Trigg Minerals to Acquire Idaho High-Grade Antimony-Gold Project Offering District-Scale Potential & Strategic Investment by Tribeca Investment Partners

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strategic acquisition of a 100% stake in the Central Idaho Antimony (CIA) Project, a district-scale landholding located in the Tier-1 mining jurisdiction of Idaho, USA.**
- **Strategic placement of $5m to internationally renowned Investment firm Tribeca Investment Partners, following unsolicited interest further bolstering's Trigg's institutional register and coverage.**
- **Complements Trigg's existing US critical minerals portfolio, including the Antimony Canyon (antimony) and Tennessee Mountain (tungsten) projects, solidifying the Company's role as a leading critical minerals explorer in America.**
- **Exceptionally high-grade surface rock chip results from newly identified prospects and historical workings across the district, including:**
  - **17.6% Sb from a high-grade sample at historical workings**
  - **>1.0% Sb and 0.19 g/t Au from a massive stibnite sample at the A47 Showing stockpile**
  - **High-grade antimony confirmed at the Svennson Prospect, with assays up to 7.5% Sb and associated gold values reaching 0.09 oz/t (3.1 g/t Au).**
- **The project includes several walk-up drill targets, such as the A47 Showing and other historic workings where reports mention a "100-foot-wide zone of parallel quartz/antimony veins".**
- **Central Idaho Antimony Project shares key geological similarities with the Stibnite Gold Project (Perpetua Resources, NYSE: PPTA), with both projects hosted in the same rock package and interpreted to be of similar age, supporting a common mineralising event.**
- **Potential for a large, bulk-mineable system, with extensive fracturing supporting a stockwork vein model.**
- **The absence of historical on-site processing has resulted in minimal environmental impact and potentially a more straightforward path to permitting.**

Managing Director, Mr Andre Booyzen, commented: *"This proposed acquisition marks a crucial step in our US critical minerals strategy, enhancing our flagship Antimony Canyon Project in Utah and the Tennessee Mountain Tungsten Project in Nevada. It strengthens Trigg's role as a leading critical minerals explorer in America by gaining a district-scale position in one of North America's most underexplored mineral belts.*

It is exceptionally rare to secure a project of this scale in a Tier-1 jurisdiction, particularly with assays up to 17.6% antimony and multiple high-grade gold results confirming the presence of a robust mineralising system with potential for both high-grade, direct-shipping material and larger, bulk-tonnage targets. With no current US production of antimony and a minimal historical environmental footprint, we see a clear pathway to development. The early discoveries at the A47 Showing and other prospects highlight the significant untapped potential of the land package, and we are excited to commence systematic exploration.

We welcome Tribeca as a valuable shareholder and strategic partner, bringing in significant capital and invaluable industry connections and expertise. We look forward to having them on register as we develop these world class assets and unlock value for shareholders."

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral rights to 52 unpatented lode mining claims, comprising the Central Idaho Antimony (CIA) Project. The project is situated in Elmore County, Idaho, a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction with a long track record of successful resource development. This acquisition notably broadens Trigg's portfolio of critical minerals in the US, which already includes the Antimony Canyon Project in Utah and the Tennessee Mountain Project in Nevada. It supports the Company's strategy to become a leading supplier of conflict-free critical minerals to Western economies.

The project area is located about 75 miles by road northeast of Boise, the state capital, and benefits from excellent infrastructure (Figure 1). It is accessible via a network of well-maintained gravel roads, which are maintained by the US Forest Service (USFS) and the state of Idaho, ensuring year-round access for exploration and potential development activities. This existing infrastructure offers a significant operational and economic advantage, greatly reducing expected exploration costs and logistical challenges typically linked to projects in mountainous terrain.

The CIA Project is situated within the historically productive Swanholm (also known as the Middle Boise) Mining District, which has a documented history of high-grade antimony and precious metals production. When completed, the acquisition will give the Company a controlling land position in a district that has been largely neglected by modern, systematic exploration. The discovery of significant, previously undocumented mineralised zones such as the A47 Showing and a historic adit during the recent claim staking program highlights the highly prospective and underexplored nature of the property.

The geological setting and mineralisation style at CIA resemble those of Perpetua Resources' well-advanced Stibnite Gold Project, located about 80 miles to the north. Perpetua's project, which also

contains substantial antimony and gold resources, has received grants exceeding US$80 million from the US Department of Defence to support its development, establishing a clear precedent for potential federal funding and backing for critical mineral projects in the region.

The CIA Project holds a distinct strategic advantage with its minimal environmental footprint. Historical records confirm that ore from the district was milled nearly twenty miles away, leaving the project area free of legacy tailings or waste rock dumps containing major contaminants. This clean environmental baseline significantly reduces permitting risk and positions the CIA Project as a candidate for accelerated approval to meet urgent national security needs.

