ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 2 March 2020

Trigg Mining Announces Inaugural Sulphate of Potash Mineral Resource at Lake Rason Project, WA

Maiden SOP Resource delivered in less than five months from the Company's $4.5M IPO

Lake Rason

- Inaugural Inferred Mineral Resource estimate completed comprising 6Mt of drainable Sulphate of Potash (**SOP**) with an average grade of 5,080mg/l SOP. (Total contained SOP in the brine volume is 25Mt[1]).
- Further upside potential to expand the Mineral Resource to the west where higher grades were encountered, and two additional tenement applications have been made.
- Maiden Resource will underpin ongoing studies on the potential for the Lake Rason SOP Project to form part of a broader future SOP production hub strategy based around the high-grade Lake Throssell discovery.

Lake Throssell

- Field planning underway to commence the first drilling program at the high-grade Lake Throssell SOP Project to follow up the outstanding results from hand-auger sampling that reported late last year (ASX announcement 16/12/19).
- Air-core drilling targeted to commence in Q2 2020, subject to rig availability and access clearances, to underpin a potential JORC Resource estimate, pending results, in the second half of this year.

Trigg Mining Limited (ASX: TMG) (Trigg or **the Company)** is pleased to announce the completion of an inaugural Sulphate of Potash (**SOP**) Mineral Resource for its Lake Rason SOP Project in Western Australia.

A drainable **Inferred Mineral Resource of 6Mt SOP at 5,080mg/l SOP** has been estimated based on results from Trigg's exploration drilling, auger sampling and historical drill traverses (Table 1). The total contained brine 25Mt SOP is provided for peer comparisons.[1]

The maiden Inferred Mineral Resource represents the mid-point of the Company's previously published Exploration Target for the Lake Rason Project and has been achieved within less than five months of the Company's $4.5 million IPO and ASX listing in October last year.

The Company is also pleased to advise that planning has commenced for an initial air-core drilling program to map and sample the underlying palaeochannel at its recent high-grade SOP discovery at Lake Throssell.

[1] Note: drainable SOP is the industry standard in reporting SOP resources from aquifer systems and incorporates factoring for specific yield or 'drainable porosity' in the estimate – this provides an estimate of the proportion of the contained brine which can be recovered from the aquifer. The total SOP endowment does not take into account recovery factors such as specific yield and is being shown only to highlight the gross SOP endowment for comparison to peers that report total contained resource.

Auger sampling completed at Lake Throssell towards the end of last year indicated very high SOP grades of up to 14,800mg/l SOP. The Lake Throssell SOP Project area covers approximately 752km^2 and it is prospective for SOP mineralisation with a 106km trend.

Trigg Mining's Managing Director, Keren Paterson said: *"In just five months since listing Trigg Mining on the ASX, we've achieved the first major milestone in the development of our portfolio of SOP Projects near Laverton in Western Australia with the announcement of an inaugural Inferred Mineral Resource at Lake Rason.*

This demonstrates the excellent potential of our SOP Projects and provides a solid platform for us to evaluate the broader potential of a new SOP production hub centred on our Lake Throssell discovery with Lake Rason likely to become a satellite or feeder project to what appears to be the higher-grade proposition at Lake Throssell to the north.

To that end, we are currently preparing for a major new air-core drilling program to further evaluate the Lake Throssell Project, with drilling targeted to commence next quarter. We look forward to providing further information on the upcoming drilling program in the near future."

