MASSIVE STIBNITE CONFIRMED AT ANTIMONY CANYON PROJECT, USA (UPDATED)

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) provides an updated version of its announcement released on 10 June 2025 titled "MASSIVE STIBNITE CONFIRMED AT ANTIMONY CANYON PROJECT, USA."

The updated announcement includes minor refinements following engagement with ASX to ensure alignment with Listing Rule 5.7 requirements regarding the disclosure of visual estimates.

The updated announcement follows.

The Board of Trigg Minerals Limited authorised this release.

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MASSIVE STIBNITE CONFIRMED AT ANTIMONY CANYON PROJECT, UTAH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg's in-country team have confirmed significant zones of massive stibnite within the Antimony Canyon Project.
- This confirmation strengthens the project's **high-grade potential**, with repetitive massive stibnite zones and multiple vein systems within the Emma and Mammoth mines.
- The discovery aligns with Trigg's exploration model and represents two of several high-priority targets identified for maiden exploration, underscoring the potential of remaining targets as the program progresses.
- The Antimony Canyon Project played a significant role in securing domestic antimony during heightened periods of conflict.
- Trigg has identified several potential sites suitable for smelter development, strategically positioned near some of the higher-grade antimony mines.
- Plans for geophysical surveying are progressing, aiming to refine further targets and enhance the geological model.
- Preliminary engagement for federal funding schemes is progressing well, with high levels of interest shown for primary antimony domestic explorers and producers.

TRIGG MINERALS LIMITED (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce the successful field confirmation of several zones of massive stibnite mineralisation at the Emma and Mammoth deposits, as part of the initial field mapping and validation activities at its Antimony Canyon Project (ACP) in Utah, USA. This milestone underscores the project's potential as one of the most significant and highest-grade antimony projects in the United States, supporting Trigg's strategy to become a key supplier of critical minerals for renewable energy, defence, and high-tech industries.

MASSIVE STIBNITE DISCOVERY – GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The ACP's mineralisation is primarily hosted in epizonal vein systems and stratabound replacement zones developed within the Flagstaff Formation, with stibnite (Sb_2S_3) occurring as the dominant antimony mineral. The geological setting, characterised by structurally focused mineralising fluids and favourable stratigraphy, supports the application of modern geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques to effectively delineate and potentially extend the mineralised system. This reinforces the potential for Antimony Canyon to host a materially larger resource than previously defined, particularly given the underexplored nature of many historical workings and the limited depth of past investigations.

Figure 1: Antimony Canyon Project area (view northwest from Emma Mine). Field samples of massive, acicular stibnite with minor yellow stibiconite alteration from the Emma (left), Stebinite (centre) and Mammoth (right) workings. Samples are for illustrative purposes only; the left and right samples will not be assayed. The central sample (#847) is to be submitted for assay, with results expected in approximately 6 weeks. All specimens are hosted in calcareous sandstone of the Flagstaff Formation (refer Appendix 1 for sample details and location coordinates).

This announcement contains references to visual observations and estimates of antimony mineralisation at the Antimony Canyon Project in Utah. The Company cautions that visual estimates are inherently subjective and should not be relied upon as a substitute for quantitative laboratory analyses. While visual identification of stibnite and associated mineral assemblages can provide preliminary geological insights, such observations do not confirm grade, continuity, or economic viability. Visual estimates do not account for potential impurities, deleterious elements, or metallurgical characteristics that may materially affect processing performance or marketability. The presence of mineralisation observed in the field does not guarantee the presence of economically extractable resources. Laboratory assays and further technical studies are essential to accurately determine the concentration, grade, and potential economic significance of the mineralisation.

