SW LIMEY DRILLING COMPLETED – DISCOVERY OF A NEW EPITHERMAL SYSTEM ALONG PREVIOUSLY UNTESTED STRUCTURE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg has completed three holes of a planned six-hole program to test IP anomalies identified in June 2024 at SW Limey and Breccia Hill (refer ASX release 2 July 2024).
- SW Limey features a Pajingo analogue that has never been drill tested – with historical vein sampling yielding gold results as high as **54.4g/t Gold**[1].
- The first RC/DD drill hole at SW Limey (LMRD001) has intersected a **significant zone of alteration from 160m to the EOH at 402m and remains open at depth.**
- Preliminary geological logging indicates the presence of **a new epithermal system that intensifies to the east and north.**
- Sampling has been completed, and assay results are expected late in Q4 CY 2024.
- Concurrently, Trigg is advancing its high-grade Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit and Taylors Arm antimony portfolio and will update the market in due course.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) ("Trigg" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on its drilling program at the 100%-owned Old Glenroy Au project, located in Queensland's Drummond Basin.

The Company has completed the three RC/DD drill holes at SW Limey for 1033.1m, with two holes testing a newly identified IP geophysical feature analogous to Pajingo's >5MOz deposit. The preliminary results from these two holes **(LMRD001 and LMRD003) show multiple indicators for a low-sulphidation epithermal system existing along a previously untested IP-identified structure,** including cryptocrystalline - crustiform quartz veining, a large zone of silica-smectite-pyrite ± phengite-chlorite-illite alteration that **intensifies with depth** and an intensely silica-altered hydrothermal breccia **open at depth**. Vectoring of the alteration intensity between these two holes would suggest that this newly discovered epithermal system intensifies to the northeast.

The Company expects to receive assay results for this program in Q4 C2024, with immediate follow-up drill target generation to follow. Due to the success in identifying this system IP geophysical surveying, the Company plans to extend and infill previous survey lines to the north-east to further define exploration drill targets along strike of this newly established trend. Spectral analysis will supplement geochemistry in defining the level of the intersections in the epithermal system. Drilling at Breccia Hill has been postponed until a suitable drill rig becomes available.

Trigg Minerals Non-Executive Chairman Timothy Morrison said, *"Trigg's engagement and collaboration with the technical experts at Global Ore Discovery continues to result in rapid hits of exploration milestones on our Drummond Basin Au projects. The discovery of a new epithermal system is a fantastic technical success for Trigg with follow-up targeting along this new structural trend well-warranted".*

[1] https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20131115/pdf/42kwbk889mbftr.pdf

