

05<sup>th</sup> August 2021

# MT CARBINE HITS BONANZA GRADES UNDER OPEN PIT

EQ Resources Limited is the 100% owner of the Mt Carbine Tungsten Mine near Cairns, Australia's only primary tungsten producer.

EQ Resources Limited (EQR or the Company) is pleased to report bonanza grade tungsten ore intercepts in the final assays of the 16-hole resource drilling program (incl. 70m extension drilled at hole EQ012) at the historic Far North Queensland mine. The results are potentially game changers for the potential near-term re-opening of the old mine, as selected high-grade intercepts are in a zone less than 40 meters below the floor of the existing Andy White open pit.

## **Highlights:**

- Average grades from final round of assays of the 16-hole drill program (incl. 70m extension drilled at hole EQ012) continue to significantly exceed the previously reported resource grade (JORC Code 2012) of 0.13% WO<sub>3</sub>
- High-grade intercepts in shallow lolanthe and Bluff zones include:
  - 9.11m @ 1.88% WO<sub>3</sub> from 138.79m, incl. 0.37m @ 20.0% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (32m below pit floor)
  - 12.92m @ 0.59% WO<sub>3</sub> from 135.95m, incl. 0.48m @ 12.4% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (22m below pit floor)
  - 5.09m @ 1.14% WO<sub>3</sub> from 165.76m, incl. 0.18m @ 15.5% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (40m below pit floor)
  - 7.18m @ 1.42% WO<sub>3</sub> from 277.00m, incl. 1.28m @ 7.0% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (95m below pit floor)
  - 4.05m @ 1.41% WO<sub>3</sub> from 146.35m, incl. 0.32m @ 16.1% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (45m below pit floor)
  - 4.45m @ 5.09% WO<sub>3</sub> from 156.35m, incl. 1.06m @ 13.9% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (38m below pit floor)
  - 10.70m @ 0.93% WO<sub>3</sub> from 199.29m, incl. 0.57m @ 14.2% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (65m below pit floor)
  - 5.16m @ 1.18% WO<sub>3</sub> from 263.74m, incl. 0.70m @ 7.0% WO<sub>3</sub>\* (90m below pit floor)
- Results further supporting the consideration of a first phase open pit operation as part of ongoing Bankable Feasibility Study
- Bankable Feasibility Study progressing as planned, supported by a strengthening tungsten price environment (US\$ 300/mtu\*\* at the date of this release vs US\$ 235/mtu in January 2021)

<sup>\*</sup> Individually assayed intervals

<sup>\*\*</sup> mtu (metric ton unit; equal 10kg)



The Company is pleased that the final assay results suggest an extension to the current open pit may be a superior development option in the near term in comparison to the underground making it the preferred option. Open pit or fresh additional ore would supplement the planned treatment of the bulk-tonnage low-grade stockpiles through an upgraded gravity and XRT Sorting plant at the site, 120 km north-west of Cairns by sealed road. The capitalization and development of the underground could then be deferred for the medium term should the pit optimization in the feasibility determine it is the optimal and most economic way forward.

The Company's geology team has identified two controls to the high-grade mineralization being a level control and a structural control and is currently working to understand if and how these controls extend into the Iron Duke mineralization, and beyond which will continue to inform the development strategy for the deposit as it is more understood.

EQR CEO, Mr Kevin MacNeill commented, "These high-grade results would feed into initial ore reserve calculations as part of the current bankable feasibility study. Mt Carbine was a major tungsten producer in the 1970s and 80s before closure due to low global metal prices, with the recent drilling the Company is looking to drive toward once again being a major participant in the global tungsten market. I am very pleased with the success of the drill campaign and would like to give special thanks to the effort and care of our geology team, DDH1 Drilling and ALS through this process to help us in achieving this fantastic result."

"Hole EQ015 is the best drill hole we've seen out of the 80 holes drilled at Mt Carbine to date and given the location just beneath the existing pit, argues well for an open pit extension. The updated ore reserve is the first stage of the feasibility study, and it is planned to release this data ahead of the publication of the full BFS report", Mr MacNeill said.

### DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS of EQ010, EQ011, EQ012, EQ013, EQ014 & EQ015:

Intercepts show continuation of high-grade mineralization in the major quartz zones, i.e. the Iolanthe, Bluff and Johnson (see plan and section view in appendix):

EQ010	Main Zones of Mineralization						
22656E/26177N	From	То	Interval	Grade %			
Bluff	136,9	136,9 139,2		0,27			
Bluff	156,8	159,5	2,61	0,21			
Bluff	167,5	171,1	3,60	0,32 0,30			
Bluff	173,5	182,2	8,67				
EQ011	Main Zones of Mineralization						
22765E/26173N	From	То	Interval	Grade %			
Iolanthe	118,5	119,1	0,58	2,26			
Bluff	137,4	138,5	1,14	0,43			
Bluff	141,6	141,7	0,15	6,36			
Bluff	145,0	145,5	0,52	2,08			
Bluff	176,7	176,9	0,26	3,31			
Johnson	222,5	223,2	0,67	4,22			

