ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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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 a minimum of five years relevant 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.

MARMOTA ENERGY LIMITED

Exploration Update

- **Micro gravity survey completed over Marmota's Mulyungarie project (EL 3910) in one of South Australia's premier uranium production regions, the Curnamona Craton area**
- **Gravity data used to discover a new extension to the Yarramba palaeochannel system, host to the nearby Honeymoon uranium deposit**

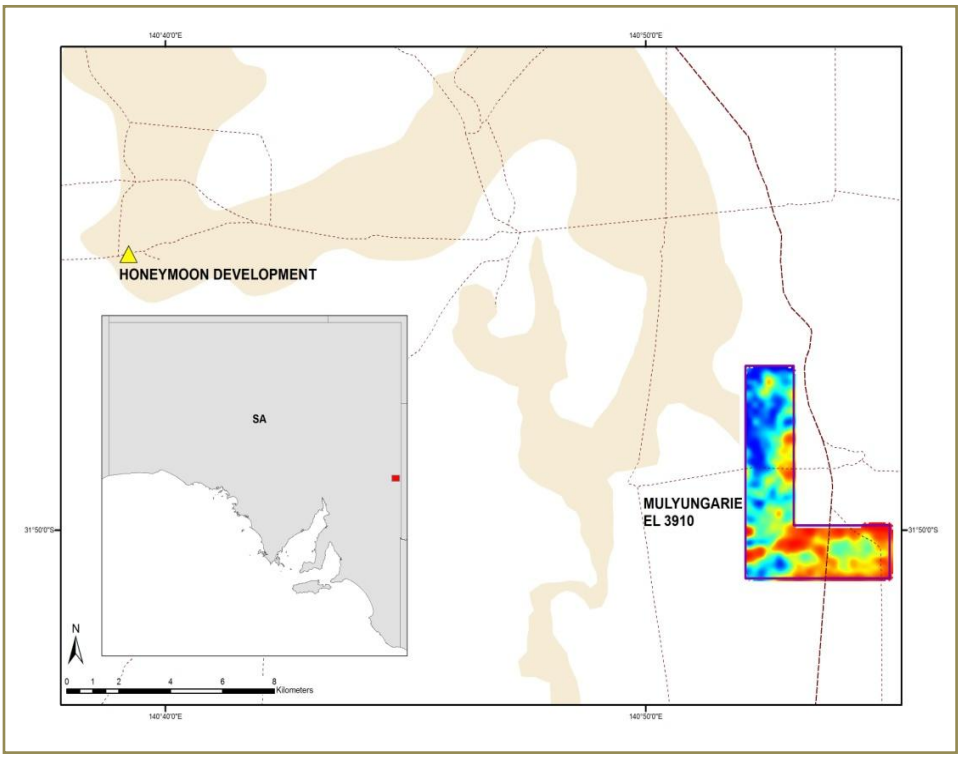
Mulyungarie Project

Exploration Licence 3910

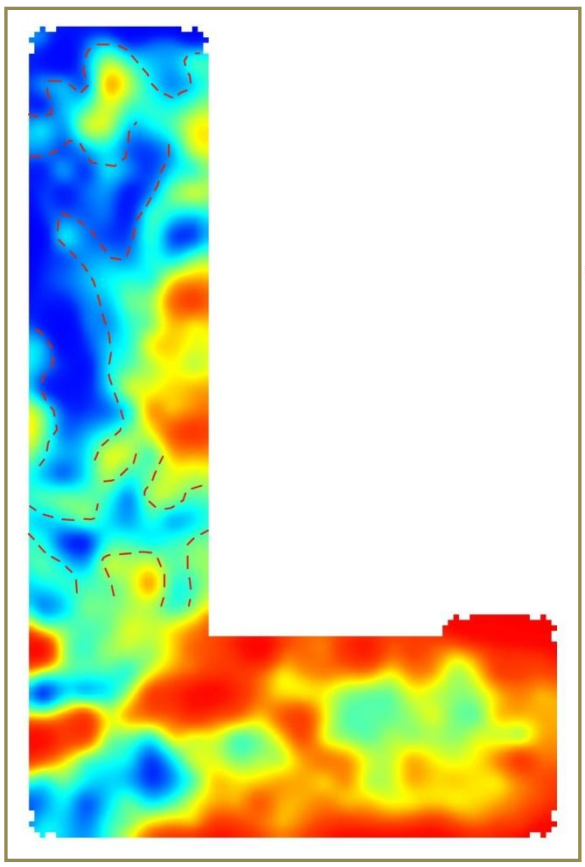
(Marmota earning 70% under Farm in and JV Agreement with Monax Mining Limited)

