ASX Announcement
ASX: TMG
3 November 2025

Trigg Expands Tungsten Portfolio, Securing High-Grade Mines at Historic Nightingale District & Prepares for Drilling

Trigg prepares for two major drilling initiatives at the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project and Antimony Canyon Project following a productive meeting with the Governor of Utah.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Trigg has expanded its high-grade US Tungsten portfolio with claims covering the vast majority of the historic Nightingale Tungsten District, securing a 3-mile mineralised trend of multiple high-grade past-producing Tungsten Mines.**
- **The newly secured ground includes 100% of the Alpine Mine, a major high-grade past-producer with historical records showing 564,000 lbs of 70% WO_3 concentrate produced between 1943-46.[1]**
- **The staking also secures the southern Garfield Force Mine, another high-grade past producer with grades of up to 1.0% WO_3 reported in remaining workings, confirming a major, one-mile-long extension to the mineralised system now controlled by Trigg.[2]**
- **Tungsten is an irreplaceable and vital metal essential to various military and industrial uses, valued for its outstanding hardness, density, and high melting point. It is employed in armour-piercing ammunition, kinetic-energy penetrators, missile parts, turbine blades, and high-temperature alloys for aircraft and defence systems.**
- **Trigg is preparing two major drill programs at the Antimony Canyon Project and Tennessee Mountain Project, which include some of America's most notable recorded tungsten grades,** (see ASX announcement on 2 September 2025) **including:**
  - **24.9m at 0.65% WO3 from 7.68m (GH-14), including 10.67m at 0.98% WO3 from 19.81m, and 2.13m at 2.06% WO3 from 28.35m.**
  - **18.38m at 0.72% WO3 from surface (GH-09), including 13.17m at 0.91% WO3 from surface.**
  - **Most historical drillholes at Tennessee Mountain ended in mineralisation and remain open at depth, with limited assaying to date. The system now extends over an 8 km strike, confirmed by LiDAR and extensive surface workings along the contact zone.**
- **Contextually, the historical work was completed in ~1943-46 , when tungsten traded at about US$4,000/t—significantly lower than the current APT benchmark of between US$49,546 and US$51,033 per tonne (24 October 2025, Metal.com, Shanghai Metals Market) representing a more than ten-fold increase in tungsten prices.**
- **Drilling shortly at Antimony Canyon (ACP) and Tennessee Mountain Tungsten project (TMTP):**
  - **ACP: All studies complete, drilling to commence after CSAMT interpretation and NOI approval with patent claims fast tracking timelines.**
  - **TMTP: Drilling to utilise previously disturbed ground, streamlining permitting and accelerate start-up.**

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce it has successfully staked claims covering the vast majority of the historic Nightingale Tungsten District ("Nightingale Project" or "Project"), located in Pershing County, Nevada.

The strategic staking program covers a district-wide, 3-mile mineralised trend of past-producing mines and high-grade prospects. This gives Trigg control over the district within a proven, high-grade tungsten region.

The acquisition, along with Trigg's expanded Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project, represents a strategic step to gain control over a significant, historically productive tungsten region within a secure, Tier-1 jurisdiction. Tungsten is an essential resource for defence, aerospace, and high-tech sectors, with global supply chains heavily concentrated. Developing a substantial tungsten asset in the United States presents a unique opportunity to establish a stable, domestic supply chain for this vital metal.

Managing Director, Mr Andre Booyzen, stated: *"This is a transformative move for Trigg, giving us control over a genuine district-scale tungsten province in a Tier-1 jurisdiction. Our strategic staking has secured a significant past-producing Alpine and Garfield mines.*

With the high-grade Alpine Mine as a new anchor asset, and multiple walk-up drill targets at Garfield and other prospects, we have a clear pathway to defining a major JORC-compliant resource and establishing a strategic US-based supply of this critical metal."

Figure 1. Trigg team with the Governor of Utah, Spencer J. Cox. (second from left).

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The consolidation of the Nightingale District (Figure 3) adds several valuable, historically productive assets to the Project land package. These satellite deposits highlight the extensive nature of the mineralising system and offer multiple opportunities for resource growth.