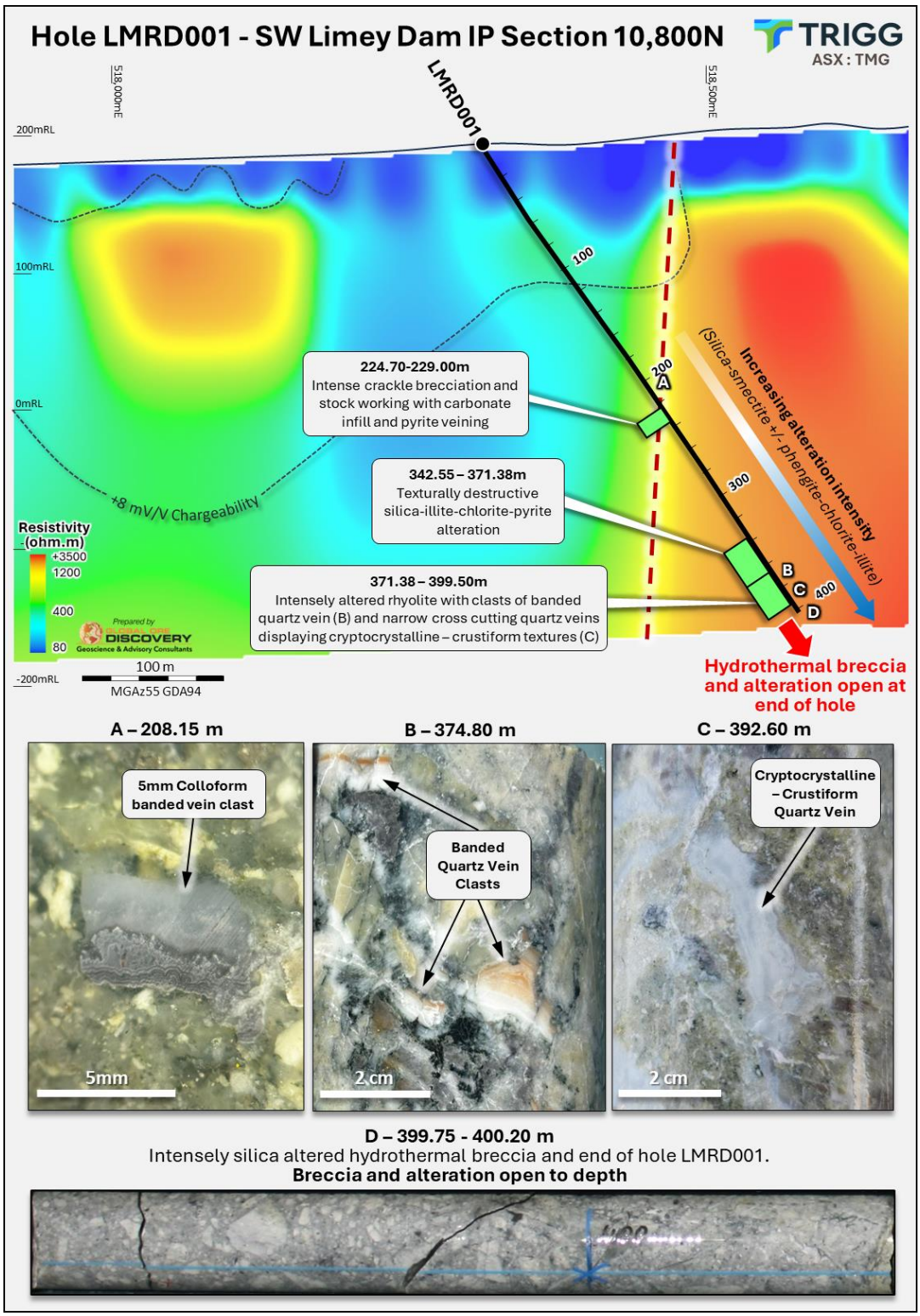

Figure 1: LMRD001 – Top: Cross Section of Drillhole Significant Geological Zones Overlaying IP Resistivity/Chargeability Results. Bottom: Significant Observations in Drill Core.

