

10 June 2021

Alex Sutton Adviser, Listings Compliance ASX Compliance Pty Limited 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

By email only: alex.sutton@asx.com.au

Dear Alex

# **Clarification on Results Released for Mt Carbine Drilling**

EQ Resources Limited (**EQR** or the **Company**) advises and clarifies the methodology and background information on the sampling procedures used in our previous press release dated 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 titled '<u>EQR HITS SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE TUNGSTEN ZONES IMMEDIATELY BELOW OPEN PIT'</u> and the details associated with the drilling in the form of the JORC tables 1 & 2, as set out below in Appendix 3 to this announcement.

The original ASX Release content is set out from page 2 for reference.

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



# EQR HITS SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE TUNGSTEN ZONES IMMEDIATELY BELOW OPEN PIT

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

# **Highlights:**

- Assays from first three drill holes of extended 17-hole drill program confirm shallow high-grade zones immediately below the Andy White open pit
- High-grade intercepts in shallow lolanthe and Bluff zones include:
  - 4.35m @ 1.31% WO<sub>3</sub> from 123.37m, incl. 0.54m @ 8.03% WO<sub>3</sub>\*
  - 4.27m @ 1.27% WO<sub>3</sub> from 164.73m, incl. 0.10m @ 50.07% WO<sub>3</sub>\*
  - 6.06m @ 0.54% WO<sub>3</sub> from 185.07m, incl. 0.17m @ 17.40% WO<sub>3</sub>\*
  - 6.72m @ 0.53% WO<sub>3</sub> from 202.02m, incl. 0.76m @ 3.87% WO<sub>3</sub>\*
- Strip back of open pit to be considered in mine planning as part of ongoing Bankable Feasibility Study

EQ Resources Limited (**EQR** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the first results from an upgraded 17-hole resource drilling at the 100%-owned Mt Carbine Tungsten Mine in Far North Queensland. The drilling was designed to intersect multiple high-grade zones immediately below the previously-mined open pit. The target was to examine tungsten bearing quartz structures in the interval down to 250m (65m below the existing pit floor).

EQR has launched a Bankable Feasibility Study to re-open Mt Carbine (<u>see Company's 25 May 2021 announcement</u>). The study includes the current drilling which after the first return assays opens the possibility of a strip back of the existing pit to access high-grade tungsten ore early in the mine plan.

## DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS OF EQ001, EQ002 & EQ006:

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):

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



Zone EQ001	Main Zones of Mineralization					
22798E / 26177N	From	То	Interval	Grade %		
lolanthe	164.73	169.00	4.27	1.27		
Bluff 1	185.07	191.13	6.06	0.54		
Bluff 2	202.02	208.74	6.72	0.53		
Wayback	221.06	221.41	0.35	2.13		
Wayback	228.84	231.37	2.53	0.48		
Johnson	296.51	305.63	9.12	0.48		
Summary of Entire	Hole		29.05	0.64		

Zone EQ002	Main Zones of Mineralization					
22798E / 26177N	From	То	Interval	Grade %		
Bluff	207.2	211.55	4.35	0.26		
Wayback	262.5	263.13	0.63	0.50		
Johnson	308.67	313.94	5.27	0.38		
Summary of Entire Hole 10.25 0.34						

Zone EQ006	Main Zones of Mineralization					
22873E / 26202N	From	То	Interval	Grade %		
lolanthe	123.37	127.72	4.35	1.31		
lolanthe	131	135.12	4.12	0.53		
Bluff 1	150.3	152.41	2.11	0.56		
Bluff 2	162.3	163.65	1.35	1.60		
Wayback	253.06	253.39	0.33	2.48		
Johnson	267.31	270.19	2.88	0.38		
Johnson	278.28	281.98	3.70	0.78		
Johnson	287.17	290.44	3.27	0.33		
Summary of Entire	Hole		22.11	0.77		

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

EQR CEO, Mr Kevin MacNeill commented, "The positive results of the current drill program have also led to a change of geological thinking about the Mt Carbine deposit which was discovered more than 100 years ago."

"Narrow high-grade King-Veins are important to understanding the deposit at Mt Carbine, where those veins appear to overprint existing lower grade quartz veins and show continuation through the deposit."

"Although they are often on the margins of broader zones, they can be traced individually through the deposit and will form an important part of the definition for the reserves at Mt Carbine. Mt Carbine sits on a world class hard rock resource, where the identification of these higher-grade zones shall enable early mineable reserves to be defined."

"We are very happy with this first phase of the BFS and look forward to presenting further assay results as they come to hand over the course of coming weeks. Drilling has just about concluded thanks to the DDH1 team and our geologists."

