# REVIEW OF HIGH-GRADE MINERALISED ZONES NOT INCLUDED IN MRE CONFIRM CONTINUITY OF SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY AT WILD CATTLE CREEK

## HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade assays averaging 4.83% Sb (38 samples ≥1% Sb; Table 1) from historical systematic back sampling of the Wild Cattle Creek adit were identified during a detailed review of the WCC data room, confirming significant shallow antimony mineralisation.

- These assays were included in the previous JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate from the historical owners but are currently excluded from Triggs restated 2024 MRE. Their omission presents clear upside potential, offering the opportunity to enhance the resource regarding grade, scale, and overall confidence.

- Significant intersections at the primary WCC lode not currently included in Triggs 2024 MRE include (refer to Table 1 for full results):
  - **5.32m at 6.7% Sb**
  - **5.42m at 9.6% Sb**
  - **3.64m at 7.3% Sb**
  - **2m at 12.7% Sb**
  - **5m at 3.5% Sb**
  - **2m at 9.6% Sb**
  - **2m at 9.4% Sb**

- Other significant intersections in the parallel lode named "**Roula**" not included in the 2024 MRE, as reported on 25 February 2025 include:
  - **2m at 11.57% Sb and 1.26% W**
  - **2m at 14.45% and 0.84% W, including 1m at 27.6% Sb**

- Roula is situated 35m north of the primary WCC system. The vein extends over 100m on the westernmost sections, with very little drilling. **Roula is characterised by average grades of 13% Sb and 1.03% Tungsten and remains open in all directions.**

- Adit mapping and sampling provide strong evidence for lode repetition along strike and sub-parallel, complementary lodes, indicating broader structural complexity and exploration upside.

- Wild Cattle Creek is Australia's highest grade primary antimony resource at 1.52Mt at **1.97% Sb**, comprising 0.96Mt at 2.02% Sb (Indicated) and 0.56Mt at 1.88% Sb (Inferred), containing 29,902 tonnes of antimony using a high 1% cut off and Australia's widest antimony resource with average mineralised width of 20m, exceeding typical narrow vein-hosted Sb deposits in the region, with strong potential to significantly increase the resource.

- Trigg plans to update the Wild Cattle Creek resource by incorporating unmodelled data to capture additional value from tungsten and gold alongside antimony.

**Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG)** is pleased to report on high-grade antimony assay results from back sampling completed within the historic underground adit at the Wild Cattle Creek Deposit, located within the Company's Achilles Project in northern New South Wales.

Historical antimony exploration at Wild Cattle Creek includes extensive drilling and the development of an underground adit along strike of the mineralised vertical shear zone, providing detailed insights into the deposit's continuity and grade. The underground samples were likely collected from the back of the drive rather than the face. Trigg is verifying this data, which was included in an earlier JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate and in a Preliminary Feasibility Report for Dundee Mines Limited[1]. The sample locations and corresponding antimony grades appear to have been accurately plotted on a drive plan. The samples confirm the presence of shallow, high-grade mineralisation within the deposit, suggesting the potential for higher overall grades than those indicated by drilling alone. Their density and distribution also demonstrate continuity of mineralisation between drill sections—an aspect often underrepresented in drilling due to its wider spacing. Collectively, the back sampling results enhance confidence in resource and grade continuity, pointing to additional upsides within the deposit that are not currently reflected in the existing Mineral Resource Estimate. The results also reinforce the deposit's geological continuity and potential for early-stage extraction. Importantly, these assays were not included in the Company's 2024 revised Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), providing additional upside and strong potential for future resource growth.

