Squared Weighting (IDW) rhyolite/serpentinite package within five structural zones. • The estimation used 2m composites. • Composite sharing across grade domain boundaries (high-grade, low-grade, and outside) was not allowed. • All interpolations used a search orientation based on the geometry of the domains within each structural zone. • The Lone Star block model was validated by visual comparison of color-coded block grades to drill hole composite grades in sectional views. • Global comparison of a Nearest Neighbour (NN) model with the IDW model. • Swath plot analysis comparing NN and IDW grades. • The visual comparison of block model grades with composite grades for copper and gold show a good correlation between values and no large discrepancies are apparent. • The parent block size is 5 m x 5 m x 2 m, and blocks were further sub-blocked to a minimum of 1.25 m x 1.25 m x 0.50 m along the lithology and grade domain boundaries. • The model is not rotated. • Mining Plus generated a NN model for copper and gold to serve as a check against the resource model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The NN interpolation method simply assigns a block the same grade as its closest composite. • These models are intended to represent a theoretical unbiased estimate of the average grade when no cut-off grade is imposed and is a good basis for checking performance of different estimation methods. • The NN model utilized the same search criteria as the OK model except for using a single 2 m composite to estimate a block. • Copper and gold grades compare well. • Swath plots comparing the LG and HG domain NN and IDW grades were generated along northing, easting, and elevation. The swaths demonstrate good comparison between NN and IDW copper and gold grades, indicating that the block model is a reasonable representation of the informing data. • The trends shown by the composite data (represented by the NN model) are honoured by the block model. • The comparisons show the effect of the interpolation, which results in smoothing of the block grades, compared to the nearest neighbour grades. Gold IDW grades are lower than NN grades due to the outlier restrictions applied during IDW estimation. • Based on the assumed metal prices, the copper equivalent formula is CuEq% = Cu% + (Au g/t x 0.6198). A copper equivalent of 0.10% is required to overcome the US$7.00 processing cost. Based on this cutoff within the conceptual pit shell, The Lone Star deposit contains an Indicated Mineral Resource of 9.76 Mt at 0.45% copper and 0.23 g/t gold and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 3.35 Mt at 0.31% copper and 0.20 g/t gold. The Mineral Resource is presented below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Classification</th><th>Tonnes (Mt)</th><th>CuEq%</th><th>Cu%</th><th>Au g/t</th></tr><tr><td>Indicated</td><td>9.76</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.23</td></tr><tr><td>Inferred</td><td>3.35</td><td>0.44</td><td>0.31</td><td>0.20</td></tr></table>
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnage.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Mineral Resources are reported on a dry in-situ basis at a 0.10% CuEq cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions 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.*	• The mine plan, developed at a conceptual PEA level, was based on the mineral resource estimate. • The current optimization shell for the Lone Star pit falls primarily within the Lone Star, Sunset, Sunrise and Washington claims. Areas outside of these claims restrict Marquee from accessing and operating therein. For the purpose of evaluating the deposit in this technical report, property boundaries were ignored. • Pit optimization was conducted using Geovia Whittle software and the Pseudoflow algorithm. This algorithm uses the resource copper and gold grades, resource class and specific gravity (SG) for each block of the block model to evaluates the cost and revenue of the blocks within potential pit shells. The algorithm uses engineering parameters and economic inputs and expands downwards and outwards until the last block mined is at break-even economics. In this study, the pit shells are generated by varying the input copper and gold prices and comparing the resource and waste tonnes and grade for each pit. By varying the copper and gold prices, while keeping inputs for metallurgical recoveries and pit slopes constant, various generated pit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

cases are evaluated to determine where incremental pit shells produce marginal or negative economic returns.

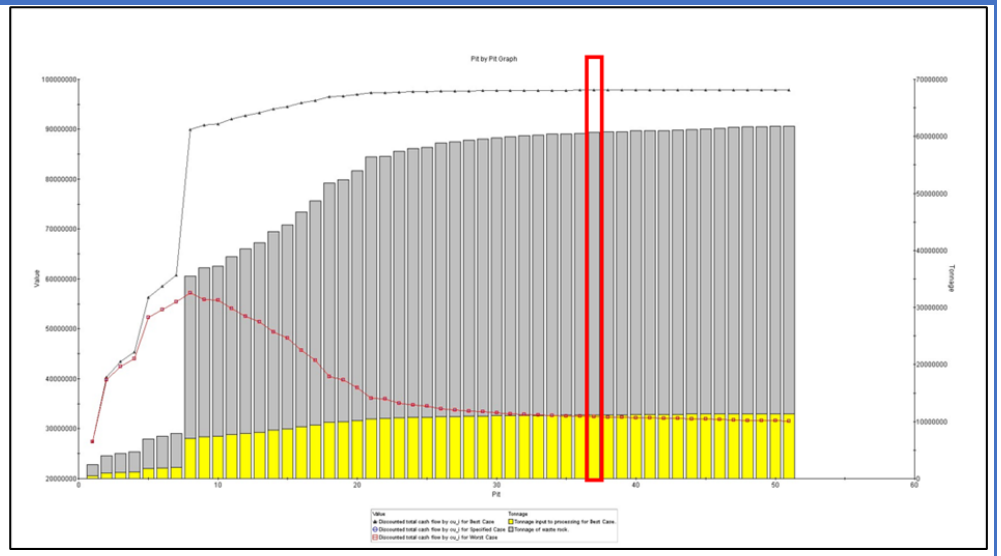
- The economic margins from each pit are evaluated on a relative basis to provide payback on capital and produce a return for the Project. At some point, a larger pit does not provide significant added value. A pit limit can then be chosen that has a suitable financial return for the deposit. Note that the economics are only applied for comparative purposes to assist in the selection of an optimum pit shell for further mine planning; they do not reflect the actual financial results of the mine plan. The chosen pit shell is then used as the basis for further mine planning, scheduling, equipment selection and financial modelling.
- The pit optimization inputs utilized in this study are shown below.

Item	Value
Copper Price	$4.10/lb
Gold Price	$1,750/oz
Mining Cost	Hard Rock: $2/t
Processing Cost	$7/t
Mining Dilution	5%
Mining Recovery	90%
Copper Offsite Costs (Refining, Transport, Insurance)	S0.10/lb

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Gold Offsite Costs (Refining, Transport, Insurance)	$50/oz
Royalties	2.5%
Pit Slopes	Hard Rock: 55°
Average Recoveries	90%

- The figure below shows the contents of the generated pit shells for the Lone Star deposit. Pit 36 was selected as it is located at the first inflection point and provides a high value relative to the pit size. Any larger shells have marginal economic benefit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • The final pit design was based off the optimization shell template. • The relevant Whittle shell was exported in MineSight software, where a practical pit design was completed. • The associated Cut-off grade for shell 36 (RF = 1) is: • Cu % COG – 0.09% • Au g/t COG – 0.15 g/t • The COG is a mine COG and not an all-in-cost COG and does not include transport costs of ore to processing facility nor concentrate to refinery transport costs
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*	• The Lone Star property hosts a potential copper-gold deposit. • A preliminary metallurgical testwork program was completed in 2023 at Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• The program utilized a single composite, and the program is documented in report BL1298 – Metallurgical Study of the Lone Star Project dated October 13, 2023. • A 40kg sample was assembled from half core obtained from the recent 2021 drilling program. Intervals were selected to best represent the dominant lithology and the copper and gold grades of the mineral resource. • The Table below shows the drill hole intervals selected for the metallurgical sample.

DHID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu%	Au g/t
LS21-003	1818223	128.63	130.15	0.55	0.30
LS21-003	1818226	133.22	134.74	0.56	0.28
LS21-003	1818228	136.25	137.77	0.46	0.17
LS21-021	1819058	53.64	55.17	0.50	0.08
LS21-021	1819059	55.17	56.69	0.61	0.08
LS21-025	1819623	153.01	154.53	0.44	0.29
LS21-025	1819634	168.25	169.77	0.51	0.29
			Average	0.52	0.21

- The test program investigated the composite's amenability to a conventional copper-gold processing flowsheet.
- The test program investigated head characterization, grindability, gravity concentration and flotation testing, which included Lock Cycle Testing.
- The results of chemical analysis of the single composite are summarized in the Table below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	S (%)
Assay Method	**FAAS**	**FAAS**	**ICP**	**FAAS**	**LECO**
Measured Feed	0.50	0.24	1.67	2.7	0.81
Recalculated Feed (LCT-09)	0.52	0.15	1.80	2.6	0.77

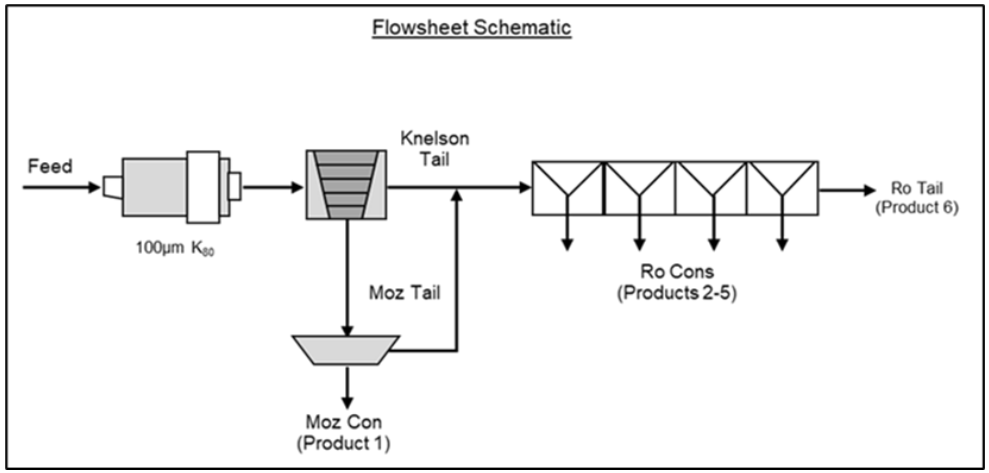
- Each element was assayed in duplicate with average values shown. Variability within the gold assays was noted pointing to a potential nugget effect. LCT-09 represents values taken from the Lock Cycle Testing as this would be considered the most robust recalculated feed.
- While no mineralogical testing was completed the ratio of copper:iron:sulphur suggests that chalcopyrite is the predominant copper sulphide present in the composite.
- The grindability of the composite was determined through the Bond Ball Work Index procedure.
- The results found a Bond Ball Mill work index of 14.3 kWh/t, which indicates moderate hardness. See table below.

Sample ID	CSS µm	F80 µm	P80 µm	Gpr	WiBM kWh/tonne
Composite Blend	150	2784	112	1.55	14.3

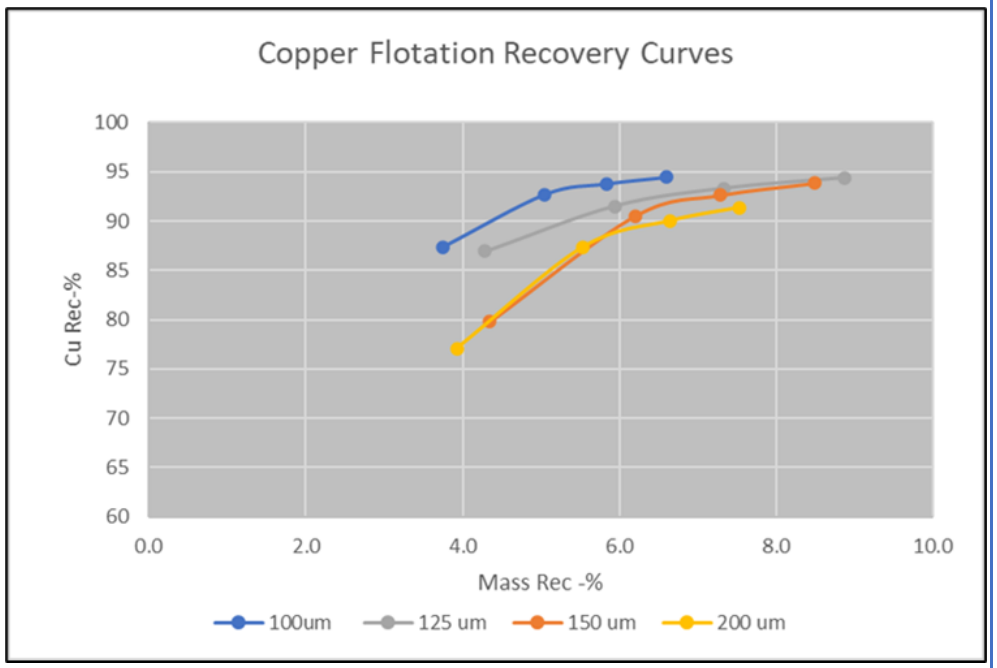
- Base Metallurgical Laboratories investigated the effect of primary grind size and flotation chemistry on the metallurgical recovery of copper and gold.
- A total of 4 bench scale tests were conducted as part of this preliminary program.
- Each primary grind size was processed in a single pass through a laboratory Knelson gravity concentrator, with gravity concentrate further upgraded via a Mozley table, to recover coarse gold ahead of the flotation process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

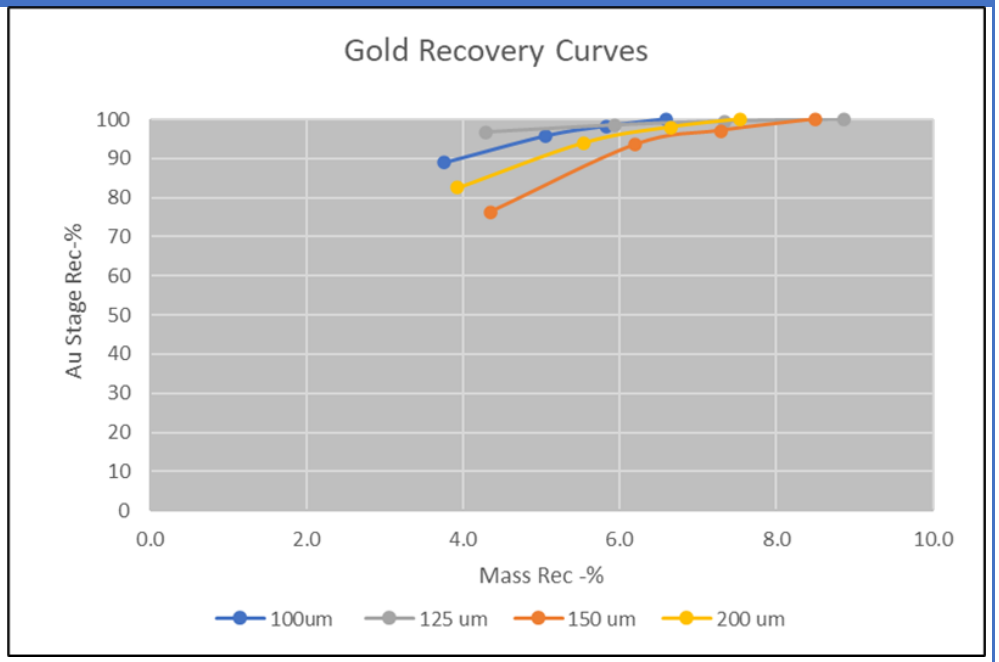
- A Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) test protocol was not utilized.
- The rougher flotation testwork flowsheet schematic is provided in the Figure below.



