

## **SPECTACULAR COPPER VISUALS & MASSIVE SULPHIDES AT LONE STAR PROJECT**

- **Thick zones of visible chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation intersected in diamond drill core**
- **First diamond drill hole completed (LS21-001) with samples at the lab on priority turn-around**
- **Two shallow main mineralised zones intersected in LS21-001 from:**
  - **58.8m - 90.8m (193ft - 298ft) for approximately 32 metres**
  - **148.1m – 169.5m (486ft – 556ft) for approximately 21.4 metres**
- **Hole LS21-002 complete with sampling ongoing, further massive sulphides observed.**
- **The drill rig has moved to site LS21-003 and has commenced collaring the third drill hole.**
- **Forty-two drill holes for ~6,000m of diamond drilling will be completed at the Lone Star Copper-Gold Project (Figure 4) which is expected to be completed in Q1-2022**

Marquee Resources Limited (“Marquee” or “the Company”) (ASX:MQR) is pleased to provide an update on diamond drilling currently being undertaken on the Lone Star Copper-Gold Project, Washington State, USA (“Lone Star” or “The Project”). The first two holes of the approximately ~6,000m diamond drilling campaign have been completed with the first of the samples en-route to the laboratory for priority assaying.



*Figure 1: Massive sulphide observed in diamond drillhole LS21-002. Core blocks represent downhole depth in feet.*

## Executive Chairman Comment

Marquee Executive Chairman, Mr Charles Thomas, commented: “We are delighted with some of the spectacular core we are seeing from the first drill holes at Lone Star. It’s obviously early stages, but to see some wide zones of chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation is certainly very exciting and we can’t wait to receive the first batch of assays which I have ordered to be double rushed.”

“The drill rig is spinning around the clock so results will be coming thick and fast and our aim is to deliver a JORC compliant resource in the first half of 2022. We have hit the ground running at Lone Star and it is a credit to both the Marquee and Belmont teams to be able to effectively execute this game changing program.”

## Lone Star Diamond Drilling Program

Forty-two drill holes for approx. 6,000m of diamond drilling will be completed at the Lone Star Copper-Gold Project (Figure 4) which is expected to be completed in Q1-2022. The drilling program has been designed to satisfy three key objectives:

- Validate the historical drill hole database and resource model;
- Deliver a JORC compliant mineral resource estimate; and
- Test for extensions to the historical resource.

The first drill hole, LS21-001, was completed to a depth 230.1m (755ft) and was designed to validate historical high-grade intercepts in the core of the mineralised system. Two main zones of chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation were observed in drill core, a shallow dacite hosted Upper Zone from 58.8-90.8m (193-298ft), and a deeper serpentinite hosted Lower Zone from 148.1-169.5m (486 – 556ft). The individual zones comprise a package of massive sulphide veins, veinlets and disseminations. The veins are predominantly chalcopyrite and subordinate pyrite with magnetite present in the veins hosted in serpentinite.

Upper Zone mineralisation in LS21-001 correlates to the interpreted position of high-grade, dacite hosted copper mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. Lower Zone serpentinite hosted mineralisation has been intersected in historical drilling 30m east of LS21-001 (Figure 5). No gold assays have been completed historically adjacent to LS21-001.

LS21-002 was collared 13m east of LS21-001 and was drilled to a depth of 224.3m (736ft). LS21-002 is still currently being processed, however disseminated Upper Zone sulphide mineralisation was encountered from 48.3m-62.3m (158.5ft-204.5ft). Within the broader zone of mineralisation, sheared serpentinite with 70% pyrite-chalcopyrite has been observed from 54.9m-59.4m (180-195ft)(Figure 1). While core processing is ongoing for LS21-002, the drill rig has moved to site LS21-003 and has commenced collaring the third drill hole.