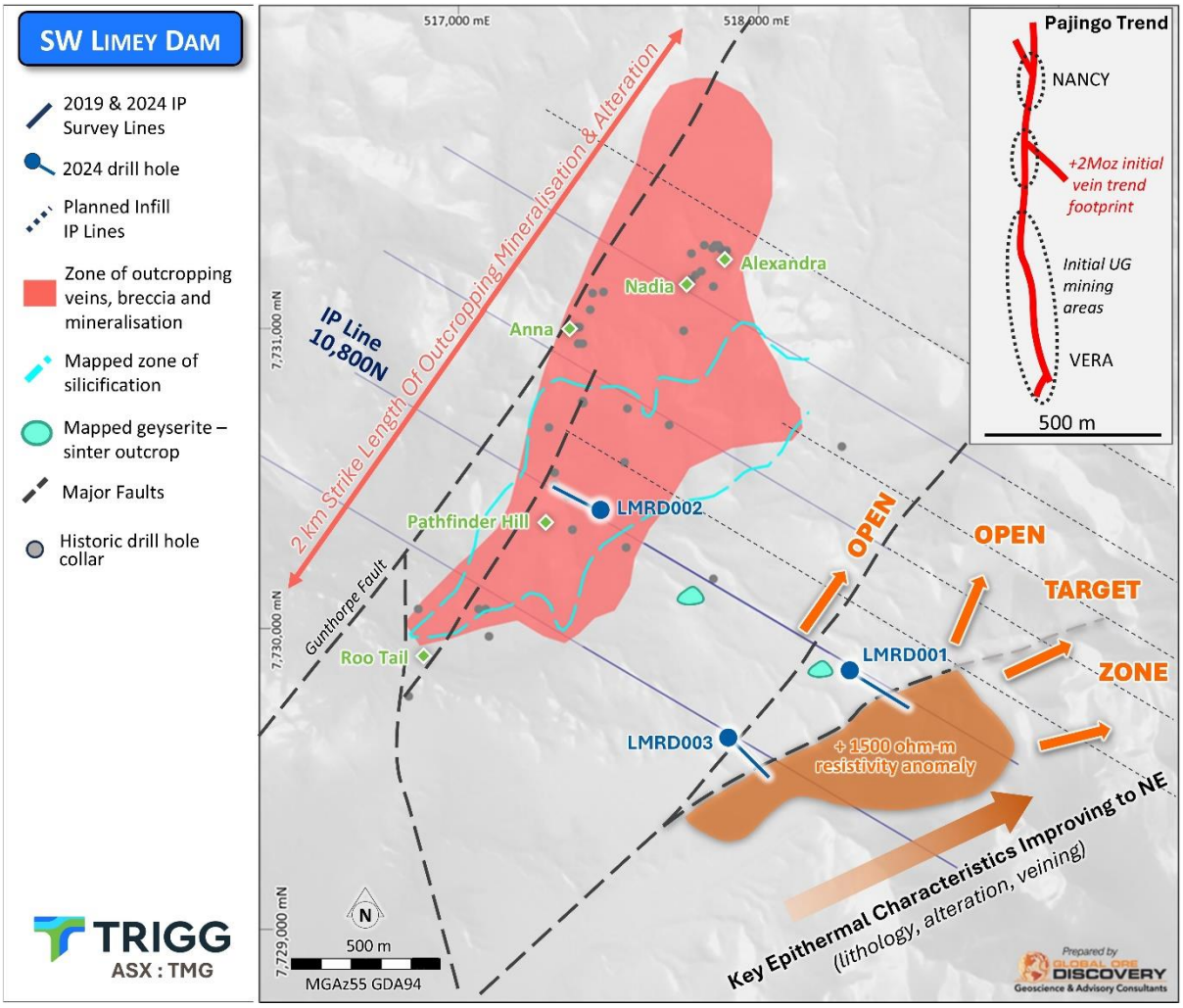

Figure 2: SW Limey Prospect Drill Collar Locations with proposed follow-up IP surveys.

Table 1: Collar details for Old Glenroy drilling completed 14/09/2024 – 07/10/2024

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL#	Grid	Precollar Depth	Total Depth	Drill Method	Dip	TN Azimuth	Comments
LMRD001	518305	7729867	190.2	MGA94_ 55	180	402.6	RC/DD	-57.01	111.07	
LMRD002	517477	7730400	214.9	MGA94_ 55	250	315.3	RC/DD	-57.87	289.35	
LMRD003	517906	7729649	180.0	MGA94_ 55	200	315.2	RC/DD	-54.83	120.75	
BHRC001	511025	7730329	209.0	MGA94_ 55	0	94	RC	-54.93	55.19	Terminated early due to abrasive ground conditions

***#** note: RLs tabulated are based on ALOS DEM elevations assigned to the collar XY position, as specific RLs have not yet been captured in-field.*

BACKGROUND ON PROJECT DRILL TARGETING

The Old Glenroy Project sits within the Drummond Basin in Northern Queensland. The Project includes highly prospective low-sulphidation epithermal Au prospects, including the Limey Trend (SW Limey) and Breccia Hill, which are hosted within Drummond Cycle 1 volcanics that host the >5Moz Au Pajingo low-sulphidation epithermal deposit.