- Primary grind sizes were tested at F80 of 100 µm, 125 µm. 150 µm, and 200 µm.
- Gravity recovery of gold was highly variable showing no correlation with grind size.
- Mozley concentrate grade ranged from 20.5 g/t Au to 602 g/t Au representing 9.9% to 67.8% of the contained gold indicating the presence of coarse-grained gold in the composite.
- Combined gravity concentrator and Mozley Table tails became the feed for rougher flotation testing.
- Copper recoveries over the range of primary grind sizes ranged between 93.5% to 95.1%. No correlation between recovery and grind size was found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Differences in test results has been attributed to variability of testing and assaying. • The nugget effect observed in the gold assays meant that recoveries were less reliable as an indicator of performance and instead gold grades in the flotation tails were compared. • Gold in flotation tails ranged from 0.02 g/t Au to 0.11 g/t Au with no correlation to grind size. See Figures below. 

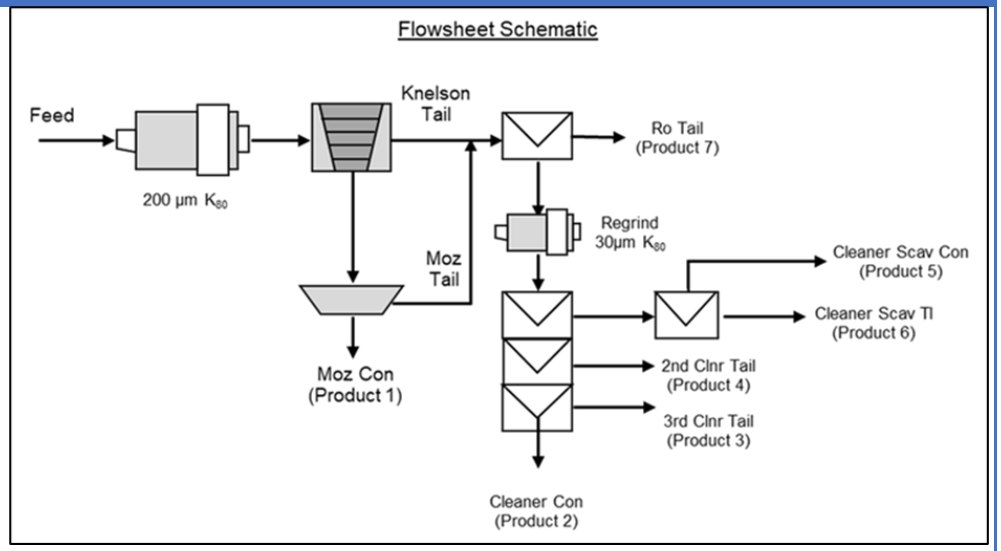
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Using a consistent grind size of 200 µm different flotation chemistries were tested to improve flotation performance. All tests utilized Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol (MIBC) as a frother and were conducted at natural pH.
- The collectors used were a combination of:
- Sodium Isopropyl Xanthate (SIPX) with Aerofloat A208 collector promoter
- Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) with Aero 3894 collector promotor
- Sodium Isopropyl Xanthate (SIPX) with Aerofloat A208 collector promoter with Copper Sulphate.

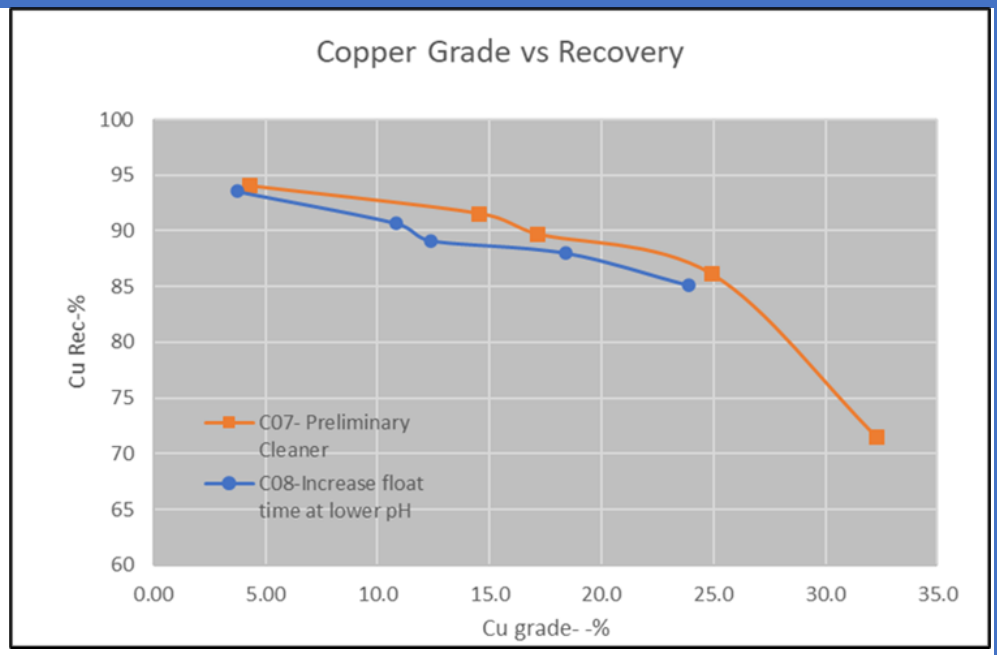
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The combination of PAX and Aero 3894 was found to improve the recovery of both copper and gold at 200 µm. • Copper recovery increased to 95.0% and gold recovery to 94.0% although the mass yield to concentrate also increased from 7.5% to 12.5%. The final tails grade was 0.03% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au. • The addition of copper sulphate was found to reduce the recovery of copper. • Following gravity separation, rougher flotation testing was conducted using a grind size of 200 µm, with the addition of 20 g/t of PAX and Aero 3894 each and floated for 10 minutes in the laboratory to prepare a rougher concentrate for cleaner flotation, conducted as part of this program. • There were 2 bench scale cleaner tests. • The rougher concentrate was reground to a K80 30 µm. • The cleaner flotation testwork flowsheet schematic is provided in the Figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Lime was added to each of the cleaner tests to raise the pH to approximately 10.5.
- The initial cleaner flotation test recovered 71% of the copper at a grade of 32% Cu, however 15% of the copper reported to the cleaner tails in the 3rd stage of cleaning. This was attributed to the 3rd cleaner stage conducted at pH 12.0.
- This test was then repeated with extended cleaner retention times and at a lower pH 11.0 in the 2nd cleaner stage and pH 11.5 in the final cleaner stage.
- The adjusted conditions produced a final concentrate of 23.9% Cu and 85% copper recovery. Gold grade was 11.6 g/t Au with a combined gravity-flotation recovery of 85%.
- The next Figure shows copper cleaner grade vs. recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

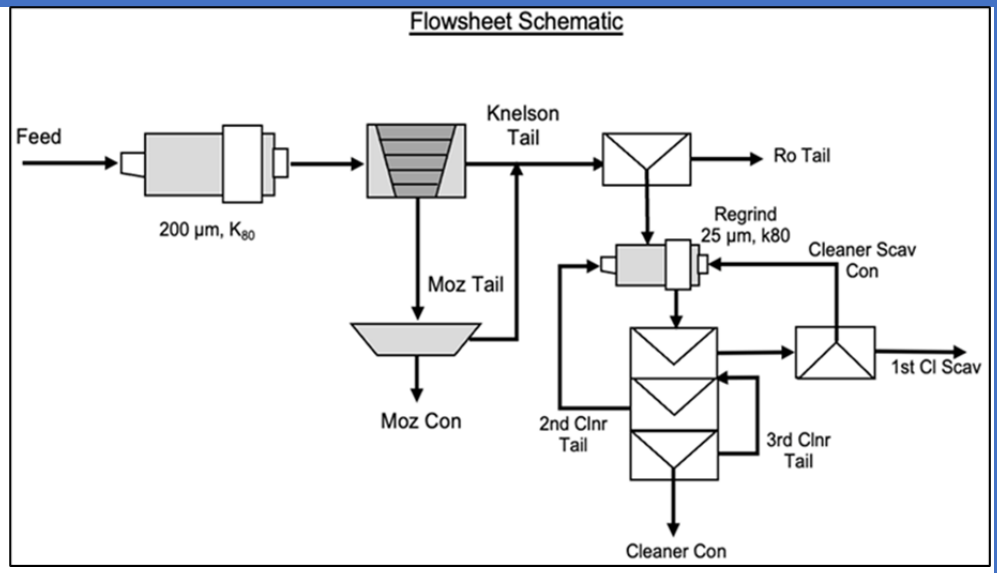


- The final cleaner flotation test recovered 86.1% of the copper at a grade of 24.9% Cu, and the combined gravity-flotation gold recovery was 84.8% with 10.5 g/t Au in the flotation concentrate.
- A final Lock Cycle Test (LCT) was completed on the bulk composite to improve confidence in the overall circuit recovery.
- The circuit is illustrated below, and the flotation conditions are presented in the following Table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Stage	Reagents – g/t			
	Lime	PAX	Aero 3894	pH
Primary Grind	-	-	-	7.4
Gravity Separation	-	-	-	7.4
Rougher Flotation	-	20	20	7.5
Regrind	10	-	-	8.6
Cleaner Flotation	365	2.5	7.5	10.5 – 11.5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



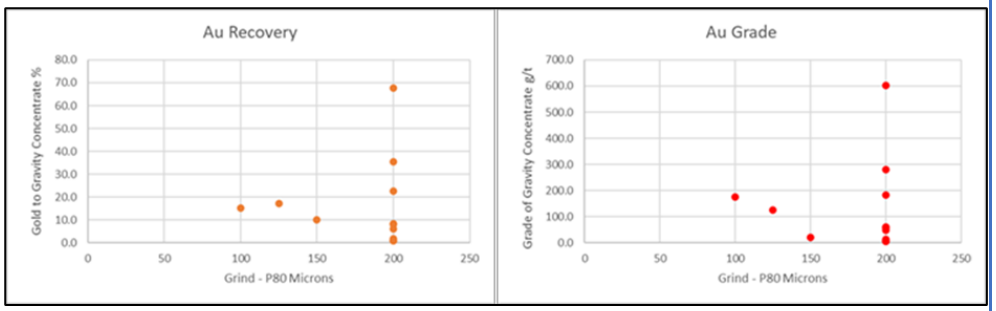
- The LCT produced a final flotation concentrate with a grade of 28.8% Cu and 13.5 g/t Au recovering 89.0% of the copper and a combined gravity – flotation gold recovery of 87.6%.
- The products of the LCT are provided in the Table below.

Product	Weight	Assay					Distribution – Percent				
	%	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe %	S %	Cu	Au	Ag	Fe	S
Mozley Concentrate	0.1	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
Cleaner Flotation Concentrate	1.6	28.8	13.5	78.0	27.1	32.2	89.0	87.6	75.5	15.3	73.9

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Cleaner Scavenger Tail	7.9	0.27	0.13	2.50	4.0	2.1	4.4	4.5	12.8	12.0	25.4
Rougher Flotation Concentrate	9.3	4.82	2.26	14.53	7.7	6.9	93.4	92.1	88.2	27.2	99.3
Rougher Flotation Tail	90.5	0.04	0.02	0.20	2.1	0.0	6.6	7.9	11.8	72.8	0.7
Measured Head		0.52	0.15	1.80	2.6	0.77					
Calculated Head		0.50	0.24	1.67	2.7	0.81					

- Across the test program prior to each of the 6 rougher flotation tests, 2 cleaner flotation tests, and 5 cycles of the LCT flotation testing the composite was passed through a laboratory Knelson concentrator, with the Knelson concentrate further upgraded over a Mozley shaking table.
- The Figure below shows the results of each pass through the Knelson concentrator and Mozley table. Gravity concentration was performed at the same grind sizes as the flotation tests. These were F80 of 100 µm, 125 µm. 150 µm, and 200 µm. No correlation was found between grind size and gold recovery using gravity concentration. At 200 µm, where multiple tests were completed, gold recovery ranged from 0.9% to 67.8% and concentrate grades ranged from 4.6 g/t Au to 602.3 g/t Au indicating the likelihood for coarse gold in the sample.



