HIGH PRIORITY TARGETS AT TAYLORS ARM ULTRA HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY PROJECT IDENTIFIED

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-resolution satellite imagery analysis completed over the Taylors Arm Antimony Project has discovered several new areas which require priority field confirmation.
- The newly generated targets are **in addition to the 71 historically producing ultra-high grade antimony workings and mines** located within the Taylors Arm portfolio.
- Maiden exploration has commenced targeting ultra-high grade antimony mineralisation with a focus on **massive stibnite outcrops** that have not seen systematic exploration, to generate targets to provide exploration upside for Trigg and its shareholders.
- Trigg remains well funded for its maiden exploration program.
- Trigg's due diligence[1] highlighted 71 historically producing workings and mines on the granted EL's that historically produced ultra-high-grade antimony. Key workings include:
  - **Swallows Nest Mine –** extracted antimony from 1940 to 1955 at a **40% antimony (Sb)** concentration and **30% Sb** on reopening in 1972. Recent rock samples revealed extremely high-grade antimony mineralisation with grades of **29.8% Sb** and **31.4% Sb**[2].
  - **Testers Mine –** featured massive stibnite veins grading up to **63% Sb**, **Australia's highest-recorded antimony grade**.
  - **Little Purgatory Mine –** stockpile samples produced antimony with grades up to **27.7% Sb**.
  - **Real McKay Mine –** recent exploration identified a stibnite-bearing fault breccia hosting high-grade antimony mineralisation, reporting **15.2% Sb** and **52.7% Sb**.
- Exploration will also focus on completing the data compilation and geophysical surveys to prioritise exploration targets while minimising the impact on the environment and local communities.
- Trigg confirms that the Taylors Arm ultra-high grade antimony portfolio to be **highly prospective and of expectational value**. These newly acquired assets provide a strong footprint in the rush to secure Antimony, followings China's export restrictions.

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) ("Trigg" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its recently acquired Taylors Arm Antimony Project in northern New South Wales. TMG engaged Dirt Exploration, a remote-sensing specialist company, to complete multispectral analysis across the Taylors Arm Project using Sentinel visible/near-infrared [VNIR], shortwave infrared [SWIR] and PULSAR synthetic aperture radar [SAR] satellite imagery. The results from Dr Pendock's analysis have now been received, outlining a significant number of exploration targets in addition to the 71 historical workings at the Taylors Arm Project.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement released 20/9/2024 - Trigg Acquires Ultra High-Grade Antimony Portfolio, Grading Up To 63% Antimony

[2] Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, L.W., Cameron, R.G. and Henley, H. F., 1992. Dorrigo -Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-lo. SH/56-11: Metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets. 509 pp. Geological Survey of New South Wales.

Trigg is collating all relevant geological data, including historical exploration and production records, with the newly acquired remote sensing layers to assess and rank exploration targets. This integrated approach allows the prioritisation of targets based on geological potential and exploration viability, supporting informed decision-making for the forthcoming exploration campaign.