Table 1: Historic Intercepts from the Lone Star Deposit. N/A = not assayed for gold. Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	DIP	HOLE DEPTH (M)	FROM (M)	TO (M)	INTERVAL (M)	AU G/T	CU%
IC-2	382886	5428210	1116.4	-90	208.2	61.9	83.2	21.3	N/A	2.18
IC-4	382787	5428090	1114.6	-90	100.3	64.0	82.3	18.3	N/A	3.27
IC-7	382789	5428061	1115.1	-90	178.6	107.3	128.6	21.3	N/A	3.03
IC-9	382815	5428058	1119.6	-90	200.3	160.3	177.1	16.8	N/A	2.01
IC-13	382787	5428032	1112.1	-90	233.5	166.1	176.8	10.7	N/A	3.73
L81-3	382789	5428092	1114.7	-90	91.4	68.9	83.2	14.3	1.06	3.01
K-9	382736	5428244	1079.6	-90	27.4	6.1	13.7	7.6	1.70	4.05
K-13	382754	5428281	1092.4	-90	43.9	32	36.6	4.6	2.56	2.97
G-55	382797	5428288	1099.9	-90	57.1	32.3	35.7	3.4	4.58	6.69

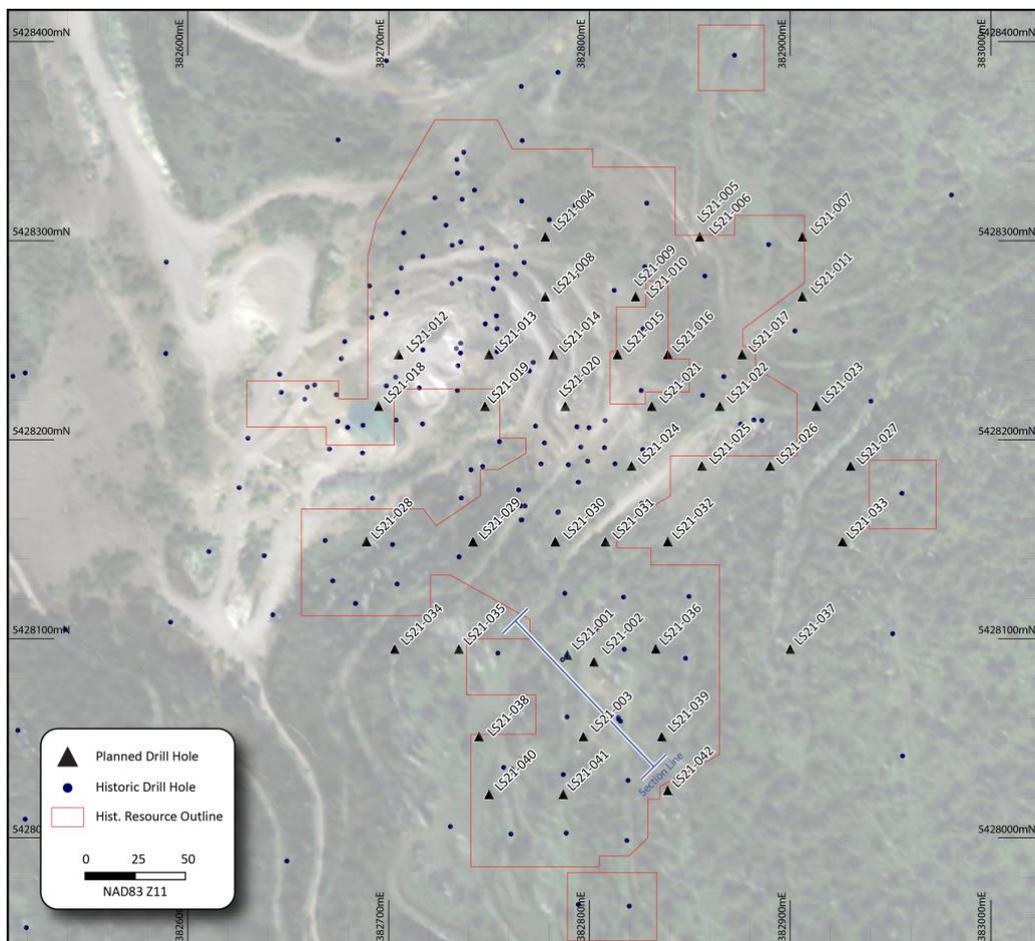


Figure 4: Lone Star drill hole plan

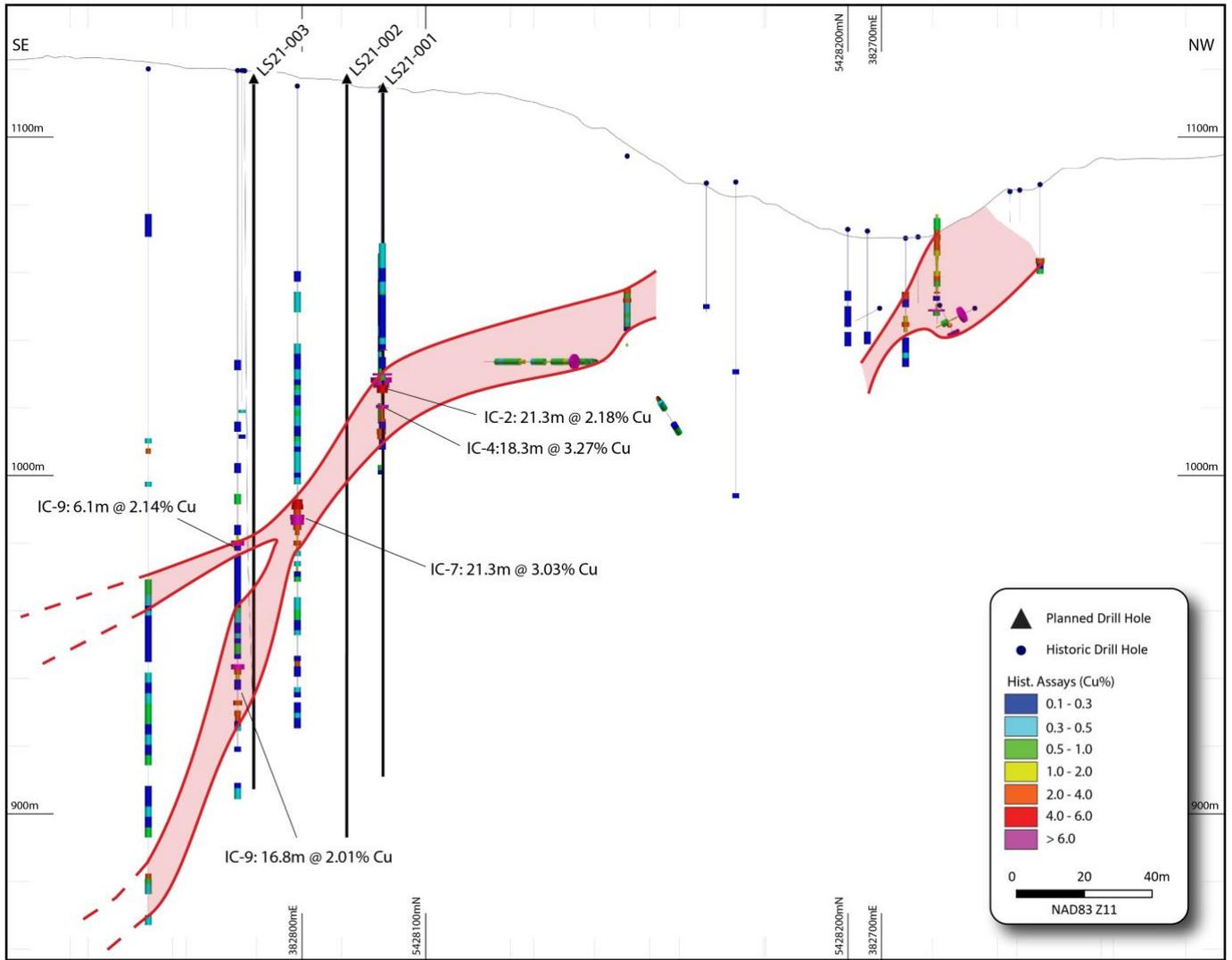


Figure 5: Oblique section of drill holes LS21-001 to LS21-003



Figure 6: Upper Zone mineralisation from LS21-001. Core blocks represent downhole depth in feet.