Figure 2. Trigg Non-executive Director Chris Gregory (left) and US Projects Manager (right) at the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project.

Alpine Mine

Situated within the newly staked claims, the Alpine Mine was an important historic producer. Discovered in 1921, the mine was operated by Rare Metals Corp. from 1943 to 1946 to supply tungsten for the World War II effort. Three government records show a production of 564,000 pounds of concentrate containing 70% WO_3 during this period.[4]

The Alpine Mine is a classic tungsten skarn deposit, with scheelite mineralisation hosted in tactite at the contact between a granodiorite intrusive and metasedimentary rocks.[3] Critically, historical sampling of the workings and dumps (NBMG Sampe 2860) highlights a strong polymetallic signature, returning assays of 150 ppm Ag, 5000 ppm (0.5%) Pb, 700 ppm Bi, and 1000 ppm (0.1%) W [Latitude 40.03361, Longitude -119.22833].[1,6] This indicates the potential for significant silver and lead by-product credits, enhancing the project's economic potential.

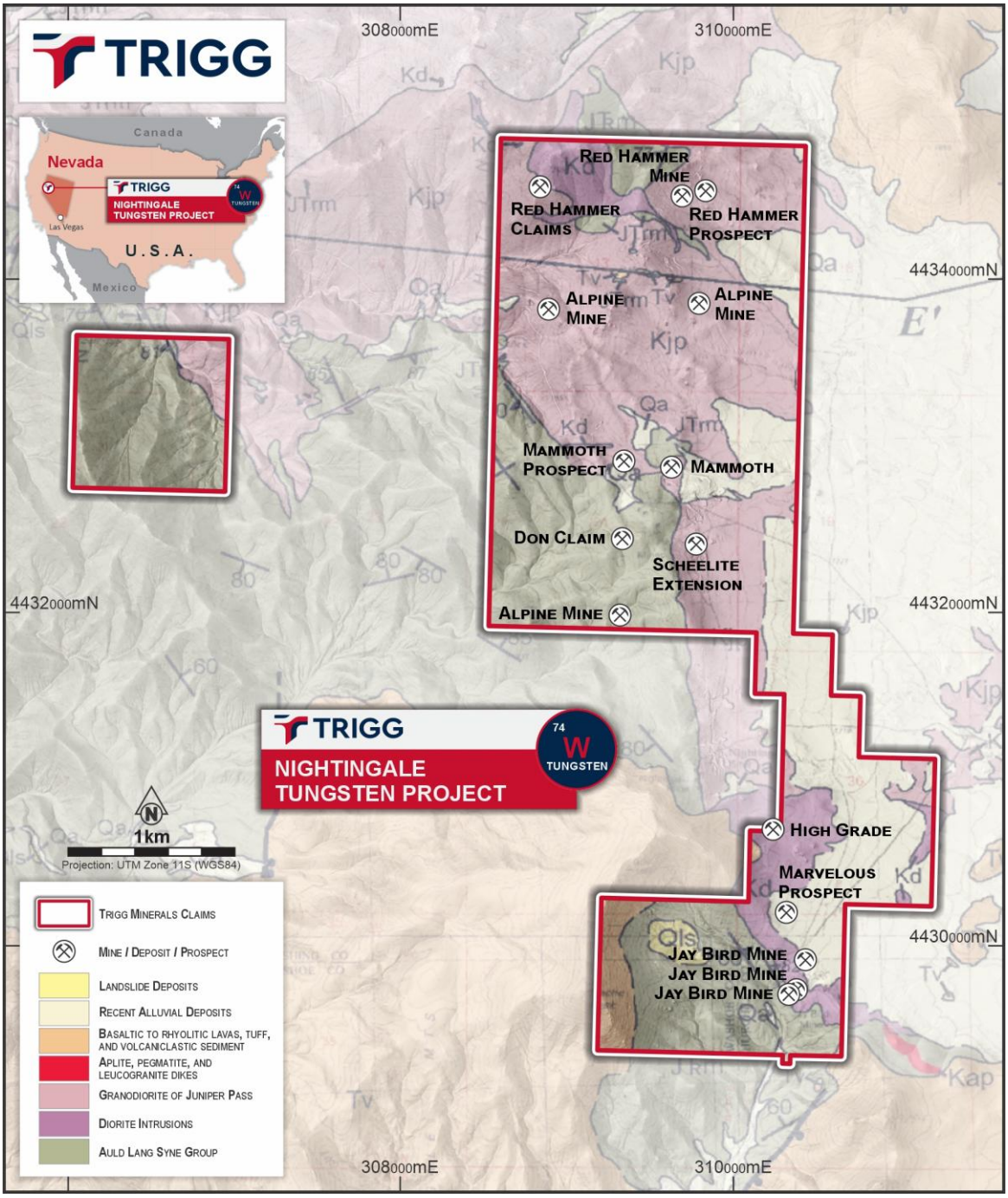

Figure 3. Nightingale Project location and claim area showing the historical mines and prospects over the geology.

The Garfield-Jay Bird Trend

At the southern end of the district, the Garfield Force Mine and associated Jay Bird workings confirm a major extension of the mineralised system, now secured by Trigg.[2]

Historical records indicate that about 2,000 tonnes of ore were mined from the Garfield property in 1938.[2] Follow-up reports on the remaining accessible workings showed that, while most of the tactite

body graded below 0.5% WO_3, discrete high-grade layers up to 2 feet thick contained up to 1.0% WO_3.[2] This area presents a significant opportunity to further define mineralisation.

Northern Prospects – Untested High-Grade Potential

The newly staked ground also includes several prospects including:

- **Mammoth Claim Prospect:** Located 4,500 feet north of the main camp, this prospect features a 30-inch-thick vertical layer of altered limestone with visible scheelite crystals up to one inch in diameter. A historical visual estimate suggested the rock may contain as much as 1% WO_3.[2]
