TRIGG ACQUIRES GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT HIGH GRADE & HIGH TONNAGE ANTIMONY PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg signs purchase agreement to acquire the 100% of the Achilles project which contains the globally significant high-grade and high-tonnage Wild Cattle Creek (WCC) Antimony Deposit.
- The WCC deposit is **Australia highest grade undeveloped Antimony deposit** and ranks among the highest-grade antimony deposits globally[1].
- Significant intersections recorded by historical owners of the project include (refer to Table 2 for full results):
  - **10.7m at 14.24% Sb**
  - **18.7m at 4.5% Sb from including 5.2m at 9.8% Sb**
  - **10.8m at 9.28% Sb**
  - **51.2m at 1.7% Sb including 5.5m at 4.8% Sb**
  - **22.5m at 3.9% Sb**
  - **12m at 4.3% Sb**
  - **10m at 5.1% Sb**
- The WCC deposit is the second-largest antimony deposit[1] in New South Wales, after Hillgrove, with a resource of 610 kt at 2.56% Sb**,** containing 15,600 tonnes of antimony. This estimate is based on a high cut-off grade of 1%, reported in accordance with JORC 2012 standards.
- **Numerous ultra-high-grade drill intersections grading up to 14.45% Sb have been confirmed beyond the existing JORC resource indicating significant resource upgrades.**
- The deposit is enriched from surface and open down plunge hosted by an 6km long largely untested structure.
- Historical metallurgy showed ultra-high antimony recoveries of **over 95%** are achievable from the WCC deposit through a low-cost conventional milling and flotation technique.
- Trigg post completion will progress further exploration for resource expansion at the WCC deposit while simultaneously advancing it's 100% owned Taylors Arm antimony project which contains Australia's highest ever recorded antimony grade at **63% Sb.**
- **100% non-cash transaction** allows Trigg to preserve its healthy cash balance for value adding exploration.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) ("Trigg" or the "Company") is pleased to announce it has signed a binding purchase agreement (**Sale Agreement**) with private company Anchor Resources Pty Limited (**Anchor Resources**), to acquire the Achilles Antimony Project (**Achilles**) in northern New South Wales (Figure 1).

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

The Achilles Project hosts the globally significant high grade and high tonnage Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, with a JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 610,000 tonnes at 2.56% Sb, containing 15,600 tonnes of antimony (Indicated and Inferred categories). In addition to antimony, the deposit is enriched with tungsten and gold.

Discovered in the 1890s, the project has historically produced antimony ore during several periods of operation since then, with **grades up to 46% Sb** reported. Anchor Resources completed the most recent work on the project from 2005 to 2016 when it completed 23 drill holes, two resource estimation studies, orientation soil geochemistry, water and noise monitoring surveys, and sponsored university research into the genesis of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit.

Trigg Minerals Executive Chair Timothy Morrison said, *"Acquiring the Achilles Project, including the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, is a significant bolstering of our existing portfolio and provides Trigg Minerals with an advanced project with a JORC resource and plenty of exploration upside in and around the resource. Adding to our recent acquisitions of the Taylors Arms and Spartan antimony projects, we expect Achilles to be our flagship, given its advanced state. This acquisition positions Trigg as a globally significant player in the rush to secure Antinomy supply"*

