ADVANCING STUDIES FOR NEAR TERM ANTIMONY EXTRACTION + NEW EXTENSIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg Minerals is pleased to announce initiatives for near term pilot scale antimony mining at the Antimony Canyon Project (**ACP**), Utah. This follows the recent appointments of two downstream antimony experts Wiehann Kleynhans and David Fourie.
- The United States currently does not produce any domestic antimony; ACP is strategically positioned to address urgent demand and support national supply chain resilience.
- ACP is located in the town of Antimony, formerly known as Coyote town. The town was renamed 'Antimony' following the discovery of the element and its growing national importance during times of conflict, when the extraction of antimony at ACP became strategically significant.
- The outcropping surface nature mineralisation at ACP enables low-cost, early-stage scalable evaluation, while also providing Trigg the opportunity to progress exploration at depth and in other high-priority, underexplored zones.
- There are over 30 antimony mines and adits at ACP in which mineralisation is **not closed off** and positions the project for rapid development. Additionally, significant quantities of antimony are present in existing waste dumps, **offering further near-term recovery opportunities**.
- In light of the recent rise of global tensions, Trigg has received inbound strategic interest, relating to securing immediate-term and long-term feedstock, and proposals to uplist TMG onto the mainboard NASDAQ/NYSE.

ACP MINERALISATION EXTENSION & STRATEGIC LAND EXPANSION

- Widespread antimony mineralisation confirmed in areas previously untested by historical resource work at the Antimony Canyon Project, while also confirming antimony mineralisation occurs throughout the vertical profile of the Flagstaff Formation, **substantially increasing the potential scale of mineralisation** throughout the project tenure.
- Antimony mineralisation confirmed in Dry Wash Canyon, approximately 10 kilometres north of Antimony Canyon.
- Over 250 samples have been sent to the lab, collected from both ACP and the newly expanded Dry Wash Canyon.
- New geological interpretation indicates mineralisation is fundamentally controlled by significant North-South trending structures, which demonstrate both lateral and vertical system continuity.
- These newly identified structures have the potential to link the Antimony Canyon system directly to the Dry Wash Canyon area.
- Much of the intervening area between Antimony Canyon and Dry Wash Canyon is covered by mass flow deposits, obscuring the underlying prospective geology.
- Further low-cost high impact additions of defence metal exposure are likely.

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Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce a significant advancement in its exploration efforts at the Antimony Canyon Project in Garfield County, Utah, confirming the presence of antimony mineralisation well beyond previously defined limits and strategically expanding its land position.

