TRIGG EXPANDS TIER-1 AUSTRALIAN ANTIMONY-GOLD TENURE WITH GRADES UP TO 61% Sb & 1045 g/t Au

New acquisition complements Trigg's flagship WCC deposit and the Company's vision to become a primary antimony play and future global supplier of antimony

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg Minerals signs a binding purchase agreement to acquire 100% rights of the Nundle, Upper Hunter, Cobark/Copeland projects, conditional upon completion of due diligence. Covering a total area of 1,039.7 km².
- These projects will be developed as Trigg's second flagship exploration asset behind its primary, advanced stage high-grade Wild Cattle Creek deposit. **Trigg will have two exploration teams advancing both these new projects and Wild Cattle Creek simultaneously**.
- The package includes five historical antimony deposits, with rock chips grading 61% Sb and 9.7% Sb, and 12 tonnes of recorded Sb production (EL 9594, Nundle), plus a 37% Sb sample collected from 12m down adit **indicating potential mineralisation at depth** (EL 9655, Upper Hunter).
- The tenements also feature **60+ historical gold mines/occurrences** across each tenement with historical recorded high-grade production. As an example, Standard Reef was worked in 1904 with an estimated production of 15,000oz at 53.8 g/t Au**.**
- Total historical production across the tenement package is estimated at 174,000 oz Au without modern mining techniques and significantly lower gold prices. Initial review suggests that mineralisation is interpreted to be open along strike and down depth and with considerable high grade rock chip grades ranging from 30 g/t Au to 1,045 g/t Au.
- The addition of the Nundle Project to TMG's North Nundle holdings extends the Company's prospective strike along the underexplored and prolific Peel Fault to approximately 40 km, significantly enhancing exploration potential.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG; OTCQB: TMGLF) ("Trigg" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the acquisition of the Nundle, Upper Hunter and Cobark/Copeland Projects, a highly prospective tenement package covering a significant portion of the historic Nundle Goldfield and three additional historic goldfields within the New England Orogen (NEO) in northern New South Wales.

