TRIGG MOVES SWIFTLY TO RESTATE & EXPAND WILD CATTLE CREEK ANTIMONY RESOURCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Wild Cattle Creek deposit, reported in accordance with JORC 2012 and using a 1% Sb cutoff, includes an Indicated and Inferred Resource of 610 kt at 2.56% antimony (Sb), equating to 15,600 tonnes of contained antimony[1] making the Wild Cattle Creek the **highest-grade undeveloped antimony project in Australia**, with the potential significant resource expansion.
- The high-grade Wild Cattle Creek (WCC) antimony deposit, part of the Company's to-be-acquired Achilles Antimony Project, is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in antimony prices.
- Antimony prices have surged 150%[2] since the JORC Resource announcement in 2013, a change not accounted for in the existing resource model.
- A sporadically developed antimony ± tungsten vein network, surrounded by disseminated antimony, is missing from a resource model featuring only the high-grade antimony core, indicating the potential for **additional volume**.
- The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, and gold; however, the original MRE does not consider gold and tungsten. Including these additional metals could enhance the MRE upon restatement.
- Upon completion of the acquisition of the Achilles Antinomy Project, Trigg will inherit a well-organised and comprehensive drilling database from Anchor Resources Pty Ltd (**Anchor**), facilitating a resource restatement with these considerations in mind.
- Achilles contains several antimony prospects outside the Wild Cattle Creek Resource, with the most advanced being the Jezebel Prospect, which recorded **an ultra-high-grade intercept of 1.3m at 11.8% Sb** in drilling (Hole DDH36).
- Other prospects, like Fletchers Mine, feature **stibnite-rich outcrops assaying up to 8.22% Sb, offering significant exploration upside and resource potential**.
- Trigg has **confirmed access** to the Antilles Antimony Project, marking a significant milestone in its development, the Company and Anchor have agreed to amend the acquisition agreement such that all consideration TMG Shares will be issued at completion, pending shareholder approval.

Trigg Minerals Executive Chair Timothy Morrison said, "*I am thrilled by the potential for significant early gains from our impending acquisition and the promising results from Anchor's initial exploration efforts elsewhere on the property. The early indications of the Achilles project suggest a wealth of opportunity, and we are eager to unlock its full potential. It's an exhilarating time for Trigg, and I look forward to sharing our progress as we explore and expand this exciting venture.*"

[1] Refer ASX release on 30 September 2024 titled 'Acquisition of Globally Significant Antimony Project'.
[2] Using $25,100 – 30 September 2024 https://www.argusmedia.com/metals-platform/metal/minor-and-specialty-metals-antimony

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) ("**Trigg**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to update the market on developments at the recently acquired Achilles Antimony Project, which includes the substantial, undeveloped Wild Cattle Creek (**WCC**) deposit. As New South Wales second-largest antimony deposit[3], WCC contains 15,600 tonnes of antimony and is also enriched in tungsten and gold.

