Outstanding Channel Results Confirm Multiple High-Grade Antimony Zones at Antimony Canyon Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple outstanding channel samples with grades up to 1.5m at 33.2% Sb, and numerous samples exceeding 10% Sb (Table 1), were returned from Trigg's maiden exploration program.**
- **New mineralisation discovery beneath the Flagstaff Formation, with stibnite-filled concretions in tuffaceous sandstone, indicating potential for a large, vertically extensive system much bigger than initially perceived.**
- **Grades significantly exceed historical USBM results, supporting the recently announced JORC Exploration Target. This suggests a greater potential for the project's overall resource and grade capacity than previously indicated.**
- **The mineralisation occurs within a laterally extensive footprint measuring approximately 3.5 km by 1.5 km, hosted in multiple, vertically stacked horizons, indicating significant tonnage potential.**
- **Felsic lapilli tuff horizon identified as primary host for antimony mineralisation, providing a predictable, mappable footprint for exploration targeting.**
- **Five underground mines were initially geologically mapped and sampled to simulate and test the US Bureau of Mines studies from the 1940s, including:**

Mine Name	Sample Type	No. of Samples	Ave Sb (%)	Max Sb (%)
Stebenite Mine	Underground Channel	13	9.73	33.19
Little Emma Mine	Surface Channel	14	5.27	14.47
Gem Mine	Underground Channel	9	1.45	9.36
Mammoth Mine	Underground Channel	22	0.94	3.96

- **Numerous high-grade samples lie within the projected limits of the Exploration Target, validating model assumptions; further supported measured-width channel sampling of surface and underground developments on sub-horizontal mineralisation into the canyon walls.**
- **Trigg has completed all legal and independent third-party due diligence on the original claims, which have been validated in coordination with the BLM and subsequently transferred to Monamatapa Investments, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited.**

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce that recent rock chip sampling undertaken across the Antimony Canyon Project (ACP) has returned high-grade results, with assays up to **33.2% Sb** and multiple samples exceeding **10% Sb** (Table 1). In total, 251 rock chip samples (Appendix 1) were collected during the program, of which 52 samples (**≥1% Sb**) confirm widespread high-grade antimony mineralisation across the project area. These results confirm the presence of high-grade mineralisation across multiple regions, including both historically mined areas and newly identified targets. Significantly, it identified an area of antimony mineralisation beneath the Flagstaff Formation, where stibnite-cored concretions occur within tuffaceous sandstone below a gypsum horizon. This setting suggests that the mineral system extends vertically well beyond historically recognised horizons, opening an entirely new target domain for exploration.

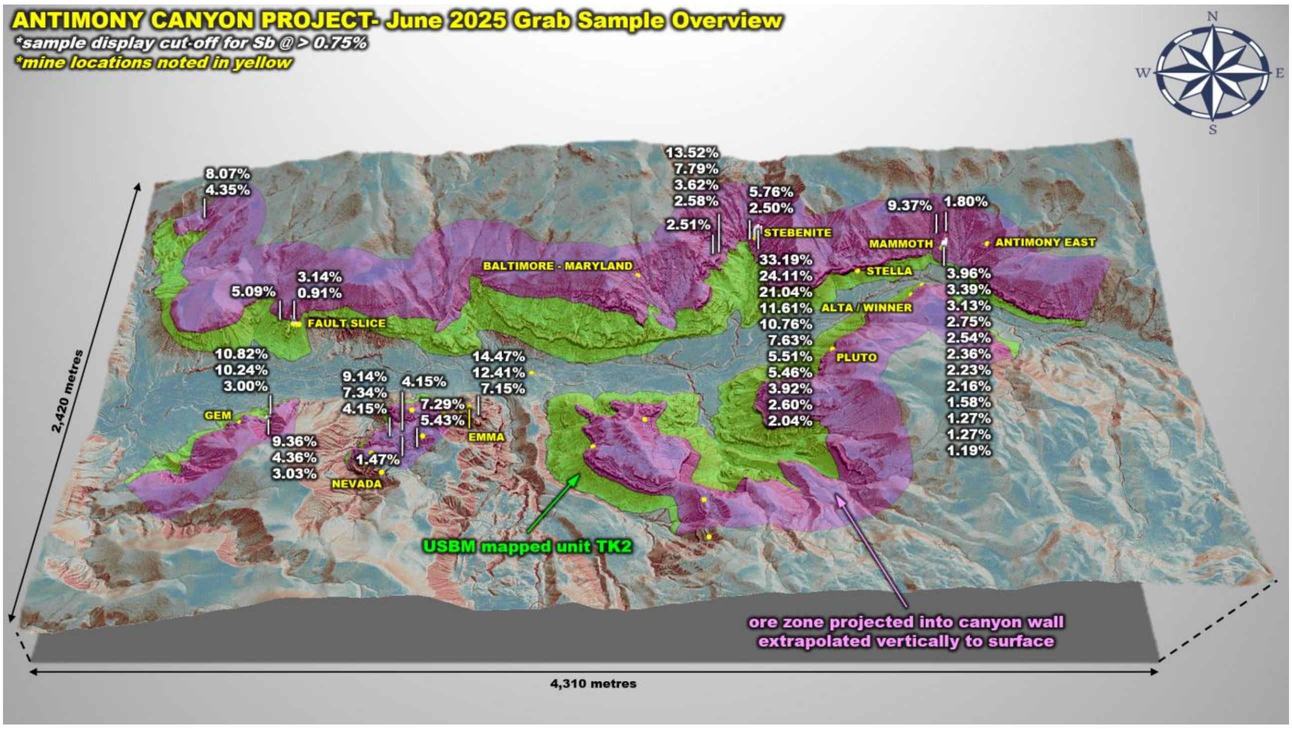

Figure 1: Distribution of high-grade grab samples (>0.75% Sb) at the Antimony Canyon Project, Utah, showing all samples above the lower grade threshold applied in the Exploration Target announced on 14 July 2025.

The diversity of mineralisation styles, from massive sulphide veining to disseminated stibnite in breccias and tuffaceous sediments, highlights the scale and complexity of the Antimony Canyon system. The combination of high grades, broad mineralised footprints, and stacked geological horizons is consistent with an extensive, long-lived hydrothermal system capable of supporting multiple high-grade zones over a significant vertical extent.

