

Binding Option Secured Over Gold and Antimony Project in Canada

Highlights

- Equinox Resources has entered into a binding option agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the **Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project** in **British Columbia, Canada**.
- **Exceptional High-Grade Gold and Silver Assays:** The **Mozy Marsh Project** has delivered **high-grade gold assays**, highlighting its strong gold and silver potential. Notable sample results include:
 - **131 g/t Au** and **178 g/t Ag** from Adit Level 3
 - **129 g/t Au** and **353 g/t Ag** from Adit Level 3
 - **121 g/t Au** and **162 g/t Ag** from Adit Level 3
 - **79 g/t Au** and **88.2 g/t Ag** from Adit Level 3
 - **74.3 g/t Au** and **22.2 g/t Ag** from Adit Level 4
 - **66.5 g/t Au** and **162 g/t Ag** from Adit Level 3
 - **51.6 g/t Au** and **238 g/t Ag** from Biffy Zone
- **Recent sampling from Adit level 4** returned assays up to **74.3 g/t Au in quartz-stibnite veins**, further confirming the project's high-grade gold potential.
- While **gold and silver mineralisation** has been confirmed at the **Mozy Marsh Project**, **antimony mineralisation** has also been identified in outcrops and historical adit workings. Despite its presence, the antimony remains **untested**, offering a significant opportunity for further exploration and value creation.
- The Project is located in the **Monashee Mountains** within the **Vernon Mining Division** of **British Columbia, Canada**, approximately **100 kilometers east of Vernon**, with **easy access** via **Highway 6** and local forestry roads.
- Equinox Resources has expanded its **strategic landholding** to a total of **11.4 km² (1,139.99 hectares)** with the addition of newly staked tenements. Currently under application, this expansion enhances the Company's control over the project's **southern boundary** and safeguards against potential **nuisance staking**.
- Equinox Resources is accelerating the advancement of the Mozy Marsh Project with plans to **assay over 100 rock chip samples**, conduct **field surveys** and **geophysical work**.
- Equinox Resources remains committed to the **Alturas Antimony Project**. The Company plans to conduct an **airborne geophysics survey** to refine drill targets when the snow clears. Upon receiving approval for its **Notice of Work permit**, Equinox Resources intends to initiate **drilling along a 1.5 km shear zone** and undertake up to **10,000-tonne bulk extraction** to further evaluate the project's potential.

Equinox Resources Limited (ASX: EQN) ("Equinox Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the execution of a binding option agreement to acquire 100% of the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project ("Mozy Marsh" or the "Project") in British Columbia, Canada. This strategic acquisition marks a pivotal step in Equinox Resources mission to build a world-class portfolio of high-value mineral assets in a premier mining jurisdiction.

Equinox Resources Managing Director, Zac Komur commented:

"Mozy Marsh is a strategic, cost-effective acquisition that fits perfectly into our portfolio. It's a high-grade, historically productive asset in a tier-one jurisdiction, enhancing our antimony focus while adding significant gold and silver upside. The presence of antimony mineralisation, identified in outcrops and historical adit workings, adds even more excitement. This opens up a clear opportunity to explore what could be a valuable addition to our critical minerals strategy. This is about scaling up, unlocking value, and driving results for our shareholders, and we're just getting started. Over 100 samples from the property are headed to the lab for assay, and we look forward to commencing fieldwork at both Mozy Marsh and the Alturas Antimony Project when the weather clears."

Project Overview

The Mozy Marsh Project, located in the mineral-rich Monashee Mountains of British Columbia, complements Equinox Resources' existing Alturas Antimony Project and further strengthens the Company's foothold in a district renowned for its multi-element potential. Spanning 435.2 hectares across three tenements in the Vernon Mining Division, the Mozy Marsh Project combines a rich history of production with high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation, offering significant untapped exploration upside.

The project benefits from exceptional infrastructure and is easily accessible via Highway 6, followed by well-maintained forestry roads leading into the Marsh Creek Valley and past historical workings. Its location near the established towns of Vernon (approximately 100 kilometres east) and Cherryville provides convenient access to essential services, power, and a skilled workforce, which will enhance the efficiency of future exploration and development activities.

Vernon, a vibrant city with a population of around 40,000, is known for its agricultural roots, including a strong presence in fruit production, and its proximity to several outdoor recreation areas. It serves as a regional hub for commerce and services, offering access to skilled labour and industry expertise. The town's infrastructure, including transportation networks, utilities, and educational institutions, is well-suited to support ongoing mining projects in the area.

Located in the Vernon Mining Division, approximately 30 kilometres west of the Needles Ferry on Arrow Lake, Mozy Marsh lies within the Monashee Mountains, a region with a strong geological history. With favourable accessibility, logistical advantages, and proximity to critical infrastructure, the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project is strategically positioned for future exploration.



Figure 1: Equinox Resources' strategic project locations in British Columbia, featuring the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project and the Alturas Antimony Project, highlighting the Company's expanding footprint in the region

Geological Setting and Mineralisation Overview

The Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project is located in the Vernon Mining District, British Columbia, encompassing areas around Marsh Creek and Monashee Pass. The geological setting consists of multiple rock assemblages and intrusive bodies that contribute to the region's diverse mineralisation potential.

