16 FEB 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: TMG

# Significant Initial Exploration Target Highlights Large Scale Potential and High Grade of Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project

*Exploration success has enabled a sizeable initial high-grade Exploration Target to be estimated at Lake Throssell, with outstanding growth potential*

### Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project – *new high-grade discovery*

- Initial JORC compliant Exploration Target defined for the emerging Lake Throssell SOP discovery.
- The Exploration Target covers a strike length of ~70km of the interpreted palaeovalley, within a total strike length of ~112km under tenure, including adjacent tenements under application.
- High grades and multiple potential aquifers encountered throughout the profile, meaning that trenching and deep production bores are possible.
- Additional tenements under application to north and south offer excellent potential to increase the Exploration Target.
- The Exploration Target demonstrates the potential for a significant, multi-decade SOP production centre at Lake Throssell, with significant competitive advantages including proximity to infrastructure and services.

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**Trigg Mining Limited** (**ASX: TMG**) (**Trigg** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that it has defined an initial Exploration Target of approximately 7.5 to 27 million tonnes at a grade ranging between 9,000 and 10,000 mg/L SOP equivalent for its 100%-owned Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash (**SOP**) Project, located from 170km east of Laverton in Western Australia.

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| The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. |

The Exploration Target is based on the results of exploration activities undertaken to date on granted tenement E38/3065, encompassing a strike length of ~36km of the interpreted palaeovalley. An

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additional ~34km of strike length is extrapolated into tenement applications E38/3544, E38/3483, E38/3458 and E38/3537, which are considered to host similar geology and brine characteristics.

**Trigg Mining's Managing Director, Keren Paterson, said:** *"Defining the Exploration Target is a very significant first step towards evaluating the potential of the enormous opportunity we have in front of us at the Lake Throssell SOP Project. These early results are very encouraging and support our belief in the potential of Lake Throssell to host a sustainable long-life, low-cost source or primary sulphate of potash for global food security.*

*With this Exploration Target covering the first 70km of the 112km long interpreted palaeovalley, there remains potential to expand on this Exploration Target. With the current air-core drilling program underway and further planned field work, we will continue to expand our knowledge of the potential of this large high-grade SOP system.*

*Lake Throssell is well positioned for future development with access to established infrastructure with rail access at Leonora, airport and commercial mining support at Laverton and gas pipeline at Yamarna 20km to the south of our tenure. The upgrading of the Great Central Road to become the Outback Highway is well-underway and we anticipate this will reach the mine gate before production commences.*

*"Based on these very positive results the current air-core drilling program has been expanded to approximately 50 holes and is progressing well. The program is on track for completion by the end of February, weather permitting, and we anticipate receiving the assay results approximately 4 weeks later. These results will then pave the way for our maiden Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for Lake Throssell, the Company's second Mineral Resource Estimate since listing."*

## Overview of Exploration Target

The initial Exploration Target for the Lake Throssell SOP Project is set out below and the supporting information and data for the Exploration Target is set out in the following pages of this announcement:

| Range | Sediment Volume ($10^6$ $m^3$) | Drainable Brine Volume ($10^6$ $m^3$) | Potassium (K) (mg/L) | K Mass (Mt) | Equivalent SOP Grade ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Tonnes Equivalent SOP / $K_2SO_4$ (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lower Estimate** | **19,363** | **819** | **3,993** | **3.4** | **8,900** | **7.5** |
| **Upper Estimate** | **36,397** | **2,727** | **4,394** | **12.1** | **9,800** | **27.0** |

Note: Note: Errors may be present due to rounding, approximately 1.8Mt in the lower estimate and 8.2Mt in the upper estimate of equivalent SOP is present in Exploration Licence Applications E38/3544, E38/3483, E38/3458 and E38/3537. SOP is calculated by multiplying potassium by 2.23.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

## Summary of Exploration

Exploration to date at Lake Throssell has comprised the following programs:

- Lake Surface Hand Auger – 16 drill holes (December 2019);
- Gravity Survey – 200 km of survey (May & August 2020);
- Heli-Rotary Auger Drilling – 26 drill holes (August 2020); and
- 50-hole air-core Drilling – On-going (due to be completed in late February 2021).

All drill holes completed are presented in Figure 1 and the following sections are a summary of each of the programs.

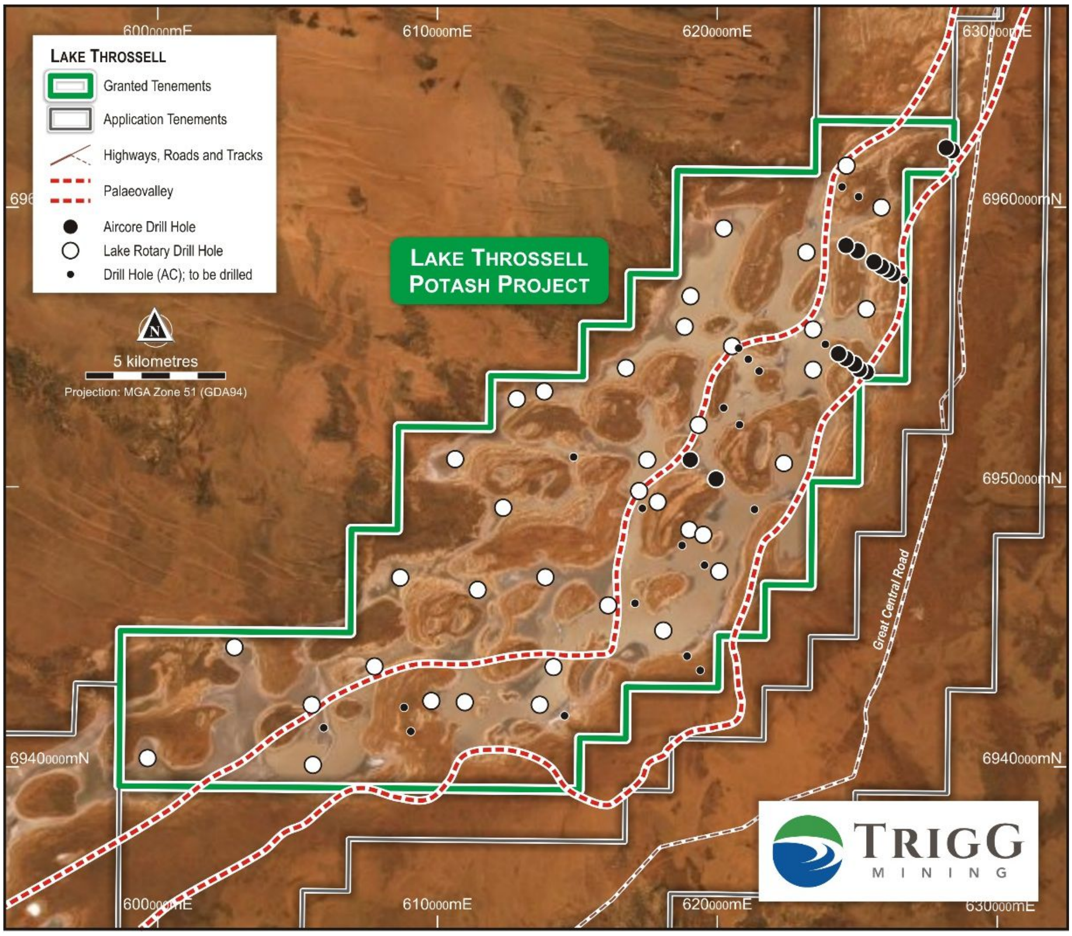


*Figure 1: Lake Throssell Investigation Locations*

### Hand Auger Drilling and Sampling

A preliminary lake surface auger program was completed in December 2019 to give an indication of brine grade in the shallow lake sediments. A total of 16 auger holes up to 1.2m in depth were completed.

