ASX Announcement

27 June 2025

ADVANCING STUDIES FOR NEAR TERM EXTRACTION & NEW EXTENSIONS (UPDATED)

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) provides an updated version of its announcement released on 23 June 2025 titled *"Advancing Studies for Near Term Extraction & New Extensions"*.

This updated announcement includes a revised Appendix 1, following engagement with ASX, to ensure alignment with Listing Rule 5.7 regarding the disclosure of visual estimates.

The updated announcement is set out in full below.

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

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ASX Announcement

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ADVANCING STUDIES FOR NEAR TERM ANTIMONY EXTRACTION + NEW EXTENSIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg Minerals is pleased to announce initiatives for near term pilot scale antimony mining at the Antimony Canyon Project (**ACP**), Utah. This follows the recent appointments of two downstream antimony experts Wiehann Kleynhans and David Fourie.
- The United States currently does not produce any domestic antimony; ACP is strategically positioned to address urgent demand and support national supply chain resilience.
- ACP is located in the town of Antimony, formerly known as Coyote town. The town was renamed 'Antimony' following the discovery of the element and its growing national importance during times of conflict, when the extraction of antimony at ACP became strategically significant.
- The outcropping surface nature mineralisation at ACP enables low-cost, early-stage scalable evaluation, while also providing Trigg the opportunity to progress exploration at depth and in other high-priority, underexplored zones.
- There are over 30 antimony mines and adits at ACP in which mineralisation is **not closed off** and positions the project for rapid development. Additionally, significant quantities of antimony are present in existing waste dumps, **offering further near-term recovery opportunities**.
- In light of the recent rise of global tensions, Trigg has received inbound strategic interest, relating to securing immediate-term and long-term feedstock, and proposals to uplist TMG onto the mainboard NASDAQ/NYSE.

ACP MINERALISATION EXTENSION & STRATEGIC LAND EXPANSION

- Widespread antimony mineralisation confirmed in areas previously untested by historical resource work at the Antimony Canyon Project, while also confirming antimony mineralisation occurs throughout the vertical profile of the Flagstaff Formation, **substantially increasing the potential scale of mineralisation** throughout the project tenure.
- Antimony mineralisation confirmed in Dry Wash Canyon, approximately 10 kilometres north of Antimony Canyon.
- Over 250 samples have been sent to the lab, collected from both ACP and the newly expanded Dry Wash Canyon.
- New geological interpretation indicates mineralisation is fundamentally controlled by significant North-South trending structures, which demonstrate both lateral and vertical system continuity.
- These newly identified structures have the potential to link the Antimony Canyon system directly to the Dry Wash Canyon area.
- Much of the intervening area between Antimony Canyon and Dry Wash Canyon is covered by mass flow deposits, obscuring the underlying prospective geology.
- Further low-cost high impact additions of defence metal exposure are likely.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce a significant advancement in its exploration efforts at the Antimony Canyon Project in Garfield County, Utah, confirming the presence of antimony mineralisation well beyond previously defined limits and strategically expanding its land position.