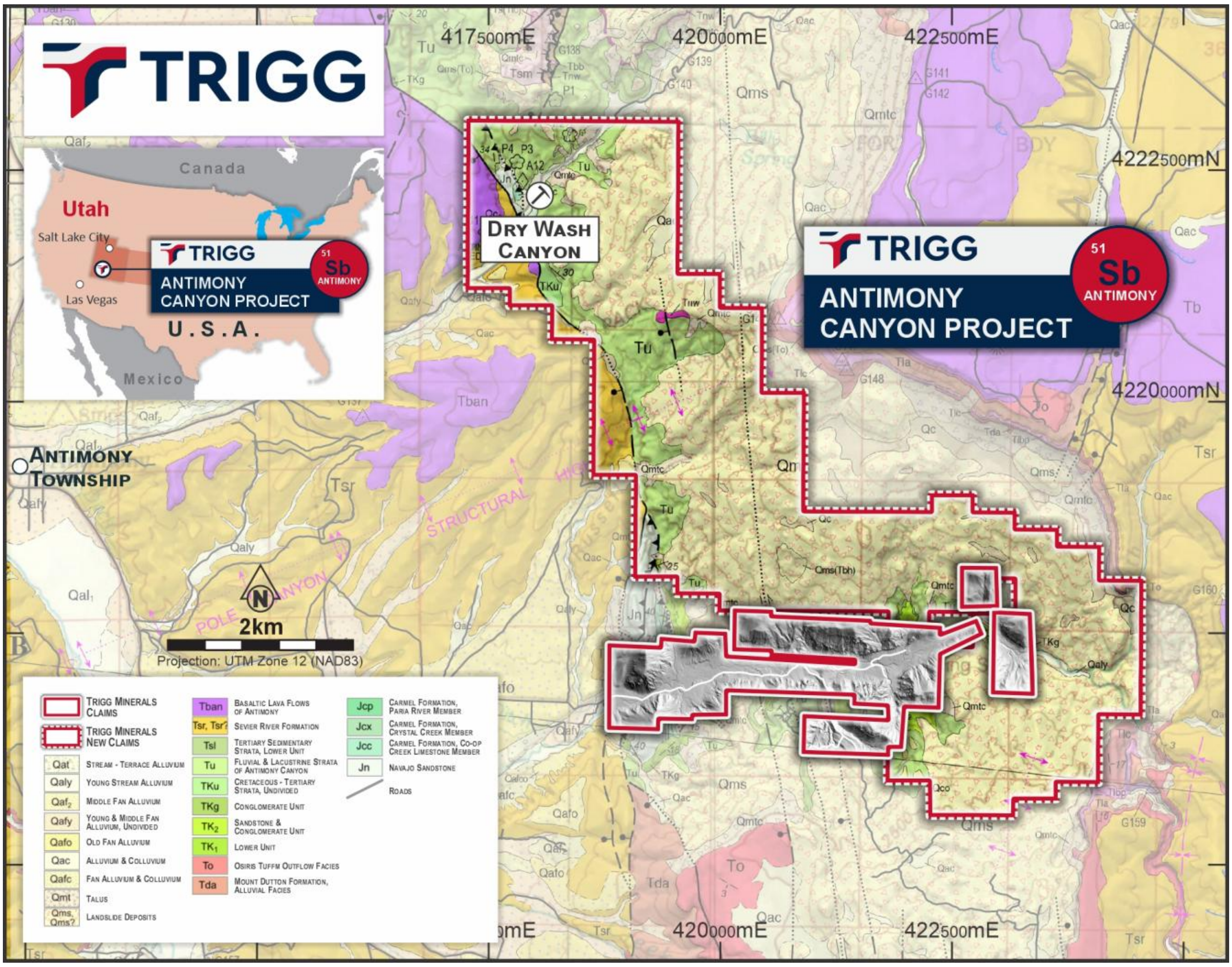

Figure 1: Project location displaying original and extension claim boundaries superimposed on regional geology. The mineralised host unit is depicted in lime green, with additional mineralisation found within the extensive talus slopes beneath the prominent cliffs of Antimony and Dry Wash Canyons.

Recent field reconnaissance and geological mapping have confirmed widespread antimony mineralisation outside the currently defined resource areas. Crucially, this includes new observations approximately 10 kilometres to the north of Antimony Canyon, within the Dry Wash Canyon area. This discovery significantly expands the known mineralised footprint of the project.

Initial geological interpretation indicates that the antimony mineralisation is fundamentally controlled by a series of prominent North-South trending structures. This is a key insight, as these structures demonstrate the potential to form a significant mineralised corridor linking the Antimony Canyon system directly to the newly confirmed mineralisation at Dry Wash Canyon. Much of the intervening area between these two zones is covered by mass flow deposits, which have historically obscured the underlying prospective geology. Trigg Minerals believes these deposits may conceal further extensions of the mineralised system.

In response to these encouraging findings, Trigg Minerals has moved swiftly to secure the prospective ground. The Company has strategically expanded its landholding by staking new claims to the north, extending from Antimony Canyon to Dry Wash Canyon and beyond. Additionally, new claims have been staked to the south of Antimony Canyon, further consolidating Trigg's position in this highly prospective region. This aggressive staking ensures that Trigg Minerals controls the interpreted extensions of the mineralised structures and the potential for a materially larger resource under modern exploration.

Managing Director, Andre Booyzen, commented: *"We are exceptionally pleased with the rapid direction and response time of our team in capitalising on this opportunity. The confirmation of antimony mineralisation outside our known resource, particularly at Dry Wash Canyon, and the emerging understanding of these controlling North-South structures, is a game-changer for the Antimony Canyon Project. This strategic expansion of our landholding underscores our commitment to establishing a robust presence in the critical minerals sector and positions Trigg Minerals to contribute significantly to America's future antimony production landscape."*

The Antimony Canyon Project is currently recognised as one of the largest and highest-grade antimony projects in the USA, with a foreign resource estimate of 12.7 million metric tonnes at 0.79% antimony*, exceeding 100,000 tonnes of contained antimony, refer to the Company's ASX announcement on 20 May 2025 entitled "Strategic Large Scale USA Antimony Acquisition (Updated)". The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the foreign resource estimate that materially impact on the reliability of the estimate or the Company's ability to verify the foreign estimate as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in its ASX announcement of 20 May 2025 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

***Cautionary Statement**: The foreign estimate is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code or any other reporting code. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the foreign estimate as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code, and it is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the estimates will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

This strategic land acquisition and new geological understanding further strengthen Triggs' antimony strategy, aligning with the Company's focus on open-pit mining opportunities and its commitment to developing secure domestic supplies of critical minerals.

ADVANCING STUDIES FOR NEAR TERM ANTIMONY EXTRACTION

Trigg has developed a plan to start pilot-scale mining on selected sections of their Antimony Creek claims. This is to aid with metallurgical test work, feasibility input, processing validation. Pilot scale mining will take place from surface using mechanical methods, The antimony will then be crushed on site by means of mobile crushing, and then the antimony will be upgraded using gravity separation, also on site. Antimony that is not recovered will be stockpiled for future recovery via flotation. Trigg makes no assumptions on the economic viability of proposed pilot scale mining initiatives and will have completed financial studies before larger scale mining activities.

Material will be sourced from areas previously sampled during exploration and reported by the United States Bureau of Mines (**USBM**) and Utah Geological Survey (UGS). The activity is not underpinned by a JORC-compliant Ore Reserve, and no economic assessment has been completed. Results will feed into ongoing feasibility and design work. Trigg has initiated plans to convert the USBM foreign resource estimate to a JORC 2012 resource and/or United States SK-1300 compliant resource.

FIELD MAPPING CONFIRMS BROADER MINERALISED SYSTEM

As part of its ongoing exploration at the Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, Trigg has completed a field prospecting and sampling program targeting high-grade stibnite mineralisation. The program involved detailed site visits to several historical workings, including the Emma, Albion, Gem, Nevada, Stella, Stebinite, and Mammoth mines, with the objective of mapping and verifying mineralisation at and beyond historically defined mining and resource areas.