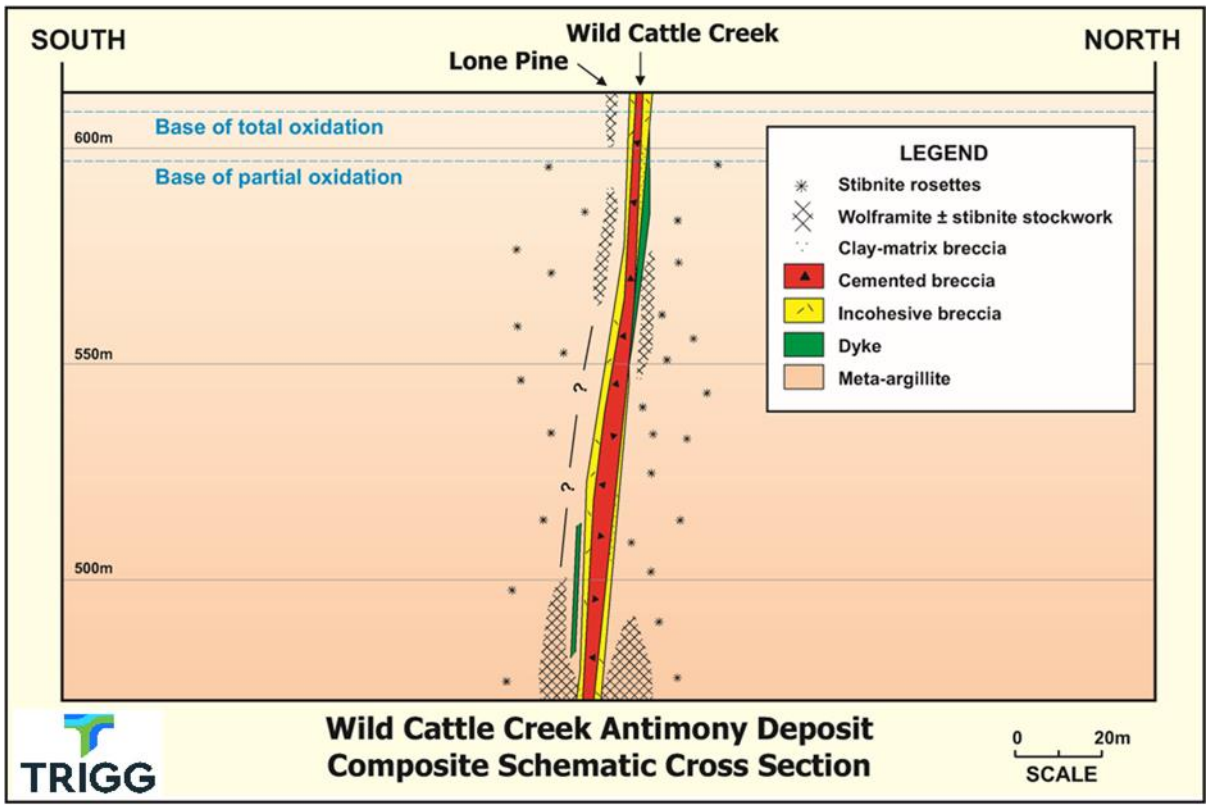

Figure 1: Schematic cross-section of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit illustrating the antimony (stibnite) and tungsten (wolframite) veins, which are surrounded by stibnite rosettes. These features were overlooked in the 2013 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

Trigg is rapidly working to restate the existing MRE and grow, potentially significantly, the Wild Cattle Creek resource for several key reasons:

- The high-grade antimony deposit is highly sensitive to price fluctuations. Antimony prices have surged 150% since the 2013 JORC Resource announcement, based on a 1% cutoff grade and an antimony price of around $10,000. Under the current price structure, lowering the cutoff grade will expand the resource volume.
- The existing model only accounts for the high-grade core and does not include the lower-grade alteration assemblage comprising of antimony ± tungsten vein networks enclosed by disseminated antimony (Figure 1).
- Additionally, the original MRE excludes the deposit's tungsten and gold content. Including these metals in the restatement could increase the resource's value and unlock its full potential.

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

Upon completion of the Achilles Antimony Project Trigg will inherit a well-organised and comprehensive drilling database from Anchor, facilitating this push towards restating the Wild Cattle Creek resource, with completion expected by early to mid-November.