The holes encountered a typical lake surface sequence, dominated by gypsum with silt and clay, with brine at approximately 0.3m below ground level (bgl). Brine samples were obtained from each hole between 0.3m and the end-of-hole.

The brine analysis averaged 5,300mg/L potassium (11,800mg/L SOP equivalent) with the highest result being 6,660mg/L potassium (14,800mg/L SOP equivalent), indicating the presence of high-grade SOP in the lake surface.

The collar locations are presented in Figure 1 and the brine assays and associated geological descriptions are presented in Appendix 1.

### Gravity Geophysical Survey

An initial ground gravity survey was completed in May 2020 and followed up with an infill survey in August 2020 with the aim of identifying drilling targets within the palaeovalley system as a first step of identifying a palaeochannel basal aquifer to target with future production bores.

The surveys comprised 1040 stations at approximate 200m spacing on traverses perpendicular to the inferred alignment of the palaeovalley. The gravity data was processed by gridding the Bouguer anomaly and regional separation from the Bouguer anomaly to produce a residual gravity anomaly that is considered to represent the broad palaeovalley geometry.

When compared to the known geology, the gravity highs are well correlated with mapped outcropping Paterson Formation and gravity lows are located within areas of low-lying regolith cover within the Throssell palaeovalley system, providing confidence in the regional model and general understanding of comparative palaeovalley in the region.

Figure 2 shows a map of the residual gravity anomaly. The gravity model was used to generate drill targets for air-core drilling.

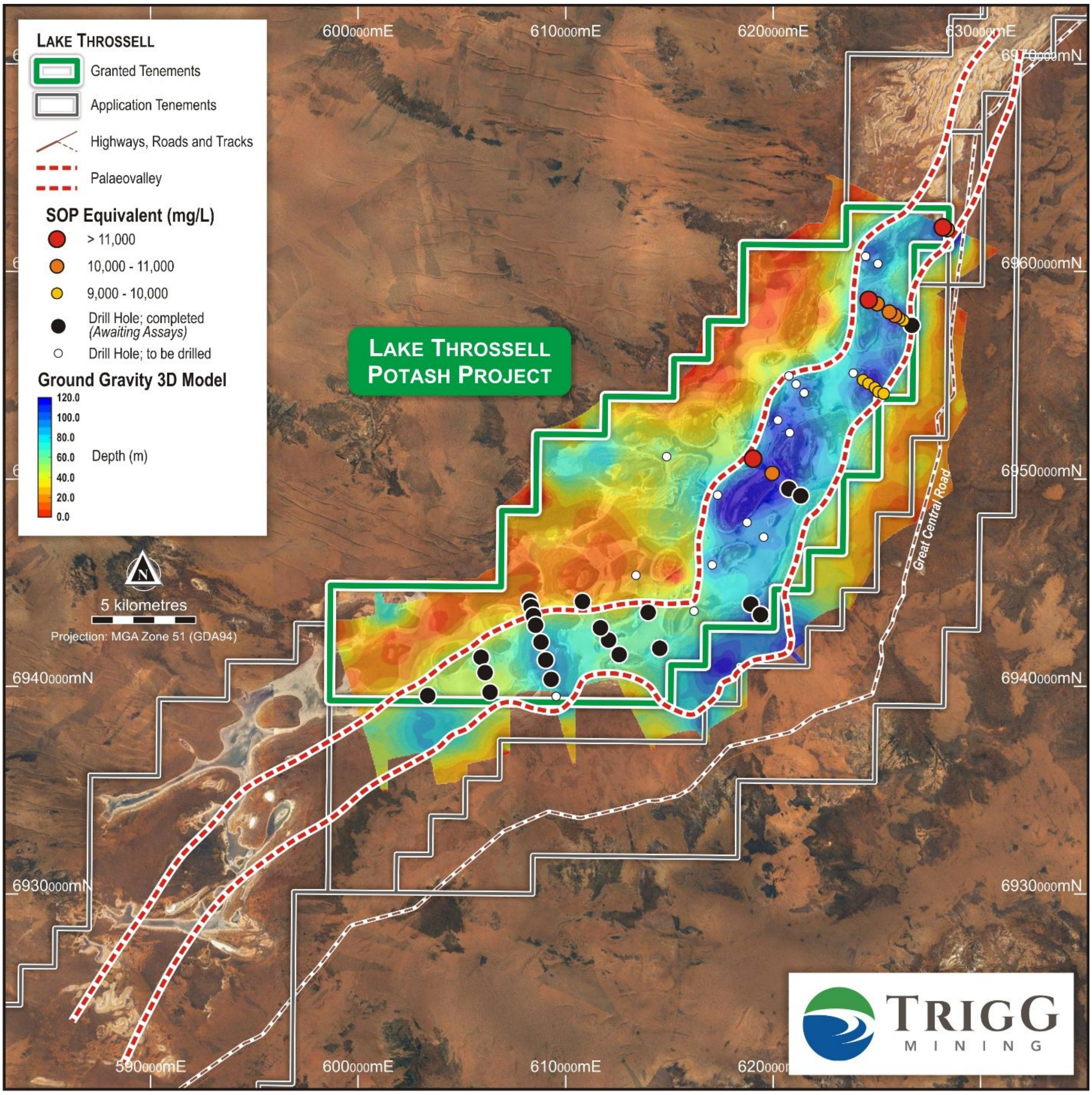


*Figure 2: Gravity Survey Anomaly*

## Rotary Auger Drilling and Sampling

The program was completed in July 2020 using a heli-rotary auger rig targeting the top sequence of potentially trench-able lake surface sediments to a maximum depth of 10m. The program obtained deeper brine samples and core samples for porosity testing over the entire playa-lake surface, consisting of 26 drill holes. Drill-hole locations are presented in Figure 1.

The program encountered gypsum dominated sandy silt and clay in the top 5m. The gypsum layers were up to 0.2m thick and often associated with good to very good brine in-flow rates, inferring that these zones were more highly permeable.

Minor sand and gravel layers were also identified in three holes, with one hole (LTAG19) containing a clay/silt supported sand interval of at least 1.3m with rounded pebbles. A more clay dominated sequence is present below 5m, with less gypsum and increasing density.

As part of the program, two holes were designed to test the characteristics of the surficial sequence within the islands (LTAG04 and LTAG05). Drilling and brine analysis confirming a lack of brine flow, inferring lower permeability and lower grade brine is present within these areas.

Core samples were obtained throughout drilling using Lexan tubes for laboratory sampling and analysis of porosity and permeability.

Brine samples were obtained during the program by bailing the hollow stem of the auger when open to a known interval to provide a representative sample.

Brine was typically encountered at approximately 0.3m below ground level to the end-of-hole. Brine analysis from the rotary auger program returned grades of up to 6,520mg/L potassium (14,500mg/L SOP equivalent), with an average grade of 5,070mg/L potassium (11,300 mg/L SOP equivalent), which are comparable to the hand auger brine analysis. A summary of collar locations, hole depths, encountered geology and brine analysis is presented in Appendix 1.

### Air-core Drilling

The air-core drilling program commenced in late November to test aquifer targets at the base of the palaeovalley sequence determined from the gravity survey. The deepest sections of the palaeovalley are considered to be most prospective for sand and gravel aquifer sequences deposited in a palaeochannel environment.

The drill program was delayed due to wet weather with 16 holes completed prior to a break for wet weather on the 21 December for 1,806m to a maximum depth of 130m (Figure 1 and Appendix 1), refer to ASX announcement dated 21 December 2021.

The completed holes are located in the northern portion of the central tenement E38/3065 and have confirmed the presence of a broad palaeovalley system approximately 100m deep with a number of deep aquifer targets of variable thickness.

Brine analysis from the program showed that the basal sediments contain brine of similar composition and grade to the surficial sediments, with an average brine grade to date of 4,386 mg/L potassium (9,780 mg/L SOP equivalent), refer to ASX announcement dated 22 January 2021.

