Antimony Canyon Drilling Permit Approved and Contractor Appointed

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) has tentatively approved the Notice of Intention (NOI) to conduct exploration for the Antimony Canyon Project.**
- **Drilling operations concentrate solely on Trigg's 100% owned Patented Mining Claims. As private land, these claims benefit from streamlined state-level regulations, effectively avoiding possible federal permitting delays.**
- **The focus on Patented Claims has allowed the Company to progress quickly from acquisition to a 'drill-ready' status. Site preparations are completed, and subject to receipt of the final DOGM permit, drilling is planned to begin before the end of December 2025.**
- **Specialist contractor Energold Drilling USA has been engaged to carry out the diamond core drilling program using heli-portable S4 Ranger rigs.**
- **Drilling will test the "Salt n Pepper" tuff horizon, which outcrops extensively on the Patented Claims. Recent sampling in this specific zone returned bonanza grades of 1.5m at 33.2% Sb[1] and 29.4% Sb[2], confirming the high-grade potential of the Company's private holdings.**
- **The Company has now staked well over 380 additional claims, merging them into a single land package that forms the Antimony Canyon Project, a district-scale critical minerals asset.**

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce it has received tentative regulatory approval to start its maiden drilling campaign at the Antimony Canyon Project (ACP) in Utah, USA. The final permit will be issued following lodgement of the required bond, which is scheduled to be paid this week.

The Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining has approved the Company's Notice of Intention (NOI) to Conduct Exploration (File Number E/017/0340). This approval authorises the construction of 24 drill pads and the drilling of diamond core holes within the Company's Patented Mining Claims. By focusing on patented (private) land, the Company has successfully streamlined the permitting process, allowing rapid mobilisation.

[1] See ASX announcement, August 14th, 2025, High-grade Channel Samples at Antimony Canyon Project
[2] See ASX Announcement, November 25th, 2025, High-grade Zone Extends 1 km North at ACP

Managing Director, Mr Andre Booyzen, stated:

"Securing the drilling permit for Antimony Canyon marks a significant milestone that shifts Trigg from an explorer to an active developer in the US critical minerals sector. Our strategy to initially focus on the Patented Claims is paying dividends, allowing us to leverage private land tenure to secure permits efficiently, avoiding potential federal delays. This is an exciting milestone for us, and this first phase of drilling will help inform our assessment of potential pilot-scale mining activities in 2026. We have a good relationship with the folks at the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining and are appreciative of their support.

We are pleased to appoint Energold Drilling, a top-tier contractor with a global reputation for working in challenging terrain. Their use of heli-portable rigs greatly lowers our environmental impact. It allows us to access the high-grade 'Salt n Pepper' tuff targets above the canyon walls—areas that have historically yielded exceptional grades but have lacked modern drill testing. With site preparations finished and our logistics fully winterised, we are ready to commence drilling. We have also started the planning and preparing the permit applications for the next phases of drilling on our patented claims."

PATENTED CLAIM ADVANTAGE

The Company's decision to focus Phase 1 drilling exclusively on the 20 Patented Mining Claims is driven by both geological prospectivity and jurisdiction.

- Patented claims in the United States grant Fee Simple ownership, meaning the land is private property. Exploration on private land is regulated by the State of Utah (DOGM), which offers a streamlined and predictable permitting process compared to federal agencies (BLM/USFS). This status significantly reduces risks in the development pathway.
- The Patented Claims encompass the historic Emma and Gem mines, which were the top-grade production centres in the district. The "Salt n Pepper" tuff unit—the main host for high-grade stibnite—outcrops extensively on these private claims, providing immediate drill targets.

DRILLING PROGRAM AND CONTRACTOR DETAILS

The Phase 1 program includes at least 24 diamond drill holes totalling around 5,400 feet (1,650 metres; Figure 1). The program aims to assess the continuity and grade of stibnite mineralisation within the brittle volcanic tuff units that host the district's high-grade mineralisation.

Energold Drilling USA has been appointed to carry out the program. Key operational details include:

- Equipment: The campaign will use S4 Ranger man-portable and heli-portable rigs. These modular rigs can be taken apart for helicopter transfer, removing the need for extensive roadwork and reducing surface impact on small 20ft x 20ft pads.
- Targets:
    - Little Emma Prospect (21 holes): Close-spaced drilling to evaluate the down-dip and feeder extensions of the Little Emma workings, where channel sampling recently returned 29.4% Sb^2.