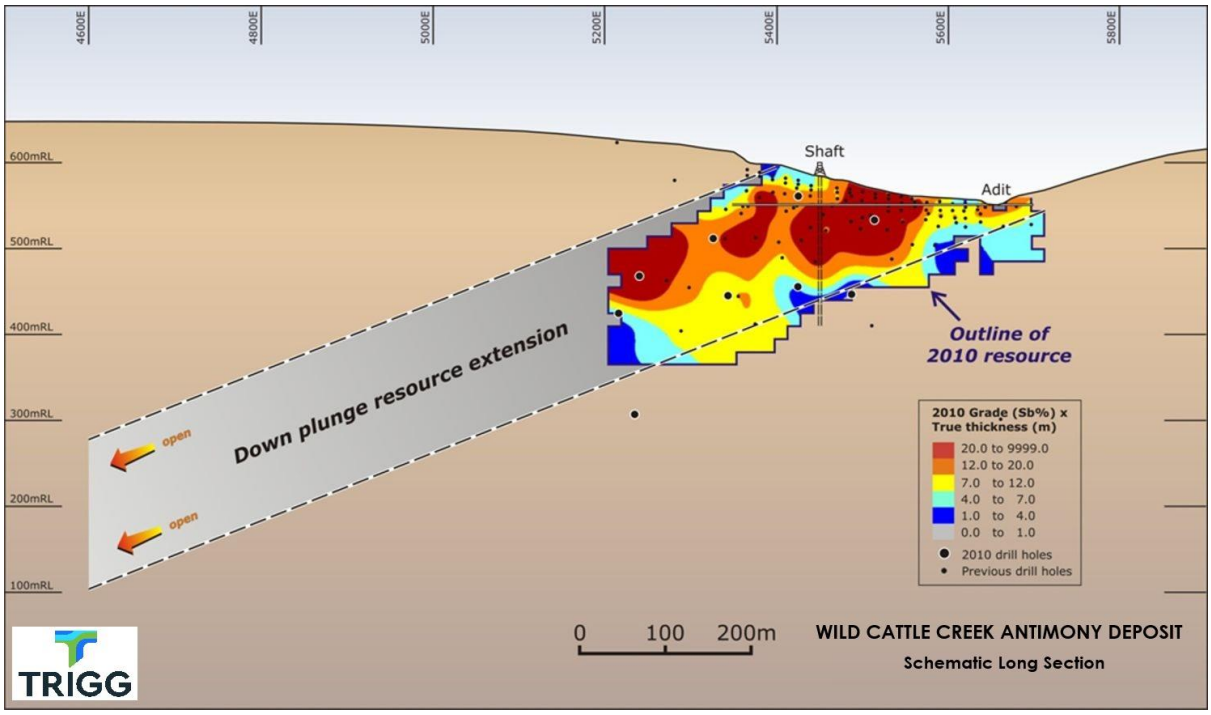

Figure 2: Schematic long section of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit, illustrating the potential for down-plunge resource extension growth

Exploration drilling west of the defined deposit (Figure 2) is expected to further expand the WCC resource. Drilling will commence once access agreements are successfully negotiated.

Additionally, the company is encouraged by Anchor's broader exploration results, which have identified stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation in outcrops at six additional locations. Four of these prospects are broadly located along a single orientation trending approximately east-west fault, the Bielsdown Fault, which also hosts the deposit (Table 1: Appendix 1). The observed style of mineralisation and mineral assemblage at the outlying antimony prospects closely resembles that of the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit.

Of these additional locations, only the Jezebel Prospect has been partially tested through drilling, yielding significant but relatively thin antimony intercepts, including **1.3 m at 11.8% Sb** (from 33.7 m, DDH36)[4].

[4] Previously reported drilling intercept, refer ASX release on 30 September 2024 titled 'Acquisition of Globally Significant Antimony Project'

Table 1 - Highlights of the rock chip sampling include (MGA94, Zone 56):

Location	Sample ID	East m	North m	Sb %	Au g/t	As %	W ppm
WCC 200m east	15314	473345	6656104	**7.55**	0.19	1.19	10
Jezebel	15316	473549	6656053	**6.00**	0.76	0.14	0.37%
Jezebel	15317	473556	6656045	**2.74**	0.17	0.95	10
Fletcher's mine	15325	469931	6656476	**8.22**	0.06	0.05	<10
Fletcher's mine	15326	469931	6656476	**4.40**	0.09	0.10	<10

The drilling at the Jezebel Prospect revealed highly anomalous gold-arsenic results, which Anchor interpreted as indicative of proximity to a zone of high-grade stibnite mineralisation (Appendix 2).

Site access is provided by the gazetted Paddy's Plain or Lower Bielsdown Roads.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is located 40km west-northwest of Coffs Harbour, in northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo.

The Achilles Antimony Project hosts the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit and several historical workings, including Jezebel, Paddy's Plain and Fletcher's Mine. Wild Cattle Creek is a structurally controlled hydrothermal antimony 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, and gold.

