



04 December 2024

ASX RELEASE

Multiple Antimony Bearing Structures Found at Mt Clement

HIGHLIGHTS

- Marquee has commenced field work at the Mt Clement Project along strike from Black Cat Syndicate's (ASX:BC8) Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Deposit (ASX: BC8).
- **Geological mapping and rock chip sampling focussed along-strike of the Taipan structural trend that identified multiple, prospective structures with results including:**
 - **9400ppm Sb & 7070ppm Pb (24WY0034)**
 - **7700ppm Sb & 2.3% Pb (24WY0024)**
 - **5640ppm Sb, 10g/t Ag & 6810ppm Pb (24WY0004)**
 - **4280ppm Sb & 6530ppm Pb (24WY0022)**
- Historical drilling completed by Artemis Resources intersected **approximately 220m of known mineralisation within Marquee Resources tenement E08/3214.**
- **Due to the lack of regional exploration, opportunity remains for the identification of further antimony bearing zones.**
- BC8's Mt Clement polymetallic deposit contains economic quantities of critical mineral antimony (Sb) along with lead (Pb), silver (Ag), gold (Au) and copper (Cu). Mt Clement is currently the 4th largest and 3rd highest grade Sb deposit in Australia and remains open in all directions.
- Historical drilling conducted within MQR's tenement includes the following results from the limited drilling undertaken:
 - **11m @ 1.09% Sb & 17.6g/t Ag, including 4m @ 2.1% Sb & 38.2g/t Ag, from 161m (AREHRC002)**
 - **4m @ 2.3% Sb & 52g/t Ag, from 28m (EHRC010)**
 - **16m @ 0.5% Sb, including 7m @ 1% Sb, from 49m (AREHRC001)**
- Marquee is well advanced in drill planning with Heritage Surveys booked in for completion in Q1-2025 for up to 5,000m of RC drilling.

Marquee Resources Limited ("**Marquee**" or "**the Company**") (ASX:MQR) is pleased to provide an update on ongoing exploration being completed on its 100% owned Mount Clement Antimony-Gold Project in Western Australia. Company geologists have completed high-priority geological mapping and collected 44 rock chip samples immediately along-strike from Black Cat Syndicate's (ASX:BC8) Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Deposit (Figure 1). Results from an initial batch of 17 samples have been received with the results from the remaining samples expected in the next fortnight.

Meanwhile, a systematic ~1,155 sample soils program has been completed and provides regional data coverage over prospective geology identified from reconnaissance field work (refer MQR ASX Release 12 Sept 2023), geophysical surveys (refer MQR ASX Release 27 Oct 2023) and exploration targeting studies (refer MQR ASX Release 2 Sept 2024). Work so far has highlighted the strong potential to identify extensions to the Taipan, Dugite and Gwarder antimony and lead (Sb-Pb) ore zones, that extend into Marquee Resources tenement E08/3214.