- Gem Prospect (3 holes): Deeper holes (up to 400 ft; 120 m) targeting the structural feeders associated with the Gem Mine, where assays of 17.94% Sb^2 were recently reported.

- Winter Readiness: The drilling contract includes provisions for line heaters and torpedo heaters to maintain a continuous water supply and operation during winter conditions.

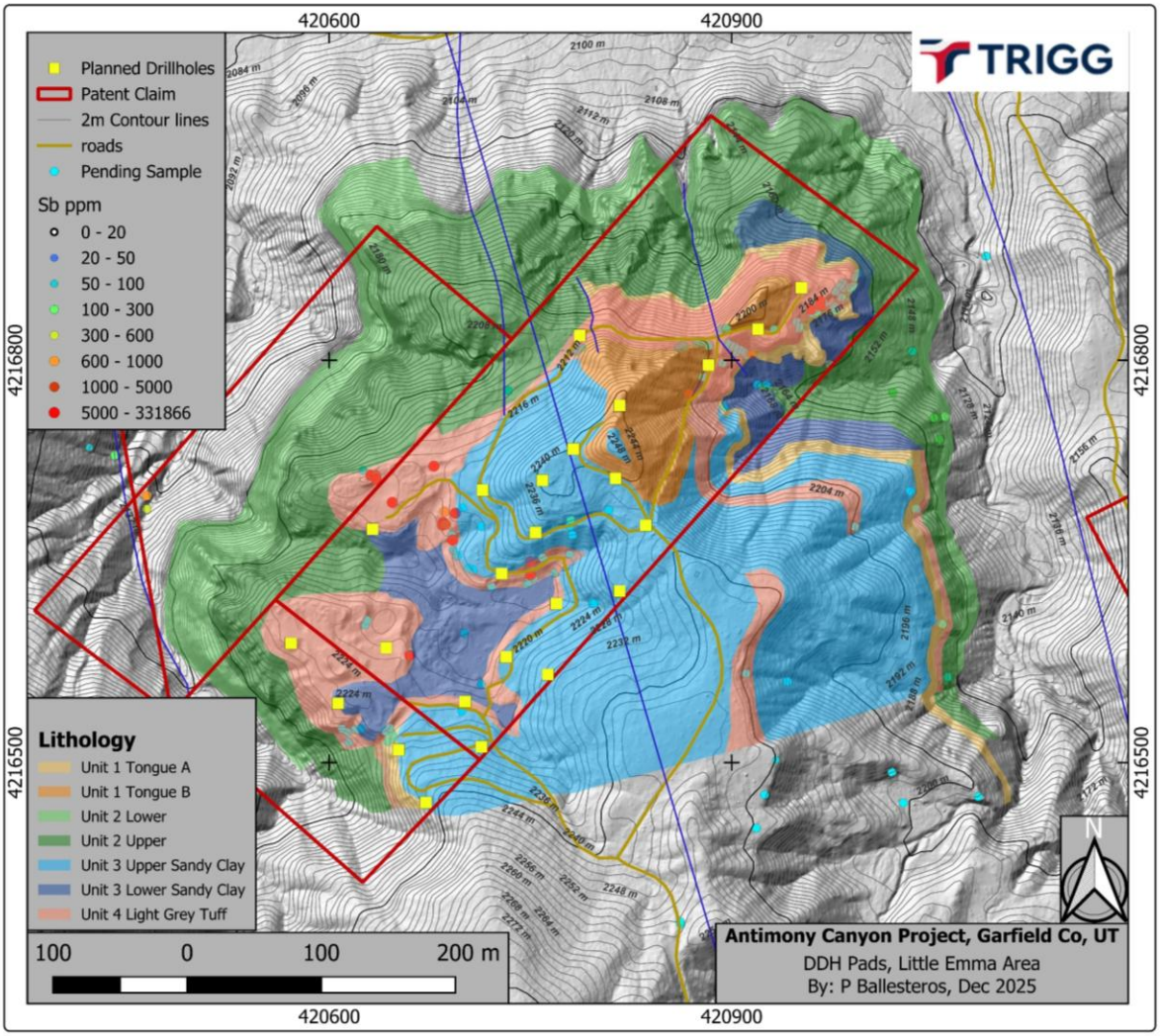

Figure 1 – Little Emma Drilling Program on geology with access and rock chip geochemistry. Patented claim outline in red. TMG controls the surrounding area. Rock Chip Results: ASX announcement, August 14th, 2025, High-grade Channel Samples at Antimony Canyon Project & See ASX Announcement, November 25th, 2025, High-grade Zone Extends 1 km North at ACP