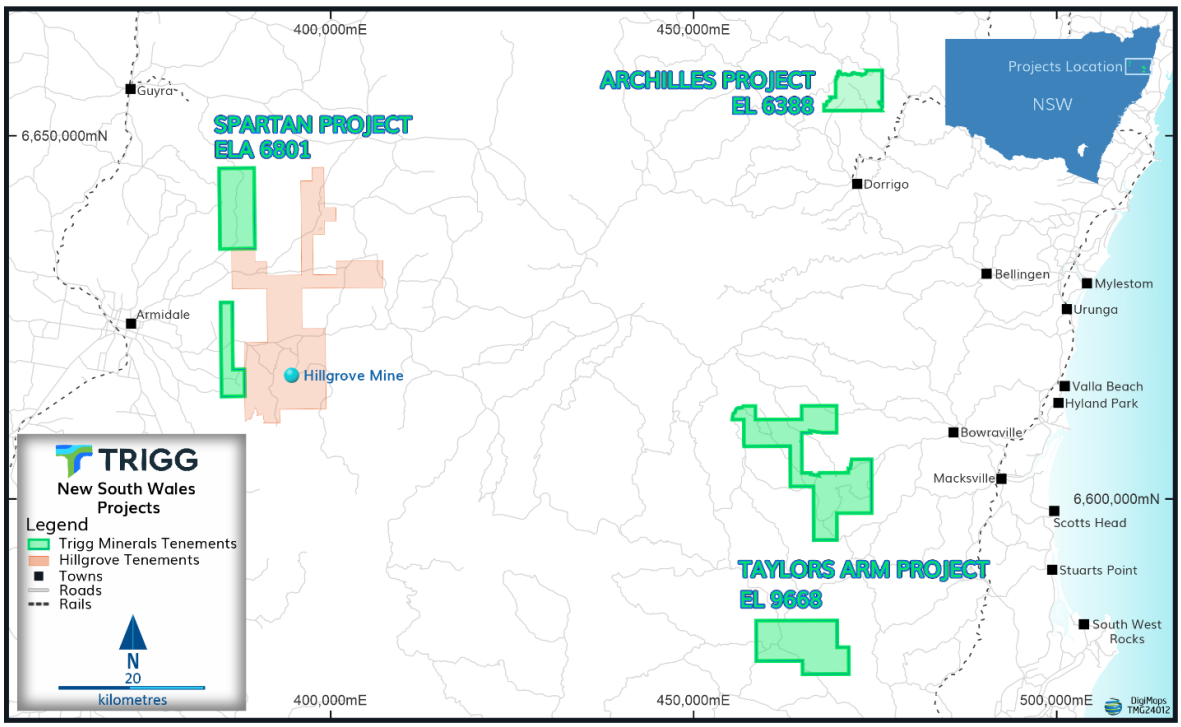

Figure 3: Achilles Antimony Project (EL 6388) - location and tenement and other recent acquisitions (Taylors Arm and Spartan Antimony Projects) by Trigg.

AMENDMENT TO ACQUISITION AGREEMENT

As Trigg has confirmed access to the Achilles Antimony Project subsequent to execution of the sale and purchase agreement with Anchor (Acquisition Agreement), the Company and Anchor have agreed to amend the Acquisition Agreement such that all consideration TMG Shares will be issued at completion of the acquisition, rather than in two tranches pending shareholder approval. This means that, at completion of the acquisition of the Antilles Antimony Project, Trigg will issue AU$450,000 worth of TMG Shares at a deemed issue price based on the volume-weighted average price of Trigg's Shares over the 15 trading days prior to completion.

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

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DISCLAIMERS

Cautionary Statement

The resource estimates contained herein were prepared in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code by SRK Consulting for Anchor Resources Limited (AHR) 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. 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 and the attached JORC Table in the previous announcement on 30 September 2024.

Competent Persons 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.

Compliance Statements

For full details of previously announced Exploration Results in this announcement, refer to the ASX announcement or release on the date referenced in the body text. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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 Rock Chip Geochemistry (MGA94, Z56)

Sample ID	Location	East	North	Au ppm	Hg ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Sb % (XRF15)	W % (XRF15)	Bi ppm	S %
111066	Wild Cattle Creek Resource Area	472873	6656204	0.019	4	3310	69	4.81	30	242	40	122			6	0.04
111067		472912	6656197	0.539	33	2230	142	1.49	35	>10000	10	282	10.55	0.006	<2	2.14
111068		472958	6656208	0.463	20	1640	97	9.02	24	4350	10	264			3	0.03
111069		472958	6656208	0.597	23	17900	96	3.1	17	>10000	10	95	5.71	0.016	4	0.45
111070		472973	6656192	1.35	265	3100	65	1.88	12	>10000	<10	266	7.18	0.007	2	0.11
111071		472979	6656187	0.868	101	6220	43	2.07	32	>10000	700	30	3.8	0.142	<2	1.46
111072		473016	6656165	0.476	17	12700	21	2.9	17	482	2270	69	0.038	0.234	2	0.93
111073		473104	6656134	0.007	134	1370	29	1.25	21	>10000	10	28	1.255	0.008	<2	0.01
111074		473192	6656132	0.235	11	2940	9	1.25	20	>10000	<10	14	4.17	0.003	2	0.32
111075		473200	6656125	0.317	16	5510	22	1.79	70	>10000	10	14	2.36	0.008	<2	0.51
15314	200m east WCC	473345	6656104	0.19		11900					10		7.55			
15316	Jezebel	473549	6656053	0.76		1400					0.37%		6.00			
15317		473556	6656045	0.17		9500					10		2.74			
15325	Fletcher's mine	469931	6656476	0.06		500					<10		8.22			
15326		469931	6656476	0.09		1000					<10		4.40			

Appendix 2 Jezebel RC and diamond drilling (MGA94, Z56)

Summary of Fault Mineralised Breccia Intersections

Hole No	From m	To m	Length m	Sb ppm	Au g/t	W ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm
10JRC01	78.0	81.0	3.0	204	0.29	33	5,753	na
10JRC02	91.0	94.0	3.0	262	0.33	57	10,780	0.6

Hole No	East m	North m	Depth m	Dip ppm	Azimuth g/t
10JRC01	473590.749	6656080.721	100	-60	180
10JRC02	473549.002	6656091.883	109	-58	180

