ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 29 January 2020

Laverton Links Potash Project Drilling Update

Exploration Drilling at Laverton Links Sulphate of Potash Project Key Results:

- **4 holes for 405 m drilled at Lake Rason**.
  - Hole LRACT001a intersected 52 m of sands/conglomerates with an average grade of 2,350 mg/l K (or 5,230 mg/l SOP equivalent) from 44 m.
  - Results to be included in the Mineral Resource estimate underway.
- **20 scout holes at Lake Hope Campbell completed for 1,455 m**.
  - Multiple basal sand aquifers identified along the trend of the lake system with peak intersection of 11 m @ 2,330 mg/l K (or 5,200 mg/l SOP equivalent) in LHCACT018 from 59 m.

Field Planning is underway for the high-grade Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project where December 2019 surface sampling results returned up to 6,660 mg/l K or 14,800 mg/l SOP).

- 106 km of interpreted palaeochannel system and playa lake area granted or under application (ASX announcement 16 December 2019).

Trigg Mining Limited (ASX: TMG) (Trigg or **the Company)** announces the results of the December 2019 drilling program over the Company's Laverton Links SOP Project. Key results include the intersection of a 52 m thick sequence on sands and conglomerates on the periphery of the previously defined Lake Rason system in hole LRATC001a (from 44 m) with an average grade of 2,350 mg/l K (or 5,230 mg/l Sulphate of Potash (**SOP**) equivalent). Additionally, scout drilling along the Lake Hope Campbell trend has identified multiple thick basal sand aquifers with a peak intersection of 11 m @ 2,330 mg/l K (or 5,200 mg/l SOP equivalent) in LHCACT018 from 59 m (Table 2).

The December 2019 aircore drilling program at Lake Hope Campbell is the first known drilling over this 106 km interpreted palaeochannel trend, and successfully intercepted deep palaeochannel sands and gravels over multiple holes with transects of up to 1,300 m wide (including LHCACT002, 008, 010, 011, 017 and 018) (Figure 5, Table 2). These zones are also expected to have high permeability based upon field observations.

The results from this program, in addition to the program completed in 2017 at Lake Rason, will inform the Mineral Resource estimate expected later this quarter.

Managing Director, Keren Paterson commented, *"The 2019 drilling program tested the extent of the Laverton Links SOP Project and confirmed the extension of the mineralisation at Lake Rason. At Lake Hope Campbell several thick basal sand aquifer units with potassium grades up to 2,330 mg/l K were encountered with palaeochannel widths of up to 1,300 m. The results achieved from across the Laverton Links Potash Project will allow Trigg to rationalise the large tenure and focus attention on the high-grade Lake Throssell Potash Project and the more significant areas of Laverton Links.*

Laverton Links Sulphate of Potash Project

The Laverton Links SOP Project (Figure 1) comprises three Prospects (Lake Rason, Lake Hope Campbell and East Laverton) for a total area of 2,424 km^2 and covers some 293 km^2 of playa lake and 291 km of interpreted palaeochannel. The Prospects are located within a 35 km to 225 km radius east of Laverton, Western Australia and nearby the Tropicana Gold Mine. The Laverton Links SOP Project is accessible from Laverton via numerous roads and tracks and from Kalgoorlie via the Tropicana Gold Mine Access Road. The Eastern Goldfields and Yamarna Gas Pipelines pass directly through the Lake Hope Campbell and East Laverton Prospects.

