Geological Breakthrough at Antimony Canyon Unlocks District-Scale Potential on Trigg's Patented Claims

The new geological framework, combined with initial CSAMT inversions, highlights promising zones within the Company's patented claims, exemplified by the Emma-Albion and Gem historic workings, and has identified additional priority targets along the structural corridor.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geological breakthrough, validated by two independent expert consultancies, Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. (DGC) and MineOro Explorations LLC (MOE), re-interprets Antimony Canyon as a district-scale, high-sulfidation epithermal system, significantly expanding the project's potential.**

- **The controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (CSAMT) geophysical survey has been successfully completed, with initial inversions identifying multiple shallow, high-priority targets at depths of 50-100 metres beneath and along strike from historic high-grade mines within the company's patented claims.**

- **Discovery of multiple stacked, sub-horizontal mineralised layers within the favourable tuff unit significantly boosts the project's tonnage potential and offers advantageous geometry for future potential development.**

- **Systematic channel sampling within the patented claims has yielded high-grade antimony results, including 1.5m at 33.2% Sb[1], which indicates the presence of a fertile epithermal system.**

- **Major targets are located within the Company's patented claims, providing a more direct approvals pathway that can shorten development timelines and enhance project value.**

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to provide an update on the geological understanding, along with some initial comments on the CSAMT data at its 100%-owned Antimony Canyon Project ("ACP" or "the Project"), located in Garfield County, Utah, USA.

Recent exploration programs carried out by Trigg's specialist geological consultants, MineOro Explorations LLC (MOE) and Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. (DGC), have yielded a significant geological breakthrough. The work has established a new mineralisation model that reinterprets the Project as potentially a district-scale, high-sulfidation epithermal system, greatly enhancing its prospectivity and providing a clear path toward exploration success.

[1] see ASX Announcement 14 August 2025 – High Grade Channel Samples, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah

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The Company's preliminary interpretation of the provided CSAMT data supports the conclusions of its main consultants (see Figure 1).