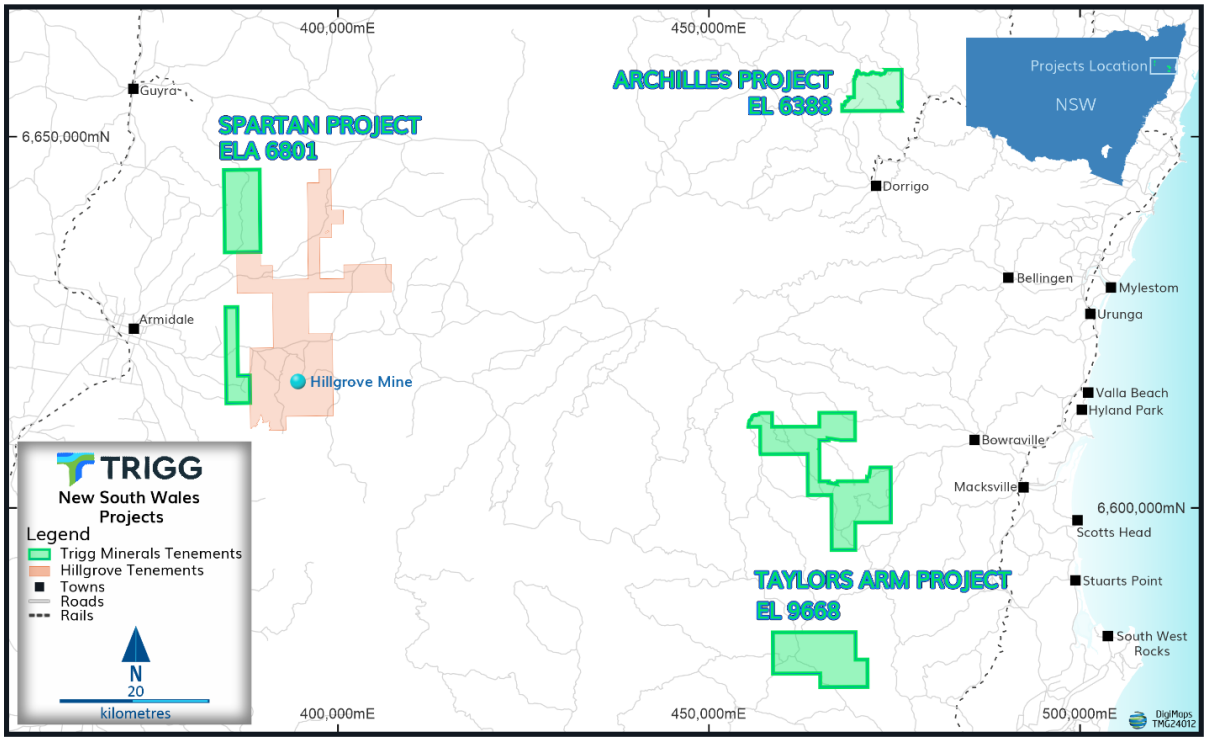

Figure 1: Achilles Antimony Project (EL 6388) - location and tenement with respect to NSW and other recent acquisitions (Taylors Arm and Spartan Antimony Projects) by Trigg.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is 40km west of Coffs Harbour, northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo. The Project contains the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, Australia's

second-largest antimony deposit after Hillgrove[2] in New South Wales, with the potential for further significant expansion through ongoing exploration.

Geology

The Wild Cattle Creek deposit is in the Coffs Harbour Block of the New England Orogen, within a Late Carboniferous turbidite sequence dominated by siltstone (the Brooklana Beds). These sediments have undergone multiple deformations, regional metamorphism (up to biotite grade), and granitoid intrusions. The block is interpreted as an accretionary prism with subduction-related metamorphism dated at 318 ± 8 Ma. Mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek is like the nearby Hillgrove antimony-gold deposit, located 80 km to the west-southwest and currently held by Larvotto Resources (ASX: LRV). Wild Cattle Creek is one of approximately 235 antimony occurrences in the New England region of New South Wales.

JORC 2012 Resource

The Wild Cattle Creek antimony mineral resource estimate, prepared by SRK Consulting in September 2013 in accordance with 2012 JORC, was based on 130 surface drill holes totalling 10,710 metres. The deposit is exposed at the surface for over 300 metres and plunges approximately 25° westerly. It extends down plunge for over 350 metres, where mineralisation remains open to the west (Figure 2).