- **Thompson Assemblage:** The Monashee West Group is primarily underlain by Carboniferous and Permian-age metavolcanics and metasediments, including siliceous argillite, volcanoclastic sandstone, quartzite, breccia, greenstone, tuff, limestone, and chert. These formations generally trend northwesterly with variable dips.
- **Coast Intrusions:** To the south of the Marsh Creek claims, Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Coast Intrusions are present. A Late Jurassic granite-granodiorite batholith intrudes the Thompson Assemblage, with evidence of significant fracturing, shearing, and alteration.
- **Volcanic Rocks:** Fine-grained volcanic rocks, both limey and non-limey, are observed on mountain slopes south of Marsh Creek. The Cache Creek Group sediments and volcanics are also present in the Withrow claim area.

- Limestone: White limestone cliffs and massive marble formations up to 50 meters high are prominent above the south branch of Marsh Creek, particularly in the Monashee West Group.
- Quartz Vein Systems: Quartz veins in the Marsh Creek and Monashee Pass (Withrow) areas serve as the primary source of gold mineralisation, typically enriched with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and stibnite. These northeast-trending shear zones host a polymetallic signature (Au-Ag-Sb) with exceptional grade potential.

Previous Exploration

The Marsh Creek area has a rich history of exploration dating back to 1883, when A. Marsh began prospecting and continued working intermittently until his death in 1925. Marsh's efforts included drifting on a water grade, tunnelling, and sinking a shaft with R.A. Trethewey in 1920, although this was cut short. Marsh reportedly recovered significant amounts of coarse gold, including nuggets.

Following Marsh, Mr. Puckett, a local rancher, carried out groundsluicing operations in 1935 and subsequent years, assisted at times by Sydney C. Jones and his son Clifford. They also started a drift below the canyon to explore the bedrock contour.

In the 1940s, Sydney C. Jones and his father continued work on the property. Dan Reiswig attempted to dewater the old Trethewey shaft in 1941, but a cave-in halted the project. Further efforts were made by Reiswig and Jones, including sinking shafts downstream from the small falls at the end of the canyon in 1947, where they found gold before winter forced them to stop.

In the 1960s and 1970s, further exploration was undertaken by Fosberg, Reiswig, and Brewster, recovering coarse gold in dragline/trucking operations. The first detailed assessment of Marsh Creek was presented in 1979 by A. B. L. Whittles, who carried out geophysical surveys, trenching, sluicing, and panning tests to assess the gold potential and source.

Activity in the Monashee Pass area, home to the Monashee West Group, dates back to 1886. Periodic work, including underground development and mill operations on the Withrow Grant, occurred until 1940, when mill machinery was removed. The workings included three adits.

Several companies explored and developed the Monashee property, including the Fire Valley Gold Mining Company, Limited (1907-1915) and the Monashee Mines, Limited (from 1935), which reopened and extended old adits. In 1939-1940, the Monashee Development Company, Limited operated a 50-ton-per-day mill, processing 2,418 tons of ore. Later, the property was leased to locals who extracted ore remnants by hand steel methods.

From the 1960s to the late 1990s, various prospecting, geophysics, geochemistry, and geological mapping activities were conducted. In 1983, Nakusp Resources Ltd. optioned the property and completed reconnaissance geochemical sampling and geological mapping surveys, focusing on the Withrow Grant.

The historical Monashee property and associated workings, including the Withrow Grant, form part of what is now referred to as the Mozy Marsh Project. The current claim owners acquired the ground in 2006 and conducted sampling on newly exposed outcrop and old dump material, also opening four old adits (two on the vein system and two on the Moonbeam Hill shear zone) for sampling between 2006–2012.

There are no Crown Grant mineral leases covering the Mozy Marsh claims. While several Crown Grants overlay portions of the tenures as shown in Figure 6, these are held for timber rights only and not the associated mineral rights.

