Exploration Target on Patented Claims Creates Fast-Tracked Pathway to Development at Antimony Canyon, Utah

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration Target for Patented Claims defined: **6.1 to 6.9 Mt at 1.4% to 2.3% Sb, containing between 86,000 to 158,000 tonnes of antimony metal**. The Company notes that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
- Exploration will be exclusively focused on the 20 recently acquired patented claims, which grant full ownership of both surface and mineral rights, de-risking the project's development pathway and insulating it from federal land policy changes.
- Patented claims encompass the project's most significant historical mines, where recent channel sampling returned exceptional grades of up to **1.5m at 33.2%** Antimony (Sb), and **numerous samples exceeded 10% Sb**.
- Private land ownership provides a streamlined permitting process under Utah's Mined Land Reclamation Act, enabling the Company to fast-track its pilot-scale mining strategy and advance rapidly towards potential production.
- A focused program of detailed mapping, geophysics, trenching, and drilling is being designed for the patented blocks to rapidly validate historical data and define a high-grade, JORC and S-K 1300-compliant Mineral Resource.
- The Company is well-capitalised to aggressively advance its critical minerals portfolio, including the Antimony Canyon patented claims.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) announces a strategic pivot to fast-track exploration and potential development at its flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, USA. The Company will now concentrate its near-term exploration and development efforts exclusively on 20 recently acquired patented mining claims, which are understood to host the project's highest-grade historical antimony workings (Figure 1). This focused approach represents a significant evolution in corporate strategy, shifting the narrative from a large-scale, conceptual exploration opportunity to a tangible, high-certainty, near-term development story designed to attract development-focused capital.

The patented claim acquisitions mark a pivotal milestone, delivering a level of control not previously possible under the project's existing unpatented claims. The strategic value lies in the dual advantage of securing the project's geological core while simultaneously gaining access to a more streamlined and predictable permitting pathway. As **Managing Director Andre Booyzen** stated, *"We now control not only the mineral rights but also the land surface, giving us the ability to advance exploration and development without delays and allowing the company to pursue its near-term, pilot-scale mining ambitions aggressively."*

This accelerated strategy targets the urgent national need for a secure, locally produced supply of antimony, a mineral recognised as critical by the United States government for its essential role in defence and industrial supply chains. By focusing on the most de-risked and highest-value part of its asset, Trigg aims to become a potential first mover in rebuilding America's primary antimony production base. The strategy's implementation is supported by a strong financial position, following a recent capital raise that provides the necessary funds to advance this program with confidence.

