Strategic Critical Mineral Expansion into Tungsten: Acquisition of Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project, Nevada

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Trigg Minerals to acquire 100% of the highly prospective Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in the mining friendly jurisdiction of Elko County, Nevada.**
- **The U.S. Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) reported a historical estimate of 780,000 short tons (708,602 tonnes) grading between 0.3% and 0.5% WO_3, as certified by Henry W. Jones, Mining Engineer (U.S. Bureau of Mines) (DMEA, 1957)[1].***
- **The USA does not produce significant quantities tungsten and is almost entirely reliant on foreign imports to meet growing domestic demand.**
- **The resource is hosted in classic skarn-style mineralisation, which has developed along the underexplored Coffeepot intrusive contact zone and interpreted to be open in several directions, offering substantial exploration upside utilising modern technology.**
- **The Garnet Mine, the main skarn body ranges from approximately 15 to 30 metres in width, with high-grade scheelite lenses measuring 5 to 10 metres in width and extending down-dip for up to 122 metres, making it favourable to low cost bulk mining, open pit operations.**
- **Tungsten, due to its exceptional density, is widely used in military-grade penetrators and kinetic energy weapons. It also serves a vital role in cutting-edge aerospace applications, including high-orbital and deep-space spacecraft systems.**
- **Recent market dynamics, including supply disruptions in China and renewed interest in domestic production, have pushed tungsten prices to their highest levels in 14 years.**
- **This acquisition reinforces Trigg Minerals' strategic goal of becoming a leading, diversified critical minerals and defence metals company aligned with U.S. national security interests and U.S. federal government procurement objectives.**
- **Trigg Minerals is well funded with circa A$15.8m cash to rapidly advance both its flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, and its newly acquired Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project.**

***Cautionary statement:** Historical resource estimate – Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project. The historical resource estimate was originally reported by the US Government's Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA), which studied the deposit between 1952 and 1963. It is based on work completed before the introduction of the JORC Code or any other reporting code. It is therefore not reported here in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition), nor any other reporting code. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain whether, following evaluation or further exploration, this historical estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code.*

[1] https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/1004/scans/nv/dmea/2820_DMEA.pdf

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce its strategic critical mineral expansion into tungsten with the acquisition of the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in Nevada.

The project, located in the Alder Mining District, includes the historic Garnet Mine, which last produced tungsten during the 1970s. The mineralisation occurs within skarn bodies along the contact of the Coffeepot granodiorite with reactive carbonate units of the Tennessee Mountain Formation (see Figure 1).

Managing Director, Mr Andre Booyzen, commented:

"The Tennessee Mountain acquisition marks a strategic entry into the tungsten sector and expansion of our critical minerals portfolio.

Underpinning the acquisition is a historic tungsten resource, with strong geological controls and excellent exploration upside. This project aligns with our objective of rapidly building a portfolio of critical mineral assets.

Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project

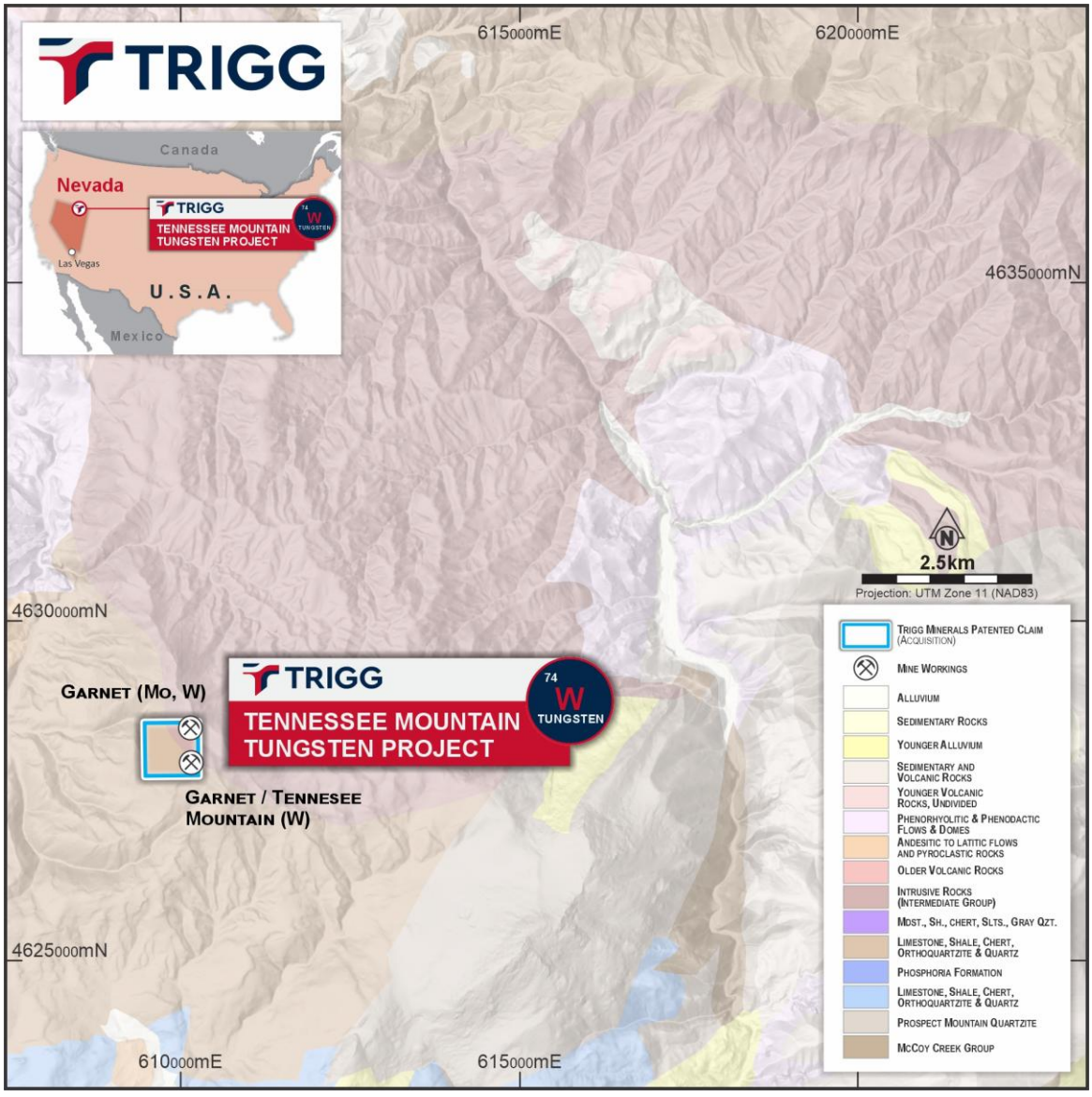

Figure 1: Tennessee Mountain Project location, Alder District, Elko County, Nevada.

The U.S. Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) reported a historical estimate of:

- **780,000 short tons (708,602 tonnes) grading between 0.3% and 0.5% WO_3** (DMEA, 1957)

Cautionary statement: *Historical resource estimate – Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project. The historical resource estimate was originally reported by the US Government's Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA), which studied the deposit between 1952 and 1963. It is based on work completed before the introduction of the JORC Code or any other reporting code. It is therefore not reported here in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition), nor any other reporting code. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain whether, following evaluation or further exploration, this historical estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code.*

Trigg Minerals is not treating this historical resource estimate as a current Mineral Resource and therefore advises that it should not be relied upon for current economic evaluation without further verification.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this historical resource estimate. Trigg will undertake verification work, including data validation and confirmatory drilling and assaying, to assess the potential for reporting a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource.

The skarn-style system is geologically well-constrained, with high-grade tungsten lenses occurring along predictable structural and lithological trends.

The Tennessee Mountain Project includes four patented lode claims covering the historic Garnet Mine in Elko County, Nevada:

- **NV106359075** – Tennessee Mountain
- **NV106359076** – Tennessee Mountain 2
- **NV106359077** – Tennessee Mountain 3
- **NV106359078** – Tennessee Mountain 4

The deposit is a skarn-style tungsten system formed along the contact between the Coffeepot granodiorite and carbonate-rich sedimentary units of the Tennessee Mountain Formation. Historic work focused on skarn zones hosting scheelite and powellite mineralisation, with associated molybdenum, copper, and bismuth.