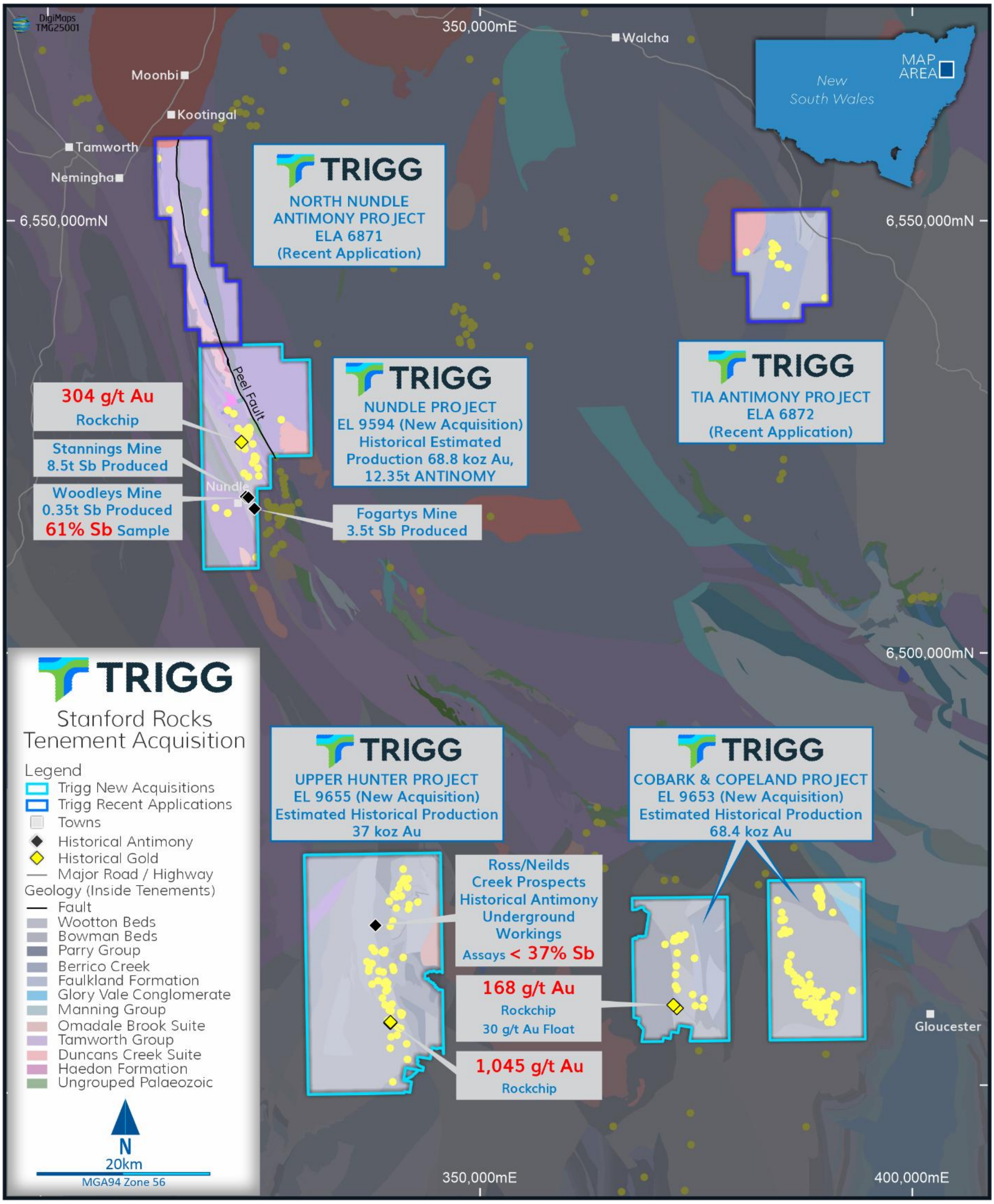

Figure 1; TMG's latest tenement acquisition overlying local geology, historical Au and Sb occurrences (https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au)

The acquisition includes four key projects:

Nundle (EL 9594)

The Nundle Goldfield has a rich history of gold production, with several historical antimony mines present within the region. It covers parts of the major Peel Fault and contains numerous old workings where typically small high-grade gold deposits occur in dolerites. The expanded Nundle Project, encompassing both Nundle and North Nundle, provides Trigg access to a 40 km length of the Peel Fault, a deep-seated conduit for mineralising fluids, controlling the localisation of auriferous (gold-bearing) quartz veins and antimony deposits. Several historical goldfields, including Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bingara, are closely associated with this fault system.

Upper Hunter (EL 9655)

The Upper Hunter Goldfield in NSW is a historic gold-producing region known for its structurally controlled, quartz-vein-hosted gold deposits. Mineralisation occurs in fault breccia and shear zones within sedimentary rocks, with gold typically found alongside pyrite, arsenopyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and, locally, stibnite (antimony).

Cobark and Copeland (EL 9653)

The Cobark and Copeland Goldfields in NSW were prominent during the late 1800s gold rush. Mining focused on high-grade quartz veins hosted in faults and shear zones. The Copeland area became a key mining hub, with underground workings targeting gold-rich sulphides such as pyrite, stibnite (antimony), arsenopyrite, and minor chalcopyrite. The region remains highly prospective for modern exploration.

The association of antimony mineralisation with gold enhances the project's critical mineral potential, aligning with Trigg Minerals' strategy to explore and develop high-value, multi-commodity assets in Tier-1 mining jurisdictions.

STRATEGIC RATIONALE

The Projects are in an underexplored yet highly prospective region, with historical workings and strong geological indicators suggesting significant upside potential. The presence of both gold and antimony presents an exciting opportunity for Trigg to unlock new resources and expand its footprint in the strategic metals sector.

Tim Morrison, **Executive Chairman of Trigg Minerals**, commented:

"The acquisition of the Nundle and other Projects marks an exciting expansion for Trigg Minerals into historically productive goldfields with strong critical mineral potential. The presence of both gold and antimony in this underexplored region aligns perfectly with our focus on high-value, strategically significant minerals. We look forward to applying modern exploration techniques to uncover new opportunities within this proven mineral province."

Trigg Minerals will undertake a systematic exploration program, leveraging historical data and modern exploration methodologies to assess the potential for high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation across the tenement package.

This acquisition reinforces Trigg Minerals' commitment to building a diverse, high-quality asset portfolio and advancing projects with strong potential for gold and critical mineral resources in Australia's premier mining regions.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Nundle-Bingara belt hosts the most significant clusters of deposits, occurring adjacent to the Peel Fault or its subsidiary structures. These major dislocations appear to have controlled regional-scale fluid flow, while local structures determined the final emplacement of mineralisation.

Similarly, in the Copeland-Barrington goldfield, which includes the Upper Hunter, Copeland and Cobark Projects, gold-bearing veins are structurally controlled by faulting related to the Peel Fault system, with most mines clustered near a fold hinge and within Riedel shears.

