21 March 2022

ASX: TMG

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Gravity Surveys Reveal Significant Growth Potential at Trigg's Laverton SOP Projects

Growth pipeline significantly strengthened with 80km long aquifer target defined at Lake Yeo and substantial further upside identified at Lake Throssell

Highlights

Lake Yeo SOP Project

- 80km long palaeovalley, up to 3.5km wide, interpreted from the maiden 221 line-kilometre gravity survey completed within the granted tenements of the Lake Yeo Sulphate of Potash (SOP) Project.
- Situated immediately to the south of the Lake Throssell SOP Project, Lake Yeo is located downgradient of Lake Throssell, within the broader Throssell palaeovalley system.
- Planning now underway for a maiden drill program to test this interpreted palaeovalley in the second half of this year.

Lake Throssell SOP Project

- In-fill ground gravity survey completed and combined with earlier gravity data and geological model to establish a high-resolution dataset for interpretation and targeting.
- Updated gravity model presents significant exploration upside as it extends the interpreted Lake Throssell palaeovalley within granted tenure.
- The Lake Throssell Scoping Study indicates an initial 21-year mine life producing 245,000tpa SOP, positioning Lake Throssell as a potential low-cost, Top-10 global SOP Producer.

Trigg Mining Limited (ASX: TMG) (**Trigg** or **the Company**) is pleased to report highly encouraging results from two pivotal gravity surveys completed over the Company's Sulphate of Potash (SOP) Projects (Figure 1) located east of Laverton in the eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The maiden 221 line-kilometre gravity survey at the newly-granted Lake Yeo SOP Project represents the first on-ground exploration activity undertaken at this new greenfields SOP Project. Interpretation of the survey data has identified a palaeovalley **80km long, up to 3.5km wide and potentially up to 100m in depth** within the granted tenure. Planning is now underway to drill and sample this exciting growth opportunity, immediately to the south of Lake Throssell, where a 2021 Scoping Study (ASX Announcement dated 5 October 2021) defined a 21-year, 245,000tpa operation.

As part of the early Pre-Feasibility study work being undertaken at the Lake Throssell SOP Project, an in-fill 216 line-kilometre gravity survey was also carried out to increase the resolution of the dataset and optimise drill-hole targeting for the 2022 air-core and test production bore drilling programs.

This work has also revealed considerable upside, extending the interpreted Lake Throssell palaeovalley within granted tenure. This represents an exceptional growth target immediately along strike from the current JORC Mineral Resource.

Trigg Mining Managing Director Keren Paterson said: *"The results of these gravity surveys have well and truly exceeded our expectations, demonstrating the potential for a multi-decade, Tier-1 sulphate of potash (SOP) production hub based around our cornerstone Lake Throssell deposit.*

"The significant upside potential within the broader Throssell palaeovalley system can be seen in Figure 1 below, which shows the cornerstone Lake Throssell deposit, interpreted extensions along strike to the north and south within newly-granted tenure, and the exciting emerging growth opportunity at Lake Yeo, located downgradient within the same system.

"We are planning to drill Lake Yeo later this year to evaluate the potential of what is clearly emerging as a significant pipeline growth opportunity that can build on the strong base we have established at Lake Throssell. Meanwhile, the gravity data have clearly identified further upside potential at Lake Throssell itself while also providing invaluable data to be used for our 2022 air-core and test production bore drilling programs."

"The growth potential for Trigg's SOP pipeline outlined today is even more critical than ever for global food security given actual and potential geopolitical disruptions to global fertiliser supply chains," Ms Paterson said.

