TRIGG

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 July 2024

Outstanding geophysics results define Pajingo-style drill targets at Drummond epithermal gold-silver project, Qld

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: **TMG**) ("**Trigg**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report excellent results from recent Induced Polarisation (**IP**) geophysical surveys at its Drummond epithermal gold-silver project in Northern Queensland.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg completes IP geophysics programs at the high-priority Breccia Hill and SW Limey targets within its Drummond Basin Project in Queensland
- Technical expert Global Ore Discovery has successfully integrated Trigg's IP geophysics results with historical datasets.
- Several promising drill targets are now defined for Trigg's upcoming drilling program, including -
    i. **SW Limey**: strong chargeability and resistivity anomalies defined, which compare favourably to the IP signature of the nearby world-class Pajingo epithermal gold deposit. Anomalies indicate the potential for newly recognised, well-preserved epithermal quartz vein structures.
    ii. **Breccia Hill**: resistivity and chargeability anomalies consistent with deeper 'feeder' structures defined.
- 3D reprocessing of historical IP data at the Quartz Ridge target has revealed a significant resistivity and chargeability anomaly at a key structural intersection, which is untested by historic drilling and provides a clear target for Trigg's drill program
- Trigg's initial drilling program will test all of these highest priority targets defined at **SW Limey**, **Breccia Hill** and **Quartz Ridge** as soon as practically possible

> **Trigg Minerals Executive Chair Timothy Morrison** said: *"Identifying compelling new high-priority targets at SW Limey, with an IP signature analogous to the nearby world class Pajingo gold deposit validates the thorough approach our team have taken at Drummond.*
>
> *Furthermore, potentially identifying newly recognised, well-preserved epithermal quartz vein structures is an exciting discovery that allows us to finalise our targets for the upcoming drill program which will commence as soon as the necessary heritage survey is completed."*

Trigg's IP surveys were conducted at the SW Limey and Breccia Hill low sulphidation epithermal prospects on tenement EPM 18090. Between 18 May and 06 June 2024 Australian Geophysical Services ('AGS') completed three lines of pole-dipole IP ('**PDIP**') for 3.2 line-kilometres at Breccia Hill, and two lines of PDIP for 1.8 line-kilometres at SW Limey.

Breccia Hill and SW Limey are two of the most advanced high-priority epithermal gold targets identified across Trigg's 540km^2 Drummond Basin Project, which the Company acquired in November 2023. The Company believes there is potential for a major new gold discovery to rival other significant gold deposits in the nearby region, using substantial information acquired as part of the Drummond transaction. Several cyclones in Queensland have not allowed Trigg to commence this exploration program as quickly as initially planned but the team has used this additional time to do substantially more desktop work leading into this IP survey.

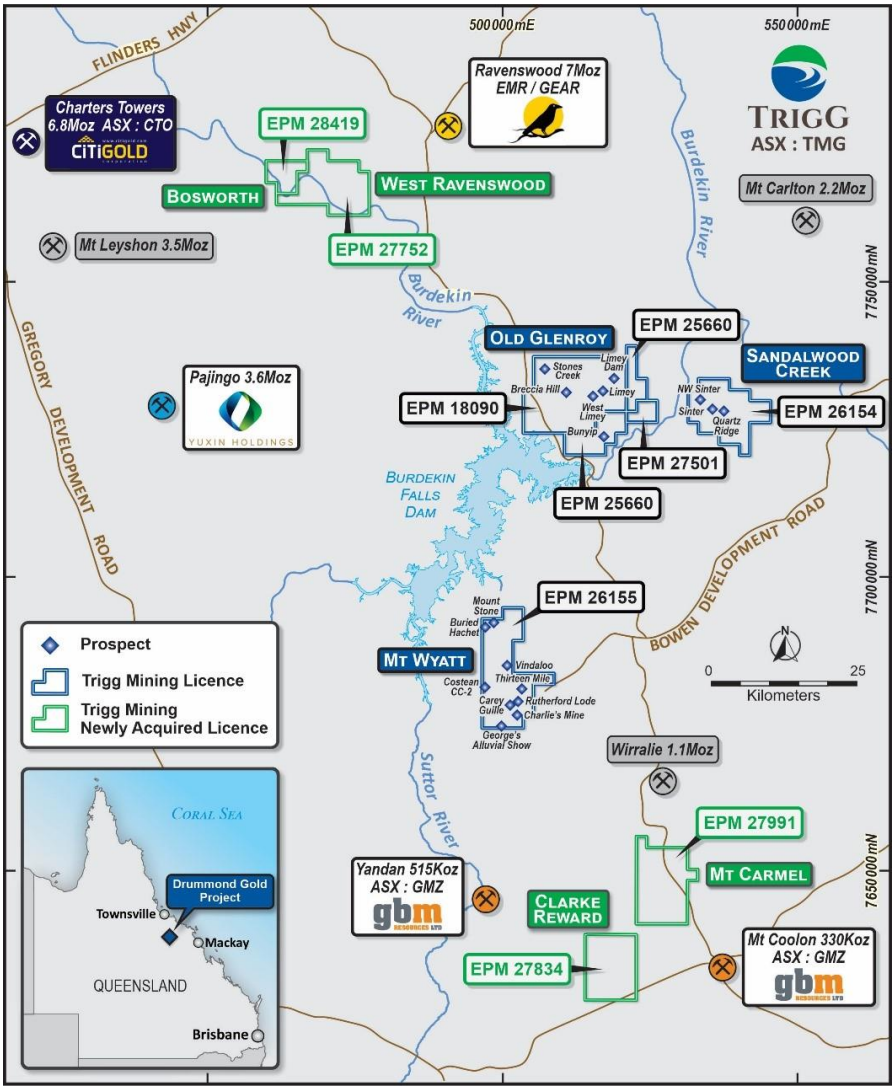

Figure 1: Location of Drummond Basic Project

Results summary:

1. The **SW Limey** target located at the southern end of the +4km Limey Trend, hosts low-sulphidation epithermal quartz veining and silica sinter along a 2km strike length with **high gold and silver values up to 55 g/t Au and 9 g/t Ag in historical rock chip sampling**. Trigg's reprocessing of historic IP data, in combination with the acquisition of new IP data via the extension of two previous IP lines, has identified strong chargeability and resistivity anomalies, indicating a preserved epithermal system.

   These anomalies suggest an untested epithermal quartz vein structure situated to the east of outcropping veins (Figure 2). **The strength and characteristics of these anomalies bear a striking resemblance to the IP signature of the mineralised epithermal structures at the >4Moz Pajingo[1],[2] low sulphidation epithermal deposit**, 60km west of Trigg's tenure. These newly identified geophysical targets led to the design of three high-priority drill holes for the upcoming drilling program, set to take place in the second half of 2024.

2. At the **Breccia Hill** prospect, Trigg's PDIP survey processing and integrated data interpretation have pinpointed **three priority drill targets** for Trigg's initial Drummond Basin Project drill program. The Breccia Hill prospect features a significant zone of breccia within a rhyolite dome and shows similar geological and geophysical characteristics to the Twin Hills-Lone Sister epithermal deposit in the Drummond Basin which hosts 0.48 Moz of gold[3].

   Limited and mostly shallow historical drilling at the prospect did not adequately test the potential for higher-grade gold mineralisation at depth. Trigg's PDIP survey has identified promising resistivity and chargeability anomalies beneath the outcrop, suggesting untested deeper 'feeder' structures that could host higher-grade gold-silver mineralisation (Figure 3). The interpreted feeder structures will be tested during Trigg's 2H 2024 drill program.

3. **Quartz Ridge**, which forms part of the Panhandle-Sinter mineral system, hosts epithermal vein structures within late Carboniferous volcanic rocks. While historical drilling intercepted limited quartz veining, 3D reprocessing of historic IP survey data has identified significant resistivity and chargeability anomalies at the intersection of major structural features (Figure 4).

   The coincident geophysical responses at a key structural intersection are interpreted to represent a zone of increased epithermal vein volume with potential for significant gold-silver mineralisation. Trigg's drilling program will include at least one hole targeting the resistivity and chargeability anomaly, aiming to uncover mineralised epithermal quartz veining at Quartz Ridge.

[1] Evolution Mining Online Material 03/2016, Pajingo-Fact-Sheet_March-2016_web-1.pdf
[2] Osborne & Chambers: 2017, Pajingo Gold deposit. In Philips (ed), Australian Ore Deposits. AusIMM. Monograph 23
[3] GBM ASX Announcement: 5 December 2022, 'Twin Hills Gold Project Upgrades to ~1 Moz Mineral Resource'

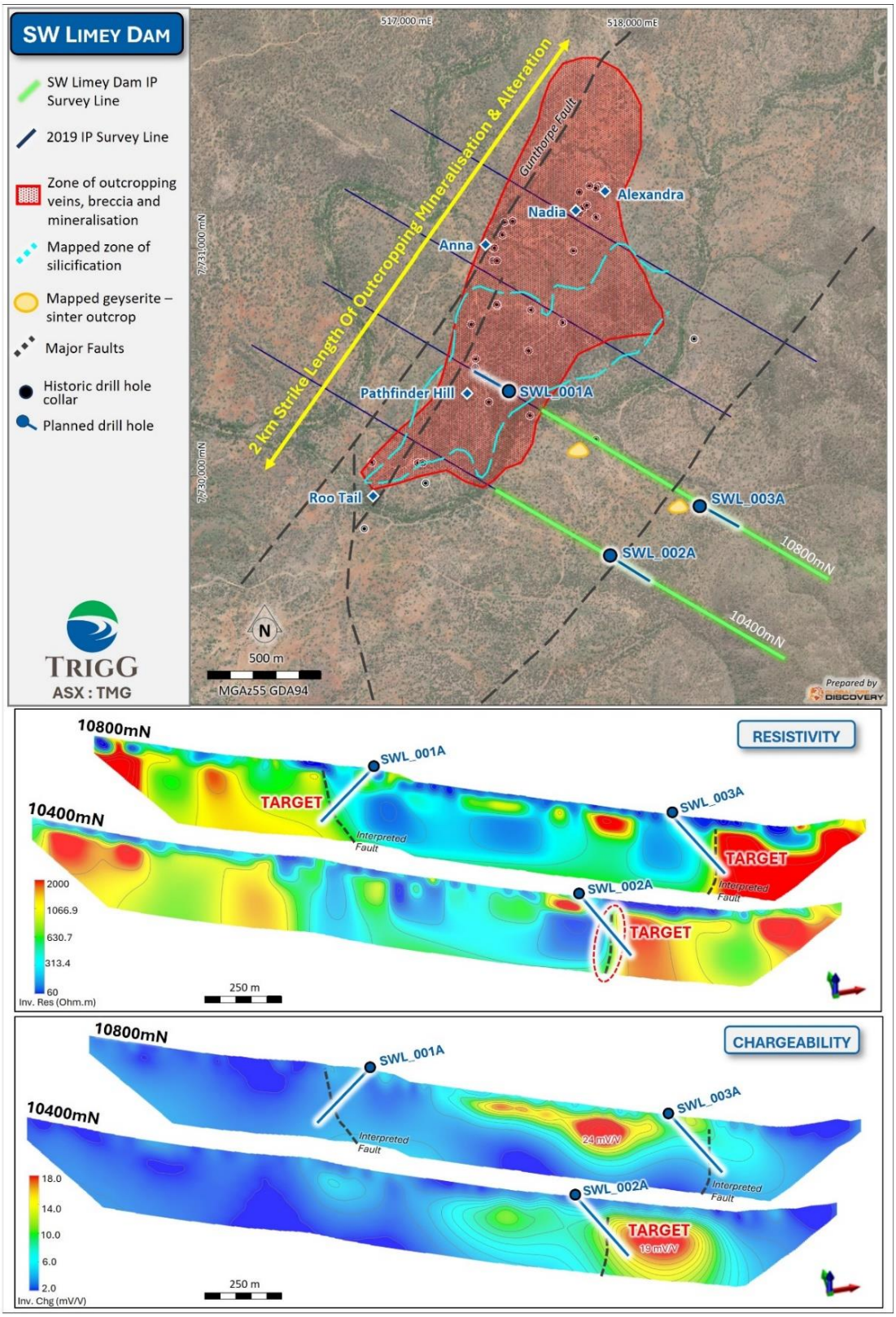

Figure 2: SW Limey plan (top) and cross sections 10400mN and 10800mN displaying 2D inversion resistivity and chargeability results, targets and proposed drill holes.