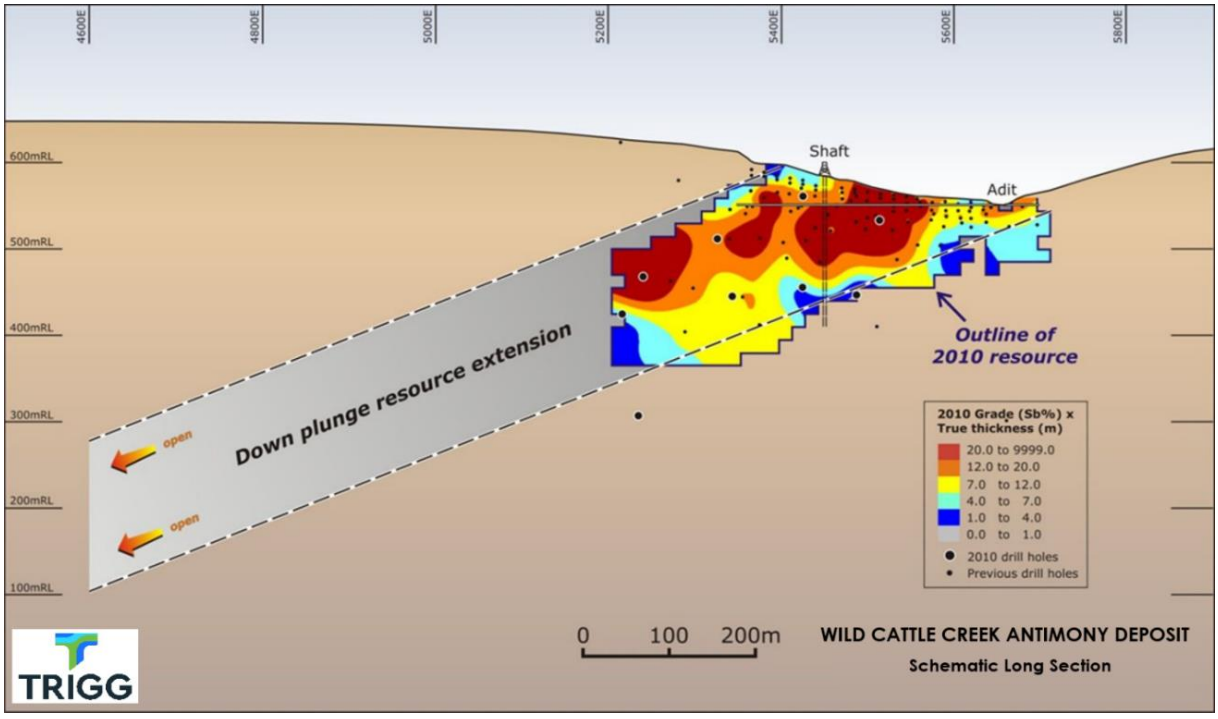

Figure 2: Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit - Schematic long section.

2 https://www.larvottoresources.com/resources/

Table 1: Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit Resource (2012 JORC)

Resource Category	Cut-off Grade (Sb %)	Resource Tonnes (t)	Sb Grade (%)	Sb Metal Contained (t)
Indicated	1.0	340,000	3.06	10,300
Inferred	1.0	270,000	1.94	5,300
TOTAL	**1.0**	**610,000**	**2.56**	**15,600**

The Company plans to restate and update the Wild Cattle Creek resource by extending resource expansion efforts down-plunge and identify and test potential replicate shoots. These actions aim to significantly increase the overall scale of the Achilles project and expedite the exploration of high-priority regional targets.

Cautionary Statement

The resource estimates contained herein were prepared in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code by SRK Consulting for Anchor Resources Limited (now Anchor Resources Pty Limited) in 2013. The information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Nothing causes Trigg to question the accuracy or reliability of the SRK estimates. Trigg accepts the quoted estimates and the Competent Person's (**SRK Consulting**) view that the resource classification appropriately reflects the deposit's knowledge level. It is possible that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the currently reported estimates may materially change and hence need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. Trigg has not independently validated the former owner's estimates and is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting, or endorsing those estimates.

Full disclosures are required to comply with ASX's "Mining Report Rules for Mining Entities: See Frequently Asked Questions" FAQ 37 (Appendix 1) and the attached JORC Table (Appendix 2).

Mineralisation

The Wild Cattle Creek mineralisation is hosted in an east-west trending brittle-ductile fault within the Brooklana Beds. Stibnite mineralisation has been identified along a 6 km strike, with antimony production also recorded at Fletcher's mine on the same structure. The primary antimony minerals are stibnite and minor berthierite, with accessory minerals like pyrite, arsenopyrite, wolframite, and cinnabar. High-grade antimony occurs in breccia cemented by silica and sulphides, with stibnite found in various forms, including fine disseminations throughout the cement and coarse-grained blades intergrown with vein quartz and stringer veins. The breccia is flanked by metasediments containing lower-grade stibnite and significant tungsten (wolframite and rare scheelite).

