TRIGG ACQUIRES ULTRA HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY PORTFOLIO, GRADING UP TO 63% ANTIMONY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg signs a binding purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the Spartan and Taylors Arm Antimony projects in northern NSW after completing due diligence. The projects are in the New England Orogen and are considered highly prospective for antimony ± gold mineralisation.
- **Taylors Arm Antimony Portfolio** features 71 historical workings on granted EL have produced ultra- high-grade antimony. The portfolio includes:
  - **Swallows Nest Mine –** extracted antimony from 1940 to 1955 at a **40% antimony (Sb)** concentration and **30% Sb** on reopening in 1972. Recent rock samples revealed extremely high-grade antimony mineralisation with grades of **29.8% Sb** and **31.4% Sb**[1].
  - **Testers Mine –** featured massive stibnite veins grading up to **63% Sb**, **Australia's highest-recorded antimony grade**.
  - **Little Purgatory Mine –** stockpile samples produced antimony with grades up to **27.7% Sb**.
  - **Real McKay Mine –** recent exploration identified a stibnite-bearing fault breccia hosting high-grade antimony mineralisation, reporting **15.2% Sb** and **52.7% Sb**.
  - Taylors Arm Portfolio contains various other historical workings/prospects with antimony grades up to **20.6% Sb** (Walfords Claim), **27.5% Sb** (Neil & Taylors Prospect), **18.3% Sb** (Bowraville), and **17.7% Sb** (Kia Ore Mine).
- **Spartan Antimony Project –** immediately adjacent to Larvotto Resources' (ASX: LRV) licences containing its Hillgrove Antimony-Gold operation, covering parts of the Hillgrove Fault and the same rocks that host the Hillgrove deposit.
- Antimony prices are trading at **all-time highs** following China's export ban on some antimony products from 15 September 2024.
- Antimony is on the **Critical Mineral lists** of countries, including Australia, the USA, Canada, Japan and the EU[2] due to its defence and military applications.
- Trigg has an established exploration team and is **funded to commence exploration activities immediately.**

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: **TMG**) ("**Trigg**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has signed a binding purchase agreement with Bullseye Gold Pty Ltd to acquire the ultra-high-grade Taylors Arm and Spartan Antimony Projects in northern NSW (**Acquisition**) (Figure 1).

[1] Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, L.W., Cameron, R.G. and Henley, H. F., 1992. Dorrigo -Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-lo. SH/56-11: Metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets. 509 pp. Geological Survey of New South Wales.

[2] https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/minerals/mineral-resources-andadvice/australian-resource-reviews/antimony