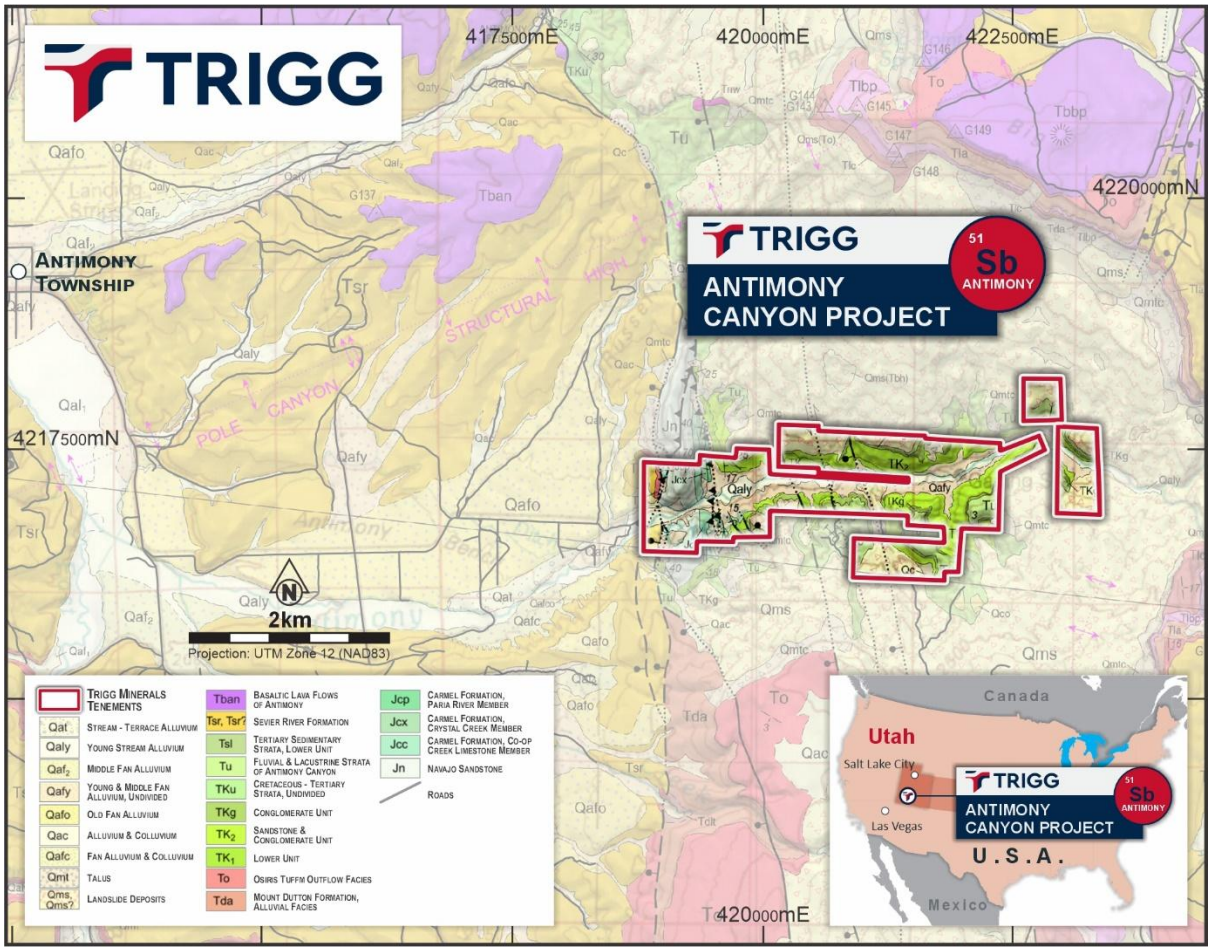

Figure 2: Project location and claim boundaries over regional geology. The mineralised host unit is shown in lime green (TK_2), with additional mineralisation occurring within the extensive talus slopes below the prominent cliffs refer to Trigg's ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025.

The Antimony Canyon Project, located in Utah, USA, ranked as the world's top mining jurisdiction by the Fraser Institute Survey, covering 49 unpatented lode mining claims, hosts several historically producing high-grade mines, including:[1]

- **Emma Mine**: Averaging 1.5% antimony, with zones up to 2.2% antimony.
- **Mammoth Mine**: Averaging 1.5% antimony, with zones up to 2.4% antimony.
- **Nevada Mine**: Averaging 2.2% antimony, with zones up to 3.6% antimony.

Recent field mapping and validation have confirmed multiple zones of massive stibnite (antimony sulphide) mineralisation and veining at the Emma and Mammoth deposits, two of several high-priority targets selected for this campaign. These results validate historical data and confirm the nature of the mineralisation, reinforcing confidence in the project's potential to support a robust antimony resource base. With this early success, Trigg's team will now turn to the remaining targets for further assessment. The program focuses on:

[1] Refer to Trigg's ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025.

- Validating historical intercepts from the Emma, Mammoth, Albion, Stebinite, Stella and Nevada mines.
- Identifying massive stibnite zones beyond the historically defined limits to assess the extent and grade of new mineralisation.
- Mapping geological structures and mineralised zones.