- **High Grade Prospect:** This prospect also displays a strong polymetallic signature, with a historical rock sample (NBMG Sample 2862) from the mineralised contact returning 100 ppm Ag, 0.2% Pb, 0.2% Zn, and >0.1% Bi [Latitude 40° 0' 8" N, Longitude 119° 13' 32" W].[5,6]
- **Unnamed Prospect near Camp:** The prospect is located 1,500 feet north-northwest of the camp. It is significant because it is 250 feet from the nearest granodiorite outcrop. It comprises a tactite mass 5 to 10 feet wide, characterised by coarse garnets in quartz. Selected samples were estimated to contain up to 10% scheelite; however, the average grade of the body is much lower. A trench about 60 feet long was excavated along the tactite mass with no sampling identified at this stage.

A Blueprint for District-Scale Potential

The extensive public data from historical work by the USGS and USBM offers a strong potential of the district, now managed by the Company. The deepest point of historical mining reached only 128 feet (39 m) below the surface. A comprehensive 1940s drilling program by the USBM successfully tested for depth extensions, with all nine diamond drill holes intersecting the target tactite horizon at depths ranging from 260 (80 m) to 350 feet (107 m).[3]

This drilling confirmed that high-grade tungsten mineralisation extends well below the historical workings and that the system has substantial vertical continuity. The mineralisation remains completely open and untested down-plunge, supporting the exploration model for Trigg to explore on its neighbouring ground.

Geological Setting

The tungsten deposits at the Nightingale Project exemplify a contact-metamorphic skarn system. The area features a large granodiorite intrusion into a sequence of steeply dipping metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, mainly limestones and shales, of the Triassic-aged Auld Lang Syne Group.[3] Where the hot magma intruded the reactive limestone beds, intense alteration produced a dense, calc-silicate rock known as tactite or skarn. This tactite is the primary host for tungsten mineralisation, which occurs as disseminated grains and crystals of the mineral scheelite ($CaWO_4$). The ore bodies are generally tabular and steeply dipping, following the contact of the intrusion.[3]

Figure 4. Trigg Non-executive Director Chris Gregory assessing antimony mineralisation at the Little Emma Prospect, Antimony Canyon Project.