SW Limey

Previous exploration at SW Limey included completing four (4) lines of pole-dipole IP in 2019. Re-processing and interpretation of this data by Global Ore Discovery (GO) and the extension of two lines (10400mN and 10800mN) by 1km to the southeast in mid-2024 (ASX: July 2nd) revealed the following significant features:

- The controlling structure for the historically explored, >4 km long epithermal vein trend is manifest as a sharp, steep easterly dipping resistivity gradient, and this structure has not been optimally tested by the historic drilling.
- Sharp resistivity breaks with strong chargeability highs were confirmed towards the eastern extents of IP lines 10400mN and 10800mN. These anomalies are consistent with the IP signature of highly fertile structures for low sulphidation epithermal veins, such as at Pajingo (Angus, 2023).

A program of three RC/DD holes (LMRD001-003) was designed to test these highly encouraging resistivity discontinuities and chargeability anomalies announced in July 2024, with drilling to test the IP-generated targets along the survey lines directly.

Breccia Hill

A maiden pole-dipole IP survey was also completed at Breccia Hill in mid-2024, revealing coincident IP resistivity and chargeability anomalies beneath the southern and northern contacts of the historically mapped and shallowly drilled rhyolite breccia. These anomalies have been interpreted to represent steep ‘feeder’ structures to the outcropping mineralisation. The position of the anomalies is untested by the limited, historic shallow drilling and, therefore, are highly compelling drill targets.

Three RC holes (BHRC001-BHRC003) were designed to test these deeper 'feeder' structures. Heritage clearance and drill pad preparation were completed; however, BHRC001 was terminated early due to extensive bit wear. While the targets remain a priority, this program has been postponed until a suitable drilling method is available.