The current and expanded drill program comprising a total of 50 holes is expected to be completed at the end of February, which will provide further confirmation on the geology and brine grade distribution on the western and central end of the E38/3065 tenement.

## Geological Summary

A summary of the encountered geology of the project to date is presented in Table 1 below.

The geology is consistent with other lakes and palaeovalley sequences in the region. There is an evaporite surface, dominated by gypsum, underlain by more clayey dominated sequences with occasional thin granular and calcrete zones.

These lie on top of a thick sequence of stiff lacustrine clay, which acts as a regionally confining aquitard with very low vertical hydraulic conductivity, meaning it hydraulically separates the upper sediments of the palaeovalley from the basal sediments.

Beneath the lacustrine clay sequence is a low energy fluvial system, of silty fine sand with clay bands with occasional layers of less silty sand. At the base of this low energy fluvial system of Eocene age is the contact with the Permian age Paterson Formation, it is present in the base of the palaeovalley as unconsolidated glacial fluvial sediments of mixed gravel, often with a silty matrix.

Beneath the unconsolidated fluvial glacial deposits is a saprolite zone of weathered bedrock, including sandstone, quartzite and mudstone of either Permian or Proterozoic age. A schematic cross-section of Lake Throssell is presented in Figure 3.

The aquifer potential of each of the stratigraphic layers is provided in Table 1 to provide an indication of potential for brine abstraction, test pumping of each of the aquifer zones is required to confirm their potential. The lake surface can be targeted in future by trenching, whilst production bore targets consist of the Eocene fluvial sediments, Permian glacial fluvial sediments and the saprolite.

*Table 1: Current Interpreted Geological Stratigraphy at Lake Throssell*

| Stratigraphic Layer | Assumed Age | Lithological Description | Range in Thickness | Aquifer Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Surface | Recent | Saturated Evaporitic sand and gravel in a silty matrix, Evaporites up to 20mm in size | 2-6m | High |
| Alluvial Clay | Quaternary | Soft sandy brown clay with minor fine to medium grained sand, occasional evaporites | 5-20m | Low |
| Lacustrine Clay | Neogene / Palaeogene | Stiff lacustrine clay with minor interbeds of fine sand and calcrete | 11-80m | Non-aquifer, Aquiclude |
| Fluvial Sediments | Eocene | Yellow to green fine to medium grained sand with intermixed clay and silt | 2-17m | Moderate |
| Glacial fluvial Sediments | Permian | Sub-rounded to sub-angular mixed lithic gravel at base of palaeovalley fill sequence common throughout the area | 1-11m | Low to Major |
| Saprolite | Permian / Proterozoic | Very fine to fine grained sandstone - mudstone within saturated silt matrix | 3-22m | Low to Moderate |

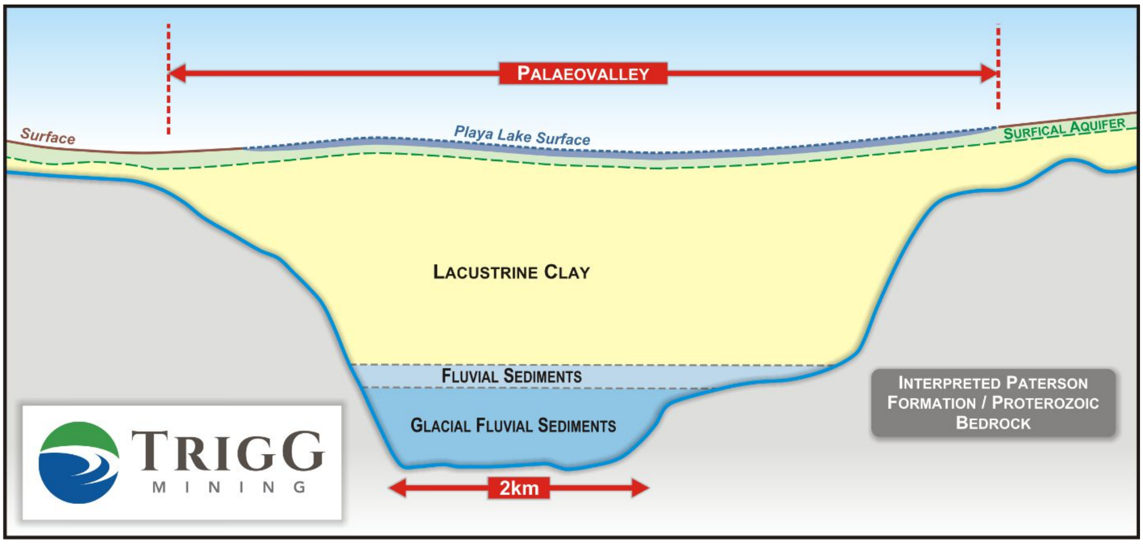


*Figure 3: Schematic cross section of the palaeochannel sequence at Lake Throssell*

## Brine Characteristics

The assay results from the successful hand auger and heli-rotary auger drill programs provide sufficient sampling to map brine potassium concentration across the lake surface.

The average potassium concentration from all samples within the surficial sediments is approximately 5,118mg/L potassium (11,410 mg/L equivalent SOP), the lowest concentration is approximately 2,810mg/L (6,270mg/L equivalent SOP) at LGA26 and the highest concentration is 6,660mg/L (14,850 mg/L equivalent SOP) at LT016.

Higher concentrations appear to be located on the western side of the lake. The potassium concentration distribution across the lake surface is presented in Figure 4.

