TRIGG EXPANDS ANTIMONY PORTFOLIO WITH PAST PRODUCING HIGH GRADE ANTIMONY PROJECT EXCEEDING MINING GRADES OF 25% Sb

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Trigg expands its NSW antimony portfolio** by acquiring the historic Bukkulla Mine and an extension to the Nundle Goldfield.
- **Expands Trigg's antimony footprint to 1,026km²** adding to its substantial existing 717km² regional portfolio, which includes the Wild Cattle Creek 29,902-tonne antimony resource[1] at its Achilles Project, and the Taylors Arm and Spartan projects
- **High-grade antimony confirmed:** The Bukkulla Mine previously produced antimony at grades exceeding 25% Sb, while recent rock chip sampling returned a value of ~23% Sb[2].
- **Strategic expansion:** The tenement applications include the northern extension of the Nundle Goldfield, one of NSW's most significant gold-producing regions in the 19th century. The presence of historical Fogarty, Woodley, and Stanning antimony mines within the Nundle Goldfield underscores the area's prospectivity for high-grade antimony mineralisation.
- **Untapped potential:** No modern exploration has been conducted on these tenements, presenting a significant opportunity for discovery.
- **Exploration roadmap:** Trigg plans to conduct systematic exploration, including geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling programs, to test the depth extensions of the historically productive Bukkulla Mine and explore high-priority targets within the Nundle Goldfield.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) is pleased to announce it has submitted three Exploration Licence Applications (ELAs) – ELA 6870, ELA 6871, and ELA 6872 – within the highly prospective New England Orogen in New South Wales (Figure 1).

The New England Orogen is a well-known geological region with a strong history of mineral discoveries, including antimony, gold, silver, copper, and other critical minerals. These three applications represent an exciting strategic opportunity to expand Trigg Minerals' portfolio and align with the company's focus on exploration in regions with proven potential for economic mineralisation.

[1] Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.52Mt at 1.97% Sb (JORC 2012), TMG ASX Announcement 19 December 2024
[2] BROWN R.E. & STROUD W.J. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets.

Key highlights of the applications include:

- **ELA 6870 (Bukkulla Antimony Project):** Covers 87km^2 (29 units) of highly prospective ground with known antimony mineral occurrences, including the historic Bukkulla mine workings, where a single rock chip returned 22.9% Sb and past mining grades reportedly exceeded 25% Sb[3]. The deposit's chemistry is consistent, featuring high Sb, As, Ag and elevated Au, characteristic of Hillgrove-type antimony deposits.
- **ELA 6871 (North Nundle Antimony Project):** Targets antimony and gold mineralisation within a structurally favourable setting adjacent to the Peel Fault and in the immediate extension to the historical Nundle Goldfield, one of the most significant goldfields in NSW during the 19th century.
- **ELA 6872 (Tia Antimony Project):** Encompasses multiple underexplored deep leads and reef gold occurrences, offering significant regional opportunities.

Trigg's technical team has assessed the New England region and identified these areas as prospective targets based on geological data and historical exploration results. Once granted, Trigg plans to initiate systematic exploration programs, including geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, and drilling campaigns, to evaluate the mineral potential of these projects.

Executive Chairman Tim Morrison commented: *"This is an exciting step forward for Trigg Minerals as we continue to diversify and grow our exploration footprint in highly prospective regions like the New England Orogen. These new applications demonstrate our commitment to unlocking shareholder value by targeting highly prospective areas with strong potential for further major discoveries."*

The licence applications add to Trigg's substantial existing 717km^2 regional portfolio, which includes the Wild Cattle Creek 29,902-tonne antimony resource[4] at its Achilles Project, and the Taylors Arm and Spartan projects.

Trigg will provide further updates as the exploration licences progress through the approval process and as work programs are developed for these new projects.