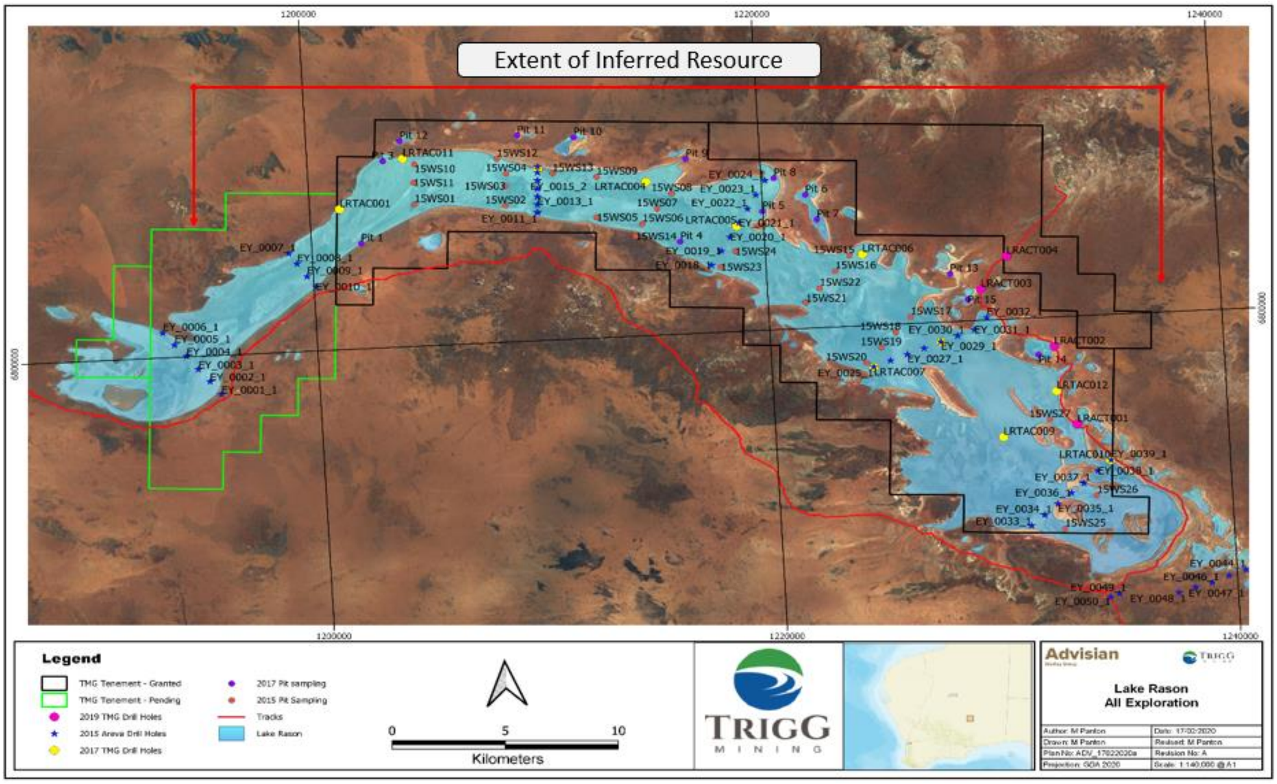

Figure 1: Lake Rason Mineral Resource extent

The February 2020 Inferred Mineral Resource for Lake Rason is summarised in Table 1 and is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Table 1: Lake Rason February 2020 Inferred Mineral Resource

Aquifer Type	Drainable Brine Volume (10^6 m^3)	K Grade (mg/l)	K Mass (Mt)	SO_4 Mass (Mt)	SOP Grade (mg/l)	Drainable Brine SOP Mass (Mt)	Total Brine SOP Mass (Mt)
Surficial	306	2,290	0.70	6.50	5,100	**1.56**	6.23
Crete	351	2,330	0.82	7.35	5,200	**1.83**	9.91
Mixed	23	2,390	0.05	0.50	5,320	**0.12**	0.36
Basal Sand	214	2,390	0.51	4.84	5,330	**1.14**	1.63
Saprolite	84	2,210	0.19	1.77	4,920	**0.41**	2.76
Saprock	186	2,050	0.38	3.92	4,570	**0.85**	4.25
Total Inferred Resource	**1,160**	**2,280**	**2.65**	**24.88**	**5,080**	**5.91**	**25.2**

Note: Analysis is reported to 3 Significant figures. Errors may be present due to rounding, approximately 1.2Mt of drainable SOP mass is present in Exploration License Application E38/3437.

Lake Rason Mineral Resource

The Lake Rason Project comprises two granted tenements and two tenement applications covering an area of 499km^2 over the Lake Rason playa and associated underlying palaeochannel (Figures 1 and 2). The Project is situated in the Northern Goldfields, approximately 170km east of Laverton, Western Australia, extending into the Great Victoria Desert.

Recent air-core drilling at Lake Rason consisted of four off-lake holes in 2019 for 405m, and 11 on-lake holes for 1,050m in 2017, along with 27 hand-auger and shallow pits over the lake surface. All investigation locations are presented in Figure 1.

The investigations encountered an evaporite dominated lake surface, underlain by a palaeovalley sequence that has been eroded into the Permian bedrock. The geological sequence has been divided into the following categories:

Surficial Recent sequence of sand, silt and clay with evaporite deposits of gypsum within the lake area. Prospective for brine abstraction on the lake surface via pumping from trenches.

Crete Ferricrete and silcrete, chemically derived duricrust and pedogenic deposits. Locally prospective for brine abstraction where voids are present.

Mixed Palaeovalley sequence of variably sandy lacustrine clay ranging from soft to very stiff and low to very high plasticity, with minor sand sequences. Clay dominated sequence considered to form a leaky aquitard.

Basal Sand Palaeochannel sand, alluvial sand deposits with minor silt and clay fractions. Gravel beds to base. Main target horizon for brine abstraction from pumping of bores.

Saprolite Highly weathered Paterson Formation of Permian age, typically dominated by silt, clay and sand lenses. Locally prospective for brine abstraction where sand lenses are present.

Saprock Weathered Paterson Formation of Permian age, typically dominated by siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. Minor brine abstraction potential.