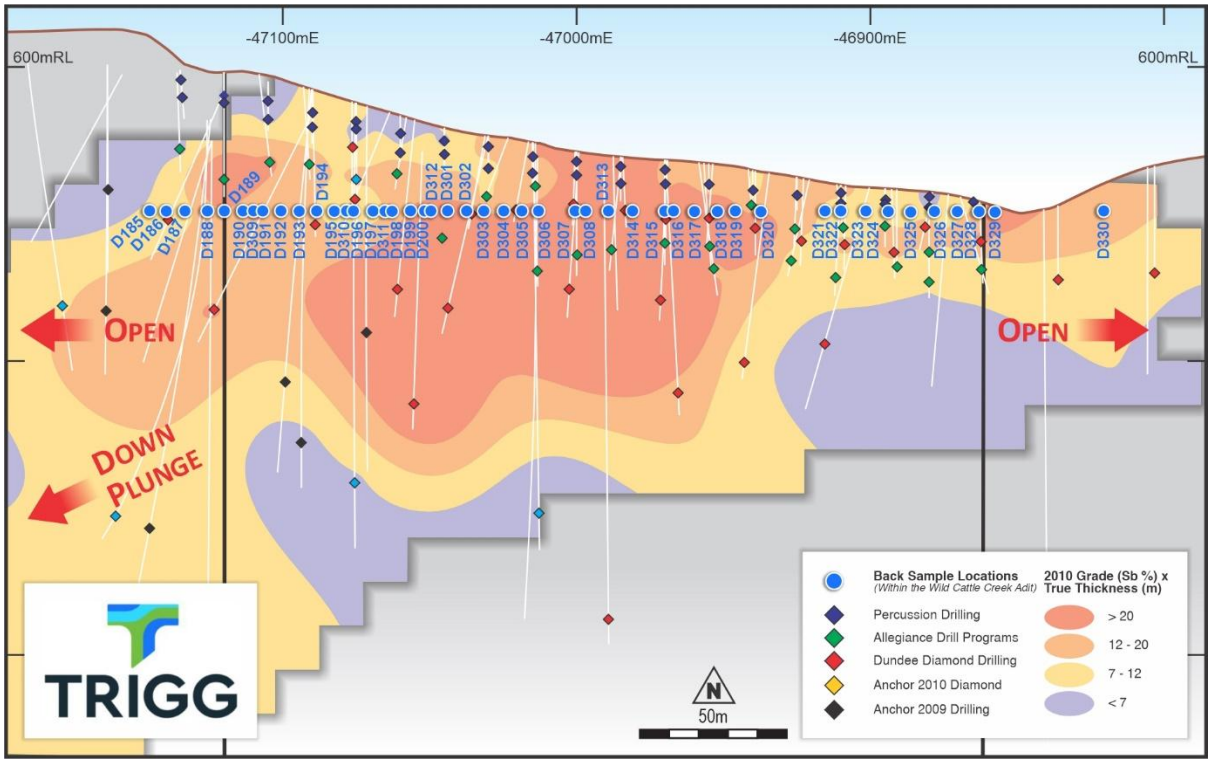


Figure 1: Back sampling locations in the Wild Cattle Creek Adit

[1] Preliminary Feasibility Report to Dundee Mines on the Dorrigo Antimony Property (DIGS: GS1968/423)

**Managing Director** Andre Booyzen commented:

*"The high-grade results strongly validate the continuity and tenor of antimony mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek. These outcomes reinforce our confidence that substantial high-grade mineralisation remains accessible at shallow depths, supporting our broader development strategy, and may inform future mine design by highlighting the potential for early, low-cost extraction."*

## Background Information

Back sampling in an underground mine refers to collecting rock or ore samples from the roof (back) of mine workings, such as tunnels, drifts, or stopes. It is typically conducted to assess mineralisation above the working area, primarily identifying mineralised zones and their continuity, confirming ore grades, delineating geological boundaries—critical inputs for effective mine planning, and guiding decision-making on further upward development or extraction.

Back sampling typically involves channel or chip sampling, often conducted with detailed geological mapping. This approach was employed at Wild Cattle Creek, where Dundee Mining, during the 1960s, developed an adit along the lode from an eastern valley, supplemented by crosscuts and rises to access and evaluate the mineralised zone. A review of Dundee's historical adit mapping and channel sampling provides strong evidence for lode repetition along strike and subparallel, complementary lodes, indicating broader structural complexity and exploration upside.