Company	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb (%)
Dundee	DDH36*	473560	6656083	192.8	-60	53.7	55	1.3	11.8

APPENDIX 3: 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 Jezebel Prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Two RC holes were drilled by Anchor in 2010, while the Dundee diamond hole was developed in the 1960s. All holes were angled toward the south to intersect the mineralised structure optimally. • The RC 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 on nominal 1m intervals. • Sampling was carried out by a rig geologist following Anchor protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Samples were assayed by ALS Chemex in Brisbane for Au, As, Cu, Fe, K, Pb, S, Sb, W and Zn. • Au was assayed by ALS Method AA24, and As, Cu, Fe, K, Pb, S, Sb, W, and Zn were assayed by ALS Method ME-ICP61. Over range Sb (>10,000ppm) and W (>1,000ppm) were assayed by conventional pressed powder XRF. • Only collar location and assay data are reported on the Dundee diamond core, DDH36, from the 1960s • 17 historic diamond core holes by Dundee were stored and relogged at NSW DPI Geological Core Library for the 2009 MRE drilling program. Unfortunately, DDH36 was not available for logging. • Rock chip sampling in two campaigns, a 2009 reconnaissance campaign external to the resource area and a 2010 campaign focused on the resource, adopted standard industry practice. • Around three kgs of material was collected across the mineralised strike for rock chip samples.
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).	• RC face sampling tools consisted of a Sandvik PR40 down-hole reverse circulation hammer with a bit diameter of 130mm. • RC drill holes were pre-collared with a Sandvik PR54 down-hole hammer having a bit diameter of 190mm. • Other than collar location and assay data, no information is available for hole DDH36.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample	• 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. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	moisture, and contamination. • Other than collar location and assay data, no information is available for hole DDH36.
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.	• All holes have been geologically logged with varying degrees of detail. Previous logging used a metre-by-metre technique using a coded system. Recent geological and geotechnical logging, including recovery and RQD, is more descriptive. • Logging RC chips recorded stratigraphy, lithology, colour, grain size, bedding/foliation, weathering, hardness, brecciation, veining, alteration, faulting, RQD and mineralisation. • The RC holes were logged in full • No log is available for DDH36.
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.	• No sampling Information Is available for DDH36. • RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. • The sample preparation RC drilling follows industry best practices involving oven drying to 105C, coarse crushing to >70% passing ~6mm, riffle splitting to a maximum of 3kg, and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. • 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. • 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.	• 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 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
	• 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.	• Rock chips adopted the same process as per RC drilling.
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.	• 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. • 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. • No information is available regarding the practices adopted by Dundee with respect to the diamond hole DDH36. • About 3kg's of rock material was collected for assay.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill hole planning was completed using the old Dundee mine grid since this grid closely approximates the strike of the Wild Cattle Creek mineralisation. The bearing of the old Dundee mine grid is 102° 06' 03" on MGA94 • Twenty rock chip samples were collected across the project area; fifteen of these have been spatially located so far. Ten samples from 2010 are distributed over the exposed strike length of the WCC deposit. The earlier 2009 samples are from outside the immediate resource area. • Local hole coordinates were then reprojected into GDA94, Zone 56.
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.	• Drill spacing is appropriate for first-pass exploration. • The drilling was for exploration and not for mineral resource evaluation. • Reconnaissance-level rock chips were collected across historical workings and at notable outcrops featuring stibnite mineralisation.
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 drill target is a 5-15m wide, planar zone of structurally controlled high-grade stibnite mineralisation within a fault having a general strike of 103˚TN and a sub-vertical dip. • The mineralised zone dips steeply north at the eastern end of the deposit • Holes drilled due south to Intersect the mineralised structure optimally • No orientation bias has been identified by Anchor • Chip samples were taken across the strike of the mineralisation were it was observed.
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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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

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		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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• 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	• No data aggregation methods have been applied. •

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	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. • The Jezebel holes are drilled to grid south, with the intersection angles for the bulk of the drilling nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains.
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.	• Appropriate diagrams, including the Project Location and the composite section indicating the structure of the mineralisation within 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 Is contained in Appendix 2. • The Jezebel area was sampled using two Reverse Circulation (10JRC001 & 002), one diamond drill hole (DDH36) from 1965 and a minor amount of rock chip samples. • 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	• Trigg Minerals Limited will conduct drill testing of additional mineralisation and step-out drilling to further enhance the resources quoted in this

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	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.	release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • The Jezebel results In drilling and rock chips warrant further consideration and drill testing. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource expansion. The company continues identifying and assessing multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.