Sampling focused on structurally controlled vein systems and mineralised breccia zones, with both channel samples and targeted rock chip specimens collected. Numerous stibnite-bearing outcrops were identified outside previously evaluated zones, confirming that mineralisation extends across a broader footprint. Importantly, field observations have verified that antimony mineralisation occurs throughout the vertical profile of the host Flagstaff Formation, demonstrating both the lateral and vertical continuity within the system. Whereas earlier work suggested mineralisation was primarily confined to the basal calcareous sandstone unit overlying a conglomerate, new results show that stibnite mineralisation is distributed vertically throughout the Flagstaff Formation, significantly expanding the prospective stratigraphic window.

Importantly, results confirm that antimony mineralisation is not confined to Antimony Canyon but extends along a broader, north–south trending structural corridor linking Antimony Canyon to Dry Wash Canyon, approximately 10 kilometres to the north. This corridor is defined by a series of steeply dipping faults interpreted to have acted as primary conduits for hydrothermal fluids responsible for antimony deposition. In Dry Wash Canyon, where the weathering profile is notably deeper, sampling of altered, ferruginous horizons exposed in historical cuts has validated the continuation of mineralisation. This structural continuity marks a significant development for Trigg, substantially enlarging the system's potential footprint and opening new corridors for systematic follow-up exploration.

Each of the 250 samples was documented (Appendix 1) and photographed *in situ*, with selected specimens retained for petrophysical analysis. These measurements will inform the design of upcoming geophysical surveys by providing input on conductivity and density contrasts associated with stibnite mineralisation. Assay results are pending and will be used to confirm grade continuity and guide further field programs.

ENDS

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

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ABOUT TRIGG MINERALS

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is advancing antimony development across two Tier-1 jurisdictions, with a strategic vision to become a vertically integrated, conflict-free supplier to Western economies. Its flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, USA, is one of the country's largest and highest-grade undeveloped antimony systems—historically mined but never subjected to modern exploration. In Australia, the Company's Wild Cattle Creek deposit (Achilles Antimony Project, NSW) hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 1.52 Mt at 1.97% Sb, for 29,900 tonnes of contained antimony comprising 0.96 Mt at 2.02% Sb (Indicated) and 0.56 Mt at 1.88% Sb (Inferred), based on a 1% Sb cut-off (refer ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024). With a proven leadership team, active government engagement, and smelter development underway, Trigg is strategically positioned to lead the resurgence of antimony supply from reliable Western sources.

For further information regarding Trigg Minerals Limited, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: TMG) or the Company's website at www.trigg.com.au.

DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Jonathan King, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, with whom Trigg Minerals Limited engages. Mr King has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit, and activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under 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 this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported Mineral Resource at Wild Cattle Creek and exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or the ASX website (www.asx.com.au).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1: Rock Chip Sampling, Antimony and Dry Wash Canyons (WGS84 UTM Z12)

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (ft)	Zone	Az	DIP	Comments
1733801	420464	4216689		12N			Float sample, 8 cm banded qtz vein, chalcedony + opal
1733802	420464	4216690		12N			Float sample, bright pastel pink, arkosic sandstone with dendritic masses + crystal stibnite, same location as last, just up, 20 ft cliff, fault?
1733803	420750	4216640		12N			1.5m sample in center of little emma pit, stibnite blebs + stringers focused at contact of sandstone - shaler sand interace
1733804	420750	4216641		12N			20 cm high grade sample here
1733805	422891	4217769		12N			sorting pile composite silicified hydrothermal bx with black sb-rich, matrix and phase of crystaline stibnite, drusy qtz cavities
1733806	422891	4217770		12N			sorting pile composite Sb-ore, breccia phase, poorly healed, FeOx matrix, Sb-rich silicified host sandstone clasts, some drusy pyr? Clasts with ferry stibnite + bright + red vitreous (Cinnabar?), Hg test
1733807	422883	4217864	7491	12N			Multiple Float sample, at base of Rhyolite, Qtz + Calcite vein with orange + green oxides, layered Qtz + Calcite + clay vein, chunk 10 cm
1733808	422883	4217865		12N			Float 20 cm lump of Qtz, platy replacement of barite, bright green oxide
1733809	422883	4217866		12N			Massive banded + layered calcite + qtz vein, jasper + chalcedony, around bend from last
1733810	421739	4217323	7120	12N			at basal contact of Canyon - Sb in lower sand Formation, 10 cm chip sample of Sb-rich seam emplaced along strat contact
1733811	421736	4217273		12N			0.8m chip sample, sandstone horizon above FeOx + Sb-Vein contact zone, 1-3% black dot speckled (stibnite?)
1733812	421736	4217272		12N			0.7m chip sample, directly below last FeOx + silicified, Gossan horizon 30-40cm thick, this zone hosts stibnite stringer on trend , sulphur smell
1733813	421932	4217486		12N			1m chip vertical sample, white sandstone with silicified + ferrugenous blebs + below 0.3m conglomerate
1733814	421932	4217485		12N			0.8m chip, below last - recessive + eroding clay + oxide contact, red + orange-brown FeOx sandstone with silicified gray nodules having local stibnite
1733815	421828	4217626	7460	12N			1m chip across block of silicified + lt yellow-green sandstone, silica breccia zones, possibly fine dissem stibnite
1733816	421797	4217691	7570	12N			Float sample of 15cm black + red Rhyolite brecia with calcite matrix + vein with botryoidal MnOx zones
1733817	421813	4218140		12N			0.7m chip sample, weathers to greenish clay horizon
1733818	421815	4218144		12N			Float sample, green silicified tuff with qtz veinlets
1733819	422055	4218241		12N			0.6m chip sample, black, organic-rich, clay-shale horizon
1733820	422108	4218104		12N			near base of volcanics, float sample 25cm chunk of banded Qtz + calcite, chalcedony
1733822	422042	4217791		12N			0.5m sample across agate bed in sandstone, white + black chalcedony
1733823	422040	4217576		12N			Composite float, bright red jasperoid breccia, Jasper + chalcedony red + black, cobbles up to 0.4m
1733824	423790	4217219		12N	50	90	0.8m chip across oxidized contact of dacite + SS cold, brecciated fault? Contact, host destroyed, altered wulfenite to vuggy silica with calcite + sticks+ vugs, Jasper + chalcedony on trend N50E/Vertical?
1733825	423791	4217219		12N	50		0.5m chip relatively unaltered dacite dike, NW adjacent to last, contact at aprox N50E
1733826	423800	4217233	7525	12N			Grab on trend - Massive calcite replacement of FG intrusive - Vuggy Calcite with late silica coating + calcite - green mimetite? Balls coated by bright white silica phase
1733827	423800	4217234		12N			composite grab, Qtz + calcite breccia vein material here, layered chalcedony and calcite with crosscutting carbonate patches
1733828	423818	4217245		12N			0.4m chip, bright green calcite + clay vein, weathers dark green, swelling clay
1733829	423838	4217270	7581	12N	20		composite chip across 3-5m vein zone layered calcited + chalcedony + Jasper, massive calcite replacing FG Dike within zone, trending N20E
1733830	423825	4217252		12N			Composite grab on red + orange Jasper
1733831	421052	4216249		12N			0.2m Chunk of float, bright red gossan with Qtz lattice patches
1733832	419957	4216814		12N			0.3m chip on float, polymictic volcaniclastic, popcorn texture, peperite, white clay-ish qtz matrix, clasts of Rhy, Ande, Basalt
1733833	419985	4216823		12N			Composite Float, Qtz + Calcite + Gypsum breccia with orange-brown jasperoid + green-brown chloritic clay, maybe anhydrite? Some banded qtz + calcite