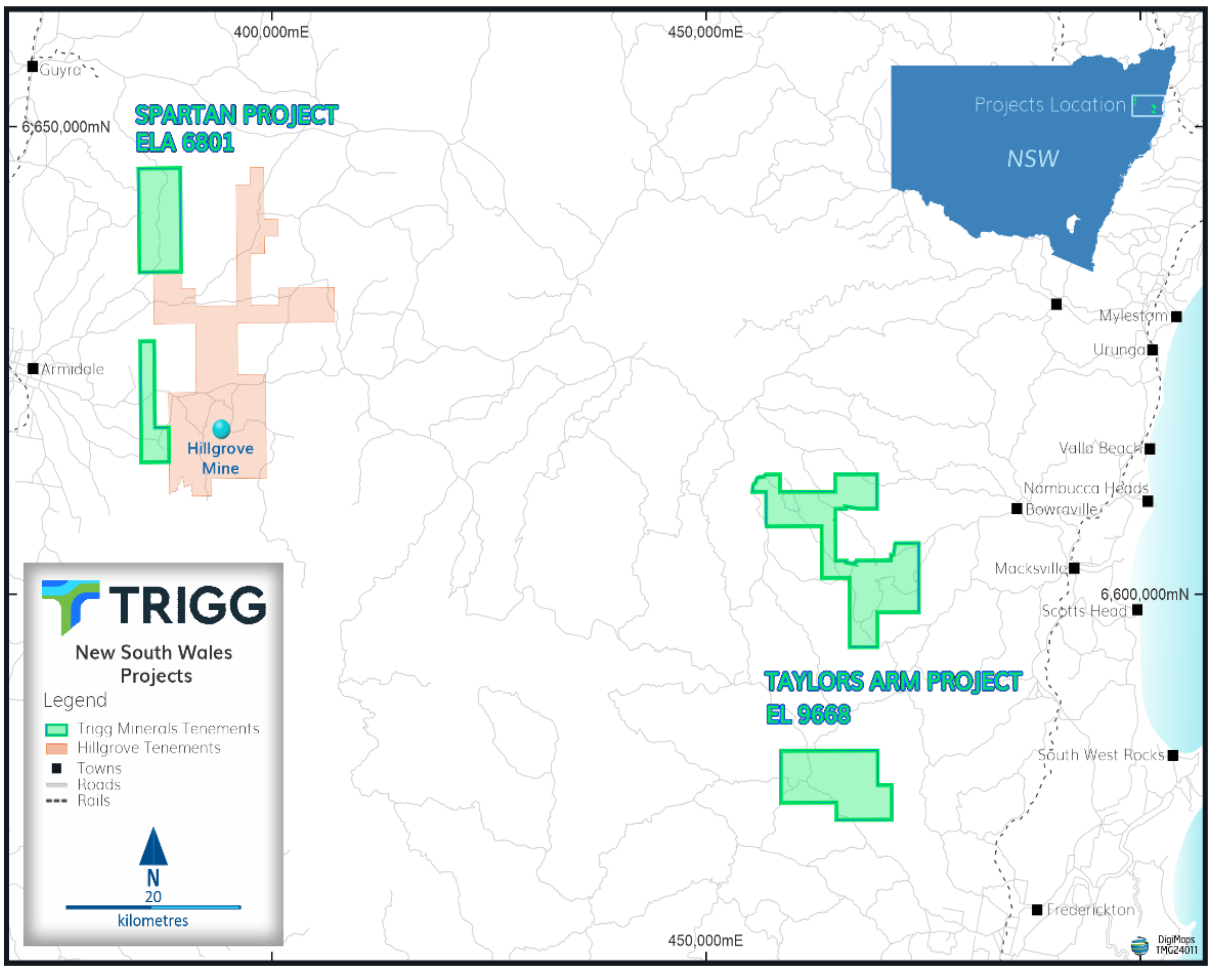

Figure 1: Locations of the Taylors Arm and Spartan antimony projects in northern NSW.

The Spartan Project covers parts of the Hillgrove Fault and the same rocks that host the adjacent Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Mining Operations, owned by Larvotto Resources (ASX: LVR).

The Taylors Arm Project includes Swallows Nest, Munga Creek, and Testers Mines, which have recently produced antimony. The latter features massive stibnite veins grading up to 63% Sb (Table 1), Australia's highest-recorded antimony grade.

The projects comprise one granted tenement (EL 9668—Taylors Arm) and one pending tenement application (ELA 6801—Spartan) across 288km^2 of the New England Orogen.

Trigg Minerals Executive Chair Timothy Morrison said, *"Trigg's acquisition of ultra-high-grade antimony assets in NSW represents a transformative transaction for the Company, significantly enhancing its strategic resource portfolio. The move into the antimony space positions Trigg to capitalise on the growing demand for the critical mineral and strengthens our market presence. We can achieve a strong foundation for future growth and profitability with successful exploration."*

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Trigg signed a binding purchase agreement with Bullseye Gold Pty Ltd to acquire a 100% interest in one granted tenement and one exploration application in the New England Orogen in northern NSW.