Summary of Bukkulla Mine Workings

Historical workings extend 18m deep and 9m along strike, following an intrusive-related or a meta hydrothermal vein linked to the nearby Bundarra Plutonic Granitoid. Located at 310775mE, 6739344mN (AMG84, Z56), the site has a substantial dump with stibnite-bearing veins hosted in altered Texas Beds. Sampling of massive stibnite and gangue (Analysis G94/48) returned 0.106 g/t Au, 47 g/t Ag, **22.9% Sb,** and 1,300 g/t As[3].

[3] BROWN R.E. & STROUD W.J. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets.
[4] Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.52Mt at 1.97% Sb (JORC 2012), TMG ASX Announcement 19 December 2024

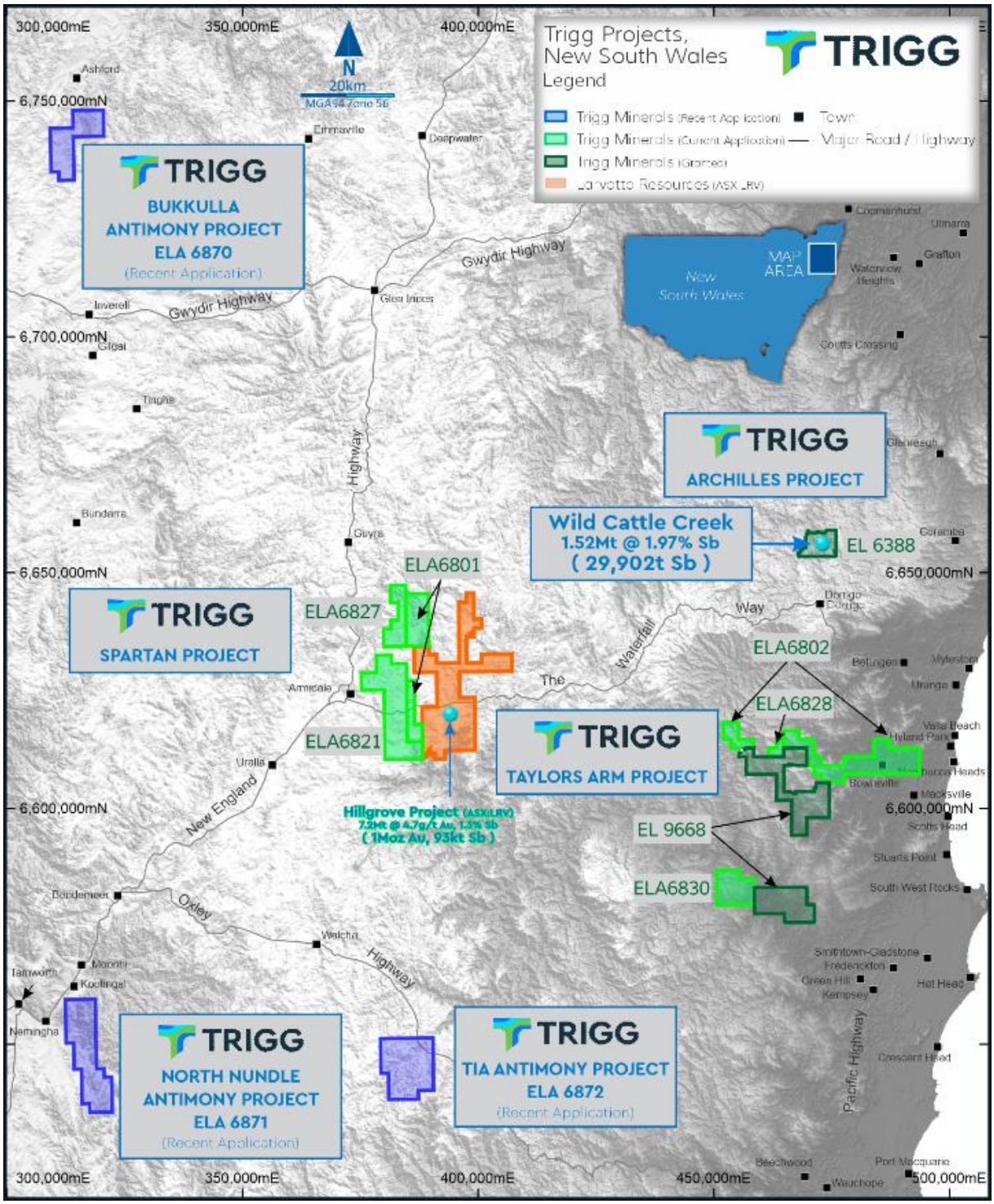

Figure 1: Exploration Licence Applications ELA 6870 (Bukkulla), ELA 6871 (North Nundle), and ELA 6872 (Tia).

Antimony Potential in the Nundle Goldfield

The Nundle Goldfield, one of New South Wales' most historically significant gold-producing regions, also holds untapped potential for antimony mineralisation. While primarily known for its rich gold deposits, the area's geological setting suggests a strong prospectivity for antimony, particularly in association with quartz-sulphide veining and shear-hosted mineralisation.

Geological Context

The Nundle Goldfield sits within the New England Fold Belt, a region with a well-documented history of gold and base metal mineralisation focused along the Peel Fault. Antimony (Sb) is commonly found alongside gold in epizonal orogenic systems, often occurring in the form of stibnite (Sb_2S_3). Given that many historical goldfields in northeast NSW also host high-grade antimony deposits—such as Hillgrove and Trigg's Wild Cattle Creek deposit—there is strong potential for similar mineralisation at Nundle.

Historical Indicators

- **Presence of Past-Producing Antimony Mines:** The Fogarty's, Woodly's, and Stanning's antimony mines are located within the Nundle Goldfield, providing direct evidence of significant antimony mineralisation in the region.
- **Gold-Antimony Association exists in the adjacent Nundle Goldfield**: In many NSW deposits, gold and antimony occur together, with high-grade stibnite often found in quartz veins carrying gold.
- **Limited Modern Exploration**: Despite its historical significance, the Nundle Goldfield has seen little systematic exploration for antimony, meaning significant mineralisation could remain undiscovered.

Exploration and Future Potential

With modern exploration techniques, including geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, and targeted drilling, Trigg can define new high-grade antimony targets at Bukkulla and in the Nundle Goldfield. Key factors supporting this potential include:

- **Presence of Favourable Structures**: Shear zones and fault systems, known hosts for antimony in similar geological settings.
- **Historical Mining Activity**: Past workings may provide clues to undiscovered extensions of mineralised systems.

The Bukkulla and Nundle Projects present a promising but underexplored opportunity for high-grade antimony mineralisation. With no modern exploration conducted, Trigg is well-positioned to unlock the field's antimony potential through systematic exploration, potentially adding significant value to its expanding NSW antimony portfolio.

Cautionary Statement

The tabled result for sampling at the historical Bukkulla working is sourced from a public document: Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets by Brown R.E. & Stroud W.J. and released by the Geological Survey of New South Wales in 1997. The Bukkulla deposit data is from the Department's Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS). This integrated relational database permits graphic and text inquiries about mineral deposits, geology, mining and exploration titles. The listed location (coordinate) information refers to the site of a historical work, not the sample collection point. The exact sample location isn't specified but is described in relation to the historical working. For example, samples from a nearby mullock dump were collected within or near the working. Trigg confirms that a geologist from the NSW Geological Survey conducted the sampling to characterise the identified mineralisation at the historical working. The discussed Bukkulla deposit is confirmed to be located within ELA 6870. The Fogarty's, Woodly's, and Stanning's antimony mines from the Nundle Goldfield lie in the adjacent tenement, southeast of the Nundle application.

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

For more information, please contact:

Timothy Morrison
Trigg Minerals Limited
Chairman
info@trigg.com.au
+61 (0) 497 203 678

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

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

Brown R.E. & Stroud W.J. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney, viii + 576 pp.

DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement

The information related to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data compiled by Jonathan King. Mr King is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr King is a director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, which is contracted with Trigg Minerals. Mr King has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jonathan 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 of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should 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.