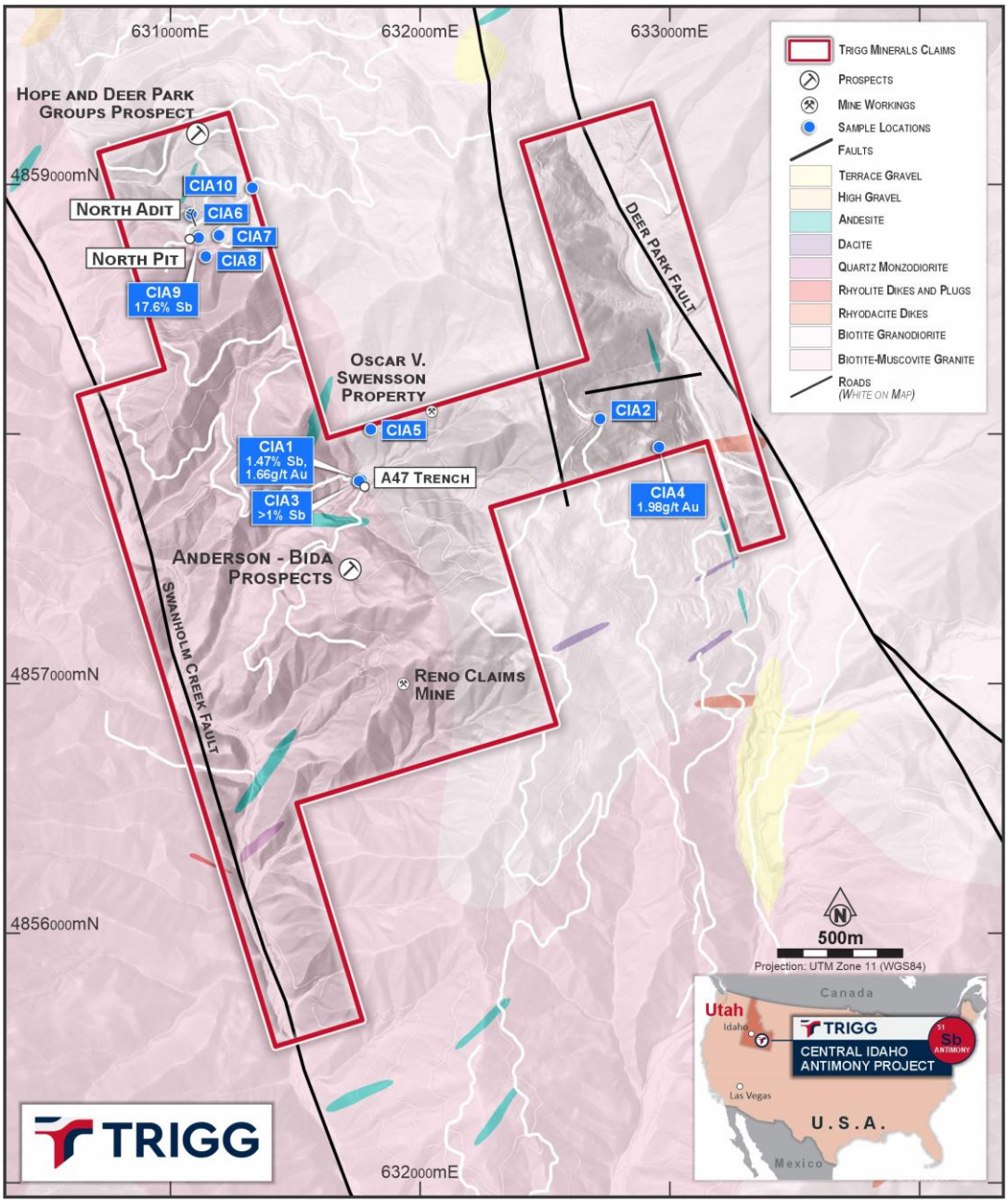

Figure 1: Location, geology, claim boundary, historical prospects and rock chip locations, Central Idaho Antimony Project, Idaho.

REGIONAL SETTING

The CIA Project is situated within the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith (Figure 2), a large and highly prospective intrusive complex from the late Jurassic to early Tertiary period that is known to host many significant mineral deposits across the state, including:

- Perpetua's Stibnite Gold Project (4.8 million ounces of gold and 148 million pounds of antimony)[1],
- Thompson Creek Mine (reserves totalling 161 million pounds of contained molybdenum, based on a previously reported estimate of 205 million tonnes of molybdenum ore).[2]
- The Blackbird Mining District has an estimated endowment of 17 million tonnes of ore with grades of 0.74% cobalt, 1.4% copper, and 1.0 g/t gold[3]

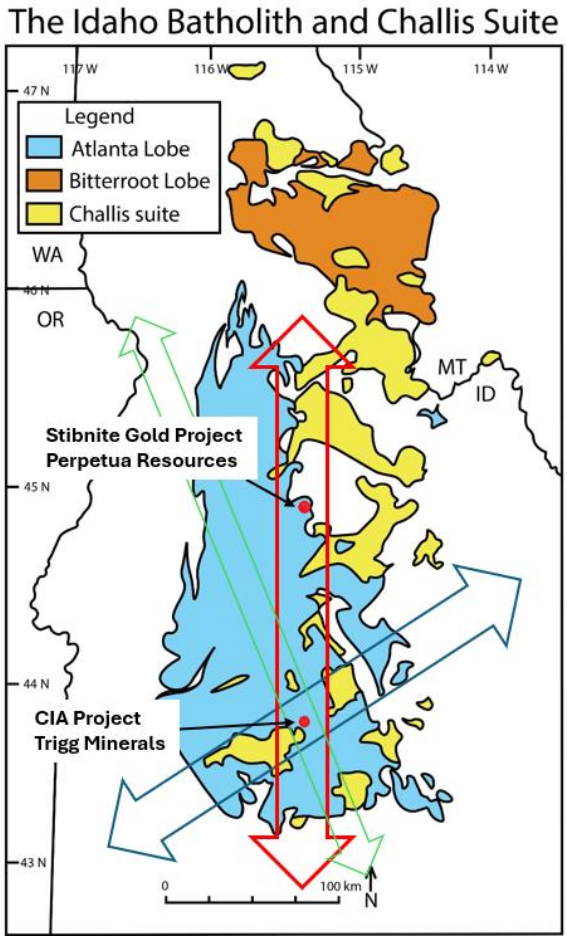

Figure 2: Principal structural architecture of the Atlanta Lobe (Idaho Batholith) showing N–S to NNW shear corridors intersected by NE-trending Trans-Challis faults (with subordinate NW sets). These intersections and batholith–roof-pendant contacts focus Au–Sb mineralisation, exemplified by Stibnite (Au+Sb), and CIA (Sb) Projects[4].