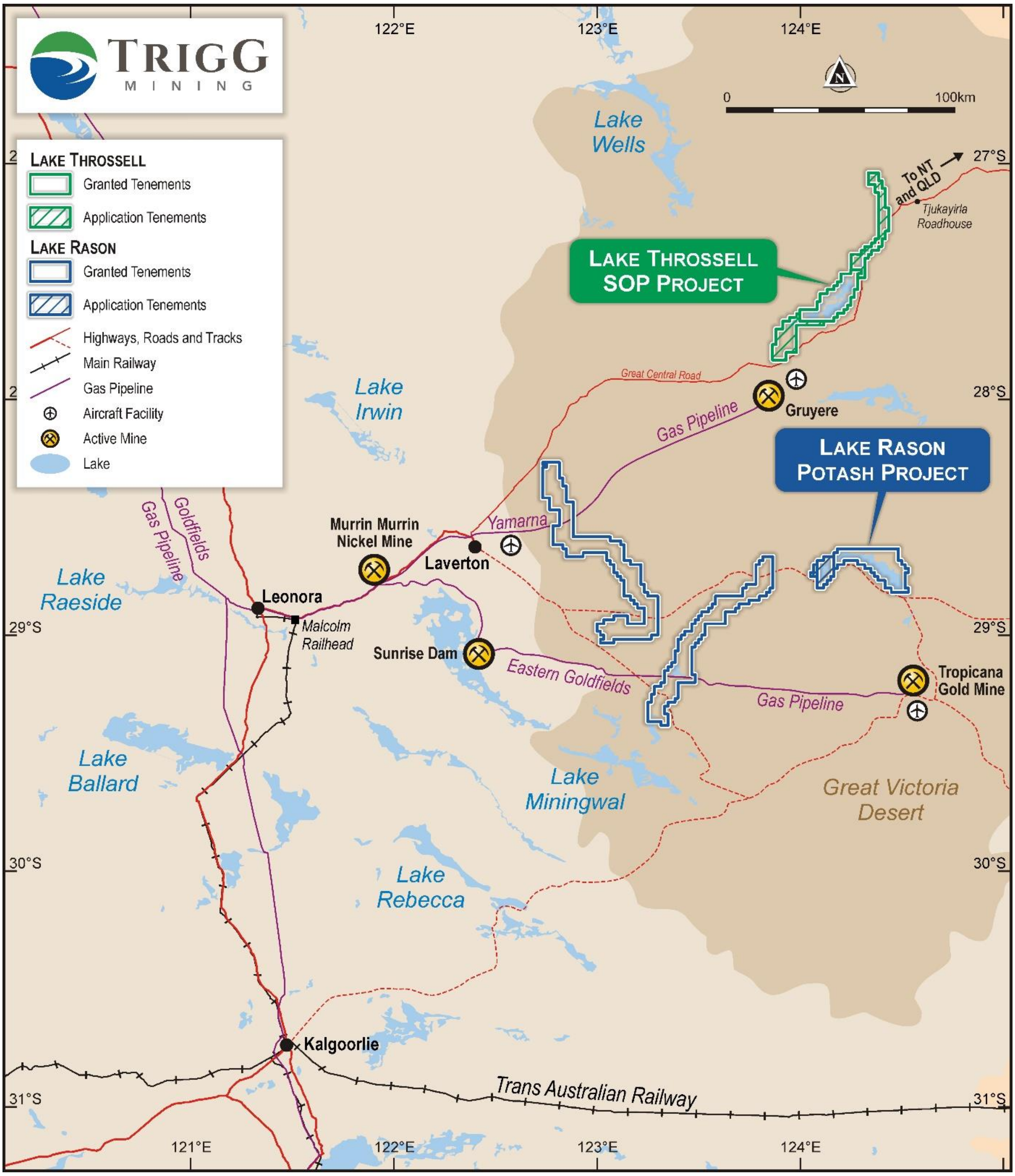

Figure 2: Location of Trigg Mining's SOP Projects showing established infrastructure

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

The Mineral Resource Estimate (**Estimate**) is constrained by the available data, geological confidence, drilling density, sampling intervals and tenement boundaries. The Estimate covers Inferred Mineral Resources only, no Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated.

The Inferred Mineral Resource has been calculated based on the following:

- Geological evidence exists to imply but not verify the existence of brine grade and aquifer geometry for the entire deposit due to wide drill and sample spacing;
- Proven geophysical techniques have been used to infer palaeovalley extents away from the main drilling areas;
- Surface sampling and testing has determined brine grade at shallow depths which has been inferred to reasonably persist to deeper aquifers as per the Resource Model; and
- Aquifer properties can be calculated from disturbed laboratory tests and particle size distributions (**PSD**) and other publicly available data in comparative geological settings.

A 3D geological model was constructed in Leapfrog Geo v5 implicit modelling software. The model used all available drilling data, surface mapping and geophysical data to model the geology across Lake Rason and the Palaeovalley sequence. The topography of the model was derived from 1 second Shuttle Radar Tomography Mission (**SRTM**) derived hydrological digital elevation model. All drill holes were levelled to this topography in the model. A geological cross section exported from the model is shown in Figure 3 with location of the cross section shown on Figures 4 and 5.

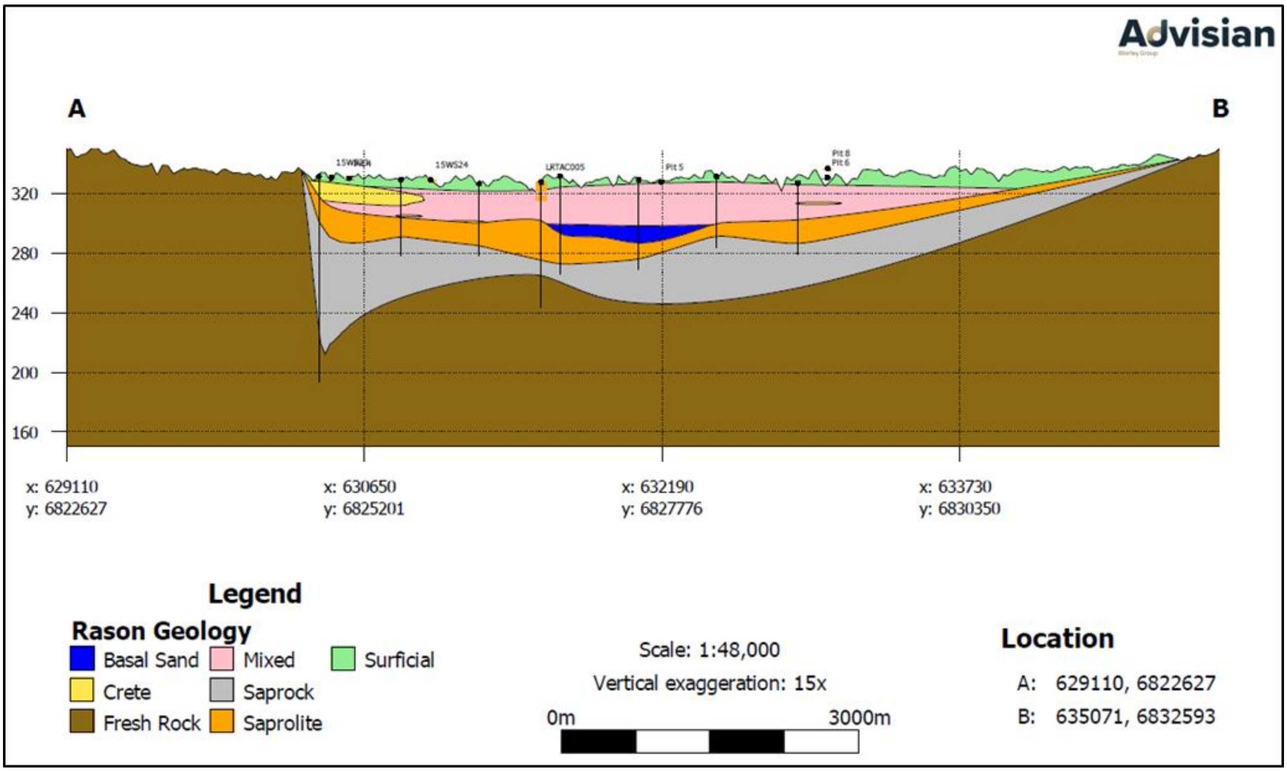

Figure 3: Geological Cross Section at Lake Rason

All brine assays (212) for potassium and sulphate were brought into the model as intervals where taken from drilling, hand-auger and test pits.