Managing Director, Mr Andre Booyzen, commented:

"These results indicate that Antimony Canyon may be one of the most exciting emerging antimony exploration projects in the United States. The range of values, with multiple samples exceeding 10% Sb and a peak result of over 33% Sb, is highly encouraging and points to a robust mineralising system.

The identification of mineralisation beneath the Flagstaff Formation opens an entirely new search space and reinforces our view that Antimony Canyon hosts a large, vertically extensive mineral system. The combination of high grades, geological continuity, and multiple mineralised zones provides a compelling platform for our next phase of exploration, which will include drilling."

Table 1: Top 10 Assays Table

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Sb%
1945920	422087	4217853	Stebenite Mine, stibnite veins	**33.19**
1945919	422092	4217848	Stebenite Mine, stibnite veins	**24.11**
1945917	422090	4217840	Stibnite vein	**21.04**
1979937	420959	4216838	Old mine. Silicified sandstone, calcite fractures, Chip channel 0.6m	**14.47**
1945940	421924	4217722	Old mine. Silicified sandstone, calcite fractures, Chip channel 0.6m	**13.52**
1979939	420966	4216844	Sandstone with iron oxides and stibnite; calcite and gypsum. Next to the old mine (3m aside)	**12.41**
1945916	422093	4217838	Stibnite vein	**11.61**
1979913	420132	4216891	Altered Sandstone, iron oxides and stibnite. Chip channel 0.4m.	**10.82**
1945915	422107	4217833	Stibnite vein	**10.76**
1945964	420132	4216888	GEM Mine continuity. Stibnite veins in altered sandstone, grey clay iron oxides rich in haematite	**10.24**

FIELD PROGRAM AND MAPPING

Between June 10 and 18, 2025, nine days were spent mapping and sampling across the Antimony Canyon Project claim block, extending north to the Drywash Canyon area, approximately 5 miles from Antimony Canyon. Mineralisation occurs in multiple stratigraphic levels on both sides of Antimony Creek and Drywash Canyon, confirming several distinct zones along the corridor. These stacked zones were likely emplaced by a vertical feeder that seems to be associated to the sericitic (phengite, Fe-illite) and argillic (dickite, kaolinite) alteration. The host sequence comprises lacustrine to alluvial continental sediments, with alternating horizons of lithic sandstones, sandy clays, and conglomerates that form cliffs.

The program generated significant new geological information, advancing the understanding of the metallogenic setting of the stibnite mineralisation. Notably, a previously unrecognised volcanic component was identified within the mineralised system, now regarded as critical to the exploration model. The volcano–sedimentary sequence is interbedded with continentally derived sediments and overlain by volcanic tuffs and flows ranging from rhyodacite to basalt, indicative of a bimodal volcanic environment. The sequence shows no folding or pronounced small-scale deformation, with only minor variations in bedding inclination.

Antimony mineralisation typically occurs as sulphide veins and stockwork zones sub-parallel to stratigraphy, predominantly hosted within a felsic lapilli tuff horizon containing varied clastic material. It is accompanied by anomalous arsenic and mercury, with peripheral zones showing traces of silicification and pyritisation. The brittle nature of the tuff promoted extensive fracturing and brecciation, creating the permeability necessary for the flow of hydrothermal fluids. This horizon forms a distinct, mappable “footprint” and is considered the most important predictive tool for targeting new mineralised zones.

Alteration, associated with the mineralising event, displays a clear zonation pattern, with a proximal sericitic core, characterised by illite and phengite, overprinting an earlier or more distal phase of argillic alteration represented by kaolinite and dickite. The presence of dickite, illite, and halloysite confirms a hydrothermal system, as these alteration minerals develop only under specific temperature, acidity, and pressure conditions, providing valuable insights into the mineralising environment and its evolution.

FIELD RESULTS – QA/QC

Recent rock chip sampling conducted across the Antimony Canyon Project has yielded outstanding results, with assays reaching up to 33.2% Sb and multiple samples exceeding 10% Sb. In total, 251 rock chip samples (excluding 63 QA/QC samples, refer Appendix 1 for full details) were collected during the program. All QA/QC results fell within acceptable performance limits, confirming the reliability and integrity of the analytical data.