Drilling Preparation

Extensive site works have been completed to support the drilling campaign:

- Core Yard: A secure core logging and cutting facility has been set up on private land to maintain chain-of-custody control for assay samples.
- SLR Consulting (USA) has been contracted to set up rigorous QA/QC and procedures for the drilling campaigns.
- Logistics: Aviation support has been coordinated to initially move equipment above the canyon walls. The drill rigs are fully mobile and can then move to various drill pads under their own power.
- Cultural & Biological Clearance: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory by KC Harvey Environmental confirmed no archaeological sites within the disturbance area.

ENDS

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

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ABOUT TRIGG MINERALS

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is advancing critical mineral development in Tier-1 US jurisdictions, with a strategic vision to become a vertically integrated, conflict-free supplier to Western economies.

Its flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, USA, is one of the country's largest and highest-grade undeveloped antimony systems—historically mined but never subjected to modern exploration. The recently secured Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in Nevada further strengthens Trigg's position in critical minerals, adding scale and diversification within a Tier-1 jurisdiction.

With a proven leadership team, active government engagement, and smelter development underway, Trigg is strategically positioned to lead the resurgence of antimony and tungsten supply from reliable Western sources.

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

DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or the ASX website (www.asx.com.au).

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Pre-Drilling Phase: The current announcement relates to a drilling approval based on previous surface sampling. • Recent exploration utilised systematic channel sampling across exposed mineralisation (e.g., at Little Emma and Gem mines). Samples were cut perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised structures to approximate true width. • Specific sampling focus was applied to the "Salt n Pepper" tuff horizon to validate it as a bulk-tonnage host. • The approved program utilises Diamond Core drilling. This method provides a solid cylinder of rock, allowing for high-quality sampling and structural logging compared to RC chips.
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	Approved Program: • Contractor: Energold Drilling USA.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Rig Type: S4 Ranger heli-portable diamond drill rigs. • Specifications: Modular design (<180kg components) for helicopter transport. • Rated for HQ/NQ core sizes to depths >400m. • Rigs are fully capable of angled drilling, essential for intersecting the sub-vertical feeder structures and sub-horizontal tuff beds at optimal angles.
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.	Protocol: • Field geologists will measure core recovery at the core logging facility. • Geological Risk: The "Salt n Pepper" tuff is described as "brittle" and "fractured". Fractured ground can lead to core loss. The use of diamond drilling (likely with triple-tube barrels if necessary) is the appropriate technique to maximise recovery in such ground conditions.
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.	Protocol: • Detailed logging will be conducted for lithology, alteration (silicification/argillic), mineralisation (stibnite %), and structure. • Identification of the felsic lapilli tuff ("Salt n Pepper") unit is a critical logging criterion to validate the stratabound model. • Data will be logged into a digital database to support potential future JORC/S-K 1300 resource estimations.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Facility: • A secure core logging and cutting facility has been established on private land.1 This ensures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	samples are handled in a controlled environment protected from weather and interference. • Standard industry practice (sawing core in half) is anticipated.
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.	Methodology: • Recent surface samples were assayed using methods appropriate for high-grade antimony (likely acid digestion or fusion with ICP-OES/MS finish). • Multi-element analysis has confirmed low ratios of Arsenic (As) and Mercury (Hg) in the high-grade antimony zones. This is a material positive factor for potential economic extraction.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Verification:

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.	• The Competent Person, Mr Jonathan King (Independent Consultant), has verified the exploration results and strategy. • The drilling program is explicitly designed to validate the historical USBM data and recent channel samples.
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.	Survey Control: • Drill pads (24 total) have been permitted and sited. • Operating on Patented Claims (Fee Simple land) provides clear, legally defined boundaries, reducing the risk of boundary disputes common with unpatented claims.
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.	Spacing Strategy: • Little Emma: 21 holes are planned in a "close-spaced" pattern. This density aims to demonstrate geological and grade continuity as interpreted by the Company's exploration team on Patented Claims. • Gem: 3 holes for structural testing.
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	Structural Control: • The deposit features both sub-vertical feeders (faults) and sub-horizontal hosts (tuff). • Angled drilling is required to test both geometries. • Channel sampling was conducted perpendicular to mineralisation to mitigate bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Security: • Core will be processed at a secure facility on private land. This offers superior security compared to remote field camps on public land.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Reviews: • The exploration strategy has been reviewed by the Board and Technical Consultant (MineOro, SLR).