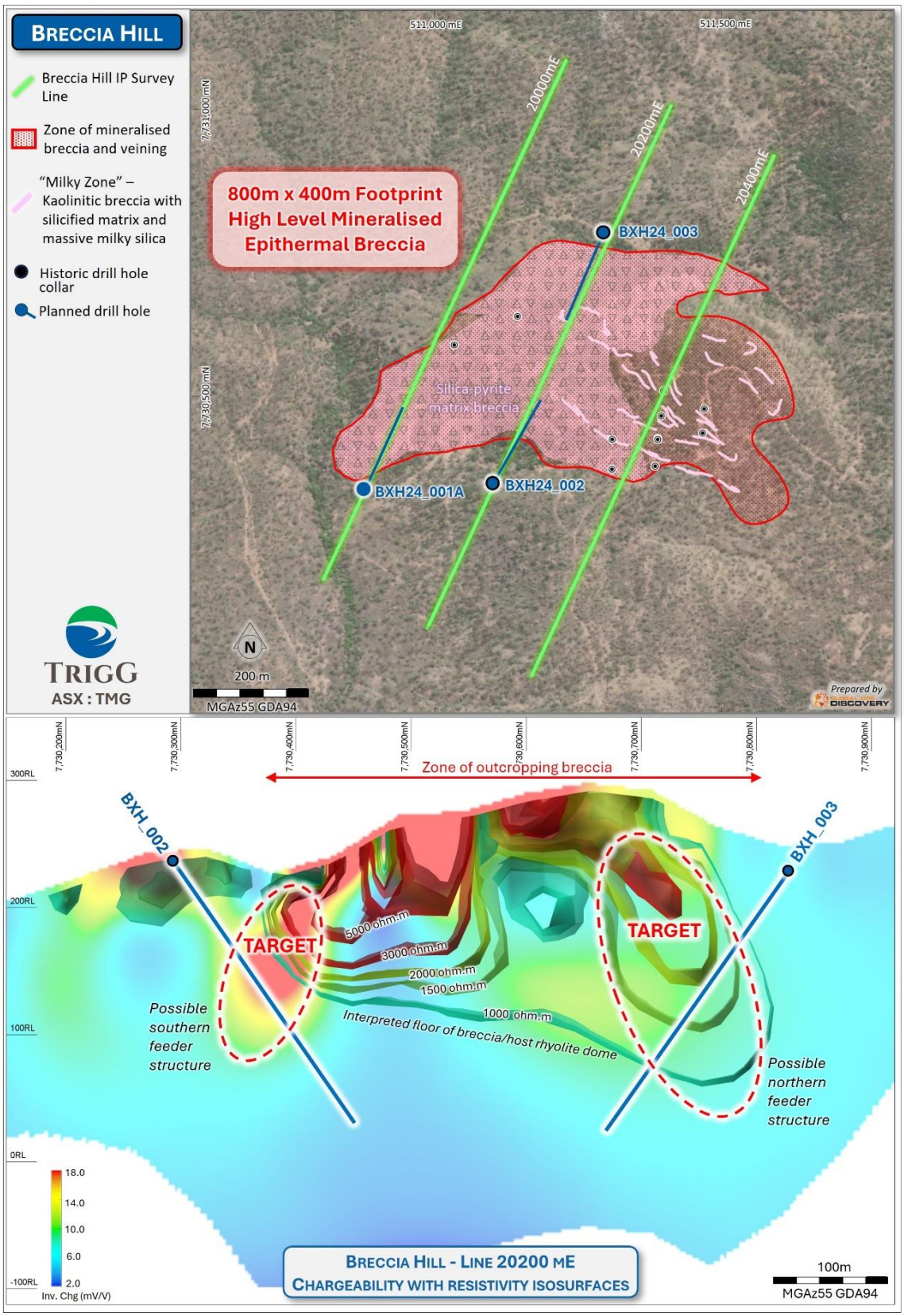

Figure 3: Breccia Hill plan (top) and cross section 20200mE (bottom) displaying 3D IP resistivity inversion iso-shells and 2D IP chargeability inversion image, targets and proposed drill holes

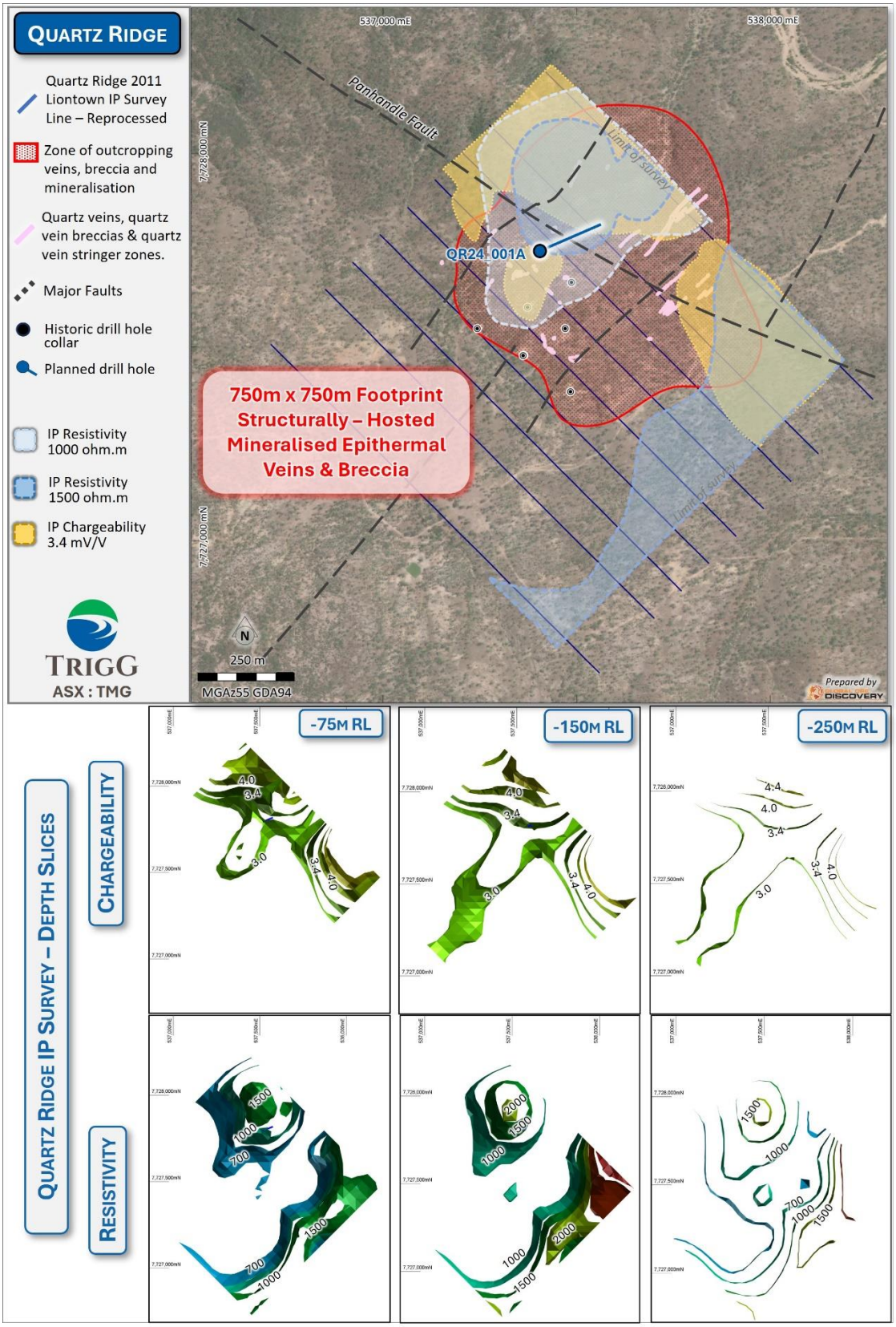

Figure 4: Quartz Ridge plan (top) and plan sections (-75mRL, -150mRL, -250mL) (bottom) displaying 100m thick slices of 3D IP resistivity inversion iso-shells

Next Steps

Trigg is finalising an agreement with the Traditional Owners of the lands covered by tenements EPM 18090 and EPM 26154, to complete a Heritage Survey as a necessary requirement prior to commencement of on-ground preparations for its drilling program. This takes on the highest priority now the Company has identified such promising drill targets.

The Company aims to commence its initial exploration drilling program at the Drummond Basin Project in the second half of CY2024.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Trigg Minerals Limited.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Competent person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Stephen Ross of Trigg Minerals Limited, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Stephen Ross is a director of Trigg Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Stephen Ross consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1 - Technical discussion Drummond IP Results

SW Limey Prospect

The SW Limey prospect is located at the southern end of the Limey Trend, a 4km long, NE-SW trending zone of discontinuously outcropping low sulphidation epithermal quartz veining, silicification and silica sinter deposits. The main mapped trend of epithermal veining occurs to the immediate east of the NE-SW striking Gunthorpe Fault (Figure 2). Historic rock chip samples of colloform banded quartz veining in the SW Limey area returned up to 55.4g/t Au and 8.98g/t Ag.

Work by previous explorers at SW Limey included the completion of 8 line kilometres of PDIP geophysical surveys and drilling of 5 diamond drill holes for 2,408.3m by ASX-listed Evolution Mining Limited (2019).

Trigg completed re-processing of the historic IP data for SW Limey, during a phase of data compilation and prospect evaluation work in April 2024. Integration of the re-processed IP data with historic surface and drilling datasets revealed two very significant features:

1. **An open, strong chargeability anomaly** (up to 17 mV/V) at the eastern end of IP line 10800mN. The chargeability anomaly is proximal to an interpreted NE-SW striking fault, sinter/geyserite outcrops displaying proximal hydrothermal upflow textures, and illite-smectite alteration. A smaller, shallow, intense resistivity anomaly (up to 1500 ohm.m) immediately overlies, and partly overlaps with, the strongest portion of the chargeability anomaly.

   The proximity of the IP anomaly to surface geological characteristics indicative of very shallow levels in an epithermal system led to the interpretation that the IP chargeability anomaly may be related to a previously unknown, well-preserved, additional hydrothermal upflow zone (i.e. fertile epithermal structure). It was concluded that the original IP coverage on line 10800mN did not test far enough to the south-east to adequately test for this hypothesized upflow zone.

2. **An untested, sharp, steeply inclined resistivity gradient** towards the western end of line 10800mN, proximal to outcropping zones of hydrothermal breccia, sinter, and shallowly and sporadically drill tested epithermal veins.

   The resistivity gradient is interpreted to represent a significant, east-block-down fault, proximal to the previously mapped trend of low sulphidation epithermal quartz veining, silicification and silica sinter deposits. It is further interpreted that this structure represents the main controlling structure for the outcropping and shallowly drilled mineralisation.

   Shallow historic diamond drilling (Adelaide Resources; 2015) situated above and adjacent to the interpreted structure returned broad zones of low-grade gold (GLD024; 19.02m at 0.19g/t Au from 36.86m[4]) and strongly anomalous volatile elements (>300ppm As, >8ppm Sb) indicative of a shallow level in the epithermal system, above the 'boiling zone' where the highest gold grades would be anticipated. The controlling structure interpreted from the reprocessed IP resistivity data is however untested by the historical drilling.

[4] Length-weighted average, 0.1g/t Au cut-off, max. 2m internal dilution.
Reference: Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd, 2016: Annual Technical report for EPM 18090, Queensland for the period 28 May 2015 to 27 May 2016. https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr096797

Following the analysis work described above, Trigg completed a PDIP survey, comprising two (2), 900m extensions of previous IP lines 10800mN and 10400mN, at SW Limey in May-June 2024 (Figure 2). The intent of the IP survey was to:

- Confirm and close off the open, undrilled historical IP chargeability high anomaly on line 10800mN.
- Generate additional targets to the east of the main SW Limey trend, where the system is interpreted to have a higher level of system preservation.
- Develop drill targets into a potential main SW Limey feeder structure, situated to the east of the outcropping SW Limey epithermal vein trend.

When integrated with previously compiled geology and geochemistry datasets, the results of the IP survey strongly support the hypothesis of an additional epithermal structure to the east of the outcropping SW Limey vein trend.

On line 10800mN, the results extended and closed off the originally open chargeability anomaly and revealed that it occurs immediately west of an abrupt, subvertical resistivity gradient (Figure 2). The geometry and spatial arrangement of these anomalies compares very favorably to classic models for low sulphidation epithermal vein systems, in that:

- The abrupt, steep resistivity gradient is interpreted to represent a major, west-block down fault, representing the main hydrothermal fluid upflow path (epithermal vein structure). Strong resistivity (2000 ohm.m) immediately adjacent to the resistivity gradient can be interpreted as representing silicification and/or epithermal quartz vein development associated with the interpreted structure.
- The shallow, laterally extensive chargeability anomaly is interpreted to represent clay-pyrite alteration, preferentially developed at shallow levels in the hanging-wall to the interpreted steeply dipping epithermal quartz vein structure (hydrothermal upflow path)

On line 10400mN, a similar abrupt, subvertical resistivity gradient with a coincident strong chargeability-high anomaly were detected, in a position consistent with a south-westerly strike extension of the prospective structure interpreted on line 10800mN (Figure 2).

These newly detected IP anomalies are interpreted to be evidence of an additional, well preserved, hydrothermal upflow zone (epithermal vein structure) which is completely untested by previous drilling.

Importantly, the style, scale, strength and spatial arrangement of these anomalies, considered in concert with the supportive surface geological and geochemical features (i.e. sinter/geyserite, anomalous As in soils), bear striking similarities to the IP signature of the world-class >4Moz Au Pajingo deposit. Pajingo is situated ~60km west of Trigg's EPM 18090 and hosted in Cycle 1 Drummond Basin lithologies considered to be stratigraphically equivalent to the Stones Creek Volcanics host rocks at SW Limey.

Along with the western resistivity gradient recognized during the re-processing of the historic IP data, the two newly defined eastern IP anomalies represent compelling targets that warrant immediate drill testing. At Trigg's request, Global Ore Discovery has provided an integrated geological interpretation and designed three (3) priority drill holes, which will test for the presence of mineralized low sulphidation epithermal vein structures at each of the three IP targets (Figure 2). These holes will be completed in the Company's maiden drilling program at the Drummond Basin Project.

Breccia Hill

The Breccia Hill prospect comprises an outcropping 700m x 375m zone of silica-pyrite matrix breccia hosted within and along the margins of a high-level rhyolite dome. Breccia Hill is interpreted to be analogous in style to the Twin Hills-Lone Sister epithermal deposit in the Drummond Basin (GBM Resources (ASX: GBM)). Deposits of this style (rhyolite dome associated) are typified by relatively low-grade gold mineralisation associated with silica-pyrite-marcasite breccia infill, with the potential for higher grade epithermal quartz vein mineralisation associated with deeper 'feeder' structures. IP geophysical surveys have proven effective in defining deeper, higher-grade targets at similar deposits, including the Twin Hills-Lone Sister deposit (12.5Mt at 1.2g/t Au) (GBM Resources Ltd ASX: GBM)[5].

At Breccia Hill, the outcropping breccia is situated within a 1km x 0.8km zone of coincident Au-Ag-As-Sb-Te anomalism defined by historic soil and rock chip sampling. The breccia and associated multi-element geochemical anomaly are further encompassed by a 3km x 1.8km hydrothermal alteration footprint characterized by crystalline kaolinite, providing evidence of the large-scale footprint and shallow erosional level of the mineral system.