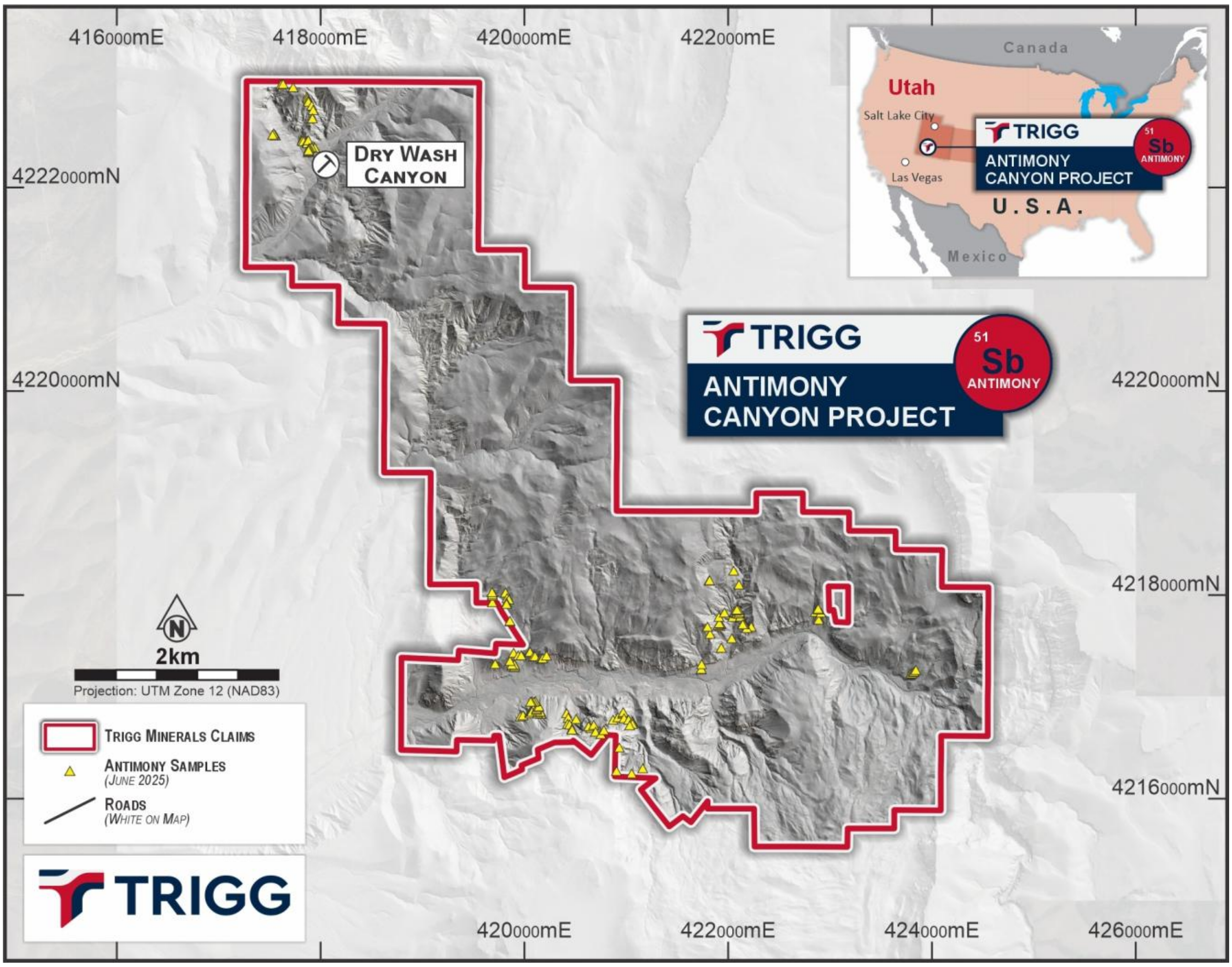

Figure 2: Rock chip sampling locations, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah.

The samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada. All samples were digested using a 5-acid method and analysed by ICP-OES (Agilent 5100/5110). Analyses were calibrated for antimony concentrations between 2 ppm and 10,000 ppm (method code IO-4AB12). Samples returning >10,000 ppm Sb were re-analysed using ore-grade calibrations, and those returning >1,000 ppm Sb were further analysed for 51 elements (method code IO-4AB51).

Antimony values ranged from below detection (<2.0 ppm) to 331,866 ppm Sb (33.19% Sb), with an average grade of 14,187 ppm Sb (1.42% Sb) across 250 samples. Fifty-two (52) samples exceeded 1% Sb, confirming widespread high-grade antimony mineralisation across the project area (Figure 2). The associated pathfinder element results included arsenic (11 ppm to >10,000 ppm), barium (38–3,024 ppm), and mercury (<0.5–100 ppm).

The Sb-As-Hg geochemical signature is a classic indicator of the upper, cooler zones of vertically zoned hydrothermal systems, typical of epizonal orogenic and some epithermal deposits. This suggests the surface mineralisation represents the upper "veneer" of a larger, vertically zoned system, with deeper levels, beneath the Sb-As-Hg zone, considered highly prospective for less volatile, higher-temperature metals such as gold and silver. The relative chemical "purity" of the dominantly stibnite-only system present within the ACP may reflect the distal, low-temperature parts of a system that has efficiently separated metals according to their chemical properties.

Importantly, the sampling program was designed not only to test known and potential mineralised structures, but also to characterise the host geology and associated alteration features. This approach allowed the geological team to develop a comprehensive understanding of lithological controls, mineralogical associations, and alteration zoning. As a result, the dataset includes material types ranging from massive stibnite veins and breccias to unmineralised wall rock, altered tuffs, conglomerates, and sedimentary horizons. These background samples provide critical geochemical and mineralogical context, aiding in targeting higher-grade zones and refining future drill locations.

Detailed sampling was conducted at five historic mines, utilising measured-width channel samples that were cut using a hammer and chisel. Project-scale reconnaissance sampling was non-systematic, focusing on mineralised exposures and mine workings, including:

- Mammoth Mine Zone (Figure 3) — characterised by stibnite-bearing silicified breccias, hosted along sub-horizontal structural controls. The mineralisation occurs as massive stibnite, stibiconite and senarmontite, often within gradationally bedded breccia textures indicative of sustained hydrothermal fluid flow.
- Gem Mine Zone (Figure 4) — comprising acicular stibnite veins within fine-grained dacitic tuff, locally crosscut by clay-rich hydrothermal breccias. The textural relationships indicate multiple pulses of mineralising fluids, with evidence of late-stage clay alteration overprinting earlier sulphide veining.
- Little Emma Zone (Figure 5) — hosting shattered, mineralised conglomerates proximal to major lode structures. The mineralisation is associated with oxide and clay alteration, including illite, dickite, and kaolinite, suggesting near-surface weathering over a robust primary system.

Systematic channel sampling across the walls of historic mine workings provides a robust measure of the in-situ grade of mineralisation. The results, summarised in Table 2, are economically significant and demonstrate a consistently high-grade tenor across multiple sites.

Table 2: Summary of Geochemical Sampling from Historic Mines at the Antimony Canyon Project

Mine Name	Sample Type	Number of Samples	Average Antimony Grade (ppm Sb)	Average Antimony Grade (%)	Maximum Antimony Grade (ppm Sb)	Maximum Antimony Grade (%)
Stebenite Mine	Underground Channel	13	97,256	**9.73**	331,866	**33.19**
Little Emma Mine	Surface Channel	14	52,743	**5.27**	144,723	**14.47**
Gem Mine	Underground Channel	9	14,453	**1.45**	93,575	**9.36**
Mammoth Mine	Underground Channel	22	9,423	**0.94**	39,642	**3.96**

These grades, particularly the multi-kilogram channel samples averaging 9.7% Sb at the Stebenite Mine and 5.3% Sb at the Little Emma Mine, rank among the highest reported for antimony deposits globally and highlight the potential for zones of mineralisation at grades comparable to material historically mined and shipped directly in other operations.

The results represent a substantial improvement on historical grades reported by the United States Bureau of Mines (USBM) in their 1940s studies of the same mines, which averaged 0.79% Sb. Even within previously examined areas such as the Mammoth, Emma, and Stebenite mines, Trigg's modern sampling has returned materially higher grades. Many of the highest-grade samples lie within the projected limits of the Exploration Target, providing strong validation for the geological and grade distribution assumptions underpinning its formulation.