These efforts build on Trigg's maiden exploration program, which leverages modern exploration methods to unlock the project's significant potential for resource expansion.

Andre Booyzen, Managing Director of Trigg Minerals, commented:

"We are pleased to commence this maiden phase of exploration at the Antimony Canyon Project. The confirmation of massive stibnite zones at the Emma and Mammoth targets marks a significant milestone for Trigg Minerals. It not only validates historical data but also strengthens our confidence in the project's potential to become a major domestic source of antimony. Our team is now focused on detailed mapping and systematic sampling to better define the extent and grade of mineralisation. We remain committed to advancing Antimony Canyon in support of the growing global demand for critical minerals essential to national security and the energy transition."

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING PLANS

Trigg is advancing plans for a comprehensive geophysical surveying program at the ACP, incorporating techniques such as HeliSAM (Sub-Audio Magnetics) and galvanic source Electromagnetics (EM). These surveys aim to:

- Define high-priority drill targets.
- Refine the geological model of the deposit.
- Enhance understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation.

The geophysical program is expected to commence in the near term, providing critical data to guide future drilling and resource delineation efforts.

NEXT STEPS

Trigg, through its American-based team, will continue its field mapping and sampling to validate historical data and explore for new mineralised zones. The geophysical surveying program will provide critical data to prioritise drill targets, with results expected to inform a maiden drilling campaign. The company remains committed to advancing the ACP while exploring strategic partnerships to support its development, as well as other strategic opportunities that align with Triggs vision.

ENDS

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

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DISCLAIMERS

Cautionary Statement on Visual Estimates and Mineralisation

This announcement contains references to visual observations and estimates of antimony mineralisation at the Antimony Canyon Project in Utah. The Company cautions that visual estimates are inherently subjective and should not be relied upon as a substitute for quantitative laboratory analyses. While visual identification of stibnite and associated mineral assemblages can provide preliminary geological insights, such observations do not confirm grade, continuity, or economic viability.

Visual estimates do not account for potential impurities, deleterious elements, or metallurgical characteristics that may materially affect processing performance or marketability. The presence of mineralisation observed in the field does not guarantee the presence of economically extractable resources. Laboratory assays and further technical studies are essential to accurately determine the concentration, grade, and potential economic significance of the mineralisation.

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) and a Director of GeoImpact Pty Ltd, which Trigg Minerals Limited engages. 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 it appears.

Previous Disclosure Notice

This announcement includes references to information extracted from previous ASX announcements, including the release titled “Strategic Acquisition Secures Major US Antimony Project” dated 20 May 2025. Trigg Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.

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.

APPENDIX 1: Rock Type Descriptions

Table 1 –Sample Descriptions and Locations (UTM NAD 83 Z12)

Photo	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Sample	Mineralogy and visual %
Main	421,000	4,216,660	Emma	N/A	N/a
Lower left	420,970	4,216,670	Emma	Sample chipped and fragmented for examination from a thin exposure near the Emma Mine. The single rock sample is not being assayed.	Thin vein of massive, acicular Stibnite exhibiting a herringbone structure with minor stibiconite alteration encased in a weakly silicified sandstone 60% Stibnite, 15% Stibiconite, remainder sandstone
Lower central (sample ID 847)	422,280	4,217,550	Stebinite	Sample chipped and fragmented for examination from a thin exposure near the Stebinite Mine. The subsample is part of a sample to be submitted for analysis at the end of the field program (two weeks). Results are anticipated in around 6 weeks.	Semi-continuous stibnite blebs occupying a dislocation (joint or microshear) and finer disseminations occurring as matrix replacement within an altered silicified sandstone host. Stibnite 15%, sandstone 85%
Lower right	422,970	4,217,570	Mammoth	Sample chipped and fragmented for examination from a thin exposure near the Mammoth Mine. The single sample is not being assayed.	Thin vein of weathered, massive, acicular Stibnite showing minor stibiconite alteration 80% Stibnite, 10% Stibiconite, 10% the weathered sandstone host

