Trigg Consolidates District-Scale US Tungsten Project

Tennessee Mountain Land Consolidation includes several high-grade high priority tungsten targets, capturing over 75 historically mined workings

HIGHLIGHTS

- **District-Scale Consolidation: Strategic acquisition of new claims covering the contiguous, high-grade 'Little Joe' and 'Gribble' prospects, consolidating the entire historical Tennessee Mountain mineralised system.**
- **Synergetic defence metal: The collaboration of high-grade Tungsten aligns perfectly with Trigg's core focus on critical minerals and complements the flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah.**
- **New High-Grade Historical Tungsten Data: Review of past Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology (NBMG) reports for the new tenure confirms high-grade tungsten potential, including:**
  - **Gribble Prospect: Samples from a calcite vein averaging 0.85% WO_3.[1]**
  - **Little Joe: Where historical production[2] (0.9-1.5% WO_3) was mined from high-grade veins.**
  - **The land consolidation also captures over 75 historical workings which have not been followed up with modern exploration.**
- **Historical US Government (DMEA) dockets from the 1950s confirm strategic exploration was undertaken across all prospects (Knowles Brothers, Mohawk, Apex, Garnet (Tennessee Mountain), Little Joe, and Gribble), treating them as related parts of the same large-scale mineralising system now controlled by Trigg.[3]**
- **District-scale consolidation gives Trigg the potential to deploy an aggressive development across a major tungsten bearing structure with aims to:**
  1. **Consolidate an entire historical mining district.**
  2. **Systematically define a large-scale, modern-compliant (JORC/SK-1300) resource.**
  3. **Position the project as a U.S. national security asset for potential government support and non-dilutive funding.**

[1] https://collections.nbmg.unr.edu/pages/download_progress.php?ref=11093&size=&ext=pdf&k=
[2] http://epubs.nsla.nv.gov/statepubs/epubs/347139.pdf University of Nevada, Reno.
[3] All Nevada Dockets Listed by County - USGS Data Series 1004: Historical Files from Federal Government Mineral Exploration-Assistance Programs, 1950 to 1974, https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/1004/ds1004_nv.htm

- **Trigg is well funded with ~A$19m cash[4] to rapidly advance planned programs at Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project, Nevada and the Antimony Canyon Project, Utah in parallel.**

Cautionary Statement Regarding Historical Data (See Appendix 1 & 2)
The exploration results cited (e.g., Union Carbide 1956; USGS/NBMG/DMEA) pre-date the JORC Code (2012) and lack verifiable QAQC (duplicates, blanks, standards and laboratory protocols). A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to report these results in accordance with JORC (2012). They are qualitative/indicative only and must not be relied upon as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Verification will require modern sampling and confirmatory drilling. See Appendices 1–2 for sources, limitations and planned work.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce it has strategically expanded its 100%-owned Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in Elko County, Nevada, through the staking of new unpatented lode claims.

This expansion consolidates the historical Tennessee Mountain mining district by securing the Apex, Knowles Bros, Mohawk and 'Little Joe' Tungsten Mines, along with the 'Gribble' Tungsten Prospect. These new claims are contiguous with the Company's existing 'Tennessee Mountain' tenure (Figure 1).

The core of this system, situated in the Alder Mining District, includes the Tennessee Mountain Mine (also known as the Knowles Brothers, Garnet, or Montrose Mine) and the nearby Mohawk and Apex prospects. The deposit is a typical example of a tungsten–molybdenum (W–Mo) skarn system. Historical exploration, mainly conducted by the Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) and Union Carbide during the 1950s, employed selective sampling methods (including ultraviolet lamp visualisation) that targeted narrow, high-grade vein-like structures. This work led to sporadic, high-grade production by the Knowles Brothers in the 1970s (reportedly 0.50–0.54% WO_3)[5] and identified a historical estimate of about 780,000 short tons at 0.3–0.5 % WO_3.

