UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR WILD CATTLE CREEK ANTIMONY DEPOSIT BOOSTED BY 92%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wild Cattle Creek (**WCC**) deposit at the Achilles Project, confirmed as a significant antimony deposit, demonstrating high-grade and high-tonnage potential.
- Trigg's updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), based on a 1% antimony (Sb) cut-off, comprises:
  - 1.52Mt at 1.97% Sb, containing 29,902 tonnes of antimony, classified as Indicated and Inferred, and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code & Guidelines (refer to Table 1), representing an **increase of ~92% from the 2013 estimate**.
  - The updated MRE retains the high-grade 1% cutoff and excludes Tungsten and Gold, which present additional upside potential. Trigg plans to evaluate the contribution of Tungsten and Gold in a future MRE.
- Resource modelling highlights multiple high-grade (>1.6%) 'shoots' that remain open either down-dip or along strike.
- The deposit has been mostly drilled to a vertical depth of 100 metres and remains open down-plunge and along strike, highlighting the substantial growth potential still available at the Wild Cattle Creek deposit.
- The Achilles license also features numerous other antimony prospects with high grade antimony drill intersections outside the 2024 MRE providing immediate priority targets to expand the MRE.
- Multiple stibnite mineralisation styles result in a combined across-strike thickness averaging 74m.
- The deposit is hosted within a 6 km long, largely untested structure, with potential repetitions along strike and elsewhere on the Achilles lease area.
- Trigg diligently reconstructed and validated assay and collar data in the drilling database, enhancing its quality and accuracy and substantially improving the model's resolution.
- Trigg will leverage geophysics to support a Pathway Study to evaluate a 100Kt resource base objective.

This significant Resource upgrade reaffirms the Achilles Antimony Project as a premier asset with strong potential for further expansion and value growth. For details on the WCC Mineral Resource Estimate, please refer to Appendix 2: JORC Table 1.

Table 1 - Updated Mineral Resource Estimate using a 1% and 2% cut-off: Wild Cattle Creek Deposit

HSC 2024 Resource		1% Sb Cut-off			HSC 2024 Resource		2% Sb Cut-off	
Category	Mt	Sb %	Sb Kt		Category	Mt	Sb %	Sb Kt
Indicated	0.96	2.02	19.4		Indicated	0.36	2.99	10.7
Inferred	0.56	1.88	10.5		Inferred	0.19	2.69	5.1
Total	**1.52**	**1.97**	**29.9**		**Total**	**0.55**	**2.89**	**15.7**

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) (**Trigg** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony (Sb) Deposit, now standing at **1.52Mt at 1.97% Sb, containing 29.9Kt of antimony** (refer to Table 1). This nearly doubles the previous estimate of 0.6Mt at 2.56% Sb, containing 15.6 Kt of antimony from 2013 previously reported by Anchor Resources Limited (now Anchor Resources Pty Ltd) (refer to ASX announcement entitled *Acquisition of Globally Significant Antimony Project* dated 30 September 2024).

Wild Cattle Creek remains the second-largest antimony deposit in NSW. In addition to antimony, the deposit is enriched with tungsten and gold, which have yet to be considered in the updated estimate.

Trigg Minerals Executive Chair Timothy Morrison said, *"The near doubling of the Mineral Resource at Wild Cattle Creek is a great achievement for the entire team at Trigg. I want to thank everyone involved. The substantial upgrade of the Mineral Resource at Wild Cattle Creek, part of the Achilles Project, reinforces its status in Trigg's portfolio. The deposit elevates Trigg to a globally significant position in securing antimony supply and offers substantial exploration potential within and beyond the resource area. As our flagship project, Achilles underscores our commitment to driving growth and meeting the critical demand for antimony."*

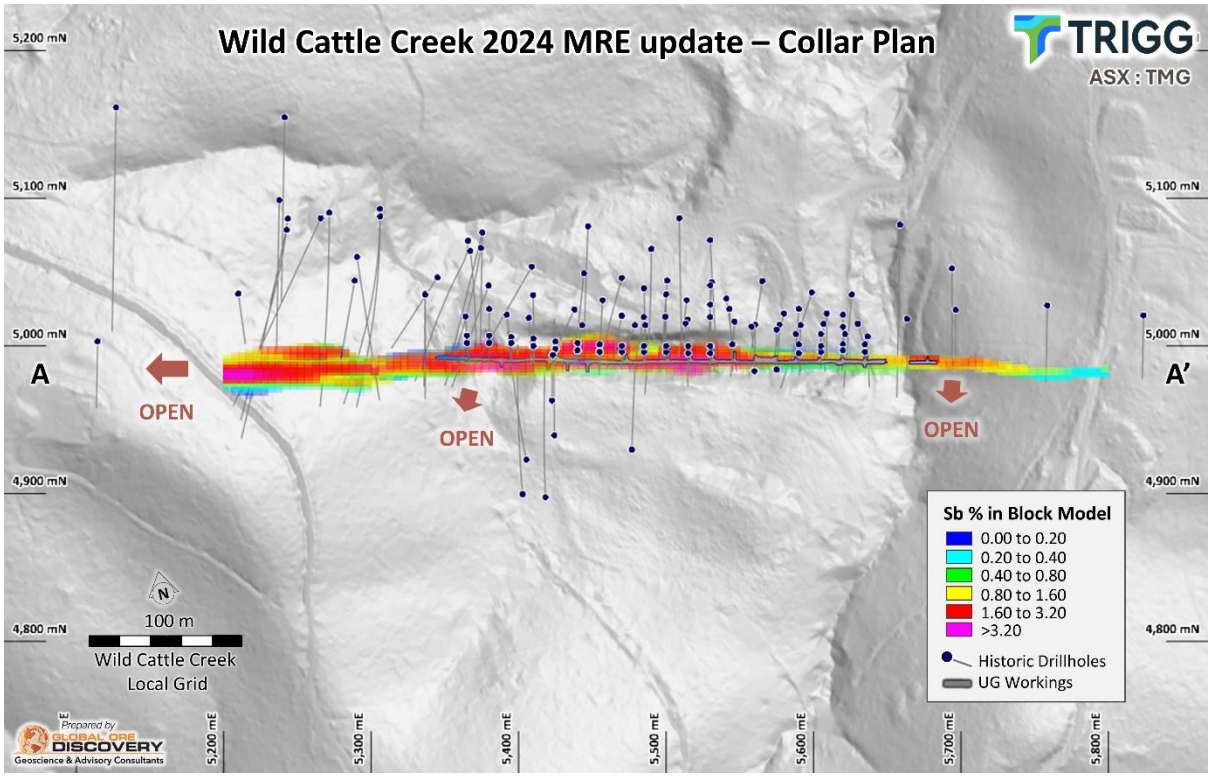

Figure 1: Antimony distribution: Wild Cattle Creek Deposit.

DISCUSSION

The Company requested H&S Consultants Pty Limited (**HSC**) to complete a new Mineral Resource estimate for the Wild Cattle Creek (**WCC**) antimony deposit, part of its Achilles Project. The project is located on EL6388, some 40 km west of Coffs Harbour on the New South Wales north coast (Figure 2). The project consists of a single exploration licence containing structurally controlled, fault-related, hydrothermal breccias with stibnite-arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralisation hosted in Late Carboniferous

fine-grained siliciclastics. The mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek is comparable to the nearby 7.23 Mt @ 4.5g/t Au and 1.2% Sb for 1.4Moz AuEq (1.04Moz Au, 90kt Sb), Hillgrove antimony-gold deposit, located 80 km to the west-southwest and currently owned by Larvotto Resources (ASX: LRV), where a gold-rich zone develops beneath an antimony-enriched zone. The Wild Cattle Creek Deposit offers significant exploration upside, with mineralisation open along strike and at depth. Limited drilling in the underlying gold-rich zone presents additional potential for resource expansion. These exploration targets are conceptual in nature and not included in the current MRE.

The WCC antimony deposit lies within the Coffs Harbour Block of the New England Fold Belt. The block is part of the Late Devonian to Carboniferous New England Orogen and comprises a thick turbidite sequence dominated by siltstones, the Brooklana beds, deposited in a forearc system (Gilligan *et al.,* 1992).

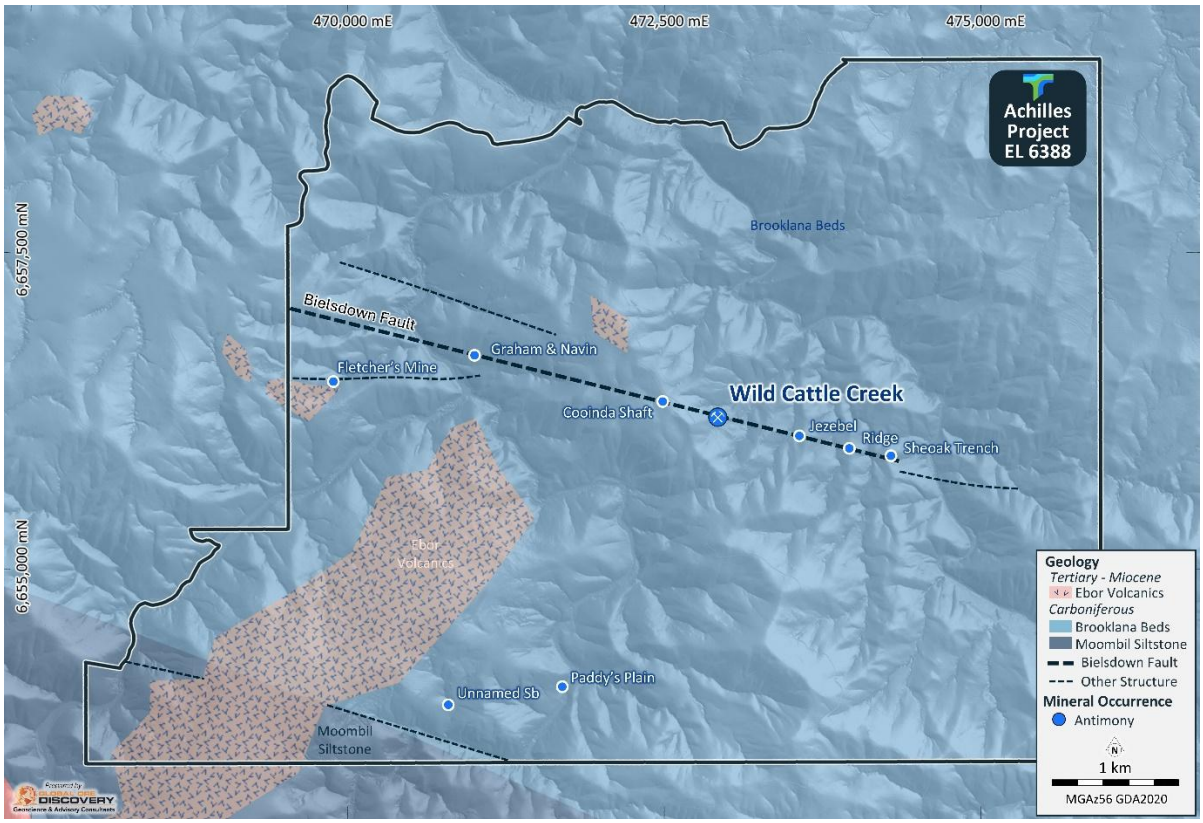

Figure 2: Achilles Antimony Project (EL 6388) - tenement

JORC 2012 Resource Upgrade and Mineralisation

The Wild Cattle Creek antimony mineral resource estimate, prepared by HSC in December 2024 in accordance with 2012 JORC Code & Guidelines, was based on 120 surface drill holes, totalling 9,538.6 metres (Appendix 1). The deposit is exposed at the surface for over 300 metres and extends at depth in all directions. The mineralisation remains open down dip, to the west and has limited scope to the east (Figure 3).

Mineralisation at WCC can be traced on the surface by old shafts, trenches, and prospecting pits for over a strike length of 900m. Since 1964, drilling has been completed at a shallow level over a strike

length of 700m, with most drilling concentrated over a strike length of 300m and a depth of <200m below the surface.