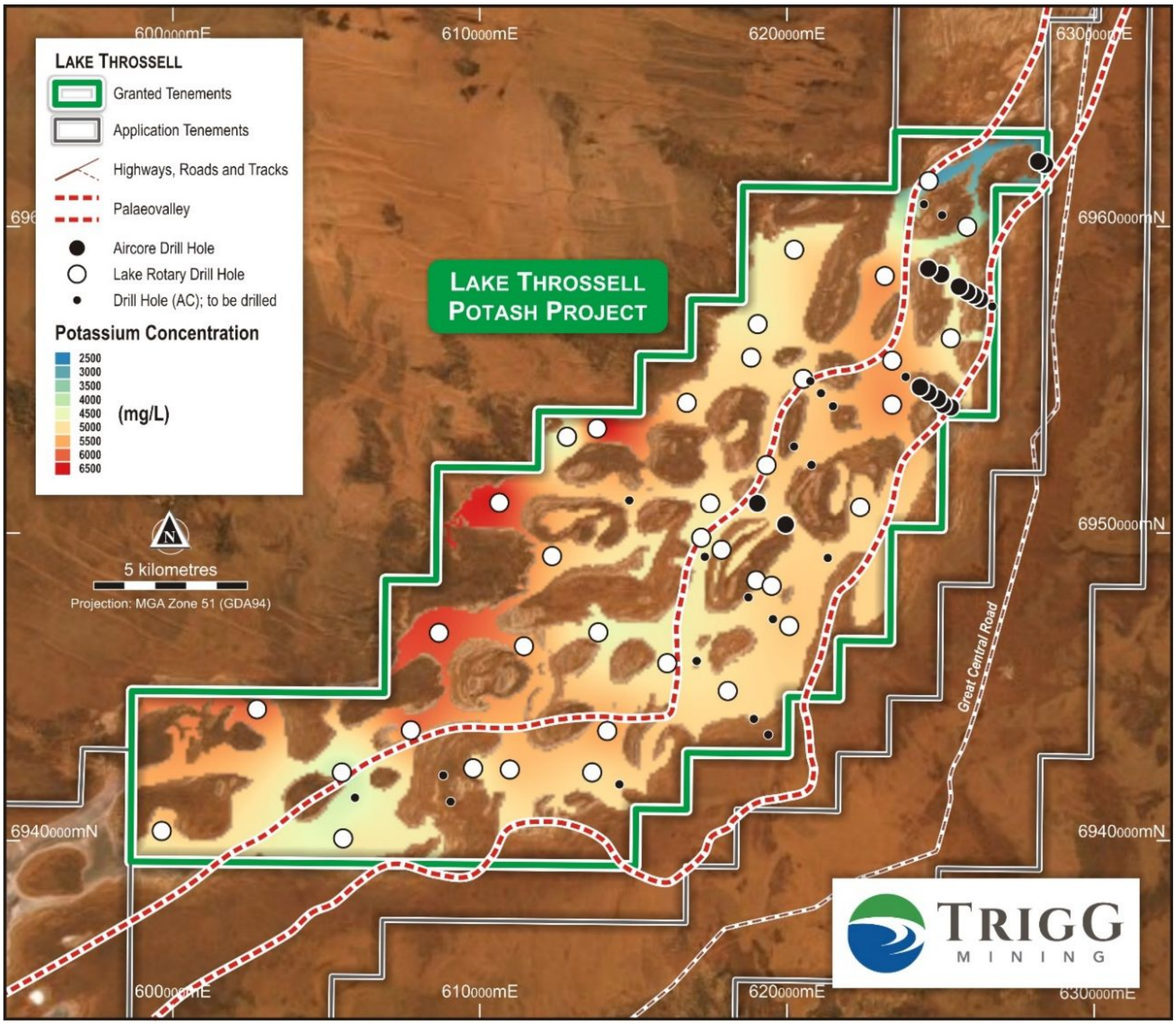


*Figure 4: Potassium concentration at the lake surface*

The brine analysis of deep air-core program is currently limited to the northern extent of Lake Throssell. Importantly, the potassium concentration and brine characteristics to date are comparable to the lake surface indicating a continuous brine pool, with minor dilution at depth.

The brine chemistry exhibits favourable characteristics for solar evaporative concentration and lower waste salts, with a low Na:Mg ratio and a high $SO_4$ concentration. The results also suggest that the down-hole potassium grade profile remains reasonably consistent within individual drill-holes, with some minor reduction in potassium and increase in magnesium.

The key average characteristics of the brine from the sampling to date at Lake Throssell are presented in Table 2.

*Table 2: Key Average Brine Characteristics of Lake Throssell*

| Stratigraphy | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv. ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | K:Mg | Na:Mg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surficial Sediments | 5,118 | 11,410 | 7,504 | 79,951 | 21,500 | 254,602 | 0.7 | 10.9 |
| Deep Palaeovalley Sediments | 4,386 | 9,780 | 8,240 | 76,755 | 21,450 | 255,365 | 0.5 | 9.3 |

Note – all concentrations based on average of all samples obtained to date and not spatially weighted. SOP is calculated from k x 2.23.

## Porosity and Specific Yield

The total volume of brine in a deposit is determined by the total porosity, whilst porosity is made up of specific retention (also known as retained porosity) and specific yield (also known as effective porosity). Specific yield is the percent volume of water that can be drained by gravity from a saturated volume of sediment. Whilst specific retention is the percent volume that is retained under gravity drainage. The specific yield is the ratio used to define the drainable volume of a brine deposit. Portions of specific retention in the lake surface are accessible in addition to the specific yield but require additional modifying factors around lake recharge effects to be determined before quantification.

Total porosity and specific yield have been measured in the laboratory from core plugs obtained from the Lexan tubes during the heli-rotary auger program.

Core plugs of the lake surface sediments were taken at Corelabs, Perth and analysed using the saturated centrifuge method. The results indicate that the sequence is reasonably consistent throughout the profile with an average total porosity of 38.1% and the average specific yield of 17.2%. Results are presented in Table 3.

*Table 3: Total Porosity and Specific Yield Estimates*

| Hole Id | Sample depth (m) | Total Porosity (%) | Specific Yield (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| LTAG01 | 1.8 | 33.9 | 23.7 |
| LTAG01 | 3.3 | 36.0 | 19.4 |
| LTAG06 | 2.5 | 34.6 | 16.8 |
| LTAG06 | 4.0 | 36.2 | 17.2 |
| LTAG06 | 4.8 | 36.4 | 17.0 |
| LTAG14 | 2.5 | 36.4 | 16.0 |
| LTAG14 | 1.8 | 26.4 | 9.7 |
| LTAG14 | 3.3 | 30.0 | 10.8 |
| LTAG14 | 6.3 | 34.6 | 23.2 |
| LTAG20 | 2.5 | 48.8 | 21.8 |
| LTAG20 | 1.8 | 39.4 | 16.2 |
| LTAG20 | 4.0 | 35.7 | 16.7 |
| LTAG20 | 5.5 | 39.9 | 18.7 |
| LTAG24 | 5.5 | 30.6 | 16.0 |
| LTAG26 | 2.5 | 49.3 | 19.6 |
| LTAG26 | 1.8 | 45.3 | 13.3 |
| LTAG26 | 4.0 | 47.3 | 17.6 |
| LTAG26 | 5.5 | 45.6 | 16.7 |
| | **Minimum** | **26.4** | **9.7** |
| | **Maximum** | **49.3** | **23.7** |
| | **Average** | **38.1** | **17.2** |

## Basis of the Exploration Target

The Exploration Target is an estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit. In a brine hosted deposit, the Exploration Target determines a lower and upper estimate by varying the geological extent, drainable porosity, and brine grade within reasonable bounds based upon the information available as presented in this report.

The geological extent (area and thickness) is determined from a combination of the geological summary in Table 1, the gravity model, the mapped outcropping geology and the conceptual model of regionally described palaeovalley systems.

Islands on the lake surface have been removed from the lake surface and alluvial clay sediment volume calculation. Brine grade range is based on the average brine grades as presented in Table 2 for the upper and lower estimates and have been factored for the pending tenements where no data is presently available.

Drainable porosity has been used to determine brine volume (as recommended by the AMEC Brine Guideline) and has been estimated from the core analysis in Table 3 from specific yield for the surface sediments whilst reasonable estimates based on the lithological descriptions encountered from the deep air-core drilling are provided for all other stratigraphic units.

The Exploration Target encompasses the granted tenement E38/3065 and the surrounding pending tenements currently under application. There has been no work completed on the pending tenements meaning that all estimates are based upon reasonable extrapolation from the work completed on E38/3065. At the time of reporting Trigg sees no reason why these tenements will not be granted in the future.

The range of the Exploration Target is large due to the largely unknown nature of the geology, brine grade and specific yield throughout the pending tenements. The granted tenement and in particular the lake surface on the granted tenement is reasonably well constrained in comparison.

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| The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. |