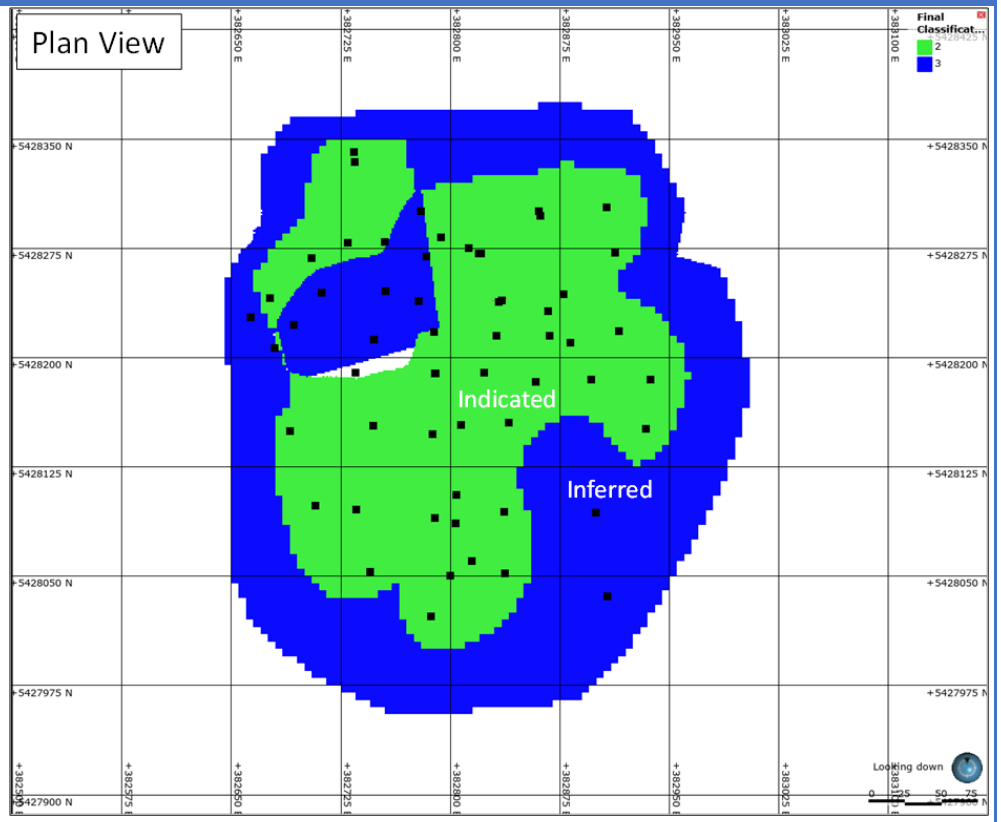
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• An industry standard Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) test protocol was not utilized as part of this program. • This metallurgical test program focused on a single composite that represented the average grade and dominant lithology and was limited in scope for the number and types of tests conducted. As the project is further developed additional recommended testing would include: • Testing of multiple variability samples and composites representing a broader range of expected mined material. • Additional comminution testing such as SMC, Bond RWI and Ai • Mineralogical analysis • Different primary and regrind particle sizes. • Variable flotation chemistry • Concentrate and tail characterization
Environmental 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 not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that no environmental factors exist that could prohibit any potential mining development at the Lone Star deposit. The area has a history of mining. • Pit extends to the east from existing historic pit. The Goosmus Creek runs directly west of the historic pit. This runs on federal land and consideration will be required should future mineral exploitation be pursued. • Exploration level activities and mining operations on private land in Washington are regulated by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and by the BLM or USFS on public land. • For exploration projects on public land creating less than five acres of disturbance, a NOI and reclamation bond is required by the BLM or the USFS. • For projects proposing disturbance of over five acres, a Plan of Operations and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance is required by the land management agency along with a reclamation permit issued by DNR. • Regulatory authority for the reclamation permit requirement is set forth in Metals Mining and Milling Act (Chapter 78.56 RCW); Surface Mine Reclamation Act (Chapter 78.44 RCW).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Project is located on private lands (patented mining claims) and public lands and would be subject to both Washington State and Federal permitting requirements. • To date, no permitting has been completed on the project. • Mining will be conducted using conventional truck and excavator methods. Open pit mining will provide the mineral processing plant feed at a rate of 5,000 tpd , which was based on processing capacity inputs assumed for this project. • Infrastructure to support the Lone Star Project will consist of site civil work, buildings, water management systems, and site electrical power. Site facilities will include mine facilities only as the current assumption rests on ore being processed off-site at the nearby Kettle River Processing facility. Environmental liabilities and other requirements for processing and tailing storage will fall under the responsibility of the Toll Treat operator and is not further discussed here. • New exploration disturbances created thus far by Marquee Resources activities are approximately 0.3 acres. Total surface disturbance for the mining activities has not yet been determined. • When materials are mined from the pit, they will either be delivered straight to the ROM crusher for ore and then to an ore stockpile, the Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) for waste rock, the topsoil storage facility or the low-grade mineralized material stockpiles. • All stockpiles are planned to avoid existing waterbodies, watercourses, and wetlands where possible. • During ground clearing and grubbing operations, an average depth of 300mm of growth media would be stripped, salvaged, and stockpiled. • Growth media stockpiles would be placed in designated areas within the Project area to the nearest associated mine component. • Growth media stockpiles would be sized to accommodate the amount of growth media obtained from nearby surface disturbance areas associated with various mine components.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Stockpiles will be constructed and operated to minimize meteoric water run-off and will be closed and reclaimed according to approved reclamation plans. • WRSFs will be designed and operated in accordance with DNR and BLM requirements. • Waste rock will be managed in accordance with an approved Waste Rock Management Plan (WRMP), which will be based on the Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) characteristics of the waste rock. • After construction of the WRSF is completed, the face would be regraded. Once regraded, the lift would be covered with growth media. The area would be subsequently seeded with an appropriate and BLM approved seed mixture. • WRSFs will be reclaimed in accordance with DNR and BLM requirements. Reclamation measures may include the following: • Regrading to enhance stability, reduce susceptibility to erosion and facilitate revegetation success. • Revegetation. • Diverting run-off from precipitation events and snowmelt. • Implementing measures to stabilize, manage, control or treat mine-impacted waters. • Water inflows to the Lone Star pit will include both groundwater inflow and surface water runoff. The contributions from groundwater will progressively increase as the pit extends below the groundwater table but is not considered an impediment to mining operations at this stage. The contributions from surface water will be via direct precipitation into the pit and runoff from the contributing catchments around the pit excavation. The inflows from direct precipitation will increase with expanding pit area in conjunction with groundwater inflows as the pit increases in depth. No site-specific data for groundwater was available as of the writing of this report. It is recommended that a hydrogeological study is performed for studies at PFS and/or FS level. • Marquee Resources will need to meet BLM and DNR objectives for post mining land uses. Major land uses occurring in the Project area include

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineral exploration and development, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation. • Following closure, the Project area will support the multiple land uses of mineral exploration and development, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and recreation. • Project personnel will work with the agencies and local governments to evaluate alternative land uses that could provide long-term socioeconomic benefits from the mine infrastructure. • Post-closure land uses will be in conformance with the BLM and Ferry County Land Use Plans. • Because the NEPA process based on the PoO has not been completed with BLM, reclamation bonding estimates have not been completed or approved by the authorizing agencies (BLM and DNR). • Key aspects of the reclamation plan include the following: • Long-term goals for reclamation of exploration disturbances are to: • Ensure public safety. • Provide physical and chemical stability of the site. • Establish a productive vegetative community based on the post-exploration land uses of selected wildlife habitat, domestic grazing, dispersed recreation activities, and mineral exploration and development. • With these goals in mind, reclamation activities are designed to: • Stabilize the disturbed areas to a safe condition, and • Protect both disturbed and undisturbed areas from unnecessary and undue degradation.
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,*	• SG assigned using Merit 2006 drill program measurements. • At Lone Star, bulk densities have been assigned as follows: • Waste – 2.74 t/m³ • Low Grade – 2.80 t/m³ • High Grade – 3.05t/m³

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Unconsolidated Overburden – 1.9t/m³
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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 classification has been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity and data integrity. • Mineral Resources are subdivided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories. • An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource. • Indicated classification was assigned to blocks that were estimated using at least three drill holes, where the average distance to the closest three drill holes was within approximately 50m. • Inferred classification was assigned to blocks that used at least two drill holes and the average distance to the closest three drill holes was less than approximately 110m. • After applying the above criteria, the boundaries of the classification were smoothed to ensure spatial continuity and to be consistent with the understanding of the deposit and confidence in the grade estimates. • Resource classification shown in figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
		• The MRE classification appropriately reflects the view of the CP.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Mining Plus is not aware of any external reviews of the MRE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The Mineral Resource has been validated against the input composite data. • The statement relates to a global estimate of tonnes and grade with an open pit cut-off of 0.10 % CuEq.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The MRE was discussed and detailed in Section 3. • As this study is at the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) level, it does not convert Mineral Resources into Ore Reserves. • This Section is, however, completed due to some PEA level considerations and work completed not being covered by Sections 1 through 3.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Other site visit details listed in Section 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr. Lomar Sloane, M.Eng. conducted a site visit for the Lone Star project on September 14, 2023, for the purposes of general inspection of a potential future mining operation. Mr. Sloane is a Competent Person responsible for the site visit requirement for Lone Star. • The objective of the visit included the following: • Inspection of site infrastructure (and/or lack thereof), • Surrounding infrastructure and supporting industry in relation to property, • Inspection of local topography, site conditions and streams, • Identification of potential site infrastructure locations, • General road conditions and access to/from site and, • Availability of grid power and communications. • Due to current assumptions and/or other limitations, a site visit was not performed, nor deemed a requirement for the level of this technical report in relation to metallurgy and processing requirements, environmental and permitting, and economic analysis portions of the study.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• This study is at the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) Stage. • As such, it does not qualify for the conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore reserves. • The Pre-feasibility Study level will be the next level of study for the Lone Star Property.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Detailed in Section 3.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of*	• The deposit will be mined using conventional open cut mining methods. • Open pit mining will provide the mineral processing plant feed at a rate of 5,000 tpd , which was based on processing capacity inputs assumed for this project. This yields a LOM of 14 years.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• At the time that the pit design was conducted, final processing throughputs have not yet been finalised. The assumption of 5000tpd was based on discussions with the CP's of metallurgy and recovery, who advised that early indications are a processing throughput of up to 5000tpd. This number was adopted for open pit design as excess ore produced can be stockpiled should final throughput numbers be lower. Additionally, this will serve as a buffer to unplanned mine stoppages, which was not accounted for in PEA level production scheduling. • Confirmation was subsequently received that the Kinross Kettle River will indeed only be able to process a maximum of 1.5Mtpa. This equates to 4,110tpd capacity, which falls short of the design 5,000tpd. The current design only achieves 5,000tpd in years 11 through 13. Average ore production over the LOM stands at approximately 1.0Mtpa. With this in mind, future, more detailed mine planning, may alter pit mining sequence to resource level production to ensure the 1.5Mtpa rate is maintained. The current production profile remains as is based on initial design assumptions. • Summary Pit Design Quantities as follows: **Material Classification** / **Tonnage (Mt)** / **Grade Cu %** / **Grade Au g/t** Indicated / 10,382,270 / 0.42 / 0.22 Inferred / 3,726,286 / 0.27 / 0.21 Total for processing / 14,108,556 / 0.38 / 0.21

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Total Waste	58,753,261	0.01	0.00
Total Material Mined	72,861,818	-	-
Note: Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability			

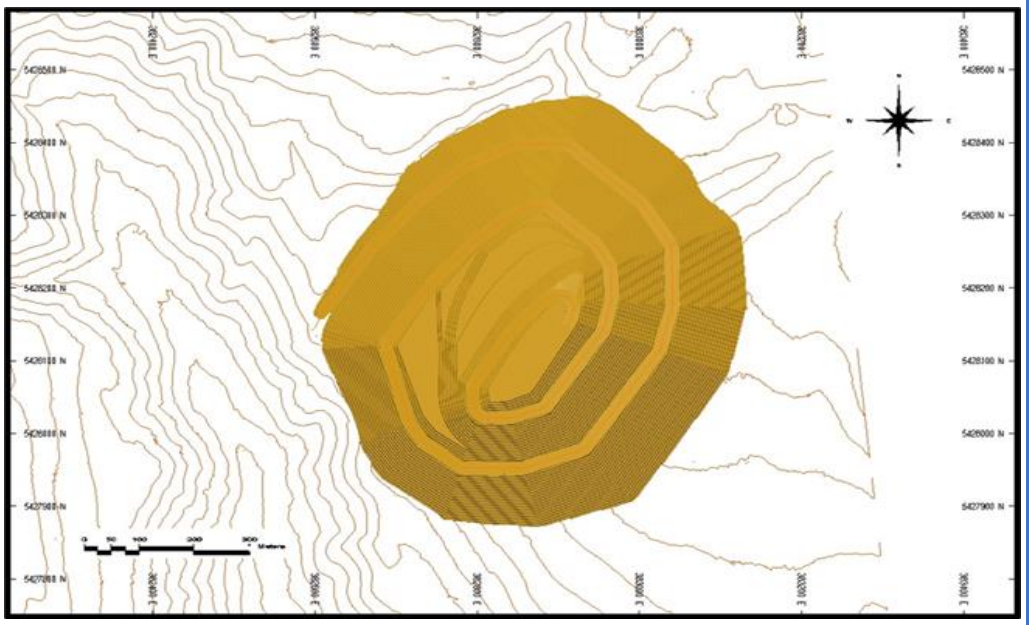
- As this level of study is at the PEA level, the Mineral Resource does not include Measured material, only indicated, and inferred.
- In order to assess the deposit for potential economic extraction, thus triggering the next level of study, both Indicated and Inferred material were included in the initial mine design and economic analysis of the orebody.
- Mining will be conducted using conventional truck and excavator methods. Open pit mining will provide the mineral processing plant feed at a rate of 5,000 tpd, which was based on processing capacity inputs assumed for this project.
- The selected mining method is considered suitable and typical for the size and scope of the pit shell as described in Section 3.
- Geotechnical assumptions are considered typical for this type of mining operation; however, further geotechnical work is recommended at the next level of study.
- The following Design and Geotechnical Parameters were assigned and are considered appropriate for the level of study.