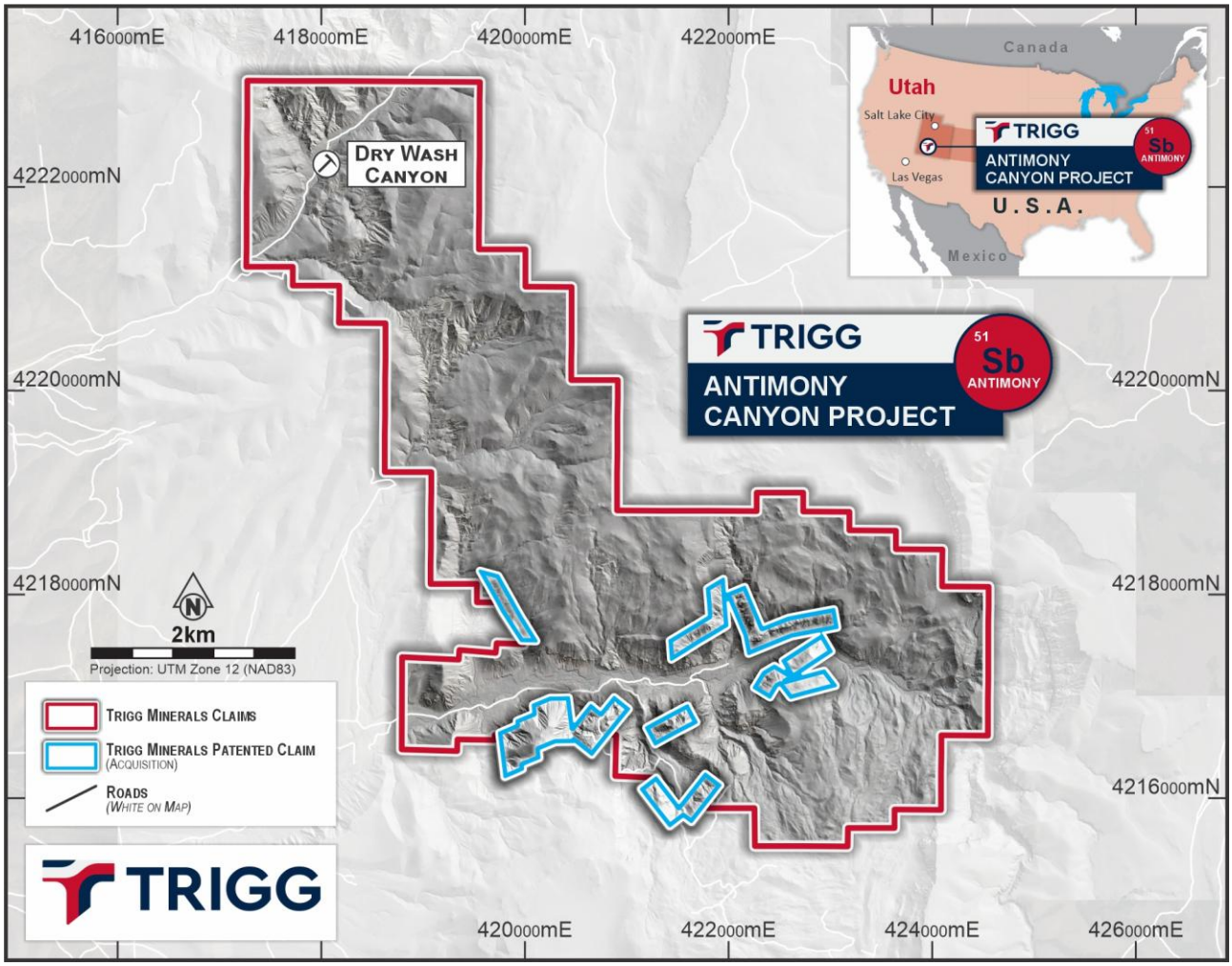

Figure 1: Patented claim locations within the broader unpatented lode claim boundary superimposed on the regional digital terrain model.

EXPLORATION TARGET

The 20 patented claims cover the historic core of the Antimony Canyon mining district, an area of past mining activity extensively studied by the USBM and USGS in the 1940s (Figure 2). Trigg's early field programs have concentrated on the same ground, with systematic sampling and mapping by the Company's consultants, MineOro and Dahrouge Geological Consulting. This work has confirmed key elements of the earlier investigations and suggests that historical assessments likely underestimated antimony grades within at least one of several mineralised horizons now recognised. The horizon historically regarded as the primary "mine" host at the Antimony Canyon Project is being re-evaluated in light of recent fieldwork; however, for the purposes of this Exploration Target, only the "mine" horizon has been considered.