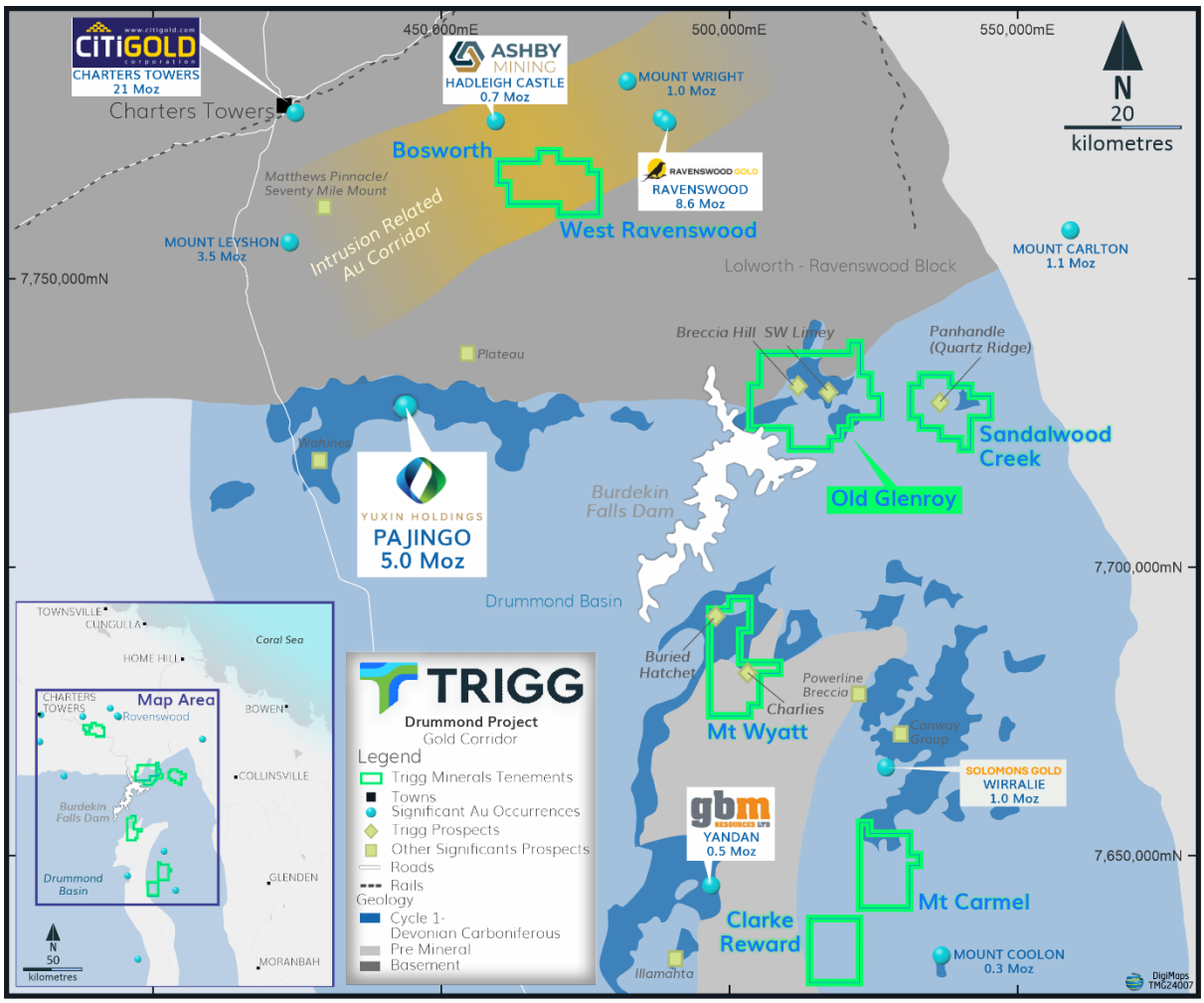

Figure 3: Drummond Basin Project Locations Relative to Known Au Occurrences.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

LMRD001

Hole LMRD001 was collared 1.5 km east of the previously explored SW Limey Trend. Drilling intersected lithologies, alteration and quartz vein styles consistent with an upper-proximal position in a low sulphidation epithermal system, providing firm evidence of a new, prospective epithermal system to the east of the historically known Limey Trend.

The upper 180.00 m of the hole intersected a weakly altered sequence of fine-grained volcanic-derived sediments with weak pyrite mineralisation and evidence of siliceous replacement beds.

At 180.00 m, the volcanic sediments become significantly coarser and include occasional juvenile pyroclastic clasts, indicating proximity to an eruptive centre. The presence of juvenile pyroclastic clasts and interbedded tuffaceous bands indicates a rapidly changing, tectonically active depositional environment commonly associated with fertile epithermal systems. Alteration is well developed in these units, with silica-illite-smectite alteration developed within the coarser volcaniclastic units and

smectite-illite in the fine-grained tuffaceous units. This alteration style and assemblage is consistent with a shallow position in the hanging wall to a significant vein structure. Occasional small, angular, colloform banded chalcedony vein clasts were observed within this sequence.

Between 224.70 and 229.00 m, the hole intercepted a zone of intense crackle brecciation and stock working with carbonate infill and pyrite veining. This zone is potentially indicative of either the upper parts of a major fertile structure or a hanging wall splay off a major fertile structure (Figure 4 below).

Below this interval, the pyroclastic component increases along with the intensity of alteration and carbonate veining. At 283.00 m, there is a marked increase in the spherulitic rhyolite pyroclastic component, including juvenile clasts. This facies change suggests increasing proximity to an active volcanic edifice.

At 342.55 m, texturally destructive silica-illite-chlorite-pyrite alteration is observed, and at 371.38 m, the hole intercepted a strongly to intensely altered spherulitic rhyolite unit (likely an intrusive dyke). This unit contains clasts of cryptocrystalline banded quartz veins and narrow cross-cutting quartz veins displaying cryptocrystalline–crustiform textures. These vein textures are associated with an upper-lateral position relative to the main fertile vein zone within typical epithermal systems.

The hole ended in intensely silicified hydrothermal breccia from 397.90 to 402.60 m (end of hole).

LMRD003:

LMRD003, collared 400m to the SW of LMRD001, intersected weakly altered volcanogenic-derived sediments. Compared to the sequence intersected in LMRD001, this package is predominantly finer-grained and lacks significant pyroclastic components. Relatively weak phengite-illite-smectite +/- silica alteration suggests significantly less hydrothermal fluid flow in this position. The combined geology and alteration intersected in LMRD003 suggest the epithermal system is most likely weakening towards the south.