Historical estimate: *Trigg refers to its initial market announcement dated 7 August 2025, which set out the information required by ASX Listing Rule 5.12 for the Tennessee Mountain historical estimate. Trigg confirms that the supporting information in that announcement continues to apply and has not materially changed.* ***Cautionary statement:*** *The above is a historical estimate, not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify it as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve; and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code.*

[4] Pro-forma cash comprises cash and cash equivalents as at 30 September 2025 as disclosed in Trigg's Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) released 31 October 2025, plus proceeds of A$2.5 million from the strategic placement announced 30 October 2025 and settled 5 November 2025.
[5] https://westernmininghistory.com/mine-detail/10246544/

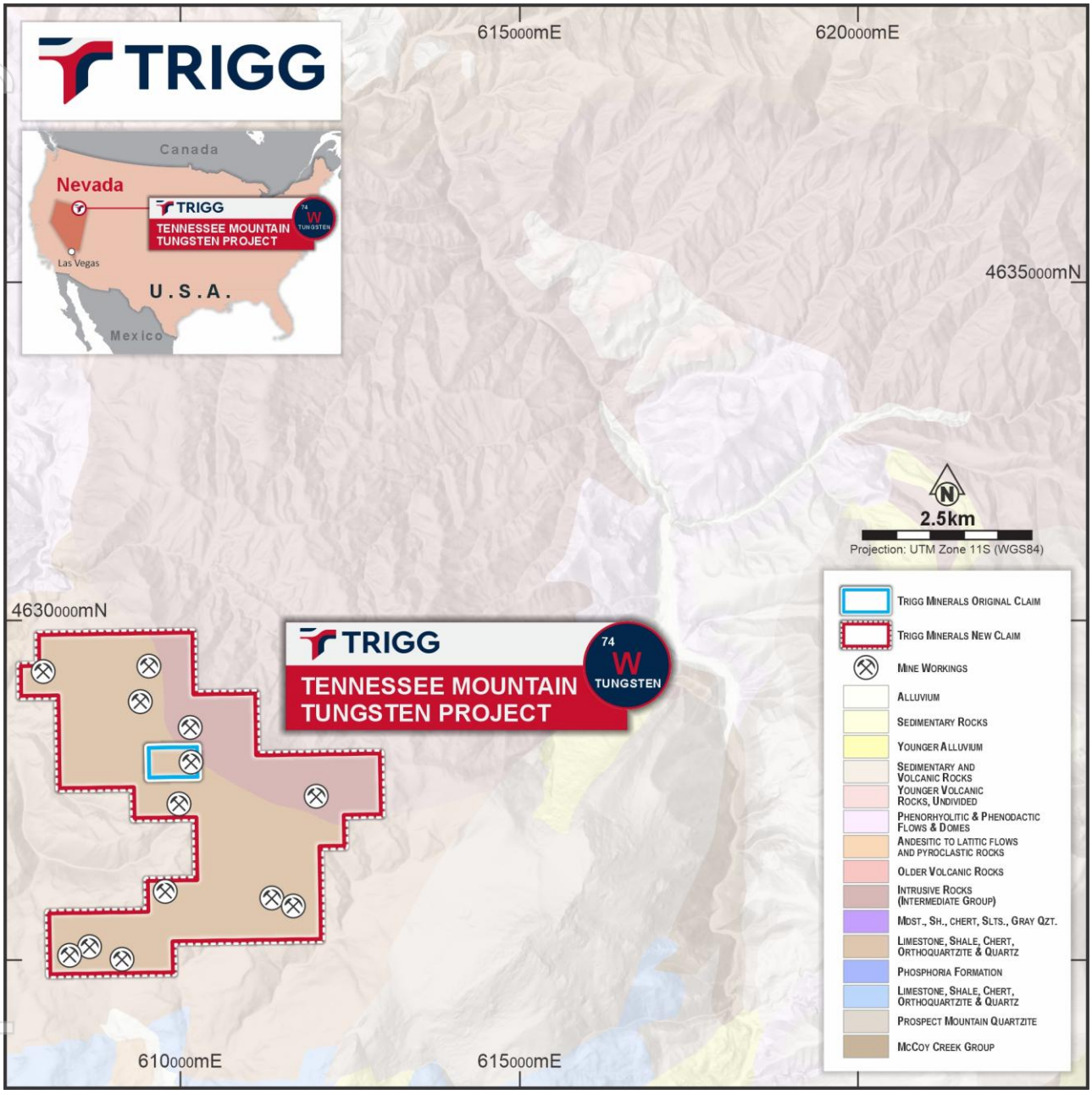

Figure 1. Tennessee Mountain Project - Consolidated in relation to the underlying regional geology and the Coffeepot granodiorite contact, including the historical mines and prospects.