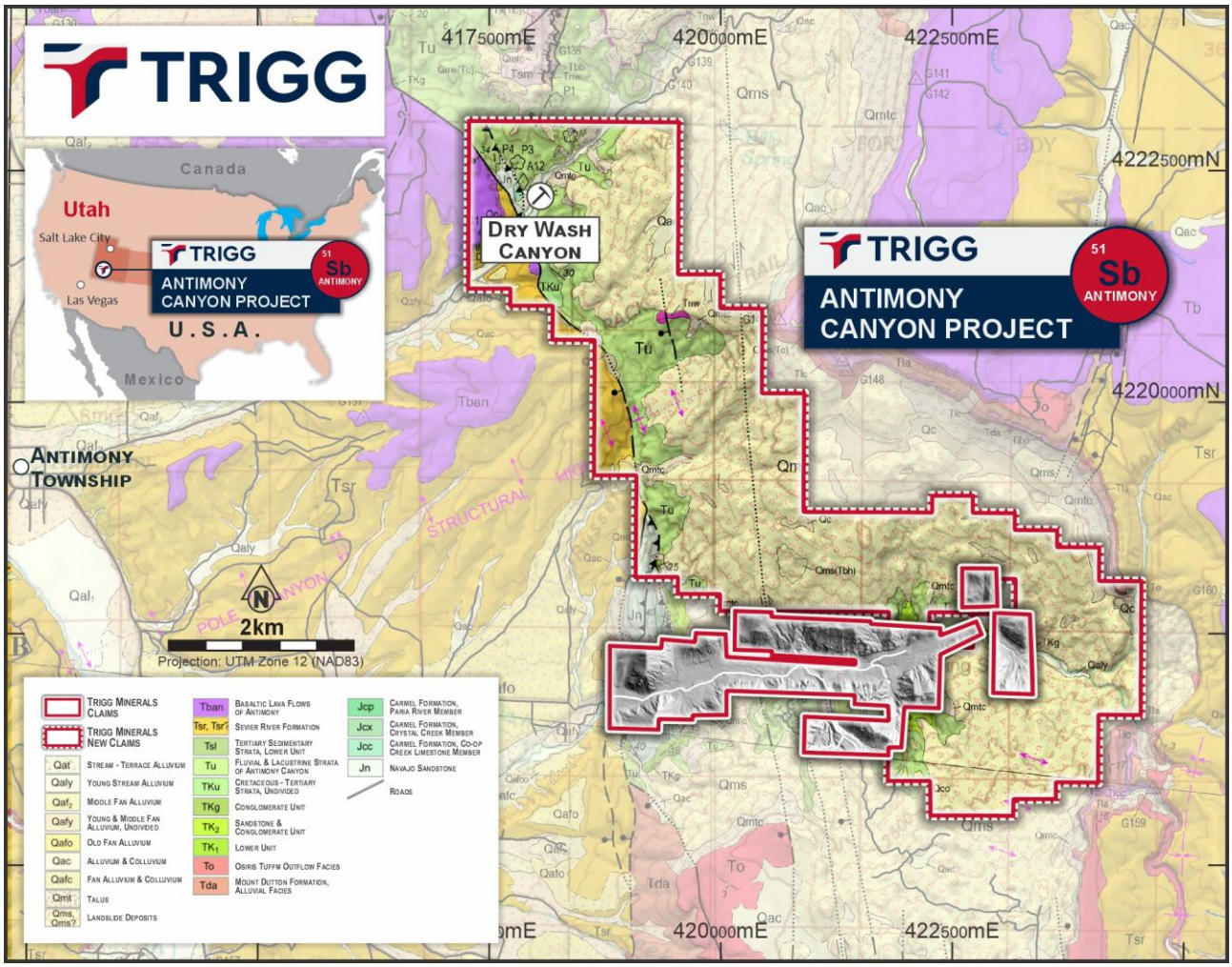

Figure 1: Project location displaying original and extension claim boundaries superimposed on regional geology. The mineralised host unit is depicted in lime green, with additional mineralisation found within the extensive talus slopes beneath the prominent cliffs of Antimony and Dry Wash Canyons.

Recent field reconnaissance and geological mapping have confirmed widespread antimony mineralisation outside the currently defined resource areas. Crucially, this includes new observations approximately 10 kilometres to the north of Antimony Canyon, within the Dry Wash Canyon area. This discovery significantly expands the known mineralised footprint of the project.

Initial geological interpretation indicates that the antimony mineralisation is fundamentally controlled by a series of prominent North-South trending structures. This is a key insight, as these structures demonstrate the potential to form a significant mineralised corridor linking the Antimony Canyon system directly to the newly confirmed mineralisation at Dry Wash Canyon. Much of the intervening area between these two zones is covered by mass flow deposits, which have historically obscured the underlying prospective geology. Trigg Minerals believes these deposits may conceal further extensions of the mineralised system.

In response to these encouraging findings, Trigg Minerals has moved swiftly to secure the prospective ground. The Company has strategically expanded its landholding by staking new claims to the north, extending from Antimony Canyon to Dry Wash Canyon and beyond. Additionally, new claims have been staked to the south of Antimony Canyon, further consolidating Trigg's position in this highly prospective region. This aggressive staking ensures that Trigg Minerals controls the interpreted extensions of the mineralised structures and the potential for a materially larger resource under modern exploration.

Managing Director, Andre Booyzen, commented: *"We are exceptionally pleased with the rapid direction and response time of our team in capitalising on this opportunity. The confirmation of antimony mineralisation outside our known resource, particularly at Dry Wash Canyon, and the emerging understanding of these controlling North-South structures, is a game-changer for the Antimony Canyon Project. This strategic expansion of our landholding underscores our commitment to establishing a robust presence in the critical minerals sector and positions Trigg Minerals to contribute significantly to America's future antimony production landscape."*

The Antimony Canyon Project is currently recognised as one of the largest and highest-grade antimony projects in the USA, with a foreign resource estimate of 12.7 million metric tonnes at 0.79% antimony*, exceeding 100,000 tonnes of contained antimony, refer to the Company's ASX announcement on 20 May 2025 entitled "Strategic Large Scale USA Antimony Acquisition (Updated)". The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the foreign resource estimate that materially impact on the reliability of the estimate or the Company's ability to verify the foreign estimate as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in its ASX announcement of 20 May 2025 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

***Cautionary Statement**: The foreign estimate is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code or any other reporting code. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the foreign estimate as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code, and it is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the estimates will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

This strategic land acquisition and new geological understanding further strengthen Triggs' antimony strategy, aligning with the Company's focus on open-pit mining opportunities and its commitment to developing secure domestic supplies of critical minerals.

ADVANCING STUDIES FOR NEAR TERM ANTIMONY EXTRACTION

Trigg has developed a plan to start pilot-scale mining on selected sections of their Antimony Creek claims. This is to aid with metallurgical test work, feasibility input, processing validation. Pilot scale mining will take place from surface using mechanical methods, The antimony will then be crushed on site by means of mobile crushing, and then the antimony will be upgraded using gravity separation, also on site. Antimony that is not recovered will be stockpiled for future recovery via flotation. Trigg makes no assumptions on the economic viability of proposed pilot scale mining initiatives and will have completed financial studies before larger scale mining activities.

Material will be sourced from areas previously sampled during exploration and reported by the United States Bureau of Mines (**USBM**) and Utah Geological Survey (UGS). The activity is not underpinned by a JORC-compliant Ore Reserve, and no economic assessment has been completed. Results will feed into ongoing feasibility and design work. Trigg has initiated plans to convert the USBM foreign resource estimate to a JORC 2012 resource and/or United States SK-1300 compliant resource.

FIELD MAPPING CONFIRMS BROADER MINERALISED SYSTEM

As part of its ongoing exploration at the Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, Trigg has completed a field prospecting and sampling program targeting high-grade stibnite mineralisation. The program involved detailed site visits to several historical workings, including the Emma, Albion, Gem, Nevada, Stella, Stebinite, and Mammoth mines, with the objective of mapping and verifying mineralisation at and beyond historically defined mining and resource areas.

Sampling focused on structurally controlled vein systems and mineralised breccia zones, with both channel samples and targeted rock chip specimens collected. Numerous stibnite-bearing outcrops were identified outside previously evaluated zones, confirming that mineralisation extends across a broader footprint. Importantly, field observations have verified that antimony mineralisation occurs throughout the vertical profile of the host Flagstaff Formation, demonstrating both the lateral and vertical continuity within the system. Whereas earlier work suggested mineralisation was primarily confined to the basal calcareous sandstone unit overlying a conglomerate, new results show that stibnite mineralisation is distributed vertically throughout the Flagstaff Formation, significantly expanding the prospective stratigraphic window.