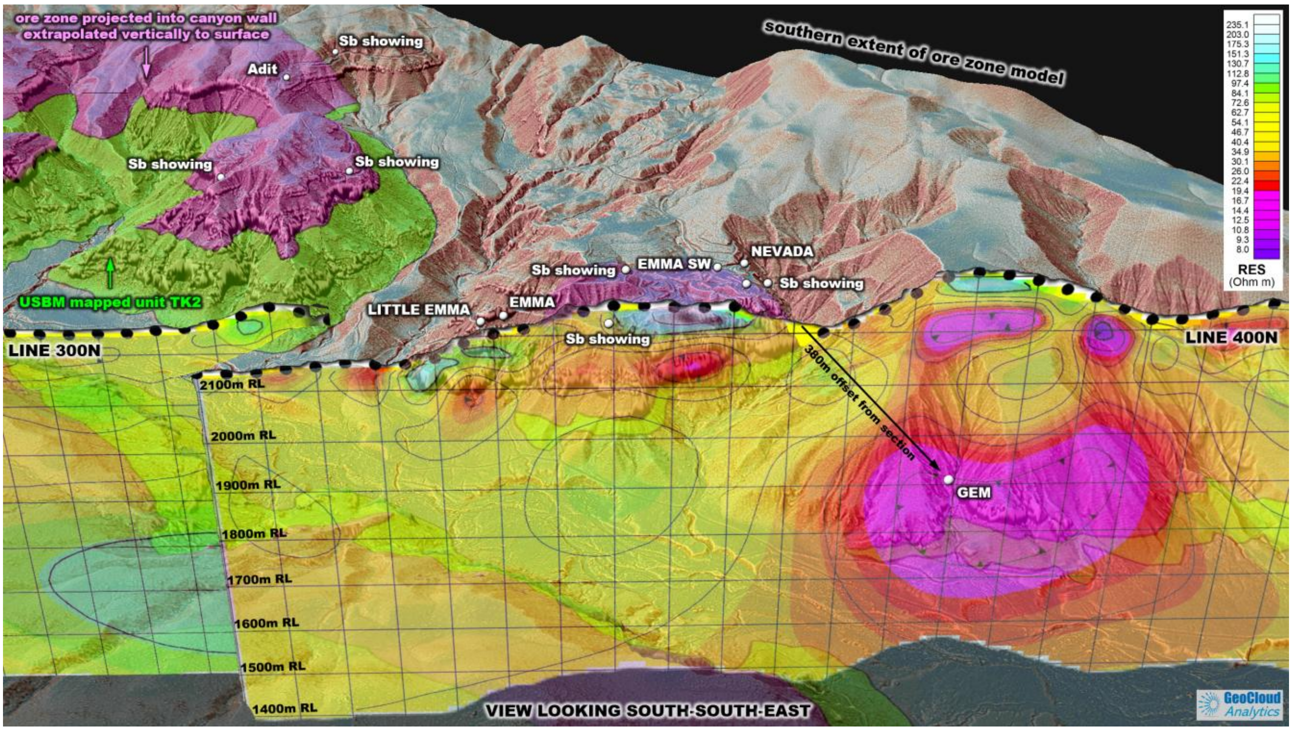

Figure 1. Cross-section L400N across the Emma workings (view SSE). A shallow, domed conductive layer (pink–red) flanks a deeper conductive core, which is interpreted as the system's hot-fluid feeder in a high-sulfidation epithermal environment. Antimony is most prevalent on the shoulders of the feeder, such as at the Emma group of historical workings, where resistive (silica-hardened) rock (cyan) overlies conductive, clay-altered zones along distinct resistivity contacts.

Managing Director Mr. Andre Booyzen commented: *"These results represent an important milestone for the Antimony Canyon Project. For over 70 years, the district's true potential was ignored. Our expert teams have achieved a geological breakthrough, identifying the specific volcanic host rock that influences mineralisation across a broad 3.5-kilometre area. This work has reduced the project's risk and revealed a range of attractive, shallow, drill-ready targets, which are confirmed by our initial review of the CSAMT Survey data.*

Confirming exceptional grades of up to 33.2% antimony within our patented claims and establishing a new geological model indicating a potential district-scale epithermal system are significant developments. This new insight offers a clear and scientifically grounded path forward.

Antimony is a vital mineral essential for defence and the energy transition, and currently, the US lacks significant domestic production. With a clear path to unlocking the full value of this outstanding discovery in a Tier-1 jurisdiction, Antimony Canyon now ranks as a highly strategic asset for the Company with the potential to become a significant new source of American antimony."

GEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Before Trigg's recent exploration programs, the geological controls and origin of the antimony mineralisation at Antimony Canyon had not been studied with modern techniques for over 70 years, leaving the district's true potential poorly understood. Work conducted by two independent and highly regarded geological consultancies, Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. and MineOro Explorations LLC, has now led to a breakthrough, establishing a new deposit model that offers a clear framework for future exploration.

A New Deposit Model

Both consulting groups agreed that the antimony mineralisation is not randomly distributed but is mainly hosted within a specific volcano-sedimentary package. The agreement from two different expert teams provides strong third-party validation of this new model, reducing the exploration risks for the Company.

The work by DGC identified the primary host rock as a "tuff unit (Tt)", which is described as a moderately to densely welded crystal-lithic ash-flow tuff that is lithologically and mineralogically distinct from the surrounding rock units. This Tt unit is the key location for stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation across the project area.

This finding is strongly backed by detailed mineralogical work from MOE, which identified the presence of key alteration minerals, including dickite, illite, and phengite, in close association with the stibnite veins. These minerals are important because they typically form in high-temperature environments, indicating the presence of an extensive, magmatically driven hydrothermal system as the driver of mineralisation at Antimony Canyon.

Synthesising these findings, the new deposit model is seen as a high-sulfidation epithermal system or a related epizonal orogenic system. Both models are known to create large, long-lasting, and productive mineralised systems capable of hosting significant deposits worldwide. This re-interpretation elevates the project from a collection of small, historic mines to a district-scale target with the potential for a substantial resource.