The Edge module in Leapfrog Geo v5 was used for block modelling and numerical estimation. The variography of the deposit was modelled using the major axis and radial plot for guidance. Estimators were set up for potassium and sulphate for the below water table domain. The domain was clipped to boundaries of the tenements as hard boundaries. The base of the domain was defined as 160m Australian Height Datum (**AHD**). Standard parent block sizes of 3,000m in the x and y direction and 10m in the z direction were used. Sub blocking was used to refine the block model in areas where geological surfaces intersect blocks. Parent blocks were split by automated sub-blocking by up to three sub-blocks in the x and y direction. Parameter concentrations were estimated across the blocks using Ordinary Kriging, ellipsoid search parameters were assigned following review of the variography of each parameter.

The search parameters for the block model are listed below:

Ellipsoid Ranges - Max. = 10,000m, Int. = 7,900m, Min. = 25m

No. of Samples – Max = 20, Min = 1.

The block model grade distributions are presented in Figures 4 and 5.

An inverse distance squared (**ID2**) estimator was run for potassium to check the accuracy of the calculation. The average grade of each model swath (average cell value in one plane) and the plots of each model have been reviewed. These plots show that the model adopted (Kr, K in Combined Model: Outside) is appropriate when plotted against the ID2 method and assayed values.

Specific yield and total porosity were estimated from PSD analysis of 10 bulk disturbed lithological samples using field capacity regression calculations at 33kPa (Saxton Rawls 2006) and comparisons to publicly available data from similar geological settings. Additional in-situ and undisturbed sampling is required to upgrade the Resource Category. The adopted Specific Yield and Total Porosity for each lithology of the model is presented in Table 2.

SOP grade from potassium concentrations were calculated using a conversion of 2.228475, accounting for the atomic weight of sulphate (sulphur and oxygen) in the K_2SO_4 formula.

Resource tonnages were calculated by multiplying the volume of the block model in each lithology by the specific yield and SOP grade to obtain the drainable SOP volume.

Trigg Mining Limited
Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth Western Australia 6000
(08) 9220 2231
info@triggmining.com.au
www.triggmining.com.au

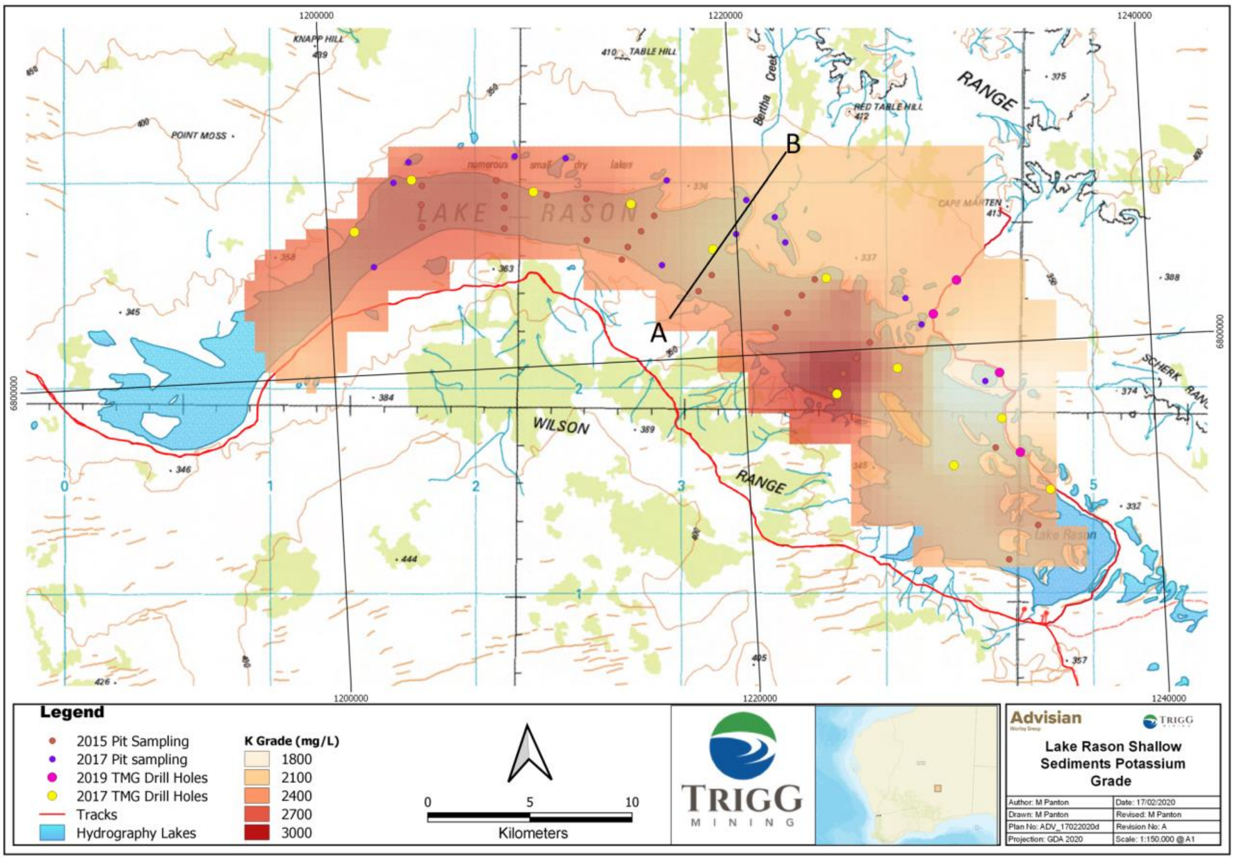

Figure 4: Lake Rason shallow potassium grade distribution and sample points (320mRL depth slice)