Released on authority of the Board by:

Kevin MacNeill Chief Executive Officer **Further Enquiries:** 

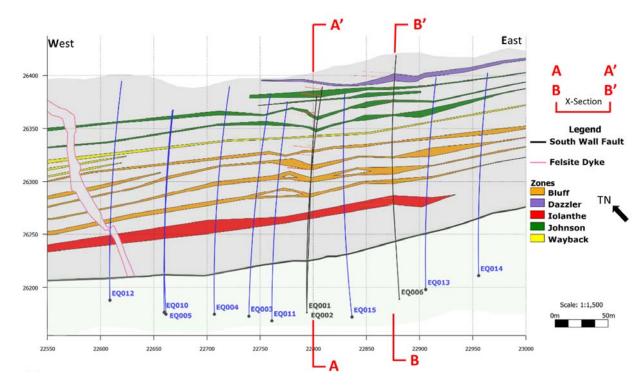
Peter Taylor Investor Relations 0412 036 231

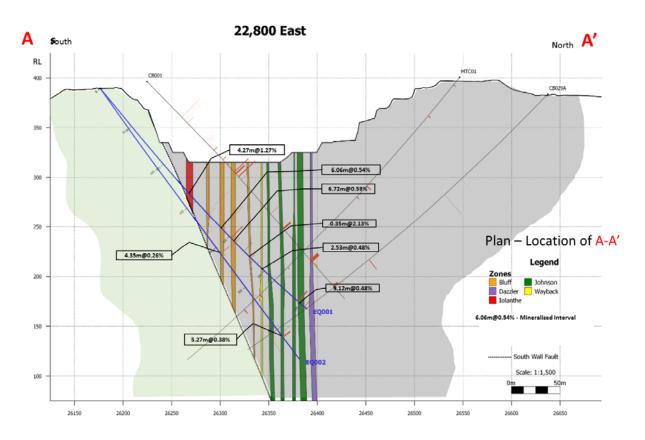
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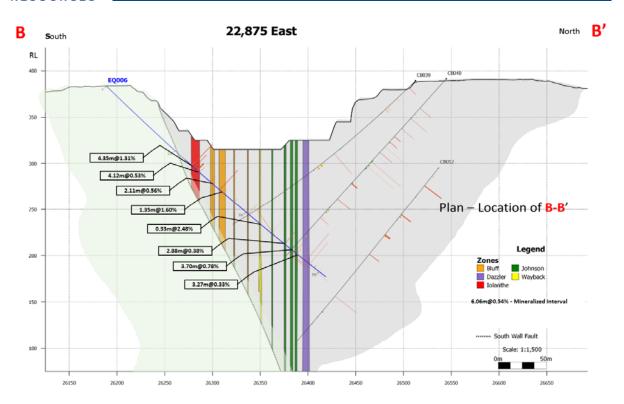
# **APPENDIX 1**

Plan view and cross sections:











# **APPENDIX 2**

Significant drill results from the first three drill holes (EQ001, EQ002, EQ006):

Hole #	East	North	RI	EOH	Dip	Azm (TN)	F	rom	То	Interval	WO <sub>3</sub> %	Zone
EQ001	22,798	26,177	389.5	309.1	-49	50		164.73	169.00	4.27	1.27	lolanthe
							Incl.	166.47	166.57	0.10	50.07	
								185.07	191.13	6.06	0.54	Bluff 1
							Incl.	187.82	187.99	0.17	17.40	
								202.02	208.74	6.72	0.53	Bluff 2
							Incl.	202.02	202.78	0.76	3.87	
								221.06	221.41	0.35	2.13	Wayback
								228.84	231.37	2.53	0.48	Wayback
								296.51	305.63	9.12	0.48	Johnson
							Incl.	296.51	297.75	1.24	2.64	
							Incl.	305.12	305.63	0.51	2.07	
EQ002	22,798	26,177	389.5	341.8	-57	50		207.20	211.55	4.35	0.26	Bluff
							Incl.	207.20	207.62	0.42	1.95	
								308.67	313.94	5.27	0.38	Johnson
							Incl.	308.67	308.86	0.19	1.92	
							Incl.	312.77	313.94	1.17	1.42	
EQ006	22,873	26,202	383.9	309.3	-48	50		123.37	127.72	4.35	1.31	lolanthe
							Incl.	124.08	124.62	0.54	8.03	
							Incl.	127.26	127.72	0.46	2.71	
								131.00	135.12	4.12	0.53	lolanthe
							Incl.	131.00	132.24	1.24	1.00	
								150.30	152.41	2.11	0.56	Bluff 1
							Incl.	152.36	152.41	0.05	20.05	
								162.30	163.65	1.35	1.60	Bluff 2
							Incl.	162.30	162.41	0.11	1.82	
							Incl.	163.17	163.65	0.48	6.14	
								253.06	253.39	0.33	2.48	Wayback
								267.31	270.19	2.88	0.38	Johnson
							Incl.	267.31	267.50	0.19	3.83	
								278.28	281.98	3.70	0.78	Johnson
							Incl.	281.77	281.98	0.21	12.93	
								287.17	290.44	3.27	0.33	Johnson
							Incl.	287.17	287.32	0.15	7.14	

- 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 (<u>see Company's 16 October 2020 announcement</u>) have been intersected above 1% WO<sub>3</sub> 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 preeminent 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, AIG. 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.