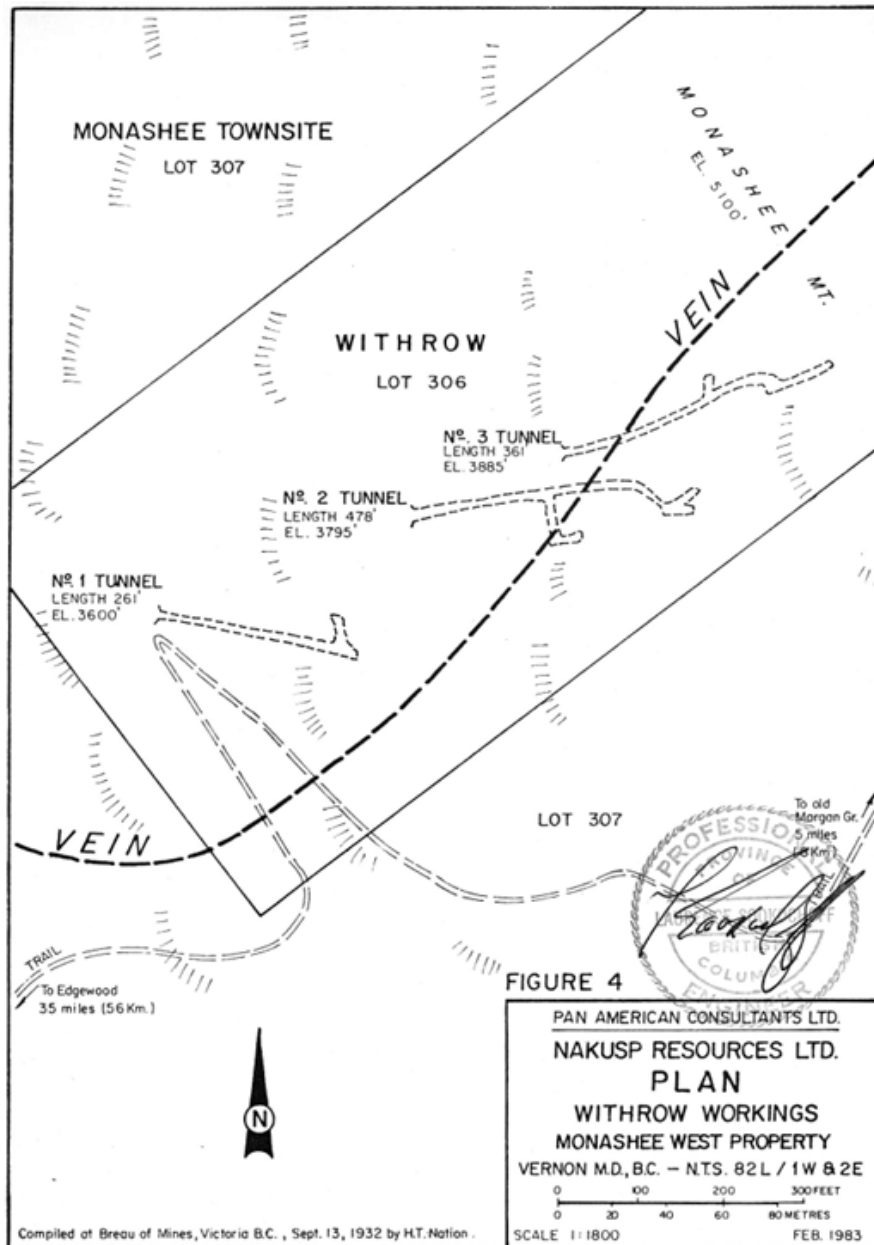


Figure 2: Plan of Withrow Workings: This figure illustrates the location of the Withrow Vein and the historical workings at the Monashee West Project, including tunnels and adits at various elevations, as well as the nearby Monashee Townsite. It highlights key infrastructure, such as the No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 tunnels, which were instrumental in the exploration of the vein system¹

¹ Sookochoff, L., 1983. *Evaluation Report for Nakusp Resources Ltd. on the Monashee West Property*. Vancouver, B.C.: Pan-American Consultants Ltd.

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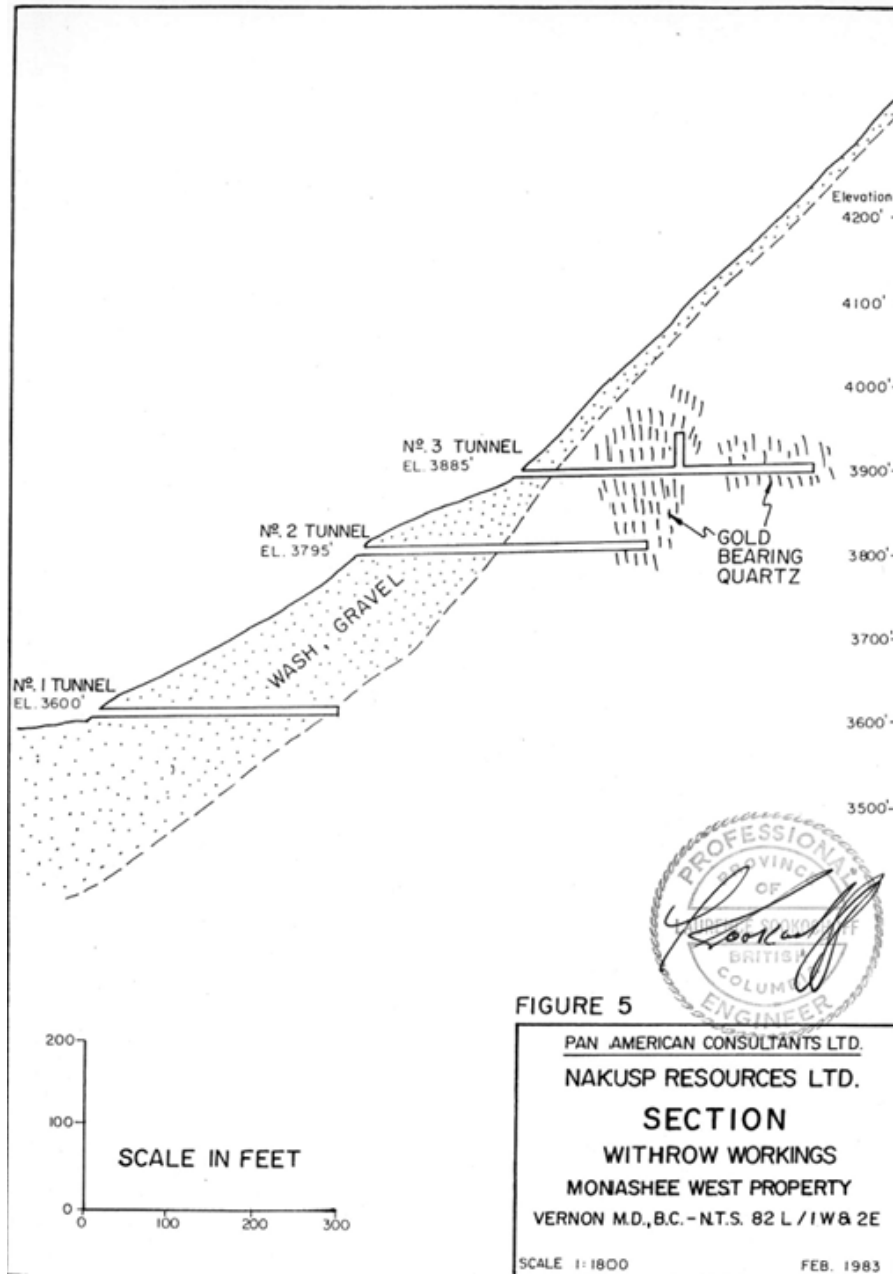


Figure 3: Section of Withrow Workings at the Monashee West Property. This figure shows a cross-section of the Withrow Workings, illustrating the locations of the No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 tunnels at varying elevations, along with the gold-bearing quartz veins and wash gravel encountered during historical exploration. The section highlights the relationship between the quartz veins and the surrounding mineralised zones.²

² Sookochoff, L., 1983. *Evaluation Report for Nakusp Resources Ltd. on the Monashee West Property*. Vancouver, B.C.: Pan-American Consultants Ltd.