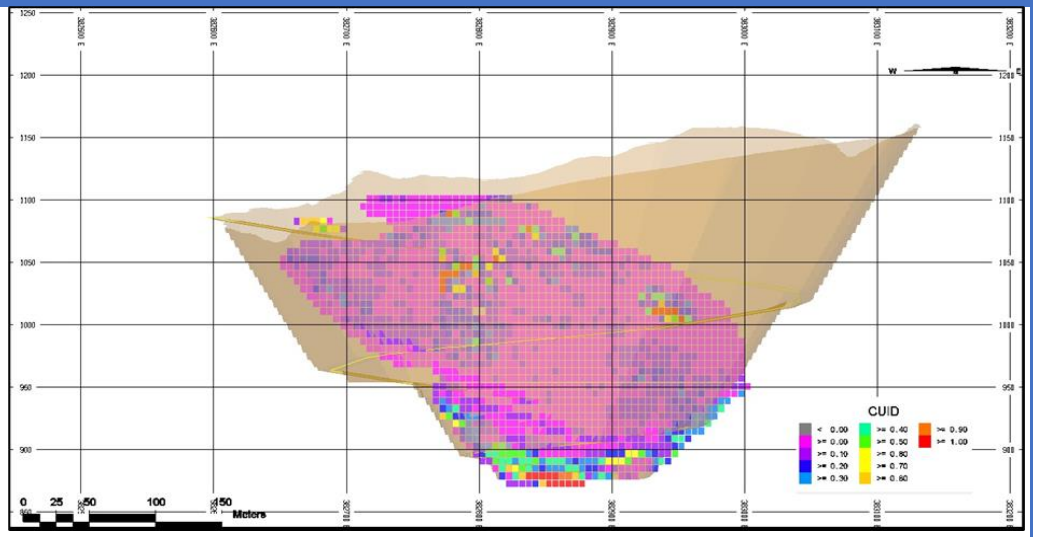
Design Feature	Lone Star Pit	Units
Overall Pit Slope	55	Degrees
Inter-ramp Angle	60	Degrees

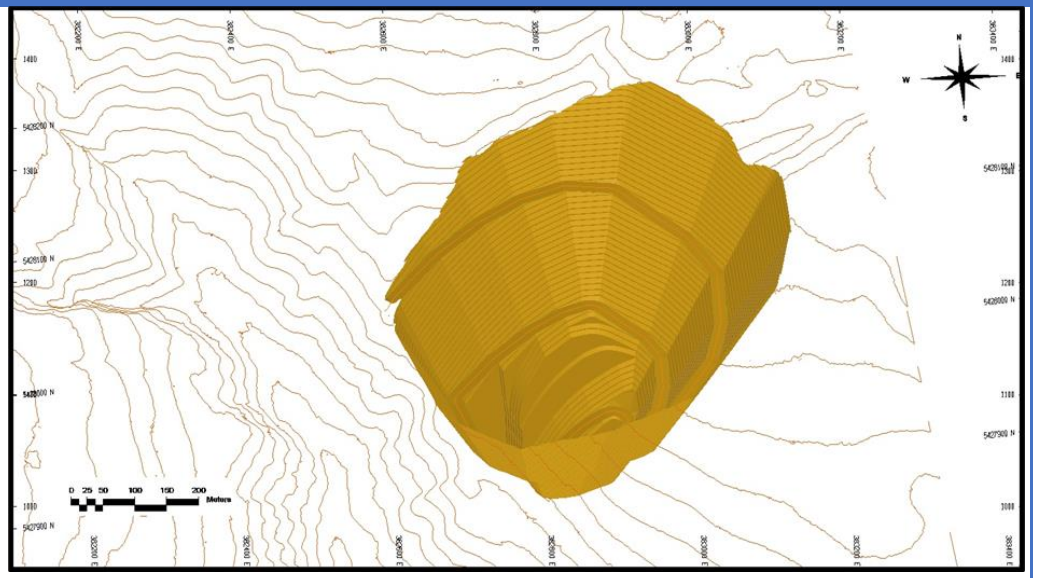
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Bench Face Angle	75	Degrees
Bench Height	6	Meters
Catch Berm Width	1.9	Meters

- A major geographical restriction to the Lone Star property is the US/Canada border directly north of the “Mother Lode, Lone Star and Sunset” mining claims.
- Pit shell optimization of the deposit at its current defined state does not create a pit that exceeds this restriction. It must be noted that the US/Canada border must be considered when mining activities such as haul roads and other infrastructure placement is considered.
- The current optimization shell for the Lone Star pit falls primarily within the Lone Star, Sunset, Sunrise, and Washington claims. Areas outside of these claims restricts Marquee from accessing and operating therein as it falls on Federal lands.
- For the purpose of evaluating the deposit in this technical report, property boundaries were ignored, however, the effect of these boundaries remain a risk that must be addressed.
- Marquee will need to commence the process of procuring permissions and rights to operate on Federal lands directly East of the “Sunset and Sunrise” claims. This holds particularly true should further exploration increase the current deposit size.
- The “Pyrtis” claim is falls directly within the Goosmus Creek run. Currently, the defined mineral resource and subsequent pit design is not affected, however, this may become problematic should future exploration define resources within this claim boundary.
- The final pit design was based off the optimization shell template as described in Section 3. The relevant Whittle shell was exported in MineSight software, where a practical pit design was completed.
- The applied open pit design criteria were as follows:
- Nominal bench height of 6m.
- Maximum haul road width of 18m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Haul road gradients maximum 10 degree. • Ultimate pit limits are generally split up into phases or pushbacks to target higher economic margin material earlier in the mine life or as a strip ratio control mechanism to improve the pit's economics. • Due to the overall pit dimensions and favourable strip ratios, the Lone Star Pit will be mined as a Single Stage (one phase) pit. • The following Figure shows a plan view of the final pit design.  • The following Figure shows a section view of the final pit design.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • The following Figure shows a 3D view of the final pit design.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

- The Lone Star pit final dimensions will be approximately 585m long (N-S) x 535m wide (E-W) to a depth of 285m.
- The open pit operations are planned to run for fourteen years to pit depletion. At this stage, mineralized waste is not scheduled to be sent to the mill for processing as initial calculations indicate mineralized waste quantities to be too low grade and negligible for this level of study. It is recommended that with additional exploration and/or conversion of resource to reserve during PFS/FS level studies, that this be revisited.
- The production schedule is based on the following parameters:
- Schedule is based on 5000tpd ore movement, and 10,000tpd waste movement. Where pre-stripping is done, 15,000tpd (maximum material movement per day) is planned.

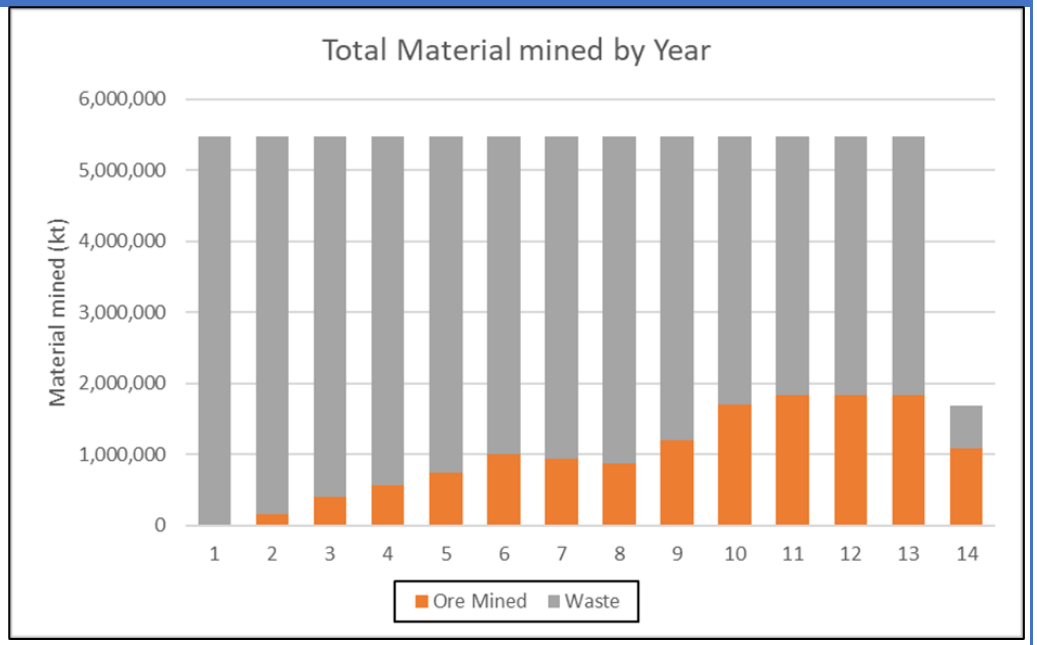
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The operations are scheduled on annual periods.
- Maximum annual material movement is 5.475 Mt/a,
- An annual mill feed rate of 1.825 Mt/a is targeted.
- Benches are fully mined before progressing to the next bench, except for the first bench where the existing Lone Star pit is targeted sooner to ensure mill feed as quick as possible in the LOM.
- Resource tonnes released more than the mill capacity are stockpiled.
- The Table below summarizes the Lone Star production schedule.

Mining Schedule															
Period Ending	**Year**	**Yr1**	**Yr2**	**Yr3**	**Yr4**	**Yr5**	**Yr6**	**Yr7**	**Yr8**	**Yr9**	**Yr10**	**Yr11**	**Yr12**	**Yr13**	**Yr14**
Days in Period		365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	112
Mine to Mill	Mt	0.00	0.15	0.40	0.57	0.74	1.00	0.94	0.86	1.20	1.71	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.08
Average Copper Grade	%	0.00	0.14	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.41	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.41	0.47	0.48
Average Gold Grade	g/t	0.00	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.34	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.28
Mine to Waste Dump	Mt	5.48	5.33	5.08	4.91	4.74	4.47	4.54	4.61	4.28	3.77	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.61
Total Material Mined	Mt	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	1.69
Strip Ratio				**12.73**	**8.67**	**6.44**	**4.47**	**4.85**	**5.34**	**3.57**	**2.21**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**0.57**

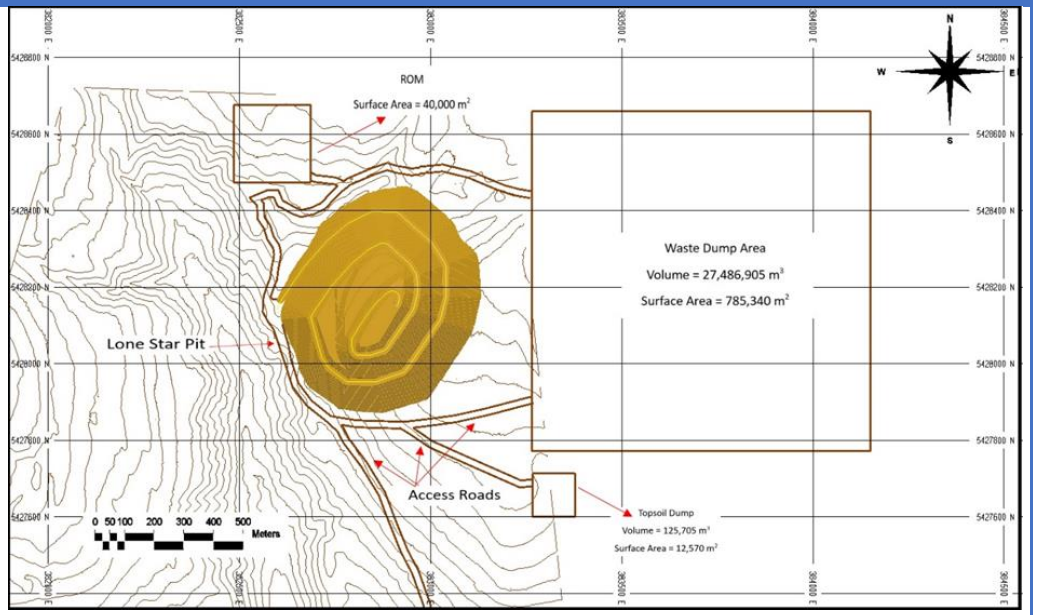
- Material movement per annum is shown in the Figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- When materials are mined from the pit, they will either be delivered straight to the ROM crusher for ore, the Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) for waste rock or the topsoil storage facility.
- Creedence were given to Mineralized Waste, however, initial calculations indicated low tonnage compared to overall planned waste movement at very low grades. At this level of study, it was deemed negligible and not included as a separate entity. With that being said, further exploration and conversion of mineral resource into reserves will require further investigation at PFS/FS level studies.
- General design criteria are:
- Bottom-up construction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2.5:1 overall slope for waste rock. • 3.5:1 overall slope for overburden/topsoil. • Placed density of 2.13 t/m3 in waste rock stockpiles. • Placed density of 1.64 t/m3 in all topsoil stockpiles; and • All stockpiles are planned to avoid existing waterbodies, watercourses, and wetlands where possible. • The crusher and ROM stockpile are located directly north of the Lone Star pit. An area of approximately 150m x 150m is allocated to allow sufficient room for rigid dump trucks to dump ore, for ore to be picked up and fed to the crusher and for crushed ore to be stockpiled prior to being hauled to the processing facility. • Waste rock for the purpose of this study is any material with a grade of below stated cut-off. The calculated waste volume for the Lone Star pit is 58.75 Mt or 125.14 Mm³. • An average topsoil depth of 1.0m is assumed for this study as no other information is available. • It is recommended that this be addressed in further engineering studies for a more accurate assessment of the mine topsoil storage requirements. Based on the planed area of clearance, it is calculated that approximately 0.126 Mt or 0.206 Mm³ or topsoil is required to be stored for future rehabilitation work. • Currently only provision is made for topsoil storage relating to pit clearance. Depending on permitting and environmental requirements, and a better understanding of the average topsoil thickness, later studies will have to amend this for a more accurate estimate. • The Figure below illustrates selected materials storage location relative to the Lone Star Pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • The mine equipment described below are based on typical surface equipment fleet operated by North American open pit mine operations. • It should be expected that mine equipment specifications and fleet sizes will be revised with subsequent engineering studies associated with the Project (for example prefeasibility/feasibility). • The mine will employ a conventional truck excavator open pit mining method comprising a single fleet for overburden, waste, and ore movement. • Production drilling will be carried out with Flexiroc D50 DTH drill capable of drilling 90mm to 130mm holes and hole lengths of up to 45m. Drill(s) will be specifically configured to allowed for sampling of cuttings for grade control purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The material extraction fleet consists of two hydraulic excavators based on their ability to minimize losses and dilution. The proposed excavators are Komatsu PC1250SP-11 units with a 15t bucket capacity. • Scania 8x4 Rigid frame haulers (40-tonne payload) are proposed and are flexible enough to use on smaller benches and in selective mining scenarios but are not so small that the fleet size is too excessive. The payload capacity is 40 tonnes with the 8x4 configuration (60 tonnes GVW). All Scania mining trucks can be powered by Euro 5 or 6 engines that run on up to 100% of HVO (hydrotreated vegetable oil) or FAME type fuels (Fatty Acid Methyl Ester), offering CO2-reductions of up to 90%. There are also alternatives with LNG or CNG for natural or biogas propulsion. Six of these units will be required. • Grader(s) will be used to maintain the haul routes for the haul trucks and other equipment within the pits and on all routes to the various waste storage locations and mine access roads. • Off -highway trucks of the same size to the rigid frame trucks that are outfitted with a water tank and gravel spreader are included for haul road, pit floor and dump platform maintenance. • Track dozer(s) are included to handle waste rock, and overburden at various locations as well as track rolling operations. • The blasting activities are planned to fall under a contract service agreement with the explosive supplier providing all services up to transporting explosive agents to the borehole. Bulk blasting materials will be stored on site at a dedicated location consisting of silos for ANFO and emulsion and delivered as required. An on-site magazine is planned for initiation systems. The location of the magazine and explosive facility has not been selected at the PEA stage of the Project and will require analysis as the Project develops. • Custom fuel/lube trucks are included for mobile fuel/lube support. • Various small mobile equipment pieces are proposed to handle all other pit service and mobile equipment maintenance functions. • Maintenance activities are generally performed in the maintenance facilities located on site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Primary mining equipment requirements are summarized in the Table below.