Geological Setting

Tungsten mineralisation at Tennessee Mountain occurs in classic skarn-style deposits, formed where a granitic intrusion (the Coffeepot stock) interacted with chemically reactive limestone and shale of the Tennessee Mountain Formation (TMF). The heat and fluids from the intrusion altered these rocks to form skarn, a hard, garnet-rich rock that hosts fine-grained scheelite and powellite, the main tungsten minerals. This geological setting is well understood, providing clear targets for future exploration.

Host Rocks: The primary host for mineralisation is the Cambrian-Ordovician Tennessee Mountain Formation. This unit is described as a thick, highly deformed sequence of interbedded, thinly bedded limestone and argillaceous rocks (shale and phyllite). The carbonate-rich nature of these rocks makes them chemically reactive and ideal for skarn formation when intruded by a granitic magma.

Intrusive Body: The mineralising system is driven by the Coffeepot stock, an elongate, east-west trending granodiorite to quartz monzonite pluton. The intrusion of this stock into the sedimentary package provided the heat and metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids necessary to create the tungsten deposits. The injection of

associated dykes and sills from the main stock into the surrounding sedimentary rocks is common and appears to have locally controlled or enhanced mineralisation.

Mineralisation Style: Tungsten occurs within a metamorphic rock known as tactite, or skarn, formed at the contact between the Coffeepot stock and the TMF. The skarn is composed predominantly of garnet (up to 50%), epidote, quartz, and calcite, with pyroxene, hornblende, and actinolite also present. The primary tungsten ore minerals, scheelite (CaWO4) and powellite (Ca(Mo,W)O4), are finely disseminated throughout the tactite lenses. Associated sulphide minerals include molybdenite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite.

At the Garnet Mine, the main skarn body ranges from approximately 15 to 30 metres in width, with high-grade scheelite lenses measuring 5 to 10 metres in width and extending down-dip for up to 122 metres. The mineralisation remains open at depth. The highest concentrations of scheelite are found in very close proximity to the intrusive contacts, often within a narrow halo of ~6.5 metres from the main stock and 1.5 metres from associated dykes and sills, providing a solid targeting parameter for exploration and drilling.

Resource Estimates

A historical resource estimate of 780,000 short tons (708,602 tonnes) grading between 0.3% and 0.5% WO_3[2] was reported under DMEA Docket #2820 for the Garnet Mine area, equating to approximately 3,000 short tons (≈2,720 tonnes) of contained tungsten trioxide (DMEA, 1957). This estimate was generated under the U.S. government's Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) program during the 1950s and early 1960s, which aimed to secure domestic supplies of strategic metals such as tungsten. The program culminated in a "Certified Discovery" at the Garnet Mine, confirming the presence of a significant tungsten resource by the standards of that era.

The recorded production from the Garnet Mine was limited to intermittent activity in the 1970s.

Exploration Potential

The potential for discovering additional tungsten resources in the immediate environment of the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project is considered high.

Furthermore, the vertical extent of the system is almost entirely unknown; historic workings were shallow, and the potential for stacked or blind skarn bodies at depth remains altogether untested. The district has not been subjected to systematic modern exploration techniques, leaving its exploration potential largely untested.

Acquisition terms Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project

Trigg Minerals (USA) LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited, executed a binding agreement to acquire the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in Nevada, USA, from Taylor Sulik and Mithril Mining Corp. The project comprises four (4) lode mining claims prospective for tungsten mineralisation.

Under the terms of the agreement, Trigg will pay US$100,000 in cash and issue US$125,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares in Trigg Minerals Limited at Completion. The share component will be calculated based on the 20-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) of Trigg shares immediately prior to Completion.

In addition, the Vendor will be entitled to a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on future production from the claims, as set out in a separate Royalty Deed. Completion is subject to certain customary conditions precedents.