Scale, Geometry, and Grade

The new geological framework uncovers a system much larger in scale than previously thought. The combined mapping programs, which focused on the patented claims (Figure 2), have outlined a coherent mineralised footprint measuring at least 3.5 km (east-west) by 1.5 km (north-south), with mineralisation still open for expansion, especially to the north, south, and at depth.

Mineralisation characteristically occurs as sub-horizontal veins, veinlets, and stockwork zones that are stratabound within the favourable basal tuff (Tt) unit. Critically, field mapping has confirmed the presence of multiple, stacked mineralised horizons. This observation is of profound importance, as it means mineralisation is not confined to a single layer but occurs at several distinct levels within the stratigraphy. This dramatically increases the volume of prospective rock and the overall tonnage potential of the project.

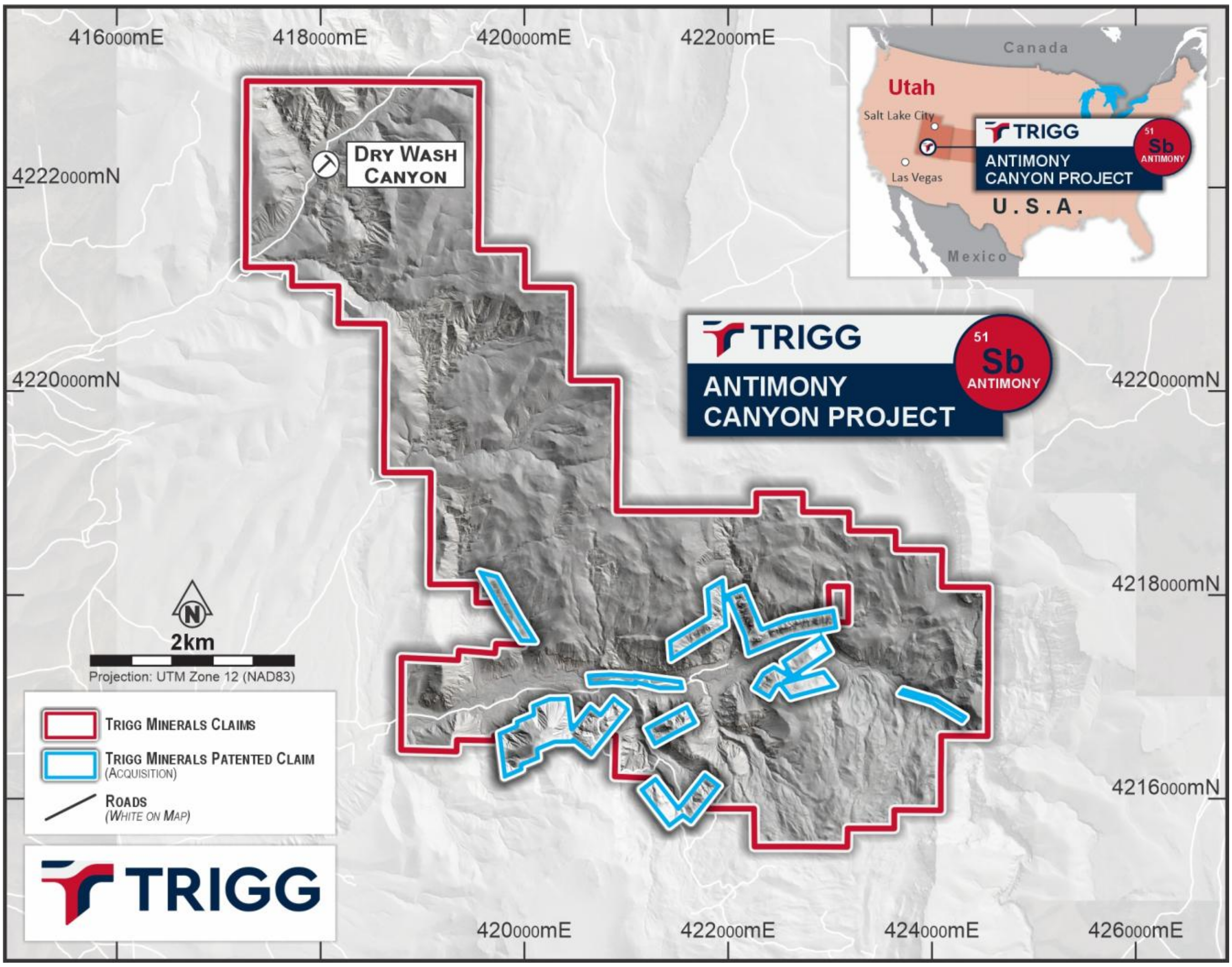

Figure 2: Location, unpatented and patented claim boundaries, Antimony Canyon Project.