*Table 4: Lake Throssell Exploration Target*

| Stratigraphic Unit | Thickness (m) | Area ($km^2$) | Sediment Volume ($10^6$ $m^3$) | Specific Yield (Sy) | Drainable Brine ($10^6$ $m^3$) | K Grade (mg/L) | K Mass (Mt) | Grade Equivalent SOP / $K_2SO_4$ (mg/L) | Mass Equivalent SOP / $K_2SO_4$ (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lower Estimate** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Lake Surface** | 4 | 184 | 736 | 0.14 | 103 | 4,692 | 0.5 | 10,460 | **1.1** |
| **Alluvial Clay** | 10 | 184 | 1,836 | 0.08 | 147 | 4,596 | 0.7 | 10,250 | **1.5** |
| **Lacustrine Clay** | 60 | 263 | 15,750 | 0.03 | 473 | 3,912 | 1.8 | 8,720 | **4.1** |
| **Fluvial Sediments** | 5 | 53 | 264 | 0.10 | 26 | 3,755 | 0.1 | 8,370 | **0.2** |
| **Glacial Fluvial** | 5 | 62 | 310 | 0.15 | 47 | 3,780 | 0.2 | 8,430 | **0.4** |
| **Saprolite** | 2 | 234 | 468 | 0.05 | 23 | 3,859 | 0.1 | 8,610 | **0.2** |
| **Total Lower Estimate** | **86** | **979** | **19,363** | **0.55** | **819** | **3,993** | **3.4** | **8.90** | **7.5** |
| **Upper Estimate** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Lake Surface** | 6 | 193 | 1,161 | 0.17 | 197 | 5,045 | 1.0 | 11.25 | **2.2** |
| **Alluvial Clay** | 15 | 193 | 2,902 | 0.10 | 290 | 5,045 | 1.5 | 11.25 | **3.3** |
| **Lacustrine Clay** | 70 | 365 | 25,515 | 0.05 | 1276 | 4,324 | 5.5 | 9.64 | **12.3** |
| **Fluvial Sediments** | 10 | 68 | 680 | 0.15 | 102 | 4,209 | 0.4 | 9.39 | **1.0** |
| **Glacial Fluvial** | 10 | 248 | 2,480 | 0.20 | 496 | 4,268 | 2.1 | 9.52 | **4.7** |
| **Saprolite** | 10 | 366 | 3,660 | 0.10 | 366 | 4,279 | 1.6 | 9.54 | **3.5** |
| **Total Upper Estimate** | **121** | **1,433** | **36,397** | **0.77** | **2,727** | **4,394** | **12.1** | **9.80** | **27.0** |

Note: Errors may be present due to rounding, approximately 1.8 Mt in the lower estimate and 8.2 Mt in the upper estimate of equivalent SOP is present in Exploration License Applications E38/3544, E38/3483, E38/3458 and E38/3537. SOP is calculated by multiplying potassium by 2.23.

## Future Work

The air-core drilling program is due to be completed in February 2021, with further brine analysis and soil laboratory analysis of samples to be completed with the aim of estimating a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the deposit thereafter.

A lake surface test pitting and trenching program is proposed for Q2 2021, subject to permitting, followed by a water well drilling and testing program to confirm aquifer properties of each of the stratigraphic units, proposed for H2 2021. These are the next steps in increasing the confidence level of the mineral resource estimate towards an Indicated Mineral Resource and will inform future economic studies.

Once the tenements under application are grated exploration activities will be expanded into these areas to test the extents of the Exploration Target.

This announcement was authorised to be given to ASX by the Board of Directors of Trigg Mining Limited.

**Keren Paterson**
Managing Director & CEO
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### Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results and Exploration Target is based upon information compiled by Mr Adam Lloyd, who is employed by Aquifer Resources Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company. Mr Lloyd is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity to which is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Lloyd consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

# APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE AND BRINE ANALYSIS TABLES

*Table 5: Lake Throssell hand auger collar location and assay result*

| Site ID | Easting | Northing | Hole depth (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | NA (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LT001 | 625864 | 6959997 | 1.20 | 3,840 | 8,560 | 5,440 | 57,600 | 13,700 | 187,000 |
| LT002 | 620233 | 6959250 | 1.10 | 5,120 | 11,420 | 9,750 | 85,800 | 25,000 | 284,000 |
| LT003 | 618832 | 6955734 | 1.20 | 5,090 | 11,350 | 6,740 | 75,900 | 20,600 | 237,000 |
| LT004 | 623424 | 6955635 | 1.20 | 5,610 | 12,510 | 7,830 | 88,500 | 20,900 | 276,000 |
| LT005 | 622383 | 6950849 | 1.10 | 5,150 | 11,480 | 6,510 | 82,700 | 18,000 | 256,000 |
| LT006 | 617496 | 6950979 | 1.20 | 4,910 | 10,950 | 4,920 | 69,900 | 15,300 | 220,000 |
| LT007 | 610629 | 6951011 | 1.10 | 6,580 | 14,670 | 7,180 | 81,000 | 23,900 | 259,000 |
| LT008 | 620071 | 6946977 | 1.20 | 5,240 | 11,690 | 8,250 | 89,100 | 20,300 | 280,000 |
| LT009 | 616099 | 6945768 | 1.20 | 4,820 | 10,750 | 5,910 | 78,200 | 18,800 | 235,000 |
| LT010 | 611438 | 6946320 | 1.20 | 5,600 | 12,490 | 6,740 | 89,500 | 20,300 | 272,000 |
| LT011 | 613656 | 6942220 | 1.20 | 5,040 | 11,240 | 8,170 | 84,900 | 21,700 | 269,000 |
| LT012 | 609780 | 6942352 | 1.10 | 4,840 | 10,790 | 7,420 | 84,400 | 23,000 | 263,000 |
| LT013 | 605549 | 6940072 | 1.20 | 4,880 | 10,880 | 7,220 | 72,100 | 20,500 | 231,000 |
| LT014 | 599651 | 6940332 | 1.00 | 5,370 | 11,980 | 12,100 | 92,900 | 30,300 | 317,000 |
| LT015 | 602745 | 6944274 | 1.10 | 5,980 | 13,340 | 13,300 | 91,900 | 32,400 | 322,000 |
| LT016 | 613817 | 6953422 | 0.80 | 6,660 | 14,850 | 10,300 | 92,100 | 28,200 | 308,000 |

*Table 6: Lake Throssell Heli-rotary auger location and assay results*

| Site ID | Easting | Northing | Sample depth (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LTAG01 | 623221 | 6954229 | 0 | 5,720 | 12,760 | 8,260 | 93,300 | 21,800 | 284,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,460 | 12,180 | 7,600 | 82,600 | 20,100 | 269,000 |
| LTAG02 | 625430 | 6956409 | 0 | 4,670 | 10,410 | 8,730 | 84,300 | 19,700 | 270,000 |
| | | | 0.5 | 4,750 | 10,590 | 8,810 | 84,000 | 20,300 | 267,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 4,630 | 10,320 | 8,380 | 80,400 | 19,800 | 253,000 |
| | | | 4 | 4,550 | 10,150 | 8,140 | 78,700 | 19,200 | 256,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 4,560 | 10,170 | 8,280 | 79,700 | 19,300 | 250,000 |
| LTAG03 | 619489 | 6948228 | 0 | 5,180 | 11,550 | 7,720 | 84,400 | 21,200 | 270,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,450 | 12,150 | 7,800 | 89,800 | 21,600 | 284,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,660 | 12,620 | 8,310 | 92,100 | 22,300 | 290,000 |
| LTAG06 | 617249 | 649900 | 0 | 4,720 | 10,530 | 5,950 | 76,900 | 17,800 | 230,000 |
| | | | 1 | 4,720 | 10,530 | 5,780 | 75,300 | 17,700 | 230,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 4,570 | 10,190 | 5,840 | 73,400 | 17,100 | 225,000 |
| LTAG07 | 618264 | 6944914 | 0 | 5,050 | 11,260 | 8,310 | 83,100 | 20,200 | 265,000 |

[1] SOP Equivalent is calculated by multiplying potassium by 2.23.