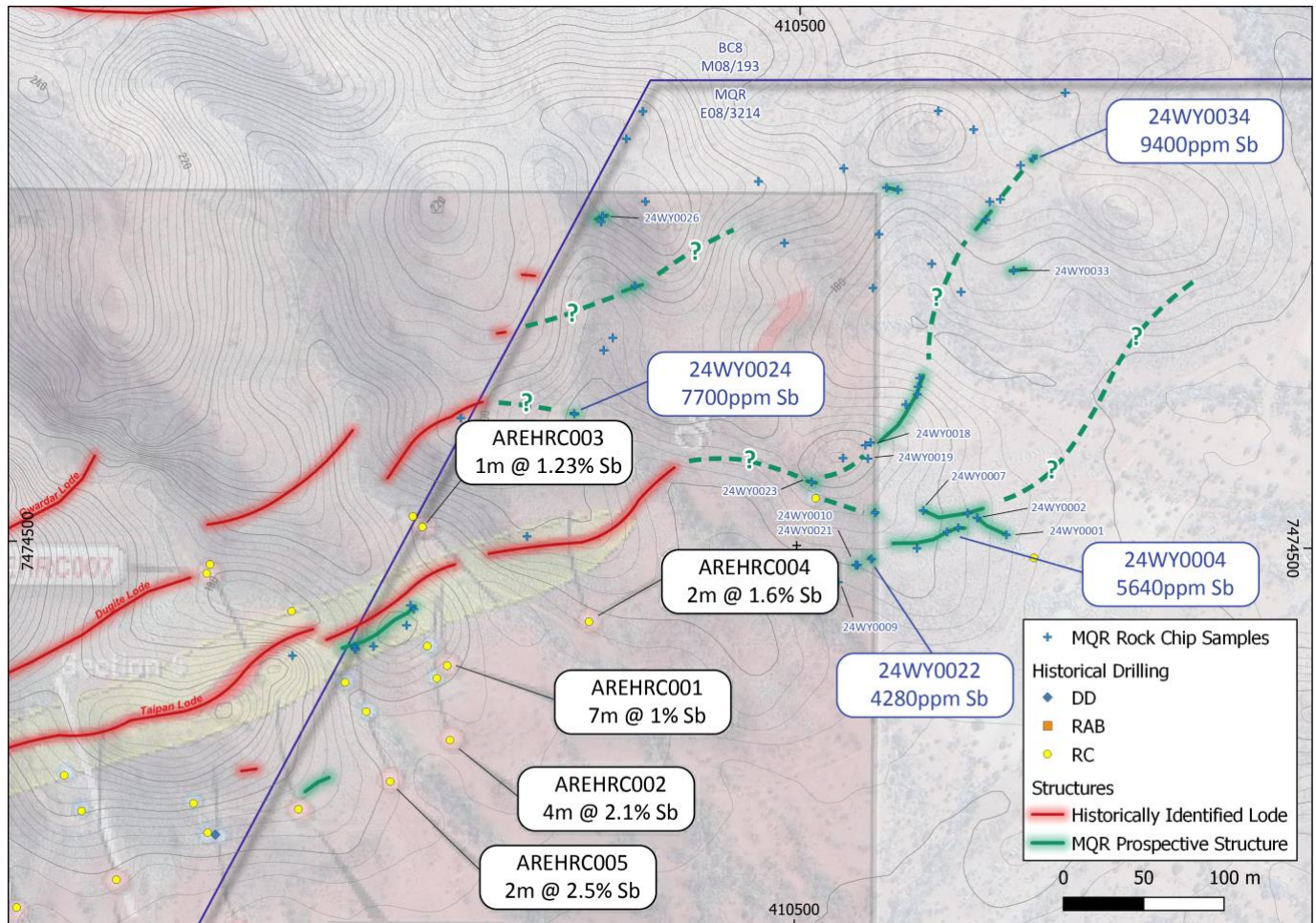


Figure 1: Rock chip sampling locations along strike from the Eastern Hills Sb-Pb deposit.

Executive Chairman Comment:

Marquee Executive Chairman, Mr Charles Thomas, commented:

“We’re extremely pleased to have received these first sample results and we’re excited to continue our discovery journey at Mt Clement. Historical drilling has intersected significant zones of antimony mineralisation on Marquee tenure, and we have now started to extend our knowledge of the known mineralisation and begun identifying undiscovered zones of mineralisation. Given the scarcity of global antimony deposits, we feel we are in an excellent position to capitalise on the strong market demand by delineating further resources of antimony adjacent to Australia’s fourth largest and 3rd highest grade antimony deposit.”

“These early exploration results have backed up the view we formed on Mount Clement and the massive antimony potential of the Project when we first acquired it in January 2021. We look forward to receiving the next batch of rock chip sampling results along with the results from our maiden soil sampling campaign, before we begin our maiden drilling campaign at Mount Clement in the new year.”

Exploration update

Following receipt of approvals from the Jurruru Native Title Party, the Company has completed field work in the Eastern Hills area which consisted of geological mapping, rock chip sampling, and regional soil sampling (Figures 1 & 2). The work program consisted of collecting 44 rock chip samples and 1,155 soil samples. The aim of the program is to:

1. Identify and define strike extensions of known mineralisation immediately to the east of Black Cat Syndicate’s (ASX: BC8) Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Deposit.
2. Identify regional targets with the potential to host Mt Clement/Eastern Hills style mineralisation.
3. Ground truth planned drillhole locations that have been designed to test strike and depth extensions of known mineralisation.