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (ft)	Zone	Az	DIP	Comments
1733834	419985	4216824		12N			Composite chip on Float, orange-brown Jasperoid, gossan material, matrix fill Qtz after calcite, shattered jasperoid with 3+ generations of qtz, calcite, qtz, layered calcite into open space
1733835	419985	4216825		12N			Float grab on, sample of 10+ cm calcite + gypsum + qtz vein with some layering, open spaces -Rhyodacite breccia, angular clasts with 50% matrix calcite, same place last here
1733836	420047	4216852		12N			Sampling line from bottom-up, start above qtz conglomerate, 1.2m chip, red-orange FeOx covered on horizon directly above QC
1733837	420047	4216853		12N			1m chip, Tan-Baff sandstone
1733838	420052	4216846		12N			1.3m chip, lt green + FeOx stained sandstone with gypsum crystals + stibnite flowen
1733839	420053	4216843		12N			1.2m chip, lt tan SS with gypsum
1733840	420055	4216840		12N			1.5m chip, lt gray SS with good gypsum
1733842	420056	4216838		12N			2m chip, lt tan SS with good gypsum, local FeOx, end of line
1733843	420058	4216862		12N			1m composite chip, lt grey ashy sandstone with 1-2% pyr cubes
1733844	420064	4216863		12N			1m composite chip, brown, yellow, black oxide coloring, pervasive to SS
1733845	420066	4216854		12N			1m composite chip on orange-red pervasive oxide mineralization in SS
1733846	420066	4216855		12N			0.7m chip vertical in Gem No2 Mine
1733847	420066	4216856		12N			At back of Gem No 2, 0.6m chip, massive stibnite with gypsum above gypsum vein, solid silicified pod, lens, manto above gypsum
1733848	420066	4216857		12N			0.9m chip across other wall, massive stibnite zone + gypsum vein
1733849	420066	4216858		12N			20 cm chip on soft sed deformation occurring alongside gypsum bed, halfway in Gem No2
1733850	420133	4216854		12N			0.8m chip on natural outcrop of Sb-horizon here at Gem Mine
1733851	420133	4216855		12N			0.8m chip on cleaned outcrop - duplicate for last
1733852	420132	4216855		12N			0.8m chip on fresh host rock above adit mouth, adit at 345, about 200ft, same horizon but above tunnel
1733853	420053	4217442		12N			Composite float on weird intermediate intrusive with dissem red-black oxide grains and black-blue opal+Fluorine? Oxidation
1733854	420090	4217406		12N			1m chip across red gypsum zone and lower gray-yellow sulphide zone
1733855	420101	4217402		12N			0.7m chip sample across 2 SS beds, both showing stibnite stockwork - photo, lt gray host with orange-yellow oxides
1733856	420156	4217384		12N			WA mine tunnel at 020, adit at 420156/4217384, 1m chip across stibnite veinlet zone on tunnel wall, strong oxide + stibnite zone around layer of qtz pebbles in WA mine, 1m past raise
1733857	420156	4217383		12N			0.5m chip horizontal across fault, 330/85N + bx zone elevated sporadic oxide veinlets following structure and gypsum veinlet, WA mine raise on this structure
1733858	420168	4217381		12N			1.1m chip across strong stockwork outcrop, stockwork shows acicular stibnite
1733859	420174	4217380		12N			Float sample of Dacite + Basalt Bx with calcite matrix
1733860	420174	4217381		12N			15cm float sample of layered Jasperoid, Chalcedony layered calcite
1733862	420214	4217407		12N			Composite chip on Brittle Dike in fault zone here, intermediate volcanic with tr -1% stibnite, possible feeder
1733863	420780	4216681		12N			0.6m chip across sandstone contact above shale bed with gypsum veining + oxides
1733864	420692	4216666		12N			1.2m chip on st red + yellow stockwork in Sandstone
1733865	420647	4216694		12N			Composite sample on R.O.M. ore pile on a cut at little Emma
1733866	422890	4217776		12N			Start chip samples at Mammoth Mine, 0.9m chip across exposed Bx horizon
1733867	422885	4217772		12N			Top of line, 0.9m chip in Sandstone
1733868	422885	4217773		12N			0.8m chip in sandstone with st red oxides
1733869	422885	4217774		12N			0.6m chip in massive stibnite manto
1733870	422885	4217775		12N			0.5m chip across lt tan + green with black blebs silicified Bx vein
1733872	422885	4217769		12N			Bottom of line, 0.8m chip on lower stibnite manto of silicified + shatter Bx material
1733873	422882	4217772		12N			First underground, all chip samples, 0.6m, top of 3
1733896	417891	4222368		12N			1.1m chip across gypsum+FeOx Sb and underlying Dk gray shale with gypsum
1733897	417896	4222359		12N			1.4m chip, mostly sandstone with 0.4m of dk grey shale + gypsum
1733898	417896	4222360		12N			1m chip across st gypsum + FeOx in sandstone; cut face 1m back from outcrop, 3m NW from next
1733899	417902	4222359		12N			1.6m chip, sandstone + Dk gray shale with gypsum