Trigg analysis of historical drilling[6] and production data to show that these high-grade zones were extracted from narrow veins within a much larger, lower grade tactite system. Historical production grades of approximately 0.9–1.5% WO_3 are believed to reflect the selective mining of high-grade shoots, while the surrounding bulk tactite averages around 0.11% WO_3[7] (*historical data; not reported in accordance with JORC (2012). See Caution on p.2 and Appendices 1–2).* This suggests there could be a significantly larger mineralised system extending beyond the areas that were historically mined.

[6] ASX Announcement Large-Scale, High-Grade Tungsten System at Tennessee Mountain, 2 September 2025
[7] https://collections.nbmg.unr.edu/pages/download_progress.php?ref=11066&size=&ext=pdf&k=

The expanded claim area repositions the Tennessee Mountain Project from a small, historical mining centre to a major, bulk-tonnage tungsten opportunity with district-scale potential (Figure 2).

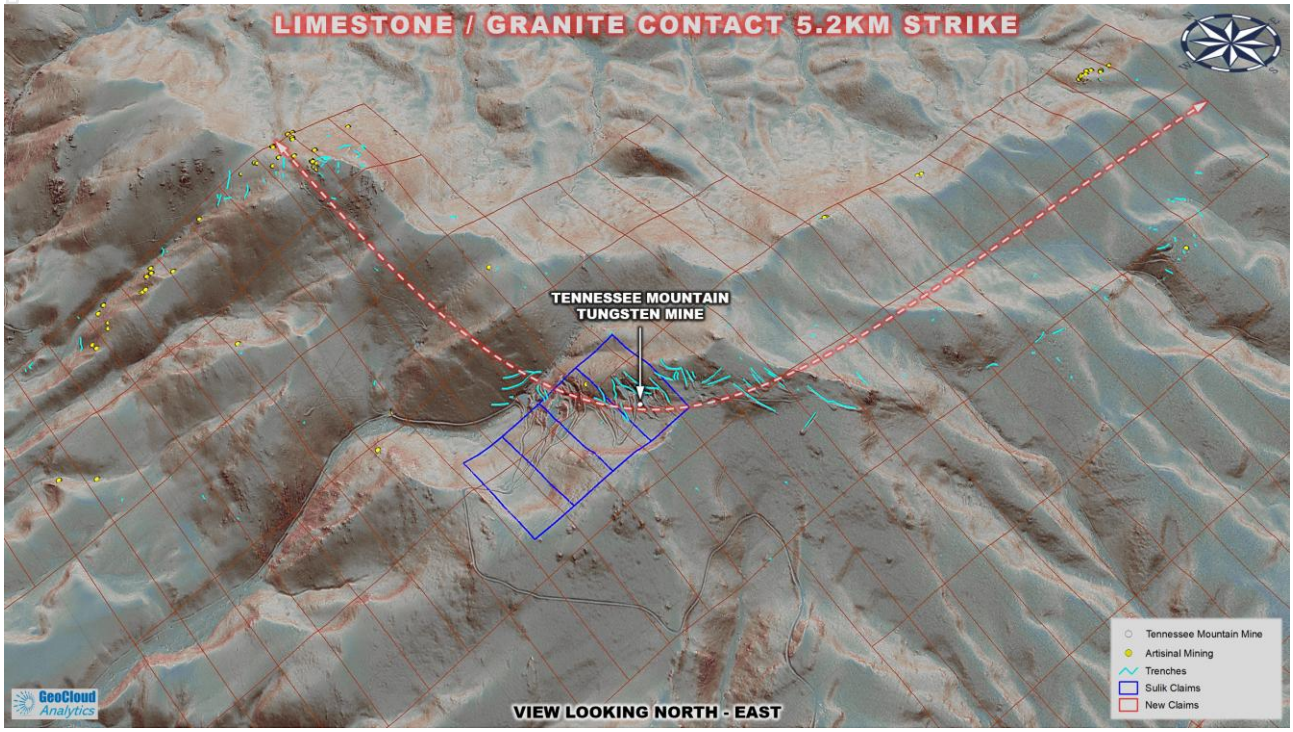

Figure 2. LiDAR image showing the Granite-Limestone contact at the Tennessee Mountain Mine, with the Mohawk occurrence to the northwest and Little Joe to the northeast. Historical exploration has mainly focused along the length of the exposed contact.