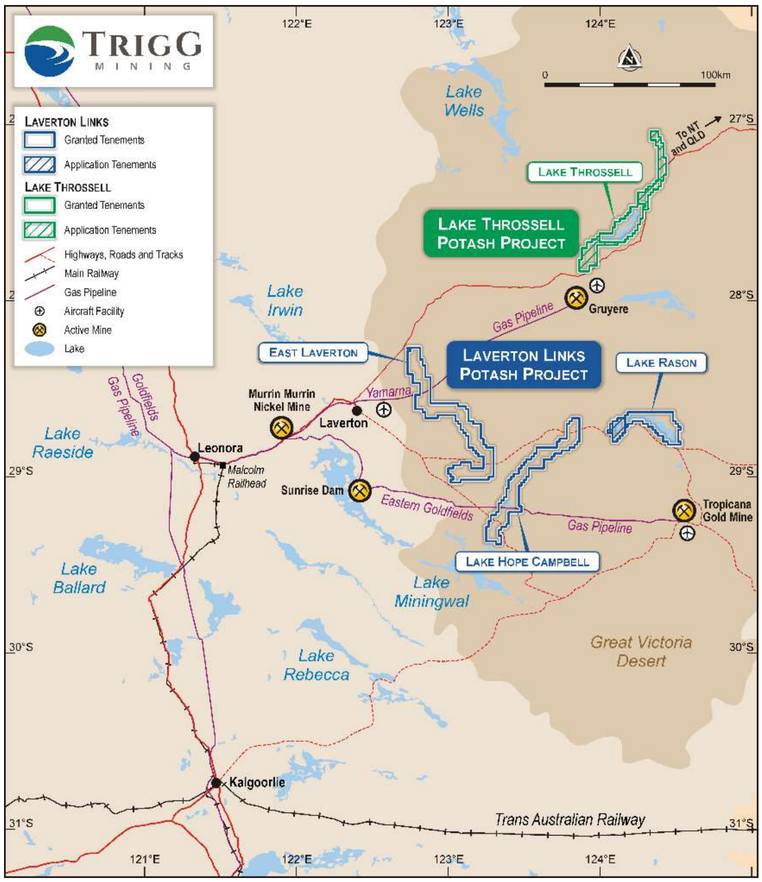

Figure 1: Location of Trigg Mining's Sulphate of Potash Projects showing established infrastructure and Prospect Locations

Lake Rason Prospect

(E38/3089, E38/3298, E38/3437 and E38/3464)

The Lake Rason Prospect covers an area of 499 km^2 of granted and pending EL's and covers the bulk of Lake Rason and the associated underlying palaeochannel. Drilling at Lake Rason in 2019 comprised four holes for 405 m (Figures 1 and 2). Drilling targeted the off-lake transition of the brine grade at the surface and at depth. The drill holes encountered the northern edge of the palaeovalley and the highly weathered Paterson formation, inclusive of fluvial derived sand deposits at depth. A total 81 brine samples were obtained during drilling with hole LRACT001 intersecting 52 m of sands/conglomerates with an average grade of 2,350 mg/l K (or 5,230 mg/l SOP equivalent) from 44 m (Table 2).

A Mineral Resource estimate for Lake Rason is now underway and expected to be completed this quarter.