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (ft)	Zone	Az	DIP	Comments
1733900	417906	4222399		12N			1.6m chip across tan sandstone with elevated FeOx + yellow oxide coloring with gypsum
1945901	420504	4216784		12N			Sed wiith dark powder (alt?), grab 20cm. Weathering/alteration.
1945902	420440	4216729		12N			Bx cld Qtz dark mnx Mn? Sph? Sb? Block
1945903	420421	4216735		12N			Sed with dark particles. Weathering weak
1945904	420428	4216795		12N			Rhyolite alt ox hemt + reddish sone, Fx Vt cld dark
1945905	420410	4216848		12N			Cherty orange very fine grained BxFx Vt Cal qtz. Ox hem+/Si +?
1945906	422222	4217692		12N			Shale friable +++, gray color
1945907	422184	4217680		12N			Sandstone/ quartz rich. Concretion of OxFe to Hem ++ lim.
1945908	422159	4217709		12N			Gray soft sand?. Greenish mineral
1945909	422140	4217715		12N			Dark pebble quartz?
1945910	422106	4217803		12N			Limestone and sulphides?
1945911	422090	4217831		12N			FxBx Vn Stb clay hem+
1945912	422094	4217828		12N			Mine stibinite
1945913	422898	4217838		12N			
1945914	422102	4217829		12N			
1945915	422107	4217833		12N			Vl stb
1945916	422093	4217838		12N			
1945917	422090	4217840		12N			Vl stb
1945918	422085	4217844		12N			Same Vl stb
1945919	422092	4217848		12N			
1945920	422087	4217853		12N			
1945921	422096	4217856		12N			
1945923	422112	4217832		12N			Fx Bx Alt clay, Si+, hem +, vl stb
1945924	422107	4217832		12N			FxBx Ox+
1945925	422080	4217845		12N			FxBx Ox
1945926	422084	4217819		12N			Fx Bx 5mm vl stb
1945927	422063	4217831		12N			Fx Bx Ox Vl stb
1945928	422058	4217833		12N			Fx Bx Ox Vl stb
1945929	422856	4217836		12N			Fx Bx Ox Vl stb
1945930	422060	4217841		12N			Stibinite mine
1945931	422104	4217817		12N			Fx Bx Ox + Vl stb
1945932	422108	4217818		12N			Fx Bx Ox Vl stb hm+
1945933	422119	4217793		12N			Stibinite mine
1945934	422119	4217793		12N			Fx Bx Ox hm+
1945935	421917	4217705		12N			Ox Vl hm+. Other side
1945936	421899	4217708		12N			Sand Fx Bx Ox + hm+
1945937	421924	4217725		12N			Fx Bx OX + stb
1945938	421924	4217724		12N			Same
1945939	421924	4217723		12N			Same
1945940	421924	4217722		12N			Same
1945942	421916	4217725		12N			Fx Bx alt Si+, clay ++, stb
1945943	421908	4217785		12N			Sand + FeOx
1945944	421961	4217830		12N			Sand + FeOx++ hem++
1945945	421961	4217829		12N			Black mineral
1945946	419711	4217326		12N			Sand fx hm ++
1945947	419885	4217434		12N			Volc Fx vt cld OxMn (dark)
1945948	419854	4217742		12N			Sand Fx hem+
1945949	419855	4217747		12N			Limestone Fx Ox+ hem +
1945950	419821	4217914		12N			Vt qtz py
1945951	419820	4217927		12N			Sand vlt Si+ py +
1945952	419841	4217962		12N			Sand vlt Si+ py +
1945953	419826	4217980		12N			Sand Fx Ox++ hem+
1945954	419811	4218026		12N			Sand Fx Ox++ hem+
1945955	419681	4218009		12N			Sand Fx vl Si-, Ox++ hem++ Vn stb, lim
1945956	419678	4218028		12N			Sand Fx Ox++ hem++ Vn stb, lim+, vt si+
1945957	419684	4217997		12N			Sand Fx vl Si-, Ox++ hem++ Vn stb, lim
1945958	419682	4217931		12N			Sand Fx Ox++ hem++

