UNLOCKING A NEW HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY-TUNGSTEN STRUCTURE ADDS POTENTIAL TO WILD CATTLE CREEK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Trigg has confirmed** high-grade antimony and tungsten mineralisation beneath the primary Wild Cattle Creek deposit, with assays of 2.14% tungsten (Hole 10WRD16) and 27.6% antimony (Hole 10WRD16W) (refer Appendix 1).
- **The parallel structure** is characterised by average grades of 13% antimony (Sb) and 1.03% tungsten (W).
- **The 2024 MRE omitted the parallel structure,** which lies 35m north of WCC and remains open along strike (west) and at depth.
- **Both the WCC alteration halo and the parallel structure** indicate a significant westward increase in antimony and tungsten grades, underscoring robust resource upgrade potential.
- **Limited historical focus** on tungsten presents a significant opportunity to unlock additional resources and value through further exploration and assessment.
- **Wild Cattle Creek is Australia's widest known antimony deposit**, with an average mineralised width of 20 meters, significantly exceeding typical narrow vein-hosted Sb deposits in the region.
- **Drilling results reveal** an underlying gold system and robust enrichment within the stockwork alteration of the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, suggesting further exploration could unlock additional value like Hillgrove and Costerfield.

The recent Chinese government suspension of tungsten exports, effective February 2025, has sent shockwaves through global markets. China is the world's dominant supplier, responsible for over 80% of global tungsten production, making this a pivotal moment for alternative sources to emerge.

Trigg Minerals' (ASX: TMG) Wild Cattle Creek deposit at its 100% owned Achilles Project is now in sharp focus. Previously overlooked in historical drilling, the high-grade tungsten mineralisation could be crucial in securing a domestic supply of this critical mineral.

Wild Cattle Creek has long been known for its high-grade antimony, with Trigg recently upgrading the **Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to 1.52Mt at 1.97% Sb, containing 29,902 tonnes of antimony comprising 0.96Mt at 2.02% Sb (Indicated) and 0.56Mt at 1.88% Sb (Inferred);** see ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024. However, tungsten mineralisation—strongly associated with the alteration selvage near high-grade antimony zones—has largely been overlooked.

Trigg has confirmed that **high-grade antimony and tungsten** (Figure 1; Table 1) are also present in a subparallel vein lying approximately 35m beneath (i.e. north of) the primary Wild Cattle Creek system. This vein extends over 100 metres in the westernmost sections of the deposit. It remains open at depth and along strike, highlighting the strong potential for additional resources in antimony and tungsten.