(see full tables of drill intercepts and depths in appendix)



EQ012	Main Zones of Mineralization							
22624E/26185N	From	То	Interval	Grade %				
Iolanthe	111,5	113,6	2,14	0,53				
Bluff	137,8	141,7	3,84	0,32				
Dazzler	327,1	328,8	1,67	3,28				
Dazzler	346,4	349,6	3,18	0,67				
Dazzler	382,1	385,2	3,13	1,93				
EQ013	Maiı	n Zones of	Mineraliz	ation				
22910E/26189N	From	То	Interval	Grade %				
Bluff	136,0	148,9	12,92	0,59				
Bluff	165,8	170,9	5,09	1,14				
Johnson	257,1	257,1 266,1 9,01						
Johnson	277,0	284,2	7,18	1,42				
EQ014	Main Zones of Mineralization							
22956E/26203N	From	То	Interval	Grade %				
Iolanthe	133,3	143,0	9,71	0,53				
Bluff	146,4	150,4	4,05	1,41				
Bluff	159,7	165,0	5,30	0,66				
Johnson	261,1	263,3	2,25	1,72				
EQ015	Main Zones of Mineralization							
22841E/26177N	From	То	Interval	Grade %				
Iolanthe	138,8	147,9	9,11	1,88				
Bluff	156,4	160,8	4,45	5,09				
Bluff	199,3	210,0	10,70	0,93				
Johnson	245,9	252,9	7,03	0,33				
Johnson	263,7	268,9	5,16	1,18				
Johnson	282,5	290,5	7,94	0,26				

(see full tables of drill intercepts and depths in appendix)

All announcements related to this 16-hole drilling program can be found via following links and on the Company's website:

16 October 2020 - High-grade structural zones extend for 1.2km: Mt Carbine historical drilling reinterpretation

30 March 2021 - EQ Resources Commences Drilling at Mt Carbine

21 April 2021 - EQR unexpectedly intersects wide intersection of lolanthe Zone at shallow levels & remains open to East

18 May 2021 - EQR extends resource drilling at Mt Carbine

08 June 2021 - EQR hits shallow high-grade tungsten zones immediately below open pit

06 July 2021 - Mt Carbine drill results deliver more high-grade tungsten intercepts

13 July 2021 - Drilling at Mt Carbine hits Iron Duke extensions

Released on authority of the Board by:

Kevin MacNeill
Chief Executive Officer

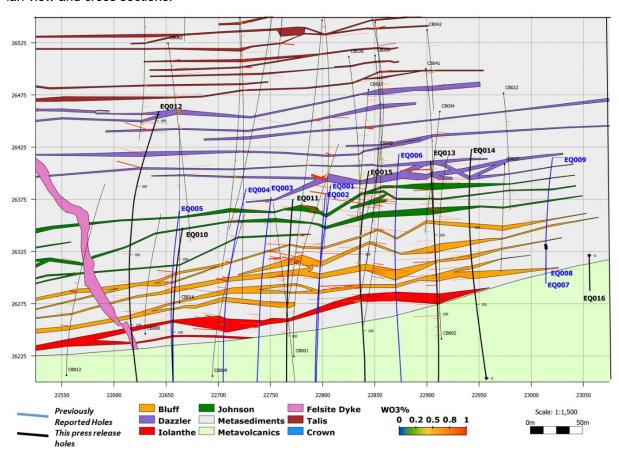
**Further Enquiries:** 

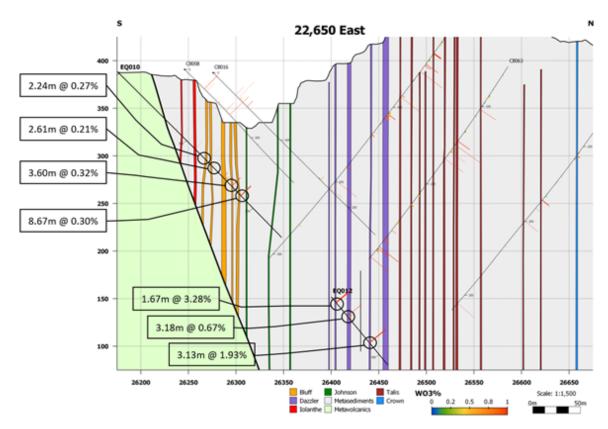
Peter Taylor Investor Relations 0412 036 231 peter@nwrcommunications.com.au