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (ft)	Zone	Az	DIP	Comments
1945959	419507	4217713		12N			Conglo Fx Ox++ hem+++
1945960	420120	4216859		12N			Conglo Fx Ox++ hem++ gypsum++
1945962	420134	4216866		12N			Sand OxFx hem++
1945963	420135	4216878		12N			Sand FxOx hem+
1945964	420132	4216888		12N			GEM Mine continuity. Sand alt gray clay alt ox++ Fx hm++, vl stb
1945965	420121	4216883		12N			Sandstone Fx Ox++ hm++ lim+ (1m) chip.
1945966	420068	4216951		12N			Conglo Ox+++ hm++ lim+
1945967	420057	4216955		12N			Conglo Ox++ Fx hm++
1945968	420104	4216965		12N			Conglo Ox++ hm++ lim+
1945969	421160	4216298		12N			Sed friable (sandstone clay) chl+
1945970	417934	4222404		12N			Drywash Canyon
1945971	417914	4222395		12N			Sandstone alt - Fx Ox++ hm++ lim+
1945972	417894	4222387		12N			Sand alt Fx Ox++ hm++ lim
1945973	417895	4222391		12N			Sandstone alt + Si +/- Ox ++ hm++. Posible mineralization, black mineral, stb?.
1945974	417895	4222394		12N			Sand alt Si++ hm++, stb.
1945975	417885	4222398		12N			Sand alt + Ox++ lim++ hm+
1945976	417874	4222476		12N			Sand FxOx++ hm++lim-
1945977	417817	4222489		12N			Sand alt++ Si++ FxOx- Fx hm++ lim+
1945978	417821	4222491		12N			Sand vt cld
1945979	417543	4222512		12N			Bx Si + Ox+++ lim+++ hm+, colluvial?. Si+ with ball boxwork
1945980	417541	4222515		12N			Bx Si+ Ox+++ lim+++ hm+
1979901	420130	4216843		12N			Sandstone in fault breccia, stibinite veinlets, 5mm sandstone clast inside the stibinite veinlet
1979902	420130	4216844		12N			Sandstone, stibinite veinlets 0.6cm along with gypsum and FeOx. Sampe was taken in the adjacent margen to the main entrance (right), near surface. Chip Channel 1m.
1979903	420130	4216845		12N			Veinlets 1.5cm of stibinite, gypsum and FeOx. Sampe was taken in the adjacent margen to the main entrance (middle). Chip Channel 0.5m
1979904	420130	4216846		12N			Sandstone altered weakly, veinlets and FeOx patches of sitibinite and gypsum. Sampe was taken in the intersection with the main entrance. Chip Channel 0.7m
1979905	420130	4216847		12N			Layer of black mineral, 15cm width. Entrance to the main tunnel of mine Chip channel 0.4m
1979906	420132	4216848		12N			Sandstone with stibinite oxides. Chip sampling
1979907	420160	4216839		12N			Sandstone, moderate altered, FeOx in fractures and calcite with gypsum. Chip channel 0.1m
1979908	420159	4216855		12N			Sandstone, brown orange oxide, calcite and gypsum. Chip channel 0.2m
1979909	420152	4216855		12N			Fresh sandstone with patches of FeOx veinlets and layers of calcite. Chip channel 0.5m
1979910	420132	4216868		12N			Ashy sandstone, very soft and oxidized, calcite and gypsum. Chip channel 1m
1979911	420135	4216885		12N			Layer of sandstone within conglomerate, FeOx plus calcite. Chip channel 1m
1979912	420135	4216886		12N			Ashy sandstone, orange redish FeOx. Chip channel 1m
1979913	420132	4216891		12N			Altered Sandstone, FeOx and stibinite. Chip channel 0.4m.
1979914	420140	4216906		12N	70	5	Hidden old mine with stibinite in sandstone plus gypsum. Chip channel 1m. Sample taken above the mine.
1979915	420125	4216909		12N			Sandstone FeOx orange red, gypsum; below the conglomerate unit. Chip channel 0.3m
1979916	420089	4216953		12N			Initial continuos sampling. Sandstone FeOx. Chip channel 1m
1979917	420089	4216954		12N			Sandstone with FeOx veinlets plus gypsum and calcite. Chip channel 1m.
1979918	420089	4216955		12N			Pinkish sandstone, gypsum and calcite. Chip channel 1m
1979919	419900	4217298		12N			Sandstone, weakly atered, hematite?. Chip sample
1979920	419895	4217312		12N			Sandstone with FeOx, plus path hematite. Chip sample.
1979922	419898	4217318		12N			Sandstone plus patches FeOx and sulphides. Chip sample
1979923	419882	4217312		12N			Sandstone, FeOx plus calcite and minor gypsum. Chip sample
1979924	419876	4217322		12N			Strong altered sandstone plus FeOx. Chip sample.
1979925	419855	4217351		12N			Ashy sandstone plus FeOx and gypsum with calcite. Chip sample
1979926	419938	4217405		12N			Altered sandstone with FeOx. Chip sample.
1979927	419967	4217412		12N			Ashy sandstone, FeOx red orange with lithic sands. Chip channel 0.25m
1979928	420902	4216273		12N			Ashy sandstone plus FeOx. Chip sample