The system is controlled by a series of northwest-trending, steeply dipping faults that acted as the primary conduits, or "plumbing," for the hot, metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids. Understanding this structural framework is key to predicting and targeting high-grade extensions of the known mineralisation.

Geochemical Validation of the Model

To evaluate the fertility of this newly defined geological system, a thorough and systematic channel sampling program was carried out across eight historic mine sites located within the Company's patented claims. The results offer strong validation of the new model, confirming the system's ability to host high-grade mineralisation.

The headline result from the program was obtained from the Stebenite Mine, where a channel sample assayed 33.2% Sb. This result is supported by consistently high-grade assays across the project, demonstrating that high-grade mineralisation is a key feature of the Antimony Canyon system (Figure 3). The strong average grades from important prospects, such as 9.7% Sb at the Stebenite Mine and

5.3% Sb at the Little Emma Mine, are based on multiple samples, reinforcing the belief that these areas host coherent, high-grade mineralised zones within the newly identified Tt host unit (Table 1)[2].

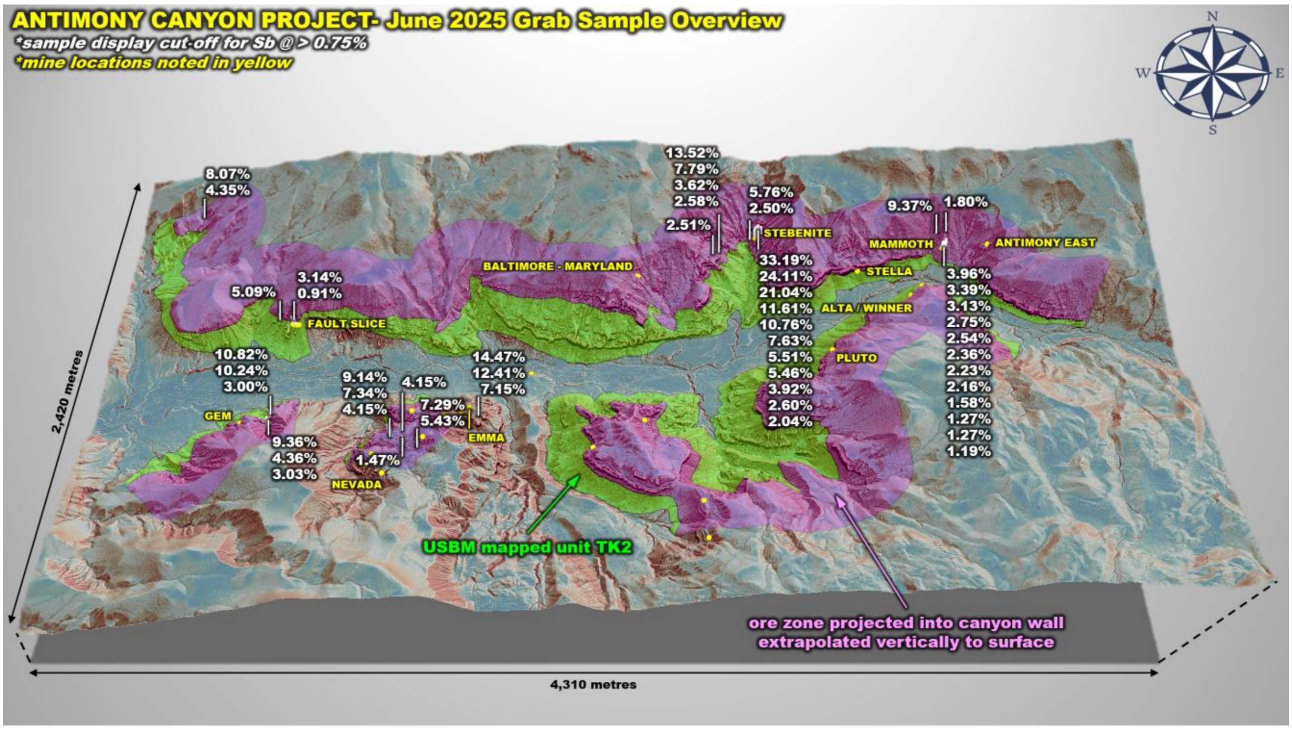

Figure 3: Distribution of high-grade grab samples (>0.75% Sb) at the Antimony Canyon Project, Utah, showing all samples above the lower grade threshold applied in the Exploration Target (see ASX Announcement August 14th – High Grade Channel Samples, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah).

Table 1: Summary of Channel Sampling Results by Prospect

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

(see ASX Announcement August 14th – High Grade Channel Samples, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah).

[2] All results referenced were previously disclosed in the ASX Announcement dated 14 August 2025, High-Grade Channel Samples, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah, together with the accompanying JORC Table providing complete details.

In addition to antimony, the mineralising system also contains elevated levels of key pathfinder elements, including arsenic (As) and mercury (Hg), with values exceeding 1% As and 100 ppm Hg reported. A selection of the most significant high-grade channel sample results is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Significant Channel Sample Assay Results

Prospect Name	Sample ID	Interval Width (m)	Sb (%)	As (ppm)	Hg (ppm)
Stebenite Mine	1945912	1.0	33.19	>10,000	85.2
Stebenite Mine	1945913	1.0	24.11	>10,000	65.1
Stebenite Mine	1945914	1.0	21.04	8,750	44.3