The application (ELA 6801) lies immediately adjacent to Larvotto's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Operations, Australia's largest known antimony deposit. It lies on the same rocks and covers parts of the same mineralised structure that hosts parts of the Hillgrove Mining Operations.

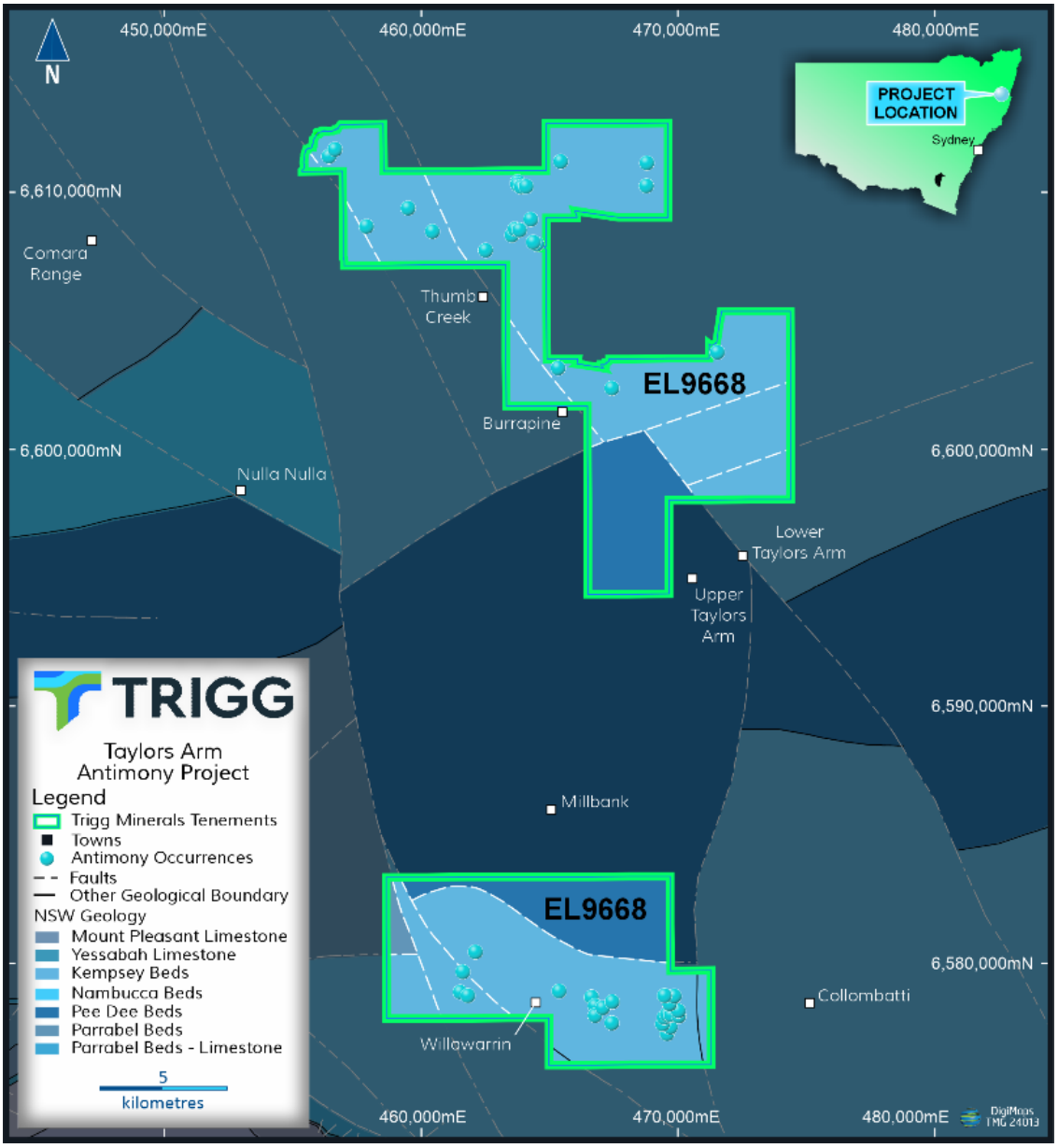

Figure 2: Taylors Arm tenements with historical mineral occurrences and geology.