Figure 4 : A geologist conducts fieldwork at the Mozy Marsh Project, inspecting and sampling the historical adit workings.

Types of Mineralisation

The Mozy Marsh Project area is historically recognised for various types of mineralisation, particularly gold and silver.

- Gold (Au) mineralisation is characterised by native gold, which is found both in quartz veins and as placer deposits along Marsh Creek. Historical records indicate the recovery of gold nuggets, some with adhering quartz and limestone. Gold is also associated with sulphide minerals, predominantly pyrite, and high-grade gold has been reported near bedrock. Historical mining at the Monashee property, including the Withrow workings, recovered gold from milled ore, underscoring the high gold potential of the area.
- Silver (Ag) is commonly found in association with gold mineralisation within the quartz veins of the Monashee West Group. Historical milling operations recovered both gold and silver, reflecting the polymetallic nature of the veins. Furthermore, soil geochemical surveys have identified silver anomalies in the Monashee West Group, often correlating with gold mineralisation, highlighting the presence of silver-rich zones.
- Base metals including lead, zinc, and copper are also present in the area. Quartz veins in the Monashee region contain galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide). Historical milling operations at the Monashee property recovered lead and zinc as byproducts, reinforcing the polymetallic nature of the project area.

The Mozy Marsh Project's geological setting, defined by metamorphic and volcanic rocks of the Thompson Assemblage intruded by granitic bodies, supports its significant mineralisation potential. The primary economic interest is in the gold and silver-bearing quartz vein systems. Additionally, placer gold deposits in Marsh Creek further underscore the region's prospectivity, suggesting erosion from gold-bearing veins. Future exploration will further delineate the extent of mineralisation across the project area.



Figure 5: Stibnite (Sb_2S_3) samples collected from the Mozy Marsh Project, highlighting the presence of antimony mineralisation associated with MM2 Sample 24.4 g/t Au and assay results.

Stibnite-rich samples (Sample MM2) collected near the Moonbeam Adit (Easting 392268, Northing 5551624; UTM Zone 11N NAD83), Mozy Marsh Project. The sample comprises an estimated ~50% white to yellow-green oxide mineral, interpreted as antimony trioxide (Sb_2O_3), and ~20% silvery-grey stibnite (Sb_2S_3), hosted in ~15% grey, silicified pelite. Stibnite appears as distinct acicular (elongate) crystals and coarse aggregates, consistent with hydrothermal vein textures observed in the Monashee West Group. Mineral identification has been confirmed by a Competent Person based on visual field inspection. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. The sample has been submitted for geochemical assay, with results expected within 5 – 6 weeks.

Cautionary Statement:

The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. While the presence of stibnite is indicative of antimony mineralisation, Equinox Resources makes no representations regarding grade, continuity, or economic viability of this material. Assays for recently collected samples, including material from the same exposure, are pending and are expected in 5 to 6 weeks. This disclosure is made in accordance with ASX Guidance Note 8 and the JORC Code (2012), and it should not be interpreted as a substitute for assay-derived data.

Strategic Landholding Expansion

To further protect the Mozy Marsh Project from nuisance staking and to capitalise on regional exploration opportunities, Equinox Resources has staked 704.79 hectares of additional ground to the south, increasing the Project footprint to approximately 1140 hectares (11.4km²). This area is underlain by Jurassic intrusive rocks. While grades in these historical reports were sub-par with no significant stibnite occurrence, Equinox Resources views this expansion as a prudent measure to secure strategic control over the district. The application will undergo initial consultation, during which the claims will be effectively blocked from competing claims. The cost of staking this additional ground was \$1,250. Once granted, this ensures comprehensive protection of the Mozy Marsh Project's southern boundary.