Breccia Hill has seen limited historic drilling, predominantly comprising shallow reverse circulation drilling testing below a swarm of high-level silica-kaolinite veins cutting the eastern half of the breccia zone. One deeper historic hole (GBHDDH1; 344.2m) was completed by Sons of Gwalia in 1990 but it did not intersect a 'feeder' zone to the outcropping breccia.

Trigg completed a maiden PDIP survey at Breccia Hill, comprising three (3) NE-oriented 1.1km long lines, spaced 200m apart, from 18 to 29 May 2024. The intent of the survey was to define a deeper 'feeder' zone (or zones) for the outcropping and shallowly drilled hydrothermal breccia, which would represent a key drilling target for higher grade low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation.

2D and 3D inversion processing of the IP survey data has defined coincident resistivity and chargeability anomalies occurring below the southern and/or northern margins of the outcropping breccia (Figure 3). On lines 20200mE and 20400mE, anomalies consistent with potential feeder structures occur below *both* southern and northern breccia contacts. These anomalies are interpreted to reflect untested, deeper 'feeder' structures for the breccia, and key targets for higher grade low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation.

Three priority targets, two of which are supported by a 300m x 80m coincident >50ppb gold, >50ppm As and >0.5ppm Ag anomaly soil anomaly (sampling completed by Evolution Mining in 2019) have been defined for drill testing during the Company's upcoming maiden Drummond Basin Project drilling program (Figure 3).

[5] GBM ASX Announcement: 5 December 2022, 'Twin Hills Gold Project Upgrades to ~1 Moz Mineral Resource'

Quartz Ridge

The Quartz Ridge prospect forms part of the broader Panhandle - Sinter mineral system, which comprises NE and NW striking epithermal vein structures hosted within felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Carboniferous Bulgonunna Volcanics. The age of the host rocks contrasts with the age of the host to all of the major Drummond Basin epithermal deposits – the early Carboniferous aged Cycle 1 Drummond Basin volcanics. It is therefore likely that the mineralisation at Quartz Ridge is late Carboniferous-Early Permian, in contrast to the major mineralized systems in the Drummond Basin. Despite this contrast in age, it is important to note that:

- Time-equivalent stratigraphy hosts significant low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation within the broader district (i.e. Crush Creek; 0.19Moz Au - Lizzie Creek Volcanics), and economically viable mineralization mineralisation of the same style elsewhere within the northern New England Fold Belt (Cracow; >3Moz Au - Camboon Volcanics).

- Belts of Permo-Carboniferous aged intermediate to felsic intrusions are genetically linked to economic low sulphidation epithermal and intrusion-related gold systems in central and northern Queensland (i.e. Cracow, Mt Leyshon, Kidston, Mt Wright)

The Panhandle-Sinter mineral system has seen limited historical diamond drilling, completed by Newmont Australia (2007) and Ramelius Resources (2012), which focused upon an outcropping set of NE striking epithermal quartz veins at Quartz Ridge (Figure 4). The historic drilling predominantly tested at shallow depths below some of the best rock chip sample assays (up to 9.54g/t Au and 201ppm Ag) taken along the NE trending veins. One deeper hole (PAND0001; 500.8m) was drilled by Ramelius Resources. Whilst historic drilling intersected restricted zones of quartz veining, no significant gold intercepts >1g/t Au were reported.

Analysis of historic surface geochemical datasets, geological mapping and airborne hyperspectral data suggests that the NE striking structures are likely to be older, deeper-seated features, acting as conduits for magmatic-hydrothermal fluids. This interpretation is supported by mapping completed by Newmont Australia in 2007, which showed that a series of NE striking felsic dykes accompanies the NE striking veins. The NW striking Panhandle Fault is interpreted to be a younger extensional structure, cutting across the older, longer-lived NE structures and potentially providing an ‘up and out’ flow path for hydrothermal fluids.

Previous work also included a 11.7 line km IP survey completed by Liontown Resources in 2011. Trigg compiled and re-processed the data from this survey (including 2D and 3D inversions). The reprocessed data highlighted two notable anomalies, the most significant of which is a steeply SSW plunging resistivity and modest chargeability anomaly situated near the intersection of the NW striking Panhandle Fault and the western-most NE striking quartz vein structure (Figure 4). It is interpreted that this anomaly represents an undrilled steeply SW plunging zone of increased epithermal vein volume and silicification, localized by the intersection of the two main structural orientations.

Trigg’s upcoming drilling program is planned to include a single drill hole to test for significant volumes of mineralized epithermal quartz veining associated with this IP anomaly.

Breccia Hill, Limey, and Quartz Ridge are three of several high-priority epithermal gold targets identified across Trigg's 540km^2 Drummond Gold Project, which the Company acquired in November 2023.

A desktop geoscience program using integrated historical exploration datasets including surface geochemistry, drilling, geophysics, and surface geology across the project area to identify key epithermal system indicators (high-level vein textures, large-scale alteration zoning patterns) is progressing well and suggests the potential for significant epithermal gold deposits.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This JORC Table 1 refers to historical exploration data and Trigg's geophysical data reported in this news for Limey Trend

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Results reported here are <u>not</u> being used towards Mineral Resource Estimate or Reserve calculations.

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.*	**Drilling** Drilling at Limey Dam has been undertaken by Hunter Resources in 1987 (4 RC holes, 474m) and 1988 (5 RC holes, 604m); MIM Exploration in 1999 (6 RC holes, 846m); Adelaide Resources in 2015 (25 DD holes, 1855.18m); and Evolution Mining in 2019 (5 DD holes, 2408.3m) and 2020 (4 RCDD holes, 979.6m). <u>Sample Representivity</u> • Most holes are oriented appropriately to give optimal sample representivity, drilled mostly perpendicular to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralised body and oriented towards the target mineralised horizon/structure; however downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. *Hunter Resources 1987/1988* • 2m composite samples were obtained for the 1987 drilling by unknown methods while a splitter (type not recorded) was utilised to obtain a 2m composite 1kg sample for the 1988 drilling. • Sampling procedures have not been found. • Assay sample preparation methods are unknown for the 1987 and 1988 drilling. • No field duplicate samples were taken. *MIM Exploration 1999* • 2m composite samples were obtained by unknown method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Sampling procedures have not been found.
- Laboratory preparation methods are unknown.
- Field duplicates were taken by unknown methods.

Adelaide Resources 2015

- Selected samples of 0.05 – 1.55m length were taken as half HQ3 or NQ3 core size.
- Sampling procedures have not been found.
- Lab preparation consisted of crushing the sample so >70% of the sample passed 6mm from which 3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.
- Field duplicate core samples were taken of unknown size and by unknown method.

Evolution Mining 2019/2020

- Drill core samples of 0.3 – 2.0m were taken as half core. 2019 drillholes were sampled in their entirety. 2020 drill core were selectively sampled. 2020 RC precollar samples were sampled in their entirety and taken as 1m samples by unknown method.
- Sampling procedures have not been found.
- Laboratory preparation methods are unknown.
- Field duplicate samples were taken as quarter core my unknown methods.

<u>Assaying</u>

Hunter Resources 1987/1988

- 1987 drilling was assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Townsville and 1988 drilling by Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville.
- Samples from both years were assayed for Au and multi-element. The methods for the 1987 drilling are unknown while the 1988 drilling was completed by 30g Aqua Regia digest with ASS finish with a small number of 50g fire assay repeats and perchloric acid digest with AAS finish for multi-elements.

MIM Exploration 1999

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for Au by 50g fire assay and multi-element by HCL Acid digest with oxidant/organic solvent extraction with ICP-OES finish.

Adelaide Resources 2015

- Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for Au ore grade 30g fire assay with AAS finish and multi-element by four acid digest and ICP-AES finish.

Evolution Mining 2019/2020

- Samples were submitted to either ALS Laboratories, Townville or Intertek Genalysis, Townsville and assayed for Au by 50g fire assay with either AAS or ICP-OES finish and multi-element by either four acid digest or Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish.

Geophysics

Evolution 2019 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Evolution conducted a pole-dipole induced polarisation (PDIP) survey at Limey Dam. Four lines for 8.0-line km completed by Fender Geophysics in April 2019. IP Geophysics reported in this release was undertaken using the following equipment:
  - GDD RX32-16 16 channel receiver (Rx)
  - GDD TxII 15 Amp transmitter (Tx)
  - Honda EM65i 6.5Kw generator
  - Garmin Handheld GPS units
  - Dell Inspiron Data processing laptop computer

Trigg Minerals 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey

- The company conducted a pole-dipole induced polarisation (PDIP) survey at SW Limey Dam. The survey involved two extension lines of Evolutions 2019 survey for 2.6-line km (1.3km each) completed by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) between the 18 May and 2 June 2024. IP Geophysics reported in this release was undertaken using the following equipment:
  - 16 channel EMIT SMARTem24 receiver (Rx)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- One GDD Tx4 5kVA transmitter (Tx)
- Austech 7kW genset
- Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried stainless steel plates
- Handheld GPS
- Field processing computer

Surface Sampling

Large surface sampling campaigns have been completed by Hunter Resources (1987/1988), MIM Exploration (1999), Adelaide Resources (2014-2016), and Evolution Mining (2018/2019).

Soil Sampling

- Soil samples are used to indicate the presence or gold and pathfinder elements and are not used to determine mineral resources or reserves.

Hunter Resources 1988 Soil Survey

- Hunter Resources completed 78 conventional soil samples of unknown sample size in the Limey Creek North area. It is unknown from which horizon the soil samples were obtained. Samples were sieved to -40# mesh and assayed for gold by Aqua Regia with some fire assay repeats. Cu, Pb, Zn, and As were assayed by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

MIM Exploration 1999 Soil Survey

- MIM Exploration completed 855 bulk cyanide leach (BCL) soil samples over the 5km strike length of the Limey Trend on various spacings. It is unknown from which horizon the soil samples were obtained. Samples for gold and silver analysis were sieved onsite to -4mm to obtain a 3kg sample which was assayed by BCL. Sub-samples of unknown size were sieved to -80# for multi-element analysis by ICP-OES method. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Soil Surveys

- Evolution Mining completed 760 B-horizon -80# soil samples of unknown sample size on a staggered 400 x 400m grid over areas of mapped Stones Creek Formation within EPM18090. Detailed -80# soil sampling of unknown sample size was completed over the Limey Trend with 888 samples collected. Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay and a multi-element suite of 48 elements by four acid digest with ICP-Ms finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Rockchip Sampling

Hunter Resources 1987/1988 Rockchip Sampling

- Hunter Resources collected 166 rockchip samples of unknown type (e.g., whether outcrop, subcrop, float) at 51 different sites at Limey Dam, Limey Dam West, and Limey Dam South mostly from quartz vein material. All samples were sent to either Australian Assay Laboratories, Townsville or ALS Laboratories, location unknown for gold analysis by 50g fire assay and Cu, Pb, Zn, and As by multi acid or perchloric acid digest, AAS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

MIM Exploration 1999 Rockchip Sampling

- MIM Exploration collected 105 rockchip samples of unknown type (e.g., whether outcrop, subcrop, float) from mineralised and altered material over the 4.5km strike of the Limey Dam trend. Samples were mainly of epithermal quartz vein material with some showing hydrothermal brecciation and/or pyrite mineralisation. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for Au by 50g fire assay using low and higher grade methods and Aqua Regia digest, ICP-OES finish for a range of multi-elements. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Adelaide Resources 2014-2016 Rockchip Sampling

- Adelaide Resources collected 300 rockchip samples of unknown type between 2014 and 2016 mostly from quartz veined and altered outcrop over the 4.5km strike of the Limey Dam trend. All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, an ISO certified contract laboratory in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Brisbane and assayed for ore grade gold by 30g fire assay with AAS finish and 33 or 48 multi-element analysis using four acid digest with ICP-MS finish. • Samples ranging from 0.35 to 2.99kg were crushed so >70% of the sample passed 6mm from which 3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns by prep codes CRU-21 and PUL-23. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Rockchip Sampling* • Evolution Mining collected 503 rockchip samples in 2018 and 2019 mostly from quartz veined and altered outcrop over the 4.5km strike of the Limey Dam trend. All rock chips were analysed at ALS Townsville laboratories, using analysis method ME-MS61 (48 elements by four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish) and analysis method Au-ICP22 (Au by 50g fire assay and ICP-AES). • Samples ranging were crushed so >70% of the sample passed 6mm from which 3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns by prep codes CRU-21 and PUL-23.
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).*	**Drilling** • Various drilling contractors completed the six separate programs at Limey Dam. A summary of the drilling campaigns is provided below. • RC drilling was by face-sampling bit. • Core drilling by Adelaide Resource and Evolution Mining was oriented using an unknown tool.

Company	Hole Type	Year	No. of Drillholes	Drill Comp/Rig	Hole Size/ Core Size
Hunter Resources	RC	1987	4	UNK/Warman 1000	3.5"
Hunter Resources	RC	1988	5	UNK/Universal 650	113mm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

MIM Expl.	RC	1999	6	Drill Torque/TD610 Rig.1 400psi/1000 cfm	5 3/8"
Adelaide	DD	2015	25	Associated Exploration Driller (AED)/Rig.002 Crawler	HQ3/NQ3
Evolution	DD	2019	5	Eagle Drilling/UNK	HQ3/NQ2
Evolution	RCDD	2020	4	DDH1/UNK	RC Precollar - UNK DD tail - NQ2

Drill sample recovery

- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*
- *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*
- *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*

Drilling

Hunter Resources 1987/1988

- Drilling sample recovery and sample moisture is unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made.

MIM Exploration 1999

- Drilling sample recovery and sample moisture is unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made.