On the footwall and hanging wall, high-grade stibnite breccia is flanked by metasediments containing stringer vein (or stockwork) style mineralisation. This mineralisation contains lower-grade stibnite but significant tungsten in the form of wolframite and rare scheelite. Trigg will investigate the resource potential of the lower-grade selvage to the high-grade mineralisation before any future resource restatement.

Table 2: Significant Intercept Table – Select Historical Drilling.

Summary of main zone intersections from across the Wild Cattle Creek Deposit by Company (GDA94 Z56).

Company	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb (%)
Dundee	DDH6	473062.99	6656181.17	191.8	-45	29.87	39.97	10.1	5.1
	DDH16	473040.15	6656215.69	194.8	-46	57.91	80.47	22.5	3.9
	DDH36*	473560	6656083	192.8	-60	53.7	55	1.3	11.8
Allegiance	P215	473014.49	6656171.81	191.8	-45	1	9	8	3.91
	D114	473021.06	6656207.22	197.8	-45	49	61	12	4.43
	D115	473008.21	6656214.06	186.8	-45	50.5	61.3	10.8	9.28
	D119	472888.78	6656229.44	191.8	-45	44.7	55.4	10.7	14.24
	D122	472965.32	6656219.17	195.8	-45	44	46	12	3.22
Anchor	09WRD04	472848.51	6656248.81	180	-60	83.0	93.0	10.0	3.48
	10WRD16W*	472784.01	6656315.07	206.7	-59	133.5	135.5	2	14.45
	10WDD11	473017.85	6656196.54	179	-55	39.5	58.2	18.7	4.5
			inc			50.5	55.7	5.2	9.8
	10WRD15	472782.51	6656311.29	189	-60	154.8	206	51.2	1.78
			inc			182.5	188	5.5	4.8

* Holes lie outside the existing resource area

Metallurgy

Metallurgical test work in the 1990s showed that antimony recoveries of over 95% are achievable, with a 60-65% Sb concentrate produced through conventional milling and flotation. Modern processes can upgrade antimony sulphide concentrates to over 90% Sb, either as antimony trioxide or metal, with test work indicating a product of >95% Sb as antimony trioxide. Gold, silver, and tungsten are potential pay metals, while bismuth levels are expected to be low. Historical test work revealed native gold, silver, and other minerals in flotation concentrates.

Anchor has reviewed all historical test work and conducted its own tests on drill core from 2009-2010 programs. Trigg will evaluate recent advancements in metallurgical processes for antimony recovery from concentrates, including innovations such as molten salt electrolysis in antimony smelting.

Regional potential

The regional potential of the remaining exploration licence area has yet to be fully assessed. Given untested historical workings and prospects along a 6 km mineralised structure, there is promising potential for additional antimony discoveries. In 2009, Anchor's reconnaissance sampling identified stibnite mineralisation at several locations along this structure, showing similarities to the Wild Cattle Creek deposit, including Jezebel and Fletcher's Mine. Two exploration holes were drilled at the Jezebel antimony prospect, 400 metres east of Wild Cattle Creek, where a scout drillhole in the 1960s intersected 1.3m at 11.8% Sb (DDH36; Table 2). Whereas Fletcher's mine lies west of Wild Cattle Creek. Production from Fletcher's mine was reportedly 1.5t of antimony in 1928.

Other prospects include:

- Graham & Navins - historical Sb prospect, not yet visited
- WCC west - historical Sb prospect, not yet visited.
- Lone Pine - historical record of old tungsten workings, southeast of WCC

ANTIMONY MARKET OVERVIEW

The global antimony market faces significant disruption and opportunity following China's decision to impose export controls on antimony ore, metal, oxides, and smelting technologies, effective 15 September 2024. As the world's largest producer, supplying nearly 50% of global output, China's move has tightened supply and driven prices to recent highs of $24,500 per metric tonne. This is expected to increase market volatility and highlight antimony's strategic importance, which has been classified as a critical mineral by major economies such as Australia, the UK, EU, US, and Japan due to supply concentration risks.

Antimony has diverse applications across key industries, including flame retardants, lead-acid batteries, glass manufacturing, and ammunition alloys. Its strategic role also extends to military technologies like missile guidance systems, night vision equipment, and nuclear weapons, making it vital for national security.