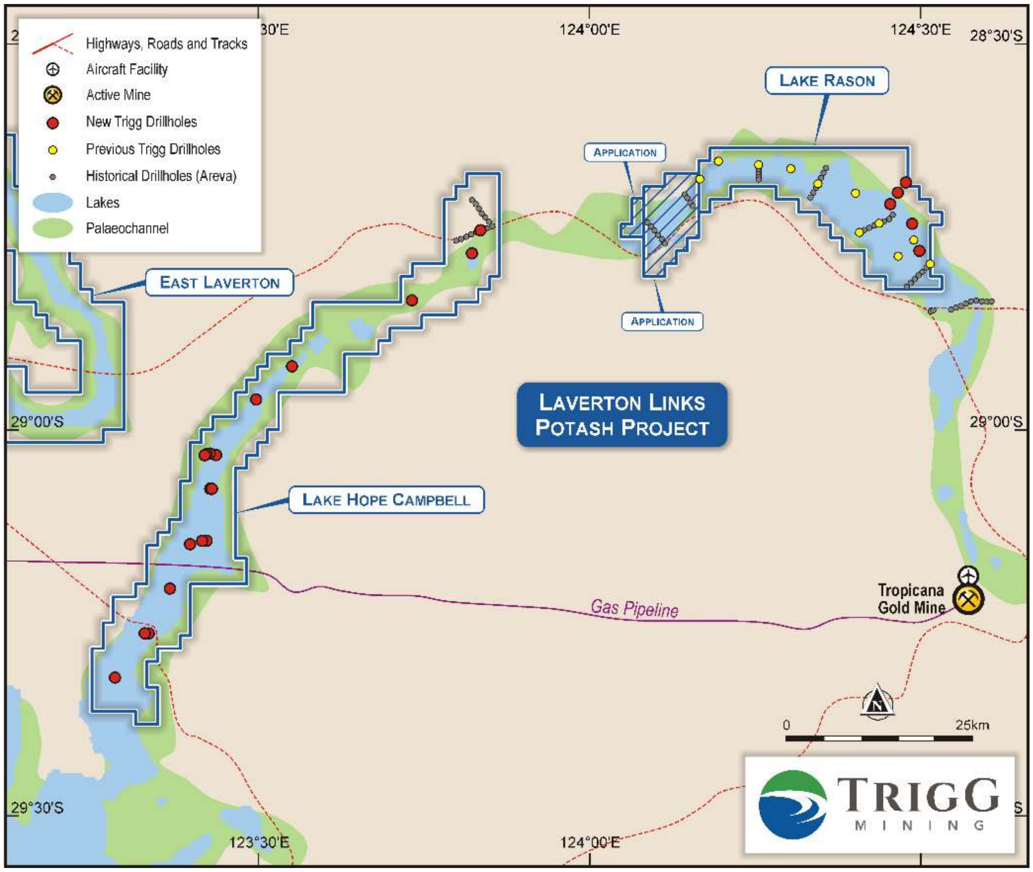

Figure 2: Sample Locations – showing infrastructure, approved and pending tenements

Table 1: Lake Hope Campbell Brine Samples (MGA51 Z51)

Prospect Code	Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	EOH
LHC	LHCACT001	AC	527725	6756408	376	40
LHC	LHCACT002	AC	532406	6762752	378	108
LHC	LHCACT003	AC	535839	6769154	376	57
LHC	LHCACT004	AC	535842	6769155	376	93
LHC	LHCACT005	AC	538796	6775534	407	76
LHC	LHCACT006	AC	542038	6783489	384	84
LHC	LHCACT007	AC	548600	6796276	374	74
LHC	LHCACT008	AC	532695	6762744	379	101
LHC	LHCACT009	AC	532113	6762759	378	60
LHC	LHCACT010	AC	541262	6776029	366	114
LHC	LHCACT011	AC	540584	6776017	366	113
LHC	LHCACT012	AC	541797	6783494	378	105
LHC	LHCACT013	AC	542680	6788320	379	14
LHC	LHCACT014	AC	541746	6788550	384	21
LHC	LHCACT015	AC	540996	6788313	372	68
LHC	LHCACT016	AC	541257	6788468	372	38
LHC	LHCACT017	AC	580506	6817100	350	69
LHC	LHCACT018	AC	571620	6810399	350	74
LHC	LHCACT019	AC	553901	6801011	377	75
LHC	LHCACT020	AC	581781	6820416	359	71
LR	LRACT001	AC	646499	6816837	306	130
LR	LRACT002	AC	645491	6820714	344	90
LR	LRACT003	AC	642270	6823575	339	110
LR	LRACT004	AC	643401	6825221	340	75
EL	ELACT001	AC	528769	6799363	429	89

Lake Hope Campbell Prospect

(EL38/3259 and EL39/2047)

The Lake Hope Campbell Prospect lies around 120 km east of Laverton along the Lake Rason Road, and covers approximately 814 km^2 of tenements incorporating over 100 km^2 of inferred palaeochannel and the 35 km^2 Lake Hope Campbell (Figures 1 and 2).

This inaugural aircore drilling program over the lake commenced in mid-November 2019 targeting the interpreted palaeochannel aquifers (Figure 3) at depth at Lake Hope Campbell, with the aim of obtaining brine and lithological samples for laboratory and Particle Size Distribution (PSD) analysis and to define the nature and extent of the palaeochannel sequence. The program comprised a total of twenty aircore holes for 1,455 m.