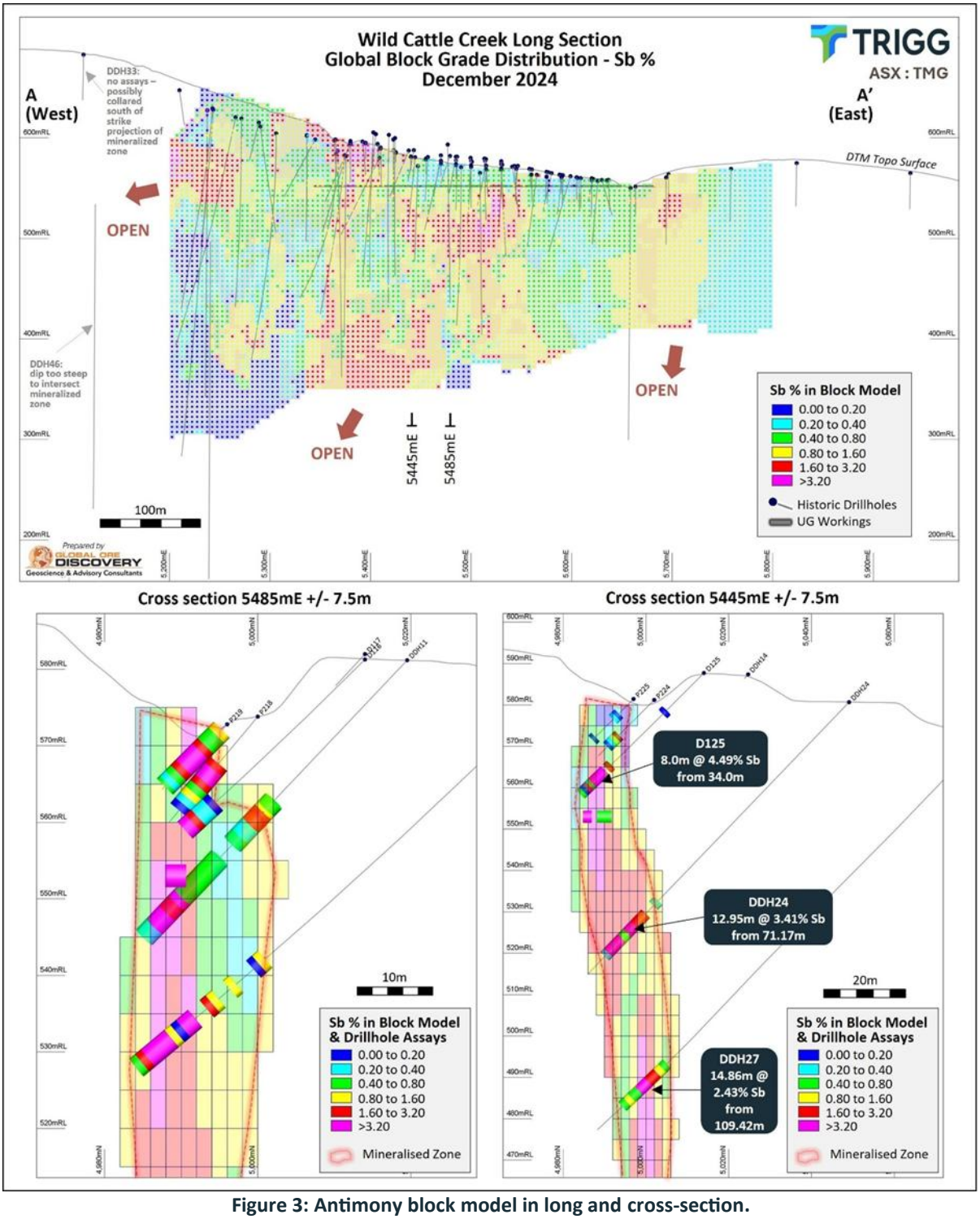

Figure 3: Antimony block model in long and cross-section.

Multiple overprinting phases of hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation at WCC are recognised within the mineral hosting east-west trending structure. This provides evidence of repeated periods of fault reactivation and hydrothermal fluid flow (Figure). This hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation are centred on a stibnite-bearing cemented breccia developed within the fault. Stibnite

and wolframite-scheelite mineralisation occur in various styles in a symmetrical, concentric halo straddling the regional fault. Stibnite rosettes extend beyond the stibnite and wolframite-stibnite veins. The multiple styles of stibnite mineralisation have a combined across-strike thickness averaging 74m.

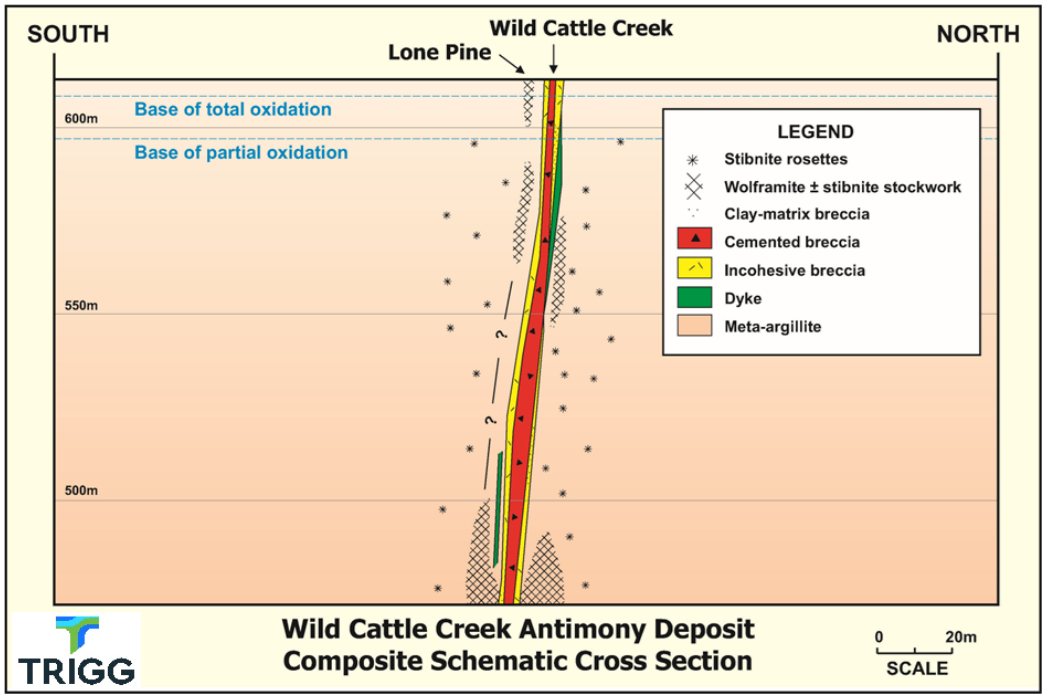

Figure 4: Schematic Cross Section for WCC

Trigg aims to expand the Wild Cattle Creek resource by targeting down-plunge extensions and testing potential replicate shoots along strike. These efforts are designed to significantly enhance the scale of the Achilles Project while accelerating the exploration of high-priority regional targets.

Database Issues

Errors were noted early in the handover of the data to HSC, which highlighted the need for a degree of validation to provide increased accuracy and confidence in the data for modelling. Errors included such things as:

- Transcription errors (e.g., elemental data pasted into the wrong column for QAQC and downhole assay data)
- Incorrect data
- Data entry errors into incorrect fields, which created back calculation errors in the inbuilt database calculations
- Missing data (e.g., survey and assay data)
- A grid transformation error was diagnosed and corrected for drilling.

Trigg and its technical advisors, Global Ore Discovery (**GO**), elected to rebuild the assay database before HSC completed the MRE. The updated MRE is based on historical drilling data collected between 1964 and 2010, with no new data added since the 2013 estimate. Historical data has been reviewed and validated where possible, and the Competent Person has accounted for any limitations

in classifying the resource. **The Company confirms that this announcement includes a fair and balanced representation of the information that is material to understanding the MRE.**

Drilling

Historic drilling campaigns include Dundee Mines (1965), Allegiance (1994-5) and Anchor Resources in 2009-10. This drilling comprised a majority of diamond drill holes (HQ3, NQ and BQ core sizes) with some diamond tails on reverse circulation (**RC**) precollars. Allegiance also completed a small Airtrac (open-hole percussion) drilling program. A total of 178 holes for 11,401m have been completed for the property, of which 120 holes for 9,538.6m have been used in the resource estimate (details in

Most holes were drilled from north to south, intersecting the mineralisation at a moderate to high angle. However, no obvious orientation bias was detected during the drilling.

Table). In 2007 and 2009, Anchor re-sampled selected intervals from various Dundee holes.

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Table 2 - Drillhole Summary

Company	Year	Type	Core Size	No of holes	Metres	RC metres
Dundee	1965	Backs		46	126.4	
Dundee	1964	DD	BQ & NQ	7	314.3	
Dundee	1965	DD	BQ & NQ	32	3551.2	
Allegiance	1994	DD	NQ	25	1224.6	
Anchor	2009	DD	HQ3	3	424.3	
Anchor	2009	RC_DD	HQ3	7	1386.7	811.3
Anchor	2010	DD	HQ3	3	378.0	
Anchor	2010	RC_DD	HQ3	8	1724.6	793.5
		Sub-total for DD		85	9003.6	1604.8
Allegiance	1994	Airtrac	Unknown	35	535.0	

(DD = Diamond Drilling; RC = Reverse Circulation)

Limited data is available on the drilling techniques used, but it is worth reporting that the techniques were industry standard for the time and are considered suitable sampling methods: DD is the dominant form of sampling (Figure). Similarly, limited sample recovery data is available for any early drilling, including Anchor's 2009 drilling. Therefore, no comment can be made on any relationship between antimony grade and recovery.

Sample recovery for the 2010 Anchor drilling is recorded digitally and averages 95%. The plotting of recoveries against antimony grade for these holes shows that there is a weak negative relationship between antimony grade and sample recovery, i.e. lower recovery with higher antimony grades.

All drilling has been qualitatively logged with varying degrees of detail for lithology, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. Anchor completed a relogging program on 17 Dundee holes and adapted historical logging codes into its unified logging system. Core photography exists for the Anchor drilling, but none is available for the historic drilling.

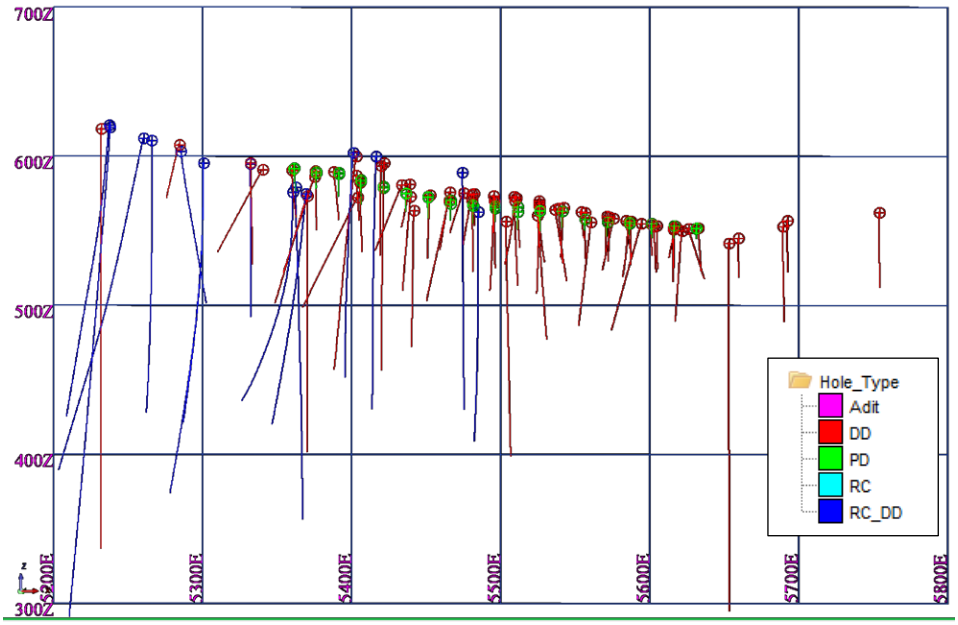

Figure 5: WCC Long Section Showing Drill Type

Sampling Analyses

This section details the analytical methodologies and quality assurance/control (QA/QC) procedures historically used to analyse samples from the Wild Cattle Creek deposit (Table 3).

Table 3 - Drillhole Summary and Source Data Summary

Hole IDs	Company	Years	No. holes	Metres Drilled	Drill Type	Collar		Downhole Surveys			Assays			Logging		Recoveries	Bulk Density
						Location Type	Source Data	Surveyed	Interval	Source Data	Sb Method	QAQC	Source Data	All data in database	Source Data		
DDH	Dundee	1964/ 1965	49	5032.8	DD	Conversion of reported orig. mine coords.	Yes	No	NA	NA	NR	No	Logs	Yes	Yes	Yes (not in DB)	No
P	Allegiance	1994	35	534	PC	Surveyed /Type NR	Yes	No	NA	NA	XRF	No	Logs	Yes	Yes	Yes (not in DB)	NA
D	Allegiance	1994	25	1224.6	PCDD	Surveyed /Type NR	Yes	Some	EOH	Yes	XRF	No	Logs	Yes	Yes	Yes (not in DB)	No
09WRD/ 09WDD	Anchor	2009	10	1811	RCDD/ DD	Surveyed /Total Stn	Yes	Yes	30 m nominal	Yes	4A/ICP-AES >1% XRF	Stds only (non Cert.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (in DB)	Yes
10WRD/ 10WDD	Anchor	2010	11	2102.6	RCDD/ DD	Surveyed /Total Stn	Yes	Yes	30 m nominal	Yes	4A/ICP-AES >1% XRF	Stds only (non Cert.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (in DB)	Yes

Sampling and sub-sampling were completed using standard industry procedures for the time, i.e. half core and 1m RC/Airtrac riffle split samples. All samples were sent to a recognised commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis (Analabs, Brisbane for Allegiance; ALS, Brisbane for the Anchor drilling).