The antimony market is positioned for growth, driven by rising demand in critical sectors. Its use in photovoltaic solar cells improves solar panel efficiency, supporting the global shift toward renewable energy. Stricter fire safety regulations are boosting consumption of antimony-based flame retardants, while the growing electric vehicle market underscores its role in advanced battery technologies.

As global recognition of antimony's value increases, the market is expected to expand, reinforcing its status as a critical commodity for emerging technologies and essential industrial applications.

DEAL TERMS

Under the terms of the Sale Agreement, Trigg Minerals Limited (**TMG**) will acquire 100% ownership of EL 6388 from Anchor Resources Pty Limited (ACN 122 751 419). The material terms of the acquisition are as follows:

Vendor: Anchor Resources Pty Limited

Asset: Exploration License EL 6388

Consideration:

- AU$250,000 worth of shares in TMG (**Tranche 1 TMG Shares**), to be issued at a price based on the volume-weighted average price (**VWAP**) of TMG's shares over the 15 trading days prior to the completion date. The issue of the Tranche 1 TMG Shares is subject to receipt of TMG shareholder approval.
- An additional AU$200,000 worth of shares (**Tranche 2 TMG Shares**), to be issued upon achievement of land access from owner of the property that contains the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony-Gold-Tungsten JORC Resource (being Ropaja Pty Limited (ACN 055 662 032)), at a deemed issue price equal to the VWAP of the Shares over the 15 trading days prior to achievement of such land access. The issue price will be based on the VWAP over the 15

trading days prior to meeting this milestone. The issue of the Tranche 2 TMG Shares is subject to receipt of TMG shareholder approval.

- A 1% net smelter return (**NSR**) royalty on all minerals extracted from the tenement area, as governed by a Royalty Deed to be entered into at completion.

Escrow Terms

Both the Tranche 1 TMG Shares and Tranche 2 TMG Shares will be subject to a six-month voluntary escrow period from their respective dates of issue, underscoring TMG's commitment to the long-term potential of this acquisition.

Conditions Precedent

Completion of the acquisition is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions precedent, including:

- **Shareholder Approval**: TMG's shareholders must approve the issue of consideration shares to the Vendor In general meeting, in accordance with ASX Listing Rules.
- **Regulatory Approvals**: All necessary regulatory approvals and waivers must be obtained to allow the parties to complete the matters contemplated by the Sale and Purchase Agreement.
- **Transfer approval**: A transfer approval instrument having been Issued by the Department for the transfer of the Tenement.
- **Deeds of Assignment**: The parties will execute all required deeds of assignment and assumption related to existing third-party agreements tied to the Tenement.

The end date for satisfaction or waiver of the conditions precedents is 31 January 2025, with the general meeting to approval the Issue of the share consideration to be held by 15 November 2024.

Completion

Completion will occur on that date which Is 2 business days after satisfaction of waiver of the last of the conditions precedent.

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

For more information, please contact:

Timothy Morrison
Trigg Minerals Limited
Chairman
info@trigg.com.au
+61 (0) 497 203 678

Kristin Rowe
NWR Communications
kristin@nwrcommuncations.com.au
+61 (0) 404 889 896

DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results & Mineral Resource Estimate

Mr Jonathan King confirms that the information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results and the Mineral Resource Estimate is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Achilles Antimony Project.

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.

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: FAQ 37 – Achilles Antimony Project: Wild Cattle Creek Deposit