| Site ID | Easting | Northing | Sample depth (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 5,070 | 11,310 | 7,510 | 83,100 | 21,000 | 266,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,180 | 11,550 | 7,790 | 86,600 | 21,300 | 268,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,160 | 11,510 | 7,690 | 85,500 | 20,600 | 264,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 4,930 | 10,990 | 7,390 | 79,700 | 20,000 | 263,000 |
| LTAG08 | 613965 | 6946765 | 0 | 4,510 | 10,060 | 9,850 | 96,600 | 24,500 | 301,000 |
| | | | 1 | 4,670 | 10,410 | 10,300 | 97,900 | 24,900 | 299,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 4,540 | 10,120 | 10,200 | 95,000 | 24,800 | 300,000 |
| | | | 4 | 4,660 | 10,390 | 10,300 | 96,900 | 25,700 | 305,000 |
| LTAG09 | 614144 | 6943570 | 1 | 5,640 | 12,580 | 7,360 | 90,100 | 20,800 | 278,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 4,930 | 10,990 | 7,170 | 80,100 | 18,800 | 285,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,990 | 13,360 | 8,640 | 94,700 | 23,200 | 290,000 |
| LTAG10 | 610882 | 6942305 | 1 | 5,360 | 11,950 | 6,920 | 83,400 | 22,700 | 259,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,050 | 11,260 | 6,040 | 80,500 | 21,400 | 244,000 |
| | | | 4 | 4,900 | 10,930 | 5,980 | 79,100 | 21,500 | 244,000 |
| LTAG11 | 603216 | 6942167 | 0 | 4,030 | 8,990 | 11,800 | 88,900 | 27,500 | 283,000 |
| | | | 1 | 3,950 | 8,810 | 11,400 | 83,200 | 25,400 | 285,000 |
| LTAG12 | 605545 | 6940077 | 0 | 4,470 | 9,970 | 6,790 | 66,500 | 19,900 | 234,000 |
| | | | 1 | 4,680 | 10,440 | 7,320 | 71,400 | 20,700 | 236,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 4,890 | 10,900 | 7,330 | 73,700 | 22,000 | 230,000 |
| LTAG13 | 599494 | 6940005 | 0 | 4,960 | 11,060 | 11,800 | 91,500 | 31,800 | 311,000 |
| LTAG14 | 607702 | 6943633 | 0 | 5,970 | 13,310 | 7,070 | 82,600 | 23,000 | 265,000 |
| | | | 1 | 6,000 | 13,380 | 7,240 | 85,300 | 23,600 | 266,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 6,080 | 13,560 | 7,390 | 85,100 | 23,500 | 274,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 5,810 | 12,960 | 7,060 | 81,700 | 23,000 | 267,000 |
| LTAG15 | 608710 | 6946765 | 0 | 6,200 | 13,830 | 8,330 | 92,500 | 23,800 | 314,000 |
| | | | 1 | 6,520 | 14,540 | 8,560 | 98,100 | 26,000 | 308,000 |
| | | | 4 | 6,050 | 13,490 | 6,240 | 82,300 | 21,600 | 257,000 |
| LTAG16 | 612341 | 6949239 | 0 | 5,390 | 12,020 | 5,600 | 75,000 | 18,400 | 232,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,330 | 11,890 | 5,520 | 75,500 | 18,300 | 231,000 |
| LTAG17 | 610629 | 6951013 | 0 | 6,350 | 14,160 | 7,220 | 79,900 | 25,100 | 261,000 |
| | | | 1 | 6,430 | 14,340 | 7,310 | 81,900 | 25,200 | 252,000 |
| | | | 4 | 6,350 | 14,160 | 7,590 | 81,900 | 25,500 | 265,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 6,400 | 14,270 | 7,670 | 83,300 | 26,000 | 263,000 |
| LTAG18 | 612830 | 6953124 | 0 | 4,240 | 9,460 | 6,930 | 55,800 | 21,700 | 184,000 |
| | | | 1 | 4,260 | 9,500 | 7,370 | 56,700 | 21,100 | 193,000 |
| LTAG19 | 616742 | 6954229 | 0 | 5,110 | 11,400 | 5,660 | 70,200 | 18,500 | 221,000 |
| | | | 1 | 5,180 | 11,550 | 5,500 | 71,900 | 18,400 | 217,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,110 | 11,400 | 5,690 | 68,400 | 18,500 | 220,000 |
| LTAG20 | 619339 | 6952229 | 0 | 5,280 | 11,770 | 7,070 | 89,400 | 20,900 | 259,000 |

| Site ID | Easting | Northing | Sample depth (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 5,120 | 11,420 | 6,750 | 85,400 | 19,800 | 262,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,090 | 11,350 | 6,390 | 84,900 | 19,800 | 264,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,200 | 11,600 | 6,620 | 86,400 | 20,300 | 266,000 |
| LTAG21 | 622383 | 6950850 | 0 | 5,090 | 11,350 | 6,450 | 79,000 | 19,900 | 253,000 |
| | | | 1 | 5,010 | 11,170 | 6,150 | 80,500 | 19,400 | 247,000 |
| LTAG22 | 620534 | 6955035 | 0 | 5,080 | 11,330 | 6,120 | 76,100 | 18,700 | 234,000 |
| | | | 3.25 | 5,010 | 11,170 | 5,800 | 76,200 | 18,500 | 231,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,100 | 11,370 | 6,000 | 78,600 | 18,600 | 233,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 5,190 | 11,570 | 6,070 | 77,600 | 18,700 | 235,000 |
| | | | 7 | 5,140 | 11,460 | 5,700 | 73,300 | 18,100 | 237,000 |
| | | | 8.5 | 5,310 | 11,840 | 5,640 | 74,900 | 18,300 | 237,000 |
| LTAG23 | 619041 | 6956827 | 0 | 4,710 | 10,500 | 6,450 | 66,700 | 20,800 | 218,000 |
| | | | 1 | 4,650 | 10,370 | 6,550 | 67,900 | 21,000 | 216,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,050 | 11,260 | 7,400 | 74,000 | 23,600 | 235,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 4,990 | 11,130 | 7,660 | 72,400 | 24,100 | 237,000 |
| LTAG24 | 620233 | 6959251 | 0 | 4,890 | 10,900 | 9,020 | 79,900 | 25,600 | 280,000 |
| | | | 1 | 5,080 | 11,330 | 9,190 | 83,900 | 26,300 | 274,000 |
| | | | 2.5 | 5,220 | 11,640 | 9,290 | 81,800 | 26,300 | 276,000 |
| | | | 4 | 5,310 | 11,840 | 9,270 | 84,800 | 27,400 | 280,000 |
| LTAG25 | 623191 | 6958379 | 0 | 5,730 | 12,780 | 6,790 | 82,400 | 20,900 | 260,000 |
| | | | 1 | 5,300 | 11,820 | 6,330 | 76,400 | 19,700 | 257,000 |
| LTAG26 | 624624 | 6961485 | 2.5 | 2,810 | 6,270 | 5,040 | 38,100 | 13,200 | 127,000 |
| | | | 4 | 2,890 | 6,440 | 5,400 | 38,800 | 14,400 | 130,000 |
| | | | 5.5 | 2,930 | 6,530 | 5,510 | 39,000 | 14,500 | 136,000 |

*Table 7: Lake Throssell Air-core drill hole locations*

| Hole ID | Easting (GDA94 Z51) | Northing (GDA94 Z51) | Azimuth | Dip | RL | EOH (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LTAC001 | 628388 | 6962021 | 0 | -90 | 372 | 105 |
| LTAC002 | 628176 | 6962125 | 0 | -90 | 372 | 102 |
| LTAC003 | 625859 | 6957880 | 0 | -90 | 383 | 105 |
| LTAC004 | 626076 | 6957761 | 0 | -90 | 387 | 110 |
| LTAC005 | 626271 | 6957639 | 0 | -90 | 380 | 103 |
| LTAC006 | 625599 | 6958044 | 0 | -90 | 375 | 102 |
| LTAC007 | 625013 | 6958442 | 0 | -90 | 374 | 105 |
| LTAC008 | 625073 | 6954204 | 0 | -90 | 380 | 120 |
| LTAC009 | 624590 | 6954598 | 0 | -90 | 370 | 109 |
| LTAC010 | 624330 | 6954770 | 0 | -90 | 381 | 129 |
| LTAC011 | 624900 | 6954397 | 0 | -90 | 344 | 105 |
| LTAC012 | 625321 | 6954113 | 0 | -90 | 378 | 120 |
| LTAC013 | 626684 | 6957399 | 0 | -90 | 376 | 87 |

| Hole ID | Easting (GDA94 Z51) | Northing (GDA94 Z51) | Azimuth | Dip | RL | EOH (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LTAC014 | 624598 | 6958634 | 0 | -90 | 374 | 106 |
| LTAC015 | 619031 | 6950979 | 0 | -90 | 370 | 97 |
| LTAC016 | 619951 | 6950276 | 0 | -90 | 369 | 130 |