Additional support comes from the Gem Mine, where 120 metres of underground development has been driven into the south canyon wall along a sub-horizontal mineralised zone, demonstrating both the continuity and accessibility of high-grade mineralisation. This upgraded grade profile has positive implications for the recently announced Exploration Target and suggests greater potential for the project's overall resource capacity than previously recognised.

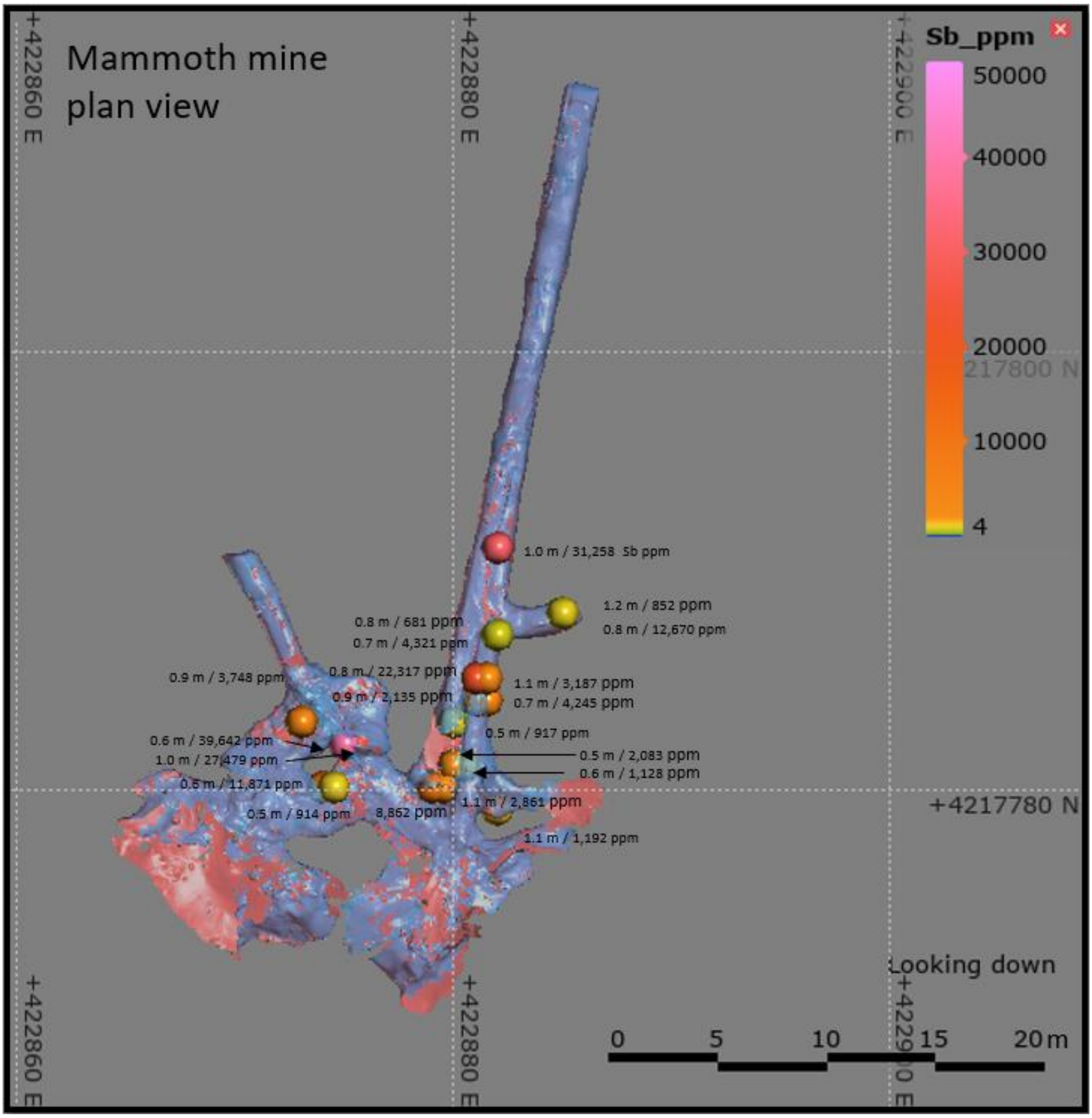

Figure 3: Plan view of Mammoth Mine underground workings from lidar scan, showing locations of 22 channel samples. Antimony values average at a grade of 9,423 ppm Sb (0.9% Sb) and with highest values at 39,642 ppm Sb (~4% Sb).

EXPLORATION MODEL SYNTHESIS

Evidence from the ACP suggests not a single, simple deposit type, but a complex hybrid system that incorporates features from two major classes of mineral deposits: epizonal orogenic and epithermal. Orogenic deposits are fundamentally linked to mountain-building events (orogenies) and are controlled by large-scale fault and shear systems. The "epizonal" classification refers to those deposits formed at the shallowest crustal levels of an orogen, typically at depths of less than 6 km.

Evidence supporting an orogenic model includes sub-horizontal, compressional vein structures, stratabound sulphide zones, and structural controls consistent with epizonal orogenic gold systems.

