



Review of Historical Drilling Data Identifies Gold Intersection for Follow Up - Across 106km² Tenure over Greenstone Belt on the Prolific Yilgani Fault.

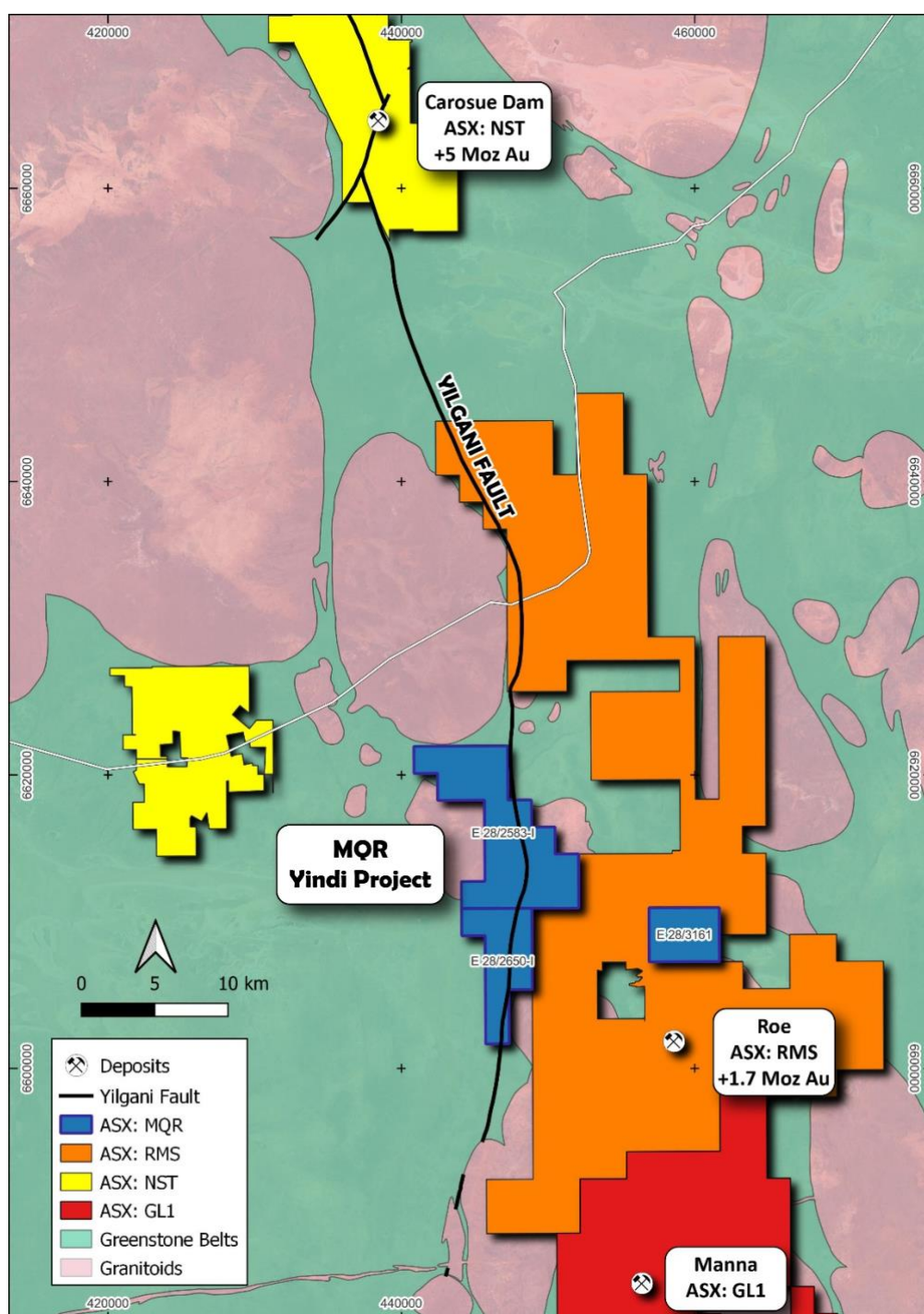
Highlights

- **106 km² of highly prospective gold tenure** secured over greenstone belt on the prolific Yilgani Fault, a proven gold-bearing structure.
- Strategic location **only 45km south of Northern Star Ltd's (ASX:NST) +5Moz Carosue Dam operations and adjacent to Ramelius Resources Ltd's (ASX:RMS) 1.7Moz Roe Project.**
- Comprehensive historical data review completed, **identifying 520 drill holes with an average depth of 45 meters** providing a robust exploration foundation.
- **Significant historical intercept confirmed: 8m at 0.9g/t Au, including 4m at 1.6g/t Au from 60m (YLAC0401) — immediate follow-up priority.**
- ***Five significant gold anomalies identified up to 4km strike x 1.7km width.***
- **The Five (5) compelling gold targets which have been identified** and will be priority targets for drill testing are:
 - **Anomaly 1** - Overall, the gold dispersion halo extends approx. **3.3km x 1.2km.**
 - **Anomaly 2** - The central part of the anomaly extends approx. **1.1km x 0.8km.**
 - **Anomaly 3** - Overall, the gold dispersion extends over an area of **approx. 2.2km x 1.7km.**
 - **Anomaly 4** - Greenstone contact and extends **~3km along strike and up to 1km in width**
 - **Anomaly 5** – Extends over an area of **approx. 4km x 1.7km.** Data consolidation and review highlights supergene enrichment in the subsurface, related to a NE trending fault, with intercepts up to **8m @ 0.9g/t Au inc. 4m @ 1.6g/t Au (YLAC0401)** in saprolite.
- Underexplored depth and strike extensions highlighted as priority targets for modern exploration methods, extensive greenstone tenure with scalability and proximity to major gold mining operations offering compelling discovery potential.
- Marquee assessing several third-party approaches to acquire or Joint Venture or considering its own systematic exploration plan in a Tier-1 gold jurisdiction.



Marquee Resources Limited (ASX:MQR) ("Marquee" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of a comprehensive historical geological data review of its flagship Yindi Gold Project, revealing a robust foundation for a high-impact exploration program.

Situated within 106 km² of highly prospective gold tenure, the Yindi Gold Project is strategically positioned over the greenstone belt and the structurally significant Yilgani Fault, a known gold-bearing corridor. This location positions Marquee at the heart of one of Western Australia's most fertile and proven gold provinces, where multi-million-ounce discoveries are the rule rather than the exception.