The basal sand aquifers are up to 40 m apparent thickness in places (including LHCACT008 and LHCACT011) and have a favourable high permeability, confirmed by field observations during drilling with strong brine flow rates identified from in-hole air lifts.

The spacing between the initial drill transects along the palaeochannel trend at Lake Hope Campbell is at least 7 km in the southern part of the project and up to 10 km in the north, highlighting the potentially significant strike length of these thick, permeable basal sand aquifers.

The drilling program has successfully provided a strong understanding of the palaeochannel trends within the Lake Hope Campbell Prospect, with several holes encountering thick sand sequences comprising medium-coarse grained, clean sands with occasional well-rounded very coarse pebble layers (examples include LHCACT002, LHCACT008, LHCACT010, LHCACT011, LHCACT017 and LHCACT018). Brine grades ranged from 1,000 mg/l K to 2,360 mg/l.

Drill transects were completed at two locations (Sections A-B and C-D) shown in Figure 5. The transects correlate with the gravity surveys and have determined the width of the palaeochannel basal sands of between 1,000 m and 1,300 m in the southern part of the Prospect.

East Laverton Prospect

(E38/3299, E38/3300, E38/3301 and E38/3302)

The East Laverton Prospect is located approximately 35 km east of Laverton and comprises four granted tenements that cover an area of 1,118 km^2 and 130 km strike length of palaeochannel. A single scout hole (ELACT001) was undertaken which intersected lacustrine clays and weathered granites.

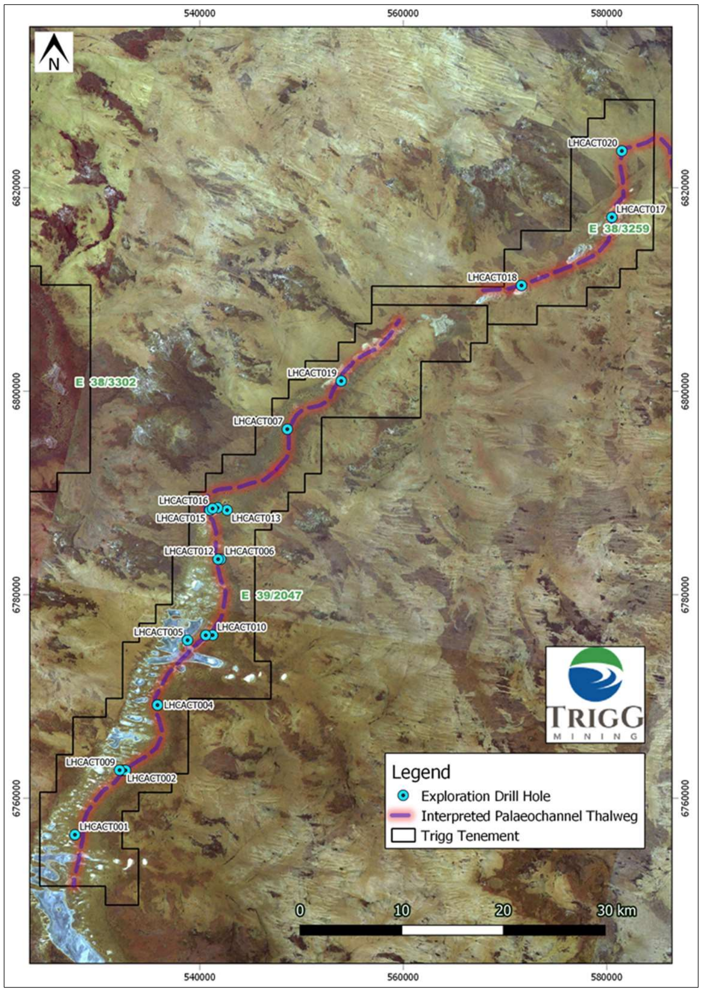

Figure 3: Lake Hope Campbell Drilling Locations and Interpreted Palaeochannel Thalweg

Figure 4: Drilling samples at LHCACT002,
showing basal sands at the base of the drill hole (grey piles)