Table 2: Lone Star planned drill holes

PLAN ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	AZI	DIP	HOLE DEPTH (M)	PLAN ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	AZI	DIP	HOLE DEPTH (M)
LS21-001	382789	5428092	1114.7	0	-90	230.1 (EOH)	LS21-022	382865	5428217	1114.8	0	-90	190
LS21-002	382802	5428089	1117.3	0	-90	224.3 (EOH)	LS21-023	382913	5428217	1118.6	0	-90	220
LS21-003	382797	5428051	1117.3	0	-90	210	LS21-024	382821	5428187	1110.4	0	-90	160
LS21-004	382778	5428302	1096.2	0	-90	70	LS21-025	382856	5428187	1122.8	0	-90	190
LS21-005	382855	5428302	1128.3	270	-68	110	LS21-026	382890	5428187	1129.6	0	-90	220
LS21-006	382855	5428302	1128.3	0	-90	110	LS21-027	382930	5428187	1136.4	0	-90	260
LS21-007	382906	5428302	1141.9	0	-90	140	LS21-028	382689	5428149	1078.5	0	-90	50
LS21-008	382778	5428272	1091.7	0	-90	85	LS21-029	382742	5428149	1096	0	-90	80
LS21-009	382823	5428272	1107	270	-80	100	LS21-030	382783	5428149	1113.9	0	-90	120
LS21-010	382823	5428272	1107	90	-80	110	LS21-031	382808	5428149	1119.8	0	-90	140
LS21-011	382906	5428272	1137.7	0	-90	140	LS21-032	382839	5428149	1124	0	-90	210
LS21-012	382705	5428243	1075.7	0	-90	60	LS21-033	382926	5428149	1139.1	0	-90	260
LS21-013	382750	5428243	1073.1	0	-90	70	LS21-034	382703	5428095	1102.3	0	-90	70
LS21-014	382782	5428243	1084.4	0	-90	80	LS21-035	382735	5428095	1108.5	0	-90	100
LS21-015	382814	5428243	1103	0	-90	90	LS21-036	382833	5428095	1121.6	0	-90	220
LS21-016	382839	5428243	1108.1	0	-90	120	LS21-037	382900	5428095	1137.3	0	-90	270
LS21-017	382876	5428243	1124.8	0	-90	140	LS21-038	382745	5428051	1106.2	0	-90	110
LS21-018	382695	5428217	1070.6	0	-90	50	LS21-039	382836	5428051	1124.1	0	-90	220
LS21-019	382748	5428217	1076.8	0	-90	50	LS21-040	382839	5428024	1123.7	0	-90	250
LS21-020	382788	5428217	1092.9	0	-90	70	LS21-041	382750	5428022	1104.5	0	-90	200
LS21-021	382831	5428217	1107.2	0	-90	170	LS21-042	382787	5428022	1111.8	0	-90	220

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

Marquee Resources Ltd recently entered into an earn-in agreement to acquire up to 80% of the Lone Star Copper-Gold Project (see MQR ASX Release dated 5<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021).

The Lone Star Property and deposit is located in Ferry County, Washington, USA. It is adjacent to Golden Dawn Minerals Inc. Lexington Property on the British Columbia side of the Canada - United States border where Golden Dawn is actively developing the Lexington-Grenoble deposit. Exploration across the Lone Star property to date includes 252 diamond and percussion drill holes for a total of 23,702 metres of drilling.

The Lone Star deposit is interpreted as a series of eight shallow to moderately dipping en-echelon overlapping zones hosted within a dacitic and minor serpentinite unit. Zones are composed of sheeted and stockwork pyrite-chalcopyrite veins, veinlets and disseminations carrying gold.