Adelaide Resources 2015

- Drilling has been undertaken using triple tube though the mineralised sections in an effort to maximise recovery.
- Quantitative core recovery was collected on a per run basis. Recoveries ranged from 19.2 – 100%. 89% of runs had greater than or equal to 90% recovery. No assessment of bias has been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Evolution Mining 2019/2020 • RC pre-collar sample recovery and sample moisture is unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made. • No record of core recovery has been found and as such no assessment of bias can be undertaken.
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.*	**Drilling** *Hunter Resources 1987/1988* • All drilling has been logged qualitatively for lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. *MIM Exploration 1999* • All drilling has been handwritten onto pre-prepared paper logging templates. Qualitative information on lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration has been recorded. *Adelaide Resources 2015* • All drilling has been captured into Excel logging templates with no internal validation. Qualitative information on lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration has been recorded. Geotech, structural logging and recovery are quantitative. *Evolution Mining 2019/2020* • Logging procedures are unknown. Data obtained is from QDEX reporting templates. No original logs have been found. **Surface Sampling** <u>Rockchip Sampling</u> *Hunter Resources 1987/1988 Rockchip Sampling*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No sample logging is available such as sample or location description apart from a small number of samples were submitted to Croxford Mineralogical Services for petrographical description. *MIM Exploration 1999 Rockchip Sampling* • Logging descriptions vary between samples but include lithology, alteration, mineralisation and descriptions of the type of outcrop which can include such information as vein width, strike length, and orientation. *Adelaide Resources 2014-2016 Rockchip Sampling* • Logging descriptions vary between samples but include lithology, alteration, mineralisation and descriptions of the type of outcrop which can include such information as vein width, strike length, and orientation. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Rockchip Sampling* • Logging descriptions vary between samples but include lithology, alteration, mineralisation and descriptions of the type of outcrop which can include such information as vein width, strike length, and orientation.
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*	**Drilling** • NQ2/NQ3 half core is considered an appropriate sample size for the style of mineralisation. Sampling methods for RC drilling are unknown and thus no comment can be made as to its appropriateness as a sampling technique. *Hunter Resources 1987/1988* • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown and no procedures have been found. • RC drilling with face-sampling bits is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • All samples were sent to either Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL) Townsville or Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. • No record of field or lab duplicate sampling has been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*MIM Exploration 1999* • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown and no procedures have been found. • All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, location unknown for sample preparation and analysis. • RC drilling with face-sampling bits is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Field duplicates were taken my unknown method. Field duplicates varied from none per batch to five with an overall insertion rate of 3.5%. • Lab duplicates are unknown. *Adelaide Resources 2015* • Core was cut in half by diamond core saw with half core sent to the lab for assay. • All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane. Core samples were crushed so >70% of the sample passed 6mm (Lab code: CRU-21) from which 3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Lab Code: PUL-23). • Field duplicates were taken as quarter core cut by diamond core saw at an insertion rate of 2%. *Evolution Mining 2019/2020* • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown and no procedures have been found. • All samples were sent to either ALS Laboratories Townsville or Intertek Genalysis, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. • Field duplicates were taken as quarter core and presumed to be cut by diamond core saw. **Surface Sampling** <u>Soil Sampling</u> *Hunter Resources 1988 Soil Survey* • Sampling procedures are unknown (e.g., sample size, soil horizon, what measures were taken to avoid transported material etc.). Sample mesh size of -40# for gold and multi-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

element analysis is considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation.

- Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown.
- It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken.

MIM Exploration 1999 Soil Survey

- Sampling procedures are unknown (e.g., sample size, soil horizon, what measures were taken to avoid transported material etc.). Sample mesh size of -4mm mesh size for BCL and -80# for multi-element is considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation.
- Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown.
- It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken.

Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Soil Surveys

- Sampling procedures are unknown (e.g., sample size, what measures were taken to avoid transported material etc.). Sample mesh size of -80# B-horizon soils are considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation.
- Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown.
- Duplicate sampling was undertaken but data has not been found.
- No records of duplicate versus originals have been identified

<u>Rockchip Sampling</u>

Hunter Resources 1987/1988 Rockchip Sampling

- Outcrop, sub-crop, and float samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion.
- Sample preparation was undertaken by Australian Assay Laboratories or ALS Laboratories using unknown methods.

MIM Exploration 1999 Rockchip Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples weights are unknown. • Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Laboratories, using unknown methods. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. *Adelaide Resources 2014-2016 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples ranging from 0.35 to 2.99kg were prepared by ALS Laboratories, Brisbane by crushing so >70% of the sample passed 6mm from which 3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns by prep codes CRU-21 and PUL-23. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples weights are unknown. • Samples of unknown weights were prepared by ALS Laboratories, Brisbane by crushing so >70% of the sample passed 6mm from which 3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns by prep codes CRU-21 and PUL-23. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external*	**Drilling** • Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic drilling data. *Hunter Resources 1987/1988* • 1987 samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL) Townsville for gold by unknown method. All samples were assayed for As, Sb, Cu, Pb, and Zn by unknown method. Selected samples were assayed for Ag, Bi, Cd, Co, Hg, Mo, Tl, Mn, and Te by unknown method. No QAQC data or analysis of internal lab or company CRM by Hunter has been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 1989 samples were assayed by Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville. All samples were assayed for gold by 30g sample, Aqua Regia digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 329) with a small number of repeats by 50g fire assay, Pb collection, AAS finish (Lab Code:313) and Ag, As Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest AAS finish (Lab Code: 101 (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn), 114 (As)). No internal or external No QAQC data or analysis of internal lab or company CRM by Hunter has been found. *MIM Exploration 1999* • All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, site unknown and were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) and Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Hg, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, and Zn by HCL Acid digest with oxidant/organic solvent Extraction and ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC588). • Standards were inserted at a rate of at least one per batch, maximum two with an overall insertion rate of 2%. It is unknown whether these were Certified Reference Standards. • No field blanks were utilised. • Lab internal QAQC is unknown. • No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM by MIM has been found. *Adelaide Resources 2015* • All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for gold by 30g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA25) and a multi-element suite (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn) by four acid digest, ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME-ICP61). • The Lab utilises industry standard internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats. • The company utilised certified reference materials (CRMs) as standards supplied by OREAS (4PA, 5PB, 42p, 45p) and basalt field blanks. • Adelaide inserted OREAS Certified Reference Standards at a rate of about 1.7%. • Adelaide inserted blank (either basalt or unknown) at a rate of about 2.5%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM by Adelaide has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Evolution Mining 2019/2020

- All samples were sent to either ALS Laboratories, Townsville or Intertek Genalysis, Townsville and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with either AAS or ICP-OES finish (Lab Codes: Au-AA26 or FA50/OE respectively). Selected samples from 2019 and 2020 drilling were assayed for a multi-element suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.75g or 1g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: ME-MS61M (ALS) or 4A/MS (Intertek)). A majority of samples for the 2020 drilling were assayed for Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest of a 0.5g or 1g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: ME-ICP41 (ALS) or AR01/OE (Intertek)).
- Given the era of drilling and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located.
- No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRMs by Evolution has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Geophysics

Evolution Mining 2019 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Four lines at SW Limey Dam for 8.0-line km of pole-dipole induced polarization survey (PDIP) completed by Fender Geophysics in April 2019. The survey lines were oriented ESE (120°).
- Equipment used included a GDD TxII 15 Amp transmitter (Tx) and a GDD RX32-16 16 channel receiver (Rx). Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 50 m receiver dipoles and up to 16 receiver channels (N level) utilising time domain – 2 seconds or 0.125Hz.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Data QAQC and analysis was completed by RAMA Geoscience.

Trigg Minerals 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Two lines at SW Limey Dam for 2.6-line km of pole-dipole induced polarization survey (PDIP) were completed between 18 May to 2 June, 2024 by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS). The survey lines were oriented ESE (120°).
- Equipment used included a GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx) and a SMARTem 24 Receiver system (Rx). Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 50 m receiver dipoles and up to 16 receiver channels (N level).
- Data QAQC and analysis was completed by RAMA Geoscience.

Induced Polarisation Data processing and QAQC

- Raw IP data supplied by AGS and using Evolution supplied data was imported into TQIPdb, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing. Data quality was considered generally very good.
- 2D inversion modelling was completed on each PDIP line using Res2DInv produced by Aarhus Geosoftware.
- Several iterations of the 2D inversion modelling were completed with changes to various parameters such as mesh size, damping or smoothing factors, reference models, directional weighting filters, and depth weighting parameters. Analysis of the inversion convergence and how well the modelled response matched the observed data was also completed. The models presented here are considered the best result in terms of fitting the observed data, convergence, and providing a geologically reasonable model.

Surface Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil Sampling • Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic soil data. *Hunter Resources 1988 Soil Survey* • Samples were assayed by Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville for gold using a 30g sample, Aqua Regia digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 329) with some repeats by 50g fire assay, Pb collection, AAS finish (Lab Code: 313). Cu, Pb, and Zn were assayed by perchloric acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 101). As was assayed by the hydride method, using a perchloric acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 114). • QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • No Hunter QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. *MIM Exploration 1999 Soil Survey* • Samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories, location unknown. Gold and silver was assayed by Bulk Cyanide Leach (Lab Code: PM226). Multi-element analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Sb, and Fe was completed on the sieved fraction or ground sample passing -80# then by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- No MIM QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Soil Surveys

- Samples were assayed by ALS, Townville. Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: Au_AuICP22). A 48 multi-element + Hg suite was assayed by four acid digest of a 0.75g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: ME-MS61M).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- No Evolution QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

<u>Rockchip Sampling</u>

- Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic rockchip data.

Hunter Resources 1987/1988 Rockchip Sampling

- Samples were either submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories, Townsville (AAL) or ALS Laboratories (ALS), Townsville. Samples sent to AAL were assayed for Au by 50g fire assay, Aqua Regia digest of prill ,DIBK, AAS finish (Lab Code: FA50/D610) and Cu, Pb, Zn, and As by multi acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: AAS/D100). Samples sent to ALS were assayed for Au by 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) and Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn by perchloric acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: G001 (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn), G003 (As)).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

- No Hunter QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

MIM Exploration 1999 Rockchip Sampling

- Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, location unknown and assayed for low and high level gold by 50 g, Pb collection, solvent extraction, flame AAS finish (Lab Code: PM219 (low-level), PM209 (high-level)). A multi-element suite including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Bi, Sb, Mn, and S was assayed by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC588).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- No MIM QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Adelaide Resources 2014-2016 Rockchip Sampling

- Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for ore grade gold by 30g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA25). All samples were assayed for a multi-element suite by a near total four acid digest with ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish by either a 33 element suite (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn – Lab Code: ME-ICP61) or 48 element suite (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr – Lab Code: ME-MS61).
- Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) is an ISO certified contract laboratory and conducts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		internal QAQC on a per batch basis comprising standards, blanks, and duplicates. • External company QAQC comprised a small number of standards, blanks, and duplicates but these did not cover all lab batches. No Adelaide QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Rockchip Sampling* • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Townsville and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay, ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: Au-ICP22). All samples were assayed for a 48 multi-element suite (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr) by a near total four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: ME-MS61). • QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. • Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) is an ISO certified contract laboratory and conducts internal QAQC on a per batch basis comprising standards, blanks, and duplicates. • No Evolution QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
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.*	**Drilling** • Intersections have been checked against available source data where possible noting that large amounts of source data are not available. As a result, Trigg are only using available data as indications of potential mineralisation for potential future targeting. • No adjustments have been applied to the results. • No twin holes have been completed. **Geophysics** *Evolution Mining 2019 and Trigg Minerals 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No independent verification of the results has been undertaken. • Digital data have been retained, uploaded into the company's secure server and validated by company personnel. • No adjustments have been applied to the results. **Surface Sampling** *Hunter Resources 1987/1988, MIM Exploration 1999, Adelaide Resources 2014-2016, Evolution 2018/2019 Soil and Rockchip Sampling* • No verification of the assay results has been undertaken. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Drilling** *Hunter Resources 1987/1988* • Drillhole collar location methods are unknown. • A local grid system was used and collar locations are recorded on maps produced within reports. • Drillholes were not surveyed downhole. *MIM Exploration 1999* • Drill collar locations are presumed to have been captured using handheld GPS with unknown accuracy. • Topographic control for this phase of drilling is unknown. • AGD66 datum/AMG66 Zone 55 projection was used. • Drillholes were surveyed downhole using an Eastman single shot camera at 20m intervals. *Adelaide Resources 2015* • Drill collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Collar RLs are estimated from the published 10m contour data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- GDA94 datum/MGA94 Zone 55 projection was used.
- Drillholes were surveyed downhole using a Coretell Gen 4 survey tool at 20 to 40m intervals.

Evolution Mining 2019/2020

- Drill collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.
- Topographic control for this phase of drilling is assumed to have been by handheld GPS.
- GDA94 datum/MGA94 Zone 55 projection was used.
- 2019 drillholes were surveyed downhole using a Reflex survey tool at 15m from surface then every 30m to end of hole. 2020 drillhole were surveyed using an Axis gyro near collar then at 20 to 30m intervals to end of hole.

Geophysics

Evolution Mining 2019 Induced Polarisation Survey

- IP locations were obtained using a Garmin handheld GPS recorded in GDA1994 MGA Zone 55K and local grid.
- Topography data was integrated into the TQIPdb databases. For Limey Dam, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) elevation data downloaded from the USGS Earth Explorer portal was utilised.

Trigg Minerals 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey

- IP locations were obtained using a Garmin handheld GPS recorded in GDA2020 MGA Zone 55K and local grid.
- Topography data was integrated into the TQIPdb databases. For Limey Dam, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) elevation data downloaded from the USGS Earth Explorer portal was utilised.