[1] Perpetua Resources. (2022). *Technical Report Summary, Stibnite Gold Project, Idaho*. (Report date: December 31, 2021; Amended: June 6, 2022).
[2] Ceterra Gold (2024). https://s205.q4cdn.com/276554285/files/doc_downloads/operations/thompsonCreekMine/Technical-Report-on-the-Thompson-Creek-Molybdenum-Mine.pdf
[3] Bookstrom, A.A., Zieg, G.A., and Klein, T.L. (2016). *Porphyry Copper, Molybdenum, and Gold Deposits of the Helena-Salmon Region, West-Central Montana and East-Central Idaho* (Scientific Investigations Report 2016-5056). U.S. Geological Survey.
[4] Modified from Thyer. M.J., Idaho Batholith. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idaho_Batholith#/media/File:IdahoBatholith.jpg

The main rock types in the project area are quartz monazite and granodiorite. These granitic rocks experienced repeated crustal disturbances, leading to a complex network of dykes, shearing, fracturing, and faulting that created the structural framework for later mineralising events.

Antimony mineralisation in the Atlanta Lobe concentrates where steep north–south to north-northwest shears intersect northeast-trending Trans-Challis faults, with minor northwest sets. Traps form at intersections, bends, and intrusive–roof-pendant contacts, especially where Eocene reactivation brecciated older structures and opened fluid pathways. Mineralisation occurs in batholithic granodiorite and roof pendants as narrow, discontinuous quartz–stibnite fissure and breccia veins, which are locally high grade. This explains concentrations at Stibnite and Swanholm (CIA) and guides exploration towards long-lived N–S shears near NE splays and dilation zones.

LOCAL GEOLOGY: ANTIMONY-GOLD MINERALISATION

The regional geological setting of the Swanholm District is vital for its exploration prospects. The entire district sits within a dropped fault block called the Swanholm graben, bounded by two major regional faults that strike northwest: the Deer Park fault to the east and the Swanholm Creek fault to the west. This structural arrangement is highly important, as it indicates the potential preservation of a complete epithermal mineral system.

Mineralisation within the preserved Swanholm graben is not random but is mainly controlled by a district-scale structural corridor called the Hermada Fault Zone. This feature, which can be traced for more than three kilometres, runs in a north-northwest direction and acts as the main host for the district's antimony-bearing veins. It is not a single, simple fault but a complex zone of repeated shearing, fracturing, and dyke intrusion, which created a highly permeable pathway for mineralising hydrothermal fluids.

The critical role of this fault zone as a district-scale "plumbing system" is confirmed by the precise alignment of multiple known mineral occurrences along its length, including the Svensson, Weatherby, and Anderson-Bida prospects, all of which are within the project and aligned along this distinct north-northwest trend. This spatial relationship demonstrates that these prospects are not isolated phenomena but are genetically linked expressions of a single, large-scale, and persistent mineralising event.

The localisation of ore deposition was further refined where this fault zone intersects with the regional Black Warrior porphyry belt, a trend of intrusive rocks that likely supplied the deep-seated heat source needed to drive the hydrothermal system. This intersection created a zone of maximum structural preparation and fluid flow, focusing mineralisation within a predictable, linear corridor. This understanding fundamentally shapes the exploration model for the district, elevating the entire strike length of the Hermada Fault Zone as a primary exploration target, where the known prospects are probably just the most obvious surface indications of a much larger, potentially connected system at depth.

The two primary structural orientations within the camp are:

1. A northwest-trending corridor (N15W or 345°), defined by prominent structures including the Deer Park and Swanholm Creek Faults. This corridor is at least 6 km^2 in area and 2 km wide.
2. A northeast-trending belt (N50E–N60E or 050°–060°), which includes the well-documented Black Warrior Porphyry Belt Structure and the extensive Middle Fork Lineament tectonic zone.

Geological evidence at CIA supports exploring both high-grade, structurally controlled veins and a larger bulk-tonnage stockwork system, offering flexibility for future development.

High-Grade, Structurally Controlled Veins

This target style consists of discrete quartz-stibnite veins with associated gold and silver, like those historically mined in the district. The recent discovery of massive stibnite veins at the A47 Showing confirms the potential for very high-grade mineralisation. The material may have characteristics that, subject to further studies and confirmation, could allow for minimal on-site processing and present an option for early-stage cash flow.