[2] https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/1004/scans/nv/dmea/2820_DMEA.pdf

Expansion of Trigg's Interest in its Landholdings at Antimony Canyon Project, Utah

In addition to the acquisition of the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project, Trigg confirms that Trigg Minerals (USA) LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited, is currently in negotiations with a single counterparty (unrelated to Trigg) with respect to two separate transactions to extend its interest in its landholding at the Antimony Canyon Project in Garfield County, Utah by acquiring patented mining claims to complement its existing unpatented mining claims over the same land (as further explained below). These acquisitions will provide additional security of tenure and operational flexibility, including streamlined access and permitting pathways. Trigg does not consider the identity of the counterparty to be material information and does not consider that not naming the counterparty is misleading by omission.

A patented mining claim is a parcel of federal land that has been transferred into private ownership through the issuance of a land patent, meaning the claimant owns both the surface and the minerals beneath. Trigg's current claims over the Antimony Canyon Project are unpatented lode claims, which grant the right to extract minerals, while the land itself remains federally owned and surface rights remain with the U.S. Government. The benefit of acquiring patented claims is that they offer the Trigg significantly more flexibility in managing and developing the Antimony Canyon Project, as they are treated as private land.

Under the first transaction, Trigg Minerals (USA) LLC is in advanced negotiations with a single counterparty to enter into a binding exploration lease and option agreement covering four freehold parcels. The proposed lease grants immediate and exclusive access for exploration over an initial 10-year term, with two further 10-year extensions at Trigg's election. It is proposed that Trigg will have the option to acquire the parcels for US$800,000 (or US$200,000 per parcel). Annual lease payments of US$10,000 for the first five years and US$20,000 thereafter are creditable against any future purchase price.

Under the second transaction, Trigg Minerals (USA) LLC and the landholder have executed a non-binding Letter of Intent under which Trigg has agreed to acquire private landholding parcels from the same counterparty covering approximately 375 acres. The total proposed consideration is US$1.9 million, payable in tranches following completion of due diligence and title verification. The parties are currently negotiating a definitive agreement to give effect to the acquisition and Trigg is in the process of finalising its due diligence and title verification.

Trigg notes that both of the transactions are currently being negotiated and that there is no guarantee that the acquisitions will be completed or that they will be completed in accordance with the terms detailed above. If the proposed acquisitions are completed, Trigg will announce further details on the ASX in due course.

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 the historical resource estimate for the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project 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 - Listing Rule 5.12 Historical Resource Estimate Information

Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project

The information in this announcement relating to the historical resource estimate for the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project is reported in accordance with the requirements applying to historical estimates in the ASX Listing Rules (the "Historical Estimates") and, as such are not reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee's Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code"). The following information is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.12:

1. The source and date of the historical estimates (LR 5.12.1)

The historic mineral resource estimate for the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project is sourced from the following:

Primary Source: The historic mineral resource estimate for the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project is sourced from the United States Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) report filed under Docket #2820. The estimate, completed in 1957, reports a historic (non-compliant) resource of approximately 780,000 short tons (708,602 tonnes) grading between 0.3% and 0.5% WO_3, equating to roughly 3,000 short tons of contained tungsten trioxide (WO_3). The estimate was certified by Henry W. Jones, Mining Engineer (Bureau of Mines), and documented in the final DMEA Field Team Report. The report was prepared by Mr Jones in collaboration with Robert G. Reeves, Geologist (U.S. Geological Survey), as part of the U.S. Government's strategic initiative to identify and support domestic sources of critical minerals, including tungsten, during the post-World War II era.

The historical estimate is not reported here in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) or any other codified reporting standard and should not be relied upon for current economic evaluation without further verification.

2. Whether the historical estimates use categories of mineralisation other than those defined in JORC Code 2012, and if so, an explanation of the differences (LR 5.12.2)

The estimates are historic and were prepared before the introduction of the JORC Code or any other codified reporting standard in the USA; as such, they have not been classified according to current JORC-compliant mineral resource categories.

There was no formal mineral resource classification system in the U.S. equivalent to JORC or other CRIRSCO-aligned codes in the 1950s when the historical estimates were made.

The DMEA published technical assessments, including mineral resource estimates, primarily for government use, rather than for investor reporting. Estimates often used terms like:

"Reserves," "probable," or "indicated" without consistent definitions.

There were no enforceable standards for what these meant across projects or agencies.

In the case of the estimate provided within this report, no categories or classifications were used or assigned.