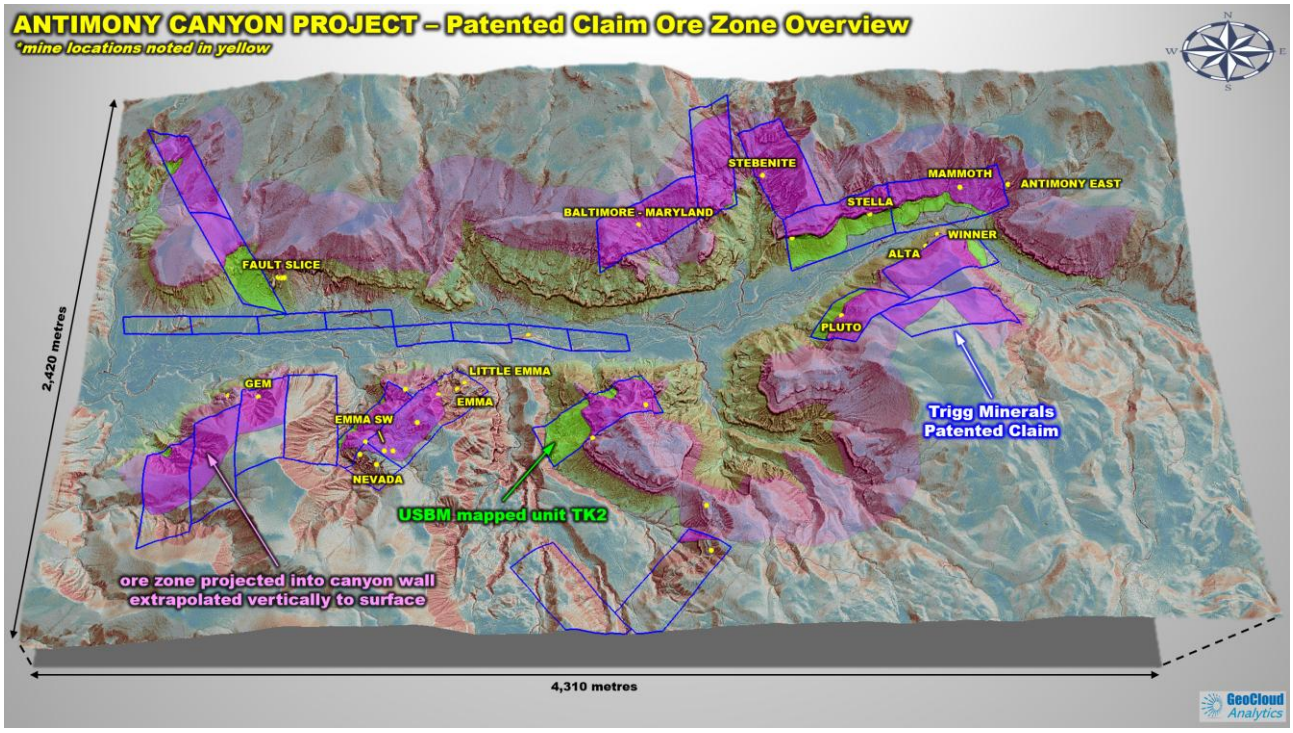

Figure 2: Three-dimensional perspective showing the interpreted mineralised envelope within the Patented Claims, and the remainder of the Antimony Canyon Project, along with the locations of the historical mines. The green shading highlights surface exposures of the target calcareous tuffaceous horizon, while the pink line represents a lateral projection of up to 250m into the canyon walls used for volumetric modelling. This envelope is considered conservative, as most, but not all, historical mines and adits are captured within the buffer, supporting the potential for broader mineralised development.

An exploration target of 6.1 – 6.9 Mt at 1.4 – 2.3% Sb (containing approximately 86 – 158 kt Sb) is based on the same broad footprint developed for the earlier regional exploration target outlined in the 14 July 2025 ASX announcement ("Exploration Target defined for Antimony Canyon Project, Utah"). The Company notes that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

The Gaussian mixture model has been re-run on all historical and recent sampling within the patented claims to derive updated upper and lower bounds. Historical USBM work targeted lower-grade selvages adjacent to previously mined stibnite bodies, yielding a conservative dataset that likely underestimates grade potential in unmined areas. In contrast, the upper bound of 2.3% Sb was derived from a statistical analysis of the 568 trench and channel samples, which identified a distinct, higher-grade population of mineralisation likely associated with the core of the historical workings, including a channel sample of 1.5m at 33.2% Sb and numerous other samples exceeding 10% Sb[1]. This dual-population approach, used to define the grade envelope for exploration targets, provides a reasonable basis that captures both the broader mineralised system and the higher-grade domains within the patented claims.

The recent results, especially the multi-kilogram channel samples averaging 9.7% Sb at the Stebenite Mine and 5.3% Sb at the Little Emma Mine from Trigg sampling[1], support the pockets of high-grade

[1] 14 August 2025 ASX announcement ("Outstanding Channel Results Confirm Multiple High Grade Antimony Zones at Antimony Canyon Project")

mineralisation recorded in the raw historical USBM data. These data show numerous multi-per cent antimony intercepts directly within the footprint of the historical mines. This new approach effectively targets these high-grade cores for the initial development.

Trigg has defined the following Exploration Target for the Patented Claims within the Antimony Canyon Project:

Exploration Target	Tonnage (Mt) Range	Sb (%)	Contained Sb (t)
Total	6.1 – 6.9	1.4 – 2.3	86,000 – 158,000

The Company notes that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012)..