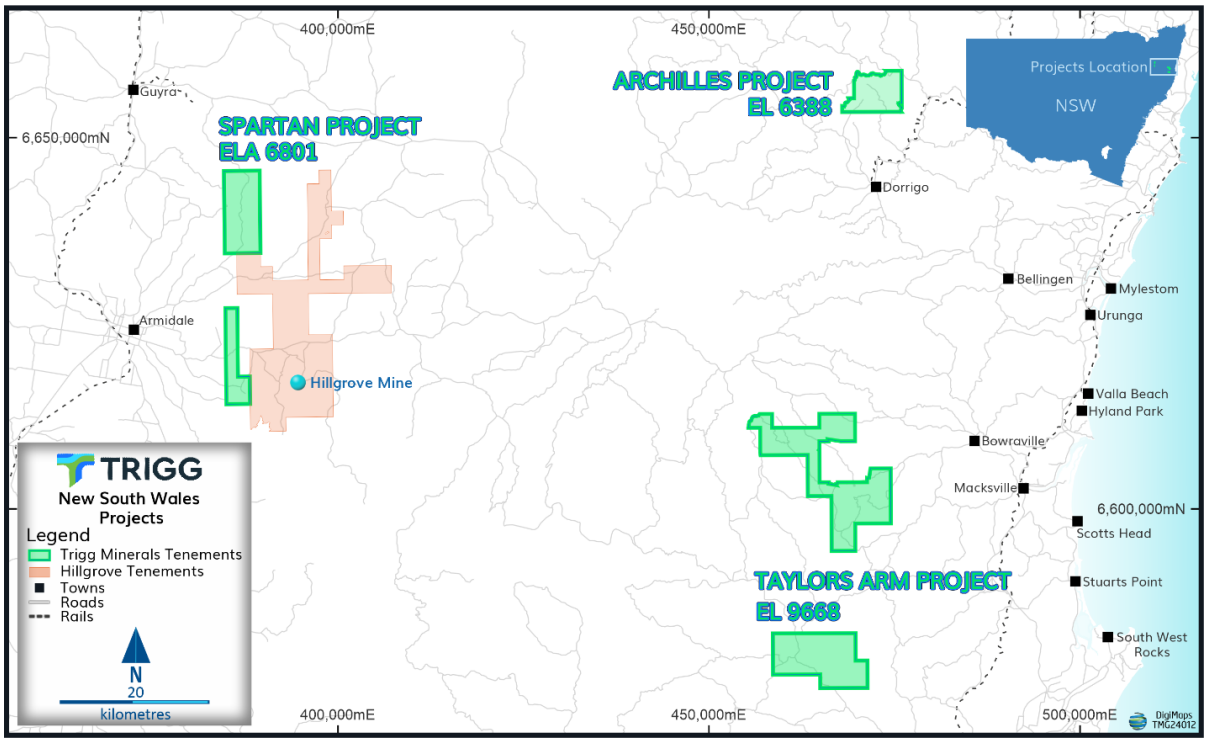

Figure 1: Recent Project acquisitions by Trigg, including the Taylors Arm and Archilles Projects and the Spartan Application, near Hillgrove, in northern NSW.

REMOTE SENSING STUDY

Remote image processing specialist Dirt Exploration and its principal, Dr Neil Pendock was engaged to acquire, process, and analyse Sentinel visible/near-infrared [VNIR], shortwave infrared [SWIR] and PULSAR synthetic aperture radar [SAR] satellite imagery over the Taylors Arm Antimony Project. The resulting exploration targets were generated by training a multivariate statistical classifier on several of the numerous (71) historical workings within the project area. The classifier is a digital fingerprint of the antimony response in the region of interest.

The Sb occurrences contain some vegetation signature in the ROI, which may obscure spectral signals from buried deposits. Spectral unmixing can separate vegetation spectra from other signatures if vegetation cover is < 100%, promoting the identification of the targeted minerals. Gas estimated from Sentinel-2 VNIR can penetrate vegetation and shallow soil cover, and targets reported as anomalous in methane are thought to reflect antimony occurrences forming the target layer.

Methane within orogenic hydrothermal systems is particularly linked to antimony in the New England Orogen. Research has shown that methane-rich hydrothermal fluids can deposit native antimony along fault zones, indicating a reducing environment where methane significantly influences the mineralisation processes[3].

Several northeast-southwest anomalous methane trends align with identified faults and mineralisation patterns in the Taylors Arm North area. Several historical workings are situated along these preferred orientations.

The work identified broadly prospective areas of interest for antimony mineralisation, which are now being ranked and prioritised based on Sentinel and Radar responses, utilising existing geological mapping, and known rock geochemistry.