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.*	Historical Data. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: BROWN R.E. & STROUD W.J. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. The location information for Sample G94/48 provided in the body of the text refers to the site of a historical working, not the sample collection point. The exact sample location isn't specified in the report but is described in relation to the historical working cited in the report. For example, samples, such as from a nearby mullock dump, were collected within or near the working.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) 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, historical rock sampling program
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, historical rock sampling program
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• Samples have been logged geologically and the context is provided on the respective Mineral Deposit Data Sheet for each deposit listed. See BROWN R.E. & STROUD W.J. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. • A qualified geologist from the New South Wales Geological Survey collected the samples. The descriptions were of sufficient detail to support the current work.
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 performed, historical rock sampling program. • No information is available on how the samples were collected and the assay method chosen. However, it is essential to note that samples were for characterisation studies and not for general exploration. • The sample size is not recorded. • A qualified geologist from the New South Wales Geological Survey collected the samples. The descriptions were of sufficient detail to support the current work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	No analytical method stated but presumed to be XRF by a certified laboratory
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	A qualified geologist from the New South Wales Geological Survey collected the samples. The descriptions were of sufficient detail to support the current work. No drilling is reported for any occurrence. No adjustments to data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Tenement locations (Figure 1) in MGA94 (Z56) grid system. Location information for the historical workings listed in Table 1 utilises the AMG84 grid system
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	A single rock sample is reported. It was collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales, who is presumed to have taken samples representative of the material identified during fieldwork The data spacing and distribution was not intended and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage. Compositing was not applied. The physical sample location isn't specified but is described in relation to the location of the historical workings cited in the report.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	Not applicable to the reported work, which was for characterisation studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	No drilling is being reported and, in most cases, doesn't exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Unknown, and historical reports don't record the chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews or audits are known. Reporting historical data collected by the NSW Geological Survey

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 along with any known impediments to obtaining a*	The Bukkulla (ELA 6870), North Nundle (ELA 6871) and Tia Applications (ELA 6872). Bukkulla lies near the town of Bukkulla, which is about 30 kilometres southeast of Inverell in northern NSW. North Nundle is located in the New England region of New South Wales (NSW), approximately 15 kilometres southeast of Tamworth. The project is focused along the Peel Fault in the extensions to the historic Nundle Goldfield.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	licence to operate in the area.	The Tia Project lies 85 km ESE of Tamworth and is focused along the Tia Fault. These are applications.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website. The key reference for information provided in the announcement is: Report: BROWN R.E. & STROUD W.J. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The epizonal antimony systems of the New England Orogen (NEO) feature hydrothermal mineralisation, particularly antimony (Sb) and gold (Au). The deposits form in the upper crust (epizonal conditions) under relatively low temperature and pressure conditions. The epizonal Sb systems within the NEO are typically associated with orogenic gold and intrusion-related deposits. The deposits are often structurally controlled and occur in shear zones, faults, and breccia zones, where hydrothermal fluids deposit antimony minerals. The dominant ore mineral is stibnite (Sb_2S_3), often accompanied by arsenopyrite, pyrite, and gold. The mineralisation is commonly hosted within metasedimentary sequences, granitoids, and volcanic rocks of the New England Orogen. Some deposits are spatially related to granitoid intrusions,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		suggesting a magmatic-hydrothermal influence.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum*	No weighting of averaging techniques has been utilised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 metal equivalents were used or calculated.
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, no drilling undertaken or reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Coordinates in MGA94
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results described in this announcement were sourced from and are available in the public domain. The source is the Geological Survey of NSW.
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.*	Historical exploration data will be compiled into a database and reviewed. Remote sensing techniques are being considered, so that the Company can mitigate unnecessary intrusion on private property.
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).*	All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central database. Planning for field crews will be mobilised to the site to commence orientation field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	reconnaissance, and rock chip and soil geochemical sampling will happen once the applications are granted and land access is negotiated.