Across both regions, deposits typically occur within faults, shears, or joints, forming simple or multi-phase vein fillings. The veins consist primarily of quartz, with varying amounts of gold, sulphides (mainly stibnite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite), or scheelite, while ankerite or calcite is commonly present as late-stage infill.

The gold-antimony veins strongly prefer metasediments, volcanics, and serpentinite adjacent to major structural dislocations, reinforcing the importance of fault-controlled fluid flow in ore deposition. The surface distribution of deposits suggests a regional east-west zoning, with a thin, poorly defined scheelite belt, a central gold belt, and a stibnite belt, all broadly concordant with host rock bedding.

Three historical antimony mines—Stanning's, Woodley's, and Fogarty's—are located within 2 km of each other in the Tamworth Group sediments in the Nundle area. These deposits are hosted in cherty argillites, occurring higher in the Tamworth Group stratigraphy than the gold-quartz vein-bearing units. A fourth stibnite deposit, documented by Odernheimer (1855a, b), was reportedly located near Silver Gully, north of this deposit group. Antimony occurs as stibnite in short, steeply pitching ore shoots within breccia zones, both with and without quartz. Minor gold (up to 10 g/t in stibnite) and occasional scheelite mineralisation are also present.

Traces of scheelite (an important tungsten ore) are present in several gold- and stibnite-bearing reefs, though significant concentrations have only been identified in and around Zwer's Scheelite Mine (164). This deposit consists of a quartz-scheelite vein hosted in dolerite and is located well away from any known gold deposits. Minor scheelite occurrences have also been recorded at the Rip and Tear Scheelite Prospect (201) and Fogarty's Antimony Mine (179).

AGREEMENT TERMS

Under the terms of the Agreement, Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) will acquire 100% ownership of the Nundle Goldfield (EL 9594), Upper Hunter (EL 9655), and Cobark and Copelands Goldfields (EL 9653) from Stanford Rocks Pty Ltd. The material terms of the acquisition are as follows:

Vendor: Stanford Rocks Pty Ltd

Asset: Exploration Licenses EL 9594, EL 9655, and EL 9653

Consideration:

- AUD $250,000 payable in cash prior to completion.
- AUD $250,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares in TMG ("Consideration Shares"), to be issued at a price based on the 10-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) of TMG shares immediately prior to the completion date.
- A 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on all minerals extracted from the tenement area, governed by a Royalty Deed to be executed at completion.

Escrow Terms:

The Consideration Shares will be subject to a three-month voluntary escrow period from the date of issue, underscoring TMG's commitment to the long-term potential of this acquisition.

Conditions Precedent:

Completion of the acquisition is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions precedent:

- **Due Diligence:** Completion of financial, legal, and technical due diligence to the satisfaction of TMG.
- **Shareholder Approval:** TMG shareholders must approve the issue of Consideration Shares in accordance with ASX Listing Rules.
- **Regulatory Approvals:** All necessary regulatory approvals and waivers must be obtained to allow the parties to complete the transaction.
- **Third-Party Approvals:** Execution of all required third-party consents and assignments.

The end date for satisfaction or waiver of the conditions precedent is 1 July 2025, with the shareholder approval at a General Meeting targeted for April 2025.

Completion:
Completion will occur on the date that is two business days after the satisfaction or waiver of the last of the conditions precedent.