(Figure 1: Location Map)

Mr Charles Thomas, Executive Chairman, commented:

"The integration of historical drilling data with our modern UltraFine+™ geochemistry has significantly enhanced our understanding of Yindi's potential. The presence of kilometre-scale gold anomalies, corroborated by historical intercepts, strengthens our confidence that the Yindi Project could host a substantial gold system. We are eager to commence the next phase of drilling to test these compelling targets once approvals are secured."

"With a combination of a high-quality yet underexplored dataset, a significant regional gold endowment, and a clear pathway for systematic modern exploration, Marquee considers the Yindi Gold Project to be a standout opportunity. Against the backdrop of a strong gold market, this comprehensive historical data review provides a solid foundation for a value-driven exploration program, with the potential to delineate a meaningful resource in a proven Tier-1 jurisdiction."

Project Location and Regional Setting

The Yindi Project lies just 45km south of Northern Star Resources Ltd's (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations, which hosts a gold resource exceeding 5Moz. Additionally, the project is adjacent to Ramelius Resources Ltd's (ASX:RMS) Roe Project, which boasts a 1.7Moz gold resource. This prime address underscores Yindi's significant potential, being surrounded by established large-scale operations and outstanding regional infrastructure.

The greenstone belt hosting Yindi is part of the Yilgarn Craton, one of the world's premier Archaean gold provinces, delivering consistent large-scale gold discoveries over decades.

Historical Exploration Review

The Company's thorough data compilation has revealed that 520 historical drill holes have been completed across the project area, with an average hole depth of 45 metres. This substantial dataset represents a critical exploration head start, as many holes were historically shallow, leaving considerable untested depth and strike extensions.

One of a number of encouraging intercepts reported from this historical drilling is: 8 metres at 0.9g/t Au, including 4 metres at 1.6g/t Au from 60 metres, in hole YLAC0401.

This intercept, associated with structurally complex zones on the Yilgani Fault, presents a high-priority follow-up target, with immediate plans to confirm and extend this mineralisation down-plunge and along strike.

The Company considers that modern exploration techniques — including multi-element geochemistry, 3D structural modelling, and higher-resolution geophysics — will greatly enhance target definition, supporting a systematic approach to next-phase drilling.