The SEC in the USA introduced S-K 1300 as its mineral reporting framework, aligning for the first time with CRIRSCO-based principles in 2019.

3. The relevance and materiality of the historical estimates to the entity (LR 5.12.3)

The historical estimate reported under DMEA Docket #2820 is considered both relevant and material to the Company's exploration strategy at the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project. The estimate of 780,000 short tons (708,602 tonnes) grading between 0.3% and 0.5% WO_3 suggests the presence of a substantial tungsten system and supports the geological rationale for continued exploration in the district.

While the estimate is non-compliant with current reporting codes (JORC 2012), it remains material as it provides a credible historic benchmark generated under a U.S. Government-led program with defined procedures and oversight. The estimate underpins the Company's decision to secure tenure over the project area. It justifies the application of modern exploration techniques aimed at verifying and potentially upgrading the historic figures to current JORC standards.

In the context of global tungsten markets and increasing demand for critical minerals, the scale and grade of the DMEA estimate provide a compelling foundation for advancing the project.

4. The reliability of the historical estimates, including reference to any criteria in Table 1 of JORC Code 2012 which are relevant to understanding the reliability of the historical estimates (LR 5.12.4)

The historical estimate reported under DMEA Docket #2820 is considered to be a credible representation of the tungsten mineralisation known at the time but it is not compliant with the JORC Code (2012). The estimate was produced in the 1950s under the United States Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA), a government-backed program that applied systematic procedures for exploration and reporting. Importantly, the historical estimate culminated in a "Certified Discovery" at the Garnet Mine, confirming the presence of a significant tungsten resource by the standards of that era.

While the original documentation does not disclose all the technical details required for JORC compliance, several criteria from Table 1 of the JORC Code (2012) are relevant to assessing its reliability:

Sampling Techniques and Data (Section 1, Criteria 1.1–1.3): The DMEA estimate was based on extensive surface and underground channel sampling and trenching, consistent with best practice at the time. However, no information is available on sample QA/QC protocols, analytical methods, or data density, which would be required for JORC compliance today.

Geological Interpretation (Section 2, Criteria 2.1–2.3): The mineralisation was interpreted as a skarn-type tungsten deposit, and the geological model appears to have been informed by observable structural and lithological controls. While these interpretations remain valid, no modern geophysical or 3D modelling has been undertaken to verify or refine them.

Estimation and Modelling Techniques (Section 3, Criteria 3.1–3.3): The estimate was volumetrically based, likely using polygonal or sectional methods appropriate for the period but does not incorporate geostatistical modelling, classification confidence, or density determinations as required under the JORC Code.

Classification Criteria (Section 3, Criterion 3.12): No classification (e.g., Inferred, Indicated) consistent with JORC 2012 was applied. The term "Certified Discovery" under the DMEA program denotes a verified occurrence of economic interest but cannot be directly equated to a JORC Mineral Resource category.

Given the above, the historical estimate is considered qualitatively reliable as a guide for exploration and material in justifying the Company's interest in the project. However, it cannot be reported as a Mineral Resource under the JORC Code (2012) without further verification through modern exploration and estimation techniques.

The estimate was formally documented and signed by Henry W. Jones, Mining Engineer (U.S. Bureau of Mines), in the field team's final report dated 1957 and represents the most authoritative resource statement within the DMEA records for the project.

5. To the extent known, a summary of the work programs on which the historical estimates are based and a summary of the key assumptions, mining and processing parameters and methods used to prepare historical estimates (LR 5.12.5)

The historical estimate of 780,000 short tons (708,602 tonnes) at 0.3–0.5% WO_3 reported under DMEA Docket #2820 is based on exploration and development work conducted during the 1950s as part of the U.S. Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) program.

To the extent known, the following activities formed the basis of the estimate:

- Surface trenching and mapping to delineate skarn-hosted scheelite mineralisation;
- Underground development, including adits and crosscuts, to access and directly sample mineralised zones;
- Systematic channel sampling across exposed mineralised faces and trenches;
- Visual estimation and volumetric projection of mineralised bodies based on surface and underground observations, consistent with the practices of the time;
- Basic metallurgical observations, although no detailed flow sheet or recovery assumptions were disclosed.