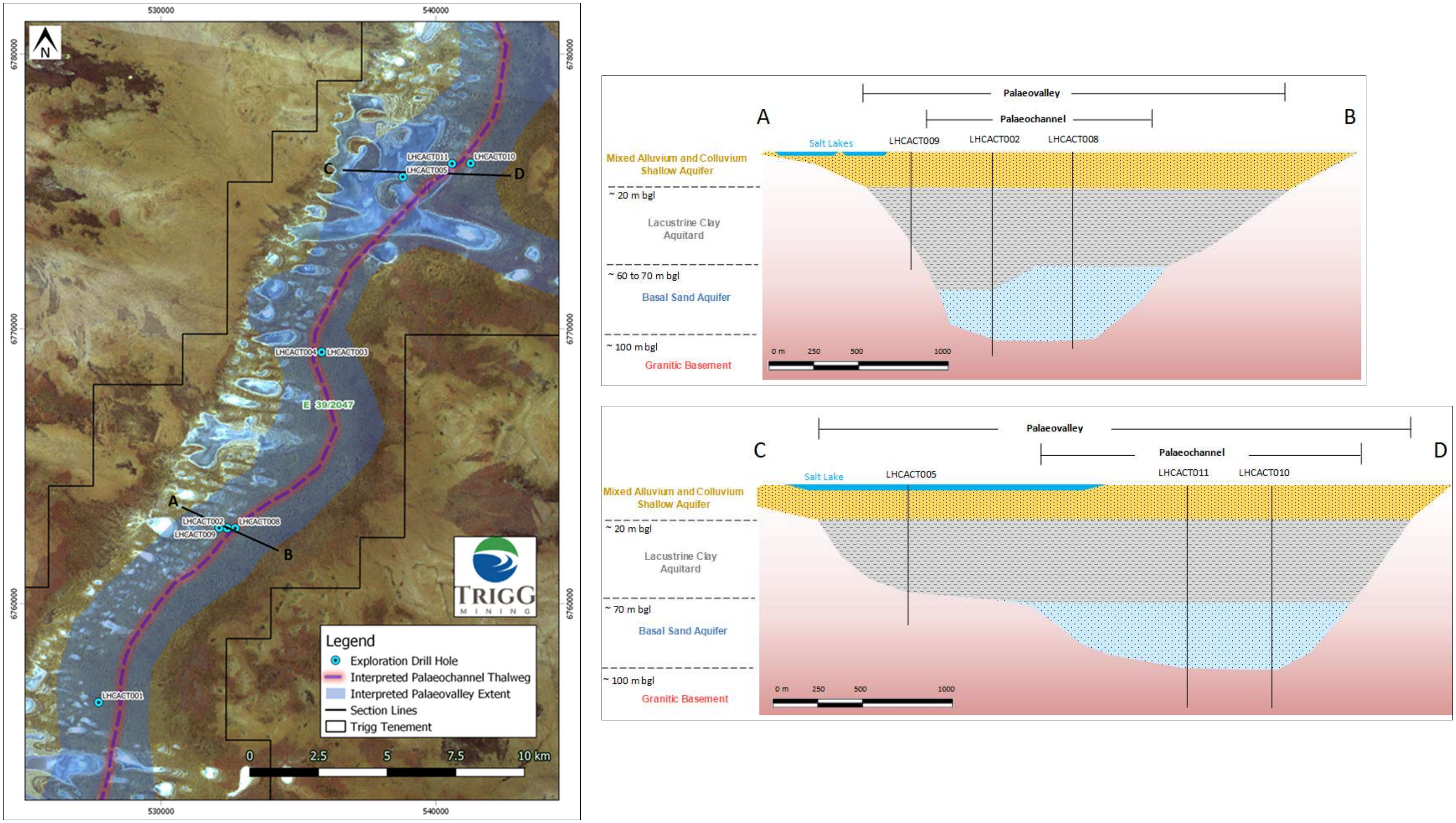

Figure 5: Drilling transects completed at Lake Hope Campbell

Figure 5: Sampling activities at Laverton Links Potash Project

Table 2: Lake Hope Campbell Brine Samples (MGA51 Z51 – intercepts above 2,000 mg/l K shown)