NEXT STEPS AND FORWARD PLAN

Nightingale Tungsten Project

The Company is developing a structured exploration plan to accelerate the advancement of the consolidated Nightingale Project. Key proposed next steps include:

- Finish digitising all available historical maps, cross-sections, and drill logs from the comprehensive USGS and USBM reports for the whole district.

- Create a modern, detailed 3D geological model that combines all historic data from the mines and prospects on Trigg's ground. This model will be vital for understanding mineralisation controls and for accurate drill targeting.
- Conduct initial field mapping and systematic channel sampling across the high-priority Alpine, Garfield, and Mammoth prospects to verify historical grades and geological interpretations.
- Plan and permit a maiden diamond drilling program with two primary objectives:
    - Systematically drill-test the known mineralisation at the Alpine and Garfield mines, to define a maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource on Trigg-controlled ground.

Drilling Update: Antimony Canyon Project (ACP) and Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project (TMTP)

ACP: With all supporting studies for drilling now complete, the company is ready to proceed promptly once the CSAMT interpretation is finalised. The Company proposes to commence final planning for the initial drill program at Antimony Canyon immediately thereafter, with drilling set to begin after approval of the Notice of Intent (NOI) (Figure 4).

TMTP: Drilling will utilise previously disturbed areas from historical operations to establish drill sites, reducing new surface disturbance. This approach simplifies permitting and site preparation, allowing quicker completion of the remaining studies and a faster start to drilling.

REFERENCES

1. Alpine Mine – Western Mining History, accessed on October 31, 2025, https://westernmininghistory.com/mine-detail/10109803/
2. Jay Bird mine (Garfield Force mine), Nightingale Mining District ..., accessed on October 31, 2025, https://www.mindat.org/loc-43226.html
3. Tungsten Deposits of the Nightingale District, Pershing County, Nevada, accessed on October 31, 2025, https://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/0936b/report.pdf (There is no certainty that further work by the Company will lead to achieving the same size, shape, grade, or form of the comparison resource or project. The Company's project is in a different stage of development and further exploration needs to be undertaken to further prove or disprove any comparison.)
4. https://collections.nbmg.unr.edu/pages/download.php?direct=1&noattach=true&ref=13951&ext=pdf&k=
5. High-grade Prospect - Western Mining History, accessed on October 31, 2025, https://westernmininghistory.com/mine-detail/10042420/
6. Johnson, M.G., 1977, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Pershing County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 89.
7. There is no certainty that further work by the Company will lead to achieving the same size, shape, grade, or form of the comparison resource or project. The Company's project is in a different stage of development and further exploration needs to be undertaken to further prove or disprove any comparison.