Obligation under Question 37	Answer
The estimates have been reported by the former owner rather than the acquirer	• The historical Indicated and Inferred Resources discussed by the acquirer in this announcement were reported by a former tenement owner (EL 6388).
State the source and date of the reporting of the estimates – the announcement must attach a copy of the original report of the estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves by the former owner or state the location where interested readers can view the report;	• That owner was Anchor Resources Limited (now, Anchor Resources Pty Limited) (**AHR**), and the resources were reported in September 2013 and released to the ASX on October 18th, 2013 (AHR September 2013 Quarterly Report). • The Indicated and Inferred Resources reported by the former owner include exploration activities by previous holders of the same land overlain by granted tenures and/or tenure applications.
Which edition of the JORC Code they were reported under and the fact that the reporting of those estimates may not conform to the requirements in the JORC Code 2012;	• The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. • No ore reserves are reported.
The acquirer's view on the reliability of the estimates, including by reference to any of the criteria in Table 1 of the JORC Code 2012, which are relevant to understanding the reliability of estimates (in the case of Ore Reserves, the acquirer must specifically comment on the continuing reliability of the applicable Modifying Factors, including the Economic Modifying Factor used by the former owner);	• The information used in the estimates has not materially changed since it was reported in 2013. • Nothing causes Trigg to question the accuracy or reliability of the AHR estimates. • Trigg will confirm the density of the host materials and undertake other validation work to confirm the estimates.
A summary of the work programs on which the estimates were based and a summary of the key assumptions, mining and processing parameters and methods used to prepare the estimates;	• Please refer to the text and JORC Table (Appendix 2). • Any issues with any information, including that by previous holders before AHR, are fully documented in the JORC Table (Appendix 2).
Any more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation available to the entity?;	• Nothing has materially changed since the resources were first reported in 2013.
What evaluation and/or exploration work needs to be completed to report the estimates as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012?;	• The provided estimates were reported as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code.
The proposed timing of any evaluation and/or exploration work that the acquirer intends to undertake and comment on how the acquirer intends to fund that work;	• SRK Global (SRK), the original provider of the estimates, will be engaged by Trigg to review and restate the resources. • SRK and AHR identify lower-grade antimony selvages to the high-grade mineralisation reported within the MRE, Trigg will review cut-off grades and potentially incorporate these selvages under antimony's new price structure before restating the resources. • The work will be funded from existing capital.
A statement by a named Competent Person(s) that the information in the market announcement provided is an accurate	• The Competent Person, as signed in this ASX Release, believes that the information contained

Obligation under Question 37	Answer
representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project; and	within this announcement and in possession of the former owner accurately represents the available data and studies for the resource detailed in this announcement.
A cautionary statement proximate to, and with equal prominence as, the reported estimates stating that: ▪ the estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; ▪ a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; ▪ it is possible that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the currently reported estimates may materially change and hence will need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; ▪ that nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's estimates; but ▪ the acquirer has not independently validated the former owner's estimates and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those estimates.	• Please refer to the Cautionary Statement inserted within the announcement.
The announcement is not otherwise misleading	• Please refer to the Cautionary Statement inserted within the announcement.