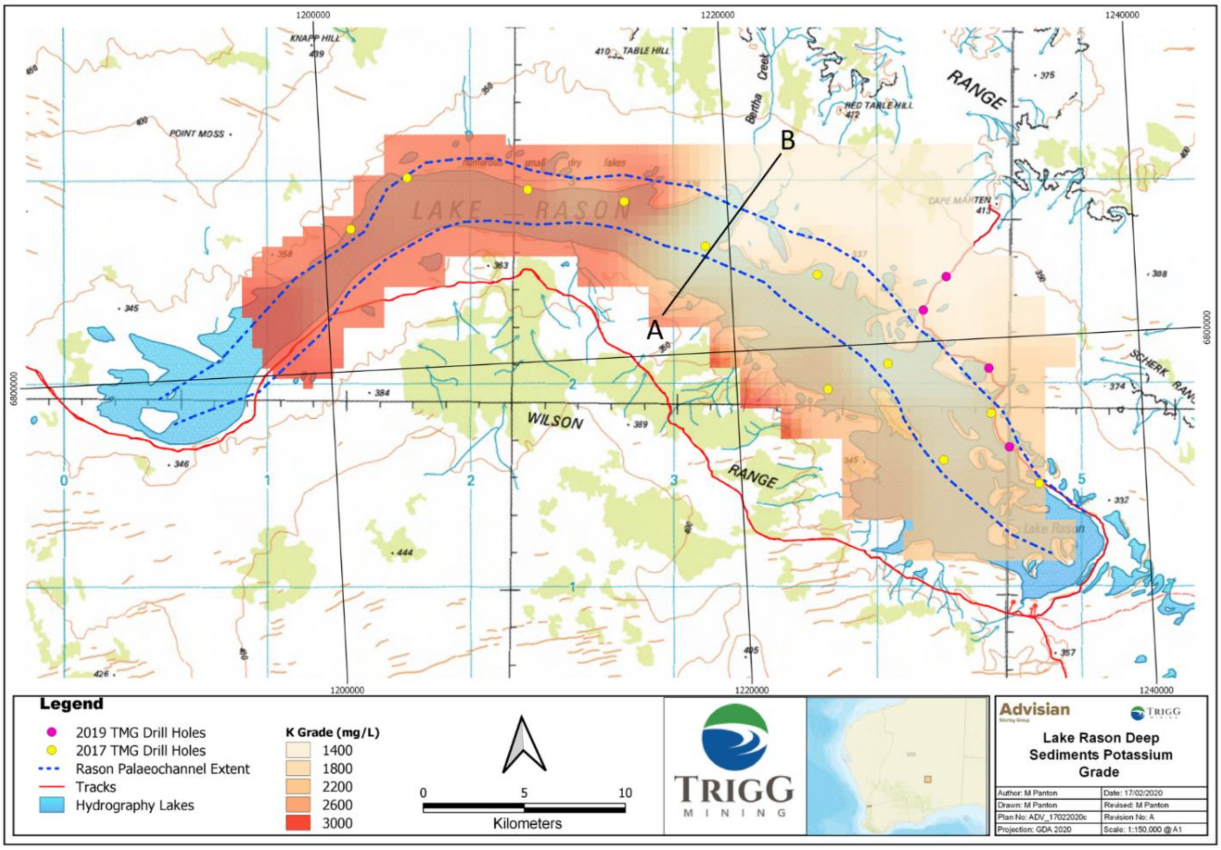

Figure 5: Lake Rason deep potassium grade distribution and sample points (280mRL depth slice)

Table 2: Lake Rason Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Aquifer Type	Volume (10^6 m^3)	Total Porosity (-)	Brine Volume (10^6 m^3)	Specific Yield (-)	Drainable Brine Volume (10^6 m^3)	K Grade (mg/l)	SO_4 Grade (mg/l)	SOP Grade (mg/l)	Drainable Brine SOP Mass (Mt)	Total Brine SOP Mass (Mt)
Surficial	3,060	0.40	1220	0.10	306	2,290	21,400	5,100	**1.56**	6.23
Mixed	5,020	0.38	1910	0.07	351	2,330	20,900	5,200	**1.83**	9.91
Crete	230	0.30	70	0.10	23	2,390	21,900	5,320	**0.12**	0.36
Basal Sand	1,020	0.30	310	0.21	214	2,390	22,600	5,330	**1.14**	1.63
Saprolite	2,800	0.20	560	0.03	84	2,210	21,000	4,920	**0.41**	2.76
Saprock	9,310	0.10	930	0.02	186	2,050	21,000	4,570	**0.85**	4.25
Total Resources	**21,400**		**4,990**		**1,160**	**2,280**	**21,400**	**5,080**	**5.91**	**25.2**

Note: Errors may be present due to rounding, approximately 1.2Mt of Drainable SOP Mass is present in Exploration License Application E38/3437.