Basis of the Exploration Target

The Patented Claim Exploration Target has been derived using the following assumptions:

- **Volume:** Ranges approximately from 4.8 to 5.6 Mm^3, with mapped mineralised trends across an area of 4.3 km by 2.4 km. The mineralised envelope was interpreted to extend about 250 metres into the canyon walls throughout the Antimony Canyon Project area. This assumption is supported by field observations and mapping, which show mineralisation cropping out for nearly 200 metres laterally in areas like the Emma workings and projecting horizontally for almost 50 metres into the canyon wall at the Mammoth Mine, where development ended in mineralisation. Based on these exposures, a 250-metre lateral extent is regarded as reasonable and geologically justifiable for modelling the volumetric footprint of the system. The approach remains conservative, as several historical mines and adits are located well outside the 250-metre envelope, indicating potential for a broader mineralised zone than currently modelled (Figure 2).
- **Volumetric Assumptions and Confidence Adjustment:** To better reflect the appropriate level of confidence for the early stage of the Project's life, Trigg has adopted a conservative approach to interpreting mineralisation volumes and contained metal. While field observations confirm widespread antimony mineralisation across the Antimony Canyon area, assuming a continuous mineralised sheet throughout is not realistic without supporting drilling data. As a historical reference, Doelling (1975) applied a 50% reduction to his speculative estimate to account for geological uncertainty. In line with this caution, Trigg has similarly applied a 50% discount to the volumetric projection when estimating contained metal, even with the patented claims. This approach ensures the Exploration Target remains grounded in tangible, defensible inputs while recognising the limitations inherent at this stage of project development.
- **Zone Thickness:** The average mineralised thickness is 5 metres, based on geological mapping and recent field validation by Trigg's geological consultants, MineOro and Dahrouge.
- **Density:** A density of 2.5 t/m3 has been applied, reflecting the higher tenor of stibnite mineralisation with the welded tuffaceous host.

- **Grade Determination:** The dataset included 568 trench and face channel samples[2] collected from mineralised zones exposed at various mines within different patented claims. The variation in sampling indicates multiple mineralisation populations. A Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) was applied to Sb% values above 0.3% to identify different grade populations statistically. Two distinct groups emerged from the GMM, indicating a lower-grade mineralisation threshold of 1.4% and a higher-grade threshold of 2.3%, which is likely linked to structural or lithological controls.

Recent field mapping shows that sub-horizontal calcareous welded-tuff horizons of the Flagstaff Formation mainly host mineralisation within the Exploration Target. Mineralisation also occurs higher in the sequence, within interbedded calcareous tuffs, and within or immediately beneath the basal conglomerate, consistent with a stacked, stratabound architecture. This geometry supports the lateral continuity assumptions used for the target; however, the volumetric calculations backing historical estimates remain unverified.

Field mapping and GIS-based analysis (Figure 3) have confirmed the continuity of mineralisation across multiple historical workings, including the Emma-Albion, Mammoth, Stebinite, Gem, Pluto, Stella, and Winner mine areas.