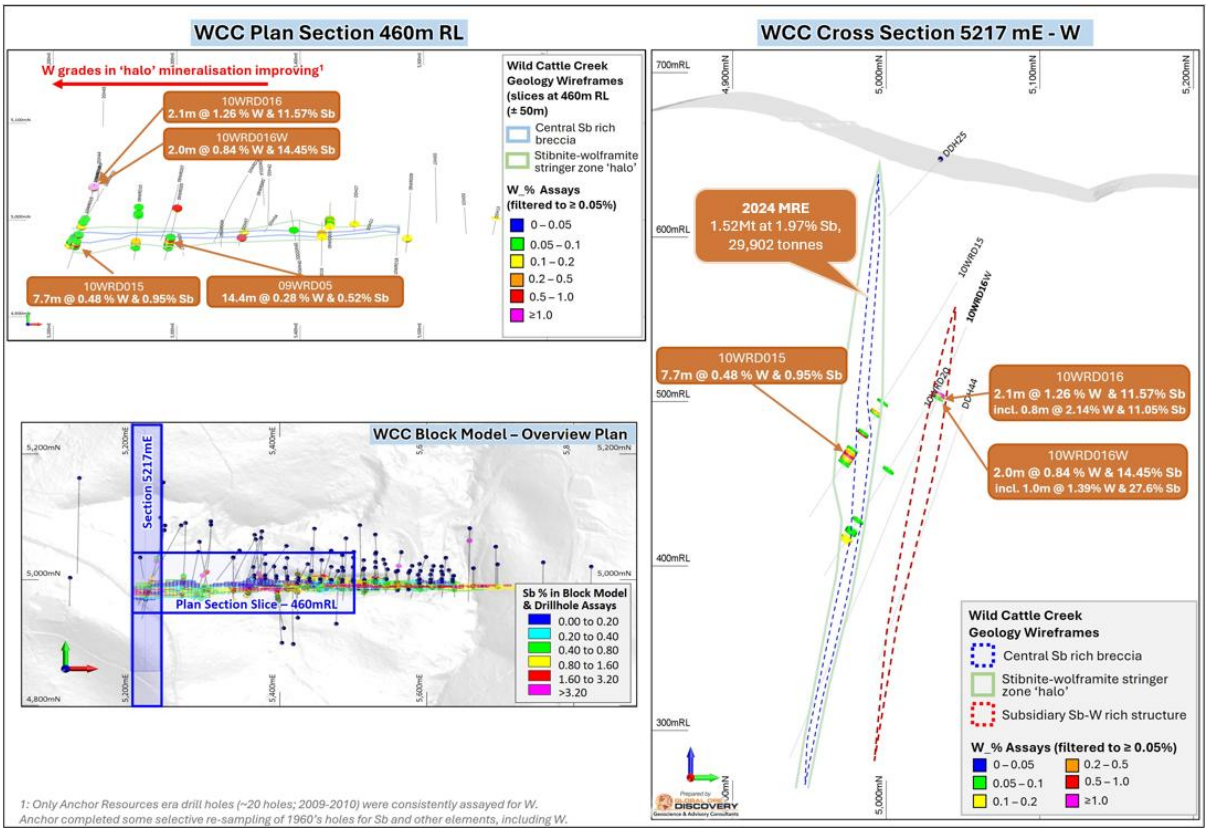

Figure 1: Plan and section views of tungsten distribution in selected drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek Deposit, Achilles Project. The plan section (top left) shows increasing tungsten tenor to the west, with significant grades concentrated in the stibnite-wolframite stockwork 'halo' around the Sb-rich breccia. The cross-section (right) highlights the relationship between Wild Cattle Creek and the subsidiary vein with intercept. The blue dashed line marks the high-grade antimony (Sb) core, and the green outline represents the surrounding Sb-W stockwork in plan and cross sections captured by the 2024 MRE.

Given the supply chain risks emerging from China's decision, Trigg Minerals is re-evaluating the tungsten potential at Wild Cattle Creek. This could unlock significant additional value, enhancing the project's strategic importance in the critical minerals sector.

Table 1 - High-grade antimony and tungsten[1] intercepts within the alteration halo and subsidiary vein, Wild Cattle Creek Deposit (refer Appendix 1 for full results).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	W %	WO_3 %	Location
10WRD15	191.6	197.3	7.7	0.95	0.48	0.61	Halo
10WRD16	134.3	136.4	2.1	11.57	1.26	1.59	Vein
10WRD16W	133.5	135.5	2.0	14.47	0.84	1.06	Vein
09WRD05	179.6	194.0	14.4	0.52	0.28	0.35	Halo

Executive Chairman Tim Morrison commented:

"Confirming Wild Cattle Creek as a stacked system by identifying the subparallel, high-grade Sb-W vein beneath the main lode creates a substantial opportunity to expand the mineral resource base. While the deposit has historically been valued for its high-grade antimony, the strong tungsten association—previously overlooked—now suggests untapped potential for a broader critical mineral play.

The subsidiary vein is not yet well understood in terms of size and continuity. If further exploration confirms its extent, it could expand the MRE and strengthen Wild Cattle Creek's position as a tungsten asset. With China controlling much of the global tungsten supply, securing alternative sources is increasingly important. This discovery could help position Trigg as a key player in the critical minerals sector, especially as Western markets look to diversify supply chains."

TUNGSTEN OCCURRENCES WITHIN ORE SYSTEMS AT WILD CATTLE CREEK

The Wild Cattle Creek deposit, historically known for its high-grade antimony (Sb) mineralisation, also hosts significant tungsten (W) potential within its alteration halo (Figure 2; Table 1). High-grade tungsten and antimony are also hosted in a subparallel vein beneath Wild Cattle Creek's primary lode. Tungsten is:

- **Spatially associated with antimony**, occurring in the hydrothermal alteration selvage around stibnite-bearing quartz veins.
- **Present as a vein stockwork system**, with an average width of 36 m, adjacent to but outside the highest-grade antimony zones, forming an alteration halo.
- **Present within a subparallel vein**, some 35 m below (north of) the primary Wild Cattle Creek lode. The extensions of this vein remain primarily unexplored by drilling.
- **Primarily found as wolframite** [$(Fe,Mn)WO_4$] with some scheelite ($CaWO_4$).
- **Found along with gold mineralisation**.
- **Is correlated with pathfinder elements**, such as arsenic (As) and bismuth (Bi), helping define potential extensions.