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.	**CRITICAL DISTINCTION: PATENTED VS. UNPATENTED CLAIMS:** **1. Patented Mining Claims (Fee Simple Estate)** • Count: 20 Claims. Legal Status: Private Land. The US Government has issued a patent transferring full title to the owner (surface and minerals). This is "Fee Simple" ownership. • Jurisdiction: Regulated by the State of Utah (Division of Oil, Gas and Mining). • Key Advantage: Exempt from NEPA. Because the surface is private, federal environmental laws (NEPA) do not apply to surface disturbance. This allows for rapid state-level permitting (15-30 days). • Mines Included: Emma, Nevada, Emily, Little Emma, Albion, Mammoth, Stebinite, Gem, Pluto, Stella, Winner, Star, Black Jack, Tan Jack, Alto, Maryland-Baltimore.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Security: Immune to federal mineral withdrawals or land use changes. **2. Unpatented Mining Claims (Possessory Interest)** • Count: >380 lode claims surrounding the patented core. • Legal Status: Federal Land. Trigg holds a right to mine, but the surface is owned by the US Government (managed by BLM). • Jurisdiction: Regulated by the BLM (Federal). • Constraint: Exploration requires federal permits (Notice/Plan of Operations) triggering NEPA (EA/EIS). Timelines are significantly longer (1-2 years). • Role: These claims provide district-scale upside but are not the focus of the current "fast-track" drilling. • The tenure is considered secure, and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate. **Forest Service Recreation Area (Mineral Withdrawal) – Small Subset of Claims** • A small subset of seven unpatented claims A11, A115-A118 & A135-A137 has been identified as falling within a US Forest Service Recreation Area subject to a mineral withdrawal (PLO 1775). These claims are being relinquished/allowed to lapse and will not form part of Trigg's planned exploration activities, Mineral Resource estimates or any Exploration Target statements. • Relinquishment of these claims is not expected to have any impact on the current project strategy, as planned drilling and near-term work programs are focused on patented mining claims outside the Recreation Area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical Data: • USBM/USGS (1940s): The district was extensively sampled during WWII as a strategic antimony source. • Validation: Trigg's work has shown that historical USBM data often underestimated grades because they sampled lower-grade halos rather than the high-grade cores mined out by old-timers.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Model: Modified hydrothermal system. • Host: Palaeocene Flagstaff Formation, specifically the "Salt n Pepper" felsic lapilli tuff. • Structure: N-S trending faults (Paunsaugunt splays) and E-W corridors. • Mineralisation: Stibnite (Sb_2S_3) in veins, stockworks, and disseminations.
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	Status: • No drill holes completed yet. Table 1 supports the approval of the program. • Planned: 24 holes, ~1,650m. • Target Depth: Up to 400 ft (120m). No new drilling results are reported in this announcement; the Table 1 commentary relates to the proposed drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No drilling has been undertaken. Not applicable.
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 has been undertaken. Not applicable.
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	Visuals: • The announcement references Figure 1, which maps the proposed drill pads relative to the Emma Patented Claim.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	The planned drill holes have been designed to test areas of high-grade surface rock chip assay results previously reported to the ASX and to assess the continuity and extent of mineralisation at depth and along strike. Notwithstanding the targeted nature of the program, all material drilling results (including lower grade and non-mineralised intervals) will be reported on a consistent basis to ensure balanced reporting.
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.	Geophysics: • CSAMT: Identified a 2.5km x 1km conductive anomaly coincident with the mineralised trend. This validates the scale of the hydrothermal system. Metallurgy: • Clean geochemistry (low As/Hg) reported.
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.	Plan: • Drilling: Start mid-late December 2025.