Importantly, results confirm that antimony mineralisation is not confined to Antimony Canyon but extends along a broader, north–south trending structural corridor linking Antimony Canyon to Dry Wash Canyon, approximately 10 kilometres to the north. This corridor is defined by a series of steeply dipping faults interpreted to have acted as primary conduits for hydrothermal fluids responsible for antimony deposition. In Dry Wash Canyon, where the weathering profile is notably deeper, sampling of altered, ferruginous horizons exposed in historical cuts has validated the continuation of mineralisation. This structural continuity marks a significant development for Trigg, substantially enlarging the system's potential footprint and opening new corridors for systematic follow-up exploration.

Each of the 250 samples was documented (Appendix 1) and photographed *in situ*, with selected specimens retained for petrophysical analysis. These measurements will inform the design of upcoming geophysical surveys by providing input on conductivity and density contrasts associated with stibnite mineralisation. Assay results are pending and will be used to confirm grade continuity and guide further field programs.

ENDS

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

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ABOUT TRIGG MINERALS

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is advancing antimony development across two Tier-1 jurisdictions, with a strategic vision to become a vertically integrated, conflict-free supplier to Western economies. Its flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, USA, is one of the country's largest and highest-grade undeveloped antimony systems—historically mined but never subjected to modern exploration. In Australia, the Company's Wild Cattle Creek deposit (Achilles Antimony Project, NSW) hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 1.52 Mt at 1.97% Sb**,** for 29,900 tonnes of contained antimony comprising 0.96 Mt at 2.02% Sb (Indicated) and 0.56 Mt at 1.88% Sb (Inferred), based on a 1% Sb cut-off (refer ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024). With a proven leadership team, active government engagement, and smelter development underway, Trigg is strategically positioned to lead the resurgence of antimony supply from reliable Western sources.

For further information regarding Trigg Minerals Limited, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: TMG) or the Company's website at www.trigg.com.au.

DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Jonathan King, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, with whom Trigg Minerals Limited engages. Mr King has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit, and activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr King consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more risks or uncertainties materialise, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported Mineral Resource at Wild Cattle Creek and exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or the ASX website (www.asx.com.au).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Cautionary Statement on Visual Estimates

This announcement references visual observations of stibnite mineralisation. The Company advises that such observations are preliminary in nature and inherently uncertain. Visual estimates do not quantify grade or economic viability and are not a substitute for laboratory assay data. The presence of stibnite alone does not confirm the continuity, quality or processability of mineralisation. Laboratory analysis is required to determine the concentrations of antimony and to assess whether the mineralisation may be of economic significance.

APPENDIX 1: Rock Chip Sampling, Antimony and Dry Wash Canyons (WGS84 UTM Z12)

Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates and Pending Assay Results

The Company advises that any references to visible mineralisation or estimated mineral content in this announcement are based on preliminary visual observations of field samples. These estimates are inherently uncertain and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis.

All samples have been submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada for independent geochemical analysis. Results are expected by the end of July 2025. The Company will provide an update to the market once assay data has been received and interpreted.

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1733801	420464	4216689	Float sample, 8 cm banded qtz vein, chalcedony + opal			silica
1733802	420464	4216699	Float sample, bright pastel pink, arkosic sandstone with dendritic masses + crystal stibnite, same location as last, just up, 20 ft cliff, fault?			Fe-Oxides
1733803	420750	4216640	1.5m sample in center of little emma pit, stibnite blebs + stringers focused at contact of sandstone - shaler sand interace	Sb	1-2	silica
1733804	420750	4216650	20 cm high grade sample here	Sb	5+	silica
1733805	422891	4217769	sorting pile composite silicified hydrothermal bx with black sb-rich, matrix and phase of crystaline stibnite, drusy qtz cavities	Sb	3-5	silica
1733806	422891	4217779	sorting pile composite Sb-ore, breccia phase, poorly healed, FeOx matrix, Sb-rich silicified host sandstone clasts, some drusy pyr? Clasts with ferry stibnite + bright + red vitreous (Cinnabar?), Hg test	Sb	3-5	
1733807	422883	4217864	Multiple Float sample, at base of Rhyolite, Qtz + Calcite vein with orange + green oxides, layered Qtz + Calcite + clay vein, chunk 10 cm			Qtz-calcite
1733808	422883	4217865	Float 20 cm lump of Qtz, platy replacement of barite, bright green oxide			Qtz-calcite
1733809	422883	4217875	Massive banded + layered calcite + qtz vein, jasper + chalcedony, around bend from last			silica
1733810	421739	4217323	at basal contact of Canyon - Sb in lower sand Formation, 10 cm chip sample of Sb-rich seam emplaced along strat contact	Sb	tr-1	silica
1733811	421736	4217273	0.8m chip sample, sandstone horizon above FeOx + Sb-Vein contact zone, 1-3% black dot speckled (stibnite?)	Sb	1-3	silica
1733812	421736	4217283	0.7m chip sample, directly below last FeOx + silicified, Gossan horizon 30-40cm thick, this zone hosts stibnite stringer on trend , sulphur smell	Sb	3-5	Fe-Oxides
1733813	421932	4217486	1m chip vertical sample, white sandstone with silicified + ferrugenous blebs + below 0.3m conglomerate			silica
1733814	421932	4217496	0.8m chip, below last - recessive + eroding clay + oxide contact, red + orange-brown FeOx sandstone with silicified gray nodules having local stibnite	Sb	tr-1	Fe-Oxides
1733815	421828	4217626	1m chip across block of silicified + lt yellow-green sandstone, silica breccia zones, possibly fine dissem stibnite	Sb	tr	silica
1733816	421797	4217691	Float sample of 15cm black + red Rhyolite brecia with calcite matrix + vein with botryoidal MnOx zones			Qtz-calcite
1733817	421813	4218140	0.7m chip sample, weathers to greenish clay horizon			clay
1733818	421815	4218144	Float sample, green silicified tuff with qtz veinlets			silica
1733819	422055	4218241	0.6m chip sample, black, organic-rich, clay-shale horizon			clay
1733820	422108	4218104	near base of volcanics, float sample 25cm chunk of banded Qtz + calcite, chalcedony			Qtz-calcite
1733822	422042	4217791	0.5m sample across agate bed in sandstone, white + black chalcedony			silica
1733823	422040	4217576	Composite float, bright red jasperoid breccia, Jasper + chalcedony red + black, cobbles up to 0.4m			silica
1733824	423790	4217219	0.8m chip across oxidized contact of dacite + SS cold, brecciated fault? Contact, host destroyed, altered wulfenite to vuggy silica with calcite + sticks+ vugs, Jasper + chalcedony on trend N50E/Vertical?			Qtz-calcite
1733825	423790	4217229	0.5m chip relatively unaltered dacite dike, NW adjacent to last, contact at aprox N50E			
1733826	423800	4217233	Grab on trend - Massive calcite replacement of FG intrusive - Vuggy Calcite with late silica coating + calcite - green mimetite? Balls coated by bright white silica phase			Qtz-calcite
1733827	423800	4217243	composite grab, Qtz + calcite breccia vein material here, layered chalcedony and calcite with crosscutting carbonate patches			Qtz-calcite
1733828	423818	4217245	0.4m chip, bright green calcite + clay vein, weathers dark green, swelling clay			Calcite-clay
1733829	423838	4217270	composite chip across 3-5m vein zone layered calcited + chalcedony + Jasper, massive calcite replacing FG Dike within zone, trending N20E			Qtz-calcite