Regional Prospectivity

Marquee's large tenement holding is surrounded by multi-million-ounce gold deposits, providing clear proof-of-concept that the Yindi Project is in a Tier-1 address. In particular:

- Proximity to Northern Star's Carosue Dam operations (+5Moz).

- Adjacent to Ramelius Resources' Roe Project (1.7Moz).
- Well situated on the fertile Yilgani Fault structural corridor.
- Extensive greenstone belt exposure offering significant scale and discovery potential.

These regional advantages, combined with the underexplored nature of the existing drill pattern, highlight a compelling growth story for shareholders.

Significant Gold Anomalies Identified

Five (5) compelling gold targets identified and will be priority targets for drill testing:

Anomaly 1 – is situated in an anticlinal fold nose at the northern end of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite. Our interpretation indicates the area as a dilatant deformation zone defined by ENE and NW trending conjugate faults. The main bullseye anomaly extends approx. 1.5km in an ENE direction, with a lower amplitude anomaly located to the west of the main anomaly and striking NW over approx. 1.3km. Overall, the gold dispersion halo extends approx. **3.3 x 1.2km**. The area is underlain by basaltic and doleritic rock types, favourable for gold deposition, and the intersection of the ENE and NW trending structures localises gold anomalism.

Anomaly 2 - is located west of Anomaly 1 in an analogous geological setting. The central part of the anomaly extends approx. **1.1 x 0.8 km** in a NW orientation.

Anomaly 3 – sits on the eastern margin of the tenure in a highly favourable geological setting. The anomaly is centred on a NNW trending magnetic high, interpreted to be dolerite host rock, at the intersection of NE trending cross-structures. The main anomaly extends approx. 1.2km in a NW orientation and is approx. 1km wide. Overall, the gold dispersion extends over an area of approx. **2.2 x 1.7km**.

Anomaly 4 – is located along a NNE trending granite-greenstone contact and extends for approx. **3km along strike and up to 1km in width**. The intersection of the contact with NE trending cross structures localises the highest-grade assay results, analogous to numerous gold deposits situated on the margins of granitic plutons throughout the Yilgarn Craton.

Anomaly 5 – is situated at the southern nose of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite and extends, in an E-W direction, over an area of approx. **4 x 1.7km**. The anomaly is situated at the intersection of the N-S striking fabric, related to the Yilgani Shear, and NW striking fabric as the geology wraps around the southern margin of the Bulyairdie Monzogranite. Surficial drainage has concentrated and smeared the surficial gold response in the area, however, geophysical interpretation indicates the potential for paleochannel hosted gold. In these environments, it is not uncommon to identify primary mineralisation in the fresh rock at depth covered by a blanket of unconformity related gold in the weathered zone. Further data consolidation and review highlights supergene enrichment in the subsurface, related to a NE trending fault, with intercepts up to **8m @ 0.9g/t Au inc. 4m @ 1.6g/t Au (YLAC0401)** in saprolite.