The dominant sample interval for the Allegiance and Anchor diamond drilling was 1m, with the Dundee sampling, originally in feet, ranging between a nominal 1m to 3m (3' to 9') with an average of 1.3m (excluding three large intervals). Core sampling was under geological control, with the Allegiance and Anchor sampling being sawn half core, but there are no details on the Dundee core sampling technique, e.g. split core or sawn half core. The sub-samples for all drilling campaigns were sent to a commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Generally, sample weights were 2-4kg for RC and recent core samples.

Dundee Sample Analysis: Details are limited to Sb, Au, Ag, and Hg analyses performed by an unspecified method. No further information is available regarding standards or results from this analysis.

Allegiance Analysis: No details are available for the Allegiance Airtrac sampling, although it is reported that a nominal 2kg sub-samples were produced for sample preparation and analysis. Reports suggest the primary method involved XRF analysis, but there is some ambiguity regarding its consistent use. A three-acid digest followed by AAS was reportedly used for lower-grade samples. Allegiance alludes to using Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), but no source data is available for verification or analysis.

2007 Anchor Reassaying of Dundee Core: The Anchor resampling of the Dundee holes was a mixture of quarter and half core (for previously unsampled intervals). Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES was used for a suite of elements, including Sb, As, and W. Gold was analysed by fire assay with a 30g charge. Standards were inserted at a 1-in-5 ratio, but no results were available to assess the laboratory's performanc. Blanks were inserted at a 1-in-10 ratio, but no results were reported.

Anchor Drilling and 2009 Resampling: The Anchor RC sampling comprised a rig-mounted 3-tier riffle splitter (1:7 ratio) using a face sampling bit with a 135mm diameter. A four-acid digest with an ICP-AES finish was used for Sb, As, Fe, S, and W. XRF with conventional fusion completed the over-range analysis for Sb (>10,000ppm) and W (>1,000ppm). Sb values >20% were reanalysed by volumetric titration.

No standards were used for the resampling program, and outcomes of the resampling versus original assays remain undocumented.

Anchor used three homogenised pulp samples from several Dundee drillholes, providing matrix-matched but uncertified standards for the 2009/2010 drilling analysis. Uncertified expected values for ICP-MS and XRF assaying methods were derived for Sb via assaying at ALS Orange and check assaying at SGS Townsville. The Competent Person has reviewed this data and reports acceptable results from these analyses, with laboratory duplicate analyses for Sb demonstrating good repeatability. Most Sb results showed less than 10% variance.

The Anchor RC and core samples were dried to 105°, coarse crushed to >70% passing 6mm, with a riffle split sample of 3kg being pulverised in an LM5 to 95% passing 75 microns to ensure sample homogenisation. The sample preparation, sample size and analytical method are deemed appropriate. Sample moisture was not recorded, although there were no reports of significant numbers of wet samples with the RC drilling. The Anchor resampling of the Dundee core followed the same sub-sampling preparation procedure. There are no details on the preparation of the Dundee and Allegiance sample.

In its quality assurance program, Anchor drilled a twin hole to Allegiance's hole D114, which reported 7m @ 5.93% Sb from 54m. Anchor's corresponding hole 10WDD11 returned 7.7m @ 7.76% Sb from 50.5m, demonstrating relative consistency between the two programs.

Global Ore Discovery conducted an independent gap analysis and partially validated the dataset, including a review of the QAQC data. Trigg will leverage the findings from this analysis to address the identified gaps, enhance data reliability, and implement measures to increase resource confidence, ultimately supporting the advancement of the Wild Cattle Creek resource towards development.

Database

HSC reviewed and accepted the drillhole database provided by TMG in good faith as an accurate, reliable, and complete representation of the available data for the deposit. After conducting its assessment, HSC confirmed the data's suitability for resource estimation. TMG and their Competent Person are responsible for all Exploration Results used in the current resource estimate.

Collar coordinates were provided in local grid and the MGA94 Zone 56 coordinate system. The local grid was used for the estimation work, which involves an 11.98° anticlockwise rotation to align the mineralisation with an east-west orthogonal direction.

Geological Interpretation

Mineralisation is characterised as a relatively broad, sub-vertical breccia body/structural zone with disseminations, blebs, and veinlets of stibnite-arsenopyrite-pyrite as matrix infill hosted within fine-grained metasediments. The mineralised margins are gradational and tend to taper with depth.

A wireframe delineating the mineralisation was constructed using 15m spaced cross-sections, integrating logged lithology (breccia), a visual nominal antimony threshold of 400ppm, and available assay grades for arsenic (As), sulphur (S), and gold (Au) (Figure 6). The wireframe was snapped to drillholes to ensure accuracy. While some mineralisation, generally associated with stibnite rosette material, occurs outside the wireframe, it is considered minor and sporadic unless spatially integral to the principal mineral lode. The diagram also includes the locations of Backs samples for comparison. However, unlike previous estimates, the Backs samples were excluded from the new grade interpolation.

An additional parallel, near-surface minor zone of low-grade mineralisation was also delineated but not included in the MRE (cyan-coloured shape in Figure 6).

The base of cover, base of complete oxidation (“BOCO”), and base of partial oxidation (“BOPO”) surfaces were generated using logged geological data and sulphur assays. This process defined three oxide sub-domains: a completely oxidised domain, a transitional domain, and a fresh rock domain. Without a pre-mining surface, the mineral wireframe was terminated at either the base of the surficial cover or the current topographic surface, as appropriate.

The Mineral Resource estimate spans a strike length of 600m with a plan width ranging from 2m to 25m. It outcrops at the surface and extends to approximately 200 to 250m depth. Evidence suggests that the mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike to both the east and west. This interpretation is consistent with all available data, and any alternative interpretation is unlikely to impact the resource estimates significantly.

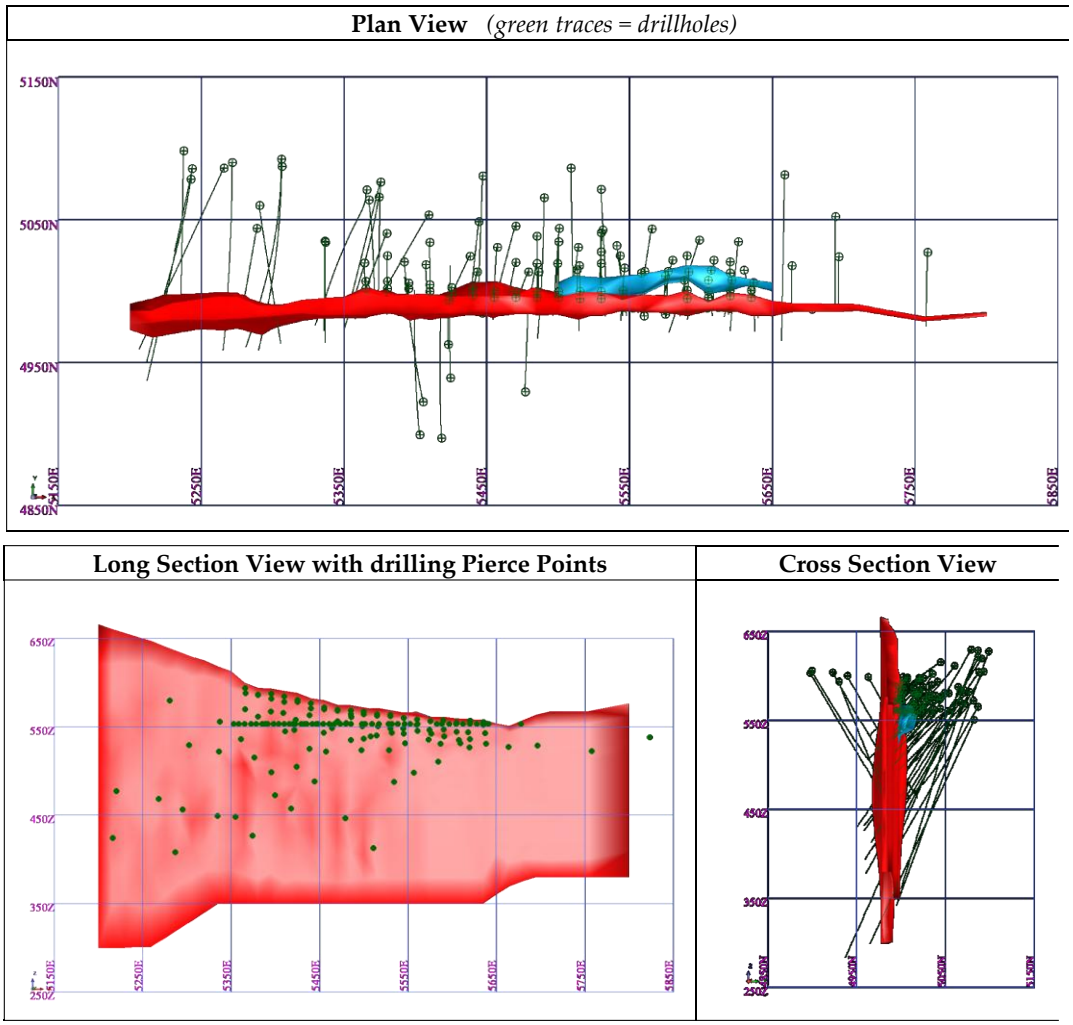

Figure 6: Mineral lode interpretation: WCC (note that Adit backs excluded from MRE).

Estimation Methodology

Surpac mining software was used for the interpretation, block model creation, and validation. Ordinary Kriging (**OK**) was used for the grade interpolation with the mineral wireframe as a hard boundary. Based on observations made on the drilling data and the outcomes from the data analysis for the composite data, HSC considered OK an appropriate estimation technique for this type of mineralisation.

Drillhole spacing ranges from 15m to 60m along strike and 10m to 80m on section with the upper levels drilled at relatively close spacing. Downhole sampling was generally at 1m intervals except for the Dundee drilling, which ranged between 0.3 and 3.5m but averaged 1.5m.

The parent block size is 5m (X) by 2m (Y) by 5m (Z) with no sub-blocking. The block size is related to the area of closer-spaced drilling and a compromise between a possible underground operation and a small open-pit mining scenario. Block discretisation was set to 3 x 2 x 3 (X, Y & Z).

The mineral zone was searched using an expanding 3D search pass strategy with four searches, with a minimum extrapolation distance of 25m x 2m x 25m to a maximum extrapolation distance of 100m x 6m x 100m and decreasing number of data points and octants from 12 and 4 to 6 and 2. The

maximum number of data points was constant at 32. The search parameters considered the geometry of the mineralisation, the drill spacing, and the antimony variography.

Model validation included visual comparisons of block grades with drillhole grades and composite values, confirming that the block model accurately reflects the antimony grades observed in the drillholes. HSC also performed statistical validation using graphs and summary statistics, which confirmed the modelling strategy as sound, with no significant issues identified.

Density

Anchor determined density values using 169 single, sun-dried core samples, each 10–15 cm long. Density was calculated by measuring the core diameter with callipers and weighing the samples. The dataset included mineralised and waste rock, though only five samples were from the oxidised zone. Most fresh rock samples comprised competent core with minimal to no visible vugs, providing a mean density of 2.74 for mineralisation and 2.71 for waste. Density for the mineral lode was estimated using the Inverse Distance Squared technique with approximately the same search parameters as used for the metal grade interpolation with the mineral wireframe as a hard boundary.

Cut-off Grades

Trigg supplied the cut-off grades, which reflect similar cut-off grades used by other explorers in the general area for a similar type of deposit. The resource estimates have been reported for blocks with their centroids inside the mineral wireframe using a 1% Sb cut-off for a proposed underground operation. For the purposes of the Mineral Resource reporting, HSC decided that the uncut antimony grade without the backs' sampling was the most appropriate grade to use.

Resource Classification

The MRE has been classified using the estimation search pass category for the estimates, considering other impacting factors such as drillhole spacing (variography), core handling and sampling procedures, sample recoveries, QAQC outcomes, density measurements, geological model and previous resource estimates. It excluded the backs sampling used in the earlier estimates. To account for the impact of surrounding waste rock sample data, a grade interpolation using an entire dataset of 1m composites was used to allocate pass categories to the mineral zone.