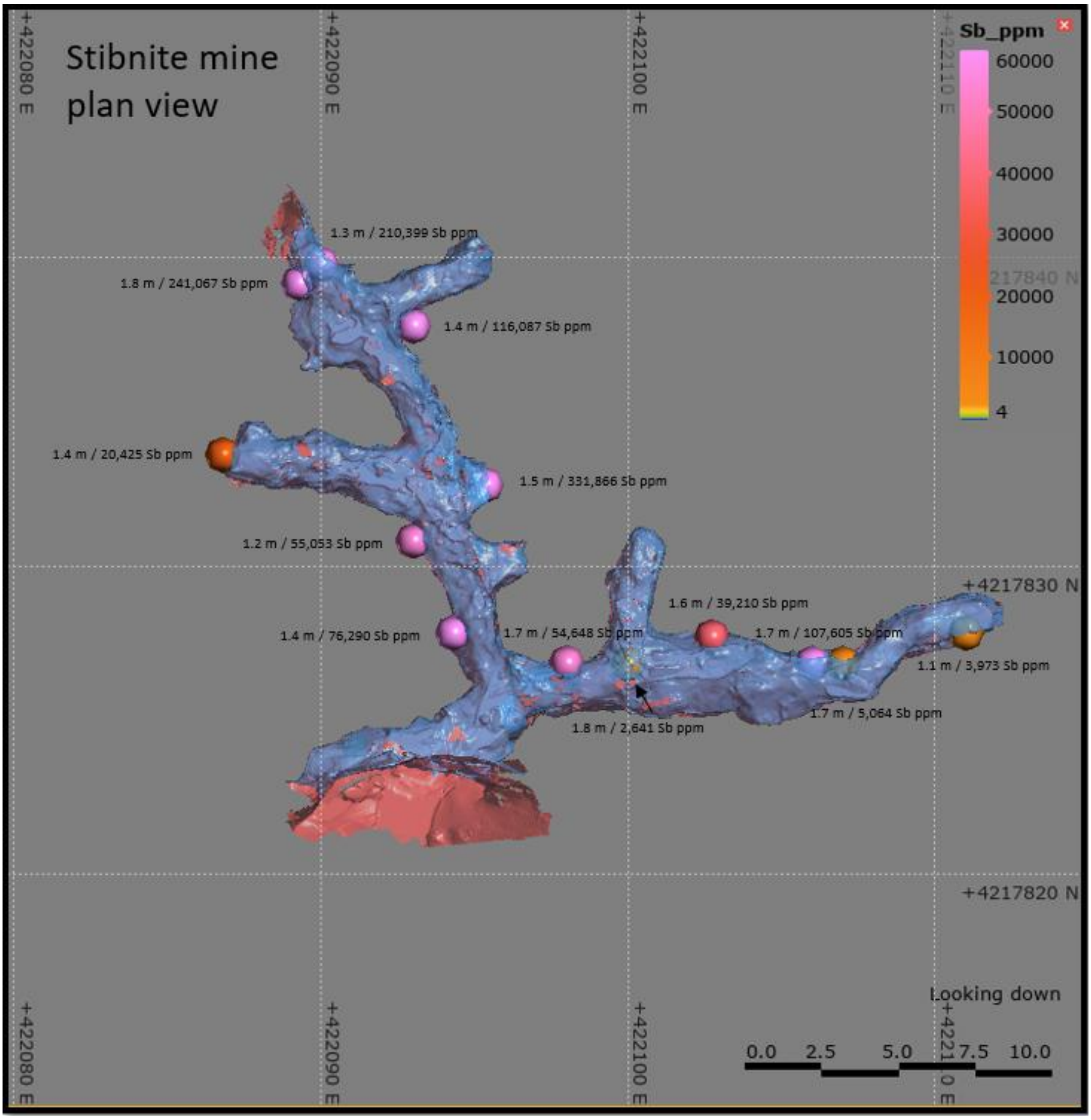

Figure 4: Plan view of Stebenite Mine underground workings from lidar scan, showing locations of 13 channel samples. Antimony grades average at 97,256 ppm Sb (9.7% Sb) with highest values at 331,866 ppm Sb (33.2% Sb).

Epithermal deposits are genetically and spatially related to shallow, subaerial volcanic centres and the circulation of hot fluids driven by magmatic intrusions. Evidence supporting an epithermal model includes the proximity to the Marysvale Volcanic Complex, dacite–rhyodacite flows, dickite alteration, travertine hot-spring deposits, and intense silicification with jasperoids and chalcedony veins.

The hybrid orogenic–epithermal model at ACP has clear implications for exploration. It points to the most prospective targets being where the favourable stratabound felsic tuff horizon (the structural trap) intersects steep N–S trending normal faults, which likely served as primary conduits for epithermal fluids. Late-stage silicification that overprints and remobilises earlier stibnite mineralisation confirms a long-lived, multi-pulse hydrothermal system. Such late fluid pulses are highly effective at concentrating metals, such as antimony, creating potential for exceptionally high ("bonanza") grades. Understanding the controls on this silica event will be crucial to targeting the highest-value parts of the system.