# APPENDIX 3 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

# **SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA**

	riteria 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>	cutting the core interval selected in half and the complete half core being sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane Australia for analysis.  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.			



RESOURCES Criteria		C Code explanation	Com	mentary
				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 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.	•	The core has been re-joined into long sticks and photographed using a high resolution camera for both dry and wet images. The core has a geotechnical log completed and core marked up and measured for recovery etc. Using the marks provided during the drilling an orientation line is marked down the full length of the core. Post sampling, core has been selected for alteration mapping and petrographic studies but have yet to be sent to the relevant consultancy's.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul> <li>Logging is quantitative in its description of alteration intensity, mineral types in percentages using geological percentage charts.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>marked referred above being the mark for the orientation of the core. Half core was used in all sampling collection.</li> <li>Each sample was weighed and marked correctly in consecutive order with a space left for insertion of standards and this was done every 10<sup>th</sup> sample for 10% checks and balances. No samples were combined for assay with each sample assayed separately and is either a vein or host rock.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	• Tungsten best corresponds to X-ray Fluorescence assay techniques and the best of these techniques uses a fusion disk where a representative sample of the core is taken after fine grinding until a homogenous sample is obtained (<200 microns) and then melted in a arc furnace to produce a clear fused disc. This disk is then x rayed with the fluorescence recorded by way of spectral peaks. The machine needs to be calibrated to record quantitative results. The instrument is Bruker multi-shot XRF machine with a X-ray scan of 1 minute applied to each disk to get the light and heavy elements. All checks are also assayed in each batch in their order with 10% check samples submitted alternatively being either a blank, a tungsten standard or a 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.





RESOURCES		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	geologist and then checked for accuracy by the company's chief geologist prior to cutting and sampling occurs.
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>	
Data spacing And distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drilling is currently designed to complete the testing of the zone beneath the historical pit at a spacing of 50 x 50m.</li> <li>In several locations, drilling spacing's were completed down to 25m to provide additionally data and confirm the grade and widths of zones etc.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>



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Criteria		C Code explanation	Comr	nentary
structure		introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	•	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.	•	Our core is transported daily to our 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.

## **SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORG	Code explanation	Comn	nentary
Mineral	•	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including	•	All 16 holes completed to date have been located within ML4919
		agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint		and ML4867 owned by Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd which is a



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RESOURCES Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>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>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 (High-grade structural zones extend for 1.2km: Mt Carbine historical drilling reinterpretation – 16<sup>th</sup> 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 lolanthe, 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> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</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 and included in any interpretation presented. To be complete, the table here shows the hole status to date. This release refers only to Holes EQ001,002 &amp; 006. Other results will be reported in the same manner as they come to hand.</li> </ul>



RESOURCES Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Criteria	<ul> <li>hole length.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Drilling Status  Phase Holes Hole # East North East North RL Dip AZM EOH Hole Progress Current Status
Data Aggregation methods	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	upper cuts applied. A zone reported may contain results with grade provided it is the same zone used on other sections, so to maintain geological uniformity between the sections.  Only those zones where the combined metal factor being 'grade x interval' is above 2m@0.25%ie * i.e. a metal factor of 0 Tungsten Trioxide (WO3) are reported as being significant in release. e.g. 0.3 @ 8.0% WO3 has a metal factor of 2.4 a
Relationship Between Mineralization widths and intercept	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	Although all drilling has been completed at right angles to strike of the veins, the holes may intercept the vein at an an given that the veins generally are from 60-90 degrees in dip. determine true width requires the individual veins to be oriental.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths		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.	completed at right angles to the strike of the mineralization. The



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RESOURCES	1000				
Criteria	JORC	JORC Code explanation		Commentary	
Balanced reporting	•	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.	•	All zones that meet the criteria of significant as defined above have been recorded and shown on the associated cross-sections. Where there is a blank it means no results met with the 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.	
Other Substantive Exploration data	•	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.	•	The mineralization occurs as narrow late quartz veins overprinting an earlier phase of quartz veining that reaches up to 30% of the zones marked on the sections. Although all quartz veins are sampled to be complete, most are from the earlier event that has no mineralization associated with it. The interpretation is cantered on those veins that do carry tungsten and what is perceived as the controls to these zones.  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 2.7 respectively.  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 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.	•	The company continues to drill to outline the limits of the mineralization in both strike and depth constraints. The target is limited to what might be considered in an open cut extension of the pit but several holes were extended to look at the potential of additional veins such as Iron Duke for a future underground operation.	