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1733830	423825	4217252	Composite grab on red + orange Jasper			silica
1733831	421052	4216249	0.2m Chunk of float, bright red gossan with Qtz lattice patches			Fe-Oxides
1733832	419957	4216814	0.3m chip on float, polymictic volcaniclastic, popcorn texture, peperite, white clay-ish qtz matrix, clasts of Rhy, Ande, Basalt			
1733833	419985	4216823	Composite Float, Qtz + Calcite + Gypsum breccia with orange-brown jasperoid + green-brown chloritic clay, maybe anhydrite? Some banded qtz + calcite			Qtz-calcite
1733834	419985	4216833	Composite chip on Float, orange-brown Jasperoid, gossan material, matrix fill Qtz after calcite, shattered jasperoid with 3+ generations of qtz, calcite, qtz, layered calcite into open space			silica
1733835	419985	4216843	Float grab on, sample of 10+ cm calcite + gypsum + qtz vein with some layering, open spaces - Rhyodacite breccia, angular clasts with 50% matrix calcite, same place last here			Qtz-calcite
1733836	420047	4216852	Sampling line from bottom-up, start above qtz conglomerate, 1.2m chip, red-orange FeOx covered on horizon directly above QC			
1733837	420047	4216853	1m chip, Tan-Buff sandstone			
1733838	420052	4216846	1.3m chip, lt green + FeOx stained sandstone with gypsum crystals + stibnite flowen			
1733839	420053	4216843	1.2m chip, lt tan SS with gypsum			
1733840	420055	4216840	1.5m chip, lt gray SS with good gypsum			
1733842	420056	4216838	2m chip, lt tan SS with good gypsum, local FeOx, end of line			gypsum
1733843	420058	4216862	1m composite chip, lt grey ashy sandstone with 1-2% pyr cubes			
1733844	420064	4216863	1m composite chip, brown, yellow, black oxide coloring, pervasive to SS			
1733845	420066	4216854	1m composite chip on orange-red pervasive oxide mineralization in SS			
1733846	420066	4216855	0.7m chip vertical in Gem Mine			silica
1733847	420066	4216856	At back of Gem mine, 0.6m chip, massive stibnite with gypsum above gypsum vein, solid silicified pod, lens, manto above gypsum	Sb	5+	silica
1733848	420066	4216857	0.9m chip across other wall, massive stibnite zone + gypsum vein	Sb	5+	silica
1733849	420066	4216858	20 cm chip on soft sed deformation occurring alongside gypsum bed, halfway in Gem No2			gypsum
1733850	420133	4216854	0.8m chip on natural outcrop of Sb-horizon here at Gem Mine			Fe-Oxides
1733851	420133	4216855	0.8m chip on cleaned outcrop - duplicate for last	Sb	1-2	stkwk
1733852	420132	4216855	0.8m chip on fresh host rock above adit mouth, adit at 345, about 200ft, same horizon but above tunnel	Sb	2-3	stkwk
1733853	420053	4217442	Composite float on weird intermediate intrusive with dissem red-black oxide grains and black-blue opal+Fluorine? Oxidation			silica
1733854	420090	4217406	1m chip across red gypsum zone and lower gray-yellow sulphide zone			gypsum
1733855	420101	4217402	0.7m chip sample across 2 SS beds, both showing stibnite stockwork -photo, lt gray host with orange-yellow oxides	Sb	1-2	gypsum
1733856	420156	4217384	WA mine tunnel at 020, adit at 420156/4217384, 1m chip across stibnite veinlet zone on tunnel wall, strong oxide + stibnite zone around layer of qtz pebbles in WA mine, 1m past raise	Sb	1-2	
1733857	420156	4217383	0.5m chip horizontal across fault, 330/85N + bx zone elevated sporadic oxide veinlets following structure and gypsum veinlet, WA mine raise on this structure	Sb	tr-1	gypsum
1733858	420168	4217381	1.1m chip across strong stockwork outcrop, stockwork shows acicular stibnite	Sb	1-2	
1733859	420174	4217380	Float sample of Dacite + Basalt Bx with calcite matrix			cal
1733860	420174	4217381	15cm float sample of layered Jasperoid, Chalcedony layered calcite			Qtz-calcite
1733862	420214	4217407	Composite chip on Brittle Dike in fault zone here, intermediate volcanic with tr -1% stibnite, possible feeder	Sb	tr-1	silica
1733863	420780	4216681	0.6m chip across sandstone contact above shale bed with gypsum veining + oxides			gypsum
1733864	420692	4216666	1.2m chip on st red + yellow stockwork in Sandstone			stkwk
1733865	420647	4216694	Composite sample on R.O.M. ore pile on a cut at little Emma	Sb	3-5	stkwk
1733866	422890	4217776	Start chip samples at Mammoth Mine, 0.9m chip across exposed Bx horizon			
1733867	422889	4217775	Top of line, 0.9m chip in Sandstone			
1733868	422888	4217774	0.8m chip in sandstone with st red oxides			Fe-Oxides
1733869	422887	4217772	0.6m chip in massive stibnite manto	Sb	5+	silica