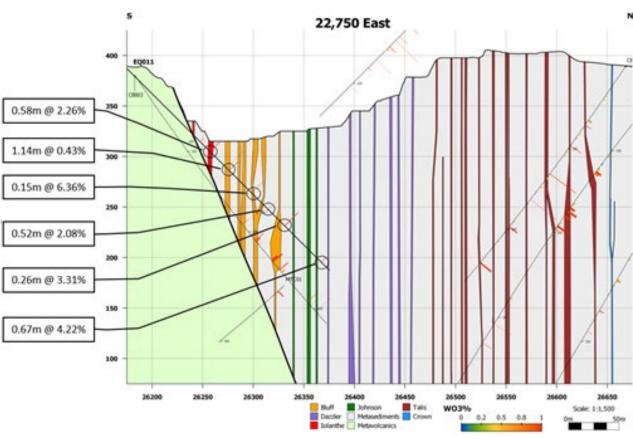
# **APPENDIX 1**

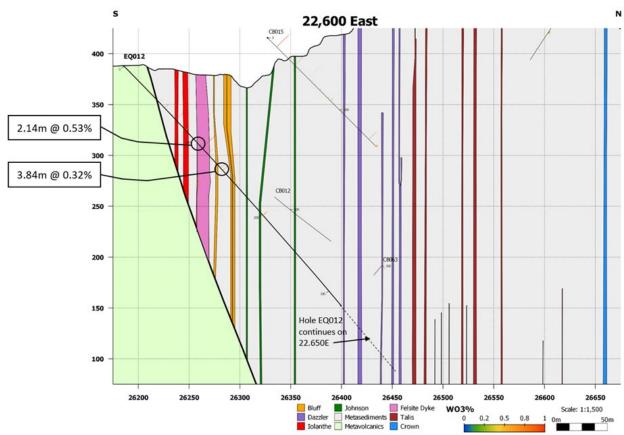
Plan view and cross sections:



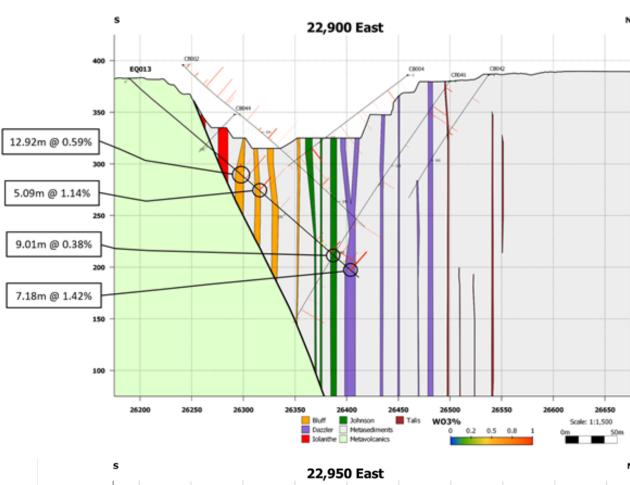


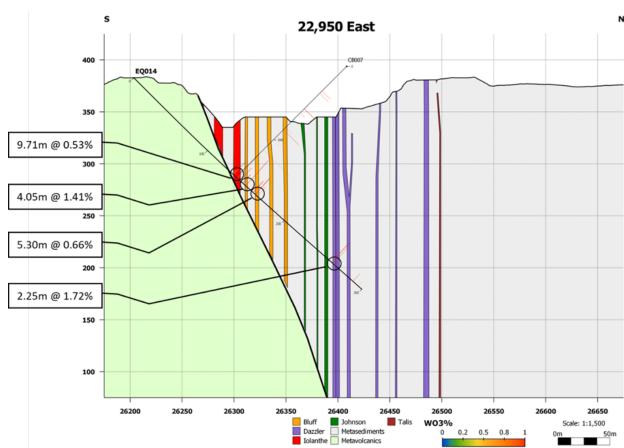




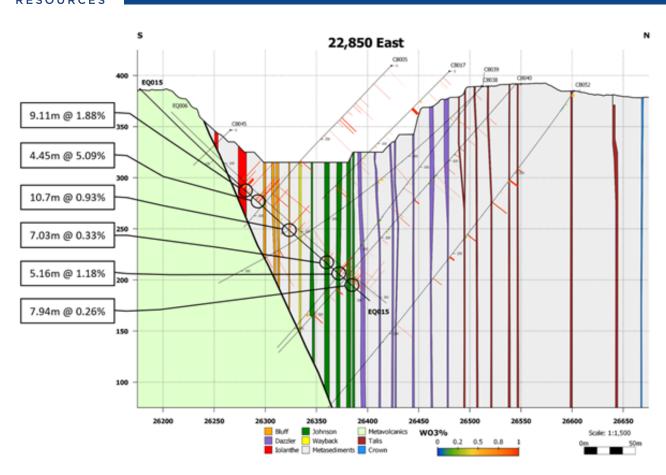


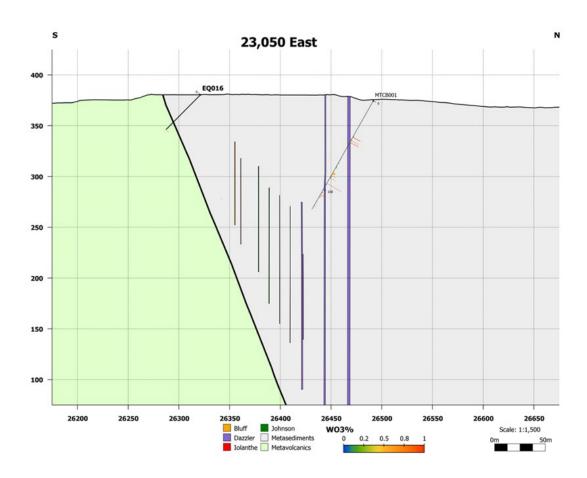














# **APPENDIX 2**

Significant drill results based on the final set of assays (EQ010, EQ011, EQ012, EQ013, EQ014, EQ015 & EQ016):

Hole #	East	North	RI	EOH	Dip	Azm (TN)	F	rom	То	Interval	WO <sub>3</sub> %	Zone
EQ010	22656	26177	387,0	245,0	-45	50		136,92	139,16	2,24	0,27	Bluff
							Incl.	139,04	139,16	0,12	4,99	Bluff
								156,84	159,45	2,61	0,21	Bluff
							Incl.	158,37	159,45	1,08	0,50	Bluff
								167,51	171,11	3,60	0,32	Bluff
							Incl.	167,51	168,05	0,54	2,08	Bluff
								173,49	182,16	8,67	0,30	Bluff
							Incl.	181,23	182,16	0,93	2,59	Bluff
EQ011	22765	26173	388,94	285,3	-45	51		118,48	119,06	0,58	2,26	lolanthe
								137,38	138,52	1,14	0,43	Bluff
								141,55	141,70	0,15	6,36	Bluff
								144,95	145,47	0,52	2,08	Bluff
								176,67	176,93	0,26	3,31	Bluff
								222,53	223,20	0,67	4,22	Johnson
EQ012	22624	26185	388,18	412,0	-45	50		111,46	113,60	2,14	0,53	lolanthe
							Incl.	111,46	111,73	0,27	4,10	lolanthe
								137,82	141,66	3,84	0,32	Bluff
							Incl.	138,88	139,01	0,13	5,90	Bluff
							Incl.	141,50	141,66	0,16	2,53	Bluff
								327,11	328,78	1,67	3,28	Dazzler
							Incl.	327,11	328,34	1,23	5,44	Dazzler
								346,41	349,59	3,18	0,67	Dazzler
							Incl.	346,41	346,78	0,37	4,33	Dazzler
								382,08	385,21	3,13	1,93	Dazzler
							Incl.	383,21	384,21	1,00	5,92	Dazzler
EQ013	22910	26189	383,03	294,2	-45	48		135,95	148,87	12,92	0,59	Bluff
								135,95	136,65	0,70	1,02	Bluff
								140,46	140,61	0,15	3,95	Bluff
							Incl.	148,39	148,87	0,48	12,40	Bluff
								165,76	170,85	5,09	1,14	Bluff
								165,76	166,64	0,88	3,42	Bluff
							Incl.	170,67	170,85	0,18	15,55	Bluff
								257,12	266,13	9,01	0,38	Johnson
								257,12		0,82	2,49	Johnson
							inci.	265,77	266,13	0,36	3,43	Johnson
								277,00	284,18	7,18	1,42	Johnson
								277,00		0,30	3,61	Johnson
E0044	00050	00000	007.00	200.4	45	45	inci.	282,90		1,28	6,96	Johnson
EQ014	22956	26203	387,02	300,4	-45	45	11	133,32	143,03	9,71	0,53	lolanthe
								134,18	134,47	0,29	2,92	lolanthe
								139,20	139,44	0,24	13,90	lolanthe
							inci.	142,78	143,03	0,25	3,25	lolanthe
							l l	146,35	150,40	4,05	1,41	Bluff
								146,35	146,70	0,35	1,65	Bluff
							ıncı.	<b>150,08</b>	150,40	<b>0,32</b>	16,10	Bluff
							Inal	159,74 150.74	165,04	5,30	0,66	Bluff
								159,74	160,12	0,38	2,55 4 97	Bluff
1								162,41	162,85	0,44 2.25	4,87 1.70	Bluff
1							IIICI.	164,90	165,04	2,25 2.25	1,79 1.72	Bluff
							Inal	261,05	263,30	2,25 0.25	1,72 9.02	Johnson
								261,05 263,13	261,40	0,35 0.17	8,02 6.00	Johnson
							mci.	203,13	263,30	0,17	6,09	Johnson