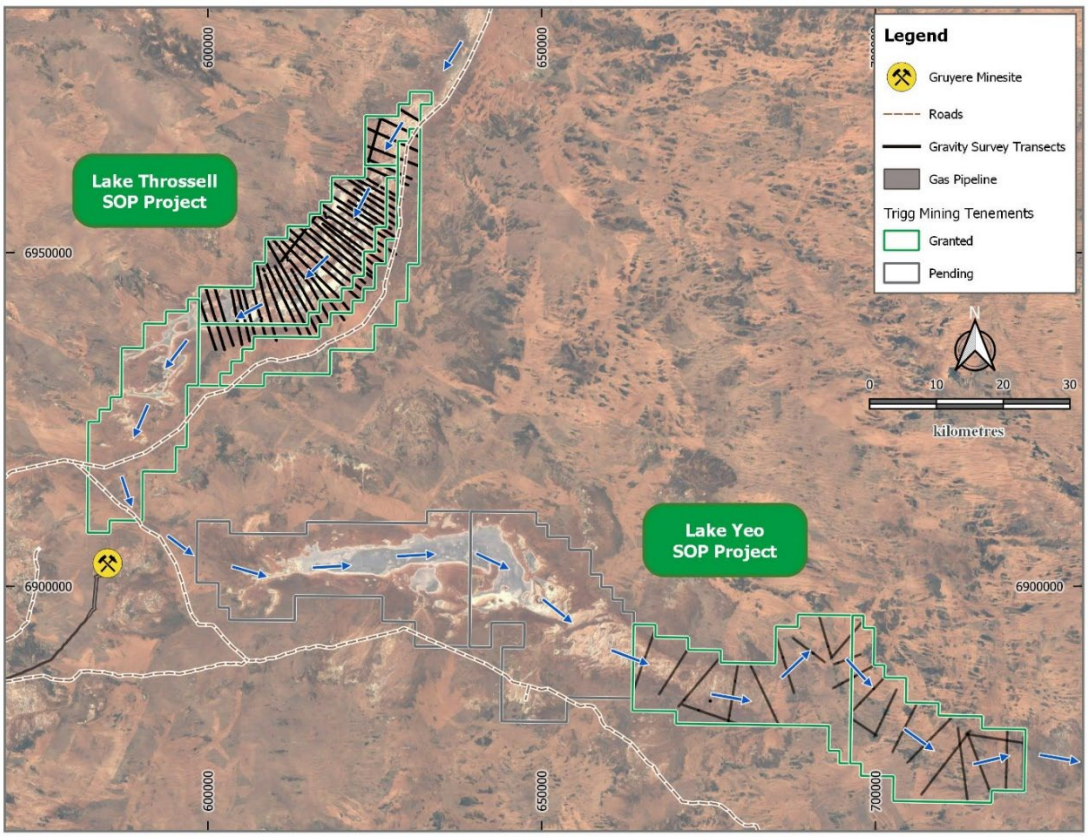

Figure 1: Lakes Throssell and Yeo SOP Projects with gravity transects

Lake Yeo SOP Project

The Lake Yeo SOP Project, which is 100% owned by Trigg, extends from 35km to the south of the Lake Throssell SOP Project and covers an area of 1,915km^2.

Trigg Mining has successfully completed a maiden 221 line-kilometre ground gravity survey (Figure 1) across the Lake Yeo SOP Project, representing the first on-ground exploration to be conducted in the area. The survey was designed to identify the extent of the underlying palaeovalley and establish drill targets.

Interpretation of the gravity survey and Digital Elevation Model (**DEM**) has indicated the presence of an 80km long palaeovalley target, up to 3.5km wide and potentially 100m deep (Figure 2).

This new information reinforces the regional interpretation of the continuation of the Lake Throssell palaeovalley through the Lake Yeo SOP Project which may host potassium-rich brine, similar to that identified at the Lake Throssell SOP Project.

Planning is now underway to drill and sample this interpreted palaeovalley target in the second half of 2022. An air-core program will test the gravity interpretation, confirm the geology and brine composition of the groundwater and identify potential future test production bore locations.

An additional tenement application (E38/3724) has been made to the north of the interpreted palaeovalley, adjacent to tenement E38/3610 (Figure 2).