Surface Sampling

- Samples locations (X,Y) have been draped to open source ALOS DEM (+/-5m) which is considered adequate topographic control for the data type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil Sampling *Hunter Resources 1988 Soil Survey* • Soil samples were located on a surveyed local grid. The produced map has been registered within GIS software and sample points digitised by unknown methods as part of the GSQ data compilation. *MIM Exploration 1999 Soil Survey* • Soil sample location method is unknown. Sample locations were recorded in AGD84 datum/AMG84 projection. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Soil Surveys* • Sampling points are located by handheld GPS recorded in GDA94 datum/MGA94 projection. Rockchip Sampling *Hunter Resources 1987/1988 Rockchip Sampling* • Rockchip samples were located on a surveyed local grid. The produced map has been registered within GIS software and sample points digitised by unknown methods as part of the GSQ data compilation. *MIM Exploration 1999 Rockchip Sampling* • Rockchip sample location method is unknown. Sample locations were recorded in AGD84 datum/AMG84 projection. *Adelaide Resources 2014-2016 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling points are located by handheld GPS recorded in GDA94 datum/MGA94 projection. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling points are located by handheld GPS recorded in GDA94 datum/MGA94 projection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Drilling** • Data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of results. Drillhole spacing is variable reflecting the early exploration nature of the drilling completed. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported. • No sample compositing has been applied. **Geophysics** *Evolution 2019 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 50 m receiver dipoles. **Surface Sampling** <u>Soil Sampling</u> *Hunter Resources 1988 Soil Survey* • Sampling was completed on a grid oriented NNE (035°) with 100 m line spacing and 50 m sample spacing over the Limey Dam North area. • No compositing has been applied. *MIM Exploration 1999 Soil Survey* • Reconnaissance sampling was initially completed on 500m E-W line and 250m sample spacing, which was infilled to a density of 100 x 100m within the main anomalous trend. Ridge sampling was completed north of Limey Dam prospect on nominal 25m spacing. • No compositing has been applied. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Soil Surveys* • Regional soils were collected on a staggered 400 x 400m grid over mapped areas of the Stone Creek Formation within EPM18090. • At Limey Dam, detail soils were collected on a grid oriented NNE (030°) with 200 m line

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spacing and 100 sample spacing with 50m infill sample spacing in the central SW Limey Dam area. • No compositing has been applied. <u>Rockchip Sampling</u> • Data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and has been determined by the supervising geologist. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	**Drilling** • Most holes are oriented appropriately to give optimal sample representivity, drilled mostly perpendicular to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralised body and oriented towards the target mineralised horizon/structure; however downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. **Geophysics** *Evolution 2019 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • IP lines have been oriented as close as possible to right angles to the main mineralisation trends. **Surface Sampling** <u>Soil Sampling</u> *Hunter Resources 1988 Soil Survey* • The local grid is oriented in line with the main geological and mineralised trend (NNE) and as such is considered suitable for defining mineralisation and trends. *MIM Exploration 1999 Soil Survey* • Smaller sampling distances of down to 25m on E-W lines are considered suitable for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		highlighting anomalism on the dominantly NNE-SSW mineralised trend. *Evolution Mining 2018/2019 Soil Surveys* • The local grid is oriented in line with the main geological and mineralised trend (NNE) and as such is considered suitable for defining mineralisation and trends. <u>Rockchip Sampling</u> • Rock chip sampling is conducted along targeted structures or outcrops determined by the supervising geologist and assisted by pre-made field maps or GPS.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Drilling** • Sample security practices are unknown for all programs. **Geophysics** *Evolution 2019 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • Not applicable. **Surface Sampling** • Sample security procedures are unknown for all programs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties,*	• The SW Limey Prospect lies entirely within EPM 18090 held by Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited ('Trigg') (ASX: TMG). Trigg acquired the tenement along with EPM 25660, EPM 26154, EPM 25660 and EPM 27501 in November 2023, via its acquisition of Rush Resources Ltd, a subsidiary of Andromeda Metals Ltd (ASX: AND).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenure status	*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.*	• EPM 18090 is in northern Queensland, approximately 110km southeast of Charters Towers and 60 kilometres south-southeast of Ravenswood. Access to EPM 18090 is gained via the Flinders Highway from Townsville or Charters Towers to Mingela, then south via Ravenswood on the sealed Burdekin Falls Dam Road. Access can then be gained via three well-maintained unsealed tracks that depart the Burdekin Falls Dam Road 104, 106 and 112 km south of Ravenswood. Access throughout the tenement is via station tracks of variable quality, with heavy rain occasionally rendering some impassable particularly for long periods during the wet season. • The SW Limey prospect and EPM 18090 are situated within the traditional lands of Birriah People (NTD: QCD 2016/001). • The two most southwestern sub-blocks of EPM 18090 fall within Restricted Area 87 for the purpose of the Burdekin Falls Dam ponded area. This does not cover the Limey Dam prospect.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration for epithermal style mineralisation was commenced by Hunter Resources in the late 1980s after the discovery of the Scott Lode/Pajingo deposit by Battle Mountain Australia in 1984-85. Hunter's early work defined many of the prospects. Exploration has subsequently been carried by MIM Exploration, Adelaide Resources, and Evolution Mining. • 1987 – 1989 Hunter Resources (ATP 4978M) – Hunter acquired the tenement to explore for epithermal gold mineralisation in rholities and rhyolite breccias intruded along structural zones along the faulted north-western margin of the Drummond Basin. Reconnaissance BCL and pan concentrate sampling identified 4 gold prospects: Breccia Hill, Limey Dam, Limey Dam West, and Two Mile Creek. Detailed work on the Limey Dam prospects included gridding, soil and rock chip geochemistry, 1:5,000 and 1:1,000 geological mapping and ground magnetics. Nine reverse circulation percussion holes GLD-1-8 and GLW-1, were drilled to test outcropping quartz veins. • 1993 – 2000 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd/MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (EPM9811) - EPM9811 ("Glenroy") was acquired by Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd in December 1993 to evaluate the potential for ".volcanic breccia gold style mineralisation" including "breccia related and epithermal style precious metal & massive sulphide polymetallic mineralisation". Work on EPM9811 carried out by MIM Exploration Pty Ltd on behalf of Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd initially comprised a literature review of all previous work, reconnaissance traversing and sampling, and a broad spaced soil sampling program over multiple occurrences of epithermal quartz veining on the Limey Dam prospect and a corridor extending to the south west thereof. Six reverse circulation percussion drill holes (LDP1-6) were drilled for 846m to test NNE striking zones of clay/silica alteration with localised chalcedonic quartz veining and brecciation. • 2012 – 2018 Adelaide Resources (EPM18090) – Adelaide acquired the tenement to explore for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		epithermal style gold deposits. They carried our rockchip and soil sampling (pXRF) and 25 diamond drill holes (GLD009-015, 015A,016-032) for 1855.18m mainly targeting outcropping quartz veins. • 2019-2020 Evolution Mining (EPM18090) – In JV with Adelaide, Evolution took over as operator of EPM 18090. During this period Evolution completed rockchip sampling, soil sampling (795 samples), ground magnetics (15km^2), induced polarisation (8-line km), and mapping at Limey Dam and airborne hyperspectral over the whole tenement. Two diamond drilling programs were completed. The first consisted of 5 diamond holes (SLDD001-005) for 2408.5m at SW Limey Dam designed to traverse an approximate NE-trending structural corridor defined by geological mapping, surface geochemistry and interpreted geophysical data. A second program of four diamond holes (RTC001-004) for 979.6m was drilled testing the Roo Tail breccia.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EPM 18090 straddles the boundary between the Lower Palaeozoic Lolworth-Ravenswood Block and the Devonian - Carboniferous Drummond Basin in North Queenland, Australia. The principal exploration targets within the Drummond Basin are low-sulphidation Au/Ag epithermal-style deposits associated with a major volcanic episode in the lower part of the Basin Sequence. The favoured host rocks for known epithermal gold deposits in the Drummond Basin are ascribed to the "Cycle 1" volcanics, which comprise a package of largely felsic volcanics and associated sub volcanic intrusives. The Cycle 1 volcanics host each of the Pajingo-Vera Nancy, Wirralie, Yandan, Mt Coolon and Twin Hills deposits, and are interpreted to be well developed within EPM 18090.
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*	

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL	Dip	Azimith MGA94	Hole Depth (m)
GLD001	519310	7732681	221	-55	40	114.0
GLD002	518966	7733203	246	-55	295	144.0
GLD003	519221	7733148	255	-55	80	132.0
GLD004	519184	7732840	236	-51	61	117.0
GLD005	519198	7732922	246	-50	92	120.0

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.

GLD006	518911	7733124	243	-68	300	122.0
GLD007	518921	7733120	244	-45	129	200.0
GLD008	518684	7733160	228	-60	285	45.0
GLD009	517868	7731277	190	-60	26	30.0
GLD010	517875	7731263	191	-60	26	39.7
GLD011	517857	7731275	190	-61	31	25.0
GLD012	517848	7731264	191	-81	33	39.1
GLD013	517820	7731277	187	-60	39	24.0
GLD014	517791	7731178	189	-60	63	50.0
GLD015	517400	7730950	176	-60	293	21.3
GLD015A	517399	7730940	176	-50	292	50.0
GLD016	517415	7730950	177	-50	294	50.0
GLD017	517397	7731004	180	-60	288	19.6
GLD018	517404	7731002	180	-72	288	39.2
GLD019	517448	7731114	171	-60	304	27.1
GLD020	517769	7731162	189	-70	243	19.4
GLD021	517810	7731194	196	-65	243	36.3
GLD022	517320	7730378	192	-50	239	133.4
GLD023	517380	7730357	172	-50	258	143.3
GLD024	517380	7730330	172	-80	266	171.5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

GLD025	517321	7730518	182	-60	260	78.6
GLD026	517068	7730063	164	-55	269	120.2
GLD027	517416	7730755	235	-55	253	84.3
GLD028	517895	7730061	167	-75	269	96.5
GLD029	517777	7731250	189	-60	28	123.4
GLD030	517850	7731144	185	-60	10	121.9
GLD031	517484	7731123	171	-60	288	51.4
GLD032	517560	7730263	155	-50	276	270.3
GLW1	517776	7731158	200	-55	40	84.0
LDP1	517554	7730376	225	-55	108	250.0
LDP2	517703	7730500	220	-60	58	118.0
LDP3	517564	7730555	230	-60	258	88.0
LDP4	517302	7730492	215	-60	68	250.0
LDP5	517363	7730260	200	-60	223	22.0
LDP6	517439	7730885	170	-60	293	118.0
SLDD_001	517850	7730165	170	-48	295	502.9
SLDD_002	517415	7730759	236	-58	321	450.7
SLDD_003	518280	7730606	171	-47	299	457.6
SLDD_004	517751	7730993	183	-48	113	456.5
SLDD_005	517413	7730756	236	-62	133	540.6

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

RTRC001	517090	7730064	166	-55	280	221.7
RTRC002	516866	7730065	154	-55	130	230.8
RTRC003	517102	7729974	158	-55	295	299.3
RTRC004	516834	7729774	152	-55	320	227.8

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 metal equivalent values are used. • All intervals have been length weighted averaged. • All significant new drillhole assay data of a material nature are reported in this release.
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 geometry of the mineralisation to the drillhole is in many cases not well established and only downhole lengths are reported within historical reports.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with*	• Please refer to the accompanying document for figures and maps.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• Representative reporting of low and high grades has been delivered within this report. • Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole, length weighted averages. • Refer to the list of significant drill hole results in the accompanying report. All significant results using the criteria described above.
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.*	• Refer to Trigg news release dated: 24 May 2024 – Geophysics program commences at Breccia Hill epithermal gold silver target, Drummond Project, QLD. • Refer to Trigg news release dated: 20 March 2024 – Trigg identifies multiple epithermal gold targets for drilling at Drummond Basin project, QLD.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This JORC Table 1 refers to historical exploration data and Trigg's geophysical data reported in this news for Breccia Hill

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Results reported here are <u>not</u> being used towards Mineral Resource Estimate or Reserve calculations.

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.*	**Drilling** Drilling at Breccia Hill has been undertaken by Hunter Resources in 1987 (1 RC hole, 68m) and Sons of Gwalia in 1989 (8 RC holes, 547m) and 1990 (1 RC pre-collared diamond hole, 344.2m). <u>Sample Representivity</u> • Sampling methods, including sample sizes for both RC and diamond drilling are both unknown. Sampling was completed for the entirety of all holes. Sampling lengths for RC were by 2m composites with gold being sampled over 1m intervals in the 1987 drilling. • Drilling has been oriented to the SSW, roughly perpendicular to the mapped veining. • Sampling procedures have not been found. Laboratory preparation methods are unknown for all drilling. <u>Assaying</u> • Samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Townsville and by ALS Laboratories, Townsville for the 1987/1989 drilling. The 1990 drilling was assayed by ALS Laboratories, Townville. Assay methods for the 1987 drilling are unknown. The 1989 drilling samples were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay. As, Sb, Cu, Pb, and Zn were assayed by multi-acid digest with AAS finish.1990 RC and diamond drill samples were assayed by 50g fire assay, AAS finish and RC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

pre-collar samples were assayed for Ag and As by perchloric acid digest, AAS finish and Sb by HF/HNO3/HClO4 digest, AAS finish. Diamond tail samples were assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Mo, and Bi by HCL digest organic solvent extraction, ICP finish.

Geophysics

Sons of Gwalia 1989 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Five lines of gradient array induced polarisation survey (IP) over Breccia Hill was completed for 3.025-line km by Geoterrex Pty Ltd. No raw data is available. No details are available of the equipment used.

Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey

- The company conducted a pole-dipole induced polarisation (PDIP) survey at Breccia Hill. Three lines for 3.2 line km were completed by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) between the 18 May and 2 June 2024. PDIP geophysics reported in this release was undertaken using the following equipment:
  - 16 channel EMIT SMARTem24 receiver (Rx)
  - One GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx)
  - Austech 7kW genset
  - Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried stainless steel plates.
  - Handheld GPS
  - Field processing computer

Surface Sampling

Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey

- Evolution Mining collected 235 B-horizon -80# mesh soil samples of unknown size on 200m spaced N-S oriented lines with 50m sample spacing covering an

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>area of 1.2km E-W by 1.7km N-S.
• Samples were assayed by ALS, Townville. Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish. A 48 multi-element suite+ Hg was assayed by four acid digest of a 0.75g sample with ICP-MS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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).</td><td>Drilling
• Various drilling contractors completed the three separate programs at Breccia Hill. A summary of the drilling campaigns is provided below.
• RC drilling was by face-sampling bit.
• No drillcore was oriented.
<table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>Year</th><th>No. of Drillholes</th><th>Drill Comp/Rig</th><th>Hole Size/Core Size</th></tr><tr><td>Hunter Resources</td><td>RC</td><td>1987</td><td>1</td><td>Unknown/Warman 1000</td><td>3.5"</td></tr><tr><td>Sons of Gwalia</td><td>RC</td><td>1989</td><td>8</td><td>Unknown/T4</td><td>Unknown</td></tr><tr><td>Sons of Gwalia</td><td>RCDD</td><td>1990</td><td>1</td><td>Unknown/Universal</td><td>Precollar – UNK Core - NQ</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.
• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.
• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</td><td>Drilling
• Drilling sample recovery and sample moisture is unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Drilling** • All drilling has been logged qualitatively for lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. No geotechnical logging has been found. Core was not oriented and structural data recorded is qualitative. • No core photography has been found. • Data obtained comes from the QDEX reporting templates. • Logging procedures are unknown. **Geophysics** *Sons of Gwalia 1989 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • Not applicable.
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.*	**Drilling** • Samples were sent to either Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Townsville or ALS Laboratories, Townsville for analysis and sample preparation. • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown and no procedures have been found. • Field duplicates were taken for the 1989 and 1990 drilling but not the 1987 drilling. Sampling methods are unknown. **Surface Sampling** *Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey* • Sampling procedures are unknown (e.g., sample size, what measures were taken to avoid transported/damp material etc.). Sample mesh size of -80# are considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. • Duplicate sampling was undertaken but data has not been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		Drilling
		• Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic drilling data.
		• Samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL) Townsville for the 1987/1989 drilling and by ALS Laboratories, Townsville for the 1990 drilling.
		• Assaying methods are as follows:
		  • 1987 - Gold assay methods are unknown. Ag, Mo, Tl, Mn, Cd, Co, Te, and Se were assayed for the whole hole on 2m and 1m intervals. Selected assaying occurred for As, Bi, Sb, Hg, Cu, Pb, Zn. Assay methods are unknown.
		  • 1989 – Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: FA50/D610). As, Sb, Cu, Pb, and Zn were assayed by multi-acid digest with AAS finish (Lab Code: AAS/D100).
		  • 1990 – Gold for both RC and diamond was assayed by 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209). RC samples were assayed for Ag and As by perchloric acid digest @ 220° C, AAS finish (Lab Code: Ag-G001, As-G003) and Sb by HF/HNO3/HClO4 digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: G014). Diamond samples were assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Mo, and Bi by HCL digest organic solvent extraction, ICP finish (Lab Code: IC588).
		  • No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
		Geophysics
		Sons of Gwalia 1989 Induced Polarisation Survey
		• The IP survey was completed using a Dipole-Dipole (DDIP) configuration.
		• Rx dipole spacings of 50m were used.
		• Historical reporting makes no reference to the data processing utilised or assessment of the quality of the data and no raw data is available to make an independent assessment.
		Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Three lines at Breccia Hill pole-dipole induced polarisation survey (PDIP) for 3.2-line km was completed between 18 May to 2 June, 2024 by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS). The survey lines were oriented NNE (025°).
- Equipment used included a GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx) and a SMARTem 24 Receiver system (Rx). Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried stainless steel plates.
- The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 50 m receiver dipoles and up to 16 receiver channels (N level).
- Data QAQC and analysis was completed by RAMA Geoscience.
- Raw IP data supplied by AGS was imported into TQIPdb, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing. Data quality was considered generally very good.
- 2D inversion modelling was completed on each PDIP line using Res2DInv produced by Aarhus Geosoftware.
- 3D inversion modelling was completed on each survey line using Res3DInv from Aarhus Geosoftware.
- Several iterations of the 2D and 3D inversion modelling were completed with changes to various parameters such as mesh size, damping or smoothing factors, reference models, directional weighting filters, and depth weighting parameters. Analysis of the inversion convergence and how well the modelled response matched the observed data was also completed. The models presented here are considered the best result in terms of fitting the observed data, convergence, and providing a geologically reasonable model.

Surface Sampling

Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were assayed by ALS, Townville. Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: Au_AuICP22). A 48 multi-element + Hg suite was assayed by four acid digest of a 0.75g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: ME-MS61M). • QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • Given the era of assaying and lab utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • No Evolution QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
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.*	**Drilling** • Intersections have been checked against available source data where possible noting that large amounts of source data are not available. As a result, Trigg are only using available data as indications of potential mineralisation for potential future targeting. • No pulps or drill core are available for re-sampling. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • No twin holes have been completed. **Geophysics** *Sons of Gwalia 1989 Induced Polarisation Survey* • Due to no source data being available, no independent verification of the results has been undertaken. *Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • No independent verification of the results has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Digital data have been retained, uploaded into the company's secure server and validated by company personnel. • No adjustments have been applied to the results. **Surface Sampling** *Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey* • No verification of the assay results has been undertaken. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Drilling** • A local grid system was used by Hunter and Sons of Gwalia and hole locations are recorded on maps produced within reports. • Most drillhole collars are still exposed and some still have identifiable hole numbers. Handheld GPS pickups have been undertaken by an independent consultant geologist with collar locations being updated in the database. • 1987 and 1989 drillholes were not surveyed downhole. 1990 drilling was surveyed at irregular intervals between 30 and 90m using an Eastman single shot camera. • Topographic control for the historic drilling campaigns is unknown. Collar elevations have been updated using open-source ALOS DEM (5m) topographic surface which is considered adequate topographic control for the stage of exploration. **Geophysics** *Sons of Gwalia 1989 Induced Polarisation Survey* • No details are available of the method of locating the IP dipole locations and no source data exists. Comments by the consultant geophysicist working for Sons of Gwalia suggests some uncertainty as to the location of the data points.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Therefore, the data should be used with caution. *Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • IP dipole locations were obtained using a Garmin handheld GPS recorded in GDA2020 MGA Zone 55K and local grid. • Topography data was integrated into the TQIPdb databases. For Breccia Hill, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) elevation data downloaded from the USGS Earth Explorer portal was utilised. **Surface Sampling** *Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey* • Sampling points are located by handheld GPS recorded in GDA94 datum/MGA94 projection.
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.*	**Drilling** • Drillhole spacing reflects the reconnaissance nature of drilling undertaken to date. Drilling of the Milky Zone veins have been undertaken with three fences on approx. 800m spacing with 400m spacing between drillholes. Drilling of the main breccia zone has only been undertaken by two isolated drillholes. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported. • No sample compositing has been applied. **Geophysics** *Sons of Gwalia 1989 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 50 m receiver dipoles. **Surface Sampling** *Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample spacing is on 200 m N-S oriented line and 50m sample spacing covering an area of 1.2km E-W by 1.7km N-S. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	**Drilling** • Drillholes targeting the Milky Zone veins are drilled to the SSW being approximately perpendicular to the strike of the veins. Veins are interpreted to dip steeply to the NNE. The drilling orientation is considered appropriate and is expected to have introduced minor bias in intercept width based on the current geological information. As such, downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. **Geophysics** *Sons of Gwalia 1989 Induced Polarisation Survey* • IP survey lines are oriented E-W at a shallow angle to the known mineralising trends which are oriented mainly NW-SE. *Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • IP lines have been oriented as close as possible to right angles to the main structural and known mineralisation trends. **Surface Sampling** *Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey* • Sampling is oriented on N-S lines and considered suitably oriented to highlight anomalism based on the current geological understanding.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Drilling** • Sample security practices are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geophysics *Sons of Gwalia 1989 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • Not applicable. **Surface Sampling** *Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey* • Sample security procedures are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Drilling** • No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported. **Geophysics** *Sons of Gwalia 1989 and Trigg 2024 Induced Polarisation Survey* • No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported. **Surface Sampling** Evolution Mining 2019 Soil Survey • No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported.

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*	• The Breccia Hill Prospect lies entirely within EPM 18090 held by Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited ('Trigg') (ASX: TMG). Trigg acquired the tenement along with EPM 25660, EPM 26154, EPM 25660 and EPM 27501 in November 2023, via its acquisition of Rush Resources Ltd, a subsidiary of Andromeda Metals Ltd (ASX: AND).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• EPM 18090 is in northern Queensland, approximately 110km southeast of Charters Towers and 60 kilometres south-southeast of Ravenswood. Access to EPM 18090 is gained via the Flinders Highway from Townsville or Charters Towers to Mingela, then south via Ravenswood on the sealed Burdekin Falls Dam Road. Access can then be gained via three well-maintained unsealed tracks that depart the Burdekin Falls Dam Road 104, 106 and 112 km south of Ravenswood. Access throughout the tenement is via station tracks of variable quality, with heavy rain occasionally rendering some impassable particularly for long periods during the wet season. • The Breccia Hill prospect and EPM 18090 are situated within the traditional lands of Birriah People (NTD: QCD 2016/001). • The two most southwestern sub-blocks fall within Restricted Area 87 for the purpose of the Burdekin Falls Dam ponded area. This does not cover the Breccia Hill prospect.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration for epithermal style mineralisation was commenced by Hunter Resources in the late 1980s after the discovery of the Scott Lode/Pajingo deposit by Battle Mountain Australia in 1984-85. Hunter's early work defined many of the prospects. Relevant exploration to Breccia Hill has subsequently been carried by MIM Exploration, Adelaide Resources, and Evolution Mining. • 1987 – 1989 Hunter Resources (ATP 4978M) – Hunter acquired the tenement to explore for epithermal gold mineralisation in rhyolites and rhyolite breccias intruded along structural zones along the faulted north-western margin of the Drummond Basin. Reconnaissance BCL and pan concentrate sampling identified 4 gold prospects: Breccia Hill, Limey Dam, Limey Dam West, and Two Mile Creek. Detailed work on the Breccia Hill prospect included gridding, soil and rock chip geochemistry, 1:5,000 geological mapping, gradient array induced polarisation, and ground magnetics. One reverse circulation percussion hole GBH-1, was drilled to test outcropping quartz-pyrite breccia. • 1989 – 1990 Hunter Resources/Sons of Gwalia (ATP 4978M) - Sons of Gwalia NL took over management of exploration work on ATP4978M and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carried out reprocessing and reinterpretation of ground magnetic data, an orientation IP survey, and rock chip sampling and more detailed geological mapping at 1:1,000 at the Breccia Hill prospect. Eight reverse circulation percussion holes GBHRC2-10 testing the "Milky Silica Breccia Zones" at depth. One deep diamond hole, GBHDD-1 was drilled to test the quartz-pyrite breccia of Breccia Hill. • 2012 – 2018 Adelaide Resources (EPM18090) – Adelaide acquired the tenement to explore for epithermal style gold deposits. They carried our rockchip and soil sampling (pXRF) over Breccia Hill. • 2019-2020 Evolution Mining (EPM18090) – In JV with Adelaide, Evolution took over as operator of EPM 18090. During this period Evolution completed rockchip sampling, soil sampling (235 samples), and mapping at Breccia Hill and airborne hyperspectral over the whole tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EPM 18090 straddles the boundary between the Lower Palaeozoic Lolworth-Ravenswood Block and the Devonian - Carboniferous Drummond Basin in North Queenland, Australia. The principal exploration targets within the Drummond Basin are low-sulphidation Au/Ag epithermal-style deposits associated with a major volcanic episode in the lower part of the Basin Sequence. The favoured host rocks for known epithermal gold deposits in the Drummond Basin are ascribed to the "Cycle 1" volcanics, which comprise a package of largely felsic volcanics and associated sub volcanic intrusives. The Cycle 1 volcanics host each of the Pajingo-Vera Nancy, Wirralie, Yandan, Mt Coolon and Twin Hills deposits, and are interpreted to be well developed within EPM 18090.
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*	

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL	Dip	Azimuth MGA94	Hole Depth (m)
GBH-1	511034	7730591	230	-55	330	68

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 metal equivalent values are used. • All intervals have been length weighted averaged. • All significant new drillhole assay data of a material nature are reported in this release.
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 geometry of the mineralisation to the drillhole is in many cases not well established and only downhole lengths are reported within historic reports.

GBH-2	511309	7730374	311	-60	205	50
GBH-3	511310	7730426	315	-60	205	90
GBH-4	511384	7730380	320	-63	205	50
GBH-5	511467	7730437	335	-60	195	70
GBH-6	511470	7730480	341	-60	195	90
GBH-8b	511389	7730426	330	-60	205	101
GBH-9	511395	7730468	335	-60	205	66
GBH-10	511399	7730511	337	-60	205	30
GBHDDH-1	511144	7730641	230	-50	181	344.2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Please refer to the accompanying document for figures and maps.
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.*	• Representative reporting of low and high grades has been delivered within this report. • Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole, length weighted averages. • Refer to the list of significant drill hole results in the accompanying report. All significant results using the criteria described above.
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.*	• Refer to Trigg news release dated: 24 May 2024 – Geophysics program commences at Breccia Hill epithermal gold silver target, Drummond Project, QLD. • Refer to Trigg news release dated: 20 March 2024 – Trigg identifies multiple epithermal gold targets for drilling at Drummond Basin project, QLD.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work planned includes initial drill testing of induced polarisation anomalies defined by the recently completed IP survey.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This JORC Table 1 refers to historical exploration data and Trigg's geophysical data reported in this news for Quartz Ridge

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.).
Results reported here are <u>not</u> being used towards Mineral Resource Estimate or Reserve calculations.