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1733870	422886	4217771	0.5m chip across lt tan + green with black blebs silicified Bx vein			Qtz-calcite
1733872	422885	4217769	Bottom of line, 0.8m chip on lower stibnite manto of silicified + shatter Bx material	Sb	5+	silica
1733873	422882	4217772	First underground, all chip samples, 0.6m, top of 3	Sb	2-3	
1733874	422882*	4217772*	All at mammoth mine, XYZ coordinates from lidar scan	Sb	5+	
1733875	422882*	4217772*	Bottom	Sb	5+	
1733876	422882*	4217772*	silicified black volcanic, Bx with stringer of stibnite, top	Sb	3-5	
1733877	422882*	4217772*	Bottom, same as above with higher stibnite content	Sb	5+	
1733878	422882*	4217772*	left to right, N/S, black Bx zone, start	Sb	5+	
1733879	422882*	4217772*	highly silicified black Bx frags. Mineralized fracture set 110/80S, End	Sb	5+	
1733880	422882*	4217772*	1m vertical chip across pillar, below the last 2	Sb	5+	
1733882	422882*	4217772*	1.1m chip across mineralized Bx zone	Sb	5+	
1733883	422882*	4217772*	Top of Bx zone with massive stibnite veinlet, Top	Sb	10+	
1733884	422882*	4217772*	Black silicified Bx, Mid	Sb	5+	
1733885	422882*	4217772*	Black sil Bx, Bottom	Sb	5+	
1733886	422882*	4217772*	Brown sil Bx, By himself	Sb	5+	
1733887	422882*	4217772*	Sandstone above, Top	Sb	2-3	
1733888	422882*	4217772*	Green-orange oxidest gypsum, black Bx, Bottom	Sb	5+	
1733889	422882*	4217772*	Top	Sb	2-3	
1733890	422882*	4217772*	Low horizon with stibnite vein, Bottom	Sb	5+	
1733891	422882*	4217772*	At back of cross-cut, Top	Sb	2-3	
1733892	422882*	4217772*	0.8m chip across lower horizon Bx, Bottom	Sb	5+	
1733893	422882*	4217772*	Sandstone with solitary stibnite grains to 5cm, by itself	Sb	1-2	
1733894	422882*	4217772*	1.1m chip Dk brown silicified sandstone with gypsum	Sb	2-3	
1733895	422882*	4217772*	1m chip across black Bx zone with stibnite vein, last underground at mammoth mine	Sb	5+	
1733896	417891	4222368	1.1m chip across gypsum+FeOx Sb and underlying Dk gray shale with gypsum			gypsum
1733897	417896	4222359	1.4m chip, mostly sandstone with 0.4m of dk grey shale + gypsum			gypsum
1733898	417896	4222360	1m chip across st gypsum + FeOx in sandstone; cut face 1m back from outcrop, 3m NW from next			gypsum
1733899	417902	4222359	1.6m chip, sandstone + Dk gray shale with gypsum			gypsum
1733900	417906	4222399	1.6m chip across tan sandstone with elevated FeOx + yellow oxide coloring with gypsum			gypsum
1945901	420504	4216784	Sed wiith dark powder (alt?), grab 20cm. Weathering/alteration.			
1945902	420440	4216729	Bx cld Qtz dark mnx Mn? Sph? Sb? Block			
1945903	420421	4216735	Sed with dark particles. Weathering weak			
1945904	420428	4216795	Rhyolite alt ox hemt + reddish sone, Fx Vt cld dark			
1945905	420410	4216848	Cherty orange very fine grained BxFx Vt Cal qtz. Ox hem+/Si +?			
1945906	422222	4217692	Shale friable +++, gray color			
1945907	422184	4217680	Sandstone/ quartz rich. Concretion of OxFe to Hem ++ lim.			
1945908	422159	4217709	Gray soft sand?. Greenish mineral			
1945909	422140	4217715	Dark pebble quartz?			
1945910	422106	4217803	Limestone and sulphides?			
1945911	422090	4217831	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	3-5	
1945912	422094	4217828	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	2-3	