EQ015	22841	26177	382,76	306,3	-45	50		138,79	147,90	9,11	1,21	lolanthe
							Incl.	139,87	140,91	1,04	2,35	lolanthe
							Incl.	144,77	145,14	0,37	20,00	lolanthe
								156,35	160,80	4,45	5,09	Bluff
							Incl.	156,35	156,81	0,46	10,80	Bluff
							Incl.	156,81	157,11	0,30	1,27	Bluff
							Incl.	158,13	158,46	0,33	7,57	Bluff
							Incl.	159,74	160,80	1,06	13,85	Bluff
								199,29	209,99	10,70	0,93	Bluff
							Incl.	199,29	199,86	0,57	14,15	Bluff
							Incl.	207,23	207,62	0,39	3,12	Bluff
							Incl.	209,88	209,99	0,11	5,63	Bluff
								245,85	252,88	7,03	0,33	Johnson
							Incl.	245,85	246,35	0,50	1,15	Johnson
							Incl.	247,71	248,11	0,40	1,86	Johnson
							Incl.	252,64	252,88	0,24	4,04	Johnson
								263,74	268,90	5,16	1,18	Johnson
							Incl.	263,74	264,00	0,26	1,24	Johnson
							Incl.	264,62	265,32	0,70	7,03	Johnson
							Incl.	268,57	268,90	0,33	2,47	Johnson
								282,51	290,45	7,94	0,26	Johnson
								282,51	283,15	0,64	2,97	Johnson
EQ016	23055	26321	380,4	48,4	-45	230		•	neralization d towards g			J
									•	•		swing further
							north a	and was int	ersected 20	m earlier th	nan expecte	ed. This
									e zone going		•	
							interpr eastw		lutt, Johnson	and Iron D	Ouke veins v	will continue

- Intervals represent downhole depths, not true thickness with no applied upper cut
- Results are shown where weighted averages are greater than 2m @ 0.25% WO<sub>3</sub>
- Highlighted (bold) intervals represent where King-Veins have been intersected above 1% WO3 grade

# About the Company

EQ Resources Limited is an ASX-listed company transforming its world-class tungsten assets at Mt Carbine in North Queensland; leveraging advanced technology, historical stockpiles and unexploited resource with the aim of being the pre-eminent tungsten producer in Australia. The Company also holds gold exploration licences in New South Wales. The Company aims to create shareholder value through the exploration and development of its current portfolio whilst continuing to evaluate corporate and exploration opportunities within the new economy and critical minerals sector.

#### Competent Person's Statements

EQ Resources' exploration and resource work is being managed by Mr. Tony Bainbridge, AusIMM. Mr. Bainbridge is engaged as a contractor by the Company and is not "independent" within the meaning of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr. Bainbridge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in JORC Code 2012.

The technical information contained in this announcement relating exploration results are based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Bainbridge. Mr. Bainbridge has verified and approved the data disclosed in this release, including the sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information. The diamond core samples are assayed at the ALS Laboratory in Brisbane, Australia. Mr. Bainbridge has consented to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his compiled information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

Mr. Bainbridge confirms there is no new information or data in this announcement that materially affects the historical results from the report issued by the Company (formerly known as Icon Resources Limited) titled, 'Mt Carbine Project Resource Estimate by Geostats Services, October 2010'. The information included in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this interpretation do not change this 2010 global resource estimate.



#### Forward-looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements address future events and conditions and therefore involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Particular risks applicable to this announcement include risks associated with planned production, including the ability of the Company to achieve its targeted production outline due to regulatory, technical or economic factors. In addition, there are risks associated with estimates of resources, and there is no guarantee that a resource will have demonstrated economic viability as necessary to be classified as a reserve. There is no guarantee that additional exploration work will result in significant increases to resource estimates. Neither the Australian Securities Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the Australian Securities Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this announcement.







# 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> <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> <li>All zones of potential mineralization were logged and sampled by cutting the core interval selected in half and the complete half core being sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane Australia for analysis.</li> <li>Prior to cutting and sampling the core is logged with zones of visual minerals of wolframite and scheelite recorded by their percentages. Scheelite glows under ultraviolet light and although difficult to distinguish under ordinary light from quartz-carbonate it is clearly visual under the shortwave 254nm UV light with a common technique to estimate grade being to trace out individual crystals and determine overall percentage shown on the face of the core. Often the mineralization is manifested as very coarse tungsten mineral crystals of up to 10cm in size.</li> <li>The method used for analysis of Tungsten was ME-XRF15b where the sample was fused into a disk in a furnace and then analysed by a Bruker X-ray Fluorescent machine. ALS is a registered laboratory that conducts internal and external round robin analysis to maintain its certification and to ensure that the machine being used for analysis is correctly calibrated. The assaying is completed at 10ppm accuracy. It is important in this process that the sample is homogenous, and as such the</li> </ul>