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.*	**Drilling** Drilling at Quartz Ridge has been undertaken by Newmont Australia in 2008 (6 DD holes, 946.3m) and Ramelius Resources in 2012 under a CEI Grant (1 DD hole, 500.8m) • Newmont completed four holes oriented to the SW and NE in an attempt to scissor exposed veining at surface. One hole was drilled to the N targeting exposed veining. No significant zones of veining were reported from these holes, and as such, no comment can be made as to whether the sampling was representative. • Ramelius's single drillhole was oriented to the SE designed to test the strong resistive trend below the epiclastic, graben-fill sediments, defined by the IP traverse, and to penetrate the basin-bounding Beta Fault zone at depth. Drilling was mainly of stratigraphic interest, with no significant mineralization reported and no documented intersection of the basement bounding fault zone. As such, comments as to its suitability for testing mineralisation cannot be made. <u>Sample Representivity</u> *Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling* • Selected 1m samples were taken on nominal 3m spacing over the length of the holes except through areas considered to be potentially mineralised where continuous 1m sampling was completed. • Samples were submitted as half NQ2 drill core. Sampling procedures have not been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Laboratory preparation methods are unknown.

Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling

- The single drillhole was sampled as 1m samples continuously from 275m downhole. Two zones of potential mineralisation between 71 and 105m were sampled continuously as 1m samples.
- Sampling procedures have not been found. Samples were taken from NQ2 drill core but the proportion of core sampled is unknown. Laboratory preparation methods are unknown.

Assaying

Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling

- Samples were submitted to SGS, Townsville
- Samples were assayed for Au and a small multi-element suite by unknown methods.

Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling

- Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Townsville.
- Samples were assayed for Au by low level fire assay and a 48 multi-element suite with ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish. Assay methods are unknown.

Geophysics

Newmont Australia 2008 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Four lines of pole-dipole induced polarisation (PDIP) for a total of 5.5-line km was completed in 2008 by Planetary Geophysics. Two lines were completed at Quartz Ridge and one line each at Sinter and NW Sinter. IP Geophysics reported in this release was undertaken using the following equipment:
  - GDD Tx4 5KVa transmitter (Tx)
  - Elrec Pro 10 channel receiver (Rx)
  - Handheld GPS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Field processing computer

Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Nine lines of pole-dipole (PDIP) completed at Quartz Ridge for 11.7-line km.
- No further information relating to the equipment or survey configurations was able to be recovered.

Surface Sampling

Large surface sampling campaigns have been completed by ACM Gold (1990), Newmont Australia (2007/2008), and Liontown Resources (2010/2011).

Soil Sampling

- Soil samples are used to indicate the presence of gold and pathfinder elements and are not used to determine mineral resources or reserves.

ACM Gold 1990 Soil Survey

- ACM Gold collected 89 samples from Quartz Ridge, 162 samples from Sinter prospect and 118 regional ridge and spur samples during geological mapping. The sampling horizon is unknown. Samples from Quartz Ridge and Sinter were sieved to -1/4" mesh to obtain a 2kg sample and sent to Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were assayed for Au and Ag by Bulk Cyanide Leach (BCL). Ridge and spur samples were sieved to -80# mesh and sent to Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. Samples assayed for Au by 50g fire assay and As by the hydride method using perchloric acid digest, AAS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Soil Survey

- Newmont Australia collected 118 soil samples at Quartz Ridge, 441 samples from Sinter, and 240 samples NW Sinter prospects. The Quartz Ridge survey was designed to extend ACM's 1990 sampling to the east. At Sinter the survey duplicated previous ACM sampling to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

verify results. Samples were collected from the B-horizon and sieved to -2mm on site to obtain a 2kg sample. Splits were completed at the laboratory to obtain a 100g sample for multi-element analysis. Gold and silver were assayed by a proprietary Newmont Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) method and a multi-element suite by standard Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish at SGS, Townsville. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Liontown Resources 2010/2011 Soil surveys

- Liontown Resources collected 821 B-horizon soil samples on regional reconnaissance soil lies with 800m spacing on E-W traverses in the south-western part of EPM26154 and N-S traverses over the Panhandle trend. Another 378 samples were collected from Quartz Ridge and Sinter prospects on 200 x 100m grid spacing to resolve batch errors in Newmont sampling. All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Townville and assayed for gold by low level Aqua Regia digest, ICP-MS finish using a 25g sample. Mercury was assayed by Aqua Regia, ICP-MS finish using a 50g sample low-level method. A 48 multi-element suite plus rare earth elements Yb and Eu were assayed by four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Rockchip Sampling

Elliot Exploration 1988 Rockchip Sampling

- Elliot Exploration collected 83 regional rockchip samples of unknown type (e.g., whether outcrop, subcrop, float) from within EPM26154. All samples were sent to Classic Comlabs, Townsville and assayed for gold by Aqua Regia digest, AAS finish, Ag, Cu, Zn by unknown digest, AAS finish, and As, Pb, and Sb by X-ray Fluorescence (XRF). Sample preparation methods are unknown.

ACM Gold 1990 Rockchip Sampling

- ACM Gold collected 115 regional rockchip samples from EPM26154, including from Quartz Ridge, Sinter, NW Sinter prospects. All samples were sent to Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay, AAS finish. Ag, Cu, Pb, Mo and Zn were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assayed by perchloric acid digest, AAS finish or Aqua Regia and perchloric acid digest and ore-grade by mixed acid digest; As and Sb by the hydride method using perchloric acid digest, AAS finish; and Hg by perchloric acid digest, vapour generation, AAS finish. Tungsten was assayed for some samples by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) spectrophotometry. *Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Rockchip Sampling* • Newmont Australia collected 136 regional rockchip samples, including Quartz Ridge, Sinter, NW Sinter prospects. All samples were sent to SGS, Townsville and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay, AAS finish. Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Zn were assayed Aqua Regia digest, ICP-MS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown. *Liontown Resources 2010 Rockchip Sampling* • Liontown collected 170 rockchips samples from Quartz Ridge, Sinter, NW Sinter prospect areas. Samples were mostly from outcrop. All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Townville and assayed for gold by low level Aqua Regia digest, ICP-MS finish using a 25g sample. Mercury was assayed by Aqua Regia, ICP-MS finish using a 50g sample low level method. A 48 multi-element suite plus rare earth elements Yb and Eu were assayed by four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown.
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).*	**Drilling** • Newmont Australia and Ramelius Resources both completed diamond drilling at Quartz Ridge. Details are tabulated below. • Holes were cored from surface. Newmont started with HQ and reduced to NQ2 once in competent rock. It is unknown whether Ramelius started with a larger core diameter but most of the hole was completed by NQ2. • Core drilling by Newmont was not oriented. Core drilling by Ramelius was oriented using an Ezimark tool.

Company	Hole Type	Year	No. of Drillholes	Drill Comp/Rig	Hole Size/Core Size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Newmont Australia	DD	2007	6	OME Drilling, QLD/UDR650	HQ/NQ2
Ramelius Resources	DD	2012	1	War (NQ) Pty Ltd/LM90	NQ2

Drill sample recovery

- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*
- *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*
- *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*

Drilling

Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling

- Drilling sample recovery was calculated on a per run basis. Recoveries ranged from 2.63% to 100%. Core recovery data was not found for 96 runs of 369. Out of the 275 runs which had core recovery data, 795 had greater than or equal to 90% recovery. It is noted that 23 runs out of the 275 which have data recorded recoveries of less than or equal to 50%.
- Given the incomplete data and lack of economic drill intersections no assessment between sample recovery and grade can be made.

Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling

- No recovery data has been found and as a result no assessment between sample recovery and grade can be made.

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.*

Drilling

Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling

- Drillholes were logged qualitatively logging for lithology, alteration, veining, and mineralisation. No geotechnical logging has been found. Core was not oriented and structural data recorded is qualitative.
- No core photography has been found.
- Data obtained comes from the QDEX reporting templates.
- Logging procedures are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling

- Drillholes were logged qualitatively logging for lithology, alteration, veining, and mineralisation. Measurement and recording of oriented structural information was quantitative. No geotechnical logging has been found. Abandoned drillhole SWD004 was not logged as it was redrilled by SWD004A, which was immediately adjacent.
- No core photography has been found.
- Data obtained comes from the QDEX reporting templates.
- Logging procedures are unknown.

Geophysics

Newmont Australia 2008 and Liontown Resources 2011 Resources Induced Polarisation Surveys

- Not applicable.

Surface Sampling

Rockchip Sampling

Elliot Exploration 1988 Rockchip Sampling

- Samples logging only describes whether the sample is from outcrop, sub-crop, or float and a range of attributes describing lithology type, alteration, mineralisation and the size of the outcropping feature of interest, such as vein length and width.

ACM Gold 1990 Rockchip Sampling

- No sample logging (such as sample or location description) is available.

Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Rockchip Sampling

- Samples were logged for a range of attributes describing lithology type, alteration, mineralisation and the size of the outcropping feature of interest, such as vein length and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		width. Samples are not flagged as to whether they are from outcrop. *Liontown Resources 2010 Rockchip Sampling* • Samples logging only describes whether the sample is from outcrop, sub-crop, or float. No description of lithology etc. has been found.
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.*	**Drilling** • NQ2 half core is considered an appropriate sample size for the style of mineralisation. *Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling* • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown and no procedures have been found. • The core sampled was half NQ2 size. • All samples were sent to SGS, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. • No record of field or lab duplicate sampling has been found. *Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling* • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown and no procedures have been found. • The core sampled was NQ2 size but it is unknown what proportion of the core was submitted. • All samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. • No record of field or lab duplicate sampling has been found. **Surface Sampling** <u>Soil Sampling</u> *ACM Gold 1990 Soil Survey* • Sampling procedures and sample location descriptions are unknown (e.g., sample moisture, what measures were taken to avoid transported material etc.). Sample mesh size of -1/4 mesh for BCL and -80# for As is considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. *Newmont Australa 2007/2008 Soil Survey* • Sampling procedures and sample location descriptions are unknown (e.g., sample moisture, what measures were taken to avoid transported material etc.). Sample mesh size of -2mm for gold and multi-element analysis is considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. *Liontown Resources 2010/2011 Soil Surveys* • Sampling procedures and sample location descriptions are unknown (e.g., sample moisture, what measures were taken to avoid transported material etc.). Sample mesh size of -80# for gold and multi-element analysis is considered appropriate for the medium being sampled and the style of mineralisation. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. <u>Rockchip Sampling</u> *Elliot Exploration 1988 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples weights are unknown. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. *ACM Gold 1990 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples weights are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. *Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples weights are unknown. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown. *Liontown 2010 Rockchip Sampling* • Outcrop, sub-crop, and float samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. • Sample weights are unknown. • It is unknown whether duplicate samples were taken. • Laboratory sample preparation methods are unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Drilling** • Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic drilling data. *Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling* • Samples were assayed by SGS, Townsville for gold and a small range of pathfinder elements (Ag, As, Hg, Mo, Sb, Zn). • Samples were assayed for Au and a small multi-element suite by unknown methods. • No record of QAQC procedures have been found. • Given the era of drilling and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. • No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM by Newmont has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling

- Samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis, Townsville for Au by low level fire assay and a 48 multi-element suite (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Eu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr) by mixed acid digest with ICP-MS or ICP-Oes finish. Laboratory methods are unknown.
- 4 Geostats Certified Reference Standards (CRMs) were inserted at regular intervals throughout the sampling but assay results have not been found.
- No record of duplicate or blank samples has been found.
- No record of QAQC procedures have been found.
- Given the era of drilling and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located.
- No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM by Ramelius has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Geophysics

Newmont Australia 2008 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Four lines of pole-dipole (PDIP) for a total of 5.5-line km was completed in 2008 by Planetary Geophysics. Two lines were completed at Quartz Ridge for 2.5km with one line oriented ESE and another cross line oriented NNE, one line each at Sinter (oriented NNE, 1.2 km) and NW Sinter (oriented NNE, 1.8km).
- Equipment used included a GDD Tx4 5KVa transmitter (Tx) and a Elrec Pro 10 channel receiver system (Rx). Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 50 m receiver dipoles and up to 10 receiver channels (N level).
- Data QAQC and analysis was completed by RAMA Geoscience.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey

- Nine lines of pole-dipole (PDIP) for a total of 11.7-line km was completed in 2011 by Planetary Geophysics using 100m dipole spacing.
- No information was obtainable regarding the equipment used.
- Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 100 m receiver dipoles and up to 10 receiver channels (N level).
- Data QAQC and analysis was completed by RAMA Geoscience.

Induced Polarisation Data processing and QAQC

- Historical raw IP data from the Newmont 2008 and Liontown 2011 induced polarisation surveys was reprocessed by RAMA Geoscience. The data was imported into TQIPdb, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing. Data quality was considered generally very good.
- 2D inversion modelling was completed on each PDIP line using Res2DInv produced by Aarhus Geosoftware.
- Several iterations of the 2D inversion modelling were completed with changes to various parameters such as mesh size, damping or smoothing factors, reference models, directional weighting filters, and depth weighting parameters. Analysis of the inversion convergence and how well the modelled response matched the observed data was also completed. The models presented here are considered the best result in terms of fitting the observed data, convergence, and providing a geologically reasonable model.

Surface Sampling

Soil Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic soil data.

ACM Gold 1990 Soil Survey

- Samples from Quartz Ridge and Sinter were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories, Townsville for Au and Ag by Bulk Cyanide Leach (Lab Code: BCL/dir). Ridge and spur sampling was assayed at Pilbara Laboratories, Townville for Au by 50g fire assay (Lab Code: 313) and As by hydride method using perchloric acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 114).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- No ACM Gold QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Soil Survey

- Samples were assayed by SGS Laboratories, Townville for Au and Ag by Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) using method BLL61K comprising 100gm cyanide leach for 24hrs, Au with graphite furnace finish, Ag boiled down 50ml licquor, then standard AAS finish or BLEGA. A multi-element suite (As, Bi, Cu, Fe, Hg, Pb, Mo, Mn, Sb, W, Zn for 2007 and As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Sb for 2008) was assayed by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: AQR_ICP).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

should be used with caution

- Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Liontown Resources 2010/2011 Soil survey

- Samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories, Townsville for Au by Aqua Regia digest, ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: Au-TL43) using a 25g sample. Mercury was assayed by Aqua Regia, ICP-MS finish using a 50g sample low level method (Lab Code: ME-MS42). A 48 multi-element suite plus selected rare earth elements Yb and Eu were assayed by four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61r).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- No Newmont QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

<u>Rockchip Sampling</u>

- Trigg Minerals have not undertaken QAQC analysis of any historic rockchip data.