Historical drilling completed by Artemis Resources indicates approximately 220m of known mineralisation sits within Marquee tenement E08/3214 and remains open along strike and at depth (refer MQR ASX Release 2 Sept 2024). Mapping and rock chip sampling has identified multiple prospective structures that are highly anomalous in antimony (Sb), lead (Pb) and pathfinder elements such as arsenic (As) (Table 1). Due to the highly oxidized nature of the rock chip samples, drilling is required to test the prospective structures properly, however geological and geochemical interpretation indicates analogous mineralisation style to that observed at the Taipan Lode. The Taipan structural trend extends for at least 800m onto Marquee ground with little to no previous exploration and thus, remains open for the identification of further antimony bearing zones.

Regionally, exploration potential exists to delineate multiple additional zones of Mt Clement/Eastern Hills style mineralisation within the Marquee tenure, with geophysics highlighting multiple areas that have analogous geological settings to the known mineralisation (Figure 3). Regional soil sampling has been completed over the broader area with results expected in 3-4 weeks.

The Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead deposit was originally explored by BHP and Taipan Resources before Artemis Resources Ltd published a maiden JORC compliant resource of 1.3 Mt @ 1.7% Sb, 2.5% Pb, 24g/t Ag and 0.34g/t Au (Refer ARV ASX Release dated 29 Nov 2013). The Resource Estimate only included mineralisation from the Taipan Zone, which has a strike extent of approx. 850m. Further exploration by Artemis and others has since identified additional mineralised zones, the Dugite and Gwarder zones.