The 234-hectare Lone Star copper-gold Project is centered on an area 40 kilometres north north-west of Republic, Washington and adjacent to the Canada-USA border. The property is 12 kilometres west south-west of Grand Forks, British Columbia and 12 kilometres south-east of Greenwood, British Columbia, Canada. The claims are currently only accessible from the USA side although in the mid 1970's an active haul road linked the Lone Star deposit north to the Phoenix Mine in Canada.

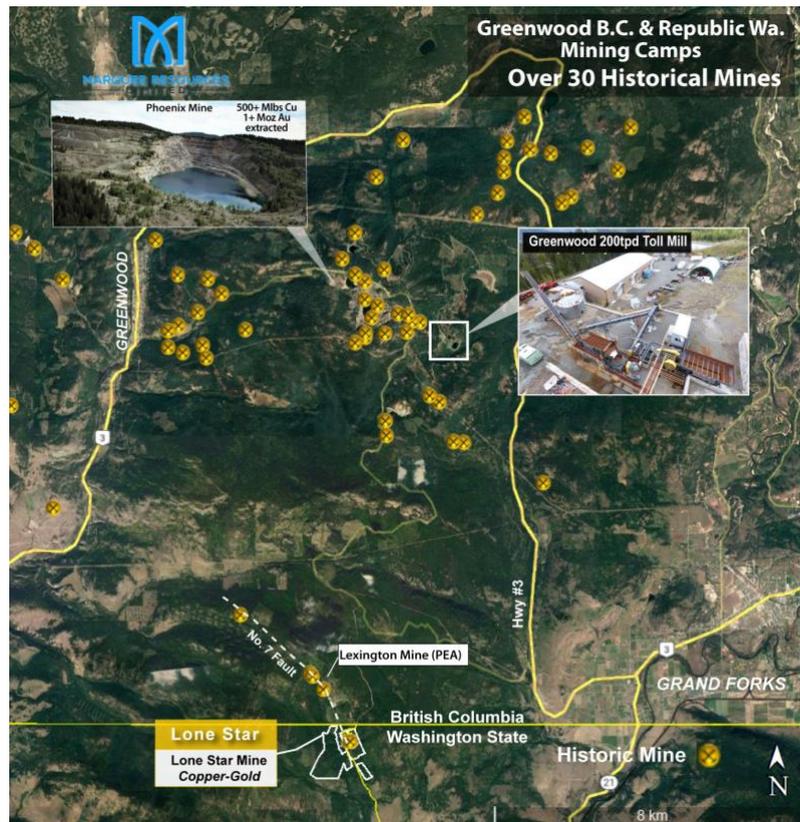


Figure 7: Lone Star Project Location

## 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*

Charles Thomas – Executive Chairman  
Marquee Resources  
[info@marqueeresources.com.au](mailto: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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>The sampling has been carried out using HQ diamond drilling. 2 holes have been drilled as part of a 42 hole program.</li> <li>Diamond drilling was used to produce half HQ core which will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis.</li> <li>The information is qualitative in nature, based upon observations of contract geologists based on-site.</li> <li>HQ core is processed by on-site geologists who geologically log, photograph, cut and then finally sample as per company procedure.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>Historical drilling was completed on the project by a number of companies from 1908 to 2006.</li> <li>169 diamond drill holes and 82 percussion drill holes have been completed for a total of 23,260m.</li> <li>Core diameter from drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling prior to 1955 cannot be confirmed.</li> <li>Diamond drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling between 1955-1990 was BQ (36.5mm) core diameter.</li> <li>Percussion drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling between 1955-1990 were collected using 130-145mm face-sampling bit.</li> <li>Diamond drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling between 1955-1990 was NQ (47.6mm) core diameter.</li> <li>Sample intervals from the diamond core was whole-core sampled following logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 0.5m intervals</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>or as defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample intervals from percussion drilling were sampled on nominal 1ft (0.305m) intervals, in some cases sample compositing has been undertaken.</li> <li>• Pre-2006 various laboratories and analysis techniques were used and the company is currently in the process of collating all this data.</li> <li>• In 2006, Merit Mining Corp. conducted an 11 hole, 834m diamond drilling program to verify historic drilling.</li> <li>• Merit's geologist conducted an industry compliant program of geological and geotechnical logging, photography, density measurements and core sampling.</li> <li>• In areas of porphyry copper style mineralization, sampling intervals were determined by general chalcopyrite abundance. Samples were generally between 1 and 2 metres long.</li> <li>• Sampling below the porphyry section, within and around the Lone Star mineralized zones of the Lone Star deposit, was normally done at 0.5 metre intervals but varied depending on similar mineralization characteristics or lithology.</li> <li>• The core was cut in half, bisecting fabric or vein material evenly, with half of the core returned to the core tray and the other half sent to Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, British Columbia</li> <li>• Samples were crushed in their entirety to pass -6 mesh, the crushed sample was then split in half with half of the sample was stored for Acid Base Accounting or metallurgical testing and the other half was further crushed to pass -10 mesh. 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. Eco-Tech Laboratory</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																											
		Ltd. inserted its suite of standards for QC purposes. Individual sample batches were subjected to 10-65% repeats (average 30%), 2-4% re-splits and 3-5% internal standards.																																																																																											