Managing Director, Mr Andre Booyzen, stated:

"This expansion is a potentially transformative step for the Tennessee Mountain Project, elevating it from a high-grade prospect to a genuine district-scale critical minerals asset. By consolidating the historical Mohawk, Garnet, Little Joe, and Gribble, we now control the key components of this extensive mineralised system.

The strategy provides a clear plan: unify the district, systematically develop a large, modern, compliant resource, and work with the U.S. government and defence agencies to position the project as a potential national security asset.

With this expanded footprint, we are no longer just validating old drill holes; we are establishing the potential for a significant domestic source of Tungsten for the U.S. economy. We have the historical data, the district, and now the strategy that we believe will help us to realise its full potential."

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The consolidation of the Tennessee Mountain area 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.

Historical US Government (DMEA) dockets from the 1950s confirm strategic exploration was undertaken across all prospects (Knowles Brothers, Mohawk, Apex, Garnet (Tennessee Mountain), Little Joe, and Gribble), treating them as related parts of the same large-scale mineralising system (Table 1).

Table 1: Prospect Nomenclature and Key Historical Identifiers

PROSPECT	COMMON SYNONYMS	MINING DISTRICT	DMEA DOCKET
Knowles Brothers	Garnet Tungsten Mine, Tennessee Mountain Mine, Montrose Mine, Garnet Hills	Alder	DMEA 2820*
Mohawk	Mohawk Group, J.W. Mink Tungsten Prospect	Alder	DMEA 2239*
Apex	Apex Claims, (part of) Montrose Mine, Garnet Group	Alder	DMEA 2680*
Little Joe	Little Joe Mine, Silver Shiek Mine	Island Mountain	DMEA 2630*
Gribble	Gribble Quartz Claims, Star Metal Mine	Island Mountain	DMEA 2695*

*Data synthesised from All Nevada Dockets Listed by County - USGS Data Series 1004: Historical Files from Federal Government Mineral Exploration-Assistance Programs, 1950 to 1974, accessed November 11, 2025, https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/1004/ds1004_nv.htm

Project Expansion: 'Little Joe' and 'Gribble' Prospects

The expansion was prompted by a thorough review of historical government and geological reports, which identified the 'Little Joe' and 'Gribble' prospects as adjacent, genetically linked parts of the same large-scale mineral system at Tennessee Mountain (Figure 3).