**ENDS**

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

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**Table 1 – Backs Sampling Results (Dundee Mining)**

| SampleID | Local_East | Local_North | Reduced Level | Length | Sb % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D185 | 5354.492 | 4992.037 | 551 | 2 | 4 |
| D186 | 5360.32 | 4991.534 | 551 | 2 | 6.5 |
| D187 | 5366.705 | 4991.11 | 551 | 2 | 3.8 |
| D188 | 5374.335 | 4991.164 | 551 | 2 | 4.1 |
| D189 | 5380.073 | 4990.952 | 551 | 2 | 3.2 |
| D190 | 5386.432 | 4990.58 | 551 | 2 | 2.4 |
| D191 | 5393.161 | 4990.289 | 551 | 2 | 9.6 |
| D192 | 5399.386 | 4989.997 | 551 | 2 | 4.6 |
| D193 | 5405.559 | 4990.58 | 551 | 2 | 5.3 |
| D194 | 5411.5 | 4991.216 | 551 | 2 | 0.03 |
| D195 | 5417.433 | 4992.877 | 551 | 3.11 | 0.6 |
| D196 | 5424.045 | 4990.924 | 551 | 2 | 0.4 |
| D197 | 5430.695 | 4990.289 | 551 | 2 | 0.8 |
| D198 | 5437.186 | 4989.891 | 551 | 2 | 3.8 |
| D199 | 5443.338 | 4991.176 | 551 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| D200 | 5449.907 | 4991.323 | 551 | 3.51 | 0.6 |
| D301 | 5455.896 | 4989.634 | 551 | 1.91 | 2.3 |
| D302 | 5462.387 | 4989.096 | 551 | 2 | 5.2 |
| D303 | 5468.346 | 4989.123 | 551 | 2 | 6.2 |
| D304 | 5475.208 | 4991.208 | 551 | 3.64 | 7.3 |
| D305 | 5481.17 | 4989.15 | 551 | 2 | 7.7 |
| D306 | 5487.21 | 4989.282 | 551 | 2 | 9.4 |
| D307 | 5499.502 | 4989.494 | 551 | 2 | 3.3 |
| D308 | 5503.079 | 4993.287 | 551 | 5.32 | 6.7 |
| D313 | 5510.841 | 4989.757 | 551 | 1.89 | 5.5 |
| D314 | 5518.869 | 4991.691 | 551 | 3.44 | 3.6 |
| D315 | 5529.917 | 4989.6 | 551 | 2 | 1.8 |
| D316 | 5533.175 | 4993.223 | 551 | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| D317 | 5540.168 | 4989.865 | 551 | 2 | 3.7 |
| D318 | 5547.904 | 4993.997 | 551 | 6 | 3.7 |
| D319 | 5554.024 | 4989.452 | 551 | 1.65 | 9.7 |
| D320 | 5562.582 | 4993.442 | 551 | 5.42 | 9.6 |
| D321 | 5584.386 | 4989.4 | 551 | 1.76 | 5.7 |
| D322 | 5589.949 | 4991.697 | 551 | 3.93 | 1.1 |
| D323 | 5598.505 | 4989.679 | 551 | 2 | 2.7 |
| D324 | 5605.95 | 4991.364 | 551 | 3.21 | 2.4 |
| D325 | 5613.66 | 4990.02 | 551 | 1.78 | 3.9 |
| D326 | 5621.713 | 4991.459 | 551 | 3.72 | 2.5 |
| D327 | 5629.582 | 4989.679 | 551 | 2 | 1.7 |
| D328 | 5637.026 | 4989.388 | 551 | 2 | 3.6 |
| D329 | 5642.722 | 4989.759 | 551 | 2 | 12.7 |
| D330 | 5679.388 | 4991.08 | 551 | 3.49 | 4.4 |

## DISCLAIMERS

### Competent Persons Statement

The information that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Jonathan King. Mr King is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr King is a director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, which is contracted with Trigg Minerals. Mr King has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jonathan King consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Previous disclosure

The information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results have been cross referenced in the body of this release, and the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

### Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more risks or uncertainties materialise, or 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 4: 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 (e.g. 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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 | Drilling results mentioned in this announcement are previously reported (see Trigg to restate and Expand the Wild Cattle Creek Resource, October 8th, 2024)<br>Forty-six (46) underground samples collected as continuous channel sludge samples across mineralised zones. along the exposed length of mineralisation in the adit by Dundee Mining during the 1960s are included in this announcement.<br>This work along with additional bulk sampling from the WCC adit was used in resource estimation work completed by Dundee (DIGS: GS1968/423)<br>The distance between samples average ~8m and the length of the adit is just over 330 m<br>No new samples were taken |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | |
| **Drilling techniques** | • Drill type and details (e.g. 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). | No drilling performed |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | No drilling performed |
| **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. | No drilling performed |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | Historical assays associated with antimony channel samples from the adit have limited information on methodology available (DIGS: GS1968/423).<br>Following statistical analysis, SRK incorporated 46 underground samples into the Anchor database, like the drill holes in the same area.<br>No new samples taken |