The key assumptions and parameters used to generate the estimate, while not fully documented, are believed to include:

- Mining Method Assumption: The estimate likely assumed underground extraction via room-and-pillar or shrinkage stoping methods, which were common for skarn-style tungsten deposits during that period.

- Processing Method Assumption: Although not specified in the DMEA report, scheelite was typically processed via gravity and flotation circuits in the mid-20th century; these would have been considered standard recovery pathways at the time.

- Cut-off Grade and Recovery: No cut-off grade, recovery factor, or economic modelling was disclosed. The 0.3–0.5% WO_3 grade range likely reflects the average of mineralised intercepts deemed visually or analytically significant under 1950s economic conditions.

The estimate does not incorporate modern geological modelling, density determinations, QA/QC procedures, or geostatistical methods required under current reporting standards. As such, the estimate must be considered qualitative and indicative only, suitable as a guide for exploration targeting, but not for use in mine planning or economic evaluation without further work.

6. Any more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation available to the entity (LR 5.12.6)

To the best of the Company's knowledge, no more recent or JORC-compliant mineral resource estimates have been prepared for the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project since the original DMEA estimate was reported in the 1950s.

While a 1971 report by Mineral Industries, Inc. includes additional underground development and sampling data for a discrete ore shoot within the Garnet Mine area, this work only pertains to a small portion of the broader mineralised system and does not constitute a modern or independently verified resource estimate. No systematic exploration—including geophysics, geochemistry, or modern drilling—has been undertaken across the project area since that time.

Accordingly, the DMEA estimate remains the most comprehensive historic dataset available for the project and serves as a key reference point to guide the Company's planned verification and exploration programs.

7. The evaluation and/or exploration work that needs to be completed to verify the historical estimates as mineral resources or reserves in accordance with JORC Code 2012 (LR 5.12.7)

To verify and potentially upgrade the historic DMEA estimate to a Mineral Resource compliant with the JORC Code (2012), the Company has identified the following key workstreams:

- Compilation and validation of historic data: Digitisation and georeferencing of original DMEA maps, sampling records, and development plans to establish data quality, coverage, and spatial control.
- Surface and underground mapping: Detailed geological mapping to confirm lithological, structural, and mineralogical controls on tungsten mineralisation, particularly within skarn horizons of the Tennessee Mountain Formation.
- Drilling program design and execution: A targeted confirmation drilling program (both RC and diamond) to validate historic sampling, confirm continuity, and obtain fresh samples for analysis. Drillholes will be positioned to twin key historic intercepts and infill data gaps.
- Sampling, assaying and QA/QC: Collection of representative samples using JORC-compliant sampling procedures, with modern analytical methods (e.g. fusion XRF or ICP-MS for WO_3), and appropriate QA/QC protocols including duplicates, blanks, and certified standards.
- Bulk density determination: Site-specific density measurements to replace assumed values used in the historical estimate.
- Geological and block modelling: Construction of a modern 3D geological model integrating historic and new data, followed by geostatistical estimation of grades and volumes using JORC-compliant resource modelling software.
- Metallurgical testwork: Preliminary beneficiation testwork to assess recovery characteristics of scheelite-bearing skarns, informing reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
- JORC classification and reporting: Upon completion of the above, the Company intends to report an Inferred or higher-category Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012), supported by a Competent Person's assessment.

8. The proposed timing of any evaluation and/or exploration work that the entity intends to undertake and a comment on how the entity intends to fund that work (LR 5.12.8)

The Company plans to initiate field activities at the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in the upcoming field season, commencing in Q4 2025, subject to permitting and access approvals. The proposed work program includes initial site reconnaissance, geological mapping, and drill program design, followed by confirmation drilling, sampling, and metallurgical testwork in 2026. These activities are intended to support the verification and potential upgrade of the historic DMEA estimate to a JORC (2012) compliant Mineral Resource.

The planned work program is expected to be funded from existing cash reserves, supplemented by the Company's ongoing capital management initiatives. Trigg maintains a disciplined funding strategy and will assess additional funding options—such as equity placement or strategic partnerships—should the scope of work be expanded based on early-stage results.