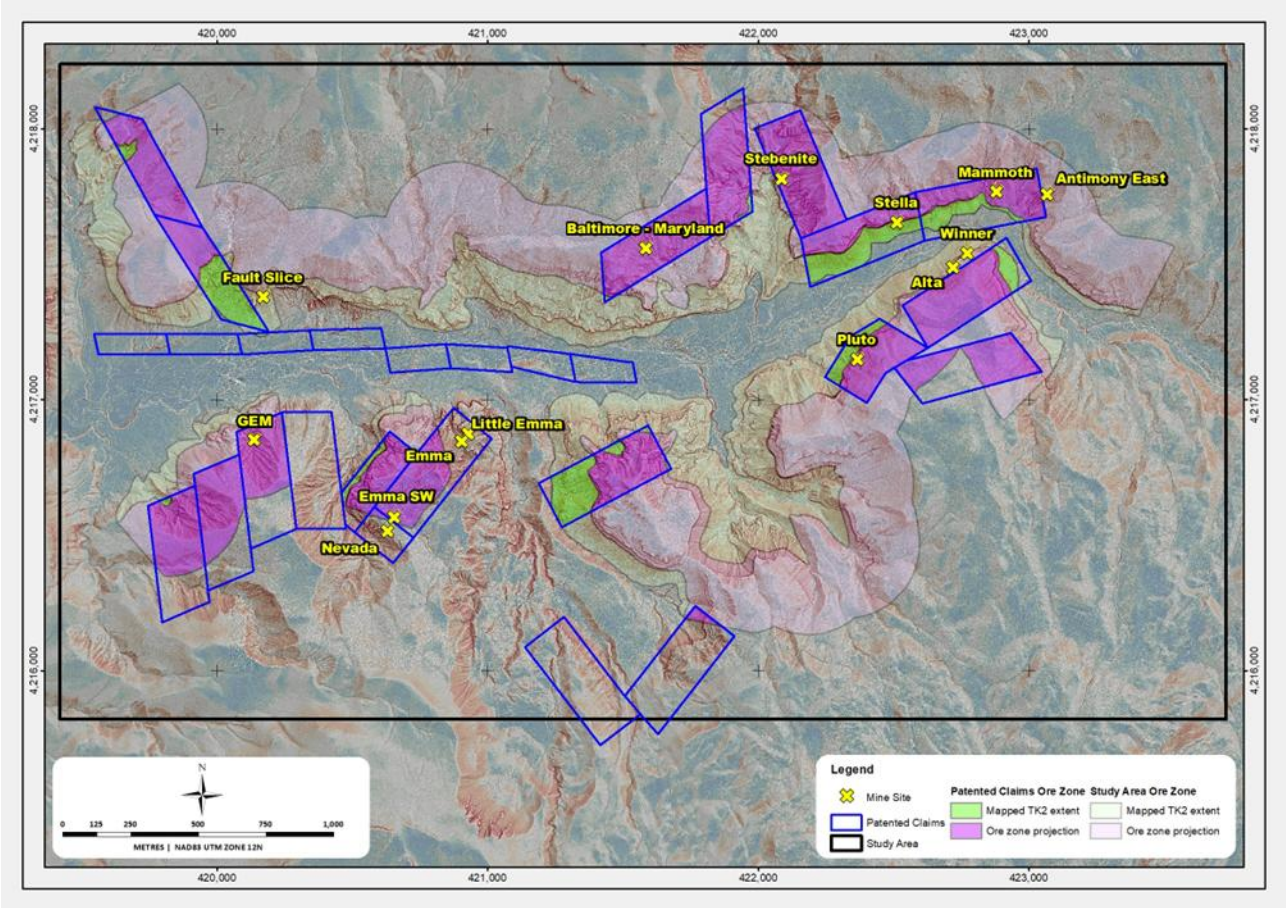

Figure 3: Plan view showing the interpreted mineralised envelope within the Patented Claims, Antimony Canyon Project, along with the locations of the historical mines.

[2] Data previously reported in the following ASX announcements: 14 July 2025 announcement ("Exploration Target defined for Antimony Canyon Project, Utah") and 14 August 2025 announcement ("Outstanding Channel Results Confirm Multiple High Grade Antimony Zones at Antimony Canyon Project")

Modelling Limitations

The current modelling faces several key limitations that restrict both its spatial extent and detailed volumetric data. Firstly, the model has only been developed for the target unit (TK2) of the Flagstaff Formation, as mapped by the Utah Geological Survey (UGS). As a result, important areas such as the Emma workings, the eastern end of the canyon, and the corridor connecting the Gem and Emma workings have received limited attention due to incomplete geological coverage, despite field evidence confirming mineralisation in these zones. Secondly, the model focuses solely on the basal mineralised position and neglects the vertical distribution of multiple mineralised horizons at different stratigraphic levels, as verified through field mapping.

The Power of Patented Claims

A patented mining claim is a piece of land where ownership has been transferred from the federal government into private hands. The owner holds fee simple title to both the surface and the underlying mineral estate. This is in stark contrast to unpatented lode claims, such as the balance of claims that make up the project, where the claimant only has the right to extract minerals. Under unpatented claims, the land remains federally owned and is managed by agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), meaning any development is subject to strict federal oversight.

The benefits of private ownership via patented claims are substantial:

- Security of Tenure: The project is protected from potential changes in federal land policy, administrative mineral withdrawals, or other regulatory shifts that could impact lands in the public domain.
- Operational Flexibility: Full surface control gives the Company the freedom to optimise the placement of vital infrastructure, including processing plants, waste rock storage facilities, access roads, and drill pads, without needing a lengthy federal review and approval process.
- Streamlined Permitting: The regulatory process becomes much simpler, with primary oversight shifting from federal agencies to state and local authorities. This key benefit is explained further below.