RESOURCE Criteria		Code explanation	Comr	nentary
			•	sample is prepared by crushing and grinding to less than 200 microns to ensure homogeneity.  All quartz veins intersected in the drilling have been assayed as separate samples. Where the veins are more than 1m in downhole length then the sample is broken into two or more samples each with a maximum of 1m intervals. The minimum vein assayed is 5cm in width. Since the mineralization at Mt Carbine often occurs in narrow widths of 5-500cm then it is important to assay each such narrow zones. Either side of the mineralized zone, samples are also taken of the host rock on intervals of 1m to ascertain if the mineralization has extended into the host rocks.
Drilling techniques	•	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).	•	Drilling at Mt Carbine was completed by HQ and NQ sized diamond drilling rig that used both double and triple tube-drilling techniques, HQ was drilled down until the south wall fault was intersected and then cased off before continuing in NQ drill size. The footwall of this fault has no mineralization as noted under geology section and this fault truncates all observed mineralization. The full core being collected and marked for its depth and orientation. The core was drilled using a digital orientation method and the reflex act iii tool system. Recording hole orientation and hole survey that are wirelessly transmitted to back end computer for recording.
Drill sample recovery	•	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.  Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.  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.	•	Core was marked with core blocks typically at 1.5 & 3.0m intervals by the drilling company using stick up techniques that ensure measurement to 1cm accuracy.  The core showed very high recoveries with 99% recovered on the entire campaign to date. With the extreme hardness of the quartz zones no loss from drilling has been recorded to date, nevertheless each interval is measure to ensure this is the case. The core is hard and competent and all sampling in this program is below the base of oxidation. Host rocks are metasediments that have been silicified and then crosscut by a sheeted white quartz veins.
Logging	•	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	•	The core has been re-joined into long sticks and photographed using a high resolution camera for both dry and wet images. The



**JORC Code explanation** Criteria Commentary core has a geotechnical log completed and core marked up and Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical measured for recovery etc. Using the marks provided during the studies. drilling an orientation line is marked down the full length of the Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. core. Post sampling, core has been selected for alteration mapping and petrographic studies but have yet to be sent to the The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections relevant consultancy's. logged. Logging is quantitative in its description of alteration intensity. mineral types in percentages using geological percentage charts. Sub-sampling • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core Core is cut in half using a diamond saw along the centre line marked referred above being the mark for the orientation of the techniques taken. core. Half core was used in all sampling collection. and sample If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and preparation whether sampled wet or dry. Each sample was weighed and marked correctly in consecutive order with a space left for insertion of standards and this was For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of done every 10th sample for 10% checks and balances. No the sample preparation technique. samples were combined for assay with each sample assayed Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages separately and is either a vein or host rock. to maximise representivity of samples. EQ Resources completed a comprehensive assessment of past Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of core including duplicates and repeats to establish that the ALS the in situ material collected, including for instance results for assaying shows consistency and accuracy and historical results field duplicate/second-half sampling. were accurate. EQ Resources inputs 10% of the samples sent to Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the the laboratory as either a blank or predetermined assay material being sampled. standard. With each batch of results sent there is a minimum of 5 check samples inserted. Quality of The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and Tungsten best corresponds to X-ray Fluorescence assay techniques and the best of these techniques uses a fusion disk assay data laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is and considered partial or total. where a representative sample of the core is taken after fine laboratory For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF grinding until a homogenous sample is obtained (<200 microns) tests and then melted in an arc furnace to produce a clear fused disc. instruments, etc. the parameters used in determining the This disk is then x-rayed with the fluorescence recorded by way analysis including instrument make and model, reading times. of spectral peaks. The machine needs to be calibrated to record calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. quantitative results. The instrument is Bruker multi-shot XRF Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards. machine with a X-ray scan of 1 minute applied to each disk to blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether get the light and heavy elements. All checks are also assayed in acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have each batch in their order with 10% check samples submitted been established. alternatively being either a blank, a tungsten standard or a



RESOURCES Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		repeat sample with a known grade. Precision is 10ppm for this technique with our samples noted as being significant above 1000ppm. Only in one instance do the results not match visual in sample no. 100216 and 100217, which are vein and host rock. By the weights of each of these samples it was determined that the grade of 0.72% was in the vein not the host rock ie samples at the lab have been switched.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Each mineralized interval is recorded by the Site Resource geologist and then checked for accuracy by the company's chief geologist prior to cutting and sampling occurs.</li> <li>No twinned holes have been completed in this program</li> <li>Data is completed using a paper log sheet with the information then transferred to a digital database holding all the information on drilling, surveying, assays, recovery, geotech info etc.</li> <li>No upper cuts were applied in reporting exploration results and only results where an individual assay was taken are used. No partial intervals or subset were used.</li> <li>Drill intervals quoted are down hole intervals as the true widths will only be determined once accurate orientation of the veins occur.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Surveying of the drill holes were completed using a Garmin GPS61 model GPS for locating the collar coordinates in WGS84 Datum system. Downhole surveys were conducted each 30m down the hole with the exception of the pre collar zones. These zones reached up to 120m in depth with HW casing being installed prior to continuing drilling in NQ sized core. All survey data was input into the database and then plotted using Leapfrog Mining Software to determine any swings in the hole.  Topography has in 2020 been upgraded to10cm accuracy using a LIDAR Drone survey technology with the topography having high resolution photography overlaid.</li> <li>Holes in July were surveyed by Differntial GPS against known trig stations and converted to local grids by professional surveyor Neil Murphy who was Project Manager from Brazier Motti Pty Ltd based in Cairns, North Queensland.</li> </ul>
Data spacing	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<ul> <li>Drilling is currently designed to complete the testing of the zone</li> </ul>