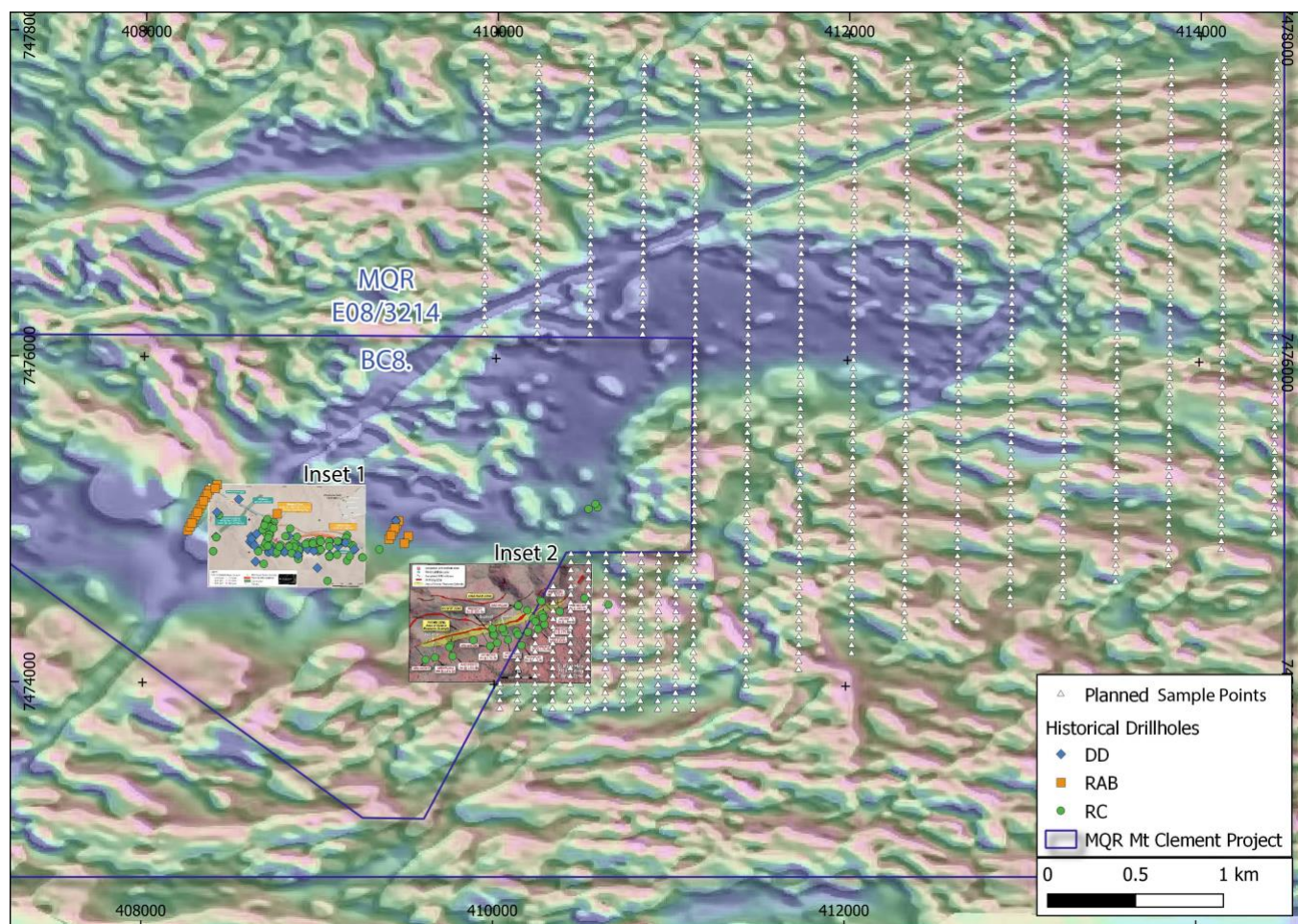


Figure 2: Marquee Resources Mt Clement Exploration Plan over magnetic image.

Inset 1 source: BC8 ASX Release 31 March 2023 – “Mt Clement Update and Regional Consolidation”

Inset 2 source: ARV ASX Release 29 November 2013 – “Maiden JORC Resource Achieved at Eastern Hills”

TABLE 1: Rock Chip Assay Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Weathering	Outcrop	Nature of mineral occurrence	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
24WY0001	410630	7474508	Str.	~4m wide structure trending WNW-ESE	Massive sulphide, proximal to sheeted quartz veins	2220	<5	>25000	0.01	<20	1870
24WY0002	410612	7474519	Str.	~4m wide structure trending WNW-ESE	Minor, disseminated sulphide	154	<5	1180	<0.001	<20	138
24WY0003	410600	7474512	Mod.	~4m wide structure trending WNW-ESE	Minor, disseminated sulphides in 0.3m thick band	347	<5	5330	0.001	70	650
24WY0004	410594	7474510	Str.	0.5 - 1m thick, sub-vertical structure hosted in metasediments	Sulphides in veins, sub-parallel with penetrative foliation of host metasediments	5640	10	>25000	0.074	<20	6810
24WY0006	410606	7474522	Str.	1-3m thick structure, low relief and heavily weathered	Patchy sulphides, hosted by vuggy silica	1635	6	>25000	0.027	50	4260
24WY0007	410579	7474524	Str.	3-5m wide structure	Pervasive alteration of host rock with patchy sulphide mineralisation	124	<5	7820	0.004	<20	375
24WY0009	410526	7474476	Mod.	Small 1 x 2m outcrop hidden under Ashburton Formation Float	Fault breccia, dense hydrothermal breccia clasts of mineralised metasediment	51.8	<5	>25000	0.004	30	50
24WY0010	410538	7474487	Str.	Tight fold hinge localising mineralisation	Sulphides in stringers 3-5 mm thick, crosscut by perpendicular comb stringers of same composition, <1 mm thick.	337	<5	>25000	0.004	40	94.8
24WY0018	410542	7474567	Str.	0.5 - 1m thick, sub-vertical structure hosted in metasediments	Disseminated sulphides in veinlets and stringers associated with quartz-carbonate veins	392	<5	8150	0.002	90	1110