LMRD002:

LMRD002 was designed to test a prominent, steep easterly dipping IP resistivity gradient, interpreted to represent the structure controlling the historically mapped and shallowly drilled vein trend. Two significant zones of epithermal veining and silicification were intersected in the RC pre-collar. Both zones are positioned up hole (east) of the main resistivity gradient tested

108 – 119 m: 45% cryptocrystalline quartz – chalcedony veining with minor jasperoidal silica and attendant illite-smectite-celadonite alteration.

217 – 223 m: intense silicification / grey silica infill

The vein textures and alteration mineralogy intersected are consistent with at very shallow, and/or laterally distal, position in an epithermal system. This suggests that the main hydrothermal fluid flow pathway for the Limey Trend may be located to the east and that the historically known, outcropping vein trend may therefore be a subsidiary structure exposed at present day surface.

Geophysical Correlations:

LMRD001 demonstrated the best correlation with the IP geophysical anomalies, with the sharp resistivity gradient clearly explained by the increasing intensity and pervasiveness of alteration (silicification) from approximately 224.7 m downhole. **This demonstrates the effectiveness of the IP as a targeting tool**, as it has clearly detected the increased alteration and associated minor epithermal veining under significant syn-mineralisation volcanogenic sediment cover.

LMRD003 did not intersect an obvious cause for the resistivity gradient on line 10400mN. It is possible that the hole did not drill far enough to the east to intersect the cause of the anomaly. Alternatively, the combined weak alteration and more distal volcanogenic sedimentary facies could indicate the system is weakening towards the south.

LMRD002 intersected two zones of significant veining/silicification in the RC pre-collar, up hole from the targeted resistivity gradient. The deeper zone (217 – 223 m) is within ~50 m of the main resistivity break and appears to correlate with a lithology change – as such, it may represent a subtle ("pinched out") expression of the interpreted target structure, intersected slightly earlier than expected.

APPLICATION OF THE EPITHERMAL MODEL

The geology, alteration and quartz vein characteristics intersected in the SW Limey drilling (particularly LMRD001 & LMRD002) are consistent with an upper-medial position, relative to a 'main' epithermal vein structure (see pink dashed outline in Figure 4). **The preliminary analysis of vein textures and alteration assemblages in drill-core suggests a precious metal zone may exist deeper than the current drilling has intercepted.**

LMRD001 has provided compelling evidence of the presence of a new, eastern epithermal system, under syn-mineralisation volcanogenic sediment cover to the east of the outcropping, historically explored Limey Trend veins.