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 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 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	• All data reported is historical in nature. Trigg Minerals has undertaken no new sampling. • The historical data is primarily derived from exploration programs conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) between 1939 and 1952, as documented in USGS Bulletin 936-B and USBM Report of Investigations 4678. • Historical sampling techniques employed by the USBM included: Diamond drilling, with both core and sludge samples collected and assayed separately; systematic channel sampling across surface trenches; and systematic channel sampling of underground workings. • Rock chip samples (e.g., NBMG 2860, 2862) were collected by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology from mine dumps, workings, and outcrops. • The historical sampling appears to have been conducted systematically and to a high standard for the era.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).	• The USBM carried out the historical drilling conducted from September 1939 to March 1940. • It consisted of nine diamond drillholes for a total of 3,000 feet (914 m). Details such as core diameter are not specified in the historical reports but were standard for the time. • The core was not oriented.
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.	• Specific core recovery data for the historical drilling is not available. However, the USBM employed a dual-sampling method, collecting and assaying both the diamond drill core and the "sludge" (rock cuttings washed from the hole). • This practice indicates a high degree of scientific rigour for the era, aimed at maximising the representivity of the mineralised intervals.
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.	• The historical drill core and underground workings were geologically mapped and logged in detail by geologists from the USGS and USBM, as evidenced by the comprehensive descriptions, maps, and cross-sections published in the historical reports. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature, sufficient to support the historical geological interpretations and tonnage estimates. • All relevant intersections appear to have been logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.	• Details of historical sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques are not fully documented in the available reports. It is assumed that industry-standard practices for the 1940s were followed. • The USBM reports mention a separate analysis of core and sludge, implying the entire sample from a given interval was prepared for assay. • No QA/QC procedures reported
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	• The USBM's laboratories conducted historical assays. • The specific analytical techniques are not detailed but were likely standard wet chemical methods for tungsten (WO_3) determination common in that era. • These methods are considered total. • While the data lacks modern QA/QC procedures, the source from a highly credible government agency (USBM) provides a high level of confidence in the data's reliability for historical reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.	• The Company's Competent Person has undertaken no independent verification of the historical sampling and assaying. • The data is reported as documented in the original government publications. • A key objective of the Company's planned future work program is to verify the historical drill results by twinning a selection of the 1940s USBM holes on adjacent ground where appropriate.
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 3) is in UTM WGS84 (Zone 11) grid system. • The cited rock chip locations are in latitude and longitude. • The original survey control is presumed to be a local mine grid. • Modern surveying methods have not confirmed the accuracy of these locations, although they are somewhat measurable (and visible) using LiDAR and other geospatial imagery. • A forward work program will include surveying all historical data points on Trigg's claims to a modern grid system.
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 outside of the Nightingale Deposit, which lies outside Trigg's ground. • Other samples were gathered from mine dumps, workings, and claims. • They are suitable for identifying and targeting exploration, but insufficient for any resource-related exercises

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 tungsten-bearing tactite bodies in the district are known to be steeply dipping to near-vertical. • Not applicable: no drilling conducted.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable as all data reported is historical.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The Company has conducted no audits or reviews of the historical sampling techniques and data. • The data is presented as reported in the original source documents.

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 Nightingale Project comprises a series of unpatented lode mining claims staked and registered to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals Limited. • The claims are situated on Federal Land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Pershing County, Nevada. • The claims are in good standing. • The Company is not aware of any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Nightingale District has a notable history of exploration and mining. The most comprehensive and well-documented work was carried out by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey from 1939 to 1952. • This work involved geological mapping, trenching, and underground channel sampling. • Rare Metals Corp. operated the Alpine Mine from 1943 to 1946, and the Garfield Force Mine was operated in 1938. • The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) has also conducted sampling in the district. • This historical work provides the foundation for the current exploration concept.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit type is tungsten-bearing contact metamorphic skarn. • Mineralisation is hosted in tactite bodies formed at the contact between a Cretaceous-aged granodiorite intrusive and steeply dipping Triassic-aged metasedimentary rocks (limestone, shale) of the Auld Lang Syne Group. • The sole economic tungsten mineral is scheelite ($CaWO_4$). • Associated sulphide minerals include molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite.
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	• No historical drilling has been conducted on the Trigg claims

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation methods have been applied to the historical results. • The results are reported as they appear in the original historical documents. • 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	• The mineralised tactite bodies are interpreted to be steeply dipping to near vertical. • The historical drill holes at Nightingale were designed to intersect these bodies at a high angle. Therefore, the reported downhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	intercept lengths are close to the true width of the mineralisation. • No historical drilling was performed on the Trigg claims
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.	• Appropriate maps and diagrams are included within the body of this announcement to illustrate the location of the project and key prospects.
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.	• This announcement reports on all material historical information available for the key prospects within the consolidated district now controlled by Trigg. • This includes reporting on prospects with significant historical production (Alpine, Garfield) and prospects with high-grade historical assays (Alpine, High Grade, Mammoth). • The project is considered a relatively early greenfields opportunity, which benefits from some production history providing early drill targets, including historical workings and outcropping skarn with visible mineralisation.
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	• Other substantive exploration data includes the documented historical production of 564,000 lbs of 70% WO_3 concentrate from the Alpine Mine and ~2,000 tonnes of ore from the Garfield Force Mine, both of which are now on Trigg's claims. • This production data provides strong evidence for the economic potential of the district.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	• Included in the body of the release.