Acquiring the patented claims is a strategic move to increase certainty and accelerate progress. On private land in Utah, permitting mainly follows the DOGM (Utah Mining and Reclamation Act), thus avoiding the complex federal procedures typically associated with unpatented claims. This shift to a state-led process reduces permitting risks, can significantly shorten development timelines, and improves project economics by bringing forward potential cash flows and lowering risk-adjusted discount rates.

For development on unpatented federal lands, an operator must follow a multi-step process involving the BLM and the US Forest Service (since the ACP is situated within the Dixie National Forest). This includes submitting location notices, paying annual maintenance fees, and, for activities that cause significant surface disturbance, preparing and submitting a Plan of Operations. This process can trigger a comprehensive and often multi-year environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which is known for potential delays and legal challenges.

In contrast, the patented claims provide a more straightforward and predictable route through the DOGM. The Utah Mined Land Reclamation Act covers all lands within the state, including private property, and establishes a clear, size-based permitting framework.

- Exploration Project: Requires the submission of a basic Notice of Intention, adequate for initial activities such as trenching and drilling.
- Small Mining Operation: A complete Notice of Intention is required for disturbances of 20 acres or less.
- Large Mining Operation: For disturbances exceeding 20 hectares, an approved Notice of Intention and a valid reclamation surety are required.

This state-managed process is generally more streamlined and efficient, enabling a quicker transition from exploration to the planned pilot-scale mining phase. Additionally, moving to private land effectively localises the project's social licence to operate. Engagement shifts from national stakeholders, who often target projects on federal land, to state and local bodies as well as the community. Since management has already reported "strong community support" after recent site visits, this localisation of stakeholder relations greatly reduces the risk of third-party obstruction and enhances the project's overall viability.

This targeted approach is similar to a "starter pit" or "pilot plant" development model. By focusing on a smaller, high-grade, and easily accessible area with a simplified permitting process, the company can aim for initial production with significantly lower capital costs. Potential cash flow from such a pilot operation could then be used to self-fund the systematic exploration and phased development of the larger, surrounding mineralised system defined by the broader Exploration Target. This cautious, capital-efficient strategy crucially reduces shareholder dilution and overall project execution risk.

ENDS

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

For more information, please contact:

Andre Booyzen
Trigg Minerals Limited
Managing Director
info@trigg.com.au
+61 (08) 6256 4403

Kristin Rowe
NWR Communications
Investor Relations
kristin@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (0) 404 889 896

ABOUT TRIGG MINERALS

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is advancing critical mineral development in Tier-1 US 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. The recently secured Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in Nevada further strengthens Trigg's position in critical minerals, adding scale and diversification within a Tier-1 jurisdiction.

With a proven leadership team, active government engagement, and smelter development underway, Trigg is strategically positioned to lead the resurgence of antimony and tungsten 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 and the Exploration Target 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 Exploration Target at Antimony Canyon 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: 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.	**Historical Sampling (USBM, 1940s):** The U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) conducted systematic trenching and channel sampling across mineralised horizons. Samples were collected from 96 hand-dug trenches as 4- by 6-inch grooves, typically representing a 5-foot vertical section across the sub-horizontal mineralisation. Eleven bulk samples were also taken from mine dumps. Areas where mineralisation was not discernible were not sampled. This work is of high quality for the era. **Recent Sampling (Trigg Minerals, 2025):** Recent sampling by Trigg Minerals and its consultants (MineOro, Dahrouge) includes 250 rock chip samples, comprising both reconnaissance grab samples and systematic, measured-width channel samples. Channel samples were cut using a hammer and chisel across the walls of historic mine workings to provide a robust measure of in-situ grade. Reconnaissance sampling was non-systematic and focused on mineralised exposures and mine workings.
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 has been undertaken on the project to date.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken.

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.	**Historical Logging:** The historical work by the USBM and USGS included detailed geological mapping. **Recent Logging:** All recent rock chip and channel samples collected by Trigg Minerals have been geologically logged to a level of detail sufficient for geological interpretation and to support the formulation of an Exploration Target. Logging is qualitative and records lithology, alteration, and mineralisation style.
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.	**Historical Sampling:** Details of sub-sampling and sample preparation for the 1940s USBM program are not documented. **Recent Sampling:** Samples were recently submitted to American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Sparks, Nevada. All samples were digested using a 5-acid method and analysed by ICP-OES. Samples returning >10,000 ppm Sb were re-analysed using ore-grade calibrations. All samples were taken from mineralised exposures or historical workings associated with the known mineralisation. 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.
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.	**Historical Data:** The USBM and USGS are reputable government agencies, and their analytical data is considered reliable for the purpose of defining an Exploration Target. Trigg has confirmed the data as reliable for grade and distribution. QA/QC procedures from the 1940s are not documented. **Recent Data:** The recent sampling program included the insertion of 18 QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, and duplicates) among a total of 268 samples. All QA/QC results fell within acceptable performance limits, confirming the reliability and integrity of the analytical data. The 5-acid digest is considered a total digestion technique appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	The Competent Person, Mr Jonathan King, has reviewed the historical and recent data. Trigg's geological consultants, MineOro and Dahrouge Geological Consulting, have undertaken field programs that have confirmed key elements of the historical investigations.