Positives for the resource classification:

- Relatively close spaced drilling with variography indicating modest grade continuity.
- Relatively simple geological model.
- A single mineral domain easily defined
- Substantial proportion of the sampling is diamond drilling, approximately 75%.
- A modest amount of density data indicating a narrow range of density values.
- Sample recoveries for recent diamond drilling indicate no issues.
- Metallurgical test work indicates reasonable metal recoveries.

Negatives for the resource classification (gap analysis):

- Limited amount of data locally with widely spaced drilling in places.

- Lack of downhole surveys for the historical drilling, although most were short holes, a few lengthy holes have the potential for significant spatial uncertainty
- Reports of poor sample recovery with the historical drilling.
- Lack of recoveries for both the recent and historical drilling.
- Missing aspects of QAQC data for all drilling phases.
- Limited metallurgical test work for the oxide material.
- Uncertainty in the location of historical depletion, although considered a minor issue.
- Possible location issues with some sample data.

Other considerations:

- Depletion from small-scale underground mining has not been factored in, as the total material removed is estimated to be significantly less than 1% of the total Mineral Resource.
- Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis, and moisture content has not been determined.
- No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products, including gold and tungsten, during the resource estimation.

In general, areas with higher drilling density are classified as Indicated Resources (Pass 1 & 2), while areas with lower drilling density are categorised as Inferred Resources (Pass 3 & 4; Figure 8).

Metallurgy and Environmental

Metallurgical testing in the 1990s achieved over 95% antimony recovery, producing a 60-65% Sb concentrate via conventional milling and flotation. In 2012, Anchor's testwork led to a process scoping study by Core Resources, confirming the feasibility of producing a 60% Sb concentrate with 90% recovery. The study outlined a process flow incorporating underground and surface crushing, conventional grinding, and flotation circuits.

The area comprises undulating hills with restricted water courses, with no large river systems passing through. The climate is subtropical, with higher rainfall and high humidity in the hot summer months and drier winters. Vegetation is a wooded eucalypt forest with some patches of cleared land, with land used as open-range cattle grazing, predominantly in the cleared areas. The company is currently assessing mitigation measures for acid mine drainage.

Calcareous units in the district, including limestones, could be used to control acid mine drainage. It should be noted that the average sulphur content for the composites is mainly accounted for by antimony as stibnite, suggesting that relatively minor pyrite and arsenopyrite exist within mineralisation. It is assumed that all process residue and waste rock disposal will occur on-site in purpose-built and licensed facilities. All waste rock and process residue disposal will be done responsibly and under mining license conditions.

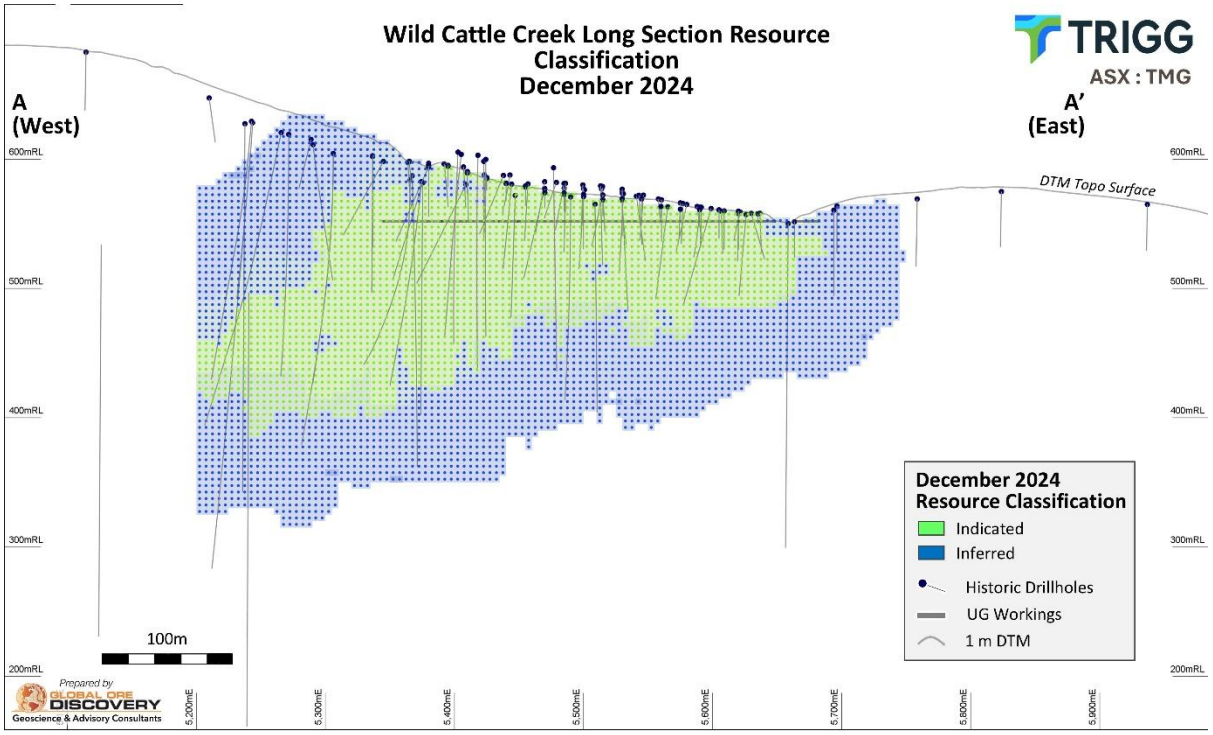

Figure 8: Resource Classification: WCC

Resource growth

Exploration potential for additional Mineral Resources primarily exists at depth and along strike.

Future work could comprise:

A substantial infill and extension drilling program to upgrade and expand the Mineral Resources to Measured and Indicated. Using downhole EM in exploration holes may assist to target further resources.

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

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Competent Persons Statements – Exploration Results & Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and cut off grades for the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is based on information compiled by Jonathan King, a full-time employee of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Trigg Minerals Limited to carry out a geological evaluation of the mineralisation potential of their Wild Cattle Creek Project. Mr King is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient relevant experience for the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr King consents to the inclusion in the report of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The data in this report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates for the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Tear, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who 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 Tear is a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

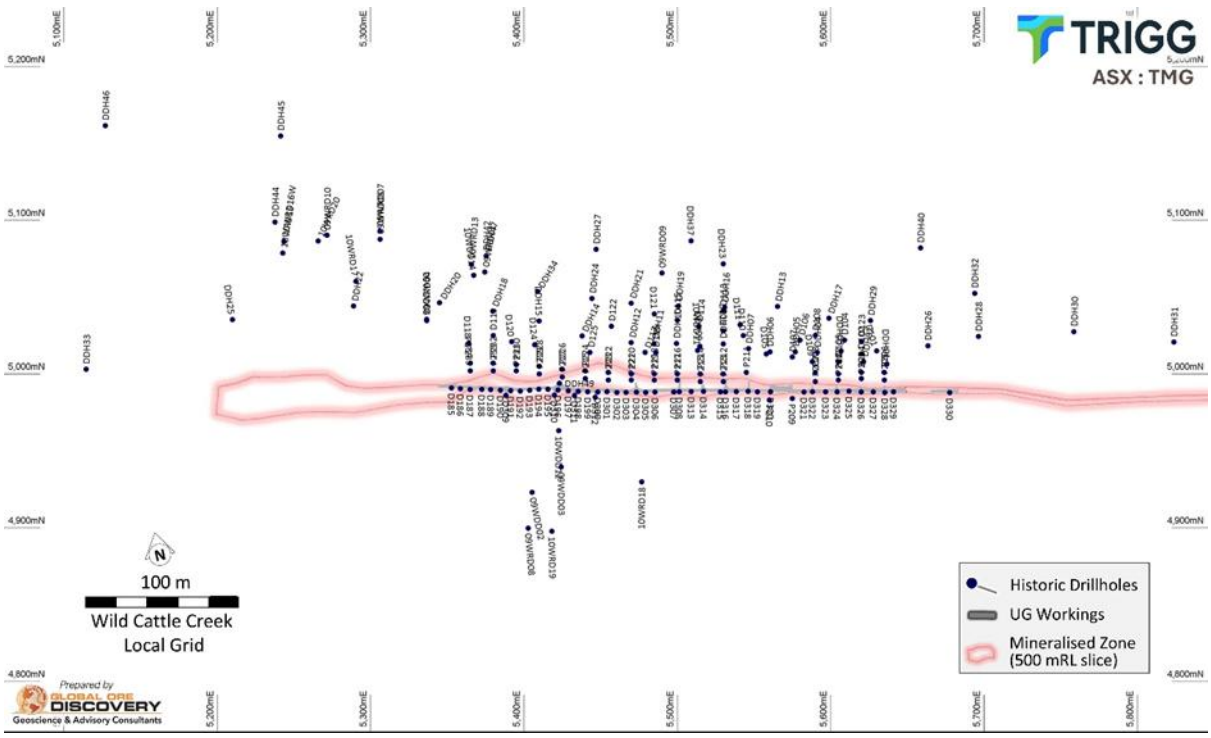
Compliance Statements

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX 1: Drilling Summary Wild Cattle Creek 2024 MRE Upgrade (Adit backs excluded) and collar location plan.



Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA RL	Total Depth	MGA Azimuth	Dip
DDH01	Diamond	473135.833	6656157.451	558.123	45.72	189.98	-41
DDH02	Diamond	473121.251	6656162.136	559.091	34.44	202.98	-40
DDH03	Diamond	473108.415	6656172.058	559.73	45.72	189.98	-45
DDH04	Diamond	473093.024	6656174.423	562.815	45.72	192.98	-42
DDH05	Diamond	473079.080	6656177.724	565.747	45.72	193.98	-43
DDH06	Diamond	473062.987	6656181.174	568.575	45.72	191.98	-45
DDH07	Diamond	473049.725	6656186.200	572.147	51.21	195.98	-43
DDH08	Diamond	473034.270	6656192.631	576.757	50.29	191.98	-46
DDH09	Diamond	473019.049	6656194.335	578.854	48.77	188.98	-46
DDH10	Diamond	473004.531	6656199.318	580.056	50.29	193.98	-45
DDH11	Diamond	472990.161	6656202.087	581.179	50.29	202.98	-46
DDH12	Diamond	472975.749	6656206.112	582.547	54.86	202.98	-47
DDH13	Diamond	473073.953	6656209.061	563.16	93.27	200.98	-50

DDH14	Diamond	472945.351	6656216.994	587.396	63.25	216.98	-46
DDH15	Diamond	472919.977	6656232.410	589.466	67.36	190.98	-35
DDH16	Diamond	473040.148	6656215.685	573.249	83.82	194.98	-46
DDH17	Diamond	473105.139	6656194.582	561.831	100.74	209.98	-47
DDH18	Diamond	472891.813	6656244.994	593.576	92.96	211.98	-38
DDH19	Diamond	473010.835	6656222.905	576.255	86.87	195.98	-45
DDH20	Diamond	472858.988	6656257.643	598.297	80.77	224.98	-45
DDH21	Diamond	472981.117	6656231.147	577.327	93.27	206.98	-48
DDH22	Diamond	472803.703	6656267.314	615.238	65.68	201.98	-35
DDH23	Diamond	473045.196	6656243.594	568.408	122.07	188.98	-45
DDH24	Diamond	472956.721	6656239.495	580.687	91.44	197.98	-46
DDH25	Diamond	472724.660	6656275.220	647.338	48.77	183.98	-45
DDH26	Diamond	473164.552	6656163.452	551.591	43.43	191.98	-40
DDH27	Diamond	472966.113	6656270.213	571.933	132.59	193.98	-48
DDH28	Diamond	473198.017	6656162.511	563.723	51.31	191.98	-45
DDH29	Diamond	473131.345	6656187.405	557.157	89.00	196.98	-45
DDH30	Diamond	473259.455	6656152.457	569.211	73.91	192.98	-45
DDH31	Diamond	473321.828	6656132.226	574.915	60.66	192.98	-45
DDH32	Diamond	473201.512	6656190.441	560.564	93.88	191.98	-45
DDH33	Diamond	472624.603	6656263.628	682.775	64.01	192.98	-45
DDH34	Diamond	472923.108	6656251.377	580.336	108.20	221.98	-45
DDH35	Diamond	473431.119	6656102.560	564.981	50.90	192.98	-45
DDH36	Diamond	473535.281	6656078.046	558.153	59.13	192.98	-60
DDH37	Diamond	473027.763	6656262.606	565.181	186.23	190.98	-60
DDH38	Diamond	473653.047	6656060.279	567.313	73.46	192.98	-60
DDH39	Diamond	473760.530	6656042.534	548.373	102.11	192.98	-60
DDH40	Diamond	473173.138	6656226.763	550.191	276.76	192.98	-65
DDH41	Diamond	473887.407	6656017.826	549.222	128.93	192.98	-60
DDH42	Diamond	472895.181	6656281.056	581.761	198.12	192.98	-65
DDH43	Diamond	474706.250	6655662.712	501.459	112.17	36.98	-60
DDH44	Diamond	472765.071	6656331.396	627.39	303.28	192.98	-70
DDH45	Diamond	472780.405	6656385.467	626.879	482.19	192.98	-75
DDH46	Diamond	472670.048	6656415.985	648.236	444.09	192.98	-70
DDH47	Diamond	472895.181	6656281.056	581.761	122.53	205.98	-38