Bulk Tonnage Stockwork System

Evidence indicates strong potential for a large, lower-grade mineral system that can be mined in bulk. Multiple structural orientations have formed a dense fracture network, supporting a stockwork vein model. Historical USBM drilling (1949–1950), despite poor core recovery, revealed widespread hydrothermal alteration, with one hole intersecting over 75 metres of strongly sericitised granite. Sludge samples consistently showed elevated antimony levels, confirming a significant mineralised system that remains untested with modern exploration techniques. This extensive alteration halo, primarily involving sericitization, silicification, and disseminated pyrite, is a key exploration indicator and is suitable for modern geophysical methods like Induced Polarisation (IP).

New Discoveries

The core of the project's immediate value lies in the encouraging results from early reconnaissance and sampling done outside the main historical mining area. The fortunate discovery of these significant, poorly documented mineralised zones during claim staking strongly suggests that the wider district is still largely underexplored and has great potential for new grassroots discoveries.

The A47 Showing

The A47 Showing is a newly discovered zone of significant sulphide mineralisation. It features sheeted quartz veining hosting massive stibnite veins up to 4 cm wide. Next to these high-grade veins is a broader cluster of quartz veins containing disseminated sulphides, mainly stibnite. Because of limited bedrock exposure, the true width of this zone remains uncertain, but a preliminary field estimate indicates it exceeds seven metres. Initial sampling from this prospect has yielded promising results, including 1.66 g/t Au and 4,730 ppm (0.47%) Sb from a composite grab sample (CIA1) taken across the zone, and >10,000 ppm (>1.0%) Sb with 0.19 g/t Au from a high-grade massive stibnite sample (CIA3) from a nearby stockpile believed to originate from the showing.

Historical Mines and Prospects of the Swanholm District

The Swanholm District features numerous historical mines and prospects beyond the main past-producing open pits, highlighting the district-wide scale of the mineralising system. A review of historical records and recent field reconnaissance has identified several key areas with documented work and notable mineralisation.

Anderson-Bida Prospect (Reno Claims)

Located approximately one mile southwest of the main historical workings, this prospect has been examined through trenches, hillside pits, and a partially caved inclined shaft. Workings have uncovered a roughly 213-metre-long north-northwest trending zone of hydrothermally altered and variably mineralised granitic rock that runs parallel to the district's main mineralised trend. A quartz-stibnite vein, up to 0.4 metres thick, was explored for 23 metres, and a small ore shoot about 6 metres long yielded approximately 30 tons of low-grade ore in 1949[5].

Svensson Prospect:

Situated about four miles northwest of the Middle Fork Boise River, this prospect consists of at least three parallel, stibnite-bearing quartz veins striking N 15° W. The veins, which are up to 0.4 metres thick and nearly two metres apart, are hosted within a zone of strongly altered granodiorite. Geochemical sampling has returned significant precious metal values, with assays of up to 0.09 oz/t (3.1 g/t) Au and antimony grades as high as 7.5% Sb[6].

Weatherby Prospect

This prospect is situated roughly five kilometres north-northwest of the Middle Fork Boise River and features a caved adit. The dump material contains hand-sorted, high-grade quartz-stibnite ore, suggesting historic small-scale mining activity. A sample taken from the dump returned an exceptionally high-grade gold assay of 0.35 oz/t (12 g/t) Au, offering a strong indication of the district's precious metals potential. Semiquantitative spectrographic analysis of the same sample yielded >1% Sb[7].

Hope Claims

Located approximately 2.4 kilometres northwest of the main project area, these claims contain several quartz-stibnite veins. On one claim, a narrow, irregular vein was sampled and returned an assay of 7.5% Sb[5]. On another claim, a larger quartz vein, nearly 2 metres wide, has been traced by float on the surface.

[5] C.C. Popoff (1953) Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4950
[6] DMEA Docket No 1660 Official Docket File (1952)
[7] https://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/b2064-aa/b2064-aa.pdf

High-Grade Surface Geochemistry

Initial grab sampling across the project has confirmed the presence of high-grade antimony, gold, and silver mineralisation at multiple locations. The results validate the exploration model and highlight the polymetallic nature of the system. A summary of the most significant results is provided below.

Table 1: Significant Initial Rock Chip Sample Results from the CIA Project (Appendix 1)

Sample ID	Prospect / Location	Description	Sb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
CIA9	Historical Workings	High-grade select, semi-massive stibnite	17.6	0.03	2.17	169	9
CIA3	A47 Showing Stockpile	High-grade massive stibnite	>1.00	0.19	11.8	23.8	20
CIA1	A47 Showing	Composite grab, silicified zone w/sulphides	0.47	1.66	1.45	5,370	11
CIA4	Dozer Cut (Claim A25)	Gossanous silicified granite w/ quartz veins	0.08	1.98	0.31	1,240	3.7
CIA2	N/A	Limonitic quartz vein	0.003	0.005	25.6	28	209
CIA6	Lost Mine Adit Dump	Sulphide-bearing dump sample	0.01	0.06	0.97	5,170	30

Note: Antimony values reported in ppm were converted to per cent (%) by dividing by 10,000. Gold and silver values reported in ppm were converted to grams per tonne (g/t), which is a 1:1 conversion. Samples were sent to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada, for multielement aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis (Method ME_MS41L).

RE-EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL GOLD POTENTIAL

Historical production records show that gold consistently appeared in antimony concentrates, despite early reports describing the ore as containing “Nil” precious metals. USBM records from 1948 and 1950 indicate concentrates grading 59.4% and 63.7% Sb, which also produced significant gold values of 0.10 oz/t (3.1 g/t) and 0.24 oz/t (7.5 g/t) Au (Table 2)[8]. This suggests that gold is closely linked with antimony mineralisation within the system. Recognising gold within the alteration halo and vein system highlights the broader potential of the district, supporting the interpretation of a polymetallic antimony–gold–silver system with substantial exploration potential.