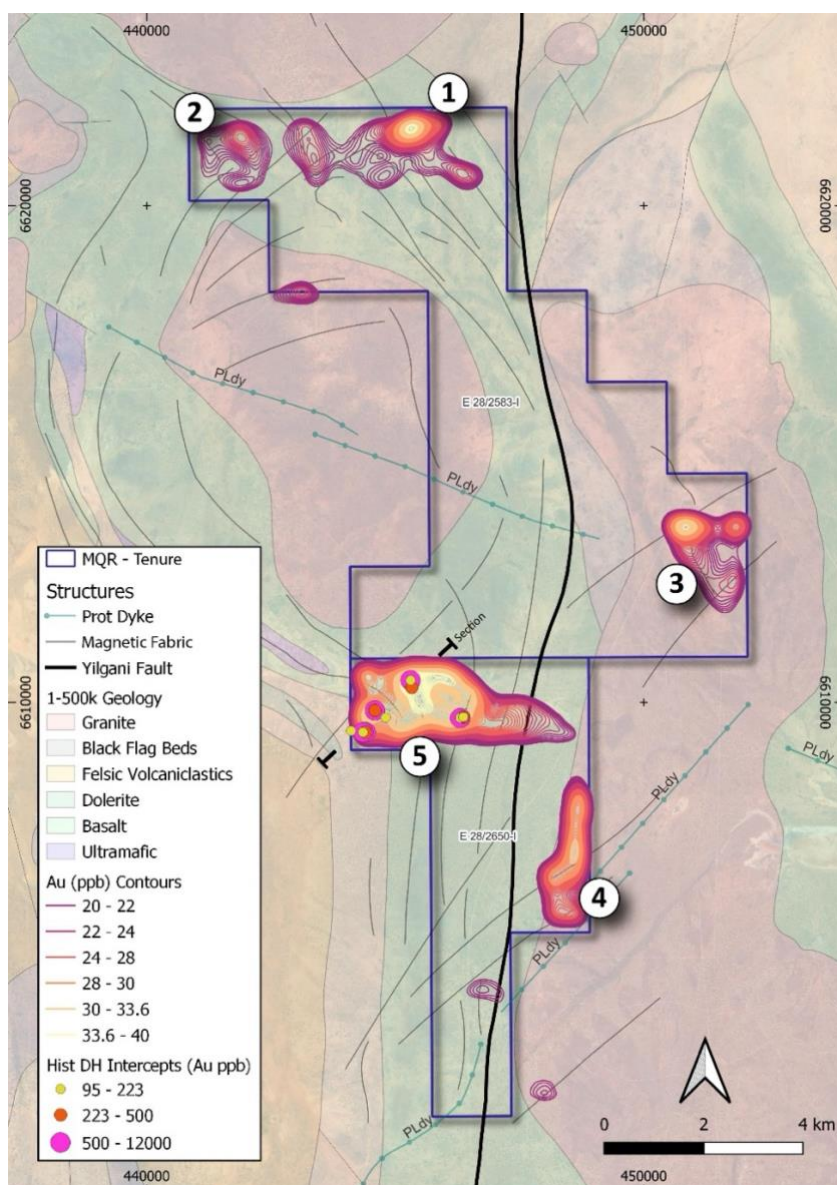


Figure 2: UltraFine+™ soil geochemistry results highlighting the high-priority gold targets on TMI magnetics image.

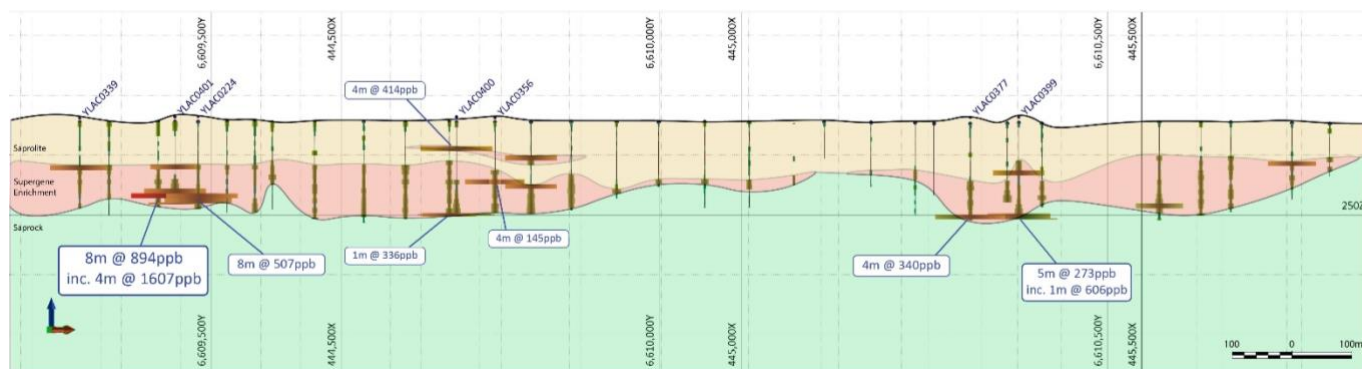


Figure 3: NE oriented section through Anomaly 5 highlighting extensive supergene gold enrichment with peak values up to 4m @ 1.6g/t at the bottom-of-hole (YLAC0401)