DDH48	Diamond	472538.138	6656348.876	672.643	71.93	192.98	-45
DDH49	Diamond	472924.472	6656189.985	587.729	44.96	191.98	-90
P201	Percussion	473102.700	6656153.918	560.799	15.00	191.98	-45
P202	Percussion	473103.538	6656157.829	560.864	12.00	191.98	-45
P203	Percussion	473117.576	6656151.751	559.711	8.00	191.98	-45
P204	Percussion	473118.415	6656155.662	559.581	13.00	191.98	-45
P205	Percussion	473132.033	6656147.629	557.786	7.00	191.98	-45
P206	Percussion	473133.081	6656152.518	557.788	11.00	191.98	-45
P207	Percussion	473087.823	6656156.084	560.964	9.00	191.98	-45
P208	Percussion	473089.081	6656161.951	562.152	14.00	191.98	-45
P209	Percussion	473070.851	6656148.473	561.281	14.00	11.98	-45
P210	Percussion	473055.974	6656150.640	563.373	11.00	11.98	-45
P211	Percussion	473045.081	6656171.385	569.252	17.00	191.98	-45
P212	Percussion	473030.205	6656173.551	569.577	21.00	191.98	-45
P213	Percussion	473029.157	6656168.662	569.203	15.00	191.98	-45
P214	Percussion	473015.538	6656176.696	572.281	23.00	191.98	-45
P215	Percussion	473014.490	6656171.807	568.482	17.00	191.98	-45
P216	Percussion	473000.871	6656179.840	572.775	15.00	191.98	-50
P217	Percussion	473000.033	6656175.929	571.087	10.00	191.98	-45
P218	Percussion	472986.205	6656182.985	573.809	18.00	191.98	-50
P219	Percussion	472985.366	6656179.074	572.807	12.00	191.98	-45
P220	Percussion	472971.538	6656186.129	576.679	15.00	191.98	-50
P221	Percussion	472970.699	6656182.218	573.999	17.00	191.98	-45
P222	Percussion	472957.081	6656190.252	579.287	22.00	191.98	-45
P223	Percussion	472956.033	6656185.363	578.578	18.00	191.98	-45
P224	Percussion	472942.624	6656194.374	581.208	19.00	191.98	-45
P225	Percussion	472941.575	6656189.485	581.446	14.00	191.98	-45
P226	Percussion	472928.167	6656198.496	584.927	11.00	191.98	-45
P227	Percussion	472927.118	6656193.607	585.821	14.00	191.98	-45
P228	Percussion	472913.919	6656203.596	589.361	23.00	191.98	-45
P229	Percussion	472912.871	6656198.707	590.406	14.00	191.98	-45
P230	Percussion	472899.462	6656207.719	594.511	23.00	191.98	-45
P231	Percussion	472898.624	6656203.807	595.199	17.00	191.98	-45
P232	Percussion	472885.005	6656211.841	595.738	17.00	191.98	-45

P233	Percussion	472883.957	6656206.952	594.798	15.00	191.98	-45
P234	Percussion	472870.338	6656214.985	598.046	23.00	186.98	-45
P235	Percussion	472869.290	6656210.096	598.361	11.00	186.98	-45
D101	PERC/Diamond	473131.127	6656167.255	558.084	50.20	174.98	-45
D102	PERC/Diamond	473120.930	6656167.396	558.679	40.30	191.98	-45
D103	PERC/Diamond	473105.215	6656165.651	560.55	31.00	191.98	-45
D104	PERC/Diamond	473112.061	6656178.502	559.981	42.00	191.98	-45
D105	PERC/Diamond	473060.308	6656180.393	569.224	26.40	186.98	-45
D106	PERC/Diamond	473083.706	6656184.581	564.92	51.30	204.98	-45
D107	PERC/Diamond	473076.511	6656174.873	566.147	39.00	193.98	-45
D108	PERC/Diamond	473094.112	6656185.418	562.941	58.00	194.98	-45
D109	PERC/Diamond	473088.593	6656169.215	563.361	36.00	183.98	-45
D110	PERC/Diamond	473048.157	6656195.271	572.043	57.20	187.98	-45
D111	PERC/Diamond	473047.669	6656202.534	571.328	70.50	183.98	-45
D112	PERC/Diamond	473036.074	6656200.929	575.197	61.60	191.98	-45
D113	PERC	473038.800	6656213.640	573.78	16.50	191.98	-45
D114	PERC/Diamond	473021.059	6656207.217	576.908	65.60	197.98	-45
D115	PERC/Diamond	473008.209	6656214.063	577.291	68.80	191.98	-45
D116	PERC/Diamond	472990.117	6656196.464	581.276	32.40	191.98	-45
D117	PERC/Diamond	472983.273	6656197.932	581.986	39.00	213.98	-45
D118	PERC/Diamond	472872.086	6656227.906	597.341	48.00	189.98	-45
D119	PERC/Diamond	472888.778	6656229.441	596.856	58.50	191.98	-45
D120	PERC/Diamond	472899.673	6656223.014	596.311	48.60	184.98	-45
D121	PERC/Diamond	472994.380	6656221.118	577.553	74.00	189.98	-45
D122	PERC/Diamond	472965.325	6656219.166	580.851	67.60	195.98	-45
D123	PERC/Diamond	473122.607	6656175.218	557.869	52.70	191.98	-45
D124	PERC/Diamond	472913.921	6656217.914	593.99	45.90	187.98	-45
D125	PERC/Diamond	472948.073	6656205.478	587.728	43.50	200.98	-45
09WRD01	RC/Diamond	472892.002	6656270.996	582.708	185.00	200.98	-59
09WDD02	Diamond	472892.126	6656124.391	603.72	166.40	359.98	-60
09WDD03	Diamond	472914.168	6656136.513	599.787	158.10	11.98	-60
09WRD04	RC/Diamond	472848.513	6656248.809	602.066	122.70	191.98	-60
09WRD05	RC/Diamond	472829.733	6656306.128	604.294	221.00	191.98	-55
09WDD06	Diamond	472848.382	6656247.984	602.618	99.80	191.98	-45

09WRD07	RC/Diamond	472830.702	6656311.314	604.447	263.00	191.98	-60
09WRD08	RC/Diamond	472884.779	6656102.097	605.412	180.00	6.98	-60
09WRD09	RC/Diamond	473004.878	6656246.144	570.73	186.00	191.98	-60
09WRD10	RC/Diamond	472796.478	6656315.995	619.159	229.00	191.98	-58
10WDD11	Diamond	473017.035	6656191.996	579.392	75.00	190.98	-55
10WDD12	Diamond	472917.541	6656159.940	598.335	68.70	11.98	-60
10WRD13	RC/Diamond	472884.522	6656277.605	583.834	182.60	193.98	-75
10WDD14	RC/Diamond	472884.523	6656270.436	587.156	234.30	183.98	-76
10WRD15	RC/Diamond	472765.825	6656310.649	629.251	240.00	200.98	-60
10WRD16	RC/Diamond	472768.179	6656317.854	628.168	377.10	200.98	-70
10WRD16W	Diamond	472768.179	6656317.854	628.168	148.70	200.98	-70
10WRD17	RC/Diamond	472808.633	6656282.648	611.212	144.00	183.98	-53
10WRD18	RC/Diamond	472963.466	6656116.042	593.329	170.10	11.98	-68
10WRD19	RC/Diamond	472899.431	6656096.877	603.005	195.00	11.98	-60
10WRD20	RC/Diamond	472789.995	6656313.548	620.520	267.10	215.98	-62
10JRC01	RC	473594.140	6656083.929	567.998	100.00	191.98	-60
10JRC02	RC	473552.393	6656095.091	560.406	109.00	191.98	-58
D185	Adit backs	472854.941	6656201.764	553.000	2.43	11.98	0
D186	Adit backs	472860.527	6656200.078	553.000	2.50	11.98	0
D187	Adit backs	472866.652	6656198.237	553.000	2.59	11.98	0
D188	Adit backs	472874.127	6656196.749	553.000	2.43	11.98	0
D189	Adit backs	472879.735	6656195.362	553.000	2.35	11.98	0
D190	Adit backs	472885.844	6656193.651	553.000	2.80	11.98	0
D191	Adit backs	472892.368	6656191.968	553.000	2.90	11.98	0
D192	Adit backs	472898.412	6656190.335	553.000	2.21	11.98	0
D193	Adit backs	472904.558	6656189.605	553.000	2.13	11.98	0
D194	Adit backs	472910.477	6656189.023	553.000	2.00	11.98	0
D195	Adit backs	472916.307	6656187.790	553.000	3.11	11.98	0
D196	Adit backs	472922.678	6656185.938	553.000	2.17	11.98	0
D197	Adit backs	472929.062	6656184.025	553.000	2.53	11.98	0
D198	Adit backs	472935.313	6656182.241	553.000	2.05	11.98	0
D199	Adit backs	472941.310	6656180.732	553.000	3.10	11.98	0
D200	Adit backs	472947.688	6656179.176	553.000	3.51	11.98	0
D301	Adit backs	472953.610	6656178.145	553.000	1.91	11.98	0

D302	Adit backs	472959.806	6656176.270	553.000	2.16	11.98	0
D303	Adit backs	472965.669	6656175.067	553.000	2.06	11.98	0
D304	Adit backs	472972.337	6656173.740	553.000	3.64	11.98	0
D305	Adit backs	472978.169	6656172.338	553.000	2.15	11.98	0
D306	Adit backs	472984.135	6656171.264	553.000	2.54	11.98	0
D307	Adit backs	472996.166	6656168.794	553.000	2.41	11.98	0
D308	Adit backs	472999.668	6656168.204	553.000	5.32	11.98	0
D309	Adit backs	472888.662	6656189.552	553.000	2.31	11.98	0
D310	Adit backs	472919.624	6656183.192	553.000	2.23	11.98	0
D311	Adit backs	472932.385	6656180.139	553.000	2.13	11.98	0
D312	Adit backs	472945.328	6656176.167	553.000	2.11	11.98	0
D313	Adit backs	473007.316	6656166.710	553.000	1.89	11.98	0
D314	Adit backs	473015.198	6656165.088	553.000	3.44	11.98	0
D315	Adit backs	473025.908	6656162.498	553.000	2.02	11.98	0
D316	Adit backs	473029.094	6656161.774	553.000	5.30	11.98	0
D317	Adit backs	473036.041	6656160.512	553.000	2.02	11.98	0
D318	Adit backs	473043.638	6656159.068	553.000	6.45	11.98	0
D319	Adit backs	473049.555	6656157.468	553.000	1.65	11.98	0
D320	Adit backs	473057.886	6656155.736	553.000	5.42	11.98	0
D321	Adit backs	473079.155	6656150.975	553.000	1.76	11.98	0
D322	Adit backs	473084.650	6656149.990	553.000	3.93	11.98	0
D323	Adit backs	473092.999	6656148.141	553.000	2.01	11.98	0
D324	Adit backs	473100.320	6656146.506	553.000	3.21	11.98	0
D325	Adit backs	473107.984	6656145.386	553.000	1.78	11.98	0
D326	Adit backs	473115.684	6656143.170	553.000	3.72	11.98	0
D327	Adit backs	473123.375	6656141.559	553.000	2.00	11.98	0
D328	Adit backs	473130.624	6656139.654	553.000	2.27	11.98	0
D329	Adit backs	473136.285	6656138.876	553.000	2.21	11.98	0
D330	Adit backs	473172.002	6656130.697	553.000	3.49	11.98	0

APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Drilling Drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit used in this Mineral Resource Estimation totals 120 drill holes for 9,538.6, comprising: Dundee Mines (Aust) Pty Ltd in 1964-65 (39 diamond holes (DD) holes, 3,865.8); Allegiance Mining NL in 1994 (35 Airtrac holes (AC), 535m; 25 percussion pre-collared diamond holes (PCDD), 1,224.6m); Anchor Resources Ltd in 2009 (3 DD holes, 424.3m; 7 reverse circulation pre-collared diamond holes (RCDD), 1,386.7m); Anchor Resources Ltd 2010 (3 DD holes, 378m; 8 RC-DD holes, 1,724.6m). Sample Representivity Most holes are oriented appropriately to give optimal sample representativity, drilled mostly perpendicular to the interpreted strike (approximately 103o TN) and dip (sub-vertical to steeply south-dipping) of the mineralised body and oriented towards the target mineralised horizon/structure; however, downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. Dundee Drilling 1964/1965 • Selected samples of 0.13 m - 24.54 m length were taken. • The sampling methods and core size are unknown. • Field duplicates were not taken Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2007 re-sampling • Selected samples of 0.15m - 1.42 m length were taken from holes DDH14 and DDH23. • The sampling methods and core size are unknown. • Lab preparation was completed by ALS, Orange and consisted of drying, coarse crushing then riffle splitting to produce a 3kg sample which was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Code: DRY-21, CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-23). • Field duplicates were taken of unknown core proportion and by unknown methods. Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2009 re-sampling • Selected samples of 0.30 m - 2.06 m length were taken from holes DDH02-13, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27. • The sampling methods are unknown. Core size for holes DDH2 to 5 and 7 was 35mm diameter. Holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DDH6, 8, and 13 was 51 mm diameter. Core sizes for the remaining holes are unknown (not recorded). • Lab preparation was completed by ALS, Brisbane and consisted of drying, coarse crushing then riffle splitting to produce a 3kg sample which was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Code: DRY-21, CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-23). • Field duplicate samples were not taken. Allegiance Drilling 1994 • Percussion ('PC') and diamond core ('DD') sampling was selected through mineralised interval as 1m intervals. Some 2m composites were collected outside of the mineralised zones. • PC samples were split using an unknown splitter type to produce an approximate 2 kg sample. • Drill core of NQ size was cut in half longitudinally by diamond saw. • No field duplicate samples were taken. Anchor Drilling 2009/2010 • The RC samples were collected using a 130 mm or 135 mm face sampling bit collected via a cyclone then split using either a rig mounted or separate three tier riffle splitter on nominal 1 m intervals (12.5 / 87.5) with the 12.5% sample being collected directly into pre-numbered calico bags. Samples were submitted as 4 m composites prepared by unknown methods and re-assayed as 1 m intervals where anomalous results were received in the 4 m composite samples. • Drill core of HQ3 size was sampled at nominally 1.0 m Intervals or at significant geological and/or mineralisation boundaries, with sample boundaries marked on the core by the logging geologist. Each interval of core was then sawn longitudinally in half. One half of the core was sampled for assay and the remaining half core was returned to the core tray as a permanent record of the drill hole for further investigation and study if required. • Lab preparation was completed by ALS, Brisbane and consisted of drying, coarse crushing then riffle splitting to produce a 3kg sample which was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Code: DRY-21, CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-23). • Field duplicate core samples were taken of unknown size and by unknown method. Assaying Dundee Drilling 1964/1965

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Analysis for Sb with limited assaying for Au, Ag, and Hg was completed by an unknown laboratory by unknown method. Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2007 re-sampling • Samples were submitted ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for Au by 30 g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA21) and Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Tl, W, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest of a 0.5g sample and ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41s). Hg was assayed by for trace levels by Aqua Regia digest of a 0.5g sample and ICP-MS finish (Code: ME-MS42). Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2009 re-sampling • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane or Orange and assayed for Au by ore grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA24) and multi-element for As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, W, Zn with some assayed for Bi or K by four acid digest of a 1g sample and ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP61). Over range Sb (>10,000ppm) and W (>1,000ppm) were assayed by conventional fusion XRF (Code: XRF07 or ME-XRF15b). Sb >20% was assayed by volumetric titration (Code:ME-CON02). Allegiance Drilling 1994 • Samples were submitted to Analabs, Brisbane and assayed for Sb and As by XRF (Code: GX404, method details unknown) and selectively for Au by fire assay for some ore zones (method details unknown). Anchor Drilling 2009/2010 • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for Au by ore grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA24) and multi-element for As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, W, Zn with some assayed for Bi or K by four acid digest on a 1g charge and ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP61). Over range Sb (>10,000ppm) and W (>1,000ppm) were assayed by conventional fusion XRF (Code: XRF07 ME-XRF15b). Sb >20% was assayed by volumetric titration (Code:ME-CON02). Adit Backs Sampling 1965 • Channel sampling was completed along the backs of Dundee Mines exploration adits. 46 samples for 126.35 m were taken. The backs channel samples were completed perpendicular to strike and at regular along-strike spacings - typically every 6-8m, but up to a maximum of 22m apart, depending upon access to the backs. These have been excluded from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Mineral Resource Estimate calculations. Sample Representivity • Sampling methods are unknown. Assaying • Laboratory and assaying 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).	*Dundee Drilling 1964/1965* • Diamond drilling commenced from surface and was drilled at varying sizes, with core of 35 mm and 51 mm diameters observed during Anchor's 2009 re-logging. Drill logs do not state intervals over which core sizes were utilised and measurements of core during relogging only recorded core diameters for 8 holes (35 mm, 5 holes and 51.5 mm, 3 holes). *Allegiance Drilling 1994* • RC drilling was by open hole percussion of unknown bit diameter. • Diamond drilling was NQ size. *Anchor Drilling 2009/10* • RC drilling utilised a face sampling bit of either 130 or 135 mm. • All core was drilled as triple tube HQ3. Core was oriented using the outdated spear technique, producing inconsistent results. There is no record of oriented structural data in the Anchor database, presumably due to the issues encountered with the antiquated core orientation method.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	*Dundee Drilling 1964/1965* • Recovery was recorded quantitatively over some sampling intervals and qualitatively for others (e.g.,

Company	Hole Type	Year	No. of Drillholes	Drill Comp/Rig	Hole Size/ Core Size
Dundee	DD	1964/1965	49	Allan Boyle/UNK	BMLC (42mm)
Allegiance	PC	1994	35	NEAM / Airtrac	UNK
Allegiance	PC-DD	1994	25	Anderson/ Investigator Mk V	Precollar - UNK Core - NQ
Anchor	DD	2009	3	AMWD/UDR650 900cfm @ 350 psi which can be boosted to 1150cfm @ 500psi.	HQ3
Anchor	RC-DD	2009	7		Precollar- 135 mm
Anchor	DD	2010	3	Tom Browne / UDR650 350psi and 900cfm with 550psi booster	HQ3
Anchor	RC-DD	2010	8		Precollar - 130mm DD - HQ3

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	poor). • Historical records indicate that core recovery was often poor, with recoveries of between 47% and 95% and averaging 71% although data is inconsistently recorded and not always quantitative so should be viewed with caution. • No data has been captured in the database and no assessment of sample bias has been made. *Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2007 re-sampling* • Relogging of DDH02-08 and 13 recorded core as very broken with a high degree of core-loss noted in mineralised intervals. It is reported that exact measurements of core loss were made difficult by some core blocks now being illegible. • No assessment of sample bias has been undertaken. *Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2009 re-sampling* • No recovery was recorded and as such no assessment of sample bias can be undertaken. • Relogging observations suggest high degrees of core loss in the high-grade stibnite zones. • No assessment of sample bias has been undertaken. Allegiance Drilling 1994 • For PC holes, quantitative recovery by weighing was completed on 5 holes and qualitative recovery on 18 holes out of 35. • For PCDD holes the PC pre-collars where sampled had recovery recorded quantitatively by weighing. DD recovery was measured as percentage recovery over 1 m intervals. No recovery data has been captured in the database. • No assessment of sample bias has been undertaken by Trigg. *Anchor Drilling 2009/2010* • Utilisation of industry drilling standard sized compressors and boosters combined with a face sampling bit maximised recovery for RC, while drilling with triple tube (HQ3) maximised core recovery. • Diamond core recovery was logged and recorded in the database for 2010 holes only (10WDD11 through 10WRD20). No recovery logging for the 2009 drilling (09WRD01 through 09WRD10) has been found. Overall recoveries average 96% for the 2010 diamond holes, with no core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Nonetheless, there is a slight negative trend i.e. there is a weak relationship between high grades and lower recovery that must

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be remedied In future programs • No recorded information for recovery, sample moisture, or contamination has been found for the RC drilling, and as such, no bias assessment has been 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** *Dundee Drilling 1964/1965* • All drilling has been qualitatively logged with varying degrees of detail for lithology, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. • Anchor captured the data which was descriptive into its own coded logging system. • No quantitative geotechnical logging was completed. • No core photography has been found. *Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2009 Relogging* • 17 historic diamond core holes drilled by Dundee were stored and NSW DPI Geological Core Library. Eight of these holes were relogged by Anchor during the 2009/2010 MRE drilling program. • Hole DDH2 to 8 and 13 were qualitatively logged for lithology and oxidation. • No quantitative geotechnical logging was completed. • No core photography was completed. *Allegiance Drilling 1994* • All drilling has been qualitatively logged for lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. • Anchor captured the data, which largely ranked by numerical scale, into its own coded logging system. • Drill core has been quantitively logged for RQD on 1 m intervals. • No core photography has been found. *Anchor Drilling 2009/2010* • All holes have been qualitatively logged in completely with varying degrees of detail. • RC chips have been logged qualitatively by 1 m intervals for lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. • Drill cores have been logged qualitatively to geological boundaries for lithology, oxidation, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. • Quantitative geotechnical logging for RQD and fracture counts and qualitative descriptions recorded for defects were completed for the 2010 core drilling only on a per-run basis. • Core was photographed for the 2009 and 2010 programs, although only the 2010 photographs have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been found. • All intercepts have been logged for each drilling campaign. **Adit Backs Sampling 1965** • No logging 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** *Dundee Drilling 1964/1965* • Site and laboratory sampling methods are unknown, and no procedures have been found. • The core sample diameter is unknown for most holes, with measurements of some core during relogging at the Londonderry Core facility being 35 mm (5 holes) and 51.5 mm (3 holes). The core size is unknown for 41 of the 49 holes. • No field duplicates were taken. *Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2007/2009 Re-sampling* • Core sampling methods are unknown, and no procedures have been found. • Lab preparation was completed by ALS, Orange or Brisbane and consisted of drying, coarse crushing, and then riffle splitting to produce a 3kg sample, which was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Code: DRY-21, CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-23). • No field duplicates were taken. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Allegiance Drilling 1994* • Drill core of NQ size was cut longitudinally in half by diamond saw with half core sent to the laboratory. • Percussion samples are reported to have been split using a splitter of unknown type to produce a nominal 2 kg sample. Sample moisture was not recorded. • Percussion sampling was open hole using a bit of unknown diameter. • No field duplicates were taken. *Anchor Drilling 2009* • Drill core of HQ3 size was cut longitudinally in half by diamond saw with half core sent to the laboratory. • RC samples were collected manually using a separate Jones 3 tier riffle splitter (12.5%/87.5%) on nominal 1 m sample spacing using the drill through method. • Sample moisture was not recorded. • Lab preparation was completed by ALS, Brisbane following industry best practices and consisted of drying at 105°C, coarse crushing then riffle splitting to produce a 3kg sample which was pulverised to 85%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		passing 75 microns (Code: DRY-21, CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-23). • The sample sizes are appropriate given the style of mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology. • No field duplicates were taken. *Anchor Drilling 2010* • RC samples were collected by rig mounted 3 tier riffle splitter (12.5%/87.5%). • RC drilling was by face-sampling bit of 135 mm diameter and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Lab preparation was completed by ALS, Brisbane following industry best practices and consisted of drying at 105°C, coarse crushing then riffle splitting to produce a 3kg sample which was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Code: DRY-21, CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-23). • The sample sizes are appropriate given the style of mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology. • No field duplicates were taken. **Adit Backs Sampling 1965** • Sampling techniques are unknown. • Samples weights are unknown. • Lab sample preparation methods are unknown. • 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 laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Drilling** *Dundee Drilling 1964/1965* • Analysis for Sb with limited assaying for Au, Ag, and Hg was completed by an unknown laboratory by unknown method. • Downhole Intervals have been converted from feet to metres and Au and Ag from troy ounces per tonne to grams per ton. It has been assumed that the original data were in troy ounces per short tonne. This Is not clear in the source data but understood to be the practices of the time. • No original lab certificates have been found. • No evidence of standard QAQC procedures such as Certified Reference Materials (Standards) or blanks has been found. • Lab internal QAQC is unknown. • No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM by Dundee has been found. Therefore, the data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		should be used with caution. *Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2007 Re-sampling* • Samples were submitted ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for Au by 30 g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA21) and Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Tl, W, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest of a 0.5g sample and ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41s). Hg was assayed by for trace levels by Aqua Regia digest of a 0.5g sample and ICP-MS finish (Code: ME-MS42). • The company documented the use of standards supplied by various suppliers (G2000, ST195. GBM306-6, GBM999-5, GEOMS-03, Ox59) at a rate of 1 in 5 samples. However, the supplied database contains no data pertaining to the performance of these standards. • Blanks of unknown type were inserted in sequence at the start of the sample run at a rate of about 1 in 10 samples. However, the supplied database contains no data pertaining to the performance of these standards. • 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 Anchor has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. • No independent QAQC analysis has been undertaken. *Dundee Drilling - Anchor 2009 Re-sampling* • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane or Orange and assayed for Au by ore grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA24) and multi-element for As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, W, Zn with some assayed for Bi or K by four acid digest of a 1g sample and ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP61). Over range Sb (>10,000ppm) and W (>1,000ppm) were assayed by conventional fusion XRF (Code: XRF07 or ME-XRF15b). Sb >20% was assayed by volumetric titration (Code:ME-CON02). • No evidence of standard QAQC procedures such are Certified Reference Materials (Standards) or blanks has 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats was undertaken although no assay certificates have been located. • No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRMs by Anchor has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. *Allegiance Drilling 1994* • Samples were submitted to Analabs, Brisbane and assayed for Sb and As by XRF (Code: GX404, method details unknown) and selectively for Au by fire assay for some ore zones (method details unknown). • No original lab certificates have been found. • No evidence of standard QAQC procedures such are Certified Reference Materials (Standards) or blanks has been found. • No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRMs by Allegiance has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. *Anchor Drilling 2009/2010* • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Brisbane and assayed for Au by ore grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA24) and multi-element for As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, W, Zn with some assayed for Bi or K by four acid digest on a 1g charge and ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP61). Over range Sb (>10,000ppm) and W (>1,000ppm) were assayed by conventional fusion XRF (Code: XRF07 ME-XRF15b). Sb >20% was assayed by volumetric titration (Code:ME-CON02). • Only a small number of original assay certificates have been found. • No blanks, duplicates or repeat samples were submitted other than as part of Internal laboratory protocols. • Standards used in the 2009/2010 program were prepared from sample pulps during re-assaying of Dundee diamond core from the deposit stored at the Londonderry core library. The standards were prepared by the ALS Orange laboratory with certification completed In the ALS Brisbane laboratory. These are not considered Certified Reference Standards as the values were not derived using a round robin system and are thus reliant on the performance of a single laboratory. The expected values for these in-house standards are laid out in the table below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Standard ID	Sb		W		As
	ME-ICP61	ME-XRF15b	ME-ICP61	ME-XRF15b	ME-ICP61
	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM
Std 1	977	0.12	217	0.025	254
Std 2	8450	1	177	0.026	909
Std 3	19933	2.24	63	0.009	1250