Previous drilling programs and resource estimates overlooked tungsten analyses within the alteration halo. However, Anchor Resources included tungsten in two drilling campaigns, where 15 of the 21 holes intersected tungsten values above 0.1% W (0.126%

[1] The accepted lower cutoff grade for tungsten deposits is typically between 0.1% and 0.3% WO_3.

WO_3), with an average of 0.42% W (0.53% WO_3) across all intersections. Additionally, they selectively reassayed the 1960s Dundee core stored at the NSW Geological Survey's Londonderry Core Farm. As a result, historical drilling and sampling primarily targeted antimony, with tungsten assays either absent, under-sampled, or underestimated. Consequently, TMG currently lacks sufficient data to model the peripheral Sb-W-Au stockwork zone.

Anchor's 2009 and 2010 drilling results, which focused on the western end of the Wild Cattle Creek resource, confirm the deposit's tungsten prospectivity (Figure 2; Table 1, Appendix 1).

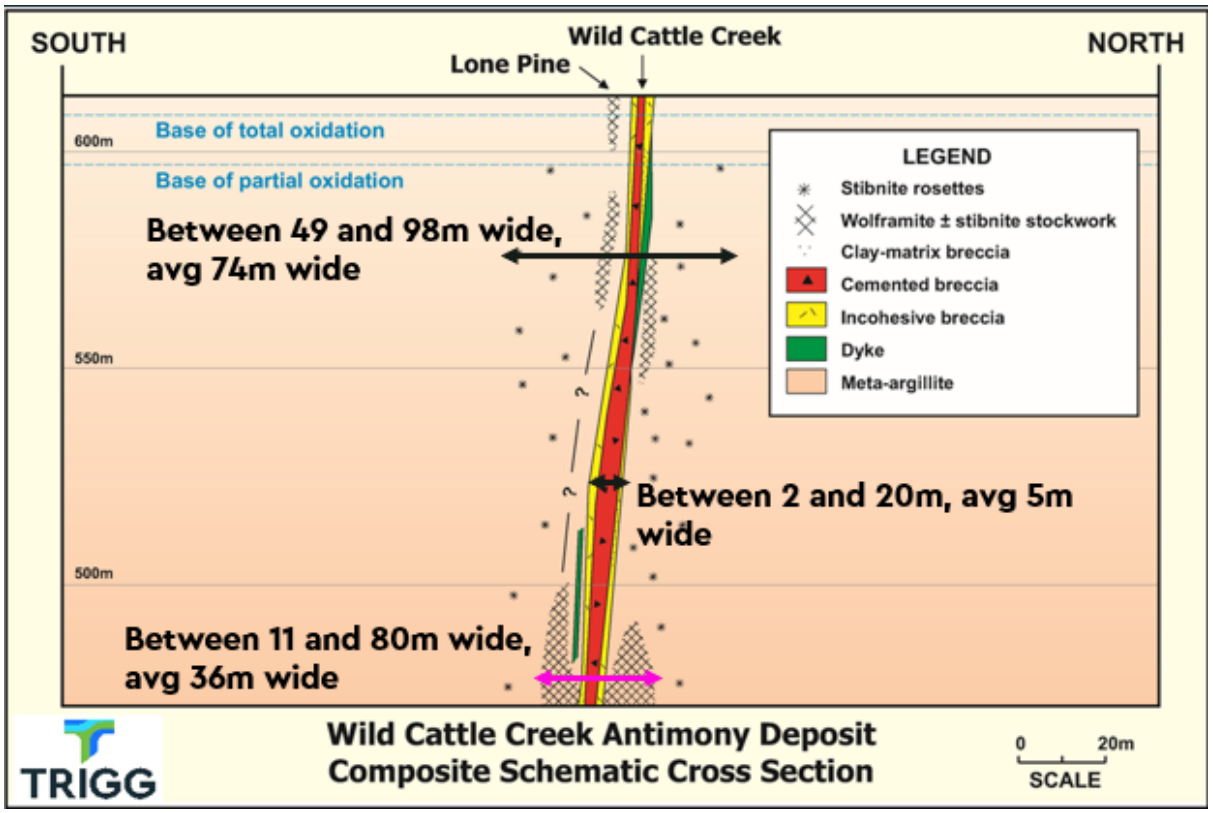

Figure 2: Schematic Cross Section: Wild Cattle Creek displaying the tungsten-antimony halo (wolframite - stibnite stockwork) partially enveloping the high-grade stibnite core, see ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024**.**

The identification of tungsten within the Wild Cattle Creek deposit could lead Trigg to:

- Expanded drilling programs targeting tungsten-rich zones.
- Resource re-estimation incorporating tungsten (and gold) as a by-product, which will be assessed following further drilling results.
- Re-evaluation of metallurgical recovery processes to optimise tungsten (and gold) extraction alongside antimony.