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Depth (m)	K (mg/l)	SOP (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Cl (mg/l)	Na (mg/l)	SO_4 (mg/l)	TDS (mg/l)	Stratigraphy
LHC19114	LHCACT011	92	93	93	2,160	4,817	9,400	149,700	91,800	24,800	294,000	Basal Sand
LHC19126	LHCACT012	83	84	84	2,060	4,594	9,430	149,150	93,400	25,100	295,000	Basal Sand
LHC19127	LHCACT012	83	84	84	2,100	4,683	9,530	149,850	90,100	24,900	293,000	Basal Sand
LHC19015	LHCACT002	83	84	84	2,030	4,527	9,060	154,250	93,700	24,700	302,000	Basal Sand
LHC19016	LHCACT002	86	87	87	2,020	4,505	8,970	157,200	93,800	24,900	306,000	Basal Sand
LHC19094	LHCACT010	83	84	84	2,050	4,572	9,390	147,250	91,900	24,800	286,000	Basal Sand
LHC19095	LHCACT010	86	87	87	2,010	4,482	9,200	144,100	90,900	23,900	284,000	Basal Sand
LHC19098	LHCACT010	98	99	99	2,120	4,728	9,380	154,050	90,600	24,500	294,000	Basal Sand
LHC19110	LHCACT011	80	81	81	2,030	4,527	9,300	146,700	91,600	24,200	262,000	Basal Sand
LHC19112	LHCACT011	86	87	87	2,090	4,661	9,250	148,650	89,500	24,000	292,000	Basal Sand
LHC19115	LHCACT011	92	93	93	2,220	4,951	9,640	149,700	93,600	25,500	293,000	Basal Sand
LHC19116	LHCACT011	95	96	96	2,080	4,638	9,020	144,600	86,900	24,100	276,000	Basal Sand
LHC19129	LHCACT012	86	87	87	2,050	4,572	9,270	147,950	90,700	23,900	291,000	Basal Sand
LHC19130	LHCACT012	89	90	90	2,040	4,549	9,110	146,350	90,000	24,000	288,000	Basal Sand
LHC19131	LHCACT012	92	93	93	2,090	4,661	9,420	146,350	90,300	24,200	290,000	Basal Sand
LHC19044	LHCACT005	35	36	36	2,290	5,107	10,800	169,100	99,800	27,800	334,000	Lacustrine Clay
LHC19043	LHCACT005	14	15	15	2,300	5,129	10,400	160,500	92,700	24,900	320,000	Surficial
LHC19099	LHCACT010	110	111	111	2,060	4,594	9,160	146,200	88,600	23,800	286,000	Weathered Granite
LHC19117	LHCACT011	101	102	102	2,250	5,018	9,730	63,800	94,400	25,700	290,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19118	LHCACT011	104	105	105	2,200	4,906	9,520	167,150	92,600	24,700	276,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19119	LHCACT011	107	108	108	2,210	4,928	9,710	151,450	90,900	25,000	266,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19120	LHCACT011	110	111	111	2,220	4,951	9,600	152,150	93,000	25,200	270,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19132	LHCACT012	101	102	102	2,130	4,750	9,620	154,050	94,700	24,700	305,000	Weathered Granite
LHC19169	LHCACT018	59	60	60	2,350	5,241	7,900	106,500	59,900	19,500	211,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19170	LHCACT018	62	63	63	2,360	5,263	7,950	104,900	61,700	20,000	211,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19171	LHCACT018	65	66	66	2,360	5,263	7,930	106,150	59,700	19,800	210,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19172	LHCACT018	68	69	69	2,260	5,040	7,650	103,150	59,100	19,000	210,000	Weathered granite sands
LHC19156	LHCACT017	62	63	63	2,050	4,572	6,420	87,600	52,900	16,100	170,000	Weathered Siltstone
LHC19157	LHCACT017	65	66	66	2,050	4,572	6,420	90,050	52,600	15,900	175,000	Weathered Siltstone
LR19003	LRACT001	29	30	30	2,260	5,040	9,010	131,300	77,900	20,700	253,000	Surficial
LR19004	LRACT001	32	33	33	2,280	5,084	9,080	131,300	77,900	20,300	252,000	Surficial