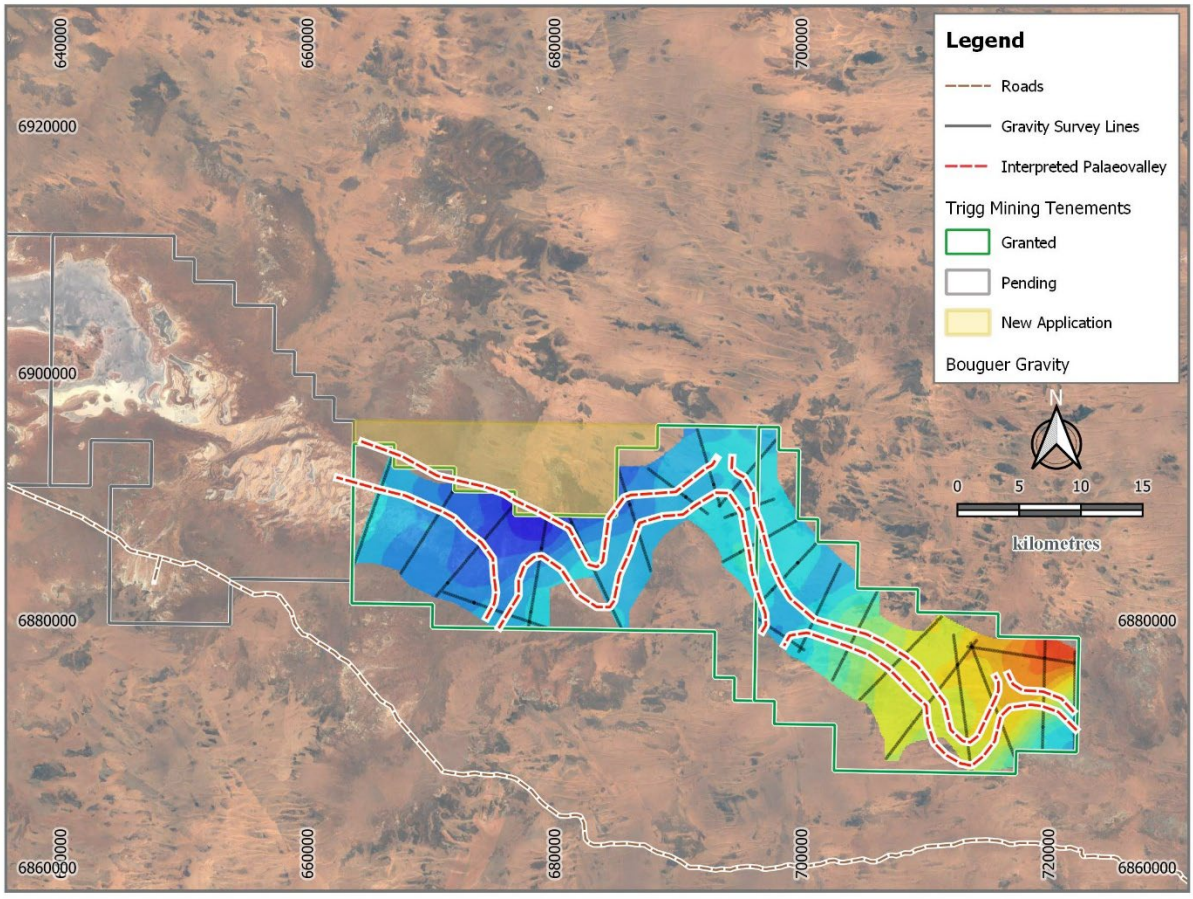

Figure 2: Lake Yeo SOP Project Bouguer Gravity survey and Interpreted palaeovalley

Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project

The Lake Throssell SOP Project, which is 100% owned by Trigg, covers an area of 1,085km^2 approximately 180km east of Laverton in Western Australia. The Project is a greenfields discovery and contains a total drainable Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 14.4Mt of SOP, plus an additional Exploration Target. The October 2021 Scoping Study indicated an initial 21-year mine life producing 245,000tpa SOP, in the lowest cost-quartile and a potential Top-10 global SOP Producer.

The drainable MRE lies within an extensive palaeovalley system up to 5km wide, 150m deep and approximately 36km in length, with a further 34km of interpreted palaeovalley within the Project area yet to be explored. A typical cross-section of the Lake Throssell palaeovalley is shown in Figure 3.

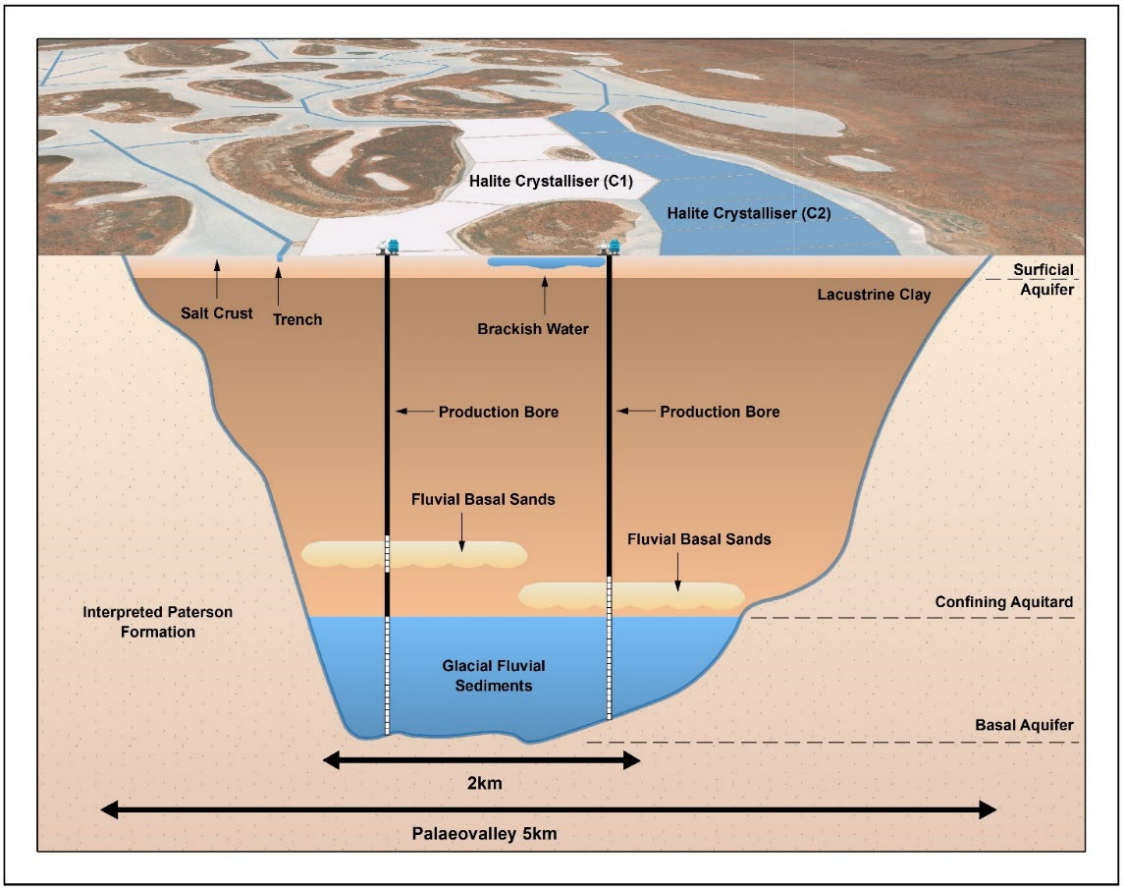

Figure 3: Typical geological cross-section of the Lake Throssell palaeovalley

The in-fill gravity survey contributed an additional 216 line-kilometres to the existing 182 line-kilometres. This extensive geophysical data capture has enabled Trigg to establish a high-resolution dataset, increasing the accuracy of the palaeovalley interpretation and future drill-hole targeting.

The enhanced palaeovalley interpretation (Figure 4) has increased the interpretation of the strike extension in the newly-granted tenements to the north and south. Importantly, the width extensions are into areas that may provide off-lake locations for drilling test production bores for test pumping, making the drilling of these more cost-effective than previously planned on-lake drilling.

Next steps involve air-core drilling to further refine the test production bore locations followed by test pumping to confirm expect bore yields and aquifer properties.

It is anticipated that drilling will commence in early Q3. The results of these programs will support the Pre-Feasibility Study and any future Ore Reserve estimate.