Recognising tungsten's presence, potentially at economic grades, increases the probability of significant additional metal credits, which could improve the project's economic feasibility.

With tungsten's crucial role in defence, aerospace, and high-performance technology, Trigg Minerals' Wild Cattle Creek deposit could emerge as a key domestic supply source for antimony and tungsten, aligning with Australia's strategic push for critical mineral independence.

ENDS

The announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Trigg Minerals Limited.

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DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement

The information that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Jonathan King. Mr King is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr King is a director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, which is contracted with Trigg Minerals. Mr 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.

Previous disclosure

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results and the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

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.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Summary

Hole ID	MGA94_East (m)	MGA94_North (m)	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	W %	WO_3 %	Sb %
10WRD15	472782.5	6656312	189	-60	189.6	197.3	7.7	0.48	0.61	0.95
10WRD16	472768	6656318	189	-70	134.3	136.4	2.1	1.26	1.59	11.57
Inc					134.9	135.7	0.8	2.14	2.70	11.05
10WRD16W	472784	6656315	189	-59	133.5	135.5	2.0	0.84	1.06	14.45
Inc					133.5	134.5	1.0	1.39	1.75	27.6
09WRD05	472830	6656306	180	-55	179.6	194.0	14.4	0.28	0.35	0.52

All drill hole coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 56. Intercepts are reported as downhole widths and may not reflect true thickness. Assay results are subject to QA/QC procedures as per JORC 2012 guidelines.