| 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. | Limited and variable information on methodology is available for historical antimony channel sampling assays (DIGS: GS1968/423).<br>The samples were submitted to AMDEL in South Australia for assay, presumably by AAS. The actual method is unknown. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | According to the Dundee Report (GS1968/423), all assay data from the adit were reviewed and compared. Comparisons were made between all face and bulk samples. They differed by only 2.3%, with the face samples being higher, an excellent check on reliability. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | Geological mapping and sampling locations within the adit were lifted from the plans and converted between the local grids adopted by Dundee and Anchor. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | Continuous channel sludge samples were collected roughly every 8 metres along the length of the adit to support ore estimation work for Dundee Mines Limited.<br>The data spacing is appropriate for the intended work and was part of a broader underground test that included bulk samples and drill sludge tests on adit walls. |
| **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.<br>• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, | Samples were collected as part of a Mineral Resource estimate that included face-chip and bulk sampling every round, wall-chip and bulk sampling every crosscut, and sludge test holing both walls of the adit at intervals of 10 feet for most of its length. In addition, back-channel samples were cut about every 50 feet for mercury determinations, and later, bulk samples were taken from the floor for metallurgical test work. All sampling was normal to the mineralised trend in representative materials. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | this should be assessed and reported if material. | |
| **Sample security** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | Sample security is unknown. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | Following statistical analysis, SRK incorporated 46 underground samples into the Anchor database, and they were similar to the drill holes in the same area. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