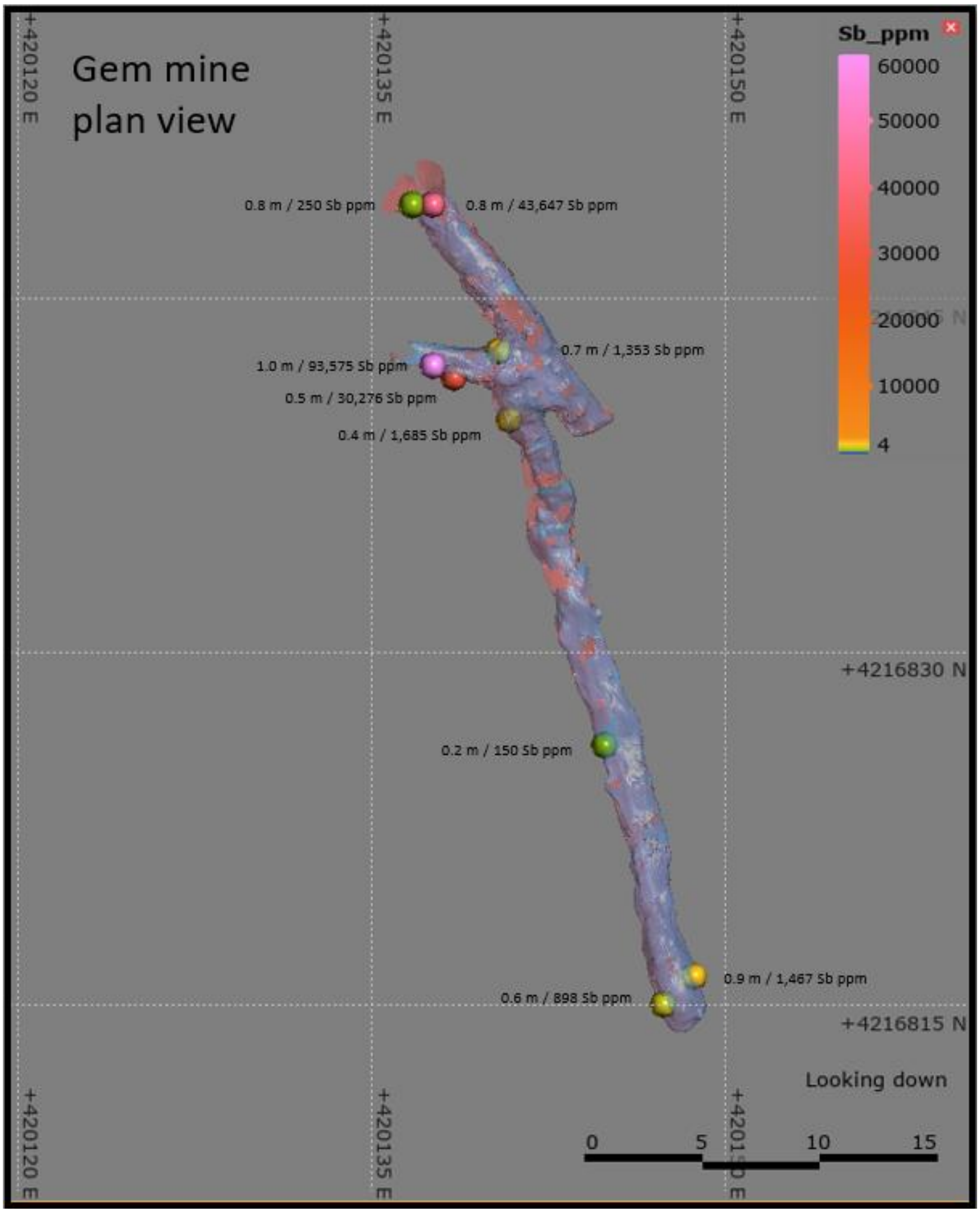

Figure 5: Plan view of Gem Mine underground workings from lidar scan, showing locations of 9 channel samples. Antimony values with an average grade of 14,453 ppm Sb (1.4% Sb).

OTHER OBSERVED MINERALISATION-STYLES

Additional mineralisation styles have been identified, which can be factored into future exploration. Volcanogenic mineralisation occurs within the overlying dacite–rhyodacite volcanics, which are variably altered and locally mineralised. Indicators of epithermal-related mineralisation include multi-phase jasperoids, quartz–calcite veins, barite–calcite veins, nontronite-bearing lace agate nodules with late-stage calcite, and a hot-springs palaeosurface preserved as a travertine bench in Drywash Canyon.

NEXT STEPS

Planned activities at the Antimony Canyon Project include further geological mapping of priority targets, geophysical surveys to assist in identifying extensions of known mineralisation, and preparation of initial drill sites to test high-priority zones.

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 Person's 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 – GRAB SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY: ACP, UTAH (Excluding QA/QC Samples)

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	Sb ppm	Sb %
1733801	420464	4216689	314	0.03%
1733802	420464	4216699	762	0.08%
1733803	**420750**	**4216640**	**54,263**	**5.43%**
1733804	**420750**	**4216650**	**72,907**	**7.29%**
1733805	**422891**	**4217769**	**15,779**	**1.58%**
1733806	**422891**	**4217779**	**25,388**	**2.54%**
1733807	422883	4217864	292	0.03%
1733808	422883	4217865	151	0.02%
1733809	422883	4217875	88	0.01%
1733810	421739	4217323	75	0.01%
1733811	421736	4217273	35	0.00%
1733812	421736	4217283	39	0.00%
1733813	421932	4217486	40	0.00%
1733814	421932	4217496	44	0.00%
1733815	421828	4217626	875	0.09%
1733816	421797	4217691	36	0.00%
1733817	421813	4218140	55	0.01%
1733818	421815	4218144	12	0.00%
1733819	422055	4218241	12	0.00%
1733820	422108	4218104	14	0.00%
1733822	422042	4217791	58	0.01%
1733823	422040	4217576	13	0.00%
1733824	423790	4217219	14	0.00%
1733825	423790	4217229	12	0.00%
1733826	423800	4217233	29	0.00%
1733827	423800	4217243	13	0.00%
1733828	423818	4217245	13	0.00%
1733829	423838	4217270	41	0.00%
1733830	423825	4217252	54	0.01%
1733831	421052	4216249	85	0.01%
1733832	419957	4216814	116	0.01%
1733833	419985	4216823	6	0.00%
1733834	419985	4216833	7	0.00%
1733835	419985	4216843	6	0.00%
1733836	420047	4216852	129	0.01%
1733837	420047	4216853	78	0.01%
1733838	420052	4216846	179	0.02%
1733839	420053	4216843	88	0.01%
1733840	420055	4216840	51	0.01%
1733842	420056	4216838	49	0.00%

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	Sb ppm	Sb %
1733843	420058	4216862	56	0.01%
1733844	420064	4216863	530	0.05%
1733845	420066	4216854	737	0.07%
1733846	420066	4216855	648	0.06%
1733847	420066	4216856	898	0.09%
1733848	420066	4216857	1,467	0.15%
1733849	420066	4216858	156	0.02%
1733850	420133	4216854	250	0.03%
1733851	420133	4216855	418	0.04%
1733852	**420132**	**4216855**	**43,647**	**4.36%**
1733853	420053	4217442	352	0.04%
1733854	420090	4217406	349	0.03%
1733855	**420101**	**4217402**	**50,929**	**5.09%**
1733856	420156	4217384	9,090	0.91%
1733857	420156	4217383	1,262	0.13%
1733858	**420168**	**4217381**	**31,406**	**3.14%**
1733859	420174	4217380	478	0.05%
1733860	420174	4217381	168	0.02%
1733862	420214	4217407	142	0.01%
1733863	420780	4216681	296	0.03%
1733864	**420692**	**4216666**	**14,712**	**1.47%**
1733865	**420647**	**4216694**	**73,422**	**7.34%**
1733866	**422890**	**4217776**	**12,718**	**1.27%**
1733867	422889	4217775	976	0.10%
1733868	422888	4217774	1,200	0.12%
1733869	**422887**	**4217772**	**33,921**	**3.39%**
1733870	**422886**	**4217771**	**21,554**	**2.16%**
1733872	422885	4217769	3,691	0.37%
1733873	422882	4217772	990	0.10%
1733874	**422874**	**4217780**	**11,871**	**1.19%**
1733875	422874.5	4217780	914	0.09%
1733876	422873	4217783	1,172	0.12%
1733877	422873	4217783	3,748	0.37%
1733878	**422875**	**4217782**	**27,479**	**2.75%**
1733879	**422875**	**4217782**	**39,642**	**3.96%**
1733880	**422875**	**4217782**	**23,622**	**2.36%**
1733881	422879	4217780	8,862	0.89%
1733882	422879.5	4217780	2,861	0.29%
1733883	422880	4217781	2,083	0.21%
1733884	422880.5	4217781	1,128	0.11%
1733885	422880	4217783	917	0.09%
1733886	422881	4217784	2,135	0.21%
1733887	422881.5	4217784	4,245	0.42%
1733888	**422881**	**4217785**	**22,317**	**2.23%**