APPENDIX 2: 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	• The deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), diamond drill holes (DD) and underground samples. 95 RC and 35 DD were drilled for 535 m and 9286m, respectively. Most holes were angled toward the south or north to intersect the mineralised structure optimally. • A licensed surveyor surveyed the drill hole collar locations, and down-hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor. The RC samples were collected via a riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high-quality logged samples for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. A rig geologist carried out sampling following Anchor protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Diamond core from the 2010 (latest) drilling program was HQ3 (61.1mm) size, sampled on nominal 1m intervals or significant geological boundaries and then sawn longitudinally in half. Half-core was sent to ALS laboratory to be dried, crushed, riffle split to a maximum of 3kg, and pulverised to produce a sub-sample to be analysed for 9 elements (As, Cu, Fe, K, Pb, Sb, W and Zn) followed by four acid digestion on a 1g sample. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a sub-sample for assaying as above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).	• Diamond drilling accounts for 73% of the drilling in the resource area and comprises HQ3 size core. Core was orientated using the 'spear' technique. RC drilling accounts for 27% of the total drilling and comprises a 130mm diameter face sampling "drill-thru" method.
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.	• Diamond core and RC holes are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95%, with no core loss or significant sample recovery problems being reported. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth marked on the core blocks, and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource	• The bulk of the resource is defined by diamond core drilling with high recoveries. The consistency of mineralised intervals is considered to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. • All holes have been geologically logged with varying degrees of detail. Previous logging used a metre-by-metre technique using a coded system. Recent logging is more descriptive for geological and geotechnical logging, including recovery and RQD. • Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded stratigraphy, lithology, colour, grain size, bedding/foliation, weathering, hardness, brecciation, veining, alteration, faulting, RQD and mineralisation. The core was photographed in both wet and dry form. • All holes were logged in full
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. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is	• The core was cut in half on site, with half of the core taken for assay • RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. Anchor drilling used RC drilling as pre-collar, so mineralised zones were not intersected. Information about whether mineralised zones were sampled dry in previous RC drilling is unknown. • The sample preparation of the diamond core follows industry best practices involving oven drying to 60C, coarse crushing to >70% passing ~6mm, riffle splitting to a maximum of 3kg, and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. Sample preparation for RC samples is identical, except they were dried at 105C. • Field QC procedures involve using standard reference material as assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	standards and blanks to be routinely inserted into the sample order. • Spot checks on four duplicate samples were completed to compare Sb and W assays from the diamond drill core. Anchor diamond drill hole 10WDD11 was drilled to twin Allegiance diamond drill hole D114 in 2010. • The sample sizes are appropriate given the style of mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
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.	• The analytical techniques used a four acid multi element digest with ICP-AES finish on a 1g sample. Acids are HF-HNO3-HCIO4 digestion with a HCI leach. Over range Sb and W were routinely analysed by method ME-XRF15b (lithium borate fused bead/XR) on a sample mass of 0.5 gram. The method (not NATA accredited as at 2013) uses twenty percent sodium nitrate added to a pre-prepared lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux at 22:12 ratio to prevent reaction with the platinum crucibles. Gold values were determined on a 50-gram fire assay and AAS finish. • No geophysical tools were used to determine element concentrations in this resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Five companies have completed five different sampling phases on the resource to date. • Tungsten was routinely assayed in drilling completed by Anchor and in resampling old Dundee core from the 1960s stored at the NSW Geological Survey's Londonderry core farm facility. • For all sampling and assaying done by Anchor, sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory (ALS) as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grid size of 95% passing 75 microns was being attained. Four duplicate samples were taken to compare Sb and W assays in one diamond hole, and the results were within 3% of the original values. Following the completion of the 2010 drilling program, the full suite of ALS standards plus an OREAS blank sample were sent to SGS Laboratories for check assay. There were significant differences between the standard results. Spot checks were carried out on several duplicate pairs, and a close agreement was reached. Halfway through the drill program, samples were assayed for Bi rather than K, as bismuth was a possible contaminant in some stibnite concentrates. • Three standard reference materials with a good range of values were used in the 2010 drill program and were inserted blindly and randomly. • Laboratory QAQC involves internal laboratory standards using certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reference material and blanks as part of their in-house procedures. • To gain more confidence in the assay results considering the issues noted with the standards, comparative checks were done on the Sb and W grades averages for the Anchor and Dundee companies per geological unit. These checks showed good agreement given the respective spatial distributions. • Primary data was recorded as handwritten logs and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. In 2010, SRK Consulting created an SQL database combining all historical data and new data collected by Anchor. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in the estimate.
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.	• Hole collar locations were surveyed by Blair Lanskey Surveyors using a Total Stations survey tool. Downhole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex Ezi-Shot" electronic solid-state single-shot drill hole survey tool, which was calibrated on 12th February 2010 against a Suunto compass. • Both RC and diamond holes were surveyed down the hole at a nominal 30m interval. • Blair Lanskey Surveyors and Allegiance recorded surveys in the grid system GDA94 datum with grid coordinates in MGA94. Anchor recorded surveys in the WGS84 datum. SRK, in 2010, customised a code for ArcMap to perform coordinate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transformation for both local and GPS grid data to MGA94 Z56. • Topographic surfaces were produced by Blair Lanskey using a total station survey tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The nominal drill spacing is 15m (northing) by 15 m (easting). • In the west of the deposit, the spacing extends to 25 m by 25 m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub-vertical to steeply south dip. • Most holes are drilled grid south, with the intersection angles for the bulk of the drilling nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Anchor managed chain of custody.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were stored in a locked room on site and removed to TNT freight depot in Coffs Harbour. • Samples were then delivered by road freight to ALS (Brisbane). • Drill samples were submitted to the laboratory using a standard ALS Sample Submittal Form.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of the drilling and geology at the Wild Cattle Creek Deposit was completed by Graeme Rabone and Associates in July 2010. SRK Consulting has completed two reviews of the sampling techniques and data as part of the resource estimates in 2009 and 2010.