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>HQ diamond drilling was completed by Falcon Drilling INC. of Nevada.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>Diamond drilling and percussion drilling techniques with 169 diamond drill holes and 82 percussion completed for a total of 23,260m.</li> <li>Historical drilling was completed on the project by a number of companies from 1908 to 2006.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Diamond Holes</th> <th>Drill</th> <th>Percussion Holes</th> <th>Drill</th> <th>Total Metres</th> <th>Company</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1908</td> <td>K-1 to K-25</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>1,190</td> <td>Uknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1954</td> <td>LS-1 to LS-28 (underground)</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>828</td> <td>Attwood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1955</td> <td>G-1 to G-56</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>2,679</td> <td>Granby</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1970-1971</td> <td>IC-1 to IC-24</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>5,435</td> <td>Israel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1973</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>P-1 to P-13</td> <td></td> <td>1,164</td> <td>Granby-Coastal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1974</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>CG-1 to CG-4</td> <td></td> <td>1,164</td> <td>Granby-Coastal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1975</td> <td>CG-5 to CG-10</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>688</td> <td>Granby</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>LP-1 to LP-14</td> <td></td> <td>1,653</td> <td>Azure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1982</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>LP-15 to LP-49</td> <td></td> <td>3,732</td> <td>Azure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1985</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>LP-50 to LP-65</td> <td></td> <td>1,654</td> <td>Azure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1989</td> <td>LS-1 to LS-8</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>2,091</td> <td>US Borax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>LS-9 to LS-15</td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>1,017</td> <td>Kennecott</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Diamond Holes	Drill	Percussion Holes	Drill	Total Metres	Company	1908	K-1 to K-25		N/A		1,190	Uknown	1954	LS-1 to LS-28 (underground)		N/A		828	Attwood	1955	G-1 to G-56		N/A		2,679	Granby	1970-1971	IC-1 to IC-24		N/A		5,435	Israel	1973	N/A		P-1 to P-13		1,164	Granby-Coastal	1974	N/A		CG-1 to CG-4		1,164	Granby-Coastal	1975	CG-5 to CG-10		N/A		688	Granby	1981	3		LP-1 to LP-14		1,653	Azure	1982	2		LP-15 to LP-49		3,732	Azure	1985	N/A		LP-50 to LP-65		1,654	Azure	1989	LS-1 to LS-8		N/A		2,091	US Borax	1990	LS-9 to LS-15		N/A		1,017	Kennecott
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2006	06MLS-1 06MLS-11	to	N/A	834	Merit			
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>Drill core sample recoveries are measured and recorded in drill log sheets.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>Available records suggest variable core recovery from historical core.</li> <li>For drilling conducted by Merit in 2006, Core recoveries through both the upper IV and serpentinite units and the mineralized zones were normally &gt;90%.</li> </ul>						
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>All drill holes are geologically logged by on-site geologists which includes; lithology, structure, mineralisation, alteration and veining.</li> <li>Drill core logging is qualitative in nature and based upon geologists observations of drill core retained in core trays.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>All drillholes have been geologically logged on a basic level. All holes have complete lithology logs. Historical logs pre-2006 have been variably logged with respect to veining, alteration, mineralisation &amp; sulphide percentage.</li> </ul>						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regards to Merit drilling completed in 2006; All core logging was completed at Merit's logging facilities in Grand Forks, British Columbia by a contract geologist. The distance between the depth markers added by the drill personnel was measured to check for misplaced markers and for lost core. All logging information was recorded on paper and subsequently transferred onto computer. Core intervals identified for sampling were marked with wax crayons, with sample tags placed at the beginning of a sample interval. Logging and sampling in 2006 was in the metric system.</li> <li>• The logging is quantitative in nature.