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (ft)	Zone	Az	DIP	Comments
1979929	420933	4216502		12N			Layer of FeOx in sandstone. Chip sample
1979930	421033	4216724		12N			Fresh sandstone with minor oxide patches. Chip sample
1979931	421051	4216757		12N			Moderatly altered sandstone, FeOx in fractures, intercalations with conglomerate layers. Chip sample.
1979932	421055	4216741		12N			Sandstone with FeOx. Chip sample.
1979933	421059	4216758		12N			Sandstone below the conglomerate unit. FeOx orange reddish. Chip sample
1979934	421020	4216776		12N			Sandstone within conglomerate layer, oxidized. Chip sample.
1979935	420973	4216797		12N			Sandstone layer within the conglomerate unit. Weak FeOx. Chip channel.
1979936	420915	4216804		12N			Ashy sandstone with FeOx. Chip sample.
1979937	420959	4216838		12N	207	10	Old mine. Silicified sandstone, calcite fractures, FeOx and gypsum. Chip channel 0.6m
1979938	420966	4216841		12N			Sandstone with FeOx , calcite and gypsum. Next to the old mine.
1979939	420966	4216844		12N			Sandstone with FeOx and sitibinite; calcite and gypsum. Next to the old mine (3m)
1979940	420868	4216775		12N			Sandstone with FeOx, gypsum layer 1cm thick and calcite
1979942	420678	4216721		12N			Sandstone, FeOx and stibnite. Chip sample
1979943	420635	4216711		12N			Sandstone weakly altered, stibinite veinlet 0.15cm thick. Pit mine.
1979944	420635	4216714		12N			Same outcrop previous one, sandstone with FeOx and stibinite. 3m south.
1979945	420631	4216714		12N			Same outcrop previous one, sandstone with FeOx and stibinite. 3m south.
1979946	423787	4217217		12N			Rio dacite outcrop?, gray porphyritic volcanic, fresh. 3m lenght of the sampling. Chip channel 0.7m
1979947	423787	4217218		12N			Weakly altered volcanic outcrop. Same outcrop previous one. Chip channel 0.7m
1979948	423787	4217219		12N			Modered to strong altered volcanic outcrop. Same outcrop previous one. Chip channel 0.7m.
1979949	423787	4217220		12N			Silicified oxidized sample (weathering alt?). Chip channel 0.7m
1979950	423787	4217221		12N			Altered sandstone, light brown ton. Chip channel 0.7m
1979951	423787	4217222		12N			Gray brownish clays in sand. Same outcrop. Chip channel 0.7m
1979952	417880	4222360		12N			Sandstone layer with FeOX and stibinite. Chip channel 1m
1979953	417880	4222362		12N			2m next to the previous one, Oxidized sand. Chip channel 1m
1979954	417880	4222364		12N			2m next to the previous one, Oxidized sand. Chip channel 1m
1979955	417880	4222369		12N			5m next to the previous one, Oxidized and moderate altered sand. Chip channel 1m
1979956	417880	4222372		12N			Strong altered sandstone plus gray dark clays. Chip channel 1.5m.
1979957	417880	4222373		12N			Layer of shale (black sand). Chip channel 1m
1979958	417872	4222474		12N			Weakly altered sandstone, gray layer. Chip channel 1m
1979959	417862	4222456		12N			Sandstone with FeOx, calcite and gypsum. Chip channel 1m
1979960	417862	4222459		12N			Greenish dark fine sandstone. 3m down previous one. Chip channel 0.6m
1979962	417862	4222460		12N			Layer below previous one. Light gray altered with FeOx veinlet (orange). Chip channel 0.5m
1979963	417862	4222462		12N			Gray altered sandstone. 2m down previous one. Chip channel 0.8m
1979964	417862	4222463		12N			Below previous layer. Sandstone with FeOx. Chip channel 0.8m
1979965	417823	4222467		12N			Oxidized sandstone layer. Chip channel 1m.
1979966	417823	4222468		12N			Below previous layer. Gray fine grain sandstone, weak altered, gypsum and calcite. Chip channel.
1979967	417811	4222471		12N			Black sandstone, very altered, gypsum and calcite. 5m next to the previous one. Chip channel 1m
1979968	417540	4222510		12N			Sandstone, silicified with FeOx orange red. Chip channel 1m
1979969	417539	4222522		12N			Sandstone, silicified and porous with FeOx. Fault breccia. Selective sample
1979970	417539	4222527		12N			Sandstone with FeOx, fine grain and slightly brecciated. Selective sample.
1979971	417519	4222516		12N			Sandstone with FeOx. Selective sample.
1939302	417914	4222688		12N			fg volcanic silicified tan color outcrop, panel -above seds
1939303	417922	4222768		12N			outcrop, panel thin flow dome? W/ layered silica sinter + calcite , hot springscell in lacustrine seds
1939304	417906	4222812		12N			buff tan tuff? W/ qtz+calcite veining + carbonate matrix outcrop, panel
1939305	417875	4222870		12N			0.5m thick bench of travertine w layered sinter, 030/15w
1939306	417875	4222859		12N			composite sample of subcrop sulphidic jasper
1939307	417874	4222839		12N			trace gossan float
1939308	417856	4222888		12N			Chip panel, carbonate replaced rhyolite glassy qtz eye -perhaps a vent
1939309	417724	4222993		12N			Chip 3.0m block of rhyolite tuff dropped in the seds
1939310	417625	4223027		12N			2.0m chip bench of highly altered rhy? ST feox