Total porosity and total brine SOP mass is provided to compare the total SOP tonnes with the drainable Resources. As can be seen, the total brine volume is significantly higher than reporting drainable brine volumes. For economic production, the drainable brine volume is the most important volume because only a small proportion of brine present of the total porosity following removal of drainable porosity can be typically abstracted through diffusional processes during recharge of the lake surface.

Trigg Mining Limited

Keren Paterson
Managing Director
For more information please contact:

Keren Paterson
Managing Director
Trigg Mining Limited
T: (08) 9220 2231
E: info@triggmining.com.au

Nicholas Read
Investor and Media Relations
Read Corporate
T: (08) 9388 1474
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

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 (Figure 2) are located nearby established energy and transport infrastructure for access to Australian and international agricultural markets, approximately 170km east of Laverton in WA and including the high-grade discovery at Lake Throssell and a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource at Lake Rason. The Projects cover more than 3,000km^2 and contain over 480km^2 of salt lake playa and 400km of interpreted palaeochannels (ancient underground rivers) all highly prospective for brine hosted SOP.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource results is based upon information compiled by Mr Adam Lloyd, an employee of Advisian and independent consultant to Trigg Mining Limited. Mr Lloyd is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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 Lloyd consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

For information referring to the exploration results in this document, refer to announcements dated 16/12/2019, 18/11/2019 and 3/10/2019. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Exploration Target or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement 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 original market announcements; and that the information in the announcement relating to exploration results is based upon, and fairly represents the information and supporting documentation prepared by the named Competent Persons.

Table 3: JORC Tables

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The sampling program involved the collection of brine samples and lithological samples. • Brine samples were obtained during air-core drilling, by collecting samples from the cyclone during airlifting. • Brine samples from the shallow surficial sediments were collected from hand-augered holes and hand-dug test pits – these were single grab samples from each hole/test pit. • 11 drill holes and 27 auger/pit samples have been collected at Lake Rason. • Lithological samples at 1m intervals were obtained by air-core drilling, whilst a single lithological description was recorded for each auger hole (regardless of the depth of hole). Test pits were not logged. • All sample results have been reported in previous public announcements or prospectus.
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).*	• All exploration drill holes were completed using air-core drilling (at 85mm diameter) • The shallow lake surface holes were drilled with hand-augers (at 200mm diameter) or excavated by hand. • 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 high through all units. • Brine sample recovery was moderate during the 2017 drilling due to the use of face discharge air-core drilling resulting in sporadic sampling. • Brine sample recovery was high during the 2019 air-core drilling program resulting in regular sample intervals. • Brine samples collected from drilling airlift yields should be representative of the unit just above the drill bit, however, the potential for water flowing from overlying units when drilling in less permeable units cannot be excluded. • Brine recovery from the test pits and auger holes was high and is representative of the upper-most surficial aquifer.
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 drilling are qualitatively logged at 1m intervals. • 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. • All drill holes were geologically logged by a qualified geologist. • No logging was conducted for the shallow, hand-dug test pits.

Trigg Mining Limited
Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth Western Australia 6000
(08) 9220 2231
info@triggmining.com.au
www.triggmining.com.au

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• Brine samples were collected from drilling airlift yields, directly from the cyclone during air-core drilling. These samples should be representative of the unit just above the drill bit, however, the potential for some water flowing from overlying units when in less permeable strata cannot be excluded. • For test pits and auger holes, the pit or hole was allowed to fill with brine after excavation, and the sample was collected directly. • Brine samples were collected in 250ml bottles with little to no air. • All samples collected were kept cool until delivery to the laboratory in Perth. • Field brine duplicates were collected for QA/QC. • Laboratory standard solutions and repeat analysis were also completed.
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. The company is certified to Quality Management Systems standard ISO 9001 • Brine samples were assayed with NATA standard methods: Mg, Ca, Na, K and SO_4 were determined by ICP-OES. No preparation was performed other than dilution. SO_4 was additionally determined by HPLC at MPL Envirolabs; Cl was determined by UV-Visible spectrophotometry. • Other parameters including total dissolved solids (TDS) (Gravimetric), pH, chloride and specific gravity (SG) were also 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. • Lithological samples were collected from specific intervals and subject to particle size distribution (PSD) analysis which was used to derive estimates of porosity, specific yield and permeability for granular sediments (e.g. sand and transported clay. PSD analysis was not undertaken on precipitated or massive sediments such as gypsum and silcrete. • The average error in the ionic balance for samples from Lake Rason was 1.3% with a maximum recorded error of 2.7% - indicating the analysis has covered all key elements. • Duplicate and standard solutions have been analysed and indicate an average error for Potassium between duplicates of less than 4% indicating consistency in laboratory results. • The assay and PSD analysis methods and results are suitable for the calculation of a Resource.

Trigg Mining Limited
Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth Western Australia 6000
(08) 9220 2231
info@triggmining.com.au
www.triggmining.com.au

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• Verification of logging and field collection procedures was undertaken during a site visit by the Competent Person. • Geological and assay results are stored in a project database. • 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of all drill holes, auger holes, test pits and geophysical survey lines was determined with a handheld GPS. The easting and northing accuracy achieved with a handheld GPS is typically 4m to 6m. The elevation of the drill holes has been levelled in leapfrog to the 1 second SRTM hydrology constrained topographic layer. • The project has used a MGA94, Zone 51 grid system.
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.*	• Geological control is available from historical work by Areva for which drill holes were on 400m to 800m spacings on transects crossing Lake Rason. The transects were approximately 2.5km in length at approximately 10km intervals. • Drill and auger hole spacing varies between approximately 380 m and 2,240 m; spacing has been designed to provide brine samples along the length of Lake Rason. Given the broad lake surface and well understood palaeovalley stratigraphy, supported by comprehensive geophysical data, the drill and sample spacing is appropriate for an Inferred Mineral Resource.
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. • Laboratory chain-of-custody procedures have been used for all brine and lithological samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Advisian has reviewed all previous work completed by Trigg Mining Limited and AQ2 Pty Ltd.