*Table 8: Lake Throssell Air-core assay results*

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LTAC001 | 102 | 102 | 4,420 | 9,860 | 8,000 | 77,000 | 22,400 | 248,000 |
| LTAC001 | 105 | 105 | 4,700 | 10,480 | 8,420 | 79,700 | 22,700 | 258,000 |
| LTAC002 | 0 | 3 | 4,150 | 9,250 | 5,270 | 51,000 | 13,100 | 161,000 |
| LTAC002 | 90 | 90 | 4,730 | 10,550 | 6,930 | 64,700 | 17,500 | 204,000 |
| LTAC002 | 96 | 96 | 5,170 | 11,530 | 9,420 | 89,300 | 25,200 | 284,000 |
| LTAC002 | 99 | 99 | 4,670 | 10,410 | 8,420 | 81,600 | 22,900 | 261,000 |
| LTAC002 | 102 | 102 | 5,070 | 11,310 | 9,250 | 87,500 | 24,900 | 288,000 |
| LTAC003 | 54 | 54 | 4,770 | 10,640 | 7,810 | 81,900 | 18,900 | 257,000 |
| LTAC003 | 93 | 93 | 4,430 | 9,880 | 8,420 | 78,800 | 21,100 | 255,000 |
| LTAC003 | 96 | 96 | 4,430 | 9,880 | 8,300 | 76,000 | 21,000 | 252,000 |
| LTAC003 | 99 | 99 | 4,370 | 9,750 | 8,390 | 78,300 | 21,000 | 251,000 |
| LTAC004 | 12 | 12 | 2,210 | 4,930 | 4,100 | 40,400 | 12,000 | 128,000 |
| LTAC004 | 96 | 96 | 4,340 | 9,680 | 8,500 | 78,600 | 21,900 | 257,000 |
| LTAC004 | 99 | 99 | 4,160 | 9,280 | 8,220 | 77,100 | 21,200 | 244,000 |
| LTAC004 | 102 | 102 | 4,130 | 9,210 | 8,100 | 73,600 | 21,000 | 246,000 |
| LTAC004 | 108 | 108 | 4,410 | 9,830 | 8,400 | 80,400 | 21,900 | 258,000 |
| LTAC005 | 75 | 75 | 3,580 | 7,980 | 7,210 | 67,700 | 19,400 | 216,000 |
| LTAC005 | 90 | 90 | 3,750 | 8,360 | 7,560 | 69,400 | 20,100 | 225,000 |
| LTAC005 | 93 | 93 | 4,070 | 9,080 | 8,190 | 74,200 | 21,500 | 249,000 |
| LTAC005 | 99 | 99 | 4,230 | 9,430 | 8,390 | 74,400 | 21,300 | 253,000 |
| LTAC005 | 102 | 102 | 4,030 | 8,990 | 8,070 | 70,300 | 20,800 | 248,000 |
| LTAC006 | 87 | 87 | 4,890 | 10,900 | 8,010 | 78,800 | 19,400 | 273,000 |
| LTAC006 | 90 | 90 | 4,480 | 9,990 | 8,490 | 77,300 | 20,700 | 258,000 |
| LTAC006 | 93 | 93 | 4,480 | 9,990 | 8,410 | 78,400 | 21,200 | 257,000 |
| LTAC006 | 96 | 96 | 4,510 | 10,060 | 8,460 | 75,300 | 21,200 | 259,000 |
| LTAC007 | 90 | 90 | 4,480 | 9,990 | 8,090 | 76,800 | 21,700 | 255,000 |
| LTAC007 | 93 | 93 | 4,490 | 10,010 | 8,030 | 77,200 | 21,900 | 252,000 |
| LTAC007 | 99 | 99 | 4,360 | 9,720 | 7,930 | 73,900 | 21,000 | 252,000 |
| LTAC007 | 102 | 102 | 4,410 | 9,830 | 8,080 | 75,000 | 21,700 | 271,000 |
| LTAC008 | 75 | 75 | 4,390 | 9,790 | 8,280 | 75,400 | 20,900 | 256,000 |
| LTAC008 | 81 | 81 | 4,300 | 9,590 | 8,200 | 75,000 | 20,600 | 253,000 |
| LTAC008 | 99 | 99 | 4,020 | 8,960 | 7,760 | 72,300 | 19,700 | 261,000 |
| LTAC008 | 105 | 105 | 4,160 | 9,280 | 7,880 | 73,300 | 20,300 | 249,000 |

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LTAC008 | 108 | 108 | 4,250 | 9,480 | 8,120 | 75,900 | 21,400 | 250,000 |
| LTAC008 | 111 | 111 | 4,170 | 9,300 | 8,060 | 73,000 | 20,200 | 255,000 |
| LTAC008 | 114 | 114 | 4,140 | 9,230 | 7,890 | 75,200 | 20,300 | 263,000 |
| LTAC008 | 117 | 117 | 4,120 | 9,190 | 7,790 | 75,000 | 20,000 | 260,000 |
| LTAC009 | 72 | 72 | 4,230 | 9,430 | 8,240 | 73,600 | 21,100 | 256,000 |
| LTAC009 | 75 | 75 | 4,250 | 9,480 | 8,220 | 75,800 | 21,200 | 269,000 |
| LTAC009 | 78 | 78 | 4,260 | 9,500 | 8,300 | 74,200 | 20,800 | 269,000 |
| LTAC009 | 81 | 81 | 4,370 | 9,750 | 8,710 | 76,000 | 22,100 | 267,000 |
| LTAC009 | 87 | 87 | 4,280 | 9,540 | 8,510 | 75,100 | 21,900 | 260,000 |
| LTAC009 | 90 | 90 | 4,240 | 9,460 | 8,300 | 75,600 | 21,200 | 254,000 |
| LTAC009 | 96 | 96 | 4,220 | 9,410 | 8,270 | 75,500 | 20,400 | 256,000 |
| LTAC009 | 105 | 105 | 4,390 | 9,790 | 8,750 | 81,900 | 22,100 | 265,000 |
| LTAC010 | 120 | 120 | 4,440 | 9,900 | 9,160 | 81,300 | 22,900 | 272,000 |
| LTAC010 | 126 | 126 | 4,440 | 9,900 | 9,180 | 80,300 | 23,700 | 269,000 |
| LTAC011 | 15 | 15 | 4,230 | 9,430 | 7,960 | 77,600 | 21,300 | 250,000 |
| LTAC011 | 72 | 72 | 4,250 | 9,480 | 8,120 | 73,200 | 20,100 | 251,000 |
| LTAC011 | 81 | 81 | 4,250 | 9,480 | 8,140 | 74,800 | 20,600 | 249,000 |
| LTAC012 | 75 | 75 | 4,160 | 9,280 | 7,780 | 73,800 | 19,700 | 242,000 |
| LTAC012 | 78 | 78 | 4,180 | 9,320 | 8,060 | 73,600 | 20,100 | 243,000 |
| LTAC012 | 81 | 81 | 4,430 | 9,880 | 8,520 | 80,300 | 20,900 | 262,000 |
| LTAC012 | 96 | 96 | 4,150 | 9,250 | 7,860 | 72,400 | 20,000 | 247,000 |
| LTAC012 | 99 | 99 | 4,140 | 9,230 | 7,810 | 74,900 | 19,500 | 245,000 |
| LTAC012 | 105 | 105 | 4,340 | 9,680 | 8,180 | 77,900 | 20,700 | 254,000 |
| LTAC012 | 108 | 108 | 4,480 | 9,990 | 8,680 | 81,100 | 21,200 | 269,000 |
| LTAC012 | 114 | 114 | 4,130 | 9,210 | 7,790 | 73,700 | 19,300 | 243,000 |
| LTAC012 | 120 | 120 | 4,110 | 9,170 | 7,770 | 73,800 | 19,500 | 242,000 |
| LTAC014 | 36 | 36 | 4,990 | 11,130 | 8,740 | 81,300 | 22,900 | 270,000 |
| LTAC014 | 51 | 51 | 4,630 | 10,320 | 8,260 | 77,900 | 22,400 | 270,000 |
| LTAC014 | 60 | 60 | 4,520 | 10,080 | 8,150 | 77,800 | 22,100 | 260,000 |
| LTAC014 | 99 | 99 | 4,670 | 10,410 | 8,750 | 79,200 | 24,200 | 268,000 |
| LTAC015 | 60 | 60 | 5,110 | 11,400 | 9,010 | 84,400 | 24,900 | 280,000 |
| LTAC015 | 84 | 84 | 4,750 | 10,590 | 8,890 | 81,700 | 24,800 | 271,000 |
| LTAC015 | 87 | 87 | 4,710 | 10,500 | 8,610 | 79,400 | 24,500 | 265,000 |
| LTAC015 | 90 | 90 | 4,910 | 10,950 | 9,110 | 86,500 | 25,900 | 285,000 |
| LTAC015 | 93 | 93 | 4,630 | 10,320 | 8,580 | 81,800 | 24,400 | 264,000 |
| LTAC016 | 99 | 99 | 4,900 | 10,930 | 9,430 | 88,500 | 25,400 | 285,000 |
| LTAC016 | 102 | 102 | 4,920 | 10,970 | 9,580 | 89,900 | 26,000 | 286,000 |
| LTAC016 | 117 | 117 | 4,620 | 10,300 | 9,000 | 81,400 | 23,400 | 274,000 |
| LTAC016 | 123 | 123 | 4,680 | 10,440 | 9,090 | 88,900 | 24,300 | 276,000 |