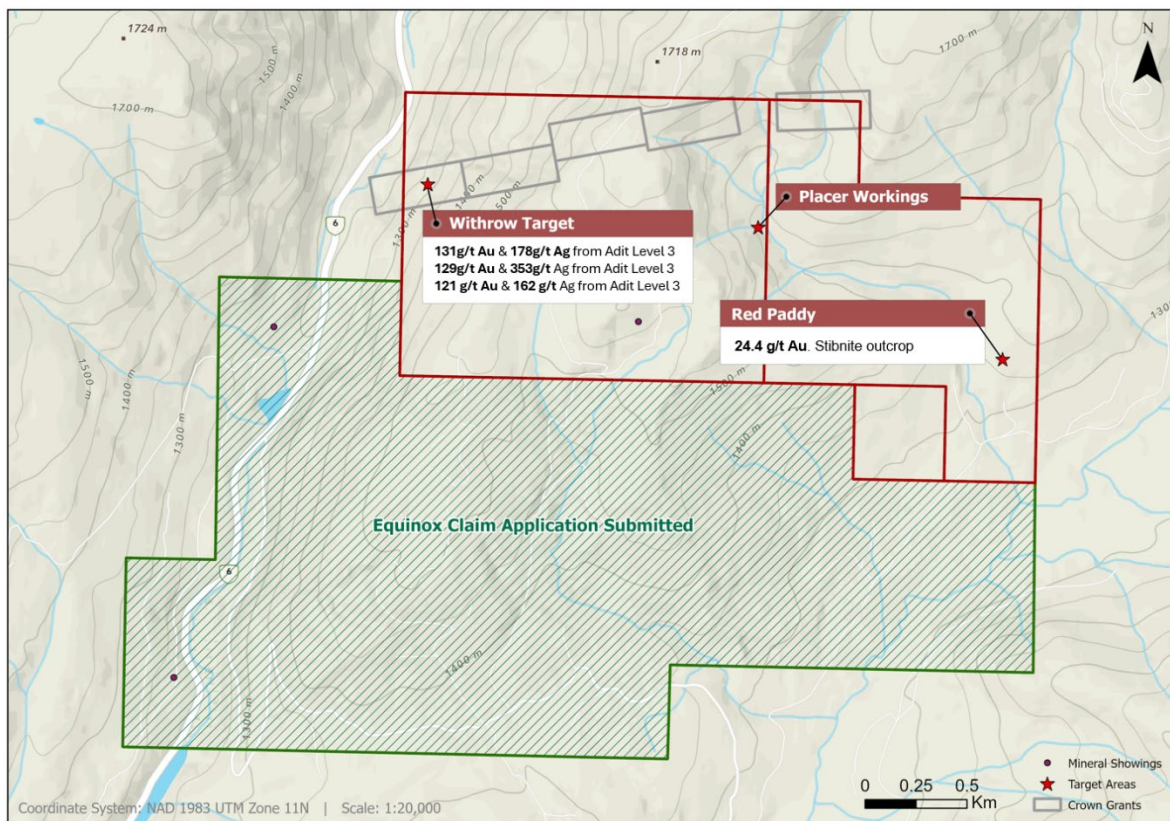


Figure 6: Detailed property map of Equinox Resources' Mozy Marsh Project in the Monashee Mountains, British Columbia, highlighting key target areas including Withdraw, Red Paddy, and Placer Workings. The project demonstrates significant historical gold and antimony mineralisation with notable high-grade assay results.

Previous Assays

A comprehensive dataset of rock chip samples collected between 2006 and 2023 across multiple zones at Mozy Marsh highlights the project's exceptional gold and silver prospectivity. Assays from the Adit Levels, Red Paddy, Biffy Zone, and Moonbeam Adit have returned consistent high-grade results, with standout values including:

- 131 g/t Au and 178 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 129 g/t Au and 353 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 121 g/t Au and 162 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 79 g/t Au and 88.2 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 74.3 g/t Au and 22.2 g/t Ag from Adit Level 4
- 66.5 g/t Au and 162 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 51.6 g/t Au and 238 g/t Ag from Biffy Zone
- 48.1 g/t Au and 9.12 g/t Ag from Adit Level 4
- 46.4 g/t Au and 135 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 42.5 g/t Au and 161 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3
- 32.9 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag from Red Paddy
- 29.3 g/t Au and 256 g/t Ag from Adit Level 2
- 27.8 g/t Au and 156 g/t Ag from Adit Level 3

Despite its rich history, Mozy Marsh remains largely underexplored using modern exploration techniques, presenting Equinox Resources with a significant opportunity to define scale and continuity across this structurally complex, high-grade system.

Planned Activities to Advance Mozy Marsh

Equinox Resources is moving swiftly to complete its due diligence and unlock the full potential of the Mozy Marsh Project. During the option period, the Company plans to undertake a series of targeted activities designed to confirm the extent of gold, silver and antimony mineralisation, refine exploration targets, and evaluate the project's potential.

Planned work includes:

- **Assaying Over 100 Rock Chip Samples:** More than 100 samples have been collected by geologist Jeff Veitch from the project, with assay results expected to provide critical insights into the extent and grade of the gold-antimony mineralisation.
- **Comprehensive Field Surveys:** Equinox Resources will conduct detailed geological mapping and additional rock chip sampling to validate existing data and assess the scale of mineralisation.
- **Data Validation and Target Refinement:** Exploration data will be compiled and analysed to refine and prioritise exploration targets.

- **Bulk Sampling Permit Application:** Subject to favourable results from the above, the company plans to apply for a Notice of Work permit. This permit would allow for drilling activities and for a 10,000-tonne bulk sample to be extracted and processed for downstream metallurgical testing and further evaluate the projects potential.
- **Geophysical Surveys:** Building on anomalies identified in historical ARIS reports, Equinox Resources will conduct modern geophysical surveys to trace mineralised structures and identify new drill targets.

Fieldwork is set to commence in Q2 CY2025, taking advantage of the project's convenient access via Highway 6 and forestry roads. The results of this accelerated exploration program will inform the company's decision on exercising the option by October 2025.

Acquisition Terms

The Option Agreement grants the Company an exclusive right to acquire 100% ownership of the Marsh Gold, Mozy, and Marshgold2 tenements within a due diligence period ending 1 October 2025. Additionally, MZ1 represents a newly staked area, expanding the company's strategic landholding. The details of the tenements are as follows:

Table 1: Mozy Marsh Project tenements, spanning 1,139.99 hectares across four tenements.