Table 2: Historical Hermada Mine concentrate grades showing associated gold and silver with antimony mineralisation.[8]

Product	Year	Antimony Grade	Gold Grade	Silver Grade
Concentrate	1948	59.4% Sb	0.10 opt (3.1 g/t) Au	1.12 opt (34.8 g/t) Ag
Concentrate	1950	63.7% Sb	0.24 opt (7.5 g/t) Au	1.55 opt (48.2 g/t) Ag

Conceptual Zoned Epithermal System

Prospects along the 3.2-kilometre structural corridor confirm the district-scale nature of the mineralising system. The Anderson-Bida prospect (also known as the Reno Claims), situated roughly one mile southwest of the district's main historical workings, exposes a 700-foot-long zone of

[8] C.C. Popoff (1953) Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4950.

hydrothermally altered rock that runs parallel to the main trend. This suggests the presence of multiple, en-echelon mineralised structures within the broader fault corridor.

While historical reports from the district's main historical mine noted an "absence of precious metals," geochemical data from these surrounding prospects paint a different and highly convincing picture. Recent analyses have detected highly anomalous gold levels at prospects along the trend, including the Svensson and Weatherby prospects. Sampling has yielded gold values of up to 0.09 oz/t (3.1 g/t) Au at the Svensson Prospect and an exceptionally high-grade sample of 0.35 oz/t (12.0 g/t) Au from the dump at the Weatherby Prospect.

This geochemical pattern, a central mineralised zone rich in antimony but seemingly poor in gold, bordered by peripheral prospects containing both antimony and considerable gold, illustrates a classic feature of a zoned epithermal mineral system. In such systems, volatile elements like antimony are typically deposited in the upper, cooler parts of the system. Precious metals, such as gold and silver, precipitate at lower levels within a specific temperature-pressure window known as the "boiling zone," where a sudden change in fluid chemistry causes them to drop out of solution.

The geological setting within a down-dropped fault block (graben) has likely preserved this vertical zonation from deep erosion. Therefore, the surface antimony mineralisation might be the upper expression of a much larger, and entirely untested, gold-silver-rich system at depth. This geological model offers a high-reward exploration target that fundamentally boosts the strategic value and discovery potential of the district.

NEXT STEPS

Trigg has developed a systematic, low-cost, and high-impact exploration program aimed at quickly progressing towards the high-priority targets identified during the initial due diligence and reconnaissance stages. The program concentrates on defining the geometry, grade, and extent of the known mineralised zones to ready them for drill testing.

Phase 1 Program:

Systematic trenching and channel sampling: A mechanical trenching program will be initiated at the A47 Showing. The aim is to expose continuous bedrock across the 20-plus-foot-wide mineralised zone, allowing for systematic channel sampling. This work is crucial for determining the true width and average grade of the antimony-gold-silver mineralisation at surface.

Re-opening and Sampling of Historical Adits: An engineering and safety assessment will be carried out to determine whether it is feasible to re-open accessible historical adits, such as at the Weatherby prospect. Gaining access to these underground workings would provide a valuable third dimension for geological mapping and sampling, allowing direct exploration of the vein systems.

Property-Wide Prospecting and Mapping: A comprehensive geological mapping and prospecting program will be undertaken across the entire claim block. This work will focus on locating and sampling bedrock exposures along the key NW- and NE-trending structural corridors and their intersections, aiming to identify additional concealed zones of mineralisation.

Claim Expansion: The project's land position will be significantly expanded. At least ten new claims will be staked to the south to cover the projected intersection of the highly prospective Black Warrior Porphyry Belt structure with regional NW-trending faults, a location considered to have high potential for significant mineralisation.

Advanced Geospatial Analysis: Recently acquired LIDAR data from the USFS will be processed and interpreted by structural geology consultants. This high-resolution topographic data will be utilised to enhance structural mapping and identify subtle lineaments or topographic features that may be related to hidden mineralised structures, particularly in areas covered by dense vegetation.

PLACEMENT DETAILS

The Company has received firm commitments to raise approximately A$5,000,000 through the issue of 55,555,556 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (Shares) to professional and sophisticated investor, Tribeca Investment Partners, at $0.09 per Share (Placement). The Placement Shares will be issued pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1A.

The Placement will also include the issue of 27,777,778 options (each exercisable at $0.10, expiring 3 years form the date of issue) (Options), being one new Option for every two (2) Shares subscribed for and issued pursuant to the Placement. The Placement Options will be issued pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

The Company intends to apply the funds raised from the Placement to progress its near term objectives namely:

a) to progress its United States operations, including to advance the Central Idaho Antimony Project;
b) to investigate a potential US mainboard listing; and
c) to contribute towards general working capital and costs associated with the Placement.

Settlement of the Placement is expected to occur on or around 26 September 2025, with Placement Shares to rank equally with existing Shares. An Appendix 2A and cleansing notice will be released to the ASX in due course.