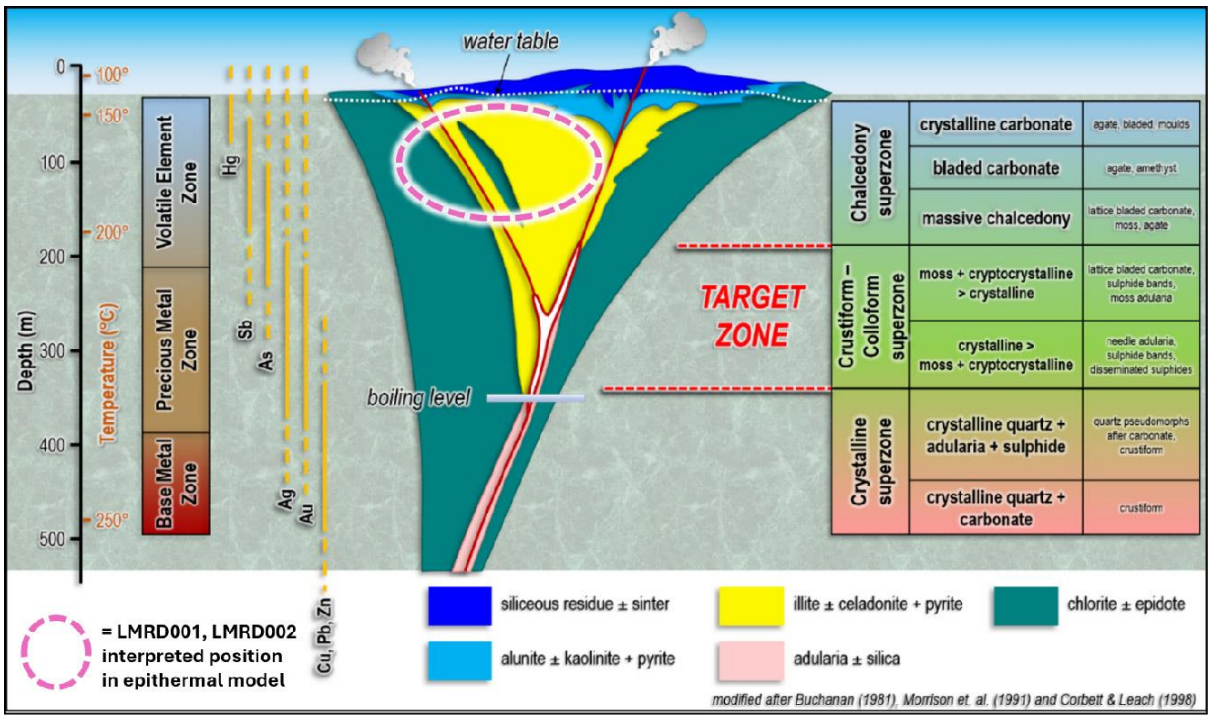

Figure 4: Low sulphidation epithermal model with temperature and metal deposition zonation and silica-quartz textures (modified after Buchanan 1981, Morrison et.al. 1991, and Corbett and Leach 1998)

Further work to assist with vectoring towards the main vein structure in the north-east and at depth will include:

1. spectral analysis of all core and RC chips, to map the alteration mineralogy, and proxies for pH and temperature of formation. Detailed spectral alteration data is an extremely powerful vectoring tool in LSE systems, when paired with the multi-element drill hole assay data.
2. infill and extension of the pole-dipole IP geophysics coverage, immediately around and to the northeast of LMRD001.

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

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this documents that relates to Preliminary Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Blake Collins who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Collins is a shareholder and consultant to Trigg Minerals and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (the JORC Code). Mr Collins consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Trigg Minerals cautions that the exploration results contained within this report are preliminary with no quantitative results received to date. While Trigg Minerals engages technical consultants with expertise in these mineralisation styles to target generate and interpret drill results, the Company cautions that these results are qualitative in nature and therefore are subject to the individual's geological interpretation.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling • 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse Circulation and Diamond core drilling were completed using standard industry best practice • Results reported herein relate to qualitative geological observations and interpretations of drill core. • No quantitative results are reported – samples have been submitted for assay at ALS – Townsville and geochemical results are pending.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type and details	• Both reverse circulation and diamond drillholes were drilled by track mounted rigs owned and operated by EagleNQ Pty Ltd. • Precollars were completed with a UDR 650 with onboard compressor and secondary booster, with 5.5" diameter rods. • Diamond tails off the precollars were drilled with a DE712. LMRD001 was drilled producing HQ3-diameter core in 3-metre runs. LMRD002 and LMRD003 were drilled using NQ2-diameter core In 3-metre runs. • Both the RC precollars and diamond tails were surveyed using a driller-operated Reflex Gyro.
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.	• Core recovery is determined by piecing core together and measuring the core length between the driller's marker blocks. This information is recorded and entered into the drilling database • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. • The cone splitter apertures were verified to be consistent between RC sample splits.
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.	• Both the RC chips and diamond core were geologically and geotechnically logged by qualified geologists using predefined logging codes tailored for the appropriate data capture of low-sulphidation epithermal Au deposits utilising sing software with appropriate validations. Geological logging included the capture of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structures. The information collected is sufficient to support mineral resource estimation should it be required in the future. • Logging was generally qualitative in nature except for the determination of core recoveries and geotechnical measurements which were quantitative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Wet and dry photographs of all drill core samples were taken.
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.	• Diamond core samples were collected from the same side of the core, with exceptions only for duplicate samples of selected intervals, where quarter-core subsamples were cut from the remaining half-core. The core was cut in half on site using a wet diamond blade manual core-saw along drawn cut lines. Sampling involved collecting half the core at intervals between 0.2m and 1.2m determined by the geologist. • All samples submitted for assay were selected by the geologist at their discretion based on their observations of alteration, mineralisation and veining. • RC samples were collected by a rig-mounted static cone splitter, with apertures for sub-sampling locked at 8% splits, to ensure samples ranged between 2-4kg. • Field QC procedures involved the collection of field duplicates for every RC metre drilled and their weights routinely checked, along with the collection of duplicates for assay at an insertion rate of 1:20.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• There is no reported assay data. Samples submitted for assays were delivered to ALS – Townsville. • Assay QC procedures involved inserting certified reference material appropriate to the mineralisation style as assay standards, as well as a combination of coarse and pulp blanks and pulp duplicates. Insertion rates of 1:20 and 1:40 were used for all QC materials.
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.	• Sampling was completed under the supervision of on-site Senior Geologists. • All samples have an archived duplicate to ensure future verification of significant intercepts are available. • No assay data is reported. • No twinned holes were drilled. • Geological logging and sampling data were live captured digitally and stored on SharePoint servers. Data validation will occur by a consultant geology and database management team, followed by upload to a secure database.
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.	• The surface hole collar location was surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS unit with an expected accuracy of ±4m. This survey method is acceptable for the locating of exploration drill holes. • Drill path gyroscopic surveys were at 0m and at subsequent 3m downhole intervals to final hole depth using a Reflex Gyro Omni multi-shot tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the	• Reported drillholes were first-pass testing of exploration targets, with each hole subsequently a single test of each target and therefore no drill spacing is applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• No sample compositing was 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.	• Drillholes were designed to intercept at an almost perpendicular angle of the interpreted strike and dip of the modelled IP resistivity contrasts. • Reported drillholes were first-pass testing of exploration targets, and therefore true-width is unknown,
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are stored on-site before being delivered by Trigg staff to ALS – Townsville for analysis directly. • Any inconsistences between the dispatch paperwork and samples received is resolved with Trigg before sample preparation commences
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• N/A