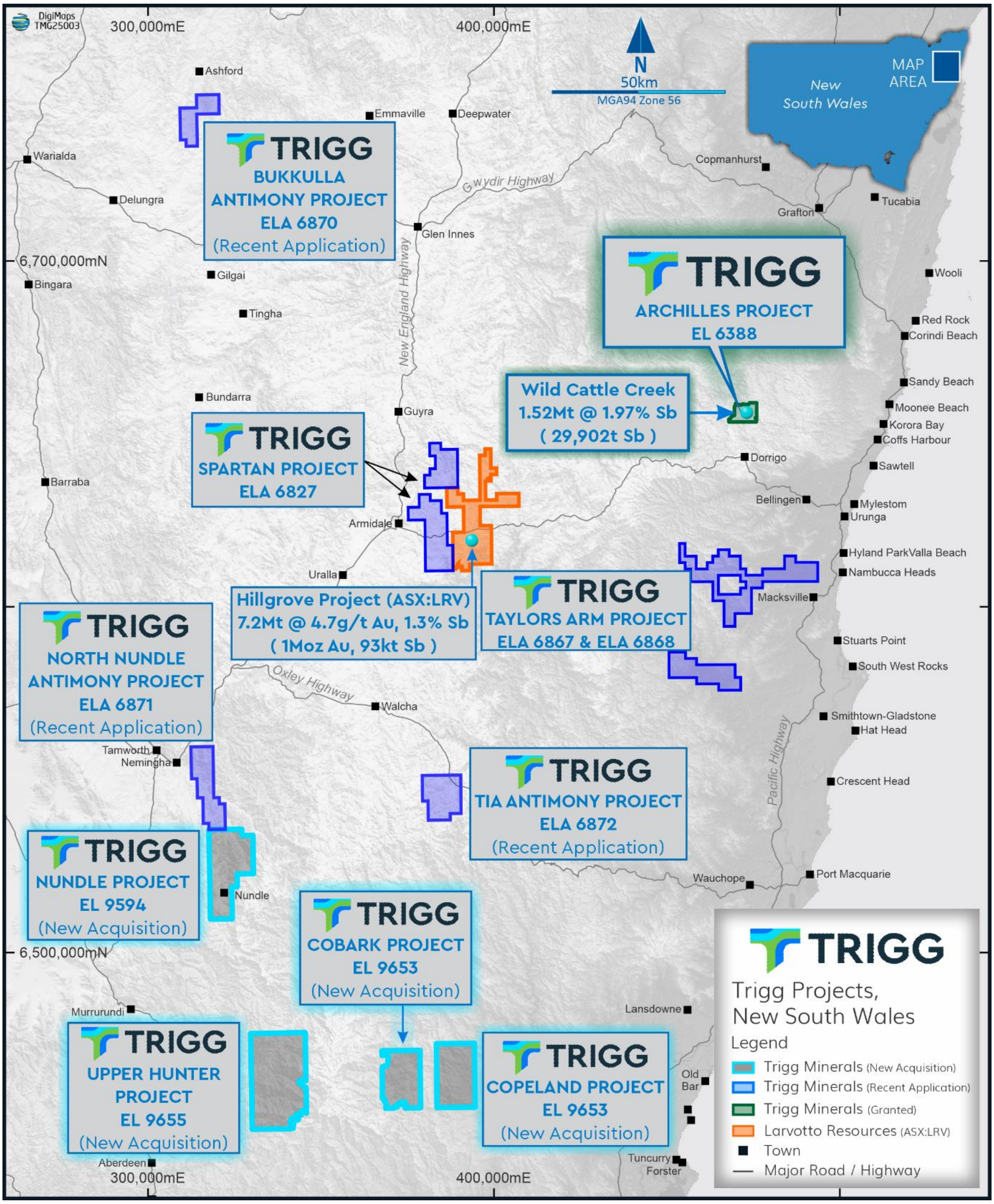

Figure 2; TMG Updated Tenement Location Map.

Table 1; Significant Historical Au Rock Chips

DIGS ID	Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Type	Latitude94	Longitude94
R00005326	102649	168	Rockchip	-31.9986798	151.6529908
R00005326	102604	30	Float	-31.99536219	151.6489428
R00002232	2210A	1045	Rockchip	-32.00997896	151.301949
R00002232	2210C	33.8	Rockchip	-32.00901283	151.3022029
R00000034	14372	304	Rockchip	-31.40125161	151.1318817

Table 2; Reported Antimony Occurrences and their relevant sample assays (where applicable)

Occurrence	Production Sb	Max Assay (Sb)	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)
Fogartys Mine	3.5t	9.40%	322905	6518089
Stannings Mine	8.5t	-	323205	6517989
Woodleys Mine	0.35t	61%	323905	6516689
Neilds Creek	unknown	-	337905	6468489
Ross Prospect	unknown	37%	338005	5468289

ENDS

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

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DISCLAIMERS

Cautionary Statement

It should be noted that the information sourced from the Geological Survey of New South Wales Report (Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, 1987: *Tamworth-Hastings 1:250,000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-13, SH/56-14: Mineral Deposit Data Sheets and Metallogenic Study*) regarding the sampling, assaying, and location methods for the reported samples is currently unknown. The representativeness of these samples in relation to the associated prospects or occurrences is also uncertain. None of the reported prospects or occurrences have been ground-truthed or verified by the Company at this stage. These results are provided solely as an indication of the possible presence of antimony or gold mineralisation. Additionally, the average historical production grades quoted below are derived from the same report and cannot be independently verified by the Company.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Historical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Blake Collins who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Collins is a consultant to Trigg Minerals and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (the JORC Code). Mr Collins consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous disclosure

The information in this announcement relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

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.