Table 1: Significant Intercepts >100ppb Au

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval_Length	Au_ppb
YLAC0224	444399	6609399	327.9	60	64	4	730
				64	68	4	284
YLAC0339	445304	6610449	327.1	36	40	4	143
YLAC0346	446308	6609686	327.2	72	76	4	658
				76	80	4	110
YLAC0356	444804	6609692	327.634	48	52	4	145
YLAC0377	445329	6610299	326.281	76	80	4	340
YLAC0399	445304	6610449	327.11	76	80	4	190
				80	81	1	606
YLAC0400	444588	6609837	327.437	20	24	4	414
				76	77	1	336
				77	78	1	635
YLAC0401	444347	6609399	328.049	56	60	4	181
				60	64	4	1607
YLAC0404	446372	6609704	326.615	32	36	4	125
				68	72	4	178
				72	76	4	324
				76	80	4	438

Planned Next Steps

Marquee will prioritise the following work programs:

- Finalise decision of advancing Joint Venture discussions or drill testing the high priority targets.
- Advanced reinterpretation of all 520 historical drill holes using modern 3D geological modelling.
- Structural interpretation of the Yilgani Fault to refine high-priority drill targets.

- Finalise drilling permits for a deeper, targeted drilling to test the higher-grade intercept in YLAC0401 and extensions of known mineralisation.
- Stakeholder engagement and heritage approvals to support program roll-out.

The Company will provide regular updates to the market as these programs progress, ensuring clear communication with shareholders.

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

For further information, please contact:



Charles Thomas – Executive Chairman

Marquee Resources

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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.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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"> Work completed by Marquee Resources Ltd has previously been released (refer MQR ASX release 21 October 2024). Historical drilling was completed predominantly by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2017 and made publicly available in WAMEX report 117759. The historical drillhole database consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 RC holes for 296m 49 RAB holes for 1,847m 467 AC holes for 21,126m RC, RAB & AC drilling is a generally accepted industry standard. Sample was collected via a cyclone and a bucket and then laid out as 1m samples on the ground Composite 4m samples were taken using a PVC spear to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample. Samples were assayed using under the AR10/MS methodology which consists of an aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted by Raglan Drilling and Strike Drilling. Aircore drilling was completed using a 3 ¼ inch blade bit and drilled to refusal. RC drilling was completed with a 4 ½ inch face sampling hammer. RC, RAB & AC drilling is a generally accepted industry standard.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill sample recoveries are generally considered to be >90%



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were wet sieved and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, major lithology (where possible) along with any visible alteration, sulphides or other mineralisation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite 4m samples were taken using a PVC spear to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. Samples were generally dry Duplicate samples were taken at the frequency of 1:100.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits have been completed of the data. Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories for analysis of Au and 32 elements by aqua-regia digest of a 25g sub-sample of pulverised material followed by analysis by ICPMS. QAQC samples were added at a frequency of 3 standard/blank per 100 samples and 1 duplicate per 100 samples (i.e. 4 QAQC samples per 100 samples) The assay methodology is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. The Company plans to drill test historical results to validate historical data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results have been collated and checked by the Company's Chief Technical Officer. The Company plans to complete drilling to validate historical data.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinate system used is MGA_94 Zone 51. A handheld GPS was used to record the position of the auger holes. Horizontal accuracy was +/- 3 metres. Location accuracy at collars is considered adequate for this stage of exploration.
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"> Drill holes were planned on an 300m x 100-200m grid, with the hole located within +/-10m of the intended position. The spacing is appropriate for this stage of exploration. The samples are not appropriate for Mineral Resources estimation.
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"> Drilling is along E-W traverses, orthogonal to the general trend of stratigraphy. Drill holes are vertical, whereas it is interpreted that the stratigraphy has a sub-vertical or steep westerly dip.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were placed in calico bags which were then placed in larger polyweave bags and sealed with cable ties before transport to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie, approximately 100km away by road.
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 external audits or reviews have been completed at this stage.

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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marquee holds a 100% beneficial interest in tenements E28/2583-I & E28/2650-I. Further information on the Company's acquisition of these tenements can be sourced from MQR ASX Release dated 27th Sept 2023.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Further information on the historical exploration completed on the tenements can be sourced from MQR ASX Release dated 27th Sept 2023.
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 Archean 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"> A summary of significant drill hole results has been provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are wide spaced and vertical, so no assumptions are currently being made about width of mineralisation. Geometry of mineralisation is not known at this stage



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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 Company considers the level of reporting appropriate for the stage of exploration. Surface sampling results have been presented as contours (generated using Kernel Density Estimation). Drill hole results >100ppb have been presented in Table 1.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> No other data is available
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> The Company will complete drill testing after obtaining the relevant statutory approvals. The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.