The granted title (EL 9668) covers 71 historical workings in six mineral camps, including Taylors Arm, from which the project is named, Munga Creek, Toorooka, Pinnacles, Mistake Creek and Purgatory (Figure 2). Many of these camps report high-grade breccia material (with grades exceeding **25% Sb**). The widespread occurrence of stibnite (Sb_2S_3), the principal ore for antimony, indicates that the

geology is prospective for primary stibnite mineralisation or polymetallic ore or gold-antimony association such as Hillgrove (~75km NW of this location).

Host rocks for the quartz-stibnite breccia veins are predominantly Permian-aged metasediments of the Nambucca Beds in the north and Kempsey Beds in the south. The Munga Creek Mine last operated in 1974, producing more than 1,100t of antimony concentrates.[3]

The Swallow Creek Mine extracted antimony from 1940 to 1955 at a concentration of **40% Sb** and returned **30% Sb** on reopening in 1972.

The Purgatory Mine produced 1229t at a grade of **42.27% Sb** between 1935 and 1954.

More recently, prospecting at the Bradleys Mine has indicated the presence of significant antimony mineralisation.

The antimony occurrences of Taylors Arm are structurally controlled by fault, shear and fracture systems.

The Taylors Arm project saw antimony production during two crucial periods: World War II and the early 1970s. This production yielded economically significant grades of the metal. Despite the widespread nature of these antimony occurrences, exploration efforts have mainly focused on these previously identified zones. There has been no modern, systematic exploration since at least the 1990s. Trigg aims to broaden its scope by exploring the potential for larger-scale deposits across one or more of these occurrences. The goal is to unlock further economic value from this historically productive region.

Table 1 - Summary of rock samples collected by NSW Geological Survey from historical mines located on the Taylors Arm Project (separated by partition; TAN= north block, TAS = south block)

Location	Name	Easting	Northing	Sample ID	Results
TAN	Testers Mine	456220	6611350	g81/371	Sb 63.0%, As 0.11%, Au 0.04ppm, Ag <1ppm, Pb 60ppm, Zn 45ppm, Cu 165ppm, Bi <5ppm, Mo <5ppm, Hg 2.7ppm.
				c81/312	Sb 8.5%, As 0.14%, Au 0.04ppm, Ag <1ppm, Pb 25ppm, Zn 105ppm, Cu 65ppm, Bi <5ppm, Mo <5ppm, Hg 1.6ppm.
	Swallow Creek Mine	459330	6609310	821225	Sb 17.7%, As 150ppm, Cu 600ppm. Pb 250ppm, Zn 200ppm, Au <.02ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <1.5ppm, Hg 0.69ppm.
	Bradley's Mine*	463630	6610340		Sb 32.8%, As 917ppm, Pb 163ppm, Zn 38ppm, Cu 45ppm, Au 0.2ppm, Ag 2.56ppm, Hg 0.499 ppm.
	Little Purgatory	463540	6608490	G82/224	Sb 27.7%, As 3,200ppm, Cu 700ppm, Pb 250ppm, Zn 1050ppm, Au <.02ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <15ppm, Hg <1.55ppm

[3] Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, L.W., Cameron, R.G. and Henley, H. F., 1992. Dorrigo -Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-lo. SH/56-11: Metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets. 509 pp. Geological Survey of New South Wales.