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Depth (m)	K (mg/l)	SOP (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Cl (mg/l)	Na (mg/l)	SO_4 (mg/l)	TDS (mg/l)	Stratigraphy
LR19006	LRACT001	44	45	45	2,270	5,062	9,430	129,200	74,900	20,600	250,000	Lacustrine Clay
LR19007	LRACT001	47	48	48	2,380	5,307	9,820	133,950	76,500	21,500	261,000	Basal Sand
LR19008	LRACT001	62	63	63	2,210	4,928	8,920	122,750	70,500	20,200	235,000	Paterson Formation Silty Sandstone
LR19009	LRACT001	65	66	66	2,300	5,129	9,500	132,200	73,900	20,900	254,000	Paterson Formation Silty Sandstone
LR19010	LRACT001	77	78	78	2,380	5,307	9,920	132,900	78,500	21,800	261,000	Paterson Formation Sand - unconsolidated
LR19011	LRACT001	77	78	78	2,340	5,218	9,830	134,300	76,500	21,500	260,000	Paterson Formation Sand - unconsolidated
LR19012	LRACT001	80	81	81	2,350	5,241	9,690	135,000	77,200	21,100	262,000	Paterson Formation Sand - unconsolidated
LR19013	LRACT001	89	90	90	2,420	5,397	10,100	137,450	75,700	21,900	268,000	Paterson Formation Sand – unconsolidated
LR19014	LRACT001	95	96	96	2,460	5,486	10,500	140,050	80,400	23,000	274,000	Paterson Formation Sand - unconsolidated
LR19015	LRACT001	98	99	99	2,220	4,951	9,310	135,150	76,800	19,500	258,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19016	LRACT001	101	102	102	2,140	4,772	9,100	133,250	77,300	18,900	255,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19017	LRACT001	104	105	105	2,180	4,861	9,200	131,500	74,900	18,800	255,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19018	LRACT001	107	108	108	2,170	4,839	9,320	131,150	77,000	19,800	257,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19019	LRACT001	110	111	111	2,230	4,973	9,520	134,650	76,500	20,100	259,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19020	LRACT001	113	114	114	2,220	4,951	9,450	135,150	77,400	20,000	259,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19021	LRACT001	113	114	114	2,260	5,040	9,530	135,150	78,300	20,100	258,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19022	LRACT001	116	117	117	2,180	4,861	9,310	131,650	77,800	19,400	256,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19023	LRACT001	119	120	120	2,250	5,018	9,540	182,150	77,400	20,300	261,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19024	LRACT001	122	123	123	2,210	4,928	9,450	134,050	75,900	19,900	260,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19025	LRACT001	125	126	126	2,220	4,951	9,500	137,200	78,200	20,400	263,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19026	LRACT001	128	129	129	2,250	5,018	9,630	134,250	78,300	20,500	262,000	Paterson Formation Sandy Siltstone
LR19027	LRACT002	41	42	42	2,010	4,482	8,520	131,450	74,700	18,500	251,000	Lacustrine Clay
LR19047	LRACT003	23	24	24	2,020	4,505	7,300	121,550	71,500	17,300	233,000	Surficial
LR19056	LRACT003	47	48	48	2,000	4,460	7,360	121,700	70,500	17,400	230,000	Paterson Formation Mudstone

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About Trigg Mining

Trigg Mining is looking to secure Australia's sustainable agriculture future through the exploration of essential potassium fertiliser, sulphate of potash (SOP), necessary for global food production and human nutrition. SOP provides essential macro nutrients for plant growth without any detrimental elements, such as chloride found in muriate of potash (MOP). In addition, SOP can be produced sustainably through the solar evaporation of potassium-rich hypersaline brine water, without the need for large open pits or waste-rock dumps.