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 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). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 rhyolite 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 epithermal style gold deposits. They carried our rock chip 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 (15km2), 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 Queensland, 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	Drillholes from this release

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL	Dip	Azimuth MGA94	Hole Depth (m)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- 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.

LMRD001	518305	7729867	190	-57.01	111.47	402.6
LMRD002	517477	7730400	215	-57.87	289.75	315.3
LMRD003	517906	7729649	180	-54.83	121.15	215.2
BHRC001	511025	7730329	209	-54.93	55.59	94.0

Historical Drillholes

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL	Dip	Azimuth 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
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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
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 (e.g. 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 assays reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• As this is first-pass drill testing and assays are yet to be reported, the orientation of any mineralisation is unknown. The target structures are interpreted to be almost perpendicular to the drillhole orientation.

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.	• Appropriate diagrams, including the Project Location, Drill Collar Location and Cross Section of LMRD001 overlaying the IP generated target is included (See Figure 2),
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Any significant historical drilling quoted in this release have been reported in Section 2 of Table 1 above. • As no assays have been reported, this announcement provides the reader reporting of the technical success as a result of drilling a conceptual target.
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.	• See (TMG Announcement, July 2nd : "Outstanding geophysics results at Drummond project"). • Historical IP Survey data was reprocessed and interpreted at SW Limey to identify opportunities for further exploration development. IP Survey extension lines were completed at SW Limey, defining strong chargeability and resistivity anomalies which compared favourably to the IP signature of the nearby world-class Pajingo epithermal gold deposit. Anomalies indicated the potential for newly recognised, well-preserved epithermal quartz vein structures. A maiden IP Survey was completed at Breccia Hill, defining resistivity and chargeability anomalies consistent with deeper 'feeder' structures that previous drilling failed to test.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Trigg Minerals Ltd will analyse assay data once received and design follow-up exploration programs accordingly, including but not limited to IP geophysical surveys extending and infilling on previous survey parameters, and follow-up drill targeting.