Location	Name	Easting	Northing	Sample ID	Results
	Bowraville	468720	6611080	G82/223	Sb 51.1%, As 500ppm, Cu 800ppm, Pb 250ppm, Zn 330ppm, Au 0.31ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <15ppm, Hg 0.23ppm
	Swallows Nest Mine	465220	6603050	C83/1201	Sb 29.8%, As <100ppm, Au 0.47ppm, Ag 2.05ppm, Cu 40ppm, Pb 150ppm, Zn 50ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 1.40ppm
				G83/121	Sb 31.4%, As <l00ppm, Au 0.32ppm, Ag 0.60ppm, Cu 95ppm, Pb 280ppm, Zn 70ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 1.56ppm
	Real McKay Mine	467340	6602240	G82/352	Sb 15.2%, As 35ppm, Au <0.02ppm, W 22ppm, Cu 300ppm, Pb 220ppm, Zn 120ppm, Bi <10ppm, Hg 3.6ppm
				G83/118	Sb 13.2%, As <100ppm, Au <0.01ppm, Ag 6.1ppm, Cu 30ppm, Pb 50ppm, Zn 30ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 1.62ppm
				C83/119	Sb 52.7%, As <100ppm, Au 0.53ppm, Ag 0.65ppm, Cu 35ppm, Pb 140ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 3.06ppm
	Purgatory Mine	464250	6607980	G82/223	Sb 51.1%, As 500ppm, Cu 800ppm, Pb 250ppm, Zn 330ppm, Au 0.37ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <15, Hg 0.23ppm
TAS	Neill and Taylors Prospect	461680	6578410	G82/282	Sb 18.3%, As 20ppm, Au <0.025ppm, Ag 0.6ppm, Cu 50ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 90ppm, Bi <10ppm, W <5ppm, Hg 3.8ppm
				G82/283	Sb 27.5%, As 10ppm, Au 0.02ppm, Ag 1.45ppm, Cu 30ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 70ppm, Bi <10ppm, W <5ppm, Hg 3.1ppm
	Walfords Claim	469940	6577820	G82/276	Sb 20.6%, As <10ppm, Au 0.03ppm, Ag <.01ppm, Cu 30ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 250ppm, Bi <10ppm, W 15ppm, Hg 2.2ppm

Datum: AMG84

* The results for Bradley's Mine represent the average of 20 stibnite/quartz breccia assays. The individual samples and their corresponding assay results that make up this average are neither reported nor available.

Cautionary Statement

The tabled results are sourced from a public document: The Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets by Gilligan *et al.,* first published by Geological Survey of N.S.W in 1992. The tabled deposit data are from the

Department's Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS), an integrated relational database that permits graphic and text inquiries about mineral deposits, geology, mining and exploration titles. The listed location information (Table 1; AMG84) refers to the site of a historical working, not the sample collection point. The exact sample location isn't specified but is described in relation to the historical working. For example, samples were collected within or near the working, such as from a nearby mullock dump. Trigg confirms that a geologist from the NSW Geological Survey conducted the sampling to characterise the identified mineralisation at each historical working. Each historical working discussed is confirmed to be located within either the northern or southern blocks (partitions) of EL 9668.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Company is fully committed to engaging with local communities and ensuring all fieldwork is conducted with the highest environmental best practice standards. Trigg recognises the importance of building strong, respectful relationships with stakeholders and will prioritise transparent communication, collaboration, and sustainable development.

Trigg's operations will adhere to a rigorous code of environmental responsibility, minimising impact on the land and promoting long-term stewardship as the Company works towards shared goals of progress and environmental protection.

ANTIMONY MARKET OVERVIEW

The global antimony market is experiencing significant disruption and opportunity following China's decision to impose export controls on antimony ore, metal, oxides, and related smelting technologies, effective 15 September 2024. As the world's largest producer, supplying nearly 50% of global output, China's move has tightened supply, driving prices to recent highs of $24,500 per metric tonne[4]This action is expected to increase market volatility and further emphasise antimony's strategic importance. Due to the risks of supply concentration, major economies, including Australia, the UK, the EU, the US, and Japan, have classified antimony as a critical mineral.