## 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.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | • The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is 40km west of Coffs Harbour, northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo.<br>• The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is situated within EL 6388, originally granted on 04 March 2005. The licence is granted for Group 1 minerals and embraces 13 units covering approximately 40km².<br>• The deposit lies on the Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 scale geological sheet and the Dorrigo 1:100,000 scale sheet.<br>• The Project contains the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, Australia's third-largest deposit.<br>• The Company holds 100% of the project.<br>• Land access is to be negotiated, and an operating royalty deed is to be honoured<br>• Native Title has been extinguished over the proposed activity area and no Native Title Claims are registered. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | History of Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit and Achilles Project<br>• 1890 First applications for a mining lease lodged.<br>• 1890-1892 Six tonnes antimony ore mined at an average grade of 46% Sb.<br>• 1900 Shaft sunk to 60 feet (18.3m) by W Maher.<br>• 1915 Shaft and underground development by EHJ Smith and A Hewitt. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • 1926-1930 Adit and shaft development; discovery of gold and wolframite in 1927 by TJ Maher and Syndicate.<br>• 1928 Discovery of stibnite at Fletcher's Mine (Frypan Mine), 3km west of Wild Cattle Creek. Production reported to be 1.5t antimony.<br>• 1942 Shaft sunk to investigate wolframite mineralisation at Lone Pine workings, on the south side of the antimony lode at Wild Cattle Creek, by ER Snow.<br>• 1964 Leases consolidated by Dundee Mines Limited.<br>• 1965 Dundee Mines drilled 35 diamond core holes for 2,488m.<br>• 1965 Dundee Mines formed a joint venture with New Consolidated Goldfields on 1 July. The joint venture ran for 6 months. Goldfields completed 11 diamond drill holes (2,634m), resource estimation and metallurgical testwork but withdrew from the joint venture because the project did not meet the Company's investment criteria at the time.<br>• 1966 Dundee Mines commenced adit development with ore production totalling 6,100 tonnes averaging 4.4% Sb (3.82% Sb estimated by Australian Rock Engineering Consultants Pty Ltd in 1974). Exploration drilling recommenced and 4 holes drilled. A total of 5,121m was drilled from 1965-1966<br>• 1967 Mapping by the Geological Survey of NSW.<br>• 1969 Australian Antimony Corporation NL (AAC) listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 7 November and planned to develop a mine at the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit. Dundee Mines was the largest shareholder in AAC.<br>• 1970 AAC commenced extensive mine development, including a 4-compartment 3.66m (12 foot) diameter shaft sunk to 165m (541 feet) with 3 plats developed at 40m (131 foot) levels and an adit driven west along the line of lode for 365.76m (1,200 feet). An adit was also driven 18.3m (60 feet) east from the gully. A cross-cut was developed from the shaft to the west adit (No.1 Level) and cross cuts were reportedly developed to the lode on No.2 and No. 3 Levels.<br>• 1971 Development suspended mid-year after approximately $2M spent following public listing.<br>• 1973 Development resumed and 2,110 tonnes of ore produced from underground workings. AAC acquired Broken Hill Antimony NL and its processing plant at Urunga in October to treat ore from Wild Cattle Creek. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • 1974 Open cut mining commenced in second semester and Sb head grades dropped from >5% to about 2.4% Sb. The open cut was only developed to a depth of 7-10m.<br>• 1975 AAC went into liquidation. Reported total ore production is approximately 16,500 tonnes from underground and open cut workings.<br>• 1986 Dundee Mines NL prepared a draft prospectus and attempted to form another public company without success.<br>• 1992 Allegiance Mining NL granted EL 4221 and EL 4222 on 10 March and acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit.<br>• 1992-1998 Allegiance Mining acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit with the intention of mining and processing 100,000 tonnes of ore per annum averaging >3.5% antimony. The company planned to use the ANTEC hydrometallurgical process developed by an Australian company, Hydromet Corporation, to produce antimony trioxide under licence, rather than selling a conventional flotation concentrate with potentially high mercury (and arsenic) values in the concentrate. Work undertaken included additional drilling, including 25 pre-collared NQ diamond core holes (1,207m), plus 35 shallow Gardner Denver airtrac holes (512m), surface surveying, geotechnical studies, mine planning, bulk sampling, metallurgical testwork, mill and mine tailings dam design work, and preparation of an environmental impact statement and final feasibility study. Development was halted in 1996 when a commercial agreement between Allegiance Mining and Mineral Estates, the ANTEC process operators of the hydrometallurgical process, collapsed. No further work was undertaken on the property and the ground was relinquished.<br>• 2005-2010 Anchor Resources granted EL6388 on 04 March. Anchor has completed 4,034m in 23 holes, two resource estimation studies (with a third resource estimate underway), orientation soil geochemistry, water and noise monitoring work, and is sponsoring university research into the genesis of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit.<br>• Total drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek deposit is only 10,363m. |
| **Geology** | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is a structurally controlled hydrothermal deposit hosted by a sub-vertical dipping regional east-west trending strike-slip fault in turbiditic |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age. The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, gold, arsenic, mercury, selenium and sulphur, and low in manganese and potassium.<br>• Wild Cattle Creek is described as an epizonal antimony-gold deposit, which formed at shallow crustal levels (typically less than 6 km depth) under relatively low temperature and pressure conditions. These deposits are often associated with orogenic systems and are commonly hosted in quartz veins within fault or shear zones.<br>• Primary antimony mineralisation consists dominantly of stibnite ($Sb_2S_3$) and minor berthierite ($FeSSb_2S_3$). Pyrite ($FeS_2$), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), wolframite [$(Fe,Mn)WO_4$] and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) are present. Cinnabar (HgS) and native mercury globules are accessory.<br>• High-grade antimony mineralisation occurs within a cohesive breccia cemented by silica and sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite). The breccia contains polymictic angular clasts of milky-white vein quartz and hydrothermally altered meta-argillite wall rock ranging in size from several millimetres to centimetres. Stibnite is found finely disseminated throughout the cement, in quartz clasts, as coarse-grained blades intergrown with vein quartz and in stringer veins. |
| **Drill hole Information** | • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<br>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>○ dip and azimuth of the hole<br>○ down hole length and interception depth<br>○ hole length.<br>• 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. | • No drilling performed |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • No data aggregation methods have been applied.<br>• |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). | • The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub-vertical to steeply south dip.<br>• All sampling was performed normal to the plane of the fault and the mineralisation. |
| **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. | • An appropriate diagram, including the Adit sampling locations, is provided.<br>• More detailed plans and sections will arise as the Company begins to absorb the project and become active |
| **Balanced reporting** | • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | • Any significant historical drilling quoted in this release has been discussed in several earlier market announcements about Wild Cattle Creek. |
| **Other substantive exploration data** | • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | • Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • Trigg Minerals Limited will conduct drill testing of additional mineralisation and step-out drilling to enhance the resources at Wild Cattle Creek further.<br>• Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource expansion. The company continues identifying and assessing multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources. |