Elliot Exploration 1988 Rockchip Sampling

- All samples were sent to classic Comlabs, Townsville and assayed for gold by Aqua Regia digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: A2/4). Ag, Cu, and Zn were assayed by unknown digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: A1/1+2). As, Pb, and Sb were assayed by X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) (Lab Code: X3).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

- No Elliot Expl. QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

ACM Gold 1990 Rockchip Sampling

- All samples were sent to Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: 313). Ag, Cu, Pb, Mo and Zn were assayed by perchloric acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 101) or Aqua Regia and perchloric acid digest (Lab Code: 140) and ore-grade by mixed acid digest (Lab Code: 104); As and Sb by the hydride method using perchloric acid digest, AAS finish (Lab Code: 114/117); and Hg by perchloric acid digest, vapour generation, AAS finish (Lab Code: 122). Tungsten was assayed for some samples by X-ray fluorescence spectrophotometry (Lab Code: 401).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was not undertaken to modern standards although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- No ACM Gold QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Rockchip Sampling

- All samples were sent to SGS, Townsville and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Lab Code: FAL505). Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Zn were assayed Aqua Regia digest, ICP-MS finish. Sample preparation methods are unknown (Lab Code: IMS12S).
- QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
- Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • No Newmont QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. *Liontown Resources 2010 Rockchip Sampling* • Samples were assay by ALS Laboratories, Townsville for Au by Aqua Regia digest, ICP-MS finish (Lab Code: Au-TL43) using a 25g sample. Mercury was assayed by Aqua Regia, ICP-MS finish using a 50g sample low level method (Lab Code: ME-MS42). A 48 multi-element suite plus selected rare earth elements Yb and Eu were assayed by four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61r). • QAQC procedures have not been found. It is unknown what company QAQC practices were utilised. • Given the era of assaying and labs utilised, it can be assumed that internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • No Liontown QAQC analysis on internal or company CRM's have been identified. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.
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.*	**Drilling** • Intersections have been checked against available source data where possible, noting that no laboratory assay certificates are available. As a result, Trigg are only using available data as indications of potential mineralisation for potential future targeting. • No adjustments have been applied to the results. • No twin holes have been completed. **Geophysics** *Newmont Australia 2008 and Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey* • No independent verification of the results has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Digital data have been retained, uploaded into the company's secure server and validated by company personnel. • No adjustments have been applied to the results. **Surface Sampling** *Elliot Exploration 1988, ACM Gold 1990, Newmont Australia 2007/2008, Liontown 2010/2011 Soil and Rockchip Sampling* • No verification of the assay results has been undertaken. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Drilling** *Newmont Australia 2007 DD Drilling* • Drillhole collars are located by handheld GPS • Topographic control for this phase of drilling is unknown • AGD84 datum/AMG84 Zone 55 projection was used. • Drillhole were not surveyed downhole. *Ramelius Resources 2012 DD Drilling* • Drillhole collars are located by handheld GPS • Topographic control for this phase of drilling is unknown but assumed to be from handheld GPS. • GDA94 datum/MGA94 Zone 55 projection was used. • The drillhole was surveyed every 30m using an electronic multi-shot camera of unknown type. **Geophysics** *Newmont Australia 2008 Induced Polarisation Survey* • IP locations were obtained using a handheld GPS in GDA1994 MGA Zone 55K and local grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Topography data was integrated into the TQIPdb databases. For Quartz Ridge, Sinter, and NW Sinter, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) elevation data downloaded from the USGS Earth Explorer portal was utilised.

Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey

- IP locations were obtained using a Garmin handheld GPS in GDA1994 MGA Zone 55K and local grid.
- Topography data was integrated into the TQIPdb databases. For Quartz Ridge, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) elevation data downloaded from the USGS Earth Explorer portal was utilised.

Surface Sampling

- Samples locations (X,Y) have been draped to open source ALOS DEM (+/- 5m accuracy) which is considered adequate topographic control for the data type.

Soil Sampling

ACM Gold 1990 Soil Survey

- Soil samples were located on a surveyed local grid. The produced map has been registered within GIS software and sample points digitised.

Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Soil Survey

- Sampling points are located by handheld GPS using WGS84 datum and GDA94 projection.

Liontown Resources 2010/2011 Soil Surveys

- Sampling points are located by handheld GPS using GDA94 datum and MGA94 Zone 55 projection.

Rockchip Sampling

Elliot Exploration 1988 Rockchip Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling points are located by unknown methods recorded in AGD84 datum and AMG84 projection. *ACM Gold 1990 rockchip Sampling* • Soil samples were located on a surveyed local grid. The produced map has been registered within GIS software and sample points digitised by unknown methods as part of the GSQ data compilation. *Newmont Australia 2007/2008, Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling points are located by handheld GPS recorded in WGS84 datum and GDA94 projection. *Liontown 2010/2011 Rockchip Sampling* • Sampling points are located by handheld GPS recorded in GDA94 datum and MGA94 Zone 55 projection.
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.*	**Drilling** • Data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of results. Drillhole spacing is variable reflecting the early exploration nature of the drilling completed. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported. • No sample compositing has been applied. **Geophysics** *Newmont Australia 2008* • The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 100 m receiver dipoles. *Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey* • The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) with 100 m receiver dipoles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Surface Sampling

Soil Sampling

- Soil samples are only used to determine the presence of gold and are not used to determine mineral resources or reserves.

ACM Gold 1990 Soil Survey

- Sampling at Quartz Ridge and Sinter was completed on 50 x 50m sample spacing.
- Ridge and spur sampling were recorded as composite samples at nominal 100m spacing. It is unknown how these composites were created at each site.

Newmont Australia 2007/2008 Soil Survey

- Sampling at Quartz Ridge and Sinter prospects was completed on 50 x 50m grid spacing covering an area of 0.6 N-S x 0.2km E-W and 1 x 1km respectively. NW Sinter Prospect was completed on a staggered 70 x 70m sample spacing covering an area of 1km E-W x 0.85km N-S.
- No compositing has been applied.

Liontown Resources 2010/2011 Soil survey

- Sample from Quartz Ridge prospect was collected on 200m NW-SE spaced lines with 100m sample spacing covering an area 1.2km NW-SE by 1.0km NE-SW. Samples from NW Sinter prospect were collected on 200m N-S spaced lines with 100m sample spacing covering an area 1.2km E-W by 0.8km N-S. Regional sampling to the south of Sinter Prospect was completed on 800m spaced E-W lines with 100m sample spacing while regional lines covering the Panhandle trend were completed on 800m N-S lines with 200m infill, both with 100m sample spacing.
- No compositing has been applied.

Rockchip Sampling

- Data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		determined by the supervising geologist. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	**Drilling** • Drilling has mostly been oriented to be perpendicular to the strike of veins visible at surface. **Geophysics** *Newmont Australia and Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey* • IP lines have been oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to the main structural trends. **Surface Sampling** <u>Soil Sampling</u> *ACM Gold 1990, Newmont Australia 2007/2008, Liontown Resources 2010/2011 Soil Surveys* • Mineralised structures are currently poorly defined and it is unknown whether sampling has introduced a bias. <u>Rockchip Sampling</u> • Rock chip sampling is conducted along targeted structures or outcrops determined by the supervising geologist and assisted by pre-made field maps or GPS.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Drilling** • Sample security practices are unknown for all programs. **Geophysics** *Newmont Australia 2008 and Liontown Resources 2011 Induced Polarisation Survey* • Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Surface Sampling • Sample security procedures are unknown for all programs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported.

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 Quartz Ridge Prospect lies entirely within EPM 26154 held by Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited ('Trigg') (ASX: TMG). Trigg acquired the tenement along with EPM 18090, EPM 26154, EPM 25660 and EPM 27501 in November 2023, via its acquisition of Rush Resources Ltd, a subsidiary of Andromeda Metals Ltd (ASX: AND). • EPM 26154 is in northern Queensland, approximately 110km southeast of Charters Towers and 60 kilometres south-southeast of Ravenswood. Access to EPM 26154 is gained via the Flinders Highway from Townsville or Charters Towers to Mingela, then south via Ravenswood on the sealed Burdekin Falls Dam Road. Access can then be gained via three well-maintained unsealed tracks that depart the Burdekin Falls Dam Road 104, 106 and 112 km south of Ravenswood. Access throughout the tenement is via station tracks of variable quality, with heavy rain occasionally rendering some impassable particularly for long periods during the wet season. • The Quartz Ridge prospect and EPM 26154 are situated within the traditional lands of Birriah People (NTD: QCD 2016/001).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement area has undergone exploration since the late 1960's. Much of the early exploration up until the late 1990's focused predominantly on the collection of stream sediment samples with variable rock chip sampling and limited soil sample coverage. • 1990 – 1991 ACM Gold Ltd (ATP5866M) – ACM Gold applied for the area to search for epithermal precious metal deposits similar to Wirralie and Pajingo, which had recently been discovered. Work completed included BCL stream sediments. Several areas of quartz veining and sinters were identified over which follow-up mapping, soil sampling, and rockchip sampling was completed. • 2006 – 2009 Newmont Australia Pty Ltd (EPM14762) – Newmont acquired the tenement to explore for epithermal gold mineralisation. Work included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, BLEG-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A analysis of stream sediment samples and comprehensive soil sampling programs that were conducted over Quartz ridge, Sinter, and NW Sinter prospects. Six diamond drillholes were completed for 946.3m targeting outcropping quartz veining at quartz Ridge in 2007. A 5.5 line kilometre pole-dipole IP surveys was completed in 2009 at Quartz Ridge, Sinter and NW Sinter prospects. • 2010 – 2011 Liontown Resources (EPM14762) – Conducted a comprehensive follow-up campaign of mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and 11.7 line kilometres of pole-diploe IP at Quartz Ridge. • 2012 Ramelius Resources (EPM14762) - Ramelius Resources assumed management of the exploration program on EPM 14762 as part of a Joint Venture agreement with Liontown. Work included detailed soil sampling campaign across the fault zone that links the Quartz Ridge and NW Sinter prospects. They drilled a single DD hole for 500.8m at Quartz Ridge targeting deep resistors modelled in Newmont's IP survey. • 2017 – 2021 Adelaide Resources (EPM26154) – Evolution entered into a Joint Venture agreement in 2019 and after review terminated the agreement in 2020 having completed no fieldwork. Adelaide Resources completed no fieldwork.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EPM 26154 straddles the boundary between the Lower Palaeozoic Lolworth-Ravenswood Block and the Devonian - Carboniferous Drummond Basin in North Queenland, Australia. The regional geology comprises mainly flat lying rhyolitic and dacitic ignimbrites and lavas of the Upper Carboniferous Bulgonunna Volcanics. These units unconformably overlie Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous rhyolites and andesites of the Drummond Basin basal Stones Creek Volcanics, which occur as inliers. The principal exploration targets within the Drummond Basin are low-sulphidation gold-silver epithermal deposits associated with the Cycle 1 volcanic stratigraphy in the basal parts of the Drummond Basin Sequence. The Pajingo deposits are hosted in the Cycle 1 Vera-Nancy Volcanics/ Mt. Janet Andesite which are lithologically and stratigraphically equivalent to the Stones Creek Volcanics which crop out on EPM 26154. The Panhandle Fault area, which links the Quartz Ridge and NW Sinter prospects, show outcropping epithermal quartz veins and preserved sinters at surface, suggesting good potential for preservation of epithermal systems. The Panhandle Mineral system, including Quartz Ridge, is at least partly hosted by the Bulgonunna Volcanics and as such, mineralization at Panhandle-Quartz Ridge may be Upper Carboniferous - Early Permian aged i.e. time equivalent to the Crush Creek low sulphidation epithermal system. Open file magnetics demonstrates the presence of reversely polarized magnetic anomalies (a key characteristic of Permo-Carboniferous aged intrusions in the district), associated with gold and multielement (Ag-As-Sb-Te-Bi-W) anomalies in historic soil sampling, within the broader

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Panhandle-Quartz Ridge setting. These associations suggest potential for Permo-Carboniferous aged intrusion-related gold ('IRG') systems (i.e. equivalent in style and age to Kidston, Mt. Leyshon), in addition to potential for low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver systems.
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.*	
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 metal equivalent values are used. • All intervals have been length weighted averaged. • All significant new drillhole assay data of a material nature are reported in this release.
Relationship	• *These relationships are particularly important in*	• The geometry of the mineralisation to the drillhole is in many cases not well established and only

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL	Dip	Azimuth MGA94	Hole Depth (m)
SWD0001	537373	7727606	164	-65	46.758	180.2
SWD0002	537487	7727670	180	-70	249.758	180.5
SWD0003	537470	7727551	166	-67	237.758	186.1
SWD0004	537363	7727482	160	-60	51.758	54
SWD0004A	537362	7727481	160	-60	51.758	144
SWD0005	537484	7727388	165	-55	5.758	201.5
PAND0001	537243	7727551	152	-55	325	508

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	downhole lengths are reported within historical reports.
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.*	• Please refer to the accompanying document for figures and maps.
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.*	• Representative reporting of low and high grades has been delivered within this report. • Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole, length weighted averages. • Refer to the list of significant drill hole results in the accompanying report. All significant results using the criteria described above.
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.*	• Refer to Trigg news release dated: 20 March 2024 – Trigg identifies multiple epithermal gold targets for drilling at Drummond Basin project, QLD.