MATERIAL TERMS OF ACQUISITION

The Company has entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Wyoming Mines Inc. (WMI) pursuant to which WMI has agreed to sell the CIA Project to the Company (constituting 52 unpatented lode mining claims) in consideration for the Company paying to WMI an aggregate of US$4,965,000 in cash as follows:

(i) US$50,000 on or before 12 months following date of execution of the sale and purchase agreement (the “Execution Date”);
(ii) US$65,000 on or before 24 months following the Execution Date;
(iii) US$100,000 on or before 36 months following the Execution Date;
(iv) US$250,000 on or before 48 months following the Execution Date;
(v) US$500,000 on or before 60 months following the Execution Date;
(vi) US$1,000,000 on or before 72 months following the Execution Date; and

(vii) US$3,000,000 on or before 84 months following the Execution Date.

The Company has also agreed to the following minimum work commitments on the CIA Project:

(i) US$100,000 within the first 12 months;

(ii) US$100,000 (cumulative US$200,000) within the period from 12 months to 24 months;

(iii) US$300,000 (cumulative US$500,000) within the period from 24 months to 36 months;

(iv) US$500,000 (cumulative US$1,000,000) within the period from 36 months to 48 months;

(v) US$750,000 (cumulative US$1,750,000) from the period from 48 months to 60 months; and

(vi) US$750,000 (cumulative US$2,500,000) from the period from 60 months to 72 months.

From completion of the acquisition, the parties agree that WMI will be entitled to receive a 2.5% net smelter return royalty ("Royalty") derived from the production of all minerals extracted from the CIA Project and a one-mile area around the perimeter of the project. The Company may, at any time within 72 months of completion, buy-back 50% of the Royalty (reducing the Royalty from 2.5% to 1.25%), by making a payment of US$2,000,000 to WMI.

Completion of the acquisition of the CIA Project remains subject to the Company completing its due diligence on the project, the parties obtaining any required regulatory/third party approvals and the Company satisfying both the consideration payments and minimum work payments in the first three years set out above. The Company can accelerate the consideration payments and/or work commitments at its sole election (potentially bringing forward the date of completion).

The agreement is otherwise on customary commercial terms.

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) and a Director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd, with whom 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.

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 CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS & SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

(All Samples NAD27 CONUS Zone 11T)

Sample_ID	East	North	Comment
CIA1	631764	4857817	composite grab sample of silicified zone in granite with grey sulphides, zone might be 20+ feet wide, possible trend N60E
CIA2	632721	4858061	grab sample of limonitic quartz vein
CIA3	631756	4857812	high-grade sample of massive stibnite from A47 stockpile (close to bedrock source)
CIA4	632957	4857947	grab sample from dozer cut, gossanous silicified granite with quartz veins
CIA5	631802	4858018	grab sample from dozer cut, silicified, limonitic, bleached granite
CIA6	631086	4858881	Lost Mine Adit Dump, sulphide-bearing dump sample
CIA7	631195	4858796	composite sample from rubbly outcrop, gossanous, silicified granitic rock with quartz veins
CIA8	631142	4858711	grab sample, gossanous, bleached, silicified granitic rock with quartz veins, taken from rubbly outcrop
CIA9	631113	4858786	high-grade select sample, semi-massive stibnite taken from North Pit
CIA10	631328	4858986	grab sample, gossanous quartz veins in granitic rock, widespread alteration in that area, needs further sampling

Sample ID	ppm Sb	%_Sb	ppm Au	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppm Pb
CIA1	4730	0.47	1.66	1.45	5370	11
CIA2	30		0.005	25.6	28	209
CIA3	>10,000	>1%	0.19	11.8	23.8	20
CIA4	780		1.98	0.31	1240	3.7
CIA5	98.7		0.016	0.3	151	55.8
CIA6	125		0.06	0.97	5170	30
CIA7	39		0,02	0.26	2650	30
CIA8	41		<	0.08	882	18
CIA9	176,000	17.6%	0.03	2.17	169	9
CIA10	308		<	0.38	4660	13

Samples were sent to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada, for multielement aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis (Method ME_MS41L).

APPENDIX 2: CLAIM SCHEDULE

CLAIM NAME	SERIAL NUMBER
A1	ID106381439
A2	ID106381440
A3	ID106381441
A4	ID106381442
A5	ID106381443
A6	ID106381444
A7	ID106381445
A8	ID106381446
A11	ID106371873
A12	ID106371874
A15	ID106371875
A16	ID106371876
A19	ID106371877
A20	ID106371878
A21	ID106381452
A22	ID106381453
A23	ID106381454
A24	ID106381455
A25	ID106381456
A26	ID106381457
A27	ID106381458
A32	ID106371879
A33	ID106371880
A34	ID106381459
A35	ID106381460
A36	ID106381461
A46	ID106381462
A47	ID106381464
A48	ID106381463
A49	ID106381465
A50	ID106381466
A51	ID106381467

CLAIM NAME	SERIAL NUMBER
A52	ID106381468
A63	ID106392159
B1	ID106392159
B2	ID106392158
B3	ID106392157
B4	ID106392156
A9	ID106734917
A10	ID106734918
A13	ID106734919
A14	ID106734920
A37	ID106734921
A38	ID106734922
A39	ID106734923
A64	ID106734924
A65	ID106734925
A66	ID106734926
A67	ID106734927
A68	ID106734928
B5	ID106734929
B6	ID106734930