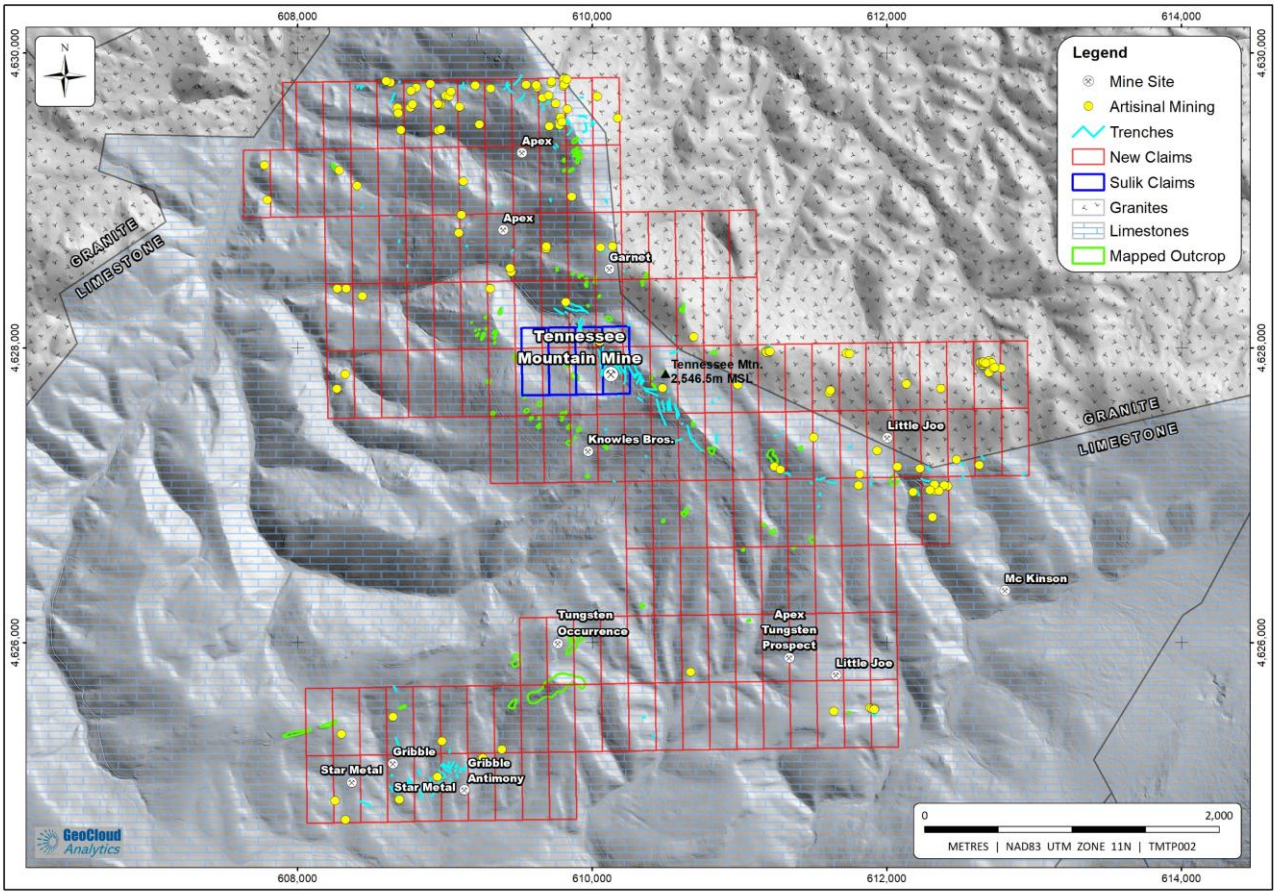

Figure 3. Claim distribution at Tennessee Mountain based on LiDAR data, indicating historical mines, mineral occurrences, and trenches mainly located along the granite-limestone contact.

1. Geological Context

The entire consolidated project is hosted within a classic tungsten skarn system. Mineralisation occurs in tactite (skarn) bodies formed at the contact between a large granitic stock (variously identified as the Coffeepot granodiorite or a quartz monzonite) and reactive Paleozoic-age calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Tennessee Mountain Formation.

This consistent geological model across the entire district strongly indicates that the high-grade mineralisation at Tennessee Mountain (e.g., 24.9m at 0.65% WO_3, 'GH-14'), refer Trigg's announcement on 2 September 2025) and the mineralisation at Little Joe and Gribble are part of the same mineralising event[8]. This geological continuity underpins the company's new district-scale strategy.

2. 'Little Joe' Tungsten Prospect

The 'Little Joe' prospect is situated on the southeastern flank of Tennessee Mountain. It was the focus of historic exploration by the US Government's Defence Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) under Docket 2630 for tungsten.[8]

Historical geological reports describe a classic W-skarn with scheelite (tungsten mineral) occurring in tactite bodies and later calcite veinlets along the intrusive contact. A 1980s NBMG report notes that historical work identified tactite averaging 0.11% WO_3 (NBMG File 11066)[9]. While historical production was limited to "only a few tons," (USGS OFR 76-56), this historical grade is significant as it suggests potential for a lower-grade, bulk-tonnage system, like other large-scale tungsten deposits in Nevada. ***Historical data**; not reported in accordance with JORC (2012). See Caution on p.2 and Appendices 1 & 2.*

3. 'Gribble' Tungsten Prospect

The 'Gribble' prospect, located on the southwest slope of Tennessee Mountain, represents a major strategic addition. It was also subject to DMEA exploration (DMEA Docket 2695, "Gribble Quartz Claims").[10]

Similar to Tennessee Mountain, this is described as scheelite within calcite stringers. A historical NBMG report noted a sample from a "two-inch calcite vein" in a trench that averaged 0.85 % WO_3.[9] ***Historical data;** not reported in accordance with JORC (2012). See Caution on p.2 and Appendices 1–2.*

The confirmation of high-grade tungsten 0.85% WO_3 at Gribble supports targeting both narrow high-grade veins and bulk-tonnage skarn styles.