24WY0019	410544	7474559	Str.	0.5 - 1m thick, sub-vertical structure hosted in metasediments	Disseminated sulphides associated with pervasive alteration of host rock	824	<5	7930	0.004	120	508
24WY0021	410537	7474487	Str.	Tight fold hinge localising mineralisation	Sulphide stringers and veins	826	<5	>25000	0.003	50	816
24WY0022	410547	7474491	Str.	1m thick structure	Disseminated sulphides associated with pervasive alteration of host rock	4280	<5	11550	0.004	30	6530
24WY0023	410509	7474543	Str.	Structural zone locally up to 5m wide	Massive sulphide, proximal to sheeted quartz veins	517	<5	15000	0.001	<20	219
24WY0024	410361	7474588	Str.	Bedding concordant fault structure, up to 1m thick zone	Massive sulphide, proximal to sheeted quartz veins	7700	5	16900	0.007	90	23400
24WY0026	410377	7474717	Str.	1m thick fault structure	Fault breccia, dense hydrothermal breccia clasts of mineralised metasediment	1825	<5	8040	0.014	40	826
24WY0033	410634	7474685	Str.	0.5 - 1m thick, sub-vertical structure hosted in metasediments	Disseminated sulphides in veinlets and stringers associated with quartz-carbonate veins	26.7	<5	288	<0.001	<20	32.5
24WY0034	410645	7474761	Str.	0.5 - 1m thick, sub-vertical structure hosted in metasediments	Fault breccia, dense hydrothermal breccia clasts of mineralised metasediment	9400	<5	2480	0.036	90	7070