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 and any known impediments	• The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is 40km west of Coffs Harbour, northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo. • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is situated within EL 6388, originally granted on 04 March 2005. The licence is granted for Group 1 minerals and embraces 13 units covering approximately 40km². • The deposit lies on the Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 scale geological sheet and the Dorrigo 1:100,000 scale sheet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Project contains the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, Australia's third-largest deposit. • Tungsten occurs within the vein stockwork, enveloping parts of the primary antimony mineralisation, forming a distinctive alteration halo. • Trigg Minerals holds 100% of the project. • Land access is to be negotiated, and an operating royalty deed is to be honoured • Native Title has been extinguished over the proposed activity area, and no Native Title Claims have been registered.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Part history of Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit and Achilles Project • 1964 Leases consolidated by Dundee Mines Limited. • 1965 Dundee Mines drilled 35 diamond core holes for 2,488m. • 1965 Dundee Mines formed a joint venture with New Consolidated Goldfields on 1 July. The joint venture ran for 6 months. Goldfields completed 11 diamond drill holes (2,634m), resource estimation and metallurgical testwork but withdrew from the joint venture because the project did not meet the Company's investment criteria. • Dundee assayed for Antimony, Arsenic, and Mercury during the earlier drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		period, dropping Mercury in later programs. • 2005-2010 Anchor Resources granted EL6388 on 04 March. Anchor has completed 4,034m in 23 holes, two resource estimation studies (with a third resource estimate underway), and orientation soil geochemistry. • Total drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek deposit is only 10,363m.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is a structurally controlled hydrothermal deposit hosted by a sub-vertical dipping regional east-west trending strike-slip fault in turbiditic metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age. The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, gold, arsenic, mercury, selenium, and sulphur and low in manganese and potassium. • Wild Cattle Creek is described as an epizonal antimony-gold deposit, which formed at shallow crustal levels (typically less than 6 km depth) under relatively low temperature and pressure conditions. These deposits are often associated with orogenic systems and are commonly hosted in quartz veins within fault or shear zones. • Primary antimony mineralisation consists dominantly of stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and minor berthierite ($FeSSb_2S_3$). Pyrite (FeS_2), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), wolframite [$(Fe,Mn)WO_4$] and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) are present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cinnabar (HgS) and native mercury globules are accessory. • High-grade antimony mineralisation occurs within a cohesive breccia cemented by silica and sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite). The breccia contains polymictic angular clasts of milky-white vein quartz and hydrothermally altered meta-argillite wall rock ranging in size from several millimetres to centimetres. Stibnite is found finely disseminated throughout the cement, in quartz clasts, as coarse-grained blades are intergrown with quartz and stringer veins.
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.	• Five different companies completed five different phases of sampling on the resource to date, four of these involved drilling. • Dundee Mines and joint venture partner New Consolidated Goldfields Australasia Pty Ltd (NCGA) drilled the deposit from 1964-1968, and Allegiance Mining NL from 1995-1998. Most of this drilling was a small-diameter diamond core ranging in size from BQ to NQ. Allegiance Mining also completed some air-trac percussion drilling. Dundee Mines and NCGA completed 50 diamond core holes for a total of 5,121.4m, and Allegiance Mining completed a further 25 pre-collared diamond core holes (total drilling 1,207.4m consisting of 715.4m of pre-collar and 492.0m NQ core), plus 35 Gardner Denver airtrac percussion holes for 512m. Although 75 diamond core holes,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	including pre-collared core holes, have been drilled, only 6,328.8m of drilling has been completed at the site. Sampling procedures, analytical laboratory techniques and downhole survey data are non-existent or poorly documented. • The deposit area (Wild Cattle Creek) was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), diamond drill holes (DD) and underground samples. 95 RC and 35 DD were drilled for 535 m and 9286m, respectively. In addition, 46 underground samples were included. • Most holes were angled toward the south or north to intersect the sub-vertical mineralised structure optimally (trending ~east-west). • Surveyed collar coordinates (in GDA94, Zone 56) and downhole surveys have been completed on most holes. • All pertinent drilling and sampling information has been captured and stored in a Microsoft Access database. • The level of information is at a sufficient standard for resource estimation work.
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.	• No data aggregation methods have been applied. • The SRK MRE involved a 1% lower cut-off grade, no uppercut was applied • No lower cut is applied elsewhere.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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').	• The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub-vertical to steeply south dip. • Most of the data is drilled to grid south, with the intersection angles for the bulk of the drilling nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains. • No orientation bias has been identified by Anchor or SRK.
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	• Appropriate diagrams, including the Project Location and the resource long section indicating the down-plunge potential of the Wild Cattle Creek Lode are included. • More detailed plans and sections will arise as the Company begins to absorb the project and become active

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	• Any significant historical drilling quoted in this release has been reported in Table 1/Appendix 1. • The deposit area (Wild Cattle Creek) was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), diamond drill holes (DD) and underground samples. 95 RC and 35 DD were drilled for 535 m and 9286m, respectively. In addition, 46 underground samples were included. • Selected drill holes have been presented for the reader to ascertain width and grade variability and should not be taken to be representative of the available assay database. The resource captures these holes, and limited drilling exists outside of the resource area
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.	• Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g.	• Trigg Minerals Limited will be conducting drill testing of additional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	mineralisation and step-out drilling to further enhance the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension. The company continues identifying and assessing multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.