[8] USGS Data Series 1004 – DMEA Docket 2630 "Little Joe" (Nevada): https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/1004/ds1004_nv.htm
[9] https://collections.nbmg.unr.edu/pages/download_progress.php?ref=11066&size=&ext=pdf&k=
[10] USGS Data Series 1004 – DMEA Docket 2695 "Gribble Quartz Claims" (Nevada): https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/1004/ds1004_nv.htm

NEXT STEPS AND FORWARD PLAN

The Company has a clear, systematic plan to advance the consolidated Tennessee Mountain Project quickly. The Company intends to use the valuable historical dataset from all prospects with the goal of achieving a maiden, district-wide JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate in a fast and cost-effective manner.

The planned work program will be staged as follows:

- **Phase 1: Data Digitisation and 3D Modelling**: (In Progress) Converting all historical records, including the Union Carbide report and the newly acquired DMEA dockets and NBMG maps for Little Joe and Gribble, into a unified 3D geological model. This marks the first time all three prospects are viewed as a single mineralised system.
- **Phase 2: Field Verification and Surface Sampling:** A field program, will be carried out to locate and verify historical landmarks, including drill collars (Garnet) and trenches/adits (Gribble, Little Joe). This will be complemented by systematic surface mapping and channel sampling to provide the first modern, QA/QC-controlled assay data from the new prospect areas.
- **Phase 3: Maiden Drill Program:** After completing the initial phases, the Company will design and secure permits for a district-wide drilling program. The main aims of this program will be to:
    1. **Validate Historical Data: (In Progress)** Twin key historical drill holes at Garnet Hills (Tennessee Mountain) (e.g., GH-14) and assess the historical workings at Gribble and Little Joe.
    2. **Determine True Widths:** Test the hypothesis that historical sampling (which was guided by UV light) was selective and understated the true mineralised widths.
    3. **Test for Extensions:** Target strike and dip extensions *between* the three prospect areas to demonstrate geological continuity.

The timing and outcomes of these programs are subject to permitting, funding, and exploration results, and therefore should be regarded as forward-looking in nature.

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.

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.12.10, Mr King confirms that the information provided pursuant to Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project and he consents to its inclusion 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 historical estimate, 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: CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This appendix relates to the historical data from the 1956 Union Carbide report (Garnet Hills/Tennessee Mountain), as previously announced on 7 August 2025 (historical estimate) and 2 September 2025 (historical trenching/drilling results). A separate disclosure for the new Gribble/Little Joe data is provided in Appendix 2.

The exploration results referenced in this announcement relate to historical drilling and trenching completed before the introduction of the JORC Code (2012). While the Company considers the data to be of sufficient geological quality to support an exploration targeting program, it does not satisfy the requirements of the JORC Code (2012) due to the absence of verifiable QAQC protocols, including a lack of information on sample duplicates, blanks, standards, and assay laboratory procedures.

The Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Investors are cautioned that the historical results are qualitative and indicative in nature only. The Company is not treating these results as reporting in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and accordingly, they should not be relied upon as representing Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Further work, including confirmatory drilling and modern sampling programs, is required to verify the reliability and relevance of the historical data. Further evaluation and exploration work may reduce confidence in the exploration results when reported under the JORC Code 2012. Notwithstanding the above, nothing has come to the Company's attention that raises questions about the accuracy or reliability of the historical results. However, the Company has not independently validated the historical results and therefore does not report, adopt, or endorse those results.

APPENDIX 2: ASX FAQ 36 DISCLOSURES (FOR NEW HISTORICAL DATA)

The following information is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.12 and FAQ 36 regarding historical exploration results for the 'Little Joe' and 'Gribble' Prospects, now part of the consolidated Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project.

Cautionary Statement: The exploration results reported herein are historical in nature and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical exploration results will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Source and Nature of Historical Exploration Data: The historical data for the 'Little Joe' and 'Gribble' prospects is derived from multiple public-domain sources, including:

- USGS (United States Geological Survey): Open-File Report 76-56 and others, which detail historical production and geology.
- NBMG (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology): Mining District Files (e.g., Reports 11093, 11066), which contain property examination reports, geological summaries, and maps.
- DMEA (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration): Dockets list government-sponsored exploration prospects from the 1950s, including: Docket 2630: 'Little Joe' (Tungsten), and

Docket 2695: 'Gribble Quartz Claims' (Tungsten). (This is in addition to Docket 2820: 'Garnet No.1 & 2 Claims', which is part of TMG's existing tenure).