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.	Recent channel sampling by Trigg has returned significantly higher grades (e.g., averages of 9.7% Sb and 5.3% Sb at the Stebenite and Little Emma Mines, respectively) than the historical USBM average, providing strong validation for the high-grade potential of the system.
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.	**Historical Data:** Historical trench and sample locations from original USBM maps have been georeferenced and digitised by Trigg Minerals for use in a modern GIS system. **Recent Data:** All recent sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS with WGS84 coordinates.
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.	Data spacing is irregular, as sampling is constrained to surface outcrops and accessible historical mine workings. The combined historical and recent dataset of 568 samples within the patented claims is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity, which is appropriate for estimating an Exploration Target. The data are insufficient to support the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
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 mineralisation is hosted in sub-horizontal, stratabound horizons. Both historical and recent channel sampling was conducted vertically or horizontally across the exposed mineralisation in trenches and mine walls, which is considered an appropriate orientation to approximate the true thickness of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Historical Sampling:** The security of the 1940s sample is not discussed. However, it is known that at least the bulk samples (and presumably all samples) were taken to the USBM Experimental Station in Salt Lake City, Utah. **Recent Sampling:** Dr Michael Feinstein, Trigg's 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.	The information has been compiled and reviewed by the Competent Person, Mr Jonathan King, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG).

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 Exploration Target is located entirely within 20 patented mining claims at the Antimony Canyon Project, Garfield County, Utah, USA. The claims cover approximately 375 acres. A patented claim grants fee simple title to both the surface and the mineral estate, meaning the land is privately owned by Trigg Minerals. The tenure is considered secure, and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area underwent extensive historical investigation by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) between 1941 and 1942, which included geological mapping, trenching, and channel sampling. This work forms the basis of the historical dataset used in the Exploration Target.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit is considered a hybrid epizonal orogenic–epithermal system. Mineralisation is stratabound and primarily hosted within sub-horizontal, calcareous welded-tuff horizons of the Palaeocene Flagstaff Formation. Mineralisation also occurs in vertically stacked horizons, including interbedded tuffs and basal conglomerates. The primary ore mineral is stibnite (Sb_2S_3), which occurs as massive veins, disseminations in breccia, and stratabound horizons.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling has been undertaken. Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 high-grade cuts have been applied. The grade range for the Exploration Target was determined using a Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) on all historical and recent sample data (568 samples) within the patented claims with Sb values above 0.3%. The GMM statistically identified two distinct grade populations, with a lower-grade threshold of 1.4% Sb and a higher-grade threshold of 2.3% Sb, which form the bounds of the Exploration Target.
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 has been undertaken. Not applicable.
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.	Relevant maps and figures are included in the source announcement document, including a plan view of the interpreted mineralised envelope and locations of historical mines.
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.	The announcement is balanced. It clearly states that the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and encompasses both the high-grade potential (e.g., a recent channel sample of 1.5m at 33.2% Sb) and the more conservative historical data that underpin the lower bound of the target.
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.	The Exploration Target is defined as **6.1 to 6.9 million tonnes at a grade of 1.4% to 2.3% Sb**. Key parameters used in its derivation include: a mineralised volume of 2.4 to 2.8 million m³, an average mineralised thickness of 5 metres, a lateral projection of 250 metres into canyon walls, and a density of 2.5 t/m³. A 50% discount factor was applied to the volumetric projection to account for geological uncertainty at this early stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A focused exploration program is being designed for the patented claims, with significant progress having been made, including detailed geological mapping and geophysics. Future work programs will include systematic trenching and a maiden drilling program. The objective is to define a maiden JORC (2012) and S-K 1300 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate.