



TRIGG
M I N I N G
(ASX:TMG)

FERTILISERS FOR GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

Corporate Presentation
3 October 2019

IPO CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares on Issue	30,225,000	51%
Public Offer Shares in IPO @ 20c for \$4.5M	22,500,000	39%
Vendor Offer Shares on ASX listing	5,262,000	9%
Total Shares on ASX listing	57,987,000	100%
Vendor Perform. Shares on Scoping Study	2,117,813	
Vendor Perform. Shares on Prefeasibility	2,117,813	
MARKET CAPITALISATION @20c	\$11.6 million	
ENTERPRISE VALUE @20c	\$7.1 million	

OPTIONS ON IPO Expiring 31 October 2021

1 for 2 Listed Options @ \$0.20 exp 31/10/21	19,637,500
Broker Listed Options @ \$0.20 exp 31/10/21	7,500,000
Executive Unlisted Options @ \$0.20 exp 31/10/21	3,000,000
Executive Unlisted Options @ \$0.25 exp 07/01/23	2,000,000
Total	32,137,500

Directors (on completion of IPO, direct and indirect)

	Ord. Shares	Options	Undiluted	Diluted
K. Paterson	3,550,000 ¹	5,050,000	6.1%	9.1%
M. Ralston	3,475,000	437,500	6.0%	4.2%
B. Bent	2,200,000	100,000	3.8%	2.4%
Total	9,225,000	5,587,500	15.9%	15.7%

1. 1,000,000 loan funded shares vesting on Scoping Study

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

Keren Paterson - Managing Director & CEO

BEng (Mining) MBA AdvDipCorpGov FAusIMM MAICD WA First Class Mine Manager

A recognised mining industry leader with more than 20 years' international experience spanning the entire mining value chain. Roles include leading successful green-fields exploration, feasibility studies, mine development, operations management, mining services, project financing and M&A.



Mike Ralston - Non Executive Chairperson

BComm ACMA

Experienced mining executive, company director and former managing director of an ASX listed resource company, experienced in corporate management and finance.



Bill Bent - Non Executive Director

BSc (Chem Eng) MBA

Experienced corporate advisor, chemical engineer and former managing director of an ASX listed resources company.



Neil Inwood - Technical Manager

Bsc (Geol), PGradDip(Hydro), MSc(Geol), FAusIMM

+25 years international experience in mining, exploration geology, project management and review. CP for the ASX and QP for the TSX.



Karen Logan - Company Secretary

BCom Grad DipAppCorpGov FCIS FGIA FFin GAICD

Chartered Company Secretary with extensive compliance, capital raising, M&A and IPO experience.



Why Sulphate of Potash (SOP, potassium sulphate)?

- ✓ Potassium is essential for life – it's needed by all living cells.
- ✓ Essential fertiliser for, high-value chloride sensitive crops - vegetables, fruit, tree nuts, coffee, avocados and crops under glass.
- ✓ A better choice for arid and acidic soils.
- ✓ It cannot be substituted – demand is inelastic.
- ✓ Australia imports all Potash - SOP \$989/t¹ & MOP \$618/t¹.
- ✓ Globally - 35% from brines - weighted average cost - US\$260/t
45% from energy intensive Mannheim process - US\$320/t.
- ✓ Growing global demand driven by megatrends: rising population; changing diets and need for sustainable intensified agriculture.

Why Trigg Mining?

- ✓ Named in honour of WA Pioneer Henry Trigg, Trigg Mining is here to build mines communities can be proud of.
- ✓ 2,640 km² of granted tenure at the Laverton Potash Projects in Western Australia located close to infrastructure.
- ✓ Over 400 km² of playa lakes and 300 km of paleochannels all prospective for SOP mineralisation.
- ✓ SOP already identified across half the tenure including a JORC Compliant Exploration Target at Lake Rason.

¹Kwinana WA price (Sept 2018)



WHAT IS SULPHATE OF POTASH (SOP)?

SOP (Potassium Sulphate, K_2SO_4) supplies two essential macro nutrients: potassium and sulphur in a highly concentrated fertiliser critical for plant growth.

POTASSIUM (K)

- Essential for all living cells.
- Activates enzymes for plant metabolism.
- Promotes resistance to disease, drought and frost.
- Improves quality, taste and appearance.
- Essential dietary mineral for human health.



SULPHUR (S)

- Supports protein development and photosynthesis.
- Protect plants from pests and environmental stress.
- Sulphur deficiency is becoming more widespread.
- Some crops, such as canola and onions, need sulphur for optimal yields.



Typical crops that use SOP

As potassium is required for all living cells and there is no substitute for potassium, potash is considered a strategic mineral. There are two principal source of potash:

Sulphate of Potash (K_2SO_4)

50% K_2O equivalent & 17% Sulphur

- Global market – ~7 Mt.
- Low Salt Index – 43 (little to no chloride).
- Suitable for chloride sensitive crops such as:
 - Fruit - stone fruit, avocados, citrus, grapes
 - Vegetables - lettuce, onions, potato
 - Field crops - coffee, tea and tobacco
 - Crops under glass – flowers, tomatoes
- Demand is inelastic.
- A better choice for acidic and saline soils.
- Not produced in Australia.

Muriate of Potash (KCl)

60% K_2O equivalent, 45% chloride

- Global market – ~64 Mt.
- High salt index – 120 (45% chloride).
- Cannot be used on chloride sensitive crops.
- Contributes to soil acidity and salinity.
- Can be substituted.
- Not produced in Australia.



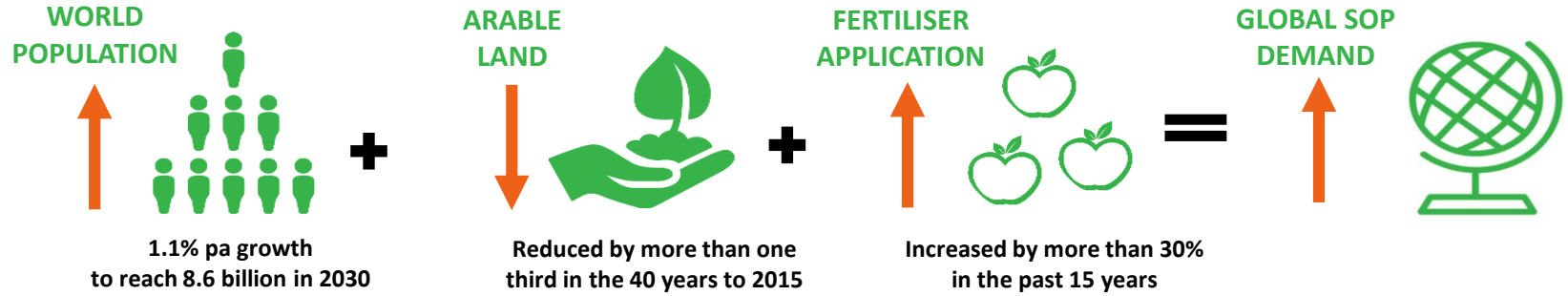
SOP is a necessary and essential fertiliser for many Australian agricultural crops.

- All SOP in Australia is imported from overseas, often from synthetic sources.
- Australian farmers pay high prices (\$989/t at Kwinana in Sept 2018), restricting use.
- In Western Australia soil acidity is a major constraint to farming outputs with over 14 million hectares of cropping land affected to the point of restricting output - unlike MOP, SOP does not affect soil pH.
- Dryland salinity is also a major cause of arable land degradation in Australia – unlike MOP, SOP contains no chloride and has a very low Salt Index.

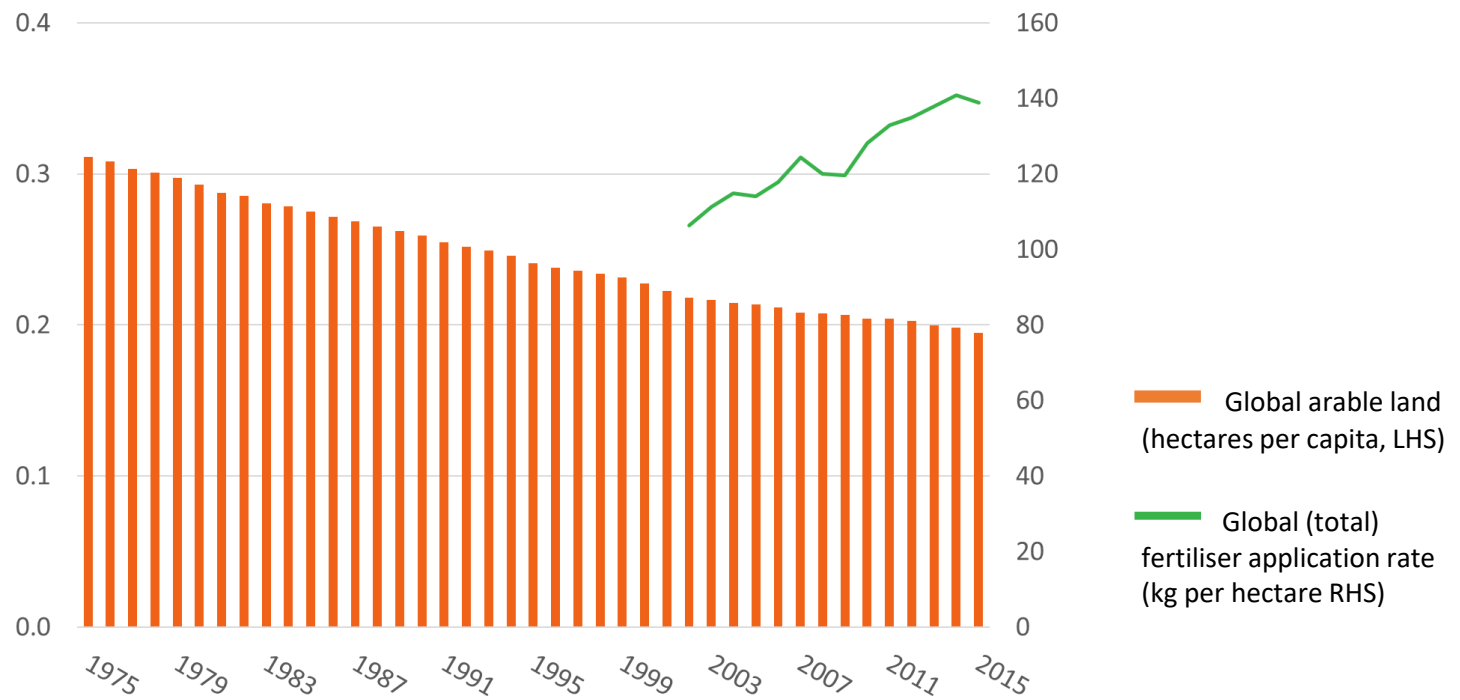


STEADY DEMAND GROWTH

Sustainable global growth for fertiliser and SOP



Global arable land and fertiliser application rates



Sources: United Nations, World Bank



- Highways, Roads and Tracks
- Main Railway
- Gas Pipeline
- Aircraft Facility
- Active Mine
- Southwest Agricultural Region



PROJECT PORTFOLIO

- 2,640km²
- All tenements are granted
- 100% owned

LAVERTON LINKS POTASH

- Lake Rason Prospect
- Lake Hope Campbell Prospect
- East Laverton Prospect

LAKE THROSSELL POTASH

- Lake Throssell Prospect

TRIGG MINING'S COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

Close to transport infrastructure:

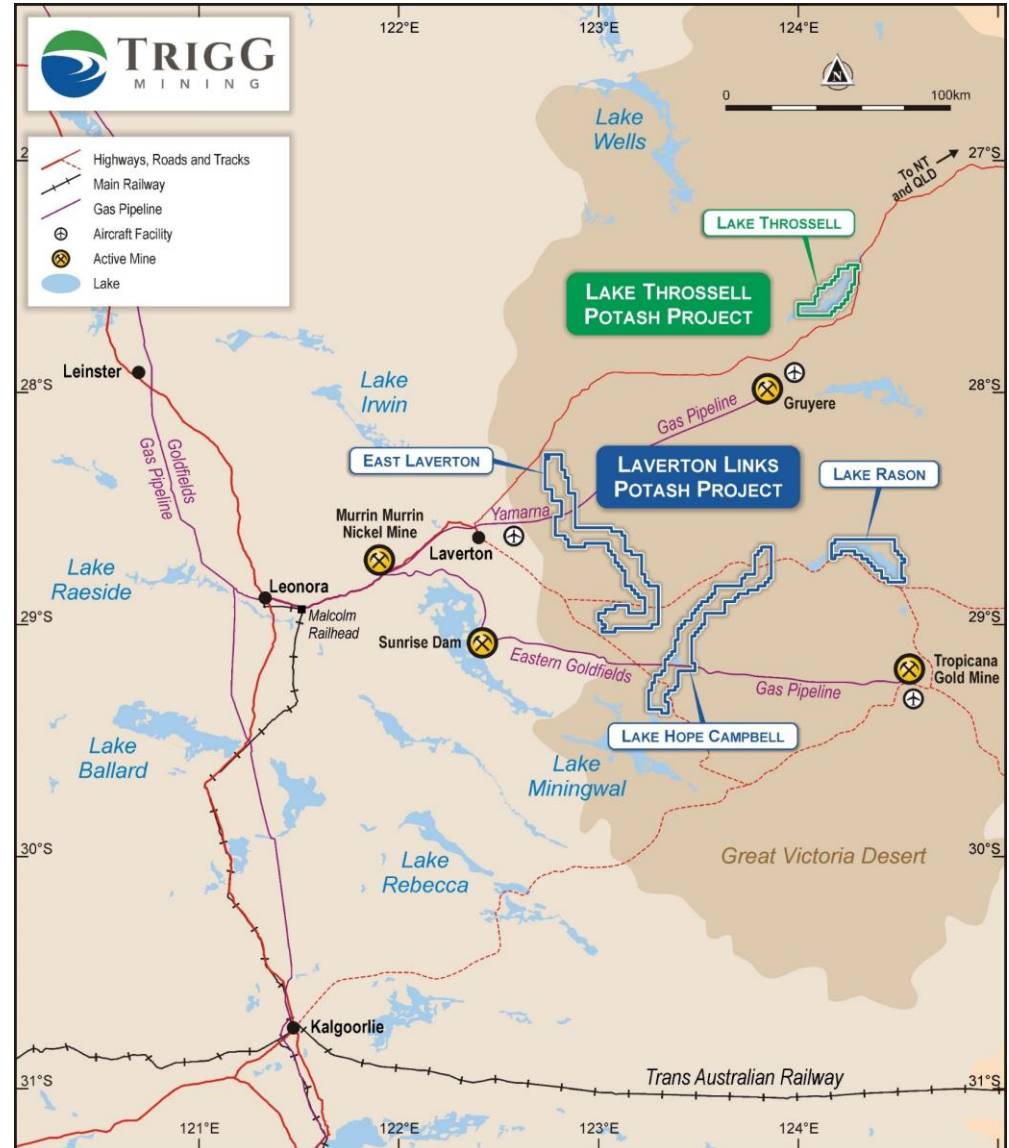
- 200 km east of Laverton accessible by established roads.
- Highway from Laverton to the Malcom Railhead at Leonora.
- Rail to Esperance, Fremantle and Kwinana ports.
- 3 airstrips/airport within 60 km of the Projects.
- Three State Governments planning to upgrade the Outback Highway (via the Great Central Road) from WA to NT and QLD.

Close to energy infrastructure:

- Two gas pipelines pass through the tenements.

Large granted tenure prospective for SOP:

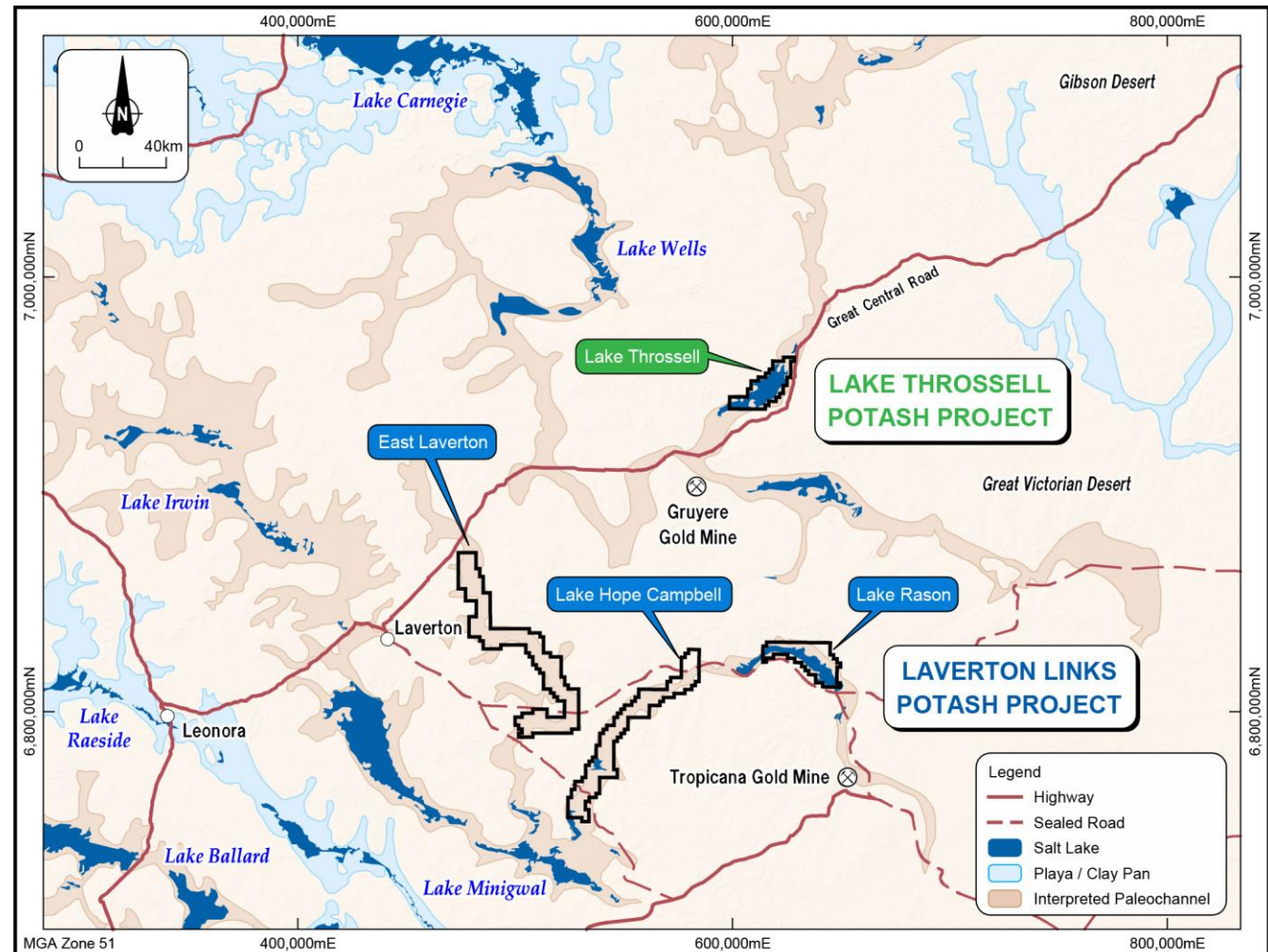
- 2,640 km² across two Sulphate of Potash Projects near Laverton in Western Australia.
- Over 400 km² of playa lakes and 300 km of palaeochannels prospective for SOP.
- Recent exploration defined an Exploration Target at Lake Rason Prospect and identified mineralisation along the Lake Hope Campbell Prospect (100 km).



PROJECT GEOLOGY / HYDROGEOLOGY

The Laverton Links and Lake Throssell Potash Projects are located near the terminus of palaeovalley catchments which are underlain by high potassium source rocks.

- The two potash projects lie near the terminus of extensive palaeovalley catchment areas which extend for over 500 km and are underlain by potassium bearing source rocks (granites, sandstones and salt diapirs).
- Brine solutions carrying potassium mineralisation have been concentrating in the palaeochannels and salt lakes (evaporite systems) for millions of years.



LAKE RASON PROSPECT

Part of Laverton Links Potash Project, the Lake Rason Prospect covers the majority of Lake Rason and associated subterranean palaeochannel aquifer.

PROSPECT OVERVIEW

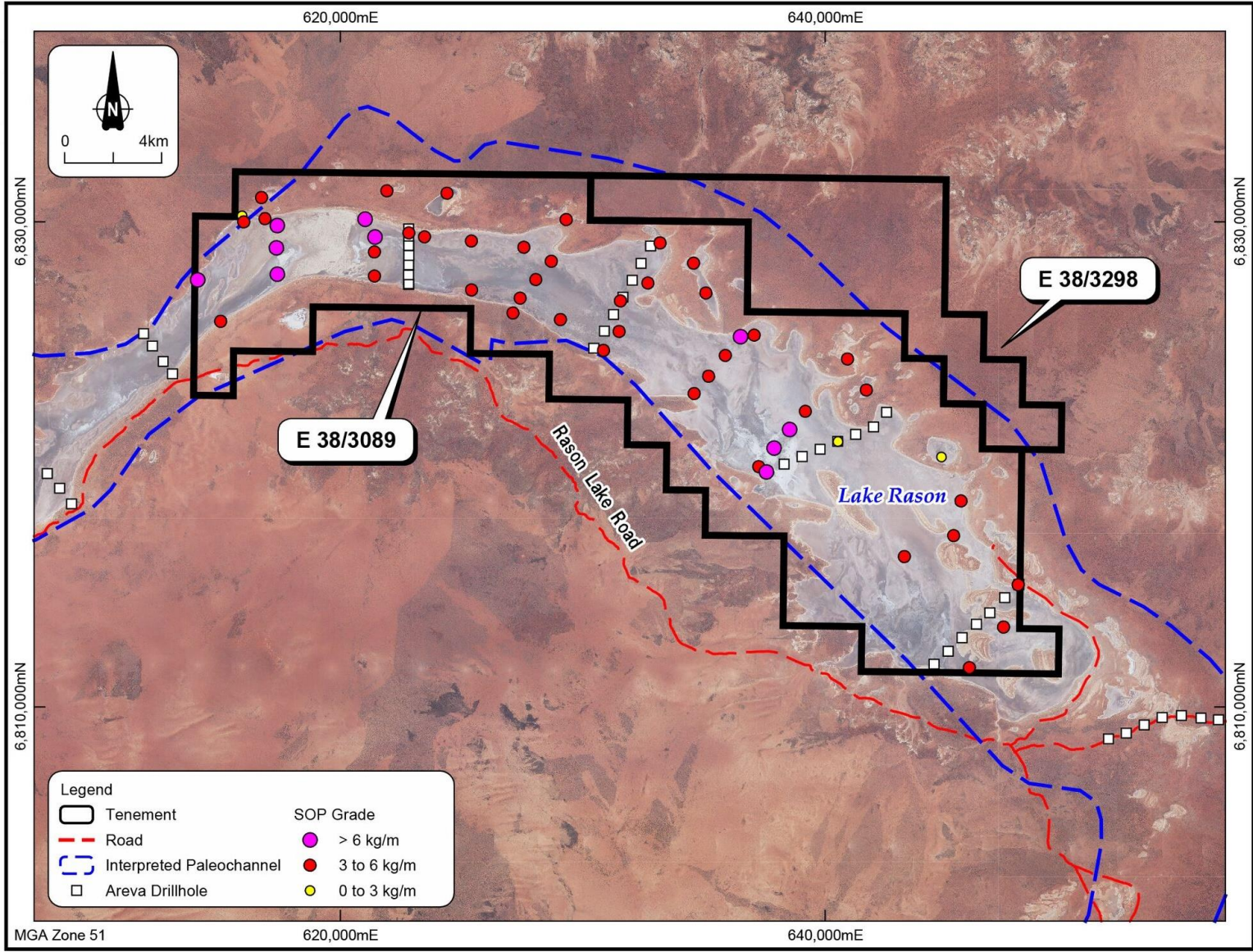
- Exploration Target of 2.5 - 9.0 Mt of drainable SOP at 4.3 – 6.3 kg/m³¹.
- 215 km² of salt-lake playa and underlying palaeochannel.
- Potential to source brine from trenches and bores.
- Initial test work indicates the suitability of the brines to produce sulphate of potash.
- Hand auger sampling of the surficial brine planned for Q4 2019.



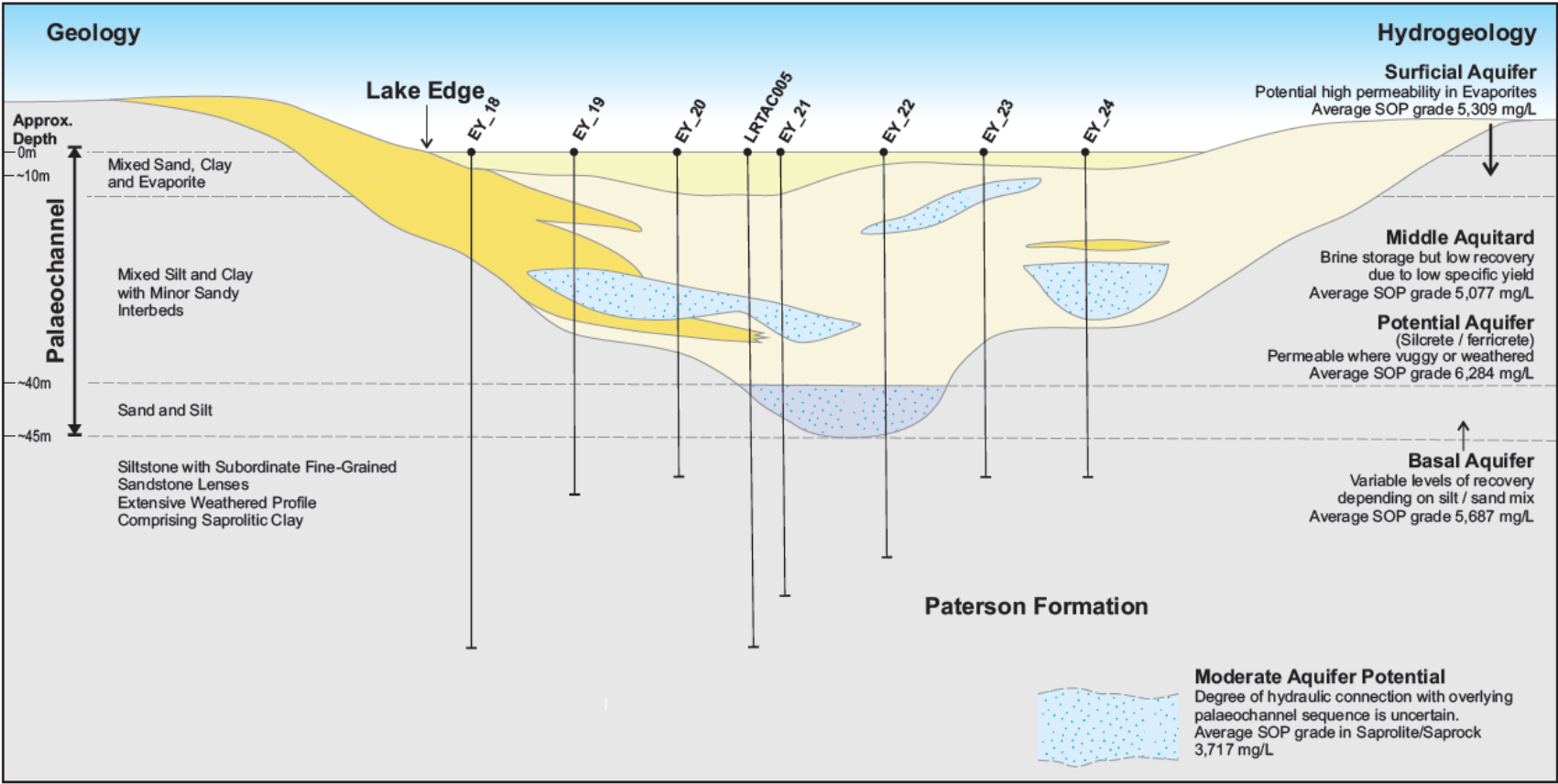
The potential quantity and grade of this Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

¹ See Competent Person's Statement – Page 20.

LAKE RASON PROSPECT – SOP GRADES



LAKE RASON PROSPECT – INTERPRETED GEOLOGY



- Surficial Sequence
- Ferricrete / Silcrete
- Mixed Silt + Clay
- Sandy Interbeds
- Basal Sand
- Saprolite / Saprock

AUTHOR: EB
 DRAWN: RC
 DATE: 25/01/2018

REPORT NO: 020
 REVISION: B
 JOB NO: 107B

NOTES & DATA SOURCES:
 Input data source here



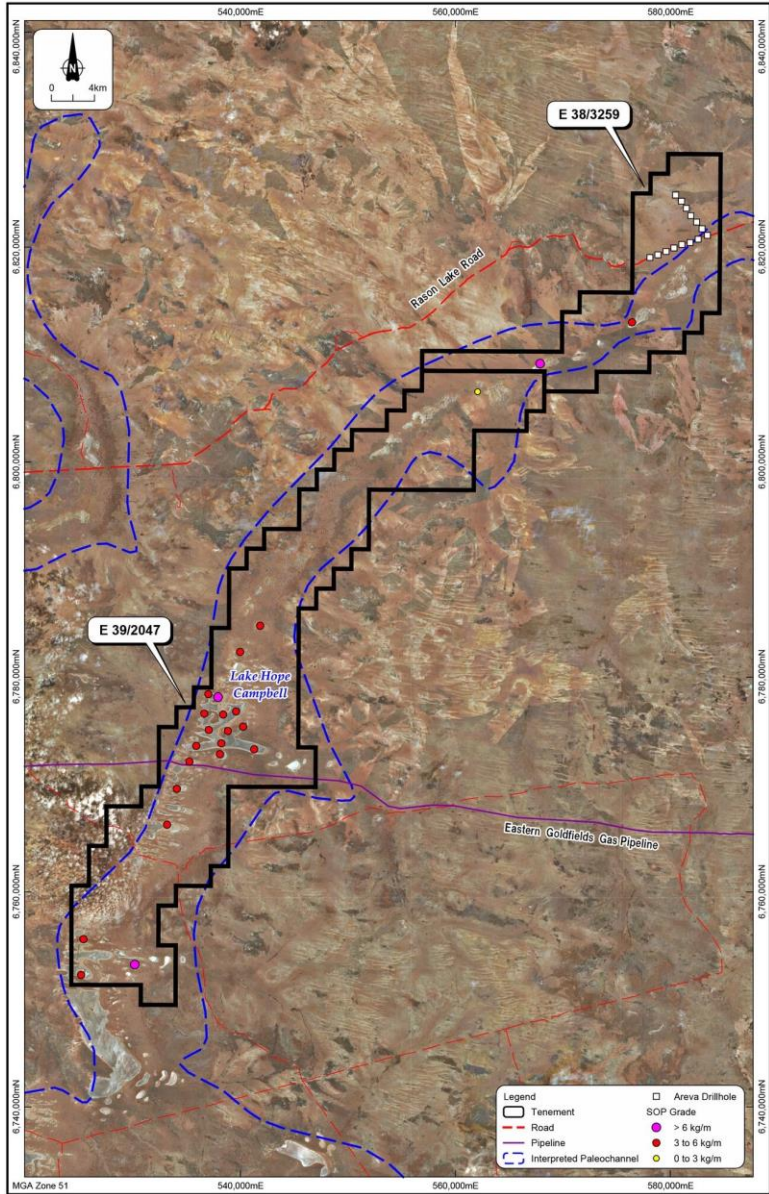
Conceptual Hydrogeological Cross-Section

LAKE HOPE CAMPBELL PROSPECT

Part of the Laverton Links Potash Project, Lake Hope Campbell Prospect with known SOP mineralisation.

PROSPECT OVERVIEW

- 100 km of interpreted palaeochannel.
- Airborne electromagnetic survey indicates the channel may be deeper than that at Lake Rason.
- 23 shallow pit samples from across the tenements with results of up to 6.7 kg/m³ K₂SO₄.
- Initial aircore drilling program planned for Q2 FY20.

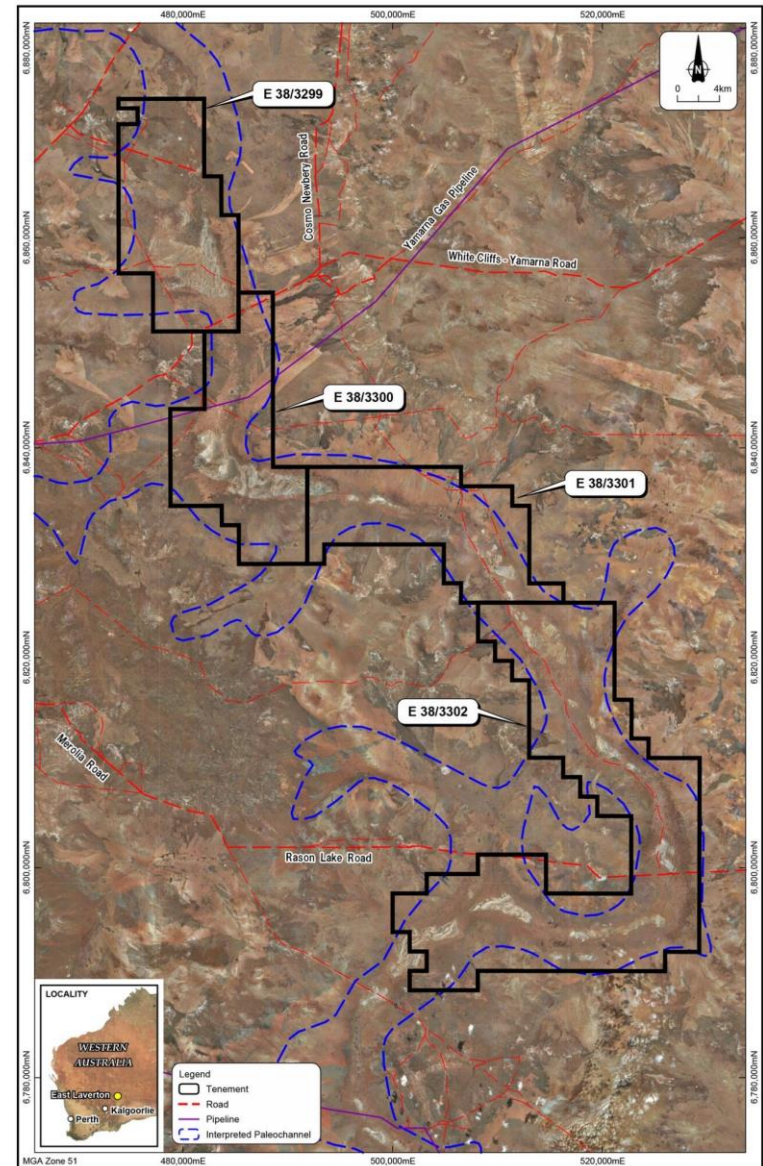


EAST LAVERTON PROSPECT

Part of the Laverton Links Project, Prospect lies 35 km east of Laverton.

PROSPECT OVERVIEW

- 130 km of interpreted palaeochannel and scattered playa areas.
- Initial aircore drilling planned for Q2 FY20.

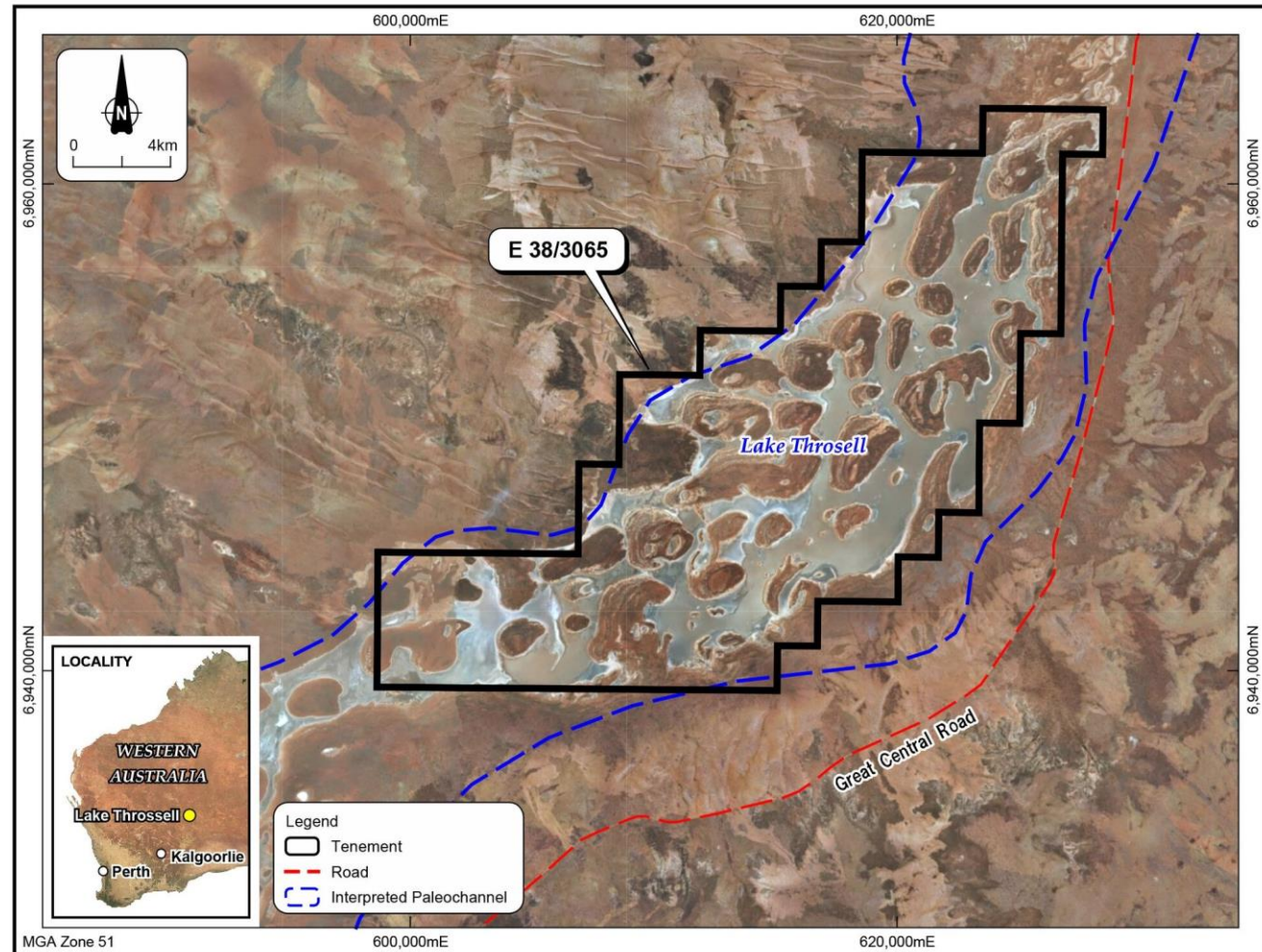


LAKE THROSSELL PROJECT

The Lake Throssell Project covers 322 km² of predominantly salt lake playa sediments and underlying interpreted palaeochannel.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Adjacent to the Great Central Road, though to Alice Springs and Queensland via the Outback Highway.
- Native title agreement in place with the Ngaanyatjarra.
- Rated by Geoscience Australia¹ as one of the most prospective lakes for SOP brine in the region.
- Heritage survey, reconnaissance and shallow pit sampling planned.