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 and 3298 are owned by K2O Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Trigg Mining Limited. • E38/3437 is under agreement whereby K2O Minerals Pty Ltd will acquire 100% ownership of the tenement upon grant. • E38/3464 is a tenement application under K2O Minerals Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no previous SOP exploration at Lake Rason by third parties. • At Lake Rason, public information, including detailed lithology and downhole gamma logging is available from geological (uranium) exploration by Areva Resources Australia Pty Ltd (Areva). This has been used to support geological interpretation. Areva data has been comprehensively reported although review of the original drill-cuttings is not possible. WAMEX record (100536) • Available AEM Surveys flown by Aura Energy (RepTEM), Anglogold Ashanti (RepTEM) have been used to assist in determining the palaeovalley dimensions, MAGIX Id 2411 and 3981.
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 and has dominantly formed due to evaporative processes. • Brine hosted drilling targets include the lake surfaces, palaeochannel, and sand zones of the weathered bedrock.
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;* • *downhole length and interception depth; and* • *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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable due to assay results being applicable to a brine and not a solid. • No low or high-grade cut-off grade has been implemented. • The specific yield of the lithological units has been aggregated to provide a bulk estimate for each hydro-stratigraphic unit. • Refer to Prospectus and announcement 29 January 2020 for summary of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• All drill holes are vertical given the estimated flat-lying nature of the lake and underlying sedimentary sequence. Vertical drill hole intercepts are interpreted to represent the true thickness of the deposit. • Brine samples have been collected from multiple depths within the drill holes and show mineralization occurs throughout the lithological sequence.
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.
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 75km of gravity surveys and 21km of HVSR passive seismic geophysical surveys have been completed to define the palaeovalley geometry. Seven traverses, approximately 4km apart, were conducted orthogonal to the lake trend with readings taken at a station spacing of 100m. • Aquifer properties have been estimated from PSD analysis undertaken during the current study and from published data for directly comparable palaeovalley aquifers in Western Australia.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional (infill) geophysical surveys. • Lake surface trenching and test pumping to confirm aquifer properties and potential flow rates. • Infill 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.

Section 3: Estimation of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Cross-check of laboratory assay reports and the resource database. • Review of sample histograms used in Resource models. • QA/QC analysis using Ionic balance and relative percent differences using duplicate samples.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was completed by the Competent Person at the completion of the 2019 drilling to review drilling samples and geological interpretation.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The resource is contained within brine hosted in Cenozoic Palaeovalley stratigraphy and the underlying weathered Permian bedrock. • The geological model is considered adequately constrained for an Inferred Resource. Drilling transects have confirmed a predictable geological sequence based on well understood stratigraphic depositional processes. The deposit is not structurally complex; it is alluvial fill in a palaeovalley depo-centre, within a sedimentary trough. • The geological model for the saprolite of the weathered Permian is less certain. The Paterson Formation contains thick unconsolidated sand sequences derived from weathered sandstone within the Paterson Formation. The continuity and controls on these lenses are not well mapped but has been encountered in a number of the deeper exploration holes. • The geological interpretation informs the volume of the resource host. • Grade variability appears to be largely controlled by recharge runoff and throughflow at depth, which buffers the grade in the more permeable strata.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mineral Resource extends approximately 50 km along the strike of the lake surface and palaeovalley. The depth of the model is constrained by the depth of investigation and the search parameters used. • The thickness of the aquifer hosting the brine Mineral Resource has been based on the groundwater elevation (measured as depth below surface) and a sediment thickness above the impermeable bedrock or depth of investigation when open at depth.

Trigg Mining Limited
Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth Western Australia 6000
(08) 9220 2231
info@triggmining.com.au
www.triggmining.com.au

Section 3: Estimation of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		• The volume of brine that can be abstracted has been based the adopted specific yields of each lithological category. The specific yields are determined from a combination of laboratory analysed PSD analysis and comparisons with publicly available data from equivalent geological settings.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Modelling procedures and parameters are discussed in the report. Additional details are presented below were relevant. • The Resource zone is constrained by the tenement boundaries, search parameters and sampling intervals. • The block model cell sizes took into account the density of the sample spacing within the Resource. The block spacing of the z direction considered the vertical variability of the brine within lithologies, increases and decreases in grade with depth are observed across lithologies therefore higher resolution z component (10m) was selected to allow for pinching geology, so this trend in grade variability can be accurately represented. • The average sample spacing at shallow depths inclusive of test pits and auger holes is approximately 4km. At depths greater than 2m the average sample spacing is approximately 8km. • Selective mining units have not been considered. • There are no assumptions about correlation between variables. • No cut-off grade has been used.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages of potassium have been estimated on a dry, weight volume basis (%w/v). For example, 10kg SOP per cubic metre of brine.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No grade cut-off parameters have been used.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mining method is likely to be via pumping of brine from the aquifers by submersible bore pumps targeting the basal sand aquifer and shallow trenches targeting the surficial aquifer. • Abstracted brine will be concentrated, crystallised and purified to produce a product which will have additional recovery factors.