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	Sb ppm	Sb %
1733889	422881.5	4217785	3,187	0.32%
1733890	422882	4217787	4,321	0.43%
1733891	422882	4217787	681	0.07%
1733892	**422885**	**4217788**	**12,670**	**1.27%**
1733893	422885	4217788	852	0.09%
1733894	422882	4217791	783	0.08%
1733895	**422882**	**4217791**	**31,258**	**3.13%**
1733896	417891	4222368	1,192	0.12%
1733897	417896	4222359	4,006	0.40%
1733898	417896	4222360	786	0.08%
1733899	417902	4222359	3,338	0.33%
1733900	417906	4222399	820	0.08%
1945901	420504	4216784	57	0.01%
1945902	420440	4216729	195	0.02%
1945903	420421	4216735	95	0.01%
1945904	420428	4216795	84	0.01%
1945905	420410	4216848	68	0.01%
1945906	422222	4217692	4	0.00%
1945907	422184	4217680	324	0.03%
1945908	422159	4217709	181	0.02%
1945909	422140	4217715	300	0.03%
1945910	422106	4217803	411	0.04%
1945911	**422090**	**4217831**	**55,053**	**5.51%**
1945912	**422094**	**4217828**	**76,290**	**7.63%**
1945913	**422898**	**4217838**	**17,996**	**1.80%**
1945914	422102	4217829	2,641	0.26%
1945915	**422107**	**4217833**	**107,605**	**10.76%**
1945916	**422093**	**4217838**	**116,087**	**11.61%**
1945917	**422090**	**4217840**	**210,399**	**21.04%**
1945918	**422085**	**4217844**	**39,210**	**3.92%**
1945919	**422092**	**4217848**	**241,067**	**24.11%**
1945920	**422087**	**4217853**	**331,866**	**33.19%**
1945921	**422096**	**4217856**	**54,648**	**5.46%**
1945923	422112	4217832	3,973	0.40%
1945924	422107	4217832	5,064	0.51%
1945925	**422080**	**4217845**	**20,425**	**2.04%**
1945926	**422084**	**4217819**	**26,032**	**2.60%**
1945927	**422063**	**4217831**	**57,597**	**5.76%**
1945928	422058	4217833	5,674	0.57%
1945929	**422856**	**4217836**	**93,728**	**9.37%**
1945930	**422060**	**4217841**	**25,036**	**2.50%**
1945931	422104	4217817	4,584	0.46%
1945932	422108	4217818	7,023	0.70%
1945933	422119	4217793	589	0.06%

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	Sb ppm	Sb %
1945934	422119	4217793	367	0.04%
1945935	421917	4217705	436	0.04%
1945936	**421899**	**4217708**	**25,101**	**2.51%**
1945937	**421924**	**4217725**	**77,862**	**7.79%**
1945938	**421924**	**4217724**	**36,203**	**3.62%**
1945939	**421924**	**4217723**	**25,804**	**2.58%**
1945940	**421924**	**4217722**	**135,219**	**13.52%**
1945942	421916	4217725	1,721	0.17%
1945943	421908	4217785	750	0.08%
1945944	421961	4217830	2,062	0.21%
1945945	421961	4217829	316	0.03%
1945946	419711	4217326	239	0.02%
1945947	419885	4217434	276	0.03%
1945948	419854	4217742	100	0.01%
1945949	419855	4217747	177	0.02%
1945950	419821	4217914	106	0.01%
1945951	419820	4217927	137	0.01%
1945952	419841	4217962	148	0.01%
1945953	419826	4217980	260	0.03%
1945954	419811	4218026	576	0.06%
1945955	**419681**	**4218009**	**80,739**	**8.07%**
1945956	**419678**	**4218028**	**43,527**	**4.35%**
1945957	419684	4217997	1,719	0.17%
1945958	419682	4217931	225	0.02%
1945959	419507	4217713	977	0.10%
1945960	420120	4216859	723	0.07%
1945962	420134	4216866	343	0.03%
1945963	420135	4216878	432	0.04%
1945964	**420132**	**4216888**	**102,447**	**10.24%**
1945965	420121	4216883	805	0.08%
1945966	420068	4216951	286	0.03%
1945967	420057	4216955	594	0.06%
1945968	420104	4216965	1,135	0.11%
1945969	421160	4216298	183	0.02%
1945970	417934	4222404	350	0.04%
1945971	417914	4222395	147	0.01%
1945972	417894	4222387	129	0.01%
1945973	417895	4222391	132	0.01%
1945974	417895	4222394	68	0.01%
1945975	417885	4222398	63	0.01%
1945976	417874	4222476	90	0.01%
1945977	417817	4222489	116	0.01%
1945978	417821	4222491	146	0.01%
1945979	417543	4222512	411	0.04%