APPENDIX 3: 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 exploration results reported in this announcement are based on two main types of data: • Recent Surface Rock Sampling (2025): A total of 10 surface rock samples (CIA1-CIA10) were collected during a preliminary reconnaissance and claim staking program. These samples are described as grab samples, and composite grab samples. Grab samples are selective by nature and may not be representative of the overall grade of the mineralisation. The composite grab sample (CIA1) was collected across an estimated 20-plus foot wide zone of silicification to obtain a more representative sample of that specific zone. Other samples were selective grab samples taken from outcrops, dumps, or stockpiles, targeting visually mineralised material. No calibration of measurement tools is reported. • Historical Data (pre-2025): Information has been compiled from historical reports, primarily the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) Report of Investigations 4950 by C.C. Popoff (1953) and DMEA Official Records (Project No.1660). This historical data includes production records, mine sampling (e.g., channel samples), and results from a diamond drilling program conducted from 1949 to 1950. The representivity of historical production grades is supported by reconciled production and milling records. The USBM drilling program experienced poor core recovery, which impacts the representivity of the core samples. Sludge samples were also collected to supplement the core, although these can be prone to contamination and smearing. • Mineralisation at the CIA Project consists of antimony (stibnite), gold, and silver hosted in quartz veins. The recent grab samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis for a multi-element suite including Sb, Au, Ag, As, and Pb, to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada, for multi-element aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis (Method ME_MS41L).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The historical USBM drilling (1949-1950) involved diamond drilling, with both core and sludge samples collected and analysed for antimony. • The presence of massive stibnite and coarse sulphides was noted during recent sampling.
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 new drilling is being reported. • The historical drilling conducted by the USBM from 1949 to 1950 was diamond drilling. A total of 1,600 feet was drilled across eight holes. Details such as core diameter or whether the core was oriented are not available in the historical reports.
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.	• The historical USBM report clearly states that drill sample recovery was a significant issue. Popoff (1953) notes: "Little or no core recovery was obtained from hydrothermally altered granite. Core recovery in silicified granite and various dykes ranged from 0 to over 50 per cent." • Sludge samples were collected to compensate for the poor core recovery.
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 information is available regarding specific measures taken to maximise recovery during the historical USBM drilling program. • The poor recovery rates suggest that standard techniques of the era were not sufficient for the ground conditions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• A relationship between sample recovery and grade is likely, as the poor recovery was explicitly noted in the hydrothermally altered (and potentially mineralised) zones. • The loss of friable, altered material could result in underestimating the true grade in core samples. • The use of sludge samples may introduce a positive or negative bias. This is a known risk with the historical drill data. • The historical USBM diamond drill holes were geologically logged. The 1953 report includes detailed drill logs in its appendix, with descriptions of rock types, alteration, and mineralisation observed in the core and sludge returns. • The level of detail is appropriate for an early-stage exploration assessment but would not be sufficient to support a Mineral Resource estimation under the current JORC Code without verification. • The historical logging was qualitative, describing rock types, alteration intensity, and visual mineralisation. • No core photography is available. • Details on how the historical core was sub-sampled are not available in the reviewed reports. • For recent grab samples, details of sub-sampling at the lab are not provided. • For historical drilling, sludge samples were collected, but the exact collection and splitting methods are not specified. • Recent grab samples were submitted to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada, for multi-element aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis (Method ME_MS41L).. •

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SND-ALS	Send samples to internal laboratory
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-22Y	Split Sample - Boyd Rotary Splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-21	Crush entire sample

	• No information is available regarding QA/QC procedures, such as the use of duplicates, for either the historical work or the recent reconnaissance sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All 1,600 feet of the historic USBM drilling program were logged. • Details on how the historical core was sub-sampled are not available in the reviewed reports. • For historical drilling, sludge samples were collected, but the specific collection and splitting methods are not detailed. • No details on sample preparation techniques historical samples are available. • No information on QA/QC procedures, such as the use of duplicates, is available for the historical work. • No field duplicates are reported for the recent grab sampling. The primary measure to ensure some representivity of the sampled zone is the composite grab sample (CIA1). • For historical drilling, poor core recovery introduces significant uncertainty in representivity.
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.	• Recent grab samples were submitted to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada, for multi-element aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis (Method ME_MS41L).. • Results are provided for a multi-element suite, which is appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • Historical Data: The USBM report states that chemical analyses were conducted by their regional laboratory staff. Harshaw Chemical Co conducted analyses of historical concentrates. • The techniques used are assumed to be industry standard for the time, but are not detailed. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were used for the results reported in this announcement. • No QA/QC procedures (standards, blanks, duplicates) are documented for either the recent reconnaissance sampling or the historical USBM exploration programs.
Verification of sampling	• The verification of significant intersections by either	• The recent sampling was conducted by a qualified geologist who is the author of the preliminary technical report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	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 twinned holes have been drilled. • Primary data for the recent sampling is documented in the preliminary technical report, including sample locations and descriptions. • Primary data for the historical work is documented in USBM Report of Investigations 4950. • Assay data is reported as received from the laboratory (in ppm). Conversions to per cent (%) for antimony and grams per tonne (g/t) for gold and silver are noted in the announcement text for clarity.
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.	• Recent Sampling: Sample locations were recorded using a GPS and are reported in NAD27 CONUS Zone 11T coordinates. • Historical Data: The location of historical workings and drill holes is shown on maps with a local grid system in the USBM report. • Modern survey methods have not verified the accuracy of these historical locations.
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.	• The recent rock chip samples are from a first-pass reconnaissance program and are irregularly spaced, collected from specific points of interest (outcrops, dumps, etc.). • The historical USBM drill holes were widely spaced and designed to test a large structural zone on an experimental basis. • The current data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for a Mineral Resource estimate. The results are considered early-stage Exploration Results. • One composite grab sample (CIA1) was collected across a 20+ foot wide zone. No other compositing has been applied to the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is	• Recent Sampling: The grab samples are selective and inherently biased. Their orientation is not systematic. • Historical Drilling: The USBM drill holes were inclined to intersect the interpreted north-northwest trending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	mineralised structures. However, given the presence of multiple vein orientations, it is unknown if the drilling was optimally oriented to test all mineralised structures, and true widths cannot be determined from the available data • It is unknown if the historical drilling orientation introduced a sampling bias. True widths of mineralisation are not reported.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• No information on sample security measures for either the recent or historical sampling programs is available.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The Company's geological consultants have reviewed the data. • The preliminary technical report on the project was authored by a SME Registered Member (QP), which constitutes a professional review of the available data.