Tenement No.	Tenement Name	Area (Ha)	Status	Holder
1049361	Marsh Gold	165.79	Granted	Steve Barnick & Denis Delisle
1105270	Mozy	248.68	Granted	Steve Barnick & Jeff Veitch
1116423	Marshgold2	20.73	Granted	Denis Delisle
1122986	MZ1	704.79	Application	The Company

Equinox Resources has paid a non-refundable option fee of C\$10,000 to Steve Barnick, Denis Delisle, and Jeff Veitch (project vendors). The Company holds the exclusive option to acquire 100% ownership of all three granted tenements by 1 October 2025 for a total cash payment of C\$110,000. Additionally, tenement MZ1 has been newly staked by the Company and is currently under application, further securing the project's southern boundary and enhancing the Company's strategic control of the region.

Alturas Antimony Project

The Company remains committed to advancing the Alps-Alturas Antimony Project, supported by the highly encouraging assay sampling results received to date. Additionally, strategic potential downstream partners partnerships continue to be a key focus, and the Company will continue exploration activities in line with weather conditions and permitting timelines.

The Company intends to conduct an airborne geophysics survey to refine and identify additional drill targets. An application for a Notice of Work permit has been submitted to the British Columbia Department of Mines, and the Company is currently awaiting approval. Upon receipt of the permit, the Company plans to initiate drilling along the identified 1.5 km shear zone. These permits in British Columbia would also allow for a 10,000-tonne bulk sample to be extracted and processed for downstream metallurgical testing and further evaluate the project's potential.

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Authorised for release by the Board of Equinox Resources Limited.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Patrick McLaughlin, a Competent Person, who is a registered professional geoscientist in British Columbia and Ontario and a consultant to the Company who works for Coast Mountain Geological Mineral Exploration Consultants. Mr. McLaughlin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, as well as to the exploration activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. McLaughlin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Patrick McLaughlin consents to the inclusion of the results and matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to in this release, and that all material assumptions and technical information referenced in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. All announcements referred to throughout can be found on the Company's website – eqnx.com.au.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Alturas Antimony Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 10 September 2024, 24 September 2024, 8 November 2024, 3 December 2024 released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.eqnx.com.au or www.asx.com.au. EQN is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results achieved. Equinox Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and denies any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Equinox Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees, or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1: Mozy Marsh Assays

Sample #	East	North	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sample Type	Year of Analysis	Lab Certificate Assay
LV403-40	392237	5551663	129	353	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
LV403-20	392340	5551661	46.4	135	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
LV403+20	392272	5551622	42.5	161	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP3-WP4	392337	5551657	5.87	30.1	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP4-WP5	392333	5551601	9.27	36.3	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP5-WP6	392279	5551728	12.6	51.9	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP6-WP7	392392	5551660	8.85	37.7	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP7-WP8	392344	5551608	10.4	43.0	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP8-WP8.5	392329	5551741	3.42	-	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP8.5-WP9	392271	5551715	6.15	-	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP9-WP10.3	392334	5551775	5.0	-	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP10-WP11L	392225	5551721	11.9	73.3	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
WP11L	392378	5551630	21.1	116	Rock Chip	2010	AK2010-0590
301	392220	5551671	131	178	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
302	392301	5551731	13.0	80.6	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
303	392346	5551798	79.0	88.2	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
304	392339	5551749	66.5	162	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
305	392356	5551649	121	162	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
306	392357	5551657	27.8	156	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
307	392342	5551603	19.4	76.4	Rock Chip	2011	AK2011-0461
MM1	392250	5551796	32.9	123	Rock Chip	2006	AK2006-1808
MM2	392268	5551624	24.4	184	Rock Chip	2006	AK2006-1808
MM3	392296	5551643	51.6	238	Rock Chip	2006	AK2006-1808
MM4	392286	5551676	29.3	256	Rock Chip	2006	AK2006-1808
OC1	392341	5551626	2.77	-	Rock Chip	2023	A23-14678
OC2	392337	5551652	74.3	22.2	Rock Chip	2023	A23-14678
OC2A	392207	5551680	48.1	9.12	Rock Chip	2023	A23-14678

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
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"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Nature and Quality of Sampling: The sampling data reported for the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project is entirely historical and derived from publicly available sources, specifically British Columbia's Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) and the MinFile database. The data includes rock chip and grab samples collected between 2006 and 2012 from surface outcrops, dump material, and underground workings (e.g., Adit Levels 2–4, Red Paddy Zone, Biffy Zone, Moonbeam Hill).</p> <p>The samples were manually collected using geological hammers and chisels, targeting visually mineralised quartz-stibnite vein material and associated sulphide-bearing zones. No systematic channel sampling, mechanical trenching, or drilling was reported. The sampling methodology was non-grid-based and designed to confirm the presence of mineralisation rather than to establish grade or geological continuity. There is no evidence of the use of specialised industry-standard tools such as downhole gamma sondes or handheld XRF units. As such, the nature of the sampling is considered selective and non-representative of the broader mineralised systems.</p> <p>Measures Taken to Ensure Sample Representivity: There is no detailed documentation available in the historical records regarding the measures taken to ensure sample representivity. Certified reference material and duplicates were used as part of the QA/QC protocols. The Company notes that it has not conducted any verification or ground-truthing of these samples and cannot confirm their representivity.</p> <p>Aspects of the Determination of Mineralisation That Are Material to the Public Report: The rock chip samples contain visible gold, stibnite, and other sulphide minerals and have returned high-grade assay results for gold (up to 131 g/t Au) and silver (up to 353 g/t Ag). While these results are indicative of high-grade mineralisation, they are not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation and are presented only to highlight the mineral potential of the project area.</p> <p>The presence of coarse gold is noted in historical reports, including visible flakes and nuggets recovered from adits and placer settings. Coarse gold introduces a significant nugget effect, which can result in large sample variance and unreliable grade extrapolation from small-volume samples. This materially limits the reliability of reported high-grade values without supporting data from more systematic bulk sampling.</p> <p>Additionally, stibnite (antimony sulphide) mineralisation was identified. While visually logged and confirmed by a Competent Person, no quantitative analysis has been undertaken to assess the grade or continuity of antimony mineralisation across the tenements. These limitations are considered material and are disclosed transparently in the Public Report. The reported results should be interpreted as early-stage exploration indicators only.</p> <p>Assays were undertaken by Stewart Group Geochemical & Assay, an ISO-certified laboratory. Gold was analysed using fire assay methods and silver assay via ICP-MS following acid digestion. Given the historical nature of the data the results are treated as indicative. The Company has initiated a data</p>