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 problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 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. In addition, 46 underground samples were included. Four separate drilling sets contribute to the database. Most holes were angled toward the south or north to intersect the mineralised structure optimally. • The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a licensed surveyor, 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. Sampling was carried out by a rig geologist 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.
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	• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The bulk of the resource is defined by diamond core drilling with high recoveries. The consistency of mineralised intervals is considered to 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 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 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 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	• 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 yet) uses twenty percent sodium nitrate added to a pre-prepared lithium metaborate/lithium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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.
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 different companies completed five different phases of sampling on the resource to date. • For 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. In one diamond hole, four duplicate samples were taken to compare Sb and W assays, 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. SRK did not review any control or scatter charts of duplicate assays. Spot checks were carried out on several duplicate pairs and close agreement was found. 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 were used in the 2010 drill program, with a good range of values, and were inserted blindly and randomly. • Laboratory QAQC involves internal laboratory standards using certified 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 averages of the Sb grades for each sampling phase by the different companies per geological unit. These checks showed good agreement given the respective spatial distributions. • It is understood that SRK Consulting did not inspect the core and has therefore placed reliance on the work done by Graeme Rabone and Associates Pty Ltd, who served as Anchor's Exploration Manager and completed a report on the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit in 2010. • Anchor diamond drill hole 10WDD11 was drilled to twin Allegiance diamond drill hole D114 in 2010.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Primary data was initially recorded as handwritten logs and then 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 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 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. • The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserve and the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • A total of 43 underground samples were incorporated into the database following statistical analysis demonstrating similarity to the drill holes in the same area. • Samples have been composited to two-metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit).
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	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Anchor managed chain of custody. • 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 along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• 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. • The Project contains the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, Australia's third-largest deposit. • On completion of the acquisition, the Company will hold 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 are registered. • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is 400m east of Tib's Tree Reserve, where Tib's Tree is an old tallowwood tree estimated to be at least 400 years old. WGS84 coordinates for Tib's Tree are 472190E 6656555N ±4m. Tib's Tree Reserve is now owned and managed by Bellingen Shire Council.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	History of Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit and Achilles Project • 1890 First applications for a mining lease lodged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1890-1892 Six tonnes antimony ore mined at an average grade of 46% Sb. • 1900 Shaft sunk to 60 feet (18.3m) by W Maher. • 1915 Shaft and underground development by EHJ Smith and A Hewitt. • 1926-1930 Adit and shaft development; discovery of gold and wolframite in 1927 by TJ Maher and Syndicate. • 1928 Discovery of stibnite at Fletcher's Mine (Frypan Mine), 3km west of Wild Cattle Creek. Production reported to be 1.5t antimony. • 1942 Shaft sunk to investigate wolframite mineralisation at Lone Pine workings, on the south side of the antimony lode at Wild Cattle Creek, by ER Snow. • 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 at the time. • 1966 Dundee Mines commenced adit development with ore production totalling 6,100 tonnes averaging 4.4% Sb (3.82% Sb estimated by Australian Rock Engineering Consultants Pty Ltd in 1974). Exploration drilling recommenced and 4 holes drilled. A total of 5,121m was drilled from 1965-1966 • 1967 Mapping by the Geological Survey of NSW. • 1969 Australian Antimony Corporation NL (AAC) listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 7 November and planned to develop a mine at the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit. Dundee Mines was the largest shareholder in AAC. • 1970 AAC commenced extensive mine development, including a 4-compartment 3.66m (12 foot) diameter shaft sunk to 165m (541 feet) with 3 plats developed at 40m (131 foot) levels and an adit driven west along the line of lode for 365.76m (1,200 feet). An adit was also driven 18.3m (60 feet) east from the gully. A cross-cut was developed from the shaft to the west adit (No.1 Level) and cross cuts were reportedly developed to the lode on No.2 and No. 3 Levels. • 1971 Development suspended mid-year after approximately $2M spent following public listing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1973 Development resumed and 2,110 tonnes of ore produced from underground workings. AAC acquired Broken Hill Antimony NL and its processing plant at Urunga in October to treat ore from Wild Cattle Creek. • 1974 Open cut mining commenced in second semester and Sb head grades dropped from >5% to about 2.4% Sb. The open cut was only developed to a depth of 7-10m. • 1975 AAC went into liquidation. Reported total ore production is approximately 16,500 tonnes from underground and open cut workings. • 1986 Dundee Mines NL prepared a draft prospectus and attempted to form another public company without success. • 1992 Allegiance Mining NL granted EL 4221 and EL 4222 on 10 March and acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit. • 1992-1998 Allegiance Mining acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit with the intention of mining and processing 100,000 tonnes of ore per annum averaging >3.5% antimony. The company planned to use the ANTEC hydrometallurgical process developed by an Australian company, Hydromet Corporation, to produce antimony trioxide under licence, rather than selling a conventional flotation concentrate with potentially high mercury (and arsenic) values in the concentrate. Work undertaken included additional drilling, including 25 pre-collared NQ diamond core holes (1,207m), plus 35 shallow Gardner Denver airtrac holes (512m), surface surveying, geotechnical studies, mine planning, bulk sampling, metallurgical testwork, mill and mine tailings dam design work, and preparation of an environmental impact statement and final feasibility study. Development was halted in 1996 when a commercial agreement between Allegiance Mining and Mineral Estates, the ANTEC process operators of the hydrometallurgical process, collapsed. No further work was undertaken on the property and the ground was relinquished. • 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), orientation soil geochemistry, water and noise monitoring work, and is sponsoring university research into the genesis of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit. • Total drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek deposit is only 10,363m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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 intergrown with vein quartz and in 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. • 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	• 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, including pre-collared core holes, have been drilled, only 6,328.8m of drilling has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	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. • 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 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.
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	• Appropriate diagrams, including the Project Location and the resource long section indicating

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	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
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 have been reported in Table 2 of this release. • 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. These holes are captured by the resource, 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. 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.	• Trigg Minerals Limited will be conducting drill testing of additional mineralisation as well as 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 to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.