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	Sb ppm	Sb %
1945980	417541	4222515	725	0.07%
1979901	420130	4216843	5,607	0.56%
1979902	**420130**	**4216844**	**93,575**	**9.36%**
1979903	**420130**	**4216845**	**30,276**	**3.03%**
1979904	420130	4216846	1,353	0.14%
1979905	420130	4216847	1,685	0.17%
1979906	420132	4216848	1,347	0.13%
1979907	420160	4216839	590	0.06%
1979908	420159	4216855	211	0.02%
1979909	420152	4216855	156	0.02%
1979910	420132	4216868	896	0.09%
1979911	420135	4216885	249	0.02%
1979912	420135	4216886	666	0.07%
1979913	**420132**	**4216891**	**108,187**	**10.82%**
1979914	**420140**	**4216906**	**30,035**	**3.00%**
1979915	420125	4216909	953	0.10%
1979916	420089	4216953	506	0.05%
1979917	420089	4216954	1,313	0.13%
1979918	420089	4216955	300	0.03%
1979919	419900	4217298	121	0.01%
1979920	419895	4217312	205	0.02%
1979922	419898	4217318	180	0.02%
1979923	419882	4217312	102	0.01%
1979924	419876	4217322	50	0.01%
1979925	419855	4217351	81	0.01%
1979926	419938	4217405	387	0.04%
1979927	419967	4217412	76	0.01%
1979928	420902	4216273	44	0.00%
1979929	420933	4216502	53	0.01%
1979930	421033	4216724	85	0.01%
1979931	421051	4216757	161	0.02%
1979932	421055	4216741	170	0.02%
1979933	421059	4216758	218	0.02%
1979934	421020	4216776	127	0.01%
1979935	420973	4216797	505	0.05%
1979936	420915	4216804	3,432	0.34%
1979937	**420959**	**4216838**	**144,723**	**14.47%**
1979938	**420966**	**4216841**	**71,458**	**7.15%**
1979939	**420966**	**4216844**	**124,135**	**12.41%**
1979940	420868	4216775	1,614	0.16%
1979942	**420678**	**4216721**	**41,498**	**4.15%**
1979943	**420635**	**4216711**	**91,445**	**9.14%**
1979944	420635	4216714	2,813	0.28%
1979945	**420631**	**4216714**	**41,478**	**4.15%**

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	Sb ppm	Sb %
1979946	423787	4217217	677	0.07%
1979947	423787	4217218	609	0.06%
1979948	423787	4217219	230	0.02%
1979949	423787	4217220	287	0.03%
1979950	423787	4217221	141	0.01%
1979951	423787	4217222	140	0.01%
1979952	417880	4222360	184	0.02%
1979953	417880	4222362	149	0.01%
1979954	417880	4222364	114	0.01%
1979955	417880	4222369	201	0.02%
1979956	417880	4222372	1,508	0.15%
1979957	417880	4222373	146	0.01%
1979958	417872	4222474	82	0.01%
1979959	417862	4222456	130	0.01%
1979960	417862	4222459	85	0.01%
1979962	417862	4222460	75	0.01%
1979963	417862	4222462	80	0.01%
1979964	417862	4222463	132	0.01%
1979965	417823	4222467	182	0.02%
1979966	417823	4222468	347	0.03%
1979967	417811	4222471	935	0.09%
1979968	417540	4222510	144	0.01%
1979969	417539	4222522	187	0.02%
1979970	417539	4222527	539	0.05%
1979971	417519	4222516	170	0.02%
1939302	417914	4222688	48	0.00%
1939303	417922	4222768	44	0.00%
1939304	417906	4222812	47	0.00%
1939305	417875	4222870	48	0.00%
1939306	417875	4222859	178	0.02%
1939307	417874	4222839	20	0.00%
1939308	417856	4222888	83	0.01%
1939309	417724	4222993	61	0.01%
1939310	417625	4223027	97	0.01%
1939311	417607	4223020	288	0.03%

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 were 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 between 0.25-1 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. • The sampling program was designed to test known and potential mineralised structures, characterise the host geology and associated alteration features. As a result, the dataset includes material types ranging from massive stibnite veins and breccias to unmineralised wall rock, altered tuffs, conglomerates, and sedimentary horizons.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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 grab 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.	• No Drilling Completed • Sample collection was carried out by Dr Michael Feinstein, Trigg's US Project Manager. • All grab samples were considered representative of the environment in which the sample occurred. • 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 chisel and contained within labelled calico bags. Sampling nature is considered appropriate for due diligence and early-exploration work. • Procedure for underground (channel) sampling is: geologic review and description of underground workings, horizontal stop-start lines are marked with spray paint, sample descriptions and associated widths are recorded, then a 2-man team of breaker/catcher with hammer/chisel

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	are supervised in collecting a representative sample across the marked interval, samples bags are sealed with numbered tag upon collection. Vertical chip channels are cut across the visual mineralisation throughout the working. • The samples, with an average size of 0.25 to 1 kilogram, 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 20th sample. Several duplicate samples were taken and blanks inserted. (See Appendix 1). • 18 samples were blanks, standards and duplicates (See Appendix 1) were collected during the program. • Including lab repeats and internal standards – 63 QA/QC control samples were assayed within the batch. • The field program is complete, with the samples submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada for a broad, multi-element assay stream. • Method: Five acid (total) digestion /ICP-OES finish • The methods are appropriate for antimony mineralisation reporting at two levels, exploration and ore grade levels. • All QA/QC results fell within acceptable performance limits, confirming the reliability and integrity of the analytical data.
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.	• A verification program for these initial samples is currently underway that will permit use in any potential resource estimate. • The samples are to determine the levels of Sb and other valuable elements in grab samples. • The results will be used to inform additional trenching and drilling across the exploration target areas.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Claim area (Figure 2) 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. • The accuracy of the 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. • Similarly, in the underground situation, vertical chip channels are cut across the visual mineralisation exposed throughout the working. • Sampling underground occurred as "continuous vertical chip channels" from floor to ceiling, with widths associated. • All non-underground samples are considered as point samples. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 over 250 unpatented lode claims awaiting adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management. • The claims are held by Monamatapa Investments, Inc, and Trigg Minerals (USA) LLC, both wholly-owned subsidiaries of Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX TMG). • Trigg is not aware of any conflicting claims. • The Company can commence non-ground disturbing activity, but claims must be adjudicated before ground-disturbing activities such as building tracks, pads, and drilling ensue. • The project lies in the Dixie National Forest, which is Federal Land. Thus, any exploration or development activities in this area would require coordination with the U.S. Forest Services and adherence to federal land management regulations.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Apart from some minor mining activity (extracting 30t) in 1967 from one of the historical mines, no work has been performed since 1942. • Before 1967, the last mining occurred and ceased in 1908. • All subsequent studies have relied on the Bureau of Mines' 1941 and 1942 results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No formal exploration has been performed since this time. • The project area has never been drilled.
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 following information for all Material drill holes:
	  o easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
		• No drilling conducted.
		• All sample locations and descriptions have been provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Maps and images are included within the body of text • Location information for the samples is contained in Appendix 1.
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.
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, and drilling to define the full extent of mineralisation and evaluate development potential.