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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	• The highlighted historical production estimates are summarised and sourced from https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au (Mineral Occurrences), with a list of DiGS reports in Section 2 below. • The representivity of historical sampling data taken from the Gilligan and Brownlow, 1987 report - or any others referenced in this report - cannot be verified or validated at this time. • As stated in the Cautionary Statement, the sampling, assaying and location methods used for the samples reported above are currently unknown. To what extent the samples are representative of the prospects/occurrences is also not known. None of the prospects or occurrences reported have yet been ground-truthed or verified by the Company. These results are reported only as an indicator of the likely presence of antimony or gold mineralisation. Average historical production grades quoted above have also been sourced from the same report and cannot be verified by the Company. A full public data compilation will be completed in the coming weeks. This work, along with initial geological reconnaissance work programs, will aim to provide further information – where available – on historic sampling methodologies and representivity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• Drill type and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling results reported
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	• No drilling results reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling results reported
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	• No information is available on how samples were collected by NSW Geological survey study, nor how the samples were assayed. These samples were intended to understand and characterize the mineralization at occurrences/prospect. • It is unknown how representative the samples collected by the NSW Geological survey are of each mineral occurrence or prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Historical antimony/gold rock chip assays have limited and variable information on methodology available. Information was sourced from https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au, with a list of DiGS reports in Section 2 below.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• The rock sample data was by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales • No drilling is reported for any occurrence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Historical antimony/gold rock chip assays and occurrence information was sourced from https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au, with a list of DiGS reports in Section 2 below.
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) and antimony occurrences (Figure 2) are in MGA94 (Zone 56) grid system. • Table 1 is presented in lat/long (GDA940 • Table 2 is presented in MGA94 (Z56) • No information available on how the NSW Geological Survey samples were located.
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.	• Sampling by NSW Geological survey geologist was of mineral occurrences and prospects wherever they were located. • Historical occurrences and their estimated production values is open source information (as surficial point data) and not presented as mineral resource estimations.
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible	• No drilling results reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	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.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security not recorded in the source reports.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Review of sampling techniques not recorded in the source reports.

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 Nundle, Upper Hunter and Cobark/Copeland Antimony Gold Projects comprise of three granted Exploration License (EL9655, EL9653, EL9654) for an area of 1039.7sqkm. • The tenement is in good standing, with land access agreements or approval to be obtained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All previous exploration activity reports are accessible through https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au, including but not limited to the following reports: • Report: DiGS #R00027613 (GS1970/546) - Nickel Mines (1970) • Report: DiGS #R00027969 - Gilligan L.B., Brownlow J.W. & Cameron R.G. (1987)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Report: DiGS #R00027969 - Gilligan L.B., Brownlow J.W. & Cameron R.G. (1987) summarises the local geology to these projects well. The Nundle-Bingara belt hosts the most significant clusters of deposits, occurring adjacent to the Peel Fault or its subsidiary structures. These major dislocations appear to have controlled regional-scale fluid flow, while local structures determined the final emplacement of mineralisation. Similarly, in the Copeland-Barrington goldfield, which includes the Upper Hunter, Copeland and Cobark Projects, gold-bearing veins are structurally controlled by faulting related to the Peel Fault system, with most mines clustered near a fold hinge and within Riedel shears. Across both regions, deposits typically occur within faults, shears, or joints, forming simple or multi-phase vein fillings. The veins consist primarily of quartz, with varying amounts of gold, sulphides (mainly stibnite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite), or scheelite, while ankerite or calcite is commonly present as late-stage infill. The gold-antimony veins strongly prefer metasediments, volcanics, and serpentinite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		adjacent to major structural dislocations, reinforcing the importance of fault-controlled fluid flow in ore deposition. The surface distribution of deposits suggests a regional east-west zoning, with a thin, poorly defined scheelite belt, a central gold belt, and a stibnite belt, all broadly concordant with host rock bedding.
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.	• No drilling results reported.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high	• No weighting averaging techniques, truncations have been applied. • No metal equivalents applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 results reported.
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.	• Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for tenement locations and historical occurrence/significant historical rock chip locations.

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.	• Due to the unknown methodologies of historical sampling, a cut off grade of 30 g/t Au was applied. • Historical occurrences and historical rock chips are displayed as a metric for prospectivity, and is utilised purely for the determination of project acquisition.
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 current exploration data is open source and available through https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au • Historical data will be verified on the ground once land access is obtained to the relevant target areas.
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.	• Historical exploration data will be compiled into a database and reviewed • High-priority target areas identified • Negotiation of land access agreements in target areas • Groundtruthing of historical occurrences with geophysics to follow.