APPENDIX 2: 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.	• The Bureau of Mines selected two areas for detailed sampling in 1941-1942. The first area comprises parts of the Albion, Emma, and Nevada claims, and the second area includes parts of the Stebinite, Stella, and Mammoth claims. • Triggs' early field program is focused on these two areas, which will be sampled and mapped in detail. • Rock chip samples, weighing around 0.25-5 kilograms each, were taken from exposed outcrops and weathered areas in the field. It's important to note that these samples may not accurately reflect the potential mineral grade within the project.
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 performed
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• No drilling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	• All samples are logged sufficiently for geological interpretation.
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 Completed • Sample collection was carried out by Dr Michael Feinstein, Trigg's US Project Manager. • All sample were taken from mineralised exposures or historical workings within either the southern or northern resource area. Exposures were excavated *in situ* by geological hammer and contained within labelled calico bags. Sampling nature is considered appropriate for due diligence and early-exploration work. • The samples, with an average size of 2-5 kilograms, were collected for confirmation rather than the assessment of grade in potentially non-representative and weathered samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	• No standards, duplicates or blanks accompany these initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate/confirm potentially interesting antimony contents of the variably weathered samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The field program remains ongoing, and any collected samples stay in the field and have yet to be submitted to the laboratory of choice for geochemical analysis. • The Company is yet to organise CRM to support field exploration in the USA.
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.	• No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples that will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Sb and other valuable elements in grab samples. • The results will be used to inform drilling across the foreign resource areas.
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.	• Claim locations (Figure 2) are in UTM NAD83 (Zone 12) grid system. • The Apple iPhone collects the photo point location at the time the photo is taken. The reported coordinates are lifted from the photo's and reported. • Sample locations were obtained using a handheld GPS (Garmin 65s), bagged, and labelled. • In both cases, the accuracy is considered sufficient for an early-exploration sampling program.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied, and no drilling has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The lode systems occur as generally flat-lying lenses and pods exposed along the bevelled canyon walls. Sampling was conducted across these exposures. • Not applicable for the early-stage exploratory programs undertaken. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Dr Michael Feinstein, Triggs US Projects Manager, carried out sample collection. • All samples were bagged, labelled and organised for transportation with him, but at this point remain in the field as the field program remains ongoing.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted.

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 Antimony Canyon Project comprises 49 unpatented lode claims awaiting adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management. • The claims are held in trust by Cody Schad on behalf of Trigg Minerals • Trigg is not aware of any conflicting claims. • The Company can commence non-ground disturbing activity, but claims must be adjudicated before tracks, pads, and drilling ensue • The project lies in the Dixie National Forest. Thus, any exploration or development activities in this area would require coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and adherence to federal land management regulations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Apart from some minor mining activity (extracting 30t) in 1967 from one of the historical mines, no work has been performed since 1942 • Before 1967, the last mining occurred and ceased in 1908. • All subsequent studies have relied on the Bureau of Mines' 1941 and 1942 results. • No formal exploration has been performed since this time.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Antimony mineralisation at Antimony Canyon is primarily hosted within two limey sandstone units near the centre of the Palaeocene Flagstaff Formation, forming a sedimentary package approximately 60 metres. Most high-grade mineralisation occurs as sub-horizontal, lenticular orebodies and pods positioned above the lowermost sandstone–shale unit, within the more massive overlying sandstone. • Antimony mineralisation occurs as irregular lenses, rosettes, and veinlets, typically ranging from just over 1 metre to 7 metres thick. The primary ore mineral is stibnite (Sb_2S_3), present as acicular crystals oriented perpendicular to the veinlets and lenses. Gangue minerals include pyrite, realgar, orpiment, fluorite, quartz, kaolinite, and possibly arsenopyrite. This mineral assemblage reflects a hydrothermal origin, with deposition driven by the circulation of mineral-rich fluids through permeable sandstone units. The deposits represent hydrothermal sandy carbonate replacements linked to Tertiary volcanic activity
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	• No drilling conducted. • The general location of visual occurrences photographed has been provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
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 aggregation methods have been reported. • No drilling is being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No drilling was performed or is being reported on.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Maps and images are included within the body of text • Location information is in Appendix 1. Note that these samples were for illustrative purposes only and not necessarily sampled for analysis. However, the sample location may have been sampled for geochemical analysis.
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.	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • Assay information cannot be reported as the samples are yet to be submitted to a laboratory for geochemical analysis.
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 relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced. • The general location of visual occurrence sphotographed have been provided, in Appendix 1
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.	• Trigg Minerals will launch a targeted exploration program at Antimony Canyon, prioritising validation and conversion of the foreign resource to a JORC-compliant estimate. The program will include geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysics, and drilling to define the full extent of mineralisation and evaluate development potential.