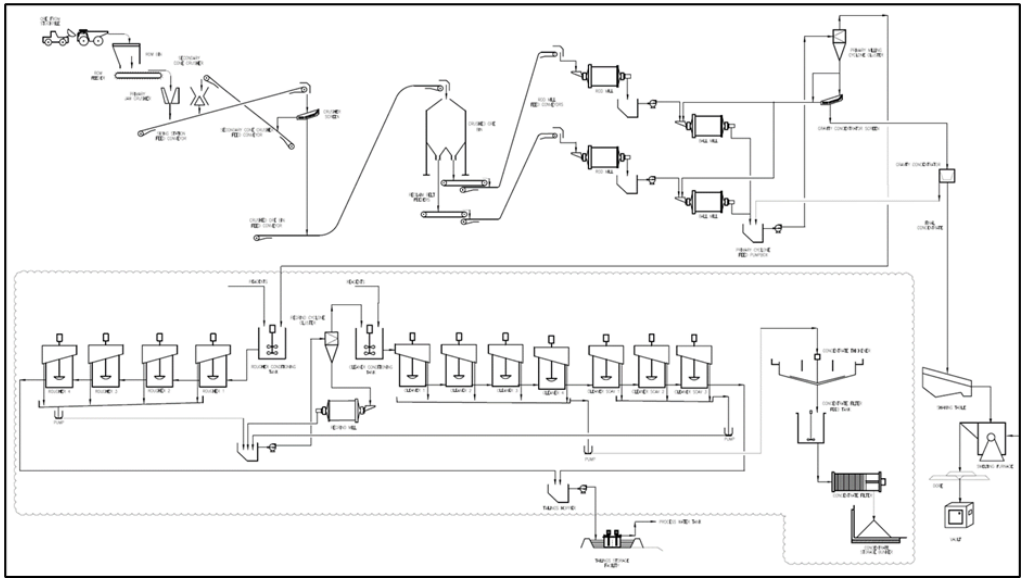
Equipment	Quantity
Scania 8 x 4 Heavy Tipper Haul Truck	6
Komatsu PC1250SP-11 Excavator	2
Flexiroc D50 Production Drill	1
Komatsu D51PX-22 Dozer	1
CAT 120GC Motor Grader	1
Komatsu HM300-3 Water Truck	1

- Additional support mobile equipment included for the development of mine operating cost estimates is summarized below:
- Field fuel/lube truck – 1 Unit.
- Field service truck – 1 Unit.
- Integrated Toolcarrier – 1 Unit.
- Field welding truck – 1 Unit.
- Flatbed Truck – 1 Unit,
- Fire Truck – 1 Unit.
- Telehandler – 2 Units.
- Ambulance – 1 Unit.
- Skidsteer – 1 Unit.
- Trailer mounted lights – 4 Units.
- Light Vehicles, assorted utility – 15 Units.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The equipment classes, as well as number of units, are preliminary scoping level estimates, and modifications by future studies should be anticipated. • A quasi-contract model is proposed for the Lone Star Operation whereby the owner supplies all facilities and equipment and a contractor supplies the labour. The model assumes the following: • Owner supplies primary and secondary equipment, thus incurring the capital expenditure. • Owner supplies management, administration and technical services personnel. • Contractor supplies all operational, maintenance and support personnel. • Contractor operates and maintains both primary and secondary fleet(s). • Operations would run on two 12 hrs shifts (Day shift and Night shift) and for analysis purposes an effective 20 duty hours out of 24 hours are assumed to account for pre-shift meetings and other downtime hours. • At the PEA level labour numbers are estimated and this will require further refining and analysis during PFS/FS level studies. At more advanced levels other models may present itself more suitable for this operation. • Depending on employment type, rosters will either be 8/6 changing between dayshift and nightshift, or a 5/2 weekday roster on dayshift only. • The Lone Star operation would require an initial workforce of 124 personnel, peaking at 183 in Y11 to Y13. This is largely driven by truck operators hauling ore to the Kettle River Mill. On site personnel remains mostly steady at 127 personnel over most of the LOM. • The Figure below illustrates the workforce requirement over the LOM.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*	• Marquee Resources is exploring the option to process resource from the Lone Star deposit at the existing Kinross Kettle River facility under a toll milling basis. The Kettle River facility was a previously operating gold processing plant utilizing whole ore cyanide leaching. • For the purposes of processing the Lone Star resource only the existing crushing, grinding, and gravity circuits would be utilized, and a new flotation circuit would need to be constructed on site. • The mill process flowsheet can be found in the Figure below with new equipment identified within the bubble. • No information has been provided about the capacity or design specifications for the crushing circuit at Kettle River and therefore it is not possible to determine the crushing circuit throughput capacity. • If the existing crushing circuit could achieve a product size P80 10mm then the grinding circuit is capable of providing a 185 t/hr (1.5 MTPA) throughput. If the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	existing crushers cannot support 1.5 MTPA at P80 10mm then alternative crushing will be required, or a lower throughput will be realized.



- Input for the process design basis is shown in the Table below.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Total Feed Processing Rate	MTPA	1.5
Crushing		
Crushing Circuit Utilization	%	70

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		Nominal Crushing Rate	TPH	245
		Crushed Ore Bin Storage	T	
		Grinding		
		Concentrator Utilization	%	92
		Nominal Fresh Feed Rate	TPH	185
		Primary Grind Size	µm	200
		Flotation - New		
		Rougher Mass Yield	%	9.5
		Rougher Recovery – Cu	%	93.1
		Rougher Recovery - Au	%	88.2
		Regrind Grind Size	µm	30
		Cleaner Mass Yield	%	1.6
		Total Concentrate Production	TPD	70
		Final Recovery – Cu	%	89.2
		Concentrate Grade - Cu	%	27.8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Final Recovery - Au	%	83.3
Concentrate Grade - Au	g/t	11.3

- The Kettle River process facility includes a primary jaw crusher and a secondary cone crusher. Mined material transported from Lone Star is dumped onto a ROM pad and would be front end loaded into a bin that feeds a jaw crusher that discharges onto a crushed product conveyor. The crushed product conveyor feeds a vibrating screen with undersized material reporting to a transfer conveyor to a storage bin, and oversize material recycled to the secondary cone crusher. The secondary cone crusher also discharges onto the crushed product conveyor.
- Equipment size and specifications are not known, and the circuit capacity has not been assessed.
- The Kettle River process facility grinding circuit is comprised of 2 parallel circuits consisting of a primary rod mill and a secondary ball mill. The rod mills are each 9.5’ x 12’ 500 HP and the secondary balls mills are each 10.5’ x 16’ 900 HP providing a combined total grinding energy of 2080 kW. On a preliminary basis with a measured Bond grindability index of 14.3 kWh/t the existing milling circuit should be suitable for 185 t/hr or approximately 1.5 MTPA assuming a crushed product P80 of 10 mm and a final grind product P80 200 µm.
- The gravity circuit consists of a Falcon Concentrator reporting concentrate to a shaking table. The metallurgical test program identified the possible presence of coarse-grained gold.
- The flotation area will be a new addition to the Kettle River site and will be constructed in a new purpose-built building. It will consist of a rougher flotation circuit, rougher concentrate regrinds, and cleaner flotation.
- Flotation feed will have a nominal particle size of 200 µm and be delivered to the flotation circuit with a pulp density of 35-40% solids. The rougher flotation circuit consists of 4x 50m3 conventional tank cells. Flotation tails will go to final tails and concentrate will be reground.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• The regrind mill be a 500-kW ball mill that will reduce the particle size to a nominal 30 µm prior to cleaner flotation.
• The cleaner flotation circuit includes a bank of 4x 38m3 cleaner cells and 2x 5m3 scavenger cells. Cleaner cells and scavenger cells are all conventional tank cells. Scavenger concentrate reports back to the regrind mill discharge sump for another opportunity through the cleaner circuit. Cleaner concentrate goes to a concentrate thickener.
• Flotation reagents used will include Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) and Aero 3894 as collectors and Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol (MIBC) as a frother.
• Cleaner flotation concentrates reports to a 11m diameter high rate thickener to thicken the concentrate slurry to 45% solids. The thickened concentrate is filtered using a plate and frame filter with concentrate discharged onto the ground and handled with a front-end loader.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental</td><td>• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</td><td>• This section partially described in Section 3.
• Baseline studies will be required for both exploration and mining activities on site.
• The PoO will be developed to specifically avoid or minimize environmental impacts.
• A series of Environmental Protection Measures may be for impacts that could not be avoided but could be minimized by applying management controls.
• A summary of the required environmental baseline studies and current status is shown in the following table.
<table>
<tr><th>Study</th><th>Resources Surveyed</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cultural Resources</td><td>Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Results confidential.</td><td>Not started</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		Biological Survey Report	Biological Surveys needed. • Vegetation • Special Status Plant Species • Noxious Weeds • General Wildlife • Migratory Birds and Raptors • Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Wildlife Species	Not started
		Waste Rock and Ore Characterization	Materials Characterization • Acid base accounting • Meteoric water mobility procedures • Whole rock geochemistry • Mineralogy	Not started
		Surface Water Survey	Baseline Spring, Seep, and Riparian Evaluation	Not started
		Groundwater Survey Report	Production Well and Monitoring Well Development, Baseline Testing and Sampling	Not started
		Visual Resources Survey Report	Analysis of impacts to visual resources	Not started
		Transportation Survey Report	A review of transportation resources and potential impacts from the project activities and ore haulage	Not started
		Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	A review of socioeconomics and environmental justice baseline conditions and potential impacts	Not started
		Recreation and Wilderness Areas	A review of recreation and wilderness baseline conditions and potential impacts.	Not started

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Air Quality Survey Report	Report on baseline air quality conditions and modeling of air quality impacts from proposed mine plan.	Not started
Noise	Review of baseline noise conditions and modeling of potential noise levels from proposed operations.	Not started
Geology	Review of baseline geologic conditions and assessment of potential impacts to geologic resources.	Not started
Soils	Review of baseline soils conditions and analysis of available soil resources to reclaim the mine plan.	Not started

- The baseline study will require vegetation community and wildlife habitat mapping, noxious weed and invasive species surveys, BLM Special Status Species surveys, migratory bird and raptor surveys, acoustic bat surveys, raptor habitat analysis, and an Ecological Site Inventory analysing rangeland health indicators.
- Class III Cultural Inventories will be required to be performed by a BLM/DNR approved archaeologist. These inventories will include the project area and access Cultural surveys must be approved by the BLM and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).
- Prior to project construction, a treatment plan will be required that, once approved by SHPO, will guide the mitigation of the sites under oversight by the BLM. The above steps are required to be in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).
- A spring, seep, and riparian study will be required to identify surface water resources within the main hydrographic basin which the Project area falls within. If dewatering of the open pit is required, a hydrologic model may be required to analyse potential impacts to surface water resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Ground water resources baseline data collection will require characterization of groundwater quality, quantity and hydrogeologic controls to groundwater flow. • Standard geochemical tests consisting of multi-element analyses, static acid base accounting (ABA) tests, net acid generating tests, and leachability tests will be required by BLM and DNR on identified material types to determine which rock types may have the potential to generate acid rock drainage when exposed to surface conditions. This testwork will form the basis for the Waste Rock Management Plan. • Establishment of baseline water conditions (quantity, quality, and hydrogeologic parameters) are often one of the longest lead time monitoring programs, often taking 12-24 months to complete. • Much of this work can be integrated into the exploration drilling program through data collection and conversion of exploration drill holes into groundwater monitoring wells. • There are currently no active environmental monitoring programs associated with the proposed Project. • Upon completion of permitting, various waste rock management, process fluid management, and other monitoring/sampling programs will be implemented. • Monitoring programs will be developed based on requirements of the regulatory agencies and the associated permits/approvals issued by those agencies. • Some of the major permits driving the monitoring programs would include, DNR water protection permit, Reclamation Permit, Air Quality Operating Permit, NEPA Record of Decision (EIS) or Finding of No Significant Impacts (Environmental Assessment), and various other federal, state and local permits and approvals. • Reclamation bonds associated with the reclamation permit must be posted prior to the start of project construction and will be reviewed and updated periodically to assess adequacy of the bond to cover current reclamation costs. • The NEPA environmental impact assessment process is focused on key environmental issues that will be identified during agency and public scoping and guide the preparation of the NEPA document. Key issues anticipated for the Lone Star project will likely focus on water quality, geochemistry, air quality, visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

resources and cultural resources. Through the NEPA impact analysis, DNR and the BLM will work closely with the cooperating regulatory agencies to document the measures developed to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential impacts resulting from these issues.