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1945913	422898	4217838	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945914	422102	4217829	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945915	422107	4217833	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945916	422093	4217838	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945917	422090	4217840	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945918	422085	4217844	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945919	422092	4217848	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945920	422087	4217853	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945921	422096	4217856	FxBx clay hem+ Vn Vt Stb	Sb	1-2	
1945923	422112	4217832	Fx Bx Alt clay, Si+, hem +, Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945924	422107	4217832	FxBx Ox+	Sb	1-2	
1945925	422080	4217845	FxBx Ox	Sb	1-2	
1945926	422084	4217819	Fx Bx 5mm Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945927	422063	4217831	Fx Bx Ox Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945928	422058	4217833	Fx Bx Ox Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945929	422856	4217836	Fx Bx Ox Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945930	422060	4217841	Stibinite mine	Sb	1-2	
1945931	422104	4217817	Fx Bx Ox + Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945932	422108	4217818	Fx Bx Ox Vt stb hm+	Sb	1-2	
1945933	422119	4217793	Stibinite mine	Sb	tr-1	
1945934	422119	4217793	Fx Bx Ox hm+	Sb	tr-1	
1945935	421917	4217705	Ox Vt hm+. Other side		tr-1	
1945936	421899	4217708	Sand Fx Bx Ox + hm+		tr-1	
1945937	421924	4217725	Fx Bx OX + stb	Sb	tr-1	
1945938	421924	4217724	Same	Sb	1-2	
1945939	421924	4217723	Same	Sb	1-2	
1945940	421924	4217722	Same	Sb	1-2	
1945942	421916	4217725	Fx Bx alt Si+, clay ++, stb	Sb	tr-1	
1945943	421908	4217785	Sand + FeOx			
1945944	421961	4217830	Sand + FeOx++ hem++			
1945945	421961	4217829	Black mineral			
1945946	419711	4217326	Sand fx hm ++			
1945947	419885	4217434	Volc Fx vt cld OxMn (dark)			
1945948	419854	4217742	Sand Fx hem+			
1945949	419855	4217747	Limestone Fx Ox+ hem +			
1945950	419821	4217914	Vt qtz py			
1945951	419820	4217927	Sand Vtt Si+ py +			
1945952	419841	4217962	Sand Vtt Si+ py +			
1945953	419826	4217980	Sand Fx Ox++ hem+			
1945954	419811	4218026	Sand Fx Ox++ hem+			
1945955	419681	4218009	Sand Fx Vt Si-, Ox++ hem++ Vn stb, lim	Sb	1-2	

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1945956	419678	4218028	Sand Fx Ox++ hem++ Vn stb, lim+, vt si+	Sb	1-2	
1945957	419684	4217997	Sand Fx Vt Si-, Ox++ hem++ Vn stb, lim	Sb	1-2	
1945958	419682	4217931	Sand Fx Ox++ hem++			
1945959	419507	4217713	Conglo Fx Ox++ hem+++			
1945960	420120	4216859	Conglo Fx Ox++ hem++ gypsum++			
1945962	420134	4216866	Sand OxFx hem++			
1945963	420135	4216878	Sand FxOx hem+			
1945964	420132	4216888	GEM Mine continuity. Sand alt gray clay alt ox++ Fx hm++, Vt stb	Sb	1-2	
1945965	420121	4216883	Sandstone Fx Ox++ hm++ lim+ (1m) chip.			
1945966	420068	4216951	Conglo Ox+++ hm++ lim+			
1945967	420057	4216955	Conglo Ox++ Fx hm++			
1945968	420104	4216965	Conglo Ox++ hm++ lim+			
1945969	421160	4216298	Sed friable (sandstone clay) chl+			
1945970	417934	4222404	Drywash Canyon			
1945971	417914	4222395	Sandstone alt - Fx Ox++ hm++ lim+			
1945972	417894	4222387	Sand alt Fx Ox++ hm++ lim			
1945973	417895	4222391	Sandstone alt + Si +/- Ox ++ hm++. Posible mineralization, black mineral, stb?.	Sb	tr-1	
1945974	417895	4222394	Sand alt Si++ hm++, stb.	Sb	1-2	
1945975	417885	4222398	Sand alt + Ox++ lim++ hm+			Dickite
1945976	417874	4222476	Sand FxOx++ hm++lim-			
1945977	417817	4222489	Sand alt++ Si++ FxOx- Fx hm++ lim+			
1945978	417821	4222491	Sand vt cld			
1945979	417543	4222512	Bx Si + Ox+++ lim+++ hm+, colluvial?. Si+ with ball boxwork			
1945980	417541	4222515	Bx Si+ Ox+++ lim+++ hm+			
1979901	420130	4216843	Sandstone in fault breccia, stibinite veinlets, 5mm sandstone clast inside the stibinite veinlet	Sb	1-2	
1979902	420130	4216844	Sandstone, stibinite veinlets 0.6cm along with gypsum and FeOx. Sample was taken in the adjacent margen to the main entrance (right), near surface. Chip Channel 1m.	Sb	3-5	
1979903	420130	4216845	Veinlets 1.5cm of stibinite, gypsum and FeOx. Sampe was taken in the adjacent margen to the main entrance (middle). Chip Channel 0.5m	Sb	3-5	
1979904	420130	4216846	Sandstone altered weakly, veinlets and FeOx patches of sitibinite and gypsum. Sampe was taken in the intersection with the main entrance. Chip Channel 0.7m	Sb	1-2	gypsum
1979905	420130	4216847	Layer of black mineral, 15cm width. Entrance to the main tunnel of mine Chip channel 0.4m	Sb	3-5	
1979906	420132	4216848	Sandstone with stibinite oxides. Chip sampling	Sb	1-2	
1979907	420160	4216839	Sandstone, moderate altered, FeOx in fractures and calcite with gypsum. Chip channel 0.1m			Fe-Oxides
1979908	420159	4216855	Sandstone, brown orange oxide, calcite and gypsum. Chip channel 0.2m			gypsum
1979909	420152	4216855	Fresh sandstone with patches of FeOx veinlets and layers of calcite. Chip channel 0.5m			Fe-Oxides
1979910	420132	4216868	Ashy sandstone, very soft and oxidized, calcite and gypsum. Chip channel 1m			gypsum
1979911	420135	4216885	Layer of sandstone within conglomerate, FeOx plus calcite. Chip channel 1m			Calcite-clay
1979912	420135	4216886	Ashy sandstone, orange redish FeOx. Chip channel 1m			Fe-Oxides
1979913	420132	4216891	Altered Sandstone, FeOx and stibinite. Chip channel 0.4m.	Sb	1-2	
1979914	420140	4216906	Hidden old mine with stibinite in sandstone plus gypsum. Chip channel 1m. Sample taken above the mine.	Sb	2-3	gypsum
1979915	420125	4216909	Sandstone FeOx orange red, gypsum; below the conglomerate unit. Chip channel 0.3m			gypsum
1979916	420089	4216953	Initial continuos sampling. Sandstone FeOx. Chip channel 1m			Fe-Oxides