Antimony's diverse applications cover key industries, including flame retardants, lead-acid batteries, glass manufacturing, and ammunition alloys. Its strategic role extends to military technologies like infrared missile guidance systems, night vision equipment, and nuclear weapons, underscoring its importance in national security.

The antimony market is primed for growth, driven by rising demand in critical sectors. Its use in photovoltaic solar cells enhances solar panel efficiency, aligning with the global shift toward renewable energy. Stricter fire safety regulations fuel increased consumption of antimony-based flame retardants, while the expanding electric vehicle market highlights its importance in advanced battery technologies.

As global recognition of antimony's value grows, its market will expand, reinforcing its status as a critical commodity for emerging technologies and essential industrial applications.

[4] 15/09/2024, https://www.argusmedia.com/metals-platform/metal/minor-and-specialty-metals-antimony

DEAL TERMS

The material terms of the Acquisition are as follows:

a) **Counterparty:** Bullseye Gold Pty Ltd (ACN 640 740 576) (**Vendor**).

b) **Assets being acquired**: the Spartan and Taylors Arm Projects which comprise of the following tenements in New South Wales:

Tenement #	Tenement Name	Status	Area
ELA 6801	Spartan	Application	27 units
EL 9668	Taylors Arm	Granted	69 units

c) **Consideration:** 106,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares in TMG (**Shares**) equal to $850,000 (subject to receipt of shareholder approval).

d) **Escrow:** Fifty per cent (50%) of the Shares will be subject to a voluntary escrow for six months from the date of issue.

e) **Conditions Precedent**: Completion of the Acquisition is conditional upon the satisfaction (or waiver by TMG) of the following conditions precedent on or before 13 December 2024:

a. Due diligence: completion of financial and legal due diligence by TMG on the tenements to the absolute satisfaction of TMG;

b. Shareholder approval: the shareholders of TMG approving the allotment and issue of the Shares to the Vendor in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (as required);

c. Regulatory approvals: the parties obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals or waivers pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules, Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) or any other law to allow the Parties to complete the Acquisition lawfully;

d. Third-party approvals: the Parties obtaining all third-party approvals and consents, including the consent of the Minister responsible for the Mining Act (if required), necessary to complete the Acquisition lawfully; and

e. Deeds of assignment and assumption: the Vendor, TMG and, if necessary, under any third-party agreements, the relevant third party, executing a deed of assignment and assumption in relation to each third-party agreement.

f) **Completion**: Completion of the Acquisition will occur on that date, two business days after satisfaction of waiver of the last of the Conditions Precedent.

g) **Finder's Fee**: Trigg proposes, subject to receipt of shareholder approval, to issue 102,000,000 TMGOD listed options exercisable on or before 30 June 2026 as a finder's fee for instruction of the tenements the subject of the Acquisition.

The Acquisition agreement otherwise contains terms and conditions considered standard for an agreement of its nature (including representations and warranties and confidentiality provisions).

Announcement authorised for release by the Board of Trigg Minerals Limited.

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Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent person statement