RESOURCES

RESOURCES Criteria		Code explanation	Comn	nentary
and distribution	•	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.	•	beneath the historical pit at a spacing of 50 x 50m. In several locations, drilling spacing's were completed down to 25m to provide additionally data and confirm the grade and widths of zones etc.  Sampling compositing has occurred in the reporting of results of this press release using weighted averages for the assay result and a total distance for the length of the geological interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	•	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.	•	The drilling was done at right angles to trend of the mineralization on a localized grid that has been used since the 1960's and this local grid has been used to orientate all 90+ drill holes completed on the property. This allows for regular spacing and interpretations of the deposit veins.  Depending on the hole angle and attitude of the vein the released results which are down hole intervals will report a longer interval than the true width of the vein. No bias has been determined for the mineralization as the mineralized veins show remarkable parallel zones and it is deemed that the drilling has been completed at the best angle to give a true indication of the zones.
Sample security	•	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	•	Core is transported daily to the Company's fenced core shed yard. This yard remains locked after work hours and contains a roofed shed within which core racks are installed the house the core. On a more permanent basis each hole is cling wrapped and put on a separate pallet and put in its number place at the core farm.  All samples are taken and bagged and placed in this locked enclosure in larger 1 tonne bags. Rejects from the sampling are also stored should check be required or further element analysis be needed. The larger bags are inspected on arrival at ALS to ensure no tampering has occurred to the samples.
Audits or reviews	•	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	•	An internal audit of techniques was completed to check any sample bias or variances being introduced to the samples. No bias were encountered.



# RESOURCES 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> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All 16 holes completed to date have been located within ML4919 and ML4867 owned by Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd which is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of EQ Resources. All licenses are in good standing.</li> <li>ML4867 (358.5Ha) is up for renewal on 31/7/2022 and ML4919 (7.891Ha) is up for renewal on 31/8/2023. No impediments exist at the current point for operations on these licenses.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>Historical drilling is extensive with the history of previous mining and drilling outlined in the Company's Annual reports available on the Company's website.</li> <li>In reference to this drilling all historical holes with their intersections compiled using the same criteria as current drilling has been reported in previous press announcements (Highgrade structural zones extend for 1.2km: Mt Carbine historical drilling reinterpretation – 16th October, 2020) has been recorded on all sections and plans and this has been completed by various companies over the past 25 years.</li> </ul>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit falls into the sheeted hydrothermal tungsten vein style that is associated with the Mareeba Granodiorite. The veins are narrow from 5 to 500cm in width and extend for up to 1.2km along strike as currently understood. They have been drilled over a 400m vertical extent and occur in groups designated as zones and referred to as Iolanthe, Bluff, Wayback, Johnson, Dazzler and Iron Duke. The veins with higher grade mineralization occur as late veins and overprints on a extensive early vein system that has weaker tungsten mineralization or no mineralization. This late overprint is what EQ Resources is chasing in the current drill program.
Drill hole Information	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Included in the sections and plans are all the relevant information required to show the hole location and the mineralized sample location.</li> <li>Any zones from historical drilling are also shown on the sections</li> </ul>