Section 3: Estimation of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Though specific yield and total porosity provide a measure of the volume of brine present in an aquifer system hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity controls are the main factor in defining mining factors and are addressed during Ore Reserve estimating. • It is not possible to extract all the drainable porosity contained brine with these methods, due to the natural physical dynamics of abstraction from an aquifer. • Ore Reserves are required to quantify the economically extractable portion of the Mineral Resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Limited metallurgical test work has been completed on the brine to confirm evaporation pathways and durations. • Comparisons with peer group brine studies suggest that a SOP product can be obtained from the average composition of the Lake Rason brine. However further evaporation tests and simulations are required.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• In this very early stage of the project it is not possible to quantify environmental impacts. The project is assumed to have a limited, localized environmental impact, associated with minor impacts on surface disturbance associated with excavation of trenches, water quality changes of adjacent "fresher" aquifer systems, stock piling of salt by-products and potentially groundwater dependent vegetation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Tonnages of potassium have been estimated on a dry, weight volume basis (%w/v). For example, 10kg SOP per cubic metre of brine. • As the resource is a brine, bulk density is not applicable. • The resource has been calculated off a Sy (drainable porosity) determined using a combination of aquifer testing, laboratory calibrated geophysical methods.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• At this stage of the project an Inferred Mineral Resource is defined. The Resource Estimate is appropriate for Inferred Resources only. • The JORC (2012) Code including the Association of Mining and Exploration Companies (AMEC) Brine Guideline were used to determine the confidence category.

Section 3: Estimation of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Advisian has reviewed the Exploration Target compiled by AQ2 Pty Ltd.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource contains aqueous potassium, sulphate and other ions, existing as a brine in a sub-surface aquifer. The JORC code deals predominantly with solid minerals and does not deal with liquid solutions as a resource. The relative accuracy of the stated resource considers the geological and hydrogeological uncertainties of dealing with a brine. • The Association of Mining and Exploration Companies (AMEC) has developed guidelines to define a brine Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The brine specific guidance to interpretation of the JORC Code was published by AMEC and accepted by JORC in April 2019. These guidelines are adhered to in this Resource Estimate. • Specific yield estimates to determine drainable brine volume as the Resource Estimate is considered to be the most relevant measure of brine abstraction under reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Table 4: Drilling Data

All Drill Holes						
Hole ID	**Date Drilled**	**Drilling Type**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation (mRL)**	**Drilled Depth (mbgl)**
LRTAC001	13/11/2017	Air-core	614108	6827604	322	69
LRTAC003	11/11/2017	Air-core	622821	6829544	3 25	96
LRTAC004	10/11/2017	Air-core	627567	6828949	326	72
LRTAC005	10/11/2017	Air-core	631554	6826739	327	84
LRTAC006	10/11/2017	Air-core	637066	6825326	327	69
LRTAC007	8/11/2017	Air-core	637576	6819686	322	105
LRTAC008	9/11/2017	Air-core	640526	6820941	326	150
LRTAC009	6/11/2017	Air-core	643263	6816198	324	132
LRTAC010	6/11/2017	Air-core	647959	6815035	327	123
LRTAC011	12/11/2017	Air-core	616888	6830129	328	102
LRTAC012	15/11/2017	Air-core	645601	6818492	326	48
LRACT001	1/12/2019	Air-core	646499	6816837	331	130
LRACT002	3/12/2019	Air-core	645491	6820714	327	90
LRACT003	4/12/2019	Air-core	642270	6823575	329	110
LRACT004	4/12/2019	Air-core	643401	6825221	329	75

All Auger Holes and Pits						
Hole ID	**Date Drilled**	**Drilling Type**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation (mRL)**	**Depth of Hole (mbgl)**
15WS01	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	617400	6827839	331	0.7
15WS02	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	621403	6827764	338	0.25
15WS03	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	621401	6828757	329	0.8
15WS04	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	621426	6829370	325	0.7
15WS05	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	625409	6827191	330	0.7
15WS06	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	627412	6826853	324	0.55
15WS07	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	628059	6827618	332	0.6
15WS08	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	628698	6828372	327	0.5
15WS09	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	625400	6829207	328	0.6
15WS10	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	617396	6829845	335	0.9
15WS11	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	617360	6828925	330	0.55
15WS12	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	621020	6830106	330	0.6
15WS13	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	623469	6829379	329	0.4
15WS14	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	627117	6826241	334	0.5
15WS15	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	636507	6825262	329	0.4
15WS16	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	635878	6824488	329	0.5
15WS17	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	639180	6822189	327	0.5
15WS18	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	638534	6821435	326	0.7
15WS19	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	637890	6820671	321	0.25
15WS20	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	637255	6819906	324	0.4

All Auger Holes and Pits						
Hole ID	Date Drilled	Drilling Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation (mRL)	Depth of Hole (mbgl)
15WS21	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	634590	6822920	331	0.3
15WS22	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	635188	6823633	328	0.45
15WS23	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	630850	6824697	330	1.1
15WS24	30/11/2015	Mechanical Auger	631494	6825479	329	0.6
15WS25	1/12/2015	Mechanical Auger	645945	6811620	326	0.55
15WS26	1/12/2015	Mechanical Auger	647356	6813291	327	1.05
15WS27	1/12/2015	Mechanical Auger	645295	6817063	324	1.1
Pit 1	11/10/2017	Hand Dug	615057	6825896	333	<1
Pit 3	11/10/2017	Hand Dug	616011	6829996	330	<1
Pit 4	11/10/2017	Hand Dug	629073	6825968	330	<1
Pit 5	11/10/2017	Hand Dug	632682	6827474	327	<1
Pit 6	11/10/2017	Hand Dug	634567	6828295	330	<1
Pit 7	11/10/2017	Hand Dug	635076	6827064	322	<1
Pit 8	12/10/2017	Hand Dug	633182	6829129	336	<1
Pit 9	12/10/2017	Hand Dug	629313	6830092	332	<1
Pit 10	12/10/2017	Hand Dug	624396	6831177	326	<1
Pit 11	12/10/2017	Hand Dug	621916	6831276	323	<1
Pit 12	12/10/2017	Hand Dug	616746	6830999	328	<1
Pit 13	12/10/2017	Hand Dug	640918	6824343	333	<1
Pit 14	13/10/2017	Hand Dug	644796	6820301	322	<1
Pit 15	13/10/2017	Hand Dug	641696	6823064	327	<1