The information related to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data compiled by Jonathan King, a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Jonathan King is a director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd. Jonathan King has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jonathan King consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Historical Data. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales • Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., & Henley, H. F., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney. • The listed location information (Table 1; AMG84) refers to the site of a historical working, not the sample collection point. The exact sample location isn't specified In the report but is described in relation to the historical work cited in the report. For example, samples were collected within or near the working, such as from a nearby mullock dump. • Testers Mine (691): stibnite host rock breccia veins/assays massive stibnite – two rock chip samples collected by NSW Government g81/371 - Sb 63.0%, As 0.11%, Au 0.04ppm, Ag <1ppm, Pb 60ppm, Zn 45ppm, Cu 165ppm, Bi <5ppm, Mo <5ppm, Hg 2.7ppm. c81/312 Sb 8.5%, As 0.14%, Au 0.04ppm, Ag <1ppm, Pb 25ppm, Zn 105ppm, Cu 65ppm, Bi <5ppm, Mo <5ppm, Hg 1.6ppm. • Kia Ora Mine (693): stibnite mineralised shears and stibnite quartz breccia - Rock chip sample collected by NSW Government 821225 - Sb 17.7%, As 150ppm, Cu 600ppm. Pb 250ppm, Zn 200ppm, Au <.02ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <1.5ppm, Hg 0.69ppm. • Bradley's Mine (698): vein, occupying fault or shear zone. Rock chip sample collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by NSW Government Mean values of 20 assays of stibnite/quartz breccia: Sb 32.8%, As 917ppm, Pb 163ppm, Zn 38ppm, Cu 45ppm, Au 0.2ppm, Ag 2.56ppm, Hg 0.499 ppm. • Little Purgatory (704): Stibnite in shear zone. Stibnite quartz breccia from dump in adit. Rock chip sample collected by NSW Government. G82/224 - Sb 27.7%, As 3,200ppm, Cu 700ppm, Pb 250ppm, Zn 1050ppm, Au <.02ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <15ppm, Hg <1.55ppm • Bowraville (711): Vein, occupying fault or shear zone: Stibnite-Quartz-Host rock breccia veins. Rock chip sample collected by NSW Government. G82/223 - Sb 51.1%, As 500ppm, Cu 800ppm, Pb 250ppm, Zn 330ppm, Au 0.31ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <15ppm, Hg 0.23ppm • Swallows Nest (714): Occupying fault or shear zone, Stibnite-Quartz-Host Rock Breccia. Two rock chip samples collected by NSW Government. C83/1201 - Sb 29.8%, As <100ppm, Au 0.47ppm, Ag 2.05ppm, Cu 40ppm, Pb 150ppm, Zn 50ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 1.40ppm G83/121 – Sb 31.4%, As <l00ppm, Au 0.32ppm, Ag 0.60ppm, Cu 95ppm, Pb 280ppm, Zn 70ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 1.56ppm • Real McKay Mine (715): sporadically developed lenses of stibnite - quartz - host rock breccia occupying a fault or shear zone. Three rock chip samples collected by NSW Government. G82/352 - Sb 15.2%, As 35ppm, Au <0.02ppm, W 22ppm, Cu 300ppm, Pb 220ppm, Zn 120ppm, Bi <10ppm, Hg 3.6ppm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		G83/118 - Sb 13.2%, As <100ppm, Au <0.01ppm, Ag 6.1ppm, Cu 30ppm, Pb 50ppm, Zn 30ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 1.62ppm C83/119 - Sb 52.7%, As <100ppm, Au 0.53ppm, Ag 0.65ppm, Cu 35ppm, Pb 140ppm, Bi <1ppm, Hg 3.06ppm • Neill & Taylors Prospect (868): Stibnite - quartz - host rock breccia occupying a fault or shear zone. Two rock chip samples collected by NSW Government. G82/282 - Sb 18.3%, As 20ppm, Au <0.025ppm, Ag 0.6ppm, Cu 50ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 90ppm, Bi <10ppm, W <5ppm, Hg 3.8ppm G82/283 - Sb 27.5%, As 10ppm, Au 0.02ppm, Ag 1.45ppm, Cu 30ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 70ppm, Bi <10ppm, W <5ppm, Hg 3.1ppm • Walford Creek (879): Mineralised siliceous shear zone, breccia host rock. Two rock chip samples collected by NSW Government. G82/276 - Sb 20.6%, As <10ppm, Au 0.03ppm, Ag <.01ppm, Cu 30ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 250ppm, Bi <10ppm, W 15ppm, Hg 2.2ppm G82/277 - Sb 4.5%, As 70ppm, Au 0.09ppm, Ag 0.45ppm, Cu 40ppm, Pb 10ppm, Zn 120ppm, Bi <10ppm, W 10ppm, Hg 0.72ppm Munga Creek Sb Mine (885): Mineralised siliceous shear zone, breccia host rock. Production records: 1879-84 620t Sb; 1970-74: 532.5t Sb handpicked ore grading 50 The ore zones lie on the north and south limb of an E-W oriented anticline. Most production came from the southern limb. Internal morphology of reefs varies from massive stibnite to stibnite-quartz aggregates, commonly shattered country rock fragments are surrounded by a thin layer of quartz and these fragments are cemented by stibnite • Purgatory Mine (707): Stibnite/host rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		breccia veins. Production records: 519.23t Sb at 42.21%Sb. Rock chip sample collected by NSW Government. G82/223 - Sb 51.1%, As 500ppm, Cu 800ppm, Pb 250ppm, Zn 330ppm, Au 0.37ppm, Ag <1ppm, Bi <15, Hg 0.23ppm
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).*	• No drilling performed, historical rock sampling program
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.*	• No drilling performed, historical rock sampling program
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.*	• Samples have been logged geologically and the context is provided on the respective Mineral Deposit Data Sheet for each deposit listed. See Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney. • The samples were collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales. The descriptions were of sufficient detail to support the current work.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• No drilling performed, historical rock sampling program. • No information is available on how the samples were collected and the assay method chosen. However, it is important to note that samples were for characterisation studies and not for the purpose of general exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample size is not recorded. • Each rock sample reported was collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales and presumed to samples representative of the material identified during fieldwork.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• No analytical method stated but presumed to be XRF by a certified laboratory
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The rock sample data was by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales • No drilling is reported for any occurrence • No adjustments to data
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Tenement locations (Figure 1) and antimony occurrences (Figure 2) are in MGA94 grid system. • Location information for the historical workings listed in Table 1 utilises the AMG84 grid system
Data spacing and	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	• Single rock sample reported was collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales and presumed to samples representative of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
distribution	*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.*	material identified during fieldwork • The data spacing and distribution was not intended and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage. • Compositing was not applied. • The physical sample location isn't specified but is described in relation to the location of the historical workings cited in the report.
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.*	• Not applicable to the reported work, which was for characterisation studies. • No drilling is being reported and, in most cases, doesn't exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown, and historical reports don't record the chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits are known • Reporting historical data collected by the NSW Geological Survey