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | K (mg/L) | SOP Equiv.[1] ($K_2SO_4$) (mg/L) | Mg (mg/L) | Na (mg/L) | $SO_4$ (mg/L) | TDS (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LTAC016 | 126 | 126 | 4,510 | 10,060 | 8,780 | 81,900 | 23,800 | 271,000 |
| LTAC016 | 129 | 129 | 4,560 | 10,170 | 8,590 | 83,200 | 24,000 | 271,000 |

## APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

| Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **JORC Code explanation** | **Commentary** |
| ***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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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.* | • During Air-core drilling brine sampling was carried out via airlifting during drilling at specific depths governed by the geology and brine inflow encountered. Brine samples were collected in a bucket, with approximate flow rates measured during sample collection. Fine sediment was allowed to settle prior to the brine sample being collected by decanting from the top of the bucket.<br>• Brine samples from air-core drilling are considered indicative of the zone directly above the current drill depth, but maybe skewed due the geology and potential for minor volumes to flow down hole in low permeability zones.<br>• Geological core samples were collected during the heli-rotary auger program using Lexan tubes at specific intervals.<br>• Brine samples were collected from bailing the auger hole at known intervals.<br>• A hand auger was used to complete holes to the target depth of ~1.2 metres. The brine was allowed to stand for several minutes to allow fine suspended sediment to settle. The final sample was obtained by decanting from the top of the water column. |
| ***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).* | • Lake Throssell air core drilling was at 3.5" diameter.<br>• The rotary auger holes were drilled at 7" hollow stem.<br>• Hand auger holes were augered with 8" solid flight augers.<br>• All holes were drilled vertically. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Lithological sample recovery was very good from air core drilling, indicated by large piles of lithological sample with little contamination.<br>• Lexan tube recovery was near >90%. |
| ***Geologic 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* | • All geological samples collected during all forms of drilling are qualitatively logged by a qualified geologist at 1m intervals, to gain an understanding of the variability in aquifer materials hosting the brine.<br>• Geological logging and other hydrogeological parameter data is recorded within a database. |

| Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **JORC Code explanation** | **Commentary** |
| | • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Drilling lithological samples are washed and stored in chip trays for future reference. |
| ***Subsampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • No sample results are reported.<br>• Core samples from the hollow auger drilling were collected at various intervals using Lexan tubes.<br>• All samples have been stored in core trays and secured for transport back to Perth.<br>• Core plugs have been taken by cutting the lexan tubes and taking a vertical plug through the centre of the core. All samples were frozen in dry ice prior to trimming and then length and diameter were measured to calculate bulk volume. All samples were kept frozen in dry ice prior then mounted in nickel sleeving with screens at each end to prevent material loss. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • All samples are being submitted to Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd in Perth for analysis.<br>• Brine samples (250ml bottles) have been submitted for determination of Ca, Mg, K and S (as $SO_4$) via ICP-AES analysis.<br>• Other parameters including TDS (Gravimetric), pH, chloride and SG will also be determined.<br>• Selected samples have also been submitted for a comprehensive multi-element suite via ICP-MS determination.<br>• Field duplicates have been collected and lab repeats completed at a rate of 1 in 10 samples for QA/QC purposes. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • The assay data remains unadjusted. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Hole location coordinates obtained by handheld GPS.<br>• The grid system used was MGA94, Zone 51. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drilling to date in the surface sediments has resulted in and average drill spacing of approximatly 1.5km, with a maximum seperation of 3.5km.<br>• Drilling to date in the deep palaeovalley has resulted in nominal drill hole spacing of between 300-500m along drill transects and between 3-5km along strike. |

| Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **JORC Code explanation** | **Commentary** |
| | | • No geological modelling, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated to date. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable, considering the deposit type.<br>• All drill holes are vertical. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Samples collected during the work programs were delivered directly from site to the laboratory by field personnel. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • None. |

| Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results | | |
|---|---|---|
| **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.*<br>• *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.* | • E38/3065 is 100% owned by Trigg Mining's 100% owned subsidiary K2O Minerals Pty Ltd.<br>• E38/3544, E38/3483, E38/3458 and E38/3537 have been applied for by K2O Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Trigg Mining Limited and are pending.<br>• Trigg Mining has an Exploration Access Agreement with the Ngaanyatjarra, traditional owners of the Lake Throssell area. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • No previous drilling has been completed on Lake Throssell. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Shallow unconfined surficial lake playa and deep confined palaeodrainage system as discussed in the report.<br>• The deposit is a brine containing potassium and sulphate ions that could form a potassium sulphate salt. The brine is contained within saturated sediments. |
| *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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole;*<br>• *downhole length and interception depth; and*<br>• *hole length.* | • Information has been included in Appendix 1.<br>• All holes are vertical. |

| Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results | | |
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| **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.* | |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Weighted averages are presented for all brine grades based upon stratigraphy presented in the exploration target.<br>• No cut offs have been applied. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').* | • The mineralisation appears to be continuous in the vicinity of the lake. Grade change laterally away from the lake has not been confirmed and is not part of the Exploration Target. |
| *Diagrams* | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Refer to figures/tables in this 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • All pertinent results have been reported.<br>• The remainder of the air-core drilling program will likely be completed at the end of February which will include deep drilling and brine analysis results for the remaining granted tenement area. |
| *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 exploration results are presented in the report.<br>• Bulk brine samples have been collected to commence preliminary brine and evaporation salt analysis. |
| *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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main* | • Lake surface trenching and test pumping to confirm aquifer properties and potential flow rates.<br>• Infill air-core drilling at sites identified by the geophysical surveys. |

| Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results | | |
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| **Criteria** | **JORC Code explanation** | **Commentary** |
| | *geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Installation of test production bores and hydraulic testing of the aquifer to determine aquifer properties, brine grade and allow estimates of sustainable pumping rates.<br>• Additional exploration on tenements as they become granted.<br>• Geological and Resource modelling to potentially establish a maiden Mineral Resource. |