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>• Selected half HQ core samples based on geology and sulphide occurrence will be submitted for 30 element geochemical analysis.</li> <li>• <u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>• Core diameter from drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling prior to 1955 cannot be confirmed.</li> <li>• Diamond drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling between 1955-1990 was BQ (36.5mm) core diameter.</li> <li>• Percussion drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling between 1955-1990 were collected using 130-145mm face-sampling bit.</li> <li>• Diamond drill samples assayed for use in the resource estimate and quoted herein, from historic drilling between 1955-1990 was NQ (47.6mm) core diameter.</li> <li>• Sample intervals from the diamond core was whole-core sampled following logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 0.5m intervals or as defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist.</li> <li>• Sample intervals from percussion drilling were sampled on nominal 1ft (0.305m) intervals, in some cases sample compositing has been</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>undertaken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-2006 various laboratories and analysis techniques were used and the company is currently in the process of collating all this data.</li> <li>• In 2006, Merit Mining Corp. conducted an 11 hole, 834m diamond drilling program to verify historic drilling.</li> <li>• Merit's geologist conducted an industry compliant program of geological and geotechnical logging, photography, density measurements and core sampling.</li> <li>• In areas of porphyry copper style mineralization, Merit determined sampling intervals by general chalcopyrite abundance. Samples were generally between 1 and 2 metres long.</li> <li>• Sampling below the porphyry section, within and around the Lone Star mineralized zones of the Lone Star deposit, was normally done at 0.5 metre intervals but varied depending on similar mineralization characteristics or lithology.</li> <li>• The core was cut in half, bisecting fabric or vein material evenly, with half of the core returned to the core tray and the other half sent to Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, British Columbia</li> <li>• Samples were crushed in their entirety to pass -6 mesh, the crushed sample was then split in half with half of the sample was stored for Acid Base Accounting or metallurgical testing and the other half was further crushed to pass -10 mesh. 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. Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd. inserted its suite of standards for QC purposes. Individual sample batches were subjected to 10-65% repeats (average 30%), 2-4% re-splits and 3-5% internal standards.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>No assay data is available yet.</li> <li>Samples are to be submitted to the laboratory for 30 element geochemical analysis.</li> <li>The results presented in this release are qualitative in nature.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>Marquee is in the process of acquiring a digital database of all previous assays and geological sampling and gaining the necessary permissions to access primary assay data from assay labs to assist in compliance with JORC Code reporting of resources.</li> <li>At this stage, Marquee cannot comment on the quality of assay data and laboratory tests for drilling completed at The Kibby Basin Project or prior to 2006 at the Lone Star Project.</li> <li>For drilling completed by Merit in 2006 at the Lone Star Project;</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd. inserted its suite of standards for QC purposes. Individual sample batches were subjected to 10-65% repeats (average 30%), 2-4% re-splits and 3-5% internal standards.</li> <li>Mr Eugene Puritch, P.Eng of P&amp;E Mining Consultants Inc. visited the Lone Star property in 2006. Data verification sampling was done during the visit by taking a ¼ split from the remaining half drill core, with a total of 11 samples taken from 8 holes. The samples were then documented, bagged, and sealed with packing tape and were brought by Mr. Puritch to SGS Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario for analysis. Fire assay with an AAS finish was requested for gold and sodium peroxide fusion was requested for copper with an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish.</li> <li>The Competent Person for this statement has not visited the site.