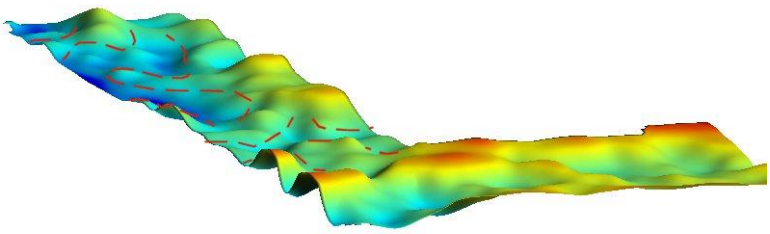
- Mulyungarie project is located on the Curnamona Craton, only 16 kilometres to the east of South Australia's next uranium mine, Honeymoon.
- Marmota discovers that EL 3910 lies on an extension of the Yarramba palaeochannel, the same palaeochannel system that hosts Honeymoon.
- New high resolution gravity has been used by the Company to discover an extension of the Yarramba Palaeochannel on EL 3910 extending for 4.7 km in the project area. At Honeymoon, mineralisation extends over an area of 900 x 450 metres at an average depth of 110 metres (Uranium One website).

Marmota's review of the sparse previous exploration borehole data from the project area indicates that the palaeochannel contains at least 107 m of Cainozoic sediments. At least 29 m of fluvial, carbonaceous, pyritic sand, fine- grained beds, including clay, and lignite of the Late Paleocene to Eocene Eyre Formation are present in the lower part of the channel. Overlying this Formation is at least 47 m of the middle Tertiary Namba Formation, which in this area consists of carbonaceous silt, clay and minor sands. Both formations appear to contain reduced horizons, and host uranium deposits nearby in the region.



The Eyre Formation is the host for the nearby Honeymoon uranium deposit and the Namba Formation hosts the uranium mined by in situ leach at Beverley. A number of other uranium prospects, namely the Brooks Dam, Yarramba and East Kalkaroo prospects, have been discovered within the Yarramba Palaeochannel system.





Above: Mulyungarie gravity surface image with interpreted palaeochannels marked in red dashed line.

Left: Mulyungarie gravity image with interpretation palaeochannel marked with red dashed line.

During the 1970s and 1980s exploration was conducted for sedimentary uranium in the region of the project area by Sedimentary Uranium NL, Mines Administration Pty Ltd (Minad), Teton Exploration Drilling Co Ltd (Teton) and Carpentaria Exploration Co Pty Ltd (Carpentaria). Economic grades of uranium were discovered by Minad-Teton-Carpentaria in 1972 at the Honeymoon site. Little exploration, however, was undertaken in Marmota's Mulyungarie project area.

Marmota believes that the Eyre Formation in the project area is prospective for large tonnage low operating cost sandstone-hosted, rollfront style uranium. In view of the carbonaceous nature of the Namba Formation on Mulyungarie, Marmota believes that this formation is also prospective for uranium.

A drilling program is being planned on the Mulyungarie project following completion of the Ambrosia - Mulgathing drilling program due to commence in mid June 2008.

Mr Dom Calandro
MANAGING DIRECTOR