**JORC Code explanation** Criteria Commentary and included in any interpretation presented. To be complete, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar the table here shows the hole status to date. This release refers dip and azimuth of the hole to Holes EQ010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015 & 016. 0 down hole length and interception depth **Drilling Status** hole length. Hole Progress Current EOH Dip Status If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that 1 EQ001 300507 8172062 22798 26176.7 389.5 309.1 -49 30-03-21 04-04-21 Drilled the information is not Material and this exclusion does not 2 EQ002 300507 8172062 22798 26176.7 389.5 341.8 -57 Drilled detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. EQ004 300454 8172136 22707 26182.7 386.7 325.0 -52 50 Drilled 5 EQ005 300431 8172171 22665 26187.6 387.0 327.3 -58 50 Drilled 18-04-21 21-04-21 6 EQ006 300574 8172020 22873 26201.9 383.9 309.3 48 50 12-04-21 18-04-21 Drilled EQ007 300745 8171977 23017 26329 365.0 48.0 -45 230 8 EQ008 300745 8171977 23017 26329 365.0 60.5 -65 230 Drilled 9 EQ009 300745 8171977 23017 26329 365.0 171.5 -60 50 05-05-21 07-05-21 Drilled 10 EQ010 300419 8172167 22660 26175 387.0 245.0 -45 50 08-05-21 14-05-21 Drilled 11 EQ011 300476 8172086 22763 26169 388.9 285.3 -45 51 Drilled 12 EQ012 300398 8172212 22616 26187 388.2 412.0 -45 50 17-05-21 21-05-21 Drilled 13 EQ013 300587 8171993 22903 26196 383.0 294.2 -45 48 22-05-21 27-05-21 Drilled 14 EQ0014 300528 8172031 22835 26174 387.0 300.4 -45 15 EQ015 300620 8171970 22942 26207 382.8 306.3 -45 50 01-06-21 07-06-21 Drilled 23053 26305 380.4 48.4 -45 230 08-06-21 10-06-21 TOTAL 4074.1 Data In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging Weighted averages are used for any results combined with no aggregation techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eq upper cuts applied. A zone reported may contain results with no methods cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material grade provided it is the same zone used on other sections, so as and should be stated. to maintain geological uniformity between the sections. Only those zones where the combined metal factor being the Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the 'grade x interval' is above 2m@0.25% \* i.e. a metal factor of 0.5 Tungsten Trioxide (WO<sub>3</sub>) are reported as being significant in this procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. release, e.g. 0.3m @ 8.0% WO3 has a metal factor of 2.4 and The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent qualifies but 4m @ 0.1% with metal factor of 0.4 does not qualify. values should be clearly stated. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Relationship The results reported are downhole intercepts' and not true between Exploration Results. widths. Although all drilling has been completed at right angles to mineralisation • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole the strike of the veins, the holes may intercept the vein at an widths and angle is known, its nature should be reported. angle given that the veins generally are from 60-90 degrees in dip. To determine true width requires the individual veins to be intercept If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported. lengths there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole orientated in space and the surveyed hole to also be known at that point. length, true width not known').



RESOURCI Criteria		C Code explanation	Con	nmentary
			•	For orientation, all veins are being measured for both Alpha and Beta angels to enable the absolute dip and direction of each vein to be determined in the orientated core. The veins do vary in their strike and dip and until the orientations have been entered into the database along with the surveyed hole angles, and run through the leapfrog mining software true widths are not known. Interception true widths may vary from being 0.3 of the downhole interval to no change to the downhole intervals. The point of interception of the vein and the attitude of the hole at this point determines the true width and this calculation has not been done. It should also be noted that in quite a few instances the angles of the same vein varies significantly on either margin. In these instances true width will be calculated on the average dip and strike When any resources will be calculated in the future only true width intervals will be used.
Diagrams	•	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.	•	A local grid is used in the drilling to ensure the drilling has been completed at right angles to the strike of the mineralization. The local grid is at a 51 degree rotation westwards to true north. Local Grid North-South is aligned at 51 degrees true north with a yearly deviation occurring as the continents drift. The six sections included in this press release show both of the sections where results have been received and also shows the current interpretation of the geology for these section including faults, surveyed hole traces including any historical old holes traces and their results. As the spacing of the current holes is nominally 50m, each section represents a slice that is 25m either side of the reported drill hole for completeness. The sections are shown looking grid west with a true north arrow indicating the lock grid offset. North and South is shown on the sections to orientate the reader as well as the Easting of the section clearly shown at the top of each section. To show how the sections relate to each other and to other holes completed in this program a plan is provided with grid sale and each section has been marked by its Local Grid Easting on which it occurs. Scale is shown in meters by a 50 x 50m grid pattern over both plans and sections. On both plans and sections the present geological interpretation is indicative to give the reader guidance on the





**JORC Code explanation** Criteria Commentary zones being drilled. Holes with no assay information are shown in blue. Balanced Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not All zones that meet the criteria of significant as defined above reporting practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades have been recorded and shown on the associated crossand/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting sections. Where there is a blank it means no results met with the of Exploration Results. criteria used as significant results. At this point only the data is represented with the most recent geological interpretation but no resource association is implied with the release of these results. The zones on each section refer only to the results being released for the current hole and the results of adjacent old holes are not included as this is not new information. Other Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be The mineralization occurs as narrow late quartz veins substantive reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; overprinting an earlier phase of quartz veining that reaches up to exploration geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk 30% of the zones marked on the sections. Although all quartz data samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test veins are sampled to be complete, most are from the earlier results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock event that has no mineralization associated with it. The characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating interpretation is cantered on those veins that do carry tungsten and what is perceived as the controls to these zones. substances. More than 100 bulk densities have been completed at the project and the host rock and mineralized zones record bulk densities of 2.6 and 2.8 respectively with 2.74 as the averaged bulk density. The South Wall Fault marked on the maps has truncated much of the veining as shown on the sections. Current interpretation of this fault is that is a reverse thrust fault with the footwall dropping an unknown distance. Further work The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral • The Company may consider further drilling to outline the limits of extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). the mineralization in both strike and depth constraints. The target Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, is limited to what might be considered in an open cut extension including the main geological interpretations and future drilling of the pit but several holes were extended to look at the potential areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. of additional veins such as Iron Duke for a future underground operation.