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (ft)	Zone	Az	DIP	Comments
1939311	417607	4223020		12N			float sample of dk green intrusive w/ dissem sulph+ ST malachite through matrix

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The Bureau of Mines selected two areas for detailed sampling in 1941-1942. The first area comprises parts of the Albion, Emma, and Nevada claims, and the second area includes parts of the Stebinite, Stella, and Mammoth claims. • Triggs' early field program is focused on these two areas, which will be sampled and mapped in detail. • The second phase of the program stepped out from the known mineralisation into the extensional areas, including the adjacent valley, Dry Wash Canyon, where further mineralisation was identified. • Rock chip samples, weighing around 0.25-5 kilograms each, were taken from exposed outcrops and weathered areas in the field. It's important to note that these samples may not accurately reflect the potential mineral grade within the project.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling performed
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • 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.	• No drilling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All samples are logged sufficiently for geological interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No Drilling Completed • Sample collection was carried out by Dr Michael Feinstein, Trigg's US Project Manager. • All sample were taken from mineralised exposures or historical workings associated with the known mineralisation and the stepping out in the extensional areas. Exposures were excavated *in situ* by geological hammer and contained within labelled calico bags. Sampling nature is considered appropriate for due diligence and early-exploration work. • The samples, with an average size of 2-5 kilograms, were collected for confirmation rather than the assessment of grade in potentially non-representative and weathered samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Standards were inserted at approximately every 20^{th} sample. Several duplicate samples were also taken. Note that the standards and duplicate samples have been removed from Appendix 1. • Initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate/confirm potentially interesting antimony contents of the variably weathered samples. • The field program is complete, with the samples submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Nevada for a broad, multi-element assay stream. • Method: Four acid digestion/ICP-OES finish
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples that will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Sb and other valuable elements in grab samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The results will be used to inform additional trenching and drilling across the foreign resource and extensional areas. • No assays are being discussed.
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.	• Claim area (Figure 1) is in UTM WGS84 (Zone 12) grid system. • Sample locations were obtained using a handheld GPS (Garmin 65s), bagged, and labelled. • Collected samples, the tagged sample bag, and the sampled outcrop and its location were photographed. • In the accuracy of the GPS and Phone GPS is considered sufficient for an early-exploration sampling program.
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.	• No sample compositing has been applied, and no drilling has been conducted.
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 lode systems occur as generally flat-lying lenses and pods exposed along the bevelled canyon walls. Sampling was conducted across these exposures. • Not applicable for the early-stage exploratory programs undertaken. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Dr Michael Feinstein, Triggs US Projects Manager, carried out sample collection. • All samples were bagged, tagged, transported and delivered to AAL in Sparks, Nevada..
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted.

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 and any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Antimony Canyon Project comprises 49 unpatented lode claims awaiting adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management. • The claims are held by Monamatapa Investments, Inc, a wholley-owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals. • Trigg is not aware of any conflicting claims. • The Company can commence non-ground disturbing activity, but claims must be adjudicated before tracks, pads, and drilling ensue
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Apart from some mining activity in 1967 from one of the historical mines, no work has been performed since 1942. • All subsequent studies have relied on the Bureau of Mines' 1941 and 1942 results. • No formal exploration has been performed since this time.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Antimony mineralisation at Antimony Canyon is primarily hosted within two limey sandstone units near the centre of the Palaeocene Flagstaff Formation, forming a sedimentary package approximately 60 metres. Most high-grade mineralisation occurs as sub-horizontal, lenticular orebodies and pods positioned above the lowermost sandstone–shale unit, within the more massive overlying sandstone. Antimony mineralisation is now recognised as existing at several levels throughout the Flagstaff Formation. • Antimony mineralisation occurs as irregular lenses, rosettes, and veinlets, typically ranging from just over 1 metre to 7 metres thick. The primary ore mineral is stibnite (Sb_2S_3), present as acicular crystals oriented perpendicular to the veinlets and lenses. Gangue minerals include pyrite, realgar, orpiment, fluorite, quartz, kaolinite, and possibly arsenopyrite. This mineral assemblage reflects a hydrothermal origin, with deposition driven by the circulation of mineral-rich fluids through permeable sandstone units. The deposits represent hydrothermal sandy carbonate replacements linked to Tertiary volcanic activity
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the	• No drilling conducted. • All sample locations and descriptions have been provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No aggregation methods have been reported. • No drilling is being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No drilling was performed or is being reported on.
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.	• Maps and images are included within the body of text • Location information for the samples is contained in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • Assay information will be reported when the results are returned from the laboratory in around 6 weeks.
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.	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • Location information for the samples is contained in Appendix 1.
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 will launch a targeted exploration program at Antimony Canyon, prioritising validation and conversion of the foreign resource to a SK1300/JORC-compliant estimate. The program will include geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysics, trenching and other exploration approaches to define the full extent of mineralisation and evaluate development potential.