

STRONG TUNGSTEN GRADE AT MOONBI PROSPECT, GAWLER CRATON (SA)

- High grade tungsten in assay results ranging up to 1.9 % WO₃
- Tungsten intercepted in widely spaced holes over significant strike
- New results reinforce the significance of the discovery of a high value commodity at the Moonbi target

Moonbi prospect (SA)

(Marmota Energy Limited (ASX: MEU) 100%)

RC Drilling program results

Marmota Energy (ASX:MEU) is pleased to announce that assay results containing high grades of tungsten have been returned from two drill holes (MRC005 and 006) at the Moonbi target. Significant new results include:

MRC005: 2m at 1.27% WO₃ from 142m depth (incl. 1m at 1.94% WO₃)

MRC006: 3m at 0.17% WO₃ from 90m depth (incl. 1m at 0.43% WO₃)
6m at 0.54% WO₃ from 96m depth (incl. 1m at 1.13% WO₃)

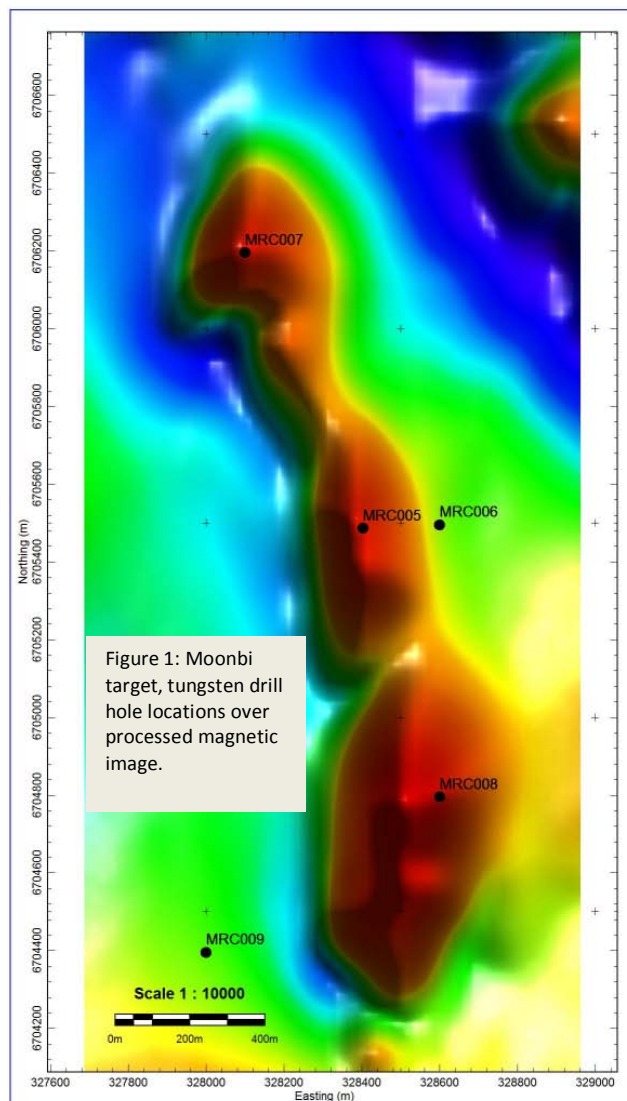
The drilling was part of a PACE co-funded project to investigate geophysical anomalies identified by the Company at the Moonbi prospect, located within Marmota’s Indooroopilly gold and base metals tenement in the highly prospective Gawler Craton.

RC Drilling program assay results

As previously reported, six widely spaced drill holes intercepted intervals of tungsten mineralisation in Phase 1 drilling completed at the Moonbi target area (ASX announcement dated 5 July). Five of the drill holes that have intercepted tungsten lie along a large geophysical target extending for approximately 1.6 km (Figure 1). The largest interval of 21 metres of tungsten occurred in drill hole MRC006. The results from hole MRC006 show higher grade tungsten intervals located within significant widths of lower grade.

Follow-up assay priority was placed on targeted individual metre intervals from holes MRC005 and 006 employing the Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS geochemical analysis technique. This assay method is known to give more accurate results for tungsten.

High tungsten grades were returned from both MRC005 and MRC006 located approximately 200 metres apart (Figure 1). Minor tin and rare earth vectoring elements were also associated with the assay results. Three wide spaced drill holes MRC005, 6 and 8 all end in tungsten mineralisation. This is a very positive sign for more tungsten mineralisation potential to be realised with further drilling. The zone of tungsten mineralisation intercepted in the Phase 1 drilling appears to be shallowing to the east and closely related to granitic rock types.



Granites and fractionated melts are logged throughout the drill holes at Moonbi which have the potential to be the source of the tungsten mineralisation. It is not uncommon for large-scale tungsten deposits to be associated with granites for example, the intra-granitic wolframite vein deposits in China.

With the average grade of Australian tungsten resources ranging from 0.08% WO₃, the high grade results from first pass drilling at Moonbi reinforce the significance of this discovery. Current contract prices for tungsten remains high for this 'critical commodity' with the limited number of tungsten mines worldwide and strong global demand, this provides a favorable environment for new discoveries.

Tungsten's unique properties make it an essential component in many industrial applications. Critical properties include - very high melting point, very high density, hardness close to diamond, thermally and chemically stable, excellent conductor, and environmentally benign. Tungsten is used in a large variety of everyday items such as mobile phones, LCD and touch screens and with essential applications in industry, aerospace and military, is a strategic commodity.

Forward plan

The interception of broad zones of tungsten mineralisation containing high grade zones, along with a high potential for further mineralisation nearby, is considered a high priority for Marmota. The close proximity of the mineralisation to existing mining infrastructure and ease of access make this an ideal project for low cost follow up exploration.

A low cost follow up exploration program is planned including:

- Study of vectoring elements in assay results of surface and drill hole data to define anomalous metal zoning with potential to be related to further tungsten mineralisation.
- Reassessment and modeling of geophysical data with emphasis on defining structures that are associated with mineralisation.
- Results dependent, shallow low cost step out RC drilling program to further define the tungsten zone of mineralisation.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr D J Calandro, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Calandro is employed full time by the Company as Managing Director and, has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Calandro consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.



Dom Calandro
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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Table 1: Anomalous tungsten greater than 100 ppm (0.01%) from one metre split sample from Phase 1 drilling:

| Hole ID | GDA94 Easting | GDA94 Northing | Zone | Dip | Total Depth | From (m) | To (m) | Int (m) | WO ₃ ppm | WO ₃ % |
|---------|---------------|----------------|------|-----|-------------|----------|--------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| MRC005 | 328403 | 6705491 | 53 | -90 | 150 | 142 | 144 | 2 | 12685.70 | 1.27 |
| | | | | | incl | 143 | 144 | 1 | 19384.10 | 1.94 |
| MRC006 | 328599 | 6705500 | 53 | -90 | 150 | 90 | 102 | 12 | 3154.39 | 0.31 |
| | | | | | incl | 90 | 91 | 1 | 4286.14 | 0.43 |
| | | | | | | 97 | 98 | 1 | 5939.31 | 0.59 |
| | | | | | | 98 | 99 | 1 | 6568.55 | 0.66 |
| | | | | | | 99 | 100 | 1 | 7414.68 | 0.74 |
| | | | | | | 100 | 101 | 1 | 11264.51 | 1.13 |

All holes drilled vertically, intersections are downhole widths, with the following analysis techniques applied:
 Specific 1m samples were subjected to lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.