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 Central Idaho Antimony (CIA) Project consists of 52 unpatented lode mining claims located in the Swanholm (Middle Boise) Mining District, Elmore County, Idaho, USA. • The project is situated on public land administered by the Boise National Forest. • Trigg Minerals, through a binding agreement, is acquiring a 100% interest in the mineral rights of these claims (subject to satisfying certain conditions). • The claims are understood to be in good standing. • The unpatented lode mining claims grant the holder the right to explore for and mine minerals. • To maintain the claims, annual maintenance fees must be paid to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and filings made with the county. • Obtaining a licence to operate would require a Plan of Operations to be approved by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and other relevant state and federal agencies. • A key strategic advantage noted is the minimal environmental legacy, as historical ore was processed off-site, which may streamline future permitting pathways.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Significant historical exploration and mining were conducted in the district. This includes: Hermada Mining Co. (1947-1952): Mined approximately 5,000 tons of high-grade antimony ore from open pits. U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) (1949-1950): Conducted trenching and an 8-hole, 1,600-foot diamond drilling program. This work confirmed widespread alteration and mineralised structures at depth but was hampered by poor core recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ASARCO (1968): An unpublished report noted a "100-foot-wide zone of parallel quartz/antimony veins" in the North Adit area. This historical work is considered highly significant as it confirms the presence of a robust mineralising system and provides the foundation for the current exploration model.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project is considered to host epithermal, structurally controlled antimony-gold-silver mineralisation. • The mineralisation consists of stibnite-bearing quartz veins hosted within granitic rocks (quartz monzonite and granodiorite) of the Cretaceous-age Idaho Batholith. • Mineralisation is controlled by the intersection of a major NW-trending structural corridor and a regional NE-trending porphyry belt. • There is also potential for a larger, lower-grade, bulk-tonnage stockwork system associated with the dense fracture network. • A zoned epithermal model, with gold-silver potential at depth beneath the surface antimony mineralisation, is also a key exploration concept.
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.	• No new drilling is being reported. • This announcement refers to historical drilling by the USBM (1949-1950). • A comprehensive table of this historical drilling is not provided as the data quality (especially sample recovery) does not meet modern standards for detailed reporting of intercepts. However, the overall findings are discussed in the text, noting the confirmation of widespread alteration and mineralisation at depth. • A detailed table of historical drill results is excluded because the data is historical (pre-JORC), and significant issues with sample recovery were reported, making the assay results from core potentially unrepresentative. The results are used in a qualitative sense to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	support the geological model and demonstrate the presence of an extensive hydrothermal system.
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 data aggregation methods have been applied. The results reported are from individual grab samples. • Not applicable, as no aggregate intercepts are being reported. • No metal equivalent values are 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').	• This announcement reports surface rock chip results, not drill intercepts. • For the historical drilling, the relationship between drill intercept length and true width is unknown. • True widths are not known for any historical drill intercepts.

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.	• Appropriate maps showing the project location, claim block, regional geology, structures, and the location of recent rock chip samples are included in the announcement.
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 announcement includes a table summarising all 10 recent rock chip sample results, which consists of a full spectrum of values from high-grade (e.g., 17.6% Sb in CIA9) to low-grade, which is considered balanced reporting. • The historical context provided also notes both the high grades mined and the challenges encountered during historical exploration.
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.	Other material data includes: • Geological Observations: The presence of a major, 2km wide, NW-trending structural corridor that hosts all known mineralisation. Widespread and intense hydrothermal alteration (sericitisation, silicification) has been observed in historical drill core and on the surface. • Historical Metallurgy: Historical milling of ~4,600 tons of ore (avg. 11.7% Sb) at the Atlanta mill achieved an 86.4% recovery to produce a concentrate averaging ~60% Sb. Historical concentrate analyses showed low levels of deleterious elements like arsenic (0.09%) and lead (0.10%). • Re-evaluation of Gold Potential: A review of historical concentrate data suggests that gold grades in the ore were significantly understated, with a re-calculated potential grade of ~3.1 g/t Au in ore that was historically reported as "Nil".
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).	A clear, phased work program is planned, including: • Phase 1: Systematic trenching and channel sampling at key prospects (e.g., A47 Showing); assessment to re-open historical adits for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	underground mapping and sampling; property-wide prospecting and mapping; strategic expansion of the claim block. • Phase 2: Processing and interpretation of recently acquired LIDAR data to refine structural mapping and identify new targets. • Future work will include geophysical surveys (e.g., IP) and a maiden drilling program. • The announcement text and associated figures identify the key structural corridors and named prospects as the primary areas for further work.