The Trigg Mining SOP Projects are located nearby established energy and transport infrastructure for access to Australian and international agricultural markets, approximately 200 km east of Laverton in WA and include a JORC Compliant Exploration Target. The Projects cover more than 3,000 km^2 and contain over 400km^2 of salt lake playa and 375 km of interpreted palaeochannels (ancient underground rivers) all highly prospective for brine hosted SOP.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Neil Inwood, as Trigg's Technical Manager. Mr Inwood is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and 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 Inwood consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3: 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.*	• Brine sampling was carried out via airlifting at specific depths governed by the geology encountered during drilling. 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. • Brine samples from airlifts are considered representative of the zone above the sampled depth. The possiblity of down hole flow in lower permeability formations cannot be excluded.
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 Hope Campbell air core drilling was at 3.5" diameter. • All holes were drilled vertically.
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.*	• Lithological sample recovery was very good from air core drilling, indicated by large piles of lithological sample.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All geological samples collected during all forms of drilling are qualitatively logged at 1 m intervals, to gain an understanding of the variability in aquifer materials hosting the brine. • Geological logging and other hydrogeological parameter data is recorded within a database. • 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.* • *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,*	• No physical core sample results are reported.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd in Perth for analysis. • Brine samples (250 ml bottles) have been submitted for determination of Ca, Mg, K and S (as SO4) via ICP-AES analysis. • Other parameters including TDS (Gravimetric), pH, chloride and SG will also be determined. • Selected samples have also been submitted for a comprehensive multi-element suite via ICP-MS determination. • Duplicates have been submitted 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.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No sample results are presented.
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.*	• Hole location coordinates obtained by handheld GPS. • The grid system used was MGA94, Zone 51.
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.*	• At Lake Hope Campbell Drilling has resulted in drill hole spacing of approximatly 300 m along drill transects and 7 km in the south and 10 km in the north. • No geological modelling, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated.
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.*	• Not applicable, considering the deposit type. • 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.* • *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.*	• E38/3089, 3298, 3259, 3299-3302 and E39/2047 are 100% owned by K2O Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidary of Trigg Mining Limited. • E38/3437 is underagreement whereby K2O Minerals Pty Ltd will aquire 100% ownership of the tenement upon grant. • E38/3464 is a new tenement application.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Areva completed two drilling transects at the north of Lake Hope Campbell. The results of this drilling was used to plan drill holes at the very north of Lake Hope Campbell. • AEM surveys completed by Geoscience Australia over Lake Hope Campbell tenements was used to plan gravity surveys and some drilling targets. In many cases the high conductance of the palaeovalley sediments and brine meant that the signal penetration was limited to <50 m depth.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is a brine containing potassium and sulphate ions that could form a potassium sulphate salt. The brine is contained within saturated sediments. • Brine hosted drilling targets include the lake surfaces and palaeochannel sand aquifers.
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 drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole 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.*	• Information has been included in drill collar tables. • All holes are vertical.
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 due to exploration results being applicable to a brine and not a solid. • No low or high grade cut-off grade has been implemented.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Not applicable due to exploration results being applicable to a brine and not a solid.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *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').*	
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. • Brine and lithological sample analysis is due to be completed in Q3 FY20. • Reporting is limited to drill hole data.
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.*	• Gravity geophysical surveys have been completed across the southern section of Lake Hope Campbell where the AEM survey does not penetrate the depth of palaeochannel. These surveys have helpd define the margins of the palaeochannel and map its footprint between drilled locations. • In addition to brine grade, qualitative information on brine flows from airlift data is an important indicator of the prospectivity of a brine deposit."Strong brine flows" are indicative of flow rates that are only constrained by the drilling method not the formation.
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.*	• Geological and Resource modelling to establish an inaugural Mineral Resource estimate. • Drilling of test production bores, aquifer testing and geophysical logging to determine aquifer properties of the identified geological units. • Additional exploration drilling to close the drill spacing. • On lake trenching and test pumping.