		<p>compilation and desktop review process, with planned field verification work and QA/QC validation forming part of its initial due diligence and exploration strategy.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i> 	<p>No drilling has been undertaken by Equinox Resources at the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project to date. The Company is not aware of any prior diamond drilling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling, or other mechanised subsurface sampling having been conducted on the tenements.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>No drilling has been referenced or reported</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>No drilling has been referenced or reported</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>No core drilling has been conducted at the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project to date.</p> <p>All reported samples are from historical rock chip and grab sampling. The available public data (sourced from ARIS and MinFile) does not specify the sub-sampling methods used during field collection. However, it is understood that samples were collected manually using geological hammers and chisels and submitted as dry, unprocessed whole-rock samples. There is no record of mechanical splitting being employed during field sampling.</p> <p>Samples were analysed at Stewart Group Geochemical & Assay at 10041 Dallas Drive Kamloops, British Columbia Canada, an ISO-certified laboratory. While the laboratory's general protocols are expected to include crushing, pulverisation, and homogenisation of the entire sample to a pulp size suitable for fire assay and multi-element ICP-MS analysis.</p> <p>No measures to assess sample representivity. Samples were selective and targeted visually mineralised material and thus may be biased toward high-grade zones. The Company has not yet verified the accuracy, representivity, or geological context of the historical samples.</p> <p>Sample weights for historical rock chip samples are not consistently recorded but are understood to have ranged between approximately 2 to 5 kilograms. Given the presence of coarse gold, which have large grain sizes and non-uniform distribution, such small sample sizes are unlikely to be fully representative of the in situ grade and are potentially subject to high variability. Larger-volume or bulk sampling will be required in future programs to assess grade continuity and reduce the effects of the nugget effect.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying</i> 	<p>Assay results reported for the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project are based on rock chip and grab samples collected by</p>