- The review of permit requirements for the project assumes the specific development scenario outlined in this document which is based on the following assumptions:
- New Project activities would occur on both patented claims and unpatented claims on public lands administered by the BLM.
- DNR will concur that the Project can be operated and closed in a manner protective of human health and the environment through the issuance of the state permits.
- Federal approval received form the BLM following completion of the NEPA analysis (either an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement).
- Goosmus Creek is designated as Waters of the United States and will require a 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers to develop a haulage crossing of the creek.
- Anticipated environmental and other permits associated with the proposed project would include those identified in the table below:

Permits and Authorizations	Regulatory Agency
Plan of Operations/Record of Decision	Bureau of Land Management
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)	Department of Ecology's Environmental Review Section
Explosives Permit	U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
Air Contaminant Source Operation Permit	Washington Department of Ecology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Water Pollution Control Act	Washington Department of Ecology
Groundwater And Surface-Water withdrawal	Washington Department of Ecology
Mining Reclamation Permit	DNR
Landfill Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
General Discharge Permit (Stormwater)	Washington Department of Ecology
Hazardous Materials Storage Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Hazardous Waste Identification Number	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Septic Treatment Permit On-site Sewage System Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Oil Pollution Act- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Potable Water System Permit	Washington Department of Ecology
Local Permits	
County Road Use and Maintenance Permit/Agreement	Ferry County Building Planning Department

- Prior to commencing any mining operations on public lands administered by the BLM, a PoO describing how Marquee Resources will prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of the land and reclaim the disturbed areas must be submitted to the BLM.
- Marquee Resources will need to apply for issuance of a Reclamation Permit to DNR. The final approval of the PoO will be included in the Record of Decision for the NEPA document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The NEPA process can take between one and 5 years, with an average of 3.4 years, depending on the complexity and nature of the proposed action and variability among the BLM offices.
- The DNR will need to issue a Mining Reclamation Permit.
- The PoO document described above fulfills the requirements of the application for the Mining Reclamation Permit.
- Application review takes the DNR approximately 180 days from submittal but will be issued concurrent with the BLM PoO approval. The BLM and the DNR will jointly agree on the reclamation bond amount.
- The table below presents a summary of the estimated time that it takes to prepare and submit additional permit applications, agency processing and issuance of the permit.
- These timelines are variable depending on changes in regulations, changes in regulatory staff assigned to the project, and other unforeseen delays.
- In addition to the approvals discussed in this section, Marquee Resources must notify the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) prior to the commencement of mining operations. In addition to the notification of operations, the facility must also submit a training plan to MSHA for approval 30 days prior to operations and obtain a Mine Identification number.

Permit/Approval	Duration of Permitting (days)
Air Quality Permit – Class II Operating Permit	100
Water Pollution Control Permit	180–240
Reclamation Permit	180
Landfill permit	30
Hazardous Materials Storage Permit	35
Explosives Permit	60

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Hazardous Waste Generator Filing Status: 20 Domestic Water Supply Permit: 45
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Infrastructure to support the Lone Star Project will consist of site civil work, site facilities and buildings, water management systems, and site electrical power. Site facilities will include: • Mine facilities include offices, tuckshop, warehouse, and washbay; • Common facilities include a gatehouse and administration building; • On site electrical power farm; • RO water plant for provision of potable water; • Mine facilities will be serviced with potable water, fire water, compressed air, power, diesel, communication, and sanitary systems. • The Lone Star property may provide sufficient area to establish mine infrastructure such as waste storage areas, haul and access roads and ROM pad. Currently, selected infrastructure locations were based on optimum placement rather than considering property boundaries in order to analyse the deposit rather than a “constrained” deposit. This means that portions of current infrastructure fall outside of property boundaries. Marquee may be required to purchase more land to facilitate the current planned layout or more detailed engineering is required to confirm the suitability and sufficiency of the current property area in PFS/FS level studies. These will encompass the required trade-off studies, which is not covered at the PEA level. • The existing roads connected to the project for site accesses will be upgraded to allow for operations to commence. • Forest clearing and topsoil removal is expected to be required to allow construction of the buildings and facilities. • Site civil work includes design for the following infrastructure: • light vehicle and heavy equipment roads • access roads • topsoil and overburden stockpile area • rock storage facilities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Initial site preparation will include clearing land in the designed pit footprint, the WRSF footprint, the ROM footprint and areas designated for site infrastructure. Topsoil storage at this stage was limited to the pit footprint until a better understanding of topsoil thickness and environmental and other permitting is better understood. This will likely be done during PFS/FS level studies and the current topsoil footprint can easily be adjusted. The total estimated clearance requirement is 20.6 ha. The associated removed topsoil will be relocated to the designated Topsoil Storage area. • With processing taking place off-site, power requirements will be significantly lower than typical. Power requirements will be limited to the powering of site facilities such as office buildings and workshops. • HV power is noted just off highway 21, approximately 4km away from site. Residential power boxes were noted closer to site at approximately 1.5km away. It is not believed that the residential infrastructure is sufficient to supply site feed requirements. • Extending HV to site will be a difficult endeavour due to terrain constraints. This will likely be cost prohibitive. • It is recommended that a diesel power farm be utilized, sized for site operations. Complete mobile power farms can be hired and is inclusive of generators, substations, and fuel tank. These units require minimal site preparations and are fully self-contained. • Due to the small size of the operation, a single fuel farm is required. This fuel farm will be fitted with a quick fill system for heavy diesel equipment and a standard bowser system for diesel equipment not suited or fitted with a quick fill system. • Similar to power generation mobile units, fuel storage and dispensing unit system can be hired. These units require minimal site preparation works and are typically fully self-contained and bunded. In terms of environmental and other legislative requirements, such units are highly desirable and recommended for this operation. • Water for general site use, potable and otherwise, can be sourced from the nearby Goosmus Creek. The water will be treated via a suitable and sized

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant. Water will be disseminated throughout the site from the RO plant as required.

- Sewage from buildings will be captured in septic systems with suitable leach drains for drainage. Grey water and stormwater drainage was not considered in the study as no hydrogeological or water balance studies have been conducted to date. Future work will require these to be conducted during PFS/FS level studies.
- Due to the small size of the operation, buildings and infrastructure will be kept to the minimum requirement to conduct operations safely and effectively. With processing taking place off site at the Kettle River Mill, site requirements are greatly reduced. The Table below summarizes the anticipated building and facility requirements.

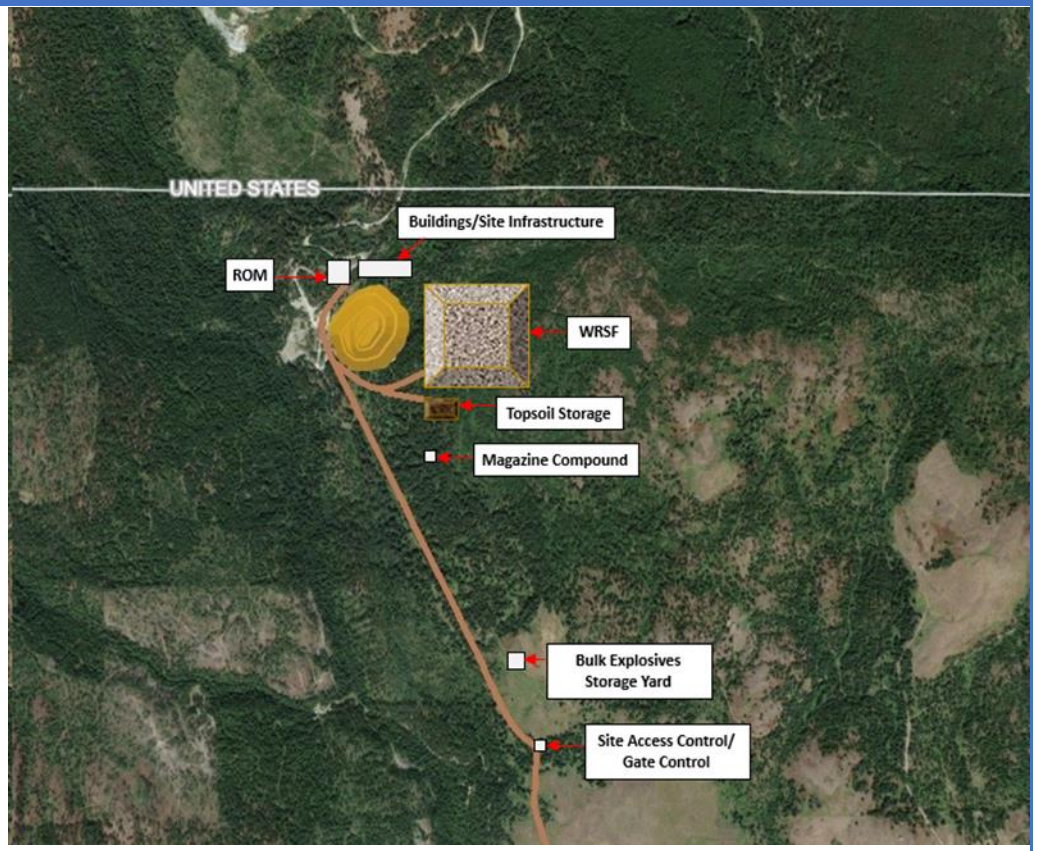
Description	Construction Type	Permanent/Temporary	Purchase/Rent
Gatehouse	Modular	Temporary	Purchase
Administration Building	Modular	Temporary	Purchase
HV Workshop	Container/Dome	Temporary	Purchase
LV Workshop	Container/Dome	Temporary	Purchase
Vehicle Washbay	Per supplier specification	Permanent	Purchase
Warehouse	Steel/Steel framed	Permanent	Purchase

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

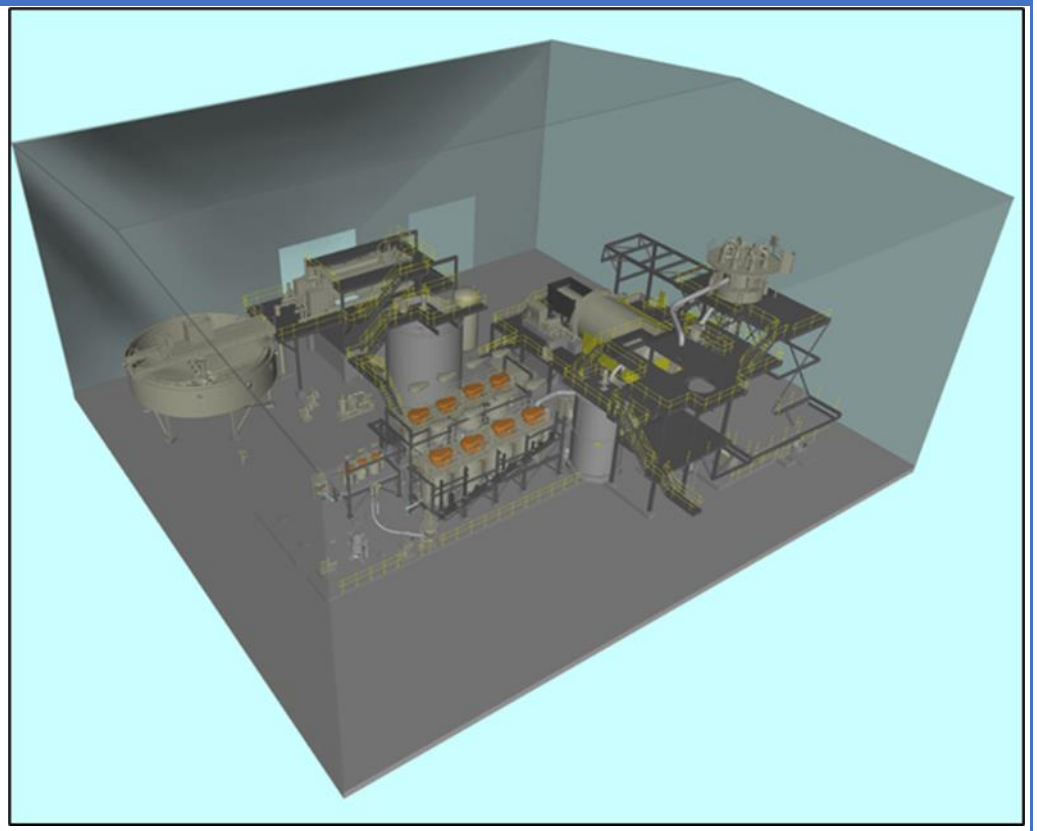
Power Farm	As supplied	Temporary	Rent
Bulk Explosives Storage	As supplied	Temporary	Rent (under supply contract)
Magazine	Container	Temporary	Rent
RO Plant	Steel/Steel framed	Permanent	Purchase