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>• No assay data is available yet.</li> <li>• Samples are to be submitted to the laboratory for 30 element geochemical analysis.</li> <li>• The results presented in this release are qualitative in nature.</li> <li>• <u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>• Mr Eugene Puritch, P.Eng of P&amp;E Mining Consultants Inc. visited the Lone Star property in 2006. Data verification sampling was done during the visit by taking a ¼ split from the remaining half drill core, with a total of 11 samples taken from 8 holes. The samples were then documented, bagged, and sealed with packing tape and were brought by Mr. Puritch to SGS Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario for analysis. Fire assay with an AAS finish was requested for gold and sodium peroxide fusion was requested for copper with an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish.</li> <li>• Marquee intends to undertake a review of historical drilling data, conduct resampling of historic core (where possible), re-survey historical drillhole collars by DGPS to validate their location, complete metallurgical sampling, and drill infill and “twin” holes to further ensure and upgrade the integrity of the data. This will be followed by re-estimation of the resource, with updated classification based on the level of information available</li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>• Collar coordinates have been recorded with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m.</li> <li>• Downhole surveys are taken every 100ft (30.48m) using a Gyro survey tool.</li> <li>• All coordinates are presented in NAD83/UTM Zone 11N</li> <li>• <u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>• Historic drill hole locations have been variably recorded and data pre-2006 requires verification by a registered land surveyor.</li> <li>• Drill hole collar locations of Merit Mining holes have been surveyed by a registered land surveyor.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All coordinates are presented in NAD83/UTM Zone 11N</li> <li>Elevation data for drill holes completed prior to 1978 cannot be verified due to subsequent mining activities.</li> <li>The Company has completed a LIDAR survey over the projects to verify the historical drill hole elevation data.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>N/A</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>Due to the nature of mineralisation the hole spacing is highly variable. Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuities for Mineral Resource estimation to Inferred Category in the NI-43-101 classification.</li> <li>Please refer to the body of this ASX release for further details regarding relevance and appropriateness of this foreign resource estimate.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>Drill hole orientations were designed to test perpendicular or sub-perpendicular to the orientation of the interpreted mineralisation.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>Drilling was typically oriented perpendicular to the trend and mapped strike and dip of observed mineralisation on surface and elsewhere in the project area.</li> <li>Intervals presented in this asx release are not true width, due to the density of drilling and the orientation of drilling perpendicular to mineralized bodies there is minor bias introduced by drillhole orientation.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>Individual calico bags from the diamond drilling are placed in polyweave bags and palletised for collection and delivery by a verified courier company for shipment to the laboratory.</li> <li><u>Historical Activity</u></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security of samples taken prior to 2006, at this stage, cannot be verified.</li> <li>• In regards to Merit drilling in 2006, Mr Eugene Puritch, P.Eng of P&amp;E Mining Consultants Inc. verified the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by Merit were satisfactory.</li> <li>• P&amp;E did not observed any adverse drilling or sampling factors that would affect the accuracy and reliability of the core samples. All core is considered to be representative of the mineralization that was drilled</li> </ul>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Current Activity</u></li> <li>• N/A</li> <li>• <u>Historical Activity</u></li> <li>• An audit and review of sampling techniques and data was conducted as part of NI-43-101 resource estimation by P&amp;E Mining Consultants Inc.</li> </ul>