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	• *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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Taylors Arm Antimony Project comprises one granted Exploration License 9668 for an area of 207sqkm. • The tenement is in good standing, with land access agreements or approval to be obtained. • The northern partition is surrounded and partly overlaps state forest and conservation reserves. Work is permitted on application and with Native Title permissions being received, should the title or a claim exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Spartan Project remains in application (ELA 6801).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website. • The key reference for information provided in the announcement is: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., & Henley, H. F., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Taylors Arm Project (EL 9668) area is located within the Nambucca Block within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB). The Nambucca Block sediments are of Late Carboniferous to Early Permian age and consist of clastic sediments with minor mafic and felsic volcanic horizons and rare calcareous rocks. The Taylors Arm Project is located within an area well-endowed with antimony mineralisation, and occurrences are generally hosted in vein quartz. The structurally controlled deposits contain variable amounts of stibnite, gold, arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, carbonate and some scheelite. • Spartan (ELA 6801) has the potential for a Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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*	• Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting of averaging techniques has been utilised. • The results for Bradley's Mine (Table 1) represent the average of 20 stibnite/quartz breccia assays. The individual samples and their corresponding assay results that make up this average are neither reported nor available. • No metal equivalents were used or calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.
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.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. • Coordinates in MGA94
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 results described in this announcement were sourced from and are available in the public domain. • The source is the Geological Survey of NSW.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• Historical exploration data will be compiled into a database and reviewed • Remote sensing techniques are being considered, so that the Company can

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	mitigate unnecessary intrusion on private property.
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.*	• All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central database. • Planning for field crews will be mobilised to site to commence orientation field reconnaissance and rock chip and soil geochemical sampling.