The DMEA dockets are important because they show that in the 1950s, the US Government saw Garnet, Gribble, and Little Joe as separate but connected strategic options. Trigg is believed to be the first Company to bring all three together.

Summary of Historical Exploration Results:

- 'Gribble': NBMG and USGS reports describe a W prospect.
    - Tungsten: A sample from a "two-inch calcite vein" averaged 0.85% WO_3.
- 'Little Joe': DMEA exploration (Docket 2630) focused on a W-skarn.
    - Tungsten: Scheelite reportedly occurs in tactite (a NBMG report states "averaging 0.11% WO_3"), calcite veins, and quartz veins.
    - Production: Described as "only a few tons".

Context and Limitations (ASX FAQ 36 Disclosures):

Reporting Standard: The historical exploration results were obtained between the 1940s and 1980s, prior to the adoption of the JORC Code 2012, and were not reported in accordance with its standards.

Data Verification: The historical data has not been independently verified by a Competent Person.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC): Details about modern QA/QC procedures (standards, blanks, duplicates) are not found in the historical reports. The accuracy and precision of the results cannot be confidently evaluated.

Sampling: The sampling methods are not fully documented. Grades reported (e.g., 0.85% WO_3, 41% Sb) seem to derive from selective, high-grade vein or shipping samples and do not represent the entire mineralised body. The 0.11% WO_3 grade is described as an "average," but the basis for this average (such as the extent or sampling method) is unclear.

Relevance: Despite these limitations, the historical results are regarded as highly relevant and material because they show the presence of significant, high-grade tungsten mineralisation. They offer a strong geological foundation for guiding modern, systematic exploration programs.

Further exploration work is required to determine whether the historical results can be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

APPENDIX 3: 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 sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• All exploration results reported herein are historical. • The historical exploration results reported are not based on new sampling by the Company. They are derived from historical (c. 1940s-1980s) reports published by the NBMG and USGS, and DMEA dockets. • Sampling methods are not detailed in the reports but are inferred to be selective rock chip or channel samples from surface outcrops, trenches, or underground workings (adits/shafts). • At the Gribble prospect, a reported grade of 0.85% WO_3 is from a "two-inch calcite vein". This is a selective sample and not representative of a bulk width. • At the Little Joe prospect, a grade of 0.11% WO_3 is reported as an "average" in tactite, but the sampling method (e.g., channel, grab) and extent of the area averaged are unknown. • These methods are not consistent with modern systematic sampling and were likely guided by visual mineralisation.
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 new drilling is being reported. No details of any historical drilling (if completed) at the 'Little Joe' or 'Gribble' prospects are available in the source reports referenced. Historical exploration appears to have been limited to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		prospecting, trenching, and shallow adits/shafts.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Not applicable, as no drill data is being reported for these prospects.
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.	• No drill logs are available. Geological descriptions in the NBMG and USGS reports are qualitative and descriptive. • The historical reports outline lithology (limestone, shale, tactite), alteration, and mineralisation (scheelite) in broad terms. This level of detail is inadequate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Not applicable, as no drill data is being reported for these prospects.
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.	• No details are provided in the historical reports about the sample preparation for the reported assays (e.g., 0.85% WO_3). • Details of sample preparation procedures (e.g., crush size, pulverisation, sample splitting protocols) are not documented. • No QA/QC procedures reported • No information available on representation; however, sampling was conducted under fluorescent lighting, which probably biases results towards mineralised material rather than unmineralised material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	• The USBM's laboratories conducted historical assays. • No information is available on the analytical methods or quality control procedures for the historical assays reported (e.g., 0.85% WO_3, 0.11% WO_3). • Fluorescent lamps were used to control sampling. • No information is available regarding QAQC procedures (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates) from the historical reports. • The Competent Person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical assay results.
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.	• There has been no independent verification of the historical sampling or assaying by the Competent Person. • Data is derived from scanned, public-domain government reports. • The data is reported as documented in the original government publications. • No adjustments have been made to the data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine	• Claim area (Figure 1) is in UTM WGS84 (Zone 11) grid system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The prospects are known to be on the southeast ('Little Joe') and southwest ('Gribble') flanks of Tennessee Mountain. • The historical reports are not sufficient to define the exact location of historical workings or sample points to modern survey standards. No grid system is specified. • Topographic control is achieved via LiDAR imagery. The Company plans to refine the locations of the historical workings on the ground using modern GPS equipment during the Phase 2 field 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.	• The data consists of isolated, selective samples or broad qualitative averages. • The data spacing and distribution are insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. • Unknown, but not believed to be applicable.
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 relationship between the historical sampling and the mineralised structures is unknown. The samples (e.g., from a 2-inch vein) were, by definition, selective and biased toward high-grade material. • Not applicable: no drilling conducted.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The historical records do not provide information on sample security measures.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The data presented is historical in nature. The Company has conducted a detailed review of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the public-domain NBMG and USGS data, which forms the basis of this announcement. • No other external audits are known. • 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 'Mohawk', 'Apex', 'Knowles Bros', 'Little Joe' and 'Gribble' prospects are located on new, unpatented lode claims 100%-owned by Trigg Minerals (or its US subsidiary) in Elko County, Nevada. • These new claims are contiguous with the Company's existing claims at the Tennessee Mountain Project. • The claims are in good standing. • The Company is not aware of any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration results reported are historical. • Significant work was conducted by: 1. **DMEA (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration):** The DMEA funded or undertook exploration in the 1950s, identifying the prospects as strategic. Dockets 2630 ('Little Joe') and 2695 ('Gribble') confirm this work. • This work involved geological mapping, trenching, and underground channel sampling. 2. **USGS and NBMG:** These government agencies conducted regional mapping and prospect-scale studies from the 1940s to