- Insertion rates of standards amongst samples is not regular and some batches had no standards inserted meaning no assessment of assay performance for these batches can be made. No standards assay data or records of submission are available for holes 09WRD01 through 09WRD04. Anchor began submitting standards from 09WRD05 onwards, typically at a rate of 1 standard per 30 samples (batch sizes averaged approximately 60 samples, with each batch typically including at least two (2) standards.
- Trigg have reviewed the performance of the standards. Since the standards are not certified, 10% and 20% lines were used to assess the results from the expected values. The majority of STD1 fall within 10% from the expected values 4 samples out of the 24 fell within 15%. The outliers fell within other standards' expected values and there for were not plotted, as they appear most likely mislabelled. More than half the results for STD 2 are within 10% of the expected value, with the remainder falling within 20%. One sample exceeded 20%. All STD 3 samples returned results that were within 10% of the expected values for Sb.
- All the lab duplicates (analytical replicates) demonstrated good repeatability, with most returning under 10 % difference for both elements Sb and W. Duplicates with differences above 10% were at a very low level. Since repeatability is generally lower at a low level, they are considered acceptable.

Backs Sampling 1965

- Laboratory and assaying methods are unknown.
- No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRMs by Dundee has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

No geophysical tools were used to determine element concentrations in this resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**Verification** It is important to note that neither Trigg Minerals nor its consultants, Global Ore Discovery, have verified any significant intersections. *Dundee Mining 1964/1965* • New Consolidated Goldfields held an option on WCC from 6 months from July 1965. During this time verification assaying was completed on holes DDH1-24, 36, and 42 as composites over the mineralised intervals. The intervals sometimes varied significantly from the Dundee Intervals making a direct comparison difficult. Consolidated Goldfields used their own assay results for an independent resource calculation. Assaying was completed Australian Mineral Development Laboratories by unknown method. *Allegiance Drilling 1994* • Approximately 1 in 10 samples (188) were submitted for check assaying at ALS. Allegiance reported that results "*compared well with the original assay values*" from Analabs apart from two samples which they attributed to a sample number mix-up. No data was provided to support the assessment. No analysis of this data was possible as there is no record of it in the supplied Anchor Resources database. *Anchor Resources 2009/2010* **Use of Twinned holes** • In 2010, Anchor diamond hole 10WDD11 was drilled to twin Allegiance diamond hole D114. D114 (1% Sb lower cut-off) returned 7m @ 5.93% Sb from 54m, geologically constrained to the central breccia. 10WDD11 (1% Sb lower cut-off) returned 7.7m @ 7.76% Sb from 50.5m, geologically constrained to the central breccia. 10WDD11 also intersected an additional 8.8m @ 2.75% Sb (1% Sb lower cut-off; 1.1m internal dilution) immediately up-hole from the central breccia. As D114 only had one end of hole survey, confidence in the proximity of the two intersections to each other is low. However, it is considered that the 10WDD11 intersection validates the high-grade Sb intersection in D114. • A wedge hole, 10WRD16W was completed from parent hole 10WRD16 to twin a narrow, very high-grade Sb intercept encountered to the (local grid) north of the main target mineralised structure in 10WRD16. 10WRD16W proved the presence & position of this additional narrow Sb mineralised structure, returning similar Sb grades to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		10WRD16 intersection (10WRD16: 1.4m @ 17.1% Sb from 134.3m, incl 0.6m @ 25.1% Sb, from 134.3m; 10WRD16W: 1m @ 27.6% Sb from 133.5m) **Data Recording and Management** • Historical data was captured by Geo Resources from the scanned paper drill logs and captured electronically using a commercial data entry service. Primary data (logging and assay results) for Dundee Mining and Allegiance were handwritten on logs. • No supporting assay certificates have been sighted for all Dundee and Allegiance drilling and only a small number for Anchor drilling. • SRK in 2010 prepared an SQL database from both the historical data supplied by Geo Resources and new data collected by Anchor at the time of them completing the 2010 MRE. • Trigg as part of the data handover received a MS Access Database, which is assumed to be a direct export from SRK's parent SQL database. **Adjustments to assay data** • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in the estimate.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Dundee Mines established a local mine grid in feet where the baseline is approximately parallel to the east-west striking mineralisation. **Drilling** *Dundee Drilling 1964/1965* • Drill collars are recorded in historical reports in local Imperial grid coordinates and located on historical plans. • In 1994, Blair Lanskey Surveyors (Coffs Harbour, NSW, Australia), after locating the original Imperial grid baseline, created a metric mine grid and completed a grid conversion of Dundee collars from historically recorded local coordinates to the new metric local grid coordinates and GDA94 datum and MGA projection Zone 56. • Although drill holes were reported as being downhole surveyed using a Tropari survey instrument, no source data has been found, so no downhole surveys have been applied. *Allegiance Drilling 1994* • Blair Lanskey Surveyors picked up the drill collars using a Total Station survey instrument in the local mine grid. • No downhole surveying of the percussion drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was completed. Some diamond holes were surveyed at end of hole using an unknown Instrument. *Anchor Drilling 2009/2010* • Hole collar locations were surveyed by Blair Lanskey Surveyors using a Total Station survey instrument. • Both RC and diamond holes were surveyed down hole at a nominal 30m interval using a Reflex Ezi-Shot survey instrument. Some pre-collar surveys were completed with no stainless-steel starter rod and as such only dip measurements were taken.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The nominal drill spacing is 15 m (northing) by 15 m (easting). In the west of the deposit, the spacing expands to 25 m x 25 m spacing. • The mineralised domain has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of a Mineral Resource as classified under the JORC 2012 Code. • 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.	• The drill target is a 5-15m wide, planar zone of structurally controlled high-grade stibnite mineralisation within a fault having a general strike of 103˚TN and a sub-vertical dip. • The mineralised zone has been interpreted as sub-vertical throughout the length of the mineral zone. • Most of the holes have been drilled to the grid south, with the bulk of the drilling nearly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised domains, however downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. • No orientation bias has been identified by Trigg.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*Dundee (1964-1965) and Allegiance Drilling (1994)* • Sample security practices are unknown for all programs. *Anchor Drilling 2009/2010* • Anchor managed a chain of custody. • Samples were stored in a locked room on site and removed to TNT freight depot in Coffs Harbour. • Samples were then delivered by road freight to ALS (Brisbane). • Drill samples were submitted to the laboratory using a standard ALS Sample Submittal Form.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of the drilling and geology at the Wild Cattle Creek Deposit was completed by Graeme Rabone and Associates in July 2010. SRK Consulting has completed two reviews of the sampling techniques and data as part of the resource estimates in 2009 and 2010.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is 40km west of Coffs Harbour, northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo. • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is situated within EL 6388, originally granted on 04 March 2005. The licence is granted for Group 1 minerals and embraces 13 units covering approximately 40km². • The deposit lies on the Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 scale geological sheet and the Dorrigo 1:100,000 scale sheet. • The Project contains the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, Australia's third-largest deposit. • On completion of the acquisition, the Company will hold 100% of the project. • Land access is to be negotiated, and an operating royalty deed is to be honoured • Native Title has been extinguished over the proposed activity area and no Native Title Claims are registered. • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is 400m east of Tib's Tree Reserve, where Tib's Tree is an old tallowwood tree estimated to be at least 400 years old. WGS84 coordinates for Tib's Tree are 472190E 6656555N ±4m. Tib's Tree Reserve is now owned and managed by Bellingen Shire Council.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• 1964 Leases consolidated by Dundee Mines Limited. • 1965 Dundee Mines drilled 35 diamond core holes for 2,488m. • 1965 Dundee Mines formed a joint venture with New Consolidated Goldfields on 1 July. The joint venture ran for 6 months. Goldfields completed 11 diamond drill holes (2,634m), resource estimation and metallurgical testwork but withdrew from the joint venture because the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		project did not meet the Company's investment criteria at the time. • 1966 Dundee Mines commenced adit development with ore production totalling 6,100 tonnes averaging 4.4% Sb (3.82% Sb estimated by Australian Rock Engineering Consultants Pty Ltd in 1974). Exploration drilling recommenced and 4 holes drilled. A total of 5,121m was drilled from 1965-1966 • 1967 Mapping by the Geological Survey of NSW. • 1969 Australian Antimony Corporation NL (AAC) listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 7 November and planned to develop a mine at the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit. Dundee Mines was the largest shareholder in AAC. • 1970 AAC commenced extensive mine development, including a 4-compartment 3.66m (12 foot) diameter shaft sunk to 165m (541 feet) with 3 plats developed at 40m (131 foot) levels and an adit driven west along the line of lode for 365.76m (1,200 feet). An adit was also driven 18.3m (60 feet) east from the gully. A cross-cut was developed from the shaft to the west adit (No.1 Level) and cross cuts were reportedly developed to the lode on No.2 and No. 3 Levels. • 1971 Development suspended mid-year after approximately $2M spent following public listing. • 1973 Development resumed and 2,110 tonnes of ore produced from underground workings. AAC acquired Broken Hill Antimony NL and its processing plant at Urunga in October to treat ore from Wild Cattle Creek. • 1974 Open cut mining commenced in second semester and Sb head grades dropped from >5% to about 2.4% Sb. The open cut was only developed to a depth of 7-10m. • 1975 AAC went into liquidation. Reported total ore production is approximately 16,500 tonnes from underground and open cut workings. • 1986 Dundee Mines NL prepared a draft prospectus and attempted to form another public company without success. • 1992 Allegiance Mining NL granted EL 4221 and EL 4222 on 10 March and acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit. • 1992-1998 Allegiance Mining acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit with the intention of mining and processing 100,000 tonnes of ore per annum averaging >3.5% antimony. The company planned to use the ANTEC hydrometallurgical process developed by an Australian company,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Hydromet Corporation, to produce antimony trioxide under licence, rather than selling a conventional flotation concentrate with potentially high mercury (and arsenic) values in the concentrate. Work undertaken included additional drilling, including 25 pre-collared NQ diamond core holes (1,207m), plus 35 shallow Gardner Denver airtrac holes (512m), surface surveying, geotechnical studies, mine planning, bulk sampling, metallurgical testwork, mill and mine tailings dam design work, and preparation of an environmental impact statement and final feasibility study. Development was halted in 1996 when a commercial agreement between Allegiance Mining and Mineral Estates, the ANTEC process operators of the hydrometallurgical process, collapsed. No further work was undertaken on the property and the ground was relinquished. • 2005-2010 Anchor Resources was originally granted EL6388 on 04 March 2005. Anchor completed 23 holes for 4,034 m and one resource estimate to JORC 2004 compliance and another restatement to JORC 2012 compliance. Orientation soil geochemistry, water and noise monitoring work was completed. • Total drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek deposit is 10,363m.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is a structurally controlled hydrothermal deposit hosted by a sub-vertical dipping regional east-west trending strike-slip fault in turbiditic metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age. The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, gold, arsenic, mercury, selenium and sulphur, and low in manganese and potassium. • Wild Cattle Creek is described as an epizonal antimony-gold deposit, which formed at shallow crustal levels (typically less than 6 km depth) under relatively low temperature and pressure conditions. These deposits are often associated with orogenic systems and are commonly hosted in quartz veins within fault or shear zones. • Primary antimony mineralisation consists dominantly of stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and minor berthierite ($FeSb_2S_3$). Pyrite (FeS_2), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), wolframite [$(Fe,Mn)WO_4$] and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) are present. Cinnabar (HgS) and native mercury globules are accessory. • High-grade antimony mineralisation occurs within a cohesive breccia cemented by silica and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite). The breccia contains polymictic angular clasts of milky-white vein quartz and hydrothermally altered meta-argillite wall rock ranging in size from several millimetres to centimetres. Stibnite is found finely disseminated throughout the cement, in quartz clasts, as coarse-grained blades intergrown with vein quartz and in stringer veins.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Exploration Results not being reported.
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.	• Exploration Results not being reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub-vertical to steeply south dip. • The majority of the holes are drilled to grid south, with the intersection angles for the bulk of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• 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').	drilling nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Exploration Results not being reported.
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.	• General exploration results are not being reported. • All pertinent results lie in the public domain.
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.	• No other material work has been completed.