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1979917	420089	4216954	Sandstone with FeOx veinlets plus gypsum and calcite. Chip channel 1m.			gypsum
1979918	420089	4216955	Pinkish sandstone, gypsum and calcite. Chip channel 1m			gypsum
1979919	419900	4217298	Sandstone, weakly atered, hematite?. Chip sample			Fe-Oxides
1979920	419895	4217312	Sandstone with FeOx, plus path hematite. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979922	419898	4217318	Sandstone plus patches FeOx and sulphides. Chip sample			Fe-Oxides
1979923	419882	4217312	Sandstone, FeOx plus calcite and minor gypsum. Chip sample			gypsum
1979924	419876	4217322	Strong altered sandstone plus FeOx. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979925	419855	4217351	Ashy sandstone plus FeOx and gypsum with calcite. Chip sample			gypsum
1979926	419938	4217405	Altered sandstone with FeOx. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979927	419967	4217412	Ashy sandstone, FeOx red orange with lithic sands. Chip channel 0.25m			Fe-Oxides
1979928	420902	4216273	Ashy sandstone plus FeOx. Chip sample			Fe-Oxides
1979929	420933	4216502	Layer of FeOx in sandstone. Chip sample			Fe-Oxides
1979930	421033	4216724	Fresh sandstone with minor oxide patches. Chip sample			Fe-Oxides
1979931	421051	4216757	Moderatly altered sandstone, FeOx in fractures, intercalations with conglomerate layers. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979932	421055	4216741	Sandstone with FeOx. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979933	421059	4216758	Sandstone below the conglomerate unit. FeOx orange reddish. Chip sample			Fe-Oxides
1979934	421020	4216776	Sandstone within conglomerate layer, oxidized. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979935	420973	4216797	Sandstone layer within the conglomerate unit. Weak FeOx. Chip channel.			Fe-Oxides
1979936	420915	4216804	Ashy sandstone with FeOx. Chip sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979937	420959	4216838	Old mine. Silicified sandstone, calcite fractures, FeOx and gypsum. Chip channel 0.6m			gypsum
1979938	420966	4216841	Sandstone with FeOx , calcite and gypsum. Next to the old mine.			gypsum
1979939	420966	4216844	Sandstone with FeOx and sitibinite; calcite and gypsum. Next to the old mine (3m)			gypsum
1979940	420868	4216775	Sandstone with FeOx, gypsum layer 1cm thick and calcite			gypsum
1979942	420678	4216721	Sandstone, FeOx and stibinite. Chip sample	Sb	1-2	
1979943	420635	4216711	Sandstone weakly altered, stibinite veinlet 0.15cm thick. Pit mine.	Sb	5+	
1979944	420635	4216714	Same outcrop previous one, sandstone with FeOx and stibinite. 3m south.	Sb	3-5	
1979945	420631	4216714	Same outcrop previous one, sandstone with FeOx and stibinite. 3m south.	Sb	3-5	
1979946	423787	4217217	Rio dacite outcrop?, gray porphyritic volcanic, fresh. 3m lenght of the sampling. Chip channel 0.7m			
1979947	423787	4217218	Weakly altered volcanic outcrop. Same outcrop previous one. Chip channel 0.7m			
1979948	423787	4217219	Modered to strong altered volcanic outcrop. Same outcrop previous one. Chip channel 0.7m.			
1979949	423787	4217220	Silicified oxidized sample (weathering alt?). Chip channel 0.7m			Fe-Oxides
1979950	423787	4217221	Altered sandstone, light brown ton. Chip channel 0.7m			
1979951	423787	4217222	Gray brownish clays in sand. Same outcrop. Chip channel 0.7m			clay
1979952	417880	4222360	Sandstone layer with FeOX and stibinite. Chip channel 1m	Sb	tr-1	Fe-Oxides
1979953	417880	4222362	2m next to the previous one, Oxidized sand. Chip channel 1m	Sb	tr-1	Fe-Oxides
1979954	417880	4222364	2m next to the previous one, Oxidized sand. Chip channel 1m	Sb	tr-1	Fe-Oxides
1979955	417880	4222369	5m next to the previous one, Oxidized and moderate altered sand. Chip channel 1m	Sb	tr-1	Fe-Oxides
1979956	417880	4222372	Strong altered sandstone plus gray dark clays. Chip channel 1.5m.			clay
1979957	417880	4222373	Layer of shale (black sand). Chip channel 1m			organics
1979958	417872	4222474	Weakly altered sandstone, gray layer. Chip channel 1m			
1979959	417862	4222456	Sandstone with FeOx, calcite and gypsum. Chip channel 1m			gypsum