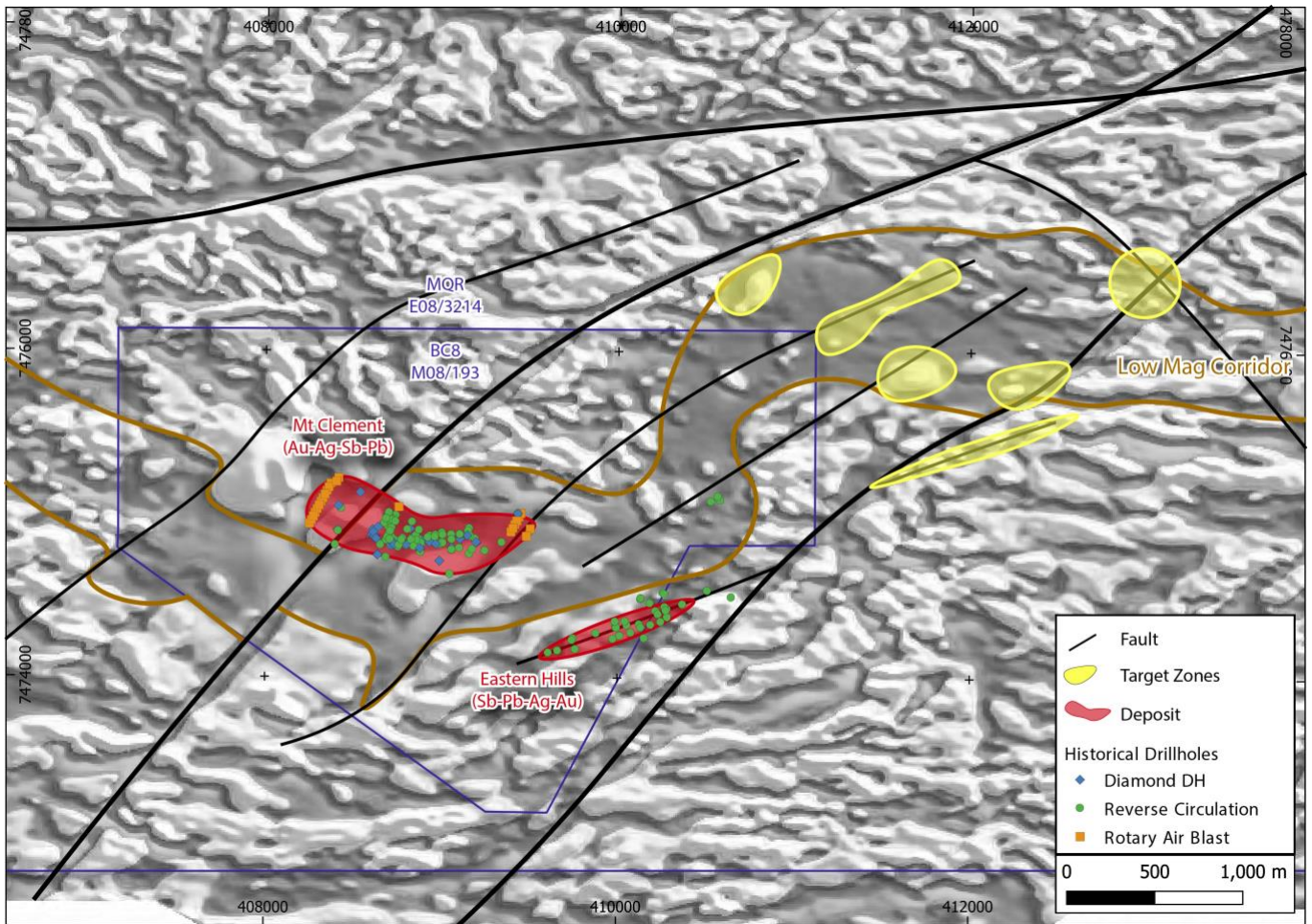


Figure 3: Eastern Hills target map

The Mt Clement Project

The Mt Clement Project is located 30km SW of Black Cat Syndicate's (ASX:BC8) Paulsens gold mine, at the western end of the Ashburton Basin in the northern Capricorn Orogen. Mineralisation at the Mt Clement deposit (**ASX: BC8**) consists of economic quantities of gold (Au), copper (Cu), antimony (Sb), silver (Ag) and lead (Pb). High arsenic (As) content is also a key indicator of Mt Clement style mineralisation.

The current understanding of the geology of the Mt Clement Project, however, is simplistic with rock units broadly mapped as the Ashburton Formation. The Company has identified several targets where potential antimony and gold mineralisation will be targeted in the next program with the Company buoyed by the results of exploration work we have completed to date.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Marquee Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

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



Charles Thomas – Executive Chairman
Marquee Resources
info@marqueeresources.com.au



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologists have collected 44 rock chip samples for multi-element analysis. This announcement pertains to results from 17 of the 44 rock chip samples. The work completed to date is considered reconnaissance and exploratory in nature consisting of outcrop mapping, rock chip sampling and prospecting. Sampling was carried out under standard protocols and employed QAQC procedures in line with industry standard practice and fit for purpose i.e. first-pass rock chip sampling.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling completed



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling completed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All chips were geologically logged by Company geologists using the Marquee logging scheme. • Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • P-XRF analysis was used to assist geologists determine the nature of potential mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole rock samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • This sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the type and tenor of mineralisation. • The laboratory inserted certified reference material and blanks into the analytical sequence and analysed lab duplicates. These appear to confirm accuracy and precision of the sample assays.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying was completed by ALS Global laboratories, 26 Advantage Way, Wangara WA 6065. Samples were characterised using the ME-MS89L method to determine trace and major element concentrations. ME-MS89L: Sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS measurement allows for the complete analysis of samples with resistant minerals.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was recorded digitally and in hard copy by on-site Company field staff. All field data is directly recorded in hard copy, then sent electronically to the Chief Technical Officer in the office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in an Access database system and maintained by the Database Manager. All results have been collated and checked by the Competent Person.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinate reference system used is GDA94 / MGA zone 50 (EPSG: 26918).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data spacing and distribution is variable due to the early staged nature of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is required to determine the best orientation for further sampling programs.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company and its representatives ensure samples are securely delivered to the lab.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews beyond what has been completed by the Competent Person have been completed.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock chip sampling was completed on MARQUEE RESOURCES LTD tenement E08/3214.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work has been primarily focused on the Mt Clement Au-Sb deposit, historically by Artemis Resources and more recently Blackcat Cat Syndicate. Limited exploration works has been completed on Marquee held tenure.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally the geology is dominated by Proterozoic mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip sampling data has been provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregation methods used.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no relationships have been established
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the release.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting is considered to be balanced and representative.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work plans have been provided in the body of the text. The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.