Little Emma Mine	1733860	1.2	14.47	3,450	12.5
Little Emma Mine	1733861	1.0	12.41	2,890	10.1
Gem Mine	1979902	0.8	9.36	1,230	5.4

(see ASX Announcement 14 August 2025 – High Grade Channel Samples, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah).

A CLEAR PATHWAY TO POTENTIAL DISCOVERY

The new, robust geological model has reduced the project's risks, providing a clear, science-driven pathway to potential discovery. The successful completion of the maiden exploration programs, along with the interpretation of the recently completed CSAMT Survey, will generate numerous high-priority, shallow, drill-ready targets at depths of just 50 to 100 metres. These targets are designed to test the grade and continuity of the stacked, mineralised tuff horizons both beneath and along strike from the extensive historic mine workings concentrated within the company's patented claims.

The CSAMT results show a shallow, sheet-like electrically conductive zone beneath a thin layer of more resistive rock near the surface. The Company's Competent Person interprets this resistive layer as silica-hardened rock, while the conductive zone is seen as clay-rich rock formed by steam and hot fluids. These features suggest a shallow outflow fed by a deeper fluid source (i.e., a feeder zone). Within the patented claims, which include all the historical mines, most antimony occurs where the hard, resistive rock contacts the softer, conductive zone, especially along the boundaries between the two (Figure 3: Emma workings).

Depth slices observed through the CSAMT reveal a continuous, fault-bounded resistive feature at depth that extends north–northwest from Antimony Canyon toward Dry Wash Canyon. This deep resistive zone, likely silica-hardened rock and veining, indicates the main structural corridor potentially controlling the antimony mineralisation. Surrounding and above it is more conductive (low-resistivity) clay-altered rock, where hot fluids migrate outward along the faults. In simple terms: a deep, hard "backbone" runs NNW between the canyons, with softer, clay-altered zones draped over its shoulders.

Permitting and Logistics Initiated

The Company is proactively advancing the project towards drilling. Through its US-based consultants, Trigg has initiated the drilling permitting process by preparing a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be submitted to the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (UDOGM). The NOI is the appropriate permit for exploration activities, including road access and drilling, that involve a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres. The review period for an NOI is typically 30-60 days.