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Comments	Min	%	Alt
1979960	417862	4222459	Greenish dark fine sandstone. 3m down previous one. Chip channel 0.6m			
1979962	417862	4222460	Layer below previous one. Light gray altered with FeOx veinlet (orange). Chip channel 0.5m			Fe-Oxides
1979963	417862	4222462	Gray altered sandstone. 2m down previous one. Chip channel 0.8m			Fe-Oxides
1979964	417862	4222463	Below previous layer. Sandstone with FeOx. Chip channel 0.8m			
1979965	417823	4222467	Oxidized sandstone layer. Chip channel 1m.			Fe-Oxides
1979966	417823	4222468	Below previous layer. Gray fine grain sandstone, weak altered, gypsum and calcite. Chip channel.			gypsum
1979967	417811	4222471	Black sandstone, very altered, gypsum and calcite. 5m next to the previous one. Chip channel 1m			gypsum
1979968	417540	4222510	Sandstone, silicified with FeOx orange red. Chip channel 1m			Fe-Oxides
1979969	417539	4222522	Sandstone, silicified and porous with FeOx. Fault breccia. Selective sample			Fe-Oxides
1979970	417539	4222527	Sandstone with FeOx, fine grain and slightly brecciated. Selective sample.			Fe-Oxides
1979971	417519	4222516	Sandstone with FeOx. Selective sample.			Fe-Oxides
1939302	417914	4222688	fg volcanic silicified tan color outcrop, panel -above seds			silica
1939303	417922	4222768	outcrop, panel thin flow dome? W/ layered silica sinter + calcite , hot springscell in lacustrine seds			Qtz-calcite
1939304	417906	4222812	buff tan tuff? W/ qtz+calcite veining + carbonate matrix outcrop, panel			Qtz-calcite
1939305	417875	4222870	0.5m thick bench of travertine w layered sinter, 030/15w			Qtz-calcite
1939306	417875	4222859	composite sample of subcrop sulphidic jasper			silica
1939307	417874	4222839	trace gossan float			silica
1939308	417856	4222888	Chip panel, carbonate replaced rhyolite glassy qtz eye -perhaps a vent			Qtz-calcite
1939309	417724	4222993	Chip 3.0m block of rhyolite tuff dropped in the seds			silica
1939310	417625	4223027	2.0m chip bench of highly altered rhy? ST feox			silica
1939311	417607	4223020	float sample of dk green intrusive w/ dissem sulph+ ST malachite through matrix			cu_ox

*Samples were recorded from underground. As satellite systems cannot accurately determine positions below ground, the GPS coordinates provided correspond to the underground entry points.

APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The Bureau of Mines selected two areas for detailed sampling in 1941-1942. The first area comprises parts of the Albion, Emma, and Nevada claims, and the second area includes parts of the Stebinite, Stella, and Mammoth claims. • Triggs' early field program is focused on these two areas, which will be sampled and mapped in detail. • The second phase of the program stepped out from the known mineralisation into the extensional areas, including the adjacent valley, Dry Wash Canyon, where further mineralisation was identified. • Rock chip samples, weighing around 0.25-5 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 samples have been submitted to American Assay Laboratories for assay. The results are scheduled for late July/early August.
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. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drilling performed

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.	• All samples are logged sufficiently for geological interpretation. • Estimated mineral contents provide in Appendix 1 in this announcement are based on preliminary visual observations of field samples. These estimates are inherently uncertain and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. • The samples have been submitted to American Assay Laboratories for assay. The results are scheduled for late July/early August.
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 sample were taken from mineralised exposures or historical workings associated with the known mineralisation and the stepping out in the extensional areas. Exposures were excavated *in situ* by geological hammer and contained within labelled calico bags. Sampling nature is considered appropriate for due diligence and early-exploration work. • The samples, with an average size of 2-5 kilograms, were collected for confirmation rather than the assessment of grade in potentially non-representative and weathered samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Standards were inserted at approximately every 20th sample. Several duplicate samples were also taken. Note that the standards and duplicate samples have been removed from Appendix 1. • Initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate/confirm potentially interesting antimony contents of the variably weathered samples. • The field program is complete, with the samples submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Nevada for a broad, multi-element assay stream. • Method: Four acid digestion/ICP-OES finish
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples that will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Sb and other valuable elements in grab samples.

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.	• The results will be used to inform additional trenching and drilling across the foreign resource and extensional areas. • No assays are being discussed.
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. • In the accuracy of the GPS and Phone GPS is considered sufficient for an early-exploration sampling program. Samples collected from within the Mammoth underground lack GPS 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.	• No sample compositing has been applied, and no drilling has been conducted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The lode systems occur as generally flat-lying lenses and pods exposed along the bevelled canyon walls. Sampling was conducted across these exposures. • Not applicable for the early-stage exploratory programs undertaken. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Dr Michael Feinstein, Triggs US Projects Manager, carried out sample collection. • All samples were bagged, tagged, transported and delivered to AAL in Sparks, Nevada..
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting and any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Antimony Canyon Project comprises 49 unpatented lode claims awaiting adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management. • The claims are held by Monamatapa Investments, Inc, a wholley-owned subsidiary of Trigg Minerals. • Trigg is not aware of any conflicting claims. • The Company can commence non-ground disturbing activity, but claims must be adjudicated before tracks, pads, and drilling ensue
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Apart from some mining activity in 1967 from one of the historical mines, no work has been performed since 1942. • All subsequent studies have relied on the Bureau of Mines' 1941 and 1942 results. • No formal exploration has been performed since this time.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Antimony mineralisation at Antimony Canyon is primarily hosted within two limey sandstone units near the centre of the Palaeocene Flagstaff Formation, forming a sedimentary package approximately 60 metres. Most high-grade mineralisation occurs as sub-horizontal, lenticular orebodies and pods positioned above the lowermost sandstone–shale unit, within the more massive overlying sandstone. Antimony mineralisation is now recognised as existing at several levels throughout the Flagstaff Formation. • Antimony mineralisation occurs as irregular lenses, rosettes, and veinlets, typically ranging from just over 1 metre to 7 metres thick. The primary ore mineral is stibnite (Sb_2S_3), present as acicular crystals oriented perpendicular to the veinlets and lenses. Gangue minerals include pyrite, realgar, orpiment, fluorite, quartz, kaolinite, and possibly arsenopyrite. This mineral assemblage reflects a hydrothermal origin, with deposition driven by the circulation of mineral-rich fluids through permeable sandstone units. The deposits represent hydrothermal sandy carbonate replacements linked to Tertiary volcanic activity
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the	• No drilling conducted. • All sample locations and descriptions have been provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • Location information for the samples and visual observations is contained in Appendix 1.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Trigg Minerals will launch a targeted exploration program at Antimony Canyon, prioritising validation and conversion of the foreign resource to a SK1300/JORC-compliant estimate. The program will include geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysics, trenching and other exploration approaches to define the full extent of mineralisation and evaluate development potential.