- The typical method of clearing, topsoil removal, and excavation will be employed, incorporating drains, safety bunds and backfilling with granular material and aggregates for road structure.
- The site can be accessed by following Big Goosmus Creek Road (SR637) that extend 4 km northwest from Highway 21. Once turning off Highway 21, the road becomes unsealed for approximately 2.5km and then becomes a two-lane track after the Brenner Rd and Rockabye Rd turnoffs for the remaining 1.5km.
- From Highway 21 to the Brenner Rd turn-off, general vegetation clearing will be required and basic roadworks such as grading and infilling in selected spots. In general, the condition of this section of the road is acceptable for mining operations.
- After the Brenner Rd turnoff, an access road to the mine site will be constructed as a 1.5 km gravel-based road to ensure light and heavy vehicle access from site to Highway 21.
- Internal roads will be constructed to connect on-site infrastructure, the pit, storage facilities and other mine areas and will be generally 6 m wide and designed with adequate drainage. Haul roads connecting the mine pits, stockpiles and ROM pad will be 18 m wide.
- Mine haul roads outside of the open pits are planned to haul resource and waste materials from the open pits to the scheduled destinations such as waste rock storage facilities, ROM stockpiles, and the topsoil storage locations. Centreline

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		routes for the ex-pit mine haul roads have been laid out with the following conceptual features: • 1 m wide, incorporating a dual lane running width, drainage ditches, and berms on both sides of the road; • Sized to handle 40tonne payload rigid-frame haul trucks; and • 10% maximum grade • Cell phone reception is available on site although this is spotty in areas of lower elevation, such as in the nearby creek valley. No other fixed communications infrastructure is available on site. • Internet can easily be established via the “Starlink” system. • Radio communications will require infrastructure suitably placed on site for coverage in-pit and all areas where heavy and/or light vehicle traffic is planned to operate. Typically, UHF/VHF radio communications require a communications building, placed in an optimum location, which houses the communications equipment. Radio units will then be installed in the required mobile equipment and at required base station locations around site. • General site infrastructure in illustrated in the Figure below. Note that this illustration is not to scale and is only indicative of placement of required buildings/infrastructure as a function of road access, haul road placement and local area topography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • The Kettle River site facilities will be utilised by Marquee Resource as part of the toll-mill agreement. The facilities will include offices, workshops, warehouse and the dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A new building will be erected on the site to accommodate the flotation plant and concentrate handling area. The building will be a pre-engineered building with a 30m x 40m footprint and an overall height of 20m. The building will be equipped with an overhead crane. A 3D View of the new flotation building is provided in the next Figure. • The new flotation circuit will have an installed power of approximately 4.0 MW which increases the total power requirement related to processing to approximately 12.0 MW. It has not been confirmed that the incoming power supply and on-site substation are currently equipped for that load.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

- The new flotation building would fit into multiple locations on the Kettle River property. It is proposed to place this building next to the crushing building, screening building and crushed ore bin as illustrated in the Figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• This location would provide easy access for trucks to transport away the flotation concentrate, would require minimal additional earthworks, and should provide simple tie-ins to the existing processing plant. • An assumption has been made that the existing tailings storage facility at the Kettle River property is suitable for use. No costs associated with expansion or maintenance of the tailings storage facility as it would be expected that this cost would be borne by the property owner. 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• The capital costs estimate is comprised of an initial cost upfront prior to the commencement of operations. This accounts for the acquisition of the main mining equipment, supporting mining equipment, infrastructure/ buildings, and a 10% contingency. • A sustaining capital cost estimate has been estimated to occur 7 years after the commencement of operations. It covers the calculated rebuild costs of all mining equipment, 2/3 of the initial main and support equipment costs, and includes a 10% contingency. • The total estimated capital cost is US$73.1m and is summarized in the Table below.

Initial Capital	Unit	Value	Source
Processing	US$	57,815,759.0	Calculated Sedgman
Main mining equipment	US$	4,273,748.0	Calculated MPUS
Support Mining	US$	3,806,000.0	Calculated MPUS
Infra/Buildings	US$	409,000.0	Calculated MPUS
Contingency	US$	10%	Assumption
Total Initial Mining cost	**US$**	**67,153,381.8**	Calculated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sustaining Capital (Rebuild in 7 years)	Unit	Value/LOM	Source
Main mining equipment	M US$	2,849,165.3	Calculated
Support Mining	M US$	2,537,333.3	Calculated
Contingency	M US$	10%	Assumption
Total Sustaining Mining cost	**M US$**	**5,925,148.5**	Calculated

- The breakdown of the initial capital cost estimate is summarized in the next two (2) Tables.

Main mining equipment	Units	Unit Cost	Total	Source
Komatsu PC1250SP-11 Excavator	2	1,292,410	2,584,820	Estimate
Scania 8 x 4 Haul Trucks	6	181,700	1,090,200	Estimate
Drill Flexiroc D50	1	598,728	598,728	Estimate

Mining Support Equipment	Units	Unit Cost	Total	Source
CATERPILLAR 907 or Simillar	1	190,000	190,000	Estimate
Komatsu D51PX-22 or Similar	1	150,000	150,000	Estimate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		Fuel Truck	1	280,000	280,000	Estimate
		2013 KOMATSU HM300-3	1	306,000	306,000	Estimate
		CAT 120GC	1	375,000	375,000	Estimate
		Field fuel/lube truck	1	200,000	200,000	Estimate
		Field Service Truck	1	200,000	200,000	Estimate
		IT	1	250,000	250,000	Estimate
		Welding Truck	1	75,000	75,000	Estimate
		Flatbed Truck	1	100,000	100,000	Estimate
		Fire Truck	1	200,000	200,000	Estimate
		Ambulance	1	180,000	180,000	Estimate
		Skidsteer	1	85,000	85,000	Estimate
		Trailer Mounted Lights	4	10,000	40,000	Estimate
		Mine Spec Light Vehicles	15	65,000	975,000	Estimate
		Telehandler	2	100,000	200,000	Estimate
		Infrastructure/Buildings	**Units**	**Unit Cost**	**Total**	**Source**
		Offices and Ablutions	1	12,500	12,500	Estimate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		Nursing Station	1	25,000	25,000	Estimate
		Workshop	2	18,500	37,000	Estimate
		LV Workshop	1	7,500	7,500	Estimate
		Washbay (HV and LV use)	1	5,000	5,000	Estimate
		Gatehouse	1	25,000	25,000	Estimate
		Warehouse	1	32,000	32,000	Estimate
		Fuel Station	1	25,000	25,000	Estimate
		Site Access Roadworks	1	75,000	75,000	Estimate
		Bulk Explosives Storage Yard	1	5,000	5,000	Estimate
		Magazine	1	5,000	5,000	Estimate
		Site Water Supply (RO plant)	1	25,000	25,000	Estimate
		Site Power	1	30,000	30,000	Estimate
		Site General Earthworks	1	50,000	50,000	Estimate
		Mine Haul Roads	1	50,000	50,000	Estimate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Main Mining fleet purchase assumptions were based on new or near-new equipment to ensure maximum operating life prior to re-build or replacement incurred cost. • Infrastructure and building cost estimates were based on second hand or a more cost-effective approach due to limited LOM and new or near-new buildings and infrastructure could not be justified. • Allowance was made for some site access roadworks and general earthworks; however, it was assumed that the bulk of these would form part of the pre-stripping operations and is considered captured within mining operating costs. • With the intention of toll processing mined material from the Lone Star property at the Kettle River process facility it would be necessary to install new flotation circuit capable of production a copper concentrate. • The existing facility has a crushing and grinding circuit that can be utilized. • The new flotation plant will require: • Rougher flotation cells. • Concentrate regrind mill. • Cleaner flotation cells. • Cleaner concentrate thickener. • Cleaner concentrate filter. • Plant air (flotation / filtration) • Pre-Engineering building. • The estimated cost for the new Flotation plant is presented in the Table below. The costs provided are installed costs that would consider the capital equipment, platework and pipework, structure and required ancillaries. A pre-engineered building to house the flotation circuit has been included however any earthworks to prepare the location for the building have not been considered.

Item	Detail	Estimated Cost (USD$)
Rougher Flotation Circuit	4x 50m^3 Tank cells	$ 6,697,700
Concentrate Regrind Mill / Cyclones	2.7x 4.6m 400kW Ball Mill	$ 7,125,400
Cleaner Flotation Circuit	4x 38m^3 Tank Cells	$ 2,607,700
Cleaner Scavenger Flotation Circuit	3x 3m^3 Tank Cells	$ 561,400
Concentrate Thickener	9m Diameter	$ 1,882,309
Concentrate Filter	1m x 16 Plate – Horizontal Plate and Frame	$ 5,928,875
Reagent Mixing / Dosing		$ 3,784,900
Plant Air (Flotation / Filtering)		$ 1,240,500
Pre-Engineered Building	30m x 40m	$ 7,232,600
	Total	**$ 37,061,384**

- Initial indirect capital costs allowed for include Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Management (EPCM) estimated at 30% of the costs of the new flotation plant.
- Indirect costs: $11,118,415 USD.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

A contingency rate of 20% has been applied to direct and indirect capital costs that make up the new flotation circuit. Contingency has not been applied to the estimated refurbishment and replacement costs associated with the existing equipment as these would typically be borne by the toll-milling operator.
Contingency: $9,635,960 USD.
Closure and reclamation costs have been estimated at US$5m. This is a ballpark figure that is typically required for most surface mining operations of this scale. The costs cover general closure of waste storage facilities and drainage equipment, and removal of surface infrastructure facilities and land reclamation.
The Table below summarizes the estimated operating costs.

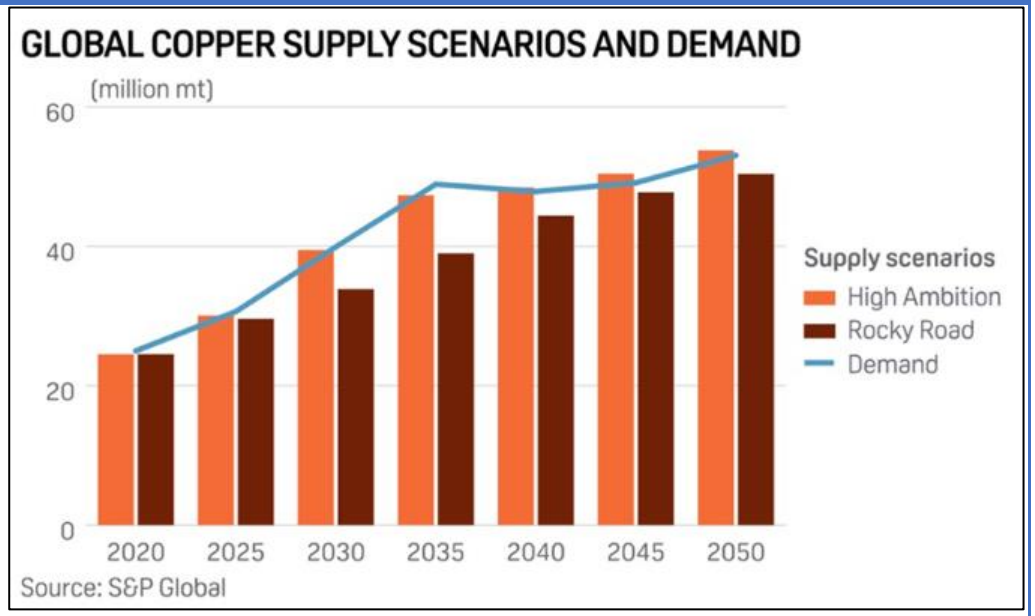
<table>
<tr><th>Operating Cost</th><th>Unit</th><th>Unit Cost</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mining</td><td>$/ t mined</td><td>3.24</td><td>Benchmark Estimate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing</td><td>$/ t treated</td><td>14.49</td><td>Estimate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport</td><td>$/ tkm</td><td>0.1</td><td>Estimate</td></tr>
<tr><td>General & Admin</td><td>$/ t treated</td><td>1</td><td>Estimate</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSR Treatment</td><td>$/ dmt</td><td>88</td><td>Estimate</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSR Gold Refining</td><td>$/ dmt</td><td>1.44</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSR Copper Refining</td><td>$/ dmt</td><td>30.62</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue factors</td><td>• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.</td><td>

Ore and grade profiles annualized, and values derived as part of the pit design and scheduling process.
Based on forecast data currently available, it is reasonable to assume and adopt a copper price of $4.10/lb for the purpose of this technical report. See “Market Assessment” Section.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Gold price forecasts trends within the high $1,700/oz and low $1,800/oz. Compared with the three-year gold price chart (see "Market assessment" section) where average closing prices range between $1,773.73/oz (2020) and $1,934.12 (2023 ytd), it is reasonable to assume and adopt a gold price of $1750/oz for this report. • Refer to "Costs" section for additional information. • More details presented in "Economic" section.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• The Lone Star Project would produce tabled gold concentrate from the gravity circuit, and a gold-rich copper concentrate from the flotation circuit. • The consensus is that the demand for copper over the next decade will likely be very strong, largely driven by the "green revolution" and the demand for renewable energy sources and electric vehicles. • According to S&P Global Market Intelligence, annual global copper demand will nearly double to 50 million tonnes by 2035 with demand outstripping supply in certain scenarios. See below figure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- No market studies have been conducted on the gold that will be produced by Lone Star. Gold is a freely traded commodity on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers. Gold production is expected to be sold on the spot market. Terms and conditions included as part of the sales contracts are expected to be typical for this commodity. Gold is bought and sold on many markets in the world, and it is not difficult to obtain a market price at any time. The gold market is very liquid with many buyers and sellers active at any given time.
- The World Bank's price forecasts predict that copper could average US$10,000 per tonne ($4.35/lb) in 2022 before retreating to US$9,700 (&4.39/lb) in 2023 and US$9,000 ($4.08/lb) in 2024, respectively. The outlook prediction is based on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

constraints including water shortages in Chile, a labour dispute in Peru, and credit issues faced by China's major smelters.