A detailed assessment of access routes has been completed, and a clear, low-impact plan is in place to upgrade existing tracks to allow for the mobilisation of suitable drill rigs, such as track-mounted or helicopter-portable units.

Ongoing Geophysics

The CSAMT geophysical survey has now been completed, and interpretive analysis is in progress to determine drill locations and identify hidden zones of mineralisation. This work aims to map silicified and brecciated areas, often associated with high-grade epithermal systems, providing vital data to inform the upcoming drill program.

The Company is also evaluating the use of induced polarisation (IP) geophysics to augment the CSAMT and to specifically target sulphide-rich zones, which are often linked to higher-grade mineralisation, particularly within the patented claims.

NEXT STEPS

The final results and interpretation of the CSAMT geophysical survey will soon be available, providing important information to guide the following stages of work.

- 3D IP/Resistivity on the Patented Claims to map chargeability and target pyrite and sulphides at the edges of resistive bodies.
- UAV SAM (tight line spacing) to refine faults, intrusive apophyses, and demagnetisation through alteration.
- Field mapping and structural logging of vein sets, breccias, and alteration zonation (advanced argillic to silicic).
- Use SWIR/TIR spectrometry (PIMA/HyLogger) to analyse alunite, kaolinite, dickite, and illite minerals and their crystallinity for vector temperature and fluid acidity.
- Plan primary holes that target the shoulders or top of the deep conductor where it contacts the resistive body.

Focusing on the Patented Claims, the combined surveys are expected to give a clearer picture of the mineral system and provide useful indicators to guide future exploration, ultimately improving the chances of discovery.

ENDS

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

For more information, please contact:

Andre Booyzen	**Kristin Rowe**
Trigg Minerals Limited	**NWR Communications**
Managing Director	Investor Relations
info@trigg.com.au	kristin@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (08) 6256 4403	+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 is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Jonathan King, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. King is a Director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd and serves as an independent geological consultant to Trigg Minerals Limited. 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 they appear.

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: 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 downhole 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	• 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 Stebenite, Stella, and Mammoth claims. • Triggs' early field program is focused on these two areas, which were sampled, mapped and studied in detail. • 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. • The sampling orientation is considered appropriate for the sub-horizontal, stacked nature of the mineralised tuff horizons identified in the new geological model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• A Controlled-Source Audio-Magnetotelluric (CSAMT) survey is planned over Antimony Canyon using a scalar array operating in the frequency domain (1–10,000 Hz; 54 frequencies). • The layout includes a grounded transmitter dipole positioned several kilometres away from the survey grid and receiver lines, which carry orthogonal electric and magnetic field measurements. • The planned acquisition employs 50 m electric dipoles with variable line spacing, configured in 12 lines each 2–5 km long (~43 line-km total), oriented at a grid azimuth of 55°. Receiver: Phoenix RXU-8A; transmitter: Phoenix 20 kW TXU-30A with TXD driver; magnetic coil: Phoenix MTC-185; power source: 25 kW three-phase trailer generator. Crew size ranges from 4 to 8 personnel. • CSAMT deliverables include processed data (ASCII and Geosoft GDB), pseudo-section plots, 1D and 2D inversions (ASCII outputs), resistivity and phase sections/grids (Geosoft/PDF), 2D inversion models in Geosoft 3D view, and Leapfrog-compatible OMF models, plus a Data Acquisition Report. These outputs enable cross-validation, reprocessing and integration with the Company's 3D geological models for QA/QC.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling performed
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• No drilling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No drilling completed • Sample collection was carried out by Dr Michael Feinstein, Trigg's US Project Manager. • All grab samples were considered representative of the environment in which the sample occurred. • All samples 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. A 2-man team of breaker/catcher with hammer/chisel are supervised in collecting a representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample across the marked interval. Sample bags are sealed with a 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. • The sampling orientation is considered appropriate for the sub-horizontal, stacked nature of the mineralised tuff horizons identified in the new geological model.
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 (Appendix 1) were collected during the program. • 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. • Not applicable to CSAMT as no chemical assays are reported in this program. CSAMT measures subsurface electrical resistivity; it is an indirect, non-unique physical property and does not constitute grade. Interpretation will be constrained by geology and subsequent datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Claim area (Figure 1) is in UTM WGS84 (Zone 12) grid system. • Sample locations were obtained using a handheld GPS (Garmin 65s), bagged, and labelled. • Collected samples, the tagged sample bag, and the sampled outcrop and its location were photographed. • 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. • CSAMT acquisition covered 12 lines totalling ~43 line-km, with variable line spacing and 50 m dipoles. The configuration is suitable for resolving shallow to mid-crustal resistivity contrasts typical of epithermal alteration systems.
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.	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	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. • Survey lines and electric dipoles are oriented parallel to the transmitter dipole as per the scalar CSAMT configuration. The 55° grid azimuth is designed to sample the principal structural trends while maintaining coupling to the controlled source.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Dr Michael Feinstein, Triggs US Projects Manager, carried out sample collection. • All samples were bagged, tagged, transported and delivered to AAL in Sparks, Nevada. • Not applicable to CSAMT—geophysical measurements; no physical samples collected. (Administrative chain-of-custody will be documented in the Data Acquisition Report.)
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted. • A Data Acquisition Report for the CSAMT is included in the deliverables. No external audit has yet been completed; the Company will review instrument logs, inversion diagnostics, and sensitivity tests on receipt.

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 (BLM). • 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. • On Trigg's private land (patented claims) in Utah, permitting mainly follows the DOGM (Utah Mining and Reclamation Act), thus avoiding the complex federal procedures typically associated with unpatented lode claims. • The project lies in the Dixie National Forest, which is Federal Land. Thus, any exploration or development activities on unpatented lode claims would require coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and adherence to federal land management regulations. • The Company can commence non-ground disturbing activity, but unpatented lode claims must be adjudicated and the NOI approved before tracks, pads, and drilling ensue.
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. • No formal exploration has been performed since this time. • The project area has never been drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is now interpreted as a high-sulfidation epithermal system or a related Epizonal Orogenic system, hosted within a previously unrecognised volcano-sedimentary package. The primary host rock has been identified as a distinct "welded tuffaceous unit (Tt)", which is a moderately to densely welded crystal-lithic ash-flow tuff. This unit is the key control on stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation across the project. This model is supported by the identification of key alteration minerals such as dickite, illite, and phengite, which are indicative of a high-temperature, magmatically driven hydrothermal system. Mineralisation occurs as multiple, stacked, sub-horizontal veins, veinlets, and stockwork zones that are stratabound within the favourable tuff unit. The system is controlled by a series of northwest-trending, steeply dipping faults that acted as primary fluid conduits.
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	• No drilling conducted. • All sample locations and descriptions have been provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No aggregation methods have been reported. • No drilling is being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No drilling was performed or is being reported on.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Maps and images are included within the body of text • Location information for the samples is contained in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • Assay information will be reported when the results are returned from the laboratory in around 6 weeks. • CSAMT results and inversions provide resistivity/phase distributions that can correlate with alteration (e.g., clay-rich conductors; silicified resistive zones) but are non-unique. Features interpreted as feeders or outflow require corroboration from mapping, mineralogy (e.g., SWIR/SEM), geochemistry, IP/chargeability and drilling before any conclusions about mineralisation significance are drawn.
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. • The results of a CSAMT geophysical survey are pending and will be used to refine drill targets. • The CSAMT program will deliver 1D/2D inversion models and Leapfrog-ready OMF files to integrate with existing geological and structural interpretations, enabling 3D targeting and refinement of proposed drill sites. • Location information for the featured samples is contained in ASX Announcement dated August 14th – High-Grade Channel Samples, Antimony Canyon Project, Utah.
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	• On receipt of deliverables, the Company plans to: (i) complete QC and 3D integration of resistivity models; (ii) acquire discriminatory geophysics (e.g., IP/chargeability) over priority panels; (iii) undertake field mapping and spectral mineralogy to confirm alteration mineralogy; and (iv) design drill holes to test resistivity gradients at the contacts between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	conductive (argillic/pyritic) and resistive (silicified) zones.