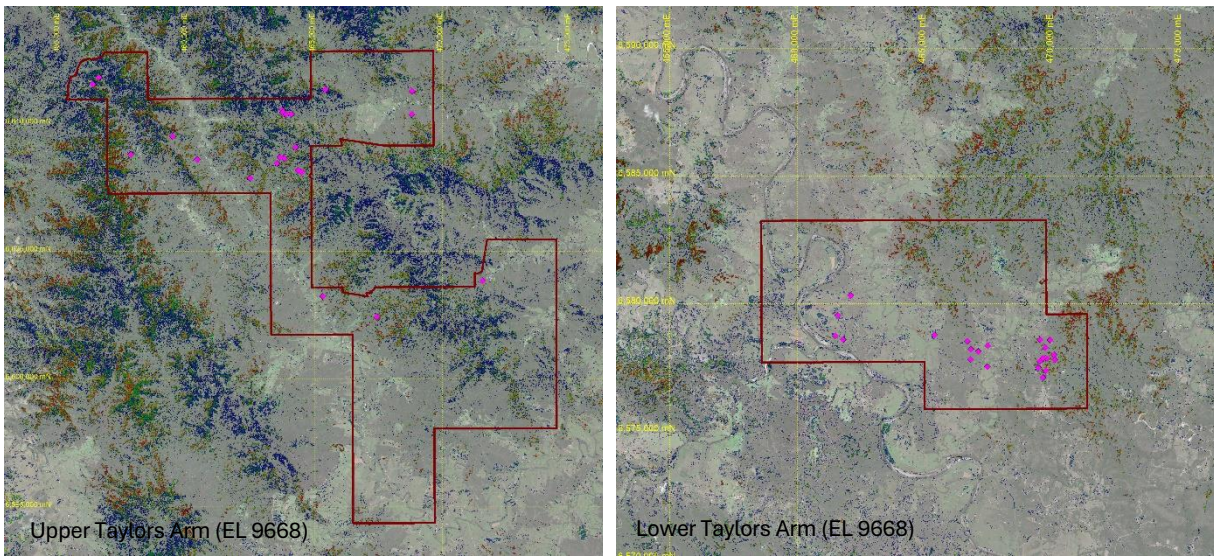

Figure 2: Methane gas distribution by project partition. Priority areas prospective for antimony mineralisation are outlined by hotter colours, with pink diamonds identifying some of the 71 historical workings to be investigated by Trigg. Aerial photography backdrop.

Announcement authorised for release by the Board of Trigg Minerals Limited.

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[3] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320206142_Native_antimony_emplaced_by_methane-rich_hydrothermal_fluid_in_an_orogenic_fault-zone

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, a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Jonathan King is a director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd. Jonathan 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.

Compliance Statements

For full details of previously announced Exploration Results in this announcement, refer to the ASX announcement or release on the date referenced in the body text. 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 and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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 Taylors Arm Antimony Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.	No sampling has been completed by Trigg Minerals. Dirt Exploration interpreted potential antimony targets and trends from the Sentinel-2 and Alos-1 SAR data products. Eight spectral bands of Sentinel-2 VNIR imagery have 10 m spatial resolution, and two bands of SWIR have 20 m resolution. The Sentinel-2 scene was collected on 24 September 2024. The ALOS-1 SAR data was collected at 12.5 m resolution in 2008. Trigg will complete reconnaissance work to verify the interpretation presented in this release on gaining land access. The targets were generated by training a multivariate statistical classifier on the location of the historical antimony workings on the property. The classifier is a digital fingerprint of the Sb response in the ROI. Vegetation cover is an issue in the ROI as it may obscure spectral signals from buried deposits. Spectral unmixing may separate vegetation spectra from other signatures if vegetation cover is < 100%. Gas estimated from Sentinel-2 VNIR can penetrate vegetation and shallow soil cover and targets are reported as being anomalous in methane are thought to reflect antimony occurrences.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Not relevant
	• 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Not relevant
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
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling performed
	• 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
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.	No drilling performed
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling performed
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling performed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	No drilling performed
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling performed
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No assay data being reported
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No assay data being reported
	• 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.	No assay data being reported
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No samples taken
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.	No assay data being reported
	• 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.	No new geophysical or geological data has been collected by Trigg
	• 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 assay data being reported. No drilling performed
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification was undertaken No drilling performed
	• The use of twinned holes.	No drilling undertaken
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No sampling identified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
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.	No drilling performed
	• Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at the Taylors Arm Antimony Project is MGA94 (Zone 56).
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic control used
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The Hyperspectral program used Sentinel-2 satellite visible/near-infrared (VNIR) and shortwave infrared (SWIR) imagery for interpretation across the Taylors Arm Project. This is early-stage high level exploration data that is appropriate at this stage of the Project.
	• 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.	No drilling performed.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling performed
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.	Not relevant
	• 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 performed
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No drilling performed
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits were conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Taylors Arm Antimony Project

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

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 licence to operate in the area.	The Taylors Arm Antimony Project comprises one granted Exploration License 9668 for an area of 207sqkm. The tenement is in good standing, with land access agreements or approval to be obtained. The northern partition is surrounded and partly overlaps state forest and conservation reserves. Work is permitted on application and with Native Title permissions being received, should the title or a claim exist.
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: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., & Henley, H. F., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Taylors Arm Project (EL 9668) area is located within the Nambucca Block within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB). The Nambucca Block sediments are of Late Carboniferous to Early Permian age and consist of clastic sediments with minor mafic and felsic volcanic horizons and rare calcareous rocks. The Taylors Arm Project is located within an area well-endowed with antimony mineralisation, and occurrences are generally shear or fault-hosted in vein quartz. The structurally controlled deposits contain variable amounts of stibnite, gold, arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, carbonate and some scheelite.
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 and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 weighting of averaging techniques has been utilised. No aggregations are reported. 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or 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	Pertinent maps for this stage of the Project are included in the release. Coordinates in MGA94

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of 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 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 will be considered with respect to the underlying geology and any available legacy exploration or supporting public domain data so that the Company can mitigate unnecessary intrusion on private property.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	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 reconnaissance, and rock chip and soil geochemical sampling is underway for when access is received.