- Commodity Insights predicts global demand for refined copper to increase steadily to 31.1 Mt in 2030. As copper demand in the EV and clean energy sectors remains strong at a pace where production cannot keep up in the next few years, analysts from Goldman Sachs predict a bright outlook for the copper market with the red metal's price rising to $15,000 per tonne (%6.80/lb) by 2025.
- Copper forecasts according to S&P Global follow the same trend with prices expected to increase over time. Lower range prices are forecasted at $3.98/lb and higher ranges to $4.65/lb. The S&P Global forecast is shown in the figure below.

Copper forecast at a glance (000 t)

	2022e	2023f	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
Supply	25,039	26,406	27,886	29,159	29,934	30,158
Demand	25,503	26,350	27,510	28,664	29,725	30,335
Refined balance	-465	56	376	496	209	-177
LME 3M price ($/t)	8,784	8,785	8,881	9,220	9,655	10,260

As of May 15, 2023.
e = estimate; f = forecast; LME 3M = London Metal Exchange three-month; $/t = dollars per metric ton.
Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence; London Metal Exchange.

- Forecasts by S&P Global is further corroborated by the Citi Group in a 2021 report "Copper Book: 2021-2030 Outlook". This is shown in the figure below.

Figure 14. Copper base, bull and bear price forecasts, including long term forecasts and 'call on scrap' implied price levels

	Scenario Weight	Unit	2021F	2022F	2023F	2024F	2025F	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	$2021 LR real (from 2026, 2% inflation)	Average 2021F-2030F	Call on scrap implied average 2021F-2030F
Copper - Bull	35%	$/t	9292	10500	12000	12500	13000	13249	13514	13784	14060	14341	12000	12624	12417
Copper - Base	50%	$/t	9067	9150	9000	9500	9800	9937	10135	10338	10545	10756	9000	9823	8725
Copper - Bear	15%	$/t	8917	7500	7500	8000	8000	8281	8446	8615	8787	8963	7500	8301	

Source: Citi Research, Bloomberg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Based on forecast data currently available, it is reasonable to assume and adopt a copper price of $4.10/lb for the purpose of this technical report.
- Gold price forecasts are harder to predict due to significant differences in views on what are key price drivers. Forecasts can range significantly, depending on which source is to be believed. For this report the S&P Global consensus target prices, as shown in the figure below, will be assumed as relevant.

Consensus commodity target prices, September 2023

Commodity*		Price as of Sept. 29	Q4'23f		2022	Average target price as of Sept. 29, 2023				
						2023f	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
Gold ($/oz)	COMEX Settlement	1,866.10	1,904.22	▪	1,803.96	1,930.84	1,926.90	1,876.33	1,792.63	1,765.08
Silver ($/oz)	COMEX Settlement	22.45	21.71	▪	21.78	23.29	23.68	23.30	22.67	22.65
Platinum ($/oz)	NYMEX Settlement	906.80	1,072.00	▲	960.84	1,017.61	1,066.44	1,114.00	1,175.57	1,232.33
Palladium ($/oz)	NYMEX Settlement	1,256.00	1,608.75	▲	2,098.60	1,485.05	1,446.61	1,414.89	1,398.00	1,303.43
Aluminum	LME Cash Official	1.12	1.02	▪	1.21	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.25	1.24
Cobalt	LME Cash	14.96	16.15	▪	28.95	17.84	22.47	23.25	28.17	29.09
Copper	COMEX Settlement	3.74	3.88	▪	4.00	3.89	3.96	4.16	4.24	4.32
Iron ore ($/t)	NYMEX Settlement	119.74	107.50	▼	120.70	109.44	99.98	96.04	92.30	90.34
Lead	LME Cash Official	1.00	0.94	▪	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Nickel	LME Cash Official	9.05	9.69	▪	11.90	10.29	9.46	9.18	9.09	9.08
Tin	LME Cash Official	10.98	11.87	▪	14.23	11.96	11.34	9.98	10.04	10.14
Zinc	LME Cash Official	1.22	1.13	▪	1.41	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25
Uranium	NYMEX Settlement	NA	62.50	NA	50.53	53.24	58.22	61.53	63.21	66.29

As of Sept. 29, 2023.
f = forecast; LME = London Metal Exchange; NA = not available; $/t = dollars per metric ton.
* US dollars per pound unless stated otherwise.
Prices in red represent a 1% or lower forecast, while prices in green represent a 1% or higher forecast, compared with last month's consensus estimate target price.
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

- Gold price forecasts trends within the high $1,700/oz and low $1,800/oz. Compared with the three-year gold price chart (figure below) where average closing prices range between $1,773.73/oz (2020) and $1,934.12 (2023 ytd), it is reasonable to assume and adopt a gold price of $1750/oz for this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• A pre-tax real dollar assessment has been performed on the Lone Star Copper Gold Project by utilizing an excel based financial model from which the Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and payback can be determined. The NPV and IRR can assist in the determination of the economic value and viability of the project. • The model has been forecasted in US dollars, all cost estimates and metal prices are in US dollars. All the results have been presented in US dollars. Therefore, no exchange rate was required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The model was prepared using constant dollars (real dollars) and as such no inflation or escalation factors have been used.
- A 12% discount rate has been utilized. This is a generally accepted discounted rate used in economic evaluations for similar projects. It is advised that a more detailed review of the discount rate be performed. Typically, the Weighted Average Cost of Capital of the operating company is used as the discount rate.
- The financial model has been prepared in a manner which allows the flexing of the model under three metal price scenarios.
- The base case scenario, named Management, is based on the metal prices utilized during the mine optimization process. The basis for these prices is detailed in “Market assessment” section of the technical report. The alternate scenarios are based on consensus price forecasting and spot prices.
- The consensus price forecast was taken from forecast provided by Argonaut Securities quarterly Resources Thermometer.
- The spot metals price was observed on 20/10/2023 from Kitco.com.
- The Table below summarizes the Financial Model Prices.

Scenario	Copper ($/lb)	Gold ($/oz)
Management (base)	4.10	1,750
Consensus	4.06	1,863
Spot	3.60	1,975

- A 2.5% NSR royalty has been applied to the model. The NSR royalty is for the owners of the land, Lema Trust for Children.
- No other royalties have been identified or applied against the estimated revenue generated.
- The model has been prepared and presented pre-tax. This has been due to the initial stages of the project evaluations. Post-tax calculations can be time-consuming and may only be necessary for projects that pass this initial screening stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Typically, both pre-tax and post-tax NPV figures should be calculated and considered in a comprehensive financial analysis to provide a more complete picture of a project's viability and risk.
- The proposed concentrate to be produced at Lone Star will be sold on to a buyer or directly to smelters. It is not understood which is the best or most possible situation at this stage. Usually when concentrate is sold to a smelter, they will issue their smelter terms that will outline the terms of payment of the metal, and the deductions for treatment and refining, to be applied in the economic model.
- The Lone Star economic model has followed calculations contained within AUSIMM's Cost Estimation Handbook – Monograph 27 2nd Edition. The calculations are based on inputs as can be seen in the Table below. No deductions have been made for deleterious elements or transport.

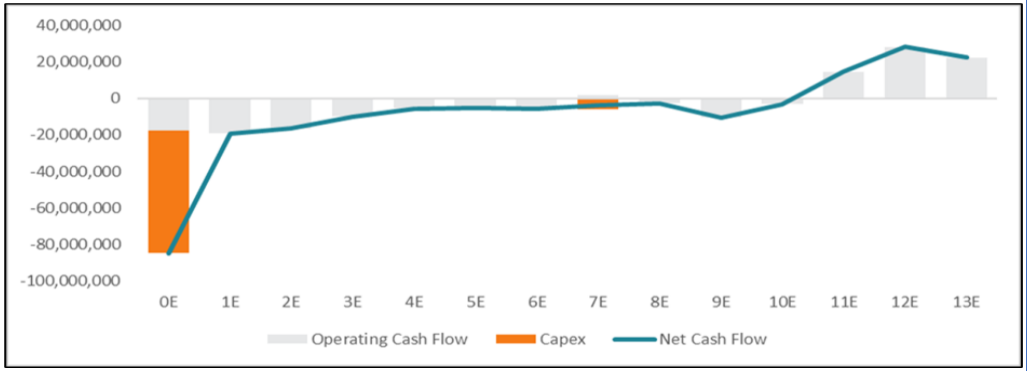
Item	Value	Unit
Inputs		
Copper in concentrate	28.8	%
Gold in concentrate	13.5	g/t
Copper Recovery	89.2	%
Gold Recovery	83.3	%
Payable Copper	96.5	%
- Subject to a deduction of 1.0 per cent unit	1	%

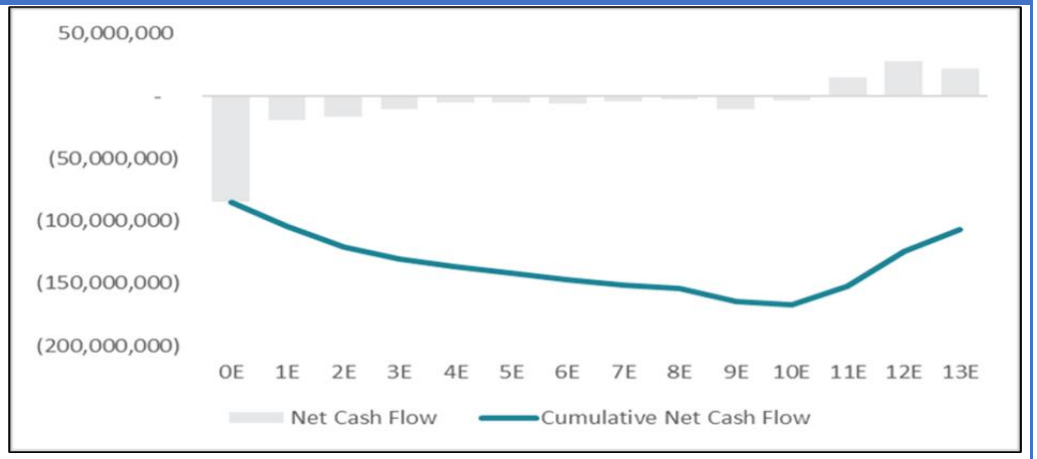
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		Payable Gold - >3g/dmt & <5g/dmt	94	%
		Payable Gold - >5g/dmt & <10g/dmt	95	%
		Payable Gold - >10g/dmt & <15g/dmt	96	%
		Payable Gold - >15g/dmt & <20g/dmt	96.5	%
		Treatment Charge	88	$/dmt
		Refining Charge Copper	0.088	$/lb
		Refining Charge Gold	5	$/oz
		Results (LOM)		
		Copper Payability	96	%
		Gold Payability	96.5	%
		Copper Revenue	401.74	$m
		Gold Revenue	136.56	$m
		Treatment Charge	21.81	$m
		Copper Refining Charge	8.62	$m
		Gold Refining Charge	0.39	$m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The base case evaluation, which is in real dollars, was evaluated by determining the pre-tax NPV at a discount rate of 12%. The result is a negative NPV of $123.9m.
- The estimated costs are believed to be a fair reflection of the potential operation. However, transports costs are significant relative to the other estimated costs due to the location of the project to the near toll treatment facility.
- The biggest challenge is the relatively low-grade ore and the ultimate metal content. This translates into significant volumes of ore to be transported and treated.
- The Table below summarizes the sensitivity analysis performed on the NPV and IRR. Sensitivities were performed by flexing the Revenue, Operating Cost and the Discount Factor.

Revenue	NPV	IRR
10%	(103.00)	-4.39%
Base Case	(123.90)	-10.16%
-10%	(144.80)	-18.52%
Operating Cost		
10%	(149.57)	-16.96%
Base Case	(123.90)	-10.16%
-10%	(98.23)	-4.55%
Discount Factor		
10%	(123.50)	-10.16%
Base Case 12%	(123.90)	-10.16%
14%	(123.87)	-10.16%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Both revenue and operating cashflows were increased and decreased by 10% to analyse the impact it has on the NPV. The discount factor was tested at 10%, 12% (base case) and 14%. Each sensitivity scenario was flexed independently by keeping all other inputs constant. • The outcome of the economic analysis is a negative NPV. This is largely due to the low revenue generated relative to the operating and capital costs. The first positive operating cash flows occur in year 11 of the project, see Figure below.  • Cumulative net cash flow shows that project payback is not achieved during the life of mine. See Figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Marquee Resources will need to take all the necessary steps to engage the local community to create awareness regarding the Project. During the NEPA process, the public will have multiple opportunities to engage and comment on the project and express support or concerns. • The BLM will coordinate with local Native American tribes and interested parties throughout the permitting and NEPA process. The NEPA document will analyse how the Project will affect the social and economic values of the community. • Additional coordination between Marquee Resources and local governments, local Native American tribes, and interested parties will occur throughout the planning and permitting phase, operating phase, and closure phase of the Project to ensure that the Project addresses social and cultural considerations. • No substantial impact to the communities in terms of housing, schools or infrastructure are anticipated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The patented claims are under option to BGP Resources Inc., a Washington State company owned 100% by Belmont Resources. See Table 4.1. That 30-year option to purchase was completed on June 5, 1993, and expires on June 5, 2023. The price to exercise the option to purchase is US$500 per acre, or a total of approximately US$130,060. Belmont is currently in the process of legally exercising its option to acquire the claims. • Belmont and Marquee resources in JV agreement relating to the Lone Star property.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• Detailed in Section 3.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate,*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	