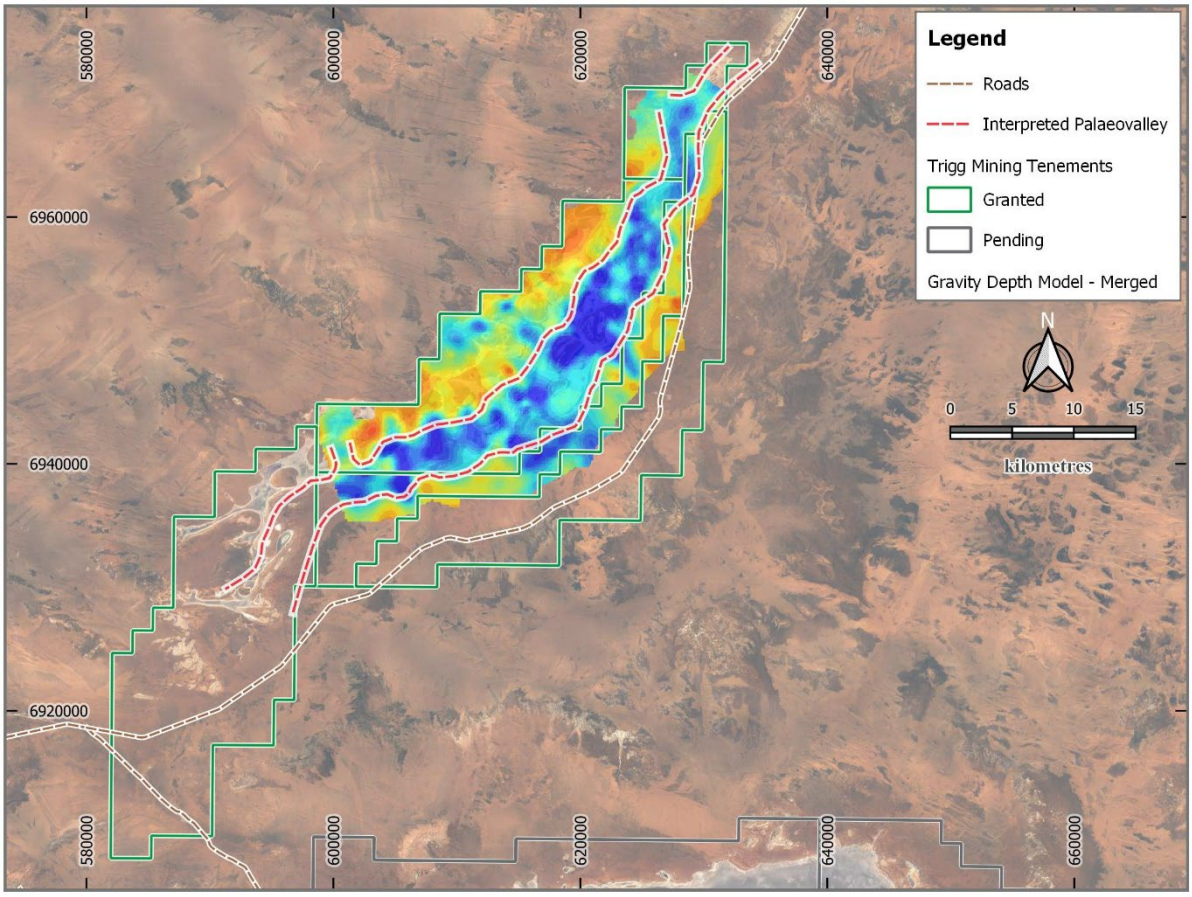

Figure 4: Lake Throssell Gravity Depth Model and interpreted palaeovalley

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

Keren Paterson .

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the exploration results 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.

Table 1: 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.* • *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 (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.*	• Gravity data was collected by Atlas Geophysics in November and December 2021 using UTV-borne gravity methods.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
Subsampling 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.*	• Not applicable

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gravity lines were both on and off-lake, with traverses completed across the entire playa lake surface. • Quality control was maintained using repeat stations. 71 repeat surveys were completed out of a total of 2237. • Gravity data was processed calculating a residual Bouguer gravity anomaly. The calculation is an equivalent layer in the depth range from surface to a maximum depth of 1km.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Ground based gravity measurements at Lake Throssell were collected at nominal ~2km line spacing infilling previous surveys, resulting in a ~1km spaced dataset. Data was collected at 200m spaced stations along these lines. • Ground based gravity measurements at Lake Yeo were collected at nominal ~4km line spacing with 200m spaced stations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Gravity lines were oriented perpendicular to the inferred palaeovalley orientation in order to provide the best cross sectional coverage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable.

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*	• Tenements E38/3065, E38/3544, E38/3537, E38/3458 & E38/3483 at Lake Throssell and E38/3610 & E69/3851 at Lake Yeo are 100%

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	owned by Trigg Mining's 100% owned subsidiary K2O Minerals Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Shallow surficial lake playa and palaeovalley sequence

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Not applicable

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Not applicable
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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• Approximately 216 line km of gravity surveys over 24 traverses, approximately 2km apart, were conducted orthogonal to the lake trend at Lake Throssell with readings taken at a station spacing of 200m. • Approximately 221 line km of gravity surveys over 22 traverses, approximately 4km apart, were conducted orthogonal to the inferred palaeovalley trend at Lake Yeo with readings taken at a station spacing of 200m.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*
		• Lake Throssell:
		  • Air-core drilling at sites identified by the geophysical surveys.
		  • Installation of test production bores and hydraulic testing of the aquifer to determine aquifer properties, brine grade and allow estimates of sustainable pumping rates.
		• Lake Yeo:
		  • Air-core drilling to test gravity results, confirm geology & aquifer potential and identify potential future test production bore locations.