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	<p><i>and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<p>previous operators between 2006 and 2012. These samples were submitted to Stewart Group Geochemical & Assay, an ISO-certified commercial laboratory with operations in British Columbia at the time. Based on available information from ARIS reports, analytical methods included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold (Au): Fire assay (30g charge), followed by an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or ICP-OES finish. This is considered a total digestion technique for gold and is appropriate for high-grade samples where coarse gold may be present. • Multielement suite (including Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu): Four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS or ICP-AES analysis. This is considered a near-total digestion method for most sulphide and silicate-hosted mineralisation. <p>No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments were used in the collection or analysis of the historical samples. All reported data are based on laboratory assay results. As such, no parameters regarding instrument models, calibration routines, or field-deployed analytical devices are applicable to the current dataset.</p> <p>There is no detailed documentation available in the historical records regarding the measures taken to ensure sample representivity. Certified reference material and duplicates were used as part of the QA/QC protocols. The Company notes that it has not conducted any verification or ground-truthing of these samples and cannot confirm their representivity.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>All sampling results reported are derived from historical work carried out by third parties and compiled from publicly available data in British Columbia's Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) and MinFile database. Equinox Resources has not yet conducted site visits, field verification, or re-sampling to validate the historical assay results. As such, no independent or internal verification of the historical data has been undertaken.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>All location data refers to historical rock chip and grab samples sourced from public domain datasets, primarily ARIS and MinFile. For more recent sampling programs conducted between 2020 and 2021, sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS devices with an estimated horizontal accuracy of approximately ±3 metres. Coordinates were collected in UTM Zone 11N using the NAD83 datum, which is standard for exploration in British Columbia.</p> <p>For historical sampling programs conducted prior to 2020, location data were recorded using local grid systems based on latitude/longitude coordinates, and in some cases tied to physical landmarks or legacy claim grids. As such, earlier sample locations may have lower spatial precision and would require field validation for integration into modern datasets.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> 	<p>The sampling data reported for the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project is derived entirely from historical rock chip and grab sampling, primarily targeting visually mineralised quartz-stibnite veins, sulphide-bearing structures, and associated dump material. The data spacing is irregular and non-systematic, reflecting the early-stage, reconnaissance nature of the historical exploration. Sample locations were typically constrained to accessible areas around historical adits and outcrops, with no grid-based sampling or systematic transects implemented.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>The current data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. The selective nature of the sampling, lack of consistent spatial coverage, and absence of subsurface information preclude the application of any resource classification. The historical data serves only to demonstrate the presence of high-grade mineralisation and guide future exploration targeting.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<p>The sampling completed to date consists solely of historical rock chip and grab samples collected from surface outcrops, adits, and historical dump material. The orientation of sampling relative to geological structures was not systematically documented. Where quartz-stibnite veins were exposed in adits or on surface, samples appear to have been collected sub-parallel or perpendicular to vein orientations based on visual inspection and field accessibility, though this has not been consistently recorded or confirmed.</p> <p>Given that the mineralisation is hosted within northeast-trending shear zones and quartz veins, there is a possibility that some samples may reflect preferential or biased sampling, particularly where samples were collected along exposed vein faces or from collapsed material rather than across the full vein width.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>While all sampling data reported to date are historical and sourced from public datasets (ARIS and MinFile), Equinox Resources has received confirmation from the vendors of the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project that appropriate sample security protocols were in place during the most recent sampling campaigns (particularly those conducted between 2006 and 2012). According to the vendors, samples were collected, securely bagged, and transported by the project team directly to the analytical laboratory (Stewart Group Geochemical & Assay) without third-party handling.</p>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>To date, no independent audits or third-party reviews of the historical sampling techniques or assay data have been conducted by Equinox Resources or other parties in relation to the Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project.</p> <p>All sampling data presented have been sourced from publicly available historical reports in British Columbia's Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) and MinFile. The Company has reviewed this data as part of a structured desktop due diligence and data compilation process, but no formal validation or re-sampling has been undertaken.</p> <p>Equinox Resources intends to carry out a program of field verification, including re-sampling of key mineralised zones.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<p>The Mozy Marsh Gold-Antimony Project comprises four mineral tenements located in the Vernon Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. These tenements collectively cover a total area of approximately 1,139.99 hectares.</p> <p>Equinox Resources Ltd has entered into a binding option agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the three granted tenements (1049361, 1105270, and 1116423). The option expires on 1 October 2025. Tenement 1122986 (MZ1) was staked directly by Equinox Resources and is currently under application with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation.</p> <p>At the time of reporting, there are no known joint ventures, third-party encumbrances, overriding royalties, or agreements impacting access or ownership. The tenements do not overlap with any declared national parks, wilderness areas, or heritage reserves. There are no reported native title claims or Indigenous title disputes over the tenement area; however, standard provincial consultation processes may apply as part of future permitting and exploration work.</p> <p>All granted tenements are held in good standing, with no known issues affecting their legal status. The pending tenement application (MZ1) is expected to proceed through standard review and consultation procedures as required by provincial regulations.</p> <p>There are no known environmental, social, or legal impediments to operating in the area at this stage.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Historical prospecting and mining on the Mozy Marsh Gold Antimony Project dates back as far as 1883. The focus of exploration in the historical has been on the Au potential of the project and has been explored intermittently from 1883. Work in the 1930's/1940's focused on the development of the Withrow Adit and target area.</p> <p>Key historical exploration completed, in the context of this report and supported by accredited laboratories was that of the property vendors in 2020/2021.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Mozy Marsh Gold Antimony Project is situated in the Monashee Mountains and underlain by Devonian to Triassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary units of the Harper Ranch Group. These target rocks are intruded by granitic rocks of the Nelson Suite of intrusions and are heavily deformed, fractured and hydrothermally altered.</p> <p>Gold and Antimony mineralization is associated with northeast-trending shears zones that host quartz-carbonate veins within altered metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Multiple zones display quartz veining with disseminated pyrite, galena, sphalerite and stibnite.</p> <p>Historical reports and recent field activities have confirmed the presence antimony-bearing minerals in</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>on each end of the property at the Withrow and Red Paddy showings.</p> <p>Mineralization on the project is characterized as Polymetallic Veins of Ag, Pb, Zn, +/- Au (I05) in the Mineral Deposit Profiles of British Columbia (1992).</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	Not applicable
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	Not applicable; No data aggregation methods have been reported. Not applicable- no metal equivalent reported
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	No relationship can be made between mineralization widths and sample widths with the level of detail reported in the historical record. No drilling has been conducted on the Property to date.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Not applicable- No drilling has been conducted on the Property
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>All relevant results reported in the body of this report above. The Company has no knowledge of how representative the samples collected in the historical record are of the occurrences and prospects. The information is not available and where available, the data is represented by rock chips/grabs and not representative of the material being sampled</p> <p>Not all samples assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low- grade results in the main body of this ASX announcement</p> <p>Assay results for other metals in the historical field activities as they can be inconsistently reported or a represented by variable testing methods and are not considered material to this announcement</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical</i> 	Historical data from ARIS and MinFile include geological mapping, surface sampling, underground development, and small-scale processing. Quartz-stibnite-gold veins occur in northeast-trending shear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>zones within Thompson Assemblage rocks. Coarse visible gold and sulphide mineralisation (pyrite, galena, sphalerite, stibnite) are reported.</p> <p>Limited historical geophysical (EM/mag) and geochemical surveys identified anomalies, but follow-up was minimal and data quality is unknown. A 50 tpd stamp mill operated in the 1930s–40s processed ~2,400 tonnes; no metallurgical or recovery data are available.</p> <p>No modern bulk density, hydrogeological, or geotechnical studies have been conducted. Potential deleterious elements have not been assessed.</p>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Equinox Resources plans to undertake geological mapping, structural analysis, and resampling of historical workings to verify mineralisation and assess lateral and depth continuity. Over 100 recently collected rock chip samples are pending assay. A Notice of Work permit will be submitted to conduct a 10,000-tonne bulk sample and initial drill testing of key shear-hosted quartz-stibnite veins.</p> <p>Further work includes airborne geophysics to refine structural targets and guide drilling. Equinox will also commence land access negotiations with all relevant stakeholders, including tenure holders, local communities, and Indigenous representatives, as part of the project's permitting and engagement strategy.</p> <p>Diagrams outlining vein trends, historical workings, and proposed exploration areas will be released in future updates, subject to commercial sensitivity.</p>

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