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		1980s, documenting the geology, mineralisation, and (in some cases) production. 3. **Historical Operators/Lessees:** Various small-scale operators worked the properties, including the development work at Little Joe (c. 1950s). • The Competent Person has reviewed this public-domain data but has not independently verified it.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The mineralisation at the prospects forms part of a large-scale tungsten skarn system. • **Deposit Type:** Tungsten (W) Skarn. • **Geological Setting:** Mineralisation is hosted in Paleozoic-age limestones and shales of the Tennessee Mountain Formation at the contact with a large (probable Cretaceous-age) granitic stock (identified as Coffeepot granodiorite or quartz monzonite). • **Mineralisation:** **Tungsten (W):** Occurs as scheelite ($CaWO_4$) in tactite (skarn) bodies and in later calcite veins/stringers.
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	• No new or historical drill hole data is being reported for the 'Little Joe' or 'Gribble' prospects.

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	○ 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.	• The reported grades are not aggregated intercepts. • 0.85% WO_3 is selective, high-grade samples/production data. • 0.11% WO_3 is reported as an "average" but the basis of this average is unknown. • No metal equivalent values are used. • 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').	• Not applicable, as no drill intercepts are reported. • The 2-inch width reported for the 0.85% WO_3 sample is a true width of that specific vein. • this information is provided only as background on the neighbouring deposit.

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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. • This announcement includes a summary plan map (Figure 1) showing the location of the newly acquired prospects relative to the existing TMG tenure. • No historical cross-sections are available for these new areas.
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 all material, quantitative data recovered from the historical reports for the new prospects. This includes the high-grade tungsten (0.85% WO_3), and the lower-grade, bulk-tonnage-style tungsten (0.11% WO_3). • The available data is fragmentary and historical. • No other significant results are reported or known from the referenced historical datasets.
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.	• Other substantive historical information includes NBMG/USGS descriptions of tungsten skarn development and selective vein sampling across the district. • The DMEA dockets are also material, as they confirm the US government's historical strategic interest in all three consolidated prospects (Garnet, Gribble, Little Joe).
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,	• The Company plans a systematic exploration program, as detailed in the "Path Forward" section of this announcement. • This will include data digitisation, field verification (mapping, channel sampling), and a maiden drilling program designed to

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	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	validate the historical results and test for extensions and continuity *between* the prospects.