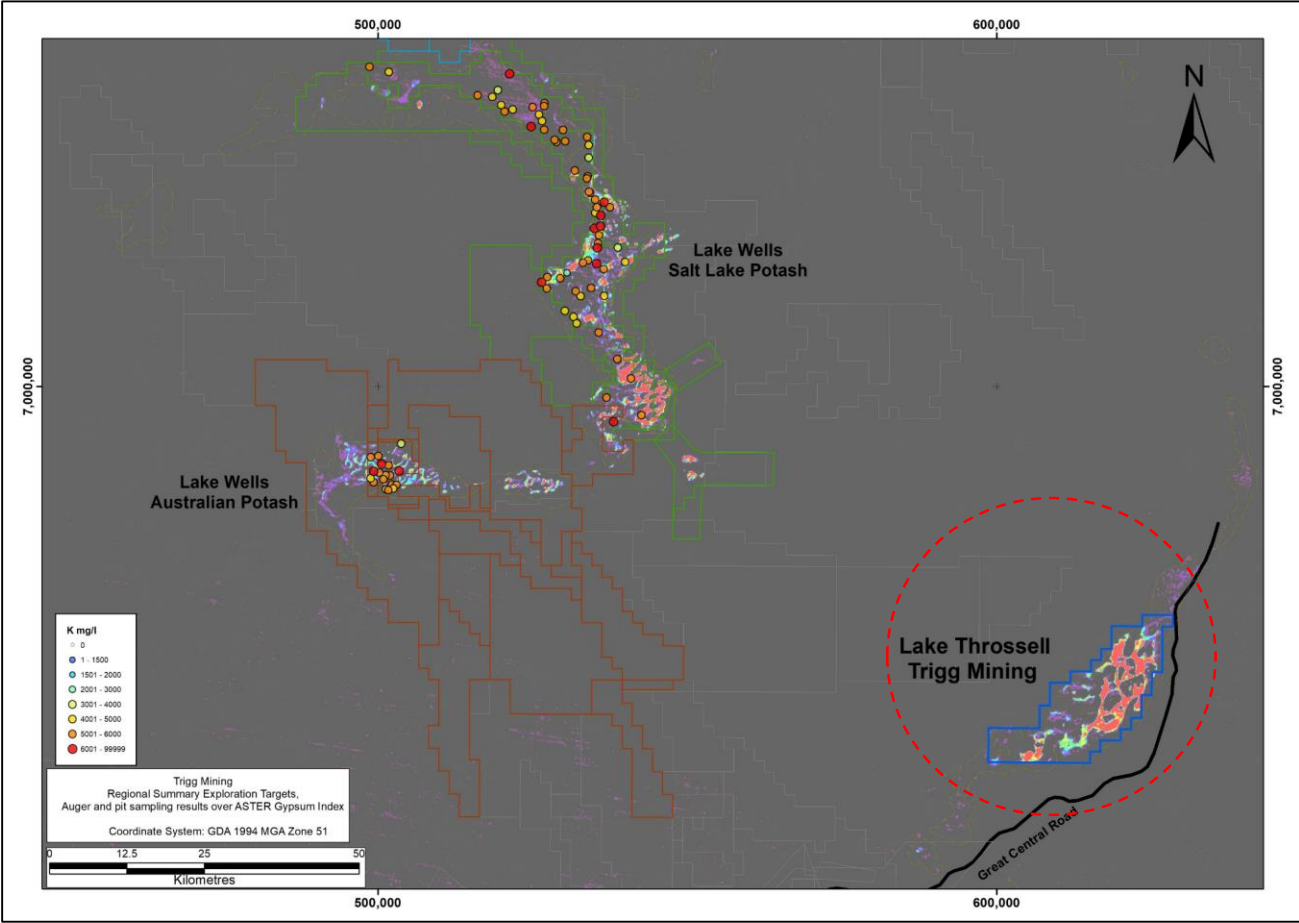


¹ Australian Geoscience, A Review of Australian Salt Lakes and Assessment of their Potential for Strategic Resources, 2013

ASTER Gypsum Index imagery indicates strong brine potential¹

ASTER GYPSUM INDEX

- Strong, consistent gypsum index indicated by ASTER imagery
 - Observed relationship in the region to brine intensity.
 - May prove to be a useful tool for the characterisation of salt lakes and their mineralisation potential.²
- Similar in intensity to Salt Lake Potash's southern Lake Wells area & a stronger response than Australian Potash's Lake Wells area³.
- Auger sampling required to confirm relationship to brine concentrations.



¹ Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Imagery Web Map Service.
² Australian Geoscience, A Review of Australian Salt Lakes and Assessment of their Potential for Strategic Resources, 2013; p128.
³ Compiled ASX releases data from Salt Lake Potash (5/4/15, 22/2/16) and Australian Potash (26/8/15, 23/3/17).

WHY INVEST IN TRIGG MINING?

- ✓ We're here to build mines communities can be proud of.
- ✓ Potential source of natural sulphate of potash located nearby established energy and transport infrastructure in Western Australia.
- ✓ Australia produces no commercial quantities of potash fertilisers – MOP or SOP.
- ✓ 2,640 km² of granted tenure at the Laverton Potash Projects in Western Australia located close to energy and transport infrastructure.
- ✓ Over 400 km² of playa lakes and 300 km of paleochannels all prospective for SOP mineralisation.
- ✓ SOP already identified across half the tenure including a JORC Compliant Exploration Target at Lake Rason, representing 15% of the tenure.
- ✓ Field work underway and drilling to commence this quarter.
- ✓ Experienced and passionate leadership successful in finding, developing and operating sustainable mines in Western Australia.



Cautionary Statement

This presentation (Presentation) is for informational purposes only and is not a prospectus, disclosure document or offer document under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act) or any other law. This Presentation does not constitute, and is not to be construed as, an offer to issue or sell, or a solicitation of an offer or an invitation to subscribe for, buy or sell securities in Trigg Mining Limited ACN 168 269 752 (TMG).

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Forward Looking Statements

This Presentation contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on TMG's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to prefeasibility and definitive feasibility studies, TMG's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this Presentation are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that TMG's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause TMG's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to the risk factors set out in Section 13 of the prospectus dated 24 April 2019. A copy of the prospectus may be viewed online at www.triggmining.com.au

Exploration Target

An Exploration Target is not a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Person Statement

The Exploration Results for the Laverton Links Project and Exploration Target for the Lake Rason Prospect is based on information compiled by Mr Duncan Gareth Storey is a Chartered Geologist and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London (a Recognised Professional Organisation under the JORC Code). Mr Storey is a Director and Consulting Hydrogeologist with AQ2 Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company.

Mr Storey has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Storey consents to the inclusion in the Prospectus of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. TMG confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus and in the case of the Exploration Target, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning it in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

APPENDIX - EXPLORATION TARGET

An Exploration Target has been estimated at Lake Rason by Trigg Mining’s hydrogeological consultants, AQ2 Pty Ltd (see Competent Person Statement - Slide 20), in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code, based on the results of Trigg Mining work and that of other explorers.

An Exploration Target is a statement of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grades for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that such a target does not in any way constitute a Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by the JORC Code and is entirely conceptual in nature.

Unit	Aquifer volume (Mm ³)	Specific yield (%)		Potentially drainable brine (Mm ³)		SOP grade (kg/m ³)			SOP (Mt)	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	-1 δ	\bar{x}	+1 δ	Min.	Max.
Surficial aquifer	2,000	8	12	200	300	4.35	5.34	6.33	0.8	1.8
Mixed aquitard	5,000	2	10	100	500				0.5	3.4
Silcrete aquifer	300	5	15	20	50				0.1	0.3
Basal sand aquifer	1,000	15	25	200	300	2.05	3.72	5.38	0.8	1.9
Saprolite aquifer	4,000	1	2	40	80				0.1	0.5
Saprock aquifer	7,000	2	3	100	200				0.3	1.1
									2.5	9.0

Notes:

- Numbers are rounded.
- Aquifer volume for each hydrostratigraphic unit from Leapfrog model.
- Min and max Specific Yield (from estimates, peers and published work).
- Min grade based on 1 standard deviation lower than mean.
- Max grade based on 1 standard deviation above mean.
- Grade statistics calculated for transported material and basement material respectively and based on all hydrostratigraphic units within each type (following review of grade distribution with depth).
- Conversion to SOP based on $K \text{ (mg/L)} \times 2.23$.

APPENDIX - SOP EVAPORATION PROCESS



Pumping from Trenches and Bores 



Solar Evaporation 



SOP Fertiliser



 Purification



 Harvesting