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). • 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 further the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource expansion. The company continues identifying and assessing multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources. • The work program will involve environmental baseline studies, geophysics, extension drilling at WCC and the broader Achilles Project. Extension drilling to expand the resource base is the priority. Followed by a deeper exploration phase to test the gold prospectivity beneath the Sb resource. Regional exploration drilling, based on geophysical targeting and/or soil geochemistry/rock geochemistry, will commence after the completion of the baseline environmental work

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The database is managed by Global Ore Discovery (GO) who are responsible for all Exploration Results that underpin the Mineral Resource estimate. • Drilling data for the resource estimates was supplied to H&S Consultants Pty Limited (HSC) as a series of CSV files. 1m spaced LiDAR topographic data was supplied as a DXF surface in both GDA94 and local grid. • The data files were loaded into an MSAccess database with indexed fields to provide checks on duplicate samples and incompatible data. The database was linked to the Surpac mining software, and an additional set of checks was completed using the Surpac database audit option. This included checking for overlapping samples and other incompatible data. • Visual reviews of data were conducted by HSC to confirm consistency with topography, hole collars, logging and drillhole trajectories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Assessment of the data confirms that it is suitable for resource estimation. • For ease of working the original local grid was used for all modelling work. This has an E-W baseline rotated anticlockwise 11.98° with the rotation corresponding to magnetic declination.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case	• No site visit was completed by HSC personnel dues to time and budgetary constraints • TMG personnel has completed a site visit
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Mineralisation is characterised as a sub-vertical structure containing stibnite-arsenopyrite-pyrite as matrix infill within breccia zones. • A wireframe delineating mineralisation was completed on 15m cross sections, based on a nominal 400ppm Sb, logged lithology particularly breccia codes, and where available, arsenic, gold and sulphur assays, for sulphide mineralisation (arsenic aids interpretation in the oxide zone). Wireframes were snapped to drillholes. A histogram plot for antimony suggested multiple populations probably reflecting the different mineral styles. A threshold of 400ppm was chosen based on the histogram results and visual observations of the drilling data in section. • Base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and base of partial oxidation (BOPO) surfaces were created from the logged geology and sulphur assays. This resulted in three oxide sub-domains: a completely oxidised domain, a transitional domain and a fresh rock domain. • The existing interpretation honours all the available data; an alternative interpretation is unlikely to have a significant impact on the resource estimates.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Mineral Resource has a strike length of 600m and a plan width of 2 to 25m. • The Mineral Resource outcrops and is exposed at surface with a lower limit of 200m to 250m below surface. • Historical trial surface mining has removed a substantial amount of cover along the strike of the lode rendering it exposed. • Surface cover material is generally 0 to 3m thick over the lode extending to 5-10m on the periphery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Surpac mining software was used for the interpretation, block model creation and validation. • Ordinary Kriging via the GS3 software was used for the grade interpolation with the mineral wireframe as a hard boundary. • 1,526 1m composites were generated from the mineral wireframe using the 'best fit' option in Surpac; residuals of <0.5m were discarded. However on review 124 Backs samples were removed from the dataset as they represented biased sampling, leaving 1,402 composite samples. As part of a model validation exercise the Backs samples were modelled for comparison purposes. • The mineralisation was treated as a single domain. • The data for the three oxide zones were modelled together using a vertically dipping search ellipse. • Experimental work with the application of top cuts was included in the grade interpolation. Sensitivity analysis indicated that the application of a top cut of 10%Sb affected 18 samples but only reduced the mean antimony value by 2%. It should be noted that the coefficient of variation (CV = standard deviation/mean) for the antimony composite dataset suggests that the data is not sufficiently skewed or unstructured to warrant top cutting and hence no top cut was applied to the Mineral Resource. • Geostatistical studies were undertaken for antimony with the variography defining a moderate plunge to the west within the mineralisation wireframe. The downhole variogram was well structured with a short range, while the other directions were weakly structured with longer ranges. A 3D variogram was created for the antimony composites. • It is assumed that gold and tungsten will be by-products via conventional processing techniques but there is insufficient data to allow for gold and tungsten grade interpolation to accompany the antimony interpolation. • No waste rock characterisation has been completed. • Drillhole spacing ranges from 15m to 60m along strike and 10m to 80m on section. Downhole sampling was generally at 1m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intervals with some historic drilling containing samples up to 3m. • Parent block sizes are 5m (X) by 2m (Y) by 5m (Z) with no sub-blocking. Block size is related to the area of closer spaced drilling and as a compromise for open pit and underground mining possibilities. • A single estimation domain was used to reflect the relatively uniform dip and strike of the mineralisation. • An expanding 3D search pass strategy was used for the mineral zone with an increasing search radius and decreasing number of data points. Search radii began with 25m (X) by 2m (Y) by 25m (Z), increasing to 50m by 4m by 50m, both with 12 minimum data and a minimum of 4 octants. A third search pass had the same search radii of 50m by 4m by 50m but with the minimum number of data being 6 and the minimum number of octants being 2. A fourth search comprised 100m by 6m by 100m with a minimum 6 data and 2 octants. • Model validation has consisted of visual comparison of block grades with composite values and indicated acceptable results. Comparison of summary statistics for block grades and composite values has indicated no issues with the grade interpolation. • Comparison of the current HSC estimate with the 2013 Mineral Resources shows that if the same cut-off grade of 1% Sb is used there has been a significant increase in tonnes with a corresponding drop in grade but still resulting in a significant increase in antimony metal (by 100%) in the HSC model. HSC attributes the differences in the estimates primarily to the mineral wireframing grade thresholds and the use by SRK of high grade domains which has resulted in over-constrained data leading to an over-statement of the resource grade. The HSC estimate can closely match the SRK resource if a cut-off grade of 1.9%Sb is used. • The small historic mining operation (underground and surface pitting) targeted high grade mineralisation; production figures are available, but no pre-mining surface is available, so reconciliation was not possible. The depletion to the current Mineral Resource is limited to the trial adit and amounts to approximately 5000 tonnes at 2.57%Sb, which is considered insignificant to the overall

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineral Resource ie removal of the depletion will have no impact on the final Mineral Resource figures.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis and moisture content has not been determined
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades of 0.4% Sb and 1% Sb were applied for an open pit operation and an underground operation respectively • The open pit had a pit floor 100m below surface with a 10m crown pillar (the latter excluded from any Mineral Resource). • The cut offs were based on preliminary mining studies by Optimal Mining and comparison with other cut-off grades used by other explorers for similar types of deposit for the same commodity
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• An open pit scenario is envisaged with a simple truck and shovel operation. • The continuity of the mineralised structure with depth can allow for a possible underground operation. • Ore material would be trucked to a ROM pad for subsequent on site processing using industry standard technologies. • Internal dilution within the Mineral Resource has been factored in. No external dilution or mining losses have been included with the Mineral Resource. • A nominal pit floor at 100m below surface has been used to constrain the resource reporting. • There are suitable areas for ROM pad development and tailings within the general vicinity.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an	• Mineralogical studies have confirmed the presence of stibnite (Sb2S3), pyrite (FeS_2), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), wolframite ([Fe,Mn]WO_4) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) which are present in varying amounts. A lack of analyses for Au and W hampers any assessment of their concentration. • Metallurgical test work in the 1990s showed that antimony recoveries of over 95% were achievable, with a 60-65% Sb concentrate produced through conventional milling and flotation. • Anchor also completed testwork in 2012 which resulted in a process scoping study by Core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Resources. The outcome of the study was that it was feasible to produce a single antimony concentrate grading 60% Sb with 90% recovery with respect to the ore feed. A process sheet was designed incorporating underground and surface crushing, conventional grinding and floatation circuits to produce a concentrate. Production of cemented backfill was also a consideration.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	• The area comprises undulating hills with restricted water courses with no large river systems passing through the area. Climate is sub-tropical, where higher rainfall with high humidity occurs in the hot summer months with drier winters. • Vegetation is wooded eucalypt forest with some patches of cleared land, with land use as open range cattle grazing, predominantly in the cleared areas. • Mitigation measures for acid mine drainage are currently being assessed by the company. There are calcareous units in the district including limey rocks and limestones that could be used in any control of acid mine drainage. • It should be noted that the average sulphur content for the composites is mostly accounted for by antimony as stibnite, suggesting relatively little pyrite and arsenopyrite exists within the mineralisation. • It is currently assumed that all process residue and waste rock disposal will take place on site in purpose built and licensed facilities. All waste rock and process residue disposal will be done in a responsible manner and in accordance with any mining license conditions
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Bulk density has been measured by Anchor Resources on 169 samples from 2009 and 2010 drillholes using the Calliper Method. The ends of the core were cut perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the core. The core was then air dried (usually overnight) and the diameter of the core measured with a digital calliper at several points (usually three) and then averaged. the length of the core was measured with a steel tape measure. the mass of the dry core was then determined using scales with a quoted accuracy of 0.1 gram.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The Calliper Method is an accepted standard industry practice although it does not account for void spaces (vugs, porosity etc). • 48 samples were from the mineralised zone and the remainder from the waste zone. The majority of fresh rock material was reported as competent core with little to no visible vugs. • Density was estimated separately for both lode and waste material using Inverse Distance Squared with approximately the same interpolation parameters as used for the metal grade interpolation. • Completely oxidised samples were limited in number and a default value of 2.60t/m3 was allocated to the block model (note the small scale trial mining had removed a significant amount of completely oxidised material). A default value of 2.74t/m3 was assigned to both the mineral lode and waste material where no density value had been estimated
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). · • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resources have been classified using the estimation search pass category subject to assessment of other impacting factors such as drillhole spacing, variography, core handling and sampling procedures, sample recoveries, QAQC outcomes, density measurements, geological model and previous resource estimates. • The pass category was derived from interpolating an unconstrained composite dataset for all the drilling with the Backs sampling included. • The Mineral Resources have been classified for Wild Cattle Creek using the search pass category with Pass 1 & 2 = Indicated and Pass 3 = Inferred. • The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resources have been subject to internal HSC peer review, which identified no material issues.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the	• No statistical or geostatistical procedures were used to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource. The Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to the current drillhole spacing and local geological complexities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. · These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits and geology. • Block model validation via visual and statistical block grade/composite analysis has not indicated any issues. • Reporting of the Mineral Resources using the 2013 cut-off grade of 1% antimony has indicated a significant change in overall block grade and tonnages for antimony. HSC attributes this primarily to the use in 2013 of high grade domains resulting in over-constrained estimates and thus an over-statement of the 2013 Mineral Resources. HSC can match the 2013 Mineral Resource using a 1.9% Sb cut off. No significant mining of the deposit has taken place and whilst production figures are available a lack of a pre-mining surface prohibits any reconciliation